## MT1000A

## **Transport Modules**

**Operation Manual** 

26th Edition

For safety and warning information, please read this manual before attempting to use the equipment. Keep this manual with the equipment.

## ANRITSU CORPORATION

Document No. M-W3933AE-26.0

MT1000A Transport Modules Operation Manual

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## **About This Manual**

This operation manual describes both the basic operation of the MT1000A Network Master Pro as well as the operations available via interface options and predefined applications/tests.

### MT1000A Transport Modules Operation Manual (this manual)

Operations for the MT1000A Network Master Pro mainframe, 10G Multirate module (MU100010A), 100G Multirate module (MU100011A), High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator (MU100090A), and High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator (MU100090B) are described.

### MT1000A Network Master Pro Transport Modules Quick Reference Guide

A printed quick user's guide that introduces the basic operation of the instrument.

### MT1000A Network Master Pro MT1100A Network Master Flex Remote Scripting Operation Manual

Operations of the command-based Remote Control function are described.

## Manual structure

The contents of the manual are structured in the following way:

Chapter 1 - Introduction

**Chapter 2 - Configuration** 

Chapter 3 - Human-Machine-Interface

Chapter 4 - Graphical User Interface

Chapter 5 - SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn Applications

**Chapter 6 - Ethernet Application** 

**Chapter 7 - OTN Applications** 

Chapter 8 - CPRI/OBSAI Applications

Chapter 9 - Fibre Channel (FC) Applications

Chapter 10 - Device Test Applications

**Chapter 11 - Utility Applications** 

Chapter 12 - Specifications

Chapter 13 - Support

Chapter 4 consists of a general introduction to the GUI. Chapters 5-11 contain descriptions of each screen, sub-screen and major dialog. The descriptions are provided in the following order:

Setup and result screens for each application. The applications are described in the same order as they appear on the application selector screen.

Ports setup screens and status information for each interface type.

Sub-screens and dialogs boxes are described under the main screen from which they are activated/launched.

This operation manual assumes the reader has the following basic knowledge:

Ethernet, SDH/SONET, PDH/DSn, OTN, CPRI/OBSAI, Fibre Channel, handling optical parts

## Table of Contents

0 Table of Contents	4
<ul> <li>1 Introduction <ol> <li>Mainframe</li> <li>Modules</li> <li>Multirate Module</li> <li>M</li></ol></li></ul>	
Oscillator 1.5.7 Countries and Regions Permitting WLAN Use 2 Configuration 2.1 Delivered Accessories 2.1.1 Standard Accessories 2.1.2 Optional Accessories 2.2 AC Adapter 2.3.1 Connecting AC Adapter 2.3.1 Installing or Replacing Battery 2.3.2 Charging Battery 2.3.3 Battery Status Information 2.4 Measurement Cables 2.4.1 Connecting Measurement Cables 2.5.1 Support Stand and Carrying Strap 2.5.1 Support Stand 2.5.2 Carrying Strap and Handle 2.6 Modules Configuration 2.7 How to Attach the Modules 2.7.1 Replacing the MU100010A 10G Multirate module 2.7.2 Attaching the MU100090A and MU100010A	25 25 28 28 28 30 30 31 31 32 33 34 35 35 35 35 39 41 41
3 Human-Machine-Interface 3.1 Touch Screen Display 3.2 Key Operation 3.2.1 Power Button 3.3 Head Set 3.4 Connector Panel 3.4.1 Test Interfaces	45 46 47 47 49 50 50

<ul> <li>3.4.2 Service Interfaces</li> <li>3.4.3 Disciplined Oscillator Interfaces</li> <li>3.5 Remote Operation <ul> <li>3.5.1 Installation of Control Software</li> <li>3.5.2 Connection and Setup</li> <li>3.5.3 Communication Ports</li> <li>3.5.4 Starting Control Software</li> <li>3.5.5 Remote Upgrade</li> <li>3.5.6 Remote Power Control</li> <li>3.5.7 Remote Reset</li> <li>3.5.8 Stand-alone Editor</li> </ul> </li> <li>3.6 Command-Based Remote Control</li> <li>3.7 In-band Control</li> <li>3.8 File Access via USB Interface</li> <li>3.9 File Access via Ethernet Interface</li> <li>3.9.1 Accessing files in Network Master from the PC</li> <li>3.9.2 Mounting the Shared Folder of Networked PC to the Network</li> </ul>	52 53 55 55 56 57 59 60 60 62 62 63 64 64
<ul> <li>3.9.2 Mounting the shared Folder of Networked FC to the Network Master</li> <li>3.10 Remote Control via GPIB</li> <li>3.11 GO325A GPS Receiver</li> <li>3.11.2 MU100090A High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator</li> <li>3.11.3 MU100090B High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator</li> <li>3.11.4 Operating GPS Receiver and GNSS Receiver</li> </ul>	64 <b>67</b> 68 68 68 69 73
<ul> <li>4 Graphical User Interface</li> <li>4.1 General Handling of the GUI</li> <li>4.1.1 GUI Concept</li> <li>4.1.2 Navigating in the GUI</li> <li>4.1.3 Layout of the GUI Screens</li> <li>4.1.4 Lamp Indication of Alarm/Error Status</li> <li>4.1.5 Keypads for Entering Text in Fields</li> <li>4.1.6 User Pattern Editor</li> <li>4.1.7 Prompts to Confirm Dependencies</li> <li>4.2 Toolbars</li> <li>4.2.1 Instrument Toolbar</li> <li>4.2.2 Application Toolbar</li> <li>4.3.3 Startup and Switch-off Sequences</li> <li>4.3.1 Instrument Startup</li> <li>4.3.2 Application Startup</li> <li>4.3.3 Accessing Previous Tests and Test Results</li> <li>4.3.4 Closing an Application</li> <li>4.3.5 Switching Off the Instrument</li> </ul>	81 82 83 84 91 93 94 95 96 113 118 118 118 119 120
5 SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn Applications 5.1 SDH Setup and Status 5.1.1 Transmitter Setup 5.1.2 Receiver Setup 5.1.3 Status Information 5.1.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion 5.2 SONET Setup and Status 5.2.1 Transmitter Setup 5.2.2 Receiver Setup 5.2.3 Status Information 5.2.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion 5.3 E1 Setup and Status 5.3.1 Transmitter Setup 5.3.2 Receiver Setup 5.3.3 Status Information	121 122 123 128 129 135 138 139 144 145 148 149 150 156 160

5.3.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion	167
5.4 DS1/J1 Setup and Status	169
5.4.1 Transmitter Setup	169
5.4.2 Receiver Setup	174
5.4.3 Status Information	177
5.4.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion	180
	181
5.5 E3 Setup and Status	
5.5.1 Transmitter Setup	182
5.5.2 Receiver Setup	184
5.5.3 Status Information	185
5.5.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion	187
5.6 DS3 Setup and Status	188
5.6.1 Transmitter Setup	188
5.6.2 Receiver Setup	192
5.6.3 Status Information	194
5.6.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion	197
5.7 E4 Setup and Status	198
5.7.1 Transmitter Setup	198
5.7.2 Receiver Setup	200
5.7.3 Status Information	201
5.7.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion	203
5.8 APS	204
5.8.1 Ports Setup and Status	204
5.8.2 Test Setup	204
5.8.3 Test Results	205
5.9 BERT	209
5.9.1 Ports Setup and Status	209
5.9.2 Test Setup	209
5.9.3 Test Results	214
5.10 RTD	226
5.10.1 Ports Setup and Status	226
	226
5.10.2 Test Setup	
5.10.3 Test Results	227
6 Ethernet Applications	229
6.1 Ethernet Setup and Status	230
•	
6.1.1 Physical Port Setup	230
6.1.2 Ethernet Frame Setup	236
6.1.3 Status Information	295
6.1.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion	314
6.2 BERT	319
6.2.1 Ports Setup and Status	319
6.2.2 Test Setup	319
6.2.3 Test Results	334
6.3 Cable	346
6.3.1 Test Setup	347
6.4 Channel Statistics	348
	348
6.4.1 Ports Setup and Status	
6.4.2 Test Setup	348
6.4.3 Test Results	349
6.5 Mon/Gen	352
6.5.1 Ports Setup and Status	352
6.5.2 Test Setup	250
0.012 1031 00tup	352
6.5.3 Test Results	
6.5.3 Test Results	352 360 <b>367</b>
6.5.3 Test Results 6.6 Pass Through	360 <b>367</b>
6.5.3 Test Results <b>6.6 Pass Through</b> 6.6.1 Ports Setup and Status	360 <b>367</b> 367
6.5.3 Test Results 6.6 Pass Through	360 <b>367</b>

6.7 Ping	370
6.7.1 Ports Setup and Status	370
6.7.2 Test Setup	370
6.7.3 Test Results	371
6.8 Reflector	373
6.8.1 Ports Setup and Status	373
· ·	373
6.8.2 Test Setup	
6.8.3 Test Results	377
6.9 RFC 2544	378
6.9.1 Ports Setup and Status	378
6.9.2 Test Setup	379
6.9.3 Test Results	393
6.9.4 Throughput Calculation	398
6.10 RFC 6349	401
6.10.1 Ports Setup and Status	401
6.10.2 Test Setup	402
6.10.3 Test Results	407
6.11 SAT 1564	412
6.11.1 Ports Setup and Status	412
6.11.2 Test Setup	412
6.11.3 Test Results	423
6.12 Traceroute	423
6.12.1 Ports Setup and Status	427
6.12.2 Test Setup	428
6.12.3 Test Results	429
6.13 Sync Test	430
6.13.1 Ports Setup and Status	433
6.13.2 Test Setup	433
6.13.3 Test Results	439
6.14 Discovery	451
6.14.1 Ports Setup and Status	452
6.14.2 Test Setup	452
6.14.3 Test Results	453
6.14.4 Procedure	455
7 OTN Applications	459
7.1 OTN Setup and Status	460
7.1.1 Transmitter Setup	460
7.1.2 Receiver Setup	475
7.1.3 Status Information	480
7.1.4 Error/Alarm Insertion	488
7.2 APS	492
7.2.1 Ports Setup and Status	492
7.2.2 Test Setup	492
7.2.3 Test Results	492
7.3 BERT	496
7.3.1 Ports Setup and Status	496
7.3.2 Test Setup	496
7.3.3 Test Results	500
7.4 RTD	506
7.4.1 Ports Setup and Status	506
7.4.2 Test Setup	506
7.4.3 Test Results	507
8 Mobile xHaul Applications	509
8.1 CPRI/OBSAI Setup and Status	510
8.1.1 Physical Port Setup	511
8.1.2 CPRI/OBSAI Frame Setup	513
8.1.3 Status Information	516

<ul> <li>8.1.4 Error/Alarm Insertion</li> <li>8.2 CPRI/OBSAI BERT <ul> <li>8.2.1 Ports Setup and Status</li> <li>8.2.2 Test Setup</li> <li>8.2.3 Test Results</li> </ul> </li> <li>8.3 CPRI P. Through <ul> <li>8.3.1 Ports Setup and Status</li> <li>8.3.2 Test Setup</li> <li>8.3.3 Test Results</li> </ul> </li> <li>8.4 eCPRI/RoE BERT <ul> <li>8.4.1 Enable 25 Gbps bit rate for two ports in eCPRI/RoE BERT application</li> <li>8.4.2 Ports Setup and Status</li> <li>8.4.3 Test Setup</li> <li>8.4.4 Test Results</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	519 521 521 525 530 530 530 530 530 532 532 532 533 542 542
<ul> <li>9 Fibre Channel (FC) Applications</li> <li>9.1 Fibre Channel Setup and Status</li> <li>9.1.1 Physical Port Setup</li> <li>9.1.2 Fibre Channel Frame Setup</li> <li>9.1.3 Status Information</li> <li>9.1.4 Alarms/Errors Insertion</li> <li>9.2 BERT</li> <li>9.2.1 Ports Setup and Status</li> <li>9.2.2 Test Setup</li> <li>9.2.3 Test Results</li> <li>9.3 Performance</li> <li>9.3.1 Ports Setup and Status</li> <li>9.3.2 Test Setup</li> <li>9.3.3 Test Results</li> <li>9.4 Reflector</li> <li>9.4.1 Ports Setup and Status</li> <li>9.4.2 Test Setup</li> <li>9.4.3 Test Results</li> </ul>	<b>545</b> 546 547 548 552 554 <b>556</b> 556 566 566 567 574 <b>579</b> 579 579 580
10 Device Test Applications 10.1 Device Test Setup and Status 10.1.1 Physical Port Setup 10.1.2 Status Information 10.1.3 Errors/Alarms Insertion 10.2 No Frame Test 10.2.1 Ports Setup and Status 10.2.2 Test Setup 10.2.3 Test Results	<b>585</b> <b>586</b> 587 589 <b>590</b> 590 590 591
<ul> <li>11 Utility Applications</li> <li>11.1 Scenario</li> <li>11.1.1 Scenario Manager</li> <li>11.2 Running the Scenario</li> <li>11.2 GPS/GNSS</li> <li>11.2.1 Test Setup</li> <li>11.2.2 Test Results</li> <li>11.3 VIP</li> <li>11.3.1 Application Toolbar</li> <li>11.3.2 Connecting the Video Inspection Probe</li> <li>11.3.3 Test Setup</li> <li>11.3.4 Test Results</li> <li>11.4 PDF Viewer</li> <li>11.5 Wireshark</li> </ul>	<b>595</b> <b>596</b> 598 <b>601</b> 602 <b>604</b> 604 604 604 604 605 608 <b>610</b> <b>611</b>

<b>11.6 Sync Analysis</b>	<b>613</b>
11.6.1 Analysis Items	613
11.6.2 Application Toolbar	616
11.6.3 Analysis Setup	618
11.6.4 Starting Analysis	626
11.6.5 Results	632
<b>12 Specifications</b>	<b>643</b>
<b>12.1 MT1000A</b>	<b>644</b>
12.1.1 Configuration	644
12.1.2 Electrical Performance and Function	645
12.1.2 Electrical Performance 12.1.3 Environment Performance 12.1.4 Mechanical Performance	646 646
12.2 MU100010A 10G Multirate Module	<b>647</b>
12.2.1 Configuration	647
12.2.2 Electrical Performance and Function	648
12.2.3 Environment Performance	651
12.2.4 Mechanical Performance	652
12.3 MU100011A 100G Multirate Module	<b>653</b>
12.3.1 Configuration	653
12.3.2 Electrical Performance and Function	654
12.3.3 Environment Performance	656
12.3.4 Mechanical Performance	657
12.4 MU100090A High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator	<b>658</b>
12.4.1 Configuration	658
12.4.2 Electrical Performance and Function	658
12.4.3 GPS Receiver	659
12.4.4 Environment Performance	659
12.4.5 Mechanical Performance	659
12.5 MU100090B High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator	<b>660</b>
12.5.1 Configuration	660
12.5.2 Electrical Performance and Function	660
12.5.3 GNSS Receiver	661
12.5.4 Environment Performance	662
12.5.5 Mechanical Performance	662
12.6 Measurement Functionality	<b>663</b>
12.6.1 Ethernet Measurements	663
12.6.2 SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn	675
12.6.3 OTN	686
12.6.4 Fibre Channel	695
12.6.5 CPRI/OBSAI	696
12.6.6 Device Test	698
12.7 Optical Modules	<b>700</b>
13 Support	703
13.1 Maintenance and Cleaning	<b>704</b>
13.1.1 Maintenance	704
13.1.2 Cleaning	704
13.2 Storage	<b>705</b>
13.3 Calibration	706
13.4 Formatting the data area in the Network Master	707
13.5 Upgrading the Software	708
13.5.1 Installation by using USB flash drive 13.5.2 Installation via Network	708 708 708
<b>13.6.1</b> Before you obtain assistance	708 709 709
13.6.2 Data Backup	709
13.6.3 Obtaining Support or Service Assistance	709
13.7 Transporting and Disposal	710

13.7.1 Repackaging	710
13.7.2 Transporting	710
13.7.3 Disposal	710
13.8 Special Information	711
13.8.1 Equipment Certificate	711
13.8.2 Anritsu Warranty	711
13.8.3 Anritsu Corporation Contact	712
13.8.4 Licensing Information	712
13.8.5 Availability of Source Code	712
13.9 Software License Document	713
13.10 EULA License Document	718
13.11 CE Conformity Marking	721
13.11.1 Product Model	721
13.11.2 Applied Directive	721
13.11.3 Applied Standards	721
13.11.4 Contact	722
13.11.5 CE Declaration	723
13.12 UKCA Marking	726
13.12.1 Product Model	726
13.12.2 Applied Directive	726
13.12.3 Applied Standards	726
13.12.4 Contact	726
13.13 RCM Conformity Marking	727
13.13.1 Product Model	727
13.13.2 Applied Standards	727
13.14 Laser Safety	728
13.14.1 Laser Safety Classifications	728
13.14.2 Indication Labels on Product	731
13.14.3 Laser Radiation Markings	731
13.15 Wireless Certification	733
13.15.1 Japan MIC	733
13.15.2 North America (USA FCC and Canada IC)	733
13.15.3 Europe CE	734
13.15.4 Brazil ANATEL	734
13.15.5 Indonesia SDPPI	734
13.15.6 Mexico IFETEL	735
13.15.7 Philippines NTC	735
13.15.8 Singapore IMDA	735
13.15.9 Thailand NTC	735
13.16 Declarations	736
13.16.1 Notes on Export Management	736
13.16.2 Information for the Chinese Market Only	736

# **1** Introduction

This chapter provides a general introduction to the MT1000A Network Master Pro, and explains the symbols and conventions used in this manual.

## 1.1 Mainframe

The MT1000A Network Master Pro (hereafter called *the Network Master* and sometimes *the instrument*) is a battery-powered multipurpose telecommunications test instrument for field use. It is a tool for a wide range of applications from fast first-aid troubleshooting to comprehensive, in-depth analysis of transmission problems. The installed options enable the Network Master to be used both as a full-featured transmission line quality tester and as an advanced analyzer.

The Network Master features a wide TFT LCD display with touch screen interface, where results are easily read and color coding and graphical symbols aid the users in system setup and results analysis. The Network Master also allows users to store applications settings to reduce time for future configurations. For fast and efficient data transfer and external communication, the Network Master houses LAN interface, WLAN interface, *Bluetooth*<sup>®</sup>, and three USB ports.

The  $Bluetooth^{\mathbb{R}}$  mark and logos are owned by Bluetooth SIG, Inc. and are used by Anritsu under license.

Fault location is greatly facilitated by the high degree of portability of the robust Network Master, allowing measurements to be taken at any suitable measuring point. Accordingly, the Network Master can be powered either by a rechargeable and replaceable intelligent high-capacity Li-Ion battery, or via AC adapter for long-term measurements.

Altogether, these features guarantee the supreme functionality of the Network Master, allowing both convenience and optimal user-friendly operation.

For latest information, refer to the homepage below. https://www.anritsu.com/en-us/test-measurement/products/mt1000a



## 1.2 Modules

## 1.2.1 10G Multirate Module

The 10G Multirate module (MU100010A) allows the Network Master to test a large variety of interfaces and systems up to 10 Gbps, like OTN interfaces, Ethernet interfaces, SDH/SONET interfaces, Fibre Channel interfaces and PDH/DSn interfaces. The MU100010A provides two ports which have both electrical interface and optical interface. The optical interface supports various interfaces by changing the optical transceiver. The instrument is thus ideal for measuring in- and out-of-service transmission quality.

The instrument's two ports permit immediate monitoring of the two sides of a line and allow comparison of simultaneously recorded results.

## 1.2.2 100G Multirate Module

The 100G Multirate module (MU100011A) allows the Network Master to test systems in interfaces bit rate of up to 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, and 100 Gbps by using SFP+, SFP28, QSFP, and CFP4 optical transceivers

Interface	MU100010A	MU100011A
10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, 1000BASE-T	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
100BASE-XX, 1000BASE-XX, 10GBASE-XX	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
25GbE, 40GbE, 100GbE	-	$\checkmark$
SDH-1/4/16/64, OC-3/12/48/192	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
E1, E3, E4, DS1/J1, DS3, SDH-1e, STS-3	$\checkmark$	-
OTU-1/1e/1f/2/2e/2f	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
OTU-3/3e1/3e2/4	-	$\checkmark$
FC100, FC200, FC400, FC800, FC1200	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
FC1600	-	$\checkmark$
CPRI-1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8, OBSAI (768, 1536, 3072, 6144 Mbps)	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
CPRI-9/10	-	$\checkmark$

Supported Interfaces

 $\checkmark$  : Supported, -: Not Supported

In a <u>module configuration</u> that uses a 100G Multirate module in combination with an OTDR module, CPRI module or other modules, MT1000A-006 high power supply is required for MT1000A even when measurement function of MU100011A is not used.

### 1.2.3 High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator

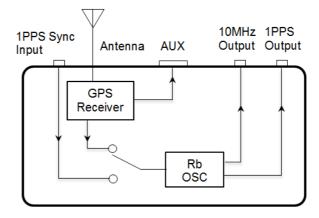
The MU100090A High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator provides 10 MHz reference clock in high accuracy by employing the Rubidium oscillator. By synchronizing the built-in GPS receiver output and the Rubidium oscillator, the MU100090A can output the clock and 1PPS \*<sup>1</sup> synchronized with UTC \*<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, the MU100090A allows to synchronize the Rubidium oscillator with 1PPS which is input to the "1pps Sync In" connector.

\*1: One pulse per second \*2: Coordinated Universal Time

Even if Sync input signal is lost because GPS receiver cannot capture satellites (this status is "Holdover"), high stability of the Rubidium oscillator allows to keep the time accuracy.

The built-in GPS receiver can provide following:

3.3V or 5V antenna feeding Tod (Time of Day) output in NMEA0183 format



MU100090A Block Diagram

Using the MU100090A clock output to the MU100010A reference clock allows the time measurement in high accuracy. Moreover MU100090A can be used as the external GPS receiver of MT1000A.

### 1.2.4 High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator

Similar to the MU100090A, the MU100090B High-Precision GNSS Disciplined Oscillator has a built-in Rubidium oscillator. By synchronizing the built-in GNSS receiver output and the Rubidium oscillator, the MU100090B can output the clock and 1PPS synchronized with GPS time. Moreover, the MU100090B can synchronize the Rubidium oscillator with 1PPS which is input to the "1pps Sync In" connector.

With the MU100090B-001 High Stability / Multi-band option, it can achieve the higher synchronization accuracy, and can maintain the time accuracy with the higher stability than the MU100090A in holdover.

With the MU100090B-002 Multi GNSS option, it can receive signals from GLONASS, QZSS, BeiDou, and Galileo.

Model, Option	MU100090A	MU100090B	MU100090B, MU100090B- 001	MU100090B, MU100090B- 002	MU100090B, MU100090B- 001, MU100090B- 002
Synchronization			$\pm 20~{ m ns}~{ m rms}~{ m *}^1$		$\pm 20\mathrm{ns}\mathrm{rms}^{*1}$
accuracy (to GPS	+45 m a mm a	±45 ns rms	$\pm 15\mathrm{ns}\mathrm{rms}^{*2}$	±45 ns rms	$\pm 15\mathrm{ns}\mathrm{rms}^{*2}$
time)	±45 ns rms		$\pm 15\mathrm{ns}\mathrm{rms}^{*3}$		$\pm 15$ ns rms $^{*3}$
			$\pm 10~{ m ns}~{ m rms}~{ m *}^4$		$\pm 10$ ns rms $^{*4}$
Holdover	300 ns	200 ng	190 ns	300 ns	190 ns
(stability per 10000 s)	500 115	300 ns	190 ffs	500 HS	190 115
Received signals					
GPS L1 C/A	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
GPS L2C			$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$
QZSS L1 C/A,					
GLONASS L1OF,				$\checkmark$	<u> </u>
BeiDou B1I,				v	v
Galileo E1 B/C					
QZSS L2C,					
GLONASS L2OF,					$\checkmark$
BeiDou B2I,					Ý
Galileo E5B					

Comparison of Disciplined Oscillator

\*1: Single frequency reception, Positioning mode.

\*2: Single frequency reception, Fixed Position mode.

\*3: Dual frequency reception, Positioning mode.

\*4: Dual frequency reception, Fixed Position mode.

## 1.3 Symbols and Conventions

## 1.3.1 Symbols Used in Manual

MARNING 🔨

**A** CAUTION

To prevent the risk of personal injury or loss related to equipment malfunction, Anritsu Corporation uses the following safety symbols to indicate safety-related information. Ensure that you clearly understand the meanings of the symbols BEFORE using the equipment. Some or all of the following symbols may be used on all Anritsu equipment. In addition, there may be other labels attached to products that are not shown in the diagrams in this manual.

**DANGER**This indicates a very dangerous procedure that could result in serious injury or<br/>death if not performed properly.

This indicates a hazardous procedure that could result in serious injury or death if not performed properly.

This indicates a hazardous procedure or danger that could result in light-tosevere injury, or loss related to equipment malfunction, if proper precautions are not taken.

## 1.3.2 Safety Symbols Used on Equipment

The following safety symbols are used inside or on Anritsu equipment near operation locations to provide information about safety items and operation precautions. Ensure that you clearly understand the meanings of the symbols and take the necessary precautions BEFORE using the equipment.

This indicates a prohibited operation. The prohibited operation is indicated symbolically in or near the barred circle.

This indicates an obligatory safety precaution. The obligatory operation is indicated symbolically in or near the circle.

This indicates a warning or caution. The contents are indicated symbolically in or near the triangle.

This indicates a note. The contents are described in the box.

£\$

These indicate that the marked part should be recycled.

The following icons are used for easy spotting of information in this manual.

## 1.3.3 Notes



The Note symbol indicates information, procedures or recommendations that need to be followed to make correct measurements etc. Note text is written in italics to separate the information from the other text elements on a page.

## 1.3.4 Hints



The Hint symbol indicates information that should be treated as hints, suggestions, recommendations etc. Hint text is written in italics to separate the information from the other text elements on a page.

### 1.3.5 Option



The Option symbol indicates that the information described covers an option (hardware and software) and that this option must be installed before use. Text is written in italics to separate the information from the other text elements on a page.

### **Option Model Format**

The option number is indicated by three digits.

MT1000A- x yy Number indicating function. Number indicating how to install option.

Ways of installing the option are listed below. In this document, "x" is sometimes used for representing these numbers.

- 0: Installed at time of shipping.
- 1: Retrofit option. Must be returned to Anritsu (Japan) when installing.
- 2: Retrofit option. Must be returned to an Anritsu Service office when installing.
- 3: Software option.

## 1.4 For Safety

This section contains warnings which should be followed to avoid personal injury, product damage, as well as damage to the environment.

### 1.4.1 Dangers

## \land DANGER

### Replacing Battery



• When replacing the battery, use the specified battery and insert it with the correct polarity. If the wrong battery is used, or if the battery is inserted with reversed polarity, there is a risk of explosion causing severe injury or death.

### FOR CALIFORNIA USA ONLY

This product contains a CR Coin Lithium Battery which contains Perchlorate Material - special handling may apply, see www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate.

**Battery Disposal** 

• DO NOT expose batteries to heat or fire. This is dangerous and can result in explosions or fire. Heating batteries may cause them to leak or explode.

### 1.4.2 Warnings





- ALWAYS refer to the operation manual when working near locations at which the alert mark shown on the left is attached. If the advice in the operation manual is not followed, there is a risk of personal injury or reduced equipment performance. The alert mark shown on the left may also be used with other marks and descriptions to indicate other dangers.
  - Overvoltage Category This equipment complies with overvoltage category II defined in IEC 61010. DO NOT connect this equipment to the power supply of overvoltage category III or IV.
  - Laser radiation warning NEVER look directly into the cable connector on the equipment nor into the end of a cable connected to the equipment. There is a risk of injury if laser radiation enters the eye.

The Laser Safety label is attached to the equipment for safety use as indicated in "Laser Safety".

Repair



• Only qualified service personnel with a knowledge of electrical fire and shock hazards should service this equipment. This equipment cannot be repaired by the operator. DO NOT attempt to remove the equipment covers or unit covers or to disassemble internal components. In addition, there is a risk of damage to precision components.

Calibration	• The performance-guarantee seal verifies the integrity of the equipment. To ensure the continued integrity of the equipment, only Anritsu service personnel, or service personnel of an Anritsu sales representative, should break this seal to repair or calibrate the equipment. Be careful not to break the seal by opening the equipment or unit covers. If the performance-guarantee seal is broken by you or a third party, the performance of the equipment cannot be guaranteed.
Battery Fluid	<ul> <li>DO NOT short the battery terminals and never attempt to disassemble the battery or dispose of it in a fire. If the battery is damaged by any of these actions, the battery fluid may leak.</li> <li>This fluid is poisonous.</li> <li>DO NOT touch the battery fluid, ingest it, or get in your eyes. If it is accidentally ingested, spit it out immediately, rinse your mouth with water and seek medical help. If it enters your eyes accidentally, do not rub your eyes, rinse them with clean running water and seek medical help. If the liquid gets on your skin or clothes, wash it off carefully and thoroughly with clean water.</li> </ul>
LCD	<ul> <li>This equipment uses a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD). DO NOT subject the equipment to excessive force or drop it. If the LCD is subjected to strong mechanical shock, it may break and liquid may leak. This liquid is very caustic and poisonous. DO NOT touch it, ingest it, or get in your eyes.</li> <li>If it is ingested accidentally, spit it out immediately, rinse your mouth with water and seek medical help. If it enters your eyes accidentally, do not rub your eyes, rinse them with clean running water and seek medical help. If the liquid gets on your skin or clothes, wash it off carefully and thoroughly with soap and water.</li> </ul>
1.4.3 Cautions	▲ CAUTION
Replacing Memory Back-up Battery	This equipment uses a Manganese dioxide lithium battery to back up the memory. This battery must be replaced by service personnel when it has reached the end of its

useful life; contact the Anritsu sales section or your nearest representative. Note: The battery used in this equipment has a maximum useful life of 8 years. It should be replaced before this period has elapsed.

The life of the battery will vary depending on the length of equipment usage and the operating environment.

The following conditions may be observed if the battery has expired:

- When power to the equipment is supplied, the time display may no longer match the actual time.
- Parameter and data settings may not be retained when the power to the equipment is cut.

External Storage	This equipment uses a USB flash drive as external storage media for storing data and programs.
	If this media is mishandled or becomes faulty, important data may be lost. It is recommended to periodically back up all important data and programs to protect them from being lost accidentally.
	<i>Anritsu will not be held responsible for lost data.</i> Pay careful attention to the following points:
	<ul> <li>Never remove the USB flash drive from the equipment while it is being accessed.</li> <li>The USB flash drive may be damaged by static electric charges.</li> <li>Anritsu has thoroughly tested all external storage media shipped with this equipment. Users should note that external storage media not shipped with this equipment may not have been tested by Anritsu, thus Anritsu cannot guarantee the performance or suitability of such media.</li> </ul>
Lifetime of Parts	The life span of certain parts used in this equipment is determined by the operating time or the power-on time. Due consideration should be given to the life spans of these parts when performing continuous operation over an extended period. The safety of the equipment cannot be guaranteed if component parts are used beyond their life spans. These parts must be replaced at the customer's expense even if within the guaranteed period described in Warranty at the end of this manual.
	<ul> <li>For details on life-span, refer to the corresponding section in this manual.</li> <li>LCD: Brightness at 50% after 40,000hrs</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Battery pack Capacity: 80% after 300 charge/discharge cycles</li> </ul>
Use in Residential Environment	This equipment is designed for an industrial environment. In a residential environment, this equipment may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.
Use in Corrosive Atmospheres	Exposure to corrosive gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfurous acid, and hydrogen chloride will cause faults and failures.
	Note that some organic solvents release corrosive gases.

## 1.4.4 Cautions Against Computer Virus Infection

### Copying files and data

Only files that have been provided directly from Anritsu or generated using Anritsu equipment should be copied to the instrument.

All other required files should be transferred by means of USB flash drive after undergoing a thorough virus check.

#### Adding software

Do not download or install software that has not been specifically recommended or licensed by Anritsu.

#### **Network connections**

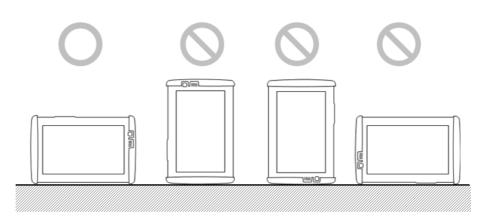
Ensure that the network has sufficient anti-virus security protection in place.

## **1.5 Precautions**

This section contains some precautions which should be followed to avoid damage or malfunction due to incorrect use, handling and transportation of the Network Master.

## 1.5.1 Installation

Install MT1000A horizontally in a stable place.



## **A**CAUTION

If the MT1000A is not installed in the "correct" orientation as above, a small shock may turn it over and harm the user.

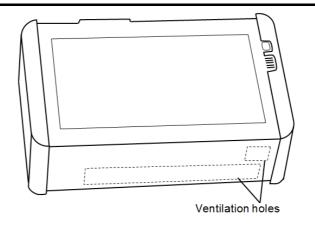
MT1000A equips the support stand on the rear panel. When using MT1000A on a desk, open the <u>support stand</u> on the rear the panel

### 1.5.2 Ventilation

The Network Master has built-in fans, to prevent the temperature to rise inside the instrument.



Be sure not to block the ventilation holes.



In the Network Master, cooling air is taken in through the bottom panel. When using MT1000A on a desk, open the <u>support stand</u> on the rear panel.

### 1.5.3 ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

Modules and options for the Network Master contain electronic devices that are sensitive to ESD (Electro Static Discharge). Therefore, all ESD sensitive items are delivered from Anritsu in antistatic shielding packages.

Electrostatic discharge during installation can result in destruction or degradation of these devices. The damage may lead to equipment failure later. When you install or remove modules, it is your responsibility to control ESD. To control ESD, take the issues described below into consideration.

## **A**CAUTION

### Avoid build-up of electrostatic charge

• Keep your workplace clear of any item that can generate electrostatic charges, e.g. all items that are not made of antistatic materials.

### Minimize the exposure to ESD

- Keep ESD sensitive items in antistatic shielding packaging as long as possible.
- Do not remove ESD sensitive items from equipment or the antistatic shielding packaging unless you are connected to the equipment with a grounding wrist strap (as described later).
- Return ESD sensitive items to antistatic shielding packaging.

## Keep equipment, the ESD sensitive items and yourself at the same static potential

- If your workplace is already prepared for handling ESD sensitive items, then follow your usual procedure. If not, you should follow the procedure below using a ground wrist strap.
- 1. Attach the wrist end of the wrist strap firmly around your wrist and the other end to the equipment chassis or ground plug.
- 2. Keep the wrist strap on while you install or remove ESD sensitive items. Do not remove the wrist strap until the ESD sensitive parts are either installed or returned to the antistatic shielding package.

## 1.5.4 Optical Surfaces

The optical interfaces - transmitter as well as receiver - are very sensitive to contamination. Be aware that contamination of the optical surfaces may result in severe loss of signal.

## **A**CAUTION

To prevent contamination of the optical surfaces, mount protective caps to seal the transmitter/receiver connectors when no fiber optic cables are connected.

Correct functioning of the instrument can only be ensured if optical modules, supplied by Anritsu for the Network Master, are used.

### 1.5.5 Cautions on Handling Optical Fiber Cables

Optical fiber cables may degrade in performance or be damaged if handled improperly. Note the following points when handling them.

## **A**CAUTION

### Do not pull the cable when removing the connector.

Doing so may break the optical fiber inside the cable, or remove the cable sheath from the optical connector.

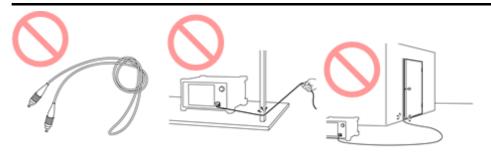




### Do not excessively bend, fold, or pinch an optical fiber cable.

Doing so may break the optical fiber inside the cable.

Keep the bend radius of an optical fiber cable at 30 mm or more. If the radius is less, optical fiber cable loss will increase.



## **A**CAUTION

### Do not excessively pull on or twist an optical fiber cable.

Also, do not hang anything by using a cable. Doing so may break the optical fiber inside the cable.



## **A**CAUTION

Be careful not to hit the end of an optical connector against anything hard such as the floor or a desk by dropping the optical fiber cable.

Doing so may damage the connector end and increase connection loss.



## **WARNING**

### Do not touch the end of a broken optical fiber cable.

The broken optical fiber may pierce the skin, causing injury.



**A**CAUTION

Do not disassemble optical connectors.

Doing so may cause Rubidium oscillator to break or the performance to degrade.

### 1.5.6 Caution when handling High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator

When using MU100090A and MU100090B, take care of the following notes.

## **A**CAUTION

#### Be sure not to give vibration and shock.

Doing so may cause the built-in Rubidium oscillator to damage or the performance to degrade.

## Keep the MU100090A and MU100090B away from magnets and magnetic objects.

When operating, transporting, or storing the MU100090A or MU100090B, avoid placing GNSS antennas or magnetic bases which contain magnetic objects next to it. Otherwise, the built-in Rubidium oscillator may get damaged.

Make sure that there is a sufficient distance between the MU100090A / MU100090B and the GNSS antenna when connecting them.

### 1.5.7 Countries and Regions Permitting WLAN Use

Use of WLAN is restricted in some countries and regions, and illegal use may be punishable under national or local regulations. To avoid violating WLAN regulations, visit the Anritsu website to check where use is allowed.

https://www.anritsu.com/ja-JP/testmeasurement/support/downloads/brochures-datasheets-andcatalogs/dwl16689

Note that Anritsu cannot be held liable for any problem arising from WLAN use in other countries and regions.

# 2 Configuration

This chapter contains information about the included accessories as well as guidelines for connecting the AC adapter, for charging the battery, and for attaching the carrying strap.

## 2.1 Delivered Accessories

The instrument is delivered in a shipment container together with various accessories depending on the order. When unpacking the first time, it is recommended to check these accessories against the list(s) below.

## 2.1.1 Standard Accessories

The following standard accessories are delivered with the instrument:

	MT1000A
J0980	A-2 Power Cord *1
J0981	B4 Power Cord *1
J0982	C7 Power Cord *1
J0983	S3 Power Cord * <sup>1</sup>
J1027	P4 Power Cord *1
G0310A	LiION Battery
G0385A	High Power AC Adapter
B0728A	Rear Panel Kit
B0745A	Softcase
Z1746A	Stylus
Z1747A	Carrying Strap
Z1748A	Handle
Z1817A	Utilities ROM
W3935AE	MT1000A Transport Modules Quick Reference Guide
	MU100010A
B0692A	ESD box * <sup>2</sup>

\*1: One of these power cord come with according to your country.

\*2: Up to four SFP+/SFPs can be stored.

	MU100011A
B0763A	ESD box
	MU100090A
J1705A	AUX Conversion Adaptor
J1706A	GPS Antenna
J1710A	BNC Cable 0.2m
	MU100090B
J1705A	AUX Conversion Adaptor
J1710A	BNC Cable 0.2m
J1886A	GNSS Antenna
Z2122A	Tripod for GNSS Antenna

### 2.1.2 Optional Accessories

One or more of the following optional accessories may be delivered with the instrument (if included in the order):

B0691B	Hard case
B0720A	Rear Cover

B0729A	Screw 1U
B0730A	Screw 2U
B0731A	Screw 3U
B0740A	Screw 4U
B0741A	Screw 5U
B0732A	Screw Kit
G0306B	Video Inspection Probe
B0733A	Hard Case
G0306B	Video Inspection Probe
G0306C	Video Inspection Probe
G0324A	Battery Charger
G0325A	GPS receiver
G0382A	Autofocus Video Inspection Probe
J1891A	Coaxial Adaptor(BNC-J, SMA-P)
J1892A	Coaxial Adaptor(BNC-P, SMA-J)
W3933AE	MT1000A Transport Modules Operation Manual

## 2.2 AC Adapter

The Network Master can be powered from the supplied AC adapter.

## **A**CAUTION

#### Always use AC adapter delivered from Anritsu.

### 2.2.1 Connecting AC Adapter

To connect the AC adapter to the Network Master, follow the procedure below:

1. Insert the AC adapter's DC power plug into the socket connector marked '18V DC'. The DC input connector is located on the right-hand side of the Network Master's connector panel.



When option 006 is installed, the area around DC input connector is marked in yellow. Connect G0385A High power AC adaptor.

When option 006 is not installed, connect G0309A AC adaptor.

2. Connect the AC plug of the AC adapter to the wall outlet. The power button will flash fast on orange during booting. Then flashes slowly on orange when charging.

## 2.3 Rechargeable Battery

The Network Master is delivered with a 10.8 V Intelligent Li-Ion rechargeable and replaceable battery. The typical operation capacity (with a fully charged battery) will be approximately 4 hours.



## 2.3.1 Installing or Replacing Battery

To install or replace the battery in the Network Master, follow the procedure below:

- 1. Disconnect the AC adapter if it is connected.
- 2. Switch the Network Master OFF.
- 3. Place the Network Master on its back on a plain surface and turn the lock screw of the battery compartment to match the unlock mark.
- 4. Remove the lid of the battery compartment.
- 5. Pull out the battery from the compartment.



- 6. When installing the battery, note the direction of the battery terminals. With the instrument placed on its back and the battery compartment in front of you the terminals should be in the upper left corner.
- 7. Re-install the battery compartment door and tighten the lock screw.

### 2.3.2 Charging Battery

The battery automatically charges anytime the instrument is plugged in to a live AC power source using the AC adapter.

Battery power replenishes more quickly if the instrument is turned off (Standby mode).

Indication during<br/>chargingWhen the AC adapter is connected and plugged in, the Power button flashes<br/>rapidly in orange while the instrument boots up. After approx. 30 seconds, the<br/>button then flashes slowly to indicate the battery is charging. Flashing stops<br/>when the charging is complete. If the battery is defective - the Power button will<br/>also light. Therefore, the best way to check the battery status is to switch on the<br/>Network Master and observe the battery information in the Instrument<br/>information on Instrument toolbar.

Battery:			System	
Manufacturer: B60B60			Information Controller	
Manufacturing date: 2013-1-1			Information	
Device identity: 125 3.1 LION			Module(s) Information	<b>6</b>
Nominal capacity: 89090 mWh			Software Information	<b>₽</b>
Temperature: 36 C			Battery	
Relative Charge: Fully Charged			Information	1.5
Current battery operation: Inactive			Self Test Results	
Cycle count: 13				
Obtainable capacity: 91710 mWh (102 percent of nominal capacity)				<b></b>
Device name: ANRITSU			Update About Info	
Internal Memory:		•	Save To File	
	• V D	•	🛃 📢 13 4	2

Example of Battery Information

The battery status can be checked in the status bar if the battery indicator is displayed there. See the "Battery Status Information" section below.

## 2.3.3 Battery Status Information

The battery icon is displayed in the status line at the bottom of the screen.

The following icons are used to indicate the current battery status:

lcon	Battery	AC Adapter	
	Fully charged.	Connected and the Network Master is running on AC power.	
		Connected and the Network Master is running on AC power.	
	Charged and the Network Master is running on battery power.	Not connected.	
		Connected and the Network Master is running on AC power.	



There is a delay of several seconds before the battery status is updated.

More detailed battery status information is displayed when touching the battery icon. The following example shows the battery information displayed when fully charged.



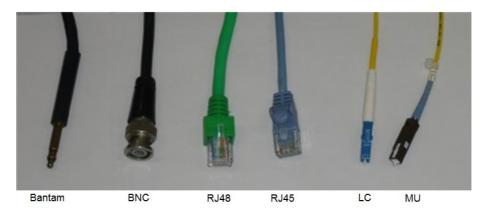
## 2.4 Measurement Cables

When connecting the Network Master to the line to be tested or monitored, it is recommended always to use shielded cables of good quality, to avoid the possibility of corrupting the measuring results. For the same reason, the AC adapter, if used, should be connected to the instrument and switched on before starting the measurement.

For connection of the Network Master to different types of equipment, different cables are available. Please contact your Anritsu representative for information.

### 2.4.1 Connecting Measurement Cables

Measurement cables are connected to the input and output connectors located on the connector panel of the instrument. Various electrical and optical connectors are available.



## 2.5 Support Stand and Carrying Strap

## 2.5.1 Support Stand

The Network Master is equipped with a support stand keeping the instrument at a convenient angle during the operation. To extract the stand: pull out the metal bar on rear of the Network Master - it automatically stays in the correct position.

Be sure to open a support stand fully. Otherwise, the Network Master will be more likely to tip over. Moreover, the air flow on bottom panel will be insufficient.



### 2.5.2 Carrying Strap and Handle

The included carrying strap can easily be mounted for your convenience when transporting and/or using the Network Master.

The carrying strap is equipped with hooks for easy installation.



Use the Carrying Strap around your shoulder. Do not wrap the strap around your neck.



### How to attach carrying strap and handle

To attach carrying strap (Z1747A) and handle (Z1748A) to the Network Master, follow instructions below.

1. Use screw driver and remove the battery lid from the Network Master.



2. Remove the battery pack.



3. Loosen four screws at each corner of MU100010A.



- 4. Separate the Network Master and MU100010A.
- 5. Attach the handle on either right or left side.



6. Detailed photos for upper and lower corner.



 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{7}}.$  Remove the buckle cap from the handle and the carrying strap.



8. Mount the carrying strap on both upper corners.





9. Attach the Network Master and MU100010A, insert the battery pack and mount the battery lid with the reverse sequence at the beginning.

# 2.6 Modules Configuration

Following modules are available for the Network Master.

```
Transport Modules
```

MU100010A 10G Multirate Module MU100011A 100G Multirate Module

OTDR Modules

MU100020A OTDR Module 1310/1550nm SMF MU100021A OTDR Module 1310/1550/850/1300nm SMF/MMF

MU100022A OTDR Module 1310/1550/1625nm SMF  $\,$ 

MU100023A OTDR Module 1310/1550/1650nm SMF

CPRI RF Module

MU100040A CPRI RF Module

MU100040B CPRI RF Module with BBU Emulation Support GPS Module  $% \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}$ 

MU100090A High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator MU100090B High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator

MT1000A is able to mount up to three modules. Available module combinations are 11 kinds and shown in the table below. Only one OTDR module and one GPS module can be mounted to the MT1000A.

One module configuration					
Carlos and a second	Transport	OTDR <sup>*</sup>	CPRI RF <sup>*</sup>		
	MT1000A	MT1000A	MT1000A		
	Two m	odules confi	guration		
388	Transport	Transport	Transport	OTDR <sup>*</sup>	$CPRI\ RF^*$
	OTDR	GPS	CPRI RF	CPRI RF	OTDR
	MT1000A	MT1000A	MT1000A	MT1000A	MT1000A
	Three m	nodules cont	figuration	-	
A STREET	Transport	Transport	Transport		
	OTDR	OTDR	CPRI RF		
	GPS	CPRI RF	OTDR		
	MT1000A	MT1000A	MT1000A		

\*: When OTDR module, MU100011A, or CPRI RF module is mounted on back, equip with rear panel. B0728A Rear Panel Kit come with different length screws.

a - B0729A	Model	Name
	B0729A	Screw 1U
a B0730A	B0730A	Screw 2U
B07	<sup>31A</sup> B0731A	Screw 3U

# 2.7 How to Attach the Modules

This section explains how to install the modules using the MT1000A, MU100010A 10G multirate module, and MU100090A High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator as examples.

MU100090A is attached to the Network Master with one of the following modules.

- MU100010A
- MU100011A



Replacing modules operation should be done on the table where antistatic measures are taken.

Do not drop the modules or give a shock.

Doing so may cause the failure.

# 2.7.1 Replacing the MU100010A 10G Multirate module

- 1. Switch the Network Master OFF.
- 2. Before the detaching operation, disconnect the AC adapter and remove the battery pack.
- 3. Place the Network Master on its front on a plain surface.
- 4. Loosen the screws (shown by the yellow circle) on rear side of the MU100010A 10G Multirate module.



5. After loosing the four screws, lift up the 10G Multirate Module with holding both sides. If you cannot lift up, loosen the four screws again. You can see the panel as below.



2.7.2 Attaching the MU100090A and MU100010A

- 1. Place the Network Master on its front on a plain surface.
- 2. Attach the MU100090A to the Network Master. Place the MU100090A on the Network Master so as to join the guide pins and connectors shown by (1) to (6) in the figures:
  - (1) (4) , (2) (5) , (3) (6) will be joined together.

**A**CATION

Be careful not to bump the guide pins ((2, 3), (5), (3), (6)) against the connectors ((1) and (4)).

When attaching the module, make sure the four corners are aligned.

Failure to do so can cause damage to the connectors.



3. Remove four screws of the 10G Multirate module and replace to screws 2U in B0728A Rear Panel Kit.



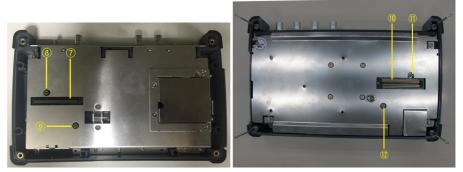
- 4. Attach the 10G Multirate module to the MU100090A. Place the 10G Multirate module on the MU100090A so as to join the guide pins and connectors shown by T to D in the figures:
  - ⑦ ⑩, ⑧ ⑪, ⑨ ⑫ will be joined together.

**A**CATION

Be careful not to bump the guide pins ((B, D, I), and (D)) against the connectors (T and (D)).

When attaching the module, make sure the four corners are aligned.

Failure to do so can cause damage to the connectors.





5. Tighten the four screws.



After the module attachment has finished, the external appearance will be as below.



6. Connect the AC cable or install the battery packs.

# 

When using MU100090A, do not drop the Network Master or give a shock. Doing so may cause the failure.

May cause a bad effect to the measurement results.

# **3 Human-Machine-Interface**

Human-Machine-Interface (HMI) covers the relation between the user and the Network Master - in other words: the information you get from the Network Master combined with the action you add to the Network Master .

The informative part is the color LCD, and the part susceptible to influence is the touch-active layer of the screen. Connections made to the input and output connectors are included in the HMI as well.

# 3.1 Touch Screen Display

The 9 inch active TFT display with WVGA resolution (800x480 pixels) is used for setups and for presentation of results (that is, for all interaction with the instrument). As the display includes touch screen functionality, it is possible to navigate and operate directly from it.

The touch screen display is constructed to be operated by the tip of your finger or by the included *Stylus* (Anritsu part No. Z1746A). The touch screen surface is made of delicate material and is easily scratched or damaged if handled incorrectly.



Never expose the touch screen to excessive pressure as this may damage its functionality.

Never use sharp objects (e.g. pens, paper clips etc.) to operate the touch screen, as this may damage the surface.

Only use a soft cloth moisturized with a mild detergent to clean the surface of the touch screen. Be sure to power off and disconnect AC adapter.

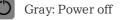
# 3.2 Key Operation

The only physical operator key (the Power button) is described in this section.

# 3.2.1 Power Button

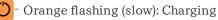


The Power button on the front panel of the instrument is used to switch power ON and OFF. In addition, the menu used for power-off also contains a few extra options (e.g. to lock the screen).



Orange flashing (fast): Booting in case of AC operation

- Green flashing: Booting in case of the battery operation



Orange: Stand by

Green: Operating

#### Switching power ON

#### AC Operation

Connect the AC adapter to the Network Master. The Network Master flashes the power button in orange during booting. The power button lights in orange after booting.

To start your test, press the power button. The power button lights in green. After a model name is displayed, the Network Master enters Operating status and shows the Application Selector.

#### **Battery Operation**

Press the power button. The Network Master shows a model name and flashes the power button in green during booting.

Then, the Network Master enters Operating status and shows the Application Selector.

In the following cases, the message appears before the Application Selector shows up.

- Four or more modules are attached.
- An MU100011A has been attached to the Network Master without MT1000A-006 option.
- Within the four types described in <u>Module Configuration</u>, the same modules type are attached in multiple.
- The attached position of GPS module is not appropriate.
- The transport module is not attached even if GPS module has been attached.

Touch OK to shutdown. Turn on after attaching the module(s) properly.

#### Switching power OFF

When you press the Power button, a pop-up menu containing **Shut Down** will appear.





Touch **Shut Down** and then confirm by touching **Yes** in a dialog box.

#### AC Operation

After you shut the Network Master down, the Network Master goes back to Stand by or Charging state.

The Network Master stays Stand by or Charging state until you disconnect the AC adapter.

#### **Battery Operation**

After you shut the Network Master down, the power goes off.

#### Forcing power OFF

If it is not possible to power down the Network Master using the power button menu, the following procedure can be used to make an emergency power down.

- 1. Disconnect AC adapter if it is connected.
- 2. Hold the Power button depressed for a couple of seconds.



Forcibly turning off the power may cause loss of measurement data or file corruption. It is not recommended to force a power-off except in emergencies.

#### Additional options in power button menu

#### **Apps Switcher**

Shows all currently activated applications and allows you to switch among them.

#### **Capture Screen**

Saves a screen shot image in .PNG format. The image file will be saved in 'Internal/screens' folder or an attached USB flash drive.

#### Lock Screen

Locks or unlocks the screen.

# 3.3 Head Set

You can use the commercially available head set (3.5  $\phi$  CTIA), it is possible to listen speech in the audio channels available in E1 and T1 systems.

# **A**CAUTION

Do not operate for a long period of time at high volume level or at a level that is uncomfortable.

The volume is controlled from the <u>General</u> setup in 'Instrument Toolbar'.

The head set is connected to the socket marked with a head set symbol on the connector panel of the Network Master.



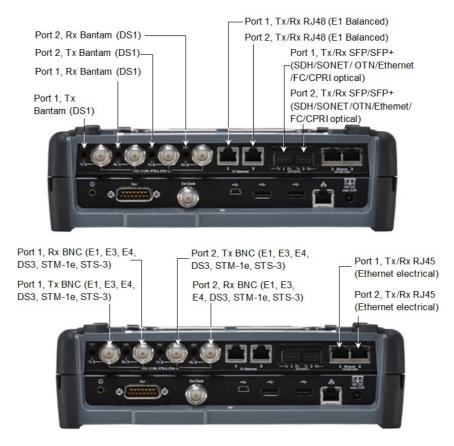
# **3.4 Connector Panel**

All connections (both for *test interfaces* and for *service interfaces*) are placed on the connector panel of the Network Master.

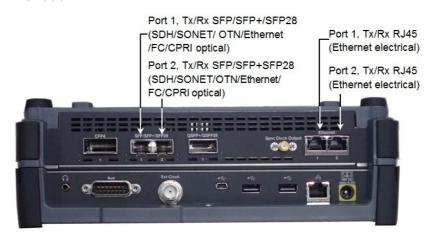
# 3.4.1 Test Interfaces

The connector panel contains the following port connectors to be used for the tests. Most interfaces have port 1 and port 2 connectors.

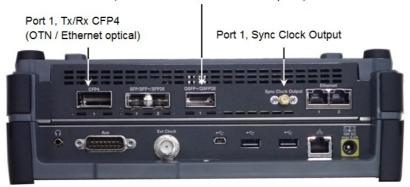
MU100010A The figure below shows the connector panel of the mainframe and MU100010A.



# MU100011A The figure below shows the connector panel of the mainframe and MU100011A.

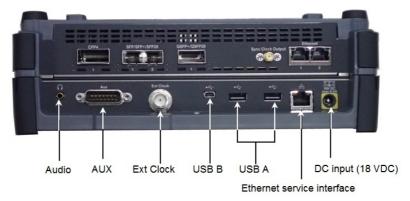


Port 1, Tx/Rx QSFP+/QSFP28 (SDH / SONET / OTN / Ethernet optical)



# 3.4.2 Service Interfaces

The service interfaces used for the connection to other instruments, are placed on the MT1000A panel:



Audio	The audio connector is used for connecting to an optional head set.		
AUX	The AUX connector is used for optional G0325A GPS Receiver.		
Ext Clock Input	The Ext Clock Input connector is used for reference clock input.		
USB B	The three USB connectors (two connectors type A and one		
USB A	connector type B mini) can, for example, be used for connection with USB flash drive. This is convenient for the exchanging of information to other instrument.		
Ethernet service interface	The Ethernet connector is used for connecting the Network Master to a Local Area Network, e.g. to remotely operate the instrument from a PC. Active Link Active LED turns on orange while data are sent or received. Link LED turns on green when Ethernet has been linked up and is able for the communication.		
DC input (18 VDC)	The DC power connector is used for connection of 18 V DC power delivered from the AC adapter. For option 006, a yellow marking is printed around the connector.		



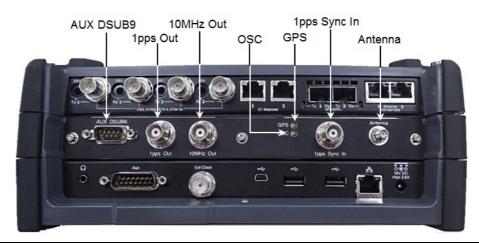
A Network Master supports only USB flash drives formatted in FAT32. When multiple USB flash drives are connected to the Network Master, only the first connected USB flash drive is recognized.

For Wi-Fi dongles confirmed to work with the Network Master, please contact an Anritsu sales office.

# 3.4.3 Disciplined Oscillator Interfaces

The figure below shows the connector panel of the MU100090A High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator:

For the MU100090B High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator, GPS/GNSS is printed instead of GPS.



AUX DSUB9	Connects to AUX connector on the Network Master panel using J1705A AUX Conversion Adaptor.	
1pps Out	The 1PPS signal is output. * <sup>1</sup>	
10MHz Out	The 10 MHz clock signal is output. * <sup>1</sup>	
GPS * <sup>2</sup>	Lights in green when signals of four or more satellites are being received.	
osc	Lights in green when the Rubidium oscillator stability reaches $10^{-9}$ . This lights within around 15 minutes usually. However this varies depending on ambient temperature. * <sup>3, *4</sup>	
1pps Sync In	The input connector of the external 1PPS reference signal for the synchronization.	
Antenna	MU100090A: For GPS antenna. MU100090B: For GPS/GNSS antenna.	

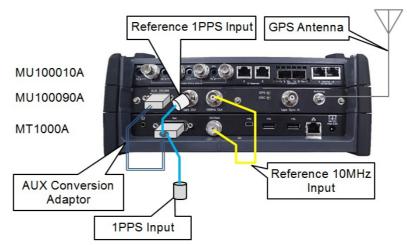
\*1: Signal which is synchronized with GPS or the signal inputted to 1pps Sync In.

- \*2: On the MU100090B High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator, GPS/GNSS is printed instead.
- \*3: In the following cases, it may take nearly one hour to light up.
  - When the ambient temperature has changed significantly since the last time you used the disciplined oscillator.
  - When the disciplined oscillator has received vibration or impact.
  - When you have used the disciplined oscillator continuously for 60 days or more and then restarted.
- \*4: It may not light up when you restart the Network Master one hour or less after having used the Disciplined Oscillator in a hot place.

#### **Connections of Disciplined Oscillator Interfaces**

Connections of GPS Disciplined Oscillator Interfaces are shown below. Use GPS antenna, BNC cables and J1705A AUX Conversion Adaptor for the connections.

For interface connection with the MU100090B High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator, use GNSS antenna.



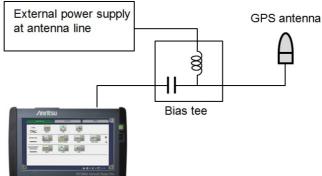
- 1. Connect J1706A GPS antenna to Antenna connector on the MU100090A. Commercially available GPS antenna can be used.
- 2. Connect AUX DSUB9 of the MU100090A to AUX of the Network Master using J1705A AUX Conversion Adaptor.
- 3. Connect 10MHz Out of the MU100090A to Sync In of the Network Master using J1710A BNC Cable 0.2m.
- 4. Connect 1PPS Out of the MU100090A to REF 1PPS IN of J1705A AUX Conversion Adaptor.
- 5. Input the signal under measurement to 1PPS IN of J1705A AUX Conversion Adaptor.



When performing the measurements using GPS time by capturing GPS satellites, wait 30 minutes or more for the synchronization after capturing GPS satellites. If waiting time for synchronization is short, the correct time will not be obtained.

When feeding the power to a GPS antenna or a GNSS antenna using an external power supply, insert a bias tee between the disciplined oscillator and the external power supply.

Connecting the external power supply directly to the MU100090A without a bias tee may cause the MU100090A failure.



Select a bias tee which meets the specifications below:

- Antenna connector: SMA, male
- Supported signal: GPS L1 C/A Code

# 3.5 Remote Operation

With the MX100001A MT1000A/MT1100A Control Software (hereafter, "Control Software") application installed, your PC is capable of supporting remote access to the Network Master. Control Software simulates the panel operation of the Network Master, allowing you to operate and view results on a PC through a LAN or Internet connection. If more Network Masters are linked to a network, they can be remotely controlled by the same PC, one at a time.

The recommended time to control the Network Master from the Control Software is up to 48 hours. If you leave your PC for a longer period of this time, Please close the Control Software once.

The Network Master measurement will continue after that, so if you start the Control Software again, it will return to the original state.

If the Control Software is connected to the Network Master for more than 48 hours, the Control Software may terminate abnormally. In this case as well, if you start the Control Software again, it will return to the original state.

# 3.5.1 Installation of Control Software

#### **Operation Environment**

OS	Windows 7/8.1/10 English/Japanese
Interface	Ethernet 100BASE-TX/1000BASE-T
Display	$800 \times 600$ dots or more

1. Copy the installer stored in the Network Master to your PC, by USB flash drive or the file sharing function.

File Name: MX100001A-Setup-x.xx-xxxxx.exe

"x"s in the file name mean numerics showing the version.

2. Double click the installer file.



- $3.\,$  If User Account Control dialog box appears, click Yes.
- 4. After the installation finishes, click **Close**.

Click **Start** > All Programs > Anritsu > MX100001A folder. Confirm that following programs appear. "V<sup>\*</sup>.\*\*" is replaced to the version name.

- MX100001A-V\*.\*\*-Editor
- MX100001A-V\*.\*\*-Remote
- MX100001A-V\*.\*\*-Viewer
- V\*.\*\*-Uninstall



When installing a new version of the Control Software, previous versions are not automatically uninstalled. To manually uninstall a Control Software version, execute "Uninstall" from the Control Software folder from the Start menu of Windows.

# 3.5.2 Connection and Setup

To make Remote Operation application communicate with the Network Master:

1. Connect an Ethernet network cable to the LAN connector on your Network Master and link this to a Local Area Network.

- 2. Assign an IP address to the Network Master. This is done in the *Ethernet* setting available from the <u>Network</u> screen as described in the *Graphical User Interface* chapter.
- 3. Enable Allow remote PC in the <u>Remote Control</u>.
- 4. Display the <u>Resource Monitor</u>. Confirm that the IP address and "running Tests and Views" appear.



5. Change the Network settings of the PC, so it can access the Network Master via Ethernet.

Select Control Panel -> Network and Internet -> Network Connection. Right-click the interface and click the Properties.

Select the properties of Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) and click the Properties button.

Local Area Connection Properties		
Networking Authentication Sharing	Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/I	Pv4) Properties
Connect using:           Intel(R) Ethemet Connection I218-LM	General	
Configure This connection uses the following items:		automatically if your network supports ed to ask your network administrator
Client for Microsoft Networks     GoS Packet Scheduler     GoS Packet Scheduler     GoS Flacket Scheduler     GoS Flacket Scheduler	<ul> <li>Obtain an IP address autom</li> <li>O Use the following IP address</li> </ul>	
Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6)	IP address:	192.168.10.10
Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)      Internet Protocol	Subnet mask:	255.255.255.0
🗹 🔺 Link-Layer Topology Discovery Responder	Default gateway:	• • •
Install Uninstall Properties	Obtain DNS server address a	·
Description	O Use the following DNS serve	r addresses:
Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The default	Preferred DNS server:	· · ·
wide area network protocol that provides communication across diverse interconnected networks.	Alternate DNS server:	
	Validate settings upon exit	Ad <u>v</u> anced
OK Cancel		OK Cancel

6. Execute Ping command on PC to confirm connection to the Network Master.

# **3.5.3 Communication Ports**

When using the Control Software with a Network Master connected behind a port restrictive firewall, to successfully communicate with the instrument, it is important to configure the firewall to allow communication on the following ports:

5555	Framework core communication port, fixed. Used by Control Software main GUI, including the <u>Remote Upgrade</u> function.
5650 to 5699	Application servers, fixed range. Used by Control Software Application GUIs.
5898	Unit reset port, fixed. Used by Control Software <u>Remote Reset</u> function.
58012	Remote wake-up port, fixed. Used by Control Software <u>Remote</u> <u>Wake Up</u> function.

In addition, the following ports are used for controlling the Network Master with a method other than using the Control Software:

56001 (default)	SCPI server port, user configurable. Used by remote SCPI clients. Refer to <u>Remote Control</u> section for details how to setup.
5900 (default)	VNC (TCP), user configurable. Used by remote VNC clients.
5800 (default)	VNC over HTTP, user configurable. Used by remote VNC over HTTP tunnel clients. Refer to <u>VNC</u> section for details how to setup VNC communication ports.
135, 137, 138, 139, 445	File Sharing, fixed ports.

# 3.5.4 Starting Control Software

- 1. Open Anritsu-MX100001A folder from Start menu.
- 2. Click MX100001A-V\*.\*\*-Remote.

If Windows Security Alert appeared, click Allow access.



Before connecting to the Network Master, confirm that the response from the Network Master is quick enough. If the response from the Network Master via the Ethernet network is too late, a connection fails and the message "Network connection is too slow!" appears.

Executing Remote Operation on control PC:

1. If Control Software launched, the initial screen for remote operation appears as below.

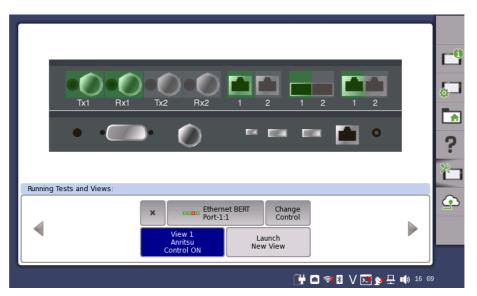
Network Master	- • •
Remote Unit IP Address: 192.168.0.1	/alidate Connection
Optional Client Title Text	
Control Wake Up Reset Update	
Launch Application	
Progress 0%	

When two or more network interface cards are available, **Use Network Interface** selection appear. Click the field to select a interface.

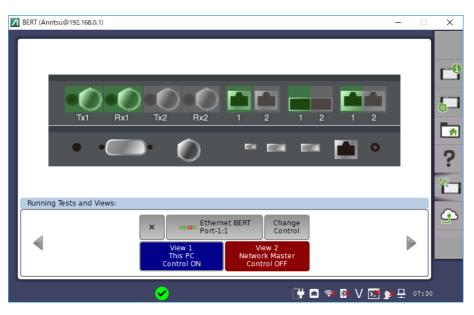
Network Master		
Remote Unit IP Address:	172.29.4.5	Validate Connection
Use Network Interface:	F0:1F:AF:06:3D:8C - 172.29.4.6	

- 2. Enter the IP address of the Network Master to **Remote Unit IP Address**.
- 3. In **Optional client Title Text**, enter the name of the Network Master. This text is displayed at the title bar of the Control Software and on the button in the <u>resource monitoring</u> screen.

For example, when you enter 'Anritsu', you will see 'Anritsu' on the button in the resource monitoring screen as shown in the figure below.



- 4. Click Validate Connection on the Control Software.
- 5. Clicking Launch Application in Control tab will display the Network Master screen.





When **Optional client Title Text** is blank or set to the following text, the IP address of the control PC appears in Resource monitoring of the Network Master.

- Client
- ClientName
- Local
- This PC

To exit Control Software, click Close button at right hand top of the window. Power button menu appears, and click **Close**.

## 3.5.5 Remote Upgrade

If the Control Software version differs from that of the Network Master, when clicking **Launch Application**, the software upgrading dialog appears. Upgrade the Network Master Software to the version compatible with Control Software.

Network Master	×
_ Version Information	
Local SW Version: 11.03rc03 , 1103	
Remote Unit SW Version: 11.02 , 1102	
File Upload	
Select File Path:	
Upload Progress: 0%	Cancel
Installation	
NOTE: You cannot remotely connect to the Network Master during installation.	
You cannot remotely check the installation progress. Installation takes about 10 minutes.	
	Close

The Network Master software including the MU100011A is updated as needed, and the latest version of software is published on our website.

Visit our website and download the latest version. We have two types of installers as below.

- MT1000A\_Software with MU100011A
- MT1000A\_Software



"MT1000A\_Software with MU100011A" is consisted from two files. Select both files when upgrading the software. Note that installing "MT1000A\_Software" is not able to work the MU100011A.

- 1. Click Select File to launch the dialog box.
- 2. Select the software file. When you select the folder where you unpacked the installer, the installer file will be selected automatically. Multiple files can be selected by selecting a file while holding down the **Ctrl** key.
- 3. Progress bar shows Upload Progress. Clicking **Cancel** aborts the file uploading.
- 4. After file uploading finishes, click **Start Installation**.



*Clicking* **Start Installation** will reboot the Network Master. You cannot remotely connect to the Network Master during installation. You cannot remotely check the installation progress. Installation takes about 10 minutes.

#### 3.5.6 Remote Power Control

#### Power On

If the Network Master is in Stand-by mode, it is possible to remotely get the unit into the Operation state.

- 1. Click **Start** > All Programs > Anritsu > MX100001A folder.
- 2. Click MX100001A-V\*.\*\*-Remote.
- 3. On the Control Software startup screen, enter the IP address of the Network Master in the **Remote Unit IP Address** field.
- 4. Click Start in Wake Up tab.
- 5. After the progress bar reaches 100%, click OK in the dialog box.

#### Power Off

If the **Allow remote PC shutdown** check box is selected in the <u>Remote Control</u> dialog box, you can remotely set the Network Master in Stand-by mode.

1. In the upper-right corner of the MX100001A window, click the Close button.



2. Click Shut Down.

# 3.5.7 Remote Reset

The Remote Reset function can be helpful if the unit is on a remote site and unexpectedly freezes or becomes unresponsive. The possibility to remotely reset an instrument can be disabled by unchecking the **Enable Remote Reset** check box in the <u>Remote Control</u> options.

To remotely force a reboot the Network Master, specify the Network Master using its serial number.

- 1. On the Control Software startup screen, enter the IP address of the Network Master in the **Remote Unit IP Address** field.
- 2. Enter the serial number in the  $Controller\,SN$  field on the Reset tab.
- 3. Click Start on the Reset tab.
- 4. After the progress bar reaches 100%, click OK in the dialog box.



Make sure to save measurements and settings before initiating Remote Reset function. The Reset will force the Network Master to reboot. All unsaved or ongoing measurements will be lost.

## 3.5.8 Stand-alone Editor

MX100001A Editor allows users to load, edit, and save Setup files of any possible Network Master configuration, without connecting to an actual instrument.

- 1. Click **Start** > All Programs > Anritsu > MX100001A folder.
- 2. Click MX100001A-V\*.\*\*-Editor.

Network Master		- 🗆 X
Select Controller	Add Module(s) MUI 0001 0A 10G Multirate Module + 100G Multirate Module + 100G Multirate Module + MUI 0003 0A High Performance GPS /···· + High Performance GPS /···· +	Instrument
Load Configuration	]	OX. Cancel

3. Set configuration of the Network Master by clicking options in **Select Controller**, and **Add Module(s)**.

To save the configuration,  ${\rm click}\ {\bf Save \ Configuration}.$ 

- 4. Click **OK**. After a while, the GUI of the selected Network Master configuration appears.
- 5. Select an application on Application Selector. Then, select port resources.
- 6. After the application screen has appeared, select configure settings and measurement parameters.
- 7. Once done, save the setup file by clicking Load/Save on Application Toolbar.

Load the Setup File (saved file at step 7 above) saved by the MX100001A Editor on the Network Master by clicking **Load/Save** button on the <u>Application</u> <u>Toolbar</u>. Alternatively, import the settings file as a Favorite, and launch the new application from the <u>Favorites</u> screen on the **Application Selector**.

# 3.6 Command-Based Remote Control

If the command-based remote control feature is enabled, the Network Master can be automatically controlled by programming with remote commands.

- The Network Master remote control functions support the built-in Ethernet service interface. Ethernet connectors of test interface do not support remote control functions.
- Software specifications are in conformity with the IEEE488.2 standard and SCPI version 1999 (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments).

All commands are described in a separate document:

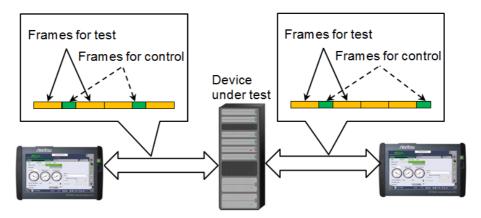
 MT1000A/MT1100A/MT1040A Remote Scripting Operation Manual (M-W4041AE)

This icon on Status bar indicates whether the Network Master is controlled by the command-based scripts or not. If touching this icon, buttons appear. Touching the **Turn Off** will disconnect the SCPI connection. Use this button if disconnecting the Ethernet cable.

Touching the **Enable Local Control** will allow the panel operation with keeping SCPI connection. This function is useful for debugging the control software.

# 3.7 In-band Control

In-band Control remotely controls the Network Master via a port. This control method is available when Ethernet application is running in the Network Master. This allows users to control the Network Masters via a device under test or a network under test, etc.



- 1. Start Ethernet application except Pass Through and Cable Test without the OTN layer in Network Master.
- 2. Set Nickname and In-band TCP port in <u>Remote Control</u>.
- 3. Select Allow In-band control in <u>In-band Setup</u>, and set an IP address, etc.
- 4. Start the Discovery application in the Network Master used as a controller.
- 5. Search for other Network Masters using the Discovery application, and control them.



In-band Control only switches the application of the Network Master.

# 3.8 File Access via USB Interface

You can access the mass storage of the Network Master by connecting the USB cable.

This function is useful to copy the files to PC, or confirm the test results.

- 1. Close all applications by touching **Close** icon on the Application Tool Bar.
- 2. Connect the USB cable between PC and USB type B connector of the Service Interface.
- 3. If PC has detected the Network Master, copy files or folders to PC using PC software (Explorer of Windows etc.).

Organize 👻 Share with 👻	Burn New folder			
🖌 🔆 Favorites	Name	Date modified	Туре	Size
🧮 Desktop	jenkins.pcap	5/17/2017 1:13 PM	PCAP File	65,450 K
🗼 Downloads	2017-04-27@11-23-26_TP-BERT-ETH.res	4/27/2017 11:23 AM	RES File	84 K
🕮 Recent Places	<pre>     PTP_W_Master_00 </pre>	4/13/2016 12:34 AM	Scenario Edit Envir	599 K
	DemoPtp_Port2_03.cfg	4/6/2016 11:59 PM	CFG File	37 K
🥃 Libraries	🐌 logs	5/17/2017 4:22 PM	File folder	
	퉬 windowsinstaller	5/13/2017 6:05 PM	File folder	
🖳 Computer	퉬 diagnostics	5/13/2017 4:58 PM	File folder	
🛛 🚢 Windows7 (C:)	퉬 Scenario_logs	4/20/2017 7:15 PM	File folder	
🗅 👝 Removable Disk (D:)	lavorites	4/20/2017 7:14 PM	File folder	
	🎍 .automators	4/20/2017 7:14 PM	File folder	
📬 Network	screens	2/12/2017 7:27 PM	File folder	
	퉬 remote	1/29/2017 12:33 PM	File folder	
	•			



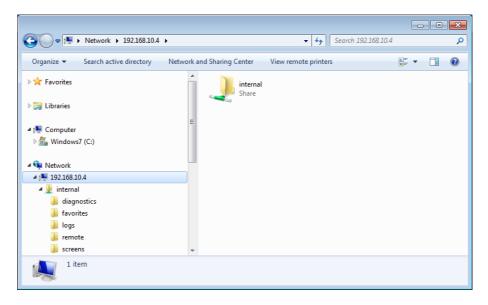
If applications are running on the Network Master, you cannot access the mass storage.

# 3.9 File Access via Ethernet Interface

# 3.9.1 Accessing files in Network Master from the PC

The mass storage of the Network Master can be shared with your PC via Ethernet interface.

- 1. Connect an Ethernet network cable to the LAN connector on your Network Master and link this to a Local Area Network.
- 2. Assign an IP address to the Network Master. This is done in the *Ethernet* available in the <u>Network</u> screen as described in the *Graphical User Interface* chapter.
- 3. Select Share File System in the <u>File Sharing</u> settings.
- 4. Start *Explorer* on your PC.
- 5. Enter the IP address of Network Master into the address bar. For example, enter like  $\192.168.10.4$ . The shared folder appears.



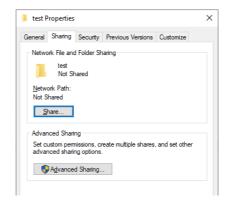


If applications are running on the Network Master, you cannot access the mass storage.

# 3.9.2 Mounting the Shared Folder of Networked PC to the Network Master

A Network Master can mount the shared folder of the networked PC. The following procedure is explained, assuming "test" folder is created on the PC.

- 1. Create the folder in the PC.
- 2. Right-click on the folder and click **Properties**.
- 3. Click the Sharing tab, and click **Share** to set shared.



- 4. On the Windows Start menu, click Control Panel.
- 5. Click **System** and write down the domain name.

	ol Panel > System and Security > Sy	
Control Panel Home	View basic information	about your computer
💡 Device Manager	Windows edition	
💡 Remote settings	Windows 10 Pro	
System protection	© 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.	
💡 Advanced system settings		
	System	
	Processor:	14660 Care/100.0-6030 (PU-# 1.760% 1.1
	Installed memory (RAM):	8.00 GB (7.86 GB usable)
	System type:	64-bit Operating System, x64-based processor
	Pen and Touch:	No Pen or Touch Input is available for this Displ
	Computer name, domain, and	workgroup settings
	Computer name:	P15238
	Full computer name:	P 10200 main cellips cell
	Computer description:	
	Domain:	man interior int

- 6. Click Control Panel Home and click Network and Sharing Center.
- 7. Click Change adapter settings.
- 8. Click the network icon and click View status of this connection.
- 9. In Status dialog box, click **Details**.
- 10. Record IPv4 address.

Property	Value
Connection-specific DN	Table Property and
Description	math there (anyther it (15
Physical Address	011007-0010
DHCP Enabled	Yes
IPv4 Address	10.10.47.28
IPv4 Subnet Mask	200, 200, 200, 2
Lease Obtained	Thursday, May 23, 2019 6:44:19 PM
Lease Expires	Saturday, May 25, 2019 4:04:07 PM
IPv4 Default Gateway	10.10.40.1
IPv4 DHCP Server	172 18.18.198
IPv4 DNS Servers	170, 10, 46, 10,
	12.4.32.46
	10.01.01.00
	110.01.00.00
IPv4 WINS Servers	12.0.00.00
	1.0.00.00
<	>

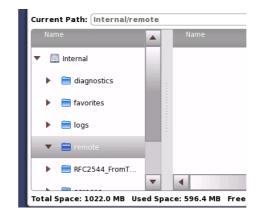
11. Connect an Ethernet network cable to the LAN connector on your Network Master and link this to a Local Area Network.

- 12. Assign an IP address to the Network Master. This is done in the **Ethernet** available in the <u>Network</u> screen as described in the *Graphical User Interface* chapter.
- 13. Select **Mount Remote Folder** in the <u>File Sharing</u> settings.
- 14. Enter the IP address (step 10), domain (step 5), user name, folder name and other information.

Note that enter User name of User Account of the PC.

File Sharing	
✔ Share File System	Q
Mount Remote Folder	
IP Address	
Domain	Other user
User	User name
Password	Password >
Folder Name test	Sign in to:
Mount Status NOT CONNECTED	How do I sign in to another domain?
Defaults Cancel OK Apply	

- 15. Touch **Apply**. If the remote folder has mounted successfully, you will see "CONNECTED" is shown at Mount Status. Touch **OK** to close dialog box.
- 16. On Instruments Toolbar, touch File Manager ( ) icon. Now, you can see the shared folder is mounted to Internal\remote.



# 3.10 Remote Control via GPIB

Using a J1667A GPIB-USB Converter, an optional accessory, allows users to control the Network Master via GPIB. GPIB address of the Network Master can be set in the <u>Remote Control</u>.

<u>Command-Based Remote Control</u> is available via GPIB control. MX100001A MT1000A/MT1100A Control Software does not support operation via GPIB.

# 3.11 GPS Receiver

# 3.11.1 G0325A GPS Receiver

G0325A GPS Receiver contains GPS antenna and GPS receiver and is used by connecting to AUX connector of Network Master. The synchronization accuracy against UTC is  $\pm 1 \ \mu$  s or less. The GPS receiver is used for:

- Precise time synchronization, when making one way Frame Transfer Delay measurements as part of the Ethernet Service Activation Test.
- Clock source in an IEEE 1588v2 system
- Timing source for synchronizing Ethernet transmitters



#### Activating the GPS receiver

The GPS receiver is activated automatically if it has connected to AUX of the Network Master.

#### Using the GPS service

One purpose of the external GPS receiver is to provide for precise one way Frame Transfer Delay measurements as part of the Ethernet Service Activation Test.

When the GPS receiver is activated and the active interface is Ethernet, the Network Master will calibrate its internal time base to the ultra precise time signal from the GPS receiver. The calibration process takes approximately 1 minute.



*To run <u>Sync Test</u> (Ethernet application), use the MU100090A or MU100090B. Installing the MT1000A-005 AUX I/O, GPS antenna, J1705A AUX conversion Adaptor and J1710A BNC Cable 0.2m are also necessary.* 

# 3.11.2 MU100090A High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator

The MU100090A needs to connect GPS antenna and to be connected to the Network Master using J1705A AUX conversion Adaptor and J1710A BNC cable 0.2m. MT1000A-005 AUX I/O is also needed.

#### Activating the GPS receiver

Touch the GPS icon, and setting MU100090A Power to  $\mathbf{On}$  will activate the GPS receiver.

To realize  $\pm 45$  ns rms accuracy against UTC, all the following conditions should be met.

- Warm up three hours or more after OSC lamp is turned on. In the meantime, capture GPS signals for 30 minutes or more and synchronize the rubidium oscillator with GPS (keep GPS lamp on for 30 minutes or more).
- Keep MU100090A ambient temperature constant.
- Avoid vibration and shock to the Network Master.



After removing the GPS antenna, keep the MU100090A ambient temperature as constant as possible and avoid vibration and shock to the Network Master.

# 3.11.3 MU100090B High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator

The MU100090B needs to connect J1886A GNSS antenna and to be connected to the Network Master using J1705A AUX conversion Adaptor and J1710A BNC cable 0.2m. MT1000A-005 AUX I/O is also needed.

#### 3.11.3.1 Installing the GNSS Antenna

When installing the GNSS antenna, mount it on the Z2122A Tripod for GNSS Antenna.



Names of Parts of Tripod for GNSS Antenna

The tripod legs can be extended by opening the lock levers.

- 1. Place the tripod on a level and hard surface. If it may be exposed to strong wind, fix the legs and prevent it from toppling over.
- 2. Adjust the length of the legs.
- 3. Loosen the lifting pipe fixing screw, and extend the lifting pipe by rotating the handle.
- 4. Tighten the lifting pipe fixing screw, and fix the lifting pipe.
- 5. Mount the GNSS antenna on the mounting screw of the tripod.
- 6. Connect the coaxial cable to the GNSS antenna.
- 7. Connect the coaxial cable connected to the GNSS antenna to the antenna connector (SMA-J) of the MU100090B.

The J1886A GNSS antenna comes with a 5 m cable (TNC-P, SMA-P). The cable can be used in step 6 of above procedure.

Since the J1886A GNSS antenna has a high gain of the built-in amplifier, the cable of the antenna can be extended without connecting an in-line amplifier.

The lineup of antenna extension cables is shown the table below. When using the antenna extension cable kit, disconnect the 5 m cable (TNC-P, SMA-P) that came with the J1886A GNSS Antenna.

Model	Name	Remarks
J1904A	Antenna Extension Cable 25m Kit	25 m cable* <sup>1</sup> (TNC-P, N-J)
		$0.4 \text{ m patch cable}^{*2}$ (N-P, SMA-P)
J1905A	Antenna Extension Cable 50m Kit	25 m cable <sup>*1</sup> (TNC-P, N-J)
		25 m cable* <sup>1</sup> (N-P, N-J)
		$0.4 \text{ m patch cable}^{*2}$ (N-P, SMA-P)
J1906A	Antenna Extension Cable 75m Kit	25 m cable <sup>*1</sup> (TNC-P, N-J)
		25 m cable $^{*1}$ (N-P, N-J) $ imes$ 2
		$0.4 \text{ m patch cable}^{*2}$ (N-P, SMA-P)

 $^{*1:}$  5D-SFA-LITE is used.

\*2: RG142B/U is used.

Velocity of propagation of the 25 m cable is 86% (for reference only), and the cable length tolerance is 1%. The delay amount calculated from the characteristics of the cable is 97 to 99 ns (including the connector part).

Velocity of propagation of the 0.4 m patch cable is 70% (for reference only), and the cable length tolerance is 3%. The delay amount calculated from the characteristics of the cable is 2 ns (typical value, including the connector part).

The 25 m cable connectors are nickel-plated, the TNC connector is waterproof and the N connector is non-waterproof. When installing the N connector part outdoors in rainy weather, it is recommended to protect the N connector part with waterproof tape or an equivalent product.

# **A**CAUTION

Avoid installing and using the antenna outdoors in weather conditions where lightning is likely to occur. The MU100090B may be damaged by the effects of lightning.

Insert a lightning surge protector  $^{1, *2}$  into the antenna cable when installing and using the antenna outdoors in weather conditions where lightning is likely to occur.

It can protect the network master from induced lightning.

Even if a lightning surge protector is inserted, protection from direct lightning is not available. It is recommended to use a lightning rod together to prevent the antenna from receiving direct lightning strikes.

- \*1: Install the lightning surge protector using the installation method recommended by the manufacturer. Make sure that the ground terminal of the lightning surge protector is connected to the ground.
- \*2: Use a lightning surge protector that supports the frequency band of the GNSS signal to be used.

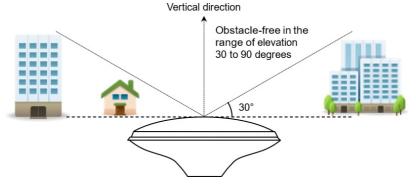


*Observe the following precautions when placing the antenna which comes with the MU100090B.* 

• Place the antenna in a location where is free from overhead obstacles as possible.

*It is recommended that there are no obstacles in the range of elevation angle of 30 to 90 degrees and azimuth angle of 0 to 360 degrees. Obstacles like high-rise buildings may cause the reception characteristics to* 

deteriorate due to reflected waves.



• Do not place the antenna near high-voltage cables, mobile-phone base stations, etc.

*The electromagnetic waves emitted from them may cause the reception characteristics to deteriorate.* 

#### 3.11.3.2 Activating the GNSS receiver

To activate the GNSS receiver, touch the GPS icon, and switch the MU100090B power  $\mathbf{On}$ .

The synchronization accuracy specifications are achieved if all of the following conditions are met.

When MU100090B-001 is not installed	When MU100090B-001 is installed	
<ul> <li>Turn on the OSC lamp, and leave it illuminated for at least three hours. Then, have the MU100090B capture GPS / GNSS signals for at least 30 minutes to synchronize the Rubidium oscillator.</li> <li>(Leave the GPS / GNSS lamp illuminated for at least 30 minutes.)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Turn on the OSC lamp, and have the MU100090B capture GPS / GNSS signals for at least 30 minutes to synchronize the Rubidium oscillator. (Leave the GPS / GNSS lamp illuminated for at least 30 minutes.)</li> </ul>	
• Keep the ambient temperature of the MU100090B constant as possible.		

 $\bullet\,$  Avoid the Network Master from being exposed to vibration or shock.

During holdover with the GNSS antenna detached, keep the ambient temperature of the MU100090B constant as possible, and avoid the Network Master from being exposed to vibration or shock.



# 3.11.4 Operating GPS Receiver and GNSS Receiver

#### 3.11.4.1 GPS Icon

An icon in the status bar will indicate the current GPS status. One of the following icons will be shown:



GPS receiveror GNSS receiver is not connected.

Touching the icon will display an information pop-up dialog box.



The pop-up dialog box shows the current GPS status, and, for purely informational purposes, the number of satellites used for position fix, and the current geolocation of the GPS receiver, in degrees and decimal minutes format.

#### 3.11.4.2 MU100090A Operation

When the MU100090A is installed, the following buttons and the elapsed times appear in the pop-up dialog box.



- MU100090A Power: Touch the button to turn on the MU100090A power or turn off.
- Antenna Power: Touch the button to set the feeding power voltage to the antenna.

J1706A GPS Antenna accepts both voltages.

• **Sync Mode**: Touch the button to select the signal to use to the built-in Rubidium Oscillator synchronization.

Refer to MU100090A Block Diagram.

- Power On Elapsed Time: Displays the time elapsed since the MU100090A power was turned on.
- OSC. Lock Elapsed Time: Displays the time elapsed since the built-in Rubidium Oscillator has reached the stability of 10<sup>-9</sup> (OSC indicator on the MU100090A panel has turned on).
- Sync. Mode Elapsed Time: Displays the time elapsed since the built-in Rubidium Oscillator was locked to the reference signal. When the phase-locked condition is lost, this value is reset to 0.

When the MU100090A is connected to the GPS, the number of captured satellites and the GPS antenna position (latitude, longitude, and altitude (ellipsoidal height)) are displayed.

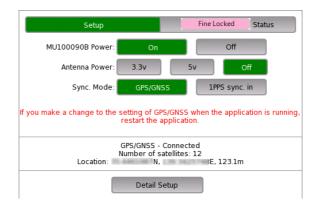
The ellipsoidal height is the height from the surface of the ellipsoid that virtually represents the earth to the measurement point. Note that the elevation is the height of this ellipse minus the height from the geoid, which is the virtual extension of the average sea level to land, and the elevation and the ellipse are different.

#### 3.11.4.3 MU100090B Operation

When the MU100090B is installed, a dialog box is displayed with buttons and elapsed time as follows.

When the MU100090B is connected to the GPS or GNSS, the number of captured satellites, and the latitude, longitude, and altitude (ellipsoidal height) of the GNSS antenna position are also displayed. For the explanation of ellipsoidal height, refer to "3.11.4.2<u>MU100090A Operation</u>".

#### Setup



- MU100090B Power: Turn on and off the MU100090B power.
- Antenna Power: Select the power supply voltage fed to the antenna. J1886A GNSS Antenna accepts both voltages.
- Sync Mode: Select the reference signal to which the built-in Rubidium Oscillator synchronizes.
   Refer to <u>MU100090A Block Diagram</u>. For the MU100090B, the GPS receiver is replaced by the GPS/GNSS receiver.

#### Status

To view the MU100090B status, touch Status.

Setup	Sync with GPS/GNSS Status
MU100090B Status: Sync wi	th GPS/GNSS
OSC. Lock Elapsed Time: 00d 01	:46:31
Sync. Mode Elapsed Time: 00d 01	:46:03
Number of s	Connected atellites: 12
Location: N,	E, 124.6m
Detail S	ietup

• **MU100090B Status**: Displays the status information of the MU100090B. This information is also displayed on the **Status** button.

Display	displayed on the <b>Status</b> button. <b>Status</b>
Power Off	The MU100090B is turned off.
I Ower On	
Initialize	MU100090B is warming up.
	When it stabilizes, the OSC lamp illuminates.
Wait for	The MU100090B is waiting for a connection to the GPS or
GPS/GNSS	GNSS to be made.
Wait for 1PPS	The MU100090B is waiting for a signal to be input to the
Sync. In	1PPS Sync. In connector.
Learning	With the OSC lamp illuminated and at least four captured
	satellites, the MU100090B is trying to synchronize to the
	1PPS signals received from the satellites.
Sync with	The Rubidium Oscillator is synchronized to the 1PPS
GPS/GNSS	signals received from the satellites.
	Less than three hours have elapsed since the OSC lamp
	illuminated.
Sync with 1PPS	The Rubidium Oscillator is synchronized to the signal
Sync. In	input to the 1PPS Sync. In connector.
	Less than three hours have elapsed since the OSC lamp
	illuminated.
Fine Locked	This is displayed when both of the following conditions
	are met:
	• At least three hours have elapsed since the OSC
	lamp illuminated.
	• The current MU100090B status is Sync with
	GPS/GNSS or Sync with 1PPS Sync In.
Holdover	The MU100090B is in holdover state and the phase drift is
	within the specified range.
Holdover: spec out	The MU100090B is in holdover state and the phase drift is
	out of the specified range.
	C lamp minates. For "Wait for GPS/GNSS", the GPS/GNSS lamp illuminates.
Power Off Initializi	Wati for 1PPS Sync In. Or Wati for GPS/GNSS Sync with GPS/GNSS Sync with GPS/GNSS Time

- OSC. Lock Elapsed Time: Displays the time elapsed since the built-in Rubidium Oscillator reached the stability of  $10^{-9}$  (the OSC lamp on the MU100090B panel illuminated).
- Sync. Mode Elapsed Time: Displays the time elapsed since the built-in Rubidium Oscillator was locked to the reference signal. When the phase-locked condition is lost, this value is reset to 0.
- **1PPS Sync In Status**: (When Sync Mode is set to **1pps Sync In**) Displays whether the MU100090B is detecting the 1PPS signal for synchronization or

not.

• Holdover Alarm: Appears if phase drift is out of the specified range. With the MU100090B-001 installed, an alarm also appears if the GNSS signal can be received in only one band though the Multi band check box is selected.

#### **Detail Setup**

Touching Detail Setup displays the following dialog box.

General	GPS/GNSS
IU100090B Power: On Off	1PPS Output Polarity: Positive
Antenna Power: 3.3v 5v Off	REF 1PPS Correction: -1000000
Sync. Mode: GPS/GNSS 1PPS sync. in	
Holdover	
Holdover Guide:	

Set the following items on the General tab.

- MU100090B Power: Turn on and off the MU100090B power.
- Antenna Power: Select the power supply voltage fed to the antenna. J1886A GNSS Antenna accepts both voltages.
- Sync Mode: Select the reference signal to which the built-in Rubidium Oscillator synchronizes.
   Refer to <u>MU100090A Block Diagram</u>. For the MU100090B, the GPS receiver is replaced by the GPS/GNSS receiver.
- Allowable Phase Drift: Set the upper limit for phase drift. If this value is exceeded, "Holdover Alarm" is displayed.
- **1PPS Output Polarity**: Set the polarity of the signal output from the 1pps Out connector of the MU100090B.

#### Positive 1PPS Waveform

Negative 1PPS Waveform

• **REF 1PPS Correction**: Appears when the MU100090B-001 is installed. Set the correction value applied to the 1PPS signal the MU100090B generates. This value is used for 1PPS Measurement of the Sync Test application.



General	GPS/	GNSS	
GNSS Select	Fixed Position		
© GPS/QZSS	Location Name:		
Multi band:	Latitude:	35.4461973	N
evation Mask: 5 deg	Longitude:	139.3425847	E
	Altitude:	122.4	m
	1	Edit Location	

Set the following items on the GPS/GNSS tab.

• **GNSS Select**: Select at least one type of satellite from which receive signals. GLONASS, Galileo, and BeiDou are displayed when the MU100090B-002 is installed.

The **Multi band** box is displayed when the MU100090B-001 is installed. To receive the signal from the satellite in multi-bands, select the check box.

• Elevation Mask: A value can be set when at least one of MU100090B-001 and MU100090B-002 is installed. Set the lower limit for the elevation. Signals from satellites with lower

elevation angles than this value are used with lower priority. When no options are installed, the value is fixed to 5 degree.

- **Fixed Position**: Appears when the MU100090B-001 is installed. Select the check box to make settings effective.
  - $\circ~$  Location Name: Select a registered location from the list.
  - Latitude: Displays the latitude of the antenna position.
  - Longitude: Displays the longitude of the antenna position.
  - Altitude: Displays the altitude (ellipsoidal height) of the antenna position.
  - Edit Location: Displays the dialog box, where you can edit the fixed position settings.

anritsu1	35.4460000	139.3420000	120.0	Expor
anritsu2	35.4462013	139.3425800	118.6	
anritsu3	35.4470000	139.3430000	121.6	
anritsu4	35.4000000	139.3000000	121.6	
anritsu5	35.7333423	139.5666670	120.1	

**Add**: Adds the location of fixed position while receiving GNSS signal. Up to 32 positions can be added.

**Remove**: Deletes the selected location. The deleted location cannot be restored.

Edit: Edits the selected location.

Close: Closes the dialog box.

Import: Loads the location information of fixed positions from a file.

**Export**: Saves the location information of fixed positions to a file.

#### 3.11.4.4 REF 1PPS Correction Procedure



When one of following cases is met, performing REF 1PPS Correction is needed.

- When using the MU1000090B with MU100090B-001 added for the first time
- When MU100090B-301 was added to the MU100090B
- When Erase Writable Partitions on <u>General</u> settings was executed. (REF 1 PPS Correction value is erased.)
- When the module configuration of the Network Master is changed

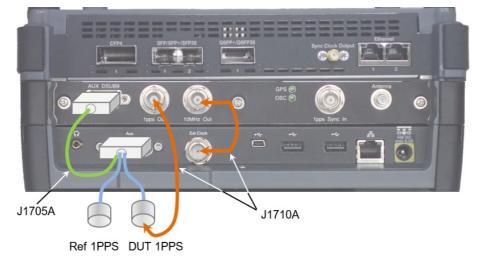
Set **REF 1PPS Correction** following the procedure below.

#### 1. Set the MU100090B Power and Antenna Power to $\boldsymbol{Off}.$



If the application is running, close it.

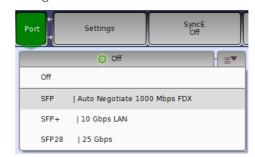
- 2. Make sure no cables are connected to the 1pps Sync In and Antenna connectors on the MU100090B panel.
- 3. Connect between the following connectors using J1710A BNC Cable 0.2m.
  - J1705A DUT 1PPS MU100090B 1pps Out
  - MT1000A Ext Clock MU100090B 10MHz Out



4. Turn MU100090B Power **On**, and set Sync mode to **GPS/GNSS**. Set 0 to **REF 1PPS Correction**.



- When an hour or more past, start Sync Test application.
   Set 0 to 1PPS cable correction on Control screen of Test setup.
- 6. Make sure that neither port 1 or port 2 interface is **Off**. If both are **Off**, set one of the ports to something other than **Off**.



7. Perform 1PPS measurement on the Sync Test application and measure time error. Time error of the following figure is -20 ns.



8. Set **REF 1PPS Correction** value so that 1PPS measurement result will be -1 ns, because BNC cable length is 0.2 m. In this case, set -19.

# **4 Graphical User Interface**

This chapter provides a general introduction to the graphical user interface (GUI). The descriptions of the screens, sub-screens and major dialog boxes related to specific technologies and applications are placed in separate chapters.

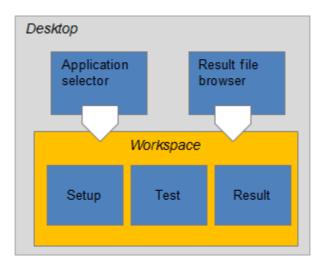
# 4.1 General Handling of the GUI

The Network Master is equipped with a touch screen display, except for the key to switch the instrument on/off. The operating principle of the graphical user interface (GUI) presented on the touch screen display is that it guides you through all setup steps required for running a specific test and then finally presents you with the test results. You can also navigate back and forth between setup steps and result presentation to re-run a test with new parameter settings if required.

# 4.1.1 GUI Concept

The GUI can be split up into two functional spaces or levels: the *desktop* and the *workspace*.

- The *desktop* is the entry level which appears after the booting. It consists of the *application selector*, which allows you to start a new application, and the *result file browser*, which allows you to access previously created and stored test results.
- The *workspace* is where you work with a specific application (i.e. set up and run a test and inspect the test results). Your selection on the desktop creates the workspace and loads relevant data into it.



#### Application selector

The *application selector* loads a new application into the workspace. A new application can be either one of the standard applications provided with the instrument or a previously saved application with partial or full configuration of interface/test setup parameters.

#### Result file browser

The *result file browser* loads the results and configuration of a previous test into the workspace. This allows you to do following:

- Creating a report of the result file
- Performing the measurement with same settings as the result file
- Performing the measurement with modified settings from the result file



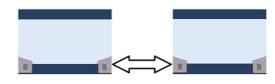
A specific set of resources (i.e. ports) are assigned to a workspace when it is created. More than one workspace can therefore exist at the same time, each assigned to different resources.

# 4.1.2 Navigating in the GUI

As shown in the figure of "General Handling of the GUI", you can navigate from the application selector to a specific application in the *workspace* vertically. You can navigate between the application selector and the result file browser in the *desktop* horizontally. In this way, you can switch screens in both horizontal and vertical navigation.

#### Horizontal navigation at desktop level

You can switch between the application selector and the result file browser by touching the tab displayed in the bottom right-hand corner and the bottom left-hand corner.



#### Horizontal navigation within a workspace

In the workspace you can step through the setup by touching the navigation tabs displayed in the bottom corners of the screen. The right-hand tab brings you to the next step in the setup, while the left-hand tab allows you to take a step backwards.

Alternatively, you can use the *screen indicator* at the bottom of the screen to switch between ports setup, test setup and test result.



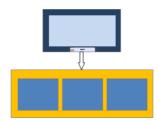
It is also possible to loop back directly to the ports setup from the test result screen if you need to rerun the test with different settings.



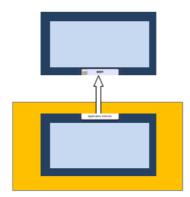
To get from the Test Setup to the Test Result screen during a new test, you must run the test. This is done by touching the 'Start' icon in the Application toolbar, which is the expandable toolbar shown on the right-hand side of the screen. Please refer to the separate <u>Toolbars</u> section for information about the toolbars.

#### Vertical navigation between desktop and workspace

When an application is currently running, the application selector screen will contain a tab at the bottom which allows you to go directly to the screen last displayed in the application's workspace. Similarly, the result file browser screen will contain a tab at the bottom which brings you to the test result screen of the running application.

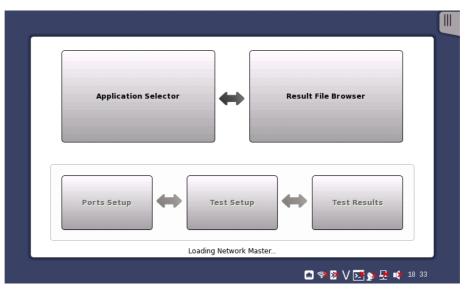


From a setup screen you can return to the application selector using the tab at the top of the screen. Test result screens contain a tab at the top which returns you to the result file browser.



# 4.1.3 Layout of the GUI Screens

Startup Splash ScreenThe Network Master starts up with a splash screen that shows the GUI concept<br/>of desktop/workspace and the various screen types. It indicates both<br/>application selector and result file browser as entry points.



Status icons

There are status icons of the battery and the network connections at bottom of the screen. This blue area at bottom of screen is the "status bar".

When the network connection or the GPS is unusable, the red cross ( $\times$ ) appears on the icon.

Battery status Refer to <u>"Battery Status Information"</u>.



WLAN (when the MT1000A-x03 option is added or a Wi-Fi dongle is connected.)

Bluetooth (when the option is installed.)

/ VNC (Virtual Network Computing)

Controlled by the remote command

Connection status of GPS receiver

External PC status

🚺 Speaker On/Off status

Connection status with the server service provided by Anritsu

#### 4.1.3.1 Starting the Application

Application SelectorThe Application Selector screen is the main entry point after startup of the<br/>Network Master. From here you can choose which application/test to run:<br/>either one of the standard applications or a previously saved pre-configured<br/>application.



#### Applications



The icon you need may not be displayed because icons on screen are limited to four. You may need to scroll the row of applications to display the relevant icon.

Touching **+ OTN** adds OTN layer for SDH/SONET, Ethernet or Fibre Channel applications.

Aside from the application buttons, the application selector screen also contains a tab for showing/hiding the <u>Instrument toolbar</u> and a navigation tab to the <u>Result File Browser screen</u>.

#### Favorites

In Favorites, you can register an application with an associated set of port resources and specific settings. When launching an application registered in Favorites, the associated port resources are automatically allocated and the associated settings are subsequently loaded.

Favorites require a specific number of resources to run corresponding to the number of resources used when the Favorite was first created. If the resources of the Favorite are not available, user is prompted to select alternative port(s).

Touching Favorites button displays the screen below.

	Арр	lications	Favorites	Utilities	
	OTN	RTD 2014-05-26@16-57_NA	RTD 2014-05-27@09-25.cf		
	Ethernet ■■■■■►	Cable Test cable05.cfg			
	Fibre Channel				
	SDH/SONET PDH/DSn ∎concenter	RTD OTN-SDH-RTD0530.cfg	BERT pdh_el.cfg		
(((			[	🔐 🗃 🦈 🏽 V 💽 🔊 🕂 🗤 13 31	)))

#### Creating favorites

- 1. Go to the workspace of the application you want to save as favorite.
  - Touch the **Applications** button and touch an icon to be registered.
  - Return to the workspace by touching the button at bottom.
- 2. Touch the Application toolbar tab.
- 3. Touch the **Load Save** icon.
- 4. Touch the File name field.
- 5. Enter the file name using the dialog box.
- 6. Select Add to Favorites in the Save/Load dialog box.

Load/Save Dialog	×
Size Type	Save settings Add to Favorites
	Load settings
	Load results

7. Touch the **Save settings** button.

On the Favorites screen a new favorite is now created containing the current application resources and settings.

#### **Deleting favorites**

 $1. \ \mbox{Touch} \ \mbox{and} \ \mbox{hold} \ \mbox{an icon} \ \mbox{in Favorites screen} \ \mbox{until a pop-up menu appears}.$ 

- 2. Touch Delete Favorite.
- 3. Touch **Delete** if the confirmation dialog box appears.

#### **Renaming favorites**

- 1. Touch and hold an icon in Favorites screen until a pop-up menu appears.
- 2. Touch Rename Favorite.
- 3. Input a new name on the opening dialog box.

#### Importing favorites

Settings files (.cfg) can be registered to Favorites by using the File Manager.

- 1. Open File Manager from the Instrument Tool bar.
- 2. Select to the .cfg file to import as favorite.
- 3. Touch the "Add to Favorites" button (



Favorites cannot have the same name. If conflicts occur, rename the .cfg file or the existing favorite before copying.

#### Utilities

Applications to view test results or a fiber edge surface are provided in Utilities application.

Touching Utilities button displays the screen below.



#### Scenario

- Scenario Mgr.: manages the scenario file which runs applications automatically. Parameters in the file can be edited.
- If the scenario files are loaded, the icons will appear in Scenario row.

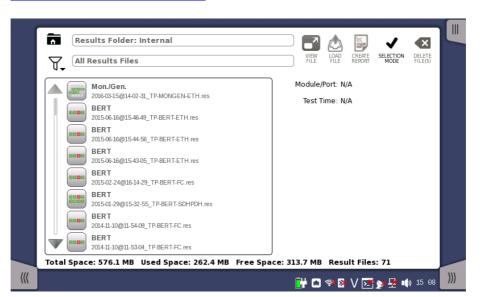
#### Utility

- **GPS/GNSS**: logs data from GPS or GNSS receiver and shows the position of the satellites.
- VIP: to view a fiber edge surface with the Video Inspection Probe (Optional Accessory). This icon appears when Video Inspection Probe is connected to a USB connector.

#### Viewer

- PDF Viewer: to view PDF files created by <u>Report</u>.
- Wireshark: to view capture files (pcap) saved by Frame Capture from Ethernet applications.
- Sync Analysis: to view or analyze data of the file saved by Sync Test application.

# **Result File Browser** The **Result File Browser** screen is the other entry point after startup of the Network Master. From here you can access the results of previous tests to view the statistics directly, to generate PDF reports or to do both. Refer to "<u>Accessing Previous Tests and Test Results</u>".





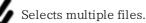
Sets the filter of files.

Loads the result and starts the application with view mode.

Loads the result.

Creating the report from the result.





Deletes the selected file(s).

In addition to the buttons for accessing and handling test results, the result file browser also contains a tab for showing/hiding the <u>Instrument toolbar</u> and a navigation tab to the <u>Application Selector screen</u>.

#### 4.1.3.2 Switching the Applications

Applications SwitcherIf running multiple applications, you can switch the application display by<br/>Application Switcher. There are three ways to display Application Switcher:

• In the desktop level, if two or more applications are running, touch and hold

the workspace navigation button in the bottom center of the screen.

• In the workspace, touch the application in the left side of status bar.



• From the <u>Power Button menu</u>.

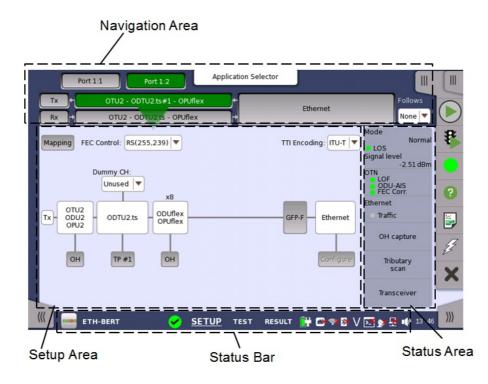
Port 1:1	Application Selector			
Tx +	OTU2 - OPU2			0
Rx +	OTU2 - OPU2			$\bigcirc$
TransmitterSFP/SFP+Mode	Wave N/A Comj N/A	nsceiver Mode elength(nominal) pliance Signal level	Off N/A	•
Off Normal Throu Clock Configuration Timing source: Internal	Igh OH overwrite	OTN LOF ODU-AIS		sin a second
		FEC Corr.		
OTN-BERT Port-1:1	FC-BERT Port-1:2	PDF Viewer File: jkl.pdf		×
Idie	Idle	Page 1 / 9	٣	>>>

The running applications appear in the Applications Switcher. Touching the button switches the application on the screen.

#### 4.1.3.3 Operating the Application

**Ports Setup screen** The **Ports Setup** screen is the first screen in the workspace. It may contain one or more setup pages, with a row of buttons at the top of the screen allowing you to switch between the pages and between ports.

It consists of several "areas":



- The *navigation area* at the top of the screen contains a number of buttons representing a structure for the current interface, which allows you to select a specific port, transmitter/receiver and layer.
- The *setup area* (the main area of the screen) is where the parameters for setting up the interface are displayed. The contents of the area changes depending on what is currently selected in the navigation area.
- The *status area* (to the right of the setup area) shows status information for the currently selected port and layer. You can access more detailed status information from here by touching the area and icons.

It may contain one or more setup pages, with a row of navigation buttons at the top of the screen allowing you to switch between the pages and between ports. In addition, the **Ports Setup** screen also contains the expandable <u>Application</u> <u>toolbar</u> and the navigation tabs for horizontal and vertical navigation.

Test Setup screenThe Test Setup screen is the second screen in the workspace. It may contain<br/>one or more setup pages, with a row of navigation buttons at the top of the<br/>screen allowing you to switch between the pages and between ports.

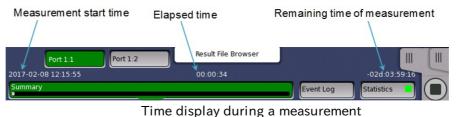
Port 1:1	Port 1:2 Appl	ication Selector	
Control	Generator	Stream Thresholds	0
BERT Threshold Monitoring  Pattern Errors  Count Ratio		Ethernet	<b>1</b>
Threshold:	0	Setup	
Sequence errors — Threshold:	0	Transport Interface OTN	?
Service disruption	50.000 ms		
		Evaluation type:    Pass    Pass    Arail  <	Z
Total Frame Difference			×
Difference from:	Port 1:1 Rx		
((( ETH-BERT	🖌 SETUP	TEST RESULT 🔐 😁 🕸 V 💽 🎽 🗣 13:47	)))

In addition to the various parameters, the **Test Setup** screen also contains the <u>Application toolbar</u> and the navigation tabs for horizontal and vertical navigation.

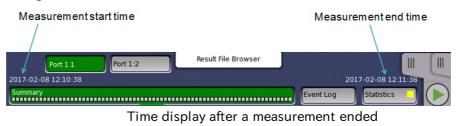
Test Results screenThe Test Results screen is the last screen in the workspace. It generally<br/>contains several pages, reflecting the progress of the test. Navigation buttons at<br/>the top of the screen will allow you to switch between the pages and between<br/>ports.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Result File Browser	
2016-04-20 13:53:33 00:00:28	
Summary Event Log Statistics	
BER     Bit count     Error count     Ratio     Ethernet       Pattern errors     27308523920     0     0.00     Pass     Details	Ŧ
Threshold: 0	
Throughput  Pattern errors Errored frames	?
Pattern PRBS20	
Mps 49774 000 000 Pattern Error Insertion	Z
Service disruption Avg. Max.	X
Disruption time Burst length: 1	
Threshold: 50.000	
🔣 🚥 eth-bert 🥜 setup test <u>RESULT</u> 🔐 🗃 🕾 V 🗷 y 🚇 🗤 13 5	34 <b>)</b> })

During a measurement, Measurement start time, Elapsed time, and Remaining time of measurement are displayed in Navigation area. Remaining time of measurement is not displayed if Stop function is set to **Manual stop** in Control screen.



Once a measurement ended, Measurement end time appears right-hand in Navigation area.



In addition to the results, whose presentation varies from application to application, the **Test results** screen also contains the <u>Application toolbar</u> and the navigation tabs for horizontal and vertical navigation.

# 4.1.4 Lamp Indication of Alarm/Error Status

Alarm and error status is indicated by colored Lamp icons. The following colors are used:

Red Lamp icon indicates that an alarm has appeared.

Yellow Lamp icon indicates that an error has appeared.

Green Lamp icon indicates a 'no trouble' situation.

Note that the same colors are also used for indication of status in other contexts, e.g. in the display of test results.

#### Double-ringed icons with history information

The Lamp icons are double-ringed, with the inner ring indicating the current status and the outer ring showing history information (i.e. alarms and errors in the alarm trap since the last reset/clearing of history).

'Error' situation currently, but alarm recorded previously.

'No trouble' situation currently, but alarm recorded previously.

'No trouble' situation currently, but error recorded previously.

The example below shows the Lamp icons used in a screen displayed by selecting alarm and error status on the ports setup screen.

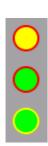


#### 4.1.4.1 Test Status Summary

In the status bar, an icon indicates the summarized Test Status of every running test application excluding file viewers () or utilities. It is possible to show/hide the summarized Test Status, refer to <u>Miscellaneous</u> in "Instrument Toolbar" section. The Test Status for an application is a combination of the following items:

- Thresholds violations
- Alarms/Errors

The following lists the different icons of the summarized Test Status and the their meaning.





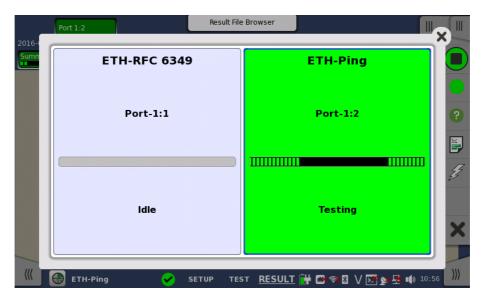
One or more applications have alarms, had alarms in the past or have failing thresholds.

One or more applications have errors or had errors in the past.

All applications are OK.

Test Status for an application is only updated during testing. When testing is stopped it will retain its status until testing is restarted or the application is closed.

Touching the summarized Test Status icon will open a dialog box showing the individual Test Status for every running applications. Touching an application on the summary dialog box will dismiss the dialog box and subsequently switch the GUI to the selected application.



# 4.1.5 Keypads for Entering Text in Fields

Alphanumerical or purely numerical keypads are used to enter text in fields. By touching the field you launch the related keypad. The layout (i.e. type) of a specific keypad will depend on which type of text is required/valid for the field.



In general, a keypad consists of the character/number keys, a display field showing the current text/number entry, various editing-related keys. For number entries, the minimum and maximum values allowed are also shown. When you launch a keypad from a field, the current field value is shown in the keypad's display field.

Touch Ok to accept the new entry and close the keypad.

To close the keypad without accepting the change, touch **Cancel** or touch the "X" symbol in the upper right-hand corner of the keypad.

# 4.1.6 User Pattern Editor

The 32-bits and 2048-bits user patterns are specified using the **Pattern Editor**. You can view the pattern in either Hexadecimal, Binary or ASCII format and use either a numpad, an ASCII table or a keyboard to set it up.

w m	ode: H	lex 🔻		Li	ine wid	th: 16	bytes	•		Byte 1	L	Row 1	C	ol 1	Cu	t Co
							       						•		Past Clea Tai	ar
 Numj	pad As	SCII Ke	yboard 2	]3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	c	D	E	F
	0	1	2	3				7 BEL	8 BS		A	B				
0		SCII Ke			4 EOT DC4	5 ENQ NAK	6 ACK SYN	7 BEL ETB		9 HT EM			C FF FS	D CR GS	E SO RS	F SI US
0	0 NUL	1 SOH	2 STX	3 ETX	EOT DC4	ENQ	ACK		BS	HT	LF	VT	FF FS	CR	SO	SI
0	0 NUL DLE	1 SOH DC1 !	2 STX DC2 "	3 ETX DC3 #	EOT DC4 \$	ENQ NAK %	ACK SYN &	ETB '	BS CAN (	HT EM )	LF SUB *	VT ESC +	FF	CR GS	SO RS	SI US /
0	0 NUL DLE SP 0	1 SOH DC1	2 STX DC2	3 ETX DC3	EOT DC4	ENQ NAK % 5	ACK SYN	ETB	BS CAN ( 8	HT	LF SUB	VT ESC + ;	FF FS	CR GS -	SO RS	SI
0	0 NUL DLE SP 0 @	l SOH DC1 ! 1 A	2 STX DC2 " 2 B	3 ETX DC3 # 3 C	EOT DC4 \$ 4 D	ENQ NAK % 5 E	ACK SYN & 6 F	ETB ' 7 G	BS CAN ( 8 H	HT EM ) 9	LF SUB * :	VT ESC +	FF FS , <	CR GS - =	SO RS ·	SI US / ?
0	0 NUL DLE SP 0	1 SOH DC1 ! 1 A Q	2 STX DC2 " 2 B R	3 ETX DC3 # 3 C S	EOT DC4 \$ 4 D T	ENQ NAK % 5 E U	ACK SYN & 6	ETB ' 7 G W	BS CAN ( 8 H X	HT EM )	LF SUB *	VT ESC + ; K [	FF FS , <	CR GS - M ]	SO RS · N	SI US / ? O
	O NUL DLE SP O @ P	l SOH DC1 ! 1 A	2 STX DC2 " 2 B	3 ETX DC3 # 3 C	EOT DC4 \$ 4 D	ENQ NAK % 5 E	ACK SYN & 6 F V	ETB ' 7 G	BS CAN ( 8 H	HT EM ) 9	LF SUB * :	VT ESC + ; K	FF FS , <	CR GS - = M	SO RS · N	SI US / ?

You use the numpad to edit the pattern in the *Hex* and *Bin* view modes, and use either the ASCII table or the keyboard to edit in *ASCII* view mode.

For 2048-bits user patterns, you can use the **Line Width** drop-down menu to specify how the pattern is displayed. The available values are: 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 bytes.

# 4.1.7 Prompts to Confirm Dependencies

When a parameter change spawns changes elsewhere because of dependencies, you are prompted to accept or reject the change(s). A **Confirm Dependencies** dialog box is displayed, with information about the dependency-related changes.

	Port 1:1 Port 1:2	Application Selector		
R			Ethernet	Follows
	Ca	onfirm Dependencie	S	× ÷
Ma	In order to comply with the requested set	up, these additional changes v	vill be carried out:	
Tx	ETH Over OTN rate, Port 1:2 Port Mode, Port 1:2 OTN Stage1 Tx Main TS, Port 1:2 GFP-F FFI, Port 1:2 GFP-F EXI, Port 1:2 GFP-F UPI, Port 1:2		= 10GbE = Forced = 01 = Off = 0000 Null Extensio = 00010011 Cance	
	_		Tran	sceiver
(((	ETH-BERT 🔗 S	<u>ETUP</u> TEST RESULT	📴 🛛 🕸 🕬 🕅	🛃 動 13 58 刘

You can switch whether displaying the Confirm Dependencies dialog box. Refer to <u>Miscellaneous</u> in "Instrument Toolbar" section.

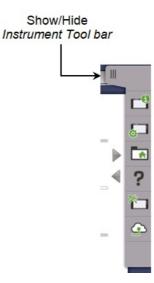
# 4.2 Toolbars

Two toolbars are available on the right-hand side of the screen: the desktop toolbar (called the *Instrument toolbar*) and the expandable workspace toolbar (called the *Application toolbar*).

- The <u>Instrument toolbar</u> contains general system functions and information (e.g. Instrument configuration, Battery time etc.). It is available directly on the screens related to the desktop, but can also be accessed on the workspacerelated screens as a "sub-toolbar" inside the application toolbar.
- The <u>Application toolbar</u> contains application-related functions and information (e.g. Start/Stop test, Error insertion etc.). It is available on the screens related to a specific application (i.e. all workspace-related screens), with the *Instrument toolbar* as a sub-toolbar.

# 4.2.1 Instrument Toolbar

The *Instrument toolbar* is shown in the figure below. When the toolbar is hidden, it is represented by its icon tab in the top right-hand corner of the screen.



The *Instrument toolbar* contains the following functions/status:

- Instrument Information
- Configuration (<u>General</u>, <u>Network</u>)
- File Manager
- <u>Help</u>
- <u>Resource monitoring</u>
- <u>Cloud Connection</u>, <u>Upload Scenario Result</u>, <u>Details</u>

#### Instrument information



The *Information* icon launches the **System Information** screen. Touch the **Update About Info** button to generate the instrument information.

System Information Network Master Pro 10.01for20200214		System Information Controller Information	Ľ
Extended Installers:		Module(s) Information	ġ –
✓ MU100011A_DATA : installed(52083)		Software Information	
RFS: 9.06		Battery	2
SDK: 10.01 SVN Rev 54332 from Framework/branches/tmp/9.XXCloud		Self Test	• •
Applications:		Results	
Transport: SVN Rev 54309 from /branches/tmp/V10.XXCloud			<b>(</b>
FPGA: SVN Rev 52083		Update	
Selftest: 8.11		About Info	
Install Tools: 8.01	•	Save To File	
🖌 🖂 🖓 🖓	3 🔊	<b>( 🕂 🔉 1</b> 7:59	

The following information is presented on the screen:

- System Information
- Controller Information
- Module(s) Information
- Software Information
- Battery Information
- Self Test Results

If MT1000A-006 is installed, "Extended Installers" is displayed. When MU100011A data is installed, the installer version is displayed.

To save the instrument information in an HTML file, touch the **Save To File** button. This launches **Save System information** dialog box, where you can specify file name and location. For the icons, refer to "File Manager".

	Save Sy	stem Information		×
NEW RENAME DELETE				Save File
Name	Name	△ Size	Туре	. 8
🕨 🔝 Internal				3
▶ 🔮 Usb				
File name: sa	ample			
Files of type: H	TML files (*.html)			
	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	<b></b>	🔁 🖓 🖓 V 💽	y 🕂 📫 13 59

When there are "NG"s in the self test results, try to reboot the Network Master. If "NG"s remain in the self test results, contact an Anritsu Service and Sales office.

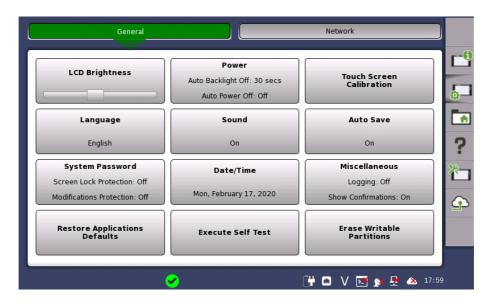
Configuration



The *Configuration* icon launches the *Global Configuration* screen. From this screen, it is possible to configure both the general instrument settings (such as date/time, password etc.) and various network settings.

General

The **General** screen contains the following configuration options:



#### LCD Brightness

Allows you to change the screen brightness by using the slide bar.

#### Power

Allows you to specify auto backlight duration and auto power-off time.



These settings are applied for the battery operation only. When Wireshark application is running, **Auto Backlight Off** does not work.

#### **Touch Screen Calibration**

Allows you to calibrate the touch screen. Touch **OK** in the dialog box to start the calibration.





Save the measurement results or settings before the touch screen calibration. The Network Master reboots after the touch screen calibration. The measurement data which is not saved will be lost. When operating with the battery, the Network Master does not reboot.

#### Language

Allows you to select language for the screens, and the keypad layout.

#### Sound

Allows you to specify speaker and headphones on/off. Change the volume by using the slide bar.

Change	Sound Settings
	Test
Speaker:	Off 📃
Headphones:	On 💌
Main Volume:	
Headphones Volume:	
Defaults	Cancel OK



1) This icon indicates that the speaker is On.

This icon indicates that the speaker is Off.

#### Auto Save

Allows you to specify saving method of the measurement results.

- Prompt: Confirms saving results or not after a test.
- **On**: Saves results to the file automatically without notification every time a test ends.
- None: Does not save results. The results data are discarded if you do not save the data manually.

#### System Password

Allows you to enable/disable password protection and to specify a new password. When the password protection is enabled, starting applications and editing applications are protected.

Change System Password
Enable Screen Lock Protection
Defaults Cancel OK

To change/set the password, select the one or more check boxes and then touch the **OK** button. A numeric keypad is displayed.

Enter new password					
CLR	7	8	9		
K-	4	5	6		
~	1	2	3	$\rightarrow$	
Paste		0		Copy All	
Display Pas	sword	Cance	d	Ok	

To see the numbers as you type them on the keypad, select the **Display Password** check box.



The password is set to 0614 as factory default.

#### Date/Time

Allows you to change the system date and time. Select a part in **New Time** or **New Date** field and touch the up/down button.

Change System Date and Time			
New Time:	9: <mark>57</mark> AM	•	
New Date:	2014.06.07	▲ ▼	
Continent:	Others		
Time Zone:	ИТС		
	Cancel OK		

If touching OK, the dialog box confirming the reboot appears. Touch Yes.

At the battery operation, the Network Master does not reboot. Date and Time will be changed when the Network Master has booted by pressing the power button.

#### Miscellaneous

**Logging Level** allows you to specify the logging level. Select **Off** always. Other options are used for the service use.

**Show Confirmations** allows you to specify whether showing the prompts to <u>confirm dependencies</u>.

**Show Test Summary** allows you to specify whether to show the summarized Test Status in the Status Bar. Refer to <u>Test Status Summary</u> for more details.

**CSV Delimiter** allows you to specify the delimiter character to be used when generating output of Comma Separated Values.

**Performance Verification Period** is used to calculate the performance validation due dates. Due dates are note calculated if the period is set to zero.

**Enable Auto Power Up** controls whether the Network Master starts automatically when the external power is applied.

Change Misc	cellaneous	×
Logging:	On	•
Show Confirmations:	On	•
Show Test Summary:	On	•
CSV Delimiter:	Comma	•
Performance Verification Period:		1 months
Enable Auto Power Up		
Defaults Ca	ncel OK	

#### **Restore Applications Defaults**

Touching **Restore Applications Defaults** restores each application settings to defaults.

#### **Execute Self Test**

Touching Execute Self Test starts the self test.





Save the measurement results or settings of the running applications before executing the self test. Otherwise, the unsaved measurement data will be lost when Network Master reboots. When operating with the battery, the Network Master does not reboot.

#### **Erase Writable Partitions**

Occasionally it is required to remove all customer data from the Network Master such as after instrument rental. Within the settings interface you can format the Network Master internal data area.

Touching **Erase Writable Partitions** erases all writable partitions<sup>\*1</sup> and Initialize to the unit back to factory default<sup>\*2</sup>.

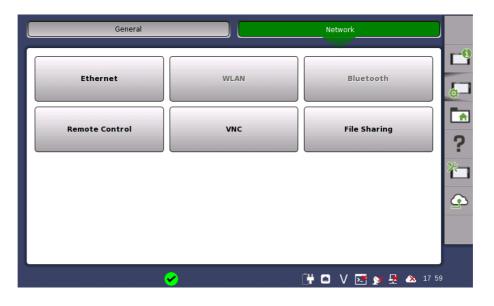
\*1: Erases all files under Internal folder including the following items.

- Scenario files included at the time of shipment  $^{*3}$
- Scenario files created by users
- MX100001A installer for Windows<sup>\*3</sup>
- Wireshark lua files \*3
- Screen capture files
- \*2: Initialization of application settings

Initialization of configuration screen settings (General, Network)

\*3: These files can be restored by re-installing the operation system installer. Refer to <u>Updating the Software</u> for information on installing the installer.

The **Network** screen contains the following configuration options for the Network Master's network connection:



#### Ethernet

Allows the Network Master to be connected to the Ethernet either via dynamic addressing (*DHCP*) or via manual specification of IP address, subnet mask and default gateway. These settings are applied for the <u>Ethernet service interface</u>.

#### Network

Change Ethernet Settings 🗙
Ethernet Enabled DHCP
IP Address: 192.168.10.4
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway:
Connection Status: On
Defaults Cancel OK Apply



This icon on Status bar indicates the link status of the Ethernet service interface.

#### WLAN

Allows the Network Master to connect to a network via Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN). Note that if WLAN is enabled, the Network Master cannot connect to the Ethernet via the Ethernet setting mentioned above.



This feature requires an option (MT1000A-003) or a Wi-Fi dongle. Even with the option added, the built-in WLAN is not available when a Wi-Fi dongle is connected to the Network Master's USB port.

1. Touch the WLAN. WLAN Setup dialog box appears.

		WLAN Setu	ip	· · · · ·
Enable WLAN:				
Network:				▼
	Status: INACTIVE	:		
IF	address:			
		Advanced	Scan/Add	Close

- 2. Touch the Scan/Add. Scan results are displayed.
- 3. Select the network from scan results and touch the Add Network.

4. Enter the password and touch the **OK** button. Use only ASCII characters in the SSID field.

		Sample Ne	twork	
SSID:	Sample Network			
Authentication:	WPA2-Personal (PSK	)		
Password				
Remove	Ad	vanced	ОК	Cancel

If backslashes (\) and double quotes (") are used in the SSID name, the **WLAN Setup** dialog box displays them with a backslash as \\ and \" respectively when the Network Master connects to the network.

5. Confirm that Status in **WLAN Setup** dialog box changes to **COMPLETED**.

		WLAN Setu	р		
Enable WLAN:		Event History	Manual/Add	Edit Network	
Interface:	wlan0				
Network:	0: Sample Network	ple Network			
	Status: COMPLET	ΈD			
Authe	entication: WPA2-PS	κ			
E	ncryption: CCMP				
	SSID: Sample I	Network			
	BSSID: 28:3f:69	:45:eb:01			
IP	address: 192.168.	43.91			
		Advanced	Scan/Add	Close	

When the MT1000A-003 option or a Wi-Fi dongle is added, the Status bar displays this icon, which shows the WLAN connection status.

To edit the settings of the current network, touch the Edit Network button.

Touch **Advanced** to check the parameters in details and edit the advanced settings such as encryption method.

		Sample I	Vetwor	'k	×
SSID:	Sample Network				
Authentication:	WPA2-Personal (PSK)				▼
Encryption:	ССМР				▼
Password					
EAP method:	MD5				▼
Identity:					
Password:					
CA certificate:					
WEP keys					
			0		
			0		
Remove	Adva	inced		ОК	Cancel

#### Bluetooth

Allows the Network Master to use a *Bluetooth* connection.



This feature requires an option (MT1000A-003). Even with the option added, Bluetooth is not available when a Wi-Fi dongle is connected to the Network Master's USB port.



- Enable Bluetooth: Enables using the Bluetooth.
- Make visible: Allows to discover the Network Master from other *Bluetooth* devices.
- Share files using FTP: Allows to share files stored in the Network Master via *Bluetooth*. Login account and password are not required for the FTP connection. Shared folder in the Network Master is "/property/mnt/internal".

When the option is installed, this icon on Status bar indicates whether the *Bluetooth* is enabled or disabled.

#### Remote Control

Allows you to change remote control options.

Change Remote Control Options 🗡	Change Remote Control Options
default advanced	default advanced
SCPI control TCP port: 56001	in-band control TCP port: 56002
GPIB Address: 1	Nickname: NetworkMaster
Enable Remote Reset	Enable Cloud Connection
Incoming remote PC control:	
✓ Allow remote PC connections	
Allow remote PC shutdown	
Defaults Cancel OK	Defaults Cancel OK

- SCPI control TCP port: Touch the field to set port number used for remote control via Ethernet <u>service interface</u>.
- GPIB Address: Touch the field to set General Purpose Interface Bus (GPIB)

address.

- Enable Remote Reset: Selecting the check box allows users to reset the Network Master from remote PC.
- Allow remote PC connections: Selecting the check box allows users to control the Network Master via Ethernet from remote PC.
- Allow remote PC shutdown:Selecting the check box allows users to shut down the Network Master via Ethernet from remote PC.
- **In-band control TCP port**: Touch the field to set a port number used for the remote control via the <u>test interface</u>. Set a different number from the number set at **SCPI control TCP port**.
- Nickname: Touch the field to set a name of Network Master recognized by <u>Discovery</u> that is the Ethernet application. The same nickname is also recognized by MX109020A Site Over Remote Access Basic License.
- Enable Cloud Connection: Selecting the check box allows users to connect the Network Master to the server service provided by Anritsu. It also allows users to forcibly change the following settings.

VNC:

Enable VNC Server ON Enable VNC Password OFF

File Sharing

Share File System ON

This icon on Status bar indicates whether the remote PC control is connected or not.

This icon on Status bar indicates that the Network Master is connected to the server service provided by Anritsu.

#### VNC

Allows remote control of the Network Master via Virtual Network Computing (VNC).

Change VNC Settings	×
VNC Server Options:	
✔ Enable VNC Server	
Enable VNC Password	
Password	
VNC Connection Over TCP:	
TCP Port:	5900
VNC Connection Over HTTP:	
HTTP Port:	5800
Defaults Cancel OK	



This icon on Status bar indicates whether the VNC is enabled or disabled. Touching this icon enables or disables the VNC alternately.

#### **File Sharing**

Select **Share File System** to allows to share the data folder on networked PC. Selecting **Mount Remote Folder** enables the parameter fields for mounting the folder of networked PC.

File Sharing
Share File System
IP Address 192.168.10.1
Domain
User
Password
Folder Name
Mount Status NOT CONNECTED
Defaults Cancel OK Apply

- $\bullet~$  IP Address: The IP address of the networked PC
- Domain: The domain name of the networked PC
- User: The username (account) of the networked PC
- **Password**: The password for account
- Folder Name: The name of the shared folder on the networked PC

After entering parameters, touch **Apply**. If mounting remote folder succeeded, "CONNECTED" will be shown in **Mount Status** field.



#### Only enter the name of the shared folder, not the entire path shown in Windows displays.

Procedure of creating the shared folder on the networked PC:

- 1. Create a folder on the PC.
- 2. Right-click on the folder and click Properties.
- 3. On the Sharing tab, click **Share** to share the folder.

The PC shared folder will be mounted to the Internal\remote folder of the Network Master.

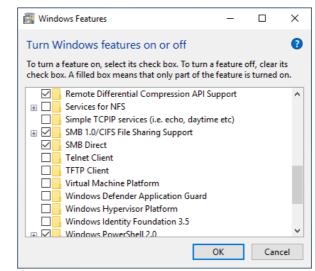


File sharing may not be available if it is limited by Windows features settings for your PC.

For example, in case of Windows 10 Fall Creators Update (version 1709), the **Mount Remote Folder** check box is not available for security reasons. Though there is an increased security risk, you will be able to use the **Mount Remote Folder** feature according to the following procedure:

- 1. On the Windows Start menu, click Control Panel.
- 2. Click Programs and Features.
- 3. Click Turn Windows features on or off.

4. Select the SMB 1.0/CIFS File Sharing Support check box, and then click OK.



5. Restart Windows.

#### File Manager

The *File Manager* icon launches the file manager screen. From this screen it is possible to configure the instrument's internal file storage facility as well as to perform all kinds of file transactions, both internally and from/to any external file storage source (USB flash drive etc.).

SET MOVE TO NEW HOME HOME FOLDER	RENAME DELETE	COPY PASTE SELECTION MODE		AD	
Name		Name	∆ <sup>Size</sup>	Туре	Date 🔺 🧔
🕨 🔯 Internal		D.cfg	18 KB	cfg File	201
🕨 🧾 Usb		00.pdf	3.5 MB	pdf File	201
		01.cfg	273 KB	cfg File	201
		0404-2.cfg	142 KB	cfg File	201
		0404.cfg	43 KB	cfg File	201
		🗋 11.pdf	11 KB	pdf File	201 🔻
		4			
Total Space: 7.39 GB U	sed space: 62	22.7 MB Free Space: 6			
	<b>~</b>			/ 📑 🔊 4	🛃 🔉 18 00
Displays the Appears on t	local fold the remote	e control applicate er of the control e control applicate	ation screen PC. Ation screen	only.	2 A 18 00
Displays the Appears on t Displays the	local fold the remote folder of t	e control applica er of the control e control applica the Network Ma	ation screen PC. ation screen ster.	only.	2 A 18 00
Displays the Appears on t Displays the	local fold the remote folder of t	e control applicate er of the control e control applicate	ation screen PC. ation screen ster.	only.	<b>2 1</b> 8 00
Displays the Appears on t Displays the	local fold the remote folder of ent folder	e control applica er of the control e control applica the Network Ma	ation screen PC. ation screen ster.	only.	<b>X</b> 18 00
Displays the Appears on t Displays the Sets the curr	local fold the remote folder of t ent folder home fol	e control applica er of the control e control applica the Network Ma	ation screen PC. ation screen ster.	only.	2 \Lambda 18 00



Copies the selected file(s) or folder(s).

Pastes the file(s) or folder(s).

Selects a file or a folder.

Selects multiple files or folders.

Switches the GUI layout.

Adds the selected files (.cfg) to "Favorites".

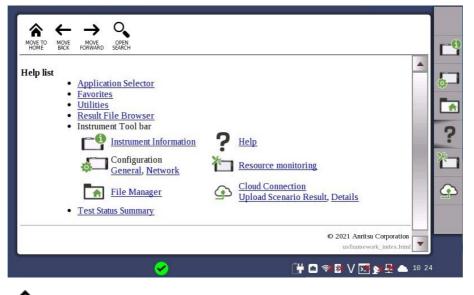


Shows contents of a text file.

### Help

?

The *Help* icon launches the help screen with context-related help. You can search for specific words or phrases in the help and also step through previously displayed help topics.



A Moves to the Help list topic.

🗕 Back

➔ Forward

Shows/hides the search box and buttons at bottom.

Searches backward.

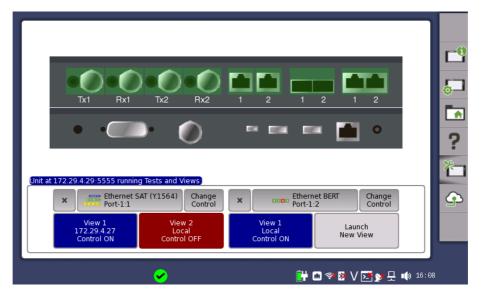
Searches forward.

When **Case Sensitive** is selected, searches distinguishing the upper case and the lower case.

# Resource monitoring



The **Resource monitoring** icon launches a screen showing which applications are currently activated and which ports on the connector panel are assigned to each of the applications.



Each application is associated with up to two Views, Only one View can have control at a time. Having control gives user full access to all application functions, including modification of setting parameters, load and save functions, and running the test. Without control, users are only allowed to browse the current application settings and results.

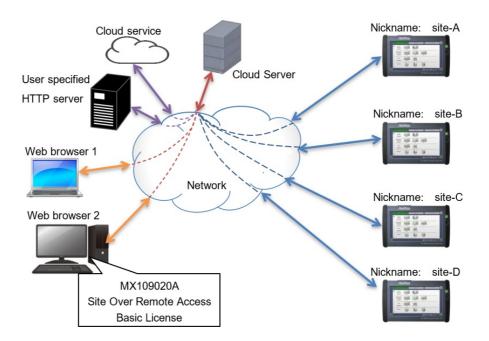
- Touch Launch New View button to launch a new View.
- Touch the Change Control button to pass control between Views:
  - Red background indicates a View that does not have control.
  - Blue background indicates the View in control.
- Touching a View local to you, will automatically show the desktop of the associated application.
- Touch the **X** to force termination of an application and its Views and the release of the associated port resources. This is the only way to terminate an application over which you do not have control.

When the Network Master is being controlled by Control Software, the text set in **Optional client Title Text** of the Control Software is displayed on the button.

# **Cloud Connection**



By using the MX109020A Site Over Remote Access Basic License sold separately, you can control the Network Master via server service provided by Anritsu. This screen allows settings to connect the Network Master to the server provided by Anritsu. Touching **Cloud** icon displays **Cloud Connection** screen.





This function requires the option MT1000A-011.

Cloud Connection

In Cloud Connection screen, perform settings in the order of steps.

¢	Cloud Co	onnection	Upload Scenario Result	Details						
Step	State	Category	ltem	Detail	C					
1	<b>~</b>	Network	Ethernet 💌 Setup	IP: 10.17.41.181						
2	<b>~</b>	Basic config.	Nickname	Anritsu	ø					
_			VNC	ON	-					
3	<b>~</b>	Application config.	File Share	ON	-					
4		Cloud	Connect	Failure	?					
				5	×					
		MT100	0A-011 license is not valid. [Code	e: 05-001]	Ľ					
					0					
ltem			Value		2					
User										
Password										
				🔐 🗈 🖘 🎙 V 🗾 🔉 🗛 14:21						

The State column shows the states of the network settings by icons.



Set successfully.

Can connect to the server, but there is a setting error.

Cannot connect to the server due to a setting error.

There are setting items for each setting category. The setting details or connection states are displayed in the **Detail** column.

• Network

Select **WLAN** or **Ethernet** and touch **Setup**. The **WLAN** or **Ethernet** setting screen appears.

• Basic config

When the Network Master is connected to the server, set the Network Master name displayed on the MX109020A Site Over Remote Access Basic License screen.

- Application config Set VNC and File Sharing. To connect to the server, select the Enable VNC Server check box and Share File System check box.
- Cloud

Select the **Connect** check box to have the Network Master connected to the server.

Also, the following <u>Network</u> settings can be forcibly changed.

VNC:

Enable VNC Server ON Enable VNC Password OFF

File Sharing

Share File System ON

Even if the Network Master cannot connect to the server due to network environment, settings, and other factors when the **Connect** check box is selected, it tries to connect to the server a certain number of times. If it cannot connect to the server within the specified number of retries, it ends retrying connection.

When the Network Master is ready to connect to the server due to changes to network environment and settings, clear the **Connect** check box, and then select it again.

• Message Area

A message appears when the status is not normal.

The following information is displayed when the Network Master is controlled from MX109020A Site Over Remote Access Basic License.

• User

Displays the user name currently logged in to MX109020A Site Over Remote Access Basic License.

• Password

Displays the password given on the license purchase certificate of the option  $MT1000A\mathchar`out{B}004\m$ 

Upload Scenario Result In **Upload Scenario Result** screen, you can upload scenario result files of Utilities to a storage service or a user-specified HTTP server.

Cloud Connection		pload Scenario Result	Det	ails
elect all Unselect all			[	Upload Delete
Te	est name	Time	Test result	Uploaded
1 SampleScenario		2021-02-05 13:18:33	Pass	0/5
2 SampleScenario		2021-02-05 13:18:23	Pass	0/5
3 SampleScenario		2021-02-05 13:18:15	Pass	0/5
4 SampleScenario		2021-02-05 13:17:47	Pass	0/5
		Ĩ₩	🗈 🖈 🕅 V 瓦	🛉 🔊 🕂 🔉 14:22

Each of the tests is displayed in a list if its all of its result files have not been uploaded. In Uploaded column, the number of uploaded files and the total number of files to be uploaded are displayed.

```
Select all
```

Selects all the check boxes.

Unselect all

Clears all the check boxes.

# Upload

Uploads the result files of the tests selected.

# Delete

Deletes only the selected tests from the list, not their result files.



Result files are sent from the Network Master to the cloud server, which uploads them to a storage service or user-specified HTTP server. For authentication to the storage service, configure settings in the MX109020A Site Over Remote Access Basic License.

Details

In **Details** screen, you can download the latest software from the server.

Cloud Connection	Upload Scenario Result	Details	
Software Version: 11.08 Check for upo	dates Clear cache		6
		4	ġ-
			•
			?
		2	<b>č</b> -
			<u>_</u>
		🔐 🗅 🖘 🕅 V 🏹 🔉 🖉 🗛 14 22	

Software version

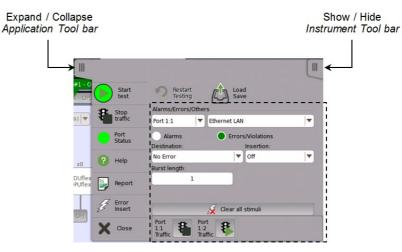
Displays the version of the software installed on the Network Master.

- Check for updates
  - Checks for software updates and, if available, starts downloading.
- Clear cache
  - Clears a temporary file saved under downloading by suspending downloading the update data.

This button is available only when there is a temporary file.

# 4.2.2 Application Toolbar

The *Application toolbar* consists of two columns plus the *Instrument toolbar*. You can expand/collapse the toolbar as shown in the figure below. The leftmost column, which is always displayed, contains the most commonly used functions and status indicators.



# Left-most column

The left-most column contains the following functions and status indicators:

#### Start

Touch the **Start** icon to start the currently selected application/test. The icon changes to the **Stop** icon shown below, which can then be used to stop the test.

# Stop

Touch the **Stop** icon to stop the currently running application/test. The back color indicates the pass/fail status. When the test has stopped, the icon changes to the **Start** icon shown above.

# Traffic Start

This icon appears in case of applications having traffic generation. Touch the **Traffic Start** icon to start sending traffic of all ports under test. The icon changes to the **Traffic Stop** icon shown below.

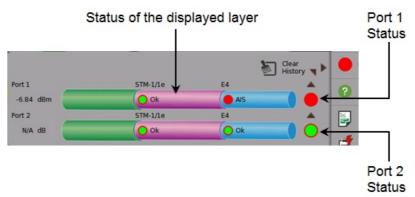
# **Traffic Stop**

This icon appears in case of applications having traffic generation. Touch the **Traffic Stop** icon to stop the traffic of all ports under test. When the traffic has stopped, the icon changes to the **Traffic Start** icon shown above.

#### Port Status



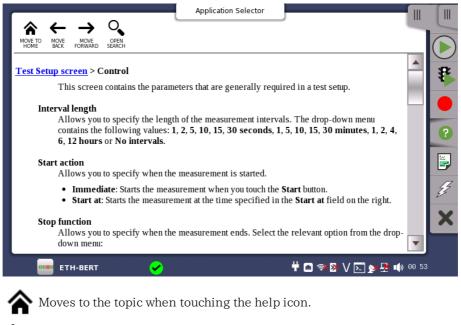
Shows the current pass/fail status of the test. Green means pass, red means fail.



Port Status is the summary of all ports under test. If a failure occurs in any layer, Port Status turns into red.

#### Help

Touch this icon to access the online help for the currently displayed screen or dialog box. You can search for specific words or phrases in the help and also step through previously displayed help topics.





Shows/hides the search box and buttons at bottom.

Searches backward.

Searches forward.

If **Case Sensitive** is selected, searches distinguishing the upper case and the lower case.

#### Report



Touch this icon to create a report containing the current application results and settings.

1. Touch the **Select Format** field to select the format of the report file. The application name is shown in **Select Report** field.

	Report Generator	×
Select Report	BERT	
Select Format	PDF XML CSV	
Customer	ABC Company	
Project	Sample project	
Operator	Anritsu Taro	
Notes	Atsugi test	
Include Logo		
	Include Performance Verification dates	
	Previous Close	

- 2. Touch fields of **Customer**, **Project**, **Operator** and **Notes** to set strings. These contents are output in the report.
- 3. To print a logo in the report, select the **Include Logo** check box. Touching ... button launches the dialog box selecting a file.
- 4. Select **Include Performance Verification dates** check box to print Performance Verification dates in the report.
- 5. Touch Next button.

	Report Generator
Include Results	
Summary	
Statistics (Total interval)	Customize
Event log	
Filtered	
Include Settings	
<ul> <li>Application settings</li> </ul>	
✓ Port settings	
Include Status	
Port status Note: 1 status v	The port status included will reflect the current port status and not the po when the test was performed.
Previous	Generate Close
Previous	Generate Close

- 6. Select check boxes of items outputting to the report. Touching **Customize** button launches the dialog box selecting items of statistics.
- 7. Touching Generate button starts the report generation.



Adobe® Reader® is recommended as a PDF viewer to open or print out the report.

"Include Performance Verification dates" check box appears in version 3.01 or later. Creating reports from the Result File Browser will not take up port resources on the





report and touch the Report icon ( ). The Report Generator will remember previous used setup parameters. The first page is common for all applications while setup parameters on subsequent pages are

system. From the Result File Browser, select the result file for which you want to create a

#### Alarm/Error Insert

remembered on a per application basis.

Touch this icon to activate the stimulus specified in the stimuli setup available in the expanded *Application toolbar*. Only relevant if the stimulus has been set to manual insertion. The *stimuli function* is used to generate special or abnormal conditions during a test.

The color of the icon is coded according to the current level of stimuli inserted. The different levels are prioritized so that higher levels of stimuli overrule lower levels. The overall highest stimuli level (see the list below) for all ports included in the application is reflected.



Red: Alarms are currently being generated. (highest level)

Yellow: Errors are currently being generated.

Green: No alarms/error are automatically inserted.

Active stimuli require manual insertion by touching the **Alarm/Error Insert** icon.



Blue: Frequency, Pointer, or Payload offset stimulus is currently applied. (lowest level)



White: All stimulus is disabled.

#### Close



Touch this icon to close the application.

# Expanded Application toolbar

The *Application toolbar* is expanded/collapsed by touching the  $\boxed{\blacksquare}$  tab placed above the left-most column. The column displayed in the expanded toolbar contains the following functions:

# **Restart Testing**



Touch this icon to restart the current test.



# Load Save



Touch this icon to open Load/Save dialog box. You can load or save Setup file or Result file. Only files matching the current application type are selectable for loading.



When loading setup files, the number of port resources enclosed in the file has to match that of the current application.

When loading result files, the exact physical ports enclosed in the file has to match that of the current application.

Apart from actual results, result files also contain settings sampled at the time the test was performed. When loading result files these settings will overwrite current application settings.



Loading result files into a viewer will not take up port resources on the system. This is practical if you only want to review previous results and don't need to run test again. From the Result File Browser, select the result file you want to view and touch the View icon () at right hand top of the screen.

# Stimuli setup

Various fields and buttons are available for setting up a stimulus signal to provoke a special or abnormal situation during the test. When the signal has been specified, the stimulus is sent by touching the **Alarm/Error Insert** icon (

The stimulus signal is sent via the transmitter, and the received signal can simultaneously be inspected as a related status or result display. This allows to evaluate the behavior of the device under test.

Port 1:1 Port 1		
Tx         OTU2 - ODTU2 ts #1 - 0           Rx         OTU2 - ODTU2 ts - OPL	Start test	Restart Testing
Mapping FEC Control: RS(255,239)	Stop traffic	Alarms/Errors/Others Port 1:1  Ethernet LAN
Dummy CH:	Port Status	Alarms Errors/Violations Destination: Insertion:
Unused V x8	? Help	No Error Off 🔍
Tx OTU2 ODU2 OPU2 ODTU2.ts ODUflex OPUflex	Report	1
он тр #1 он	Error Insert	发 Clear all stimuli
	X Close	Port 1:1 Traffic Fort 1:2 Traffic Fort
		Transceiver
ETH-BERT	SETUP TEST	r Result 🔐 🗃 🖘 🕸 🗸 💽 🎽 📫 14:08

The setup options vary depending on the stimulus mode (i.e. the signal type). Common functions for all stimulus modes are the port selection and stimulus type drop-down menus. Touching the **Clear all stimuli** button clears/resets the current stimulus settings.

In case of applications having traffic generation, the Traffic start button or the Traffic stop button appears for each port.

# 4.3 Startup and Switch-off Sequences

This section describes what takes place when you switch the Network Master on and off as well as when you start up and close down an application.

# 4.3.1 Instrument Startup

When you turn on the Network Master, the first screen displayed is a splash screen - introducing you to the GUI concept of the *desktop/workspace* and the various screen types (see the figure in the *GUI Concept* section). Then the <u>Application Selector</u> screen is displayed.

# 4.3.2 Application Startup

When you touch an icon on the **Application Selector** screen to start an application, a *workspace* is created for that application and the relevant data is loaded into it. When the loading is complete, you are prompted to select the instrument resources (i.e. ports) that will be allocated to the application/test.



After the selection of resources, the Setup screen is displayed, with the interface type(s) relevant for the selected application.



Some application icons are "double-icons", allowing you to start the application with an OTN signal layer. Carefully touch the correct part of the icon when starting the application.



You can also start an application by selecting the result file on the *Report File Browser* screen. Refer to <u>Accessing Previous Tests and Test Results</u>.

# 25G eCPRI/RoE Dual Port Ability

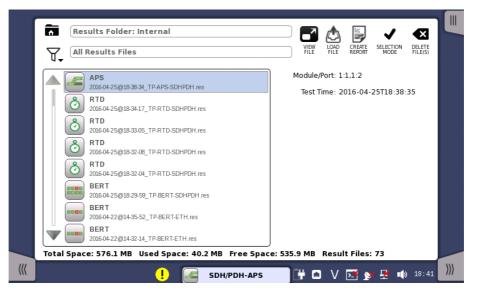


**25G eCPRI/RoE Dual Port Ability** appears only when the MU100011A-075 Advanced 25G eCPRI/RoE is installed.

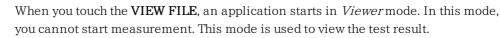
When you touch an eCPRI/RoE BERT icon in MU100011A, the **25G** eCPRI/RoE Dual Port Ability check box appears. Selecting the check box allows users to use the 25 Gbps interface for both ports. However, you cannot launch applications other than eCPRI/RoE BERT. For the details, refer to <u>To</u> enable using 25 Gbps for two ports on eCPRI/RoE BERT application.

# 4.3.3 Accessing Previous Tests and Test Results

When you select test result files on the *Report File Browser* screen, you can choose to create either a report from the results or a *workspace* containing the test setup data and its results.



Creating a *workspace* for a previous test allows you to view the test results in the GUI and also to rerun the test if required (either with the same setup or with changed parameter settings). You are brought directly to the *Test Results* screen when you touch the **VIEW FILE/LOAD FILE**, but can navigate to the other screens in the workspace from there.



When you touch the **LOAD FILE**, an application starts using the setting in the file. If other application is using ports, the following message appears. You can start the application in *Viewer* mode by touching **Yes**.





When you touch the **CREATE REPORT**, the file manager dialog box is displayed, allowing you to name and save the report (in PDF format).

# 4.3.4 Closing an Application

When you touch the **Close** icon (**X**) in the *application toolbar*, you are prompted to confirm that you really want to close the current application. If you touch **Yes**, the *application* is closed and you are returned to the *Application Selector* screen. The resources previously allocated to the application are freed to be used by another application.

# 4.3.5 Switching Off the Instrument

When you press the <u>Power button</u> on the front panel, the power-off menu is displayed. The menu contains the menu item **Shut Down**, and when you touch that, you are prompted to confirm that you really want to switch off the Network Master completely.

If you touch **Yes**, the shutdown is announced, and then after a few moments the power is turned off.



If you have any applications still active when you switch off the Network Master, these applications will be closed automatically without any configuration data and test results being saved.

# 5 SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn Applications

This chapter describes the graphical user interface (i.e. screens, sub-screens and major dialogs) related to SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn applications.

The following settings and applications are available:

- <u>SDH Setup and Status</u>
- <u>SONET Setup and Status</u>
- El Setup and Status
- DS1/J1 Setup and Status
- E3 Setup and Status
- DS3 Setup and Status
- <u>E4 Setup and Status</u>
- <u>APS</u>
- <u>BERT</u>
- <u>RTD</u>



You can switch between SDH and SONET using the '<u>SDH/SONET switching</u>' drop-down menu on the SDH and SONET structure setup screens. 'SDH and SONET switching' also switches PDH and DSn.

# 5.1 SDH Setup and Status

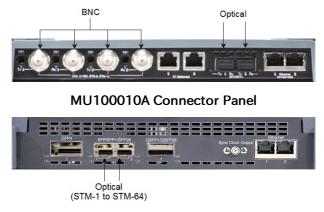
An **STM-xx** button in the navigation area of the <u>Ports Setup</u> screen gives you access to the SDH setup for the transmitter and/or receiver of the currently selected port.

Refer to <u>SDH/SONET switching</u> for switching to SDH.

Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) is a standardized protocol that transfers digital signals over optical fiber using lasers. At low transmission rates data can also be transferred via an electrical interface.



The SDH interface uses the electrical BNC connectors and the optical ports.



MU100011A Connector Panel

# 5.1.1 Transmitter Setup

# 5.1.1.1 Physical Setup

When the transmitter is set up with an SDH interface, touching the **Tx** button in the navigation area will launch the following screen. (Note that the **SDH Tx** check box above the connector panel illustration is selected.)

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector	
Tx + STM-4 - AU4#All - VC-4 - C-4	
Rx → STM-4 - AU4#1 - VC-4 - C-4	
Transmitter: Mode: SFP/SFP+ V Normal V Comp	sceiver Optical transmitter ength(nominal) nm liance ase-LR Optical transmitter LOS Rx signal level -1.01 dBm
OH overwrite position: SOH V Byte Pos Clock Configuration Timing source:	SDH
	• 81 😼
	• AU-LOP
SDH TX PDH TX	OH capture
	Tributary scan
	Transceiver
🔣 📟 SDH/PDH-BERT 🖌 🖌 SETUP TEST RESULT 📑	🖢 📾 🗇 🕅 V 💽 🔉 🖳 🗤 14 18

This screen allows you to enable the optical or electrical interface of the SDH transmitter. It can also be used to confirm the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in "<u>Status Summary</u>".

# Transmitter

Use the Transmitter drop-down menus to select to the transmitter.

# Mode

Use the Mode drop-down menus to select to the behavior of the transmitter.

# OH overwrite position

Only enabled when the **OH overwrite** has been selected to the behavior of the transmitter. Use the drop-down menu to select the relevant overwrite position. The available values are:

- SOH
- A1/A2 byte
- K1/K2 byte
- S1 byte
- DCC1-3 byte
- DCC4-12 byte
- J0 byte
- 1 byte of SOH

When '1 byte of SOH' is selected, touch the **Byte Pos** button to launch the **1 Byte of SOH** dialog box. Select the byte to overwrite in the dialog box.

1 Byte of SOH								
A11	A12	A13	A21	A22	A23	JO	x18	×19
	x22	x23	El	x25	x26	F1	x28	x29
D1	x32	x33	D2	x35	x36	D3	x38	x39
			К1	x55	x56	К2	x58	x59
D4	x62	x63	D5	x65	x66	D6	x68	x69
D7	x72	x73	D8	x75	x76	D9	x78	x79
D10	x82	x83	D11	x85	x86	D12	x88	x89
S1	x92	x93		мо	M1	E2	x98	x99
						Cance	el	Ok

Clock Configuration Use the drop-down menu to select the clock source. This is fixed to Received when the Port Mode is set to Through or OH overwrite.

#### **Timing Source**

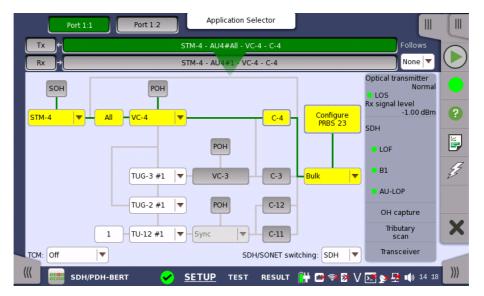
Internal: Internal clock of the module External: The clock input to the connector Received: The clock generated from the received signal

When **External** or **Received** is set, the right hand lamp indicates whether clock is detected or not.

TransceiverDisplays the Transceiver information when the option except "Electrical" is<br/>selected to the transmitter.

# 5.1.1.2 SDH Frame Setup

Touching the navigation area button which represents the transmitter's SDH layer will launch the following screen.



The general principle in setting up the SDH frame is to select the relevant values for the various containers in the multiplexing structure. This is done either via a drop-down menu or via a launched dialog box, by touching a drop-down menu or a button in the frame structure diagram.

Note that the currently 'active path' in the structure is highlighted. Note also that the changes you make will be reflected in the text displayed in the **STM-xx** button in the navigation area, if relevant.

FollowsTo make the Port 2 transmitter follow the Port 1 transmitter (i.e. copy its<br/>settings), touch the right-most button in the navigation area and select the Tx1<br/>in the drop-down menu. The Port 2 settings continue to follow the Port 1<br/>transmitter change. The default setting is None. Note that the Port 1 transmitter<br/>cannot follow the Port 2 transmitter.

TCMSelect the *TCM* (Tandem Connection Monitoring). The available TCM is<br/>decided by multiplex structure. If you select other TCM, the multiplex structure<br/>on the setup area will be changed.

Allows you to switch between SDH and SONET.

The possible settings are:

Off N1 (VC-4) N1 (VC-3) N2 (VC-12/11)

# SDH/SONET switching

SOH Editor

You can configure the section overhead (SOH) in a special dialog box (**SOH Editor**), which is launched when you touch the **SOH** button.



The setup principle is the same in this editor dialog as in the SDH structure. Touching a button or opening a drop-down menu will open for new editor dialog boxes, new value selections etc.

- **S1**: Synchronization status
- **J0**: Regenerator section trace
- Idle Char is an ASCII code used for the padding.
- A1, A2: Framing Defined A1 as F6h (1111011b), A2 as 28h (00101000b).
- $\bullet~B1:$  BIP-8 (Bit Interleaved Parity) This byte cannot be set.
- E1, E2: Orderwire
- E1 is part of the RSOH, E2 is part of the MSOH.
- $\bullet \ F1: User \ channel$

- D1-D3: RS (Regenerator Section) data communication channel ( $DCC_R$ )
- D4-D12: MS (Multiplex Section) data communication channel ( $DCC_M$ )
- **B2**: BIP-N $\times$ 24 These bytes cannot be set.
- K1, K2(bit 1 to bit 5): Automatic protection switching (APS) channel
- K2(bit 6 to bit 8): MS-RDI (Multiplex Section Remote Defect Indication)
- M0, M1: MS-REI (Multiplex Section Remote Error Indication)
- Z2: Spare byte
- H1, H2, H3: AU-n pointer These bytes cannot be set.

This editor format is the same as SOH of STM-1. For STM-4/16/64, SOH bytes in other column are filled with value set by the editor. In case of STM-4 SOH in following figure, you can edit A1A2 bytes in thicker lines cell. The bytes in gray cell are filled with the value in left side cell in thicker lines.

←														36	3 by	tes	-											->
A1	<b>A</b> 1	A1	A1	A1	A1	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	JO	Z0	Z0	Z0							
B1												E1												F1				
D1												D2												D3				

**POH Editor** 

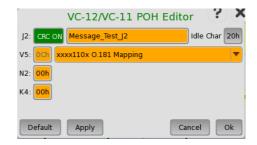
Touching a **POH** button launches the **VC-x POH Editor** dialog box. The contents of the dialog box depends on which path overhead you are configuring.

	VC-4 POH Edit	or ?X
J1: CRC ON Mes	sage_Test_J1	Idle Char 20h
вз:		
C2: FEh FEh O.14	81 Mapping	<b>v</b>
G1: 00h		
F2: 00h		
H4: OOh		
F3: 00h		
К3: 00h		
N1: OOh		
Default Ap	ply	Cancel Ok

 $\bullet \ J1: {\tt Path Trace}$ 

Idle Char is an ASCII code used for the padding.

- $\bullet~$  B3: Path BIP-8 This byte cannot be set.
- C2: Signal label
- G1: (bit 1 to 4) REI (bit 5) RDI (bit 6 and 7) Reserved (bit 8) Spare
- F2,F3: Path user channels
- H4: Multiframe indicator
- K3: (bit 1 to 4) Automatic protection switching (APS) channels (bit 5 and 6) Spare (bit 7 and 8) Data link
- $\bullet \quad N1: \text{Network operator byte} \\$



• J2: Path Trace

Idle Char is an ASCII code used for the padding.

- + V5: (bit 1 and 2) BIP-2 (bit 3) REI (bit 4) RFI (bit 5 to 7) Signal label (bit 8) RDI
- N2: Network operator byte
- K4: (bit 1) Extended signal label (bit 2) Low order virtual concatenation (bit 3 and 4) Automatic protection switching (APS) channels (bit 5 to 7) Reserved (bit 8) Data link

Bulk PatternTo set up the bulk pattern, touch the Configure xxxxx button to launch the Bulk<br/>Pattern dialog box.

	Bulk Pattern	?
Pattern type:	PRBS 23	▼
	Normal	Inverse
User pattern 32:		1/32 Bits
ITU standard		Cancel

# Pattern type

Select a predefined pattern or define a user pattern.

- User [32] bit, User [2048] bit: 32 bits or 2048 bits length pattern. The field which shows bit length is enabled. Touch the field to launch the dialog box to define the bit pattern. Refer to <u>The User Pattern Editor</u>.
- **PRBS9** to **PRBS31**: Pseudo-random bit sequence. The number indicates the bit length of sequence.

For example, bit length of PRBS9 is 2<sup>9</sup>-1=511. **Pattern logic** is enabled.

- All 0's, All 1's: All bits are 0, all bits are 1.
- Alternating 1:1, Alternating 1:3, Alternating 1:7: Bit pattern such as "010101...", "100010001000...", "1000000010000000...".
- 2 in 8: Bit pattern such as "010000100100001001000010...".

# ITU Standard

Touching the 'ITU standard' button will apply standard recommended **Pattern type** for currently selected SDH frame.

- C-4: PRBS 23 Inverse
- C-3 (VC-4): PRBS 23 Inverse
- C-3 (VC-3): PRBS 15 Inverse
- C-12: PRBS 15 Inverse
- C-11: PRBS 15 Inverse

# 5.1.2 Receiver Setup

# 5.1.2.1 Physical Setup

When the receiver is set up with an SDH interface, touching the **Rx** button in the navigation area will launch the following screen. (Note that the **SDH Rx** check box above the connector panel illustration is selected.)



This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the receiver in SDH mode. It can also be used to confirm the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

**Receiver** Touch the button corresponding to the relevant interface type.

- Off: No interface
- SFP/SFP+: Optical interface
- Electrical: Electrical interface (BNC connector)

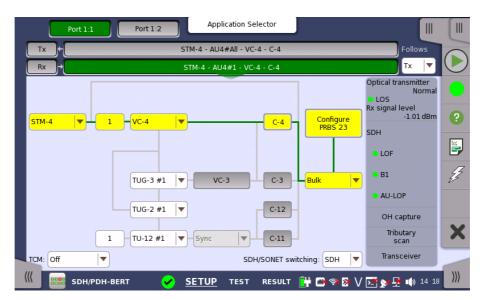
Receiver gainOnly relevant for electrical receivers. Select the attenuation and impedance<br/>mode from the drop-down menu.

- Terminate: Up to 12 dB cable attenuation, nominal impedance
- Monitor: 20 dB linear attenuation and up to 12 dB cable attenuation, nominal impedance.

**Transceiver** Displays the Transceiver information when Optical Transmitter is selected.

# 5.1.2.2 SDH Frame Setup

Touching the navigation area button which represents the receiver's SDH layer will launch the following screen.



The manner of setting up the SDH interface of receiver is the same as that of transmitter. Refer to <u>SDH Frame Setup</u> in "Transmitter Setup".

Follows To make the currently selected receiver follow either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver (i.e. copy its settings), touch the right-most button in the navigation area and select the relevant value in the drop-down menu. The receiver settings continue to follow the change of either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver. The default setting is **None**. Note that the Port 1 receiver cannot follow the Port 2 receiver.

TCMSelect the TCM (Tandem Connection Monitoring). The available TCM is<br/>decided by multiplex structure. If you select other TCM, the multiplex structure<br/>on the setup area will be changed.

The possible settings are:

Off N1 (VC-4) N1 (VC-3) N2 (VC-12/11)

SDH/SONET Allows you to switch between SDH and SONET. switching

# 5.1.3 Status Information

This section describes the status information available for the SDH layer in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen.

# 5.1.3.1 Status Summary

The status summary displayed for the SDH layer consists of the following information:

Physical Status	The topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching the summary, you can launch a display that contains the detailed status information.
Alarm/Error Status	The middle part of the status area gives you access to alarm and error information for the selected interface. The status is indicated by the lamp color.
	A summary consisting of the most relevant alarm/error indications is displayed constantly. By touching the summary, you can launch a display that contains all alarms/errors.
Capture/Monitor Status	At the bottom of the status area are below buttons that give you access to various capture/monitor information. By touching a button, you can launch the corresponding information display.
	<ul><li>OH capture</li><li>Tributary scan</li></ul>

Transceiver

# 5.1.3.2 Physical Details

Touching the topmost summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen launches the dialog box shown below.

Tx ←	ST	M-4 - AU4#All - VC-4 - C-4	Follows	
Rx →	ST	M-4 - AU4#1 - VC-4 - C-4	None 🔻	
SDH		•	Optical transmitter Norma	
Rx signal level	<b>o</b> -1	.04 dBm	<ul> <li>LOS</li> <li>Rx signal level</li> </ul>	
Deviation		0 ppm	-1.04 dBr	n (
		0 bps	SDH	
Bit rate	622 080	000 bps	• LOF	
			• B1	4
Pattern bit rate	149 760	000 bps		-
Tx signal level	-1	.53 dBm	AU-LOP	
			OH capture	
			Tributary scan	)
			Transceiver	-

This dialog box presents detailed information about the current physical status of the received signal at the STM-1/4/16/64 optical/electrical interface.

The physical status information consists of the following parameters.



When Receiver is set to OFF, 'N/A's are displayed.

#### **Rx signal level**

- Signal Level (Optical) shows the optical signal level in dBm.
- Signal Level (Electrical) shows the electrical signal level in dB.

'nan' is displayed when input level is too low to detect the signal level. The lamp indicates LOS status.

# Deviation

This field shows the deviation from the relevant nominal bit rate:

- STM-1/1e: 155 520 000 bps
- STM-4: 622 080 000 bps
- STM-16: 2 488 320 000 bps
- STM-64: 9 953 280 000 bps

# Bit rate

The current bit rate is shown (in bps).

# Pattern bit rate

This field shows the effective bit rate of the patterns received (that is, the number of pattern bits received per second).

# Tx signal level

When optical is selected, this field shows the output power of the optical transmitter.

When electrical is selected,  $^{\prime}N/A^{\prime}$  is displayed.

# 5.1.3.3 Alarms and Errors

Touching the middle summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen allows you to launch the display shown below.

		STM-4 - AU4#All - V	/C-4 - C-4	Follows
<b>-</b>		STM-4 - AU4#1 - V0	C-4 - C-4	None 🔻
larms		Errors		Optical transmitter Norma
LOS	TU-LOM	😑 A1A2	😑 AU-NDF	<ul> <li>LOS</li> </ul>
LOF	LP-TIM	😑 B1	TU-NDF	Rx signal level
OOF	LP-UNEO	😑 B2	😑 Switch	-1.05 dBm
MS-AIS	LP-RDI	MS-REI		SDH
MS-RDI	LP-PLM	😑 B3	TC-IEC	
AU-AIS	LSS	HP-REI	TC-BIP-2	LOF
AU-LOP		V5/B3	TC-REI	
HP-TIM	TC-UNEQ	LP-REI	TC-OEI	• B1
HP-PLM	TC-LTC	<ul> <li>Pattern errors</li> </ul>		
HP-UNEQ	TC-TIM			AU-LOP
HP-RDI	TC-AIS			
TU-AIS	TC-RDI	_ Pointer information	n	OH capture
TU-LOP	TC-ODI	<ul> <li>AU-Positive</li> <li>AU-Negative</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>TU-Positive</li> <li>TU-Negative</li> </ul>	Tributary scan
		- AU-Negative	<ul> <li>TO-Negative</li> </ul>	Transceiver

This screen contains detailed alarm and error information related to the SDH interface. Status is indicated by the use of <u>colored Lamp icons</u>.

Alarms

- LOS: Loss of Signal
- LOF: Loss of Frame
- OOF: Out of Frame
- MS-AIS: Multiplex Section Alarm Indication Signal
- MS-RDI: Multiplex Section Remote Defect Indication

- AU-AIS: Administrative Unit Alarm Indication Signal
- AU-LOP: Administrative Unit Loss of pointer
- HP-TIM: High order Path Trace Identifier Mismatch
- HP-PLM: High order Path Payload Mismatch
- HP-UNEQ: High order Path UNEQuipped
- HP-RDI: High order Path Remote Defect Indication
- TU-AIS: Tributary Unit Alarm Indication Signal
- **TU-LOP**: Tributary Unit Loss of pointer
- TU-LOM: Tributary Unit Loss of Multiframe
- LP-TIM: Low order Path Trace Identifier Mismatch
- LP-UNEQ: Low order Path UNEQuipped
- LP-RDI: Low order Path Remote Defect Indication
- LP-PLM: Low order Path Payload Mismatch
- $\bullet \ LSS: {\tt Loss of Sequence Synchronization}$
- TC-UNEQ: Tandem Connection UNEQuipped
- TC-LTC: Tandem Connection Loss of Tandem Connection
- TC-TIM: Tandem Connection Trace Identifier Mismatch
- TC-AIS: Tandem Connection Alarm Indication Signal
- TC-RDI: Tandem Connection Remote Defect Indication
- TC-ODI: Tandem Connection Outgoing Defect Indication

# Errors

- A1A2: Bytes used for the frame synchronization
- B1: The byte of BIP-8 (Bit Interleaved Parity 8)
- **B2**: The bytes of BIP-N $\times$ 24 (Bit Interleaved Parity N $\times$ 24)
- MS-REI: Multiplex Section Remote Error Indication
- **B3**: The byte of BIP-8 (Bit Interleaved Parity 8)
- HP-REI : High order Path Remote Error Indication
- V5/B3: BIP-2 of VC-12/VC-11 or BIP-8 of Low order VC3
- LP-REI: Low order Path Remote Error Indication
- Pattern errors: Bit error detected in the payload
- AU-NDF: Administrative Unit New Data Flag
- TU-NDF: Tributary Unit New Data Flag
- Switch: APS switching occurred
- TC-IEC: Tandem Connection Incoming Error Count
- TC-BIP-2: Tandem Connection Bit Interleaved Parity-2
- TC-REI: Tandem Connection Remote Error Indication
- TC-OEI: Tandem Connection Outgoing Error Indication

# Pointer Information

- AU-Positive: Administrative Unit Positive stuffing
- AU-Negative: Administrative Unit Negative stuffing
- TU-Positive: Tributary Unit Positive stuffing
- TU-Negative: Tributary Unit Negative stuffing

# 5.1.3.4 OH capture

Touching the **OH capture** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen launches the screen shown below.

	P	ort 1:1			Port 1:	2	L	Appl	icatior	Selector				
Tx	]+[						STM-4	4 - AU4	+#All -	VC-4 - C-4			Follows	0
Rx	<u>)-</u> [						STM-	4 - AU4	4#1 -	VC-4 - C-4			None 🔻	
00-	07	08	-15	16-	23	24-3	81	32-3	9	40-47	48-55	56-63	Optical transmitter Normal	
Frame A1: F6	: 000 A1: F6	A1: F6	A2:	A2:	50H A2: 28	0: 67	 AA	 AA		VC-4 PC	н	_ 0	<ul> <li>LOS</li> <li>Rx signal level</li> <li>-1.05 dBm</li> </ul>	?
B1: 0D D1: 00	 00 	 00 	 00 D2: 00	 00 	 00 	F1: 00 D3: 00	 00 	 00 		B3: 00 C2: 00		1	SDH	
H1: 68 B2:	H1: 9B B2:	H1: 98 B2:	H2: 00 K1:	H2: FF	H2: FF	H3: 00 K2:	H3: 00	H3: 00		G1: 00 F2:		3	LOF	E.
BF D4: 00	8B  00	6E  00	00 D5: 00	00  00	00  00	00 D6: 00	00  00	00  00		00 H4: 00		4	• B1	Ę.
D7: 00 D10: 00	 00 	 00 	D8: 00 D11: 00	 00  00	 00 	D9: 00 D12: 00	00 	 00 	M1:	F3: 00 K3: 00		5	AU-LOP     OH capture	
51: 00			Z2: 00			E2: 00				N1: 00		7	Tributary scan	X
J0: Me J1: Me												Pause	Transceiver	
		SDH/F	PDH-B	ERT		$\checkmark$	SET	<u>rup</u>	TES	T RESU	LT 🔐 🕻	<b>} ≈ </b> } ∨	Martin 📝 🎫 🔊 14 23	)))

This screen shows SDH capture status information for one frame at a time. The frame number captured in one time is 64. Touch the frame selection buttons to select which frame to display.

The position of A1, A2 bytes in SOH for STM-4/16/64, refer to description in <u>SOH Editor</u>.

Refreshing information

Refresh once

When touch the **Pause** button, the **Update** button is showed at left side of the **Pause** one and information is not updated. Touching the **Update** button will refresh the dialog information once.

Refresh continuously

When the dialog is open and touch the **Pause** button at refresh once mode, information is updated continuously.

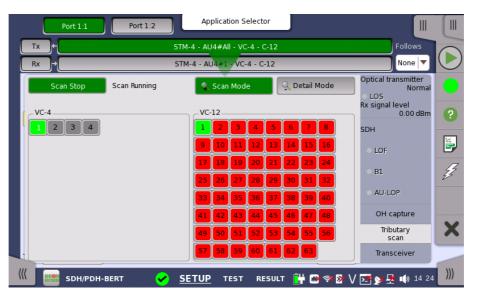
# Displaying detailed information

Detailed overhead byte information can be accessed by touching a specific byte. This will launch a separate dialog containing a description of and details about the selected byte.



# 5.1.3.5 Tributary scan

Touching the **Tributary scan** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

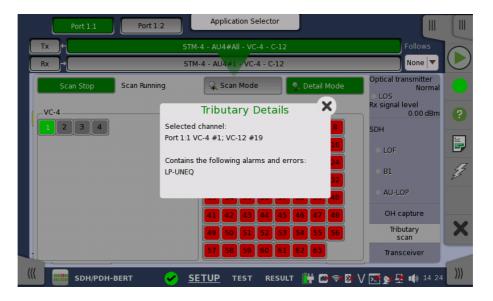


This screen allows to measure the alarms and errors of all VC-containers in the High order or the Low order at the same time. Note that the Low order scan is performed against the High order channel which you have selected.

ScanningThis button appears when the Low order channel exists. In Scan Mode, touch<br/>the Scan Start button to start the scanning. To stop the scanning touch the Scan<br/>Stop button (same button, which toggles between the two functions).

Details

To view detailed information for a specific channel, touch the **Detail Mode** button and then touch the channel number.



# 5.1.3.6 Transceiver

Touching the **Transceiver** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen launches the dialog shown below.

× _+	STM-1 - AU4#All - Y	VC-4 - C-4		
×+	STM-1 - AU4#1 - \	/C-4 - C-4		
odule Present	Power moni	tor [x[dBm] Rx[dBm]	Optical f	ransmitter Normal
Wavelength and bit rate		-2.59 -10.5		-10.53 dBm
Wavelength(nominal) Bit rate(nominal) 2	1 310 nm 700 Mbps		SDH LOF B1	
			Tri	LOP capture butary scan

This dialog box presents status information about the optical transceiver.

When the optical transceiver is SFP or SFP+, <u>I2C analysis</u> appears. Refer to description of <u>Transceiver</u> in Ethernet Applications.

Module Present Green indicates that an optical transceiver is currently mounted.

Transceiver Information

Select the information from pull down menu.

- Wavelength and bit rate shows the nominal wavelength and bit rate.
- Compliance shows the available standards.
- Vendor information shows the data stored in the optical transceiver.

# Tune wavelength

When the optical transceiver is a tunable SFP, following items are displayed for **Wavelength and bit rate**.

Bit rate, Channel, Wavelength, Frequency, First frequency, Last frequency, Grid spacing

Wavelength and bit rate	•
Bit rate(nominal)	11 300 Mbps
	36
	1552.50 nm
Frequency	193.1000 THz
First frequency	191.3500 THz
Last frequency	196.1000 THz
Grid spacing	50.0 GHz

Touching **Channel** or **Wavelength** value opens the dialog box to set the wavelength.

Power monitor

The optical power read out from the transceiver is displayed.

The transmitting optical power is displayed in left column. The received optical power is displayed in right column.

# 5.1.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion

This section describes the errors or alarms insertion for the SDH layer on the <u>Application toolbar</u>.

Port 1:1 Port 1	_		
	Start test	Restart Testing	
50Н РОН	Port Status	Alarms/Errors/Others Port 1:1 SDH Alarms/E	rrors
STM-4 All VC-4	? Help	•	Errors rtion:
	Report	B1 V Alte	Normal length:
TUG-3 #1	Error Insert	1	999
TUG-2 #1			
1 - TU-12 #1	X Close	🔏 Clear all :	stimuli
	S	DH/SONET switching: SDH	Transceiver
🔣 🔡 SDH/PDH-BERT 🖌	SETUP TEST	RESULT 🚼 🗃 🖘 🕅 🗸 🦻	🛐 💁 🛃 👘 14:25 🛛 )))

Alarms/Errors/ Others

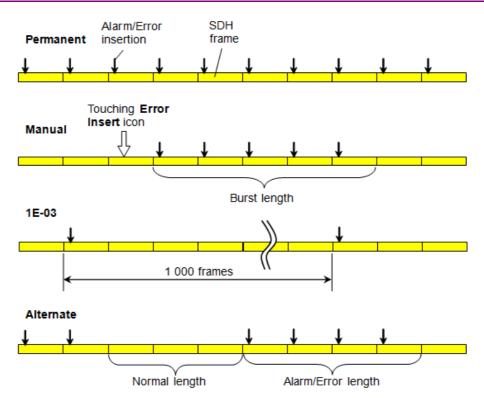
Select the port to insert errors, and the stimuli type. The settings items vary depending on the selected stimulus type.

- **SDH Alarm/Errors**: Inserts errors or alarms related the SDH overhead or the pattern error.
- SDH frequency: Adds the frequency offset to the SDH bit rate.
- **SDH pointer**: Inserts specified pointer continuously.

# 5.1.4.1 SDH Alarms/Errors

- 1. Select **Alarms** or **Errors** using the radio button.
- 2. Select the **Destination**.
- 3. Select the Insertion.
  - **Off**: Turns off inserting Alarms or Errors.
  - **Manual**: Inserts errors or alarms in the specified counts if you touch the Error Insert icon.
  - **Permanent**: Inserts errors or alarms in all SDH frame. The Error Insert icon shows only status.
  - Alternate: Repeats error/alarm insertion per specified number of frames. The Error Insert icon shows only status.
  - 1E-03 to 1E-10: Inserts errors in the specified rate continuously.

For example, 1E-03 means  $10^{-3}$ . In this case, the error will be inserted in one frame per one thousand frames. The Error Insert icon shows only status.



# 5.1.4.2 SDH frequency

Touch the field to set **Frequency Offset**. If setting a positive value, the frequency will shift higher side.

# Example:

If setting -50 ppm to the frequency offset for STM-16 output signal, the bit rate of output signal will be

 $2\,488\,320*(1-50*10^{-6}) = 2\,488\,195.584$  (kbit/s).

# 5.1.4.3 SDH pointer

- 1. Select  $AU^{\ast}\, \text{or}\, TU^{\ast}\, \text{to insert the pointer.}$
- 2. Select the pointer type.
  - No test sequence: Does not insert pointers
  - Single alternating: Positive justification and negative justification
  - Regular + Double: Double positive justification
  - Regular + Missing: Negative justification
  - Double alternating: Double positive justification and double negative justification
- 3. Select the **Movement** or **Jump**.

**Movement** shifts the pointer value by specified value. **Jump** sets the specified value to the pointer.

- 4. Touch the field to set the pointer value. Then select one of followings.
  - Positive: Increases the pointer value.
  - Negative: Decreases the pointer value.
  - Incl. NDF: Sets NDF (New Data Flag) to enable ("1001").
  - $\bullet~$  Excl. NDF: Sets NDF to disable ("0110").
- 5. Touch the Apply Movement button or the Apply Jump button.

# 5.2 SONET Setup and Status

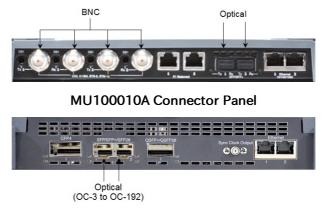
An **OC-xx/STS-xx** button in the navigation area of the <u>Ports Setup</u> screen gives you access to the SONET setup for the transmitter and/or receiver of the currently selected port.

Refer to <u>SDH/SONET switching</u> for switching to SONET.

Synchronous Optical Networking (SONET) refers to a standardized protocol that transfers digital signals over optical fiber using lasers. At low transmission rates data can also be transferred via an electrical interface.



The SONET interface uses the electrical BNC connectors and the optical ports.



MU100011A Connector Panel

# 5.2.1 Transmitter Setup

# 5.2.1.1 Physical Setup

When the transmitter is set up with a SONET interface, selecting the **Tx** button in the navigation area will launch the following screen. (Note that the **SONET Tx** check box above the connector panel illustration is selected.)

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector		
OC-12 - STS-3c#All - 3c SPE - C-4		
OC-12 - STS-3c#1 - 3c SPE - C-4		$\bigcirc$
Transmitter:     Mode:       SFP/SFP+     Normal       OH overwrite position:     TOH	Optical transmitter Normal LOS Rx signal level -1.02 dBm SONET LOF B1	• ? *
SONET TX DSn TX DSn TX SDH/PDH-BERT SDH/PDH-BERT SETUP TEST RESULT	LOP-P     OH capture     Tributary     scan     Transceiver	×

This screen allows you to enable the optical or electrical interface of the SONET transmitter. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in "<u>Status Summary</u>".

# Transmitter

Use the Transmitter drop-down menus to select to the transmitter.

# Mode

Use the Mode drop-down menus to select to the behavior of the transmitter.

# OH overwrite position

Only enabled when the **OH overwrite** has been selected to the behavior of the transmitter. Use the drop-down menu to select the relevant overwrite position. The available values are:

- TOH
- A1/A2 byte
- K1/K2 byte
- S1 byte
- DCC1-3 byte
- DCC4-12 byte
- J0 byte
- 1 byte of TOH

When '1 byte of TOH' is selected, touch the **Byte Pos** button to launch the **1 Byte of TOH** dialog box. Select the relevant byte in the dialog.

	1 Byte of TOH								
A11	A12	A13	A21	A22	A23	JO	x18	x19	
	x22	x23	El	x25	x26	F1	x28	x29	
D1	x32	x33	D2	x35	x36	D3	x38	x39	
			К1	x55	x56	К2	x58	x59	
D4	x62	x63	D5	x65	x66	D6	x68	x69	
D7	x72	x73	D8	x75	x76	D9	x78	x79	
D10	x82	x83	D11	x85	x86	D12	x88	x89	
S1	x92	x93		мо	М1	E2	x98	x99	
						Cance		Ok	

Clock Configuration Use the drop-down menu to select the clock source. This is fixed to Received when the Port Mode is set to Through or OH overwrite.

#### **Timing Source**

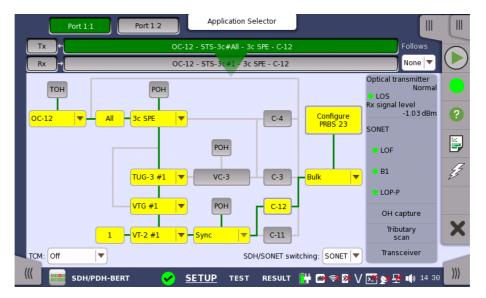
Internal: Internal clock of the module External: The clock input to the connector Received: The clock generated from the received signal

When **External** or **Received** is set, the right hand lamp indicates whether clock is detected or not.

TransceiverDisplays the Transceiver information when the option except "Electrical" is<br/>selected to the transmitter.

# 5.2.1.2 SONET Frame Setup

Touching the navigation area button which represents the transmitter's SONET layer will launch the following screen.



The general principle in setting up the SONET frame is to select the relevant values for the various containers in the multiplexing structure. This is done either via a drop-down menu or via a launched dialog box, by touching a drop-down menu or a button in the frame structure diagram.

Note that the currently 'active path' in the structure is highlighted. Note also that the changes you make will be reflected in the text displayed in the SONET button in the navigation area, if relevant.

FollowsTo make the Port 2 transmitter follow the Port 1 transmitter (i.e. copy its<br/>settings), touch the right-most button in the navigation area and select the Tx1<br/>in the drop-down menu. The Port 2 settings continue to follow the Port 1<br/>transmitter change. The default setting is None. Note that the Port 1 transmitter<br/>cannot follow the Port 2 transmitter.

TCMSelect the *TCM* (Tandem Connection Monitoring). The available TCM is<br/>decided by multiplex structure. If you select other TCM, the multiplex structure<br/>on the setup area will be changed.

Allows you to switch between SDH and SONET.

The possible settings are:

Off Z5 (STS-3c) Z5 (STS-1) Z6 (VT-2/1.5)

# SDH/SONET switching

**TOH Editor** 

You can configure transport overhead (TOH) in a special dialog box (TOH



The setup principle is the same in this editor dialog box as in the SONET structure. Touching a button or opening a drop-down menu will open for new editor dialog boxes, new value selections etc.

- $\bullet$  **S1**: Synchronization status
- **J0**: Regenerator section trace Idle Char is an ASCII code used for the padding.
- A1, A2: Framing Defined A1 as F6h (1111011b), A2 as 28h (00101000b).
- B1: BIP-8 (Bit Interleaved Parity) This byte cannot be set.
- E1, E2: Orderwire E1 is part of the Section Overhead, E2 is part of the Line Overhead.

- $\bullet \ F1: \text{User channel}$
- D1-D3: Section data communication channel ( $DCC_R$ )
- D4-D12: Line data communication channel  $(DCC_M)$
- B2: BIP-N×24 These bytes cannot be set.
- K1, K2(bit 1 to bit 5): Automatic protection switching (APS) channel
- K2(bit 6 to bit 8): RDI-L (Line Remote Defect Indication)
- M0, M1: REI-L (Line Remote Error Indication)
- Z2: Spare byte
- H1, H2, H3:STS pointer These bytes cannot be set.

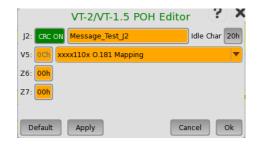
This editor format is the same as TOH of OC-3/STS-3. For OC-12/48/192, TOH bytes in other column are filled with value set by the editor. In case of OC-12 TOH in following figure, you can edit A1A2 bytes in thicker lines cell. The bytes in gray cell are filled with the value in left side cell in thicker lines.

←														36	6 by	tes	_											 
A1	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	JO	Z0	Z0	Z0												
B1												E1												F1				
D1												D2												D3				

POH EditorTouching a POH button launches the STS-x POH Editor or VT-2/VT1.5 POHEditor dialog box. The contents of the dialog depends on which path overhead<br/>you are configuring.

	STS-3 POH Editor	? X
J1: CRC ON Mes	sage_Test_J1	Idle Char 20h
вз:		
C2: 02h 02h Floa	ating VT Mode	<b>V</b>
G1: 00h		
F2: 00h		
H4: 00h		
Z3: 00h		
Z4: 00h		
Z5: 00h		
Default Ap	pply	Cancel Ok

- J1: Path Trace
- Idle Char is an ASCII code used for the padding.
- B3: Path BIP-8 This byte cannot be set.
- C2: Signal label
- G1: (bit 1 to 4) REI (bit 5) RDI (bit 6 and 7) Reserved (bit 8) Spare
- F2,Z3: Path user channels
- H4: Multiframe indicator
- **Z4**: (bit 1 to 4) Automatic protection switching (APS) channels (bit 5 and 6) Spare (bit 7 and 8) Data link
- Z5: Network operator byte



• J2: Path Trace

Idle Char is an ASCII code used for the padding.

- + V5: (bit 1 and 2) BIP-2 (bit 3) REI (bit 4) RFI (bit 5 to 7) Signal label (bit 8) RDI
- Z6: Network operator byte
- **Z7**: (bit 1) Extended signal label (bit 2) Low order virtual concatenation (bit 3 and 4) Automatic protection switching (APS) channels (bit 5 to 7) Reserved (bit 8) Data link

Bulk PatternTo set up the bulk pattern, touch the Configure xxxxx button to launch the Bulk<br/>Pattern dialog box.

	Bulk Patter	n C
Pattern type:	PRBS 15	
	_Pattern logic	
	Normal	Inverse
User pattern 32:		1/32 Bits
ANSI standard		Cancel OF

# Pattern type

Select a predefined pattern or define a user pattern.

- User [32] bit, User [2048] bit: 32 bits or 2048 bits length pattern. The field which shows bit length is enabled. Touch the field to launch the dialog box to define the bit pattern. Refer to <u>The User Pattern Editor</u>.
- **PRBS9** to **PRBS31**: Pseudo-random bit sequence. The number indicates the bit length of sequence.

For example, bit length of PRBS9 is  $2^{9}$ -1=511. Pattern logic is enabled.

- All 0's, All 1's: All bits are 0, all bits are 1.
- Alternating 1:1, Alternating 1:3, Alternating 1:7: Bit pattern such as "010101...", "100010001000...", "1000000010000000...".
- 2 in 8: Bit pattern such as "010000100100001001000010...".

# ANSI Standard

Touching the 'ANSI standard' button will apply standard recommended **Pattern type** for currently selected SONET frame.

- C-4: PRBS 23 Inverse
- C-3 (STS-3c SPE): PRBS 23 Inverse
- C-3 (STS-1 SPE): PRBS 15 Inverse
- C-12: PRBS 15 Inverse
- C-11: PRBS 15 Inverse

# 5.2.2 Receiver Setup

# 5.2.2.1 Physical Setup

When the receiver is set up with a SONET interface, touching the **Rx** button in the navigation area will launch the following screen. (Note that the **SONET Rx** check box above the connector panel illustration is selected.)



This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the receiver in SONET mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

Receiver

Touch the button corresponding to the relevant interface type.

- Off: No interface
- SFP/SFP+: Optical interface
- Electrical: Electrical interface (BNC connector)

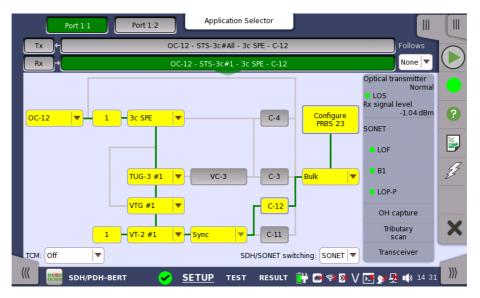
**Receiver gain** Only relevant for electrical receivers. Select the attenuation and impedance mode from the drop-down menu.

- Terminate: Up to 12.7 dB cable attenuation, nominal impedance
- Monitor: 20 dB linear attenuation and up to 12 dB cable attenuation, nominal impedance.

**Transceiver** Displays the Transceiver information when Optical transmitter is selected.

# 5.2.2.2 SONET Frame Setup

Touching the navigation area button which represents the receiver's SONET layer will launch the following screen.



The manner of setting up the SONET interface of receiver is the same as that of transmitter. Refer to <u>SONET Frame Setup</u>.

Follows To make the currently selected receiver follow either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver (i.e. copy its settings), touch the right-most button in the navigation area and select the relevant value in the drop-down menu. The receiver settings continue to follow the change of either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver. The default setting is **None**. Note that the Port 1 receiver cannot follow the Port 2 receiver.

TCMSelect the *TCM* (Tandem Connection Monitoring). The available TCM is<br/>decided by multiplex structure. If you select other TCM, the multiplex structure<br/>on the setup area will be changed.

The possible settings are:

Off Z5 (STS-3c) Z5 (STS-1) Z6 (VT-2/1.5)

SDH/SONET Allows you to switch between SDH and SONET.

switching

## 5.2.3 Status Information

This section describes the status information available for the SONET layer in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen.

## 5.2.3.1 Status Summary

The status summary displayed for the SONET layer consists of the following information:

**Physical Status** The topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching the summary, you can launch a display that contains the detailed status information.

- Alarm/Error StatusThe middle part of the status area gives you access to alarm and error<br/>information for the selected interface. The status is indicated by the lamp color.<br/>A summary consisting of the most relevant alarm/error indications is displayed<br/>constantly. By touching the summary, you can launch a display that contains<br/>all alarms/errors.Capture/Monitor<br/>StatusAt the bottom of the status area are below buttons that give you access to<br/>various capture/monitor information. By touching a button, you can launch the<br/>corresponding information display.• OH capture<br/>• Tributary scan
  - Transceiver

#### 5.2.3.2 Physical Details

Refer to Physical Details in "SDH Setup and Status".

#### 5.2.3.3 Alarms and Errors

Touching the middle summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen allows you to launch the dialog box shown below.



This dialog box contains detailed alarm and error information related to the SONET interface. Status is indicated by the use of <u>colored Lamp icons</u>.

Alarms

- LOS: Loss of Signal
- LOF: Loss of Frame
- **OOF**: Out of Frame
- AIS-L: Line Alarm Indication Signal
- RDI-L: Line Remote Defect Indication
- AIS-P: Path Alarm Indication Signal
- LOP-P: Path Loss of pointer
- TIM-P: Path Trace Identifier Mismatch
- PLM-P: Path Payload Mismatch
- UNIQ-P: Path UNEQuipped

- **RDI-P**: Path Remote Defect Indication
- AIS-V: VT-Path Alarm Indication Signal
- LOP-V: VT-Path Loss of pointer
- LOM-V: VT-Path Loss of Multiframe
- TIM-V: VT-Path Trace Identifier Mismatch
- UNIQ-V: VT-Path UNEQuipped
- RDI-V: VT-Path Remote Defect Indication
- **PLM-V**: VT-Path Payload Mismatch
- LSS: Loss of Sequence Synchronization
- TC-UNEQ: Tandem Connection UNEQuipped
- TC-LTC: Tandem Connection Loss of Tandem Connection
- TC-TIM: Tandem Connection Trace Identifier Mismatch
- TC-AIS: Tandem Connection Alarm Indication Signal
- TC-RDI: Tandem Connection Remote Defect Indication
- TC-ODI: Tandem Connection Outgoing Defect Indication

#### Errors

- A1A2: Bytes used for the frame synchronization
- **B1**: The byte of BIP-8 (Bit Interleaved Parity-8)
- B2: The bytes of 24 parity bits
- REI-L: Line Remote Error Indication
- B3: The byte of BIP-8 (Bit Interleaved Parity-8)
- **REI-P** : Path Remote Error Indication
- V5/B3: BIP-2 of VT-2/VT-1.5 or BIP-8 of Low order VC-3
- REI-V: VT-Path Remote Error Indication
- Pattern errors: Bit error detected in the payload
- STS-NDF: Path New Data Flag
- VT-NDF: VT-Path New Data Flag
- Switch : APS switching occurred
- **TC-IEC**: Tandem Connection Incoming Error Count
- TC-BIP-2: Tandem Connection Bit Interleaved Parity-2
- TC-REI: Tandem Connection Remote Error Indication
- TC-OEI :Tandem Connection Outgoing Error Indication

#### Pointer information

- STS-Positive: Synchronous Transport Signal Positive stuffing
- STS-Negative: Synchronous Transport Signal Negative stuffing
- **VT-Positive**: Virtual Tributary Positive stuffing
- VT-Negative: Virtual Tributary Negative stuffing

#### 5.2.3.4 OH Capture

Refer to OH Capture in "SDH Setup and Status".

#### 5.2.3.5 Tributary Scan

Refer to Tributary Scan in "SDH Setup and Status".

#### 5.2.3.6 Transceiver

Refer to <u>Transceiver</u> in "SDH Setup and Status".

## 5.2.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion

Refer to <u>Errors/Alarms Insertion</u> in SDH Setup and Status sub section.

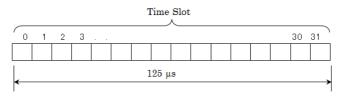
## 5.3 E1 Setup and Status

*E1* represents the 2.048 Mbit/s PDH layer. The <u>Ports Setup</u> screen gives you access to the PDH layer setup for the transmitter and/or receiver of the currently selected port.

Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy (PDH) refers to the technology originally used in telecommunications networks to transport data over digital transport equipment such as fiber optic systems.

E1 allows transmission of data streams that are nominally running at the same rate, however allowing for some variation in the speed around a nominal rate ( $\pm 125$  ppm variation around 2 Mbit/s).

The E1 frame has 32 time slots during  $125\,\mu$  s, and one time slot contains eight bits. The time slot 0 is used for multi frame.



E1 Frame structure



*The E1 interface uses the electrical BNC connectors (unbalanced) or the electrical RJ48 connectors (balanced).* 



MU100010A Connector Panel

## 5.3.1 Transmitter Setup

### 5.3.1.1 Physical Setup

When the transmitter is set up with only an E1 interface, touching the Tx button in the navigation area will launch the following screen.



Switching between PDH Tx and DSn Tx is done in the SDH/SONET transmitter setup screen.

- 1. Select SDH Tx or SONET Tx check box.
- 2. Touch STM-xx, STS-xx, or OC-xx button in the navigation area.
- 3. Use drop down menu at right bottom to switch SDH or SONET. Selecting the SDH displays **PDH Tx** on **Tx** screen. Selecting the SONET displays **DSn Tx** on **Tx** screen.
- 4. Touch **Tx** button in the navigation area.
- 5. Select PDH Tx or DSn Tx check box.
- 6. Clear **SDH Tx** or **SONET Tx** check box.
- 7. Touch El radio button. Touching Off radio button disables the transmitter.

This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the PDH transmitter in E1 mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

Connector

Select the type of the connectors used for the test.

- Unbalanced: BNC connectors
- Balanced: RJ48 connectors

	RJ-48 Pin	Signal			
	1	RX, Ring			
	2	RX, Tip			
	3	Ground			
	4	TX, Ring			
	$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ 5	TX, Tip			
	<b>8 1</b> <sup>6</sup>	Ground			
	7	No connect			
	8	No connect			
	Be sure to confirm the cable type. I the cross cable.	For E1 cable, there are th	ne straight cable and		
Drop and insert	Select the source for the transmitte	r.			
	On: transmits the received data wh	ich the data generated in	the Network Master		
	has added.				
	Off: transmits the data generated in	the Network Master.			
Timing Source	Select the clock source.				
	Internal: Internal clock of the	module			
	External: The clock provided fr	om the Ext Clock connecto	r		
	Received: The clock generated	from the received signal			
When <b>External</b> or <b>Received</b> is set, the right hand lamp indicates whether clock is detected or not.					
5.3.1.2 E1 Signal Se	tup				
	Touching the transmitter's <b>E1</b> butto screen.	on in the navigation area	will display the		
Follows	To make the Port 2 transmitter follo	ow the Port 1 transmitter	(i.e. copy its		

## Pin assignment of E1 Balanced Connectors

To make the Port 2 transmitter follow the Port 1 transmitter (i.e. copy its settings) when using Port 1 and Port 2, touch the drop-down menu in the navigation area and select the **Tx1**. The Port 2 settings continue to follow the Port 1 transmitter change. The default setting is **None**. Note that the Port 1 transmitter cannot follow the Port 2 transmitter.

## Frame tab

The **Frame** tab contains the following parameters:

HDB3	El		Transmission LOS Deviation	
НДВЗ			On • LOS Deviation	
• НДВЗ			0	10000000
			0 ppm E1	
) On			<ul><li>AIS</li><li>No frame</li></ul>	
			No Sync	2
a-Bits	<b>•</b>		Alignment	
.111 11111 11111 11111				2
	On	a-Bits	a-Bits	On     On

## Line code

Use the Line code radio buttons to select transmission line code.

- HDB3: High-Density Bipolar Order 3
- AMI: Alternate Mark Inversion

### PCM frame

Use the **PCM frame** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) insertion of PCM frame in the transmitted signal.

PCM frame is formed by 16 E1 frames. Frame structure is shown below.

Frame			Bits 1 to	8 of the	eframe	(Times	lot 0)	
number	1	2		4	5	<u>6</u>	7	8
0	C1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	А	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa
2	C2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
3	0	1	А	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa
4	C3	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
5	1	1	А	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa
6	C4	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
7	0	1	А	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa
8	C1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
9	1	1	А	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa
10	C2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
11	1	1	А	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa
12	C3	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
13	Е	1	А	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa
14	C4	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
15	Е	1	А	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa
Sub multifram	ne (SM	F) I: Fi	ame nu	umber 0	to 7, II	: Frame	numbe	er 8 to 15
E: CRC4 erro	r indica	ation b	its (FEE	BE)				
Sa: Spare bits	5							
C1 to C4: Cyc	clic Red	undan	cy Cheo	ck-4 (CR	C4) bit	S		
A: Remote Al	larm In	dicatio	on (RAI)					



When PCM frame is set to Off, many of the following transmitter parameters are insignificant.

#### CRC4

Use the **CRC4** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) CRC4 in the transmitted signal contained in the PCM Frame.



*If you are uncertain whether the CRC4 should be selected or not, it is recommended to enable the CRC4.* 

If **Drop and Insert** of the total contents of a receiver is selected and the signal contains CRC4, it is possible to either Bypass or Insert Sa-Bits.

#### Sa-Bits

When Drop and insert is set to On, you can select Sa-bits of the frame.

- Insert Sa-Bits: inserts 16 bits set in the field below into Sa-bits.
- Bypass Sa-Bits: sends Sa-bits of the received frame as they are.

You can set the Sa-Bits value of the non-FAS words in the transmitted signal when containing PCM Frame/CRC4. Touch the **Sa-Bits** setup field to open the setup dialog box.

	Sa-E	Bits	×
Frame 1	Frame 3	Frame 5	Frame 7
1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	
Sa6: 1111			
			Cancel Ok

In the **Sa-Bits** dialog box, change the individual Sa-bits by touching on the relevant bit keys - this will toggle the bit key's binary value from logic 1 to 0 or vice versa. Touch **Ok** to accept the changes and close the dialog.

#### Contents tab

The **Contents** tab contains the following parameters:

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Application S	elector		
Tx +		E1		Follows	
Rx +		El		None 🔻	$\bigcirc$
Frame Contents CA	s	Ť		Transmission On LOS	
Pattern type: PRBS	11 💌	Channel contents:	Off 📃	Deviation 0 ppm	?
	lormal 🔵 Inverse	Channel Time Slot:		e AIS	<b>E</b>
	ITU standard	Tone	Frequency: 440	No frame	Z
User pattern:	1/32 Bits			No Sync	
Unused time slots:	01010101			Alignment	
Pattern				CAS	X
time slots:				Audio	~
				Traffic	-
((( sdh/pdh-	BERT 🖌 SE	<u>TUP</u> теsт	RESULT 📑 📑 🖘 🕅 🗸	′ 🗾 💓 🛃 動 14:33	>>>

#### Pattern type

Select the pattern to be inserted in the transmitted signal.

- Off: Does not insert the pattern.
- User [32] bit, User [2048] bit: 32 bits or 2048 bits length pattern.
- **PRBS 6** to **PRBS 23**: Pseudo-random bit sequence. The number indicates the bit length of sequence.

For example, bit length of PRBS 9 is  $2^9$ -1=511.

- QRSS 11, QRSS 20: Quasi-random signal source. The bit length of QRSS 11 is 2047, the length of QRSS 20 is 1 048 575.
- Fox Pattern 'THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1234567890' in ASCII code
- Fox (CMA3000) The 'fox pattern' using for the combined test with CMA3000 (the previous model of Network Master)
- All 0's, All 1's: All bits are 0, all bits are 1.
- Alternating 1:1: Bit pattern that 1 and 0 are repeated such as "010101..."
- Alternating 1:3: Bit pattern that 1 and 000 are repeated such as "100010001000..."
- Alternating 1:7: Bit pattern that 1 and seven 0s are repeated such as "1000000010000000..."
- Alternating 3:24: A repeating 24-bit sequence that contains three ones, fifteen consecutive zeros and 12.5% average ones density.

#### Normal and Inverse are enabled except for User [32] bit and User [2048] bit.

Touching the 'ITU standard' button will apply ITU-T O.150 recommended **Pattern type** for N x 64 kbps data rates (PRBS 11).

#### User pattern

User pattern field is enabled if Pattern type is set to **User [32] bit** or **User [2084] bit**. Touch the **User pattern** field and use the launched **Pattern Editor** dialog box to define the user pattern. Depending on the selected pattern type, different user pattern setup options will be available.

The length can be any length from 1 bit to 32 bits or from 1 bit to 2048 bits.

#### Unused time slots

Touch the **Unused time slots** field and use the launched dialog box to define the unused time slots.



In the **Unused time slots** dialog box, change the individual bits by touching on the relevant bit keys - this will toggle the bit key's binary value from logic 1 to 0 or vice versa. Touch **Ok** to accept the changes and close the dialog box.

#### Pattern time slots

Touch the **Pattern time slot** graphics and use the dialog box to select the timeslots in which the Pattern will be inserted. Set and clear timeslots as relevant.

	9	X						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Set all     Clear all     Cancel     Ok								

#### **Channel contents**

Use the **Channel contents** drop-down menu to select the signal transmitting into the timeslot:

- Off: No channel content is selected.
- Tone: Tone with specified frequency and level.
- Transparent: Received content in the same channel time slot is used.
- **Speech**: Pre-programmed speech sequence. 'Drop and insert' on Tx screen will be switched to On.

#### **Channel Time Slot**

Touch the **Channel Time Slot** graphics and use the dialog box to select the channel timeslot. If Speech or Tone is selected audio is inserted in selected timeslot. If Transparent is selected, the destination for transparent errors is selected.

Choose timeslot								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
						Car	ncel	J

#### Tone

Touch the **Tone Frequency** field and key in the frequency, using the numeric soft keys.

Touch the **Level** field and key in the level.

#### CAS tab

The **CAS** tab contains the following parameters:

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector	
E1	Follows
Rx + EL	None 🔻 🧶
Frame Contents CAS	Transmission On LOS Deviation
CAS: Off On	0 ppm ?
Channel: 1 Bits: 1111	• AIS
Other Channels Other bits: 1001	No frame
	No Sync
	Alignment
	CAS 🗙
	Audio
	Traffic
🔣 🕮 SDH/PDH-BERT 🕜 <u>SETUP</u> TEST RESULT 🔐 🕾 🖘 🕅	/ 🔀 🔊 🕂 🗤 14 33 🛛 🕅

### CAS

Use the **CAS** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) the insertion of a CAS (Channel Associated Signaling) signaling multiframe into time slot 30 of the transmitted signal.

Touch the **Channel**, **Bits** and **Other bits** fields to define the contents of a selectable CAS channel as well as the remaining channels.

## 5.3.2 Receiver Setup

#### 5.3.2.1 Physical Setup

When the receiver is set up with only an E1 interface, selecting the Rx button in the navigation area will launch the following screen.



Switching between PDH Rx and DSn Rx is done in the SDH/SONET receiver setup screen.

- 1. Select SDH Rx or SONET Rx check box.
- 2. Touch STM-xx, STS-xx, or OC-xx button in the navigation area.
- 3. Use drop down menu at right bottom to switch SDH or SONET. Selecting the SDH displays **PDH Rx** on **Rx** screen. Selecting the SONET displays **DSn Rx** on **Rx** screen.
- 4. Touch  $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}$  button in the navigation area.
- 5. Select PDH  $R\!x$  or  $DSn\ R\!x$  check box.
- 6. Clear SDH Rx or SONET Rx check box.
- 7. Touch  $E1\ \mbox{radio}\ \mbox{button}\ .$  Touching  $Off\ \mbox{radio}\ \mbox{button}\ \ \mbox{disables}\ \ \mbox{the receiver}\ .$

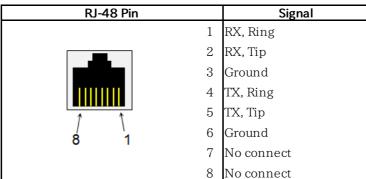
This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the PDH receiver in E1 mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

#### Connector

Select the physical type of the relevant output connectors located on the back panel of the instrument. Choose **Unbalanced** to link to the corresponding unbalanced connector, or choose **Balanced** to link to the corresponding balanced connector. A balanced input is taken from RJ48 connector.

#### Pin assignment of E1 Balanced Connectors



Be sure to confirm the cable type. For E1 cable, there are the straight cable and the cross cable.

Input mode Select the mode of input.

#### Terminate

Used when the instrument is used as a tester and the receiver is the only device connected to the line. The input impedance is nominal.

#### Bridged

Used when the receiver is connected directly in parallel to a line carrying live traffic. Please observe that this way of connecting may disturb the monitored line - connection through a protected monitor point, as well as using the input mode **Monitor**, is recommended instead.

#### Monitor

Used when connecting to protected monitoring points. The input impedance is nominal.

**Input sensitivity** Set the sensitivity of the input. The available options are:

#### Full sensitivity

Signal levels down to the maximum sensitivity on the instrument are accepted.

-20 dB

Input signal attenuated by -20 dB or more relative to the nominal level will be considered Loss Of Signal.

#### -33 dB

Input signal attenuated by -33 dB or more relative to the nominal level will be considered Loss Of Signal.

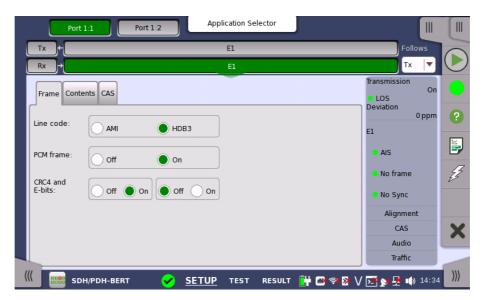
#### 5.3.2.2 E1 Signal Setup

Touching the receiver's **E1** button in the navigation area will display the screen.

FollowsTo make the currently selected receiver follow either the transmitter or Port 1<br/>receiver (i.e. copy its settings), touch the drop-down menu in the navigation<br/>area and select the relevant value. The receiver settings continue to follow the<br/>change of either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver. The default setting is None.<br/>Note that the Port 1 receiver cannot follow the Port 2 receiver.

#### Frame tab

The Frame tab contains the following parameters:



#### Line code

Use the Line code radio buttons to select transmission line code HDB3 or AMI.



For normal 2 Mbps systems choose HDB3. AMI is for special applications only.

#### PCM frame

Use the PCM frame radio buttons to enable (On) or disable (Off) the status of the PCM frame.

#### CRC4 and E-bits

Use the **CRC4 and E-bits** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) the corresponding bit in the received signal. Use buttons in left frame for setting CRC4. Use buttons in right frame for setting E-Bit.



If it is uncertain whether the **CRC4 and E-bits** are supported in the monitor signal, it is recommended to select the **Off** mode.

#### Contents tab

The Contents tab contains the following parameters:

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Application Se	lector				
Tx +		E1			Foll	ows	
Rx →		E1			Тх		$\bigcirc$
Frame Contents C	AS				Transmission LOS Deviation	On	
Pattern type: PRBS	11 <b>v</b> A	udio:	Off			0 ppm	?
		udio me slot:			e1 • AIS		
	ITU standard				No frame		Z.
User pattern:	1/32 Bits				No Sync		-
time slots:					Alignmen	it	
					CAS		X
					Audio		
					Traffic		-
((( BBB SDH/PDH	-bert 🖌 SET	<u>UP</u> теsт	RESULT 🔐 🍽 🤋	<b>≫ </b> ∦ V	🗾 y 🛃 🐗	14:34	)))

#### Pattern type

Select the requested pattern. Refer to Pattern type in "Transmitter Setup".

For testing of data rates from 64 kbps to 2 Mbps in a 2 Mbps line, ITU-T 0.150 recommends PBRS 11 to be used. For testing at the 2 Mbps rate, PRBS 15 is recommended in ITU-T 0.150.

Select 'Normal' or 'Inverse' pattern type.

Touching the 'ITU standard' button will apply ITU-T O.150 recommended **Pattern type** for N x 64 kbps data rates (PRBS 11).

#### User pattern

User pattern field is enabled if Pattern type is set to User [32] bit or User [2084] bit. Touch the User pattern field and use the launched Pattern Editor dialog box to define the user pattern. Depending on the selected pattern type, different user pattern setup options will be available.

The length can be any length from 1 bit to 32 bits or from 1 bit to 2048 bits.

#### Pattern time slots

Touch the **Pattern time slots** graphics and use the launched dialog box to select the timeslot which will receive the Channel Content signal. Set and clear timeslots as relevant.

Choose timeslot									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	]	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Set	Set all     Clear all     Cancel     Ok								

#### Audio

Use the **Audio** drop-down menu and select the features for the receiver decoding. Select **On** to enable the audio decoding or **Off** to disable.

#### Audio time slot

Touch the **Audio time slot** graphics and use the launched dialog box to select the timeslot.



Choose timeslot									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 Cancel								

## CAS tab

The **CAS** tab contains the following parameters:

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector	
Tx + E1	Follows
E1	
Frame Contents CAS	Transmission LOS Deviation C ppm E1 AIS
	No frame     No Sync
	Alignment
	CAS X
	Traffic
🔣 🛲 SDH/PDH-BERT 🕜 <u>SETUP</u> TEST RESULT 🔐 🗃 🛜 🔯 🔪	/ 📑 对 🕂 🗤 14 34

#### CAS

Use the **CAS** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) the reception of a CAS (Channel Associated Signaling) signaling multiframe in time slot 16 of the received signal.

## 5.3.3 Status Information

This section describes the status information available for the E1 layer in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen.

#### 5.3.3.1 Status Summary

The status summary displayed for the E1 layer consists of the following information:

- Physical StatusThe topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the<br/>current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the<br/>most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching the topmost<br/>part, you can launch a display that contains the detailed status information.
- Alarm/Error Status The second part of the status area gives you access to alarm and error information for the selected interface. The current status is indicated by the lamp color.

A summary consisting of the most relevant alarm/error indications is displayed constantly. By touching the second part, you can launch a display that contains all alarms/errors.

# **Monitor Buttons** At the bottom of the status area are below buttons that give you access to various monitor information. By touching a button, you can launch the corresponding information display.

- Alignment
- CAS
- Audio
- Traffic

#### 5.3.3.2 Physical Details

Touching the topmost summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

Tx +		El	Follows
Rx →		El	Tx 🔽
E1			Transmission
Signal level	• 1	dB	LOS
Deviation	0	ppm	Deviation 0 ppm
	0	bps	E1 -
Bit rate	2 048 000	bps	AIS
			No frame
Pattern Bit rate	64 000	bps	• No Sync
			Alignment
			CAS
			Audio
			Traffic

This screen presents detailed information about the current physical status of the received signal at the 2 Mbps E1 layer.

The physical status information consists of the following parameters.

#### Signal level

The Signal Level indicators show the attenuations (in dB) of the currently received signals compared to a nominal signal.

The nature of the levels depend on the Input Level setup for each receiver (Terminate or Monitor):

- In Terminate mode, the attenuation is assumed to be caused by a cable.
- In Monitor mode, linear attenuation is assumed.

#### Deviation

The deviation from the nominal bit rate is shown for each receiver in both ppm and bps. The nominal bit rate is 2 048 000 bps.

#### Bit rate

The actual bit rate of each receiver is shown (in bps).

#### Pattern Bit rate

This field shows the effective bit rate of the patterns received (that is, the number of pattern bits received per second).

#### 5.3.3.3 Alarms and Errors

Touching the middle summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2 Application Selector	
Tx+	El	Follows
Rx→	El	Tx 🔽 🕑
Alarms LOS AIS No frame No CRC4 MF Distant No Sync No CAS MF Distant MF	Errors FAS Pattern CRC4 CRC4 MFAS E-Bit Code Pattern slip Frame slip	Transmission On LOS Deviation Oppm E1 AIS No frame No Sync Alignment CAS Audio Traffic
((( SDH/PDH-BERT	🥪 SETUP TEST RESULT 📑 🗃 🖘	≫ V 📑 🄊 🕂 🍿 14:35 🕅

This screen contains detailed alarm and error information related to the E1 interface. Status is indicated by the use of <u>colored Lamp icons</u>.

Alarms

- LOS: Loss of Signal
- AIS: Alarm Indication Signal
- No frame: No Frame
- No CRC4 MF: No Cyclic Redundancy Check 4 Multi Frames
- Distant: Distant
- No Sync: No Synchronization
- No CAS MF: No Channel-Associated Signaling Multi Frames
- Distant MF: Distant Multi Frames

#### Errors

- FAS: Frame Alignment Signal
- Pattern: Pattern
- CRC4: Cyclic Redundancy Check 4
- CRC4 MFAS: Cyclic Redundancy Check 4 Multiplex Frame Alignment Signal
- E-Bit: E-Bit Error
- Code : Code
- Pattern slip : Pattern slip
- Frame slip : Frame slip

#### 5.3.3.4 Alignment

Touching the **Alignment** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.



This screen provides information on the frame alignment when available. The frame alignment information includes the 16 first FAS/NFAS words of the CRC4 multiframe.

If multiframe is not available, the frame information will show 16 FAS/NFAS words in sequence.

The following color indicators are used:

- Green: Cyclic Redundancy Check bits
- Orange: Bits used to indicate received faulty sub-multiframes
- Purple: Remote alarm indication
- Yellow: Spare bits reserved for national use.

## 5.3.3.5 CAS

Touching the **CAS** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.



This screen gives information on the CAS (Channel Associated Signaling) signaling when available. It displays the state of the four signaling bits in both directions for all 30 channels. Activity is indicated with bold characters.

#### CAS MFAS-Signal

This field shows the status of the CAS MFAS-Signal.

#### Port1, Port2

This field shows the MFAS bits.

#### CAS Bits, Port1 and Port2

This table shows the status of the CAS Bits in the two ports.

Use of colors For easy recognition of special bit combinations, coloring is available. Use the Set red pattern and Set yellow pattern buttons to launch the respective setup dialog boxes.



The color pattern consists of four binary digits. The minimum and the maximum acceptable value is 0000 and 1111, respectively. Touch the digit buttons to set the relevant value and then touch **Ok**.

To clear the whole word e.g. to make the line ready for new digit settings, touch the **Clear all** button.

#### 5.3.3.6 Audio

Touching the **Audio** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen launches the status shown below.

Tx +	El		Follows
Rx →	E1		None 🔻 🕻
Audio Channel			Transmission
	Port 1:1	Port 1:2	<ul> <li>LOS</li> <li>Deviation</li> </ul>
Content	01010011		0 ppm
Content(inv.)	00000110		El
Peak(pos. and neg.)	+65-65		
Level	-20		AIS
Tone frequency	440		No frame
Coder offset	0		• No mame
			No Sync
			Alignment
ort 1:1 Audio level			CAS
	-30 -25 -20 -15	-10 -5 0	5 Audio
ort 1:2 Audio level	Au	idio Off	Traffic

This dialog box provides information about audio channels.

## Audio Channel

#### Content

The received line content. For sub-rates this field shows the content of the subchannel.

#### Content (inv.)

The received line content with even bits inverted. With A-law coded speech it is possible to observe the A-law code words before the even bit inverting.



DS1/J1 inverts all the bits.

#### Peak (pos. and neg.)

The peak value of the signal. This only applies for A-law speech and it represents the largest received A-law coded value.

#### Level

The level of the audio signal is shown here.

#### Tone frequency

The frequency of the audio signal is shown here.

#### Coder offset

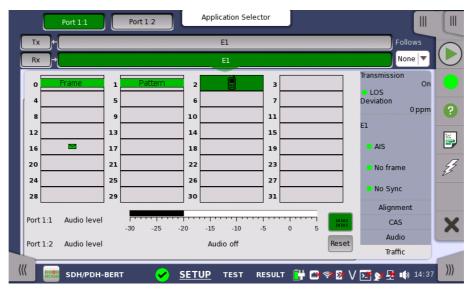
The coder offset is presented if the time slot displayed is a normal 64 kbit/s time slot.

#### Audio level

Two dBm meters show the volume of the currently selected audio channel (Port1 - Port2).

## 5.3.3.7 Traffic

Touching the **Traffic** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.



This screen shows the activity of the speech channels represented on the 2 Mbps line. You can switch between a traffic display and a view of the time slot content.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector	
Tx + El	Follows
E1	None 🔻 🖳
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Transmission On LOS Deviation Oppm E1 AIS No frame
Port 1:1 Audio level	Alignment CAS
Port 1:2 Audio level Audio off Reset	Audio Traffic
🔣 🔜 SDH/PDH-BERT 🕜 <u>SETUP</u> TEST RESULT 🔐 🕾 🗇 🕅 V	<mark>∑≣ № 🛃 </mark> 🕪 14 37 洲

The busy / idle status of channel is displayed.

The current audio time slot is marked with an green highlighting. Select the relevant channel by touching it.



Audio Time Slots for all ports are marked, but it is only possible to change the time slots of the current port.



Touching this button will convert the table to display time slot content.



Touching this button will convert the graphic to display traffic.

lcon	PCM description
$\rangle$	Flags detected in currently selected signaling channel
	Channel activity

Touching **Reset** button will clear icons.

#### Audio level

Two dBm meters show the volume of the currently selected audio channel (Port1 - Port2).

## 5.3.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion

This section describes the errors or alarms insertion for the PDH layer on the <u>Application toolbar</u>.

Port 1:1		
Tx +	Stop test	P Restart Testing
	Port	Alarms/Errors/Others
○ Off ● E1 ○ E3	Status	Port 1:1  PDH Alarms/Errors
Connector:	? Help	E1 Error insertion: Alarm:
	M Damast	Manual 🔻 No alarm 💌
Drop and insert: Off	Report	Error destination:
Timing source: Internal	Error	CRC4
	Error Insert	Error burst length:
		1
SDH TX		
	Close	🥖 Clear all stimuli
		Traffic
((( SDH/PDH-BERT	SETUP TEST	T RESULT 🛗 🖼 🕾 🕅 🔪 🗔 🖬 🗤 07 08

#### Alarms/Errors/ Others

Select the port to insert errors, and the stimuli type. The settings items vary depending on the selected stimulus type.

- **PDH Alarm/Errors**: Inserts errors or alarms related the PDH multi frame or the pattern error.
- **PDH frequency**: Adds the frequency offset to the PDH bit rate.

#### 5.3.4.1 PDH Alarms/Errors

- 1. Select **Error insertion** or **Alarm** using the drop down menu. Alarm will be inserted continuously.
  - No error: Turns off inserting Alarms or Errors.
  - **Manual**: Inserts errors in the specified counts if you touch the Error Insert icon.
  - Burst\*1E-03 to Burst\*1E-07: Inserts errors of burst length in the specified rate continuously. For example, Error burst length is set to 5 and Burst\*1E-06 is selected, the errors will be inserted in five straight frames per one million frames. The Error Insert icon shows only status.
  - **ES**: Inserts one or more errors in one second (Errored Second). Insert icon shows only status.
  - $\circ~$  SES: Inserts 30% or less errors in one second (Severely Errored

Second). The Error Insert icon shows only status.

- 2. Select the Error destination.
- 3. Touch the **Error burst length** field to set the errors insertion counts.

## 5.3.4.2 PDH frequency

PDH frequency is available when without SDH layer or SONET layer. Touch the field to set **Frequency Offset**. If setting a positive value, the frequency will shift higher side.

Example:

If setting 20 ppm to the frequency offset for E1 output signal, the bit rate of output signal will be

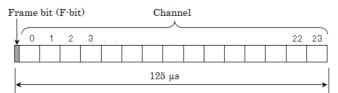
 $2048 * (1+20*10^{-6}) = 2048.041$  (kbit/s).

# 5.4 DS1/J1 Setup and Status

*DS1/J1* represents the 1.544 Mbit/s PDH layer. The <u>Ports Setup</u> screen gives you access to the PDH layer setup for the transmitter and/or receiver of the currently selected port.

DS1/J1 allows transmission of data streams that are nominally running at the same rate, however allowing for some variation in the speed around a nominal rate ( $\pm 125$  ppm variation around 1.544 Mbit/s).

The DS1/J1 frame has one frame-bit and 24 channels during 125  $\mu$  s. A channel contains eight bits, so one DS1/J1 frame has 193 bits. The bits of channel 0 is used for multi frame.



DS1/J1 Frame structure



The DS1/J1 interface uses the electrical Bantam connectors.



MU100010A Connector Panel

## 5.4.1 Transmitter Setup

#### 5.4.1.1 Physical Setup

When the transmitter is set up with only a DS1/J1 interface, touching the Tx button in the navigation area will launch the following screen.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector		
Tx + DS1/j1		
DS1/j1		$\bigcirc$
Off E1 E3 E4 DS1/J1 DS3	Transmission On LOS Deviation	•
Input sensitivity- Ine buildout: Drop and insert: Off Rx short haul; Tx 1-133 ft Tx 1-135	0 ppm DS1/J1	?
Timing source: Internal	• OOF	
	<ul> <li>AIS</li> <li>LSS</li> </ul>	Z
SONET TX	Alignment	
	CAS	X
	Audio Traffic	
🔣 🔜 SDH/PDH-BERT 🕜 SETUP TEST RESULT 💾 🗃 🖘 🕅	14:57 🔊 🕂 📦	)))

	For the switching method between PDH Tx and DSn Tx, refer to <u>Physical Setup</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Touching <b>Off</b> radio button disables the transmitter.
	This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the PDH transmitter in DS1/J1 mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.
	The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in <u>Status Summary</u> .
	The output signal goes to the corresponding Bantam connector.
Input sensitivity - line buildout	Select the line build-out. The available values are:
	<ul> <li>Rx short haul; Tx 1-133 ft</li> <li>Rx short haul; Tx 133-266 ft</li> <li>Rx short haul; Tx 266-399 ft</li> <li>Rx short haul; Tx 399-533 ft</li> <li>Rx short haul; Tx 533-655 ft</li> <li>Rx gain mode (Monitor)</li> <li>Rx long haul; Tx 0 db</li> <li>Rx long haul; Tx -7.5 db</li> <li>Rx long haul; Tx -15 db</li> <li>Rx long haul; Tx -22.5 db</li> </ul>
Drop and insert	Select the source for the transmitter. On: transmits the received data which the data generated in the Network Master has added. Off: transmits the data generated in the Network Master.
Timing source	Select the clock source.
	<b>Internal</b> : Internal clock of the module <b>External</b> : The clock provided from the Ext Clock connector <b>Received</b> : The clock generated from the received signal
	When <b>External</b> or <b>Received</b> is set, the right hand lamp indicates whether clock is detected or not.
5.4.1.2 DS1/J1 Sign	al Setup
	Touching the transmitter's $\mathrm{DS1}/\mathrm{J1}$ button in the navigation area will display the

FollowsTo make the Port 2 transmitter follow the Port 1 transmitter (i.e. copy its<br/>settings) when using Port 1 and Port 2, touch the drop-down menu in the<br/>navigation area and select the Tx1. The Port 2 settings continue to follow the<br/>Port 1 transmitter change. The default setting is None. Note that the Port 1<br/>transmitter cannot follow the Port 2 transmitter.

#### Frame tab

screen.

The **Frame** tab contains the following parameters:

Port 1:	1 Port 1:2 Application Selector		
Tx+	DS1/J1	Follows	
Rx →	DS1/jI	None 🔻	$\bigcirc$
Frame Content	ts CAS	Transmission On LOS Deviation	•
Line code:	AMI O B8ZS	0 ppm DS1/J1	? []
Frame type:	Off On	AIS	Z
		<ul> <li>LSS</li> <li>Alignment</li> </ul>	
		CAS Audio Traffic	X
((( BOOD SDH/	PDH-BERT 🕜 <u>SETUP</u> TEST RESULT 🔐 🗃 🛜 🛛 🔪		)))

#### Line code

Use the Line code radio buttons to select transmission line code.

- AMI: Alternate Mark Inversion
- **B8ZS**: Bipolar Eight Zero Substitution

## PCM frame

Use the **PCM frame** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) insertion of PCM frame in the transmitted signal.



When PCM frame is set to Off, many of the following transmitter parameters are insignificant.

#### Frame type

Use the **Frame type** radio buttons to select the relevant frame type: **J1**, **ESF** or **SF/D4**.

#### Contents tab

The **Contents** tab contains the following parameters:

Port 1	l:1 Port 1:2	Application S	Selector		
Tx +		DS1/J1		Follows	
Rx +		DS1/JI		None 🔻	$\bigcirc$
Frame Conte	nts CAS			Transmission On LOS Deviation	•
Pattern type:	PRBS 11	Channel contents:	Off 📃	0 ppm	?
	Normal Inverse	Channel time slot:	Frequency: 440	DS1/J1 OOF	
	ITU standard	Tone	Level: -20	AIS	Z
User pattern:	1/32 Bits			• LSS	-
Unused time slots:	01010101			Alignment	
Pattern time slots:				CAS	X
				Audio	
				Traffic	-
((( 8888 SDF	1/PDH-BERT 🖌 🖌	ETUP TEST	RESULT 🕌 🍽 🖘 🔉 🗸	/ 📑 殎 🛃 動 14 58	>>>

### Pattern type

Select the pattern to be inserted in the transmitted signal. Refer to <u>Pattern type</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Available patterns are:

- Off
- User [32] bit, User [2048] bit
- PRBS 9 to PRBS 31
- QRSS 20
- Fox Pattern, Fox (CMA3000)
- All 0's, All 1's
- Alternating 1:1, Alternating 1:3, Alternating 1:7, Alternating 3:24

Touch 'Normal' or 'Inverse' pattern type.

Touching the 'ITU standard' button will apply ITU-T O.150 recommended **Pattern type** for N x 64 kbps data rates (PRBS 11).

#### User pattern

User pattern field is enabled if Pattern type is set to **User [32] bit** or **User [2084] bit**. Touch the **User pattern** field and use the launched **Pattern Editor** dialog box to define the user pattern. Depending on the selected pattern type, different user pattern setup options will be available.

The length can be any length from 1 bit to 32 bits or from 1 bit to 2048 bits.

#### Unused time slots

Touch the **Unused time slots** button and use the dialog box to define the unused time slots.



In the **Unused Time Slots** dialog box, change the individual bits by touching on the relevant bit keys - this will toggle the bit key's binary value from logic 1 to 0 or vice versa. Touch **Ok** to accept the changes and close the dialog box.

#### Pattern time slots

Touch the **Pattern time slots** graphics and use the dialog box to select the timeslots in which the pattern will be inserted. Set and clear timeslots as relevant.

Choose timeslot							6	×
0		2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Set	all	Cle	ear all		Cance		Ok	J

#### **Channel contents**

Use the top **Channel contents** drop-down menu to select where to transmit the previously defined signal in the timeslot. The signal can either be a speech sequence or a tone, as defined in the tone fields:

- Off: No channel content is selected.
- Tone: Tone with specified frequency and level.
- Transparent: Received content in the same channel time slot is used.
- **Speech**: Pre-programmed speech sequence. 'Drop and insert' on Tx screen will be switched to On.

#### Channel time slot

Touch the **Channel time slot** graphics and use the launched dialog box to select the timeslot to insert the Audio signal.

		Cho	ose	time	eslo	t	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			Cai	ncel

#### Tone

Touch the **Frequency** field and use the launched dialog box to key in the frequency, using the numeric soft keys.

Touch the Level field and use the launched dialog box to key in the level.

#### CAS tab

The **CAS** tab contains the following parameters:

Port 1:	Port 1:2 Application Selector		
Tx+	DS1/j1	Follows	
Rx +	D51/JI	None 🔻	
Frame Content	s CAS	Transmission On LOS Deviation	•
CAS:	Off On Channel: 1 Bits: 11	0 ppm DS1/J1 • OOF	
c	Other Channels Sf Other bits: 11	• AIS	Z
		<ul> <li>LSS</li> <li>Alignment</li> </ul>	
		CAS Audio	X
(((	PDH-BERT 🖌 SETUP TEST RESULT 📑 🖙 😵 🗸	Traffic	>>>

## CAS

Use the **CAS** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) the insertion of a CAS (Channel Associated Signaling).

Touch the **Channel**, **Bits** and **Other bits** fields to define the contents of a selectable CAS channel as well as the remaining channels.

## 5.4.2 Receiver Setup

#### 5.4.2.1 Physical Setup



When the receiver is set up with only a DS1/J1 interface, touching the Rx button in the navigation area will launch the following screen.

For the switching method between PDH Rx and DSn Rx, refer to <u>Physical Setup</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Touch **DS1/J1** radio button. Touching **Off** radio button disables the receiver.

This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the PDH receiver in DS1/J1 mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The input signal is taken form the corresponding Bantam connector.

Input mode

Select the mode of input.

#### Terminate

Used when the instrument is used as a tester and the receiver is the only device connected to the line. The input impedance is nominal.

#### Bridged

Used when the receiver is connected directly in parallel to a line carrying live traffic. Please observe that this way of connecting may disturb the monitored line - connection through a protected monitor point, as well as using the input mode **Monitor**, is recommended instead.

#### Monitor

Used when connecting to protected monitoring points. The input impedance is nominal.

#### 5.4.2.2 DS1/J1 Signal Setup

Touching the receiver's DS1/J1 button in the navigation area will display the screen.

#### Follows

To make the currently selected receiver follow either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver (i.e. copy its settings), touch the drop-down menu in the navigation area and select the relevant value. The receiver settings continue to follow the change of either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver. The default setting is **None**. Note that the Port 1 receiver cannot follow the Port 2 receiver.

#### Frame tab

The **Frame** tab contains the following parameters:

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector	
Tx + DS1/J1	Follows
Rx →DS1/j1	None 🔻 🗸
Frame Contents CAS	Transmission On LOS Deviation
Line code: AMI B8ZS	0 ppm
PCM frame: Off On	• AIS
I alle type. J1 ESF SF/D4	LSS     Alignment
	CAS
	Audio
	Traffic

#### Line code

Use the Line code radio buttons to select transmission line code AMI or B8ZS.



For normal 1.544 Mbps systems choose **B8ZS**. **AMI** is for special applications only.

#### PCM frame

Use the **PCM frame** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) the status of the PCM frame.

#### Frame type

Select the relevant frame type: J1, ESF or SF/D4.

#### Contents tab

The **Contents** tab contains the following parameters:

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector	
Tx ← DS1/J1	Follows
DS1/j1	None 🔻 🕑
Frame Contents CAS	Transmission On LOS Deviation
Pattern type: PRBS 11 🛛 Audio: Off	0 ppm ?
Normal Inverse Audio time slot:	OOF
ITU standard	• AIS
User pattern: 1/32 Bits	• LSS
time slots:	Alignment
	CAS 🗙
	Audio
	Traffic
🔣 🛲 sdh/pdh-bert 🛛 🥪 SETUP test result 📴 🕾 🗫 🛛	/ 📑 yy 🛃 🗤 14 59 🛛 🕅

#### Pattern type

Select the requested pattern. Available patterns are the same as the transmitter setup. Refer to <u>Pattern type</u> in "E1 Setup and Status".

Touch 'Normal' or 'Inverse' pattern type.

Touching the 'ITU standard' button will apply ITU-T O.150 recommended **Pattern type** for N x 64 kbps data rates (PRBS 11).

#### User pattern

User pattern field is enabled if Pattern type is set to **User [32] bit** or **User [2084] bit**. Touch the **User pattern** field and use the launched **Pattern Editor** dialog box to define the user pattern. Depending on the selected pattern type, different user pattern setup options will be available.

The length can be any length from 1 bit to 32 bits or from 1 bit to 2048 bits.

#### Pattern time slots

Touch the **Pattern time slots** graphics and use the launched dialog box to select the timeslot which will receive the Channel Content signal. Set and clear timeslots as relevant.

#### Audio

Use the **Audio** drop-down menu and select the features for the receiver decoding. Select On to enable the audio decoding or Off to disable.

#### Audio time slot

Touch the **Audio time slot** button and use the launched dialog box to select the monitored audio timeslot.

#### CAS tab

The CAS tab contains the following parameters:

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector		
Tx ← DS1/j1	Follows	
DS1/J1	None 🔻	$\bigcirc$
Frame Contents CAS	Transmission On LOS Deviation 0 ppm	•
CAS: Off On	DS1/J1	
	AIS	z
	<ul> <li>LSS</li> <li>Alignment</li> </ul>	
	CAS	X
	Audio Traffic	
🔣 🔠 SDH/PDH-BERT 🛛 🖌 SETUP TEST RESULT 🔐 🖙 🖗 🗸	/ 🗾 🔊 🛃 🕠 14:59	)))

## CAS

Use the  $C\!A\!S$  radio buttons to enable (On) or disable  $(Of\!f)$  the reception of a CAS (Channel Associated Signaling).

## 5.4.3 Status Information

This section describes the status information available for the DS1/J1 layer in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen.

## 5.4.3.1 Status Summary

	The status summary displayed for the DS1/J1 layer consists of the following information:
Physical Status	The topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching the topmost part, you can launch a display that contains the detailed status information.
Alarm/Error Status	The second part of the status area gives you access to alarm and error information for the selected interface. The current status is indicated by the lamp color.
	A summary consisting of the most relevant alarm/error indications is displayed constantly. By touching the second part, you can launch a display that contains all alarms/errors.
Monitor Buttons	At the bottom of the status area are below buttons that give you access to various monitor information. By touching a button, you can launch the corresponding information display.
	<ul><li>Alignment</li><li>CAS</li></ul>

- Audio
- Traffic

#### 5.4.3.2 Physical Details

Refer to <u>Physical Details</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". The nominal bit rate of DS1/J1 is 1 544 000 bps.

### 5.4.3.3 Alarms and Errors

Touching the middle summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2 Application Selector	
Tx +	DS1/J1	Follows
Rx +	DS1/J1	None 🔻 🌔
Alarms • LOS • AIS • OOF • RAI • LSS	Errors F-Bit Pattern CRC-6 S-Bit BPV Pattern Slip EXZ	Transmission On LOS Deviation Oppm DS1/J1 • OOF • AIS • LSS Alignment CAS Audio Traffic
((( sdh/pdh-bert	T 🖌 SETUP TEST RESULT 🔐 🗃 🖘	≫V 💌 💓 🗜 🕠 14:59 🕅

This screen contains detailed alarm and error information related to the DS1/J1 interface. Status is indicated by the use of <u>colored Lamp icons</u>.

Alarms

- LOS: Loss of Signal
- AIS: Alarm Indication Signal
- OOF: Out of Frame
- RAI: Remote Alarm Indication
- LSS: Link Status Signal

Errors

- F-Bit: F-Bit Error
- Pattern: Pattern
- CRC-6: Cyclic Redundancy Check 6
- S-Bit: S-Bit Error
- BPV: Bipolar Violation
- Pattern Slip: Pattern slips
- **EXZ** : Excessive zeros

## 5.4.3.4 Alignment

Touching the **Alignment** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2	Application Selector	
Tx +	DS1/J1	Follows
→	DS1/J1	None 🔻 🕑
F - Bit: 101010 S - Bit: 001110 ● In-band FDL: ✓ User Defined: 0000000Ch (24)		Transmission On LOS Deviation Oppm ? DS1/J1 • OOF • AIS
		Alignment
		CAS 🗙
		Audio
		Traffic
SDH/PDH-BERT 🖌 SET	TUP TEST RESULT 🔐 🍽 🖘 🕸 🗸	∑ ≫ 🛃 📣 15:02

This screen provides information on the frame alignment when available.

F-Bit and M-bit are displayed when the frame type is **J1** or **ESF**. F-Bit and S-bit are displayed when the frame type is **SF/D4**.

#### In-band FDL

Displays the In-band FDL (Facility Data Link) data.

#### Trigger

Set **On** to hold displaying FDL if In-band FDL matches. If set **Off**, the latest Inband FDL is displayed.

#### **User Defined**

Select the check box to edit the user defined inband code. Touching the field launches the pattern editor.



You can set the user defined inband code for the transmitter by the stimuli setup in Application Toolbar.

5.4.3.5 CAS

Touching the **CAS** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen launches the status shown below.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2	Application Selector	
Tx +	DS1/J1	Follows
Rx +	DS1/J1	None 🔻 🔍
CAS Bits, Port 1:1 and Port 1:2		Transmission
1: 11 3: 11 5: 11	2: 11 4: 11 6: 11	LOS     Deviation     0 ppm
7: 11 9: 11 11: 11 13: 11	8: 11 10: 11 12: 01 14: 11	DS1/J1
15: 11 17: 11 19: 11	16: 11 18: 11 20: 11	• OOF
21: 11 23: 11	20: 11 22: 11 24: 11	• AIS
		<ul> <li>LSS</li> </ul>
		Alignment
		CAS
Set red pattern: 01	Set yellow pattern: 00	Audio
	Set yenow pattern.	Traffic

This screen gives information on the CAS (Channel Associated Signaling) signaling when available. It displays the state of the two signaling bits in both directions for all 24 channels. Activity is indicated with bold characters.

# Use of colors For easy recognition of special bit combinations, coloring is available. Use the Set red pattern and Set yellow pattern buttons to launch the respective setup dialog boxes.



The color pattern consists of four binary digits for ESF/J1 frame. For SF/D4 frame, it consists of two binary digits. The minimum acceptable value is 00 or 0000, and the maximum acceptable value is 11 or 1111. Touch the digit buttons to set the relevant value and then touch **Ok**.

To clear the whole word e.g. to make the line ready for new digit settings, touch the **Clear all** button.

## 5.4.3.6 Audio

Refer to Audio in "E1 Setup and Status".

## 5.4.3.7 Traffic

Refer to <u>Traffic</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". In DS1/J1 Traffic status screen, the 24 traffics are displayed.

## 5.4.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion

Refer to Errors/Alarms Insertion in E1 Setup and Status section.

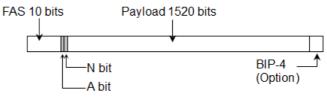
# se of colors

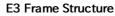
# 5.5 E3 Setup and Status

E3 represents the 34.368 Mbit/s PDH layer. The <u>Ports Setup</u> screen gives you access to the PDH layer setup for the transmitter and/or receiver of the currently selected port.

E3 allows transmission of data streams that are nominally running at the same rate, however allowing for some variation in the speed around a nominal rate ( $\pm 125$  ppm variation around 34.368 Mbit/s).

E3 frame defined by ITU-T G.751 has 1536 bits during the period of 22.375 kHz. 12 bits are assigned to the overhead, and 4 bits parity are available as an option.







The E3 interface uses the electrical BNC connectors.



MU100010A Connector Panel

# 5.5.1 Transmitter Setup

# 5.5.1.1 Physical Setup

Application Selector Port 1:2 Port 1: E3 E3 Transmission O DS1/J1 Off () E1 🔵 E3 () E4 O DS3 LOS Deviation Timing source: ▼ ● 0 pr Internal 4 AIS No frame No synd V PDH Tx SDH Tx >>> SDH/PDH-BERT SETUP TEST RESULT 🔐 🗃 🖘 🕅 V 🍱 y 🖳 🐗 14 49

When the transmitter is set up with only an E3 interface, selecting the Tx button

in the navigation area will launch the following screen.

For the switching method between PDH Tx and DSn Tx, refer to <u>Physical Setup</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Touch **E3** radio button. Touching **Off** radio button disables the transmitter.

This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the PDH transmitter in E3 mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in <u>Status Summary</u>.

**Timing source** Select the clock source.

Internal: Internal clock of the module External: The clock provided from the Ext Clock connector Received: The clock generated from the received signal

When **External** or **Received** is set, the right hand lamp indicates whether clock is detected or not.

## 5.5.1.2 E3 Signal Setup

Touching the transmitter's  $\mathbf{E3}$  button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.



Follows

To make the Port 2 transmitter follow the Port 1 transmitter (i.e. copy its settings) when using Port 1 and Port 2, touch the drop-down menu in the navigation area and select the **Tx1**. The Port 2 settings continue to follow the Port 1 transmitter change. The default setting is **None**. Note that the Port 1 transmitter cannot follow the Port 2 transmitter.

## PCM frame

Use the **PCM frame** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) insertion of PCM frame in the transmitted signal.

### Pattern type

Select the pattern to be inserted in the transmitted signal. Available patterns are the same as the transmitter setup. Refer to <u>Pattern type</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Available patterns are:

- Off
- User [32] bit, User [2048] bit
- PRBS 9 to PRBS 31
- Fox Pattern, Fox (CMA3000)
- All 0's, All 1's
- Alternating 1:1, Alternating 1:3, Alternating 1:7, Alternating 3:24

Touch 'Normal' or 'Inverse' pattern type.

Touching the 'ITU standard' button will apply ITU-T O.150 recommended **Pattern type** for 34 Mbit data rates (PRBS 23 Inverse).

### User pattern

User pattern field is enabled if Pattern type is set to User [32] bit or User [2084] bit. Touch the User pattern field and use the launched Pattern Editor dialog box to define the user pattern. Depending on the selected pattern type, different user pattern setup options will be available.

The length can be any length from 1 bit to 32 bits or from 1 bit to 2048 bits.

# 5.5.2 Receiver Setup

# 5.5.2.1 Physical Setup

When the receiver is set up with only an E3 interface, selecting the Rx button in the navigation area will launch the following screen.



For the switching method between PDH Rx and DSn Rx, refer to <u>Physical Setup</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Touch **E3** radio button. Touching **Off** radio button disables the receiver.

This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the PDH receiver in E3 mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

Input mode

Select the mode of input.

#### Terminate

Used when the instrument is used as a tester and the receiver is the only device connected to the line. The input impedance is nominal.

### Monitor

Used when connecting to protected monitoring points. The input impedance is nominal.

### 5.5.2.2 E3 Signal Setup

Touching the receiver's  $\mathbf{E3}$  button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

Port	1:1 Port 1:2 App	lication Selector			
Tx+		E3		Follows	
Rx →		E3		None 🔻	
PCM frame:	Off On			Transmission On LOS Deviation	•
Pattern type:	PRBS 23			0 ppm E3	?
	Normal Inverse			• AIS	F
	ITU standard			No frame	Ę.
User pattern:	1/32 Bits			No sync	
					×
((( 🔐 sd	H/PDH-BERT 🗸 SETUP	TEST RESULT	👬 🗃 🆘 🕅 V	∑ > ₽ 10 14 50	)))

Follows

To make the currently selected receiver follow either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver (i.e. copy its settings), touch the drop-down menu in the navigation area and select the relevant value. The receiver settings continue to follow the change of either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver. The default setting is **None**. Note that the Port 1 receiver cannot follow the Port 2 receiver.

### PCM frame

Use the **PCM frame** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) the status of the PCM frame.

### Pattern type

Select the requested pattern. Available patterns are the same as the transmitter setup. Refer to <u>Pattern type</u> in "E1 Setup and Status".

Touch 'Normal' or 'Inverse' pattern type.

Touching the 'ITU standard' button will apply ITU-T O.150 recommended **Pattern type** for 34 Mbit data rates (PRBS 23 Inverse).

#### User pattern

User pattern field is enabled if Pattern type is set to User [32] bit or User [2084] bit. Touch the User pattern field and use the launched Pattern Editor dialog box to define the user pattern. Depending on the selected pattern type, different user pattern setup options will be available.

The length can be any length from 1 bit to 32 bits or from 1 bit to 2048 bits.

# 5.5.3 Status Information

This section describes the status information available for the E3 layer in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen.

### 5.5.3.1 Status Summary

The status summary displayed for the E3 layer consists of the following information:

Physical StatusThe topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the<br/>current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the<br/>most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching the topmost<br/>part, you can launch a display that contains the detailed status information.

Alarm/Error Status The second part of the status area gives you access to alarm and error information for the selected interface. The current status is indicated by the lamp color.

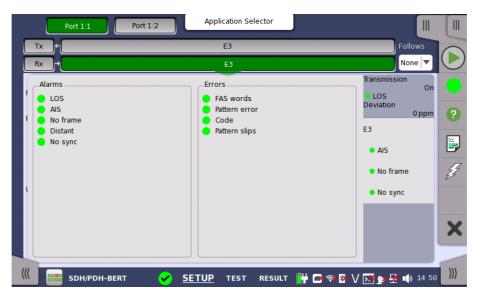
A summary consisting of the most relevant alarm/error indications is displayed constantly. By touching the second part, you can launch a display that contains all alarms/errors.

# 5.5.3.2 Physical Details

Refer to <u>Physical Details</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". The nominal bit rate of E3 is 34 368 000 bps.

## 5.5.3.3 Alarms and Errors

Touching the middle summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.



This screen contains detailed alarm and error information related to the E3 interface. Status is indicated by the use of <u>colored Lamp icons</u>.

Alarms

- LOS: Loss of Signal
- AIS: Alarm Indication Signal
- No frame: No frame
- Distant: Distant
- **No sync**: No synchronization

Errors

- FAS words: Received FAS pattern does not match to "1111010000".
- Pattern error: Received pattern does not match to specified pattern type.
- Code : Code
- Pattern slips : Pattern slips are occurring.

# 5.5.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion

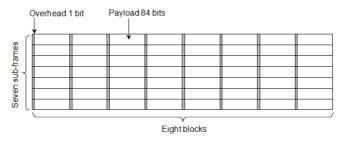
Refer to Errors/Alarms Insertion in E1 Setup and Status section.

# 5.6 DS3 Setup and Status

*DS3* represents the 44.736 Mbit/s PDH layer. The <u>Ports Setup</u> screen gives you access to the PDH layer setup for the transmitter and/or receiver of the currently selected port.

DS3 allows transmission of data streams that are nominally running at the same rate, however allowing for some variation in the speed around a nominal rate ( $\pm 125$  ppm variation around 44.736 Mbit/s).

The DS3 frame has 56 bits of Overhead and 4704 bits of Payload, during the period of 9398.3 Hz. According to the overhead assignment, there are M13 frame and C-bit frame.



DS3 Frame structure



The DS3 interface uses the electrical BNC connectors.



# 5.6.1 Transmitter Setup

# 5.6.1.1 Physical Setup

When the transmitter is set up with only a DS3 interface, selecting the Tx button in the navigation area will launch the following screen.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector		
Tx + DS3		
DS3		$\bigcirc$
Off     E1     E3     E4     DS1/J1     DS3       Line buildout:     High-0 ft	Transmission On LOS Deviation 0 ppm	•
Timing source:	DS3	
	• AIS	Ę
	LSS	
	Alignment	×
🔣 🔜 SDH/PDH-BERT 🕜 <u>SETUP</u> TEST RESULT 阱 🗃 🖘 😵 🗸	🗾 🔊 🕂 🗤 14:55	)))

For the switching method between PDH Tx and DSn Tx, refer to <u>Physical Setup</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Touch **DS3** radio button. Touching **Off** radio button disables the transmitter.

This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the PDH transmitter in DS3 mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in <u>Status Summary</u>.

Line buildout

Select the line build-out. The available values are:

- High-0 ft
- DSX-450 ft



To set transmission based on ITU-T G.703, select DSX - 450 ft.

Timing source

Select the clock source.

Internal: Internal clock of the module External: The clock provided from the Ext Clock connector Received: The clock generated from the received signal

When **External** or **Received** is set, the right hand lamp indicates whether clock is detected or not.

# 5.6.1.2 DS3 Signal Setup

Touching the transmitter's **DS3** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

Port	t 1:1 P	ort 1:2	Application Sele	ctor				
Tx+			DS3			Fo	llows	
Rx →			DS3				one 🔻	
PCM frame:	Off	On	FEAC Code:	FEAC Off	<b> </b>	Fransmission LOS Deviation	On	
Frame type:	M13	C-Bit	USR FEAC code:	000000		053	0 ppm	?
Pattern type:	PRBS 23		· ]			LOF		Ĕ,
	Normal	lnverse	]			AIS		Z
	ANS	I standard				LSS		
User pattern:	16	/32 Bits				Alignme	nt	×
((( <b></b>	DH/PDH-BERT	🖌 SETU	I <u>P</u> TEST I	RESULT 🔐 🍽	≷V <b>% ≪</b>		» 14 55	)))

### Follows

To make the Port 2 transmitter follow the Port 1 transmitter (i.e. copy its settings) when using Port 1 and Port 2, touch the drop-down menu in the navigation area and select the **Tx1**. The Port 2 settings continue to follow the Port 1 transmitter change. The default setting is **None**. Note that the Port 1 transmitter cannot follow the Port 2 transmitter.

# PCM frame

Use the **PCM frame** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) insertion of PCM frame in the transmitted signal.

## Frame type

Use the **Frame type** radio buttons to specify either an **M13** frame or a **C-Bit** frame.

Х	F1	C11	F0	C12	F0	C13	F1
Х	F1	C21	F0	C22	F0	C23	F1
Р	F1	C31	F0	C32	F0	C33	F1
Р	F1	C41	F0	C42	F0	C43	F1
M0	F1	C51	F0	C52	F0	C53	F1
M1	F1	C61	F0	C62	F0	C63	F1
M0	F1	C71	F0	C72	FO	C73	F1

## M13 Frame Overhead

- X: Far-End Receive Failure
- P: Even-Parity
- M0: Multi-Framing Alignment 0
- M1: Multi-Framing Alignment 1
- F0,F1: Frame Alignment
- Cxx: Bit stuffing indication

# C-bit Frame Overhead

Х	F1	AIC	F0	NA	F0	FEAC	F1
Х	F1	UDL	F0	UDL	F0	UDL	F1
Р	F1	CP	F0	СР	F0	CP	F1
Р	F1	FEBE	F0	FEBE	F0	FEBE	F1
M0	F1	DL	F0	DL	F0	DL	F1
M1	F1	UDL	F0	UDL	F0	UDL	F1
M0	F1	UDL	F0	UDL	F0	UDL	F1

- AIC: Application Identification
- NA: Network Application
- FEAC: Far-End Alarm and Control
- UDL: User Data Link
- CP: C-bit Parity
- FEBE: Far-End Block Error
- DL: Data Link

# Pattern type

Select the pattern to be inserted in the transmitted signal. Refer to <u>Pattern type</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Available patterns are:

- Off
- User [32] bit, User [2048] bit
- PRBS 9 to PRBS 31
- QRSS 20
- Fox Pattern, Fox (CMA3000)
- All 0's, All 1's
- Alternating 1:1, Alternating 1:3, Alternating 1:7, Alternating 3:24

Touch 'Normal' or 'Inverse' pattern type.

Touching the 'ANSI standard' button will apply ANSI/IEEE 1007 recommended **Pattern type** for 45 Mbit data rates (PRBS 23 Inverse).

# User pattern

User pattern field is enabled if Pattern type is set to **User [32] bit** or **User [2084] bit**. Touch the **User pattern** field and use the launched **Pattern Editor** dialog box to define the user pattern. Depending on the selected pattern type, different user pattern setup options will be available.

The length can be any length from 1 bit to 32 bits or from 1 bit to 2048 bits.

# FEAC Code

When 'Frame type' is set to **C-Bit**, allows you to specify the six bits of FEAC (Far-End Alarm and Control) channel code.

Option	Meaning	Cord Word
FEAC Off		-
DS3 EF	DS3 Equipment Failure Service Affecting	011001
DS3 LOF	DS3 Loss of Signal	001110
DS3 OOF	DS3 Out of Frame	000000
DS3 AIS	DS3 AIS Received	010110
DS3 Idle	DS3 Idle Signal Received	011010
DS3 EF NSA	DS3 Equipment Failure (Non-Service Affecting)	001111
DS3 CEF NSA	A DS3 Common Equipment Failure (Non-Service Affecting	)011101
DS1 MLOS	Multiple DS1 LOS	010101
DS1 EF	DS1 Equipment Failure (Service Affecting)	000101
DS1 LOS	Single DS1 LOS	011110
DS1 EF NSA	DS1 Equipment Failure (Non Service Affecting)	000101
LL Active	Line Loopback Activate	000111
LL Deactive	Line Loopback De-activate	011100
User	User defined	-

# USR FEAC code

When 'FEAC Code' is set to **User**, touch the **USR FEAC code** button and use the launched dialog box to define the FEAC code.

# 5.6.2 Receiver Setup

# 5.6.2.1 Physical Setup

When the receiver is set up with only a DS3 interface, selecting the  $\mathbf{Rx}$  button in the navigation area will launch the following screen.



For the switching method between PDH Rx and DSn Rx, refer to <u>Physical Setup</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Touch **DS3** radio button. Touching **Off** radio button disables the receiver.

This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the PDH receiver in DS3 mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

Input mode Select the mode of input.

### Terminate

Used when the instrument is used as a tester and the receiver is the only device connected to the line. The input impedance is nominal.

#### Monitor

Used when connecting to protected monitoring points. The input impedance is nominal.

### 5.6.2.2 DS3 Signal Setup

Touching the receiver's **DS3** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.



Follows

To make the currently selected receiver follow either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver (i.e. copy its settings), touch the drop-down menu in the navigation area and select the relevant value. The receiver settings continue to follow the change of either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver. The default setting is **None**. Note that the Port 1 receiver cannot follow the Port 2 receiver.

# PCM frame

Use the **PCM frame** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) the status of the PCM frame.

#### Frame type

Use the **Frame type** radio buttons to specify either an **M13** frame or a **C-Bit** frame.

### Pattern type

Select the requested pattern. Available patterns are the same as the transmitter setup. Refer to <u>Pattern type</u> in "E1 Setup and Status".

Touch 'Normal' or 'Inverse' pattern type.

Touching the 'ANSI standard' button will apply ANSI/IEEE 1007 recommended **Pattern type** for 45 Mbit data rates (PRBS 23 Inverse).

### User pattern

User pattern field is enabled if Pattern type is set to User [32] bit or User [2084] bit. Touch the User pattern field and use the launched Pattern Editor dialog box to define the user pattern. Depending on the selected pattern type, different user pattern setup options will be available.

The length can be any length from 1 bit to 32 bits or from 1 bit to 2048 bits.

# 5.6.3 Status Information

This section describes the status information available for the DS3 layer in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen.

## 5.6.3.1 Status Summary

The status summary displayed for the DS3 layer consists of the following information:

- Physical StatusThe topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the<br/>current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the<br/>most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching the topmost<br/>part, you can launch a display that contains the detailed status information.
- Alarm/Error Status The second part of the status area gives you access to alarm and error information for the selected interface. The current status is indicated by the lamp color.

A summary consisting of the most relevant alarm/error indications is displayed constantly. By touching the second part, you can launch a display that contains all alarms/errors.

Monitor ButtonAt the bottom of the status area are a number of buttons that give you access to<br/>various capture/monitor information. By touching a button, you can launch the<br/>corresponding information dialog.

### • Alignment

### 5.6.3.2 Physical Details

Refer to <u>Physical Details</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". The nominal bit rate of DS3 is 44 736 000 bps.

### 5.6.3.3 Alarms and Errors

Touching the middle summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen allows you to launch the screen shown below.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2	Application Selector	
Tx +	DS3	Follows
Rx +	DS3	
Alarms LOS AIS LOF RAI IDLE LSS	Errors BPV Error Pattern error Pattern slips Parity error F-bit error C-bit error FEBE	Transmission       On         • LOS       Oppm         Deviation       0 ppm         DS3       • LOF         • LOF       23         • LOF       23         • LSS       Alignment
((( BBB SDH/PDH-BERT	🖌 <u>SETUP</u> TEST RESULT 🔐 🗃	🖘 🕸 V 💽 🔊 🕂 🗤 14:55 🛛 🕷

This dialog box contains detailed alarm and error information related to the DS3 interface. Status is indicated by the use of <u>colored Lamp icons</u>.

Alarms

- LOS: Loss of Signal
- AIS: Alarm Indication Signal
- LOF: Loss of Frame
- RAI: Remote Alarm Indication
- IDLE: Idle Signal
- LSS: Link Status Signal

## Errors

- BPV Error: Bipolar Violation error
- Pattern error: Pattern error
- Pattern slips: Pattern slips
- Parity error: Parity error
- F-bit error: F-bit error
- C-bit error: C-bit error
- FEBE: Far End Block Error

# 5.6.3.4 Alignment

Touching the **Alignment** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

		Port 1:1 Port 1:2	Application Se	elector	
	Tx +		DS3		Follows
	Rx →		DS3		Tx   🗸
					Transmission On
F	Frame	F Bits	Stuffing Bits		LOS
	0:	1001	000	X - Bits: 11	Deviation 0 ppm
F	1:	1001	000	P - Bits: 00	DS3
	2:	1001	000	M - Bits: 010	
F	3:	1001	000		• LOF
	4:	1001	000		• AIS
	5:	1001	000		- NJ 23
	6:	1001	000		• LSS
					Alignment
(((		SDH/PDH-BERT	<u>SETUP</u> TEST	RESULT 🕌 🍽 🖘 🕅	V 💽 🔊 🖶 🗤 14:55 🚿

Alignment status when the frame type is M13

		Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Application Sel	ector				
	Tx +			DS3			Fo	ollows	0
	Rx →			DS3				one 🔻	
F	Frame 0:	F - Bits 1001	X - Bits:	11	AIC:	1	Transmission • LOS Deviation	On	•
F	1: 2:	1001 1001	P - Bits: M - Bits:	00 010	Na: CP:	0 000	DS3	0 ppm	?
F	3: 4: 5:	1001 1001 1001	Data Link: FEAC:	000000000000	FEBE:	111	<ul><li>LOF</li><li>AIS</li></ul>		E.
	6:	1001					LSS		
							Alignme	ent	×
/</th <th></th> <th>SDH/PDH-BERT</th> <th><u> </u></th> <th>SETUP TEST</th> <th>RESULT</th> <th>💾 🔛 🖘 🕅</th> <th>• V 💽 🔊 🕂 •</th> <th><b>»</b> 14 55</th> <th>&gt;&gt;&gt;</th>		SDH/PDH-BERT	<u> </u>	SETUP TEST	RESULT	💾 🔛 🖘 🕅	• V 💽 🔊 🕂 •	<b>»</b> 14 55	>>>

Alignment status when the frame type is C-bit

This screen provides information on the frame alignment when available. The frame alignment information includes the below bits contained in seven subframes.

- F-Bits: Framing bits
- Stuffing Bits: Bit stuffing control bits
- X-Bits: Message bits
- P-Bits: Parity bits
- M-Bits: Multiframing bits
- AIC: Application Identification Channel
- Na: Reserved Network Application bit
- CP: C-bit Parity
- FEBE: Far-End Block Error
- Data Link: Data links for application
- FEAC: Far-End Alarm and Control Channel The x of "0xxxxx011111111" indicates <u>Code Word</u>.

Refer to M13 Frame Overhead and C-bit Frame Overhead.

# 5.6.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion

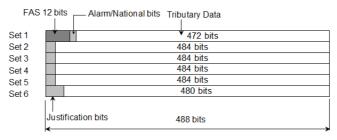
Refer to <u>Errors/Alarms Insertion</u> in E1 Setup and Status section.

# 5.7 E4 Setup and Status

E4 represents the 139.264 Mbit/s PDH layer. The <u>Ports Setup</u> screen gives you access to the PDH layer setup for the transmitter and/or receiver of the currently selected port.

E4 allows transmission of data streams that are nominally running at the same rate, however allowing for some variation in the speed around a nominal rate ( $\pm 125$  ppm variation around 139.264 Mbit/s).

E4 frame has 2988 bits consisted 6 sets of 488 bits. FAS (Frame Alignment Signal) bits are located at top of E4 frame.



E4 Frame Structure



The E4 interface uses the electrical BNC connectors.



MU100010A Connector Panel

5.7.1 Transmitter Setup

## 5.7.1.1 Physical Setup

Application Selector Ш Port 1:2 ort 1: E4 E4 Fransmission O off ) E1 () E3 🔵 E4 🔵 DS1/J1 O DS3 LOS Deviation Internal -Timing source 0 pp × AIS No frame No Svnc V PDH Tx SDH TX 🕑 SETUP TEST RESULT 🔐 🗃 🖓 🛛 V 🖼 🖕 🕂 🗤 14 50 💹 SDH/PDH-BERT

When the transmitter is set up with only an E4 interface, selecting the **Tx** button in the navigation area will launch the following screen.

For the switching method between PDH Tx and DSn Tx, refer to <u>Physical Setup</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Touch **E4** radio button. Touching **Off** radio button disables the transmitter.

This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the PDH transmitter in E4 mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in <u>Status Summary</u>.

**Timing source** Select the clock source.

Internal: Internal clock of the module External: The clock provided from the Ext Clock connector Received: The clock generated from the received signal

When **External** or **Received** is set, the right hand lamp indicates whether clock is detected or not.

### 5.7.1.2 E4 Signal Setup

Touching the transmitter's **E4** button in the navigation area will display the same screen as  $\underline{E3 \text{ Signal Setup}}$ .

FollowsTo make the Port 2 transmitter follow the Port 1 transmitter (i.e. copy its<br/>settings) when using Port 1 and Port 2, touch the drop-down menu in the<br/>navigation area and select the Tx1. The Port 2 settings continue to follow the<br/>Port 1 transmitter change. The default setting is None. Note that the Port 1<br/>transmitter cannot follow the Port 2 transmitter.

#### PCM frame

Use the **PCM frame** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) insertion of PCM frame in the transmitted signal.

# Pattern type

Select the pattern to be inserted in the transmitted signal. Refer to <u>Pattern type</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Available patterns are:

- Off
- User [32] bit, User [2048] bit
- PRBS 9 to PRBS 31
- QRSS 20
- All 0's, All 1's
- Alternating 1:1, Alternating 1:3, Alternating 1:7, Alternating 3:24

Touch 'Normal' or 'Inverse' pattern type.

Touching the 'ITU standard' button will apply ITU-T O.150 recommended **Pattern type** for 140 Mbit data rates (PRBS 23 Inverse).

## User pattern

User pattern field is enabled if Pattern type is set to **User [32] bit** or **User [2084] bit**. Touch the **User pattern** field and use the launched **Pattern Editor** dialog box to define the user pattern. Depending on the selected pattern type, different user pattern setup options will be available.

The length can be any length from 1 bit to 32 bits or from 1 bit to 2048 bits.

# 5.7.2 Receiver Setup

# 5.7.2.1 Physical Setup

When the receiver is set up with only an E4 interface, selecting the **Rx** button in the navigation area will launch the following screen.



For the switching method between PDH Rx and DSn Rx, refer to <u>Physical Setup</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". Touch **E4** radio button. Touching **Off** radio button disables the receiver.

This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the PDH receiver in E4 mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

Input mode

Select the mode of input.

### Terminate

Used when the instrument is used as a tester and the receiver is the only device connected to the line. The input impedance is nominal.

#### Monitor

Used when connecting to protected monitoring points. The input impedance is nominal.

### 5.7.2.2 E4 Signal Setup

Touching the receiver's **E4** button in the navigation area will display the same screen as <u>E3 Signal Setup</u>.

### Follows

To make the currently selected receiver follow either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver (i.e. copy its settings), touch the drop-down menu in the navigation area and select the relevant value. The receiver settings continue to follow the change of either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver. The default setting is **None**. Note that the Port 1 receiver cannot follow the Port 2 receiver.

### PCM frame

Use the **PCM frame** radio buttons to enable (**On**) or disable (**Off**) the status of the PCM frame.

### Pattern type

Select the pattern to be inserted in the transmitted signal. Available patterns are the same as the transmitter setup. Refer to <u>Pattern type</u> in "E1 Setup and Status".

Touch 'Normal' or 'Inverse' pattern type.

Touching the 'ITU standard' button will apply ITU-T O.150 recommended **Pattern type** for 140 Mbit data rates (PRBS 23 Inverse).

### User pattern

User pattern field is enabled if Pattern type is set to User [32] bit or User [2084] bit. Touch the User pattern field and use the launched Pattern Editor dialog box to define the user pattern. Depending on the selected pattern type, different user pattern setup options will be available.

The length can be any length from 1 bit to 32 bits or from 1 bit to 2048 bits.

# 5.7.3 Status Information

This section describes the status information available for the E4 layer in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen.

### 5.7.3.1 Status Summary

The status summary displayed for the E4 layer consists of the following information:

- Physical StatusThe topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the<br/>current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the<br/>most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching the topmost<br/>part, you can launch a display that contains the detailed status information.
- Alarm/Error Status The second part of the status area gives you access to alarm and error information for the selected interface. The current status is indicated by the lamp color.

A summary consisting of the most relevant alarm/error indications is displayed constantly. By touching the second part, you can launch a display that contains all alarms/errors.

# 5.7.3.2 Physical Details

Refer to <u>Physical Details</u> in "E1 Setup and Status". The nominal bit rate of E4 is 139 264 000 bps.

# 5.7.3.3 Alarms and Errors

Touching the middle summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2	Application Selector	
Tx +	E4	Follows
Rx +	E4	
Alarms Alarms ALOS AIS No frame Distant No Sync	<ul> <li>Errors</li> <li>FAS words</li> <li>Pattern error</li> <li>Pattern slips</li> </ul>	Transmission       On         LOS       Oppm         Deviation       Oppm         E4       Image: Comparison of the second
((( SDH/PDH-BERT	🖌 <u>SETUP</u> test result <mark>  </mark> 🗃 🛜 🛛	🕅 V 📑 🔉 🛃 🗤 14:50

This screen contains detailed alarm and error information related to the E4 interface. Status is indicated by the use of <u>colored Lamp icons</u>.

Alarms

- LOS: Loss of Signal
- AIS: Alarm Indication Signal
- No frame: No frame
- Distant: Distant
- No Sync: No synchronization

Errors

- FAS words: Frame Alignment Signal words
- Pattern error: Pattern error
- Pattern slips: Pattern slips

# 5.7.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion

Refer to Errors/Alarms Insertion in E1 Setup and Status section.

# 5.8 APS



The Automatic Protection Switching (APS) test described in this section is applicable for SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn interfaces.

For APS test of OTN interface, refer to <u>APS</u> in "OTN Application".

# On SDH/SONET

K1,K2 protocol decoding is performed, as well as measurement of average and maximum duration of a specified reference event (alarm/error).

## On PDH/DSn

The average and maximum duration of a specified reference event is measured, as is the number of events that have occurred.

# 5.8.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to each interface type are described in separate sections:

- SDH Setup and Status
- <u>SONET Setup and Status</u>
- E1 Setup and Status
- <u>DS1/J1 Setup and Status</u>
- E3 Setup and Status
- DS3 Setup and Status
- <u>E4 Setup and Status</u>
- OTN Setup and Status

Please refer to the sections relevant for your current port setup requirements.

# 5.8.2 Test Setup

# 5.8.2.1 Threshold

Touching the **Threshold** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

		Threshold		
Measurement Condition				(
eference event:	LOS			
rror free period:	lms			
Threshold				
Nax reference duration:		50.000	ms	

This screen contains the parameters for setting up the threshold values for alarms/errors and Pass/Fail status.

## Reference event

Use the drop-down menu(s) to select the relevant event (Any errors, LOS, LOF, OOF etc.).

If selecting **Any errors**, all alarms and errors displayed on the list are treated as the trigger.



Measurement

Condition

*LOS* does not appear when using the electrical interface (STM-1e or STS-3). For the PDH interfaces the lists of relevant events are different.

The errors which can be set as Reference event do not contain all items listed in **Alarms** and **Errors** on Application Toolbar. For example, LSS and TC-REI are not handled as a trigger even if **Any errors** is selected in case of SDH.

# Error free period

Appears when SDH or SONET layer is present. If a reference event is not generated within the time of this cycle, end the switching time measurement.

### Threshold

## Max reference duration

Allows you to specify the maximum duration of the selected reference event(s). Valid values are from 0.000 ms to 10000.000 ms for SDH/SONET and 0.000 ms to 4000.000 ms for PDH.



The setup of the protection and the requests used in an 'APS' test on SDH or SONET layer is done on the Test Results > Detailed screen.

# 5.8.3 Test Results

### 5.8.3.1 Summary

Touching the **Summary** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

## SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn Applications

Port 1:1	t 1:2	ult File Browser		
2016-04-25 18:37:43			2016-04-25 18:38:32	-
Summary		Detailed Ev	vent Log Statistics	
Reference event	B1			
Average switching time		3.730		
Max. time		9.876		_
Max reference duration		50.000	ms	7
			4	<b>7</b>
			>	<
🔣 📈 SDH/PDH-APS	<mark>!</mark> SETUP	TEST <u>RESULT</u> ዡ 🖬	) V 📝 yx 🛃 🗤 18:38 🕅	)

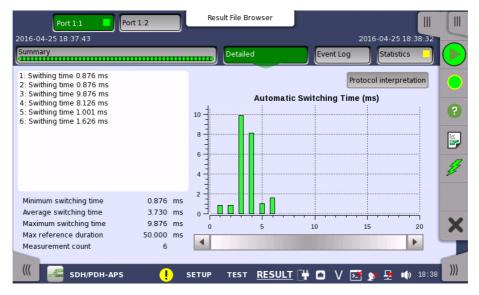
This screen presents a summary of the results of the APS test.

For each port the following information is displayed:

- Reference event
- Average switching time
- Max. time
- Max reference duration

# 5.8.3.2 Details for APS

Touching the **Detailed** button will display the screen shown below.



This screen shows the duration of all reference events, both in a list and in a graphic representation. This screen contains the summary field displayed below the list.

Summary field Consists of the minimum, maximum, and average automatic switching times in milliseconds, the specified Max. reference duration value, the number of measurements.

List-form information Presents the automatic switching times in list-form.

Graphical<br/>presentationThe graphical presentation consists of a bar diagram of the automatic switching<br/>times. Results may be affected by unexpected alarms/errors.

Protocol interpretation Shows the screen displaying the Protocol interpretation.



Protection interpolation button appears when SDH or SONET layer is present.

# 5.8.3.3 Protocol interpretation

Touching the **Protocol interpretation** button on the **Detailed** screen will display the following screen.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2	ult File Browser	
2016-04-25 18:37:43	2016-	04-25 18:38:32
Summary	Detailed Event Log	Statistics
- Configuration	_Protocol interpretation	Back
Ring Linear	Number (APS protocol)	0 ?
1+1 architecture	00:00:34   Number: 0   Time: 0.000 ms	
Request	k1: Lockout of protection (span) Destination node (K1) 15 k2: Long	
Request Lockout of protection	Source node (K2) 15	22
Source channel (K1): <b>F</b> 0h 11110000b	k1: Lockout of protection (span) Destination node (K1) 0 k2: Short	
Bridged channel (K2): 00h 0000000b	Source node (K2) 0	
Apply Not applied	k1: Lockout of protection (span) Destination node (K1) 15 k2: Long	
🕼 💒 SDH/PDH-APS ! SETUP	test <u>RESULT</u> ዡ 🗖 V 🖼 🔉	

This screen shows a protocol interpretation for the selected port (i.e. detailed decoding information about K1 and K2 during the test). It also contains a set of parameters that allow you configure the requests used in the test.

Configuration

Select the configuration from below.

- Ring: MS shared protection ring / BLSR (Bidirectional line switched ring)
- Linear: Linear VC trail protection / UPSR (Unidirectional path switched ring)
- Short path, Long path: Type of substitute path for Ring protection.
- 1+1 architecture, 1:n architecture: Type of the architecture for Liner protection.

Request

#### Request

Use the drop-down menu to select the relevant request type (Forced switch, Signal fail etc.).

### Destination node / Source channel (K1)

Touch the field to set the channel number of the K1 byte (bits 5-8). Possible values are 0 to 15.

## Source node / Bridged channel (K2)

Touch the field to set the channel number of the K2 byte (bits 1-4). Possible values are 0 to 15.

Apply

Touch the **Apply** button to apply the specified APS request to the SDH/SONET transmitter.

# 5.8.3.4 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

# 5.8.3.5 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation.

# **5.9 BERT**



The Bit Error Rate Test (BERT) described in this section is applicable for SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn interfaces.

For BERT of OTN interface, refer to <u>BERT</u> in "OTN Application".



The interface settings on the Ports Setup screen determines whether the current application is SDH, SONET, PDH and/or DSn BERT.

# 5.9.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to each interface type are described in separate sections:

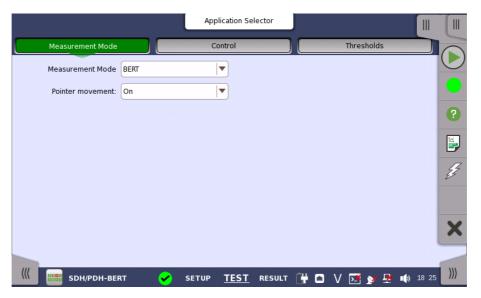
- SDH Setup and Status
- <u>SONET Setup and Status</u>
- E1 Setup and Status
- <u>DS1/J1 Setup and Status</u>
- E3 Setup and Status
- DS3 Setup and Status
- <u>E4 Setup and Status</u>
- OTN Setup and Status

Please refer to the sections relevant for your current port setup requirements.

# 5.9.2 Test Setup

### 5.9.2.1 Measurement Mode

Touching the **Measurement Mode** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.



This screen allows users to switch the application.



*Measurement Mode* button appears in the Navigation area only when starting the BERT by Application selector.

### Measurement Mode

Touch the field to select the application.

- BERT
- RTD
- APS

## Pointer movement

Touch the field to select the **Pointer movement** button display in Result screen. Selecting **On** displays the **Pointer movement** button.

If selecting **Off**, **Pointer movement** button on Test screen is hidden. However, Estimate of test duration varies depending on the **Interval length** setting.

# 5.9.2.2 Control

Touching the **Control** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

		Application Sele	ector		
Measurement Mode		Control		Thresholds	
Interval length:	5 seconds				$\bigcirc$
Start action:	Immediate	▼	Start at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	
Stop function:	Manual stop		Stop at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	?
Memory allocation:	Continuous		Estimate of test duration	00d:03:25:45	
Performance Parameters					
SDH: M.2101.1(M.2	2100) 🔻				Z
Time period: 15 minu	ites 🔻				
_Allocation[%]					
Mux: 0.00 VC-4	4: 0.00				×
VC-3: 0.00 VC-11/VC-11	2: 0.00				-
SDH/PDH-BEI	रा 🖌	SETUP TEST	RESULT 💾 🖬	V 📧 y 😣 🐠	18:25

This screen contains the parameters that are generally required in a BERT test setup.

### Interval length

Allows you to specify the length of the measurement intervals.

### Start action

Allows you to specify when the measurement is started.

- Immediate: Starts the measurement when you touch the Start button.
- **Start at**: Starts the measurement at the time specified in the **Start at** field on the right.

### Stop function

Allows you to specify when the measurement ends.

• Manual stop: Stops the measurement immediately when you touch the Stop

button.

- **Stop at**: Stops the measurement at the time specified in the **Stop at** field on the right.
- **Duration**: Performs the measurement for the duration of time specified on the right.

### Memory allocation

Allows you to specify how the measurement will be stored in the Network Master's memory.

- Use all storage: When Network Master's memory became full of measured data, the whole measurement is stopped.
- **Continuous**: When Network Master's memory became full of measured data, the oldest records in that memory will be overwritten. When the memory became full, it is recorded in <u>Event log</u>.

The Network Master's memory size (the file size of measurement results) is 64 Mbytes per one port. The result file size is less than 64 Mbytes because it is compressed when saving to the file.

### Estimate of test duration

Contains an estimation of the time (in days, hours, minutes and seconds) before the whole memory will be filled out by the test. During an ongoing measurement, the estimate will be recalculated periodically.

Performance Parameters

The titles of ITU-T Recommendation are below.

- **G.821** Error performance of an international digital connection operating at a bit rate below the primary rate and forming part of an Integrated Services Digital Network
- **G.826** End-to-end error performance parameters and objectives for international, constant bit-rate digital paths and connections
- **G.828** Error performance parameters and objectives for international, constant bit-rate synchronous digital paths
- G.829 Error performance events for SDH multiplex and regenerator sections
- **G.8201** Error performance parameters and objectives for multi-operator international paths within the Optical Transport Network (OTN)
- M.2100 Performance limits for bringing-into-service and maintenance of international multi-operator PDH paths and connections
- M.2101.1 Performance limits for bringing-into-service and maintenance of international SDH paths and multiplex sections
- M.2401 Error performance limits and procedures for bringing-into-service and maintenance of multi-operator international paths and sections within an optical transport network
- M.2110 Bringing into service international multi-operator paths, sections and transmission systems

The performance parameters vary depending on the selected standard.

		PDH		SDH, SONET	OTN
Parameter Name	G.821	G.826 M.2100		G.826, G.828+G.829, M.2101.1	G.8201,M.2401
ES	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
SES	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
BBE		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
ALS	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		
UAT	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		✓*
UNAV				$\checkmark$	
AVT	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		
EFS	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		

### **Performance Parameters**

\*: "UAS" is displayed.

## OTN-related

These items appear if OTN Tx and OTN Rx are selected on Setup screen.

## OTN

G.8201, M.2401 (M.2110)

## Time period

15 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 24 hours, 7 days

### Allocation

Touching the **Setup** button launches the dialog box. Refer to <u>Performance</u> <u>Parameters</u> in "OTN Application" .

## SDH/SONET-related

These items appear if SDH Tx and SDH Rx, or SONET Tx and SONET Rx are selected on Setup screen.

### SDH/SONET

G.826, G.828+G.829, M.2101.1(M.2100)

### Time period

15 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 24 hours, 7 days

# Allocation [%]

Set the allocation ratio of the performance objectives defined in ITU Recommendation.

For G.826 and G.828+G.829, the PO limits used for Pass/Fail judgement are calculated by multiplying the allocation by the performance objectives of ITU Recommendation.

For M2101.1(M.2100), the PO limits are calculated by multiplying the allocation and Time period (unit in seconds) by the performance objectives of ITU Recommendation.

# PDH/DSn-related

These items appear if PDH Tx and PDH Rx, or DSn Tx and DSn Rx are selected on Setup screen.

E1

G.821, G.826, M.2100, G.821 (expired)

E3

G.826, M.2100

E4

G.826, M.2100

DS1/J1

G.821, G.826, M.2100, G.821 (expired)

DS3

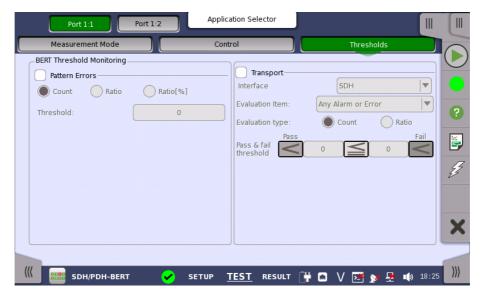
G.826, M.2100

Apply G.821 to the equipment designed prior to the adoption of revised ITU-T Recommendation G.826 on 14 December, 2002.

G.821(expired) is provided for backward compatibility to the previous model CMA3000. This standard is not recommended for normal use.

# 5.9.2.3 Thresholds

Touching the Thresholds in the navigation area displays the following screen.



This screen contains the parameters for setting up the various threshold values (i.e. limits) for errors and Pass/Fail status that are used during the monitoring.

Pattern ErrorsAllows you to enable monitoring of pattern errors (i.e. bit errors) and to set up<br/>a threshold value for the bit error ratio.

Choose whether the threshold is specified as an absolute value or a percentage, using the **Count**, **Ratio** and **Ratio** [%] radio buttons, and then specify the value in the **Threshold** field.

**Transport** Select the check box to enable the transport-related parameters.

## Interface

Select the item to evaluate from OTN, SDH, SONET, E4, E3, E1, DS3 or DS1/J1. The OTN option appears if the OTN layer is added.

The OIN option appears it the OIN laye

# **Evaluation item**

Select the item to evaluate. If selecting other than **Any Alarm or Error**, another menu appears.

## **Evaluation type**

Select Count or Ratio.

# Pass & fail threshold

Touch the left-hand number to set the lower limit for "Warning". Touch the right-hand number to set the lower limit for "Fail". The lower limit of "Fail" must be equal to or greater than the lower limit of "Warning" (defining a "Within limits" range in between them).

# 5.9.3 Test Results

# 5.9.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application, the following screen is displayed.

6-04-25 18 nmary	:27:43		00:01:48	vement Event Log Statistics
				Event Log Statistics
BER Pattern error	Error count	Rate	0.00	Transport
Threshold:			500	Below limits (SDH - Any Alarm or Error)
_				
	Statistics Category		Status	Pattern
SDH - Alarm			Status	Pattern PRBS 23
SDH - Alarm SDH - Quali	ns/Errors		Status	
	ns/Errors ty		Status	PRBS 23

This screen contains a summary of OTN/SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT results.

Statistics CategoryThe lamp icon in Status column shows the Pass or Fail results for each<br/>category. Touching the Status column displays the statistics results.

TransportDisplays the results of Transport test. This result appears if 'Transport' check<br/>box is selected in the Test Setup screen.

Pattern Select the pattern.

Pattern Error Insertion Select the check box to enable the pattern error insertion.

### Insertion

Select the timing of the error insertion from the drop-down menu.

- Off: Stops the error insertion.
- Manual
- 1E-04 to 1E-10
- Alternate

### **Burst length**

If 'Insertion' is set to Manual, touch the button and set the burst length to insert.

### Normal length

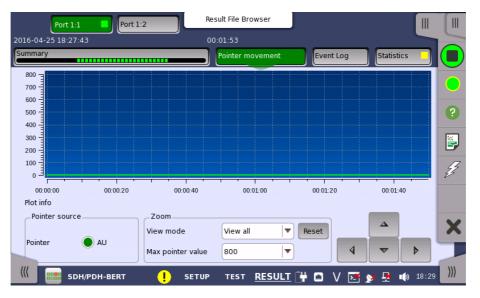
If 'Insertion' is set to Alternate, touch the button and set the normal length.

### **Error length**

If 'Insertion' is set to Alternate, touch the button and set the error length.

# 5.9.3.2 Pointer Movement

Touching the **Pointer Movement** button in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.



This screen presents a detailed analysis of pointer movements in the monitored signal. The results are displayed as a graph, showing the positions of a specific pointer over time.

Using the graph area itself and the controls displayed below the graph, you can specify which pointer's data is displayed as well as <u>zoom</u> in on specific details of the graph.



In general, you use direct touch-manipulation of the graph area to zoom in and use the controls to zoom out.

Pointer source	Pointer
	Select the radio button corresponding to the pointer whose movements you want to monitor.
Zoom	To zoom in, select a zoom area directly in the graph area by drawing a rectangle with a finger or the stylus (delivered with the instrument).

When releasing the finger or stylus, the graph area zooms in to show the selected part of the graph.

To zoom out, use the view settings below the graph:

### View mode

Used to set the x-scaling for the graph. The possible settings are:

- Last 24H to Last 5m: Shows a sliding graph area with max. width of 24 hours to 5 minutes.
- View all: Shows a graph area with a width as the duration of the test.
- **Custom**: This is automatically selected when the graph area is touchmanipulated.

# Max pointer value

Used to set the y-scaling of the view. The maximum amplitude of the plot always originates from the zero line.

# 5.9.3.3 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

					Result File Browser	
2016-04	-25 18:27:43				00:01:59	
Summa	ry				Pointer movement Event Log	Statistics 📕 🔳
	Filter				View: All ports	CSV export
No.	Time	Port	Туре	Src.	Description	Dur./Count
1	2016-04-25 18:27:43			Test	Started	?
2	2016-04-25 18:28:22	1:2	•	SDH	A1A2	966
3	2016-04-25 18:28:23	1:2	•	SDH	A1A2	15.552 k
4	2016-04-25 18:28:24	1:2	•	SDH	A1A2	15.552 k
5	2016-04-25 18:28:25	1:2	•	SDH	A1A2	15.552 k
6	2016-04-25 18:28:26	1:2	•	SDH	A1A2	15.552 k
7	2016-04-25 18:28:27	1:2	•	SDH	A1A2	15.552 k
8	2016-04-25 18:28:28	1:2	•	SDH	A1A2	15.552 k
9	2016-04-25 18:28:29	1:2	•	SDH	A1A2	15.372 k 🔻
(((	SDH/PDH-BERT	г	!	SE.	гир тезт <u>RESULT</u> [ <mark>#</mark> 🖬 V [	🔄 💉 🛃 📦 18 29 洲

Event log display functions

The slide-out panel on the left-hand side of the screen contains the following event log functions:

- Define time format.
- Enabling event log filter.
- Event log filter configuration.
- Clear event log filter configuration.

Summary	Pointer mov	ement Event Log
Filter Clear filter	Time format:	Absolute 💌
V Event	Number range	
Only from specific source(s)	From:	1
Specify		1
SDH	Date/Time range	e
	From:	2001-01-01 00:00:00

For an event to be displayed, it must pass the **Event** filter, the **Number range** filter and the **Date/Time range** filter if they are all enabled.

The Event filter has seven filter modes:

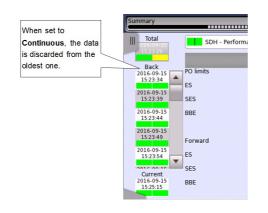
- Show events from specific sources only.
- Do not show events from specific sources.
- Show specific events from specific sources only.
- Do not show specific events from specific sources.
- Show specific types only.
- Do not show specific types.
- Show events where the source- or the description field matches a user specified text string only.

Choose the desired event filter mode and touch the **Specify** button in order to select the specific sources and events.

	The test start event (Started) and stop event (Stopped) are always shown in the event log.
	The <b>View</b> setting applies a port filter. A single port or all ports can be selected. Events with no port association will always pass.
	The <b>CSV export</b> button is for writing all events (un-filtered) to a file in a CSV format (Comma Separated Values). The separator used can be configured in the <u>Instrument Toolbar</u> > Configuration > General menu screen, under Miscellaneous. It is not possible to export the file during a test.
The event log list	The events are displayed in a scrollable table. The content of the seven columns are:
	No. The index in the log. Time The time when the event was detected.
	Port Port number for events related to a port. Otherwise this field is blank. Type
	<ul> <li>Event type icon.</li> <li>Alarm events are indicated by a red icon.</li> <li>Error events are indicated by a yellow icon.</li> <li>Threshold events are indicated by either a red or yellow icon with a T in the middle.</li> </ul>
	Src. The source of the event. This row denotes the originating interface/technology or application.

#### Description

The event description. The alarms and errors in this column match those found in the **Statistics** screen.



If "Memory for Statistics reached full!" is displayed, data is handled depending on the Memory allocation setting.

- Use all storage: Once the memory is full, the measurement stops. No data is discarded.
- **Continuous**: The measurement continues even if the memory is full. The saved data will be discarded from the oldest one. (Refer to left figure).

If "Event Log reached full!" is displayed, outputting the event stops. No event later than that will be recorded in the log.

#### Dur./Count

For alarms, this is the alarm duration measured in seconds. An alarm event where the duration is not know yet, will show the text **On**. For errors, this is the number of errors in the errored second.

Event log and statistics can show different alarm duration and error count when values are summed up an compared. This is because statistics discards the last interval if it is not complete when the test is stopped. There will be no differences if the test duration is set to a multiple of the interval length or if intervals are disabled.

## 5.9.3.4 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

16-04-25 18:2	7:43	00:0	02:06			
immary		<b></b> ] [	ointer movement	Event Log	Statistics	
<b>Total</b>	SDH - Alarms/Er	rors		SI prefix		
Back 2016-04-25 18:27:48	HP-PLM	C	0.00	0	0.00	
2016-04-25	HP-UNEQ	c	0.00	0	0.00	R
18:27:53	HP-RDI	С	0.00	0	0.00	
2016-04-25 18:27:58	LSS	С	0.00	0	0.00	4
2016-04-25 18:28:03						
2016-04-25	Errors	Count	Ratio	Count I	Ratio	
18:28:08	A1A2	C	0.00	153.59 k	7.90E-06	
Current	B1	C	0.00	0	0.00	
2016-04-25 18:29:48	B2	c	0.00	0	0.00	-

This screen presents a detailed analysis of the test results. You can choose to view either the total results from measurement start or the results of a specific interval during the test. You can also zoom in on a specific result item. The results can be displayed either in table (list) form or as a graph.

#### Selecting which results to view

Selecting the interval<br/>timeTouch the Total button to switch the total values measured in all interval times.<br/>The start time of measurement is displayed on the button.

Touching the button in left side **Back** field shows the measured values in the interval time. The end time of the interval is displayed on the button.

**Current** button is displayed at left bottom when the measurement is running. Touching the **Current** button shows the measured values in the current interval time.

The slide-out panel on the left-hand side of the screen contains the following functions:

- Only show intervals that contains errors
- Time format





If you have stopped measurement during the interval time, the measurement results of the current interval are discarded. The log of the current interval is not displayed in **Back** field.

In this case, result data are re-calculated excluding the data of the current interval when the measurement is stopped. This causes that "Count" and "Ratio" displayed after the measurement will be different from that of during measurement. The sum of interval time (multiplied interval time by the number of back logs) may not match the differential time between displayed time at left top and right top after the measurement.

Selecting type of results

Open the middle drop-down menu in the top row of buttons to select which results you want to display on the screen.

OTN	SDH, SONET	E1, E3, E4, DS1/J1, DS3
Alarms/Errors	Alarms/Errors	Alarms/Errors
<u>Performance</u>	Quality	<u>Performance</u>
	<u>Performance</u>	
	TCM	

OTN options appear if the SDH/SONET signal is carried by OTN.

Studying a specific<br/>resultTouch a specific cell in a result table to zoom in on the corresponding result<br/>item. The Count and Ratio fields are displayed on a Zoom tab page. A Time vs.<br/>Statistics tab page is also available. Touch the Back button to return to the<br/>statistics screen.

#### SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn Applications

	Result File Browser	
2016-05-02 07:07:1		-
Summary	Event Log Statistics	
III <u>Total</u> 016-05-02 07:07:11	Port 1:1 - E1 - CRC4 Back	
Back	Zoom Time vs. Statistics	?
2016-05-02 7:07:16	Count	U.
2016-05-02 07:07:21	<b></b>	Ĕ,
2016-05-02 07:07:26	Ζ.	Z
2016-05-02 07:07:31	Ratio	
2016-05-02 07:07:36		
Current	6.25E-05	×
2016-05-02 07:07:43		
((( BBB SDH	1/PDH-BERT	)))

## Selecting how results are displayed

Selecting notation

Select the required notation for the results from the notation drop-down menu.

- Unformatted e.g. 71892
- SI prefix e.g. 71.892 k (k means "kilo")
- Engineering e.g. 71.892E3
- **Scientific** e.g. 7.1892E4

#### Results

Results are displayed according to your choice. OTN appears when 'BERT on OTN' is running.

OTN Alarms/Errors	Refer to <u>Results</u> in "OTN Application"
OTN Performance	Refer to <u>Results</u> in "OTN Application"
SDH Alarms/Errors	Alarms
	Errors
SDH Quality	Frequency *1
	MUX
	AU VC-4/3
	TU VC-3
	TU VC-12/11
	Bulk
	AU Pointer
	TU Pointer
	Justification * <sup>2</sup>
SDH Performance	Frequency * <sup>1</sup>
	MUX
	AU VC-4/3
	TU VC-3
	TU VC-12/11
SDH TCM	Alarms
	Errors
SONET Alarms/Errors	Alarms
	Errors

SONET Quality	Frequency * <sup>1</sup> MUX STS-3c/1 TU VC-3 VT-2/1.5 Bulk STS Pointer VT Pointer Justification * <sup>2</sup>
SONET Performance	Frequency *1 MUX STS-3c/1 TU VC-3 VT-2/1.5
SONET TCM	Alarms Errors
E1 Alarms/Errors	Alarms Errors
El Performance	FAS errors Pattern errors CRC4 errors
	E-Bit errors * <sup>3</sup>
E3 Alarms/Errors	Alarms Errors
E3 Performance	FAS errors Pattern errors
E4 Alarms/Errors	Alarms Errors
E4 Performance	FAS errors Pattern errors
DS1/J1 Alarms/Errors	Alarms Errors
DS1/J1 Performance	FAS errors Pattern errors
	CRC-6 errors <sup>*4</sup>
DS3 Alarms/Errors	Alarms Errors
DS3 Performance	FAS errors Pattern errors
*1. Froquonov rogulta	ppor only when no OTN lavor

- \*1: Frequency results appear only when no OTN layer.
- \*2: Justification appears when 'PDH Rx' or 'DSn Rx' is selected.
- \*3: E-Bit errors appears when 'E-bit' is set to On in Frame tab of E1 receiver.
- \*4: CRC6 errors appears when 'ESF' or 'J1' is selected.

## SDH/SONET Performance Measurement Items

This paragraph describes the performance result items.

EB (Errored Block) is defined as:

A block in which one or more errors occurred

Definition
Errored Second Count: The number of seconds during which one or more EBs occurred or one or more alarms were detected. Ratio: Ratio of ES to total seconds in availability time (ESR: Errored Second Ratio)
Severely Errored Second Count: The number of seconds during which 30% or more EBs occurred or one or more alarms were detected. Ratio: Ratio of SES to total seconds in availability time (SESR: Severely
Errored Second Ratio) Background Block Error Count: EBs that occurred in non-SES.
Ratio: Ratio of BBE to all blocks excluding blocks in SES (BBER: Background Block Error Ratio)
Unavailable Time When SES continues for ten seconds, UNAV starts from the beginning of the time. When items other than SES occur, UNAV ends at one second before the time.

#### **SDH/SONET** Performance Parameters

SDH

MS-AIS, MS-RDI, AU-AIS, AU-LOP, HP-TIM, HP-UNEQ, HP-RDI, TU-AIS, TU-LOP, LP-TIM, LP-UNEQ, LP-RDI

#### SONET

AIS-L, RDI-L, AIS-P, LOP-P, TIM-P, UNEQ-P, RDI-P, AIS-V, LOP-V, TIM-V, UNEQ-V. RDI-V

When the standard of Performance Parameters is set to G.826 or G.828+G829, PO (Performance Objective) limit is displayed for ES, SES, and BBE respectively. PO limit is the calculated value by multiplying allocation in Performance Parameters by the Performance Objective defined in ITU Recommendation.

When the measured value is equal to, or less than PO limit, the result is judged as Pass.

When the standard of Performance Parameters is set to M.2101.1, BIS (Bringing-Into-Service) limit is displayed as the Performance Objective.

Items	Definition
S1-ES	The ES threshold for deciding Accepted
S2-ES	The ES threshold for deciding Unaccepted
S1-SES	The SES threshold for deciding Accepted
S2-SES	The SES threshold for deciding Unaccepted

**BIS** limit

S1-ES, S2-ES, S1-SES, and S2-SES are the calculated values according to ITU Recommendation, and vary depending on Allocation and Period of Performance Parameters. When the measured ES value is equal to or less than S2-ES or the measured SES value is equal to or less than S2-SES, the result is judged as Pass.

## PDH Performance Measurement Items

This paragraph describes the performance result items. Measurement time definitions are as below.

S<sub>Total</sub>

Total measurement time. This is the total time of the measurement excluding the time of power failure.

 $\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{Avail}}$ 

Available time of measurement. Calculated from the following formula:  $S_{Avail}{=}S_{Total}{-}S_{Unavail}$ 

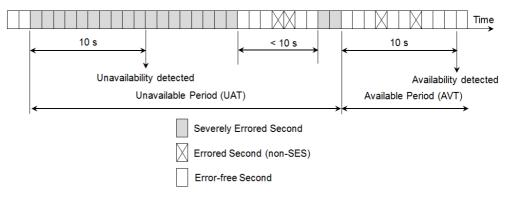
S<sub>Unavail</sub>

Unavailable time of the measurement. Refer to UAT definition.

Items	Definition
	Errored Second
ES	Within $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{Avail}}$ , the number of seconds during which one or more errors
	occurred.
	Severely Errored Second
	Within $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{Avail}}$ , the number of seconds during which any of the following is
0.00	detected.
SES	• 10 <sup>-3</sup> or more errors
	• AIS
	• LOS
	Background Block Error
BBE <sup>*</sup>	Within $S_{Avail}$ , the number of errors during which SES is not detected.
	Alarm Second
	Within $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{Avail}}$ , the number of seconds during which any of the following is
ALS	detected.
	• AIS
	• LOS
	Unavailable Time
	When SES or ALS continues for ten seconds, UAT starts from the
	beginning of the time. When items other than SES continues for ten
	seconds, UAT ends at one second before the time. Refer to the figure of
UAT	Example of Unavailable Time Detection.
	First, the time (when determining the start of UAT) is not counted as UAT, and then if determined, the UAT is recounted.
	First, the time (when determining the end of UAT) is counted as UAT,
	and then if determined, the UAT is recounted. In a word, the values of
	UAT may be reduced later. The same is applied to other items.
AVT	Available Time
	The available time of the measurement
	S <sub>Avail</sub> =S <sub>Total</sub> -S <sub>Unavail</sub>
FFC	Error Free Second
EFS	Within $S_{Avail}$ , the number of seconds during which no errors occurred.

#### **Performance Parameters**

\*: Appears when the standard of Performance Parameters is set to G.826.



Example of Unavailable Time Detection

The performance objectives defined in ITU Recommendation are shown in the following table. When the measured value is equal to or less than these values, the cell is displayed in green.

Items	G.821	G.826	M.2100
ES Ratio	0.08	0.04	0.02
SES Ratio	0.002	0.002	0.001

Performance Objectives

# 5.10 RTD



The Round-Trip Delay (RTD) test measures the time that the data which is transmitted by the transmitter returns to the receiver.

The RTD test described in this section is applicable for SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn interfaces.

For RTD test of OTN interface, refer to <u>RTD</u> in "OTN Application".

## 5.10.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to each interface type are described in separate sections:

- SDH Setup and Status
- <u>SONET Setup and Status</u>
- <u>E1 Setup and Status</u>
- <u>DS1/J1 Setup and Status</u>
- E3 Setup and Status
- DS3 Setup and Status
- <u>E4 Setup and Status</u>
- OTN Setup and Status

Please refer to the sections relevant for your current port setup requirements.

## 5.10.2 Test Setup

#### 5.10.2.1 Control

When you go to the test setup of the RTD application, the following screen is displayed.

	Application Selector	
Control	Thresho	d
_ Test Condition		
Mode:	Repeat 🛛	
Measurement period:	1 second	2
Ignore the first measurement dat	3	
		4
		22
		×
SDH/PDH-RTD	🖌 SETUP <u>TEST</u> RESULT 🛱 🗖 V	' 🗾 🔉 🛃 🌒 18 31 💹

This screen allows you to configure the RTD test conditions for the currently selected port(s).

## **Test Condition** Allows you to define the test duration in one of two ways:

#### Mode

- Single Used to perform RTD test once.
- Repeat Used when a *persistent RTD test* is needed.

#### Measurement period

Select the measurement period from 0.5 seconds to 10 seconds.

#### Ignore the first measurement data

When the check box is selected, the delay time measured in first time is discarded, only delay times measured in second time or later are employed as results.

When Mode is set to **Single**, the RTD is measured twice and the delay time measured in second time is employed as a result.

#### 5.10.2.2 Threshold

Touching the **Threshold** button in the navigation area displays the following items.

# Threshold Maximum limit

Allows you to specify a threshold value of RTD in micro seconds (  $\mu$  s).

## 5.10.3 Test Results

#### 5.10.3.1 Summary

Touching the **Summary** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.



This screen presents a summary of the RTD test results, for all of the ports included in the test. For each port, the information consists of:

- Measurement count
- Minimum, average, and maximum round-trip delay times in micro seconds
- Threshold value

## 5.10.3.2 Detailed

Touching the **Detailed** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

016-04-25 18:33:41 Summary			Detailed	2016 Event Log	5-04-25 18:34:15
1: Delay 23.2 us 2: Delay > 1 s 3: Delay > 1 s				und Trip Delay (us)	
4: Delay > 1 s 5: Delay > 1 s 5: Delay > 1 s 5: Delay > 1 s			20		
7: Delay > 1 s 3: Delay > 1 s 9: Delay > 1 s			15		
10: Delay > 1 s 11: Delay > 1 s 12: Delay > 1 s		•	10		ž.
Minimum delay	23.2	us	5 -		
Average delay	23.2	us	3		
Maximum delay	> 1000000.0	us	₀_ᅼ┊┈┖┛┈┯┈┯┈┯┈┯┈┯		
Measurement count	1		0 5	10 15	20
Maximum limit Measurement period	10000000.0 1 second	us	•		

Buttons for selecting the relevant port are displayed at the top of the screen, with a color indication of the pass/fail status of the test.

This screen presents the detailed results of an RTD test. The result is shown in both list-form and in a graphical presentation. This screen contains the summary field displayed below the list.

Summary field Consists of the minimum, average, and maximum round-trip delay times in microseconds, the number of measurements, the specified threshold value and measurement period.

**List-form information** Presents the results of an RTD test in list-form.

 Graphical
 The graphical presentation consists of a bar diagram of the round-trip delay

 times.
 times.

#### 5.10.3.3 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

## 5.10.3.4 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation.

# **6 Ethernet Applications**

This chapter describes the graphical user interface (i.e. screens, sub-screens and major dialogs) related to Ethernet applications.

The following setting and applications are available:

- Ethernet Setup and Status
- <u>BERT</u>
- <u>Cable</u>
- <u>Channel Statistics</u>
- <u>Mon/Gen</u>
- <u>Pass Through</u>
- <u>Ping</u>
- <u>Reflector</u>
- <u>RFC 2544</u>
- <u>RFC 6349</u>
- <u>SAT 1564</u>
- <u>Traceroute</u>
- <u>Sync Test</u>
- <u>Discovery</u>

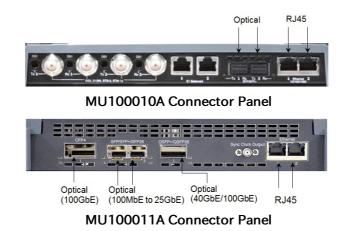
# 6.1 Ethernet Setup and Status

Ethernet is globally used for data communication. Ethernet transmits variable length frames up to 1500 bytes in length, each containing a header with the source and destination addresses and a trailer that contains error correction data.

When setting an Ethernet application on OTN, in the navigation area of the <u>Ports Setup</u> screen, the Ethernet layer may initially be shown as a single **Ethernet** button which will change into a row of buttons when you touch it. Each button represents an aspect of Ethernet port setup and gives you access to the related setup options.



The Ethernet interface uses the Electrical RJ45 connectors or the optical ports.



# 6.1.1 Physical Port Setup

When the port is set up with an Ethernet interface, touching the **Port** button in the navigation area will display the following screen.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector	
Port ← WAN Stream Settings SyncE IEEE 1588v2 OAM Off Off Y173:	
O SFP+       Io Gbps LAN       Transceiver         Clock Configuration       I 310       nm         Timing source:       Internal       Compliance         Io G Base-LR       Io G Base-LR	Link Speed:     10 Gbps Duplex:     FDX Ethernet     Traffic     MPLS frame     MPLS-TP frame     VLAN frame
	Synce
	OH Capture
	OAM Frame Capture
	Transceiver
🌾 🚥 eth-bert 🕜 <u>Setup</u> test result 🔐 🕾 😤 V	' 🗾 🔉 🛃 🗤 01 50 🕅

This screen allows you to specify the physical port configuration of the currently selected <u>Ethernet</u> port. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in <u>Physical Details</u>.

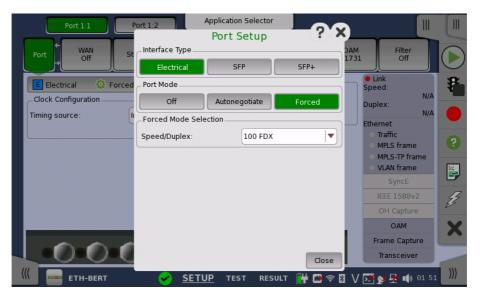
#### 6.1.1.1 Port configuration parameters

Port definition

You can use either a 'quick mode' or a 'detailed mode' to set up the port. Touching the long button at the top of the setup area will launch the <u>Port Setup</u> dialog box. Touching the right part of the button () will open the quick setup menu.



The quick setup menu contains a number of predefined port configurations (e.g. **Electrical | Forced 100 Mbps FDX**). The detailed mode dialog allows you to specify the configuration yourself.



The detailed mode (**Port Setup**) dialog box is described in a separate section below.

## **Clock Configuration**

#### Timing source

Select a source to synchronize all Ethernet transmitters to.

The possible sources are:

- Internal
- External
- GPS
- Received
- IEEE 1588v2

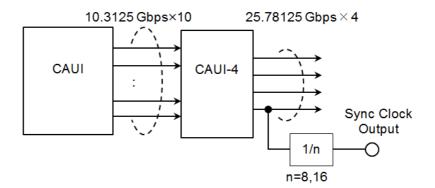
Received appears when the interface type is set to SFP, SFP+, SFP28, QSFP+, QSFP28 or CFP4

IEEE 1588v2 appears when the interface type is set to Electrical SFP, or SFP+.

## Sync Port

This item appears when using MU100011A and Interface Type is set to SFP28, QSFP28 or CFP4. Selects the output of Sync Clock Output connector on MU100011A panel.

- Off: does not output the clock.
- 1/8: outputs 1/8 divided clock of the data synchronized clock (approximately 3.222 GHz).
- 1/16: outputs 1/16 divided clock of the data synchronized clock (approximately 1.611 GHz).



Block Diagram of MU100011A Tx Part (QSFP28, CFP4)

FEC	FEC enable This setting appears when using MU100011A and Interface Type is set to SFP28, QSFP28 or CFP4.
	<ul> <li>On: The calculated forward error correction data will be added to the 25G Ethernet frame and the 100G Ethernet frame.</li> <li>Off: FEC is not added to the 25G Ethernet frame and the 100G Ethernet frame.</li> </ul>
Transceiver	Displays the Transceiver information.
Multi lane mapping	In case of 40G or 100G interface, touching the <b>Lane Mapping</b> button launches the following dialog box.

· · ·		Multi lane mapping	?	×
Tx Lane	Lane Marker	_Preset		
0	0	Ascent	Descent	
1	1	Random	Odd/Even	
2	2	Rotation		
3	3			
		Allow overlap		
		Retry	Cancel	)k

The number of lanes depends on the interface type. Touching Lane Marker field allows to set the PCS lane marker.

Use buttons in **Preset** frames to preset the lane markers.

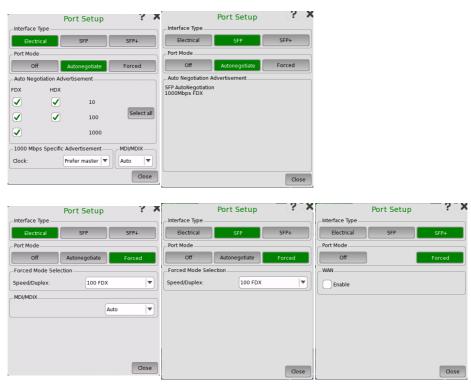
## Allow overlap

If check box is selected, you can set overlapped number to the lane marker.

## 6.1.1.2 Port Setup (detailed mode)

The contents of the dialog box (i.e. which parameters are displayed) depends on your combined choice of **Interface Type** and **Port Mode**.

#### MU100010A



MU100011A

## 233

## Ethernet Applications

_Interface Type	Port	Setup	? ×	_Interface Type		Setup	3.2
Electrical	SFP	SFP+	SFP28	Electrical	SFP	SFP+	SFP28
QSFP+	QSFP28	CFP4		QSFP+	QSFP28	CFP4	j
Port Mode				Port Mode			
Off			Forced	Off			Forced
SFP28 Forced 25 Gbps				QSFP+ Forced 40 Gbps			
			Close				Close
_Interface Type	Port	Setup	Y X	_ Interface Type		Setup	3.3
Electrical	SFP	SFP+	SFP28	Electrical	SFP	SFP+	SFP28
QSFP+	QSFP28	CFP4		QSFP+	QSFP28	CFP4	
_Port Mode			,)	Port Mode	,		
Off			Forced	Off			Forced
QSFP28 Forced 100 Gbps				CFP4 Forced 100 Gbps		_	
			Close				Close

**Port Mode = Off** Selecting the **Off** port mode will shut down the Ethernet port and stop the physical link.

Electrical +<br/>AutonegotiateSelecting the Autonegotiate port mode with interface type specified as<br/>Electrical will display the following parameters:

#### Auto Negotiation Advertisement

Allows you to set the speed and duplex capabilities that are advertised to the link partner.

- FDX can be set to 10, 100 and 1000.
- HDX can be set to 10 and 100.

Using the Select all will automatically set check marks in every check box.



The selected negotiations are indicated by the icon on the button.

#### 1000 Mbps Specific Advertisement

Open the **Clock** drop-down menu to select one of the following settings:

Prefer master, Prefer slave, Master, or Slave.

#### MDI/MDIX

Set the pin assignment of the electrical port.

- Auto sets the pin assignment of the Network Master electrical port to MDI or MDIX automatically.
- **MDI** sets the electrical port to Medium Dependent Interface. Pin 1 and 2 of the electrical port on Network Master are used for the transmission, pin 3 and 6 are used for the reception.

• MDIX sets the electrical port to Medium Dependent Interface Crossover. Pin 3 and 6 of the electrical port on Network Master are used for the transmission, pin 1 and 2 are used for the reception.

Selecting **Auto** allows the Network Master to communicate not depending on the LAN cable type (straight cable or cross cable) connected to the DUT.

**Electrical + Forced** Selecting the **Forced** port mode with interface type specified as **Electrical** will display the following parameters:

#### **Forced Mode Selection**

Allows you to select the **Forced** mode speed and duplex capabilities. Available choices are:

#### 10 HDX, 10 FDX, 100 HDX, and 100 FDX



When autonegotiating with a port that is forced (i.e. not using **Autonegotiation**), the duplex for the port that is using autonegotiation will automatically be set to Half Duplex (**HDX**) and the speed to the speed used by the forced port. It is thus possible to have a duplex mismatch without knowing it.

#### MDI/MDIX

Set the pin assignment of the electrical port.

- Auto sets the pin assignment of the Network Master electrical port to MDI or MDIX automatically.
- **MDI** sets the electrical port to Medium Dependent Interface. Pin 1 and 2 of the electrical port on Network Master are used for the transmission, pin 3 and 6 are used for the reception.
- MDIX sets the electrical port to Medium Dependent Interface Crossover. Pin 3 and 6 of the electrical port on Network Master are used for the transmission, pin 1 and 2 are used for the reception.

Selecting **Auto** allows the Network Master to communicate not depending on the LAN cable type (straight cable or cross cable) connected to the DUT.

SFP + Autonegotiate	Selecting the <b>Autonegotiate</b> port mode with interface type specified as <b>SFP</b> will display the negotiated speed. Only 1000Mbps FDX is supported by Autonegotiate function.				
SFP + Forced	Selecting the <b>Forced</b> port mode with interface type specified as <b>SFP</b> allows you to select the forced mode speed. Available choices are:				
	100 FDX, 1000 FDX				
SFP+	When running 10G only <b>Forced</b> mode is available.				
	<b>WAN</b> Select the <b>Enable</b> check box to enable insertion of the WAN interface sublayer (WIS).				
	WAN interface sublayer is available for BERT application only.				
SFP28	Only <b>Forced</b> mode is available.				

**QSFP+** Only **Forced** mode is available.

QSFP28 Only Forced mode is available.

Only **Forced** mode is available.

# 6.1.2 Ethernet Frame Setup

## 6.1.2.1 WAN

CFP4

Touching the **WAN** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.



This screen allows you to specify the configuration of a WAN interface sublayer for the currently selected Ethernet port. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

#### Terminology

Allows you to select either **Sonet** or **SDH** notation for the naming of alarms, errors, and pointers on the WAN status and result pages.

#### Follows

It is possible to let the Port 2 copy the setup from Port 1 by touching the **Follow** button. When this button is displayed in green, Port 2 continues to follow Port 1 change. This button appears when the Port 1 settings can be copy to Port 2.

The buttons varies depending on "Terminology" selection. Touching the buttons launches the dialog box to set **SOH**, **TOH** or **POH**.

- SOH (Section OverHead) for SDH
- TOH (Transport OverHead) for Sonet
- POH (Path Overhead)

For the operation of dialog boxes, refer to the following sections.

SOH Editor in "SDH Setup and Status" <u>POH Editor</u> in "SDH Setup and Status" <u>TOH Editor</u> in "SONET Setup and Status" <u>POH Editor</u> in "SONET Setup and Status"

## Header

## 6.1.2.2 Streams

Touching the **Streams** button in the navigation area will display a screen like the one shown below.

Port 1:1	Applica	tion Selector				
Port WAN Off	Stream Settings Answer: Arp, Ping	SyncE Off	IEEE 1588v2 Off	OAM Off	Filter Off	
	🔅 ETH/IPv4				<ul> <li>Link</li> <li>Speed:</li> </ul>	₽
Dst MAC:	00-00-00-00-00				10 Gbps Duplex: Ethernet	•
Src MAC:	00-00-00-00-00		efault		O MPLS frame O MPLS-TP frame	?
Dst IP:	0.0.0.0		NS Set	up	O VLAN frame SyncE	E,
Src IP:	0.0.0.0		нср 🔵		IEEE 1588v2	Z
Payload pattern					OH Capture OAM	X
					Frame Capture	^
Cross pattern					Transceiver	-
((( ETH-BERT	г 🖌 SETUP т	EST RESU	ut 🕞 🖬 🕷	× 🛛 🗸	<u>≫ ₽</u> 🕠 00 44	>>>

This screen contains the setup of the Ethernet frame content transmitted by the Network Master. The exact layout depends on the current selection of layers (i.e. the various encapsulation and protocol headers composing the Ethernet frame). Touching the button in the top left-hand part of the screen will display the dialog box to set options related to the layers.

Only the most important (i.e. most frequently used) configuration parameters are displayed here for each specified layer. To access all parameters, launch the frame composition 'Stream Setup' dialog box accessible via the button in the top left-hand part of the screen.



On the Ethernet application over OTN, following layers may not appear depending on the <u>Client signal</u> setting. Custom, ETH (Ethernet), MPLS, MPLS-TP, PBB, VLAN, LLC1, SNAP

#### Composing the Ethernet frame

The following headers/layers are available for the frame configuration:



You can use either a 'quick' mode or a 'detailed' mode to set up the selection of headers/layers. Touching the button at the top of the setup area will launch the *detailed mode* dialog box (the <u>Stream Setup dialog box</u>). Touching the arrow to the right of the button will open the *quick selection menu*.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application 5	Selector	
Port WAN Stream Settings Stream		Filter Off
© ETH/IPv4 ≣▼	Copy To 🚽 🔍 Link	8
Unframed	• LOS WAN	
ETH	ARP ! LOF	
S ETH / IPv4	Default Ethernet	frame
ETH / IPv4 / UDP	O MPLS-	TP frame
ETH / VLAN / IPv4	DNS Setup Syn	ncE
ETH / VLAN / IPV4 / UDP		588v2
	ОН Са	apture
ETH / VLAN(Q-in-Q) / IPv4		AM X
ETH / VLAN(Q-in-Q) / IPv4 / UDP	Frame	Capture
	Transe	ceiver
🥼 🚥 ETH-BERT 🔗 <u>SETUP</u> TEST	RESULT 🔐 🗃 🕸 V 🗾 y 🗜	↓ 15:16 )))

The quick selection menu contains a number of predefined frame configurations (e.g. **ETH/VLAN/IPv4**). The detailed mode dialog box allows you to specify the frame configuration yourself and also provides you with access to all configuration parameters available for the individual layers.

The detailed mode (Stream Setup) dialog box is described in detail below.

#### Follow another port

Follow

It is possible to let the Port 2 copy the setup from Port 1 by touching the **Follow** button. When this button is displayed in green, Port 2 continues to follow Port 1 change. This button appears when the Port 1 settings can be copy to Port 2.

## Multistreams

Multistream setup is available in the following applications.

- Mon./Gen.
- SAT 1564
- Channel Stat.

When the Multistream is active, the screen contains a **Stream** slide-out, which allows you to select the relevant stream to view/configure. The name of the slide-out control indicates which stream is currently being displayed.

Control	Generator Stre	ms - profile Streams - Me	as.	Thresholds	
AC		▼ Percent	•	1	Q
	Dst MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00 Src MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00	25.0000		bytes	
	Dst MAC: 00-00-00-00-00 Src MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00	10.0000		%	
	Dst MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00 Src MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00	8.0000		%	
	Dst MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00 Src MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00	7.0000			
	Dst MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00 Src MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00	5.0000			ľ
	Dst MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00 Src MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00	2.0000			
	Dst MAC: 00-00-00-00-00 Src MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00	1.0000			ž
	Dst MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00 Src MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00	Off	-		
		Total: 58.0000			Ľ

At the top of the slide-out list you can switch between MAC, IP, and VLAN information as stream identification.

**Copy frame content to** This feature allows you to copy the frame content of the stream that you are other stream(s) currently configuring to all streams in another port or to a single stream.

Сору То

Touching the **Copy To** button opens a drop-down menu from which you can select the relevant port and all or a specific stream.

If selecting All streams, All Streams Copy dialog box appears.

Сору То	Follow	Link Speed:	All	Streams Copy 🖉
	All stream	N/A	Copy base is from	[1].
		N/A	✓ Variable enal	ble
Stream 1	Stream 1	L-8 🕨	Dst MAC:	Сору
Stream 2	Stream 9	9-16 • me	Src MAC:	Сору
Stream 3		MPLS-TP frame		
Stream 4	qL	<ul> <li>VLAN frame</li> </ul>	Dst IP:	Сору
Stream 5		SyncE	Src IP:	Сору
Stream 6		IEEE 1588v2		
		OH Capture	Others are just co	opied from source.
Stream 7		MAO		Cancel Ok
Stream 8		Frame Capture		
		Transceiver		

When copying settings to all streams, it is available to change MAC or IP address with selecting **Variable enable** check box. If the check box is not selected, same address is copied to all streams.

It takes a few moments to copy settings to all streams.

Change range is:

LSB 8 bits for MAC address and IPv4 address LSB 16 bits for IPv6 address

Example is shown below:

When copied MAC address by	When copied IPv6 address by setting with
setting with Decrement	Increment
00-00-00-00-04	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:FFFF:FFFC
00-00-00-00-03	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:FFFF:FFD
00-00-00-00-02	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:FFFF:FFE
00-00-00-00-01	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:FFFF:FFF
00-00-00-00-00-00	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:FFFF:0000
00-00-00-00-FF	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:FFFF:0001
00-00-00-00-FE	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:FFFF:0002
00-00-00-00-FD	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:FFFF:0003
:	:

## Stream Setup (detailed mode dialog box)

This dialog box provides you with the advanced options for configuring the Ethernet frame content for a specific stream. Use the buttons in the following figure to select the stream.

The buttons on the left-hand side of the dialog box allow you to select the relevant layers. The current selection is shown at the top of the **Frame Content** area. Touching one of the layer buttons in the **Frame Content** area will display the setup parameters for that layer.

Layer 4     Frame Content       None     ▼       Layer 3     ETH     IPv4       Pv4     ▼       Layer 2     Broadcast:     0.0       SNAP     Src MAC:     00-00-00-00       VLAN     Src MAC:     00-00-00-00       PBB     MPLS-TP       MPLS     MPLS	?
Layer 3     IPv4     Dst MAC:     00-00-00-00-00     ARP       Layer 2     Broadcast:     0.0     %       SNAP     Src MAC:     00-00-00-00-00     Default       LLC1     Ethertype     0x0800 (IPv4)     Default	
IPv4         Dst MAC:         00-00-00-00         ARP           Layer 2         Broadcast:         0.0         %           SNAP         Src MAC:         00-00-00-00         Default           LLC1         Ethertype         0x0800 (IPv4)         Default	ble
Layer 2         Broadcast:         0.0         %           SNAP         Src MAC:         00-00-00-00         Default           LLC1         Ethertype         0x0800 (IPV4)         Ethertype         0x0800           MPLS-TP         MPLS-TP         Ox0800         Ox0800         Ox0800	
SNAP     Src MAC:     00-00-00-00     Default       LLC1     Ethertype     0x0800 (IPv4)       PBB     MPLS-TP	!
LLC1         Src MAC:         00-00-00-00         Default           VLAN         Ethertype         0x0800 (IPv4)         0x0800           MPLS-TP         MPLS-TP         0x0800         0x0800	
VLAN Ethertype 0x0800 (IPv4) MPLS-TP	
VLAN (IPv4)	
MPLS-TP	
MPLS	
ЕТН	
Custom	
	Close

The layer buttons are arranged in order from bottom to top and from left to right. The TCP/UDP protocols are the uppermost layer and Ethernet the lowermost as depicted below compared to the OSI model.

#	OSI layer name	Protocol
4	Transport	TCP, UDP
3	Network	IPv4 <sup>(1)</sup> , IPv6 <sup>(1)</sup> , ICMP <sup>(2)</sup> , ARP
2	Data Link	IEEE 802.2 LLC Type 1/ LLC1 + SNAP <sup>(1)</sup> , VLAN <sup>(1)</sup> , PBB, MPLS-TP, MPLS, Ethernet <sup>(1)</sup>
1	Physical	Electrical, SFP, SFP28, QSFP+, QSFP28, CFP4, 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, 1000 Mbps, 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, 100 Gbps, FDX / HDX

<sup>(1)</sup> Protocols can be excluded and the content changed.

<sup>(2)</sup> ICMP appears in case of Ping application.



Encapsulation affects the Ping and RFC2544/Router Latency test, i.e. Ping replies will only be sent if the Ping request contains the same encapsulation as the one selected.

Touching **Close** will save your current settings and close the dialog. The settings done in dialog box will be reflected on the **Ports setup** screen.

## Layer configuration parameters

The settings related to each layer are described in detail below. The following layer buttons are available:

- <u>Custom</u> (Custom header)
- <u>Unframed</u>
- ETH (MAC header)
- <u>MPLS</u>
- <u>MPLS-TP</u>
- <u>PBB</u>
- <u>VLAN</u>
- <u>LLC1</u>
- <u>SNAP</u>
- IPv4
- IPv6
- <u>UDP</u>
- <u>TCP</u>
- Payload
- Variable

#### Custom

Custom header can be set on BERT application, allows users to edit the specific area in the header. To set Custom header, touch the **Custom** button on gray in Layer 2 or select **Custom** in Layer 3.

		Application Selector Stream Setup	? X
Layer 4	_Frame Content		
None 💌	Custom	Payload Variable	
Layer 3	Length:	Custom pattern:	
None 💌			
Layer 2	14 Byte		
SNAP			
шсі			
VLAN			
РВВ			
MPLS-TP			7
MPLS			
ETH	Import		
Custom	Export		
	5210		Close



Custom appears for BERT application only.

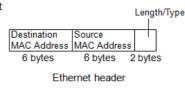
#### Length

Touch the field to set header length in bytes. The bit pattern with the specified length appears in the Custom pattern field.

Touching the Custom pattern field launches the Pattern Editor similar to that of dialog box.

To add the header corresponding to Ethernet header, enter 14 in Layer 2 Custom header.

To add the header corresponding to IPv4 header, enter 20 in layer 3 Custom header. Be sure to set **Ethertype** in <u>ETH</u> layer.



#### Import

Touching this button launches the **Import Custom Header** dialog box. Select the header file (\*.txt), and touch **Import** button.

#### Export

Touching this button launches the **Export Custom Header** dialog box. Enter the file name and touch **Export** button.

#### Unframed

Following operation on Steam Setup dialog box will display the parameter of the unframed stream. The frames of Unframed stream do not contain MAC header, but are consisted from the preamble and the payload pattern.

- Touching the **ETH** button on green in Layer 2
- Touching the **Custom** button on green in Layer 2





Custom button appears for BERT application only.

#### Frame Content

Touch the **Payload patten** field to set the pattern for the bit error rate test. Each frame consists of only preamble and payload pattern.

One byte for the sequence check will be appended by selecting **Enable** sequence checking on <u>Stream</u> screen of Test Setup.

Touching the **ETH** layer button displays the parameters available for the Ethernet header.

ayer 4	Frame Content					
None 🔻	ЕТН		IPv4	Payload	I	Variable
_ayer 3						
Pv4 🗸	Dst MAC:		00-00-00-00-0	0-00	ARP	!
ayer 2	Broadcast:		0.0		%	
SNAP	Src MAC:		00-00-00-00-0	0.00	Default	
LLC1	STC MAC:		00-00-00-00-0	0-00	Derault	
VLAN	Ethertype	0x0800 (IPv4)				
PBB						
MPLS-TP						
MPLS						
ETH						
Custom						
Custom						

The Ethernet (MAC) header contains MAC addresses and Ethertype.

ETH

## Dst MAC

The destination MAC address can either be specified manually. This can be decided based on an ARP lookup when IPv4 is set to Layer 3 or based on an NDP when IPv6 is set to Layer 3.

To enable ARP or NDP, select the **ARP** check box or the **NDP(NS/NA)** check box to the right of the **Dst MAC** field.

The ! button is an *instant* button which when touched will perform an ARP or NDP lookup immediately, instead of waiting until the transmitter starts.

#### Broadcast

The Broadcast Share control is used to set the ratio between Unicast and Broadcast frames transmitting.

#### Src MAC

The source MAC address can be specified manually, but the instrument comes with a default unique MAC address for each test interface port.

If the **Default** check box is selected, the default unique MAC address is used.

#### Ethertype

When IPv4 or IPv6 is set to Layer 3, the Ethertype is automatically defined, based on the next protocol element. When None is set to Layer 3, it can be set between 0x05DD to 0xFFFF.

MPLS

Touching the **MPLS** layer button displays the parameters available for the MPLS protocol layer.

ſ			n Selector 1 Setup		? X
Layer 4	Frame Content				
None 🔻	ETH	MPLS	IPv4	Payload	Variable
Layer 3					
IPv4	Level count: 1				
Layer 2	#1: Label:	0	EXP: 0	Stack 1	TTL: 32
SNAP					
LLC1					
VLAN					
РВВ					
MPLS-TP					
MPLS					
ЕТН					
Custom					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Close
EIH-DI	EKI 💙 <u>5</u>	ETUP IE		. 🖬 🐃 🕼 V [≧_].	A

## Level count

Up to eight levels of MPLS fields can be inserted in the frame. The number of MPLS fields is selected through the **Level count** drop-down menu, and each level is set up individually.

## Label

Allows you to set up a denoting of the MPLS.

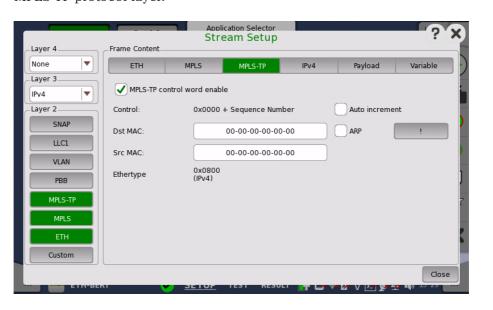
EXP

Allows you to set up the 3 bit value EXP (Experimental - used in MPLS to support differentiated services (priority)).

## TTL

Allows you to set up the 8 bit value TTL (Time To Live).

MPLS-TPTouching the MPLS-TP layer button displays the parameters available for the<br/>MPLS-TP protocol layer.



## MPLS-TP control word enable

When selecting the check box, a control word will be inserted in the frame.

#### Auto increment

Selecting the **Auto increment** check box makes the sequence number in the RFC4448 control word increment automatically instead of being fixed to zero.

The remaining fields are described under the  $\underline{\text{ETH}}$  layer.



When MPLS-TP is active the **ARP** button and **NDP(NS/NA)** button will be moved away from the <u>ETH</u> layer.

Touching the **PBB** layer button displays the parameters available for the Provider Backbone Bridges (MAC-in-MAC) header.

		Application Stream			? X
Layer 4	Frame Content				
None 🔻	ETH	PBB	IPv4	Payload	Variable
Layer 3		VID/SID		PCP	TPID
IPv4	B-Tag:	0	DEI	0	8888
Layer 2	B-lag.			0	0040
SNAP	I-Tag:	0	) dei	0 UCA	88E7
uci					
VLAN	Dst MAC:	00-00-00-00-0	0-00		!
РВВ	Src MAC:	00-00-00-00-0	0-00		
MPLS-TP	Ethertype: 0x080	00			
MPLS					
ЕТН					
Custom					
					Close

## B-Tag

Allows you to set a VLAN Identifier (VID), a Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI) and a Priority Code Point (PCP).

Displays a Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID).

## I-Tag

Allows you to set a VLAN Identifier (VID), a Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI), a Priority Code Point (PCP) and a User Customer Address (UCA). Displays a Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID).

## Dst MAC

The MAC-in-MAC destination address can either be specified manually, or be decided based on an ARP/NDP lookup.

When Layer 3 is set to IPv4, select the **ARP** check box to enable the ARP. When Layer 3 is set to IPv6, select the **NDP(NS/NA)** check box to enable the NDP.

The ! button is an **instant** button which when touched will perform an ARP or NDP lookup immediately, instead of waiting until the transmitter starts.

## Src MAC

Allows you to specify the MAC-in-MAC source address.

## Ethertype

Shows the type automatically depending on layer configuration. If the value is selectable, select the value by touching the field.

PBB

VLAN

Touching the **VLAN** layer button displays the parameters available for the Virtual LAN protocol layer.

ayer 4	Frame Con	tent						
None 🔻	ETH	PB	в	VLAN		IPv4	Payload	Variable
ayer 3 Pv4	Level count	t: 8 💌						
ayer 2	#1: ID:	0 (	DEI	Priority:	0	Ethertype	0x8100	-
SNAP	#2: ID:	0	DEI	Priority:	0	Ethertype	0x8100	
LLC1	#3: ID:	0	DEI	Priority:	0	Ethertype	0x8100	
VLAN	#4: ID:	0	DEI	Priority:	0	Ethertype	0x8100	
PBB	#5: ID:	0	DEI	Priority:	0	Ethertype	0x8100	
MPLS-TP	#6: ID:	0	DEI	Priority:	0	Ethertype	0x8100	•
MPLS	#7: ID:	0	DEI	Priority:	0	Ethertype	0x8100	
ETH	#8: ID:	0	DEI	Priority:	0	Ethertype	0x0800 (IPv4)	

Virtual LAN (VLAN) is used to create independent logical networks within a physical network. When enabled, it adds a 16 bit IEEE 802.1Q field and a 16 bit Ethertype field to the header. The 802.1Q is separated into 3 parts.

VLAN affects the Ping and RFC2544/Router Latency test, i.e. when VLAN is enabled, the Network Master accepts only frames with VLAN tag. Furthermore, Ping replies will only be sent if the Ping request contains the same VLAN ID as the one selected.

## Level count

Up to eight levels of VLAN can be inserted in the frame. The number of VLAN fields is selected through the **Level count** drop-down menu, and each level is set up individually.



For Ping application, the VLAN level count is supported up to 2.

When the VLAN level count is 2, the two VLAN levels will be designated S-VLAN and C-VLAN. S-VLAN is short for Service provider VLAN and C-VLAN is short for Customer VLAN.

			tion Selector IM Setup			? X
Layer 4	_Frame Content_		•			
None 🔻	ETH	PBB	VLAN	IPv4	Payload	Variable
Layer 3						
IPv4	Level count: 2			_		
Layer 2	S-VLAN ID:	0 DEI	Priority: 0	Ethertype	0x8100	▼]
SNAP	C-VLAN ID:	0 DEI	Priority: 0	Ethertype	0x0800 (IPv4)	)
шсі						
VLAN						
РВВ						
MPLS-TP						?
MPLS						
ETH						
Custom						
						Close
EIN-DE	KI (	<u> 3ETOP</u> 1	EST RESULT	<b></b>	a v 🖂 🎾 🕾	10.30

## ID

Touching the **ID** (VLAN ID) button launches a setup dialog box from which it is possible to set up a denoting of the virtual LAN.

## DEI

Selecting the **DEI** check box sets a 1-bit flag denoting whether MAC addresses inside the frame are in canonical format.

## Priority

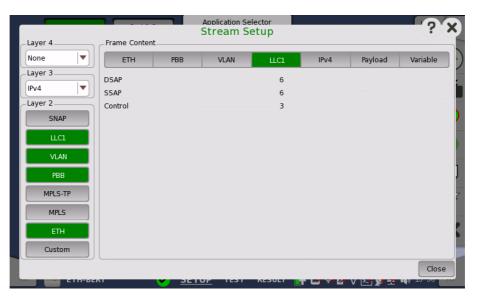
It is possible to set up the priority level of each frame.

## Ethertype

When the **Level count** is more than one, select the type from **0x8100**, **0x88A8**, **0x9100** or **0x9200**.

When **IPv4** or **IPv6** is set to Layer 3, the Ethertype of the highest level is automatically defined, based on the layer 3 protocol. When **None** is set to Layer 3, it can be set between 0x05DD to 0xFFFF.

Touching the **LLC1** layer button displays the parameters available for the Logical Link Control protocol layer.



The DSAP, SSAP and Control fields are set automatically, based on the upper protocol layer.

- DSAP: Destination Service Access Point value (8 bits)
- SSAP: Source Service Access Point value (8 bits)
- Control: Control field value (8 bits or 16 bits)

LLC1

SNAP

Touching the **SNAP** layer button displays the parameters available for the Sub Network Access Protocol protocol layer.

yer 4	Frame Conte	nt						
one 🔻	ETH	PBB	VLAN	LLC1	SNAP	IPv4	Payload	Variable
yer 3	Protocol ID				0			
yer 2	Ethertype				0x0800 (IPv4)			
SNAP								
LLC1								
VLAN								
PBB								
MPLS-TP								
MPLS								
ETH								
Custom								

The **Protocol ID** is fixed to **0**, and the **Ethertype** field depends on the upper protocol layer.



SNAP is not possible without LLC1.

IPv4

Touching the **IPv4** layer button displays the parameters available for the Internet Protocol version 4 layer.

one 🔻	ETH	IPv4	Payload	Variable
ayer 3	Version, Header length: DSCP/TOS: 00h		Flags: MF	DF RES
ayer 2 SNAP	Total length 58		п.: (	32
LLC1 VLAN	ABCDh Auto in	ncrement	Protocol: Checksum #	FDh #HADFA
PBB	IP address	0.0.0.0 DHCP	Setup	IGMP host
MPLS-TP	Dst IP:	0.0.0.0 DNS		Setup
MPLS				Jetup
ETH Custom	Gateway	Setup Follow		_

IPv4 header is defined in RFC 791 as below.

```
0
              2
                     3
       1
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
 |Version| IHL |Type of Service|
              Total Length
Identification
           |Flags|
               Fragment Offset
                      | Time to Live | Protocol
           Header Checksum
 Source Address
Destination Address
Т
Options
                | Padding
                     1
Т
```

#### Version, Header length

Shows Version and Header length in the IPv4 header.

#### DSCP/TOS

When changing the **DSCP/TOS** (Differentiated Service Code Point/Type of Service) setting, it is possible to define some handling characteristics of the datagram, originally defined in RFC 791. Other uses of the **DSCP/TOS** setting are VoIP, DiffServ and ECN.

#### **Total length**

Shows Total length in the IPv4 header.

#### Identifier

The **Identifier** is mainly used for uniquely identifying fragments of an IP datagram. When the **Auto increment** check box is selected, the Identifier will be different for each sent frame.

## Flags

Selecting a check box sets its flag bit to "1".

- If the **MF** (More Fragments) flag is set: When a packet is fragmented, all fragments have the MF flag set except the last fragment.
- If the **DF** (Don't Fragment) flag is set: When fragmentation is required to route the packet, then the packet will be dropped.
- RES (Reserved) must be zero (i.e. not set).

#### Fragment offset

Shows Fragment Offset value in the IPv4 header.

#### TTL

TTL (Time To Live) defines the number of 'hops' a datagram can do before it no longer is forwarded.

## Protocol

The **Protocol** field defines the upper/next layer protocol encapsulated in the IP datagram. Typical values in hex are: 1 = ICMP, 6 = TCP etc.

#### Checksum

Shows a checksum.

#### **IP address**

Src IP and Dst IP can be entered using the format: 255.255.255.255.



When Multistream traffic is sent from one port to another, make sure that the source address on one port is the same as the destination address on the other port for each of the active streams. This applies both if the two ports are in one instrument and if they are in two different instruments.

The following addresses cannot be used for RFC 6349 application tests.

- All numbers are zero. (i.e, 0.0.0.0)
- Multicast address

Selecting the **DHCP** check box located next to the **Src IP** field will enable the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol function.

Selecting the **DNS** check box located next to the **Dst IP** field changes the field name to **Hostname**, allowing you to specify the domain name server.

Touching the **Setup** button next to the virtual Lamp in the **Src IP** line will open the **DHCP/DNS Setup** dialog box.

DHCP/DI	? X					
Renew lease when link is reestablished						
Get gateway servers through DHCP						
Get DNS setup through DHCP						
Primary DNS:	0.0.0.0					
Secondary DNS:	0.0.0.0					
Current lease expire time	N/A					
Renew now		Close				

- Selecting the **Renew lease when link is reestablished** check box enables the function that automatically renews the lease when the link is reestablished.
- Selecting the **Get gateway servers through DHCP** check box enables the function that automatically assigns the gateway.
- Selecting the **Get DNS setup through DHCP** check box enables the function that automatically assigns the DNS server.
- Primary DNS and Secondary DNS allow you to define these IPv4 addresses for the specific stream.
- When allocating IP addresses using DHCP, it is 'leased' for a certain period of time defined by the network. The time when the lease expires is indicated as *Current lease expire time*.
- Touching the **Renew now** button will renew the allocation of the IP address.
- Touching the Close button closes the dialog box.

#### Gateway

Select the **Enable** check box to enable the use of a gateway. When gateway is enabled and the destination address falls outside the network mask, an ARP lookup for the gateway IP address will be made. The resulting MAC address is used as destination. Gateway is usually used with ARP enabled as well.

Touching **Setup** next to the **Enable** check box will open the **Gateway Setup** dialog box.



- Default gateway: Set the IP address for the default gateway.
- Network mask: Set bits, which are used for network mask, to "1" consecutively from the first bit.

Example

Default gateway 128.15.0.1 Network mask 255.255.0.0 In this example, the first eight bits (portion of 128.15) will be a network address.

When the <u>Follow</u> button is green on the Stream screen, the **Follow** button for Gateway is available. If you select the **Enable** check box when the **Follow** button is in green, **Follow** will be canceled. To set **Follow** again, close the Stream Setup dialog box and turn the **Follow** button in green.

#### IGMP host

IGMP host is displayed in the following applications. IGMP stands for Internet Group Management Protocol.

- BERT
- Mon./Gen.
- 1. Touch Setup to set the group address, and Join becomes available.
- 2. Touch **Join** to send a Join message to the IGMP host.

The button name changes to **Leave**.

In this state, the Network Master receives packets whose source address matches the group address. The **Src IP** address in the Stream Setup screen is not used in receiving packets.

Also, the IP address display is followed by (multicast host).

_IPv4(multicast ho	st)
Dst IP:	
Src IP:	

3. Touch **Leave** to send a Leave message to the IGMP host.

Touching Setup for IGMP host will open the IGMP host setup dialog box.

IGMP h	ost setup	? X
Group address:	0.0.0.0	
IGMP version:	IGMPv2	
IGMPv3 Source filter		
Source enable	0.0.0.0	
		Close

Touch the **Group address** box to set the multicast address of the group. (224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255)

	Function						
Option	Join	Leave	General Query	Group specific query response	Source filter		
IGMPv1	$\checkmark$	-	$\checkmark$	-	-		
IGMPv2	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	-		
IGMPv3	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	*		

Select a version from the **IGMP version** list. The supported functions vary depending on the protocol version.

 $\checkmark$  : Supported, -: Not supported,

 $\ensuremath{^*\!\!:}$  The Network Master does not support the function.

## IGMPv3 source filter

Selecting the **Source enable** check box enables the Source filter function. Set the IP address for the IGMP frame source.

Touching the **IPv6** layer button displays the parameters available for the Internet Protocol version 6 layer.

		Application Selector Stream Setup		<b>?</b> ×
Layer 4	_Frame Content			
None 🔻	ETH	IPv6	Payload	Variable
Layer 3	Version: 6		Payload length 18	
Layer 2	Traffic class: 00h		Next header: F	Dh
SNAP	Flow label: 00000	Dh	Hop limit:	32
LLC1	_ IP address			
VLAN		:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:		
РВВ	Gateway	:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:	0000:0000 Setup	
MPLS-TP	Enable	Setup	Follow	7
MPLS	_MLD host			
ЕТН	Join S	Setup		
Custom				
ETH-BER	.ı <u>&gt;</u> ⊡	TUP TEST RESU	└╵ <u></u> ┲⊌≈ซ∨	

IPv6 header is defined in RFC 2460 as below.

IPv6

0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 |Version| Traffic Class | Flow Label Payload Length | Next Header | Hop Limit Source Address Destination Address 

## Version

Shows Version in the IPv6 header.

# Traffic class

**Traffic class** is similar to IPv4's **DSCP/TOS** and is used for the class and priority. This is defined in RFC 2474.

## Flow label

The **Flow label** indicates that the datagram belongs to a specific sequence of traffic between a source and destination. The default value is 0.

# Payload length

Shows Payload length in the IPv6 header. This value is calculated automatically.

## Next header

The next header indicates the upper/next layer protocol encapsulated in the IP datagram. Typical values in hex are: 1 = ICMP, 6 = TCP etc.

## Hop limit

The **Hop limit** defines the number of 'hops' a datagram can do before it no longer is forwarded.

## IP address

# Src IP

Select setting mode using drop-down menu.

- Manual: touch the field to enter 32 Hex values.
- **Stateless**: configures the address automatically. The lamp lit in green if the automatic configuration has succeeded. This option is available when PBB nor MPLS-TP is not set to Layer 2.

Touching the **Setup** button next to the virtual Lamp in the **Src IP** line will open the **Stateless IPv6 Setup** dialog box.

	Stateless IPv6 Setup	
Interface ID:	02-00-00-FF-FE-00-00-00 Use src MAC	
Link local address:	FE80::200:FF:FE00:0	
_Router Advertisement		
Flags(RA):	N/A	
_Source link-layer add	ress	
Source MAC:	N/A	
_Prefix information		
Prefix:	N/A	
Flags(Prefix):	N/A	
Life time:	N/A	
Renew now		Close

Selecting the  $\ensuremath{\text{Use src}}\xspace$  made where the interface ID from the MAC address.

When the check box is clear, touch the field to set the interface ID. Touching **Renew now** starts the source IP address configuration.

The measurement via routers by using a router advertising message is available for RFC 6349 application test. In that case, select **Stateless**.

## Dst IP

ΝО

Touch the field to enter 32 Hex values.

The following addresses cannot be used for RFC 6349 application tests.

- All numbers are zero. (i.e, ::)
- Multicast address

For link local addresses (First 16 bits of prefix is FE80), RFC 6349 application tests can be performed if the following requirements are met: Requirement 1: Both Dst IP address and Src IP address are link local addresses. Requirement 2: Src IP address satisfies the followings.

- Prefix: FE80:0000:0000:0000
- Interface ID: Modified EUI-64 format generated from Src. MAC

#### Gateway

Select the **Enable** check box to enable the use of a gateway. Packets whose destination IP address is not found in the network are forwarded to the default gateway address.

Touching **Setup** next to the **Enable** check box will open the **Gateway Setup** dialog box.

	Gateway Setup	Y X
Default gateway:	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000	0000:0000:0000
Prefix mask:	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000	0000:0000:0000
		Close

- Default gateway: Set the IP address for the default gateway.
- **Prefix mask**: Set bits, which are used for the prefix mask, to "1" consecutively from the first bit.

Example

Default gateway 2001:0DBB:0000:0056:0000:1234:5678:9ABC Prefix mask FFFF:FFFF:FFFF:0000:0000:0000:0000 In this example, the prefix is 2001:0DBB:0000:0056/64.

When the <u>Follow</u> button is green on the **Stream** screen, the **Follow** button for Gateway is available. If you select the **Enable** check box when the **Follow** button is in green, **Follow** will be canceled. To set **Follow** again, close the Stream Setup dialog box and turn the **Follow** button in green.

## MLD host

MLD host is displayed in the following applications. MLD stands for Multi Listener Discovery.

- BERT
- Mon./Gen.
- 1. Touch **Setup** to set the group address, and **Join** becomes available.
- 2. Touch **Join** to send a Join message from the Network Master to the MLD host. The button name changes to **Leave**.

In this state, the Network Master receives packets whose source address matches the group address. The **Src IP** address in the Stream Setup screen is not used in receiving packets.

Also, the IP address display is followed by (multicast host).

_IPv6(multi	cast host)
Dst IP:	0:000:0000:0000:000
Src IP:	0000:0000:0000:0

3. Touch Leave to send a Leave message to the MLD host.

Touching Setup for MLD Host will open the MLD host setup dialog box.

	MLD host setup	? <b>?</b>
Group address:	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000	0000:0000:0000
MLD version:	MLDv2	
_MLDv2 Source filter_		
Source enable	00:000:0000:0000:0000:0000	000:0000:000
		Close

Touch the **Group address** box to set the multicast address of the group. (All the first eight bits are "1".)

Select a version from the **MLD version** list. The supported functions vary depending on the protocol version.

	Function						
Option	Join	Leave	General Query	Group specific query response	Source filter		
MLDv1	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	-		
MLDv2	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	*		

✓: Supported, -: Not supported,

\*: The Network Master does not support the function.

# MLDv2 Source filter

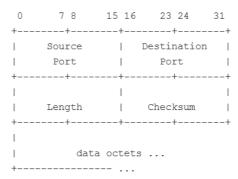
Selecting the **Source enable** check box enables the Source Filter function. Set the IP address for the MLD frame source.

Touching the **UDP** layer button displays the parameters available for the User Datagram Protocol layer.

		Application Stream			? X
Layer 4	Frame Content				
UDP 🔻	ETH	IPv4	UDP	Payload	Variable
Layer 3					
IPv4	Src Port:		5000		1
Layer 2	Dst Port:		5050		
SNAP	Length	82			2
шсі	Checksum	#H2A	BC	Null	
VLAN					
РВВ					-
MPLS-TP					-
MPLS					
ETH					
Custom					
					Close
		SETUP IES	RESULI	🖬 🔊 🕼 V 📴 🍢	🛨 🗤 10 01 📰

User Datagram Protocol is a core protocol of the Internet protocol suite. The UDP provides a minimal and simple interface between a network layer below and a session layer or application above. This protocol does not guarantee reliable and in-order delivery from sender to receiver.

UDP header is defined in RFC 768 as below.



#### Src Port

UDP

**Src Port** identifies the sending port and should be assumed to be the port to reply to if needed. If not used, then it should be zero.

#### Dst Port

Dst Port identifies the destination port and the setting is required.

## Length

Shows the sum of UDP header length and data length in bytes.

## Checksum

Optionally, the Checksum may be forced to zero, by selecting the **Null** check box.

Touching the **TCP** layer button displays the parameters available for the Transmission Control Protocol layer.

		Application Stream			?
Layer 4	Frame Content		· ·		
TCP 💌	ETH	IPv4	ТСР	Payload	Variable
Layer 3	Auto conne	ect	Liste	n mode	·
Layer 2	Src Port:	0	Dst Port:		0
SNAP	Seq number:	0	Auto	increment	
LLC1	Ack number:	0			
VLAN	Data offset:	5			
РВВ	Reserved:	00h			
MPLS-TP	Flags	CWR		ACK	
MPLS		РЅН	RST SYN	FIN	
ETH	Window:	0	Urgent p	ointer:	0
Custom	Checksum	#H3BA2			

Transmission Control Protocol is a core protocol of the Internet protocol suite. It is the intermediate layer between the Internet Protocol below it and the application above it. This protocol guarantees reliable and in-order delivery from sender to receiver.

The Network Master supports sending frames that resemble TCP frames, but the traffic transmitted will not constitute a real TCP stream, as no handshake is performed.

TCP header is defined in RFC 793 as below.

0	1	2	3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	90123456	78901234	5678901
+-	_+_+_+_+_+_+_+_+_	+-+-+-+-+-++-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	_+_+_+_+_+_+_+
Source P	ort	Destination	Port
+-	_+_+_+_+_+_+_+_+_	+-+-+-+-+-++-+-+-+	_+_+_+_+_+_+_+
1	Sequence 1	Number	1
+-	-+	+-	_+_+_+_+_+_+_+
1	Acknowledgmen	t Number	1
+-	-+	+-	-+-+-+-+-++-+-+
Data	UAPRSF		I.
Offset  Reserved	R C S S Y I	Window	I.
	G K H T N N		I.
+-	-+	+-	-+-+-+-+-++-+-+
Checksu	m	Urgent Po	inter
+-	-+	+-	-+-+-+-+-++-+-+
1	Options	1	Padding
+-	-+	+-	-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
I	data		I.
+-	-+	+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	_+_+_+_+_+_+

## Auto connect

By enabling **Auto connect**, it is possible to force the transmitter to establish a TCP connection before the actual traffic frames are sent. This makes it possible to pass a firewall/nat router from the inner side.

## Listen mode

TCP

When **Listen mode** is enabled, the transmitter will await an external TCP connection before the actual traffic frames are sent. This makes it possible to pass a firewall/nat router from the other side (Remark: you must have something establishing the TCP connection from the inner side e.g. Network Master). In this mode the peers MAC, IP, and Port are taken from the incoming TCP connection.

# Src Port

Src Port identifies the sending port.

# Dst Port

Dst Port identifies the receiving port.

## Seq number

- If the **SYN** check box is selected, this value is set to the sequence number of SYN packet. The sequence number of the first TCP packet which follows SYN packet is this value plus 1.
- If the **SYN** check box is not selected, then this value is set to the sequence number of the first TCP packet to be sent.

The **Auto increment** check box may be selected in order for the Sequence number to follow the number of data bytes sent (Remark: the first data byte will be number zero in this mode, and not the number entered into the **Seq number** field).

## Ack number

If the ACK check box is selected, then the value of this field is the sequence number that the Network Master expects to receive in next TCP packet.

## Data offset

**Data offset** specifies the size of the TCP header in 32-bit words. This is set automatically.

## Reserved

Reserved for future use and should be set to zero.

# Flags

Contains 8 bit flags (control bits). The flags may be programmed individually, however when **Auto connect** check box is selected, most of the flags are controlled by the TCP state engine.

## Window

Specifies the size of the sliding window (i.e. the maximum receiver buffer). The **Window** defines the number of bytes that may be sent before waiting for an acknowledgement from the receiver.

## Checksum

The 16-bit checksum field is used for error-checking of the header and data.

## Urgent pointer

If the **URG** flag is set then this 16-bit field is an offset from the sequence number indicating the last urgent data byte.

## Payload

The Payload layer allows you to set the pattern of the Payload of the transmitted frames.

TCP	Frame Conf	PBB	VLAN	LLC1	SNAP	IPv4	TCP	_	
Layer 3	Payload pat		VLAN	LLC1	SNAP	IPv4	TCD		
IPv4		tern:					I ICP	Payload	Variable
Layer 2		tern:							
	Cross						PRBS23		
SNAP		pattern at	successive	frames			FOX		-
	<u> </u>						5555		
шсі							PRBS9		
							PRBS11		
VLAN							PRBS15		
РВВ							PRBS20		
MPLS-TP							_		
MPLS							PRBS23		
MIFLS							PRBS29		
ETH							PRBS31		
Custom							HF TEST		-
									Close
									Close

Open the Payload pattern drop-down menu to select the relevant pattern.

- FOX: ASCII code bit sequence of "THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG".
- **5555**: Repetition of "0101010101010101".
- **PRBS9** to **PRBS31**: Pseudo-random bit sequence. For PRBS9, its bit length is 511 (=2<sup>9</sup>-1).
- **HF TEST**: High frequency test pattern. (Defined in IEEE802.3 Annex 48A)
- CRPAT: Continuous random test pattern. (Defined in IEEE802.3 Annex 48A)
- JTPAT: Jitter tolerance test pattern.
- **SPAT**: Supply noise pattern.
- User 32 bit: Repetition of the user defined 32 bits.

If you select the **User 32 bit** pattern, a button appears with which you can open the <u>Pattern Editor</u> dialog box.

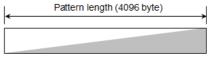
Selecting **Cross pattern at successive frames** sets the payload in Ethernet frames as successive payload pattern through multiple frames.



## Cross pattern at successive frames is available for BERT application only.

Following is the explanation of an example when:

- Payload pattern is set to PRBS15.
  - In this case, the pattern length is 32767 bit ( $\approx 4096$  byte).



• Frame size is set in Stream on *Test* setup screen so that the payload length will be 1024 byte.

When the check box *is not* selected, Top of 1024 bytes in the payload pattern are set to the payload in Ethernet frames.



When the check box *is* selected, Payload pattern is divided and set to the payload in Ethernet frames so that the payload pattern is successive through Ethernet frames.





An identifier and time stamp (4 to 13 bytes) for the measurement are put at the head of the payload followed by the pattern specified for **Payload pattern**.

Header Identifier, Time stan	np Pattern	FCS
------------------------------	------------	-----

Variable

The Variable allows you to set variables in the transmitted frames.

• When **ETH** button in layer 2 is green.

Layer 4	Frame Content	Application Stream			? ×
ТСР	ETH	IPv4	ТСР	Payload	Variable
Layer 3	Variable No.	1	2		
Layer 2	Field:	Src MAC			
SNAP	_ Position				2
шсі	Offset	15 bit	Length	8	bit
VLAN					´
РВВ			xx-x <mark>x</mark> - <mark>xx</mark> -xx-xx-xx		]]
MPLS-TP	_ Value				
MPLS	Change Type:	Increment	<b>\</b>		
ЕТН	Start	0	End 2	55 Ste	p 1
Custom					
ETHEBER	xı 🗸	SETUP 153			Close

• When **Custom** button in layer 2 is green.

		Stream Setup	? X
Layer 4	Frame Content		
None 💌	Custom	Payload	Variable
Layer 3	Variable No.	1 2	_
Layer 2	Field: Custo	om Header 🛛 🔻	
SNAP	_Position		
ша	Offset 20	bit Length	12 bit
VLAN			
РВВ		0 111	
MPLS-TP	-Value		
MPLS	Change Type:	Increment 💌	
ETH	Start 0	End 800	Step 1
Custom			
			Close

Variable No.

Select which of the two variables you want to define.

## Field

Use the drop-down menu to select the type of field. Note that the contents of the drop-down list depends on which protocol layers are currently chosen for the Ethernet frame.

## Position

Allows you to specify a bit position and bit length for the variable by **Offset** and **Length** field. The position of a variable is shown in green. 'X' means four bits. When Custom button in Layer 2 is green, row of boxes appears. A box indicates eight bits.

The part in green shows that all bits are variable. The part in yellow shows that partial bits are variable.

## Value

Use the **Change Type** drop-down menu to specify how the variable will change: **Increment**, **Decrement** or **Random**.

Specify Start and End values for the variable, as well as the number of Steps.

# 6.1.2.3 Settings

Touching the **Settings** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

Port 1:1	Application	Selector			
Port Streams Settings Answer: None	SyncE Off	IEEE 1588v2 Off	OAM Off	Filter Off	
Incoming Frames Receiver Setup In-band	d Setup Miscella	neous		• Link Speed: N/A Duplex: N/A	•
Respond to PAUSE frame		ncoming ARP reques to link fault signalin	sts	Ethernet Traffic MPLS frame MPLS-TP frame VLAN frame	
Answer incoming NDP(NS) requests	Accept No configura	etwork Master tion frames		SyncE IEEE 1588v2 OH Capture	23
				OAM Frame Capture Transceiver	×
((( ETH-SAT (Y.1564) 🖌	SETUP TEST	r RESULT 🙀	🖻 🔿 🕅 V	▶ <b></b>	)))

This screen allows you to specify how the Network Master handles incoming frames on the currently selected Ethernet port. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

#### Follows

It is possible to let the Port 2 copy the setup from Port 1 by touching the **Follows** button. This button appears when you can copy the Port 1 settings to Port 2.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

## Incoming Frames

## Respond to PAUSE frame

Selecting this check box will force the transmitter to pause for a short period of time if a pause frame (defined in IEEE 802.3x) is received, e.g. in case of congestion of the foreign receiver.

## Answer incoming Ping requests

When the check box is selected, the Network Master will reply to ping requests, using the Source MAC and IP addresses in the replies.

Note that when using the Ping application, this setting is ignored, and replies to Ping requests will always be sent - also from the passive port.

## Answer incoming NDP(NS) requests

When the check box is selected, the Network Master will reply to incoming NS (Neighbor Solicitation) requests, using the Source MAC and IP addresses in sending out replies.

NDP: Neighbor Discovery Protocol

Note that when using the Ping application, this setting is ignored, and replies to the NDP(NS) requests will always be sent - also from the passive port.

## Answer incoming ARP requests

When the check box is selected, the Network Master will reply to incoming ARP requests, using the Source MAC and IP addresses in sending out replies. ARP: Address Resolution Protocol

Note that when using the Ping application, this setting is ignored, and replies to the ARP requests will always be sent - also from the passive port.

## Respond to link fault signaling

This setting can be set if following two conditions are met.

- The module under operation is MU100011A.
- Interface bit rate is 10 Gbps or greater.

When the check box is selected, Network Master performs processing as below.

- If the Network Master detects Local Fault signal, sends Remote fault .
- If the Network Master detects Remote Fault signal,
  - a. when the Network Master is transmitting streams (🍋), transmits Idle patterns instead of streams.
  - b. when the Network Master is not transmitting streams (🐌), stays transmitting Idle patterns.
- If the Network Master detects Remote Fault signal has stopped,
  - a. when the Network Master is transmitting streams (🍋), resumes transmitting streams.
  - b. when the Network Master is not transmitting streams (**\$**), stays transmitting Idle patterns.

## Accept Network Master configuration frames

This setting appears in the RFC2544 and SAT1564 applications. When the check box is selected, the Network Master can be configured by another Network Master via test interface.



## **Receiver Setup**

The following items can be set when the bit rate is 10 Gbps or less.

- Expected preamble length
- Ignore preamble violations
- IFG lower threshold
- Filter IFG violations caused by master/slave clock synchronization

#### Expected preamble length

Allows you to specify the preamble length that the receiver should consider as 'normal' that is, non-erroneous). The default setting is 8 bytes. The range is from 3 to 15 bytes.

#### Ignore preamble violations

Select this check box if you want to ignore preamble violations.

## IFG lower threshold

Allows you to specify the minimum allowed receiver interframe gap. The default setting is 12 bytes. The range is from 8 to 15 bytes.

#### Filter IFG violations caused by master/slave clock synchronization

Applies only to Gigabit mode, where the IFG will not be constant, which leads to a larger number of IFG violated frames than expected. Select this function to hide those violations.

## Jumbo frame size upper limit

Allows you to specify the size of the Jumbo frames (that is, Ethernet frames longer than 1518 that are not counted as oversized/erroneous). The default setting is 9018 bytes. The range is from 1519 to 16000 bytes.

#### Enable remote fault detection in Autonegotiation

When the check box is selected, the remote fault detection is enabled if Interface type is **Electrical** or **SFP** and Port Mode is **Autonegotiate**. Remote fault status is displayed in <u>Link partner abilities</u> of status information.

#### In-band Setup

This tab provides the settings for the remote control of another Network Master using commands via the test interface.

In-band control communication supports the following protocols.

- Ethernet/IPv4/TCP
- Ethernet/VLAN/IPv4/TCP

The TCP port number is set in <u>Remote Control</u> on the Instrument Tool bar.

#### Allow In-band control

Selecting the check box enables the remote control using commands via test interface.

# 

Only one port is able to allow In-band control. When In-band control is allowed at another port, this setting cannot be made.

When Port Setup is set to **10Gbps WAN**, In-band control is not performed. This tab is not displayed in the Cable, Pass Through, and Discovery applications. For the Discovery application, In-band control is allowed internally and the remote control via test interface is enabled.

For the Reflector application, selecting **Allow In-band control** selects the following settings in the <u>Swap</u> forcibly.

- Swap IP address
- Swap UDP/TCP ports

## Src. MAC

Set a MAC address of the port used for the In-band control communication. Selecting **Default** check box uses the MAC address assigned to the port hardware.

Do not set the following MAC addresses. It is unable to search for Network Masters using one of these addresses in the Discovery application.

- Multicast MAC address (including FF-FF-FF-FF-FF)
- 00-00-00-00-00

## Src. IP

Set an IP address of the port used for the In-band control communication. Selecting **DHCP** obtains an IP address automatically. Following setting values are fixed.

- DSCP/TOS: 0x00
- TTL: 20



Do not set the same address for **Src. IP** of Discovery application one in the application which is searched for.

The following addresses cannot be set.

- The same IP address as the IP address set at <u>Ethernet</u> in the Network screen on Instruments tool bar
- Address whose first one byte value is 0 or 224 to 225
- Loopback address (129.0.0.1)
- Network address (all bits in host part are set to '0')
- Broadcast address (all bits in host part are set to '1')

## Network mask

Set a network mask for In-band control.



Set a network mask and IP address so that the network does not duplicate with one specified in <u>Ethernet</u> in **Network** screen on Instruments tool bar.

## Gateway

Selecting check box allows users to set the default gateway IP address.

## Password

When the check box is selected, a password with 4 to 8 characters can be set.

## VLAN Level

When VLAN is set to the In-band control communication, set **Level** and **ID**. Following setting values are fixed.

• DEI: OFF

- Priority: 0
- Ethertype: 0x8100 (IPv4)

## Miscellaneous

## Allow changes to interface setup while a test is running

Select this check box if you want to be able to make changes to the following interface setup during a measurement.

- WAN
- Stream
- Settings
- SyncE
- IEEE 1588v2
- OAM
- Filter

# Compatible pattern with CMA3000

Select this check box if you want the PRBS pattern for CMA3000 compatibility. (CMA3000 is the previous model of Network Master Pro.)

#### Compatible configuration frames with CMA3000 and V2.X or older

This check box appears in SAT (Y.1564) application.

Select this check box if you want the configuration frames to support communication with CMA3000 and Network Master Version 2.X or older.

## 6.1.2.4 SyncE

Touching the **SyncE** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

Port 1	.:1	Port 1:2	Appl	ication Selector	·			
	/AN Off	Stream	Settings Answer: None	SyncE Non-sync	IEEE 1588v2 Off	OAM Off	Filter Off	$\mathbf{E}$
Setup	cE					Spe	ink ed: 10 Gbps blex:	
Mode:		nc/Monitor			Capture		FDX ernet Traffic	
QI Type: QI:	G.781 G.781 G.	•	<ul> <li>▼</li> <li>▼</li> </ul>			0	MPLS frame MPLS-TP frame VLAN frame	?
VLAN		VLAN Conf	ïg				SyncE	F
Src MAC:	0	)0-01-00-00-	00-00	🗸 Default			IEEE 1588v2	Z
		,		•			OH Capture	
Event flag:	Dynami	IC					OAM	X
	-BERT		SETUP	TEST RES	SULT 🔃 🍽		Frame Capture Transceiver	

This screen allows you to configure the setup parameters related to Synchronous Ethernet. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

# Enable SyncE

The check box is enabled when the interface bit rate is 25 Gbps or less.

Select this check box to enable statistics of the quality level reported in the received ESMC (Ethernet Synchronization Messaging Channel) messages and the generation of Sync Alarm when such messages are missing.



Due to the properties of 10 Mbps Ethernet, the transfer of SyncE timing cannot be guaranteed at this rate.

#### Follows

It is possible to let the Port 2 copy the setup from Port 1 by touching the **Follow** button. When this button is displayed in green, Port 2 continues to follow Port 1 change. This button appears when the Port 1 settings can be copy to Port 2.

#### Setup

#### Mode

- Non-sync/Monitor: Network Master receives ESMC messages and monitors the quality level, but does not transmit an ESMC message. Network Master does not synchronize itself with the reference clock.
- **Synchronous**: Network Master transmits the quality levels specified in *QL* in an ESMC message every second.

## QI Type

Allows you to select a protocol/option. This changes the textual representation of the quality levels on the result- and status pages.

## QI

Allows you to specify the quality level to be indicated in the transmitted Ethernet signal.

G.781 option I	G.781 option II	G.781 option III	G.8264
QL-INV0	QL-STU	QL-UNK	QL-INV0
QL-INV1	QL-PRS	QL-INV1	QL-INV1
QL-PRC	QL-INV2	QL-INV2	QL-INV2
QL-INV3	QL-INV3	QL-INV3	QL-INV3
QL-SSU-A	QL-TNC	QL-INV4	QL-INV4
QL-INV5	QL-INV5	QL-INV5	QL-INV5
QL-INV6	QL-INV6	QL-INV6	QL-INV6
QL-INV7	QL-ST2	QL-INV7	QL-INV7
QL-SSU-B	QL-INV8	QL-INV8	QL-INV8
QL-INV9	QL-INV9	QL-INV9	QL-INV9
QL-INV10	QL-ST3	QL-INV10	QL-EEC2
QL-SEC	QL-INV11	QL-SEC	QL-EEC1
QL-INV12	QL-SMC	QL-INV12	QL-INV12
QL-INV13	QL-ST3E	QL-INV13	QL-INV13
QL-INV14	QL-PROV	QL-INV14	QL-INV14
QL-DNU	QL-DUS	QL-INV15	QL-INV15

# Combination of QI Type and QI

# VLAN

Select the checkbox to set up VLAN for SyncE packets.

When the VLAN level count is 2, the two VLAN levels will be designated S-VLAN and C-VLAN. S-VLAN is short for Service provider VLAN and C-VLAN is short for Customer VLAN.

- Ethertype select an Ethertype of the first MAC header.
- Level count Up to eight levels of VLAN can be inserted in the frame. The number of VLAN fields is selected through the Level count drop-down menu, and each level is set up individually.
- ID Touching the ID (VLAN ID) button launches a setup dialog box from which it is possible to set up a denoting of the virtual LAN.
- **DEI** Selecting the **DEI** check box sets a 1-bit flag denoting whether MAC addresses inside the frame are in canonical format.
- **Priority** It is possible to set up the priority level of each frame.
- Ethertype When the Level count is more than one, select the type from 0x8100, 0x88A8, 0x9100 or 0x9200.

The higher layer protocol number is displayed in the lowest line.

## Src MAC

Allows you to specify the MAC address to be used in ESMC messages. You can either use the **Default** check box to force an instrument-specific default value, or touch the address field to enter an address yourself.

## **Event flag**

When Mode is set to Synchronous, sets the event flag of packets.

- Dynamic: Sets to 1 to the first packet, sets to 0 to other packets.
- Static Off: Sets to 0.
- Static On: Sets to 1.

## Capture

Selecting this check box enables recording of ESMC messages. The captured packet data are saved to file with extension "pcap" when the measurement has ended. The destination folder of the captured data file is the same folder where the measurement result file is saved.



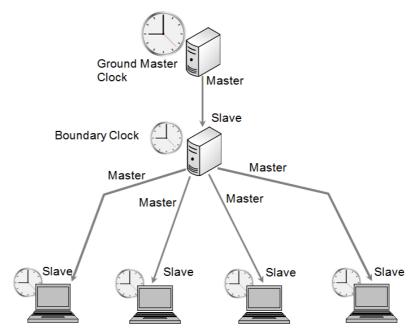
When capturing the packets concerning SyncE protocol, FCS values of Ethernet frames are not included in the captured packet data file.

# 6.1.2.5 IEEE 1588v2

Touching the IEEE 1588v2 button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

Port 2:1	Port 2:2 Applica	ation Selector	
Port + WAN Off	Stream Settings Answer: Arp, Ping	SyncE Off IEEE 1588v2 Multicast	OAM Filter Off Off
Enable IEEE 1588v2     Setup Clock Timing	Ext. log Advanced Profile Options	Capture	Link Speed:     10 Gbps Duplex:     FDX Ethernet
Profile:	ETH/IPv4/UDP	Slave mode	Traffic     MPLS frame     MPLS-TP frame
IEEE 1588v2 domain:	4	Unicast	O VLAN frame SyncE
Step mode: Delay mech.:	One-step Delay request/response	Unicast nego	OH Capture
			OAM Frame Capture
ETH-BERT	SETUP 1	TEST RESULT 阱 🗃 🔿	In anscerver IN IS:49

This screen allows you to configure the IEEE 1588 clock (based on the IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol (PTP), which is used to distribute absolute time across the Ethernet network). An IEEE 1588 clock can act either as a timing master or as a slave. The screen also contains information about the current status of the selected port.



The clock may be set up in either normal or unicast mode.

## Enable IEEE 1588v2

The check box is enabled when the interface bit rate is 25 Gbps or less.

Select this check box to start the clock. The settings of the **Slave mode** and **Unicast** check boxes in Setup tab will determine whether the clock runs as a slave or will become the grandmaster clock.

# <mark>o note</mark>

When the Network Master becomes a grandmaster, and if the internal clock is selected (or if the GPS is not available), the IEEE 1588 clock is set from the Network Master's internal time (offset by the selected UTC offset). This action only takes place when the clock is restarted (e.g. disable/enable the clock will force this).

When the Network Master is grandmaster in unicast mode, only one slave will be accepted at a time. Other slaves are just ignored.

## Ext. Log

Used to record the external log. If you select this, the IEEE1588v2 Log button appears in the navigation area of Result screen.

## Capture

Used to capture the packets concerning IEEE 1588 v2 protocol. The captured packet data are saved to file with extension "pcap" when the measurement has ended. The destination folder of the captured data file is the same folder where the measurement result file is saved.



When capturing the packets concerning IEEE 1588v2 protocol, FCS values of Ethernet frames are not included in the captured packet data file.

## Follows

It is possible to let the Port 2 copy the setup from Port 1 by touching the **Follow** button. When this button is displayed in green, Port 2 continues to follow Port 1 change. This button appears when the Port 1 settings can be copy to Port 2.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

The setup area of this screen contains the following groupings of parameters, placed on separate tab pages:

- <u>General setup parameters</u>
- <u>Master clock specific parameters</u>
- <u>Timing-specific parameters</u>
- <u>Advanced parameters</u>
- <u>Profile option parameters</u>

## Setup tab

The Setup tab contains the general setup parameters for IEEE 1588v2.

	Port 2:1	Port 2:2 Applic	ation Selector			
	Port WAN	Stream Settings Answer: Arp, Ping		EE 1588v2 Multicast Off	1 Filter Off	
	Enable IEEE 1588v2     Setup Clock Timing	Ext. log  Advanced Profile Options	Captur	re	Link Speed: 10 Gbps Duplex: FDX Ethernet	8
	Profile ·	ETH/IPv4/UDP		Slave mode	Traffic     MPLS frame     MPLS-TP frame	?
	IEEE 1588v2 domain:	4		Unicast	O VLAN frame SyncE	Ĕ,
	Step mode: Delay mech.:	One-step Delay request/response		) Unicast negotiate	OH Capture	Z
					OAM Frame Capture Transceiver	X
((	ETH-BERT	SETUP	TEST RESULT	🔐 🍽 🔿 🕅 V	📝 🔉 🛃 🕠 15:49	)))

# Transport protocol

Touching the protocol button will launch the detailed mode dialog box (the <u>IEEE 1588v2 Protocol</u> dialog box). Touching the arrow to the right of the button () will open the quick selection menu. You can set up the transport protocol(s) for PTP messages either by selecting one of the predefined configurations (e.g. ETH/VLAN/IPv4/UDP) from the quick selection menu or by configuring the protocols via the detailed mode dialog box.

Depending on the transport protocol setting, Profile setting will be forced to **User Defined**.

# Profile

Select the profile of PTP (Precision Time Protocol) from below.

- **User Defined**: Allows you to define the PTP profile. Available IEEE 1588v2 domain is 0 to 255. Unicast/Multicast and the delay mechanism can be set.
- **G.8265.1**: Uses the PTP profile defined in ITU-T G.8265.1. This profile is used for unicast mode. Available IEEE 1588v2 domain is 4 to 23. Transport protocol will be set to **ETH/IPV4/UDP**.
- **G.8275.1**: Uses the PTP profile defined in ITU-T G.8275.1. This profile is used for multicast mode. Available IEEE 1588v2 domain is 24 to 43. Transport protocol will be set to **ETH**.
- **G.8275.2**: Uses the PTP profile defined in ITU-T G.8275.2. In this profile, **Unicast** and **Unicast negotiation** check boxes are both selected. Available IEEE 1588v2 domain is 44 to 63.
- SMPTE 2059-2: Uses the PTP profile defined by Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE). This profile is displayed in the BERT, Mon./Gen., and Sync Test applications.

## IEEE 1588v2 domain

Touch the field to set the domain. The PTP messages and data sets are associated with a domain and therefore the PTP protocol is independent for different domains.



*In multicast mode, review the attributes in the timing section when changing the domain. Otherwise the best master algorithm may fail for all IEEE 1588v2 clocks in the domain.* 

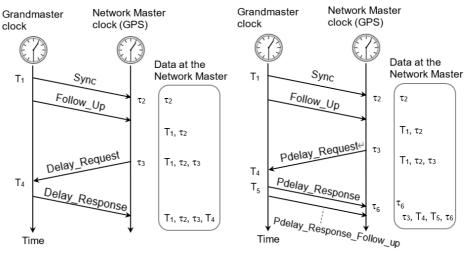
## Step mode

Select how to send the message for the time synchronization: **One-step** and **Two-step**.

- **One-step**: The timestamp of the time when the master send a Sync message is inserted into the Sync message itself. Follow\_up message is not sent.
- **Two-step**: The timestamp of the time when the master send a Sync message is inserted into the Follow\_up message which follows the Sync message. For Network Master, the same timestamp is inserted into both the Sync message and the Follow\_up message.

## Delay mech.

Allows you to choose which mechanism to use for calculating the mean path delay: **Delay request/response** or **Peer delay**.



Delay request/response

Peer delay

## Slave mode

If the check box is selected, the port can only act as a slave clock. Used in both multicast (normal) and unicast mode.

## Unicast

Used to enable the unicast profile. For domains 0 to 3 static unicast is enabled. For domains 4 to 23 the Telecom Profile (ITU-T G.8265.1 IEEE 1588 v2 profile for telecommunication) is used.



If **Slave mode** is checked, the clock of the Network Master will always run as a slave in both normal and unicast mode.

If **Slave mode** is not checked in normal mode, the best master clock algorithm is run and the result of this will determine if the Network Master can become a grandmaster clock. In **Unicast** mode, if the **Slave mode** is not checked, the Network Master will become a grandmaster clock.

#### Unicast negotiate

Selecting the check box enables the unicast negotiation. This check box is available when Profile is set to **User Defined** and the **Unicast** is selected.

#### Clock tab

The **Clock** tab contains the parameters related to the grandmaster clock-specific setup. Note that only ID can be set if the port is set in Slave Mode.

Port 2:	1 Port 2:	2 Applic	ation Selector				
Port + WA		Settings Answer: Arp, Ping		1588v2 lticast	OAM Off	Filter Off	
Enable IEEE I	L588v2 🗸	Ext. log Profile Options	Capture		• Li Sper Dupl	ed: 10 Gbps lex: FDX	ł
Source: Priority #1:	Internal V	Identity:	Use src MAC	-07-A5-FE	0	Traffic MPLS frame MPLS-TP frame	?
Priority #2:	255	Time source:	Internal oscillator	A0h	0	VLAN frame SyncE	
Class:	255	Accuracy:	Unknown	FEh		IEEE 1588v2	4
flagField:	0x0000					OH Capture	-
						OAM rame Capture	2
(	BERT	SETUP	TEST RESULT	¥ 🔿 🖗	_	Transceiver	, )))

## Source

Allows you to specify the time reference that the Network Master uses to send PTP messages.

- Internal: Current instrument time
- GPS: GPS time (Requires external GPS receiver)

# Priority #1/#2

Allows you to specify the priority 1 and priority 2 values. Acceptable values are between 0 and 255.

## Class

Allows you to specify the clock class. Acceptable values are between 0 and 255.

## Identity

Allows you to specify the 64 bit clock identity. You can either use the Source MAC to generate the identity (by selecting the **Use src MAC** check box) or you can type the identity yourself (using the address field).

# Time source

Either choose one of the predefined time sources in the drop-down menu, or select **User defined** and enter a value manually. Acceptable values are between 0x00 and 0xFF.

## Accuracy

Either choose one of the predefined accuracy in the drop-down menu, or select **User defined** and enter a value manually. Acceptable values are between 0x00 and 0xFF.

ePRTC connected, PRTC connected, and PRTC not connected are available when:

• Profile is set to G.8275.1, G.8275.2 or User Defined and Slave mode is cleared.

PRTC: Primary Reference Time Clock

## flagField

Displays the flag field of the announce message in hexadecimal. You can edit this value on the <u>Advanced</u> tab.

#### Timing tab

The Timing tab contains the timing-specific parameters.





In multicast mode, it is important that all IEEE 1588v2 clocks in the same domain uses the same announce interval and announce timeout values. Otherwise the best master algorithm may fail. **Sync interval** and **Min. delay Req. interval** should also match the domain.

#### Announce interval

Allows you to specify the sending interval of announce messages. Available values are between  $1/8 \ s$  and  $32 \ s$ .

The data to send actually is displayed in hexadecimal.

#### Announce timeout

Allows you to specify the number of missed announce intervals before announce timeout. Acceptable values are between 2 and 255. The calculated time is displayed right hand of the field.

# UTC offset

Set the time difference between the internal clock or Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and Internal Atomic Time (TAI). For the time of January 2017, set 37 seconds as the difference between UTC and TAI. This value is used when converting the internal time or a GPS based UTC time to TAI based time, which is used in an IEEE 1588 clock. The correct UTC/TAI offset value changes when leap seconds are applied to the UTC time.

#### GPS antenna cable

Allows you to specify the delay time of GPS antenna cable connected to the Network Master in nano second unit.

When calculating the delay time from the cable length, it is recommendable to use 5 ns/m as the conversion factor.

When using the following GPS antenna provided by Anritsu, set 25 ns.

- G0325A
- MU100090A (When using J1706A GPS antenna of the standard accessory)

When using the following GNSS antenna provided by Anritsu, set 40 ns (includes 25 ns for 5 m cable that comes with).

• MU100090B (When using J1886A GNSS antenna of the standard accessory)

## Sync interval

Allows you to specify the interval between transmitted sync messages. Available values are between 1/128 s and 32 s. The data to send actually is displayed in hexadecimal.

## Min delay Req. interval

Allows you to specify the minimum interval between transmitted delay request messages. Available values are between 1/128 s and 32 s. The data to send actually is displayed in hexadecimal.

## Unicast duration

In unicast slave mode, you ask a master to emit announce, sync and delay response messages for some time. This setting is enabled when the <u>Setup</u> tab is set to either of the following.

- Profile is set to G.8265.1 and Slave mode is selected.
- Profile is set to **User Defined** and **Slave mode**, **Unicast**, **Unicast negotiate** are selected.

After this period, the master forgets everything about your request. The Unicast duration is this period in seconds. Legal values are from 60 to 1000 seconds. A Network Master unicast slave will renew the request 10 seconds before timeout.

## Advanced tab

On the **Advanced** tab, you can edit the flag field of the announce message if the **Slave mode** check box is not selected on the Setup tab.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2	Applic	ation Selector		
ort + WAN Stream	Settings Answer: Arp, Ping	SyncE IEEE 1588v2 Off Multicast	2 OAM Off	Filter Off
Enable IEEE 1588v2	Ext. log	Capture	S	Link peed: 10 Gbps uplex:
lagField: 0x0000 Octet:0	Octet:1-			FDX thernet • Traffic • MPLS frame
bit0 alternateMasterFlag: bit1 twoStepFlag:		leap61: leap59:	0	O MPLS-TP frame
bit2 unicastFlag:	0 bit2	currentUtcOffsetValid:	0	SyncE
bit3 (reserved): bit4 (reserved):		ptpTimescale: timeTraceable:	0	IEEE 1588v2
bit5 PTP profile Specific 1:		frequencyTraceable:	0 -	OH Capture OAM
bit6 PTP profile Specific 2: bit7 (reserved):	0 bit6 0 bit7	synchronizationUncertain: (reserved):	0	Frame Capture
				Transceiver
ETH-BERT	SETUP	TEST RESULT 🖼 P	3 🕅 V 🛛	🎽 🏹 🕂 👘 13:06

# flagField

Displays the bit settings of Octet:0 and Octet:1 in hexadecimal.

# Octet:0, Octet:1

Select a checkbox to set the bit to 1.

To change flagField with keeping the time synchronization when **Unicast negotiation** on Setup tab is selected, it is necessary that addresses between the master and the slave have been resolved.

## Profile Options tab

The **Profile Option** tab contains the signalling message parameter.

Port 2:1	Port 2:2	Applicat	ion Selector				
Port WAN	Stream	Settings iswer: Arp, Ping	SyncE Off	IEEE 1588v2 Unicast	OAM Off	Filter Off	
Enable IEEE 1588v2			Cap	oture	Sp <sup>.</sup> Duj	Link eed: 10 Gbps plex: FDX	
-Signaling Message -	TLV 1	ом 💌			c	ernet Traffic MPLS frame MPLS-TP frame VLAN frame	?
						SyncE IEEE 1588v2 OH Capture	Z
						OAM Frame Capture	×
(( DDD ETH-BERT	✓	<u>SETUP</u> т	EST RESU	ILT 🔐 🗃 🖘	• • V 💌	Transceiver	, )))

# INTERFACE RATE TLV

This checkbox is available only when Profile is set to **G.8275.2** on the Setup tab. Select this check box if bit rates are different between transmitted and received signals. For INTERFACE RATE TLV, refer to the following standards.

- ITU-T G.8271/Y.1366 Time and phase synchronization aspects of telecommunication networks
   Appendix V . Delay asymmetry resulting from interface rate change in PTPunaware network elements
- ITU-T G.8275.2/Y.1369.2 Internet protocol aspects . Transport Precision time protocol telecom profile for phase/time synchronization with partial timing support from the network Annex D. TLV for PTP interface rate

When the check box is selected, the Network Master performs the following operation:

- When the Network Master behaves as Master, INTERFACE RATE TLV is appended to Signalling Message.
- When the Network Master behaves as Slave, it calculates delayAsymmetry by using the bit rate of the received INTERFACE RATE TLV.

In the drop-down menu, you can select a desired bit rate.

## Transport Protocol

The **IEEE 1588v2 Protocol** dialog box is launched by touching the protocol button on the **Setup** tab page. The dialog box allows you to configure the protocols in detailed mode.

UDP	ETH		IPv4
Layer 3			
IPv4 St MAC:		00-00-00-00-00	ARP
Layer 2 Src MAC:		00-00-91-E1-02-14	🗸 Default
ETH/MPLS Ethertype	0x0800 (IPv4)		
ETH/VLAN	(		
ETH			

In the IEEE 1588v2 Protocol dialog box, the buttons on the left-hand side allow you to select the relevant layers. The current selection is shown at the top of the Frame Content area. Touching one of the layer buttons in the Frame Content area will display the setup parameters for that layer.

The following layers and parameters are available:

## ETH layer

When the Layer 3 is set to **None**, you can set **Src MAC** and **Select Multicast MAC** address only.

• Dst MAC - Type in the destination MAC address to be used with all PTP unicast frames.

Touch the **ARP** button to solve any MAC setup in connection with IPv4. Touch the **NDP (NS/NA)** button to solve any MAC setup in connection with IPv6.

- Src MAC Type in the source MAC address to be used with all PTP frames. Select **Default** to use the default MAC that comes with the Ethernet port.
- Ethertype Ethernet type is user-selectable only in case of VLAN use.
- Select Multicast MAC address The Multicast MAC address to be used in PTP frames.
  - Automatic select: Multicast MAC address will be set depending on the message.
  - 01-80-C2-00-00-0E: Multicast MAC address used for non-peer-delay measurement mechanism messages.
  - 01-1B-19-00-00: Multicast MAC address used for peer-delay measurement mechanism messages.

# MPLS layer

Select the number of levels using Level count drop down menu.

• Level count Up to eight levels of MPLS fields can be inserted in the frame. The number of MPLS fields is selected through the Level count drop-down menu, and each level is set up individually.

- Label Allows you to set up a denoting of the MPLS.
- **EXP** Allows you to set up the 3 bit value EXP (Experimental used in MPLS to support differentiated services (priority)).
- $\bullet~TTL$  Allows you to set up the 8 bit value TTL (Time To Live).

## VLAN layer

When the VLAN level count is 2, the two VLAN levels will be designated S-VLAN and C-VLAN. S-VLAN is short for Service provider VLAN and C-VLAN is short for Customer VLAN.

- Level count Up to eight levels of VLAN can be inserted in the frame. The number of VLAN fields is selected through the Level count drop-down menu, and each level is set up individually.
- **ID** Touching the **ID** (VLAN ID) button launches a setup dialog box from which it is possible to set up a denoting of the virtual LAN.
- **DEI** Selecting the **DEI** check box sets a 1-bit flag denoting whether MAC addresses inside the frame are in canonical format.
- **Priority** It is possible to set up the priority level of each frame.
- Ethertype When the Level count is more than one, select the type from 0x8100, 0x88A8, 0x9100 or 0x9200.

The layer 3 protocol number is displayed in the lowest line.

## IPv4 layer

IGMP host and IGMP version appear when Profile is set to SMPTE 2059-1.

- Src IP Input the IPv4 source address.
- Dst IP In unicast mode, input the IPv4 destination address.
- DSCP(PTP events message) and DSCP(PTP other message) Set the DSCP value to be used for transmitted PTP event frames and a value for all other PTP frames. Acceptable values are between 0x00 and 0x3F.
- IGMP host Touch Join to send a Join message from the Network Master to the IGMP host. The button display changes to Leave. Touch Leave to send a Leave message to the IGMP host.
- **IGMP version** Select a version from the list. Refer to <u>IGMP host</u> of Stream setup.

## IPv6 layer

MLD host and MLD version appear when Profile is set to SMPTE 2059-1.

- Src IP Select setting mode using drop-down menu.
  - Manual: touch the field to enter 32 Hex values.
  - **Stateless**: configures the address automatically. The lamp lit in green if the automatic configuration has succeeded.

Touching the **Setup** button under the virtual lamp in the **Src IP** line will open the **Stateless IPv6 Setup** dialog box.

Selecting the **Use src MAC** check box configures the interface ID from the MAC address.

When the check box is clear, touch the field to set the interface ID.

Touching **Renew now** starts the source IP address configuration.

- Dst IP In unicast mode type in the IPv6 destination address.
- **Multicast scope** Select one of the predefined IPv6 multicast scope values or choose **User defined** to manually enter a value. Acceptable values are

between 0x0 and 0xF.

- Payload length Select how to set the payload length. Auto: Payload length in the IPv6 header is set automatically. Null: Sets 0 to the payload length in the IPv6 header.
- Extension header Appends the IPv6 extension header. Touching Setup opens the Extension Header dialog box.

				Ex	te	nsi	on I	lea	ade	er				
Type:			Но	p-by	/-Ho	р		•	)					
Lengt	:h:					14			B	/te				
Custo	om pa	ttern:												
00 0	90 0	9 00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
												1	Clo	se

Туре

Select the extension header type from Hop-by-Hop, Routing (Type 0), Destination.

Length

Set the byte length of the custom pattern.

The value setting to the actual header is the truncated value after the decimal point of (Length + 2)/8.

Custom pattern

Touch the field to edit the pattern by using Pattern Editor.

- MLD host Touch Join to send a Join message from the Network Master to the MLD host. The button name changes to Leave.
   Touch Leave to send a Leave message to the MLD host.
- **MLD version** Select a version from the list. The function varies by version. Refer to <u>MLD host</u> of Stream setup.

# 6.1.2.6 OAM

Touching the **OAM** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.



OAM (Operation, Administration and Management) is a group of management functions that provides system or network fault indication, performance monitoring, security management, diagnostic functions, configuration and user provisioning.

This screen allows you to configure the OAM application (i.e. the OAM functions). It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

## Protocol

Touch the button in the top left-hand part of the screen to select the protocol. The setup parameters are grouped according to protocol.

- <u>802.3ah protocol</u> Applies to the connectivity of point-to-point connections across one hop.
- <u>802.1ag protocol</u> Applies to the connectivity of bridges and paths that pass through bridges. Handles both multipoint connections and point-to-point connections.
- <u>Y.1731 protocol</u> An extension to the 802.1ag standard and relies upon the 802.1ag protocol for transport. Applies to both multipoint and point-to-point connections.

In addition, the 802.1ag and Y.1731 protocol screens contain a special <u>Discovery setup</u>.



To change to a different protocol, the state of the current protocol will be set to 'Off'.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

# OAM Protocol



In the **OAM Protocol** dialog box the buttons on the left-hand side allow you to select the relevant layers. The current selection is shown at the top of the **Frame Content** area. Touching one of the layer buttons in the **Frame Content** area will display the setup parameters for that layer.

The following layers and parameters are available:

#### **OAM** layer

**Src MAC**: The MAC address of the source that sends the OAM Protocol Data Units, which is a unicast address. When selecting the **Default** check box, the MAC address which is set to the port is used.

# PBB layer

- **B-Tag**: Allows you to set a VLAN Identifier (**VID**), a Drop Eligible Indicator (**DEI**) and a Priority Code Point (**PCP**). Displays a Tag Protocol Identifier (**TPID**).
- I-Tag: Allows you to set a VLAN Identifier (VID), a Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI), a Priority Code Point (PCP) and a User Customer Address (UCA). Displays a Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID).
- Dst MAC: Touch the field to enter the PBB destination address.
- Src MAC: Touch the field to enter the PBB source address.
- Ethertype: When the VLAN layer is added, select the type from 0x8100, 0x88A8, 0x9100 or 0x9200.

# MPLS, MPLS-TP layer

Select the number of levels using Level count drop down menu.

- Level count Up to eight levels of MPLS fields can be inserted in the frame. The number of MPLS fields is selected through the Level count drop-down menu, and each level is set up individually.
- Label Allows you to set up a denoting of the MPLS.
- **Traffic Class** Allows you to set up the 3 bit value EXP (Experimental used in MPLS to support differentiated services (priority)).
- TTL Allows you to set up the 8 bit value TTL (Time To Live).

# VLAN layer

When the VLAN level count is 2, the two VLAN levels will be designated S-VLAN and C-VLAN. S-VLAN is short for Service provider VLAN and C-VLAN is short for Customer VLAN.

- Level count Up to eight levels of VLAN can be inserted in the frame. The number of VLAN fields is selected through the Level count drop-down menu, and each level is set up individually.
- ID Touching the ID (VLAN ID) button launches a setup dialog box from which it is possible to set up a denoting of the virtual LAN.
- **DEI** Selecting the **DEI** check box sets a 1-bit flag denoting whether MAC addresses inside the frame are in canonical format.
- **Priority** It is possible to set up the priority level of each frame.
- Ethertype When the Level count is more than one, select the type from 0x8100, 0x88A8, 0x9100 or 0x9200.

The higher layer protocol number is displayed in the lowest line.

802.3ah protocol Selecting the 802.3ah protocol will display the screen shown below.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Applicat	ion Selector			
Port ← WAN Off	Stream	Settings wer: None	SyncE Off	IEEE 1588v2 Off	OAM Off	Filter Off
🔅 802.3ah					5	Link Speed: 10 Gbps Duplex: FDX
Local Defects:						<ul> <li>Traffic</li> <li>MPLS frame</li> <li>MPLS-TP frame</li> <li>VLAN frame</li> </ul>
Dying gasp						SyncE _
O bying gasp						IEEE 1588v2
Critical event						OH Capture
						OAM
						Frame Capture
						Transceiver

# Discovery tab

The **Discovery** tab contains the following parameters:

## State

Allows you to set the state of the protocol to either **On** or **Off**. Note that when **State** is set to **On**, the **Link mode**, **Vendor OUI** and **Vendor specific info** parameters are disabled.

## Link mode

Allows you to set the DTEs to **Active** or **Passive** mode. active DTEs initiate the exchange of information, while passive DTEs react to the initiation by the remote DTE. Note that active DTEs operate in a limited respect if the remote OAM entity is in passive mode.

## Vendor OUI

Allows you to specify the 24-bit Organizationally Unique Identifier of the vendor. Touch the field to launch an editor dialog box.

## Vendor specific info

Allows you to specify a 28-bit identifier that may be used to differentiate a vendor's product models/versions. Touch the field to launch an editor dialog box.

## Unidirectional

Select this check box to make the device operate in unidirectional transmission mode.

## Link event

This setting is reserved for future use and cannot be set.

## Remote loopback

This setting is reserved for future use and cannot be set.

## Variable retrieval

Select this check box to make the DTE support sending Variable Response OAMPDUs.

#### Defects tab

The Defects tab allows you to enable/disable local defects.

#### Link fault

Select this check box to enable a message if the PHY determines that a fault has occurred on the receive direction of the local DTE.

#### Dying gasp

Select this check box to enable a message if an unrecoverable local failure condition has occurred.

#### Critical event

Select this check box to enable a message if an unspecified critical event has occurred.

Selecting the 802.1ag protocol will display the screen shown below.

802.1 ag protocol setup

second the **002.14g** protocol will display the selecti shown below

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Application Selector	r			
Port WAN Off	Stream	Settings Answer: None Off	IEEE 1588v2 Off	OAM Off	Filter Off	
State: Off	Domain:	MEP ID: 1 Domain	MD Level: 0	Sr Du	Link peed: 10 Gbps uplex: FDX hernet	*
CCM LBM LTM	Association:	Anritsu		:	<ul> <li>Traffic</li> <li>MPLS frame</li> <li>MPLS-TP frame</li> <li>VLAN frame</li> </ul>	?
				_	SyncE	
					IEEE 1588v2	Z
					OH Capture	
					MAO	X
					Frame Capture	
	Setup	Discovery			Transceiver	1
((( ETH-BERT	<u>~</u>	SETUP TEST RES	5ULT 🔐 🍽 🕯	» 🕅 V 🗾	<b>5 yy 🕂 </b> 🚯 15 51	)))

The screen contains two views: the default Setup view and the Discovery view. Use the **Setup** and **Discovery** buttons at the bottom of the screen to switch between the two views.

The Setup view is described below. The Discovery view is described in a separate section.

## General parameters

## State

Allows you to set the state of the protocol to either **On** or **Off**. Note that when **State** is set to **On**, the other general parameters are disabled, but the tabs and their contents are enabled.

## MEP ID

Allows you to specify the Local Maintenance Point ID, which will identify the unit in the MA (Maintenance Association). MEP: Maintenance End Point

## Domain

Allows you to identify the network or part of the network for which faults in connectivity are managed.

## MD Level

Use the drop-down menu to specify the MD (Maintenance Domain) level at which the MEP exists.

## Association

Allows you to specify the Main Association Identifier.

## CCM tab

The CCM tab contains the Continuity Check Message parameter:

## CCM interval

Use the drop-down menu to specify the frequency at which CCMs are transmitted and expected to be received.

## LBM tab

The LBM tab contains the Loopback Message parameters:

# **Optional TLV**

Use the drop-down menu to select a TLV type (Type, Length and Value), if relevant. The possible types are: **Data TLV** and **Test TLV**. If you select one of the TLV types, fields for specifying the **Length** and **Value** will appear.

## Length

Only available if a Data or Test TLV type has been selected. Allows you to specify the length of the TLV.

# Value

Only available if a **Data TLV** or **Test TLV** type has been selected. Allows you to specify the value of the TLV. Note that for the Data TLV type, this field is an entry field where you open an editor and type the value; for the Test TLV type, it is a drop-down menu.

# LTM tab

The LTM tab contains the Link Trace Message parameters:

# TTL

Allows you to specify a TTL (Time to Live) value. Used to indicate whether or not an LTM should be terminated by the receiver.

# Trans ID

Allows you to specify the transaction number for the LTM.

Y.1731 protocol setup Selecting the Y.1731 protocol will display the screen shown below.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Application Selector	r			
Port + WAN Off	Stream Setting Answer:		IEEE 1588v2 Off	OAM Off	Filter Off	
State: Off	MEG ID:	EP ID: 1 Anritsu	MEG level: 0	● Li Spe ▼ Dup	ed: 10 Gbps	*
CCM LBM LTM TST	MCC LCK AIS 1DM DM	M LMM SLM EXM	VSM	• •		<ul><li>?</li><li>₩</li></ul>
					SyncE IEEE 1588v2	
					OH Capture	Ę
					OAM	X
				F	rame Capture	
	Setup	Discovery			Transceiver	-
((( ETH-BERT	🖌 🖌	UP TEST RES	SULT 💾 🍽 🤋	× 🛛 V 💌	🄉 🛃 動 15:51	)))

The screen contains two views: the default Setup view and the Discovery view. Use the **Setup** and **Discovery** buttons at the bottom of the screen to switch between the two views.

The Setup view is described below. The Discovery view is described in a separate section.

## General parameters

## State

Allows you to set the state of the protocol to either **On** or **Off**. Note that when **State** is set to **On**, the other general parameters are disabled, but the tabs and their contents are enabled.

# MEP ID

Allows you to specify the Local Maintenance Point ID, which will identify the unit in the MEG (Maintenance Entity Group).

# MEG ID

Allows you to identify the MEG (MEG End Point) to which the MEP belongs.

## MEG level

Use the drop-down menu to specify the MEG level at which the MEP exists.

# CCM tab

The CCM tab contains the Continuity Check Message parameter:

# CCM interval

Use the drop-down menu to specify the frequency at which CCMs are transmitted and expected to be received.

## LBM tab

The LBM tab contains the Loopback Message parameters:

# **Optional TLV**

Use the drop-down menu to select a TLV type (Type, Length and Value), if relevant. The possible types are: **Data TLV** and **Test TLV**. If you select one of the TLV types, **Length** and **Value** fields for specifying the ID will appear.

# Length

Only available if a **Data TLV** or Test **Test TLV** has been selected. Allows you to specify the length of the TLV.

## Value

Only available if a **Data TLV** or **Test TLV** type has been selected. Allows you to specify the value of the TLV. Note that for the **Data TLV** type, this field is an entry field where you open an editor and type the value; for the **Test TLV** type, it is a drop-down menu.

## LTM tab

The LTM tab contains the Link Trace Message parameters:

## TTL

Allows you to specify a TTL (Time to Live) value. Used to indicate whether or not an LTM should be terminated by the receiver.

#### Trans ID

Allows you to specify the transaction number for the LTM.

## TST tab

The TST tab contains the Test PDU parameters:

## Frames to send

Allows you to specify the number of frames to be transmitted.

## Rate

Use the drop-down menu to select the rate at which frames are transmitted.

## **Optional TLV**

Use the drop-down menu to select the **Test TLV** type, if relevant. **Length** and **Value** fields will then appear.

## Length

Only available if the Test TLV type has been selected. Allows you to specify the length of the TLV.

## Value

Only available if the Test TLV type has been selected. Use the drop-down menu to select the value of the TLV.

# MCC tab

The MCC tab contains the Maintenance Communication Channel parameters:

OUI

Allows you to specify the Organizationally Unique Identifier for the organization defining a specific format and meaning of ETH-MCC.

# Data

Allows you to specify any required additional information. The type of information depends on the specific application of ETH-MCC.

## LCK tab

The LCK tab contains the Locked parameters:

## Client MEG level

Allows you to specify the MEG level of the client MEG.

# LCK rate

Use the drop-down list to select the rate of the LCK frames being transmitted.

## AIS tab

The AIS tab contains the Alarm Indication Signal parameters:

## Client MEG level

Allows you to specify the MEG level of the client MEG.

## AIS rate

Use the drop-down menu to select the rate of the AIS frames being transmitted.

## 1DM tab

The 1DM tab contains the One-way Delay Measurement parameters:

## Туре

Use the drop-down menu to select the relevant operation type (**On-demand operation** or **Proactive operation**). The same 1DM frame format can be used for both.

## Rate

Use the drop-down menu to select the rate at which 1DM frames are transmitted.

## Frames to send

Allows you to specify the number of frames to transmit.

# **Optional TLV**

Use the drop-down menu to select a TLV type, if relevant. The possible types are: **Data TLV** and **Test TLV**. If you select one of the TLV types, **Length** and **Value** fields for specifying the **ID** will appear.

## Length

Only available if a **Data TLV** type has been selected. Allows you to specify the length of the TLV.

# Value

Only available if a **Data TLV** type has been selected. Allows you to specify the value of the TLV. Note that for the **Data TLV**V type, this field is an entry field where you open an editor and type the value.

# ID

Only available if a **Test TLV** type has been selected. Allows you to specify the value of the ID.

## DMM tab

The DMM tab contains the Delay Measurement Message parameters:

## Туре

Use the drop-down menu to select the relevant operation type (**On-demand operation** or **Proactive operation**).

## Rate

Use the drop-down menu to select the rate at which DMM frames are transmitted.

## Frames to send

Allows you to specify the number of frames to transmit.

## Delay threshold

Allows you to specify a delay threshold that is used when a DMM test is active. If the delay meets or exceeds that threshold, the user is alerted.

## **Optional TLV**

Use the drop-down menu to select a TLV type, if relevant. The possible types are: **Data TLV** and **Test TLV**. If you select one of the TLV types, **Length** and **Value** fields for specifying the ID will appear.

# Length

Only available if a **Data TLV** type has been selected. Allows you to specify the length of the TLV.

## Value

Only available if a **Data TLV** type has been selected. Allows you to specify the value of the TLV. Note that for the **Data TLV** type, this field is an entry field where you open an editor and type the value.

# ID

Only available if a **Test TLV** type has been selected. Allows you to specify the value of the ID.

## LMM tab

The  $\ensuremath{\text{LMM}}$  tab contains the Loss Measurement Message parameters:

## Rate

Use the drop-down menu to select the rate at which LMM frames are transmitted.

#### Frames to send

Allows you to specify the number of frames to transmit.

# Loss threshold

Allows you to specify a loss threshold that is used when an LMM test is active. If the loss ratio meets or exceeds that threshold, the user is alerted.

# SLM tab

The  ${\ensuremath{\text{SLM}}}$  tab contains the Synthetic Loss Message parameters:

# Rate

Use the drop-down menu to select the rate at which SLM frames are transmitted.

# Frames to send

Allows you to specify the number of frames to transmit.

# Loss threshold

Allows you to specify a loss threshold that is used when an SLM test is active. If the loss ratio meets or exceeds that threshold, the user is alerted.

# EXM tab

The  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{EXM}}$  tab contains the Experimental OAM Message parameter:

# Data

Allows you to specify a string which you can send in a message to other remote maintenance points.

# VSM tab

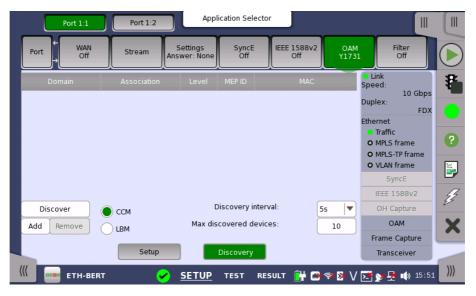
The VSM tab contains the Vendor-Specific OAM Message parameter:

# Data

Allows you to specify a string which you can send in a message to other remote maintenance points.

# Discovery view (802.1ag/Y.1731 protocols)

Touching the **Discovery** button available for the 802.1ag or Y.1731 protocol will display the screen shown below.



The contents of the Discovery view screen is the same for both protocols. The screen contains the following parameters:

# CCM/LBM

Select the radio button for the relevant method of discovery.

- **CCM** Passive method. Discover Remote Maintenance points by looking at incoming CCM frames. This is the preferred method of discovery and the default selection.
- LBM Active method. Discover other devices by sending out a multicast loopback message and discover the devices' MAC addresses.

## **Discovery interval**

Use the drop-down menu to specify the time period during which to wait and discover messages.

#### Max discovered devices

Allows you to specify the maximum number of devices that will be discovered.

**Discovering devices** To discover devices, touch the **Discover** button on the left side of the screen. This will display the **Discovery** dialog box.

	Port 1:1 Port 1:2	2 Applio	cation Selector	J	
Port	<u> </u>	Di	scovery		×
Dom	Domain	Association	Level MEP ID	MAC	Gbps
					FDX
					e ?
					e 📕
Discov					12 3 Te
Add Re				Cancel Add	ure
	Setu		Discovery		ceiver
	ETH-BERT	SETUP	TEST RESULT	📑 🖓 🕬 🕅 🖬 🖓 📲	🔹 📫 📫 📫 📫

Devices will appear in the dialog's list as they are discovered. Select the device in the list and touch the **Add** button in the dialog box. The device is added to the list displayed on the Discovery view screen.

# Adding devices manually

To add devices manually, touch the **Add** button on the left side of the Discovery view screen. This will launch the **Add Rmp** dialog box where you can enter identification data for a specific remote device.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	pplication Selector	
Port WAN Off	Settinas	SvncE IEEE 1588v2	Filter
Domain	Domain:	No Domain	Link Speed: 10 Gbps
	MEG ID:		Duplex: FDX Ethernet
	Level:	0  ▼	• Traffic • MPLS frame
	MEP ID:		O MPLS-TP frame O VLAN frame
	MAC:		SyncE IEEE 1588v2
Discover			OH Capture
Add Remove		Cancel	CAM MAO
			Frame Capture
	Setup	Discovery	Transceiver
((( ETH-BERT	SETU	P TEST RESULT 📑 🗃 🔊 🕅	/ 💽 yy 🛃 🌒 15 54 🛛 🕅

The Add Rmp dialog box contains the following parameters:

# Domain

Allows you to specify the MD to which the MEP belongs. You can set the domain when 802.1ag is selected.

# MEG ID

Allows you to specify the MEG to which the MEP belongs.

# Level

Use the drop-down menu to select the MD level at which the MEP exists.

# MEP ID

Allows you to specify the Maintenance Point ID that the unit will be known as in the MA. Note that this is the only required parameter.

## MAC

Allows you to specify the MAC address of the remote unit.

#### Accept

Touch the **Accept** button when you have entered the desired data in the dialog box. The identified unit is then added to the list displayed on the Discovery view screen. Note that the **Accept** button is enabled only when you have entered a value in the **MEP ID** field.

**Removing devices** To remove a device from the list displayed on the Discovery view screen, select the device and then touch the **Remove** button on the left side of the screen.

#### 6.1.2.7 Filter

Port →	WAN Off		ings r: None Off	IEEE 1588v2 Off	OAM Y.1731	Filter On
_	e filters are "AND'ed	Select Filter ", rows are "OR'ed". Masl	Pattern Offset 2 < bits: "0"=Dont't care,	"1"=Match exact	у	Link Speed: 10 Gbps Duplex:
	ddress					FDX
✔ 1	0-00-00	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	ABCDEF00		Ethernet
✔ 2	0-00-00	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	F0F0F0F0		O MPLS frame
3	0-00-00	0.0.0	0.0.0.0	00000000		• MPLS-TP frame
4	0-00-00	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	00000000		O VLAN frame SyncE
5	0-00-00	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	00000000		IEEE 1588v2
<b>)</b> _	0.00.00	0.0.0	0000	0000000		OH Capture
•						OAM
Allow the	e following er	ncapsulation types (no se	election means allow ev	erything):		Frame Capture
🗌 Ethe	er type	SNAP	<u> </u>	с		Transceiver

Touching the **Filter** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

This screen allows you to set up filters and masks for the reception of Ethernet frames. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

# Enable filters

Select this check box to be able to set up new filters or make changes to the existing ones.

# Select Filter

Opens the <u>dialog box</u> to set target fields to be filtered.

# Pattern Offset

The button will be enabled if **Pattern** is selected in **Select Filter** dialog box. Set the number of bytes counted from top of destination MAC address byte.

#### Follows

	It is possible to let the Port 2 copy the setup from Port 1 by touching the <b>Follow</b> button. When this button is displayed in green, Port 2 continues to follow Port 1 change. This button appears when the Port 1 settings can be copy to Port 2.
Columns are "AND'ed", rows are "OR'ed".	The filter and mask table shows the currently existing filters. There are 8 rows, each representing a filter which (when enabled) is applied to each received frame. Each filter is composed as a set of values and/or masks (e.g. MAC destination address, IP addresses etc.). If all values in at least one enabled row/filter matches, the frame will pass.
	If the mask for a specific value is enabled, only bits that are "1"/on are compared to the frame. For instance, if MAC Destination value is '00-12-34-56-78-9A' and the mask is set to '00-FF-00-FF-FFF', only frames with MAC addresses 'XX-12-XX-56-78-9A' will pass.
	To specify the set of values and/or masks available for each filter (i.e. the columns of the table), touch the <b>Select Filter</b> button. This will launch the filter editor dialog box, which contains a number of check boxes for enabling filters and masks on different addresses.
	To set up / edit a filter, touch the relevant table cell. This will launch the filter/mask NumPad dialog box.
Allow the following encapsulation types	At the bottom of the screen, it is possible to only allow certain encapsulation types.
	<ul> <li>Ether type: allows passing of Ethernet frames.</li> <li>SNAP: allows passing frames which has SNAP header.</li> <li>LLC: allows passing of frames which has LLC header.</li> </ul>
	If none are selected, all frames including other than Ethernet frame will pass the filter.
Select Filter	Field Filter Mask   Field Filter Mask   Src MAC address Image: Constraint of the second s

MPLS Filter, VLAN Filter setting

MPLS Filter \_\_\_\_\_\_ Mask \_\_\_\_\_ VLAN Filter \_\_\_\_\_ Mask \_\_\_\_\_ Select all Clear all

Cancel

The **Select Filter** dialog box contains a number of check boxes for enabling filters and masks on different addresses. Selectable check boxes depend on

frame structure. The selected filters appear in row of the table.

Ok

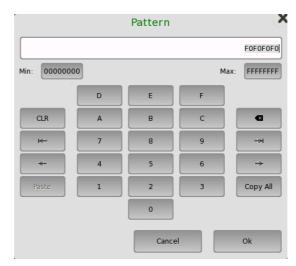
MPLS Filter and VLAN Filter can be selected up to eight levels because these layers may have up to eight levels. The parameters in each filter can be set independently.

For setting parameters, refer to <u>MPLS</u> or <u>VLAN</u> in "Stream" subsection.

# Pattern filter setting

With the pattern value, it is possible to match a user-defined 32 bit value to a specific offset defined by **Pattern Offset**. The pattern offset applies to all 8 filters but will only affect the enabled ones.

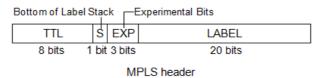
- 1. Select check box of Pattern on the Select Filter dialog box.
- 2. Touch Pattern Offset button.
- 3. Specify the Pattern Offset. This is the number of bytes counted from top of destination MAC address byte. If you specified "7", the four bytes of source MAC address are set to the object of filtering.
- 4. Touch the cell of **Pattern** in the table on the setup area.
- 5. Specify the pattern of four bytes.
- 6. Select the check box at left-side of the table.



For MPLS/VLAN pattern setting, the dedicated dialog box will launch.

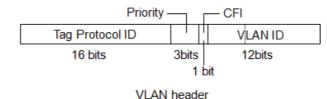
# MPLS

Enter the number of MPLS label and TTL (Time To Live). You can select **Bottom of Label Stack** or **Experimental Bits**.



# VLAN

Enter the number of VLAN Priority and VLAN ID. You can select CFI Flag.



# 6.1.3 Status Information

This section describes the status information available in the status area of the Ethernet ports setup screen.

# 6.1.3.1 Status Summary

The status summary displayed for the Ethernet interface consists of the following information:



*The actual summary information displayed depends on the type of the Ethernet interface.* 

- **Physical Status** The topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching the summary, you can launch a display that contains the detailed status information.
- Interface StatusThe second part of the status area gives you access to alarm and error<br/>information for the selected interface. The status is indicated by the lamp color.<br/>You can choose whether to view only the current alarm and error status, or to<br/>view all alarms and errors in the alarm trap since it was last reset.

A summary consisting of the most relevant alarm/error indications is displayed constantly. By touching the summary, you can launch a display that contains all alarms/errors.

# **Monitor Buttons**

At the bottom of the status area are the following buttons that give you access to various monitor information. By touching a button, you can launch the corresponding information display.

- SyncE
- IEEE 1588v2
- OAM
- OH Capture
- Frame Capture
- Transceiver

# 6.1.3.2 Physical Details

Touching the topmost summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

Port + WAN Off	Stream Settings Answer: Arp, Ping		OAM Filter Off Off
Timing Bit rate	1 000 000 008 bps	Link partner abilities Pause capable O	● Link Speed: 1 Gbps Duplex:
Bit rate difference	8 bps 0 ppm 0 bits	Asym. pause request O Remote fault O Speed/Duplex: FDX HE	FDX Ethernet
LOS	•	10 O O	O MPLS-TP frame     O VLAN frame
Link	•	1000 🔘 🤇	SyncE
Auto negotiation complet		Timestamp source availabilities	IEEE 1588v2
Speed:	1 Gbps	Ext. ref. 10MHz	OH Capture
Duplex: MDI/MDIX:	FDX N/A	GPS	MAO
Local clock:	N/A N/A		Frame Capture
LOCAL CIOCK:	N/A		Transceiver

This screen presents detailed information about the current physical status of the received signal at the Ethernet interface.

The physical status information consists of the following parameters:

- <u>Bit rate</u>, which shows the current bit rate.
- <u>Bit rate difference</u>, which shows the difference in bit rate between received signal and reference source signal.
- <u>Accumulated difference</u>, which shows the accumulated bit rate difference between the received signal and the reference source signal.
- <u>Link</u>, which shows the link status of Ethernet.
- <u>Link partner abilities</u>, which shows the abilities of the opposite interface port. (Only available for Electrical)
- <u>Timestamp source availabilities</u>, which shows the status of the external signals used for timestamp.

# Timing

#### Bit rate

The currently received bit rate is shown in bits per second (bps).

#### Bit rate difference

The current difference between the received signal and the reference source signal is shown in both parts per million (ppm) and bits per second (bps).



External input Ext. ref. clock Ext. ref. 1PPS 10 MHz clock is input to Ext Clock connector on MT1000A, Bit rate 10 MHz clock is input to Ext Clock connector on MT1000A, Bit rate and Bit rate difference results are displayed in every one second period which is synchronized with 10 MHz clock. When Ext. ref. clock lights on red, Bit rate and Bit rate difference results are displayed in every one second period which is synchronized with internal 10 MHz clock of MT1000A.

# Accumulated difference

The accumulated difference between the received signal and the reference source signal is shown. The information is presented as number of bits of difference detected over the accumulation period.



Link

This is important information for identifying small frequency differences, which may not be visible by showing the current bit rate difference.

The accumulated difference information is accumulated continuously. The accumulation is reset when measurement is started or restarted.

# LOS

Indicates whether LOS (Loss of Signal) of the transceiver is occurred or not.

# Link

Indicates whether Ethernet link is established or not.

# Auto negotiation complete

Indicates whether Auto negotiation is completed or not.

# Speed

10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, 1 Gbps, 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, or 100 Gbps is shown.

# Duplex

FDX: Full Duplex, HDX: Half Duplex.

# MDI/MDIX

When **Electrical** interface type is selected, interface type is displayed. MDI: Medium Dependent Interface, MDIX: Medium Dependent Interface Crossover

# Local clock

When IEEE 1588.v2 is turned on, Master or Slave is shown.

Link partner abilities When Electrical interface type is selected, the Link partner abilities is shown.

# Pause capable

Indicates in green when the device is capable of flow control using Pause request.

## Asym. pause request

Indicates in green when the device is capable of asymmetric flow control using Pause request.

# Remote fault

Indicates in red when the device is sending the remote fault signal.

# Speed/Duplex

Available speed and duplex are indicated in green.

Timestamp source availabilities

The status indicators for the external signal used as time stamp are displayed. This area is available and indicators turn green or red if both of the following conditions are met. The status that becomes available varies depending on the setting for **Source** in Stream - Meas screen. The status of the external signals used for timestamp is shown.

• In the Stream Measurement area of the Stream tab, one of **Jitter**, **Latency**, and **Service disruption** is selected.

• In the Stream Measurement area of the Stream tab, other than **Internal** is selected.

# Ext. ref. 10MHz

Green: The external 10 MHz clock is available.

# Ext. ref. 1PPS

Green: The external 1 PPS reference signal is available.

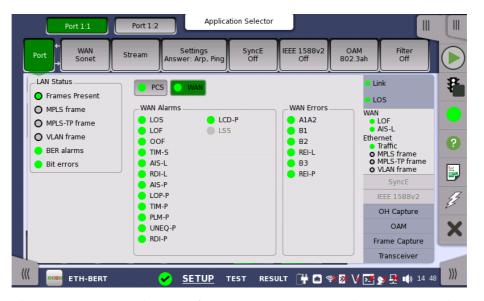
# GPS

Green: The GPS input is available.

Red: The GPS input is not available. If "Sync for 30s" is displayed, it takes 30 seconds from inputting the GPS signal to turning the indicator green. In case it stays in red after 30 seconds elapsed, confirm the connection between the Network Master and the GPS.

# 6.1.3.3 Interface

Touching the middle summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.



This screen presents key interface status indicators, with <u>Lamp icons</u> showing the current status. These indicators give a quick overview of the condition of the lines.

LAN Status

• Frame Present: Ethernet frames are detected.

- MPLS frame: Label of MPLS (Multi-Protocol Label Switching) is detected.
- **MPLS-TP frame**: Label of MPLS-TP (Multi-Protocol Label Switching Transport Profile) is detected.
- VLAN frame: Virtual LAN tag is detected.
- Multi stream frame loss: Multi stream frame loss is detected.
- BER alarms: BER Alarms are detected.
- Bit errors: Bit errors are detected.

Multi stream frame loss appears in case of Mon./Gen. application.

PCS Status

- PCS Status appears when the Interface Type bit rate is 10 Gbps or higher
  - LFS local fault: Local fault is detected.

- LFS remote fault: Remote fault is detected.
- 64B/66B code violation: 64B/66B code violation is detected.
- LOBL: Loss of Block Lock is detected.
- LOAML: Loss of Alignment Marker Lock is detected.

#### View mode

Status display other than **LAN Status** can be switched by touching a button. You can select the status to display from following items:

• WAN

WAN button appears when Port is set to 10 Gbps WAN.

- PCS
  - PCS button appears when the Interface Type bit rate is 10 Gbps or higher.
- Sync Test Sync Test button appears when Sync Test application is running.
- FEC

**FEC** button appears when <u>FEC enable</u> on Setup screen is selected. Touching the button displays FEC Status.

The icon indicating the summary is displayed on each button.

# WAN Alarms, WAN Errors

For the detail of items, refer to the following descriptions in "SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn Applications".

- SDH Alarms
- <u>SDH Errors</u>
- <u>SONET Alarms</u>
- <u>SONET Errors</u>

# PCS Alarms

The displayed status varies depending on the optical transceiver type.

- LFS local fault: Local fault is detected.
- LFS remote fault: Remote fault is detected.
- High BER: High bit error rate is detected. Appears when Port is set to 10 Gbps LAN.
- LOA: Alignment error is detected.

#### PCS Errors

- Invalid sync header: Invalid sync header (Sync bit is 00B or 11B.) is detected.
- Invalid alignment marker: Invalid alignment marker is detected.
- **BIP error**: BIP error is detected.
- Invalid block: Invalid block is detected.

#### PCS Status

- LOBL: Loss of Block Lock is detected.
- LOAML: Loss of Alignment Marker Lock is detected.

#### Sync Test Alarms

- Ext. ref. clock: The valid external reference 10MHz Clock signal is detected.
- Ext. ref. 1PPS: The valid external reference 1PPS signal is detected.
- 1PPS: The valid 1PPS signal to be measured is detected.

Sync Test Status

- Clock route: Displays the clock source used for the IEEE 1588v2.
  - System route: Internal clock that is generated by system.
  - **10MHz external reference clock**: The 10 MHz clock input to *Ext Clock* connector of MT1000A.

# FEC Status

- LOFA: Loss of frame alignment
- Corr. CW: Corrected Codewords
- Uncorr. CW: Uncorrected Codewords
- FEC symbol errors lane 0 3: Symbol error(s) in each lane.

# 6.1.3.4 OH Capture

This function is enabled when interface is set to **10G WAN**. Touching the **OH Capture** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen launches the dialog box similar to the SDH/SONET OH Capture screen.

Refer to <u>OH Capture</u> in the "SDH Setup and Status" section.

# 6.1.3.5 SyncE

Touching the **SyncE** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.



This screen presents information related to the status of synchronous Ethernet.

Synchronization Status Message and Quality Level status

SSM/QL

Last received

Shows the latest QL value.

## SSF

*Server signal fail.* The Lamp icon becomes red when no ESMC message has been received within the last five seconds.

# 6.1.3.6 IEEE 1588v2

Touching the IEEE 1588v2 button in the status area of the Ports Setup screen displays the status shown below.

Port 2:1	Port 2:2	Application Select	or	
Port + WAN		tings r: None Off		OAM Filter Off Off
Local Clock	SLAVE	Wall Clock	2019-05-06 06:01:	TO ODDR
Offset Mean path delay Delay asymmetry	-1 ns 3 ns 295 ns	Current UTC offset	2019-05-06 06:01: 00:00:37.0014818	73 Ethernet
Sync timeout Parent Clock	•	Grandmaster Clock Identity Class	00:00:91:FF:FE:07:A5 255	• Traffic • MPLS frame • MPLS-TP frame
Identity Port number	00:00:91:FF:FE:07:A5:FE	Accuracy Variance ann/est. Variance Raw	Within 100ns (0x21) 1.14E-15 / 5.16E-0 0x4E5D	8 SyncE
Foreign Master	.5:FE	Priority 1/2 Steps removed	128 / 255 0x00	OH Capture
Port number Announce count	1	Time source UTC offset flagField:	Internal oscillator (0x4 37 0x0400	A0) OAM Frame Capture
ETH-BER				Transceiver

This screen presents information about the status of the IEEE 1588 clock.

# Local Clock

Parent Clock

Shows the current clock state of the ports (**MASTER/SLAVE**). **INIT.** appears when a unicast slave is stuck in INIT-state until the master clock grants access.

## Offset

State

Shows the current offset from the master clock.

# Mean path delay

Shows the mean path delay, which is the time from master to slave back to master again, divided by two.

#### Delay asymmetry

Shows the value calculated from the received INTERFACE RATE TLV only when profile is set to **G.8275.2**. For details, refer to the standards listed on the <u>Profile option</u> tab.

#### Sync timeout

Shows the current status of Sync Message reception. The Lamp icon becomes red if no Sync Message has been received within five times the Sync interval.

#### Identity

Shows the identity of a slave's parent clock.

#### Port number

Shows the port number of a slave's parent clock.

Foreign MasterProvides a list of detected foreign masters. The identity of the current master is<br/>shown in the field, the other masters are listed in a drop-down menu.

# Port number

Shows the port number of the currently selected foreign master.

# Announce count

Shows the number of Announce Messages received from the currently selected foreign master.

# Wall Clock

UTC

Shows the current UTC time. Requires an external GPS receiver.

# Current

Shows the current wall clock time.

# UTC offset

Shows the offset between the wall clock time and the UTC time. This is available when the GPS is used as reference.

# Grandmaster Clock Identity

Shows the identity of the grandmaster.

# Class

Shows the class of the grandmaster. Ql is displayed together, depending on <u>SyncE</u> Ql type, profile, and class value.

## Accuracy

Shows the accuracy of the grandmaster. The hexadecimal value of the accuracy in the PTP packet data is displayed right-hand.

# Variance ann/est.

Shows the offset variance of the grandmaster. Both the announced value and a calculated estimate are shown (in  $s^2$ ).

## Variance Raw

Shows the offset variance of the grandmaster in hexadecimal.

## Priority 1/2

Shows priority 1 and 2 of the grandmaster.

#### Steps removed

Shows the number of communication paths traversed between the local clock and the grandmaster clock.

## Time source

Shows the time source. The hexadecimal value of the time source in the PTP packet data is displayed right-hand.

# UTC offset

Shows the UTC offset provided by Announce Message from the grandmaster clock.

## flagfield

Shows the flag field of the announce message in hexadecimal. To see details, touch the button.

# 6.1.3.7 OAM

Touching the **OAM** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

	P	ort 1:1	Port 1:2	Applic	ation Selecto	r			
P	Port	WAN Off	Stream	Settings Answer: None	SyncE Sync	IEEE 1588v2 Unicast	OAM 802.3ah	Filter On	
	Devices Remote Mode		N/A		<b>^</b>		Spe Dup Eth	Link eed: blex: FDX ernet	
	Parser Muxer OUI		N/A N/A O				0	Traffic MPLS frame MPLS-TP frame VLAN frame	?
	VSI Unidired Link eve		0 N/A N/A					SyncE IEEE 1588v2	E.
	Loopba Var. retr		N/A N/A		•		-	OH Capture	23 X
L	Lo	ор						Frame Capture Transceiver	-
///		ETH-BERT		SETUP	TEST RES	SULT 💾 🍽	🤋 🕅 🕅	🄉 🛃 🜓 16 0	5 <u>}</u> }

This screen presents information about the status of the OAM functions. The information is split up on a number of tabs. Note that the layout of the dialog depends on the currently selected OAM protocol.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Application Selecto	r			(
Port ↔ WAN Off		tings SyncE Sync	IEEE 1588v2 Unicast	OAM 802.3ah	Filter On	
Devices Variables				• Lini Speed Duple	l: 1 Gbps	
Remote Device Mode	N/A	<u> </u>		Ethern	et	
Parser	N/A			• Tr		
Muxer	N/A				PLS frame PLS-TP frame	
OUI	0				AN frame	F
VSI	0			• •		
Unidirectional	N/A				SyncE	
Link events	N/A			IE	EE 1588v2	2
Loopback	N/A	-		0	H Capture	-
Var. retrieval	N/A				OAM	
				Fra	me Capture	Ľ
Loop				Tr	ansceiver	
ETH-BERT	🖌 s	ETUP TEST RES	SULT 🔛 🔿	🤿 🕅 V 💽 🔉	<b>16 06</b>	

## Loop button

Touch the **Loop** button to send the far-end device into loopback mode and reflect frames.

#### Devices tab

Shows the status of the remote and local devices.

#### Variables tab

On the **Variables** tab you can request various variables. Select the relevant variable from the drop-down menu and then touch the **Request** button.

802.3ah status information

# 802.1 ag status information

	F	Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Application	Selector			
	Port	Streams	Settings Answer: None	SyncE Off	IEEE 1588v2 Off	OAM 802.1ag	Filter Off	
	Devices	Decode MEP ID	МАС		U-LE M+LE LITM		Link Speed:     10 Gbps Duplex:     FDX Ethernet Traffic O MPLS frame O MPLS-TP frame O VLAN frame	• ? *
							SyncE IEEE 1588v2 OH Capture	
	02:01:4	5 Fault Alarm Cle	ear Highest Defect	= 0			OAM	X
	ССМ						Frame Capture Transceiver	
(((		ETH-RFC 254	4 🖌 🖌	SETUP TEST	r RESULT 🔐	📑 🕫 🕅 V	🔀 💓 🛃 動 02 02	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt;</pre>

# Message buttons

Allows you to send messages either to a remote MEP ID or to a unicast MAC Address.

- U-LBM: Data-path integrity to/from the far-end to/from one address (unicast).
- **M-LBM**: Data-path integrity to/from the far-end to/from multiple addresses (multicast).
- LTM: Enumerate and identify all hops between two end points.

# Fault button

The fault messages are sent when the button is active.

• CCM: Continuity Check Messages.

# Devices tab

Shows the current status of the devices.

The outer circle of the colored Lamp in the Status column represents the CCM status (green means that CCMs are received from that RMP, red means no CCMs are received). The inner circle indicates whether the RDI bit in the CCM frame is set (red) or not set (green).

# Decode tab

Shows extra information about LTM frames.

# Y.1731 status information

	Р	ort 1:1	Port 1:2	Appli	cation Selecto	r			
F	Port	WAN Off	Stream	Settings Answer: None	SyncE Off	IEEE 1588v2 Off	OAM Y.1731	Filter Off	
ſ	Devices Status	Decode	_	мас		U-LEM	Sp	Link beed: 10 Gbps uplex:	₽
	Status	MERID	_	MAC		M-LBM		FDX hernet • Traffic • MPLS frame	•
						мсс	IDM	O MPLS-TP frame O VLAN frame SyncE	
C J						EXM V5M		IEEE 1588v2 OH Capture	Ę
	_		Clear Highest (	Defect = 0				OAM Frame Capture	×
(((		AIS LCK		SETUP	TEST RES	SULT 🔐 🍽	≈ ¥ V Σ	Transceiver	)))

# Message buttons

Allows you to send messages either to a remote MEP ID or to a unicast MAC Address.

- U-LBM: Data-path integrity to/from the far-end to/from one address (unicast).
- **M-LBM**: Data-path integrity to/from the far-end to/from multiple addresses (multicast).
- LTM: Enumerate and identify all hops between two end points.
- MCC: Maintenance communication channel message.
- **EXM**: Experimental message and response.
- VSM: Vendor-specific message and response.
- **TST**: Test message used for Bit Error Rate measurement and /or throughput measurement.
- LMM: Determine packet loss.
- **SLM**: Determine frame loss.
- 1DM: One-way delay measurements.
- DMM: Propagation delay between two end points.

# Fault buttons

The fault messages are sent when the button is active.

- CCM: Continuity Check Messages.
- AIS: Alarm Indication Signal.
- LCK: Locked Signal Function.

# Devices tab

Shows the current status of the devices.

The outer circle of the colored Lamp in the Status column represents the CCM status (green means that CCMs are received from that RMP, red means no CCMs are received). The inner circle indicates whether the RDI bit in the CCM frame is set (red) or not set (green).

# Decode tab

Shows extra information about the various frame types.

# 6.1.3.8 Frame Capture

Touching the **Frame Capture** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen launches the screen shown below.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Applicati	on Selector			
Port WAN Off		Settings swer: None	SyncE IEEE 1588v2 Off Off	OAM Y.1731	Filter Off	
Capture Setup		_ Trigger Setur	o		Link Speed:	32
slicing:	e frame	Trigger: Trigger	Manual		10 Gbps Duplex: FDX	
nandling:		position:	Тор		Ethernet Traffic	
Buffer size: 1MB	<b>▼</b>	Error Type:	Any Type		• MPLS frame	?
Capture transmitte	d frames			J	O MPLS-TP frame	
Frame Field Trigger De	finition				O VLAN frame SyncE	E,
← 0	)	1 bytes	;		IEEE 1588v2	z
Preamble		00		FCS	OH Capture	£
⊳		. 100.0/			MAO	X
	Isage(1,024 kByte)	: 100 %			Frame Capture	
Start	Finished		Save	View	Transceiver	-
((( ETH-BERT	<	SETUP T	EST RESULT 🔐 🖪	≷ 🖗 V	🔀 y 🛃 🕠 07:15	)))

This screen allows you to set up and execute capture of transmitted frames.



On Ethernet application over OTN, **Frame Capture** button in the status area may be disabled depending on <u>Client signal</u> settings.

# Capture Setup

## Frame slicing

Use the **Frame slicing** drop-down menu to specify which part of the frame will be captured. The available options are: **Whole frame**, **Top 64 Byte**, **Top 128 Byte**.

#### Buffer handling

Use the **Buffer handling** drop-down menu to choose either **Stop when full** or **Overwrite**.

#### **Buffer size**

Use the **Buffer size** drop-down menu to specify the size of the buffer. The specified size will be reflected in the **Buffer Usage** indicator at the bottom of the screen.

#### Capture transmitted frames

Select the check box if capturing the transmitted frames.

Clear the check box to capture the incoming frames.



During the 10 Gbit/s rate state, transmitted streams the traffic generator sends can't be captured.

Transmitted protocol frames can be captured. 'Protocol frames' are the frames which used for information such as ARP, SyncE, IEEE1588v2, OAM. This is the same for 10GbE over OTN (OTU2e - 10GbE mapping).

**Trigger Setup** 

#### Trigger

• Manual

This is the default setting, which captures all frames. All other trigger setup parameters are disabled.

• Error

Frame capture starts when the error specified by **Error Type** drop-down menu has occurred.

• Field match Frame capture starts if the field in transmitted frame matches to one defined by **Frame Field Trigger Definition**.

# **Trigger position**

Select the position of a trigger frame in the captured data.

- Тор
  - The trigger frame will be located at top of the captured data.
- Middle
  - The trigger frame will be located at center of the captured data.

# Error Type

The possible values are: Any Type, Fragment, Oversized or undersized, Oversized, Undersized, FCS error, Oversized & FCS error and IP checksum error.

Frame Field Trigger<br/>DefinitionTouching the left field opens the Field offset dialog box, which enables you to<br/>specify a value between 0 and 15999 in the field.

Touching the center field opens the **Pattern Editor** dialog box, which enables you to specify the relevant pattern in the field.

# **Capturing frames**

## Start/stop capture

Touch the **Start** button to start the capturing. The button changes to the **Stop** button. Capture progress is shown in **Buffer Usage**.

To stop the frame capture, touch the **Stop** button.

## Save capture data

When the capture is complete, you can save the captured data as a PCAP file, which can be used by a variety of open-source decoding tools. You can also save the data and then view them on the Network Master using <u>Wireshark</u> application in Utilities.

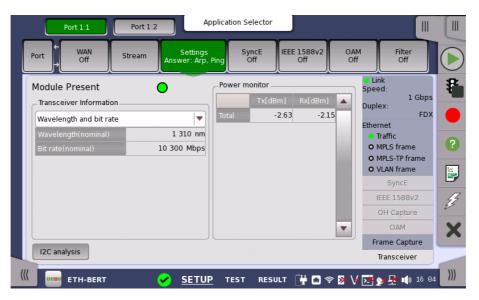
Touching the **Save** button allows you to create a PCAP file and view the data on the Network Master. Touching the **View** button allows you to view the data on the Network master.



When saving capture files using the MX100001A MT1000A/MT1100A Control Software, the destination folder is automatically set to the "Internal" folder of the Network Master.

# 6.1.3.9 Transceiver

Touching the **Transceiver** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.



This screen presents status information about the optical transceiver (Pluggable module installed on the connector panel).

When the optical transceiver is SFP or SFP+, <u>I2C analysis</u> appears.

When the optical transceiver is QSFP+ or QSFP28, <u>I2C analysis</u> and <u>Settings</u> appear.

When the optical transceiver is CFP4, MDIO analysis and Settings appear.

Green indicates that an optical transceiver is currently mounted.

Select the information from pull down menu. **Alarm** and **Output control** appear when the bit rate is 40 Gbps or greater.

- Alarm shows the alarm status. Loss of Signal: Turns on red when no optical signal is detected.
- Wavelength and bit rate shows the nominal wavelength and bit rate.
- **Compliance** shows the available standards.
- Vendor information shows the data stored in the optical transceiver.
- Output control allows to select lanes to insert alarm/errors.

# Tune wavelength

When the optical transceiver is a tunable SFP, the following items are displayed for **Wavelength and bit rate**.

Bit rate, Channel, Wavelength, Frequency, First frequency, Last frequency, Grid spacing

Module Present

Transceiver Information

Wavelength and bit rate	•
Bit rate(nominal)	11 300 Mbps
	36
	1552.50 nm
Frequency	193.1000 THz
First frequency	191.3500 THz
Last frequency	196.1000 THz
Grid spacing	50.0 GHz

Touching **Channel** or **Wavelength** value opens the dialog box to set the wavelength.

# Power monitor

The optical power read out from the transceiver is displayed.

The transmitting optical power or current is displayed in left column. The received optical power is displayed in right column.

In case of 40GbE and 100GbE, the total current and the currents by each lane are displayed for Tx. The total optical power and the optical powers by each lane are displayed for Rx.

Port 1:1	Application Se	elector		
Port WAN Stream Settings Answer: Arp,				AM Filter Off Off
Module Present	_Power mo	onitor		Speed:
Transceiver Information			Rx[dBm]	N/A Duplex:
Alarm	Total	27.644	N/A	N/A
Loss of signal	Lane O	6.874	N/A	Ethernet Traffic
	Lane 1	6.768	N/A	MPLS frame
	Lane 2	7.122	N/A	MPLS-TP frame
	Lane 3	6.880	N/A	VLAN frame
				Synce
				IEEE 1588v2
				OH Capture
			-	OAM 🗙
			_	Frame Capture
I2C analysis			Settings	Transceiver
	<u>Р</u> теsт	RESULT	🕂 🕞 🖘 🕅	V 🗾 🔊 🛃 🗤 11 53 🕅

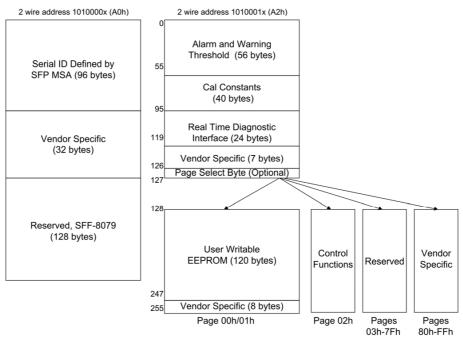
I2C analysis

When the transceiver is SFP or SFP+, touching the **I2C analysis** button at the bottom corner displays the dialog box below.

ad / Write Memory	Page select Address	Value		Setup Module
A0h	Ooh Od	00h	Read Write	Initialize
ırst Read Memory	Page select Address	Length		
A0h		128	Read	Export
	+ 0 + 1	+2 +3	+4 +5	+6 +7

This dialog box allows reading/writing information into the registers of the optical transceiver via  $I^2C$  (Inter-Integrated Circuit) interface.

Registers in the transceiver are defined in *SFF-8472 Specification for Diagnostic Monitoring Interface for Optical Transceivers* and *SFF-8690 Specification for Tunable SFP+ Memory Map for ITU Frequencies.* 



# SFP Memory Map

- Memory A0h shows information in Memory A0h.
- **Memory A2h** shows information in Memory A2h.
- Read/Write allows you to read or write values to the specified registers.

## Read/Write

Read/Write allows you to read or write values to the specified registers.

## Setup Module

Touching the Initialize button initializes register values in the transceiver.

# Read/Write

Specifying the address and the page allows users to read or write the data.

# **Burst Read**

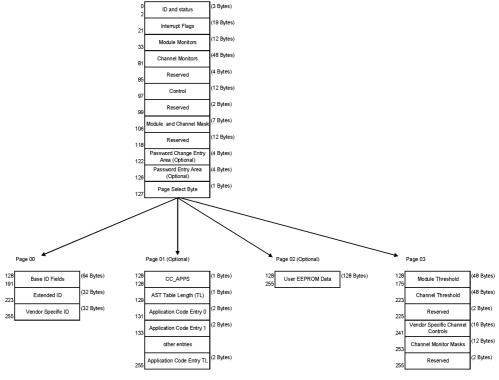
Specifying the top address, page, and length allows users to read the data. Touching the **Export** opens the dialog box to save the read data.

**I2C analysis** When the transceiver is QSFP+ or QSFP28, touching the **I2C analysis** button at the bottom corner displays the dialog box below.

Lower Lower (Lane) Upper (00) Upper (03	I2C analysis Read / Write	ſ
	Value	
Identifier Transceiver	Dh: QSFP+ or later	
	Oh: Revision not specified	
	Oh	
	0	
	0	
	0	
	0	
	Oh	
	0	
	0	
High Supply Voltage Warning	0	•
	Update	

This dialog box allows reading/writing information into the registers of the optical transceiver via  $I^2C$  (Inter-Integrated Circuit) interface.

Registers in the transceiver are defined in *INF-8438i Specification for QSFP (Quad Small Form factor Pluggable) Transceiver.* 



# QSFP+ Memory Map

- LOWER shows information in lower address registers.
- LOWER Lane shows information of each lane in lower address registers.
- UPPER(00) shows information in upper address registers (page 00).
- **UPPER(03)** shows information in upper address registers (page 03).
- Read/Write allows you to read or write values to the specified registers.

Touching the **Update** button reads the register data of the transceiver.

# Read/Write

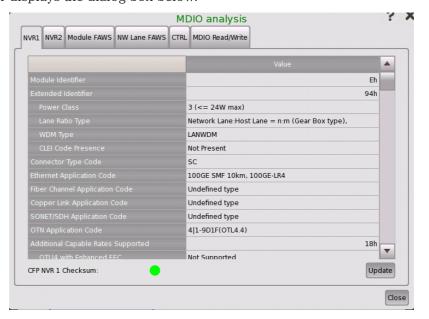
# Single Read/Write

Specifying the address and the page allows users to read or write the data.

# **Burst Read**

Specifying the top address, page, and length allows users to read the data. Touching the **Export** opens the dialog box to set the filename.

# MDIO analysisWhen the transceiver is CFP4, MDIO analysis button is displayed on<br/>Transceiver status screen. Touching the MDIO analysis button at the bottom<br/>corner displays the dialog box below.



This dialog box presents information reading/writing to the MDIO (Management Data Input/Output) register.

- NVR1, NVR2 shows Non-volatile Registers.
- Module FAWS, NW Lane FAWS shows the fault/alarm/warning/status.
- CTRL allows to set CFP pins, the loopback route, FIFO reset or initialization.
- MDIO Read/Write allows to set CFP pins, the loopback route, FIFO reset or the initialization.

Touching the Update button reads the register data of CFP.

MDIO registers are defined in CFP MSA Management Interface Specification.

## CTRL

## Initialize

Touching Initialize button starts CFP initialization.



Settings in CTRL tab will be initialized when CFP is removed from the module or CFP power is turned off.

# Pin control

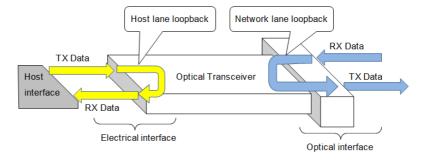
Touching the button will switch the output level of CFP pin. Touching Vcc button turns on/off the feeding power to the CFP.

# **FIFO control**

Select the check box to set one to the FIFO Reset bit or the FIFO Auto Reset bit.

# Loopback control

Select the check box for enabling the loopback function of CFP.



# MDIO Read/Write

# Single Read/Write

Specifying the address allows users to read or write the data.

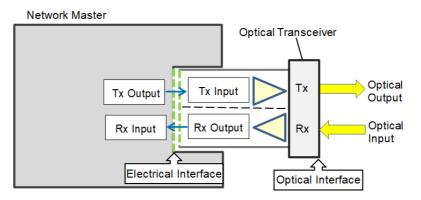
# **Burst Read**

Specifying the top address and length allows users to read the data. Touching the **Export** opens the dialog box to set the filename.

#### Settings

Touching the **Settings** button at right hand bottom displays the dialog box. The contents of the dialog box varies depending on the transceiver module.

This dialog box allows to set Network Master interface to the optical transceiver. **Tx** table allows users to set the emphasis coefficients for Tx Output signal in the figure below. **Rx Equalizer** table allows users to set the equalization values for Rx Input signal in the figure below.



When setting same value at all lanes, touch the button in **Tracking** column and set the button display to **On**. The value set at Lane 0 is applied to all lanes.

When setting a different value at each lane, touch the button in **Tracking** column and set the button display to **Off**. Set the value by touching the field for each lane.

Transceiver					
	Tracking				
	Off	0	0	0	0
	Off	0	0	0	0
	Off	0	0	0	0
	Off	1	1	1	1
	Off	0	0	0	0

# Тх

Allows to set the output waveform of Network Master.

# VOD

VOD (Voltage Output Differential) can be set.

# Pre

Emphasis is applied to the bit immediately before where the data changes.

# Post

Emphasis is applied to the bit where data changes.

# Rx

Allows to set the gain of the high frequency band for the reception circuit in Network Master.

Rx Equalizer

Equalization can be set.

# DFE

The mode of boost can be set.

Insertion loss

The gain of the Rx circuit is up to 8 dB in 2 dB steps.

- 0:0 dB
- 1:2 dB
- 2:4 dB
- 3:6 dB
- 4:8 dB

# 6.1.4 Errors/Alarms Insertion

This section describes the errors or alarms insertion for the Ethernet layer on the <u>Application toolbar</u>.

Port 1;1 Port 1	_	
Port WAN Off Stream Ans	Start test	Restart Testing
ETH/MPLS-TP/VLAN//Pv4	Stop traffic	Alarms/Errors/Others Port 1:1 Ethernet LAN
Dst MAC: 00-00-00	Port Status	Alarms Errors/Violations Destination: Insertion:
Src MAC: 00-00-00	? Help	FCS Manual Burst length:
Dst IP: 0.0	Report	1
Src IP: 0.0	Error Insert	🥖 Clear all stimuli
#1 ID: 0	X Close	Port 1:1 Traffic Traffic Traffic
		Transceiver
🔣 🚥 ETH-BERT 😔	SETUP TEST	r Result 🔐 🗃 🖘 🧏 V 🔀 y 🛃 🕼 16:11 💹

Alarms/Errors/ Others

Select the port to insert errors, and the stimuli type. The settings items vary depending on the selected stimulus type.

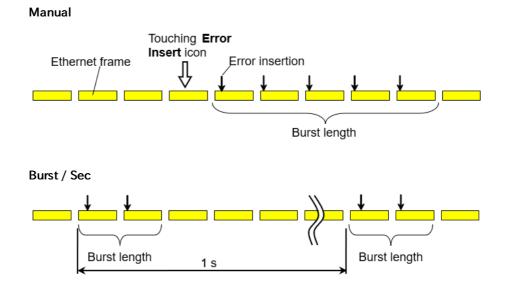
- Ethernet LAN: Inserts errors or alarms related the Ethernet frame, IP packet or the pattern error.
- Ethernet PCS alarms/errors: Inserts errors or alarms to PCS blocks.
- Ethernet PCS skew: Inserts skew between specified lanes.
- Ethernet WAN: Inserts errors or alarms to the WAN header.
- Ethernet frequency: Adds the frequency offset to the Ethernet bit rate.

# 6.1.4.1 Ethernet LAN

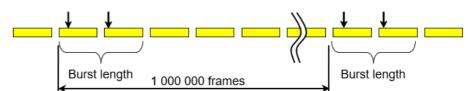
- 1. Select **Alarms** or **Errors/Violations** using the radio button.
- 2. Select **Destination** using the drop down menu.
- 3. Select the **Insertion** in case of Errors/Violations.
  - Alarms will be inserted continuously.
    - **Off**: Turns off inserting errors.
    - Manual: Inserts errors in the specified counts if you touch the Error Insert icon.
    - **Burst / sec**: Inserts errors in the specified counts in one second periodic.
    - **Burst / 10 sec**: Inserts errors in the specified counts in ten second periodic.
    - Burst\*1E–02 to Burst\*1E–07: Inserts errors of burst length in the specified rate continuously.

For example, **Burst length** is set to 3 and **Burst\*1E–06** is selected, the three errors will be inserted per one million blocks. The **Error Insert** icon shows only status.

- 4. Touch the **Burst length** field to set the errors insertion counts.
- 5. When Insertion is set to **Manual**, Touch the **Error Insert** icon.







Destination	Description
IFG	Sends an Ethernet frame which has the small infer frame gap.
FCS	Sends an Ethernet frame which has FCS error.
Preamble	When the interface bit rate is 10 Gbps or lower, sends a preamble in which pattern is different from the normal pattern.
PAUSE frames.	Sends PAUSE frames.
Wrong IP checksum	Sends data which IPv4 Header checksum is wrong.
Fragmented IP	Sends IPv4 data which is fragmented.
Wrong Layer4 checksum	Sends data which checksum in TCP header or UDP header is wrong.
BERT pattern error	Inserts an error into the payload pattern.
BERT Seq. error	Inserts an error into the sequence number which is used to check the pattern sequence in BERT.
Error symbol/block	When the interface bit rate is 10 Gbps, sends data that 64/66B block format in PCS is set to incorrect pattern. When 1 Gbps or less, inserts TX_ER of MII Media Independent Interface).
FEC symbol error	This option appears when <u>FEC enable</u> on Setup screen is selected. Inserts a symbol error into the FEC of 25G and 100G Ethernet frame.

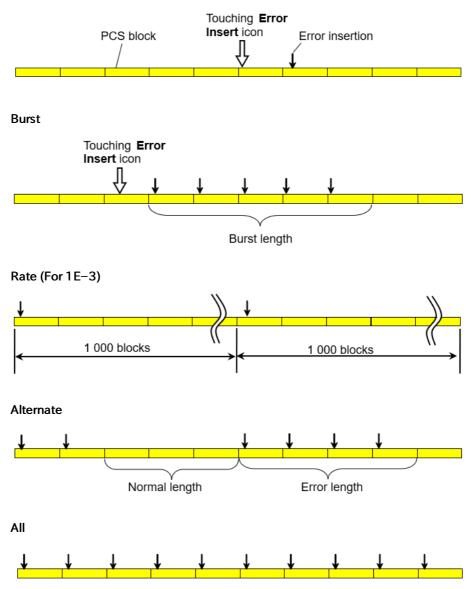
# 6.1.4.2 Ethernet PCS alarms/errors

The PCS alarms/errors is available in following applications.

- BERT
- Mon.Gen.

- Ch Stat
- 1. Select **Alarms** or **Errors** using the radio button.
- 2. Select the **Destination** inserting the alarm or the error.
- 3. Select the **Insertion** in case of Errors.
  - **Off**: Turns off inserting errors.
  - Manual: Inserts errors in the specified counts if you touch the Error Insert icon.
  - Burst: Inserts errors or alarms in counts you have specified.
  - Rate: Inserts errors in the specified rate continuously.
  - Alternate: Repeats error/alarm insertion per specified number of frames.
  - All: Inserts errors to all Ethernet frames.
- 4. If **PCS error lane** appears, touch the buttons. Touch the buttons in the dialog box to select/clear lanes. The errors will be inserted to selected (orange) lanes.

# Manual



Destination	Description
Invalid block type	Sends a PCS block of a block type not defined in IEEE 802.3.
Invalid sync header	Sends a PCS block with a sync header not defined in IEEE 802.3.
Invalid alignment marker	Sends an alignment marker which does not follow the definition in IEEE 802.3.
BIP error	Sends an alignment marker with an error in the BIP field.

# 6.1.4.3 Ethernet PCS skew

- 1. Touch the field below the port selection to set the number of skew bits. The calculated skew time is shown below the field.
- 2. When Port is set to 100 Gbps, Select the Lane type.
- 3. Touch the buttons of Insertion lane, the dialog box will appear.
- 4. Touch the buttons to select/clear lanes. The skew will be inserted between selected (orange) lanes and non selected (gray) lanes.

Setting to "0" means that inserting no skew.

# 6.1.4.4 Ethernet WAN

When Port is set to SFP+ 10 Gbps WAN, inserting the WAN alarms/errors is available.

- 1. Select **Alarms** or **Errors/Violations** using the radio button.
- 2. Select **Destination** using the drop down menu.
- 3. Select the **Insertion** in case of Errors/Violations. Alarms will be inserted continuously.
  - **Off**: Turns off inserting errors.
    - Manual: Inserts errors in the specified counts if you touch the Error Insert icon.
- 4. Touch the **WAN burst length** field to set the errors insertion counts.
- 5. When Insertion is set to Manual, Touch the Error Insert icon.

# 6.1.4.5 Ethernet frequency

Touch the field to set **Ethernet frequency**. Enter the desired deviation in the Tx Deviation field. A positive value increases the frequency.

# 6.2 BERT

1101

The Bit Error Rate Test (BERT) described in this section is applicable for Ethernet interfaces.

For BERT of OTN interface, refer to **BERT** in "OTN Application".

# 6.2.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• Ethernet Setup and Status

For applications also including an OTN interface, you can find a description of the setup options and status information for OTN in the following section:

• OTN Setup and Status

Please refer to the sections relevant for your current port setup requirements.

# 6.2.2 Test Setup

# 6.2.2.1 Control

When you go to the test setup of the Ethernet BERT application, the following screen is displayed.

		Application Select	or		
Control	Generator	Stream - Profile	Stream - Meas.	Thresholds	
Interval length:	5 seconds				
Start action:	Immediate		Start at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	Ŧ
Stop function:	Manual stop		Stop at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	
Memory allocation:	Continuous		Estimate of test duration	00d:03:25:45	?
Performance Parameters	i		BERT Optio	ns	U
ETH: M.2100				lost frames as m errors	<b>E</b>
				e addresses in filter on receiver	Ę
			✓ Only s	how BER Alarms	2
				measuring the Frame loss secs	X
			on BE	T statistics	
			J		-
(((	<u>~</u>	SETUP <u>TEST</u> RI	ESULT 💾 🍽 🔿 🕅	<b>V 📝 yy 🖳 </b> 16 15	>>>

This screen contains the parameters that are generally required in a test setup.

#### Interval length

Allows you to specify the duration of the BERT intervals. The drop-down menu contains the following values: 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 30 seconds, 1, 5, 10, 15, 30 minutes, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 hours or No intervals.

Start action

Allows you to specify when the measurement is started.

- Immediate: Starts the measurement when you touch the Start button.
- **Start at**: Starts the measurement at the time specified in the **Start at** field on the right.

#### Stop function

Allows you to specify when the measurement ends.

- Manual stop: Stops the measurement immediately when you touch the Stop button.
- **Stop at**: Stops the measurement at the time specified in the **Stop at** field on the right.
- **Duration**: Performs the measurement for the duration of time specified on the right.

# Memory allocation

Allows you to specify how the measurement will be stored in the Network Master's memory.

- Use all storage: When Network Master's memory became full of measured data, the whole measurement is stopped.
- **Continuous**: When Network Master's memory became full of measured data, the oldest records in that memory will be overwritten. When the memory became full, it is recorded in <u>Event log</u>.

The Network Master's memory size (the file size of measurement results) is 64 Mbytes per one port. The result file size is less than 64 Mbytes because it is compressed when saving to the file.

#### Estimate of test duration

Contains an estimation of the time (in days, hours, minutes and seconds) before the whole memory will be filled out by the test. The estimated value is dependent on the current interface and selections concerning this interface. During an ongoing measurement, the estimate will be recalculated periodically, meaning that the estimate will get better and better. The estimate can be seen on the status line during a measurement.

Performance Parameters The titles of ITU-T Recommendation are below.

- **G.826** End-to-end error performance parameters and objectives for international, constant bit-rate digital paths and connections
- G.829 Error performance events for SDH multiplex and regenerator sections
- **G.8201** Error performance parameters and objectives for multi-operator international paths within the Optical Transport Network (OTN)
- M.2100 Performance limits for bringing-into-service and maintenance of international multi-operator PDH paths and connections
- M.2101.1 Performance limits for bringing-into-service and maintenance of international multi-operator SDH paths and multiplex sections
- M.2401 Error performance limits and procedures for bringing-into-service and maintenance of multi-operator international paths and sections within an optical transport network
- M.2110 Bringing into service international multi-operator paths, sections and transmission systems

# **OTN-related**

These items appear if OTN Tx and OTN Rx are selected on Setup screen.

# OTN

G.8201, M.2401 (M.2110)

# Time period

15 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 24 hours, 7 days

# Allocation

Touching the **Setup** button launches the dialog box. Refer to <u>Performance</u> <u>Parameters</u> in "OTN Application" .

# Ethernet-related

10G WAN appears if Port on the Test Setup screen is set to 10 Gbps WAN.

ETH

M.2100

10G WAN

G.826, G.826+G.829, M.2101.1(M.2100)

# **BERT Options**



This option appears in the BERT application.

# Count lost frames as pattern errors

Enabling this function means that if a frame is lost then all test pattern bits in the frame are considered errored and will be included in the pattern error counter.

# Include addresses in frame filter on receiver

When enabling this function, the Ethernet frames which their destination addresses match to following items will appear on the <u>Streams</u> screen.

- Src MAC
- Src IP
- VLAN ID
- Src Port

This setting makes the effect to only following measurement results on the Statistics screen.

BERT	Mon./Gen
BERT	Multi Stream Transmit
Latency	Multi Stream Throughput
Jitter	Multi Stream Frame Loss
	Multi Stream Latency
	Multi Stream Jitter

This setting does not effect to Frame Capture.

#### Only show BER Alarms when measuring

BER alarms in Interface status dialog box is enabled only when the measurement is running. This function allows to avoid the BER alarms occurrence when no data is input.

# Ignore the Frame loss secs on BERT statistics

The"Frame loss secs." on BERT statistics will not be used for judging the Status Summary. This function allows to avoid the <u>Status Summary</u> alarms occurrence when no frames are input.

# 6.2.2.2 Generator

Touching the **Generator** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

The **Follow** button appears when the Port 2 settings can follow Port 1.



This screen contains the traffic-related parameters.

Traffic DurationAllows you to set conditions concerning frames transmission. Choosing<br/>Continuous will make a continual test sequence. Alternatively, the duration can<br/>be set manually in either Seconds or Frames, coupled with a specification of<br/>the number of seconds/frames in the adjacent field.

#### Automatically start the traffic generator when a test is started

In case of **Continuous**, you can select this check box to make the traffic generator start synchronously with the test starting.

# 6.2.2.3 Stream - Profile

Touching the Stream - Profile button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

The **Follow** button appears when the Port 2 settings can follow Port 1.



This screen contains the parameters for specifying a profile and pattern for each stream and for specifying which measurements are made.

Transmission mode

• Normal: Does not generate the bursts. The normal Ethernet frames are sent.

Stream profile

• Burst: Generate the bursts.

Allows you to specify and configure a profile type for the currently selected stream. Using the radio buttons, you can select the stream profile as either Data. Video or Voice.



On the Ethernet application over OTN, only Data appears depending on the Client signal setting.

# Encoding

Open the drop-down menu to select the relevant encoding type. The available values depend on the selected profile type.

# Number of channels

Specify the number of stream channels selected at Encoding.

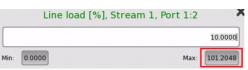
Line load When Profile type is set to **Data**, you can select the line load profile as either Constant or Ramp. If you select Ramp, you can touch the adjacent button to display the Ramp Line Load Setup dialog box.

> When Profile type is set to Video or Voice, the line load calculated from Encoding and Number of channels is displayed.

Ramp Line Load Setup						
Control		n	nsec-Ramp	Thresholds		
Profile Setup Transmitting mode: Stream profile Data Vid	bps ↓	OFF	→[s]	End: 64		
Encoding:	Unit: 🔵 Per	cent OMbps		iration: 1 s	?	
Number of channels:	Line load start:	Off	%		×.	
Constant Ram	Line load end:	Off	%			
	Step size:	1.0000	%		¥,	
	Step duration:	10	s		X	
	Ramp mode:	Keep end	ſ			
((( DOBD ETH-BERT	Off	<u>1601</u> NESSEI	Close	🌁 💉 🛃 🌒 07:31	)))	

The line load unit can be specified from **Percent**, **Mbps**, and **IFG**. When IFG (Inter frame gap) is specified to the unit, 12 byte setting means the 100% utilization. The value set to the field is an average of Inter frame gap.

When Transmission mode is **Normal**, 100% or more line load can be set in specific case.



Touching **Off** at left-bottom stops sending the stream.



On the Ethernet application over OTN, following unit appears depending on the <u>Client</u> <u>signal</u> setting.

- Percent and Mbps
- Mbps

The dialog box contains the following settings:

## Line load start

The line load at which the ramp will start.

# Line load end

The line load at which the ramp will end. (This is the value shown on the line load button.)

# Step size

The step size from start to end.

# Step duration

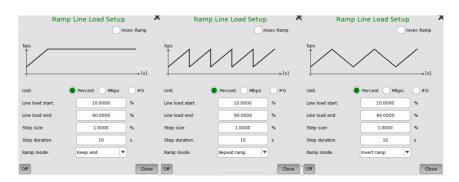
The duration of each step.

Selecting **msec-Ramp** check box allows to set the step duration in 1 millisecond increments.

# Ramp mode

How the ramp should continue. 3 modes are available:

- **Keep end**: The specified end line load is maintained after the ramp is ended.
- Repeat ramp: The ramp is repeated.
- Invert ramp: The ramp is inverted.

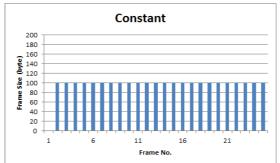


#### Frame size

When Profile is set to Data, four setups are available:

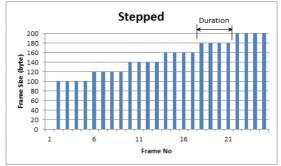
#### Constant

Uses the fixed frame size specified by the **Start** value for the duration of the test. The following figure shows an example of frame sizes when **Constant** is selected.



#### Stepped

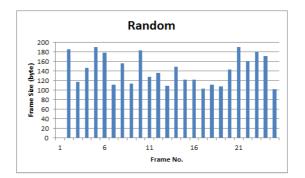
Steps the frame size from **Start** to **End** in increments of **Step**. Each frame size is transmitted for the period in seconds specified by **Duration**. The following figure shows an example of frame sizes when **Stepped** is selected.



If the traffic duration is set to *Continuous* on the **Generator** screen, the step sequence will be repeated indefinitely. If traffic duration is set to *a number of seconds*, the step sequence will be terminated when the specified total period has elapsed. Similarly for traffic duration set to *a number of frames*, the step sequence will be terminated when the total number of transmitted frames reaches the specified count.

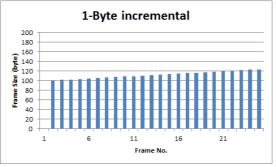
### Random

Sends a continuous stream of frames of random sizes, evenly distributed between **Start** and **End**. The following figure shows an example of frame sizes when **Random** is selected.



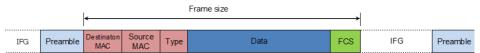
### 1-Byte incremental

Steps the frame size from **Start** to **End** in increment of one byte in frame-byframe. The following figure shows an example of frame sizes when **1-Byte incremental** is selected.





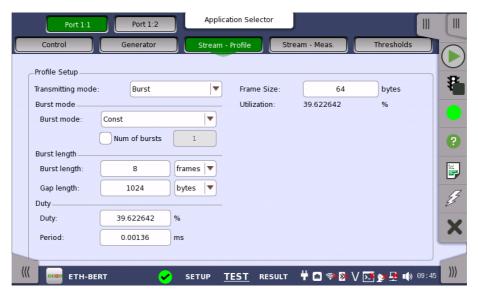
Frame size is protocol headers and payload combined. Frame size does not include preamble and interframe gap.



When setting Frame size to 52 byte or less and Interface type is **SFP+**, the actual rate (Utilization) does not reach to 100% even if line load is set to 100%.

#### Burst mode

Set the burst generation mode. The normal Ethernet frames are not sent in the burst mode.



- Off: stops sending the stream.
- **Const**: generates the bursts that the burst length and the gap length are constant.

• Ramp: generates the bursts while changing the burst length.

### Number of Bursts

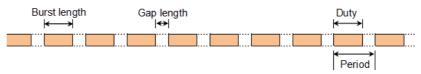
Selecting **Num of Burst** allows to set the number of the bursts to generate. If sending specified number bursts has finished, sending stream will stop.

**Burst length** 

Set the burst length and the gap length.

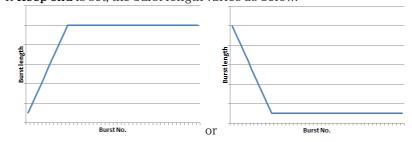
• When Burst mode is set to **Const**:

Touch the field of **Burst length** and **Gap length** to set the value. Burst length can also be set by specifying **Duty** and **Period**.

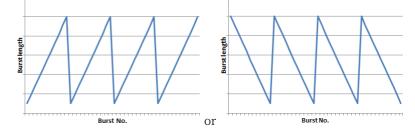


The value set to the **Gap length** field is an average of inter burst gaps.

- When Burst mode is set to **Ramp**: Touch the **Ramp mode** field to set how to vary the burst length.
  - If **Keep end** is set, the burst length varies as below.



• If **Repeat ramp** is set, the data length varies as below.



Touch the field of **Burst start** and **Burst end** to set the range that the burst length varies.

Touch the **Gap length** field to set the value. The value set to the **Gap length** field is an average of inter burst gaps.

Frame sizeSet the frame size used for the burst length calculation. 20 bytes (preamble and<br/>IFG) adding to the value set in this field is used as the one frame size of the<br/>burst length setting.

# 6.2.2.4 Stream - Measurement

Touching the **Stream - Measurement** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

The **Follow** button appears when the Port 2 settings can follow Port 1.

Port 1:1		Applic	ation Selector				
Control	Generator	Stream	- Profile	Stream -	Meas.	Thresholds	
Measurement Setup							
jitter			Latency / Ji	tter timesta	imp		- <b>*</b>
Threshold	0.000	us	Versi	ion 9.05 or	older		
Latency			Source:		Internal		
Threshold	0.000	us	GPS anter cable:	ina		0 ns	?
Service disruptio	on						<b>F</b>
Disruption type:	Packet	<b>\</b>					-
Packet							23
Min. disruption:	10 fra	ames					×
((( ETH-BERT	✓	SETUP	TEST RESI	лат 🕞 (	🗈 🤿 🕅 \	/ 📑 y 🕂 🐠	16:01 )))

Select one or more of the measurements (**Jitter**, **Latency** and **Service disruption**) and then specify a threshold value for each. This screen allows you to configure **Jitter**, **Latency** and **Service disruption**.

# Enable sequence checking

Appears when "Unframed" is selected to the protocol in Stream of *Port Setup* screen.

Control	Generator	Stream - Profile	Stream - Meas.
_Measurement Setup			
C Enable seque	ence checking		

	Select the check box if enabling the frame sequence checking.
Jitter	Select the Jitter check box to measure it.
	When selecting Threshold check box and enter the value, Pass/Fail is judged.
Latency	Select the Latency check box to measure it.
	When selecting Threshold check box and enter the value, Pass/Fail is judged.
Service disruption	Select the Service disruption check box to measure it.
	Select Disruption Type from <b>Packet</b> or <b>LOS</b> . You may not be able to select <b>LOS</b> depending on the interface settings.
	When selecting <b>Packet</b> , enter the number of skip of frame number to count service disruption.
	When selecting <b>LOS</b> , service disruption is counted if one or more LOS is detected.
	Enter <b>Error free period</b> as time from counting the service disruption to restart it.



Latency / Jitter timestamp

This screen allows you to configure the timestamp of **Jitter**, **Latency** and **Service disruption**.

## Version 9.05 or older

When selecting Version 9.05 or older check box, the measurement is performed with a resolution of 0.1  $\mu$  s which is the same as the software version of Version 9.05 or older.

It is not available to perform measurement by using Network Masters which have different resolution setup. Make sure to select this if the software version of the Network Master on the opposite side at the facing test is 9.05 or older.

At Ethernet + OTN or WAN measurement, this is automatically selected.

When not selecting Version 9.05 or older, the measurement using a GPS can be performed with a resolution of 0.005  $\mu$ s depending on "Source" selection.

### Source

Select a timestamp source for measurement. The indicator on the right notifies you whether latency and/or jitter can be measured.

Green: Latency and/or jitter can be measured.

Red: There is a possibility that the timestamp source signal could not be detected. For the detection status of the timestamp source signal, refer to <u>Timestamp source availabilities</u>.

Only when MU100011A is installed and Version 9.05 or older is NOT selected, GPS (Ext ref. 10MHz), and 1PPS(Ext ref. 10MHz) can be selected.

When GPS, 1PPS(Ext ref. 10MHz), or GPS(Ext ref. 10MHz) is set, the measurement can be performed by using two Network Masters which have made synchronized.

In this case, set the same option to **Source(Ext ref. 10MHz)** of both Network Master.

Round Trip time and One Way Latency can be measured by setting Source in combination show in the table below.

Module Model	Round Trip time	One Way Latency		
	Source	Source	GPS receiver to be used	
MU100010A	Internal	GPS	G0325A or MU100090A/B	
MU100011A	Internal	GPS	G0325A	
		1PPS(Ext ref. 10MHz)	GPS receiver provided by other than Anritsu MU100090A/B <sup>*1</sup>	
		GPS(Ext ref. 10MHz)	MU100090A/B <sup>*2</sup>	

\*1: When the MU100090A/B is feeding 1PPS and 10 MHz clock to two Network Masters.

\*2: When the MU100090A/B is feeding 1PPS and 10 MHz clock to one Network Master.

### Internal

This option uses the timestamp generated inside the Network Master. You can measure one-way latency by receiving Ethernet frames from another Network Master. To do this, you need to synchronize two Network Masters' timestamp with GPS. Note that, after the clocks are synchronized with GPS, they run without synchronization between two Network Masters. This causes time difference between the clocks as the time elapses.

The degree of the difference depends on the internal clock accuracy that is listed in External Interfaces in the MT1000A Specifications.

For how to synchronize timestamp with GPS, refer to <u>Timestamp</u> <u>Synchronization Procedure</u>.

When Source is switched to **Internal** from other options, timestamps behaves as follows:

- When the application has already been running on other ports with Timing source set to **Internal**.
  - Timestamps synchronize with those of the other ports.
- When no other ports are used and GPS signal is not received: Timestamps start from any time.
- When no other ports are used and GPS signal is received: Timestamps start from GPS time.

### GPS

This option uses the timestamp generated based on TOD (Time of Day) signal and 1PPS signal which are provided by the GPS receiver G0325A GPS Receiver or MU100090A can be used. The 10 MHz clock provided by MU100090A is not used for generating the timestamp. One way latency can be measured.

### 1PPS (Ext ref. 10MHz)

This option uses the timestamp generated based on 1PPS signal and 10 MHz clock which are provided by the GPS receiver. By using 10 MHz clock, the measurement can be performed in higher accuracy than the one when selecting **GPS**.

One way latency can be measured.

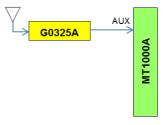
Due to using 1PPS signal, the latency of one second or less than can be measured.

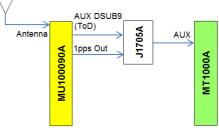
This option allows users to use other vendor's GPS other than G0325A and MU100090A. In this case, J1705A AUX Conversion Adaptor is required.

### GPS (Ext ref. 10MHz)

This option uses the timestamp generated based on TOD (Time of Day) signal, 1PPS, and 10 MHz clock which are provided by MU100090A. By using 10 MHz clock, the measurement can be performed in higher accuracy than the one when selecting **GPS**.

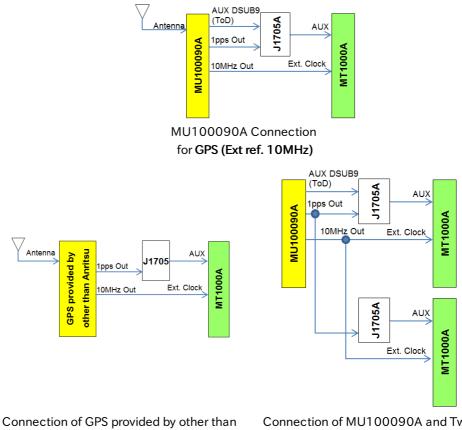
One way latency can be measured.





G0325A Connection for GPS





Connection of GPS provided by other than Anritsu for **1PPS(Ext ref. 10MHz)**  Connection of MU100090A and Two MT1000As for 1PPS(Ext ref. 10MHz)

# GPS antenna cable

To measure the phase error precisely, set the correction value to GPS cable correction.

When calculating the delay time from the cable length, it is recommendable to use 5 ns/m as the conversion factor.

When using the following GPS antenna provided by Anritsu, set 25 ns.

- G0325A
- MU100090A (When using J1706A GPS antenna of the standard accessory)

When using the following GNSS antenna provided by Anritsu, set 40 ns (includes 25 ns for 5 m cable that comes with).

• MU100090B (When using J1886A GNSS antenna of the standard accessory)

### **Timestamp Synchronization Procedure**

The following shows an example of the procedure to perform the jitter and latency measurement under the condition that the timestamps have been synchronized with GPS.

- 1. Connect the G0325A GPS Receiver to the Network Master.
- 2. Turn on the Network Master.
- 3. While checking the GPS reception icon at the right-bottom of the screen, move the network master to the environment where it can receive GPS signals.
- 4. Confirm that no other applications are running.
- 5. Start MonGen or BERT application with selecting one port.

- 6. Select a bit rate used for the measurement (In the <u>Port Setup</u> dialog box, select Forced or Autonegotiate, not Off.)
- 7. On Test Setup page, touch Stream Meas..
- 8. Select the **Jitter** and **Latency** check boxes.
- 9. Set Source of Latency / Jitter timestamp to **GPS**. Wait until the indicator on the right turns green.
- Set Source of Latency / Jitter timestamp to Internal. Wait until the indicator on the right turns green.

# 6.2.2.5 Thresholds

Touching the **Thresholds** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

The **Follow** button appears when the Port 2 settings can follow Port 1.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Application Sele	ctor	
Control	enerator	Stream - Profile	Stream - Meas.	Thresholds
BERT Threshold Monitoring				
Pattern Errors				8
🔵 Count 🛛 🔵 Ratio	Ratio[%]	Et	nernet	
Threshold:	0		Setup	
Sequence errors				
Threshold:	0			(?)
Service disruption				
Threshold:	50.000	ms		
				Z
Total Frame Difference				
Difference from:	Port 1:1 Rx			×
((( ETH-BERT	🧹 s	ETUP <u>TEST</u>	RESULT 📑 🗃 🔿 🧗 🗸	∑ > ₹ 10 16 15 >>>

This screen contains the parameters for setting up the various threshold values (i.e. limits) for errors and Pass/Fail status that are used during the monitoring.

### Pattern Errors

Allows you to enable monitoring of pattern errors (i.e. bit errors) and to set up a threshold value for the bit error ratio.

Choose whether the threshold is specified as an absolute value or a percentage, using the **Count**, **Ratio** and **Ratio** (%) radio buttons, and then specify the value in the **Threshold** field.

### Sequence errors

Allows you to enable monitoring of sequence errors and to set up the relevant threshold value.

### Service disruption

If you specify a threshold value for the service disruptions (using the **Threshold** field), any disruption whose maximum duration time exceeds the threshold value will be marked in red on the Test Result screen.

Allows you to select the reference port to measure the differential time, using **Difference from:** drop down menu.

**BERT Threshold** 

Monitoring

### Transport

This setting appears in case of following applications on OTN.

- BERT
- Mon./Gen.
- Reflector

When you select the check box, you can enable alarm or error thresholds.

### Interface

Fixed to OTN.

### **Evaluation item**

Select the item to evaluate. If selecting other than **Any Alarm or Error**, another menu appears.

### **Evaluation type**

Select the relevant type.

### Pass & fail threshold

Touch the left-hand number to set the lower limit for "Warning". Touch the right-hand number to set the lower limit for "Fail". The lower limit of "Fail" must be equal to or greater than the lower limit of "Warning" (defining a "Within limits" range in between them).

EthernetWhen you select the check box, you can enable various thresholds. Touch the<br/>Setup button to display the Ethernet threshold setup dialog box.



In the dialog box, select the check boxes for the relevant thresholds and then touch the **Close** button to list them on the **Thresholds** screen. You can select/deselect all check boxes in the dialog box by using the **Select all** / **Clear all** buttons. Touch the individual value fields either in the dialog box or in the list on the screen to specify the threshold values.

Example

Catting	Measured Result			
Setting	Pass	Fail		
< 100	100 or greater	less than 100		
<= 100	greater than 100	100 or less		
>= 100	less than 100	100 or greater		
> 100	100 or less	greater than 100		



The Network Master transmits the 32-bit "jam sequence" eight times when the Ethernet frames collide at any point in the frame. This collision motion is different from the definition of the IEEE Standard.

In the "back off" process of the Network Master, the maximum wait time is expanded up to the 12 power of 2. Moreover, the Network Master does not discard the frame when the collision has occurred 16 times.

# 6.2.3 Test Results

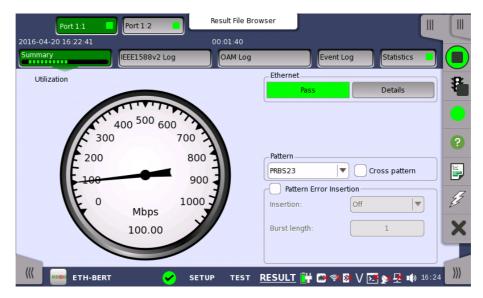
# 6.2.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the Ethernet BERT application, the following screen is displayed.

Port 1:1 Port	
2016-06-08 00:42:59 2016-06-08 00:43:06	-
Summary Event Log Statistics	
BER Bit count Error count Ratio Ethernet Pattern errors 10119047224 0 0 0.00 Pass Details	₽
Threshold:	
Utilization Pattern errors Errored frames	?
(2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	ĕ
Pattern Error Insertion	Z
Service disruption Avg. Max. Burst length: 1	X
Threshold: 50,000	
🔣 🔤 ETH-BERT 🕜 SETUP TEST <u>RESULT</u> 🛱 🗖 🖘 🔀 V 🖾 🔊 💆 📫 00.43	>>>

This screen contains a summary of the results of the Ethernet BERT test. The information includes such things as number of pattern errors, average and maximum disruption time, and number of exceeded thresholds.

The three dials showing utilization/throughput results, pattern errors and errored frames can be enlarged by clicking on them. The black needle points the measured value in the latest period.



To view throughput information, select **Throughput** in the drop-down menu and then expand the dial. Use the drop-down menu above the expanded dial to select the relevant layer.

When **Ethernet** is selected on 'Threshold' of the Test Setup screen, the **Ethernet** information appears in the upper right-hand corner, shows pass/fail status summary. Touching the **Details** button allows you to inspect the individual pass/fail status.

Summary	EEE158	BV2 Log Event Log	Statistics
Avg. utilization:	Pass	Fragmented: Pass IP checksum errored:	Close Pass
Avg. throughput:	Pass	Undersized: Pass	
Errored:	Pass	Oversized: Pass	?
Collisions:	Pass	FCS errored: Pass	
Unicast frame:	Pass	IFG violations: Pass	
Multicast frame:	Pass	Preamble violations: Pass	Z
Broadcast frame:	Pass	Frame diff.: Pass	×
Pause frame:	Pass	Oversized & FCS errored: Pass	
((( пово ЕТН-ВЕ	RT	🖌 setup test <u>RESULT</u> 🔐 📾 🖘 🛚 V 🔀	y 🛃 📣 16:24 ∭

PatternAllows to change the payload pattern. Cross pattern check box is the same as<br/>Cross pattern at successive frames of Payload pattern setting.

 Pattern Error insertion
 This provides the same Error insertion as Stimuli setup options in Application

 Toolbar.
 Toolbar.

### Insertion

Transport

If selecting Manual, error(s) are inserted when you touch the Alarm/Error Insert icon ( ) button.

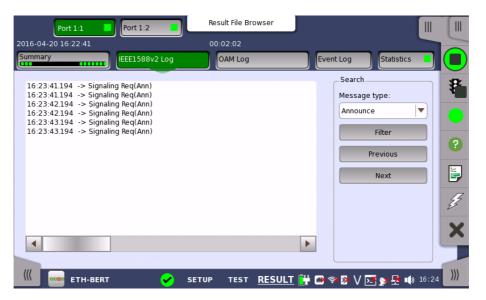
Set **Off** to stop the error insertion.

# **Burst length**

If 'Insertion' is set to **Manual**, touch the button and set the number of errors to insert.

# 6.2.3.2 IEEE1588v2 Log

Touching the **IEEE1588v2 Log** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.



This screen presents an IEEE1588v2 Log of the test results. You can search the messages by specifying the type.

### Search

Message type

Select the message type from below.

- Announce
- DelayReq
- DelayResp
- FollowUp
- Management
- PDelayReq
- PDelayResp
- PDelayRespFollowUp
- Signaling
- Sync

Select the search method.

- Filter
- Previous
- Next

# 6.2.3.3 OAM Log

Touching the **OAM Log** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

Port 1:1         Port 1:2         Result File Browser           2016-04-20 16:22:41         00:02:08	
Summary [EEE1588v2 Log OAM Log Event Log Statistics	
19:54:40 Failed to send Variable Request. Make sure Link Mode is Active and Remote 19:54:42 Failed to send Variable Request. Make sure Link Mode is Active and Remote	*
19:54:46 Failed to send Variable Request. Make sure Link Mode is Active and Remote	
	?
	<b>E</b>
	Z
	×
🔣 🔤 eth-bert 🛛 🖌 setup test <u>RESULT</u> 🔐 📾 🖘 🗗 V 🖾 🔈 💆 🐗 163	24

This screen presents an OAM Log of the test results. Note that the layout of the dialog box depends on the currently selected OAM protocol.

# 6.2.3.4 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

### 6.2.3.5 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.



This screen presents a detailed analysis of the test results. You can choose to view either the total results from measurement start or the results of a specific interval during the test. You can also zoom in on a specific result item. The results can be displayed either in table (list) form or as a graph.

### Selecting which results to view

Selecting the interval TC time

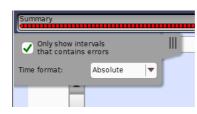
Touch the **Total** button to switch the total values measured in all interval times. The start time of measurement is displayed on the button.

Touching the button in left side **Back** field shows the measured values in the interval time. The end time of the interval is displayed on the button.

**Current** button is displayed at left bottom when the measurement is running. Touching the **Current** button shows the measured values in the current interval time. The start time of the current interval is displayed on the button.

The slide-out panel on the left-hand side of the screen contains the following functions:

- Only show intervals that contains errors
- Time format





If you have stopped measurement during the interval time, the measurement results of the current interval are discarded. The log of the current interval is not displayed in **Back** field.

In this case, result data are re-calculated excluding the data of the current interval when the measurement is stopped. This causes that "Count" and "Ratio" displayed after the measurement will be different from that of during measurement. The sum of interval time (multiplied interval time by the number of back logs) may not match the differential time between displayed time at left top and right top after the measurement.

Selecting type of results Open the middle drop-down menu in the top row of buttons to select which results you want to display on the screen.

- OTN Alarms/Errors
- OTN Performance
- BERT
- Performance
- Frame
- Burst
- Size Distribution
- Transmit
- Latency
- Jitter
- WAN Alarms/Errors
- WAN G.826
- WAN G.826+G.829
- WAN M.2101.1(M.2100)
- SyncE
- IEEE 1588v2
- PCS
- 802.3ah

- 802.1ag/Y.1731
- FEC\*
- Conditions

\*: Either of PCS or FEC is displayed when the interface is 100 Gbps or less.

OTN options appear if the Ethernet signal is carried by OTN.

Studying a specific<br/>resultTouch a specific cell in a result table to zoom in on the corresponding result<br/>item. The Count and Ratio fields are displayed on a Zoom tab. A Time vs.<br/>Statistics tab is also available. Use the Back button or touch the zoom filed to<br/>return to the statistics screen.



# Selecting how results are displayed

Selecting notation

Notation Select the required notation for the results from the notation drop-down menu.

- Unformatted e.g. 71892
- SI prefix e.g. 71.892 k (k means "kilo")
- Engineering e.g. 71.892E3
- **Scientific** e.g. 7.1892E4

Bits and bytes conversion

The name of the item measured in bits is available as a button. You can convert the unit from Bits to Bytes, by touching the button.



# Save results to files

The **CSV Export** button appears when the measurement isn't running. Touch the button, and you can select item(s) you want to export to a CSV file during measurement. The button is not displayed while the measurement is running or when Ethernet is over the OTN layer.

_Port	Select	Statistics Output CSV	
Port 1:1			
_Ethernet			
All listed	BERT	<ul> <li>Performance</li> </ul>	✓ Frame
	V Burst	V Size Distribution	🗸 Transmit
	🖌 Latency	🖌 Jitter	PCS
	Conditions		
Select all Clear	all		Cancel

Touch **OK**, and enter the filename.

# Results

The result items varies depending on the configuration in Ports Setup screen.

OTN Alarms/Errors OTN Performance BERT	Refer to <u>Results</u> in "OTN Application". Refer to <u>Results</u> in "OTN Application". BERT Pattern bit count, Pattern errors, PRBS Sync Alarm, Seq. errors, Seq. sync. lost, Frame loss M.2100 ES, SES, ALS, UAT, AVT, EFS Throughput Data layer, Network layer, Link layer, Phys. (preamble), Physical layer, Utilization layer
Performance	Frequency* Min. Deviation, Max. Deviation, Avg. Deviation Utilization Min. utilization, Max. utilization, Avg. utilization Throughput Min. throughput, Max. throughput, Avg. throughput Frame rate Min. frame rate, Max. frame rate, Avg. frame rate
Frame	Alarms Link, Remote fault Good Frames Total, Good frame, Unicast frame, Multicast frame, Broadcast frame, Pause frame, VLAN frame, MPLS frame, MPLS-TP frame, PBB frame, VLAN max level, VLAN min level, MPLS max level, MPLS min level VLAN min level, MPLS max level, MPLS min level Errored Frames Errored frame, Fragmented, Oversized, Undersized, FEC errored, Oversized & FCS errored, Error symbol Layer3 Error IP checksum errored Other Frames Collisions, Preamble violations, IFG violations

	Last Received VLAN 1 to VLAN 8, MPLS 1 to MPLS 8, B-Tag, I-Tag Frame diff. Frame diff.
Burst	Frames Total, Good frame, Bursted, Number of bursts
	Burst Size Avg. burst size, Min. burst size, Max. burst size
Size Distribution	Total Frames Total, Good frame
	Size Dist. 64-127, 128/-255, 256-511, 512-1023, 1024-1518, Jumbo Frame Size Avg. frame size, Min. frame size, Max. frame size
Transmit	Traffic
Tansiiit	Frames, Bytes, Unicast, Multicast, Broadcast, Errored, FCS errored, 64-127, 128-255, 256-511, 512-1023, 1024- 1518, Jumbo
Latency	Latency (Latency is displayed in the range of 0 to 20 seconds. In case the measured value is out of this range, N/A is displayed.)
Jitter	Jitter(ns)
WAN Alarms/Errors	SDH: LOS, LOF, OOF, MS-TIM, MS-AIS, MS-RDI, AU-AIS, AU-LOP, HP-TIM, HP-PLM, HP-UNEQ, HP-RDI, LCD Sonet: LOS, LOF, OOF, TIM-S, AIS-L, RDI-L, AIS-P, LOP- P, TIM-P, PLM-P, UNEQ-P, RDI-P, LCD
	Errors
	SDH: A1A2, B1, B2, MS-REI, B3, HP-REI Sonet: A1A2, B1, B2, REI-L, B3, REI-P
WAN G.826	MUX SDH: LOS, LOF, OOF, MS-TIM, MS-AIS, MS-RDI, AU-AIS, AU-LOP, HP-TIM, HP-PLM, HP-UNEQ, HP-RDI, LCD Sonet: LOS, LOF, OOF, TIM-S, AIS-L, RDI-L, AIS-P, LOP- P, TIM-P, PLM-P, UNEQ-P, RDI-P, LCD
	VC4, SPE ES(Forward), SES(Forward), UNAV(Forward), ES(Backward), SES(Backward), UNAV(Backward)
WAN G.826+G.829	MUX ES(Forward), SES(Forward), UNAV(Forward), ES(Backward), SES(Backward), UNAV(Backward) VC4, SPE ES(Forward), SES(Forward), UNAV(Forward),
	ES(Backward), SES(Backward), UNAV(Backward)
WAN	MUX

M.2101.1(M.2100)	ES(Forward), SES(Forward), UNAV(Forward), ES(Backward), SES(Backward), UNAV(Backward)
	VC4, SPE
	ES(Forward), SES(Forward), UNAV(Forward),
	ES(Backward), SES(Backward), UNAV(Backward)
SyncE	SSM Statistics
	Rx total QL, Tx total QL
	Alarms
	SSF
	Rx SSM QL
	Refer to <u>Combination of Ql Type and Ql</u>
IEEE 1588v2	Offset Stat
	Offset, Absolute offset, Deviation
	Offset Variance
	Offset variance
	Mean Path Delay
	Req./resp, Peer
	PDV Path delay variation
	Message Stat
	Announce count, Sync count, Follow up count, Delay
	request, Delay response, Peer delay req., Peer delay resp
	follow up, Signalling, Management
	Signalling
	INTERFACE RATE TLV rate changes
	Clock Status Stat.
	State transaction, State transaction events, Faults,
	Grandmaster changes
	GPS - Wall clock
	Min. GPS - Wall clock, Max. GPS - Wall clock, Avg. GPS - Wall clock
PCS	PCS 10G/25G
	LOBL, Invalid sync header, Invalid block, High BER, LFS
	local fault, LFS remote fault
	PCS 40G/100G
	LOBL, Invalid sync header, BIP error, Invalid block,
	LOA, High BER, LFS local fault, LFS remote fault
	Alignment marker
	LOAML, Invalid alignment marker, Marker map
	Lane skew
	Relative skew
802.3ah	Information, Event, Var req, Var resp, Loopback,
	Duplicate, Unsupported, Organization
802.1ag/Y.1731	CCM, LBM, LBR, LTM, LTR, Other, Total
FEC	LOFA, Corr.CW, Uncorr. CW,
	Symbol error, Symbol error rate, Lane marker
	(LOFA: Loss of FEC alignment
	Corr.: Corrected, Uncorr.: Uncorrected

### CW: Codewords)

Conditions

Timestamp source Ext ref. 10MHz, Ext. ref. 1PPS,GPS

\*: Frequency results appear only when no OTN layer.

For the parameters of the following WAN performance measurements, refer to "SDH/SONET Performance Measurement Items" in SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn Applications.

Note that the same results are displayed because Pass/Fail judgement is not performed.

SPE stands for Synchronous Payload Envelope.

- WAN G.826
- WAN G.826+G.829
- WAN M.2101.1(M.2100)

# M.2100 Performance Measurement Items

This paragraph describes the performance result items. Measurement time definitions are as below.

S<sub>Total</sub>

Total measurement time. This is the total time of the measurement excluding the time of power failure.

S<sub>Avail</sub>

Available time of measurement. Calculated from the following formula:  $S_{Avail}{=}S_{Total}{-}S_{Unavail}$ 

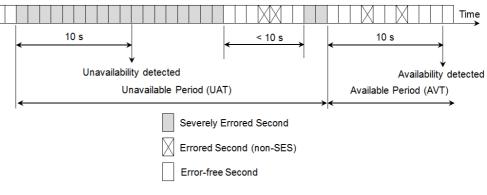
S<sub>Unavail</sub>

Unavailable time of measurement. Refer to UAT definition.

M.2100 Performance Parameters

Items	Definition
	Errored Second
ES	Within $S_{Avail}$ , the number of seconds during which one or more pattern
	errors occurred.
	Severely Errored Second
	Within $S_{Avail}$ , the number of seconds during which any of the following is
CEC	detected.
SES	• 10 <sup>-3</sup> or more pattern errors
	• LOF
	• LOS
	Alarm Second
	Within $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{Avail}}$ , the number of seconds during which any of the following is
	detected.
ALS	• Link is not established.
	Remote Fault
	• LOF
	Errored Frame Count
	Unavailable Time

UAT	<ul> <li>When SES or ALS continues for ten seconds, UAT starts from the beginning of the time. When items other than SES continues for ten seconds, UAT ends at one second before the time. Refer to the figure of Example of Unavailable Time Detection.</li> <li>First, the time (when determining the start of UAT) is not counted as UAT, and then if determining the end of UAT) is counted as UAT, and then if determined, the UAT is recounted.</li> <li>First, the time (when determining the end of UAT) is counted as UAT, and then if determined, the UAT is recounted. In a word, the values of UAT may be reduced later. The same is applied to other items.</li> </ul>
AVT	Available Time The available time of the measurement S <sub>Avail</sub> =S <sub>Total</sub> -S <sub>Unavail</sub>
EFS	Error Free Second Within S <sub>Avail</sub> , the number of seconds during which no errors occurred.



Example of Unavailable Time Detection

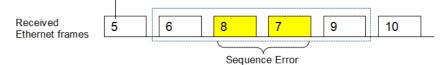
# About Sequence Error and Sequence Sync Loss

Sequence Error and Sequence Sync Loss are measured as following:

Ethernet frames sent by Network Master include special bytes that indicates sequence number. When receiving this Ethernet frames, Network Master sets the sequence number of next incoming Ethernet frame.

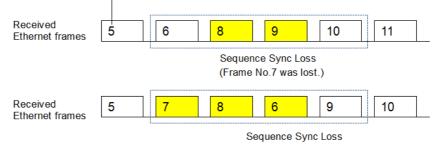
Network Master checks sequence numbers in every four straight incoming frames. When the sequence number does not match the expected value, a Sequence Error or a Sequence Sync Loss will occur.

• Sequence Error: When one frame arrived after next sequence number frame. Sequence number of the frame



• Sequence Sync Loss: Other case of Sequence Error. For example, when one or more sequence number were lost.

## Sequence number of the frame



(Frame No.6 has delayed by two frames.)

# 6.3 Cable



The Ethernet Cable Test uses Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) to validate and detect open and short circuited CAT5/CAT5E cables. This test is convenient for installation and troubleshooting of cables.

# Time Domain Reflectometry Principle

The TDR method can be used for control of electrical cables. The TDR transmits a short pulse which will be fully absorbed if the cable is perfectly terminated. In case of open or short circuited cables, the pulse will be reflected.

- An open circuited cable will result in an *increase* of impedance.
- A short circuited cable will result in a *decrease* of impedance.

These conditions will give a pulse reflection in an either positive or negative mirrored pulse. If the time is measured and the speed of the signal in the cable is known, a distance to the problem can be estimated.

The magnitude of the reflection (called the *reflective coefficient P*) can be found from a formula involving the impedance to the load ( $Z_t$ ) and the resistance in the media ( $Z_0$ ):

 $P = (Z_t - Z_0) \text{ over } (Z_t + Z_0).$ 

 $\mathrm{P}=0$  indicates no reflection.  $\mathrm{P}=+1$  indicates an open circuit, and  $\mathrm{P}=-1$  indicates a short circuit.

# Wiring of Ethernet Cables

A CAT5/CAT5E cable consists of 4 twisted pairs which typically are terminated in a RJ45 connector.

# CAT5

Defined in *ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A*. The color code referring to this standard is called **T568A**.

# CAT5E

Defined in *TIA/EIA-568-B*. The color code referring to this standard is called **T568B**.

# 6.3.1 Test Setup

When you go to the test setup of the Ethernet Cable Test, the following screen is displayed.

Port 1:1	J			
Note: connecting to 10/100 Mbps equipment can be shown as short or o	pen for pair	1 and 4 !		
	Pair	Status	Distance to fault	<b>?</b> <b>≧</b>
1 2 2	2	Open	2.4 m	
3 4 5 5 6	3	Open	2.4 m	
5 6 7	1	– Open	2.4 m	
8	4	– Open	2.4 m	
				×
Co	lor Coding S	Standard: T-56	58B(CAT5E)	
K ETH-Cable Test	🛱 🍽	🕬 V 💽	🍉 🛃 📢 09:06	}}

This screen allows you to control and monitor an Ethernet Cable Test.

Test setup controls Color Co

# **Color Coding Standard**

Allows you to select the color coding used for the graphical representation of the cables. In the drop-down menu, you can choose between T-568A (CAT5) and T-568B (CAT5E).

Test monitoring information

# Pair

Lists the individual cable pairs in relation to the pin number and color coding.

# Status

Shows the status of the wires inside the cable. The Lamp indicator will be *green* if there is no problem and *red* if there is a problem.

- OK indicates a fully functional cable.
- Short indicates a short circuited cable.
- **Open** indicates an open circuited cable.

### Distance to fault

In case of cable troubles (i.e. an open or a short circuit) the distance to the problem will be indicated approximately in this field.

Detectable distance to the fault is up to 100 m.

# 6.4 Channel Statistics

#### 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0

The Channel Statistics test separates incoming frames into channels based on a number of defining characteristics (*Definitions*) and shows information about each channel (*Statistics*). The test is mostly used for in-service monitoring, where it provides data for detailed analysis of the traffic types present in the network.

# 6.4.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• Ethernet Setup and Status



Channel Statistics test is available for up to 10 Gbps interface.

# 6.4.2 Test Setup

# 6.4.2.1 Control

Refer to "<u>Control</u> in "BERT" section for the operation.

# 6.4.2.2 Generator

Refer to "Generator in "BERT" section for the operation.

# 6.4.2.3 Stream - profile

Refer to "Streams - profile in "Mon/Gen" section for the operation.

# 6.4.2.4 Stream - Meas.

Refer to "Streams - Meas. in "Mon/Gen" section for the operation.

# 6.4.2.5 Definitions

Touching the **Definitions** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

The <u>Follow</u> button appears when the Port 2 settings can follow Port 1.



This screen is where you specify which frame characteristics are considered when performing the channel separation (i.e. which frame characteristics are active during the test). The maximum number of channels is 231.

For example, if **MAC source address** check box is selected, frames whose source MAC addresses are not match appear in different channels

# 6.4.3 Test Results

# 6.4.3.1 Summary

Touching the **Summary** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

mary					)	Event Log	Statistics	
odify co	lumns Merge	: None			🔻 🛅 SI pref	ïx	<b>\</b>	
lo. N	4AC src.addr.	MAC dst.	.addr.	Protocol Info	VLAN tag	MPLS label	IP src.adc 🔺	
1 00-0	00-00-00-91-07	00-00-00-0	0-00-01	0x0001			••	
2 00-0	00-00-00-91-07	00-00-00-0	0-00-01	0x0001				
3 00-0	00-00-00-91-07	00-00-00-0	0-00-01	0x0001			🔻	
							Þ	
lo.	Frame coun	t	_	e rate (fps)	Byte count (	bytes)	Throughput ( 🔺	
1	3.	.65284 M		45.096 k		233.782 M		
2	3.	65284 M		45.096 k		233.782 M		-
3	3.	.65284 M		45.096 k		233.782 M	•	

	This screen presents the results of the Channel Statistics test. The screen contains two lists, one which lists the created channels and another which shows the results for each channel. Each channel is shown as a row in the two lists.
	The lists can be shown either above each other (with the channels list on top) or beside each other (with the channels list to the left). Use the 🖻 button in the top row of fields and buttons to switch between the two layouts.
Merging channels	To get a better overview of a certain aspect of the received traffic, you can combine channels using the <i>Merge</i> functionality.
	Open the <b>Merge</b> drop-down menu to combine all channels where one specific definition value (e.g. the source MAC address) is identical. The drop-down menu contains all currently active definitions.
	When the test results are shown in merged mode, definitions that are not uniquely defined will be hidden, so that only the merge criterion, channel number, and protocol information will be visible. The protocol information field, which shows which protocols are detected in a channel, will in merged mode show all protocols present in the frames contained in the merged channel.
	Unlike the setup of active <u>definitions</u> , the merge setting works on already collected channels - that is, it does not affect how the system separates channels, and it will work on both running, stopped and loaded tests.
Selecting notation	Select the required notation for the results from the notation drop-down menu.
	<ul> <li>Unformatted - e.g. 71892</li> <li>SI prefix - e.g. 71.892 k (k means "kilo")</li> <li>Engineering - e.g. 71.892E3</li> <li>Scientific - e.g. 7.1892E4</li> </ul>
Modifying columns	To select which columns are shown in the two lists, touch the <b>Modify columns</b> button. This will launch the <b>Modify shown columns</b> dialog box.

Ма	odify shown columns	s ? X
Definitions	Statistics	
Channel No.	Frame statistics	All of this category
MAC source address	IP size distribution	Frame count
MAC destination address	MPLS statistics	Frame rate (fps)
Protocol Info	IP statistics	Byte count (bytes)
VLAN tag	IPv4 statistics	Throughput (bytes/s)
MPLS label	IPv6 statistics	✓ Undersize frames
✔ IP source address	TCP statistics	✓ Oversize frames
✓ IP destination address	UDP statistics	
✓ IP next header		
✓ TCP/UDP source port		
✓ TCP/UDP destination port		
	I	
	All result will be re	eset after changing the active definitions.
Select All Clear All		Cancel OK (Will reset all result)

# Definitions

The selected check boxes correspond to the columns currently shown in the channels list on the **Summary** screen.

# Statistics

The selected check boxes correspond to the columns currently shown in the results list on the **Summary** screen. Note that the check boxes are placed under categories.

- Frame statistics
- IP size distribution
- MPLS statistics
- IP statistics
- IPv4 statistics
- IPv6 statistics
- TCP statistics
- UDP statistics

### Select/Clear all

To select all check boxes in the dialog box, touch the Select All button.

To clear all check boxes in the dialog box, touch the Clear All button.

# 6.4.3.6 IEEE1588v2 Log

If **Ext. log** is selected in IEEE1588v2 screen of Ethernet Frame Setup, the **IEEE1588v2 Log** button appears in the navigation area. Refer to <u>IEEE1588v2</u> Log in "BERT" for the operation.

# 6.4.3.7 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

# 6.4.3.8 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of Mon/Gen for the operation.



The frame count result in the Statistics screen may not match to the result in the Summary screen, because the measurement start time and the stop time are different between Summary screen and Statistics screen.

# 6.5 Mon/Gen



*Ethernet Monitor/Generate* is typically used for out-of-service and performance testing. It is possible to perform a passive, non-intrusive monitoring or at the same time transmit test data, which can be reflected for further evaluation and testing of the network.

# 6.5.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• Ethernet Setup and Status

For applications also including an OTN interface, you can find a description of the setup options and status information for OTN in the following section:

• OTN Setup and Status

Please refer to the sections relevant for your current port setup requirements.

# 6.5.2 Test Setup

### Copy frame content to other stream(s)

This feature allows you to copy the frame content of the stream that you are currently configuring to all streams in another port or to a single stream.



Touching the **Copy To** button opens a drop-down menu from which you can select the relevant port and **All** or a specific stream.

# 6.5.2.1 Control

Refer to "<u>Control</u> in BERT Test Setup subsection for the operation.

### 6.5.2.2 Generator

Refer to "Generator in BERT Test Setup subsection for the operation.

# 6.5.2.3 Streams - Profile

Touching the **Streams - Profile** button in the navigation area displays the following screen. The **Follow** button appears when the Port 2 settings can follow Port 1.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Control Generator	Application Selector
Profile Setup Transmitting mode: Normal Stream profile	Frame size
Data Video  Encoding:  SDTV (MPEG	Voice Constant G2) Voice Start: 64 End: 64
Number of channels:	1 Step: 64 Duration: 1 s
Constant Ramp Of Total: Off	%
((( ETH-Mon./Gen.	) SETUP TEST RESULT 🕂 🛋 🖘 🕸 V 🔀 👳 🛃 🐠 14 37

This screen contains the parameters for specifying a profile and pattern for each stream and for specifying which measurements are made.

Stream selectionUse the slide-out panel on the left-hand side of the screen to select the relevant<br/>stream. To enable the stream, touch the right-hand button on the slide-out<br/>panel and set the load amount.

Transmission mode

- Normal: Does not generate the bursts. The normal Ethernet frames are sent.
  Burst: Generate the bursts.
- Stream X profileAllows you to specify and configure a profile type for the currently selected<br/>stream. Using the radio buttons, you can select the stream profile as either<br/>Data, Video or Voice.

# Encoding

Open the drop-down menu to select the relevant encoding type. The available values depend on the selected profile type.

### Number of channels

Specify the number of channels.

Line load When Profile type is set to Data, you can select the line load profile as either Constant or Ramp. If you select Ramp, you can touch the adjacent button to display the Ramp Line Load Setup dialog box.

When Profile type is set to **Video** or **Voice**, the line load calculated from Encoding and Number of channels is displayed.

The sum of the line load of each stream is displayed under the button.



The line load unit can be specified from **Percent**, and **Mbps**. Touching **Off** at left-bottom stops sending the stream.

The dialog box contains the following settings:

### Line load start

The line load at which the ramp will start.

### Line load end

The line load at which the ramp will end. (This is the value shown on the line load button.)

### Step size

The step size from start to end.

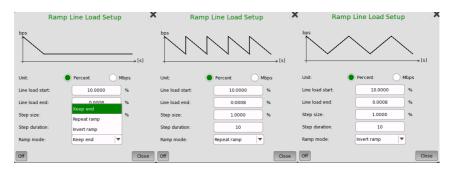
## Step duration

The duration of each step.

### Ramp mode

How the ramp should continue. 3 modes are available:

- **Keep end**: The specified end line load is maintained after the ramp is ended.
- Repeat ramp: The ramp is repeated.
- **Invert ramp**: The ramp is inverted.

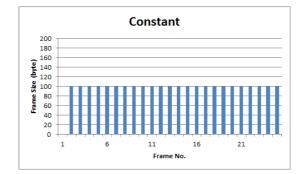


### Frame size

When Profile is set to **Data**, three setups are available:

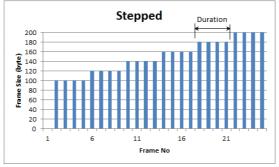
### Constant

Uses the fixed frame size specified by the **Start** value for the duration of the test. The following figure shows an example of frame sizes when **Constant** is selected.



#### Stepped

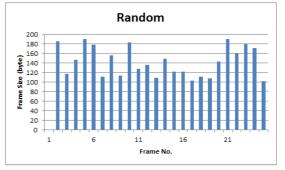
Steps the frame size from **Start** to **End** in increments of **Step**. Each frame size is transmitted for the period in seconds specified by **Duration**. The following figure shows an example of frame sizes when **Stepped** is selected.



If the traffic duration is set to *Continuous* on the **Generator** screen, the step sequence will be repeated indefinitely. If traffic duration is set to *a number of seconds*, the step sequence will be terminated when the specified total period has elapsed. Similarly for traffic duration set to *a number of frames*, the step sequence will be terminated when the total number of transmitted frames reaches the specified count.

### Random

Sends a continuous stream of frames of random sizes, evenly distributed between **Start** and **End**. The following figure shows an example of frame sizes when **Random** is selected.





Frame size is protocol headers and payload combined. Frame size does not include preamble and interframe gap.



Burst mode

Set the burst generation mode. The normal Ethernet frames are not sent in the burst mode.

• Off: stops sending the stream.

• **Const**: generates the bursts that the data length and the gap length are constant.

When **Const** is selected, "Burst" is displayed on multi stream slide.

мас		▼ Percent	-	1	
1:	Dst MAC: 00-00-00-00-00 Src MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00	Burs 64.61			by
2:	Dst MAC: 00-00-00-00-00 Src MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00	20.00	00		%

### Number of Bursts

Selecting **n-Burst** allows to set the number of the bursts to generate. If sending specified number bursts has finished, sending stream will stop.

**Duty** Set the burst data length and the gap length.

Touch the field of **Duty** and **Period** to set the value.

Frame sizeSet the frame size used for the burst data length calculation. 20 bytes<br/>(preamble and IFG) adding to the value set in this field is used as the one<br/>frame size of the burst data length.

## 6.5.2.4 Streams - Meas.

Touching the **Streams** - **Meas.** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

The **Follow** button appears when the Port 2 settings can follow Port 1.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Applicati	on Selector			
Control	Generator	Streams - F	rofile Stream	ns - Meas.	hresholds	0
1 Measurement Setup						
Frame loss		(		Сору То	-	Ł
Threshold	_		Latency / Jitter time	estamp		
Count (	Ratio	0	Version 9.05	or older		0
Jitter			Source:	Internal	▼ ●	?
Threshold	0.000	us	GPS antenna cable:	0	ns	ĕ
Latency						Ę
Threshold	0.000	us				22
						X
						-
ETH-Mon.	./Gen. 🖌	SETUP <u>T</u> E	<u>ST</u> RESULT 🗋	⊭ 🗈 🕫 🕸 V 💽	yy 🕂 🜓 16 08	>>>

This screen allows you to configure Frame Loss, Jitter, and Latency.

### Measurement Setup

# Frame loss

Select the check box to measure Frame Loss.

When selecting Threshold check box and enter the value, Pass/Fail is judged.

If selecting **Count**, set the frame loss number.

If selecting **Ratio**, set the frame loss ratio.

### Jitter

Select Jitter to measure it.

When selecting Threshold check box and enter the value, Pass/Fail is judged.

# Latency

Latency / Jitter

timestamp

Select the check box to measure it.

When selecting Threshold check box and enter the value, Pass/Fail is judged.

This items allow you to configure the resolution of Jitter and Latency.

#### Version 9.05 or older

When selecting "Version 9.05 or older" check box, the measurement is performed with a resolution of 0.1  $\mu$  s which is same as the software version of Version 9.05 or older.

It is not available to perform measurement by using Network Masters which have different resolution setup. If the software version of the Network Master on the opposite side at the facing test is 9.05 or older, select this.

At Ethernet + OTN or WAN measurement, the check box is automatically selected.

When not selecting "Version 9.05 or older" check box, the measurement can be performed with a resolution of 0.005  $\mu$  s depending on "Timestamp source" selection and using a GPS.

#### Source

Select a timestamp source for measurement. The color of the right-hand indicator shows whether latency and/or jitter can be measured or not.

Green: Latency and/or jitter can be measured. Red: There is a possibility that the timestamp source signal could not be detected. For the detection status of the timestamp source signal, refer to <u>Timestamp source availabilities</u>.

Only when MU100011A is installed and Version 9.05 or older is NOT selected, GPS (Ext ref. 10MHz), and 1PPS(Ext ref. 10MHz) can be selected.

When GPS, 1PPS(Ext ref. 10MHz), or GPS(Ext ref. 10MHz) is set, the measurement can be performed by using two Network Masters which have made synchronized.

In this case, set the same option to **Source(Ext ref. 10MHz)** of both Network Master.

Round Trip time and One Way Latency can be measured by setting Source in combination show in the table below.

Module Model	Round Trip time	e One Way Latency		
Module Model	Source	Source	GPS receiver to be used	
MU100010A	Internal	GPS	G0325A or MU100090A/B	
	Internal	GPS	G0325A	
MU100011A		1PPS(Ext ref. 10MHz)	GPS receiver provided by other than Anritsu	
		GPS(Ext ref. 10MHz)	MU100090A/B <sup>*1</sup> MU100090A/B <sup>*2</sup>	

\*1: When the MU100090A/B is feeding 1PPS and 10 MHz clock to two MT1000As.

\*2: When the MU100090A/B is feeding 1PPS and 10 MHz clock to one MT1000A.

#### Internal

This option uses the timestamp generated inside the Network Master. When **Internal** is selected, you can measure latency by receiving Ethernet frames from other Network Masters. To do this, you need to synchronize two Network Masters' timestamp with GPS once. Note that clocks run without synchronization between two Network Masters after synchronizing with GPS, the time difference between them raises along with the elapsed time. The degree of the difference depends on the internal clock accuracy whose specification is listed in External Interfaces in MT1000A Specification. For the procedure to synchronize timestamp with GPS, follow the <u>Timestamp</u> Synchronization Procedure.

When Source is switched to **Internal** from other options, timestamps behavior are the followings:

• When the application has been already running on other ports with setting Timing source to **Internal**.:

Timestamps synchronize with those of the other ports.

- When no other ports are used and GPS signal is not received: Timestamps start from any time.
- When no other ports are used and GPS signal is received: Timestamps start from GPS time.

# GPS

This option uses the timestamp generated based on TOD (Time of Day) signal and 1PPS signal which are provided by the GPS receiver G0325A GPS Receiver or MU100090A can be used. The 10 MHz clock provided by MU100090A is not used for generating the timestamp. One way latency can be measured.

### 1PPS (Ext ref. 10MHz)

This option uses the timestamp generated based on 1PPS signal and 10 MHz clock which are provided by the GPS receiver. By using 10 MHz clock, the measurement can be performed in higher accuracy than the one when selecting **GPS**.

One way latency can be measured.

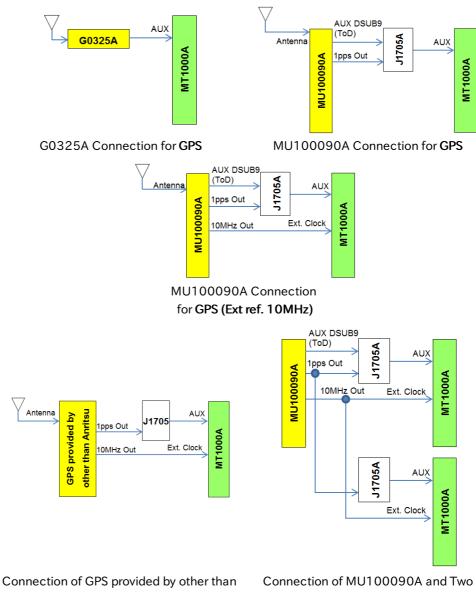
Due to using 1PPS signal, the latency of one second or less than can be measured.

This option allows users to use other vendor's GPS other than G0325A and MU100090A. In this case, J1705A AUX Conversion Adaptor is required.

### GPS (Ext ref. 10MHz)

This option uses the timestamp generated based on TOD (Time of Day) signal, 1PPS, and 10 MHz clock which are provided by MU100090A. By using 10 MHz clock, the measurement can be performed in higher accuracy than the one when selecting GPS.

One way latency can be measured.



Anritsu for 1PPS(Ext ref. 10MHz)

MT1000As for 1PPS(Ext ref. 10MHz)

### GPS antenna cable

To measure the phase error precisely, set the correction value to GPS cable correction.

When calculating the delay time from the cable length, it is recommendable to use 5 ns/m as the conversion factor.

When using the following GPS antenna provided by Anritsu, set 25 ns.

- G0325A
- MU100090A (When using J1706A GPS antenna of the standard accessory)

When using the following GNSS antenna provided by Anritsu, set 40 ns (includes 25 ns for 5 m cable that comes with).

• MU100090B (When using J1886A GNSS antenna of the standard accessory)

# 6.5.2.5 Thresholds

For **Total Frame Difference** and **Ethernet**, refer to "<u>Thresholds</u> in BERT Test Setup subsection for the operation.

# 6.5.3 Test Results

## 6.5.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the Ethernet Monitor/Generate application, the following screen is displayed.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Result File Browser	
2016-04-23 09:30:12 00:00:09	
Summary [EEE1588v2 Log Event Log Statistics	
Utilization  Frored frames Transmit rate[bit rate] Ethernet Pass Details Details	*
10         10<	•
55.00 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	?
Tx         Rx           Frames         6547626         6547625	<b>E</b>
Errored frames 0	J.
Threshold 0	×
Stream Measurement	
🔣 🚋 ETH-Mon./Gen. 🖌 SETUP TEST <u>RESULT</u> 💾 🗃 🖘 🛚 V 📧 y 👎 🐠 🤒	30 )))

This screen contains a summary of the results of the Ethernet Monitor/Generate test. The information includes such things as number of errored frames and number of exceeded thresholds.

The three dials showing utilization/throughput results, pattern errors and errored frames can be enlarged by touching on them. The black needle points the measured value in the latest period.



To view throughput information, select **Throughput** in the drop-down menu and then expand the dial. Use the drop-down menu above the expanded dial to select the relevant layer.

When **Ethernet** is selected on Threshold of the Test Setup screen, the **Ethernet** information appears in the upper right-hand corner, shows pass/fail status summary. Touching the **Details** button allows you to inspect the individual pass/fail status.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Result File Br	owser		
2016-04-23 09:30:12		00:00:33			-
Summary		IEEE1588v2 Log		Event Log Statistics	
				Close	-
Avg. utilization:	Pass	Fragmented:	Pass	IP checksum errored: Pass -	-
Avg. throughput:	Pass	Undersized:	Pass		
Errored:	Pass	Oversized:	Pass		?
Collisions:	Pass	FCS errored:	Pass		<b>E</b>
Unicast frame:	Pass	IFG violations:	Pass		<b></b>
Multicast frame:	Pass	Preamble violations:	Pass		£.
Broadcast frame:	Pass	Frame diff.:	Pass		X
Pause frame:	Pass	Oversized & FCS errored:	Pass		
((( Етн-ма	on./Gen.	SETUP TEST	<u>RESULT</u>	🕂 🗃 🖘 🕅 V 🗺 💁 🖣 🕪 09:30	)))

## Transport

Displays the results of Transport test. This result appears if **Transport** check box is selected in the Test Setup screen.

The stream slide-up at the bottom of the screen allows you to configure and inspect the measurements of each individual stream. Display/Hide the slide-up by touching the handle icon. You can set up thresholds for frameloss, latency and jitter for each stream as well as inspect the measurement results.

Port 1:1	
2016-04-23 09:30:12 00:00:42	
Summary [EEE1588v2 Log Event Log Statistics	
Utilization Frrored frames Transmit rate[bit rate]Ethernet	18
Pass Details	<b></b>
	?
Stream Measurement	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	- Z
Min. Max. Avg. Min. Max. Avg.	g. Z
Frame Loss N/A Latency(us) N/A N/A N/A Jitter(us) N/A N/A	N/A
Threshold 0 0.0 0.0	
🔣 📰 ETH-Mon./Gen. 🥜 SETUP TEST <u>RESULT</u> 🛱 🖻 🖘 🛚 V 🔀 🔉 🖶 🕸	09:30

## 6.5.3.2 IEEE1588v2 Log

If **Ext. log** is selected in IEEE1588v2 screen of Ethernet Frame Setup, the **IEEE1588v2 Log** button appears in the navigation area. Refer to <u>IEEE1588v2</u> Log in "BERT" for the operation.

## 6.5.3.3 OAM Log

The operation of **OAM Log** screen is the same as that of BERT application. Refer to <u>OAM Log</u> in BERT for the operation.

#### 6.5.3.4 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

## 6.5.3.5 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

5-04-23 09:32	:00					2016-	04-23 09:32:	50
nmary		EEE1588	v2 Log		Event Log		Statistics	
Total 016-04-23	Ethernet - Fr	ame		<b>\</b>	SI prefix		CSV export	
09:32:00			Port 1:1		Рог	t1:2	-	
Back 2016-04-23 09:32:05	Alarms	Seconds	Ratio		Seconds	Ratio		
2016-04-23	LOS		0	0.00 %	C		0.00 %	
09:32:10	Link		0	0.00 %	C	)	0.00 %	
2016-04-23 09:32:15	Remote fault		0	0.00 %	C	)	0.00 %	
2016-04-23 09:32:20								
2016-04-23	Good Frames	Count	Ratio		Count	Ratio		
09:32:25	Total	58.8	3486 M	100.00 %	74.4048 M	1	100.00 %	
2016-04-23 09:32:30	Good frame	58.8	3486 M	100.00 %	74.4048 M	1	100.00 %	
2016-04-23	Unicast frame	58.8	3486 M	100.00 %	74.4048 M	1	100.00 %	-

This screen presents a detailed analysis of the test results. You can choose to view either the total results from measurement start or the results of a specific interval during the test. You can also zoom in on a specific result item. The results can be displayed either in table (list) form or as a graph.

## Selecting which results to view

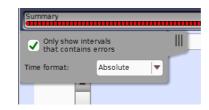
Selecting the interval<br/>timeTouch the Total button to switch the total values measured in all interval times.<br/>The start time of measurement is displayed on the button.

Touching the button in left side **Back** field shows the measured values in the interval time. The end time of the interval is displayed on the button.

The **Current** button is displayed at left bottom when the measurement is running. Touching the **Current** button shows the measured values in the current interval time. The start time of the current interval is displayed on the button.

The slide-out panel on the left-hand side of the screen contains the following functions:

- Only show intervals that contains errors
- Time format





If you have stopped measurement during the interval time, the measurement results of the current interval are discarded. The log of the current interval is not displayed in **Back** field.

In this case, result data are re-calculated excluding the data of the current interval when the measurement is stopped. This causes that "Count" and "Ratio" displayed after the measurement will be different from that of during measurement. The sum of interval time (multiplied interval time by the number of back logs) may not match the differential time between displayed time at left top and right top after the measurement.

Selecting type of results	Open the middle drop-down menu in the top row of buttons to select which results you want to display on the screen.
	<ul> <li>Performance</li> <li>Frame</li> <li>Burst</li> <li>Size Distribution</li> <li>Transmit</li> <li>Multi Stream Transmit</li> <li>Multi Stream Throughput</li> <li>Multi Stream Frame Loss</li> <li>Multi Stream Latency</li> <li>Multi Stream Jitter</li> <li>PCS*</li> <li>SyncE</li> <li>IEEE 1588v2</li> <li>802.3ah</li> <li>802.1ag/Y.1731</li> <li>FEC*</li> </ul>
	• Conditions
Studying a specific result	*: Either of PCS or FEC is displayed when the interface is 100 Gbps or less. Touch a specific cell in a result table to zoom in on the corresponding result item. The <b>Count</b> and <b>Ratio</b> fields are displayed on a <b>Zoom</b> tab. A <b>Time vs.</b> <b>Statistics</b> tab is also available. Use the <b>Back</b> button or touch the zoom filed to return to the statistics screen.
	Selecting how results are displayed
Selecting notation	Select the required notation for the results from the notation drop-down menu.
	<ul> <li>Unformatted - e.g. 71892</li> <li>SI prefix - e.g. 71.892 k (k means "kilo")</li> <li>Engineering - e.g. 71.892E3</li> <li>Scientific - e.g. 7.1892E4</li> </ul>
Bits and bytes conversion	The name of the item measured in bits is available as a button. You can convert the unit from Bits to Bytes, by touching the button.
	Bits 2.98545 G 8.12724 G
	$\hat{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{V}}}$
	Bytes 373.181 M 1.01591 G

## Save results to files

The **CSV Export** button appears when the measurement isn't running. Touch the button, and you can select item(s) you want to export to a CSV file during measurement. The button is not displayed while the measurement is running.

	Select	Statistics Output CSV	( X
Port			
Port 1:1			
_ Ethernet			
🖌 All listed	Sert	<ul> <li>Performance</li> </ul>	🖌 Frame
	🖌 Burst	Size Distribution	🗸 Transmit
	✓ Latency	Jitter	V PCS
	✓ Conditions		
Select all Clear al	]		Cancel OK

Touch **OK**, and enter the filename.

## Results

Results are displayed according to your choice.

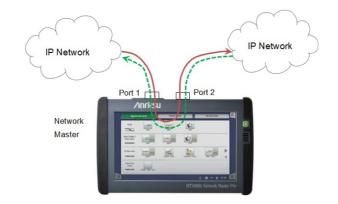
Perfo	rmance
1 0110	Utilization
	Throughput
	Frame rate
Fram	
	Alarms
	Good Frames
	Errored Frames
	Layer3 Error
	Other Frames
	Last Received
	Frame diff.
Burst	S
	Frames
	Burst Size
Size I	Distribution
	Total Frames
	Size Dist.
	Frame Size
Trans	mit
	Traffic
Multi	Stream Transmit
	Traffic
Multi	Stream Throughput
	Throughput
Multi	Stream Frame Loss
	Frame Loss
Multi	Stream Latency
	Latency(us)
	(Latency is displayed in the range of 0 to 20 seconds. In case the measured
	value is out of this range, N/A is displayed.)
Multi	Stream Jitter
	Jitter(us)
PCS	

PCS 10G/25G PCS 40G/100G Alignment marker Lane Skew SyncE SSM Statistics Alarms Rx SSM QL IEEE 1588v2 Offset Stat. Offset Variance Mean Path Delay Path delay variation (PDV) Message Stat Signalling Clock Status Stat. 802.3ah 802.1ag/Y.1731 FEC LOFA Corr.CW, Uncorr. CW Symbol errors Conditions Ext ref. 10MHz Ext. ref. 1PPS GPS

# 6.6 Pass Through

```
1 10 1
```

*Ethernet Pass Through* enables non-intrusive in-service monitoring for both fast troubleshooting and detailed analysis of the live traffic on a network. All traffic received on a port is forwarded on the other port and vice versa. Traffic between the two network DUT elements is monitored as illustrated below.



## 6.6.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• Ethernet Setup and Status



For the Pass Through tests, the interface bit rate of 10 Gbps or less can be set.

## 6.6.2 Test Setup

## 6.6.2.1 Control

Refer to "<u>Control</u> in BERT Test Setup subsection for the operation.

## 6.6.2.2 Thresholds

Touching the **Thresholds** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

The **Follow** button appears when the Port 2 settings can follow Port 1.



Ethernet

When you select the check box, you can enable various thresholds. Touch the **Setup** button to display the **Ethernet threshold setup** dialog box.

## 6.6.3 Test Results

## 6.6.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the Ethernet Pass Through application, the following screen is displayed.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Result File Brows	er		
2016-04-23 09:40:21		00:00:07			-
Summary		•	Event Log	Statistics	
Utilization	Errored frames	Throughput	_Ethernet		
A 40 50 60 TA	A 10 50 60 TA	A CONTRACTOR	Pass	Details	-
20 80 90	20 70 80				?
100	100 H	Maps 10 3			<b>F</b>
Frames	Rx				z
Errored frames	0				
Threshold	0				
					X
🔣 💷 Pass Thr	ough <mark>e</mark> s	ETUP TEST <u>R</u> E	<u>:sult</u> 👬 🍽 🖘 🛚 V	🔀 🔊 🛃 🕠 09:40	>>>

This screen contains a summary of the results of the Ethernet Pass Through test. The information includes such things as number of errored frames and number of exceeded thresholds.

The three dials showing utilization/throughput results, pattern errors and errored frames can be enlarged by touching on them. The black needle points the measured value in the latest period.

When **Ethernet** is selected on 'Threshold' of Test Setup screen, the **Ethernet** information appears in the upper right-hand corner, shows pass/fail status summary. Touching the **Details** button allows you to inspect the individual pass/fail status. Refer to <u>Summary</u> in BERT section.

## 6.6.3.2 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

#### 6.6.3.3 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation.

# 6.7 Ping



The Ethernet Ping test is a quick and easy way for testing, troubleshooting and verification of connectivity and latency. Packets are sent from the source address to the destination address and back again - allowing the user to determine whether traffic is possible.

## 6.7.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• Ethernet Setup and Status

## 6.7.2 Test Setup

When you go to the test setup of the Ethernet Ping application, the following screen is displayed.

	Port 1:1	Application Selector		
			(	
	_ Test Duration			0
	Continuous			
	Seconds	30		?
	Ping requests	10		
	_Threshold			Ĕ,
	Timeout:	500	ms	Ę
	_ Traffic			
	Request interval:	4	sec	
	Frame size:	70	bytes	×
st Duration	Allows you to define the t	test duration in one	of three ways:	
	<ul> <li>Continuous - Used v</li> <li>Seconds - Used to de</li> </ul>	-	•	
	• Ping requests - Used		ration in <i>number of ping re</i>	que
reshold	• Ping requests - Used		ration in <i>number of ping re</i>	que
reshold		d to define the test du		
reshold affic	<b>Timeout</b> Allows you to specify the	d to define the test du		
	Timeout	d to define the test du timeout threshold v	value in milliseconds (ms)	

Allows you to specify the frame size in bytes.



*Frame size is protocol header and payload combined. Frame size does not include preamble and interframe gap.* 

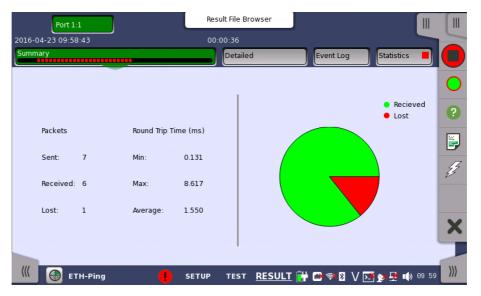
## 6.7.3 Test Results

The results of an Ethernet Ping test relate to a specific port and consist of the Round Trip Times of the ping requests. The data is shown in both list-form and in a graphical presentation.

Graphical<br/>presentationThe graphical presentation consists of a bar diagram of the Round Trip Times<br/>and of a pie chart showing the percentage distribution of echo replies and<br/>timeouts.

## 6.7.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the Ethernet Ping test, the following screen is displayed.



This screen presents a summary of the results of an Ethernet Ping test. The results relate to a specific port and consist of information about sent/received/lost packages and the minimum/maximum/average Round Trip Time.

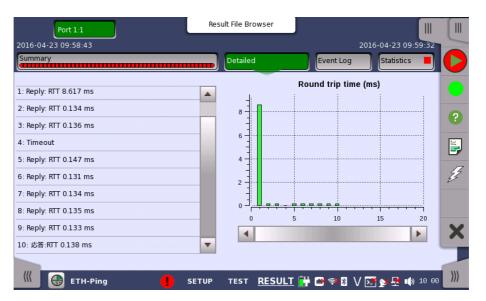
Graphical<br/>presentationThe graphical presentation consists of a pie chart showing the percentage<br/>distribution of received/lost packages.

## 6.7.3.2 IEEE1588v2 Log

If **Ext. log** is selected in IEEE1588v2 screen of Ethernet Frame Setup, the IEEE1588v2 Log button appears in the navigation area. Refer to <u>IEEE1588v2</u> Log in "BERT" for the operation.

## 6.7.3.3 Detailed

Touching the **Detailed** button in the navigation area will display the following screen.



This screen presents the detailed results of an Ethernet Ping test. The results relate to a specific port and consist of the Round Trip Times of the individual Ping requests. The data is shown in both list-form and in a graphical representation.

The graphical presentation consists of a bar diagram of the round trip times.

## 6.7.3.4 Event Log

Graphical

presentation

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

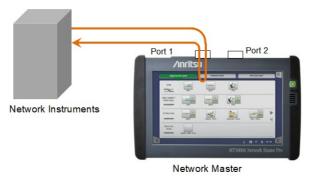
## 6.7.3.5 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation.

# 6.8 Reflector



In *Ethernet Reflector* mode the Network Master loops incoming traffic on a port swapping MAC and/or IP addresses (supports both IPv4 and IPv6).





HDX (Half Duplex) is not possible in 'Reflector' mode. Multicast or Broadcast frame are not reflected in 'Reflector' mode. The IFG (interframe gap) of Ethernet stream output from the Network Master becomes variable because processing such as packets takes a time when reflecting Ethernet frames.

For streams relatively high frame rates, this may cause inserting gaps of less than 12 bytes.

## 6.8.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• Ethernet Setup and Status

In Ethernet Setup for Reflector mode, three buttons appear in Navigation area.

- <u>Swap</u>
- <u>Settings</u>

 $Only Incoming \ Frames \ tab, \ Receiver \ Setup \ tab, \ and \ In-band \ Setup \ tab \ appear.$ 

• <u>OAM</u>

## 6.8.1.1 Swap

ort +	Swap Off	Settings Answer: Arp, Ping	OAM Off
Swap spe	ap MAC addresses crific MAC address	00-00-00-00-00 00-00-00-00-00 Defaul	Link Speed: N/A Duplex: N/A Ethernet Traffic It MPLS frame
_ IP Swap IP a	ddress		MPLS-TP frame     VLAN frame     OH Capture
_UDP/TCP			OAM
-	P/TCP ports		

Touching the **Swap** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

This screen is where you configure the traffic loop by specifying how addresses and/or ports are to be swapped and reflected.

When selecting the **Enable swap** check box, the addresses of the received Ethernet frame to be sent back are swapped. The subject of Ethernet frames to be sent back can be selected from two options below.

When **Swap all MAC addresses** is selected, all received Ethernet frames excluding broadcast frames are sent back with their MAC addresses swapped.

When **Swap specific MAC address** is selected, specify a MAC address. The received Ethernet frames are sent back with their MAC addresses swapped only when their destination MAC address matches the specified MAC address.

When Enable swap check box is not selected, all Ethernet frames including broadcast frames are sent back without address swapping.
To replace source MAC address of Ethernet frames to be sent back, select
Replace source MAC address and specify a MAC addresss.
Selecting Default specifies the unique MAC address of the port.

The IP addresses and UDP/TCP ports may also be swapped inside the reflected frames. Additionally, the ACK flag may be forced set inside reflected TCP frames.

## 6.8.1.2 Settings

Touching the **Settings** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

In Reflector application, **Incoming Frames** tab is different from that in other applications.

Port 1:1	Application Selector	
Port + Swap On	Settings Answer: Arp, Ping	OAM Off
Incoming Frames Receiver Setup In-band	d Setup	Link Speed:     10 Gbps Duplex:     FDX
<ul> <li>Answer incoming ARP requests</li> <li>Answer incoming Ping requests</li> </ul>		Ethernet
Src MAC: 00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-	00-00 Default	MPLS frame     MPLS-TP frame     VLAN frame
VLAN	#2 0 #3 0 #4 0	O VLAN Trame OH Capture OAM
8 7 #5 0 ;	#6 0 #7 0 #8 0	Frame Capture Transceiver
ETH-Reflector 🖌 🤗	SETUP TEST RESULT 💾 🖬 🖘 🕅	V 📑 ys 🕂 🗤 19 08 🛛

In **Src MAC** and **Src IP**, set the source MAC address and the source IP address of ARP request and Ping request.

For applications also including an OTN interface, you can find a description of the setup options and status information for OTN in the following section:

• OTN Setup and Status

Please refer to the sections relevant for your current port setup requirements.

## VLAN

VLAN is displayed for the Reflector application.

Select the VLAN check box and set Level count and IDs for VLAN of incoming frames.

## 6.8.2 Test Setup

## 6.8.2.1 Control

Refer to <u>Control</u> in BERT Test Setup subsection for the operation.

## 6.8.2.2 Thresholds

Touching the **Thresholds** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

The Follow button appears when the Port 2 settings can follow Port 1.

Port 1:1	Application Selector		
Control		Thresholds	
	Ethernet—		_ •
		Setup	2
			E.
			Z
			×
🔣 🔣 ETH-Reflector 🖌 🥪	SETUP <u>TEST</u> RESULT	🔐 🖴 🖘 🛿 V 💽 🔉 🕂 🐠	15:59

This screen allows you to set up a number of special monitoring items related to the various interface types. When specified and enabled, these threshold values (i.e. limits) for errors and Pass/Fail status will be used during the monitoring.

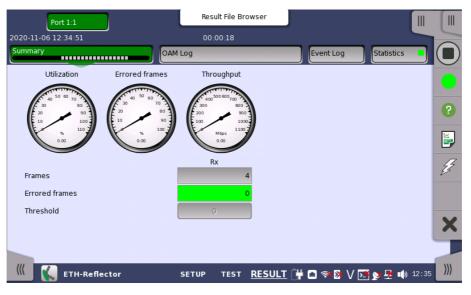
Total Frame<br/>DifferenceAllows you to select the reference port to measure the differential time, using<br/>Difference from: drop down menu.

EthernetWhen you select the check box, you can enable various thresholds. Touch the<br/>Setup button to display the same Ethernet threshold setup dialog box as BERT.

## 6.8.3 Test Results

## 6.8.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the Ethernet Reflector application, the following screen is displayed.



This screen contains a summary of the results of the Ethernet Reflector test. The information includes such things as number of errored frames and number of exceeded thresholds.

The three dials showing utilization/throughput results, pattern errors and errored frames can be enlarged by touching on them. The black needle points the measured value in the latest period.

When **Ethernet** check box is selected on **Threshold** of the Test Setup screen, the **Ethernet** information appears in the upper right-hand corner, shows pass/fail status summary. Touching the **Details** button allows you to inspect the individual pass/fail status. Refer to <u>Summary</u> in BERT section.

## 6.8.3.2 OAM Log

The operation of **OAM Log** screen is the same as that of BERT application. Refer to <u>OAM Log</u> in BERT for the operation.

## 6.8.3.3 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

## 6.8.3.4 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation.

# 6.9 RFC 2544



The RFC 2544 is a benchmarking methodology and defines a number of tests to be used for describing the performance characteristics of a network device (or a complete network). The Network Master includes several physical setups (test modes) and four different tests.

## Throughput Test

The throughput is the fastest rate at which a DUT (Device Under Test) can forward frames without frame loss for a specific frame size. That is, the fastest rate at which the count of test frames transmitted by the DUT is equal to the number of test frames sent to it by the Network Master.

#### Frame Loss Test

Used to determine the frame loss rate of a DUT throughout the entire range of input data rates and frame sizes.

#### Latency/Jitter Test

Used to determine the duration from when the frame left the unit to when the frame returned to the unit. The test is done for different line loads for a specific frame size.

#### Burst Test

This is also called burstability or back-to-back test. The burst value is the number of frames in the longest burst that the DUT will handle without the loss of any frames.



If your test parameters are identical for the throughput and the frame loss test, use the combined test 'Throughput and Frame loss' to save time and enhance overview at the results pages.

## 6.9.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• Ethernet Setup and Status

For applications also including an OTN interface, you can find a description of the setup options and status information for OTN in the following section:

• OTN Setup and Status

Please refer to the sections relevant for your current port setup requirements.

## 6.9.2 Test Setup

## **Restriction of Number of Steps**

RFC 2544 measures the throughput, frame loss, latency/jitter, and burst while changing the load applied to the DUT by changing the transmission rate and size of the Ethernet frame. In addition to the final results, Network Master retains the measurement results at each load as an intermediate results, but 500 steps are retained at maximum. Depending on the setting of the steps, it is possible to retain more than 500 steps, but in that case the oldest measurement result(s) will be discarded.

Also, depending on the setting, only the results of one category (throughput, frame loss, latency/jitter, or burst) may be retained in large amount disproportionately. In order to avoid this, Network Master organizes the results so that results at least 100 steps remain as shown in the examples below.

Test	Number of Steps set in Setup	Number of steps in which the measurement results are retained
Throughput	100	100
Frame loss	200	200
Burst	500	200*

Example 1

\*: Measurement results for the first 300 steps are discarded. Example 2

Test	Number of Steps set in Setup	Number of steps in which the measurement results are retained
Throughput	500	300* <sup>1</sup>
Frame loss	200	100* <sup>2</sup>
Burst	100	100

 $^{*1:}$  Measurement results for the first 200 steps are discarded.

 $^{\ast}2:$  Measurement results for the first 100 steps are discarded.

However, when the test mode is <u>End to end network test</u>, results up to 100 steps are retained.

Example 3 When the test mode is **End to End**.

Test	Number of Steps set in Setup	Number of steps in which the measurement results are retained
Throughput	100	100
Frame loss	200	100*1
Burst	500	100*2

\*1: Measurement results for the first 100 steps are discarded.

\*2: Measurement results for the first 400 steps are discarded.

In the test setting, the total number of steps can be set to more than 500. In this case, a warning is displayed on the <u>Summary</u> screen when the measurement is started.

The number of test steps can be calculated by the following formula.

Number of steps =  $f \times (r+1) \times l$ 

- f: Number of Frame Size steps
- r: Repeats
- l: Number of Line Load steps

In the following setting example, the number of steps is 100.

		Applic	ation Selector				
Control		Throu	ghput	(/	Advanced		
Frame Size (Byte Mode: User def			e Load (Mbps) Stop at maximum uti when frame loss is b	lization below threshold	Percent		
64	128 2	56	Auto search	Min:	20.0000	)%	?
<b>√</b> 512 (	768 🗸 10	024		Max: Step:	100.0000 20.0000	)% )%	E J
1280	1518		oughput Calculation L sical layer throughput				
Duration Step:3	s Repeat		eshold Throughput threshol	d	100.000	Mbps	X
🔣 🔛 ETH-RFO	C 2544 🖌	SETUP	TEST RESULT	î# 🗈 🖘 🕅	V 🗾 🌶 😤	16 44	>>>

f=5 Five frame sizes, 64, 256, 512, 1024, and 1518 bytes are selected.

- $r{=}3\,One$  measurement is repeated three times after the first measurement, which means four times for each.
- l=5 With the settings of Min. 20%, Max. 100%, and Step 20%, line load steps are five, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100%.

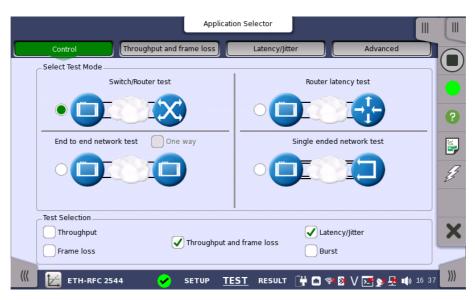
Number of steps=  $f \times (r+1) \times l = 5 \times (3+1) \times 5=100$ 



When **Accumulate repeated steps** in the <u>Advanced</u> screen is selected, r=0 regardless of the set value of **Repeats**.

## 6.9.2.1 Control

When you go to the test setup of the RFC 2544 application, the following screen is displayed.



This screen allows you to specify your test mode and select which RFC 2544 tests to carry out.

Select Test Mode

4 different test modes are available:

- <u>Switch/Router test</u>
- <u>Router latency test</u>
- End to end network test
- <u>Single ended network test</u>



Switch/Router test uses two ports to perform tests. When only one port is selected at starting RFC 2544 application, it is not able to start Switch/Router test.

Select the test mode to define your test configuration. See the description of the test modes below.

**Test Selection** Select one or more of the following <u>RFC 2544 tests</u>:

- <u>Throughput</u>
- Frame loss
- <u>Throughput and frame Loss</u>
- Latency/Jitter
- <u>Burst</u>



For each test that you select, a separate test setup screen will become available, containing the relevant setup parameters for that test. Similarly, the test results will include only the tests that you have selected in 'Test Selection'.

#### Test Mode Descriptions

Switch/Router test



In this test mode one Network Master is able to test, e.g. the data link layer of a switch or router. Both ports must be active and linked in this mode, with port 2 in follow port 1 mode. IP and MAC-addresses must be swapped, ensuring that the switch will forward frames from port 1 to port 2 and vice versa.

#### Testing in this mode

- Throughput test
- Frame Loss test

- Throughput and Frame Loss test
- Latency/Jitter test
- Burst test



Both ports must be activated in order to perform the Switch/Router test. You cannot select **Throughput and Frame Loss** and **Throughput / Frame Loss** at the same time.

Router latency test



In this test mode, the latency-test sends out ping frames, used for measuring the response time for router equipment. The maximum line load for the Router Latency Test is 1 Mbps.

The Network Master is capable of responding to incoming ping frames, and can thus be used to run the Router Latency Test port to port, if required.



When the instrument is used to reply to incoming ping frames, the settings of the Encapsulation type and VLAN/no VLAN in port traffic setup will decide which ping requests to answer. So do VLAN ID and Address setups.

The Router Latency Test works with both IPv4/ICMPv4 and IPv6/ICMPv6.

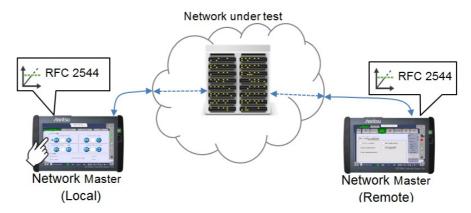
#### Testing in this mode

• Latency/Jitter test

End to end network test



In this test mode, two Network Masters will work together performing an RFC 2544 test. The Network Master which users actually operate to perform RFC2544 test is the **Local** and the other Network Master which sends and receives Ethernet frames via the network under test is the **Remote**.



After starting RFC2544 test, the 'local' Network Master tries to control the 'remote' Network Master via the network under test. To control the 'remote' Network Master, 'local' Network Master starts communication using Dest. MAC address and Dest. IP address set on the Stream screen. Therefore, destination addresses of the 'local' Network Master and source addresses of the 'remote' Network Master should be set to the same. Also, enable **Accept Network Master Configuration frames** option on <u>Incoming Frames</u> tab of the Setting screen on the 'remote' Network Master.

Before starting the test, confirm the software versions of both 'local' Network Master and 'remote' Network Master.

When the software version of 'remote' Network Master is the same as or later than that of 'local' Network Master:

You can perform tests with no restriction.

Other than the above case:

- You can perform tests by one of following methods:
  - Update the software version of 'remote' Network Master (recommended).

The required setup to perform RFC 2544 test is transferred from the 'local' Network Master to the 'remote' Network Master when the test is started.

# <mark>o note</mark>

When the test is started on the 'local' Network Master, a popup will appear on the 'remote' Network Master, telling that the unit is being remotely controlled - providing a 'break connection' button. The popup will disappear when the test is completed or stopped on the 'local' Network Master.

When the test is completed, the test results are transferred from the 'remote' Network Master to the 'local' Network Master. **Remote 1** and **Remote 2** buttons appear in Navigation area for displaying the 'remote' side test results.





The local results and 'remote' results are related in the way that Tx statistics for the local ports match up with the Rx statistics for the remote ports and vice versa.

The End to End Test can be run in several modes: By default, both of Port 1 and Port 2 are used for transmitting and receiving on both the 'local' Network Master and the 'remote' Network Master. Depending on the address setup the test will run either Local port 1 > Remote port 1, and Local port 2 > Remote port 2 or vice versa.

If **One Way** is selected, the test will transmit frames from either the 'remote' Network Master or the 'local' Network Master. The direction Ethernet frames are sent can be set at <u>End to End Test (controller side)</u> in **Advanced**.

#### Testing in this mode

- Throughput test
- Frame Loss test
- Throughput and Frame Loss test
- Burst test

Note that you cannot select **Throughput and Frame Loss** and **Throughput** / **Frame Loss** at the same time.

Single ended network test



This test is used when testing network by reflecting traffic back to the Network Master. This requires a device to reflect the traffic back e.g. a second Network Master.



If both ports are active, the test will require both ports to be linked and do a dual 'Single ended network test'. Turn off one of the ports to only test on one of the ports.

#### Testing in this mode

- Throughput test
- Frame Loss test
- Throughput and Frame Loss test
- Latency/Jitter test
- Burst test

Note that you cannot select 'Throughput and Frame Loss' and 'Throughput' / 'Frame Loss' at the same time.

## 6.9.2.2 Throughput

Only available if you have specified a **Throughput** test on the **Control** of the Test Setup screen.

Touching the **Throughput** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

		Application Selector				
Control		Throughput		Advanced		
Frame Size (Bytes)		Line Load (Mbps)	i			$\bigcirc$
Mode: User defined	<b></b>	Stop at maximum util when frame loss is b	elow threshold	Percent		
64 128	256	Auto search	Min:	1.0000	%	?
			Max:	100.0000	%	
512 768	1024		Step:	10.0000	%	E.
		Notice that minimum effec	tive load is 10.0	0000 %	J	Z.
1280 1518	1582	Throughput Calculation L	ayer Selection _			-
		Physical layer throughput	:			
Duration		_ Threshold				X
Step: 10 s	Repeats: 0	Throughput threshold	d	100.000	Mbps	<u> </u>
■ ETH-RFC 2544	SETU	JP <u>TEST</u> RESULT	14 🗅 🖘 🕅	V 💽 ⋗ 🕏	<ul> <li>16:4</li> </ul>	1 )))

Selecting the either of following check box displays the screen shown below.

- Stop at maximum utilization when frame loss is below threshold
- Auto search

		Application Selector				
Control		Throughput	4	Advanced		
_Frame Size (Bytes)		Line Load (Mbps)				$\bigcirc$
Mode: User defined		Stop at maximum util when frame loss is b	lization elow threshold	Percent		
64 128	256	Auto search	Min:	1.0000	)%	?
512 768	1024		Max:	100.0000	%	E
	0		Step:	10.0000	)%	Z
1280 1518	1582	Notice that minimum effec	tive load is 10.0	0000 %		-
		_ Threshold				
_ Duration		Throughput threshold	d	1000.000	Mbps	X
Step: 10 s	Repeats: 0	Throughput frame los	ss tolerance	0.00000	%	-
■ ETH-RFC 2544	🖌 SET	UP <u>TEST</u> RESULT	🔐 🕥	V 💽 y 星	∎ <b>(</b> )) 15:12	)))

This screen allows you to configure the following parameters related to an RFC 2544 Throughput test:



The changes affect both Port 1 and Port 2 when the Switch/Router Test mode is selected.

Frame Size (Bytes)

Frame size can be specified in four ways. Observe that the screen layout changes depending on the type of Frame Size selected.

Frame Size ( Mode: User	,	<b>_</b>	Frame Size (Bytes) Mode: Stepped	<b>T</b>	Frame Size (Bytes) Mode: Constant	<b>T</b>	Mode:	iize (Bytes) Flexible		•
64	128	256	Start frame size:	64	Frame size:	256	Count:	1 🔻		
							#1	64	#6	64
512	768	1024	End frame size:	256			#2	64	#7	64
							#3	64	#8	64
1280	1518	1582	Step frame size:	64			#4	64	#9	64
0	0						#5	64	#10	64

## User defined

Check boxes for the following predefined sizes are available: **64**, **128**, **256**, **512**, **768**, **1024**, **1280**, **1518** and **1519** to **16000**(Using the field at right bottom).

#### Stepped

Setup of **Start frame size**, **End frame size** and **Step frame size** is available. The frame size starts at *Start frame size* and increases/decreases in intervals of *Step frame size* until the frame size is above/below *End frame size* (the increase or decrease depending on the specified start and end values).

#### Constant

A **Frame size** field for specifying the constant size is available.

#### Flexible

This option allows users to select multiple frame sizes from arbitrary frame length.

Set number of frame sizes to apply in **Count**, and input a frame length in each frame size text box.



The **stepped** mode is convenient for testing different frame sizes consistently and equally distributed. As a consequence it produces more smooth and detailed graphs when the step frame size is arbitrarily low. The test extends in time for smaller step frame sizes.

	When selecting <b>Flexible</b> , one result is displayed for one frame length. If multiple frame sizes whose value is same are set, the measured results of them are merged and displayed in one result. Frame size is protocol headers and payload combined. Frame size does not include preamble and interframe gap.
Duration	Step
	Specify the approximate duration in time of each step of the test. It can be set to a number of seconds (minimum 3 seconds).
	Repeats
	Specify the number of times the complete test will repeat. Valid range: 0 to 1000.
Line Load (Mbps)	The different test line loads used in the test are specified as a Minimum ( <b>Min</b> ) and Maximum ( <b>Max</b> ) - varied in intervals of the value specified in the <b>Step</b> field. The test always starts at Maximum line load and decreases until the line load is less than Minimum. The results can be presented in either <b>Mbps</b> or as <b>Percent</b> .
	Valid range of <b>Min</b> , <b>Max</b> , <b>Step</b> depends on the unit and Ethernet interface.
	Percent 0.0008 to 100.0000 %. Mbps
	10M interface: 0.00008 to 10.000 Mbps * <sup>1</sup>
	100M interface: 0.0008 to 100.00 Mbps $^{*1}$
	$1\mathrm{G}\mathrm{interface}$ : 0.008 to 1000.00 Mbps $^{*1}$
	10G interface: 0.08 to 10000.00 Mbps $^{*2}$
	*1: Setting is only available with the Ethernet 10/100/1000 interface.
	*2: Setting is only available when the Ethernet 10 Gig option is installed.
	<b>Stop at maximum utilization when frame loss is below threshold</b> The test will continue to test the next frame size if the current test step at a specific line load and frame size does not have any frames lost.
	Auto search
	Allows you to let the test automatically find the maximum line load that gives

Allows you to let the test automatically find the maximum line load that gives zero frame loss, using a specified resolution. Auto Search can run in one of the two following modes:

- Smart that assumes that there is a higher probability of frame loss occurring closer to Max, and therefore makes a skewed binary search searching the higher line loads first.
- **Binary** that will perform a binary search of the specified line load interval from **Max** to **Min**.

The Resolution field lets you specify the precision of the auto search. A higher precision extends the duration of the test. Available resolutions are: 0.1%, 1.0% and 10.0%.



The check boxes are enabled except when selecting **End to End network test** on Control screen.

Throughput Calculation Layer Selection	Select the layer on which the throughput calculation is done. As described in the <u>Throughput calculation</u> section there are 6 different layers:
	Utilization layer throughput
	Physical layer throughput
	Physical layer throughput (without preamble)
	Link layer throughput
	Network layer throughput
	Data layer throughput
	<b>Data layer throughput</b> appears when <b>UDP</b> or <b>TCP</b> is set to the layer 4 of the Ethernet frame on 'Ports Setup' screen.
Threshold	Throughput threshold
	Set the throughput threshold. If the measured throughput is equal to or below
	the threshold, the test result is Fail.
	Throughput frame loss tolerance
	Set the throughput frame loss tolerance. If an occurred frame loss is equal to or
	below the tolerance, the test result is Pass.

## 6.9.2.3 Frame Loss

Only available if you have specified a Frame Loss test on the Control screen.

Touching the **Frame loss** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

		Port	1:1	Port 1:2	Res	ult File Br	owser	mote 1	Remote 2	
202	20-06	-24 17:	45:58		00	:01:46			-00:07:53	
Su	mmar	у]	Through	put Frame lo	ss Laten	cy/Jitter	Burst	Event Lo	og Statistics	
	Port 1 Port 1								Full column Graph	
	Rep	Step	Fr size	Frames	Frame rate (fps)	Util (%)	Frames lost	Loss rt (%)		0
	0:Rx			148.809523 M		100.00	(	0.00		?
	0:Tx	2	64	133.928571 M	13392857	90.00				<b>E</b>
	0:Rx			133.928571 M		90.00	C	0.00		
	0:Tx	3	64	119.047619 M	11904761	80.00				Z
	0:Rx			119.047619 M		80.00	C	0.00		-
	0:Tx	4	64	104.166666 M	10416666	70.00				
	0:Rx			104.166666 M		70.00	C	0.00		×
	0:Tx	5	64	40.304552 M	8928571	60.00				~
	0:Rx			40.304549 M		60.00	3	0.00	-	-
((	(	<b>1</b>	TH-RFC	2544 🗸	SETUP	TEST	RESULT	💼 🔿 🅅	V 📑 🄉 🕂 🗤 17 47	>>>

This screen allows you to configure the following parameters related to an RFC 2544 Frame Loss test:

- Frame Size
- <u>Line Load</u>
- <u>Duration</u>

The parameters are identical to the ones described in the *Throughput* section above.

Only available if you have specified a **Throughput and Frame Loss** test on the **Control** screen. Use this test if you want to perform both a Throughput test and a Frame Loss test while using the same test parameters for both.

Touching the **Throughput and frame loss** button in the navigation area will launch the screen shown below.

	Applica	ation Selector				
Control	roughput and frame loss	Latency/Jitter		Advanced		
Frame Size (Bytes)		Load (Mbps)			]	$\cup$
Mode: User defined		Stop on no frame loss at maximum utilization		Percent		
64 128	256	Auto search	Min:	1.0000	)%	?
			Max:	100.0000	%	
512 768	1024		Step:	10.0000	%	5
	Notice	e that minimum effective	load is 10.	0000 %		Z
1280 1518	1582 Thro	ughput Calculation Layer	Selection			
	Physi	ical layer throughput				
Duration	Thre	shold				X
Step: 10 s	Repeats: 0	Fhroughput threshold		100.000	Mbps	
				)/ <b>=</b> 2. D	4. 40. 0	7 )))
ETH-RFC 2544	✓ SETUP <u>T</u>	EST RESULT 💾	💼 💸 🆄	V 🛃 🔊 😤	∎ <b>)</b> 16:3	/ ///

This screen allows you to configure the following parameters related to an RFC 2544 Throughput and Frame Loss test:

- Frame Size
- <u>Duration</u>
- Line Load
- <u>Throughput Calculation Layer Selection</u>
- <u>Threshold</u>

The settings for 'Throughput and Frame Loss' are identical to the ones described in the Throughput section above.

Note that under **Threshold**, the **Throughput frame loss tolerance** check box is not displayed for a Throughput and Frame Loss test.

## 6.9.2.5 Latency/Jitter

Only available if you have specified a Latency/Jitter test on the Control screen.

Touching the **Latency/Jitter** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

	Applica	tion Selector				
Control	ughput and frame loss	Latency/Jitter		Advanced		
Frame Size (Bytes)	Line	Load (Mbps)				$\cup$
Mode: User defined		only run steps where other test passed		Percent		
64 128	256		Min: (	1.0000	)%	?
512 768	1024		Max:	100.0000	)%	
			Step:	10.0000	%	Z
1280 1518		e that minimum effective shold	load is 10.0	0000 %		
_ Duration		atency threshold		0.000	us	X
Step: 10 s	Repeats: 0 Ji	tter threshold		0.000	us	
(() ► ETH-RFC 2544	✓ SETUP <u>T</u>	<u>EST</u> RESULT 💾	• 🛪 🕅	V 💽 🔉 🗷	∎ <b>(</b> ) 16:3	7 >>>

This screen allows you to configure the parameters related to an RFC 2544 Latency/Jitter test:

- Frame Size
- <u>Duration</u>
- <u>Line Load</u>
- <u>Threshold</u>

Most of the settings for Latency are identical to the ones described above in the Throughput section. Please see the detailed descriptions in that section in addition to the Latency-specific information provided here.

#### Only run steps where other test passed

If selecting the check box, the latency test will be done only on the line load steps where other test has passed (i.e. no frame loss).

# The other tests can be selected from: Throughput, Frame Loss, and Throughput and Frame Loss.

You can specify a tolerance level of the line load in percent ratio of the utilization.

Thr	oughput test	Line load of	
Frame size (byte)	Utilization (%)	Result	Latency/Jitter test (%)
64	100	Fail	(Not tested)
64	60	Pass	48
64	20	Pass	16

Example when other test is **Throughput** and Tolerance level is 80:



When **Only run steps where other test passed** is selected, all other settings are forced identical for the Frame Loss and Latency/Jitter tests.

**Only run steps where other test passed** is enabled in case of 'Switch/Router test' or 'Single ended network test'.

If duration **Repeats** is set to **0** (zero), the test will run a single time. If it is set to **1**, the test will run two times (repeated once).

# Threshold Latency threshold

Test result is Fail when the measured latency is equal to threshold or greater.

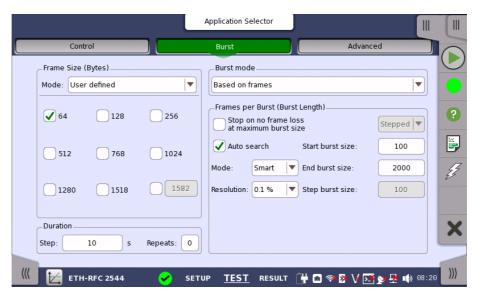
Jitter threshold

Test result is Fail when the measured jitter is equal to threshold or greater.

## 6.9.2.6 Burst

Only available if you have specified a Burst test on the **Control** screen.

Touching the **Burst** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.



This screen allows you to configure the following parameters related to an RFC 2544 Burst test:

- Frame Size
- Frames per burst (burst length) or Seconds per burst (burst length)
- <u>Duration</u>

**Frame Size** and **Duration** are identical to the ones described above in the **Throughput** section. Please see the detailed descriptions in that section in addition to the Burst-specific information provided here.

Burst mode

Select how to set burst length.

- Based on frames: sets burst length by multiples of Ethernet frame size.
- Based on seconds: sets burst length by time.

Frames per Burst<br/>(Burst Length)The number of frames per burst can either be varied (selecting Stepped in the<br/>drop-down menu) or constant (selecting Constant).

Stepped works like *Stepped* for frame sizes, i.e. the test starts with Start burst Size and in intervals of Step burst size increases or decreases to End burst size.

Constant allows you to specify a Start burst size.

#### Stop on no frame loss at maximum burst size

If selected, the burst test stops on no frame loss at maximum burst size.

#### Auto search

If selected, the burst length is searched automatically. Select the search method from Mode. Select the search resolution from 0.1 %, 1.0 %, or 10.0 %.

<mark>- NOTE</mark>	The check boxes are enabled except when selecting <b>End to End network test</b> on Control screen.
	If duration <b>Repeats</b> is set to <b>0</b> (zero), the test will run a single time. If it is set to 1, the test will run two times (repeated once).
Seconds per Burst (Burst Length)	Touch a button to set seconds per burst.
	When setting burst length by seconds, the burst length is searched automatically. Select the search resolution from <b>0.1 %</b> , <b>1.0 %</b> , or <b>10.0 %</b> . Select the search method from <b>Mode</b> .

## 6.9.2.7 Advanced

Touching the **Advanced** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

Ar	oplication Selector	
Control	Advanced	
Pretest Options		(
✔ Transmit learning frames		
_End to End Test (controller side)	Miscellaneous	
In One-Way test, transmit frames from:	✓ Include addresses in frame filter on receiver	
Local Remote	Accumulate repeated steps	
Use local source addresses for destination on remote side	_ Throughput Type	
Store test results on remote side	Maximum throughput	
	Average throughput	
- Throughput Calculation Layer Selection	_Latency Timestamp	
Physical layer throughput (without preamble)	Resolution: 5ns	
📂 ETH-RFC 2544 🖌 SETUP	TEST RESULT 💾 🖬 🖘 🕅 V 💌 🔊 🗜	-1. 00.04

This screen allows you to specify various advanced settings for the RFC 2544 test(s).

- <u>Pretest Options</u>
- End to End Test (controller side)
- <u>Throughput Calculation Layer Selection</u>
- <u>Miscellaneous</u>
- <u>Throughput Type</u>
- <u>Latency Timestamp</u>

Pretest Options

#### Transmit learning frames

When this option is enabled, the RFC 2544 test will send out a number of 'learning frames' before the first test-step starts on each port. This happens to train network equipment, so that initial latency results will not be invalid.

End to End Test (controller side)

#### In One-Way test, transmit frames from

This parameter defines the direction of the frames when transmitted during an End to End test with the One-Way setting enabled. Available directions are:

• Local: The 'local' Network Master sends Ethernet frames to the 'remote' Network Master.

The 'remote' Network Master measures the received frames.

• Remote: The 'remote' Network Master sends Ethernet frames to the 'local'

Network Master.

The 'local' Network Master measures the received frames.

## Use local source addresses for destination on remote side

When the check box is selected, the Network Master does not use the IP or MAC addresses for differentiating frames during the RFC 2544 test. An exception is End to End test control, but routing equipment in the network may need the addresses to be set up correctly. To limit the amount of needed setups on the Remote side, this setting can be enabled to transfer the source address setup from the Local using it as destination on the Remote. However, the source addresses must still be correctly setup on the remote in order to make the End to End test work.

## Store test results on remote side

When the check box is selected, test results will be stored on the 'remote' Network Master.

Throughput Calculation Layer Selection

Select the layer on which the throughput calculation is done. As described in the <u>Throughput calculation</u> section there are 6 different layers:

- Utilization layer throughput
- Physical layer throughput
- Physical layer throughput (without preamble)
- Link layer throughput
- Network layer throughput
- Data layer throughput

**Data layer throughput** appears when **UDP** or **TCP** is set to the layer 4 of the Ethernet frame on 'Ports Setup' screen.

#### Miscellaneous

#### Include addresses in frame filter on receiver

When the check box is selected, the Ethernet frames which their destination addresses match the following items will appear on the <u>Streams</u> screen.

- Src MAC
- Src IP
- VLAN ID
- Src Port

This setting has an effect on only the following measurement results on the Statistics screen.

- Multi Stream Transmit
- Multi Stream Throughput
- Multi Stream Frame Loss
- Multi Stream Latency
- Multi Stream Jitter

This setting does not have an effect on Frame Capture.

#### Accumulate repeated steps

When the check box is selected, the RFC 2544 test (Throughput, Frame loss, Latency, and Burst) is performed by steps by means of changing a parameter value. When selecting the check box, the results of each steps are accumulated by each test when the tests are repeated.

Throughput Type Select whether to register Average throughput or Maximum throughput.

Latency Timestamp Resolution

When selecting **100 ns**, the measurement is performed with a resolution of 0.1  $\mu$  s which is same as the software version of Version 9.05 or older.

It is not available to perform measurement by using Network Masters which have different resolution setup. If the software version of the Network Master on the opposite side at the facing test is 9.05 or older, select this.

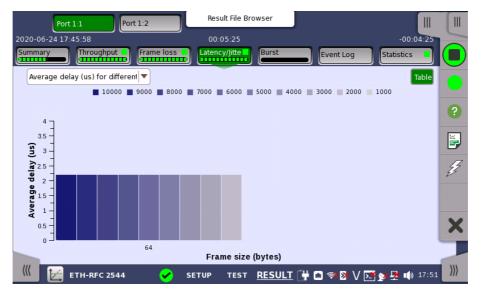
At Ethernet + OTN or WAN measurement, this is automatically selected.

When selecting **5** ns, the measurement can be performed with a resolution of 0.005  $\mu$ s depending on "Timestamp source" selection and using a GPS.

## 6.9.3 Test Results

Graphical presentation

The results of the performed RFC 2544 tests can be presented in either tabular form or as graphical representations. The graphical presentation mode provides an overview of the results and the progress of the test.



On the test-specific result screen, you switch between the two modes by using the **Graph** and **Table** buttons.

Full column

Switches the items to display in the table. When the **Full column** button is green, all measurement results are displayed.

	Port	1:1	Port 1:2	Res	ult File Br	owser			
20-06-	-24 17:	45:58		00:	04:36			-00:05:17	
ummary	y]	Through	put Frame lo	ss Lateno	cy/Jitter	Burst	Event Lo	g Statistics 🗖	
Port 1: Port 1:								Full column Graph	
Rep	Step	Fr size	Frames	Frame rate (fps)	Util (%)	Load (Mbps)	Act. Load / Tput (Mbps)	Latency Min/Max/Avg (us)	
0:Tx	4	64	104.166666 M	10416666	70.00	7000.0	7000.018	0.010 / 0.040 / 0.0	?
0:Rx	4	04	104.166666 M		70.00	7000.0	6000.023	0.010 / 0.040 / 0.0	×
0:Tx	5	64	89.285714 M	8928571	60.00	6000.0	6000.011	0.010 / 0.040 / 0.0	
0:Rx	2	64	89.285714 M	8928571	60.00	6000.0	5142.872	0.010 / 0.040 / 0.0	4
0:Tx	6	64	74.404761 M	7440476	50.00	5000.0	5000.007	0.010 / 0.040 / 0.0	-
0:Rx	6	64	74.404761 M	/4404/6	50.00	5000.0	4285.726	0.010 / 0.040 / 0.0	
0:Tx	7	64	44.647278 M	5952380	40.00	4000.0	4000.006	0.005 / 0.03	-
0:Rx	/	64	44.647275 M	5952380	40.00	4000.0	3428.581	0.0 🔻	-
-								•	2
(((		TH-RFC	2544 🗸	SETUP	TEST	RESULT	🛱 🗈 🖘 🕅	V 🛃 🔊 🕂 🏟 17 50	)))

## 6.9.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the Ethernet RFC 2544 application, the following screen is displayed.

		Result File Br	owser	
2020-06-24 17:45:5	8	00:00:46		-00:08:45
Summary	Frame loss	Latency/Jitter	Burst Event Log	Statistics 💶 🔳
π	est mode		Switch/Router test	
	Test	State	Status	2
т	<sup>-</sup> hroughput		Completed	
F	rame loss		Running	
L	atency/Jitter		Configured / Not started	Æ
E	Burst		Configured / Not started	-
т	hroughput and frame loss		Not configured	
			,	×
	-RFC 2544 🖌 SE	TUP TEST	<u>Result</u> 讲 🖬 🖘 🕸 V 🛛	📑 🔉 🛃 📦 17 46 🕅

This screen presents the current status of the test(s) (**Configured / Not Started**, **Running**, **Completed** or **Not Configured**). Touching the status button for a specific test will display the result screen of the test.

## 6.9.3.2 Throughput

Touching the **Throughput** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

20-06	Port -24 17:-		Port 1:2		Result File	Browser	Remote 1	Remote 2	00:08:06
ummar	-	Through	put Frame lo	55	Latency/Jitter	Burst	Event Log	Statist	
Port 1 Port 1								Full column	Graph
Rep				Util (%)	Load (Mbps)	Act. Load / Tput (Mbps)		Loss rt (%)	
0:Tx	1	64	44.642857 M	100.00	10000.0	10000.015			
0:Rx			44.642857 M	100.00		8571.439	0	0.00	
0:Tx	2	64	35.714285 M	80.00	8000.0	8000.012			
0:Rx			35.714285 M	80.00		6857.161	0	0.00	2
0:Tx	3	64	26.785714 M	60.00	6000.0	6000.012			
0:Rx			26.785714 M	60.00		5142.866	0	0.00	
0:Tx	4	64	17.857142 M	40.00	4000.0	4000.006			
0:Rx			17.857142 M	40.00		3428.580	0	0.00	
∩.Tx	5	64	8.928571 M	20.00	2000.0	2000.003			
<b>«</b>		TH-RFC	2544 🗸	SET	UP TES	T <u>RESULT</u>	🛱 🖬 🖘 🕸 V	💌 🔊 🛃	) 17 47

This screen presents the results from the Throughput test.

The most important columns of the tables are the varied main parameters **Frame size** and **Throughput** and the performance parameter **Frames lost**.



The order of the tables will vary depending on the test mode and the relation of the ports.

Test Mode	Port 1	Port 2
Curitals /Devite integet	Port 1 Tx	Port 2 Tx
Switch/Router test	Port 2 Rx	Port 1 Rx
End to End test		
Router latency test		Port 2 Tx Port 2 Rx
Single ended network test		r uit 2 KX

#### 6.9.3.3 Frame loss



Only available if you have specified a Frame loss test on the 'Control' of the Test Setup screen.

Touching the **Frame loss** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

		Port	1:1	Port 1:2	Res	ult File Br	owser	note 1	Remote 2	
202	20-06	-24 17:4	45:58		00:	:01:46			-00:07:53	
Su	mmar	у	Through	put Frame lo	ss Latend	cy/Jitter	Burst	Event Lo	g Statistics 💶	
	Port 1 Port 1								Full column Graph	
	Rep	Step	Fr size	Frames	Frame rate (fps)	Util (%)	Frames lost	Loss rt (%)		0
	0:Rx			148.809523 M		100.00	0	0.00		?
	0:Tx	2	64	133.928571 M	13392857	90.00				Ĕ.
	0:Rx			133.928571 M		90.00	0	0.00		9
	0:Tx	3	64	119.047619 M	11904761	80.00				Z
	0:Rx			119.047619 M		80.00	0	0.00		
	0:Tx	4	64	104.166666 M	10416666	70.00				
	0:Rx			104.166666 M		70.00	0	0.00		×
	0:Tx	5	64	40.304552 M	8928571	60.00				~
_	0:Rx			40.304549 M		60.00	3	0.00	-	
((	((		TH-RFC	2544 🗸	SETUP	TEST	RESULT	• •	V 🛃 🔊 😤 📣 17 47	)))

This screen presents the results from the Frame loss test.

The most important columns of the tables are the varied main parameters **Frame size** and **Throughput** and the performance parameter **Loss rate**.



The order of the tables will vary depending on the test mode and the relation of the ports. Refer to the table in "Throughput" subsection of Test Results.

## 6.9.3.4 Throughput and frame loss

Touching the **Throughput and frame loss** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

	Port		Port 1:2		ult File Br	owser	Remote 1	Remote 2	
:0-06- mmary		35:28	Thput/Frame los	ss 🚺 🚺	02:33 .atency/Jit	ter	Event Log	-00:02:1	
Port 1: Port 1:								Full column Graph	
Rep	Step	Fr size	Frames	Frame rate (fps)	Util (%)	Load (Mbps)	Act. Load / Tput (Mbps)	Frames lost	
0:Rx			74.404761 M		50.00		4285.725	0	
0:Tx	7	64	59.523809 M	5952380	40.00	4000.0	4000.006		
0:Rx			59.523809 M		40.00		3428.580	0	
0:Tx	8	64	44.642857 M	4464285	30.00	3000.0	3000.005		
0:Rx			44.642857 M		30.00		2571.436	0	
0:Tx	9	64	29.761904 M	2976190	20.00	2000.0	2000.003		
0:Rx			29.761904 M		20.00		1714.290	0	
0:Tx	10	64	14.880952 M	1488095	10.00	1000.0	1000.001	-	
•									
	turi -	TH-RFC	2544 🗸	SETUP	TEST	DECULT		V 📑 yx 🗜 動 16:3	

This screen presents the results from the Throughput and frame loss test.

The most important columns of the tables are the varied main parameters **Frame size** and **Throughput** and the performance parameters **Frames lost** and **Loss rate**.



The order of the tables will vary depending on the test mode and the relation of the ports. Refer to the table in "Throughput" subsection of Test Results.

#### 6.9.3.5 Latency/Jitter

Touching the **Latency/Jitter** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2						Result File Bro	wser		
2020-(	06-2	24 16:3	35:28			00:04:05		-00:0	0:44
Summ				Thput/Frame lo	ss	Latency/Jitte		t Log Statistics	
Port Port								Full column Gr	aph
Re	р	Step	Fr size	Frames	Util (%)	Act. Load / Tput (Mbps)	Latency Min/Max/Avg (us)	Jitter Min/Max/Avg (us)	▲ ?
0:F	٩x			119.047619 M	80.00	6857.161		0.000	
0:1	Гх	4	64	104.166666 M	70.00	7000.018	0.010 / 0.040 / 0.025	0.000 / 0.020 /	<u>~</u>
0:F	٩x	4	04	104.166666 M	70.00	6000.023		0.000	
0:1	Гх	5	64	89.285714 M	60.00	6000.011		0.000 / 0.020 /	- 2
0:F	٩x	2	64	89.285714 M	60.00	5142.872	0.010 / 0.040 / 0.025	0.005	-
0:1	Гх			74.404761 M	50.00	5000.008		0.000 / 0.025 /	
0:F	٩x	6	64	74.404761 M	50.00	4285.726	0.010 / 0.040 / 0.025	0.000	
0:1	Гх	-		59.523809 M	40.00	4000.006	0.005 / 0.030 /	0.000 / 0.025 /	
0:F	RX 7		64	59.523809 M	40.00	3428.581	0.020	0.005	
(((	1		TH-RFC	2544 🗸	SET	UP TEST	RESULT 🛱 🗖 🖘	🛚 🕸 V 💽 y 🖳 🕪	16 39 )))

This screen presents the results from the Latency test.

The most important columns of the tables are :

- $\bullet~$  the varied main parameters Frame~size~ and Throughput
- the performance parameters **Min**, **Avg** and **Max** latency stated in micro seconds
- the performance parameters Min, Avg and Max jitter stated in micro seconds



The order of the tables will vary depending on the test mode and the relation of the ports. Refer to the table in "Throughput" subsection of Test Results.

#### 6.9.3.6 Burst

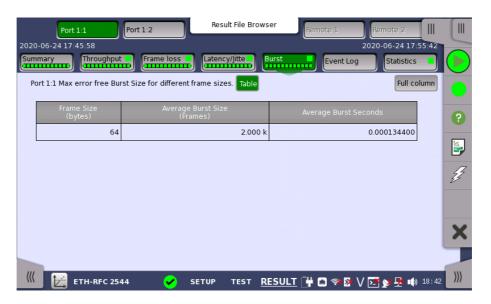
Touching the **Burst** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

	P	ort 1:1	Port 1:2	2 Re	sult File Browser	Remote 1	Remote 2	
Sun	0-06-24 : nmary	Thro		ame loss 📘 🛛 🖾	0:07:04 ncy/jitte Burst	Event Log	-00:02:5	
	ort 1:1 Tx	Summar	Y				Full column Graph	
	Rep	Step	Fr size	Frames	Burst size	Burst seconds	Frames lost	?
	0:Tx	5	64	5000	500	0.000033600		
	0:Rx			5000			0	
Γ	0:Tx	6	64	6000	600	0.000040320		4
	0:Rx			6000			0	23
ſ	0:Tx	7	64	7000	700	0.000047040		
Γ	0:Rx			7000			0	
	0:Tx	8	64	6400	800	0.000053760		X
	0:Rx			6400			0	-
(((		ETH-R	FC 2544	✓ SETUP	test <u>RESU</u>	LT 🔐 🖬 🖘 🕅	V 📑 yx 🛃 📫 17	53

This screen presents the results from the Burst test.

The most important columns of the tables are the varied main parameters **Burst** size, Frame size and the performance parameter Frames lost.

**Summary** Touch the button to display the average burst size and the average burst seconds.





The order of the tables will vary depending on the test mode and the relation of the ports. Refer to the table in Throughput subsection of Test Results.

#### 6.9.3.7 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

#### 6.9.3.8 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of Mon/Gen for the operation.

## 6.9.4 Throughput Calculation

Throughput may be calculated on 6 different layers.

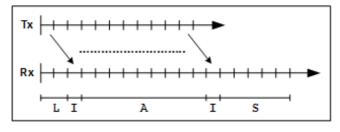
Throughput Calculation	Frame Representation							
Data layer	IFG         Preamble         MAC header         MPLS (opt)         PBB (opt)         VLAN (opt)         LLC (opt)         SNAP (opt)         IP header         UDP TCP         PAYLOAD         CRC							
Network layer	IFG         Preamble         MAC header         MPLS (opt)         PBB (opt)         VLAN (opt)         LLC (opt)         SNAP (opt)         IP header         UDP header         PAYLOAD         CRC							
Link layer	IFG         Preamble         MAC header         MPLS (opt)         PBB (opt)         VLAN (opt)         LLC (opt)         SNAP (opt)         IP header         UDP header         PAYLOAD         CRC							
Physical layer, no preamble	IFG         Preamble         MAC header         MPLS (opt)         PBB (opt)         VLAN (opt)         LLC (opt)         SNAP (opt)         IP header         UDP TCP         PAYLOAD         CRC							
Physical layer	IFG         Preamble         MAC header         MPLS (opt)         PBB (opt)         VLAN (opt)         LLC (opt)         SNAP (opt)         IP header         UDP TCP         PAYLOAD         CRC							
Utilization layer	Min. IFG         Preamble         MAC header         MPLS (opt)         PBB (opt)         VLAN (opt)         LLC (opt)         SNAP (opt)         IP header         UDP TCP         PAYLOAD         CRC							
Frame information	Network Master frame size does not include Preamble           Area included in throughput calculation           Min. IFG							

Each calculation is done on a one second base. It is possible either to register the maximum throughput (actually showing only the second with the highest throughput), or to register an *average throughput per second* taken over a selected part of the test period.



# The calculation depends on the setting of the transmitted frame contents. Even in cases where the transmitter is not used, the calculation will be based on this setting.

The part of the test from which the average throughput is calculated, is selected in a way to avoid influence from latency and missing frames. The drawing below illustrates this.



The **Tx** graph shows the transmitted periods, and the **Rx** graph shows the received periods. Due to latency the receiver will first see the transmitted frames some time later than when transmitter actually sent the frames (the L-period). This is also why the receiver may have more periods than the transmitter, in order to await delayed frames. However the receiver will maximum wait for 10 extra periods (seconds) before it times out, as frames may actually physically be lost somewhere in the network.

The average calculation is triggered when the receiver actually sees the first frame. The frames in this first I-period are ignored. Then the average calculation is started and runs over the next duration-2 A-periods. Frames in the last I-period are also ignored. Frames in the remaining S-periods have no influence on the average calculation.

## 6.10 RFC 6349



The RFC 6349 Framework for TCP Throughput Testing describes a practical methodology for measuring end-to-end TCP Throughput in a managed IP network.



For using RFC 6349 application, TCP Throughput option is required to the test module. If the option has been installed, RFC 6349 icon will appear in Application Selector.

The Network Master has the test sequence according to RFC 6349.

1. Path MTU

Identifies the maximum IP packet size passing through the network without fragmentation (Maximum Transmission Unit).

- Baseline Round Trip Time (RTT) Measures the lowest RTT assuming that packets pass through the network without congestion.
- 3. Window Scan and Throughput While scanning the TCP window size, measures the maximum bit rate of the end-to-end network path. The window size scanning method can be set by Test Mode.
- 4. Multi-Service Measures multiple-TCP connection throughput. Multiple TCP connection throughput test is called "Multi-Service" in Network Master.

The RFC 6349 also defines TCP metrics as <u>Transfer Time Ratio</u>, <u>TCP Efficiency</u> and <u>Buffer Delay</u>.

## 6.10.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• <u>Ethernet Setup and Status</u>

In Ethernet Setup for RFC 6349 test, three buttons appear in Navigation area.

• Streams

Layer 4 settings is fixed to TCP.

- Settings
  - Miscellaneous tab does not appear.
- Filter



The following addresses cannot be used for RFC 6349 application tests.

- All numbers are zero. (i.e, 0.0.0.0 for IPv4, :: for IPv6)
- Multicast address

When Layer 3 is IPv6, tests can be performed if link local addresses (First 16 bits of prefix is FE80) meet the following requirements: Requirement 1: Both Src IP address and Src IP address are link local addresses. Requirement 2: Src IP address satisfies the followings.

- Prefix: FE80:0000:0000:0000
- Interface ID: Modified EUI-64 format generated from Src. MAC

Please refer to the sections relevant for your current port setup requirements.

## 6.10.2 Test Setup

### 6.10.2.1 Control

When you go to the test setup of the RFC 6349 application, the following screen is displayed.

	Applica	ation Select	or		
Control	MTU / RTT	Window	v Scan / THPT	Multi-Service	
General			CIR		
Test Port:	5001		Upstream CIF	R: 1000.000 Mbps	
🗸 Full Auto Test Sequen	ce Connect to iPerf Serv	/er	Downstream Clf	R: 1000.000 Mbps	
_Site Names (Short, Long)_			_ Test Sequence		
Local: LOC Local	Remote: REM Re	mote	✓ Path MTU		
_ Test Directions Setup			Upstream	MTU: 1500 Bytes	
			Downstream	MTU: 1500 Bytes	E.
✓ Local->Remote			✓ Baseline F	RTT 2.000 ms	
Remote->Local			Vindow S	can and Throughput	
Simultaneous in Both	Directions		Test Mode:	Auto Expert	×
			Multi-Serv	ice	
🥼 🕝 ETH-RFC 634	19 🖌 SETUP <u>T</u>	EST RI	SULT 📑 🗃	🦈 🕅 🗸 💽 🛃 👘 1	.0 47 )))

This screen allows you to specify your test mode and select which RFC 6349 tests to carry out.

General

### Test Port

Touch the fields to set the port number.

When the Network Master is on Local side, this value is used as the TCP destination port number.

When the Network Master is on Remote side, this value is used as the TCP source port number.

#### **Full Auto Test Sequence**

If selecting check box, followings are selected:

Local -> Remote, Remote -> Local, Simultaneous in Both Directions, Path MTU, Baseline RTT, Window Scan and Throughput The Test Mode will be set to Auto. Connect to iPerf Server is cleared.

#### Connect to iPerf Server

If selecting check box, Network Master will connect to the iperf server. "iperf" is the tool to measure the network throughput.

Followings are cleared:

Remote -> Local, Simultaneous in Both Directions, Full Auto Test Sequence.

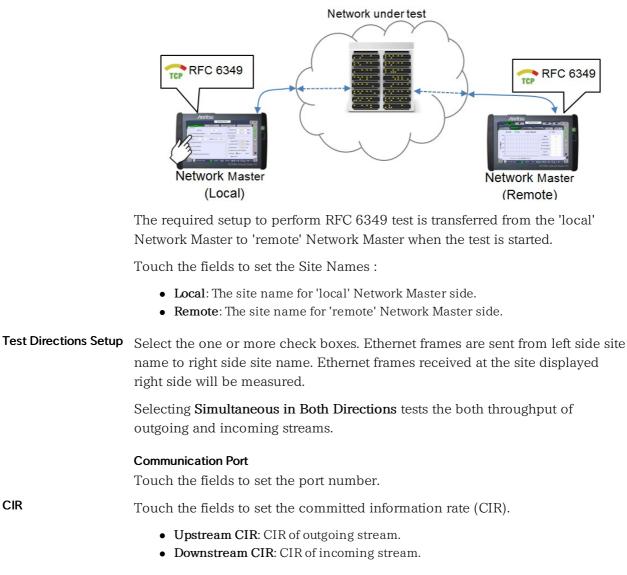


Network Master supports iPerf2 only.

#### Site Names (Short, Long)

CIR

In RFC 6349 mode, two Network Masters will work together performing a test. The Network Master which users actually operate to perform RFC 6349 test is the Local and the other Network Master which sends and receives Ethernet frames via the network under test is the *Remote*.



**Test Sequence** Select the check boxes of the test defined in RFC 6349, which you wish to run.

#### Path MTU

Runs a test to determine the Path MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit). If cleared, set the Upstream MTU and Downstream MTU.

#### **Baseline RTT**

Runs a test to determine the Baseline RTT. If cleared, set the Baseline RTT value in the field.

# Window Scan and Throughput

Runs a test to determine Throughput test while scanning the TCP window size.

#### Test Mode

Auto: Scans at the window size of 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% of BDP. Expert: Scans the window size defined by user.

#### **Multi-Service**

Runs a test to measure the throughput with multiple TCP connections.

#### 6.10.2.2 MTU / RTT

**MTU / RTT** button in the navigation area is enabled if Path MTU check box or Baseline RTT check box is selected on Control screen.

			Application Se	lector			
Control		MTU / RTT	Wir	ndow Scan / THPT	Mu	lti-Service	
MTU Discovery			Baseli	ne RTT			
Minimum MTU:	512	Bytes		Run for: 0	0:00:10 Se	cs	
Maximum MTU:	1500	Bytes					?
							<b>E</b>
							Z
							×
тр. етн-к	FC 6349	SE1	UP TEST	RESULT 🔐 🕻	¥≫\¥ V ⊾	🖥 🏹 拱 👘 10:	47 )))

This screen allows you to specify test parameters.

- MTU DiscoveryThe field will be enabled if Path MTU check box is selected on Control screen.<br/>Touch the Minimum MTU or Maximum MTU fields set the bytes range used<br/>when discovering MTU.
- Baseline RTTThe field will be enabled if Baseline RTT check box is selected on Control<br/>screen. Touch the fields to set the running time of the Baseline RTT test.

#### 6.10.2.3 Windows Scan / Throughput

Windows Scan / Throughput button in the navigation area is enabled if Windows Scan and Throughput check box of Test Sequence is selected on Control screen.

The contents of the screen depend on the test mode selected on Control screen.

The arrow buttons in navigation area switch the test direction of settings. The right arrow button shows to **Local -> Remote** direction, and left arrow button shows **Remote -> Local** direction.

If Auto is selected on Control screen, following screen appears.

Application Selector									
Control	MTU / RTT	Window Scan / THP	Multi-Service						
BDP (Bytes) = Unknown	Local->Remote	Desired Max Win	dow Size: 65535 Bytes						
Window Scan			Step Duration: 00:00:10						
Steps	Window Size (Bytes)	Connections	Total (Bytes / Segments)	?					
✓ ~25% of BDP				E.					
✓ ~50% of BDP									
~75% of BDP				Z.					
Throughput 🗸 E	nable Threshold 99	5.00 % of Ideal	Step Duration: 00:00:10						
Steps	Window Size (Bytes)	Connections	Total (Bytes / Segments)	X					
✔~100% of BDP				_					
🔣 📅 ETH-RFC 63	49 🖌 SETUP	TEST RESULT	1 🍽 🖘 🕅 V 🔀 💁 🕂 🗤 10:	47					

If **Expert** is selected on Control screen, following screen appears.

		olication Selector		
Control	MTU / RTT	Window Scan / THF	Multi-Service	
Window Scan	Local-	>Remote	Step Duration: 00:00:10	
Steps	Window Size (Bytes)	Connections	Total (Bytes / Segments)	
	65535	1		?
	65535	1		
	65535	1		
	65535	1		Z
	65535	1		
Throughput 🖌 E	nable Threshold 9	5.00 % of Ideal	Step Duration: 00:00:10	
Steps	Window Size (Bytes)	Connections	Total (Bytes / Segments)	×
	65535	1		
	49 🖌 SETUP	TEST RESULT	🖻 🔿 🎖 V 💽 💆 🕂 🕪	10:48

#### BDP (Bytes)

Appears when Test mode is set to Auto. If CIR and Baseline RTT are set on Control screen, calculated BDP (Bandwidth-Delay Product) appears.

#### **Desired Max Window Size**

Appears when Test mode is set to Auto. The nominal window size to be used if possible. If specified window size is lower than BDP/16, a larger window size will be calculated and used automatically.

#### Window Scan

Touch the **Step Duration** field to set the duration of each steps. Select the check boxes to execute the step in the table.

Auto

Test parameters are set automatically.

#### Expert

Window Size: Touch the field to set TCP window size. Connections: Touch the field to set TCP connection number. Total: Calculated bytes are displayed.

#### Throughput

Select the **Enable Threshold** check box if enabling the PASS/FAIL test. Touch the **% of Ideal** field to set the threshold of throughput. Touch the **Step Duration** field to set the duration of a step.

Auto

Test parameters are set automatically.

Expert

Select the check box if executing the Throughput test. Set the parameters as same as Window Scan.

#### 6.10.2.4 Multi-Service

**Multi-Service** button in the navigation area is enabled if Multi-Service check box of Test Sequence is selected on Control screen.

-	<b>Ф</b> Арр	lication Selector		
Control	MTU / RTT	Window Scan / THP	T Multi-Service	
BDP (Bytes) = Unknown			Test Duration:	
			Total (Bytes / Segments)	
Auto (BDP)	65535	2	131400 / 90	?
Connection	Destination Port	DSCP / TOS	Application Name	E.
✓ 1	5001	00		Z
✓ 2	5001	00		23
3	5001	00		
4	5001	00		X
5	5001	00		^
🔣 📻 етн-RFC 63	49 🖌 SETUP	TEST RESULT	🗃 🗇 🎖 V 🔀 💁 🖣 10 5	4

This screen allows you to set of connections by specifying TOS (Type of Service) or DSCP (differentiated Service Codepoint) used for Diffserv. Touch the **Test Duration** field to set the duration of Multi-service test.

#### Auto (BDP)

Select the check box if setting Window Size automatically. The window size is calculated from bandwidth delay product (BDP).

#### Connection

Select the check box of the stream number to enable a connection.

#### **Destination Port**

Touch the fields to set the destination port number.

#### DSCP/TOS

Touch the fields to set a Diffserv or TOS codepoint to be included in IPv4 headers belonging to the connection.

#### Traffic class

Touch the fields to set a Traffic class of IPv6 headers.

#### Flow label

Touch the fields to set a Flow label of IPv6 headers.



DSCP/TOS appears if Layer 3 in Stream Setup is set to IPv4. Traffic class and Flow label appear if Layer 3 in Stream Setup is set to IPv6.

#### **Application Name**

Touch the fields to set a text string that identifies the application on the port number (for reporting purposes only). For example, HTTP, POP3, etc.

## 6.10.3 Test Results

**Test Directions** 

-	Local -> Remote
<b>—</b>	Remote -> Local
	Local -> Remote of Both Directions
	Remote -> Local of Both Directions
The regulte of	f the newform of DEC 6240 tests of

Graphical presentation

The results of the performed RFC 6349 tests can be presented in either tabular form or as graphical representations. The graphical presentation mode provides an overview of the results and the progress of the test.

#### 6.10.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the Ethernet RFC 6349 application, the following screen is displayed.

016-04-23 10:54:43 Summary	idow Scan	Result File E	3rowser	2016-04-23 10:54:	57 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							
Local->Remote												
Window Size	Connections	Threshold	Avg Throughput	Avg RTT	?							
					E.							
Network Parameters	Source	Value	RFC6349 Metrics	Result	s.							
MTU / MSS			Transfer Time Ratio		2							
RTT			TCP Efficiency									
CIR		1000.000 Mbps	Buffer Delay		~							
((( 🕋 ETH-RFC	6349	SETUP TEST	* <u>RESULT</u> 🔐 🗃 🖘	V 🖂 👽 📮 動 16	):55							

This screen presents the summary of current measurement values.

Local -> Remote: Shows the results of Upstream (Local to Remote) test. Remote -> Local: Shows the results of Downstream (Remote to Local) test.

The measurement results are displayed in white cells.

#### Throughput and RTT

- Window Size: The window size used for the step.
- Connections: The number of TCP connections.
- Threshold: The threshold of the throughput.
- Avg Throughput: The average value of measured Throughputs.

• Avg RTT: The average value of measured RTT.

#### **Network Parameters**

- MTU / MSS: Maximum Transmission Unit / Maximum Segment Size
- RTT: Round Trip Time
- CIR: Committed Information Rate

#### **RFC6349** Metrics

- Transfer Time Ratio
- TCP Efficiency
- Buffer Delay

### 6.10.3.2 RFC 6349 Metrics

RFC 6349 defines three metrics.

#### **Transfer Time Ratio**

Defined as below:

 $TCP Transfer Time Ratio = \frac{Actual TCP Transfer Time}{Ideal TCP Transfer Time}$ 

Ideal TCP Transfer Time is calculated from bit rate, MTU and TCP payload bytes. The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) is obtained from Path MTU test.

#### **TCP Efficiency**

TCP Efficiency is the ratio of transmitted bytes without retransmission in transmitted total bytes. Defined as below:

TCP Efficiency (%) = <u>Transmitted Bytes – Retransmitted Bytes</u> × 100 Transmitted Bytes If 100 000 bytes were sent, and 2 000 had to be retransmitted, the TCP Efficiency percentage would be calculated as:

TCP Efficiency (%) =  $\frac{102000 - 2000}{102000} \times 100 = 98.03$ 

#### **Buffer Delay**

Buffer Delay shows the ratio of increased RTT against baseline RTT. Defined as below:

Average RTT during transfer = 
$$\frac{\text{Total RTTs during transfer}}{\text{Transfer durations in seconds}}$$
  
Buffer Delay (%) =  $\frac{\text{Average RTT during transfer} - \text{Baseline RTT}}{\text{Baseline RTT}} \times 100$ 

For example, a baseline RTT of network path is 25 ms, and average RTT across the entire transfer increases to 32 ms. Buffer Delay percentage would be calculated as:

Buffer Delay (%) =  $\frac{32 - 25}{25} \times 100 = 28$ 

#### 6.10.3.3 Window Scan

Result File Browser 111 4-2016-04-23 10:56:48 04-23 10:57:02 Statistics Summary Event Loa 理想值 Local->Remote Step Details 実測値 1 0 0 0 Step ----Window Size 800 F Connections [ put (Mbps) 600 Ż Avg Throughput 400 Ideal Throughput Avg RTT 200 ----X TCP Efficiency ----Click on the Graph Bars to see step details }} /// ETH-RFC 6349 SETUP TEST <u>RESULT</u> 🔐 🍽 🖘 🛛 V 🗾 🅦 🗜 📣 10:58 

Touching the **Window Scan** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

This screen presents the results from the Window Scan test. The ideal throughput and the actual throughput are shown in the chart. If touching on the Graph bars, step details appear in the right hand table.

#### 6.10.3.4 Throughput

Touching the **Throughput** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

2016-04-23 10:56:48	ow Scan	Resul	t File Brow		2016-04-23 10:57 ent Log Statistics	7:02
		Local->F	Remote		Graph	
Avg Throughput			Wind	ow Size/Conn		?
Ideal Throughput			Transmitted Bytes Retransmitted Bytes Retransmitted % TCP Efficiency			
Actual Transfer Time						
Ideal Transfer Time						Z
Transfer Time Ratio						
Baseline RTT	Min RTT	Avg	RTT	Max RTT	Buffer Delay	X
			-			
巛 🕋 ЕТН-RFC (	5349 🖌	SETUP	TEST <u>R</u>	ESULT 🔐 🗃	🦈 🛿 V 🗾 y 🕂 🐗	10 58

This screen presents the Throughput results in graph or table. Touch the **Graph** and **Table** buttons to switch between the tabular form and a graphical presentation of the results.

The ideal throughput, RTT and <u>TCP Efficiency</u> are shown in the graphical presentation.

- THPT/EFF: Throughput and TCP Efficiency
- THPT/RTT: Throughput and Round Trip Time

Following results are displayed in the tabular form.

- Avg Throughput
- Ideal Throughput
- Actual Transfer Time
- Ideal Transfer Time
- Transfer Time Ratio
- Window Size / Conn
- Transmitted Bytes
- Retransmitted Bytes
- Retransmitted %
- TCP Efficiency
- Baseline RTT
- Min RTT
- Avg RTT
- Max RTT
- Buffer Delay

In bidirectional mode, the measured throughput in bidirectional mode is less than the ideal in one way mode. This is due to the overhead caused by interleaving returning ACK frames into the transfer. The ideal throughput of the instrument in bidirectional mode is calculated by considering the estimated interleaving returning ACK frame.

In case of connecting iPerf server, the "Interval" result of iPerf server is displayed more 1 second than the "Actual Transfer Time" result of the instrument. When you check the result of iPerf server, it is recommended to set the duration of the test by sufficient long period.

#### 6.10.3.5 Multi-Service

Touching the **Multi-Service** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

-	016-04-23 10:56:48	-		sult File Browser		2016-04-23 1		
l	Summary	Window Scan	Throughput	Multi-Serv	Event L	og Statistic	s 📕	
	Window Size/Conn:	/	Local	->Remote		Graph		
	Connection	Min RTT	Avg RTT	Max RTT	TX THPT	TCP Efficiency		?
	1							
	2							E.
	3							Z
	4							
	5							
	6						-	X
	Total							
		RFC 6349	🖌 SETUP	test <u>RES</u>	<u>ult</u> 🔐 🔿	8 V 💽 y 🕂 I	<b>(</b> ) 10 5	9 )))

This screen presents results by each TCP connection of RTT, Throughput and <u>TCP Efficiency</u>. Use the **Graph** and **Table** buttons to switch between the tabular form and a graphical presentation of the results.

Touching the button in navigation area switches the Test direction of results.

The results in Connection are:

- Connection: Connection number of the stream
- Min RTT: Minimum Round Trip Time
- Avg RTT: Average Round Trip Time
- Max RTT: Maximum Round Trip Time
- Tx THPT: Transmitter throughput
- TCP Efficiency: The ratio of actual throughput against ideal throughput

The results in Total are:

- Min RTT: Minimum RTT in all connections
- Avg RTT: Average Round Trip Time
- Max RTT: Maximum RTT in all connections
- Tx THPT: Sum of throughput in each connections
- **TCP Efficiency**: The ratio of total actual throughput of connections against total ideal throughput of connections

#### 6.10.3.6 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

#### 6.10.3.7 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data.

Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation. **Performance** and **Frame** are displayed as RFC 6349 Statistic result.

## 6.11 SAT 1564

Service Activation Test is an out-of-service test used to assess the proper configuration and performance of Ethernet services. The test methodology, which is described in the ITU-T recommendation Y.1564, applies to point-to-point and pointto-multipoint connectivity in the Ethernet layer and to the network portions that provide (or contribute to) the provisioning of such services.

The recommendation also defines the terms used in the Network Master screens related to Service Activation Test.

ITU-T Y.1564 is designed around three key objectives:

- To serve as a network *service level agreement* (SLA) validation tool, ensuring that a service meets its guaranteed performance settings in a controlled test time.
- To ensure that all services carried by the network meet their SLA objectives at their maximum committed rate, proving that under maximum load network devices and paths can support all the traffic as designed.
- To perform medium- and long-term service testing, confirming that network elements can properly carry all services while under stress during a soaking period.

## 6.11.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• Ethernet Setup and Status

For applications also including an OTN interface, you can find a description of the setup options and status information for OTN in the following section:

• OTN Setup and Status

Please refer to the sections relevant for your current port setup requirements.

## 6.11.2 Test Setup

#### 6.11.2.1 Control

When you go to the test setup of the SAT 1564 application, the following screen is displayed.

	Application Selector	
Control	Services	Advanced
_ Test Mode		
One-Way Test	Round-Trip Test 🔾	
Site Names (Short, Long)		Bit Rate Realm ?
Local: LOC Local	Remote: REM Remote	Information rate
_End to End Test Setup		
Direction: 🖌 LOC->REM	Line: Symmetrical	Utilized line rate
REM->LOC	Test Sync. Mode: Pre-test sync.	Service Performance Test
Use local SRC as DST on remot	e side	Duration:
Complete despite SAC violation	1	15 minutes 🔻 00:01:00
((( ETH-SAT (Y.1564)	✓ SETUP <u>TEST</u> RESULT <sup>™</sup>	😁 🖘 🎖 V 📑 🔉 🛃 🗤 11:04

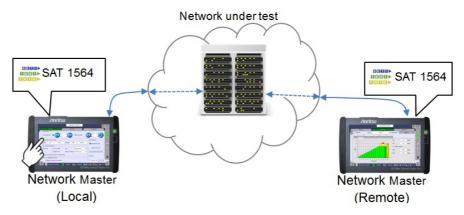
This screen allows you to configure the test mode and other general parameters related to a <u>Service Activation Test</u>.

#### Test Mode

Use the radio buttons to select the relevant test mode.

#### **One-Way Test**

In this test mode, two Network Master units will work together performing the test (End to End Test). The Network Master which users actually operate to perform SAT Y.1564 test is the *Local* and the other Network Master which sends and receives Ethernet frames via the network under test is the *Remote*.



After starting SAT Y.1564 test, the 'local' Network Master tries to control the 'remote' Network Master via the network under test. To control the 'remote' Network Master, the 'local' Network Master starts communication using Dest. MAC address and Dest. IP address set on the Stream screen. Therefore, destination addresses of the 'local' Network Master and source addresses of the 'remote' Network Master should be set to the same. Also, enable Accept Network Master Configuration frames option on Incoming Frames tab of the Setting screen on the 'remote' Network Master.

The required setup to perform SAT Y.1564 test is transferred from the 'local' Network Master to the 'remote' Network Master when the test is started.



Enable "Compatible configuration frames with CMA3000 and V2.X or older" to support communication with CMA3000 and Network Master V2.X or older. The setting is locate under Ports Setup screen > Ethernet > Settings.

# 

Frames from Service 1 on the local side must reach Service 1 on the remote side and vice versa. This applies to all services.

When the End to End test is started, a popup will appear on the remote side, telling that the unit is being remotely controlled and allowing the user to break the connection, if required. The popup will disappear when the test is completed or stopped on the local side.

When the End to End test is completed, the test results are transferred from the remote side to the local side.

#### **Round-Trip Test**

This test mode is used when testing network by reflecting traffic back to the instrument. This requires a device to reflect the traffic back, for instance a second Network Master.



A remote side Network Master in Reflector mode must have Swap IP address and Swap Ports on UDP and TCP frames enabled.

Site Names (Short, Long)

- Touch the fields to set the Site Names :
  - Local: The site name for 'local' Network Master side.
  - **Remote**: The site name for 'remote' Network Master side.

End to End Test Setup This setup is enabled when One-Way Test is selected.

#### Direction

Use the check boxes to specify which directions to test. Ethernet frames are sent from left side site name to right side site name. Ethernet frames received at right site will be measured.

#### Line

Use the drop-down menu to select how the service attributes for the directions are set up.

- Symmetrical: The same service attributes are used for both directions.
- Asymmetrical: Service attributes are set up for each direction.

#### Test Sync. Mode

Use the drop-down menu to select the method for synchronization of the two instruments performing the test. Synchronization is required for correct measurement of FTD (frame transfer delay) and FDV (frame delay variance) in End to End Test mode.

- Select **GPS** if external GPS receivers are available at both the local and the remote site. This gives the most accurate measurements.
- Select **Pre-test sync.** if GPS is not available for both instruments. In this mode, synchronization is obtained using proprietary protocol prior to the first step of the Service Configuration Test.



External GPS sensor is available from Anritsu (part no. G0325A or MU100090A).

Use local SRC as DST on remote side

	Select this to transfer the local source IP address to the remote side, to be used as destination IP address. If ARP is enabled locally, it will also be enabled on the remote side. If IP is disabled, the local source MAC address will be transferred to the remote side, to be used as destination MAC address.
Bit Rate Realm	The CIR/EIR rates for services refer to either information rate or utilized line rate. Use the radio buttons to specify which bit realm to operate in.
	CIR: Committed Information Rate EIR: Excess Information Rate
	<b>Information rate</b> The bit rate of frames starting with the first MAC address bit and ending with the last FCS bit.
	In this realm actual load on the Ethernet line is bigger as minimum inter frame gap, preamble, and start of frame delimiter (20 octets in total per frame) are not included. Maximum possible value depends on selected framesize(s).
	For instance, a 100 Mbit/s Ethernet port can handle a total information rate of about 77 Mbit/s to 99 Mbit/s depending on the average frame size of the transmitted Ethernet frames.
	Utilized line rate
	<ul><li>The bit rate of the Ethernet line, including the bits for:</li><li>The minimum inter frame gap</li></ul>
	• Preamble
	<ul><li>Start of frame delimiter</li><li>Frame starting with the first MAC address bit and ending with the last FCS bit.</li></ul>
	In this realm the Ethernet line rate defines the maximum combined CIR for all included services.
Service Configuration Tests	<b>Complete despite SAC violation</b> Select this check box to allow the configuration test to be completed despite any detected SAC violations. If not selected, the configuration test will stop when the first SAC violation is detected.
Service Performance Test	<b>Duration</b> Allows you to set the duration period of the performance test. Either select one of the predefined values in the drop-down menu or use the field to specify a custom period.
6.11.2.2 Services	
	Touching the Services button in the navigation area will launch the screen

Touching the **Services** button in the navigation area will launch the screen shown below.





*If the End to End test setup on the 'Control' screen has been set to asymmetrical service attributes setups, two Services buttons are displayed instead of one: Services L->R button and Services R->L button.* 

This screen allows you to configure up to eight services being tested in the current <u>Service Activation Test</u>. For each service, you can:

- Enable/Disable the service
- <u>Set up the profile</u>
- <u>Set up the bandwidth</u>
- <u>Set up the service acceptance criteria (thresholds)</u>
- <u>Set up the color aware</u>
- <u>Set up the frame size configuration</u>

# Enable/Disable service

Select the services that are to be tested. Up to 8 services can be specified, either by enabling already defined services or by defining new ones. Use the stream slide-out to select the relevant services. The stream slide-out is displayed via the tab in the top left-hand corner of the setup area.

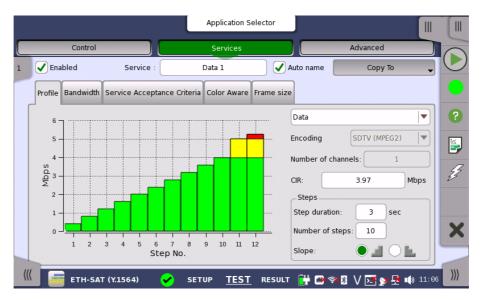
Con	trol	Services		Advan	ced	
C			CIR (Mbps)	6	ру То	
<ul><li>✓</li></ul>	Src MAC: 00-00-0 Dst MAC: 00-00-0		20.00			
<ul><li>✓</li></ul>	Src MAC: 00-00-0 Dst MAC: 00-00-0		15.00			
<ul><li>✓</li></ul>	Src MAC: 00-00-0 Dst MAC: 00-00-0		30.00	.00	Mbps	
<	Src MAC: 00-00-0 Dst MAC: 00-00-0		45.00	.00	Mbps	
	Src MAC: 00-00-0 Dst MAC: 00-00-0		0.00		_	F
	Src MAC: 00-00-0 Dst MAC: 00-00-0		0.00	0	bytes	
	Src MAC: 00-00-( Dst MAC: 00-00-(		0.00	0	bytes	
	Src MAC: 00-00-0 Dst MAC: 00-00-0		0.00	-		
			Total CIR: 110.00			

Use the **Enabled** check box to enable/disable the service specified in the **Service** field.

To define a new service, select the relevant stream, specify a name in the **Service** field and then configure the service using the tabs.

#### Profile tab

The Profile tab contains the following parameters:



Profile

In case of Round-Trip Test mode, the drop-down menu at the top allows you to select the service profile as either **Data**, **Video** or **Voice**.

#### Encoding

Open the drop-down menu to select the relevant encoding type. The available values depend on the selected profile type.

#### Number of channels

Specify the number of channels.

#### CIR

Allows you to specify the Committed Information Rate (CIR). When set to zero, the CIR test is excluded. If color awareness is enabled, this is the bit rate for green frames.

#### Steps

#### Step duration

Allows you to specify the test step duration. Valid setting is from 1 to 60 seconds.

#### Number of steps

Allows you to specify the number of steps in the CIR test. Valid setting is from 1 to 10 steps.

#### Slope

Use the radio buttons to select an ascending ( $\checkmark$ ) or descending ( $\checkmark$ ) test slope for the CIR test.

- If the descending test slope is selected in **Round-Trip Test** mode, all remaining CIR steps are skipped when a CIR step passes.
- In One-Way Test mode, all CIR steps are always performed.

#### Bandwidth tab

The Bandwidth tab contains the following parameters:



### CIR

Allows you to specify the Committed Information Rate (CIR). When set to zero, the CIR test is excluded. If color awareness is enabled, this is the bit rate for green frames.

#### EIR

Allows you to specify the Excess Information Rate (EIR). When set to zero, the EIR test is excluded. If color awareness is enabled, this is the bit rate for yellow frames.



CIR plus EIR for a service must be greater than zero.

#### Traffic policing

Select this check box to enable the traffic policing test. When enabled, you can specify a margin on the **Service Acceptance Criteria** tab and use that margin for pass/fail evaluation during the service configuration test. The test will fail if the throughput is greater than CIR + EIR + Margin.

#### CBS

Allows you to specify the Committed Burst Size (CBS) in bytes. When set to zero, the CBS test is excluded. If color awareness is enabled (see below), this is the burst size for green frames.



The CBS test can only be executed if CIR is also greater than zero. Furthermore, it must be possible to send at least twice the number of CBS bytes with CIR rate within the step duration.

#### EBS

Allows you to specify the Excess Burst Size (EBS) in bytes. When set to zero, the EBS test is excluded. If color awareness is enabled (see below), this is the burst size for yellow frames.

# 

The EBS test can only be executed if ElR is greater than zero. If ClR is greater than zero, the EBS test also requires that CBS is greater than zero. Furthermore, it must be possible to send at least twice the number of EBS bytes with ElR rate within the step duration.

#### Service Acceptance Criteria tab

The Service Acceptance Criteria tab contains the following parameters:

	Application Selector		
Control	Services	Advanced	
1 Service :	Data 1 🗸 Auto	name Copy To	
Profile Bandwidth Service Acceptance Crite	ria Color Aware Frame size		
Traffic policing margin:	0.	00 Mbps	
Frame transfer delay:	0.5	500 ms	E S
Frame delay variation:	0.0	050 ms	
Frame loss rate:	0.00	E+00	
AVAIL:	10	00 %	×
ETH-SAT (Y.1564) 🖌 s	ETUP <u>TEST</u> RESULT	🕂 🖸 🔊 🛛 V 🔀 y 🕂 🕯	» 11 07 )))

#### Traffic policing margin

Only active when the traffic policing test is enabled. Allows you to specify a margin for the pass/fail evaluation during the service configuration test. The test will fail if the throughput is greater than CIR + EIR + Margin.

#### Frame transfer delay / RT Frame transfer delay

Allows you to specify the maximum acceptable transfer delay in ms (mean).

#### Frame delay variation / RT Frame delay variation

Allows you to specify the maximum acceptable frame transfer deviation in ms (mean).

#### Frame loss rate

Allows you to specify the maximum acceptable frame loss rate.

#### AVAIL

Allows you to specify the minimum acceptable availability percentage.

#### Color Aware tab

The Color Aware tab contains the following parameters:

	Application	Selector		
Control	Services		Advanced	0
1 🖌 Enabled	Service : Data 1	🖌 Auto name	Сору То	2
Profile Bandwidth Serv	ice Acceptance Criteria Color Awar	e Frame size		
Enabled				?
PCP			4	<u> </u>
DSCP	Green: 0	Yellow:	0	Ę
				X
				~
((( ETH-SAT (Y.1	564) 🖌 SETUP TES	<u>T</u> RESULT <mark>井 🕞 🖘 </mark>		)))

Select the **Enabled** check box to enable color awareness. You can then choose the color method (**PCP** or **IP DSCP**), as well as the priority values to mark the green and yellow frames with.

- Choose **PCP** to use VLAN priority coloring. This requires that VLAN is enabled.
- Choose IP DSCP to use IP priority coloring.

With color awareness enabled, the test will include results for green and yellow frames for the EIR, Traffic Policing and the EBS tests.



With color awareness, the transmitted frame rate is 100% CIR green-marked frames plus 125% EIR yellow-marked frames. If EIR is less than 20% of CIR, the transmit rate is 100% CIR green-marked frames plus 25% CIR yellow-marked frames plus 100% EIR yellow-marked frames. Without color awareness, the transmit rate is 100% CIR + 125% EIR. If EIR is less than 20% of CIR, the transmit rate is 125% CIR + 100% EIR.

#### Frame Size tab

The contents of the **Frame Size** tab depends on your choice of mode. Frame size has two modes: **Constant** and **EMIX**.

#### Constant

Allows you to either select a constant frame size from one of several predefined sizes, or to define a custom frame size with **MTU size** or **User defined size** setting.

	Application S	elector
Control	Services	Advanced
Enabled Se	ervice : Data 1	Auto name Copy To 🗸
Profile Bandwidth Service	Acceptance Criteria Color Aware	Frame size
Constant	0	EMIX
64	128	256
<b>5</b> 12	0 1024	_ 1280
_ 1518	мти	User defined
MTU size:	1518	bytes
User defined size:	512	bytes

## EMIX

Allows you to set up a repeating frame size pattern. The pattern must consist of at least 1 frame size and at most 16.

	Application	Selector	
Control	Services	Advance	d
✓ Enabled Service	vice : Data 1	🖌 Auto name 🛛 Cop	у То
Profile Bandwidth Service A	cceptance Criteria Color Awar	e Frame size	
Constant	۲	) EMIX	
EMIX sequence		abceg	
a: 64	b: 128	c: 256	
d: 512	e: 1024	f: 1280	
g: 1518	h: MTU	u: User Defined	
MTU size:	1518	bytes	2
User defined size:	512	bytes	
ETH-SAT (Y.1564)	🖌 🖌 SETUP TES	<u>T</u> RESULT 阱 🗃 🖘 🛚 V 💽	y 📮 👘 11 08

Touching **EMIX sequence** field opens the dialog box.

	EMIX sequence	X
		abceg 🕞 Default
a: 64	b: 128	c: 256
d: 512	e: 1024	f: 1280
g: 1518	h: MTU	u: user defined
		Cancel Ok



Frame size is protocol headers and payload combined. Frame size does not include preamble and interframe gap.

#### 6.11.2.3 Advanced

Touching the **Advanced** button in the navigation area will launch the screen shown below.

	4	pplication Selector		
Control		Services	Advanc	ed
Miscellaneous Include addresses in fra filter on receiver	ame			
_Latency Timestamp				
Resolution: 100r	15			?
Compatibility:	Version 10.02 or old	er		
				z
				×
(((		-		NR 10 15:01 )))
ETH-SAT (Y.1564)	🖌 SETU	P <u>TEST</u> RESULT	r 📑 🗈 🖘 🕅 V 💽	y 🛃 動 15:01 🛛 ///

#### Miscellaneous

#### Include addresses in frame filter on receiver

When enabling this function, the Ethernet frames which their destination addresses match to following items will appear on the <u>Streams</u> screen.

- Src MAC
- Src IP
- VLAN ID
- Src Port

This setting makes the effect to only following measurement results on the Statistics screen.

- Multi Stream Transmit
- Multi Stream Throughput
- Multi Stream Frame Loss
- Multi Stream Latency
- Multi Stream Jitter

This setting does not effect to Frame Capture.

#### Resolution

Latency / Jitter timestamp

Displays the resolution (5 ns or 100 ns) of latency measurement in SAT measurement.

If the software version is 10.02 or earlier, measurement can only be performed with 100 ns resolution.

#### Compatibility

In the one-way test, network masters with different resolutions cannot perform the measurement.

If the software version of the opposite Network Master is 10.02 or earlier, select the Version 10.02 or older check box.

If  $Version \ 10.02 \ or \ older \ check \ box \ is not \ displayed, you \ can measure as it is.$ 

## 6.11.3 Test Results

### 6.11.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the Service Activation Test, the following screen is displayed.

		Res	ult File Browser			
2016-05-17 04:30 Summary		ration Test 📃 🛙	:06:03 Performance Test	Event Log	-00:1	4:17
	Configuration Test	•		Performance Test	•	
Service	REM->LOC	LOC->REM	Service	REM->LOC	LOC->REM	?
1: Data 1			1: Data 1			•
2: Data 2			2: Data 2			<b>E</b>
3: Data 3			3: Data 3			
4: Data 4			4: Data 4			£.
5: Data 5			5: Data 5			
Test Status		Running perf	formance test			×
E1	TH-SAT (Y.1564)	🖌 SETUP	TEST <u>RESULT</u>	[ 📄 🗃 🖘 🕅 🔪	/ 🛃 🔊 🛃 🐗	04:36

This screen presents a summary of the results of the Service Activation Test. Touching the result button for a specific service in either the **Configuration Test** or **Performance Test** result panel will display the relevant screen with detailed results information.

#### Item status Lamp

Each result item has a colored Lamp indicating the status for this item and its sub items:



- Green The item and all its sub items are passing or have passed the Service Acceptance Criteria.
- Yellow The GPS synchronization has been lost for a following period or more.
  - G0325A: 10 seconds
  - MU100090A or MU100090B: 1 hour

FTD and FDV results could be compromised if the duration of continuous GPS synchronization loss has been longer the this time FTD and FDV results are compromised.

- Red The items and one or more of its sub items have failed the Service Acceptance Criteria.
- Gray Results for the item are pending.
- Blue The measurement is running.

#### GPS status Lamp

Summary	When Test Sync. Mode is set to <b>GPS</b> on Control screen, status
Local GPS	for the GPS time synchronization is displayed at the top of the
	screen with colored Lamps - one Lamp for the local side and
Remote GPS	one for the remote side.

Green GPS synchronization is OK.

Yellow GPS synchronization has been lost for 10 seconds (1 hour for MU100090A or MU100090B) or more. FTD and FDV results could be compromised.

#### 6.11.3.2 Configuration Test

Touching the **Configuration Test** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.



This screen presents the detailed Configuration Test results for a specific service. Use the drop-down menu at the top of the screen to select which service to view.

The results are presented in a table and are related to a specific CIR%. Select the relevant CIR% either by selecting the corresponding bar in the bar graph or by using the CIR drop-down menu.

Touching a cell in table displays Minimum, Maximum, Mean value and the Threshold, at bottom of screen.

Select a cell in the results table to see the details. The following information is presented:

#### IR / ULR

Shows the minimum, mean and maximum bit rate in Mbps. Depending on the test setup, the bit rate is either Information Rate (IR) or Utilized Line Rate (ULR).

#### FL

Shows the number of lost frames and the frame loss ratio. The frame loss ratio is frames lost divided by frames transmitted.

Test results

#### FTD / RT FTD

Shows the minimum, mean, maximum and current Frame Transfer Delay in milliseconds. Depending on the test setup, the result is either one-way delay or round-trip delay.

#### FDV / RT FDV

Shows the minimum, mean, maximum and current Frame Delay Variation in milliseconds. Depending on the test setup, the result is either one-way or round-trip.

#### 6.11.3.3 Performance Test

Selecting the **Performance Test** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

Port 1:1			le Browser		
5-05-17 04:30:18 nmary	Configuration Tes	00:08:1	- rmance Test	Event Log	-00:12:07 Statistics
Service	IR (Mbps)	FL	FTD (ms)	FDV (ms)	Avail (%)
L: Data 1	19.98	0	0.517	0.000	100
2: Data 2	13.87	0	0.517	0.000	100
3: Data 3	7.83	0	0.517	0.000	100
l: Data 4	23.96	0	0.517	0.000	100
5: Data 5	29.77	0	0.517	0.000	100
ouch on each cell to se - 2: Data 2 - FTD	ee the details				
Min	Max	м	lean	Threshold	1
0.401	0.632	0	.517	0.500	
ETH-SAT	(Y.1564) 🗸	SETUP TE	ST RESULT		🔀 🔊 🕂 🕠 04:38

This screen presents the detailed Performance Test results.

Test results

Select a cell in the results table to see the details. The following information is presented:

#### IR

Shows the minimum, mean and maximum bit rate in Mbps. Depending on the test setup, the bit rate is either Information Rate (IR).

#### FL

Shows the number of lost frames and the frame loss ratio. The frame loss ratio is frames lost divided by frames transmitted.

#### FTD

Shows the minimum, mean, maximum and current Frame Transfer Delay in milliseconds. Depending on the test setup, the result is either one-way delay or round-trip delay.

#### FDV

Shows the minimum, mean, maximum and current Frame Delay Variation in milliseconds. Depending on the test setup, the result is either one-way or round-trip.

#### Avail

Shows *Availability*, which is the percentage of one-second in intervals that are categorized as available. An available second occurs when the line is in the available state. The available state begins at the onset of 10 consecutive non- $SES_{eth}$  outcomes. A  $SES_{eth}$  is defined as a second with a frame loss rate of 0.5

or more. See ITU-T Y.1563 *Ethernet frame transfer and availability performance* clause 9.

#### 6.11.3.4 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

#### 6.11.3.5 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of Mon/Gen for the operation.

## 6.12 Traceroute



The Traceroute test is used to determine the route taken by packets in an IP network. The intermediate routers traversed are identified by the sending of a sequence of ICMP Ping packets to the desired destination, each packet with a too low Time-to-Live (TTL) or *hop limit* so that it terminates in one of the routers and makes the router return an error message. Routers decrement the TTL and discard a package when the TTL value has reached zero.

Traceroute works by gradually increasing the TTL value for each packet, starting at "1". The first set of packets terminates at the first router, the second set at the second router, and so on until a ping reply is received from the destination. This is used to build a list of the hosts that the packets must pass through to reach the intended destination.

The test will send regular ICMP type 11 Ping packets to each host that is detected in this way, and display the resulting RTT (Round Trip Times).

## 6.12.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• <u>Ethernet Setup and Status</u>

## 6.12.2 Test Setup

When you go to the test setup of the Ethernet Traceroute test, the following screen is displayed.

Port 1	Application Selec	ctor	
_Test Duration:			
Number of attempts:	3		
Max number of hops:	30		2
Ping each hosts:	3	times	
_Threshold:			
Timeout:	500	ms	
			×
ETH-Traceroute	SETUP <u>TEST</u> RE	SULT 🛛 🕂 🗃 V 💌 🔉	🙀 🛃 🗤 16:52

This screen allows you to configure the parameters related to a <u>Traceroute</u> test.

#### Number of attempts

Used to specify the maximum number of times that Ping packets with each TTL value are transmitted. If no ICMP type 11 or ping reply is received after this number of attempts, the test will move on to a higher TTL value.

#### Max number of hops

Used to specify the maximum number of hops performed in the test. The test will gradually increment the TTL value until a regular ping reply is received. If no ping reply is received before this number of hops, the test will stop.

#### Ping each hosts

Used to specify the number of times each host is pinged to determine the RTT. For each hop that responds with ICMP 11 type packets, and for the desired destination, this number of Ping packets is sent.

#### Threshold

**Test Duration** 

## Timeout

Used to specify the timeout limit for Ping packets sent by the test.

## 6.12.3 Test Results

## 6.12.3.1 Summary

mmary			Event	Log Statistics	• • • • •
Нор	Host	Min Ping (ms)	Max Ping (ms)	Avg Ping (ms)	
1	<timeout></timeout>	-	-	-	
2	<timeout></timeout>	-	-	-	
3	<timeout></timeout>	-	-	-	
4	<timeout></timeout>	-		-	
5	<timeout></timeout>	-	-	-	
б	<timeout></timeout>	-	-	-	
7	<timeout></timeout>	-	-	-	-
8	<timeout></timeout>	-	-	-	
9	<timeout></timeout>	-	-	-	-

When you go to the test results of the Ethernet Traceroute test, the following screen is displayed.

This screen shows the status/results of a running Traceroute test, or the results of the most recently completed test.

Each row in the table represents a hop in the chain of host servers of the traceroute. For each hop/host the following information is shown:

- The IP address of the host
- The Min., Max. and Average ping RTTs
- The number of ping timeouts during the determination of the RTT



In the results table for a successfully completed test, the last row will represent the destination of the traceroute.

#### 6.12.3.2 IEEE1588v2 Log

If **Ext. log** is selected in IEEE1588v2 screen of Ethernet Frame Setup, the IEEE1588v2 Log button appears in the navigation area. Refer to <u>IEEE1588v2</u> Log in "BERT" for the operation.

#### 6.12.3.3 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

#### 6.12.3.4 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation.

## 6.13 Sync Test



Sync Test application provides One Pulse Per Second (1PPS) measurement, One Way Delay (OWD) / Packet Time error (Packet TE) measurement, and SyncE Wander measurement.

- 1PPS measurement measures phase difference between the 1PPS signal under test and the reference 1PPS signal.
- In OWD and Packet TE measurement, PTP packet time is compared to reference 1PPS signal to measure OWD and packet TE.
- SyncE Wander measures phase difference (time interval error) between the recovered clock and the reference clock.

Grandmaster Clock, Boundary Clock, etc will be assumed as the device under test.

OPTION

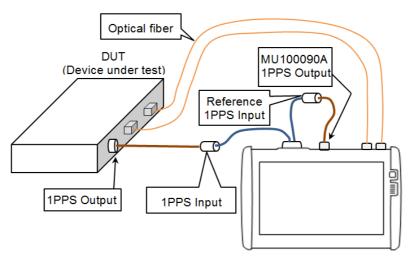
*To perform Sync Test application, the MT1000A-005 and the MU100090A or MU100090B are necessary. Using the MU100090A or MU100090B allows you to perform 1PPS comparison and* 

*OWD measurement based on GPS signal. The connection between the MU100090A or MU100090B connectors and MT1000A connectors are described in the following section:* 

GPS Disciplined Oscillator Interfaces

Click the GPS icon () on Status bar, and set Sync. Mode to GPS. When selecting **1PPS** sync in, the clock accuracy of Network Master is not guaranteed.

A connection example between the DUT and the Network Master is shown below.



Connection Example of Sync Test



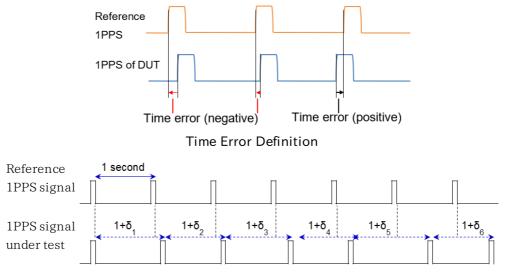
When using the MU100090B being synchronized with GPS or GNSS, disconnect the cable connected to 1PPS Sync In connector.

When connecting a cable other than the attached cable of MU100090B to the 1PPS Out connector of MU100090B, use a cable with a length of less than 3 m. For MU100090B, the length of the cable connected to 1PPS Sync In connector should be less than 3 m.

#### **1PPS Measurement**

Measures Time error, Deviation, and TE LF from 1PPS signals which are input to two BNC connectors of AUX conversion adaptor.

Time error is a time difference between Reference 1PPS and 1PPS signal under test. The value is positive if 1PPS signal under test is advanced from Reference 1PPS. The value is negative if 1PPS signal under test is delayed from Reference 1PPS.



Measurement Result Example

n	1	2	3	4	5	6
δ <sub>n</sub>	0.1	0	0.05	0	0.2	0
Deviation	0.1	0	0.05	0	0.2	0
Time error	-0.1	-0.1	-0.15	-0.15	-0.35	-0.35

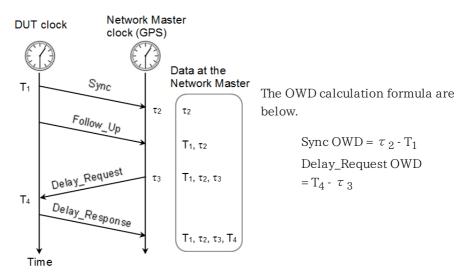
The difference between two BNC cable lengths makes time difference of 1PPS signals. Therefore it affects the time error measurement result. You can set the correction of the time difference caused from the cable length difference at **1PPS cable correction** in the Control screen.

TE LF displays the time error passed through the 0.1 Hz bandwidth low pass filter. The time error is displayed with suppressed noise.

#### OWD and Packet TE Measurement

This part explains how to measure the OWD and Packet TE. To perform the OWD Measurement, select both of **Enable IEEE1588v2** and **Slave mode** on the IEEE 1588v2 screen.

- DUT (Device Under Test) sends Sync message to Network Master. T<sub>1</sub> is the timestamp of DUT at the time Sync message has been sent. When not using Follow\_Up message, T<sub>1</sub> is notified to Network Master by Sync message.
- 2.  $\tau_2$  is the timestampe of Network Master at the time *Sync* message has arrived.
- 3. If using *Follow\_Up* message, T<sub>1</sub> is notified to Network Master by *Follow\_Up* message.
- 4. Network Master sends *Delay\_Request* message to DUT. *τ*<sub>3</sub> is the timestamp of Network Master at the time *Delay\_Request* message has been sent.
- 5.  $T_4$  is the timestampe of DUT at the time *Delay\_Request* message has arrived.
- 6. Master clock sends  $\ensuremath{\textit{Delay\_Response}}$  message and notifies  $T_4$  to Network Master.



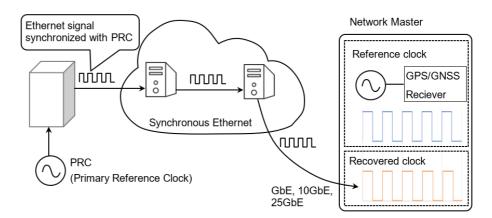
OWD contains the delay of the optical fiber cable between DUT and Network Master. To calculate Packet TE (TE1, TE4, Terr), TEs (Time error) that the cable delay is subtracted from OWD are defined as:

- TE1=  $-1 \times (Sync OWD) + \Delta ms$  $\Delta ms$ : The cable delay in direction from DUT (master) to Network Master (slave).
- TE4= (Delay\_Request OWD)  $\Delta$ sm  $\Delta$ sm: The cable delay from Network Master (slave) to DUT (master).
- Terr= (TE1 + TE4)/2

 $\Delta ms = \Delta sm$  is assumed in Packet TE Measurement. This value can be set at **Ethernet cable correction** in Control screen.

#### SyncE Wander

In the synchronous Ethernet, Ethernet signals synchronized to the network's primary reference clock (PRC) are sent, and the receiver recovers the clock that is synchronized to the PRC.



The time it takes for an Ethernet signal to reach the receiver over the network is not constant, so the frequency of the recovered clock will change slightly. This is the cause of wander. Using Disciplined oscillator (MU100090A or MU100090B) of the Network Master as a reference clock, the phase difference of the clock recovered from the received Ethernet signal is measured at constant time intervals. The measured phase difference is called the time interval error (TIE), and the wander can be measured by analyzing the TIE data.

# 6.13.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• <u>Ethernet Setup and Status</u>

In the Ethernet setting of Sync Test, five buttons appear in the Navigation Area. Settings in the pages are not common between Port 1 and Port 2.

- <u>Port</u>
- <u>Settings</u>
- <u>SyncE</u>
- <u>IEEE 1588v2</u>
- <u>OAM</u>

To measure OWD, it is necessary to set IEEE 1588v2 to enable and set to Slave mode.

Select the use of Follow\_Up message by Step mode in IEEE 1588v2.

- One-step: Does not use the Follow\_Up message.
- Two-step: Uses the Follow\_Up message.

# 6.13.2 Test Setup

# 6.13.2.1 Control

Touching the **Control** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

Application Selector	
Control Thresholds Advanced	
_Test Selection	
✓ 1PPS measurement	
IEEE1588v2 analysis (PDV/FPP/Wander/Pkt. sel TE)	
_ Measurement Time	?
Interval length: 5 seconds	
Measurement period: 100 seconds 00d:00:01:40	
1PPS mode (Use 1PPS as reference)	
_ Correction	
1PPS cable correction: 0 ns	X
Ethernet cable correction:	
Sync Test SETUP TEST RESULT 🔐 🗅 🖘 🗞 V 📧 🔊 묲 🗤 18::	21

**Test Selection** Select the checkbox(es) of the test item.

#### **1PPS Measurement**

Measures time error, deviation, and TE LF of the 1PPS signal by comparing the signal under test and the reference clock of the Network Master.

When using MU100090B with MU100090B-001, calibrate REF 1PPS referring to <u>REF 1PPS Calibration Procedure</u>.

#### SyncE Wander

Measures time difference (TIE) by comparing the signal received from the synchronous Ethernet and the reference clock of the Network Master. Wander is measured by analyzing the TIE data. Wander can be measured only when using the MU100011A.

#### IEEE1588v2 Analysis (PDV/FPP/Wander/Pkt. sel TE)

Measures the one way delay (OWD) from the time of sent and the arrival time of IEEE1588v2 messages. PDV, FPP, Wander, and Packet selected TE are measured by analyzing the OWD data.

OPTION

**Measurement Time** 

To perform the SyncE Wander measurement, the MU100011A-021 SyncE Wander option is required for the module.

#### Interval length

Refer to "<u>Control</u> in BERT Test Setup subsection for the operation.

#### Measurement period

Allows you to set the time from the measurement start to the stop. Following values are listed in the pull-down menu.

#### 100 sec, 1000 sec, User define

Selecting **User define** allows users to enter the measurement period. When selecting **User define**, the 1PPS and TE results are output to a CSV file(s) every second during the measurement. This function allows you to save all graph data, even when performing the measurement for a long time. Once the measurement has started, the date and time of the measurement start appears next to the measurement time setup field.

**1PPS mode (Use 1PPS**<br/>as reference)Selecting the check box displays OWD and Packet TE in the drift value within<br/>±500 ms, not in the absolute values. Calculation method is below:

- 1. Divide the absolute value by 1000 ms to find the remainder.
- 2. If the remainder exceeds 500 ms, subtract 1000 ms.
- 3. If the original value is negative, multiply the remainder by -1.

#### Packet TE Result Display Example

Unselected	Selected
2200 ms	200 ms
1650 ms	-350 ms
-900 ms	100 ms





When using MU100090A or MU100090B without GPS, internal ToD (time of date) is used for TE measurement. In this case, in spite of accurate synchronization below 1.0 second, the ToD is not accurate to UTC over 1.0 second. To ignore the range over 1.0 second for TE testing, select the check box. As the result, relative display of TE will be within  $\pm$ 500 ms.

#### Correction

#### 1 PPS cable correction

The 1PPS cable correction value is displayed on the button. Touch the button to display a dialog box for calculating recommended values. Enter the device configuration and the delay of each cable, and touch **OK** to reflect the calculated value in the 1PPS cable correction value.

The time error is calculated from the measured value and the input correction value.

Other result parameters such as **cTE**(constant Time Error) are calculated by using the time error after correction.

#### Ethernet cable correction

Allows you to set a correction value of the delay time in ns unit that is caused by the Ethernet cable length between the Network Master and the DUT. This value is used to correct the OWD measurement results.

In the **Packet TE** results, the cable delay caused by the Ethernet cable is included in addition to that caused by communication between the DUT and the Network Master.

To measure the OWD precisely, set the correction value to **Ethernet cable** correction.

**1PPS Cable**<br/>Correction CalculateTouching 1PPS cable correction button displays the following dialog box.

1PPS C	able Correction Calculate	Y X
Case:	No MU100090A/90B	<b>V</b>
1PPS sync cable:	0	ns
1PPS test cable:	0	ns
		Cancel Ok

The measured time error includes the time error of **Reference 1PPS input** and **1PPS input under test**, as well as the time error caused by the difference in the lengths of the two connected 1PPS cables.

To measure the time error precisely, set the correction value to **1PPS cable** correction.

When calculating the delay time from the cable length, it is recommendable to use 5 ns/m as the conversion factor.

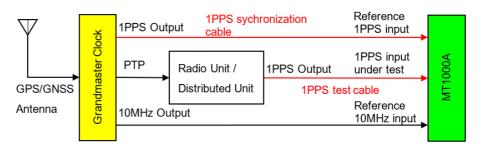
If the cable length of **1PPS Input** is longer than the **Reference 1PPS Input**, set a negative number as the correction value.

# Case

Select how to calculate the correction value.

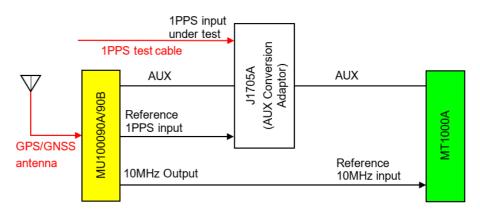
• No MU100090A/90B

Calculates the correction value when not using the MU100090A or MU100090B and being receiving the GNS/GNSS signal.



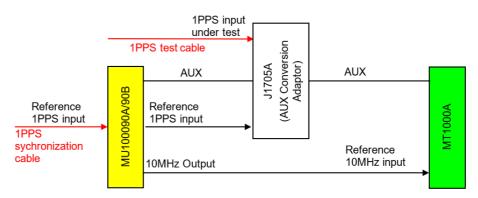
• MU100090A/90B + GPS/GNSS

Calculates the correction value when using the MU100090A or MU100090B and being receiving the GNS/GNSS signal.



• MU100090A/90B + 1PPS sync in.

Calculates the correction value when using the MU100090A or MU100090B and being receiving the reference 1PPS signal.



• Direct input

Inputs a correction value of the 1PPS test cable directly.

Allows you to set a correction value of the time error in ns units that is caused by the difference in length between the 1PPS synchronous cable and the 1PPS test cable.

#### 1 PPS synchronization cable

Input the delay time of the 1PPS synchronization cable.

#### GPS/GNSS antenna

Input the delay time of the GPS antenna cable. The delay time used for the measurement on Port1 and the delay time used for the measurement on Port2 can be set separately.



*If this value is changed, the GPS antenna cable value of <u><i>Timing*</u> tab of IEEE1588v2 Unicast screen is also changed.

#### 1 PPS test cable

Input the delay time of the 1PPS test cable.

#### 6.13.2.2 Thresholds

Touching the **Thresholds** in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

		Applic	ation Selector	J	
Cont	rol	Three	holds	Advanced	
1PPS Thresholds	1	]	One Way Delays	Thresholds	
Min:	0	ns	Min:	0	ns
Max:	0	ns	Max:	0	ns ?
1PPS Time Err	or		Follow up O	WD	
Min:	0	ns	Min:	0	ns
Max:	0	ns	Max:	0	) ns
1PPS TE LF			Delay req. O	0WD	_
Min:	0	ns	Min:	0	ns 🗙
Max:	0	ns	Max:	0	ns 🛄
((( 🔍 Synd	c Test 🖌 🗸	SETUP	TEST RESULT	🛱 🖸 🖘 🛿 V 💽 🔉 🗜 I	() 13:45 )))

This screen contains the parameters for setting up the various threshold values (i.e. limits) for Pass/Fail status that are used during the monitoring.

If measured results are out of the threshold, they will be marked in red on the Statistics screen.



Set the value which is greater than or equal to minimum to the maximum. If setting the value lesser than the minimum to the maximum, the same value is set to the minimum. If setting the value greater than the maximum to the minimum, the same value is set to the maximum.

#### Example:

If you set the maximum to -1000 when the maximum is 1000 and the minimum is 0, the maximum is changed to -1000 and the minimum is changed to -1000. If you set the minimum to 2000 when the maximum is 1000 and the minimum is 0, the maximum is changed to 2000 and the minimum is changed to 2000.

#### **1PPS Thresholds**

#### **1PPS deviation**

Allows to set the threshold range of 1PPS deviation.

#### 1 PPS Time Error

Allows to set the threshold range of 1PPS time error.

#### 1 PPS TE LF

Allows to set the threshold range of low-pass filtered 1PPS time error.

One Way Delays Thresholds

#### Sync OWD

Allows to set the threshold range of Sync OWD.

#### Follow up OWD

Allows to set the threshold range of Follow\_Up OWD.

#### Delay req. OWD

Allows to set the threshold range of Delay\_Request OWD.

#### 6.13.2.3 Advanced

On the **Advanced** tab, the **Follow** button appears when the Port 2 settings can follow Port 1.



#### Add a delay asymmetry factor to PacketTE

This check box is available when G.8275.2 is selected for Profile on the <u>Setup</u> tab of IEEE 1588v2 page.

This function corrects the delay asymmetry by reflecting the delay asymmetry factor calculated in the different bit rate (delay asymmetry) network to the Packet TE result. For the delay asymmetry caused from the bit rate difference, refer to the standards listed in the <u>Profile Options</u> tab.

If the check box is selected, the following measurement results are corrected by adding a delay asymmetry factor: Summary page: cTE1, cTE4, max|TE1|, max|TE4| <u>Packet TE</u> page: TE1 and TE4 for the graph

# 6.13.3 Test Results

# 6.13.3.1 Summary

1 PPS TE

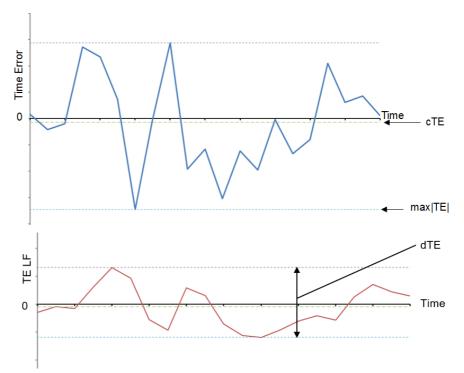
nmary		1PPS	OWD PacketTE Event Lo	og Statistics
1PPS TE		Packet TE	Port 1	Port 2
:TE	-11 ns	cTE1	-115 ns	N/A
JTE	55 ns	cTE4	-84 ns	N/A
nax TE	42 ns	max TE1	165 ns	N/A
		max TE4	133 ns	N/A
		Terr	-100 ns	N/A
		max Terr	149 ns	N/A
		Terr(min)	-149 ns	N/A
		Terr(max)	-54 ns	N/A

Touching the **Summary** in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

This screen contains a summary of the results of the Sync Test.

TE (Time error) represents the time error (time difference) between the reference 1PPS signal and the 1PPS signal under test. 'N/A' is displayed if the 1PPS signal has not been detected.

- cTE (constant Time Error): Mean value of the time error
- dTE (dynamic Time Error): Absolute value of the difference between the maximum and the minimum of TE LF
- max|TE|: Maximum absolute time error



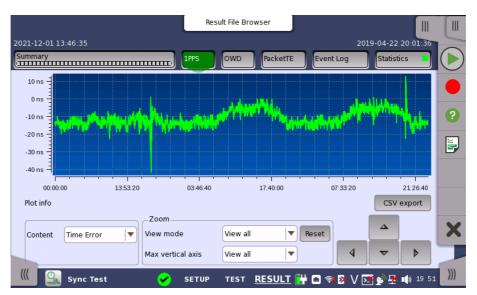
```
Packet TETE (Time error) represents the time difference calculated from timestamps in<br/>IEEE1588.2 messages. 'N/A' is displayed when the messages from DUT have<br/>not arrived or Network Master behaves as Master clock.
```

- cTE1: Mean value of TE1
- cTE4: Mean value of TE4
- max|TE1|: Maximum absolute TE1
- max|TE4|: Maximum absolute TE4
- max[terr]: Maximum absolute terr
  Terr(min): Minimum value of Terr
- Terr(max): Maximum value of Terr

The each formula is shown below.

```
\begin{array}{ll} {\rm cTE1} & = -1 \times ({\rm avg.\ Sync\ OWD}) + \Delta {\rm ms} \\ {\rm cTE4} & = ({\rm avg.\ Delay\_Request\ OWD}) - \Delta {\rm sm} \\ {\rm max}[{\rm TE1}] = {\rm Greater\ absolute\ value\ of\ (-1 \times ({\rm max.\ Sync\ OWD}) + \Delta {\rm ms})} \\ {\rm max}[{\rm TE4}] = {\rm Greater\ absolute\ value\ of\ ({\rm max.\ Delay\_Request\ OWD} - \Delta {\rm sm})} \\ {\rm max}[{\rm TE4}] = {\rm Greater\ absolute\ value\ of\ ({\rm max.\ Delay\_Request\ OWD} - \Delta {\rm sm})} \\ {\rm max}[{\rm TE4}] = {\rm Greater\ absolute\ value\ of\ ({\rm max.\ Delay\_Request\ OWD} - \Delta {\rm sm})} \\ {\rm max}[{\rm Terr}] = {\rm max}[{\rm cTE1} + {\rm cTE4}]/2 \\ = {\rm max}[({\rm avg.\ Delay\_Request\ OWD}) - ({\rm avg.\ Sync\ OWD})]/2 \\ \Delta {\rm ms} = \Delta {\rm sm} = {\rm Ethermet\ cable\ delay} \end{array}
```

# 6.13.3.2 1PPS



Touching the  $1\ensuremath{\text{PPS}}$  in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

In this screen, the 1PPS test results are displayed as a graph, showing the positions of a time error over time.

#### CSV export

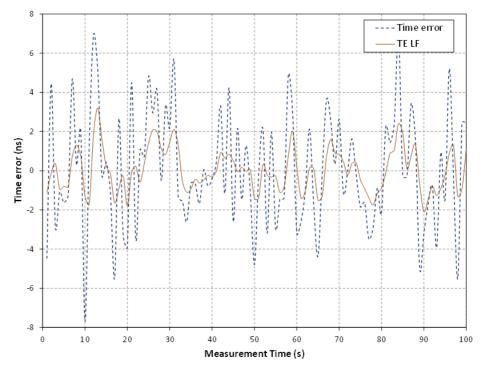
Outputs measurement results in CSV format.

#### Content

Select the contents corresponding to the test to display.

- Time Error: Time error (time difference) between two 1PPS signals.
- $\bullet~$  TE LF: Displays the time error waveform passed through the low pass filter.
- Deviation: Pulse period deviation of the 1PPS signal under test.

When selecting **TE LF**, noise will be suppressed as shown in the following figure.



Zoom

To zoom in, select a zoom area directly in the graph area by drawing a rectangle with a finger or the stylus (delivered with the instrument).

When releasing the finger or stylus, the graph area zooms in to show the selected part of the graph.

To zoom out, use the view settings below the graph.

#### View mode

Used to set the x-scaling for the graph. The possible settings are:

- Last 1000s, Last 100s: Shows a sliding graph area with max. width of 1000 second and 1000 second.
- View all: Shows a graph area with a width as the duration of the test.
- **Custom**: This is automatically selected when the graph area is touchmanipulated.

#### Max vertical axis

Used to set the y-scaling of the view. The maximum amplitude of the plot always originates from the zero line.



In general, you use direct touch-manipulation of the graph area to zoom in and use the controls to zoom out.



Port 2:1 2017-02-06 10:18:30	Port 2:2	Resu	lt File Browser	2017	-02-06 10:20:10	
Summary	s Owd	PacketTE	IEEE1588v2 Log	Event Log	Statistics	
1.0 us				~~~~	~~~	
800 ns - 600 ns -						?
400 ns						F
E an 0 00:00:00	00:00:20	00:00:40	00:01:00	00:01:20	00:01:40	
Plot info				_	CSV export	
Content Sync	Zoom - View mo	ode	View all	leset	<u> </u>	×
	Max ver	tical axis	View all	4	▼ ▶	
🔣 🖳 Sync Test		SETUP	TEST <u>RESULT</u>	🖿 🦘 🕅 V 💽	y 🛃 🜓 16 06	>>>

Touching the OWD in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

In this screen, the one way delay test results are displayed as a graph, showing the positions of a time error over time.

- Pink line shows maximum one way delay values during one second.
- Yellow line shows average one way delay values during one second.
- Light green line shows minimum one way delay values during one second.

#### CSV export

Outputs measurement results in CSV format.

#### Content

Select the contents corresponding to the test to display.

- **Sync**: Displays the one way delay obtained by using the *Sync* message timestamp. This is the forward delay.
- Follow up: Displays the one way delay obtained by using the *Follow\_Up* message timestamp. This is the forward delay.
- **Delay req.**: Displays the one way delay obtained by using the *Delay\_Response* message timestamp. This is the delay in the reverse direction.

Select **Sync** when Step mode is set to **One-step** in <u>Setup</u> tab of IEEE1588v2 screen. Select **Follow up** when Step mode is set to **Two-step**.

To zoom in, select a zoom area directly in the graph area by drawing a rectangle with a finger or the stylus (delivered with the instrument).

When releasing the finger or stylus, the graph area zooms in to show the selected part of the graph.

To zoom out, use the view settings below the graph.

#### View mode

Used to set the x-scaling for the graph. The possible settings are:

- Last 1000s, Last 100s: Shows a sliding graph area with max. width of 1000 second and 1000 second.
- View all: Shows a graph area with a width as the duration of the test.

Zoom

• **Custom**: This is automatically selected when the graph area is touchmanipulated.

#### Max vertical axis

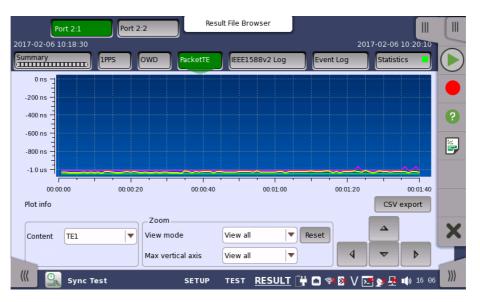
Used to set the y-scaling of the view. The maximum amplitude of the plot always originates from the zero line.



In general, you use direct touch-manipulation of the graph area to zoom in and use the controls to zoom out.

#### 6.13.3.4 Packet TE

Touching the **Packet TE** in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.



In this screen, the one way delay test results are displayed as a graph, showing the positions of a time error over time.

- Pink line shows maximum time error values during one second.
- Yellow line shows average time error values during one second.
- Light green line shows minimum time error values during one second.

#### CSV export

Outputs measurement results in CSV format.

#### Content

Select the contents corresponding to the test to display.

- TE1: Mean value of TE1
- TE4: Mean value of TE4
- Terr: Time error between DUT and Network Master (Also, known as 2-way time error.)

Refer to Packet TE in Summary.

Zoom

To zoom in, select a zoom area directly in the graph area by drawing a rectangle with a finger or the stylus (delivered with the instrument).

When releasing the finger or stylus, the graph area zooms in to show the selected part of the graph.

To zoom out, use the view settings below the graph.

#### View mode

Used to set the x-scaling for the graph. The possible settings are:

- Last 1000s, Last 100s: Shows a sliding graph area with max. width of 1000 second and 1000 second.
- View all: Shows a graph area with a width as the duration of the test.
- **Custom**: This is automatically selected when the graph area is touchmanipulated.

#### Max vertical axis

Used to set the y-scaling of the view. The maximum amplitude of the plot always originates from the zero line.



In general, you use direct touch-manipulation of the graph area to zoom in and use the controls to zoom out.

#### 6.13.3.5 Analysis

Touching the Analysis in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

	Result File Browser	
2021-08-26 18:22:26	2021-08-26 18:	
Summary 1PPS OWD Pac	cketTE Analysis IEEE1588v2 Event Log Statistics	
SyncE	IEEE1588v2	
Port 1 Port 2		2
Wander 🛄	PDV/FPP	
	Wander III III IIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	
1PPS		
Wander 💶		
		×
🔣 🖳 Sync Test	Ϋ́ SETUP TEST <u>RESULT</u> 🔐 🗖 🖘 🛛 V 🔜 🔊 🖶 🐗	) 18 22

This screen presents the measurement status of 1PPS, SyncE, and IEEE1588v2. This screen also allows you to analyze the acquired data by starting the Sync Analysis application.

#### SyncE

While the measurement is in progress, the icon appears. The lamp icon becomes green when two conditions below are met.

- SyncE Wander check box is selected in Test Selection.
- In status area, Link and Ext. ref clock lamps are in green.



When the measurement has finished, the Sync Analysis application icon appears. If the Network Master has acquired TIE data, the icon is enabled to save them to a file.

To analyze the saved TIE data, touch **Save & Analysis** on the dialog box.

# 1 PPS

While the measurement is in progress, the icon appears. This is the same as that for the 1PPS status (1PPS signal from the DUT).

When the measurement is completed, the Sync Analysis application icon appears. If the Network Master has acquired PPS data, the icon is enabled to save the PPS data to a file.

To analyze the saved PPS data, touch Save & Analysis in the dialog box.

#### IEEE1588v2

When Link and Ext. ref clock lamps in the status area are in green, SyncTimeout status is displayed.

When either Link or Ext. ref clock lamp in the status area is not in green, this is displayed in gray.

IEEE1588v2 Profile setting	PDV, FPP	Wander	Packet selected TE
User Defined	$\checkmark$	*	*
G8265.1	$\checkmark$	_	_
G8275.1	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	_
G8275.2	$\checkmark$	_	$\checkmark$
SMPTE 2059-2	$\checkmark$	-	-

IEEE 1588v2 Profile Settings and Analyzable Tests on Setup tab

\*: Available when Delay mech. is set to other than **Peer delay**.

When the measurement has finished, the Sync Analysis application icon appears. If the Network Master has acquired OWD data, the icon is enabled to save them to a file.

To analyze the saved OWD data, touch Save & Analysis on the dialog box.



You cannot save the PPS data, TIE data, and the OWD data by using the Sync Test application toolbar.

*If the Control Software is used to remotely control the Network Master for measurement, you cannot save the PPS data to a file. To perform measurement via remote control, use <u>VNC</u> or MX109020A.* 

# 6.13.3.6 IEEE1588v2 Log

If **Ext. log** is selected in IEEE1588v2 screen of Ethernet Frame Setup, the **IEEE1588v2 Log** button appears in the navigation area. Refer to <u>IEEE1588v2</u> Log in "BERT" for the operation.

#### 6.13.3.7 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

#### 6.13.3.8 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

	Resu	ılt File Browser			
2017-02-06 10:18:30				2017-02-06 10:2	20:10
Summary	OWD PacketTE	IEEE1588v2 Log	g Event Log	Statistics	
017-02-05	et - Frame	<ul><li>▼</li></ul>	SI prefix	CSV exp	oort
10:18:30	Poi	t 2:1	Port	t 2:2	
Back 2017-02-06 10:18:35	Seconds	Ratio	Seconds	Ratio	?
2017-02-06 LOS					×.
10:18:40 Link	(	0.00 %			
2017-02-06 10:18:45 Remote fault	C	0.00 %			
2017-02-06 10:18:50					
Good Frames	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	
2017-02-06 10:18:55 Total	3.995	100.00 %	]		~
2017-02-06 10:19:00 Good frame	3.995	100.00 %	]		
2017-02-06 Unicast frame	3.995	100.00 %	]		• 🗩
\! 🖳 Sync Test	✓ SETUP	TEST <u>RESUL</u>	.T 🔐 🕬 🛪 🕅	V 📑 🔉 🕂 🕪	11 21

This screen presents a detailed analysis of the test results. You can choose to view either the total results from measurement start or the results of a specific interval during the test. You can also zoom in on a specific result item. The results can be displayed either in table (list) form or as a graph.

#### Selecting which results to view

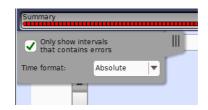
Selecting the interval<br/>timeTouch the Total button to switch the total values measured in all interval times.<br/>The start time of measurement is displayed on the button.

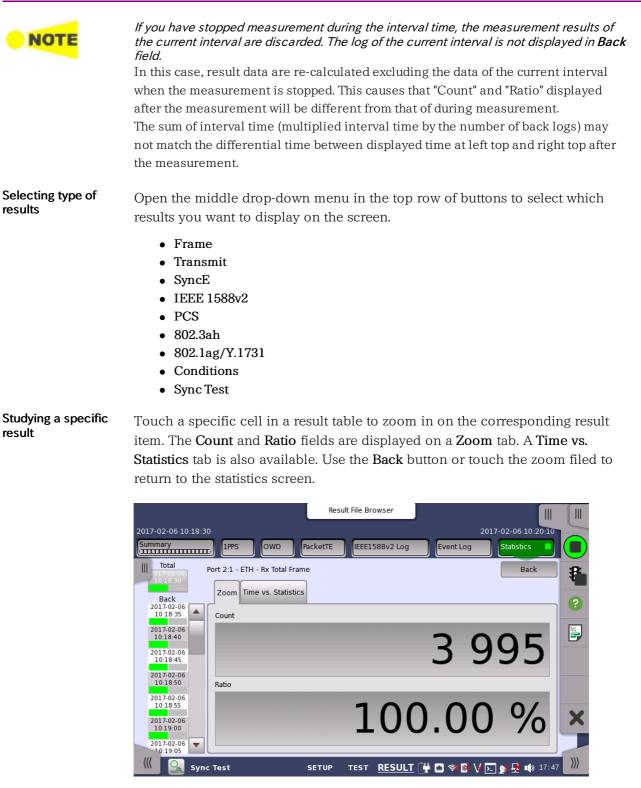
Touching the button in left side **Back** field shows the measured values in the interval time. The end time of the interval is displayed on the button.

**Current** button is displayed at left bottom when the measurement is running. Touching the **Current** button shows the measured values in the current interval time. The start time of the current interval is displayed on the button.

The slide-out panel on the left-hand side of the screen contains the following functions:

- Only show intervals that contains errors
- Time format





# Selecting how results are displayed

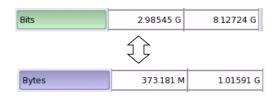
Selecting notation

Select the required notation for the results from the notation drop-down menu.

- Unformatted e.g. 71892
- SI prefix e.g. 71.892 k (k means "kilo")
- Engineering e.g. 71.892E3
- **Scientific** e.g. 7.1892E4

Bits and bytes conversion

The name of the item measured in bits is available as a button. You can convert the unit from Bits to Bytes, by touching the button.



#### Save results to files

The **CSV Export** button appears when the measurement isn't running. Touch the button, and you can select item(s) you want to export to a CSV file during measurement. The button is not displayed while the measurement is running.

Port 2:1	Pc	ort 2:2	
hernet All listed	Frame	Transmit	✔ IEEE 1588v2
	Conditions	Sync Test	

Touch OK, and enter the filename.

#### Results

The result items varies depending on the configuration in Ports Setup screen.

Frame Results Alarms **Good Frames Errored Frames** Layer3 Error Other Frames Last Received Frame diff. Transmit Results Traffic SyncE Results SSM Statistics Alarms Rx SSM QL IEEE 1588v2 Results\* Offset Stat Offset Variance Mean Path Delay Path delay variation (PDV) Message Stat Signalling

	Clock Statu GPS - Wall	
PCS	GPS - Wall	CIOCK
105	PCS 10G	
802.3	ah Results	
	ag/Y.1731 Re	sults
Condi	-	
Conta	External in	tuq
Sync		F
2	Bit rate	
	Bit rate diff	erence
	1PPS devia	tion
	1PPS devia	tion (Avg., Max., Min.)
	Time error	
	Time error	(Avg., Max., Min.)
	TE LF	
		, Max., Min.)
	•	(Min., Max., Avg.)
		)WD (Min., Max., Avg.)
	Delay Req (	DWD (Min., Max., Avg.)
*: The	e contents of	the IEEE 1588v2 result are as follows:
Offse	t stat.	Offset: Time gap between the grandmaster clock and the slave clock
		Absolute offset: Absolute value of the offset
		Deviation: Deviation of offset
Offse	t variance	Offset variance defined in IEEE 1588-2008 section
		7.6.3.2
Mean	Path Delay	Req./resp: Mean Path Delay measurement results when
		Delay mech. is set to Req./resp.
		Peer: Mean Path Delay measurement results when <u>Delay</u>
		mech. is set to Peer delay.
PDV		Jitter of path delay measurement of the Sync messages
Messa	ages Stat.	Counts of sent messages and received messages.
		Announce count, Sync count, Follow up count, Delay
		request, Delay response, Peer delay req., Peer delay
		resp., Peer delay resp follow up), Signalling,
		Management
Signa	lling	INTERFACE RATE TLV rate changes: the number of
		times Delay Asymmetry value was changed
Clock	Status Stat.	State transaction: the number of state transitions
		State transaction events: the number of events raised
		with the state transition
		Faults: the number of faults
		Grandmaster changes: the number of times the
0		grandmaster was changed
GPS -	Wall clock	The value obtained by subtracting UTC offset of <u>Settings</u> from UTC offset of <u>Status</u> (Min., Max., Avg.)



Bit rate and Bit rate difference values appear if the following time has elapsed.

Nominal Bit Rate of the Interface	Required Time
100 Mbps	64 s
1 Gbps	8 s
10 Gbps	8 s
25 Gbps	8 s



External input Ext. ref. clock Ext. ref. clock lights on green while the 10 MHz clock is input to Ext. ref. 1PPS Traffic When Ext. ref. clock lights on green while the 10 MHz clock is input to Ext. Clock connector on MT1000A, Bit rate and Bit rate difference results are displayed in every one second period which is synchronized with 10 MHz clock. When Ext. ref. clock lights on green while the 10 MHz clock is input to Ext. Clock connector on MT1000A, Bit rate and Bit rate difference with 10 MHz clock.

Ethernet Traffic O MPLS frame O MPLS-TP frame O VLAN frame

When Ext. ref. clock. When Ext. ref. clock lights on red, Bit rate and Bit rate difference results are displayed in every one second period which is synchronized with internal 10 MHz clock of MT1000A.

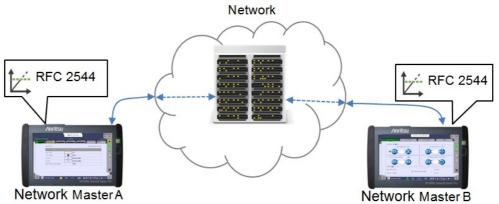
# 6.14 Discovery



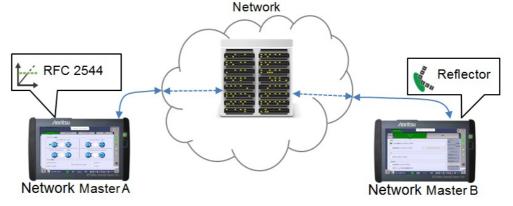
The Discovery application searches for another Network Masters connecting to the network. It is also able to change the application running in the discovered Network Master.

The purpose of this application is to switch the application running in the discovered Network Master for running the RFC 2544, RFC 6349, or SAT (Y.1564) application.

For example, when the test mode is set to **End to end network test** in the RFC 2544 application, test can be performed cooperating with opposed side slave equipment by switching Network Master B application to RFC2544 as shown in figure below. For how to operate this example, refer to "<u>Procedure</u>" section.



When the test mode is set to **Single ended network test** in the RFC 2544 application, test can be performed cooperating with opposed side reflecting equipment by switching Network Master B application to Reflector as shown in figure below.





When In-band control is allowed at another port, the Discovery application cannot be started.

Network Master connecting to the network cannot be discovered under the following conditions.

- The Ethernet application is not running in Network Master.
- One of the following applications is running in Network Master:
  - Cable Test Pass Through
  - Ethernet over OTN layer
- Allow In-band control is not selected.
- Port Setup is set to 10 Gbps WAN.

# 6.14.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step after running an application is to set the port interfaces. Set the port interfaces in the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides the port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in the following section:

• Ethernet Setup and Status

In the Ethernet setup of Discovery, the following two buttons appear in the Navigation area.

- <u>Port</u>
- <u>Settings</u>

# 6.14.2 Test Setup

#### 6.14.2.1 Control

The following screen is displayed to set the test of the Discovery application.

	Application Selector		
	Control		
_ Search Type			
Any IP address (Unicast search)			
		I	?
_ Sender Information			
Src IP: 192.168.1.1			
Netmask: 255.255.255.0			
Gateway: Off			
VLAN: Off			
- Unicast Search			
Search Target Count:	1	]	
Search Target IP:	0.0.0.0	~ 0.0.0.0	
🕷 🔁 Discovery 🖌 🖌	SETUP <u>TEST</u> RESUL	LT 🛛 🕂 🖬 🕬 🕅 🔁 🙀 🕫	01 20

In this screen, the Discovery test method is set.

#### Search Type

Touch the field to select the way to search for Network Master.

- Inside local IP network (Muliticast search): Searches for Network Masters using multicast. This searches for Network Master in short time.
- Any IP address (Unicast search):

Searches for Network Masters using unicast. This searches Network Master existing in the external network via the gateway. It takes a long time, so the dialog box appears during the searching.

#### Sender Information

The sending frame information which is set in the Settings screen is displayed.

#### **Unicast Search**

When **Any IP address (Unicast search)** is set at Search Type, set the IP address range of unicast. The IP address changes continuously.

- Search Target Count: Set the number of IP addresses to search.
- Search Target IP: Set the starting IP address. The ending IP address is displayed at right hand of the field.

# 6.14.3 Test Results

#### Perform Discovery



Touching this icon on the Application tool bar starts the processing for discovering Network Masters.

#### 6.14.3.1 Summary

The following screen is displayed to check the test results of the Ethernet Discovery application.

	Po	ort 1:1		Res	ult File Br	owser				
		0:56:43						2017-03-09	10:56:48	0
Summ	iary								J	Q
		Detail		Applic	ation char	nge		Update		
	Num	NickName			IP Addres	s	Lock	Current Application		
	1	NetworkMaster		0.0.0.0			8	Discovery		?
										~
									-	~
(((	8	Discovery	<del>~</del>	SETUP	TEST	RESULT	C# C	) V 💽 🔉 🗷	10 58	>>>

In this screen, up to 16 results of searching for Network Masters are displayed. If password is set to the Network Master, an icon appears in **Lock** row. Selecting a line by touching the table enables button operation.

#### Detail

Touching this button displays the detailed information.

#### Application change

Touching this button opens the dialog box to change the application running in Network Master.

#### Update

Touching this button updates the **Current Application** row in the table.

	Applicatio	on Change	? ×
Application		SAT (Y.1564)	<ul> <li>▼</li> </ul>
MAC		_Password	
Dst	ARP		
Src	00-00-00-00-00		
_IP		_Gateway	
Dst	0.0.0.0	Enable	
		Gateway	0.0.0.0
Src	0.0.0.0	Network Mask	0.0.0.0
VLAN		Increment to all	streams
Level 2		Src MAC	Src IP
ID#1	0	VLAN ID#1	VLAN ID#2
ID#2	0		
			Cancel Ok

#### Application

Touch the field to select the application to run in Network Master.

The following items appear according to the **Application change** setting. These settings are applied to the application that has been changed.

#### MAC

Set Source MAC address.

#### IP

Set Destination IP address and Source IP address.

#### Gateway

Select the check box to enable Gateway and Network Mask settings.

# VLAN

Set Level and ID. Following parameters are fixed value.

#### Password

When a password has been set to the target Network Master, the **Password** field appears. Enter the password which is set to the target Network Master.

#### Increment to all streams

The check box is selected in case of SAT (Y.1564) application, the address values (MAC, IP, VAN) at the multi-stream are set incrementally in each stream.

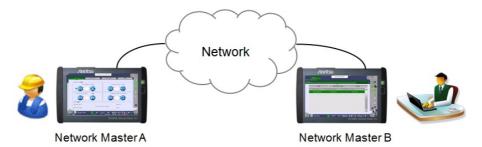


After switching an application, Answer incoming ARP requests in the <u>Settings</u> screen is selected. After switching to the RFC 2544 and SAT(Y1564) application, the following settings are selected. Accept Network Master configuration frames in the <u>Settings</u> screen Use local source addresses for destination on remote side in the <u>Advanced</u> screen After switching to the Reflector application, the following settings in the <u>Swap</u> screen are selected. Swap all MAC addresses Swap IP addresses Swap UDP/TCP ports

For other settings, the same values are used after switching the application.

# 6.14.4 Procedure

This section explains the procedure to control the Network Master through a network using Discovery application. In the example here, Network Master B discovers Network Master A. Network Master B switches the application of Network Master A to RFC2544 and performs RFC2544 test.



#### Network Master A Setup

- 1. Turn on Network Master A.
- 2. Start one of Ethernet applications on Network Master A.
- 3. Set up interface on the Port screen and establish Ethernet link.



- 4. Touch the **Settings** on the SETUP screen.
- 5. Touch the **In-band Setup** tab.
- 6. Select Allow in-band control.

rt ♥ WAN ● Off	Stream	Settings nswer: Arp, Ping	SyncE Off	IEEE 1588v2 O Off (
Incoming Frames	Receiver Setup In-I	oand Setup Misc	ellaneous	
Allow In-band	l control			
MAC/IP			Password	]
Src MAC:	00-01-00-00-01-00	🖌 🖌 Default		Anritsu
Src IP:	192.168.1.2	DHCP		
Network Mask:	255.255.255.0	DHCP Renew	VLAN	]
Gateway	0.0.0.0	)	Level	OFF V

- 7. Set Src MAC, Src IP which is specified by DHCP or the administrator, and Password. Set Gateway and VLAN if needed.
- 8. Leave Network Master A powered on.

#### **Network Master B Operation**

- 1. Turn on Network Master B.
- 2. Touch Discovery 🗣 in Ethernet applications.
- 3. Set up interface on the **Port** screen and establish Ethernet link.
- 4. Touch  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Q}}$  on Application toolbar.
- 5. If Network Master A is found, touch Detail.

	02-26 2	ort 1:1	Result File Browser	J	
Sumn	nary				
		Detail	Application change	Update	
	Num	NickName	IP Address	Lock Current Application	
	1	NetworkMaster	192.168.1.2	BERT	
					X
	_				_
///	<b>6</b>	Discovery	SETUP TEST <u>RESULT</u>	: 📴 🖘 🕸 V 🗷 🔉	• ••) 22 25 )))

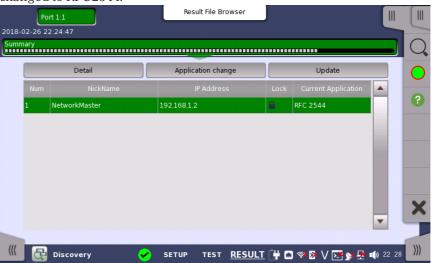
 Select RFC2544 as the application to run on Network Master A. Enter a MAC address, IP addresses, and password used for RFC 2544 test of Network Master A.



Set an IP address to Src different from one displayed in the figure of step 5.

Application		RFC 2544	
MAC		Password	
Dst	ARP	)	
Src	00-00-00-00-00-00		nritsu
_IP		Gateway	
Dst	0.0.0.0	Enable	
		Gateway	0.0.0.0
Src	0.0.0.0	Network Mask	0.0.0.0
VLAN			
Level OFF		-	

- 7. Touch **OK**. It takes a few minutes until the application of Network Master A is changed. MAC address, IP addresses, VLAN settings, and Gateway settings set in the Application Change dialog box will be set to <u>Streams</u> of Network Master A.
- 8. Touch **Update**. Confirm that the application of Network Master A has been changed to RFC2544.



- 9. Touch  $\mathbf{X}$  on Application toolbar to exit Discovery application.
- 10. Touch RFC2544
- 11. Set up interface on the  ${\bf Port}$  screen and establish Ethernet link.
- 12. Select End to end network test on the Control screen.

	Applicati	on Selector		
Control	Through	out	Advanced	
_ Select Test Mode				
Switch/Route	r test		Router latency test	
	$\mathbf{x}$	0		2
End to end network test	One way		Single ended network test	-
				Z
Test Selection				$\leq$
✓ Throughput			Latency	×
Frame loss	Throughput ar	ia trame loss	Burst	
(() € ETH-RFC 2544	✓ SETUP <u>TE</u>	ST RESULT	📴 🗅 🖘 隊 V 💽 y 🛃 🐗	00 15

- 13. Touch On the Application toolbar.
- 14. After the test finished, Network Master A Measurement Results can be seen on Network Master B.

2018-02 Summa	Port 2-26 22:	1:1	Port N/A	Throughpu	Result File		Remote 1		N/A     6 22:40:34	
Port :	1:1 Tx 1:1 Rx						Event		Graph	
Rep	Step	Fr size		Frame rate (fps)	Util (%)	Load (Mbps)	Act. Load / Tput (Mbps)	Frames lost		0
0:Tx	1	64	14.880952 M	1488095	100.00	1000.0	1000.000008			?
0:R×	-	64	14.880952 M	1488095	100.00	1000.0	857.142720	0		Ĕ
0:Tx	2	64	13.392857 M	1339285	90.00	900.0	900.000360			
0:Rx		- 64	13.392857 M	1559285	90.00	900.0	771.428736	0		Ę
0:Tx	. 3	64	11.904761 M	1190476	80.00	800.0	799.999956			
0:Rx		04	11.904761 M	1190476	80.00	800.0	685.714176	0		
0:T×	4	64	10.416666 M	1041666	70.00	700.0	700.000812			X
0:R×		64	10.416666 M	1041000	70.00	700.0	600.000768	0		-
O.T×			8.928571 M		60.00		600.000240		•	-
(((		ETH-RFC	2544	SET	UP TES	T RESU	ILT 🔐 🖬 🦈	🛚 V 💽 y 🛛	🛃 📫 22 40	

Network Master B Measurement Results (touch Port 1:1 in navigation area)

ummary Throughput Event Log Statistics						tics			
ort N									Graph
Rep	Step	Fr size	Frames	Frame rate (fps)	Util (%)	Load (Mbps)	Act. Load / Tput (Mbps)	Frames lost	
0:Tx			14.880952 M	1400005	100.00	1000.0	1000.000008		
0:Rx	1	64	14.880952 M	1488095	100.00	1000.0	857.144448	0	
0:Tx	2		13.392857 M	1220205	90.00	000.0	900.000360		
0:Rx	2	64	13.392857 M	1339285	90.00	900.0	771.429888	0	
0:Tx		64	11.904761 M	1100476	80.00	000.0	800.000040		
0:Rx	3	64	11.904761 M	1190476	80.00	800.0	685.715328	0	
0:Tx		64	10.416666 M	1041666	70.00	700.0	700.000812		
0:Rx	4	64	10.416666 M	1041666	70.00	700.0	600.001344	0	
٩∙Tx			8.928571 M		60.00		600.000240		•

Network Master A Measurement Results (touch Remote 1 in navigation area)

# **7 OTN Applications**

This chapter describes the graphical user interface (i.e. screens, sub-screens and major dialog boxes) related to OTN-only applications.

The following setting and applications are available:

- OTN Setup and Status
- <u>APS</u>
- <u>BERT</u>
- <u>RTD</u>



OTN Setup and Status may also be part of the test in following applications.

- SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn
- Ethernet
- CPRI/OBSAI
- Fibre Channel

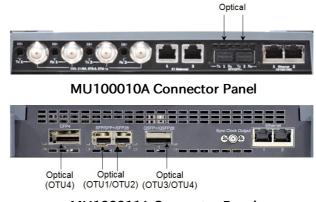
# 7.1 OTN Setup and Status

An **OTUk** button in the navigation area of the <u>Ports Setup</u> screen gives you access to the OTN setup for the transmitter and/or receiver of the currently selected port.

OTN (Optical Transport Networking) provides support for optical networking using wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM). OTN is defined in the ITU-T Recommendation G.709 as a set of Optical Network Elements (ONE) connected by optical fiber links, able to provide functionality of transport, multiplexing, switching, management, supervision and survivability of optical channels carrying client signals.

# 

The OTUk interface uses the optical ports.



MU100011A Connector Panel

# 7.1.1 Transmitter Setup

# 7.1.1.1 Physical Setup

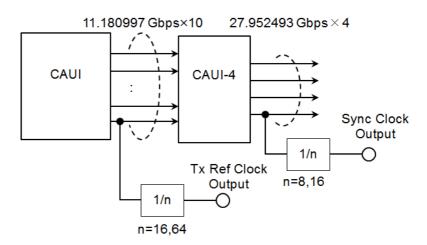
When the transmitter is set up with an OTUk interface, touching the Tx button in the navigation area will launch the following screen.



	This screen allows you to enable the optical interface of the OTN transmitter. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port by the button in Navigation area.
	The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.
Transmitter	<ul> <li>SFP/SFP+: Available bit rate is up to 2.5 Gbit/s for SFP, up to 10 Gbit/s for SFP+.</li> <li>QSFP+: Available bit rate is up to 40 Gbit/s.</li> <li>QSFP28: Available bit rate is up to 100 Gbit/s.</li> <li>CFP4: Available bit rate is up to 100 Gbit/s.</li> </ul>
Mode	Select the transmission mode.
	<ul> <li>Off: OTUk frame is not transmitted.</li> <li>Normal: Transmits OTUk frames generated in the Network Master.</li> <li>Through (pass through mode):Transmits the received data.</li> <li>OH overwrite (pass through mode with Overhead overwrite): Overwrite the overhead of the received data to OH data generated in Transmit side.</li> </ul>
Clock Configuration	Use the drop-down menu to select the clock source. This is fixed to <b>Received</b> when <b>Transmission</b> is set to <b>Through</b> or <b>OH overwrite</b> .
	Timing Source
	<b>Internal</b> : Internal clock of the module <b>External</b> : The clock input to the connector <b>GPS</b> : The clock provided from the external GPS sensor <b>Received</b> : The clock generated from the received signal
	When <b>External</b> , <b>GPS</b> or <b>Received</b> is set, the right hand lamp indicates whether clock is detected or not.
	Sync Port
	This item appears when using MU100011A and Interface Type is set to QFP28

or **CFP4**. Selects the output of Sync Clock Output connector on MU100011A panel.

- Off: does not output the clock.
- 1/8: outputs 1/8 divided clock of the data synchronized clock (approximately 3.494 GHz).
- 1/16: outputs 1/16 divided clock of the data synchronized clock (approximately 1.747 GHz).

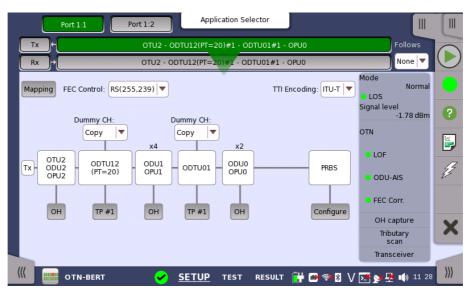


Block Diagram of MU100011A Tx Part

TransceiverDisplays the Transceiver information when Optical Transmitter is selected.Multi lane mappingIn case of OTU3, OTU3e1, OTU3e2, or OTU4, the Lane Mapping button<br/>appears. Refer to Multi lane mapping in "Ethernet Setup and Status".

#### 7.1.1.2 OTUk Frame Setup

Touching the navigation area button which represents the transmitter's OTN layer will launch the screen shown below.



This screen allows you to configure OTUk frame of the currently selected transmitter. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port in a separated screen.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

To setting up the OTU frame, touch **Mapping** button at first. Then select the relevant values for the various containers in the structure shown in the setup area, either by opening a drop-down menu or by touching a button to launch an editor dialog.

Note that the changes you make will be reflected in the text displayed in the **OTUk** button in the navigation area.

#### Follows

To make the Port 2 transmitter follow the Port 1 transmitter (i.e. copy its settings), touch the right-most button in the navigation area and select the **Tx1** in the drop-down menu. The Port 2 settings continue to follow the Port 1 transmitter change. The default setting is **None**. Note that the Port 1 transmitter cannot follow the Port 2 transmitter.

#### Frame Setup

#### Mapping

Touch the **Mapping** button and use the launched dialog box to define the OTUk frame mapping. The following settings are available:

- Output Signal
- <u>Client Signal</u>
- <u>Multiplexing 1</u>
- <u>Multiplexing 2</u>
- <u>Multiplexing 3</u>

See a description of the setting options in the Mapping Dialog section below.

#### FEC Control

Use the drop-down menu to select whether or not to transmit FEC (Forward Error Correction) data.

- **No FEC**: OTUk data is transmitted without FEC encoding.
- **RS(255,239)**: OTUk data is transmitted with FEC encoding. RS(255,239) code is defined in ITU-T Rec. G.709.

#### TTI Encoding

Use the drop-down menu to select TTI encoding method.

- ITU-T: Corresponding to ITU-T Rec. G.709.
- ANSI: All TTI 64 bytes can be edited as the operator specification.

#### ОН

Touch an **OH** button to launch the corresponding **Overhead** dialog box. Depending on whether you have selected multiplexing or not in the frame mapping, there will be one or more overheads to configure.

The dialog box is described in detail in the Overhead Dialog section below.

#### Dummy CH

Only displayed when the frame mapping is set to multiplexing. Select the payload of the dummy channel from the drop-down menu.

- **Copy**: Transmit the copy of the main Tributary Port (TP) data to the dummy Tributary Port (TP).
- **Unused**: Dummy ODUj data which are generated separately from the Main ODUj data are embedded into the remained TPs.

#### TP

Only displayed when the frame mapping is set to multiplexing. Touch the **TP** button and use the launched dialog box to set the number of TP or TS. The selected TP number is showed on the button.

The dialog box is described in the TP/TS section.

#### GFP-F

Only displayed when the client signal is Ethernet. Touch the **GFP-F** button to launch a dialog box where you can to select parameters.

The dialog box is described in the GFP-F section.

#### GFP-T

Only displayed when the client signal is GbE. Touch the **GFP-T** button to launch a dialog box where you can to select CSF Replacement.

The dialog box is described in the *GFP-T* section.

#### Configure

Only displayed when the client signal is PRBS. Touch the **Configure** button to launch a dialog box where you can select pattern type.

• **PRBS9** to **PRBS31**: Pseudo-random bit sequence. The number indicates the bit length of sequence.

For example, bit length of PRBS9 is 2<sup>9</sup>-1=511. **PRBS Pattern Inversion** is enabled.

• User [32] bit, User [2048] bit: 32 bits or 2048 bits length pattern. The field which shows bit length is enabled. Touch the field to launch the dialog box to define the bit pattern. Refer to <u>The User Pattern Editor</u>.

# 7.1.1.3 Mapping

Touching the **Mapping** button in the upper left-hand corner of the **Ports Setup** screen launches the dialog box shown below.

r T	Mapping	? X
Output Signal:	OTU2	<b>\</b>
Client Signal:	PRBS	
Multiplexing 1:	ODTU12(PT=20)	<b>\</b>
Multiplexing 2:	ODTU01	
Multiplexing 3:	None	
		Close

This dialog box allows you to define OTN frame mapping.

#### **Output Signal**

Defines the bit rate the output from the Tx port.

- OTU1: 2.666 Gbit/s
- OTU2: 10.709 Gbit/s
- OTU2(Ext.OPU2): 10.709 Gbit/s
- OTU1e: 11.049 Gbit/s
- OTU2e: 11.096 Gbit/s
- OTU1f: 11.270 Gbit/s
- OTU2f: 11.318 Gbit/s
- **OTU3**: 43.018 Gbit/s
- **OTU3e1**: 44.571 Gbit/s
- **OTU3e2**: 44.583 Gbit/s
- **OTU4**: 111.810 Gbit/s

#### **Client Signal**

Defines the Client Signal. The available values change depending on the output signal type and the application.

For the OTN application

- **PRBS**: PRBS
- NULL: Null

For the Ethernet +OTN application

- GbE: Giga bit Ethernet (1.25 Gbit/s)
- 10GbE: 10 Giga bit Ethernet (10.3125 Gbit/s)
- 40GbE: 40 Giga bit Ethernet (41.25 Gbit/s)
- **100GbE**: 100 Giga bit Ethernet (103.125 Gbit/s)
- Ethernet: Variable rate
- MPLS: MPLS header and payload without Ethernet header
- IPv4PDU: IPv4 header and payload without Ethernet header
- IPv6PDU: IPv6 header and payload without Ethernet header



# *Following options appear when Output signal is set to OTU4 <i>in BERT application. MPLS, IPv4PDU, IPv6PDU*

For the SDH/SONET/PDn/DSn +OTN application

- STM256(Async): Synchronous Transport Module-256 (39813.12 Mbit/s)
- STM64(Async): Synchronous Transport Module-64 (9953.28 Mbit/s)
- STM64(Sync): Synchronous Transport Module-64 (9953.28 Mbit/s)
- STM16(Async): Synchronous Transport Module-16 (2488.32 Mbit/s)
- STM16(Sync): Synchronous Transport Module-16 (2488.32 Mbit/s)
- STM4: Synchronous Transport Module-4 (622.08 Mbit/s)
- STM1: Synchronous Transport Module-1 (155.52 Mbit/s)
- STS192(Async): Synchronous Transport Signal-192 (9953.28 Mbit/s)
- STS192(Sync): Synchronous Transport Signal-192 (9953.28 Mbit/s)
- STS48(Async): Synchronous Transport Signal-48 (2488.32 Mbit/s)
- STS48(Sync): Synchronous Transport Signal-48 (2488.32 Mbit/s)
- STS12: Synchronous Transport Signal-12 (622.08 Mbit/s)
- STS3: Synchronous Transport Signal-3 (155.52 Mbit/s)
- **Trans.(PRBS)**: PRBS without SDH/SONET header (Same setting as PRBS in OTN application)
- **Trans.(Null)**: Null without SDH/SONET header (Same setting as NULL in OTN application)

For the Fibre Channel +OTN application

- FC100: Fibre Channel 100 Mbyte/s (1.0625 Gbit/s)
- FC200: Fibre Channel 200 Mbyte/s (2.125 Gbit/s)
- FC400: Fibre Channel 400 Mbyte/s (4.25 Gbit/s)
- FC800: Fibre Channel 800 Mbyte/s (8.5 Gbit/s)
- FC1200: Fibre Channel 1200 Mbyte/s (10.51875 Gbit/s)

For the CPRI +OTN application

- 614.4 M(CPRI): CPRI Option 1 (614.4 Mbit/s)
- 1228.8 M(CPRI): CPRI Option 2 (1228.8 Mbit/s)
- 2457.6 M(CPRI): CPRI Option 3 (2457.6 Mbit/s)
- **3072.0 M(CPRI)**: CPRI Option 4 (3072.0 Mbit/s)
- 4915.2 M(CPRI): CPRI Option 5 (4915.2 Mbit/s)
- 6144.0 M(CPRI): CPRI Option 6 (6144.0 Mbit/s)

- 9830.4 M(CPRI): CPRI Option 7 (9830.4 Mbit/s)
- 10137.6 M(CPRI): CPRI Option 8 (10137.6 Mbit/s)

#### Multiplexing 1

Applicable when there are two or more levels of multiplexing. Defines into which higher order the second level ODU is mapped.

- None
- ODTU4.1 : One 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS)
- ODTU4.2 : Two 1.25G Tributary Slots (TS)
- ODTU4.8(ODU2) : Eight 1.25G Tributary Slots (TS)
- ODTU4.8(Ext. OPU2) : Eight 1.25G Tributary Slots (TS)
- ODTU4.8(ODU2e) : Eight 1.25G Tributary Slots (TS)
- ODTU3.1 : One 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS)
- ODTU23 (PT=20) : Supports 2.5G Tributary Slot (TS).
- ODTU23 (PT=20)(Ext. OPU2) : Supports 2.5G Tributary Slot (TS).
- ODTU23 (PT=21) : Supports 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS).
- ODTU23 (PT=21)(Ext. OPU2) : Supports 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS).
- ODTU13 (PT=20) : Supports 2.5G Tributary Slot (TS).
- ODTU13 (PT=21) : Supports 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS).
- **ODTU2e3e1** : Supports 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS).
- ODTU3e2.8 : Supports 2.5G Tributary Slot (TS).
- ODTU2.1 : One 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS)
- ODU2(Ext. OPU2) : One 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS)
- ODTU12 (PT=20) : Supports 2.5G Tributary Slot (TS).
- ODTU12 (PT=21) : Supports 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS).
- **ODTU01** : Supports 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS).

#### Multiplexing 2

Applicable when there are three levels of multiplexing. Defines into which higher order ODU is multiplexed.

- None
- ODTU2.1 : One 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS) can be selected.
- ODTU12 (PT=20) : Supports 2.5G Tributary Slot (TS).
- ODTU12 (PT=21) : Supports 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS).
- ODTU01 : Supports 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS).

#### **Multiplexing 3**

Applicable when Output signal is OTU4 or OTU3.

- None
- **ODTU01** : Supports 1.25G Tributary Slot (TS).

#### 7.1.1.4 Overhead

Touching an **OH** button in the setup area of the **Ports Setup** screen launches a dialog box similar to the one shown below.



This dialog box presents detailed information about the overhead and allows you to configure it. Blue fields are OTU overhead. Green fields except FAS and MFAS are ODU overhead. Orange fields are OPU overhead.

The actual layout of the dialog box depends on which overhead you are configuring. The description below provides a general description of the OTN overhead.

The overhead consists of the following parameters:

- FAS, which is the signal for the frame alignment.
- <u>MFAS</u>, which is the signal for the multiframe alignment.
- <u>SM</u>, which shows the Signal Monitoring.
- <u>GCC0-GCC2</u>, which shows the General Communication Channel.
- RES, which is the reserved for future international standardization.
- <u>TCM1-TCM6</u>, which shows the Tandem Connection Monitoring.
- <u>FTFL</u>, which shows the Fault Type and Fault Location.
- <u>PM</u>, which shows the Path Monitoring.
- EXP, which shows the bytes for experimental use.
- <u>APS/PCC</u>, which shows the Automatic Protection Switching and Protection Communication Control channel.
- <u>PSI</u>, which shows the Payload Structure Identifier.

Default defined as: F6 F6 F6 28 28 28. To change a byte value, touch the relevant byte button to launch the editor dialog box.

If FAS(s) value is changed, a receiver which received the signal with changed FAS might be able not to detect the frame alignment.

This field counts the OTU frame number. The value changes from 0 through 255 cyclically.

SM consists of the following parameters:

- TTI byte (Trail Trace Identifier)
- BIP-8 byte (Bit Interleaved Parity level 8 code)
- 3rd byte:
  - Bits 1-4: BIP violations (BEI/BIAE)
  - Bit 5: Signal fail status (BDI)
  - Bit 6: Frame alignment error (IAE)
  - Bits 7-8: Reserved for future use





MFAS

SM

467

т	ΟΤυ	2 SM-TTI 3rd byte		? X
6 M 1	IS NS	Bit 1-4:	BEI/BIAE	0000 💌
SAPI DAPI	JPN ANRITSU NMX	Bit 5:	BDI	0 💌
Operator	Edit (32bytes)	Bit 6:	IAE	0 💌
		Bit 7-8:	RES	00 💌
				Cancel Ok

The TTI byte and 3rd byte can both be edited by launching the **OTUk SM-TTI** dialog box.

# TTI

The TTI (Trail Trace Identifier) is a 64-Byte signal that occupies one byte of the frame and is aligned with the OTUk multiframe.

- SAPI (Source Access Point Identifier)
- DAPI (Destination Access Point Identifier)
- Operator (32-Byte Operator specific)

#### 3rd byte Bit 1-4: BEI/BIAE

Bits 1-4 show BIP violations BEI/BIAE (Backward Error Indication / Backward Incoming Alignment Error). Only **1011** shows BIAE=true.

Bits 1-4	<b>BIP violations</b>
0000	0
0001	1
0010	2
0011	3
0100	4
0101	5
0110	6
0111	7
1000	8
1001 to 1111	0

#### 3rd byte Bit 5: BDI

BDI (Backward Defect Indication) is set to "1" to indicate a signal fail status, otherwise it is set to "0".

#### 3rd byte Bit 6: IAE

IAE (Incoming Alignment Error) is set to "1" to indicate a frame alignment error, otherwise it is set to "0".

#### 3rd byte Bit 7,8: RES

These bits are reserved.

- **GCC0-GCC2** These fields are used to carry transmission management and signaling information. These bytes can be edited in hexadecimal value.
- TCM1-TCM6 TCM1-TCM6 consists of the following parameters:

- TTI byte (Trail Trace Identifier)
- BIP-8 byte (Bit Interleaved Parity level 8 code)
- 3rd byte:
  - Bits 1-4: BIP violations (BEI/BIAE)
  - Bit 5: Signal fail status (BDI)
  - Bits 6-8: Status (STAT)

The TTI byte and 3rd byte can both be edited by launching the **OTUk TCMn**-**TTI** dialog box, which is similar to the dialog box used to edit SM.

		ODU2 TCM6-TTI	? X
П			
	IS	NS	
SAPI	JPN	ANRITSU NMX	
DAPI	JPN	ANRITSU NMX	
Operator		idit bytes)	
3rd byte			
Bit 1-4:	BEI/BIAE	0000 💌	
Bit 5:	BDI	0 🛛	
Bit 6-8:	STAT	001: in use without IAE 💌	
		Cancel Ok	

# TTI

The TTI (Trail Trace Identifier) is a 64-Byte signal that occupies one byte of the frame and is aligned with the OTUk multiframe.

- SAPI (Source Access Point Identifier)
- DAPI (Destination Access Point Identifier)
- Operator (32-Byte Operator specific)

#### 3rd byte Bit 1-4: BEI/BIAE

Bits 1-4 show BIP violations BEI/BIAE (Backward Error Indication / Backward Incoming Alignment Error). Only **1011** shows BIAE=true.

Bits 1-4	<b>BIP</b> violations
0000	0
0001	1
0010	2
0011	3
0100	4
0101	5
0110	6
0111	7
1000	8
1001 to 1111	0

#### 3rd byte Bit 5: BDI

BDI (Backward Defect Indication) is set to "1" to indicate a signal fail status, otherwise it is set to "0".

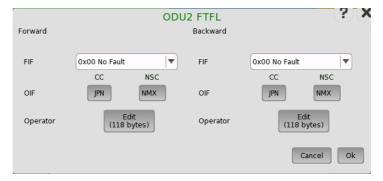
3rd byte Bit 6-8: STAT

Bits 6-8	TCM status
000	no source TC
001	in use without IAE
010	in use with IAE
011	Reserved
100	Reserved
101	ODUk-LCK
110	ODUk-OCI
111	ODUk-AIS

Bits 6-8 show TCM status.

FTFL

The FTFL message consists of two 128-byte fields. Launch the **ODUk FTFL** dialog box to edit the fields.



Both messages (Forward and Backward) consist of the following parameters:

# FIF (Fault indication field)

Byte	Fault indication
0x00	No Fault
0x01	Signal Fail
0x02	Signal Degrade
0x03 to 0xFF	Reserved

#### **OIF** (Operator identifier field)

- CC Country code is a three-character ISO 3166 geographic/political countrycode (G/PCC).
- NSC National segment code is a 1-6 character ITU carrier code (ICC).

# **Operator (Operator-specific field)**

This field is available for operator use. Touching the button launches the *Pattern Editor*.

PM consists of the following parameters:

- TTI byte (Trail Trace Identifier)
- BIP-8 byte (Bit Interleaved Parity level 8 code)
- 3rd byte:
  - Bits 1-4: BIP violations (BEI)
  - Bit 5: Signal fail status (BDI)
  - Bits 6-8: Status (STAT)

The TTI byte and 3rd byte can both be edited by launching the **ODUk PM-TTI** dialog box, which is similar to the dialog box used to edit SM.

PM

# TTI

The TTI (Trail Trace Identifier) is a 64-Byte signal that occupies one byte of the frame and is aligned with the OTUk multiframe.

- SAPI (Source Access Point Identifier)
- DAPI (Destination Access Point Identifier)
- Operator (32-Byte Operator specific)

#### 3rd byte Bit 1-4: BEI

BEI (Backward Error Indication) shows the count of interleaved-bit blocks that have been detected in error by the corresponding ODUk path monitoring sink using the BIP-8 code.

Bits 1-4 shows BIP violations.

Bits 1-4	<b>BIP violations</b>
0000	0
0001	1
0010	2
0011	3
0100	4
0101	5
0110	6
0111	7
1000	8
1001 to 1111	0

#### 3rd byte Bit 5: BDI

BDI (Backward Defect Indication) is set to "1" to indicate a signal fail status, otherwise it is set to "0".

# 3rd byte Bit 6-8: STAT

STAT (Path Monitoring Status) indicates the presence of a maintenance signal.

STAT	Signal type
000	Reserved
001	Normal path signal
010	Reserved
011	Reserved
100	Reserved
101	ODUk-LCK
110	ODUk-OCI
111	ODUk-AIS

APS/PCC

APS/PCC has four bytes. Requests/Status is defined for First byte. The request or status is shown in bits 1-4.

The protection type is shown in bit 5-8.

	ODU2 APS/PC	C[1] ? ×
Bit 1-4	0000: NR	
Bit 5	No APS Channel	O APS Channel
Bit 6	1+1	1:n
Bit 7	Unidirectional	Bidirectional
Bit 8	Non-Revertive	Revertive
		Cancel Ok

Bits 1-4	Meaning
0000	NR (No request)
0001	DNR (Do not revert)
0010	RR (Reverse request)
0011	Reserved
0100	EXER (Exercise)
0101	Reserved
0110	WT (Wait-to-restore)
0111	Reserved
1000	MS (Manual switch)
1001	Reserved
1010	SD (Signal degrade)
1011	Reserved
1100	SF (Signal fail)
1101	Reserved
1110	FS (Forced switch)
1111	Lockout

PSI

PSI means Protocol Structure Identifier. This field shows the payload type. You can either enter a new value directly in the field or select the relevant value from the **PSI[0]** drop-down menu.

PSI value	Payload type
0x01	Experimental mapping
0x02	Asynchronous CBR mapping
0x03	Bit synchronous CBR mapping
0x04	ATM mapping
0x05	GFP mapping
0x06	Virtual Concatenated signal
0x07	PCS codeword transparent Ethernet mapping: 1000BASE-X into OPU0 40GBASE-R into OPU3 100GBASE-R into OPU4
0x08	FC-1200 into OPU2e mapping
0x09	GFP mapping into Extended OPU2

PSI value	Payload type
0x0A	STM-1 mapping into OPU0
0x0B	STM-4 mapping into OPU0
0x0C	FC-100 mapping into OPU0
0x0D	FC-200 mapping into OPU1
0x0E	FC-400 mapping into OPUflex
0x0F	FC-800 mapping into OPUflex
0x10	Bit stream with octet timing mapping
0x11	Bit stream without octet timing mapping
0x12	IB SDR mapping into OPUflex
0x13	IB DDR mapping into OPUflex
0x14	IB QDR mapping into OPUflex
0x15	SDI mapping into OPU0
0x16	(1.485/1.001) Gbit/s SDI mapping into OPU1
0x17	1.485 Gbit/s SDI mapping into OPU1
0x18	(2.970/1.001) Gbit/s SDI mapping into OPUflex
0x19	2.970 Gbit/s SDI mapping into OPUflex
0x1A	ESCON mapping into OPU0
0x1B	DVB_ASI mapping into OPU0
0x1C	FC-1600 mapping into OPUflex
0x20	ODU multiplex structure supporting ODTUjk only (AMP only)
0x21	ODU multiplex structure supporting ODTUk.ts or ODTUk.ts and ODTUjk (GMP capable)
0x55	Not available
0x66	Not available
0x80	Reserved code for proprietary use (non-standard payload mappings)
0xFD	NULL test signal mapping
0xFE	PRBS test signal mapping
0xFF	Not available

# 7.1.1.5 TP/TS

Touching a **TP** button on the **Ports Setup** screen launches the **TP/TS** dialog box. Note that the contents and layout of the dialog box depends on which higher order type has been selected.

	ODTU2.1	TP/TS	?
Allocated TS			
Main TP/TS			
TS +1 +2 +3 0 1 2 3	+4 +5 +6 +7	+8 8	
🔲 Main TP 🗌 Dum	my TP Preset	Random	
			Close

This dialog box allows you to define OTUk frame mapping.

- Main TP/TS: Tributary Port/Slot number of Measurement target for Lower order ODU frame.
- **Dummy TP**: Condition of TP/TS(s) other than Main TP/TS. Transmitted signal is selected by *Dummy CH*.
  - Copy: The same signal as Main TP/TS is transmitted.
  - **Unused**: Lower order ODU frame constructed of PRBS mapping is transmitted.

# 7.1.1.6 GFP-T

GFP-T means Transparent Generic Framing Procedure, defined by ITU-T Rec. G.7041/Y.1303. When OTN layer is added to Ethernet applications, **GFP-T** button appears in the setup area of the **Ports Setup** screen if Client Signal is selected to **GbE**. Touching an **GFP-T** button launches the below dialog box.

	GFP-T Setup	? X
CSF Replacement:	Ethernet Block Repl	acement 💌
	Ca	ancel Ok

#### **CSF** Replacement

Setting behavior of GFP-T when CSF (Client Signal Fail) occurs.

- Ethernet Block Replacement :Transmits 10B data to indicate the link error.
- **GFP-T CSF Replacement** :Transmits CSF and IDLE frames CSF is transmitted with 500 ms interval.

# 7.1.1.7 GFP-F

GFP-F means Frame-mapped Generic Framing Procedure, defined by ITU-T Rec. G.7041/Y.1303. When OTN layer is added to Ethernet applications, **GFP-F** button appears in the setup area of the **Ports Setup** screen if Client Signal is selected to **Ethernet**. Touching an **GFP-F** button launches the below dialog box.

		GFP-F Setup	? X
PTI:	000 Client Dat	a	
PFI:	Off		
EXI:	0000 Null Exte	nsion Header	
UPI:	0000001	Frame-mapped Ethernet	
		cHEC Presync	Times:
			Cancel Ok

# PTI

Set three bits of PTI (Payload Type Identifier). When setting PTI to **100-Client Management**, all transmitting GFP-F frames is Client Management Frame.

# PFI

Set a bit of PFI (Payload Frame Check Sequence Identifier). **On** presents payload FCS (Frame Check Sequence). **Off** absents payload FCS.

# EXI

Set four bits of EXI (Extension header Identifier).

#### UPI

Set eight bits of UPI (User Payload Identifier). When PTI is **000 Client Data**, set the type of payload. When PTI is **100 Client Management**, set the type of management signal.

#### **cHEC** Presync Times

The number of continuous receptions of normal cHEC (core Header error check) until HUNT status is transited to SYNC status

# 7.1.2 Receiver Setup

### 7.1.2.1 Physical Setup

When the receiver is set up with an OTUk interface, touching the **Rx** button in the navigation area will launch the following screen.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector		
Tx + OTU2 - ODTU12(PT=20)#1 - ODTU01#1 - OPU0		
Rx + OTU2 - ODTU12(PT=20)#1 - ODTU01#1 - OPU0		$\bigcirc$
Off SFP/SFP+ Wavelength(nominal) 1 310 nm Compliance 10G Base-LR	Mode Normal LOS Signal level -1.81 dBm OTN LOF ODU-AIS	• ? }
	<ul> <li>FEC Corr.</li> <li>OH capture</li> <li>Tributary scan</li> </ul>	×
Image: Set of the	Transceiver	>>>

This screen allows you to make the physical setup of the receiver in OTN mode. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port by the button in Navigation area.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

**Receiver** Touch the button to select the interface.

- Off: No signal input interface.
- **SFP/SFP+**: Available bit rate is up to 2.5 Gbit/s for SFP, up to 10 Gbit/s for SFP+.
- **QSFP+**: Available bit rate is up to 40 Gbit/s.
- **QSFP28**: Available bit rate is up to 100 Gbit/s.
- CFP4: Available bit rate is up to 100 Gbit/s.

# **Transceiver** Displays the Transceiver information.

# 7.1.2.2 OTUk Frame Setup

Touching the navigation area button which represents the receiver's OTN layer will launch the screen shown below.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector	
Tx + OTU2 - ODTU12(PT=20)#1 - ODTU01#1 - OPU0	Follows
OTU2 - ODTU12(PT=20)#1 - ODTU01#1 - OPU0	Tx 🔽 🕑
Mapping         FEC Control:         RS(255,239)         ▼         TTI/PLM detection	Mode Normal LOS Signal level -1.79 dBm
	otn
Rx     ODU2 ODU2 OPU2     ODU12 (PT=20)     ODU1 OPU1     ODU10 OPU1     ODU0 OPU0     PRBS	• ODU-AIS
TP #1 TP #1 Configure	FEC Corr.
MSIM MSIM detection detection	OH capture Tributary scan
	Transceiver
🔣 🛲 otn-bert 🕜 <u>SETUP</u> test result 🔐 🖙 🎖 V	<mark>∑≹ № 🕂 🌒 11:33</mark> 🗼

This screen allows you to configure OTUk frame of the currently selected receiver. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port in a separate screen.

To setting up the OTU frame, touch **Mapping** button at first. Then select the relevant values for the various containers in the structure shown in the setup area, either by opening a drop-down menu or by touching a button to launch an editor dialog box.

Note that the changes you make will be reflected in the text displayed in the **OTUk** button in the navigation area.

FollowsTo make the currently selected receiver follow either the transmitter or Port 1<br/>receiver (i.e. copy its settings), touch the right-most button in the navigation<br/>area and select the relevant value in the drop-down menu. The receiver settings<br/>continue to follow the change of either the transmitter or Port 1 receiver. The<br/>default setting is Tx. Note that the Port 1 receiver cannot follow the Port 2<br/>receiver.

#### Frame Setup

#### Mapping

Touch the **Mapping** button and use the launched Dialog box to define the OTUk frame mapping. The following settings are available:

- Input Signal
- <u>Client Signal</u>
- <u>Multiplexing 1</u>
- <u>Multiplexing 2</u>
- <u>Multiplexing 3</u>

See a description of the setting options in the *Mapping* section under setup of transmitter.

# FEC Control

Use the drop-down menu to select whether or not to transmit FEC (Forward Error Correction) data.

- No FEC: FEC Decoding (Error Correction) is set OFF.
- **RS(255,239)**: FEC Error Correction is active based on RS(255,239) code defined in ITU-T Rec. G.709.

#### TTI/PLM detection

Launches the **TTI/PLM detection** dialog box where you can select detection method for SM, PM, and TCM1-6.

The dialog box is shown and described in the TTI/PLM detection section.

# Auto, TP

Only displayed when the frame mapping is set to multiplexing. Touch the **Auto** or **TP #** button and use the launched dialog box to set the number of TP or TS. When **Manual** or **Auto detect TS** are selected, TP number can be detect automatically, so "Auto" is shown on the button. **Auto detect TP** is selected, TP number can be set directly. So **TP #** is shown on the button.

The dialog box is described in the TP/TS section below.

### MSIM detection

Only displayed when the frame mapping is set to multiplexing. Touch the **MSIM detection** button and use the launched dialog box to set the detection method of MSIM.

The dialog box is shown and described in the MSIM Detection section.

#### Configure

Only displayed when the client signal is PRBS. Touch the **Configure** button to launch a dialog box where you can select pattern type.

• **PRBS9** to **PRBS31**: Pseudo-random bit sequence. The number indicates the bit length of sequence.

For example, bit length of PRBS9 is  $2^9$ -1=511.

• User [32] bit, User [2048] bit: 32 bits or 2048 bits length pattern. The field which shows bit length is enabled. Touch the field to launch the dialog box to define the bit pattern. Refer to <u>The User Pattern Editor</u>.

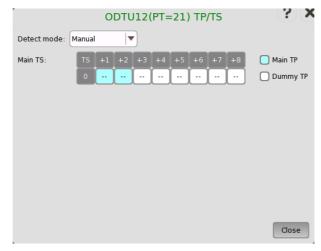
#### тсм

Use the drop-down menu to select whether or not to enable measuring TCM (Tandem Connection Monitoring) alarms and errors.

- **On**: Enables measuring TCM alarms and errors.
- Off: Disables measuring TCM alarms and errors.

# 7.1.2.3 TP/TS

Touching a **TP** or **Auto** button on the **Ports Setup** screen launches the **TP/TS** dialog box. Note that the contents and layout of the dialog box depends on which higher order type has been selected.



TP/TS dialog box has three screen depending on the Mode setting.

# 7.1.2.4 TTI/PLM detection

Touching the **TTI/PLM detection** button in the upper right-hand corner of the **Ports Setup** screen launches the dialog box shown below.

SM:	SAPI and DAPI	<b>P</b> M:	Off	<ul> <li>▼</li> </ul>
CM1:	SAPI and DAPI	▼ тсм4:	Off	
CM2:	SAPI and DAPI	тсм5:	Off	<b>\</b>
CM3:	SAPI, DAPI and Oper	ator 🔻 TCM6:	Off	<b> </b>
PLM detection				
PLM:	On			

#### **TTI detection**

TTI detection allows you to select the detection method for SM, PM, and TCM1-6.

- Off Disables the TTI (Trail Trace Identifier) detection.
- SAPI (Source Access Point Identifier)
- DAPI (Destination Access Point Identifier)
- SAPI and DAPI
- SAPI, DAPI and Operator (32-Byte Operator specific)

#### PLM detection

Selecting On enables the PLM (Payload Label Mismatch) detection.

#### 7.1.2.5 MSIM detection

Touching an **MSIM detection** button on the **Ports Setup** screen launches the **MSIM Detection** dialog box.

		MS	SIM I	Dete	ectio	n		?	×
Setup Fol	ow			(N	one)				
Expected	MSI					_			
MSI[0]									
									1
Apply						Can	icel	0	k
	9								

The dialog box is used to set the detection method of MSIM (Multiplex Structure Identifier Mismatch).

#### Setup Follow

Select the source of the Expected MSI in the drop-down menu. The expected MSI is displayed in the dialog box.

• (None) : MSIM is not detected.

- Tx Data : Expected MSI are copied from OH Preset data.
- Received Data: Expected MSI are set from received MSI data.

# 7.1.3 Status Information

This section describes the status information available for the OTN layer in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen.

# 7.1.3.1 Status Summary

The status summary displayed for the OTN layer consists of the following information:

- **Physical Status** The topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching the summary, you can launch a display that contains the detailed status information.
- Alarm/Error StatusThe middle part of the status area gives you access to alarm and error<br/>information for the selected interface. The status is indicated by the lamp color.<br/>You can choose whether to view only the current alarm and error status, or to<br/>view all alarms and errors in the alarm trap since it was last reset.

A summary consisting of the most relevant alarm/error indications is displayed constantly. By touching the summary, you can launch a display that contains all alarms/errors.

# Capture/Monitor<br/>StatusAt the bottom of the status area are below buttons that give you access to<br/>various capture/monitor information. By touching a button, you can launch the<br/>corresponding information display.

- OH capture
- Tributary scan
- Transceiver

# 7.1.3.2 Physical Details

Touching the topmost summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

	Port 1:1	Port 1:2 Application Selector	
	Tx +	OTU2 - ODTU12(PT=20)#1 - ODTU01#1 - C	DPUO
	Rx )+	OTU2 - ODTU12(PT=20)#1 - ODTU01#1 - C	DPUO
	Rx		Mode Normal • LOS
	Signal level 📃 🔍	-1.69 dBm	Signal level -1.69 dBm
	Frequency	10 709 225 280 Hz 0 ppm	OTN
	Тх		ODU-AIS
	Signal level Frequency	-1.46 dBm 10 709 225 280 Hz	FEC Corr.
		0 ppm	OH capture Tributary scan
(((	OTN-BERT	SETUP TEST RESULT 🔐	Transceiver

This screen presents detailed information about the current physical status of the optical signal.

# Signal Level

Shows the input level of an optical signal. A lamp icon indicates the LOS state.

# Frequency

Shows the input signal frequency and the deviation of the input signal from the nominal bit rate in ppm.

#### Signal Level

Rx

Тx

Shows the output level of an optical signal.

#### Frequency

Shows the output signal frequency and the deviation of the output signal from the nominal bit rate in ppm.

# 7.1.3.3 Alarms and Errors

Touching the middle summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

Tx ↓←	ОТ	U2 - ODTU12(PT=20)#1	- ODTU01#1 - OPU0	
₹x	то	U2 - ODTU12(PT=20)#1	- ODTU01#1 - OPU0	
OTU2/ODU2		DDU0		Mode Normal • LOS Signal level
LOS	👝 тсмз-віае	- 545	TCM3-BIP8	-1.77 dBm
OTU-AIS	TCM3-BDI	MFAS	TCM3-BIP	0.771
LOF	TCM3-IAE	SM-BIP8	TCM4-BIP8	OTN
OOF	TCM3-LTC	SM-BEI	TCM4-BEI	
LOM	TCM4-TIM	FEC Corr.	TCM5-BIP8	LOF
OOM	TCM4-BIAE	FEC Uncorr.	TCM5-BEI	0.0011.015
SM-TIM	TCM4-BDI	PM-BIP8	TCM6-BIP8	ODU-AIS
SM-BIAE	TCM4-IAE	PM-BEI	TCM6-BEI	
SM-BDI	TCM4-LTC	TCM1-BIP8	CRC8 error	FEC Corr.
SM-IAE	TCM5-TIM	TCM1-BEI	CRC5 error	OH capture
ODU-AIS	TCM5-BIAE	TCM2-BIP8	Inc over	
ODU-LCK	TCM5-BDI	- TCM2-BEI	Dec over	Tributary scan
ODU-OCI	TCM5-IAE			Transceiver

	This screen contains detailed alarm and error information related to the OTN layer. Status is indicated by the use of <u>colored lamp icons</u> .
Level-specific alarms	If the ODUk is multiplexed, touch the relevant OTU/ODUk level button.
	Alarms
	OTL Alarms LOF-OTL: Loss of Frame of Optical channel Transport Lane OOF-OTL: Out of Frame of Optical channel Transport Lane LOR-OTL: Loss of Recovery of Optical channel Transport Lane OOR-OTL: Out of Recovery of Optical channel Transport Lane ILA/OLA: Shows the lane alignment process. Green indicates ILA (In-Lane Alignment). Red indicates OLA (Out-Of-Lane Alignment).
	OTU Alarms
	LOS: Loss of Signal. OTU-AIS: Optical channel Transport Unit Alarm Indication Signal. LOF: Loss of Frame OOF: Out of Frame
	LOM: Loss of Multiframe
	OOM: Out of Multiframe
	SM-TIM: Section Monitoring Trail trace Indicator Mismatch
	<b>SM-BIAE</b> : Section Monitoring Backward Incoming Alignment Error <b>SM-BDI</b> : Section Monitoring Backward Defect Indicator
	SM JD1. Section Monitoring Dackward Defect Indicator SM-IAE: Section Monitoring Incoming Alignment Error
	ODU Alarms
	LOFLOM: Loss of Frame and Loss of Multiframe
	<b>ODU-AIS</b> : Optical channel Data Unit Alarm Indication Signal
	ODU-LCK: Optical channel Data Unit Locked Signal
	ODU-OCI: Optical channel Data Unit Open Connection Indication
	<b>PM-TIM</b> : Path Monitoring Trail trace Indicator Mismatch
	<b>PM-BDI</b> : Path Monitoring Backward Defect Indicator <b>PLM</b> : Payload Mismatch
	FSF: Forward Signal Fail
	FSD: Forward Signal Degrade
	BSF: Backward Signal Fail
	BSD: Backward Signal Degrade
	MSIM: Multiple Structure Identifier Mismatch
	CI-AIS: Characteristic Information Alarm Indication Signal
	CSF: Client Signal Fail
	LSS: Link Status Signal TCM Alarms
	TIM: Trace Indicator Mismatch
	BIAE: Backward Incoming Alignment Error
	BDI: Backward Defect Indicator
	IAE: Incoming Alignment Error
	LTC: Loss of Tandem Connection
	Errors
	OTL Errors

**FAS-OTL**: Frame Alignment Signal of Optical channel Transport Lane **MFAS-OTL**: Multiframe Alignment Signal of Optical channel Transport Lane

LLM-OTL: Loss of Lane Marker of Optical channel Transport Lane **OTU Errors** FAS: Frame Alignment Signal MFAS: Multiframe Alignment Signal SM-BIP8: Section Monitoring Bit Interleaved Parity 8 SM-BEI: Section Monitoring Backward Error Indication FEC Corr.: Forward Error Correction Corrected FEC Uncorr.: Forward Error Correction Uncorrected **ODU** Errors PM-BIP8: Path Monitoring Bit Interleaved Parity 8 PM-BEI: Path Monitoring Backward Error Indicator **OPU** Errors Pattern error: Bit error detected in the payload TCM Errors TCMi-BIP8: Bit Interleaved Parity 8 TCMi-BEI: Backward Error Indication (i=1 to 6) **GMP** Errors CRC8 error: CRC8 error occurred CRC5 error: CRC5 error occurred Inc over:  $C_m(t)$  value exceeds the upper limit. **Dec over**:  $C_m(t)$  value exceeds the lower limit. **GFP** Errors cHEC Corr.: core Header Error Check Correctable cHEC Uncorr.: core Header Error Check Uncorrectable tHEC Corr.: type Header Error Check Correctable tHEC Uncorr.: type Header Error Check Uncorrectable eHEC Corr.: extension Header Error Check Correctable eHEC Uncorr.: extension Header Error Check Uncorrectable Invalid GFP frame: Invalid Transport Generic Frame Procedure Frame Superblock CRC: Superblock where CRC error occurred CSF signal: Client Signal Fail CSF sync: Client Signal Fail synchronization FCS error: Frame Check Sequence error detected CMF signal: Client Management Frame CMF sync: Client Management Frame synchronization SSF: Server Signal Failure PTI Mismatch: Payload Type Identifier Mismatch UPI Mismatch: User Payload Identifier Mismatch

# 7.1.3.4 OH capture

Touching the **OH capture** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

×J	←					OTU	J2 - O	DTU1	2(PT=	20)#1	- OD	TU01#	¥1 - O	PUO		
	•					ΟΤΙ	J2 - O	DTU1:	2(PT=	20)#1	OD	TU01#	¥1 - O	PUO		
evel		1	.: OTU	2 🔻										1	TP/TS	Mode Norma
		F4	٩s			MF	ſ	SM		GC	C0	R	ES	RES	JC1	LOS Signal level
F6	F6	F6	28	28	28	65	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	-1.77 dBm
R	s	P&T	T/A	[	тсме	5		тсм		ſ	тсм4		F	RES	JC2	OTN
00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	00	00	LOF
	тсма	3		тсм2	2	· ·	тсма			РМ		E	KP	RES	ЈСЗ	ODU-AIS
00	00	01	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	ODU-AIS
GC	: <b>C1</b>	GC	C2		APS	/PCC				RI	ES			PSI	NJO	FEC Corr.
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	OH capture
1[0]	= 0x2	20 ODL	J multi	plex s	tructu	re sup	porting	ODTI	Jjk onl	y(AMP	only)		_			Tributary scan
														Paus	e	Transceiver

This screen shows OTU/ODU/OPU OH capture data for one frame at time. Use the Level drop-down menu to select which multiplexing level to display. For a description of the frame structure, see the Overhead Dialog box section under the ports setup of OTN.

If higher order layer is mapped, TP/TS button appears. Touching TP/TS will launch the dialog box displaying tributary ports/slots of both Tx and Rx.

Refreshing information

information

Refresh once

When touch the Pause button, the Update button appears at left side of the Pause one and information is not updated. Touching the Update button will refresh the dialog information once.

Refresh continuously

When the dialog is open and touch the Pause button at refresh once mode, information is updated continuously.

**Displaying detailed** Detailed overhead byte information can be accessed by touching the name of a specific byte. This will launch a separate dialog box containing a description of and details about the selected byte.

Port 1:1		ort 1:2				l
		0102 - 00101	.2(PT=20)#1 - ODTU01#1 - OF	200		6
Rx →		OTU2 - ODTU1	.2(PT=20)#1 - ODTU01#1 - OF	PUO		
Level			TCM6-TTI		? × Normal	
_	IS	NS	Operator Specific Area	ASCI		
F6 F6 SAPI	JPN	ANRITSU NMX	<u> </u>		.76 dBm	
RES	JPN			· · ·		
00 00 TCM			· · · · ·			-4
4E 00						2
GCC1					Close	
00 00					ure	
PSI[0] = 0x20 ODU m	nultiplex st	ructure supporting ODT	Ujk only(AMP only)	Pause	Tributary scan Transceiver	Ľ
					Iransceiver	1

In the byte-specific dialog box, select the display format (ASCII or Hex) using the Operator Specific Area drop-down menu.

#### 7.1.3.5 Tributary scan

Touching the **Tributary scan** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector		
Tx + OTU2 - ODTU12(PT=20)#1 - ODTU01#1 - OPU0		
Rx → OTU2 - ODTU12(PT=20)#1 - ODTU01#1 - OPU0		$\bigcirc$
Detail Scan Scan Stop	Mode Normal © LOS	
OTU2/ODU2 #1	Signal level -1.74 dBm	?
ODU1 TP #1 #2 #3 #4	OTN	
ODU0 TP #1 #2	LOF	E.
	ODU-AIS	Z
	FEC Corr.	
	OH capture	V
	Tributary scan	^
	Transceiver	1
🗰 otn-bert 🕜 <u>SETUP</u> test result 🔐 😁 🖘 🛚 V	🔀 🔊 🛃 🕠 15:00	>>>

A *Tributary scan* detects errors and alarms over multiple Tributary Ports depending on the current mapping settings at the receiver port. The screen displayed by the **Tributary scan** button can be used to acquire the tributary status information.

The screen contains the following buttons: **Detail**, **Scan**, **Scan Start/Stop**. The **Scan** button is active when the screen is displayed.

#### Start scanning

Touching the **Scan Start** button scans one level at a time. With the **Scan** button active (displayed in green), you can select the Tributary Port to scan by touching the number button. The buttons are shown in green or red according to the scan result. Note that only one ODUk at the first level is displayed.

#### Detail

Touching the **Detail** button enables showing details for a specific ODUk. With the **Detail** button active, you can see the detail information by touching the button in red. The **Tributary details** dialog box contains the following information:



- Path to the selected form (for example, "ODU2-ODTU12(PT=21)-ODU1 #2")
- Errors and alarms detected at the selected channel.

Touching the button in green does not launch the dialog box.

To change TP to scan, touch the **Scan** button.

*Tributary Scan Results are cleared, when close the dialog box, move other status area or move other screens.* 

#### Stop scanning

Touching the **Scan Stop** button stops the scanning session.

# 7.1.3.6 Transceiver

Touching the **Transceiver** button in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Ap	oplication Selector	
Tx +	OTU1 - OPU1	
Rx +	OTU1 - OPU1	
Module Present Transceiver Information Wavelength and bit rate Wavelength(nominal) 1 310 nm Bit rate(nominal) 2 700 Mbps	Power monitor Tx[dBm] Rx[dBm] -2.59 -11.09	Mode Normal LOS Signal level -11.03 dBm OTN LOF ODU-AIS FEC Corr. OH capture Tributary Tributary X
		Transceiver
🕼 📖 otn-bert 🛛 🖌 SETUP	e test result 📋 🗃 🗸 🔀	<b>· yx 🛃 🔹 15 57</b> )))

This screen presents status information about the optical transceiver.

When the optical transceiver is SFP or SFP+, <u>I2C analysis</u> appears. Refer to description of <u>Transceiver</u> in Ethernet Applications.

When the optical transceiver is QSFP+ or QSFP28, <u>I2C analysis</u> and <u>Settings</u> appear.
 When the optical transceiver is CFP4, <u>MDIO analysis</u> and <u>Settings</u> appear.
 Module Present Green indicates that an optical transceiver is currently mounted.
 Transceiver Information from pull down menu. Alarm and Output control appear in case of OTU3 and OTU4.
 Alarm shows the alarm status.

- Wavelength and bit rate shows the nominal wavelength and bit rate.
- Compliance shows the available standards.
- Vendor information shows the data stored in the optical transceiver.
- Output control allows to select lanes to insert alarm/errors.

#### Tune wavelength

When the optical transceiver is a tunable SFP, following items are displayed for **Wavelength and bit rate**.

Bit rate, Channel, Wavelength, Frequency, First frequency, Last frequency, Grid spacing

Wavelength and bit rate	•
Bit rate(nominal)	11 300 Mbps
Channel	36
	1552.50 nm
Frequency	193.1000 THz
First frequency	191.3500 THz
Last frequency	196.1000 THz
Grid spacing	50.0 GHz

Touching **Channel** or **Wavelength** value opens the dialog box to set the wavelength.

#### Power monitor

The optical power read out from the transceiver is displayed.

The transmitting optical power is displayed in left column. The received optical power is displayed in right column.

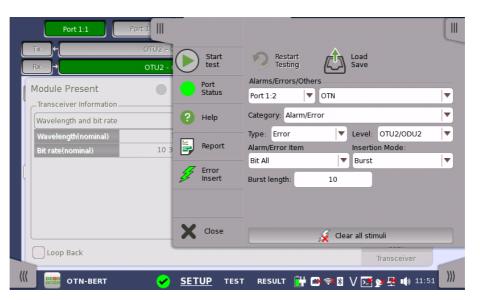
In case of OTU3 and OTU4, the total optical power and the optical powers by each lane are displayed.

Port 1:1	Application Se	elector			
Tx +	OTU4 - C	DPU4			
Rx +	OTU4 - C	DPU4			$\bigcirc$
Module Present	_Power mo	onitor		Mode Normal	
Transceiver Information		Tx[dBm]	Rx[dBm] 🔺	LOS	
Alarm	Total	5.68	5.71	Signal level 0.00 dBm	?
Loss of signal	Lane 0	0.28	0.20	OTN	
Global alarm	Lane 1	-0.55	-0.41		
Programmable alarm	Lane 2	0.25	0.17	LOF	
	Lane 3	-1.58	-1.38	ODU-AIS	Z
				• FEC Corr.	
			•	OH capture	V
			Continue	Tributary scan	~
MDIO analysis			Settings	Transceiver	-
🕼 瞷 otn-bert 🖌 S	ETUP TEST	RESULT	¥ 📑 🕫 🕅 \	/ 📑 y 🕂 🅠 09 51	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt;</pre>

For description of **MDIO analysis** and **Settings**, refer to <u>Transceiver</u> in Ethernet Applications.

# 7.1.4 Error/Alarm Insertion

This section describes the errors or alarms insertion for the OTN layer on the <u>Application toolbar</u>.



Alarms/Errors/ Others

Select the port to insert errors, and the stimuli type. The settings items vary depending on the selected stimulus type.

- OTN: Inserts errors or alarms related the OTN overhead or FEC.
- OTN OTL skew: Inserts skew between specified lanes.
- **OTN frequency**: Adds the frequency offset to the OTU bit rate and Payload bit rate.
- **OTN justification**: Inserts positive or negative justification bytes of AMP (asynchronous mapping procedure).

# 7.1.4.1 OTN

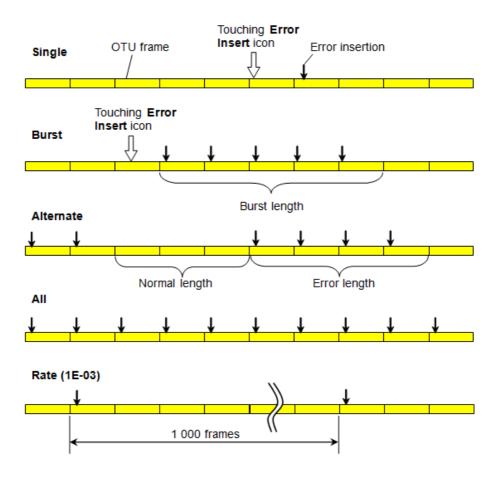
If selecting OTN, the Category drop down menu appears.

- Alarms/Errors: Inserts errors or alarms related the OTN overhead.
- GMP: Inserts errors to the general mapping procedure parameter.
- GFP: Inserts errors to the generic framing procedure parameter.
- **FEC Test**: Inserts errors to the forward error correction bytes in the OTU frame.
- OTL: Inserts errors or alarms to the specified lanes.

#### Alarms/Errors

- 1. Select **Alarm** or **Error** using **Type** drop down menu. If selecting **Off**, Errors and Alarms are not inserted.
- 2. Select the Level.
- 3. Select the Alarm/Error Item.
- 4. Select the Insertion Mode.
  - Single: Inserts an error or an alarm if you touch the Error Insert icon.
  - **Burst**: Inserts errors or alarms in counts you have specified if you touch the Error Insert icon.

- Alternate: Repeats error/alarm insertion per specified number of frames. The Error Insert icon shows only status.
- All: Inserts errors or alarms in all OTU frame. The Error Insert icon shows only status.
- **Rate**: Inserts errors in the specified rate continuously. The Error Insert icon shows only status.
- 5. When selecting **Single** or **Burst**, touch the Error Insert icon (*F*) to insert errors or alarms.



#### GMP

- 1. Select the **Level** to insert errors.
- 2. Select the Error Item.
- 3. Touch the Error Bits field to edit bits.
- 4. Touch the Error Insert icon. The error is inserted once by touching the icon.

# GFP

1. Select the Error Item.

The available option depends on the Client Signal of Mapping.

- 2. Select the **Insertion Mode**.
- 3. Touch the **Error Bits** field to edit bits.
- 4. If Insertion Mode is set to **Single**, touch the **Error Insert** icon. The error is inserted once by touching the **Error Insert** icon.

#### FEC Test

- 1. Select the Error Item.
  - O.182 Poisson (appears only if Client Signal is PRBS.)
  - Uncorrectable Error

- Correctable Error
- 2. When selecting O.182 Poisson:
  - a. Insertion Mode is fixed to Rate.
    - Touch the **Rate** field to set the error insertion rate.
  - b. Select the **Exclude FAS**.

Selecting **On** inserts errors at any position excluding FAS when the rate is 2.0E-3 or larger. This settings avoids the occurrence of LOF by inserting errors into FAS.

- 3. When selecting Uncorrectable Error or Correctable Error:
  - a. Touch the **Sub-row** field to set the sub-row.
  - b. Insertion Mode is fixed to Single. Touch the Error Insert icon. The error is inserted once by touching the icon.



For 0.182 Poisson, refer to the white paper on Anritsu homepage: <u>FEC Efficiency New Test Method - Required by ITU-T New Rec. 0.182 -</u>

#### OTL

- 1. Select the Type.
- 2. Select the Alarm Item or Error Item.
- 3. Select the **Insertion Mode**. When setting to **Burst**, touch **Burst** field and set value. When setting to **Alternate**, touch **Error length**, **Normal length** fields and set values.
- 4. Touch the buttons of Lane, the dialog box will appear.
- 5. Touch the buttons to select/clear lanes. The errors will be inserted to selected (orange) lanes.

# 7.1.4.2 OTN OTL skew

- 1. Touch the field below the port selection to set the number of skew bits. The calculated skew time is shown below the field.
- 2. When the output signal is set to OTU4, select the Lane type.
- 3. Touch the buttons of Insertion Lanes, the dialog box will appear.
- 4. Touch the buttons to select/clear lanes. The skew will be inserted between selected (orange) lanes and non selected (gray) lanes.

Setting to "0" means that inserting no skew.

# 7.1.4.3 OTN frequency

Touch the field to set **Frequency Offset**. If setting a positive value, the frequency will shift higher side.

#### Example:

If setting 100 ppm to the frequency offset for OTU2 output signal, the bit rate of output signal will be

 $10\ 709\ 225.316 * (1+100*10^{-6}) = 10\ 710\ 296.239$  (kbit/s).

Nominal bit rates defined in ITU-T are shown below.

#### OTU type OTU nominal bit rate (kbit/s) OTU1: 255/238 \* 2 488 320 = 2 666 057.143 OTU2: 255/237\*9953280 = 10709255.316 OTU1e: 255/238 \* 10 312 500 = 11 049 107 OTU2e: 255/237\*10312500=11095730 OTU1f: 255/238\*10518750=11270089 OTU2f: 255/237 \* 10 312 500 =11 317 642 OTU3: 255/236\*39813120=43018413.559 OTU3e1: 255/236\*4\*10 312 500 = 44 570 974.576 OTU3e2: 243/217\*16\*2488320=44583356 OTU4: 255/227\*99 532 800 = 111 809 973.568 If low order ODU is mapped, Payload Offset field appears. Touch the field to set the payload offset. The calculated $C_m$ and $C_{nD}$ will be displayed when using GMP.

# 7.1.4.4 OTN justification

OTN justification is available when ODTUjk is selected to the <u>Multiplexing 1</u> in Mapping dialog box.

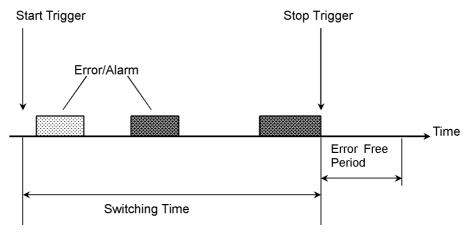
- 1. Select **Level** to insert the justification.
- 2. Touch the **Burst length** field, the dialog box will appear.
- 3. Select the **Movement** of the justification.
  - $\bullet \ \ \mbox{Positive (+1): positive justification}$
  - $\bullet \ \ \mbox{Positive (+2): double positive justification}$
  - Positive (+3): triple positive justification
  - Negative (-1): negative justification
  - Negative (-2): double negative justification
- 4. Touch the **Apply Move** button to insert the justification bytes.

# 7.2 APS



The APS (Automatic Protection Switching) test measures the switching time in protecting the system from failure

Switching time is defined below.



- The start and stop trigger can be selected independently.
- Trigger event can be selected from the high order OTU and ODU.
- $\bullet~$  The pass/fail thresholds for switching time can be set.
- Test results include pass/fail, switching time (minimum, maximum and average) and the measurement count of switching.

# 7.2.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the OTN interface are described in the following section:

• OTN Setup and Status

# 7.2.2 Test Setup

# 7.2.2.1 Thresholds

The following screen is displayed for the Test Setup.

Port 1	Port 2 Application Selector	
	Threshold	
_Measurement Condition		
Start Trigger:	LOF	
Stop Trigger:	LOF	?
Error Free Period:	lms 🔍	
_ Threshold		
Threshold:	50.000 ms	Z
		~
		×
🔣 📈 OTN-APS	SETUP TEST RESULT ዡ 🖬 V 🖂 🗴	× 🛃 動 00 06 🕅

This screen contains the parameters for setting up the threshold values for errors and Pass/Fail status.

#### Start Trigger, Stop Trigger

Use the drop-down menu(s) to select the appropriate trigger. Start and stop triggers include the following:

Any errors, LOF, OOF, ODU-AIS etc.

If selecting **Any errors**, all alarms and errors displayed on the list are treated as the trigger.



The errors which can be set as the Start Trigger and Stop Trigger do not contain all items listed in **Alarm/Error item** on Application Toolbar. For example, PM-TIM and OTU-FAS are not handled as a trigger even if **Any errors** is selected.

#### **Error Free Period**

Alarms or Errors set up in **Stop Trigger** are not in a measured signal within the time of this cycle, end the switching time measurement.

#### Threshold

Allows you to specify the maximum duration of the selected trigger(s). Valid values are from **0.000 ms** to **10000.000 ms**.

# 7.2.3 Test Results

#### 7.2.3.1 Summary

Touching the **Summary** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

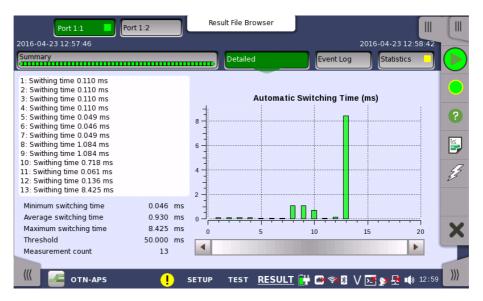
Port 1:1	ort 1:2 Resu	lt File Browser		
2016-04-23 12:55:47			2016-04-23 12:56:15	-
Summary		Detailed E	vent Log Statistics	
				5
Start Trigger	SM-BEI			
Stop Trigger	SM-BEI			2
Average switching time		0.110	ms	
Max. time		0.113	ms	
Threshold		50.000	mc	
			1113	3
			>	٢
	<mark>!</mark> SETUP	TEST <u>RESULT</u> 🔐 🗃	🕬 🛚 V 📑 🔉 🖡 🗤 12 57 🕅	)

The following information is displayed:

- Start Trigger
- Stop Trigger
- Average switching time : Average time of switching
- Max. Time : Maximum time of switching
- Threshold : The threshold value used in the test

# 7.2.3.2 Detailed

Touching the **Detailed** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.



Buttons for selecting the relevant port are displayed at the top of the screen, with a color indication of the pass/fail status of the test.

This screen presents the detailed results of an OTN APS test. The results relate to a specific port and consist of the Automatic Switching times of the APS requests. The data is shown in both list-form and in a graphical presentation. This screen contains the summary field displayed below the list.

# 7.2.3.3 Event Log

List-form information

Summary field

Graphical

presentation

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

times. Results affected by unexpected alarms/errors are indicated.

# 7.2.3.4 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation.

APS

# 7.3 BERT

1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 The Bit Error Rate Test (BERT) described in this section is applicable for OTN interfaces.

# 7.3.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the OTN interface are described in a separate section:

• OTN Setup and Status

# 7.3.2 Test Setup

#### 7.3.2.1 Measurement Mode

Touching the **Measurement Mode** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

		Application Sel	lector		
Measurement Mode		Control		Thresholds	
Measurement Mode	BERT				
	BERT				
	RTD				2
	APS				
					Z
					×
((( BBB OTN-BERT		SETUP <u>TEST</u>	RESULT 📑 🗃 🤋	🎫 V 🔀 🔊 🗷	∎) 11 53 <b>)))</b>

This screen allows users to switch the application.

#### Measurement Mode

Touch the field to select the application.

- BERT
- RTD
- APS



*Measurement Mode* button appears in the Navigation area only when starting the BERT by Application selector.

#### 7.3.2.2 Control

Touching the **Control** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

		Application Sele	ector	I	
Measurement Mode		Control		Thresholds	
Interval length:	5 seconds				
Start action:	Immediate		Start at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	
Stop function:	Manual stop		Stop at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	?
Memory allocation:	Continuous		Estimate of test duration	00d:03:25:45	
Performance Parameters					
OTN: M.2401(M.2110)					J.
Time period: 15 minutes					
Allocation Setup					
	_				X
((( OTN-BERT	<b>~</b>	SETUP <u>TEST</u>	RESULT 🔐 🍽 🛪	🎫 V 💽 🔉 🖶 🐗 11	53

This screen allows you to configure the test mode and other general parameters related to the test.

#### Interval length

Allows you to specify the duration of the BERT intervals. The drop-down menu contains the following values: 1 second, 2 seconds, 5 seconds, 10 seconds, 15 seconds, 30 seconds, 1 minute, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 4 hours, 6 hours, 12 hours or No Intervals.

#### Start action

Allows you to specify when the measurement is started.

- Immediate: Starts the measurement when you touch the Start button.
- **Start at**: Starts the measurement at the time specified in the **Start at** field on the right.

#### Stop function

Allows you to specify when the measurement ends.

- Manual stop: Stops the measurement immediately when you touch the Stop button.
- **Stop at**: Stops the measurement at the time specified in the **Stop at** field on the right.
- **Duration**: Performs the measurement for the duration of time specified on the right.

#### Memory allocation

Allows you to specify how the measurement will be stored in the Network Master's memory.

- Use all storage: When Network Master's memory became full of measured data, the whole measurement is stopped.
- **Continuous**: When Network Master's memory became full of measured data, the oldest records in that memory will be overwritten. When the memory became full, it is recorded in <u>Event log</u>.

The Network Master's memory size (the file size of measurement results) is 64 Mbytes per one port. The result file size is less than 64 Mbytes because it is compressed when saving to the file.

#### Estimate of test duration

Contains an estimation of the time (in days, hours, minutes and seconds) before the whole memory will be filled out by the test. During an ongoing measurement, the estimate will be recalculated periodically.

#### Performance Parameters

#### OTN

Select the ITU-T Recommendation applying to the test.

- **G.8201** Error performance parameters and objectives for multi-operator international paths within the Optical Transport Network (OTN)
- M.2401 (M.2110)
   M.2401 Error performance limits and procedures for bringing-into-service and maintenance of multi-operator international paths and sections within an optical transport network

 $M.2110\ \mbox{Bringing}$  into service international multi-operator paths, sections and transmission systems

#### Time period

This parameter is displayed if OTN is set to M.2401(M.2110). 15 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 24 hours, 7 days

#### Allocation

Touching the **Setup** button launches the dialog box shown below.

	Perfo	rmance	? X
M.2401(M.2110)			
OTUk Allocation:	100.00 %	ODUk Allocation:	100.00 %
TCM1 Allocation:	100.00 %	TCM4 Allocation:	100.00 %
TCM2 Allocation:	100.00 %	TCM5 Allocation:	100.00 %
TCM3 Allocation:	100.00 %	TCM6 Allocation:	100.00 %
Section Objective (SESR	): 1.00 E-1		
Section Objective (BBER	): 1.00 E-1		
			Cancel

The dialog box is used to set up various performance parameters.

# Туре

Select the performance type as either G.8201 or M.2401/M.2110. The contents of the dialog box depends on the selected performance type.

#### Allocation

Set the Allocation ratio of OTUk, ODUk or TCMi. These parameters are displayed if Type is **M.2401/M.2110**.

#### Section Objective (SESR)

Set the limit of SESR (Severely Errored Seconds Ratio). SES (Severely Errored Second) is a one-second period which contains 15% or more errored blocks or at least one defect.

#### Section Objective (BBER)

Set the upper limit of BBER (Background Block Errors Rate). BBE (Background Block Error) is an errored block that occurred during non-SES.

The performance objectives defined in ITU Recommendation are shown in the following table.

G.82		G.8201		401
Path type	SESR	BBER	SESR	BBER
ODU1	0.002	4×10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.001	2×10 <sup>-5</sup>
ODU2	0.002	10-5	0.001	5×10 <sup>-6</sup>
ODU3	0.002	2.5×10 <sup>-6</sup>	0.001	1.25×10 <sup>-6</sup>

# 7.3.2.3 Thresholds

Touching the **Thresholds** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2	Application Selector	
Measurement Mode	Control	Thresholds
BERT Threshold Monitoring	0 Transport Interface Evaluation item: Evaluation type: Pass & fail threshold	OTN Any Alarm or Error Count Ratio Fail O O Count Fail Count C
OTN-BERT	SETUP <u>TEST</u> RESULT	🕂 🗃 🗢 🛙 V 💽 🗩 🖶 🏟 11 54 💓

This screen contains the parameters for setting up the various threshold values (i.e. limits) for errors and Pass/Fail status that are used during the monitoring.

Pattern ErrorsAllows you to enable monitoring of pattern errors (i.e. bit errors) and to set up<br/>a threshold value for the bit error ratio. Select the check box to enable the<br/>parameters.

Choose whether the threshold is specified as an absolute value or a percentage, using the **Count**, **Ratio** and **Ratio** [%] radio buttons, and then specify the value in the **Threshold** field.

**Transport** Select the check box to enable the transport-related parameters.

# Interface

Fix to **OTN**.

#### **Evaluation item**

Use the drop-down menu to select the item to evaluate. If selecting other than **Any Alarm or Error**, another menu appears.

#### **Evaluation type**

Select Count or Ratio.

# Pass & fail threshold

Touch the left-hand number to set the lower limit for "Warning". Touch the right-hand number to set the lower limit for "Fail". The lower limit of "Fail" must be equal to or greater than the lower limit of "Warning" (defining a "Within limits" range in between them).

# 7.3.3 Test Results

# 7.3.3.1 Summary

Touching the **Summary** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2		Result File Brow	ser			
2016-04-23 11:55:07		00:00:21				
Summary				Event Log	Statistics 📃	
BER Error count	Rate		Transport			
Pattern error	0	0.00		OTN - Any Alarm	or Error)	
Threshold:		0				?
						E.
Statistics Category		Status	Pattern			4
OTN - Alarms/Errors			PRBS31			22
OTN - Performance			Pattern E	rror Insertion		
			Insertion Mod	e: Single		
						X
((( OTN-BERT	😞 SETU	IP TEST F			📑 잘 🐺 📢 11 !	55 )))

This screen shows the summary of all error count and ratio. You can insert the pattern error in this screen.

#### BER

Displays the result of pattern errors and threshold.

#### **Statistics Category**

The lamp icon in Status column shows the Pass or Fail results. Touching the Status column displays the statistics results.

#### Transport

Displays the result of Pass & fail threshold if **Transport** check box is selecting in <u>Thresholds</u> screen.

#### Pattern

Select the pattern. You can edit bit pattern when the pattern is User[32] bit or User[2048] bit.

#### Pattern Error Insertion

Select the check box to enable the pattern error insertion.

Select Insertion Mode to **Single** or **Rate**. When **Single** is selecting, touch **Error Insert** icon in the Application Toolbar.

#### 7.3.3.2 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

# 7.3.3.3 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.



This screen presents a detailed analysis of the test results. You can choose to view either the current results (i.e. results measured during one second) or the total results from measurement start. You can also zoom in on a specific result item. The results can be displayed either in table (list) form or as a graph.

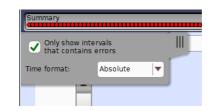
#### Selecting which results to view

Selecting the interval<br/>timeTouch the Total button to switch the total values measured in all interval times.<br/>The start time of measurement is displayed on the button.

Touching the button in left side **Back** field shows the measured values in the interval time. The end time of the interval is displayed on the button.

**Current** button is displayed at left bottom when the measurement is running. Touching the **Current** button shows the measured values in the current interval time. The start time of the current interval is displayed on the button. The slide-out panel on the left-hand side of the screen contains the following functions:

- Only show intervals that contains errors
- Time format





If you have stopped measurement during the interval time, the measurement results of the current interval are discarded. The log of the current interval is not displayed in **Back** field.

In this case, result data are re-calculated excluding the data of the current interval when the measurement is stopped. This causes that "Count" and "Ratio" displayed after the measurement will be different from that of during measurement. The sum of interval time (multiplied interval time by the number of back logs) may not match the differential time between displayed time at left top and right top after the measurement.

Selecting type of<br/>resultsOpen the drop-down menu in the top row plus the drop-down menu below it to<br/>select which results you want to display on the screen.

- OTN Alarms/Errors
- OTN Performance

#### Selecting how results are displayed

**Selecting notation** Select the required notation for the results from the notation drop-down menu.

- Unformatted e.g. 71892
- SI prefix e.g. 71.892 k (k means "kilo")
- Engineering e.g. 71.892E3
- Scientific e.g. 7.1892E4

#### Results

nosunts		
OTN - Alarms/Errors	OTU/ODU	OTU alarms
Onv Manns/Enors	010/000	OTU errors
		ODU alarms
		ODU errors
	Stage 1 ODI	ODU alarms
	Stage1 ODU	ODU alarms ODU errors
		ODU errors
	Stage2 ODU	ODU alarms
		ODU errors
	Stage3 ODU	ODU alarms
		ODU errors
	Client	Client alarms
		Client errors
	ODU TCM	ODU TCMi alarms
		ODU TCMi errors
	Justification	
	GFP	

	OTL	OTL Alarms/Errors Alignment marker Lane skew
OTN - Performance	OTU/ODU	OTU ODU
	Stage1 ODU	ODU
	Stage2 ODU	ODU
	Stage3 ODU	ODU
	ODU TCM	TCMi

# **OTN Performance Measurement Items**

This paragraph describes the performance result items.

EB (Errored Block) is defined as:

A block in which one or more bits are in error

Items	Defin Defin			
	Severely Errored Second Count: The number of seconds during which 15% or more EBs occurred or one or more alarms were detected.			
	Ratio: Ratio of SES to total seconds in availability time (SESR: Severely Errored Second Ratio)			
	OTU/ODU, Stage n ODU	ODU/TCM		
SES	<ul> <li>OCI</li> <li>AIS</li> <li>LCK</li> <li>PLM</li> <li>TIM</li> <li>BDI</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>OCI</li> <li>AIS</li> <li>IAE</li> <li>LCK</li> <li>LTC</li> <li>TIM</li> <li>BDI</li> </ul>		
BBE	Background Block Error Count: EBs that excludes blocks which are determined as SES. Ratio: Ratio of BBE to all blocks excluding blocks in SES (BBER: Background Block Error Ratio)			
UAS	Background Block Error Ratio) Unavailable Time When SES continues for ten seconds, UAS starts from the beginning of the time. When items other than SES continues for ten seconds, UAS ends at one second before the time. Refer to the figure of Example of Unavailable <u>Time Detection</u> . First, the time (when determining the start of UAS) is not counted as UAS, and then if determined, the UAS is recounted. First, the time (when determining the end of UAS) is counted as UAS, and then if determined, the UAS is recounted. In a word, the values of UAS may be reduced later. The same is applied to other items. A bidirectional UAS is counted if forward, backward, or both directions are in the unavailable state. <u>Forward direction</u> Bi-direction <u>Unavailable state</u>			
<	10 s Unavailability detected Unavailable Period	10 s Availability detected Available Period		
	Severely Errored Se Errored Second (not Error-free Second			

#### **OTN Performance Parameters**

Example of Unavailable Time Detection

Pass/Fail is judged after the Time period set at <u>Performance Test Parameters</u> on the Control screen has elapsed.

## 7.4 RTD



The Round-Trip Delay (RTD) time is the duration time of the network and the network equipments.

Network Master measures RTD using a trigger injected in ODU frame. At first, Network Master transmits the trigger signal. Network Master measures the RTD by receiving the trigger signal returned from the network to be measured or the network equipment.

#### 7.4.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the OTN interface are described in a separate section:

• OTN Setup and Status

#### 7.4.2 Test Setup

#### 7.4.2.1 Control

When you go to the test setup of the RTD application, the following screen is displayed.

	Applicati	on Selector	
Control		Threshold	
_ Test Condition			
Mode:	Repeat		
Measurement period:	1 second		2
Ignore the first measureme	nt data		
			5
			×
🔣 💍 otn-rtd	✓ SETUP TE	<u>ST</u> RESULT 🔐 🗃 🤿 🎖	V 🖂 🔉 🖳 🗤 11 59 🕅

This screen allows you to configure the *RTD test* conditions for the currently selected port(s).

#### **Test Condition**

#### Mode

Allows you to define the test duration in one of two ways:

- Single Used to perform RTD test once.
- Repeat Used when a *persistent RTD test* is needed.

#### Measurement period

Measurement period can be set the maximum RTD per one Test.

#### 7.4.2.2 Threshold

Touching the **Thresholds** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2	Application Selector		
Control		Threshold	
		-	
Threshold			
Maximum limit:	1000000.0	us	?
			2
			×
🔣 👌 otn-rtd	SETUP <u>TEST</u> RESU	LT 🔐 🗃 🧇 🛿 V 🗾 🔊 🖞	🛃 📣 11 59

This screen allows you to configure the RTD test conditions for the currently selected port(s).

#### Threshold

#### Maximum limit

Allows you to specify a threshold value in micro seconds (  $\mu$  s) deciding PASS/FAIL of RTD.

#### 7.4.3 Test Results

#### 7.4.3.1 Summary

Touching the **Summary** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

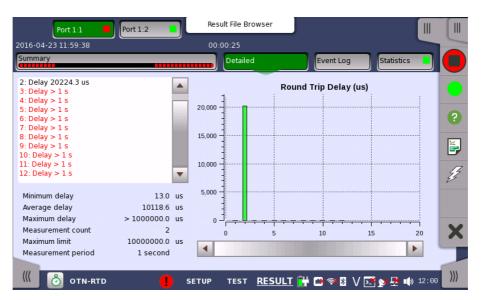


This screen presents a summary of the RTD test results, for all of the ports included in the test. For each port, the information consists of:

- The total number of measurements
- Minimum, Average and Maximum RTD in micro seconds
- Threshold value

#### 7.4.3.2 Detailed

Touching the **Detailed** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.



Buttons for selecting the relevant port are displayed at the top of the screen, with a color indication of the pass/fail status of the test.

This screen presents the detailed results of an RTD test. The result is shown in both list-form and in a graphical presentation. This screen contains the summary field displayed below the list.

Summary field Consists of the minimum, maximum, and average round-trip delay times in micro seconds, the number of measurements, the specified threshold value and measurement period.

List-form information Presents the results of an RTD test in list-form.

 Graphical
 The graphical presentation consists of a bar diagram of the round-trip delay times.

#### 7.4.3.3 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

#### 7.4.3.4 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation.

# 8 Mobile xHaul Applications

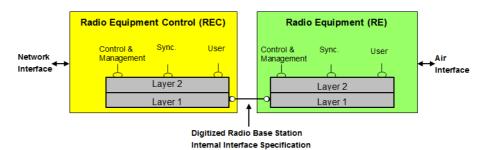
This chapter describes the graphical user interface (i.e. screens, sub-screens and major dialogs) related to applications used for Mobile communication interface.

The following applications are available:

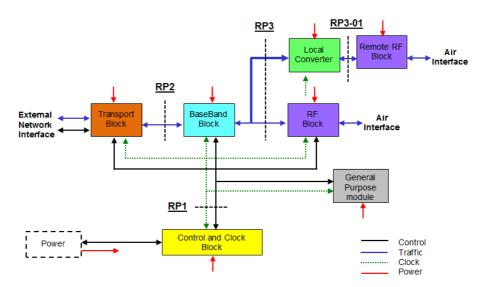
- <u>CPRI/OBSAI BERT</u>
- <u>CPRI P. Through</u>
- eCPRI/RoE BERT

## 8.1 CPRI/OBSAI Setup and Status

CPRI (Common Public Radio Interface) is an interface designed for the communication inside the base station used for the mobile radio communications.



OBSAI (Open Base Station Architecture Initiative) defines the architecture of the cellular base station, including the interface between base band block and RF block. In the OBSAI specifications, this interface is defined as **RP3** (Reference Point 3).



The nominal bit rates of CPRI and OBSAI are shown in the following table.

CFIA LITE DIL TALES		
Option	Bit Rate (Mbit/s)	Multiplier × Reference bit rate × Coding (Mbit/s)
1	614.4	$1\times 491.52\times 10/8$
2	1228.8	$2\times 491.52\times 10/8$
3	2457.6	$4\times491.52\times10/8$
4	3072.0	$5\times491.52\times10/8$
5	4915.2	$8\times491.52\times10/8$
6	6144.0	$10 \times 491.52 \times 10/8$
7	9830.4	$16 \times 491.52 \times 10/8$
8	10137.6	$20 \times 491.52 \times 66/64$
9	12165.12	$24 \times 491.52 \times 66/64$
10	24330.24	$48 \times 491.52 \times 66/64$

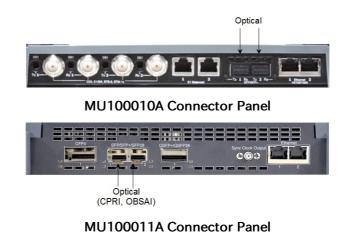
**CPRI** Line bit rates

#### **OBSAI** Line bit rates

Bit Rate (Mbit/s)	Multiplexer × Base bit rate (Mbit/s)	
768	$1 \times 768$	
1536	$2 \times 768$	
3072	$4 \times 768$	
6144	$8 \times 768$	



The CPRI/OBSAI uses the optical ports.



#### 8.1.1 Physical Port Setup

When the port is set up with a CPRI/OBSAI interface, touching the **Port** button in the navigation area will display the following screen.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector	
Port Unframed - PRBS15 Inverted	
Port mode: Normal Line rate: OBSAI: 6144.0 Mbps Clock Configuration Clock Clock Cl	Signal loss
Timing source:	
	LOS     LOF
	• LSS
	Pattern error Transceiver
🥼 📖 CPRI/OBSAI BERT 🖌 SETUP TEST RESULT 🔐 🕾 🖘 🛽 🗸	/ 🗾 🔊 🕂 📦 13:05 🕅

This screen allows you to specify the physical port configuration of the currently selected CPRI/OBSAI port. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

Port mode

Select the port mode from the drop-down menu. The possible values are:

- Off: The transmission will be disabled.
- Normal: The Network Master generates and transmits the signals.
- Through: This option is available when Contents in the CPRI/OBSAI frame

setting is set to **CPRI link**. If **Through** is selected when Contents is set to **Unframed** or **OBSAI link**, Contents is forced to set to **CPRI link**.

Line rate	Left-side button: Opens the <b>Line Rate Setup</b> dialog box.		
		Line Rate	e Setup
		CPRI	OBSAI
		Line rate	
		6144.0 Mbps	
			Close
	Touch <b>CPRI</b> or <b>(</b> the drop-down r		rate. Select the bit rate of the line from
	Right-side button (	) : Displays the <i>quick set</i>	up menu.
Clock Configuration	Use the drop-down menu to select the clock source. This is fixed to <b>Received</b> when the Port mode is set to <b>Through</b> .		
	<b>External</b> : The cl <b>GPS</b> : The clock	nal clock of the module ock input to the connecto provided from the externa lock generated from the r	al GPS sensor
	When <b>External</b> , <b>GPS</b> clock is detected.	or <b>Received</b> is set, the in	ndicator on the right is on if the
FEC	Mbps or CPRI 24330 If this check box is se	0.24 Mbps.	<b>e rate</b> is set to CPRI 12165.12 Forward Error Correction is
Transceiver	Displays the Transce	iver information.	

#### 8.1.2 CPRI/OBSAI Frame Setup

The **Unframed**, **CPRI Link** or **OBSAI Link** button appears in the navigation area. Touching the button will display the screen to set frame contents.



This screen allows you to specify the frame structure of the currently selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

**Content** Select the frame type. Available options depend on the Line rate setting.

- Unframed: Pattern data without frame.
- CPRI Link: CPRI frame structure
- OBSAI Link: OBSAI frame structure

Pattern Select a predefined pattern or define a user pattern.

#### Туре

• **PRBS15** to **PRBS31**: Pseudo-random bit sequence. The number indicates the bit length of sequence.

For example, bit length of PRBS15 is  $2^{15}$ -1=32767.

- User [32] bit: Pattern of 32-bit length. You can edit the pattern by touching the User pattern field. This option is not available when Content is set to Unframed.
- Off: No patterns are transmitted. This option is not available when Content is set to **Unframed**.

#### Inversion

Select whether or not to invert the bit pattern when Type is set to **PRBS15** to **PRBS31**.

#### User pattern

This is enabled when Type is set to **User [32] bit**. Touch the field to open the dialog box where you can define the bit pattern. Refer to <u>The User Pattern Editor</u>.

## **CPRI Link** Set the CPRI Link conditions, if **Content** is set to "CPRI Link" and **Port mode** is set to "Normal".

	Po	rt 1:1 Port 1:2	Application Selector			
	Port +		CPRI Link - PRBS15 Inverted			
	Content: CPRI Link	CPRI Link			<ul> <li>Signal loss</li> </ul>	•
	Start up:		Disabled			?
	Role:		Master		CPRI/OBSAI	E.
	Protocol:		Protocol version 1		• LOS	Z.
	HDLC		Ethernet		• LOF	2
	Rate:	no HDLC	Pointer: 20		LSS	
	Pattern	PRBS15 <b>V</b> Inversion:	Inverted Viser pattern: 32/32 Bi	ts	• Pattern error	×
					Transceiver	-
(((		:PRI/OBSAI BERT 🖌 🖌 S	ETUP TEST RESULT 阱 🍽 🧇	V	/ 📑 🔉 🕂 🗤 13 05	, <u>)</u> ))

#### Start up

- **Enabled**: The line rate, protocol version, and C&M Channel will be decided by auto-negotiation. You can confirm the negotiated settings in Link of the status information.
- **Disabled**: The specified line rate, protocol version, and C&M Channel are applied.

#### Role

Select the port role from **Master** or **Slave**. Timing setting will be changed to "Received" if setting to Slave.

#### Protocol

If Start up in CPRI Link is set to **Disabled**, select the CPRI Protocol version from 1 or 2.

Protocol version 2 appears if the line rate is set to 4915.2 Mbps or more.

#### HDLC

Touch the drop-down menu to specify the **Rate** of slow C&M Channel. Options depend on the line rate.

#### Ethernet

Select the check box if setting fast C&M Channel.

Touch the field to specify the **Pointer**. To set maximum Ethernet bit rate, set "20" to the pointer. Actual Ethernet bit rate is proportional to the line rate excluding 10137.6 Mbps.

## **OBSAI Link** Set the OBSAI Link conditions, if **Content** is set to "OBSAI Link" and **Port mode** is set to "Normal".

Port 1:1	Application Selector	
Port +	OBSAI Link - PRBS15 Inverted	
Content: OBSAI Link 🔻		Signal loss
	Forced scrambler seed Rx  Rx filter	
Scrambler seed index 0 0000001b	Scrambler seed index 0 0000001b	LOS
RP3 address: 0000 RP3 type: LTE 💌	RP3 address:   0000     RP3 type:   LTE	• LOF
Pattern Type: PRBS15 V Inversion: I	nverted Vser pattern: 32/32 Bits	LSS     Pattern error
		Transceiver
🥼 🔡 CPRI/OBSAI BERT 🖌 🖌 SET	TUP TEST RESULT 📑 🖬 🖘 隆 V	🔀 🔊 🕂 🐠 14 14 🔊

#### Forced scrambler seed

This check box is displayed when Line Rate is set to **6144.0 Mbps**. When not selected: The seed value is displayed in **Scrambler seed index** of Rx upon completion of exchange of scrambler seeds. Until the scrambler seeds are exchanged, the most recently used seed value is used.

When selected: Scrambling and de-scrambling are processed by using the scrambler seed values set by the user for Rx and Tx, without exchanging the scrambler seeds.

#### Force idle

When Line Rate is set to other than **6144.0 Mbps**, idle patterns are sent if selecting **On**.

When Line Rate is set to **6144.0 Mbps** and the **Forced scrambler seed** check box is selected, you can select **IDLE\_REQ** and **IDLE\_ACK**.

#### Scrambler seed index

These items appear when Line Rate is set to **6144.0 Mbps**. Tx: Outgoing messages are scrambled based on this value. Rx: Incoming messages are descrambled based on this value.

#### **RP3 address**

Tx: Specify the address of outgoing messages. Rx: Specify the address of incoming messages.

#### RP3 type

Tx: Specify the data type of outgoing messages. Rx: Specify the data type of incoming messages.

#### **Rx filter**

Select the check box to measure only messages whose Rx PR3 address and RP3 type match the filter settings. A No message alarm is detected when there are no matched messages during a measuring period.

#### 8.1.3 Status Information

This section describes the status information available in the status area of the CPRI/OBSAI ports setup screen.

#### 8.1.3.1 Status Summary

The status summary displayed for the CPRI/OBSAI interface consists of the following information:

- **Physical Status** The topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching the summary, you can open the dialog box where you can view the detailed status information.
- Alarm/Error Status The middle part of the status area gives you access to alarm and error information for the selected interface. The current status is indicated by the lamp color.

A summary consisting of the most relevant alarm/error indications is displayed constantly. By touching the summary, you can open the dialog box where you can view all alarms/errors.

Monitor Status At the bottom of the status area, a button that gives you access to the monitor information By touching the button, you can launch the Transceiver information display.

#### 8.1.3.2 Physical Details

Touching the topmost summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen launches the dialog shown below.

ort +	CPRI Link - PRBS15 Inverted	
Rx		
Signal level 😑	-1.75 dBm	<ul> <li>Signal loss</li> </ul>
Bit rate	614 400 000 bps	
Deviation	0 ppm	
	0 bps	CPRI/OBSAI
Pattern bit rate	460 799 976 bps	
Tx		<ul> <li>LOS</li> </ul>
Signal level	-1.42 dBm	• LOF
Bit rate	614 400 000 bps	
Deviation	0 ppm	• LSS –
Deviation	0 bps	Pattern error
Pattern bit rate	460 800 000 bps	Transceiver

This screen presents information about the current state of the link.

#### Rx

• **Signal level**: shows the optical signal level in dBm. If the optical signal detection failed, a red indicator appears on the right.

- Bit rate: shows the actual bit rate of the receiver (in bps).
- **Deviation**: shows the deviation from the relevant nominal bit rate.
- Pattern bit rate: shows the bit rate of the pattern in received frames (in bps).

Τх

- Signal level: shows the output power of the optical transmitter.
- Bit rate: shows the actual bit rate of the transmitter (in bps)
- **Deviation**: shows the deviation from the relevant nominal bit rate.
- Pattern bit rate: shows bit rate of the pattern in transmitted frames (in bps).

#### 8.1.3.3 Alarms and Errors

Touching the middle summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen displays the status shown below.

prt 🗕	CPRI Link - PRBS15 Inverted	
Alarms Signal loss LOS LOF LSS	Pattern error	• Signal loss
Alarms	Link Link state: N/A	CPRI/OBSAI
Remote LOF	Port role: N/A	• LOS
SDI	Protocol version: Version 1 HDLC rate: no HDLC	• LOF
FEC Alarms/Errors	Pointer 0 Tx	• LSS
<ul> <li>Corr. CW</li> <li>Uncorr. CW</li> </ul>	Protocol version: Version 1 HDLC rate: no HDLC	Pattern error
<ul> <li>Symbol errors</li> </ul>	Pointer 0	Transceiver

For CPRI Link

Port 1:1	Application Selector	
Port +	OBSAI Link - PRBS15 Normal	
Alarms Signal loss LOF No message LSS	Errors LCV K30.7 Pattern error	<ul> <li>Signal loss</li> </ul>
		CPRI/OBSAI
		• LOS
Link Tx state: FRAME_TX Rx state: FRAME_SYNC		• LSS
IN State. FRAME STINC		Pattern error Transceiver
🥼 🧱 CPRI/OBSAI BERT 😽	<u>SETUP</u> TEST RESULT 📑 🗖 寮	° № V 🔀 🔊 😤 動 14 10 ).

For OBSAI Link

This screen contains detailed alarm and error information related to the CPRI/OBSAI interface. Status is indicated by the use of <u>colored Lamp icons</u>. **Remote** is displayed only when the content is set to CPRI Link. **Link** is displayed only when the content is set to CPRI Link or OBSAI Link.

#### Alarms

- Signal loss: This indicator turns red when the optical signal is not detected.
- LOS: Loss of Signal.
   For 614.4 to 9830.4 Mbps, this indicator turns red when at least sixteen 8B/10B violations occur among a whole hyperframe.
   For 10137.6 Mbps, this indicator turns red when at least four 64B/66B sync header code violations occur among a whole hyperframe.
- LOF: Loss of Frame.
  - CPRI Link

This indicator turns red when the hyperframe alignment cannot be achieved or is lost.

OBSAI Link

This indicator turns red when the master frame alignment cannot be achieved or is lost.

• No message:

This indicator turns red when no OBSAI messages are detected for one second.

• LSS: Loss of Signal Synchronization. This indicator turns red when 10 % or larger bits in the test pattern have occurred errors.

#### Errors

- LCV: Line Code Violations (8B/10B decoding) This indicator turns yellow when 10 bit sequence which is not defined in 8B/10B conversion table have been received.
- **SHV**: This indicator turns yellow when Invalid sync header (Sync bit is 00B or 11B) have been detected.
- K30.7: Invalid 10B code (8B/10B decoding) This indicator turns yellow when 10 bit sequence which is defined as '10B error code' in 8B/10B conversion table have been received.
- Pattern error : Bit error of the pattern

#### FEC Alarms/Errors

These indicators appear if FEC enable is selected.

- LOFA: Loss of frame alignment
- Corr. CW: Corrected Codewords
- Uncorr. CW: Uncorrected Codewords
- Symbol errors: Symbol error(s)

#### Remote

Lights in red when the receiving bit in L1 Inband Protocol is "1". These bits are located in Z.130.0 in the hyperframe.

- Remote LOS: Loss of Signal detection
- Remote LOF: Loss of Frame detection
- RAI: Remote Alarm Indication
- SDI: SAP (Service access point) Defect Indication
- Reset: Master Reset acknowledge, Slave Reset request

CPRI	OBSAI
Shows the CPRI Link status.	Displays status defined by OBSAI RP3.
<ul> <li>Shows the CPRI Link status.</li> <li>Link state and Port role appear when</li> <li>Start up is set to Enabled.</li> <li>Rx <ul> <li>Protocol version</li> <li>HDLC rate</li> <li>Pointer</li> </ul> </li> <li>Tx <ul> <li>Protocol version</li> <li>HDLC rate</li> <li>Pointer</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Displays status defined by OBSAI RP3.</li> <li>Tx State TX_OFF IDLE<sup>*1</sup> IDLE_REQ<sup>*2</sup> IDLE_ACK<sup>*2</sup> FRAME_TX</li> <li>Rx State UNSYNC WAIT_FOR_SEED<sup>*2</sup> WAIT_FOR_ACK<sup>*2</sup> WAIT_FOR_ACK<sup>*2</sup> WAIT_FOR_K28.7_IDLES WAIT_FOR_FRAME_SYNC FRAME_SYNC</li> </ul>
	*1: When Line Rate is set to other than <b>6144.0 Mbps</b>
	*2: When Line Rate is set to 6144.0 Mbp

#### 8.1.3.4 Transceiver

Refer to <u>Transceiver</u> in "Ethernet Setup and Status".

### 8.1.4 Error/Alarm Insertion

This section describes how to configure settings for inserting errors or alarms by using the <u>Application toolbar</u> of CPRI/OBSAI.

Port 1:1 Port 1	_	
Port +	Start test	Restart Testing
Content: CPRI Link	Port Status	Alarms/Errors/Others Port 1:1 CPRI/OBSAI Errors
Start up:	? Help	Error: Insertion:
Role:	Report	Burst length:
Protocol: HDLC	Error Insert	
Rate: no HDLC		
Pattern Type: Off V Invers	Close	Gear all stimuli
		Transceiver
CPRI/OBSAI BERT 🖌	SETUP TEST	T RESULT 🔐 🗃 🦈 🛛 V 💽 y 🗜 🏟 14:31 🌌

Alarms/Errors/ Others

Select the port to insert errors, and the stimuli type. The settings items vary depending on the selected stimulus type.

#### 8.1.4.1 CPRI/OBSAI Alarms

- 1. Select the CPRI/OBSAI Alarms.
- 2. Select the **Alarm** item.
- 3. Select the **Insertion**.
  - **Off**: Does not insert alarms.
  - Permanently: Inserts alarms permanently.

#### 8.1.4.2 CPRI/OBSAI Errors

- 1. Select the CPRI/OBSAI Errors.
- 2. Select the **Error** item.
- 3. Select the Insertion.
  - **Off**: Turns off inserting errors.
  - **Manual**: Inserts the specified number of errors if you touch the Error Insert icon.
    - Touch the **Burst length** field to set the number of errors to insert.
  - $\circ~1E\text{-}04$  to 1E-10: Inserts errors at the specified rate continuously.
- 4. When selecting **Manual**, touch the Error Insert icon ( $\mathcal{J}$ ) to insert an error.

#### 8.1.4.3 CPRI/OBSAI Frequency

- 1. Select the CPRI/OBSAI Frequencies.
- 2. Touch the **Frequency Offset** field to set an offset in ppm. If setting a positive value, the frequency will shift higher side.

## 8.2 CPRI/OBSAI BERT

1 1 **0** 1 1 0 1 1 This section describes the Bit Error Rate Test (BERT) that is applicable to CPRI/OBSAI interfaces.

For CPRI/OBSAI BERT of OTN interface, refer to <u>BERT</u> in "OTN Application".

#### 8.2.1 Ports Setup and Status

After the application is launched, first configure the port interface in the **Ports Setup** screen where you can view port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the CPRI/OBSAI interfaces are described in a separate section:

• <u>CPRI/OBSAI Setup and Status</u>

For applications including an OTN interface, you can find a description of the setup options and status information for OTN in a separate section:

• OTN Setup and Status

Refer to the sections relevant to your current port setup requirements.

#### 8.2.2 Test Setup

#### 8.2.2.1 Control

When you proceed to the test setup of the CPRI/OBSAI BERT application, the following screen is displayed.

		Application Se	lector		
Control	Delay		APS	Thresholds	
Interval length:	5 seconds				
Start action:	Immediate		Start at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	
Stop function:	Manual stop		Stop at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	?
Memory allocation:	Continuous		Estimate of test duration	00d:03:25:45	Ĕ,
					Z
					×
				1	~
	BERT 🖌 SE	TUP <u>TEST</u>	RESULT 📑 🗃 🔿	🎫 V 🗾 🔉 🕂 🗤 13 06	>>>>

This screen contains the parameters that are generally required for BERT test.

#### Interval length

Allows you to specify the duration of the BERT intervals. The drop-down menu contains the following values: 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 30 seconds, 1, 5, 10, 15, 30 min., 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 hours or No Intervals.

Start action

Allows you to specify when the measurement is started.

- Immediate: Starts the measurement when you touch the Start button.
- **Start at**: Starts the measurement at the time specified in the **Start at** field on the right.

#### Stop function

Allows you to specify when the measurement ends.

- Manual stop: Stops the measurement immediately when you touch the Stop button.
- **Stop at**: Stops the measurement at the time specified in the **Stop at** field on the right.
- **Duration**: Performs the measurement for the duration of time specified on the right.

#### Memory allocation

Allows you to specify how the measurement will be stored in the Network Master's memory.

- Use all storage: When Network Master's memory became full of measured data, the whole measurement is stopped.
- **Continuous**: When Network Master's memory became full of measured data, the oldest records in that memory will be overwritten. When the memory became full, it is recorded in <u>Event log</u>.

The Network Master's memory size (the file size of measurement results) is 64 Mbytes per one port. The result file size is less than 64 Mbytes because it is compressed when saving to the file.

#### Estimate of test duration

Contains an estimation of the time (in days, hours, minutes and seconds) before the whole memory will be filled out by the test. During an ongoing measurement, the estimate will be recalculated periodically.

These items appear if OTN Tx and OTN Rx are selected on Setup screen.

#### OTN

G.8201, M.2401 (M.2110)

#### Time period

15 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 24 hours, 7 days

#### Allocation

Touching the **Setup** button launches the dialog box. Refer to <u>Performance</u> <u>Parameters</u> in "OTN Application" .

#### 8.2.2.2 Delay

Performance

Parameters

	Touching the <b>Delay</b> button in the navigation area displays the screen to set
	threshold value.
Delay	Select the check box to enable the judgement using the threshold value.



If selecting check box, Port setup is changed as following: Content: CPRI Link or OBSAI Link Error insertion item: LCV The check box will be cleared if Content has changed to other options.

#### Threshold

Allows you to specify a threshold value of Round Trip Delay in micro seconds ( $\mu$  s).

#### 8.2.2.3 APS

Touching the **APS** button in the navigation area displays the screen to setup the APS test.

Port 1:1	Appl	ication Selector		
Control	Delay	APS	Thresholds	
APS				
(	rors	Remote alarms		ך 🔴
Signal loss		Remote LOS	Reset	?
LOS	SHV	Remote LOF		
LOF	Pattern error	RAI		
				Ę.
Select all	Default			
Error free period:	100ms			
Threshold:	50	.000 ms		×
((( CPRI/OBSAI BERT	SETUP	TEST RESULT	) 🖘 🕅 V 🔀 🐋 🗜 🐠 :	14:05

For CPRI Link

Port 1:1	A	pplication Sel	ector				
Control	Delay		APS		Thresholds		
APS							$\bigcirc$
_ Reference events Alarms	Errors						
✓ Signal loss							?
LOF	Pattern error						_
Select all	Default						Ĕ,
Error free period:	100ms						Z
Threshold:		50.000	ms				
							X
							_
	RT 🖌 SETUF	<u>TEST</u>	RESULT 💾	💼 🤿 🔉 \	/ 🗷 🔊 🕂 📢	<b>)</b> 14:04	>>>
			<b></b>				

For OBSAI Link

APS

Select the check box for executing APS test during BER measurement.

#### **Reference events**

Select the check box of **Alarms**, **Errors** or **Remote alarms** for setting to reference event.

#### Error free period

If a reference event is not generated within the time of this cycle, end the switching time measurement.

#### Threshold

Allows you to specify a Pass/ Fail threshold value of switching time in milliseconds.

#### 8.2.2.4 Thresholds

Touching the **Thresholds** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2	Application Selector	
Control Delay	APS	Thresholds
BERT Threshold Monitoring Pattern Errors Count Ratio Ratio[%] Threshold: 0	Transport Interface Evaluation Item: Ar Evaluation type: Pass & fail Threshold of	CPRI/OBSAI
CPRI/OBSAI BERT	SETUP TEST RESULT 👯 🍽	

For details on settings, refer to <u>Thresholds</u> in BERT section of "SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn Applications".

#### 8.2.3 Test Results

#### 8.2.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the CPRI/OBSAI BERT application, the following screen is displayed.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2		Result File Bro	wser			
2016-04-23 13:07:48		00:00:58				
Summary	APS			Event Log	Statistics	
BER Error count	Rate		Transport			
Pattern error				(CPRI/OBSAI - Any	/ Alarm or Error)	
Threshold:		0				?
Statistics Category			Pattern			4
CPRI/OBSAI - Alarms/Errors			PRBS15		▼	23
CPRI/OBSAI - Frames			Pattern	Error Insertion—		
CPRI/OBSAI - Round Trip Delay			Insertion:	Off		
					I	X
			Burst length:		1	
(// IIII CPRI/OBSAI BERT	() SE	TUP TEST	RESULT	🔿 🛪 🔊 🕅 🖓	🔀 🔊 🛃 🕕 13	08 )))

This screen contains a summary of CPRI/OBSAI BERT results.

- Statistics CategoryThe lamp icon in Status column shows the Pass or Fail results for each<br/>category. Touching the Status column displays the statistics results.
- TransportDisplays the results of Transport test. This result appears if Transport check box<br/>is selected in the Test Setup screen.
- Pattern Select the pattern.
- Pattern Error Insertion
   This provides the Error insertion same as Stimuli setup options in Application

   Toolbar.

#### Insertion

Select the timing of the error insertion from the drop-down menu.

- Off: Stops the error insertion.
- Manual
- 1E-04 to 1E-10

#### **Burst length**

If 'Insertion' is set to Manual, touch the button and set the burst length to insert.

#### 8.2.3.2 APS

Result File Browser ||| Port 1.2 2016-04-23 13:07:48 Summary APS vent Log Statistics Automatic Switching Time (ms) 1 0.8 F 0.6 Ę 0.4 Minimum switching time 0.000 ms 0.2 Average switching time 0.000 ms Maximum switching time 0.000 ms Threshold 50.000 ms 0 Measurement count 0 10 15 20 /// }} CPRI/OBSAI BERT 1 SETUP теят <u>Result</u> 🔐 🕬 🖘 🎖 V 🗾 💁 📣 13 08

If APS is selected on the Test screen, **APS** button appears in Navigation area. Touching the **APS** button will display the screen shown below.

This screen shows the duration of all reference events, both in a list and in a graphic representation. This screen contains the summary field displayed below the list.

Summary field Consists of the minimum, maximum, and average automatic switching times in milliseconds, the specified Max. reference duration value, the number of measurements.

List-form information Presents the automatic switching times in list-form.

Graphical<br/>presentationThe graphical presentation consists of a bar diagram of the automatic switching<br/>times. Results may be affected by unexpected alarms/errors.

8.2.3.3 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

#### 8.2.3.4 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

		Resu	lt File Browser		ſ	
2016-04-23 13:07	:48				2016-04-23 13:08	3:58
Summary		APS		Event Log	Statistics	
III Total 016-04-23 13:07:48	CPRI/OBSAI - A	arms/Errors		SI prefix		
					1:2	
Back 2016-04-23 13:07:53	Alarms	Count	Ratio	Count I	Ratio	?
2016-04-23	Signal loss	0	0.00	o	0.00	
13:07:58	LOS	0	0.00	0	0.00	
2016-04-23 13:08:03	LOF	0	0.00	0	0.00	Ę.
2016-04-23 13:08:08	LSS			0	0.00	
2016-04-23	Remote LOS	0	0.00	0	0.00	
13:08:13	Remote LOF	0	0.00	0	0.00	
2016-04-23 13:08:18	RAI	0	0.00	0	0.00	X
2016-04-23	SDI	0	0.00	0	0.00	
111	RI/OBSAI BERT	<mark>!</mark> SETUP	TEST <u>RESUL</u>	<u>T</u> 👬 🗃 🖘 🛚 \	V 📑 🔉 🗜 📫 1	13:09

This screen presents a detailed analysis of the test results. You can choose to view either the results of a specific time interval or the total results from measurement start. The results can be displayed either in table (list) form or as graphs. You can also zoom in on a specific result item and display either a zoom or a histogram.

#### Selecting which results to view

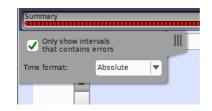
Selecting the interval<br/>timeTouch the Total button to switch the total values measured in all interval times.<br/>The start time of measurement is displayed on the button.

Touching the button in left side **Back** field shows the measured values in the interval time. The end time of the interval is displayed on the button.

**Current** button is displayed at left bottom when the measurement is running. Touching the **Current** button shows the measured values in the current interval time. The start time of the current interval is displayed on the button.

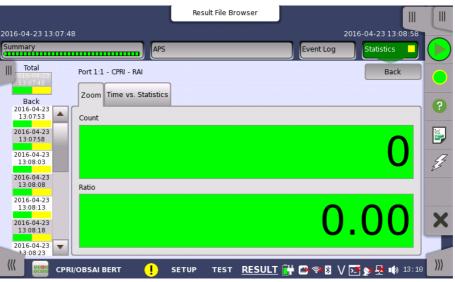
The slide-out panel on the left-hand side of the screen contains the following functions:

- Only show intervals that contains errors
- Time format



#### Mobile xHaul Applications

	If you have stopped measurement during the interval time, the measurement results of the current interval are discarded. The log of the current interval is not displayed in <b>Back</b> field. In this case, result data are re-calculated excluding the data of the current interval when the measurement is stopped. This causes that "Count" and "Ratio" displayed after the measurement will be different from that of during measurement. The sum of interval time (multiplied interval time by the number of back logs) may not match the differential time between displayed time at left top and right top after the measurement.
Selecting type of results	<ul> <li>Open the left drop-down menu in the top row of buttons to select which results you want to display on the screen.</li> <li>OTN - Alarms/Errors</li> <li>OTN - Performance</li> <li>CPRI/OBSAI - Alarms/Errors</li> <li>CPRI/OBSAI - Frame</li> <li>CPRI/OBSAI - Frec</li> <li>Delay - Round Trip Time</li> </ul>
Studying a specific result	OTN options appear if the CPRI/OBSAI signal is carried by OTN. Round Trip Time appears if <b>Delay</b> check box is selected on Delay screen in Test Setup of BERT application. Touch a specific cell in a result table to zoom in on the corresponding result item. The <b>Count</b> and <b>Ratio</b> fields are displayed on a <b>Zoom</b> tab. A <b>Time vs</b> . <b>Statistics</b> tab is also available. Use the <b>Back</b> button or touch the zoom filed to return to the statistics screen.



Selecting notation

Select the required notation for the results from the notation drop-down menu.

- Unformatted e.g. 71892
- SI prefix e.g. 71.891 k (k means "kilo")
- Engineering e.g. 71.892E3
- **Scientific** e.g. 7.1892E4

#### Results

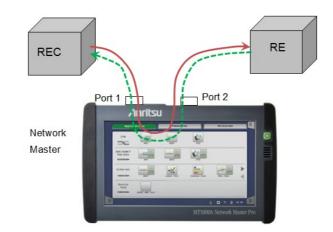
Results are displayed according to your choice.

OTN Alarms/Errors	Refer to <u>Results</u> in "OTN Application"
OTN Performance	Refer to <u>Results</u> in "OTN Application"
CPRI/OBSAI - Alarms/Errors Results	Alarms
	Errors
CPRI/OBSAI - Frame Results	Frame count
	(On $Rx\ code\ words$ and $Tx\ code\ words$ , the
	following results are displayed depending
	on Line rate setup.
	CPRI option 1 to 7: number of 10b codes
	CPRI option 8 to 10: number of 66b
	blocks)
CPRI/OBSAI - FEC Results	FEC Errors
CPRI/OBSAI - Round Trip Delay Results	Delay
	Measurement count

## 8.3 CPRI P. Through

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*CPRI P. Through* enables non-intrusive in-service monitoring. All traffic received on a port is forwarded on the other port and vice versa. Traffic between the two network DUT elements is monitored as illustrated below.



#### 8.3.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the CPRI interface are described in a separate section:

#### • <u>CPRI/OBSAI Setup and Status</u>



For the CPRI P. Through application, CPRI option9 (12165.12 Mbps) and CPRI option10 (24330.24 Mbps) are not available for **Line rate**.

#### 8.3.2 Test Setup

8.3.2.1 Control

Refer to "<u>Control</u>" in the BERT section.

8.3.2.2 Thresholds

Refer to Thresholds of BERT section in "CPRI/OBSAI Applications".

#### 8.3.3 Test Results

#### 8.3.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the CPRI P. Through application, the following screen is displayed.

Pattern error Threshold:		0	rnijudsal - An	y alarm or error)	
Statistics Catego	ory r	Status			
CPRI/OBSAI - Alarms/Errors					

This screen contains a summary of the results of the CPRI P. Through test.

Statistics CategoryThe lamp icon in Status column shows the Pass or Fail results. Touching the<br/>Status column displays the statistics results.

TransportDisplays the results of Transport test. This result appears if 'Transport' check<br/>box is selected in the Test Setup screen.

#### 8.3.3.2 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

#### 8.3.3.3 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation.

Selecting type of results

Open the center drop-down menu in the top row of buttons to select which

results you want to display on the screen.

- CPRI/OBSAI Alarms/Errors
- CPRI/OBSAI Frame
- CPRI/OBSAI Pass through

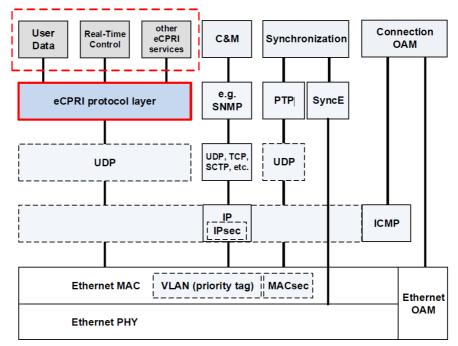
## 8.4 eCPRI/RoE BERT

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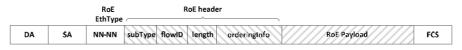
RoE (Radio over Ethernet) is the way to control radio base stations over Ethernet and means two standards below. RoE BERT measures the bit error rate of received signal according to these standards.

- eCPRI Specification V1.0 (Common Public Radio Interface)
- IEEE 1914.3 Standard for Radio over Ethernet Encapsulations and Mappings

eCPRI protocol stack is shown in the figure below.



RoE encapsulation in Ethernet frames is shown in the figure below.



DA: Destination MAC Address SA: Source MAC Address NN-NN: EtherType (0xFC3D) subType (sub type) field: 8 bits flowID (flow identifier) field: 8 bits length (length) field: 16 bits orderInfo (timeStamp/seqNum) field: 32 bits FCS: Frame Check Sequence

### 8.4.1 Enable 25 Gbps bit rate for two ports in eCPRI/RoE BERT application



**25G eCPRI/RoE Dual Port Ability** appears only when the MU100011A-075 Advanced 25G eCPRI/RoE is installed.

Select Port(s)	Y	>
✓ 25G eCPRI/RoE Dual Port Ability		
Accept		

• When the check box is selected:

You can select the 25 Gbps bit rate in the eCPRI/RoE BERT application for both Port 1 and Port 2. However, only the eCPRI/RoE BERT application can be started for each port.

• When the check box is cleared:

If the MU100011A-017 Ethernet Single Channel is installed, the 25 Gbps bit rate can be set by selecting one port. If MU100011A-017 is not installed, the 10 Gbps or lower bit rate can be set. In case of selecting only one port, you can launch the Ethernet application or the eCPRI/RoE BERT application for the other port.

Port 2 Port 1	Not used	Ethernet	eCPRI/RoE BERT 10G max.	eCPRI/RoE BERT 25G
Not used			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Ethernet			-	-
eCPRI/RoE BERT 10G max.	$\checkmark$	-	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
eCPRI/RoE BERT 25G	$\checkmark$	-	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$

#### When the check box is selected

#### When the check box is cleared

Port 2 Port 1	Not used	Ethernet	eCPRI/RoE BERT 10G max.	eCPRI/RoE BERT 25G
Not used			$\checkmark$	*
Ethernet			$\checkmark$	*
eCPRI/RoE BERT 10G max.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	*
eCPRI/RoE BERT 25G	*	*	*	-

\*: MU100011A-x17 is required.

#### 8.4.2 Ports Setup and Status

#### 8.4.2.1 Physical Port Setup

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in the following section:

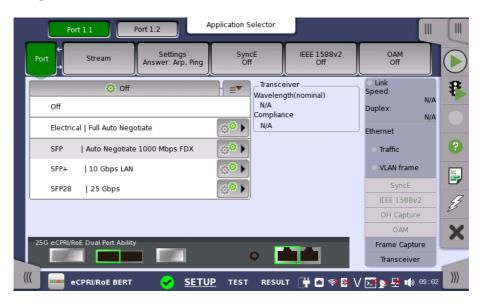
• <u>Ethernet Setup and Status</u>

The Ethernet setup screen for eCPRI/RoE BERT is different from the Ethernet application setup screen in the following points.

Button	Difference
WAN	Not displayed.
Stream	<b>Unframed</b> cannot be set. <b>Radio Frame</b> setting is added in Stream Setup dialog box.
Settings	Inband tab is not displayed.
Filter	Not displayed.

#### 8.4.2.2 Port configuration parameters

This subsection describes port setup parameters when **25G eCPRI/RoE Dual Port Ability** is selected.



The quick setup menu contains a number of predefined port configurations (e.g. **Electrical | Forced 100 Mbps FDX**). The detailed mode dialog allows you to specify the configuration yourself.

Touching isplays the **Dual Port Interface Constraint Setup** dialog box.

Touching the wide button above the setting area launches the Advanced Mode (Port Settings) dialog box.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Selector		
Port Stream Interface Type SFP SFP SFP28	OAM Off	
SFP28      Forced     Port Mode     Off     Forced     Forced	© Link Speed: N/A Duplex: N/A	*
Sync Port: Off	Ethernet	?
FECFEC enable	VLAN frame SyncE	
	IEEE 1588v2 OH Capture OAM	¥.
25G eCPRI/RoE Dual Port Ability	Frame Capture Transceiver	×
Comme eCPRI/Roe BERT SETUP TEST RESULT	11:21	)))

Touching **Dual Port Constraint** displays the **Dual Port Interface Constraint Setup** dialog box.



To change the interface type from *SFP28* to other than *SFP28* or other than *SFP28* to *SFP28*, be sure to select the bit rate corresponding to the interface type you want to change in the <u>Dual Port Interface Constraint Setup</u> dialog box.

#### Clock Configuration

**Timing source** Select a source to synchronize all Ethernet transmitters to.

The possible sources are:

- Internal
- External
- GPS
- Received
- IEEE 1588v2

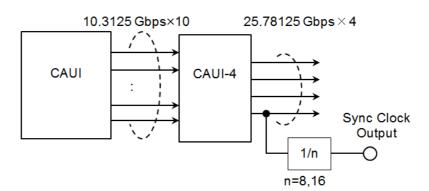
Received appears when the interface type is set to SFP, SFP+, or SFP28

IEEE 1588v2 appears when the interface type is set to Electrical, SFP, or SFP+.

#### Sync Port

This item appears when using MU100011A and Interface Type is set to SFP28, QSFP28 or CFP4. Selects the output of Sync Clock Output connector on MU100011A panel.

- Off: does not output the clock.
- 1/8: outputs 1/8 divided clock of the data synchronized clock (approximately 3.222 GHz).
- 1/16: outputs 1/16 divided clock of the data synchronized clock (approximately 1.611 GHz).



Block Diagram of MU100011A Tx Part (QSFP28, CFP4)

## FEC FEC enable

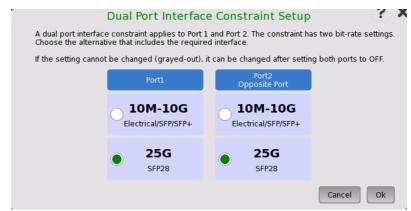
This setting appears when using MU100011A and Interface Type is set to **SFP28**, **QSFP28**, or **CFP4**.

- **On**: The calculated forward error correction data will be added to the 25G Ethernet frame and the 100G Ethernet frame.
- Off: FEC is not added to the 25G Ethernet frame and the 100G Ethernet frame.

#### **Transceiver** Displays the Transceiver information.

#### 8.4.2.3 Dual Port Interface Constraint Setup

Touching **Dual Port Constraint** in the Port Setup dialog box displays the Dual Port Interface Constraint Setup dialog box.



The Dual Port Interface Constraint Setup dialog box allows users to select a bit rate which can be used in the eCPRI/RoE BERT application.

**Opposite Port** is a different port from the port for which you are configuring the interface.

When you open the dialog box from the port 1 setting screen, the opposite port is port 2.

When you open the dialog box from the port 2 setting screen, the opposite port is port 1.

When the port mode of the opposite port is not **Off**, you cannot set the bit rate for the opposite port.

• 10M-10G: Allows you to set the bit rate within the range of 10 Mbit/s to 10 Gbit/s in the eCPRI/RoE BERT application. Available interfaces are shown below.



• **25G**: Allows you to set the bit rate at 25 Gbit/s in the eCPRI/RoE BERT application. Only **SFP28** can be set for the interface type. No other interfaces can be set.

	Port	Setup	- E ?
Interface Type			
Electrical	SFP	SFP+	SFP28
Port Mode			
Off			Forced

If you touch in the quick setup menu on the Port screen, the interface type is set simultaneously, and the bit rate cannot be changed in the dialog box. The check boxes are displayed in gray.



The bit rate set in the Dual Port Interface Constraint Setup dialog box overrides the interface type setting.

#### 8.4.2.4 Streams

You can use either a 'quick' mode or a 'detailed' mode to set up the selection of headers/layers. Touching the button at the top of the setup area will launch the *detailed mode* dialog box (the <u>Stream Setup dialog box</u>). Touching the arrow to the right of the button will open the *quick selection menu*.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application S	elector	
Port Stream Settings Syn Answer: Arp, Ping Of		OAM Off
C ETH/IPv4/UDP/eCPRI ETH / eCPRI ETH / IPv4 / UDP / eCPRI ETH / IPv4 / UDP / eCPRI ETH / VLAN / eCPRI	ARP !	Link Speed: Duplex: Ethernet Traffic
ETH / VLAN / IPv4 / UDP / eCPRI ETH / IEEE P1914.3	DNS Setup	O VLAN frame SyncE IEEE 1588v2
ETH / VLAN / IEEE P1914.3	Payload pattern PRBS23	OH Capture OAM Frame Capture Transceiver
CPRI/Roe Bert <u>Setup</u> test	RESULT 📑 🖻 🖈 🕅	/ 🔀 🔊 🕂 🌒 16 29 🕅

#### Layer configuration parameters

The settings related to each layer are described in detail below. The following layer buttons are available:

- <u>VLAN</u> (Level count is up to 2.)
- $\underline{IPv4}$  (for eCPRI)

- <u>IPv6</u> (for eCPRI)
- <u>UDP</u> (for eCPRI)
- <u>eCPRI</u>
- <u>IEEE 1914.3</u>
- <u>Variable</u>

In the eCPRI/RoE BERT application, the SNAP, LLC1, PBB, MPLS-TP, MPLS, Custom, and ETH buttons are not displayed.

eCPRI

Selecting the **eCPRI** in Radio Frame drop-down list displays the parameters available for the eCPRI protocol layer.

_Radio Frame	Frame Content		n Selector Setup		?>
		IPv4	UDP	- 000	Variable
_Layer 4	ETH	IPV4	UDP	eCPRI	variable
	Common Header	Message Header	Payload		
Layer 3	Protocol revision:	0001b	Reserved:	000b	C: 0b
Layer 2	Message type	IQ Data		<b>•</b>	0
VLAN	Length: 24 Byte				
CFRI/		<u>3610P</u> 16		u 🗝 🕼 V 🔼	Close

#### Common Header

#### Protocol version

The protocol version of eCPRI is displayed.

#### Reserved

"000b" is displayed.

#### С

- Ob: indicates that the eCPRI message is the last one inside the eCPRI PDU (protocol data unit).
- 1b: indicates that another eCPRI message follows this one within the eCPRI PDU.

#### Message type

Select a message type. When **User Defined** is selected, touch the right-hand field and enter the value.

#### Length

A byte length of Message Header and Payload are displayed.

#### Message Header

The items to be displayed vary according to the Message type.

IQ Data, Bit Sequence	, Generic Data Transfer :			
	An identifier of a series of IQ Data messages, Bit			
PC ID	Sequence messages, or Generic Data Transfer			
	messages.			
SEC ID	An identifier of each message in a series of			
SEC ID	messages.			
Real-Time Control Dat	ta :			
RTC ID	An identifier of a series of Real-Time Control Data			
KIC ID	messages.			
SEC ID	An identifier of each message in a series of			
SEC ID	messages.			
Remote Memory Acces	SS :			
Remote Memory	The Remote Memory Access ID is used by the sender			
Access ID	of the request when the response is received to			
Access ID	distinguish between different accesses.			
	0: Read			
Read/Write	1: Write			
Reau/ wille	2: Write_No_Resp			
	Other: Reserved			
	0: Request			
Req/Recp	1: Response			
Key/Keep	2: Failure			
	Other: Reserved			
Element ID	Element ID is used for instance to point out a specific			
ElementID	instance of a generic hardware function.			
Address	Enter a memory address to read or write.			
I are eith	2-byte Length field contains the actual number of			
Length	bytes that were either written or read.			
One-way Delay Measu	rement:			
	The Measurement ID is a 1-byte value used by the			
Measurement ID	sender of the request when the response is received			
	to distinguish between different measurements.			
Action Type	Select an Action Type of the message.			
Π	A time stamp data which information is specified by			
TimeStamp	Action Type.			
	When Action Type is set to 0x00 (Request), 0x02			
	(Response) or 0x05 (Follow_Up) in the message, this			
	field will contain the 'Compensation Value' which is			
Compensation Value	the compensation time measured in nanoseconds			
	and multiplied by $2^{16}$ and follows the format for the			
	correctionField in the common message header			
	specified in IEEE 1588-2008 Clause 13.3 [13].			
Remote Reset :				
Reset ID	An identifier of a Remote Reset message.			
	1: Remote reset request			
Reset Code Op	2: Remote reset response			
- 1	Other: Reserved			

Brent marcation .	
Event ID	A 1-byte value set by the transmitter of an Event Indication or a Synchronization Request to enable identification of the acknowledge response.
Event Type	Select a Event type.
Sequence Number	The Sequence Number is a 1-byte value that is incremented each time the transmitter sends the "Event Indication" with Event Type set to 0x00 (Fault(s) Indication).
Number of	Number of fault indications or notifications attached
Faults/Notif	in the same message.
Element ID	0 to FFFE: Vendor specific usage FFFF: A fault or notification applicable for all Elements
Raise/Cease	0: Raise a fault 1: Cease a fault
Fault/Notif	A 12-bit number indicating a fault or notification divided between 2 bytes.
Additional	Additional information regarding the
Information	fault/notification for vendor specific usage.

Event Indication :

When **Event Indication** or **User Defined** is selected, the following is displayed.

#### Enable

Selecting the checkbox enables to edit Message Header which locates between Common Header and payload. When the checkbox is not selected, no Message Header is added.

#### Length

Enter a byte length of Message Header.

#### Custom pattern

Touch the field to edit the pattern.

- Import: loads a pattern from a file.
- **Export**: saves the pattern to a file.

#### Payload

#### Payload type

Select the payload type.

**IEEE 1914.3** Selecting the **IEEE 1914.3** in Radio Frame drop-down list displays the parameters available for the IEEE 1914.3 protocol layer.

Radio Frame	_Frame Content		n Selector n Setup		? ×
IEEE 1914.3         ▼           Layer 4         ▼           None         ▼	ETH Common Header	Sub Header Pay	IEEE 1914.3		Variable
Layer 3	Flow ID:	RoE Control sub 1 00 18 Byte 00 00 00 00			00h
CFRI/R		<u>JE 10P</u> 16	51 RESULT	• V (×_)	Close

## Common Header

## Sub type

The 8-bit subType field is used to define the RoE sub type and the type of flow carried by the RoE packets. Select a Sub type. When **User Defined** is selected, enter the RoE sub type code in the right-hand field.

#### Flow ID

The flowID identifies a specific flow between two end-points. Touch the field to enter a flow id number.

# Length

The value of the length is the total number of octets following the common RoE header. The length does not include the Ethernet FCS bytes.

## Ordering info

Ordering information is assigned to each flow and is presented in one of two methods, a sequence number or time stamp. Touch the field to enter an Ordering information length.

#### Sub Header

#### Enable

Selecting the checkbox enables to edit Sub Header which locates between Common Header and payload. When the checkbox is not selected, no Sub Header is added.

# Length

Enter a byte length of Sub Header.

#### Custom pattern

Touch the field to edit the pattern.

• Import: loads a pattern from a file.

• **Export**: saves the pattern to a file.

# opCode

This item appears if Sub type is set to **Control sub type**. When other than **Control sub type** is selected, touch the field right-hand to enter a number.

#### Payload

# Payload pattern

Select a PRBS type.

# 8.4.3 Test Setup

# 8.4.3.1 Control

Refer to "<u>Control</u>" in Ethernet BERT Test Setup subsection for the operation.

# **BERT Options**

Selecting the check box enables to set items in the frame.

# 8.4.3.2 Generator

Refer to "Generator" in Ethernet BERT Test Setup subsection for the operation.

# 8.4.3.3 Stream - Profile

Refer to "<u>Stream - Profile</u>" in Ethernet BERT Test Setup subsection for the operation.

Following points are changed in eCPRI/RoE BERT application:

- Stream profile is fixed to **Data**.
- Encoding and Number of channels are not displayed.
- Frame size is fixed to **Constant**.

# 8.4.3.4 Stream - Meas.

Refer to "<u>Stream - Meas.</u>" in Ethernet BERT Test Setup subsection for the operation.

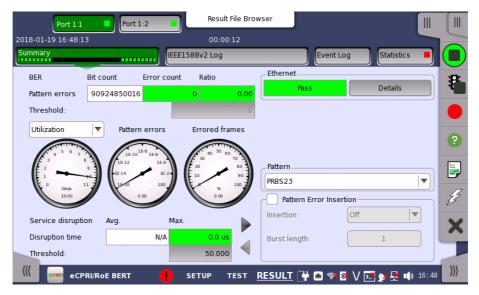
# 8.4.3.5 Thresholds

Refer to "<u>Thresholds</u>" in Ethernet BERT Test Setup subsection for the operation.

# 8.4.4 Test Results

# 8.4.4.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the eCPRI/RoE BERT application, the following screen is displayed.



This screen contains a summary of the results of the eCPRI/RoE BERT test. The information includes such things as number of pattern errors, average and maximum disruption time, and number of exceeded thresholds.

The three dials showing utilization/throughput results, pattern errors and errored frames can be enlarged by touching on them. The black needle points the measured value in the latest period.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Result File Br	
2018-03-19 18:45:42 Summary	2018-03-19 18:45:46 Event Log Statistics
Utilization	*
40 <sup>50</sup> 60 70	•
30 80 20 90	_Pattern
	PRBS31
E 0 % 110 3	Pattern Error Insertion
100.00	Burst length: 1
🥼 🚥 eCPRI/Roe Bert 🖌 Setup test	<u>RESULT</u> [] → 🔊 🕸 V 💽 🔉 🛃 🗤 21:06

To view throughput information, select **Throughput** in the drop-down menu and then expand the dial. Use the drop-down menu above the expanded dial to select the relevant layer.

When **Ethernet** is selected on the 'Threshold' of Test Setup screen, the **Ethernet** information appears in the upper right-hand corner, shows pass/fail status summary. Touching the **Details** button allows you to inspect the individual pass/fail status.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Result File Br	owser		
2018-03-19 22:14:50		00:00:17			
Summary				Event Log Stat	tistics 📕 🔳
					Close 🗜
Avg. utilization:	Pass	Fragmented:	Pass	IP checksum errored:	Pass
Avg. throughput:	Pass	Undersized:	Pass		
Errored:	Pass	Oversized:	Pass		(?)
Collisions:	Pass	FCS errored:	Pass		E I
Unicast frame:	Pass	IFG violations:			
Multicast frame:	Pass	Preamble violations:	 		Z
Broadcast frame:	Pass	Frame diff.:	Pass		×
Pause frame:	Pass	Oversized & FCS errored:	Pass		
eCPRI/R	OE BERT	🖌 SETUP TEST	RESULT	🕆 🖻 🖘 🕅 V 💽 🔊	🔀 📦 22:15 刘

#### Pattern

Allows to change the <u>payload pattern</u>. **Cross pattern** check box is the same as **Cross pattern at successive frames** of Payload pattern setting.

 Pattern Error Insertion
 This provides the same Error insertion as Stimuli setup options in Application

 Toolbar.
 Toolbar.

#### Insertion

If selecting Manual, error(s) are inserted when you touch the Alarm/Error Insert icon ( $\swarrow$ ).

Set **Off** to stop the error insertion.

#### **Burst length**

If 'Insertion' is set to **Manual**, touch the button and set the number of errors to insert.

## 8.4.4.2 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

# 8.4.4.3 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation.

# 9 Fibre Channel (FC) Applications

This chapter describes the graphical user interface (i.e. screens, sub-screens and major dialogs) related to Fibre Channel applications.

The following applications are available:

- <u>BERT</u>
- <u>Performance</u>
- <u>Reflector</u>

# 9.1 Fibre Channel Setup and Status

Fibre Channel (FC) is a high-speed network technology, commonly running at 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 and 20 Gigabit per second rates. It is primarily used to connect computer data storage.

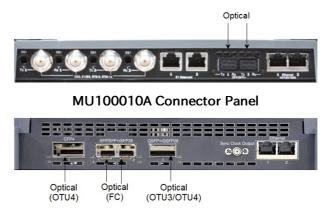
The Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) is a transport protocol similar to TCP used in IP networks. FCP predominantly transports SCSI commands over Fibre Channel networks.

Fibre Channel has five levels (FC-0 to FC-4), where FC-4 is the uppermost level and FC-0 the lowermost.

FC Level	Name	Description
FC-4	Protocol Mapping	Network and channel protocols such as
		SCSI-3.
FC-3	Common Services	Encryption, RAID redundancy algorithms
105	Common Services	etc.
		Framing, flow control protocols and
FC-2	Data Delivery	classes of service.
		Core layer of Fibre Channel.
FC-1	Data Encoding (Decoding	8b/10b encoding. (FC100 to FC800)
г С-1	Data Encoding/Decoding	64b/66b encoding. (FC1200, FC1600)
FC-0	Physical layer	Fiber optics or copper cabling.



The Fibre Channel interface uses the optical ports.



MU100011A Connector Panel

# 9.1.1 Physical Port Setup

When the port is set up with a Fibre Channel interface, touching the **Port** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.



This screen allows you to specify the physical port configuration of the currently selected <u>Fibre Channel</u> port. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

Select one from the following port mode options:

- Off: The transmission will be disabled.
- 1Gb/s FC100: 100 MBytes/s
- 2Gb/s FC200: 200 MBytes/s
- 4Gb/s FC400: 400 MBytes/s
- 8Gb/s FC800: 800 MBytes/s
- 10Gb/s FC1200: 1200 MBytes/s
- 16Gb/s FC1600: 1600 MBytes/s



Port mode

For Performance Test application, **16Gb/s FC1600** is displayed when one of Port 1 or Port 2 is selected at starting the application.

**Clock Configuration** Use the drop-down menu to select the clock source.

#### **Timing Source**

Internal: Internal clock of the module External: The clock input to the connector GPS: The clock provided from the external GPS sensor Received: The clock generated from the received signal

When **External**, **GPS** or **Received** is set, the right hand lamp indicates whether a clock signal is detected or not.

**Transceiver** Displays the Transceiver information.

# 9.1.2 Fibre Channel Frame Setup

# 9.1.2.1 Interface

Port 1	L:1 Port 1:2	Application S	elector		
Port	Interface		Frame		
Topology: Flow Control	Point to Point	Local credit:	Login	<ul> <li>Signal</li> <li>Sync</li> <li>Link</li> <li>Fabric Login</li> <li>Port Login</li> </ul>	8
_Source				Fibre Channel	?
Port WWN	50-00-09-10-01-E1-02-19	Default ID:	000002	Traffic	Ľ
_Destination_				Pattern Sync	Į,
Port WWN:	00-00-00-00-00-00-00	ID:	000001 Port Login	Pattern Error	X
				Transceiver	_
C-1	BERT 🔗 S	ETUP TEST	RESULT 🔃 🎲 🛪 🕅	/ 式 🗙 🕂 📫 13-18	)))

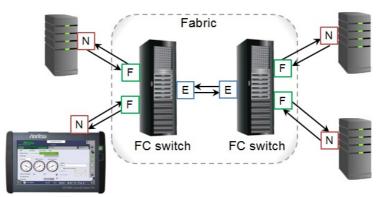
Touching the  $\ensuremath{\textbf{Interface}}$  in the navigation area displays the following screen.

#### Topology

**Point to Point** is the direct connection to the device under test. Select the **Login** check box to establish the connection. For FC Reflector, selecting the **Login** check box requires peer to do an actual login.



Fabric is the connection using fibre channel switch. Touch Fabric Login button to access to the fabric login server.



- N N-Port: A hardware entity that includes a Link Control Facility, and has the ability to act as an Originator, a Responder, or both.
- F F-Port: The Link Control Facility within the Fabric that attaches to an N\_Port through a link.
- E E-Port: A Fabric expansion port that connects to another E\_Port to create an Inter-Switch Link.

**E-Port** is selected when testing an connection port between the fibre channel switches. Touching **ELP** button exchanges Exchange Link Parameters with an E-port.

ELP: Exchange Link Parameters

Flow Control Select the Enable check box to allow the flow control when 'Topology' is set to Point to Point.

If you are not logged in, touch **Remote credit** field to set the buffer size of the flow control.

The field name changes to Local credit when you login.

- Local credit: Network Master side BB Credit Count
- **Remote credit**: BB Credit Count of DUT (the opponent that Network Master communicate with)



Source

Even if a sufficient number of credits are set, the phenomena that transmitting rate does not reach 100% may occur when the traffic is being received.

When selecting the **Default** check box, Port WWN (World Wide Number) will be set automatically. When **Topology** is set to **Point to Point**, set the Source Identifier in the frame header by touching the **ID** field.

Touch **Port Login** to establish the communication with the destination.



Destination

Set the destination **Port WWN**. When 'Topology' is set to **Point to Point**, set the Destination Identifier in the frame header by touching the **ID** field.

Touch the Port Login to establish the connection with the destination.



Destination setting is not used in FC Reflector.

Source settings are not used in the FC Reflector application.

Frame Setup

Set the **Framing** type of frames to reflect. Using **Point to Point** with login or **Fabric** requires a header in the frames.

Source	Fibre Channel	· ·
Port WWN 50-00-09-10-01-E1-02-19 C Default ID: N/A	• Traffic	<b>E</b>
Destination	• Pattern Sync	Ę
Port WWN: 00-00-00-00-00-00 ID: N/A Port Login	• Pattern Error	×
	Transceiver	
🔣 🔤 FC-BERT 🕜 <u>SETUP</u> TEST RESULT 🔐 🗃 🖘 🔉	V 📑 🔉 🕂 🐠 13:19	>>>



Frame Setup setting is not used in FC BERT.

In Fibre Channel Reflector mode you should activate connection to a FC Switch, after you have selected framing as **SOF:Header:Data:CRC:EOF**. If activating connection to a FC Switch when framing is set to **SOF:Data:EOF**, all frames outputted from the FC Switch are reflected to it. This phenomenon may cause malfunction of the FC Switches on the connected port.

# 9.1.2.2 Frame

Touching the **Frame** button in the navigation area displays the following screen. **Frame** button appears in BERT and Performance applications.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2 Application	a Selector	
Port +	Interface	Frame	
Frame Setup		Сору То 🗸	Signal     Sync     Link     Fabric Login
Framing: Content:	SOF:Header:Data:CRC:EOF		Port Login Fibre Channel
			• Traffic
			Pattern Sync
			Pattern Error
			Transceiver
FC-BERT	SETUP TES	T RESULT 🚼 🗃 🖘 🕅 🗸	/ 🔀 🔊 🕂 🌒 13 19 🕅

#### Copy frame content to other ports

This feature allows you to copy the frame content that you are currently configuring to frame content in another port.

Сору То

Touching the **Copy To** button opens a drop-down menu from which you can select the relevant port.

#### Follow another port

It is possible to let the Port 2 copy the setup from Port 1 by touching the **Follow** button. When this button is displayed in green, Port 2 continues to follow Port 1 change. This button appears when the Port 1 settings can be copy to Port 2.

Frame Setup

Follow

#### Framing

Select the frame structure in the drop-down menu.

• SOF:Data:EOF: Start of Frame - Data - End of Frame

	←	FC-2 Frame Format	$\longrightarrow$
		I← Frame Content →	
bytes	(4)	(0 to 2112)	(4)
	SOF	Data Field	EOF

• SOF:Header:Data:CRC:EOF: Start of Frame - Frame Header - Data - CRC - End of Frame

	←		<ul> <li>FC-2 Frame Format</li> </ul>		
		←	Frame Content		
bytes	(4)	(24)	(0 to 2112)	(4)	(4)
	SOF	Frame Header	Data Field	CRC	EOF

#### Content

Select a predefined pattern or define a user pattern.

- FOX: ASCII code bit sequence of "The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog 1234567890".
- 5555: Repetition of "0101010101010101".
- **PRBS9** to **PRBS31**: Pseudo-random bit sequence. For PRBS9, its bit length is 511 (=2<sup>9</sup>-1).
- HF TEST: High frequency test pattern. (Defined in IEEE802.3 Annex 48A)
- CRPAT: Compliant random data pattern.
- JTPAT: Jitter tolerance test pattern.
- **SPAT**: Supply noise pattern.
- User 32 bit: Repetition of the user defined 32 bits.
- ZERO: All bits are "0".

If you select the **User 32 bit** pattern, you can edit the bit pattern by touching the right-hand field.

Frame Header Touching the Frame Header field launches the dialog box shown below.

F	rame header	3.2
Seq ID:	00h	
OX ID:	0000h	
Rx ID:	0000h	
(	ОК	

This dialog box allows you to configure the frame header for framed Fibre Channel signals. The following parameters can be edited:

- Seq ID: Unique frame sequence identifier
- OX ID: Originator Exchange ID
- **Rx ID**: Responder Exchange ID

The figure below shows the full frame header structure in four bytes by six rows. The parts which can be edited are shown as colored boxes.

R_CTL	Destination ID (D_ID)		
CS_CTL	Source ID (S_ID)		
TYPE	Frame control (F_CTL)		
SEQ_ID	DF_CTL SEQ_CNT		
OX_ID		RX_ID	
	Parameter field (PARM)		

# 9.1.3 Status Information

This section describes the status information available in the status area of the Fibre Channel ports setup screen.

## 9.1.3.1 Status Summary

The status summary displayed for the Fibre Channel interface consists of the following information:

- **Physical Status** The topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching anywhere in this part, you can open a dialog box that contains the detailed status information.
- Alarm/Error StatusThe middle part of the status area gives you access to alarm and error<br/>information for the selected interface. The status is indicated by the Lamp<br/>color. You can choose whether to view only the current alarm and error status,<br/>or to view all alarms and errors in the alarm trap since it was last reset.

A summary consisting of the most relevant alarm/error indications is displayed constantly.

## 9.1.3.2 Physical Details

Touching the topmost summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen opens the dialog shown below.

ort	nterface		Fr	ame		
Timing					• Signal	
Bit rate			4 250 000 000 bj	ps	Sync	
Bit rate difference			0 bj	ps	• Link	
			0.0 pj	pm	ELP	
Accumulated difference			0 bi	its	Fibre Channel	
Link		_Login			ibre entimer	
Signal Present	•	Fabric Login	•		Traffic	
Sync Acquired	•	ELP	•			
Link Status	•	Port Login	0		Pattern Sync	
					• Pattern Error	
					Transceiver	

This screen presents information about the physical state and current state of the link.

#### Bit rate

The currently received bit rate is shown in bits per second (bps).

## Bit rate difference

The current difference between the received signal's bit rate and the nominal bit rate is shown in both parts per million (ppm) and bits per second (bps).

Timing

	Accumulated difference The accumulated difference between the received signal's bit rate and the nominal bit rate is shown. The information is presented as the number of bits of difference detected over the accumulation period.
<mark>- NOTE</mark>	This is important information for identifying small frequency differences, which may not be visible by showing the current bit rate difference.
	The accumulated difference information is accumulated continuously. The accumulation is reset when measurement is started or restarted.
Link	The link status information consists of the following parameters:
	Signal Present Indicates the detection/loss of a valid signal (bit synchronization).
	Sync Acquired Indicates word synchronization acquired/lost.
Login	Link Status Indicates the current link status.
	<b>Fabric Login</b> Lamp icon lit in green when login to an F-port.
	<b>ELP</b> Lamp icon lit in green when Exchange Link Parameters have been exchanged with an E-port.
	<b>Port Login</b> Lamp icon lit in green when login to an N-port.
9.1.3.3 Alarms and E	Errors
	The middle summary box in the status area of the <b>Ports Setup</b> screen indicates alarms and errors. Status is indicated by the use of <u>colored Lamp icons</u> .
	<ul> <li>Traffic: Traffic is detected.</li> <li>Pattern Sync: Pattern Sync is detected.</li> </ul>

• Pattern Error: Pattern Error is detected.

# 9.1.3.4 Transceiver

Refer to <u>Transceiver</u> in "Ethernet Setup and Status" section.

# 9.1.4 Alarms/Errors Insertion

This section describes the errors and alarms insertion for the Fibre Channel interface on the Application toolbar.

Port 1:1	Port 1	-			
Port +	Interface (	Start test	Restart Testing	Load Save	
		Stop traffic	Alarms/Errors/Othe Port 1:1	rs Fibre Channel errors	
Frame Setup	SOF:Head	Port Status	Error: Symbol	Insertion:	<b>•</b>
Content:	FOX	? Help	Burst length: 20		
		Report			
		Error Insert		反 Clear all stimuli	
		X Close	Port 1:1 Traffic	affic	
((( PDDD FC-BERT	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	SETUP TEST	RESULT 🔐 🕻	Transco 🗝 🖘 😵 🗸 💌 😤	

Alarms/Errors/ Others

Select the port to insert errors, and the stimuli type. The settings items vary depending on the selected stimulus type.

# 9.1.4.1 Fibre Channel alarms

Select an alarm option in the drop-down menu. Alarms will be inserted continuously.

- None: Does not insert alarms.
- Link reset: Inserts Link\_Reset primitive sequences. Ordered Set: K28.5 - D9.2 - D31.5 - D9.2
- Link reset response: Inserts Link\_Reset\_Response primitive sequences. Ordered Set: K28.5 - D21.1 - D31.5 - D9.2
- Not optional: Inserts Not\_Operational primitive sequences. Ordered Set: K28.5 - D21.2 - D31.5 - D5.2
- Offline: Inserts Offline primitive sequences. Ordered Set: K28.5 - D21.1 - D10.4 - D21.2

# 9.1.4.2 Fibre Channel errors

- 1. Select an error option in the Error drop-down menu.
  - None: Does not insert errors.
  - Bit: Inserts a bit error into the content part of FC frames.
  - Symbol: Inserts a symbol of 10 bit pattern which makes a 10b/8b conversion error.

When Port mode is set to FC1200, or FC1600, this option does not appear.

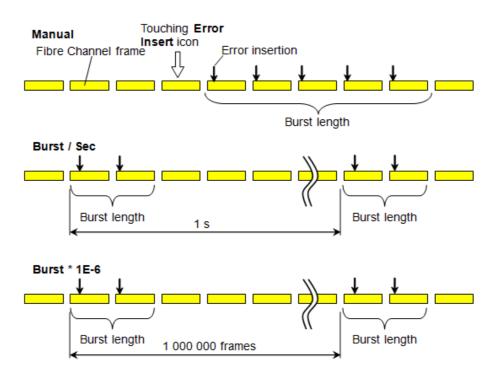
- **R\_RDY**:Inserts a Receiver\_Ready primitive signal. Ordered Set: K28.5 - D21.4 - D10.2 - D10.2
- CRC: Inserts a bit error into CRC part of FC frames. When Framing is set to **SOF:Header:EOF**, this option does not appear.
- Block: Inserts an error block of 64b/66b transmission word.

When Port mode is set to FC1200 or FC1600, this option appears.

- 2. In the **Insertion** drop-down list, select an insertion mode.
  - Off: Turns off inserting errors.
  - Manual: Inserts the specified number of errors if you touch the Error Insert icon.
  - **Burst / sec**: Inserts the specified number of errors in one second periodic.
  - **Burst / 10 sec**: Inserts the specified number of errors in ten second periodic.
  - Burst\*1E-02 to Burst\*1E-07: Inserts errors of burst length at the specified rate continuously.

For example, **Error burst length** is set to 3 and **Burst\*1E-06** is selected, the three errors will be inserted per one million blocks. The Error Insert icon shows only status.

- 3. Touch the **Burst length** field to set the number of errors to insert.
- 4. When Insertion is set to **Manual**, touch the Error Insert icon.



## 9.1.4.3 Fibre Channel frequency

Touch the field to set **Fibre Channel frequency**. Enter the desired deviation in the Tx Deviation field. A positive value increases the frequency.

# 9.2 BERT

1101

BERT stands for Bit Error Rate Testing or BER Testing. The bit error rate is a key parameter in assessing systems that transmit digital data from one location to another (that is, systems such as radio data links, fiber-optic data systems, Ethernet etc.).

# 9.2.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Fibre Channel interface are described in a separate section:

• FC Setup and Status

For applications also including an OTN interface, you can find a description of the setup options and status information for OTN in the following section:

• OTN Setup and Status

Refer to the sections relevant for your current port setup requirements.

# 9.2.2 Test Setup

# 9.2.2.1 Control

When you go to the test setup of the Fibre Channel Bert application, the following screen is displayed.

		Application Se	lector	
Control	Generator		Stream	Thresholds
Interval length:	5 seconds			
Start action:	Immediate		Start at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00
Stop function:	Manual stop		Stop at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00
Memory allocation:	Continuous		Estimate of test duration	00d:03:25:45
_BERT Options				?
Count lost frames as pattern errors	5			
Include addresses i frame filter on recei	n ver			4
Only show BER Alarr when measuring	ns			
Ignore the Frame los on BERT statistics	ss secs			2
fc-bert	🖌 SE.	TUP <u>TEST</u>	RESULT 📑 🗃	🖘 🛚 V 📑 🔉 🖶 🗤 13:21

This screen contains the parameters that are generally required in a BERT test setup.

#### Interval length

Allows you to specify the duration of the BERT intervals. The drop-down menu contains the following values: 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 30 seconds, 1, 5, 10, 15, 30 min., 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 hours or No Intervals.

#### Start action

Allows you to specify when the measurement is started.

- Immediate: Starts the measurement when you touch the Start button.
- **Start at**: Starts the measurement at the time specified in the **Start at** field on the right.

#### Stop function

Allows you to specify when the measurement ends.

- Manual stop: Stops the measurement immediately when you touch the Stop button.
- **Stop at**: Stops the measurement at the time specified in the **Stop at** field on the right.
- **Duration**: Performs the measurement for the duration of time specified on the right.

#### Memory allocation

Allows you to specify how the measurement will be stored in the Network Master's memory.

- Use all storage: When Network Master's memory became full of measured data, the whole measurement is stopped.
- **Continuous**: When Network Master's memory became full of measured data, the oldest records in that memory will be overwritten. When the memory became full, it is recorded in <u>Event log</u>.

The Network Master's memory size (the file size of measurement results) is 64 Mbytes per one port. The result file size is less than 64 Mbytes because it is compressed when saving to the file.

#### Estimate of test duration

Contains an estimation of the time (in days, hours, minutes and seconds) before the whole memory will be filled out by the test. During an ongoing measurement, the estimate will be recalculated periodically.

Performance Parameters

These items appear if OTN Tx and OTN Rx are selected on Setup screen.

#### OTN

G.8201, M.2401 (M.2110)

#### Time period

15 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 24 hours, 7 days

#### Allocation

Touching the **Setup** button launches the dialog box. Refer to <u>Performance</u> <u>Parameters</u> in "OTN Application" .

**BERT Options** 

#### Count lost frames as pattern errors

Enabling this function means that if a frame is lost, all test pattern bits in the frame are considered errored and will be included in the pattern error counter.

Include addresses in frame filter on receiver

The receiver uses a filter to determine which frames should be counted in the results. When this function is enabled, the following fields are required to match:

- Source ID
- Destination ID
- R\_CTL (=0x00, Uncategorized FC-4)
- Type (=0xE0, vender unique type)

When this function is not enabled, the following fields are required to match:

• Most significant byte of R\_CTL should be equal to 0. (FC-4 data)

#### Only show BER Alarms when measuring

BER alarms in Interface status dialog box is enabled only when the measurement is running. This function allows to avoid the BER alarms occurrence when no data is input.

## Ignore the Frame loss secs on BERT statistics

The"Frame loss secs." on BERT statistics will not be used for judging the Status Summary. This function allows to avoid the <u>Status Summary</u> alarms occurrence when no frames are input.

#### 9.2.2.2 Generator

Touching the **Generator** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2 App	lication Selector		
Control	Generator	Stream	Thresholds	
_ Traffic duration				$\bigcirc$
Continuous				*
Seconds			1	
- Frames			1	?
Automatically start an	d stop traffic generator wit	h the test		
				Z
				×
fc-bert	🖌 SETUP	TEST RESULT 🔐	🗃 🛪 🛚 V 🗾 y 🛃 🐗	13 21

This screen contains the traffic-related parameters.

Traffic duration

Allows you to set conditions concerning frames transmission. Choosing **Continuous** will make a continual test sequence. Alternatively, the duration can be set manually in either **Seconds** or **Frames**, coupled with a specification of the number of seconds/frames in the adjacent field.

#### Automatically start and stop traffic generator with the test

Select this check box to make the traffic generator start and stop synchronously with the test starting/stopping.

# 9.2.2.3 Stream

Touching the **Stream** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

Port 1:1 Port 1:2 Application Control Generator	Selector
Stream profile Line load Constant Ramped 100.0000 % Frame size Constant: 256	Stream Measurement
(( DOBR FC-BERT SETUP TES	×

This screen contains the parameters for specifying a profile and pattern for each stream and for specifying which measurements are made.

# Stream profile

Refer to "Line load in "Ethernet Applications" for the operation.

#### Frame size

Line load

Touch Constant field to set the fixed frame size for the duration of the test.



Frame size does not include byte counts of SOF and EOF. Set the Frame size to a multiple of 4.

Stream MeasurementSelect one or more of the measurements (Jitter, Latency and Service<br/>disruption) on both of transmitter and receiver and then specify a threshold<br/>value for each.

If selecting Service disruption, specify the threshold frame count by touching **Min. disruption** field.

#### 9.2.2.4 Thresholds

Touching the **Thresholds** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Applica	ation Selector		
Control	Generator		Stream	Thresholds	
_BERT Threshold Monitoring					
Pattern Errors					- <del>1</del> 82
Count 💛 Ratio	Ratio[%]		Fibre Channel		
Threshold:	0		S	etup	
Jitter					
Threshold:	0.0	us			?
Latency					
Threshold:	0.0	us			
Service disruption —					Z
Threshold:	50.000	ms			2
					×
((( FC-BERT	🖌 SE	гир Т	EST RESULT 阱 🗃	🕫 V 🗾 y 🗜 📢	) 13 22 )))

This screen contains the parameters for setting up the various threshold values (i.e. limits) for errors and Pass/Fail status that are used during the monitoring.

#### Pattern errors

**BERT Threshold** 

monitoring

Allows you to enable monitoring of pattern errors (i.e. bit errors) and to set up a threshold value for the bit error ratio.

Choose whether the threshold is specified as an absolute value or a percentage, using the **Count**, **Ratio** and **Ratio** (%) radio buttons, and then specify the value in the **Threshold** field.

# Jitter, Latency, Service disruption

Select one or more of the measurements (Jitter, Latency and Service disruption) and then specify a threshold value for each. Any measurements whose maximum duration time exceeds the threshold value will be marked in red on the Test Result screen.

Fibre ChannelWhen you select the check box, you can enable various thresholds. Touch the<br/>Setup button to display the Fibre Channel threshold setup dialog box.

	Fibre Channe	el threshold setup	? X
Utilization (%)	< 0.0 %	IFG violations	< 0
Throughput (Mbps)	< 0.0	Symbol Errors	< 0
Errored frames	< 0	CRD Errors	< 0
Undersized frames	< 0		
Oversized frames	< 0		
CRC errored frames	< 0		
Select all			Close

For setting example, refer to <u>Example</u> in "Ethernet threshold setup".

This setting appears in case of BERT on OTN.

When you select the check box, you can enable alarm or error thresholds.

# Interface

Fixed to OTN.

Evaluation item

Transport

Select the item to evaluate. If selecting other than **Any Alarm or Error**, another menu appears.

# **Evaluation type**

Select the relevant type.

## Pass & fail threshold

Touch the left-hand number to set the lower limit for "Warning". Touch the right-hand number to set the lower limit for "Fail". The lower limit of "Fail" must be equal to or greater than the lower limit of "Warning" (defining a "Within limits" range in between them).

# 9.2.3 Test Results

# 9.2.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the Fibre Channel BERT application, the following screen is displayed.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Result Fi	le Browser			
2016-05-02 14:27:	19	00:03:1				
Summary				Event Log	Statistics 📕	
BER	Bit count Error	count Rate	_Fibre Channel_			8
Pattern errors	1.547 T	0	0.00 Pass		Details	*
Threshold:			0			
Throughput	Pattern error	s Errored fram	es			?
IF +	14101 9.4682 1E-14 1	44 44 46-2- 10 10 10	Pattern			
B.07	0.00			or Insertion —		Ę
Service disr	uption Avg.	Max.	Insertion:	Off	▼	×
Disruption tir	ne		Burst length:		1	~
Threshold:		50.00	0			-
(((	BERT	<mark> </mark> SETUP TE	ізт <u>RESULT</u> <b>#</b> С	3 🛪 🕅 V 🖂	<b>9 yr 🕂 </b> 🕪 14 30	, )))

This screen contains a summary of the results of the Fibre Channel BERT test. The information includes such things as number of pattern errors, average and maximum disruption time, and number of exceeded thresholds.

The three dials showing utilization/throughput results, pattern errors and errored frames can be enlarged by touching on them. The black needle points the measured value in the latest period.

Refer to the Summary of BERT in "Ethernet Application".

Fibre ChannelWhen Fibre Channel is selected on 'Threshold' of the Test Setup screen, the<br/>Fibre Channel information appears in the upper right-hand corner, shows<br/>pass/fail status summary. Touching the Details button allows you to inspect the<br/>individual pass/fail status.

Pattern Select the pattern.

 Pattern Error insertion
 This provides the same Error insertion as Stimuli setup options in Application

 Toolbar.
 Toolbar.

#### Insertion

If selecting **Manual**, error(s) are inserted when you touch the **Alarm/Error Insert** (**1**).

Set Off to stop the error insertion.

#### **Burst length**

If 'Insertion' is set to **Manual**, touch the button and set the number of errors to insert.

#### 9.2.3.2 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

## 9.2.3.3 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

			Result File			
16-05-02 14:27	:19		00:03:36			
ummary					Event Log	Statistics
Total 2016-05-02 14:27:19	Fibre Char	inel - Frame			SI prefix	▼
			Port 1:1		Port	1:2
Back 2016-05-02 14:27:24	Traffic	Tx	Rx		Tx	Rx
2016-05-02	Frames		0	947.393 M	0	951.82 M
14:27:29	Bytes		0	242.533 G	0	243.666 G
2016-05-02 14:27:34						
2016-05-02 14:27:39	Errors	Count	Ratio		Count	Ratio
2016-05-02	IFG		0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
14:27:44	CRC		1	1.06E-09	0	0.00 %
Current	Terminate		0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
2016-05-02 14:30:53	Errored		1	1.06E-09	0	0.00 %

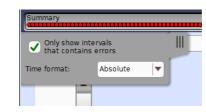
This screen presents a detailed analysis of the test results. You can choose to view either the results of a specific time interval or the total results from measurement start. The results can be displayed either in table (list) form or as graphs. You can also zoom in on a specific result item and display either a zoom or a histogram.

#### Selecting which results to view

Selecting the interval<br/>timeTouch the Total button to switch the total values measured in all interval times.<br/>The start time of measurement is displayed on the button.Touching the button in left side Back field shows the measured values in the<br/>interval time. The end time of the interval is displayed on the button.

**Current** button is displayed at left bottom when the measurement is running. Touching the **Current** button shows the measured values in the current interval time. The start time of the current interval is displayed on the button. The slide-out panel on the left-hand side of the screen contains the following functions:

- Only show intervals that contains errors
- Time format





If you have stopped measurement during the interval time, the measurement results of the current interval are discarded. The log of the current interval is not displayed in **Back** field.

In this case, result data are re-calculated excluding the data of the current interval when the measurement is stopped. This causes that "Count" and "Ratio" displayed after the measurement will be different from that of during measurement. The sum of interval time (multiplied interval time by the number of back logs) may not match the differential time between displayed time at left top and right top after the measurement.

Selecting type of<br/>resultsOpen the left drop-down menu in the top row of buttons to select which results<br/>you want to display on the screen.

- OTN Alarms/Errors
- OTN Performance
- BERT or Reflector (Depends on application)
- Link
- Frame
- Performance
- Size Distribution

OTN options appear if the FC signal is carried by OTN.

Studying a specific<br/>resultTouch a specific cell in a result table to zoom in on the corresponding result<br/>item. The Count and Ratio fields are displayed on a Zoom tab. A Time vs.<br/>Statistics tab is also available. Use the Back button or touch the zoom filed to<br/>return to the statistics screen.

	Result File Browser	
2016-05-02 14:27:19	00:03:43	
Summary		Event Log Statistics
Total         Port 1:1 - Fibre Chan           11/2016-05-02         14.27.19	nel - CRC	Back
Back Zoom Time vs. S	tatistics	
2016-05-02 14:27:24 Count		
2016-05-02 14:27:29		9
2016-05-02 14:27:34		
2016-05-02 14:27:39 Batio		
14:27:39 Ratio		J.
14:27:44	1 0'	2E-09 ×
Current 2016-05-02	T.O.	
14:31:00		
FC-BERT	etup test <u>RESULT</u> #	🗃 🛜 🕅 V 🗾 🔉 🕂 🗤 14:31 🛛 )))

# Selecting how results are displayed

Selecting notation

Select the required notation for the results from the notation drop-down menu.

- Unformatted e.g. 71892
- SI prefix e.g. 71.891 k (k means "kilo")
- **Engineering** e.g. 71.892E3
- **Scientific** e.g. 7.1892E4

#### Results

Results are displayed according to your choice.

OTN Alarms/Errors	Refer to <u>Results</u> in "OTN Application"
OTN Performance	Refer to <u>Results</u> in "OTN Application"
BERT Results	BER
	Latency
	Jitter
	Service Disruption
Reflector Results	Reflected Frames
	Reflected Bytes
	Not Reflected Frames
	Not Reflected Bytes
	Total Frames
	Total Bytes
Link Results	Symbol Errors
	Block Errors
	Ordered Sets
Frame Results	Traffic
	Errors
	Others
Performance Results	Line rate
	Frame rate
	Utilization
	Throughput
Size Distribution Results	Size Dist.
	Frame Size

# Abbreviation

The following abbreviations are used in the description of Link results.

LR	Link Reset
LRR	Link Reset Response
NOS	Not Operational
OLS	Offline
RF	Remote Fault
R_RDY	Receiver Ready

# Frame Errors

The following items are displayed in the error count of Frame results.

IFG	Number of frames with inter-frame gap error.
CRC	Number of frames with CRC errors.
Symbol	Number of frames with 10B code errors.
CRD	Number of frames with CRD errors. CRD errors are when the
	EOF polarity does not match the current disparity.
Terminate	Number of frame with which have been terminated either with
	unknown ordered sets value or with an EOFa.
Errored	Number of frames which have one of Symbol, Terminate, CRC, or
	CRD errors.

# 9.3 Performance



The FC Performance test is one of the methods to evaluate the network quality and defines many tests to determine the performance characteristics of the network device or entire network. Network Master includes several physical setups (test modes) and five different tests.

## Throughput Test

The throughput is the maximum rate at which a DUT (Device Under Test) can forward frames without frame loss for a specific frame size. That is, the maximum rate at which the number of test frames sent by the DUT is equal to the number of test frames sent to it by the test equipment.

## Traffic Profile Test

Traffic Profile Test measures actual throughput with varying the line load in up to ten steps. For each selected frame size, a set of throughput steps defined by user will run and actual measured throughput will be recorded.

#### Latency Test

Latency Test is the delay time from sending the frame from Network Master to returning the frame to Network Master. This test measures the latency when frames are sent at maximum throughput measured in Throughput Test. The latency dispersion is measured as jitter.

To run this test, it is required to perform Throughput Test at the same time. Burst Test

Burst Test measures the number of frames in the longest burst that the DUT will handle without the loss of any frames.

Credit Test

Credit Test measures the minimum credit value that can output the maximum throughput measured in Throughput Test.

To run this test, it is required to perform Throughput Test at the same time.

# 9.3.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step to run an application is to set the port interfaces. Set the port interfaces in the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides the port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Fibre Channel interface are described in the following section:

• FC Setup and Status

For applications also including an OTN interface, refer to the setup options and status information for OTN in the following section:

• OTN Setup and Status

Refer to the sections corresponding to the required port setup.

# 9.3.2 Test Setup

# **Restriction of Number of Steps**

FC Perf. measures the throughput, traffic profile, latency, burst, and BB credit count while changing the load applied to the DUT by changing the transmission rate and size of the Ethernet frame. In addition to the final results, Network Master retains the measurement results at each load as an intermediate results, but 500 steps are retained at maximum. Depending on the setting of the steps, it is possible to retain more than 500 steps, but in that case the oldest measurement result(s) will be discarded.

Also, depending on the setting, only the results of one category (throughput, traffic profile, latency, burst, or BB credit count) may be retained in large amount disproportionately. In order to avoid this, Network Master organizes the results so that results at least 100 steps remain as shown in the examples below.

However, Traffic Profile and Credit (when BB Credit Count is set to **Stepped**) start the next test when the number of steps has reached the number of measurable steps.

Example 1

Test	Number of Steps set in Setup	Number of steps in which the measurement results are retained
Throughput	100	100
Burst	200	200
Credit	500	200*

\*: The test is stopped when the 200th step is measured because the number of total steps reaches 500.

Example 2

Test	Number of Steps set in Setup	Number of steps in which the measurement results are retained
Throughput	500	300* <sup>1</sup>
Burst	200	100*2
Credit	100	100

\*1: Measurement results for the first 200 steps are discarded.

\*2: Measurement results for the first 100 steps are discarded.

In the test setting, the total number of steps can be set to more than 500. In this case, a warning is displayed on the <u>Summary</u> screen when the measurement is started.

The number of test steps can be calculated by the following formula.

Number of steps = f × l f: Number of Frame Size steps l: Number of Line Load steps

In the following setting example, the number of steps is 50.

Applicat	ion Selector Latency	Credit	Advance	Port I Control	L:1 Through	put Traff	Applicat	on Selec Later
Port Test		Loopback Te	st	Line Load (	Mbps)	Percent		
		<u>i (i</u>			Min:	10.0000	%	
_Frame Size (bytes)					Max:	100.0000	%	
User defined	64	128	256		Step:	10.0000	%	
Stepped	512	768	1024					
Constant	1280	2140	2168	_Duration	Ste	p: 10	s	
SETUP <u>T</u> I	<u>EST</u> RESULT			FC-1	Perf. Test		SETUP <u>TI</u>	<u>ST</u> F

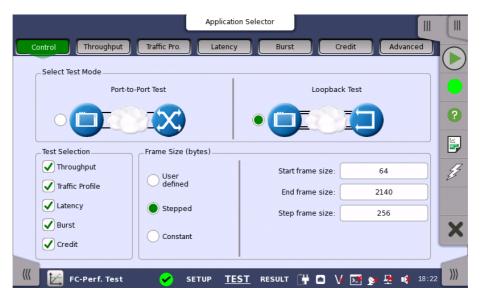
f=5 Five frame sizes, 64, 256, 512, 1024, and 2140 bytes are selected.

l=10 With the settings of Min. 10%, Max. 100%, and Step 10%, line load steps are ten, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, and 100%.

Number of steps= f  $\times$  l = 5  $\times$  10=50

# 9.3.2.1 Control

The following screen is displayed by touching Control in the Navigation area.



Specify the test mode and select the test to be performed in this screen.

Select Test Mode

**e** Two different test modes are available:

- Port to Port Test
- Loopback Test



Port to Port Test uses two ports to perform tests. When only one port is selected at starting Performance Test application, it is not able to start Port to Port Test.

Select the test mode to define your test configuration. Refer to <u>Test Mode</u> <u>Descriptions</u>.

**Test Selection** 

Select one or more of the following <u>tests</u>:

• Throughput

- <u>Traffic Profile</u>
- Latency
- <u>Burst</u>
- <u>Credit</u>



When a test is selected, the test setup screen including the setup parameters related to the test can be used. Similarly, the test results include only the test selected at Test Selection.

#### Test Mode Descriptions

Port to Port test



In this test mode, the facing test of Network Master and the FC instrument is performed.

The tests of throughput, latency, and burst are available.

Loopback test



This test is used when testing network by reflecting traffic back to the Network Master. This requires a device to reflect the traffic back e.g. a second Network Master.

In the loopback test, all the items in test selection are available.

**Frame Size (Bytes)** There are three methods to specify the size of the fibre channel frame sent during the test.

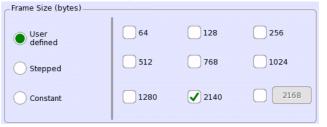


*Frame Size (Bytes) is a byte length from header to CRC. It does not include SOF and EOF.* 

#### User defined

Check the check box and select the following frame size:

**64**, **128**, **256**, **512**, **768**, **1024**, **1280**, **2140**, and **2168** to **3240** (Set the frame size using the field at the right bottom.)



#### Stepped

Set **Start frame size**, **End frame size** and **Step frame size**. The frame size is started from the value set at **Start frame size**, and increased/decreased until the value set at **End frame size** at intervals of the value set at **Step frame size**.

Frame Size (bytes)		]
User	Start frame size:	64
defined	End frame size:	2140
Stepped	Step frame size:	256
Constant		



Set the parameters so that the number of frame sizes is ten or less. When the number of frame sizes is 11 or more, the message "Maximum of 10 frame sizes is allowed." is displayed.

Example:

Start frame size: 100, End frame size: 1500, Step frame size: 100 In this case, the number of frame sizes is 15 (100 to 1500). Measurements are performed for the frame sizes from 100 to 1000, not for 1100 to 1500.



The Stepped mode is useful when testing various frame sizes that are distributed consistently and equally. As a consequence, it produces more smooth and detailed graphs when a low value is set at Step frame size. When the step frame size is lower, the measurement time is longer.

#### Constant

Set a value a	at <b>Frame size</b> .		
	Frame Size (bytes)		
	User defined	Frame size:	2140
	Stepped		
	Constant		
	·		

#### 9.3.2.2 Throughput

The following screen is displayed by touching **Throughput** in the Navigation area.

Port 1:1 Application Select	or III III
Control Throughput Traffic Pro. Latency	Burst Credit Advanced
Auto Search	
Mode: Smart	
Resolution: 0.1 %	2
Max Line Load: Percent V 100.0000 %	E.
	3
	×
Step: 10 s	
FC-Perf. Test 🖌 SETUP <u>TEST</u> R	ESULT 🔐 🖬 🗸 🗺 yy 😤 📫 18 25 💹

# Auto Search

## Mode

Select the search method.

- **Smart**: It is assumed that occurring the frame loss is a higher probability around Max. And the skewed binary searching is performed. (The area where the line loads is high is searched at first.)
- **Binary**: The binary searching of the line load interval specified in the range from Max to Min is performed.

#### Resolution

Select an Auto search resolutions from  $0.1,\,1.0$  or 10.0 %.

## Max Line Load

Set the maximum line load of Auto search. The unit is **Percent** or **Mbps**.

# Duration

Step

Step

Specify an approximate duration for each step of the test by time.

# 9.3.2.3 Traffic Profile

The following screen is displayed by touching **Traffic Pro.** in the Navigation area.

Port 1:1	Application Selector	
Control Throughp	ut Traffic Pro. Latency Burst Credit Advanced	2
Line Load (Mbps)		
	Percent 🗸	
Мі	n: 10.0000 %	?
Ma	x: 100.0000 %	
Ste	p: 10.0000 %	Ţ,
_Duration		K
	Step: 10 s	
🔣 🕅 FC-Perf. Tes	st 🛛 🖌 SETUP <u>TEST</u> RESULT 阱 🛋 V/ 🗺 y 💂 📫 18 25 🜖	$\rangle$

Line Load

Set a line load of the Traffic Profile test. The unit is **Percent** or **Mbps**.

# Duration

Specify an approximate duration for each step of the test by time.

# 9.3.2.4 Latency

The following screen is displayed by touching Latency in the Navigation area.

Port 1:1	Application Selector		
Control Throughput Traffic Pro.	Latency Burst	Credit Adva	nced
			•
			E.
_ Duration			×
Step: 10	s		
FC-Perf. Test 🔗 🛛	SETUP <u>TEST</u> RESULT [	🛱 🖸 V 🔀 y 😤 🕸	18 25

# Duration

# Step

Specify an approximate duration of the test by time.

# 9.3.2.5 Burst

The following screen is displayed by touching **Burst** in the Navigation area.

Port 1:1	Application Selector	
Control Throughput	: Traffic Pro. Latency Burs	t Credit Advanced
– Frames per Burst (Bur	st Length)	
Auto Search	- Stepped	•
	Start burst size: 100	?
	End burst size: 2000	¥,
	Step burst size: 100	F
		23
		×
🔣 🔀 FC-Perf. Test	: 🖌 SETUP <u>TEST</u> RESULT	🔐 🗈 V 📴 💉 🔻 🐗 18 25 💹

#### Frames per Burst (Burst Length)

#### Auto Search

When the check box is selected, the burst length is automatically searched. Select Search Mode. The resolution is selected from 1, 10, or 100.

The range of searching the burst size is set at **Start burst size** and **End burst size**.

#### Stepped

The burst size is changed in steps. The range of changing the burst size is set at **Start burst size** and **Stop burst size**. And the change amount per step is set at **Step burst size**.

When the burst size is set as follows, it is changed from 100 to 900 (100 -> 300 -> 500 -> 700 -> 900).

Start burst size: 100 End burst size: 1000 Step burst size: 200

# 9.3.2.6 Credit

The following screen is displayed by touching **Credit** in the Navigation area.

Port 1:1	Application Selector	
Control Throughput	Traffic Pro. Latency Burst	Credit Advanced
BB Credit Count		
Auto Search	Stepped	
	Start credit size: 1	•
	End credit size: 2000	
	Step credit size: 100	Z
_ Duration		×
Step:	10 s	
🔀 FC-Perf. Test	SETUP <u>TEST</u> RESULT	🔐 🖬 V 🖼 y 🖳 🏟 18:25 🚿

**BB Credit Count** 

BB Credit Count (buffer-to-buffer Credit\_Count) is a counter used for Buffer-tobuffer flow control management

BB Credit Count is defined as the number of unacknowledged or outstanding frames awaiting R\_RDY responses from the directly attached Fibre Channel Port.

## Auto Search

The minimum local credit that realizes the maximum throughput is searched in the range from 1 to the number set at **End credit size**. However, the minimum local credit is not searched in the range that is three times or more of the remote credit size.

Select Search Mode. The resolution is selected from 1, 10, or 100.

## Stepped

Step

BB Credit Count is changed in steps. The range of changing BB Credit Count is set at **Start credit size** and **End credit size**. And the change amount per step is set at **Step credit size**.

When BB Credit Count is set as follows, it is changed from 100 to 900 (100 -> 300 -> 500 -> 700 -> 900). Start credit size: 100

End credit size: 1000 Step credit size: 200

## Duration

Specify the approximate duration in time of each step of the test.

## 9.3.2.7 Advanced

The following screen is displayed by touching **Advanced** in the Navigation area.

Application Selector	
Control Throughput Traffic Pro. Latency Burst Credit Advanced	
Throughput Calculation Layer Selection	
Line Rate	
Throughput Type	?
Maximum throughput     Average throughput	j
	Ę
	22
	X
🕼 🔀 FC-Perf. Test 🛛 🖌 SETUP <u>TEST</u> RESULT 📑 🖬 V 🔀 😼 🔩 18:26	>>>

This screen sets the measurement method of *Measured Throughput* for the results of subsequent tests. The displays of the measurement results are not changed even of the Advanced settings are changed after completing the measurement.

Throughput, Traffic Profile, Latency, and Credit

## **Throughput Calculation Layer Selection**

- Line Rate: For 1Gb/s to 8Gb/s, the throughput is calculated after encoding 8B/10B. For 10Gb/s, the throughput is calculated after encoding 64B/66B.
- L1: Layer 1. For 1Gb/s to 8Gb/s, the throughput is calculated before encoding 8B/10B. For 10Gb/s, the throughput is calculated before encoding 64B/66B.
- L2: Layer 2. Data field in FC frame.

# Throughput Type

A throughput is measured in every one second. For example, when a test step is ten seconds, a throughput is measured ten times during one step.

When **Maximum throughput** is selected, the maximum value of the measured values in all steps is set as the test result.

When **Average throughput** is selected, the average value of the measured values n all steps is set as the test result.

# 9.3.3 Test Results

Graphical<br/>representationThe results of the performed FC Performance tests can be presented in either<br/>tabular form or as graphical representations. The graphical representation<br/>mode provides an overview of the results and the progress of the test.

Port 1:1	Result File Browser		
2017-03-07 18:27:34	00:02:20	-00	:11:03
Summary	Latency Burst	Credit Event Log Statisti	cs 📕 🔳
Size	2140	Deta	ails 🔘
4,000, 1,000, 2,			?
0 4250.0 3825.0 3400.0	0 2975.0 2550.0 2125.0 170 Line Load Steps (Mb	00.0 1275.0 850.0 425.0 Sps)	Z
Line Load (Mbps)	Measured Throughput (Mbps)	Frame Loss (%)	
4250.0	4250.006280	0.00	
3825.0	3825.001440	0.00	X
3400.0	3400.010640	0.00	
K FC-Perf. Test	SETUP TEST <u>RESU</u>	LT 🔐 🖬 V 🖾 🔊 🗟 🕸	18:29

Two modes can be switched using Detail or Summary.

# 9.3.3.1 Summary

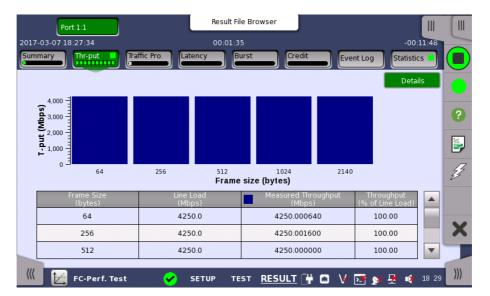
The following screen is displays by touching **Summary** in the Navigation area.

2017-03-07 18:27:34	Result File Br 00:06:15 cy Burst	owser	-00:07:08
Test mode		Loopback Test	
Test	State	Status	?
Throughput		Completed	
Traffic Profile		Completed	
Latency		Running	Z
Burst		Configured / Not started	
Credit		Configured / Not started	
			×
🗰 FC-Perf. Test 🖌 🖌 SE	TUP TEST	RESULT 🔐 🖸 V 💽	y 🛃 📫 18 33 💓

This screen presents the current status of the test(s) (**Configured / Not started**, **Running**, **Completed** or **Not Configured**). Touching the State button of the specific test displays the screen where the detailed result information is displayed.

# 9.3.3.2 Throughput

The following screen is displayed by touching **Throughput** in the Navigation area.



This screen displays the results of the Throughput test.

The measured throughput values are shown in a bar chart.

The following items are displayed in the result table.

- Step: Step numbers in Throughput test
- Fr size: Frame size defined in Control screen
- Frames: Number of sent frames
- Frame rate: Number of frames sent per second
- Util: Utilization in percent
- Load: Number of bits sent per second
- Act Load / Tput: Number of frames received per second This is a measured throughput.
- Frames lost: Difference between sent frame count and received frame count

# 9.3.3.3 Traffic Profile

A screen similar to <u>Throughput</u> is displayed by touching **Traffic Profile** in the Navigation area.

This screen displays the results of the Traffic Profile test.

The line load and measured throughput values are shown in bar charts.

The following items are displayed in the result table.

- Step: Step numbers in Throughput test
- Fr size: Frame size defined in Control screen
- Frames: Number of sent frames
- Frame rate: Number of frames sent per second
- Util: Utilization in percent
- Load: Number of bits sent per second
- Act Load / Tput: Number of frames received per second This is a measured throughput.
- Frames lost: Difference between sent frame count and received frame count
- Loss rt: Frame loss ratio in percent
  - It is calculated using the following formula:

Loss ratio =  $\frac{\text{Frame lost} \times 100}{\text{Frame lost} \times 100}$ 

Frames

## 9.3.3.4 Latency

A screen similar to <u>Throughput</u> is displayed by touching Latency in the Navigation area.

This screen displays the result of Latency test.

The latency and measured jitter are shown in bar charts.

The following items are displayed in the result table.

- Step: Step numbers in Throughput test
- Fr size: Frame size defined in Control screen
- Frames: Number of sent frames
- Frame rate: Number of frames sent per second
- Util: Utilization in percent
- Load: Number of bits sent per second
- Act Load / Tput: Number of frames received per second This is a measured throughput.
- Latency: Delay time of frames
- Jitter: Latency time variation

#### 9.3.3.5 Burst

A screen similar to <u>Throughput</u> is displayed by touching **Burst** in the Navigation area.

This screen displays the result of Burst test.

The maximum burst length is shown in a bar chart.

The following items are displayed in the result table.

- Step: Step numbers in Throughput test
- Fr size: Frame size defined in Control screen
- Frames: Number of sent frames
- Burst size: Number of frames per Burst
- Back Pressure: Utilization in percent
- Frames lost: Difference between sent frame count and received frame count

# 9.3.3.6 Credit

A screen similar to <u>Throughput</u> is displayed by touching **Credit** in the Navigation area.

This screen displays the result of Credit test.

The measured throughput is shown in a bar chart.

The following items are displayed in the result table.

- Step: Step numbers in Throughput test
- Fr size: Frame size defined in Control screen
- Credit Size: Sent value of BB credit count
- Frame rate: Number of frames sent per second
- Util: Utilization in percent
- Load: Number of bits sent per second

- Act Load / Tput: Number of frames received per second This is a measured throughput.
- Frames lost: Difference between sent frame count and received frame count

# 9.3.3.7 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

# 9.3.3.8 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** in the navigation area displays the screen providing the statistics data. Refer to <u>Statistics</u> of BERT for the operation.

# 9.4 Reflector



In *Fibre Channel Reflector* mode, the Network Master loops incoming traffic on a port, swapping ID addresses.



# 9.4.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Fibre Channel interface are described in a separate section:

• FC Setup and Status

For applications also including an OTN interface, you can find a description of the setup options and status information for OTN in the following section:

• OTN Setup and Status

Please refer to the sections relevant for your current port setup requirements.

# 9.4.2 Test Setup

# 9.4.2.1 Control

When you go to the test setup of the Fibre Channel Reflector application, the following screen is displayed.

		Application Se	lector	1	
Con	trol		Thres	holds	
Interval length:	5 seconds				
Start action:	Immediate		Start at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	
Stop function:	Manual stop		Stop at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	?
Memory allocation:	Continuous		Estimate of test duration	00d:03:25:45	
Performance Parameters			]		
OTN: M.2401(M.2110)	)				Z
Time period: 15 minut 🔻	)				
Allocation Setup					
					X
					43
📖 🐛 FC-Reflector	🚽 🖌 s	ETUP TEST	RESULT	🖻 🛚 V 🗾 y 🕂 🐠 07	43 111

For operation, refer to <u>Control</u> in "BERT" section.

#### 9.4.2.2 Thresholds

Touching the **Thresholds** button in the navigation area displays the following screen.

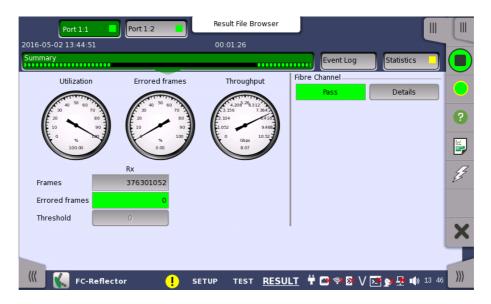
Port 1:1 Port 1:2	Application Selector	
Control	Thresholds	
	✓ Fibre Channel Utilization (%): <	0.0 %
	Transport Interface OTN Evaluation item: Any alarm or error Evaluation type: Ocunt ( Pass & fail O O	Ratio
FC-Reflector 🖌 SE	threshold <b>- (2)</b>	

**Transport** settings appear if the FC signal is carried by OTN. For operation of **Fibre Channel** and **Transport**, refer to <u>Thresholds</u> in BERT section.

# 9.4.3 Test Results

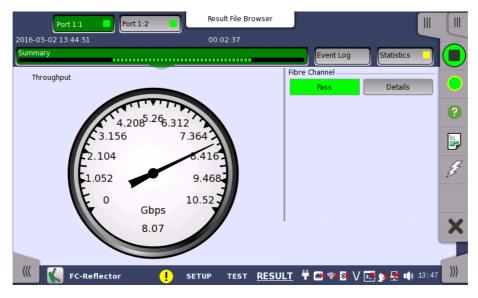
#### 9.4.3.1 Summary

When you go to the test results of the Fibre Channel Reflector application, the following screen is displayed.



This screen contains a summary of the results of the FC Reflector test. The information includes such things as number of errored frames and number of exceeded thresholds.

The three dials showing Utilization, Errored frames and Throughput results. Utilization, Errored frames and Throughput can be enlarged by touching on them. The black needle points the measured value in the latest period.



When **Fibre Channel** is selected on 'Threshold' of the Test Setup screen, the **Fibre Channel** information appears in the upper right-hand corner, shows pass/fail status summary. Touching the **Details** button allows you to inspect the individual pass/fail status.

Port 1:1	Port 1:2	Result File Browser			
2016-05-02 13:44:51		00:03:14			-
Summary			Event Log	Statistics	
				Close	
Avg. utilization:	Pass	IFG:			-
Avg. throughput:	Pass	Symbol:			?
Errored:	Pass	CRD:			Ĕ.
Undersized:	Pass				- Z
Oversized:	Pass				B
CRC:	Pass				
					×
(() FC-Reflector	<mark>!</mark> SE1	TUP TEST <u>RES</u>	<u>5ult</u> 🖁 📾 🧇 🕅 V 🖸	🛉 🔊 🛃 🜓 13 48	>>>

#### Transport

Displays the results of Transport test. This result appears if 'Transport' check box is selected in the Test Setup screen.

## 9.4.3.2 Event Log

Touching the **Event Log** button in the navigation area displays the screen providing the event log data. Refer to <u>Event Log</u> of SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn BERT application.

# 9.4.3.3 Statistics

Touching the **Statistics** button in the navigation area displays the screen shown below.

		Resu	lt File Browser			
2016-05-02 13:44:						
Summary				Event Log	Statistics	
<u>Total</u>	Fibre Channel	- Frame		SI prefix		
13:44:51 Back		Por	t 1:1	Port		
2016-05-02 13:44:56	Traffic	Тх	Rx	Тх	Rx	
2016-05-02	Frames	429.426 M	429.426 M	429.426 M	429.426 M	
13:45:01	Bytes	109.933 G	109.933 G	109.933 G	109.933 G	
2016-05-02 13:45:06					ž	
2016-05-02 13:45:11	Errors	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	
2016-05-02	IFG	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	
13:45:16	CRC	0	0.00 %	1	2.33E-09	
Current	Terminate	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	
2016-05-02 13:46:28	Errored	0	0.00 %	1	2.33E-09	
((( 💑 FC-	Reflector	<mark>!</mark> SETUP	TEST <u>RESUL</u>	<u>t</u> 🖁 📾 🕸 V	<mark>⊵≹ ⊳ ₽</mark> ∎) 13:46	

This screen presents a detailed analysis of the test results. You can choose to view either the total results from measurement start or the results of a specific interval during the test. You can also zoom in on a specific result item. The results can be displayed either in table (list) form or as a graph.

#### Selecting which results to view

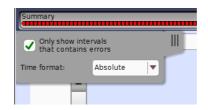
**Interval or total results** Touch the **Total** button to switch the total values measured in all interval times. The start time of measurement is displayed on the button.

Touching the button in left side **Back** field shows the measured values in the interval time. The end time of the interval is displayed on the button.

**Current** button is displayed at left bottom when the measurement is running. Touching the **Current** button shows the measured values in the current interval time. The start time of the current interval is displayed on the button.

The slide-out panel on the left-hand side of the screen contains the following functions:

- Only show intervals that contains errors
- Time format



	If you have stopped measurement during the interval time, the measurement results of the current interval are discarded. The log of the current interval is not displayed in Back field. In this case, result data are re-calculated excluding the data of the current interval when the measurement is stopped. This causes that "Count" and "Ratio" displayed after the measurement will be different from that of during measurement. The sum of interval time (multiplied interval time by the number of back logs) may not match the differential time between displayed time at left top and right top after the measurement.
Selecting type of results	Open the middle drop-down menu in the top row of buttons to select which results you want to display on the screen.
	<ul> <li>Reflector</li> <li>Link</li> <li>Frame</li> <li>Performance</li> <li>Size Distribution</li> </ul>
Studying a specific result	Touch a specific cell in a result table to zoom in on the corresponding result item. The <b>Count</b> and <b>Ratio</b> fields are displayed on a <b>Zoom</b> tab. A <b>Histogram</b> tab is also available. Use the <b>Back</b> button to return to the statistics screen.
	Selecting how results are displayed
Selecting notation	Select the required notation for the results from the notation drop-down menu.
	<ul> <li>Unformatted - e.g. 71892</li> <li>SI prefix - e.g. 71.892 k (k means "kilo")</li> <li>Engineering - e.g. 71.892E3</li> <li>Scientific - e.g. 7.1892E4</li> </ul>

# **10 Device Test Applications**

This chapter describes the graphical user interface (i.e. screens, sub-screens and major dialogs) related to Device Test applications.

The following applications are available:

• <u>No Frame</u>

# 10.1 Device Test Setup and Status

Device Test sends the test pattern without the protocol frame to measure the BER of the device.

# 10.1.1 Physical Port Setup

When the port is set up with an interface, touching the **Port** button in the navigation area will display the screen shown below.

Port 1:1		Application Selector			
Port					
Interface Type:	QSFP+	Test pattern		• LOS	
Bit Rate:	40G Ethernet	Tx setting to Rx		LOS	
		Tx Pattern	PRBS7	Rx Signal Level N/A	?
		Rx Pattern	PRBS7		<b>E</b>
Clock Configuration		1			5
Timing source:	Inte	ernal	<ul><li>▼</li></ul>		2
Sync Port:	Off				~
					X
		•		Transceiver	2
/// 🙀 No Frame	🖌 SE	TUP TEST RES	ULT 阱 📑 🖘 🕅 🗸	/ 📑 💓 🛃 🕠 12:45	)))

This screen allows you to specify the physical port configuration of the currently selected port. It can also be used to inspect the current status of the selected port.

The configuration options available in the setup area of the screen are described below. The status information is described in a separate section.

## Interface Type

Select the interface of the module.

#### Bit Rate

Select the bit rate standard.

## Lane Select

When bit rate is set to 100G Ethernet or OTU4, select the number of lanes.

**16 Lane** and **20 Lane** options mean "Logical lane', other options mean "Physical lane'.

Physical lane: Lane of the optical transceiver's electrical interface such as CAUI-4, CDAUI-8

Logical lane: Lane used for the logical process such as PCS (Ethernet)

#### Available number of lanes

Interface Type	MU100011A
CFP4	4, 20
QSFP+	4
QSFP28	4,20

#### Test pattern

Touch the button to launch the dialog box for setting the test pattern. When selecting **Tx setting to Rx**, Rx pattern will be set to the same as Tx pattern.

Test patte	tting to Rx		
	Tx Edit	Rx Edit	I
Lane1	PRBS7	PRBS7	,   ,
Lane2	PRBS7	PRBS7	
Lane 3	PRBS7	PRBS7	
Lane4	PRBS7	PRBS7	

When Lane Select is set to **4 Lanes**, you can set patterns for each lane.

Tx Pattern: PRBS7, PRBS9, PRBS15, PRBS23, PRBS31, Square Wave

Rx Pattern:

PRBS7, PRBS9, PRBS15, PRBS23, PRBS31

#### **Clock Configuration**

#### Timing source

The possible sources are:

- Internal
- External

When **External** is set, the right hand lamp indicates whether clock is detected or not.

## Sync Port

This item appears when Interface Type is set to **CFP4**, **SFP28**, or **QSFP28**. Selects the output of Sync Clock Output connector on MU100011A panel.

- Off: does not output the clock.
- 1/8: outputs 1/8 divided clock of the 25/28 Gbps data synchronized clock.
- 1/16: outputs 1/16 divided clock of the 25/28 Gbps data synchronized clock.

# 10.1.2 Status Information

This section describes the status information available for the Device Test Applications in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen.

## 10.1.2.1 Status Summary

The status summary displayed for the Device Test Applications consists of the following information:

- **Physical Status** The topmost part of the status area gives you access to information about the current physical status of the selected interface. A summary consisting of the most relevant status indicators is displayed constantly. By touching the summary, you can launch a display that contains the detailed status information.
- Monitor Status At the bottom of the status area are below buttons that give you access to various monitor information. By touching a button, you can launch the corresponding information display.
  - Transceiver

## 10.1.2.2 Physical Details

Touching the topmost summary box in the status area of the **Ports Setup** screen launches the status shown below.

Po	ort 1:1	Applicatio	n Selector	
Port				
Tx Signal I		28.234 mA	LSS 🔴	• LOS
Rx Signal I	Level 😑	3.91 dBm	Bit error 😑	
Lane	Frequency(Hz)	Frequency(ppm)	CDR Lock	Rx Signal Level
0	10 312 500 224	0.0	•	3.91 dBm
1	10 312 500 224	0.0	•	
2	10 312 500 224	0.0	•	
3	10 312 500 224	0.0	•	4
				3
				Transceiver
¥ ₩	lo Frame		ST RESULT 🛱 🗃 🗇 🎘	V 📑 yr 🕂 🕠 13:35 🛛

This screen presents detailed information about the current physical status of the received signal at the Device Test interface.

The physical status information consists of the following parameters:

#### **Tx Signal Level**

Shows the output level of an optical signal.

#### **Rx Signal Level**

Shows the input level of an optical signal. A lamp icon indicates the LOS state.

## LSS

The currently Link Status Signal is shown by the icon.

- Red means that the link is not established.
- Green means that the link is established.

#### Bit error

The bit error status is indicated by the use of <u>colored Lamp icons</u>.

#### Frequency

Shows the input signal frequency and the deviation of the input signal from the nominal bit rate in ppm. In case of multi lanes, the frequencies and deviations are displayed by each lane.

### CDR Lock

The clock data recovery status is shown by the icon.

- Red means that the timing clock cannot be recovered from received data.
- Green means that the timing clock is ok.

## 10.1.2.3 Transceiver

Refer to <u>Transceiver</u> in "Ethernet Setup and Status" section.

# 10.1.3 Errors/Alarms Insertion

This section describes the errors or alarms insertion for the Device Test on the <u>Application toolbar</u>.

	Port 1:1			
Port		Start test	Restart Load Testing Save	
	gnal Level	Port Status	Alarms/Errors/Others           Port 1:1 <ul> <li>No frame errors</li> <li> </li></ul>	
Lan	e Frequency(Hz)	Fre ? Help	Error Item : Bit Error Timing : Single(Manual)	
:		Report	Insertion Lane:	
	2 10 294 469 632 3 10 096 611 328	Error	0 1 2 3	
		X Close	🖌 Clear all stimuli	
			Transceiver	
	🙀 No Frame 🗧	SETUP TEST	r Result 🔐 🕬 🖘 🕅 🗸 🗺 💁 📲 🐗 11 28	1

Alarms/Errors/ Others

Select the port to insert errors, and the stimuli type. Depending on the stimuli type, the setting items will appear.

- No frame errors: Inserts bit errors to specified lanes.
- No frame frequency: Adds the frequency offset to the selected bit rate.

#### 10.1.3.1 No frame errors

- 1. Touch the buttons of **Insertion Lane**, the dialog box will appear.
- 2. Touch the buttons to select/clear lanes. The errors will be inserted to selected (orange) lanes.
- 3. Touch the **Error Insert** icon. The errors will be inserted once by touching the icon.

#### 10.1.3.2 No frame frequency

Touch the field to set **Frequency Offset**. If setting a positive value, the frequency will shift higher side.

#### Example:

If setting 10 ppm to the frequency offset when Bit Rate is set to OTU3, the bit rate of output signal will be 43 018 413.559 \*  $(1+10*10^{-6}) = 43 018 843.73$  (kbit/s).

# 10.2 No Frame Test



No Frame Test is the test which uses the pattern without frame structure. No Frame Test measures the BER (bit error rate) and the frequency.

# 10.2.1 Ports Setup and Status

The first step in running an application is to set up the port interfaces. This is done on the **Ports Setup** screen, which also provides port status information.

The setup options and status information related to the Ethernet interface are described in a separate section:

• <u>Device Test Setup and Status</u>

# 10.2.2 Test Setup

# 10.2.2.1 Control

When you go to the test setup of the No Frame application, the following screen is displayed.

		Application Se	lector		
		Control			
Interval length:	5 seconds				$\bigcirc$
Start action:	Immediate		Start at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	
Stop function:	Manual stop		Stop at:	2001-01-01 00:00:00	?
Memory allocation:	Continuous		Estimate of test duration	00d:03:25:45	
					22
					v
					^
🔣 🎆 No Frame	✓	SETUP <u>TEST</u>	RESULT 🕂 🍽 🕯	🏁 🕅 🔰 💽 💓 🛃 📫 13:3	7 )))

This screen contains the parameters that are generally required in a No Frame test setup.

#### Interval length

Allows you to specify the duration of the intervals. The drop-down menu contains the following values: 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 30 seconds, 1, 5, 10, 15, 30 min., 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 hours or No Intervals.

### Start action

Allows you to specify when the measurement is started.

- If **Immediate** is selected, the measurement starts when you touch the **Start** button.
- Selecting **Start at** will enable a delayed start. The start time for a delayed start can be specified in the adjacent **Start at** field.

#### Stop function

Allows you to specify when the measurement ends.

- If **Manual stop** is selected, the measurement will stop immediately when the **Stop** button is touched.
- Selecting **Stop at** will enable the adjacent field, in which you can specify the stop time.
- Selecting **Duration** will allow you to specify a duration time in the adjacent field.

#### Memory allocation

Allows you to specify how the measurement will be stored in the Network Master's memory.

- Use all storage: When Network Master's memory became full with measured data, the whole measurement is stopped.
- **Continuous**: When Network Master's memory became full with measured data, the oldest records in that memory will be overwritten.

The Network Master's memory size (the file size of measurement results) is 64 Mbytes per one port.

#### Estimate of test duration

Contains an estimation of the time (in days, hours, minutes and seconds) before the whole memory will be filled out by the test. During an ongoing measurement, the estimate will be recalculated periodically.

# 10.2.3 Test Results

## 10.2.3.1 Statistics

			Result File Bro	owser			
2016-05-02 13:37	:30		00:00:28				
	Event Log			Statistics			
<u>Total</u>	No frame - Alarm	s/Errors			SI prefix	<b>\</b>	
13:37:30				Port 1:1			
Back 2016-05-02 13:37:35		LSS	E	Bit error			?
2016-05-02		(s)	(	Count	Ratio		<b></b>
13:37:40	Bit Error Total				2	1.7957E-12	<b>F</b>
2016-05-02 13:37:45	Lane 0		0.0000000		2	7.1829E-12	5
2016-05-02	Lane 1		0.0000000		0	0.0000E-11	-
2016-05-02	Lane 2		0.0000000		0	0.0000E-11	
13:37:55	Lane 3		0.0000000		0	0.0000E-11	~
Current							X
2016-05-02 13:37:57							
((( 🎇 No	Frame	! SETU	P TEST	RESULT _		📑 殎 🛃 🕠 13 37	)))

This screen presents a detailed analysis of the test results. You can choose to view either the results of a specific time interval or the total results from measurement start. The results can be displayed either in table (list) form or as graphs. You can also zoom in on a specific result item and display either a zoom or a histogram.

#### Selecting which results to view

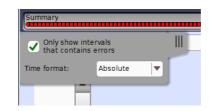
Selecting the interval<br/>timeTouch the Total button to switch the total values measured in all interval times.<br/>The start time of measurement is displayed on the button.

Touching the button in left side **Back** field shows the measured values in the interval time. The end time of the interval is displayed on the button.

The **Current** button is displayed at left bottom when the measurement is running. Touching the **Current** button shows the measured values in the current interval time. The start time of the current interval is displayed on the button.

The slide-out panel on the left-hand side of the screen contains the following functions:

- Only show intervals that contains errors
- Time format



<mark>- NOTE</mark>	If you have stopped measurement during the interval time, the measurement results of the current interval are discarded. The log of the current interval is not displayed in <b>Back</b> field.			
	In this case, result data are re-calculated excluding the data of the current interval			
	when the measurement is stopped. This causes that "Count" and "Ratio" displayed			
	after the measurement will be different from that of during measurement.			
	The sum of interval time (multiplied interval time by the number of back logs) may			
	not match the differential time between displayed time at left top and right top after			
	the measurement.			
Selecting type of results	Open the middle drop-down menu in the top row of buttons to select which results you want to display on the screen.			
	<u>No frame - Alarm/Errors</u>			
	<u>No frame - Frequency</u>			
Studying a specific result	Touch a specific cell in a result table to zoom in on the corresponding result item. The <b>Count</b> and <b>Ratio</b> fields are displayed on a <b>Zoom</b> tab. A <b>Time vs</b> . <b>Statistics</b> tab is also available. Use the <b>Back</b> button or touch the zoom filed to return to the statistics screen.			
	Selecting how results are displayed			
Selecting notation	Select the required notation for the results from the notation drop-down menu.			
	• Unformatted - e.g. 71892			
	• <b>SI prefix</b> - e.g. 71.891 k (k means "kilo")			
	• Engineering - e.g. 71.892E3			
	• Scientific - e.g. 7.1892E4			
	Results			

No frame - Bit error Alarms/Errors No frame - Frequency Rx Frequency

# **11 Utility Applications**

This chapter describes the applications on the Utilities screen of Application Selector.

The following applications are available:

- <u>Scenario</u>
- <u>GPS/GNSS</u>
- <u>VIP</u>
- <u>PDF Viewer</u>
- Wireshark
- Sync Analysis

# 11.1 Scenario

Scenario application executes applications according to the description in the scenario file. The contents of the scenario file can be edited by using the *MX100003A MT1000A/MT1100A Scenario Edit Environment Kit* on the PC.

If the scenario files are not loaded, only Scenario manager icon appears on the <u>Utilities</u> screen.

If the scenario file has loaded, that icon is displayed on the Utilities screen. The icon of the scenario varies depending on the definition in the scenario.



An example of the scenario icons

Displaying / hiding of the icon can be switched by the Scenario manager screen setting.

# 11.1.1 Scenario Manager



When you go to the test setup of the Scenario Manager, the following screen is displayed.

	Application Selector						
			Edit Export	Delete	A		
	lcon	Test name	Note	Show/Hide			
1	t	PTP(multicast)	This is demo application for the one button solution.	Show	?		
2	t_]	PTP(unicast)	This is demo application for the one button solution.	Hide			
3	t_]	PTP(unicast)	This is demo application for the one button solution.	Hide			
4	t_]	SampleTest1	This is sample test 1.	Show			
5		StartAppEtc	StartAppEtc	Show			
(((	🔂 Scer	nario Mgr.	<u>SETUP</u> Edit-1 📑 🗃 🖘 😵 🕅	V 💽 🔊 🕂 🕪	13:50		

This screen provides following operations:

- Loading a scenario file
- Switching displaying the icon of the scenario or not
- Saving the scenario to file
- Deleting the scenario in the table

#### Loading a scenario file

- 1. Touch the n <u>Application Toolbar</u>.
- 2. Select the file using the dialog box.
- 3. Touch Open.
- 4. The contents of the loaded scenario appear in the table. Icon, Test name and Note are defined in the scenario. They cannot be edited on the Scenario

Manager screen.

#### Editing the scenario

- 1. Touch the row of the scenario in the table.
- 2. Touch **Edit** button. The screen for editing constants and variables used in the scenario appears.
- 3. Touching the **Value** field opens the dialog box.

	Application Selector								
Resou	urce Assignment								
		Comment							
1	Ethernet Cable Test	Verify Approximate Length o Cable to Open Termination			1	-PORT1		?	
2	Ethernet Cable Test	Verify Approxima Cable to Shorted	te Length of Termination		1	-PORT1			
- 3	Ethernet BERT	Bit Error Rate Tes	t (BERT)		1-POR	T1,1-PORT2			
Variat						16 los			
	Nam	e		Note		Value			
1	OPEN_LENGTH1		Cable length	of pair1		0.0			
2	2 OPEN_LENGTH2		Cable length	of pair2		0.0		~	
3	OPEN_LENGTH3	LENGTH3 Ca		of pair3		0.0		~	
				:		• •			
(((	🔊 Scenario Mg	r.	SETUP	EDIT-2	¥	🗅 🚿 🕸 V 💽 yy 🛃 🐗	11 07	)))	

Touch the **SETUP** at the bottom of the screen to return to the setup screen.

The warning icon appears at right of Resource Assignment when the port defined in the scenario does not exist. In this case, touch the **Value** field and set the available port(s).

## Exporting the scenario to the file

Allows user to save the edited scenario.

- 1. Touch the row of the scenario in the table.
- 2. Touch Export button. The dialog box appears.
- 3. Enter the file name, then touch **Save**.

#### Deleting the scenario

This operation deletes the scenario in the table.

- 1. Touch the row of the scenario in the table.
- 2. Touch Delete button.
- 3. The confirmation dialog box appears. Touch  ${\bf Yes}.$

#### Hiding/showing the scenario icon

Touch Hide/Showbutton to switch showing or hiding the scenario icon.

Hide: Does not show the scenario icon on the Utilities screen (Displayed currently).

Show: Shows the scenario icon on the Utilities screen (Not displayed currently).

# 11.1.2 Running the Scenario

When scenario is loaded, the icon appears in Scenario of the Utilities screen. If touching the icon, the following screen is displayed.

			Application Se	elector			
Result	ts folder: mt100a_samp	e-2/		Select all Un	select all		6
	Application name	Port	Comment	Status	Result file name		C
	✓ Ethernet BERT	1-PORT1	Measures Ethernet BERT	Not started			R
	Fibre Channel BERT	1-PORT1	Measures Fibre Channel BERT	Not started			?
	Ethernet SAT-1564	1-PORT1, 1-PORT2	Measures SAT	Not started			
	Time			Description			
							>
						-	
	Test_30		TEST	<b>711</b>	🗈 🧇 🕅 V 🗾 🔊 🗜	-1. 00. 00	)))

This screen displays the Pass/Fail results and status of the scenario execution. Select the check box for the application name you want to run.

To run the scenario, touch () in the Application Toolbar.

#### **Results folder**

The destination folder to save the result file is displayed. Touch the field to open the dialog box and select the folder. If selecting **Auto**, the folder name will be generated automatically.

The button to specify the destination drive appears when touching an icon on the Utilities screen after USB flash drive was connected to the Network Master.

Result folder: Internal OTN\_Repeat\_Test/

Result folder: Usb OTN\_Repeat\_Test/

Even if **Result folder :Usb** has been set, result files are stored in Internal memory temporary and moved to USB flash drive after the scenario execution has finished.

In cases below, a warning message appears when Network Master attempts to save result files to USB flash drive. If Network Master failed to save result files to USB flash drive, they are stored in Internal memory.

- The USB flash drive was removed.
- The free space of the USB flash drive is insufficient.

#### Application and the result display

In the upper table, Application name, Port number for test use, and comment which are written in the scenario are displayed. If the scenario has executed, the test result and the result file name appear in the each column.

#### Status indication during Scenario execution

In the lower table, the status of the application and the time that has occurred are displayed.

	s folder: mt100a_sampl	.e-2/				
1	Application name	Port	Comment	Status	Result file name	
	✓ Ethernet BERT	1-PORT1	Measures Ethernet BERT	Testing		
Ì	Fibre Channel BERT	1-PORT1	Measures Fibre Channel BERT	Not started		
i		1-PORT1, 1-PORT2	Measures SAT	Not started		
		1-PORI 2				]
1		1-PORI2				
	Time 2016-05-27 10:00:53	Start		Description	_	
ł	Time	Start		Description	ted	
	Time 2016-05-27 10:00:53	Start [Etherne		Description	ted	

#### An example of the scenario execution

#### Save results

- 1. Touch the 🔊 on <u>Application Toolbar</u>
- 2. Set the file name using the dialog box displayed.
- 3. Touch Save button.

#### Generating a report

- 1. Touch the 🕑 on Application Toolbar
- 2. Setup Report Generator using the dialog box. For details, refer to "Report" in <u>Application Toolbar</u>.
- $3. \ {\rm Touch} \, {\bf Generate} \ {\rm button}.$

#### Uploading result files

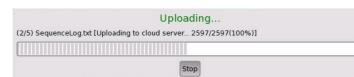
If the scenario is set to upload result files, they are uploaded to a storage service or user-specified HTTP server. The upload information described in the scenario is displayed in the Confirmation dialog box.

	Confirmation
Target : Authentication : ID : Password :	Basic anritsu ******
Are you ready to Make sure the Ne	start uploading? etwork Master is connected to the cloud server.
	NoYes

Make sure the Network Master is connected to the cloud server (\_\_\_), touch Yes.

To cancel uploading, touch **No**. In <u>Upload Scenario Result</u> screen, result files can be uploaded by connecting to the cloud server.

Even if the file uploading is suspended, the remaining files can be uploaded on <u>Upload Scenario Result</u> screen for Cloud Connection.



Upload Progress Bar

# 11.2 GPS/GNSS



GPS/GNSS application logs NMEA format data received from the GPS receiver or the GNSS receiver. According to the NMEA format data, the locations of satellite are displayed on the chart.

GPS: Global Positioning System GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System

# 11.2.1 Test Setup

When you go to the test setup of the GPS application, the following screen is displayed.

_ Test Time	
Log untill buffer is full	
Timed (or untill buffer is full)	
hh:mm:ss	\$
00:00:01	?
	~
	~
🔣 🚱 gps <u>TEST</u> result 🔐 🕾 🛠 V 🖾 🔈 🛃 🐗 13 54	>>>

**Test Time** 

Select the how to stop the test.

- Log until buffer is full: The test stops when the buffer memory is full with the log data. Even though the logging time changes depending on the number of receiving satellites, it takes 72 hours minimum to buffer full.
- Timed (or until buffer is full): The test stops when the specified time has elapsed or when the buffer memory has become full.

## Days, Hours, Minutes

Touch the field to set the test time.

# 11.2.2 Test Results

When you go to the test result of the GPS/GNSS application, the following screen is displayed.



This screen displays positions of satellite and the logged data. Touch a left top button to switch the result to display.

- Satellites: Displays the satellite positions by the chart and the table.
- **Console**: Displays the logged data received from GPS receiver or GNSS receiver.

Touch to start a test.

When you start the test, the satellite information will be displayed. You can use the scroll bar on the right to view the data you have received so far. The file is automatically saved when a certain amount of data is acquired or when the measurement is stopped. During the test, you will not be able to view the data stored in the file. This data can be viewed by loading the file after the test is complete.

If you run the test to buffer full, up to 10 files will be saved.

File name: (time of saving measured data)\_1.txt to (time of saving measured data)\_10.txt

# **Current Time**

The time received from GPS appears.

#### Status

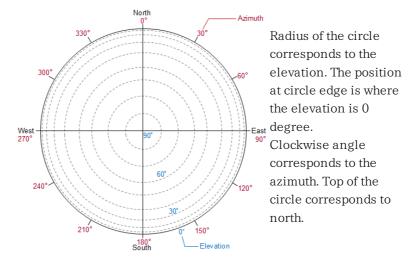
- Active: Data have been received from GPS receiver or GNSS receiver.
- Stopped: Data reception from GPS receiver or GNSS receiver has stopped.

# Time Left

When **Timed (or until buffer is full)** is selected on the Test setup screen, the remaining test time is displayed.

# Satellites





#### Satellites

Data of the received satellites are displayed.

• PRN: Displays the satellite number. (Pseudo-Random Noise sequences)

Satellite Type	Identification Character	Example
GPS	G	G23
GLONASS	R	R68
Galileo	Е	E12
BeiDou	В	B18
QZSS	Q	Q04

- Elev: Elevation
- Azim: Azimuth
- SNR: Signal to Noise Ratio Depending on the SNR value, the text color varies in green, blue, or red.

#### Console

#### **Text Console**

The logged data in text data are displayed. You can save the logged data by touching *(b)* icon on the Application Toolbar.

Satellites Console	Current GMT Time: 00:33:17	Status: Active	Time Left: 40 seconds	
Text Console				
00.33.15 \$GPGSV.3.1.10.0	2,84,166,40,05,58,319,33,06,39,136,4	44.07.30.072.25*7C		
	9.14.045.29.13.44.217.47.15.07.229.			1
00:33:15 \$GPGSV,3,3,10,2	9,21,309,25,30,34,110,47*7A			
0:33:15 \$GPGLL,3526.749	932,N,13920.57307,E,003315.00,A,A*6	5B		F
0:33:15 \$GPZDA,003315.	00,25,01,2016,00,00*61			
00:33:16 \$GPRMC,003316.	00,A,3526.74932,N,13920.57309,E,0.0	023,,250116,,,A*7F		1
00:33:16 \$GPVTG,,T,,M,0.0				E
	00,3526.74932,N,13920.57309,E,1,08			
	5,13,29,30,06,05,09,,,,,1.57,0.92,1.28			
	2,84,166,40,05,58,319,33,06,39,136,4			
	9,14,045,29,13,44,217,47,15,07,229,3	29,20,14,284,*72		
	9,21,309,25,30,34,110,47*7A			
	932,N,13920.57309,E,003316.00,A,A*6	56		
00:33:16 \$GPZDA,003316.		22 250116 4+77		
0:33:17 \$GPVTG.,T.,M.0.0	00,A,3526.74932,N,13920.57310,E,0.0	J22,,250116,,,A*77		
	00.3526.74932.N.13920.57310.E.1.08	1 10 00 7 M 30 0 M *6E		
	5.13.29.30.06.05.092.22.1.18.1.87			
	2.84.166.40.05.58.319.33.06.39.136.4			
	9.14.045.30.13.44.217.47.15.07.229.			
	9.21.309.25.30.34.110.47*7A	25,20,14,204, 7A		-

The log data format follows NMEA 0183 rev4.0 that is widely used in the GPS technology.

# 11.3 VIP



VIP (Video Inspection Probe) application allows you to view the edge surface of an optical fiber by using the optional accessory Video Inspection Probe. The captured image and analysis results can be saved to files.

# 11.3.1 Application Toolbar

Icons for VIP use appear on Application Toolbar.

# Capture

Touch the Capture icon to capture the current displaying image. When Auto Focus is selected in Setup screen, touching this icon performs autofocus and capturing the image.



Press for Live image

Touch the **Press for Live image** icon to display the live image on the screen.

# Analyze Image

Touch the **Analyze Image** icon to start analyzing the captured image.

## Save



Touch the Save icon to save the image and analysis results to files.

# Load

Touch the Load icon to load a following file.

- Image file (\*.png)
- Analysis result file (\*.vipi)

Only Load Save icon appears on the Expanded Application toolbar. The VIP images and analysis results can be loaded by touching the icon.



The analysis result file (extension vipi) is compatible with following models.

- MT1040A Network Master Pro
- MT9085 Series Access Master
- *MU909014x*, *MU909015x* μ OTDR Module

# 11.3.2 Connecting the Video Inspection Probe

Connect the USB connector of the Video Inspection Probe to Network Master.



G0382A Autofocus Video Inspection Probe



Connect only one VIP to the Network Master.

Replace the adaptor of the Video Inspection Probe with one that matches the optical connector.

For handling the Video Inspection Probe, refer to the operation manual that came with the Video Inspection Probe.

G0382A goes into the standby state unless the operation is performed for 60 seconds. If it enters the standby state, press the measurement button (M) on G0382A or touch the ( ) icon on the Network Master before using it.

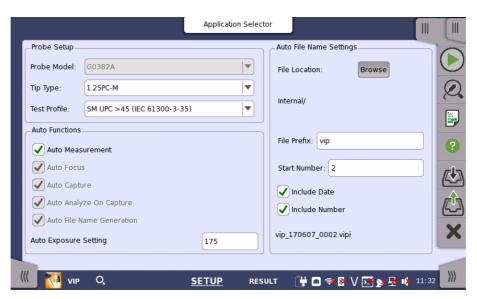
Network Master also supports following the Video Inspection Probes.

- OPTION-545VIP USB 200/400x Video Inspect Probe
- G0293A Video Inspection Probe Lite
- G0306A Video Inspection Probe
- G0306B Video Inspection Probe
- G0306C Video Inspection Probe

At the lower left area of the screen, this icon indicates the connection status of the Video Inspection Probe.

# 11.3.3 Test Setup

When you go to the test setup of the VIP application, the following screen is displayed.



This screen allows you to configure the parameters related to a VIP test.

#### Probe Setup

# Probe Model

When G0306A, G0306B, G0306C, or G0382A is connected to Network Master, the model is displayed. Otherwise, select the model of the Video Inspection Probe.

# Тір Туре

Select the tip type to use.

# Test Profile

Select the observing fiber type. Limits which will be judged as "Pass" are shown in tables.

In the following tables, "None" means that the fiber has no scratches or defects. "No limit" means that there is no limit to the number of scratches or defects. For example, "None >3  $\mu$ m" the fiber has no scratches or defects which is larger than 3  $\mu$ m.

• SM PC>45: Single Mode Fiber, Physical Contact, Return Loss is more than 45 dB.

Zone Name	Defects	Scratches
Core	None	None
Cladding	No limit <2μm 5 from 2 μm to 5 μm None >5 μm	No limit ≤3µm None > 3µm
Adhesive	No limit	No limit
Contact	None ≥10 µm	No limit

• SM APC: Single Mode Fiber, Angled Physical Contact

Zone Name	Defects	Scratches
Core	None	≤4
	No limit <2 μm	
Cladding	5 from 2 $\mu\mathrm{m}$ to 5 $\mu\mathrm{m}$	No limit
	None >5 µm	
Adhesive	No limit	No limit
Contact	None ≥10 µm	No limit

• SM PC>25: Single Mode Fiber, Physical Contact, Return Loss is more than 25 dB.

Zone Name	Defects	Scratches
Core	2 ≤3 μm None > 3 μm	2 ≤3 µm None > 3 µm
Cladding	No limit ≤2µm 5 from 2µm to 5µm None >5µm	No limit ≤3µm 3>3µm
Adhesive	No limit	No limit
Contact	None ≥10 µm	No limit

+ MM PC 62.5: Multi-Mode Fiber, Physical Contact, Core diameter 62.5  $\mu\,\mathrm{m}$ 

Zone Name	Defects	Scratches
Core	4 ≤5 µm	No limit ≤3µm
	None >5 $\mu$ m	$0 > 5 \mu{ m m}$
Cladding	$5 \text{ from } <2 \ \mu \text{ m}$ to $<5 \ \mu \text{ m}$	No limit ≤5µm 0 > 5µm
Adhesive	No limit	No limit
Contact	None ≥10 µm	No limit

• MM PC 50.0: Multi-Mode Fiber, Physical Contact, Core diameter 50  $\mu$  m Limits are the same as MM PC 62.5.

#### Auto Functions

#### Auto Measurement

When it is recognized that the fiber edge surface is in the image, Auto Focus, Auto Capture, Auto Analyze On Capture, and saving a file are performed automatically.

Auto Measurement is available for G0306A, G0306B, G0306C, and G0382A.

### Auto Focus

When it is recognized that the fiber edge surface is in the image, autofocus and capture are performed.



If it cannot be recognized that the fiber edge surface is in the image, VIP may not perform autofocus. In that case, get a focus using < or > button on G0382A.

Auto Focus is available for G0382A.

#### Auto Capture

When it is recognized that the fiber edge surface is in focus, the image is captured automatically.

Auto Capture is available for G0306A, G0306B, G0306C, and G0382A.

#### Auto Analyze On Capture

Executes Auto Analyze when the image has been captured.

#### Auto File Name Generation

File name is generated automatically when saving the file. Selecting the check box activates **Auto File Name Settings**.

## Auto Exposure Setting

The value can be set when **Auto Measurement** is selected. Set target value of auto exposure in the range of 160 to 190.

Auto File Name Settings

# File Location

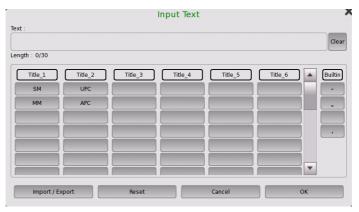
Touch the **Browse** button to select a folder to save files.

**File Prefix** 

Touch the field and set the string used in the file name. Touching **Quick Matrix** at bottom of **File Prefix Edit** dialog box opens **Input Text** dialog box to register string.



To register string, touch a blank button. Touching labeled button adds the string to file name.



- Import/Export: Saves string on buttons to a file or loads string from a file.
- **Reset**: Erases string on all buttons.
- Cancel: Discards edited string and closes dialog box.
- OK: Applies edited string and closes dialog box.

#### Start Number

Touch the field and set the start number of value used in the file name.

#### Include Date

If selecting the check box, date will be appended in the file name.

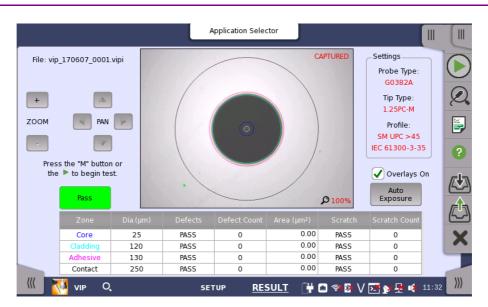
#### Include Number

If selecting the check box, a file number will be appended in the file name.

The file name to be generated first is displayed under this item.

# 11.3.4 Test Results

When you go to the test results of the VIP application, the following screen is displayed.



This screen displays the image captured by the Video Inspection Probe. Analyzing an image of the fiber edge surface is also available.

Analyzing an image

When Auto Capture is not selected, follow the procedure below:

- 1. Touch .
- 2. Touch **Q**.

After the analysis finishes normally, the results appear in the table. If **Overlays On** is selected, the circles showing the analysis area appear.

3. Adjust image position by touching **Zoom** buttons or **PAN** buttons.



When using G0382A, pressing the M button on VIP starts capturing and analyzing an image.

The items in tables are:

- [Zone]: Name of the analysis area
- [Dia.  $(\mu m)$ ]: Measurement result of the diameter
- [Defects]: Judgement result of defects
- [Defect Count]: Number of measured defects
- [Area  $(\mu m^2)$ ]: Total area of the detected defects
- [Scratch]: Judgement result of scratches
- [Scratch Count]: Number of measured scratches

## **Overlays** On

If selecting the check box, the circles showing the analysis area appear.

## Auto Exposure

This button appears when Probe Model is **G0382A**. Touching the button maintains the image brightness at appropriate level by adjusting exposure.

# 11.4 PDF Viewer



PDF Viewer allows you to view PDF files, for example, Operation Manual, report files created by the Network Master, etc.



# Opening the PDF file

Touching the File Open icon (()) on Application Toolbar opens the dialog box, where you can select a PDF file you want to open.

## Scrolling the window

The page number is displayed at bottom center of the screen. Touching < or > next to the page number allows you to move the page. Right hand scroll bar allows you to scroll the view vertically.



- Zoom in and out
- Link
- Search
- Bookmarks



# 11.5 Wireshark



Wireshark allows users to analyze captured Ethernet frames.

Wireshark is used to analyze the capture files. There are some restrictions on functions because Ethernet interface is not connected. For example, "Capture" and "Telephony" menus are not available.

When Wireshark is started, the following screen appears.

	Application Selector	
File         Edit         Yiew         Go         Capture         Analyze         Statis           Image: Apply a display filter         <         Ctrl-/>         <         Ctrl-/>         <	tics Telephon <u>y</u> <b>Help</b>	
Wireshark 1.12.1		
Capture live packets from your network	Capture filter:	
Open a recent capture file		
Learn more about Wireshark	]	×
Ready to load file	No Packets	Profile: Default
Wireshark	🔐 🗅 🚿	🅦 🗸 🟹 📝 🛃 動 15:52

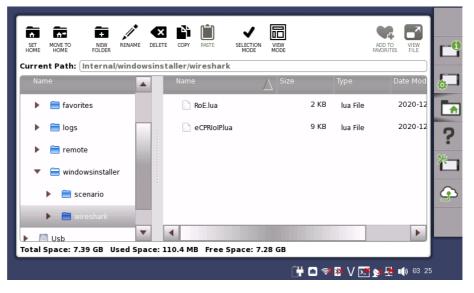
To open a file, touch the "File" menu, and then touch "Open".

			Applicatio	n Selector				
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Help								
Apply a display filter <ctrl-></ctrl->								
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info		
:	4 21:55:06.574420490	0.0.2.1	0.0.1.1	IPv4		64		
:	5 21:55:06.574421170	0.0.2.1	0.0.1.1	IPv4		64		
	16 21:55:06.574421850	0.0.2.1	0.0.1.1	IPv4		64		
:	21:55:06.574422530	0.0.2.1	0.0.1.1	IPv4		64	_	
	8 21:55:06.574423210	0.0.2.1	0.0.1.1	IPv4		64		
<ul> <li>Frame 16: 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes captured (512 bits)</li> <li>Ethermet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:01), Dst: 00:00:00:00:01:01 (00:00:00:00:01:01)</li> <li>Intermet Protocol Version 4, Src: 0.0.21 (0.0.21), Dst: 0.0.11 (0.0.11)</li> <li>Version: 4</li> <li>Header Length: 20 bytes</li> <li>Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport))</li> <li>0000 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 101:00: 00: 00:</li></ul>								
0030 7c 00 1f f	7 ba 57 04 1b f6 03 0 8 07 c1 f1 ff ff 5c 0	00 18 c5 93 22 7d				Profil	A Default	
Intermet Protocol Version 4 (ip), 20 bytes     No Packets     Profile: Default       Wireshark     If C T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T								

# To analyze eCPRI packets and IEEE 1914.3 packets on PC

To analyze eCPRI packets and IEEE 1914.3 packets using Wireshark installed on the PC, copy lua files to PC following the procedure below.

- 1. Connect USB flash drive to the Network Master.
- 2. Touch File Manager ( ) on Instrument toolbar.
- 3. Open /Internal/windowsinstaller/wireshark folder.



- 4. Copy RoE.lua and eCPRIoIP.lua to USB flash drive.
- 5. Remove USB flash drive from the Network Master and connect it to PC.
- 6. Copy RoE.lua and eCPRIoIP.lua to the following folder. C:\Program Files\Wireshark\plugins\(Version number) Example: C:\Program Files\Wireshark\plugins\2.4.4

# 11.6 Sync Analysis



The Sync Analysis application loads a file, saved by the Sync Test application, then analyze data and presents results.

HINT

Analysis may take a long time, depending on the number of data samples or the conditions.

The same analysis can also be performed with the Control Software (the Sync Analysis application of the MX100001A). Since the calculation performance of a Windows-based PC is often higher than that of

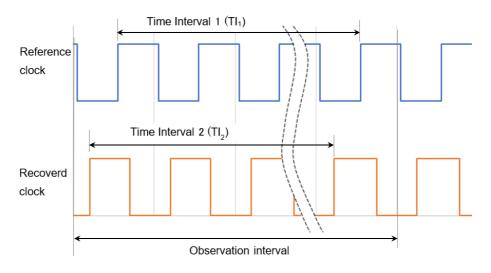
the Network Master Pro, use the Control Software if analysis takes a long time.

#### 11.6.1 Analysis Items

#### TIE

Time interval error is a phase difference between the interval of regenerated clock (measured clock) of the signal received from the SyncE (synchronous Ethernet) and the interval of clock generated internally by the Network Master (reference clock).

In the following figure, time interval error is calculated by  $TIE=TI_2-TI_1$ .



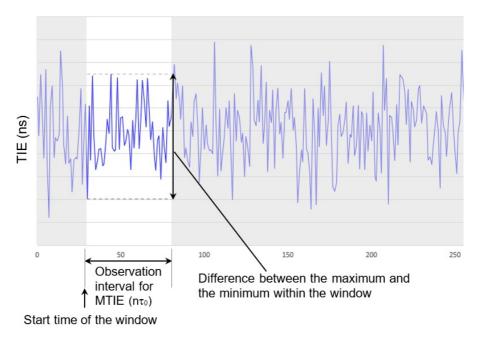


*The Sync Test application measures time interval errors with an observation interval of 33.3 ms (1/30 seconds). (Complied with ITU-T Recommendation 0.172)* 

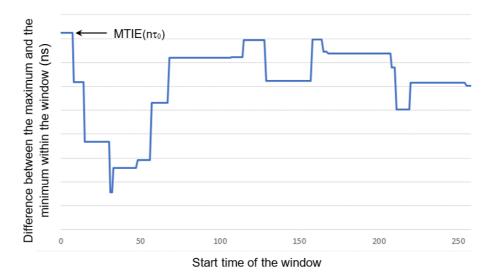
#### MTIE

Find the difference between the maximum TIE and the minimum TIE within the window of observation interval n  $\tau_0$ , whereas changing the start time of the window.

n: the number of sampling points  $\tau_0$ : sampling period (33.3 ms)



MTIE (Maximum time interval error) for observation interval n  $\tau_0$  is the maximum of differences obtained for each window.



Calculate each MTIE by changing observation interval n  $\tau_0$ . For the MTIE definition, refer to ITU-T Recommendation G.810 Annex II.

#### TDEV

TDEV (Time deviation) is a root mean square of the frequency difference between the recovered clock and the reference clock.

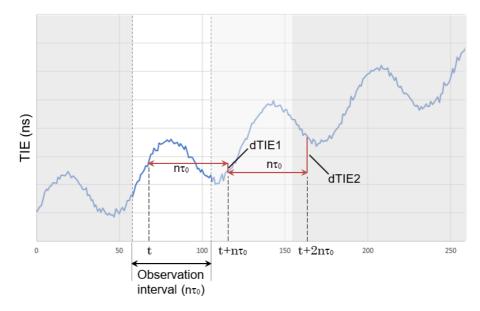
Find dTIE1, the difference between the TIE at time t and the TIE the observation interval n  $\tau$   $_0$  later.

n: the number of sampling points  $\tau_0$ : sampling period (33.3 ms)

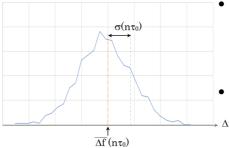
The dTIE1/(n  $\tau_0$ ) is the amount of change in TIE per observation interval, which is the frequency difference between the reference clock and the measured clock.

Find dTIE2, the difference between the TIE at time t+n  $\tau$   $_0$  and the TIE at time t+2n  $\tau$   $_0.$ 

From dTIE1/(n  $\tau_0$ ) and dTIE2/(n  $\tau_0$ ), the amount of change in the frequency difference between the reference clock and the measured clock can be obtained.



By calculating dTIE1 and dTIE2 for all the samples in the window, the variance of the clock frequency difference can be obtained. Find the variance of the frequency difference of each window while changing the window start time, and take the average of the average to obtain the TDEV.



- $\overline{\Delta f}(n \tau_0)$ : Average frequency difference between the recovered clock and the reference clock when the observation interval is  $n \tau_0$ .
- $\sigma$  (n  $\tau_0$ ): TDEV when the observation interval is n  $\tau_0$ .

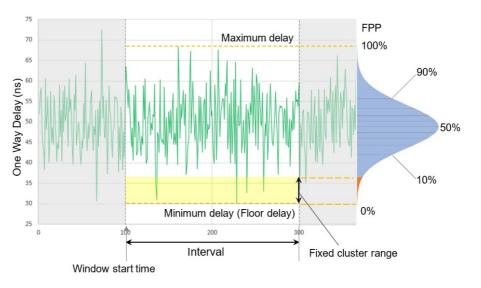
For the TDEV definition, refer to ITU-T Recommendation G.810 Annex II.

#### PDV

PDV (Packet Delay Variation) is the difference between the maximum and minimum one-way delays loaded from a file.

#### FPP

FPP (Floor Packet Percent) the ratio of the total number of samples in an observation interval to the number of samples in the fixed cluster range from the minimum delay time.



For the TDEV definition, refer to ITU-T Recommendation G.8260 Annex I.

# 11.6.2 Application Toolbar

Icons for Sync Analysis use appear on Application Toolbar.

#### Analysis



Touch the Analysis icon to display the setting dialog box. Set analysis parameters and touch OK to start analysis.



#### Status

Analysis result is indicated in the colors below.

Gray: Analysis is not performed. Green: The analysis result was judged as Pass. Red: The analysis result was judged as Fail.

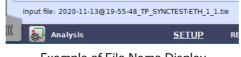
#### Load



Touch the **Load** icon to load a following file.

- Settings file (\*.cfg)
- PPS file (\*.pps) \*1
- OWD file (\*.owd) \*<sup>2</sup>
- TIE file (\*.tie) \*<sup>3</sup>
- \*1: Only when 1PPS Wander analysis
- \*2: Only when IEEE1588v2 analysis
- \*3: Only when SyncE Wander analysis

The name of the loaded file is displayed at the bottom left of the screen.



Example of File Name Display

#### Save



Touch the **Save** icon to save the analysis settings and the analysis results.

- Analysis settings file (\*.cfg)
- Analysis results file (\*.csv)

#### Report



Touch this icon to create a report containing the Sync Analysis application results and settings.

#### Help



Touch this icon to access the online help for the currently displayed screen or dialog box. You can search for specific words or phrases in the help and also step through previously displayed help topics.

# 11.6.3 Analysis Setup

When you go to the test setup of the Sync Analysis application, the following screen is displayed.

			Application	Selector				
	Type SyncE		<b>▼</b> Cate	gory Wander				ŶΩ
	MTIE Mask	(None)						¢
	TDEV Mask	(None)						
								?
					_			X
	Input file: -						Analyze	
(((	Sync Analysis		<u>SETUP</u>	RESULT		🤿 🕅 V 📑	y 🕂 🔉 🛛 🙀	>>>

This screen allows you to configure the parameters related to a time error analysis.

#### Туре

Select a target of the analysis.

SyncE:

Loading a TIE file (\*.tie), analyzes SyncE recovered clock time interval error. IEEE1588v2:

Loading an OWD file (\*.owd), analyzes IEEE1588v2 packet delay times.

1PPS:

Loading a PPS file (\*.pps), analyzes 1PPS clock time error.

#### Category

Select the category of analysis.

#### Analyze

Touch the button to perform the analysis and redraw the graph. To change the analysis parameters, touch the  $intermath{\underline{h}}$  on the application toolbar.

Simply changing the mask standard will not update the resulting graph. Touch this button to change the mask line displayed on the graph.

#### SyncE

When selecting **SyncE**, the following screen is displayed.

_			Application	Selector	J			
	Type SyncE		▼ Categ	ory Wander				ŶΤ
	MTIE Mask TDEV Mask	(None) (None)						
								?
	Input file: -	_	_			(	Analyze	X
(((	Sync Analysis		<u>SETUP</u>	RESULT	🔒 🗈 🤿	🕸 V 💌 🔊 🗜	<b>X</b> 02 51	>>>

#### MTIE Mask

Select a specification of the MTIE (Maximum Time Interval Error) mask. The Pass/Fail judgement using MTIE mask is not performed if **None** is selected.

- PNT: Packet Network Timing
- EEC: synchronous Ethernet Equipment Clock
- eEEC: enhanced synchronous Ethernet Equipment Clock
- PRC: Primary Reference Clock
- ePRC: enhanced Primary Reference Clock
- PRTC: Primary Reference Time Clock

ePRTC: enhanced Primary Reference Time Clock

- None
- G.8261

#### PNT (EEC-Option 1)

Observation Time τ (s)	MTIE (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \leq 2.5$	250
$2.5 < \tau \leq 20$	$100\tau$
$20 < \tau \leq 2000$	2000
$2000 < \tau$	$433\tau^{\:0.2}\text{+}0.01\tau$

#### PNT (eEEC ePRC traceable)

Observation Time τ (s)	MTIE (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \leq 1$	50
$1 < \tau \le 6$	$50\tau$
$6 < \tau \leq 20000$	300
20000 < τ	280+0.001 $\tau$

#### PNT (eEEC ePRTC traceable)

Observation Time τ (s)	MTIE (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \leq 1$	50
$1 < \tau \le 6$	$50\tau$
$6 < \tau$	300

#### • G.8262

#### EEC-Option 1 (constant temperature)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	MTIE (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \leq 1$	40
$1 < \tau \leq 100$	$40\tau^{0.1}$
$100 < \tau \leq 1000$	$25.25\tau^{0.2}$

#### EEC-Option 1 (temperature effect)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	MTIE (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \leq 1$	40
$1 < \tau \le 100$	$40\tau$ $^{0.1}\text{+}0.5\tau$
$100 < \tau \leq 1000$	$25.25 \tau^{0.2}$ +50

EEC-Option 2 (constant temperature)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	MTIE (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \leq 1$	20
$1 < \tau \le 10$	$20  \tau^{ 0.48}$
$10 < \tau \le 1000$	60

• G.8262.1

#### eEEC (constant temperature)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	MTIE (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \leq 1$	$10  \tau^{ 0.155}$
$1 < \tau \le 100$	$10 au^{0.1}$
$100 < \tau \leq 1000$	$6.3  au^{0.2}$

## TDEV Mask

Select a specification of the TDEV (Time Deviation) mask. The Pass/Fail judgement using TDEV mask is not performed if **None** is selected.

- None
- G.8261

#### PNT (EEC-Option 1)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	TDEV (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \le 17.14$	12
$17.14 < \tau \le 100$	0.7 au
$100 < \tau \le 1\ 000\ 000$	58+1.2 $\tau$ $^{0.5}\text{+}0.003\tau$

PNT	(EEC-Option	2)
-----	-------------	----

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	TDEV (ns)
$0.05 < \tau \leq 10$	10
$10 < \tau \leq 1000$	$3.1623  \tau^{ 0.5}$

# PNT (eEEC)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	TDEV (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \le 50$	5
$50 < \tau \le 100$	$0.1 \tau$
$100 < \tau \le 10000$	10

• G.8262

# EEC-Option 1 (constant temperature)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	TDEV (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \le 25$	3.2
$25 < \tau \leq 100$	$0.64\tau^{0.5}$
$100 < \tau \leq 1000$	6.4

# EEC-Option 2 (constant temperature)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	TDEV (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \leq 2.5$	$3.2 au^{-0.5}$
$2.5 < \tau \leq 40$	2
$40 < \tau \ \le 1000$	$0.32 au^{0.5}$
$1000 < \tau \le 10000$	10

• G.8261.1

#### eEEC (constant temperature)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	TDEV (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \le 25$	0.64
$25 < \tau \le 100$	$0.128\tau^{0.5}$
$100 < \tau \le 10000$	1.28

#### **IEEE1588v2** When selecting **IEEE1588v2**, the following screen is displayed

pe IEEE1588v2		Category PDV/FPP	
_PDV			
	V Forward	1000 ns	
Peak-to-peak OWD	): Reverse	1000 ns	
FPP			
FPP threshold:	V Forward	ITU-T G.8261.1 PDV network limit	1.00 %
FPP uresnoid:	Reverse	ITU-T G.8261.1 PDV network limit	1.00 %

The displayed items vary depending on Category option.

Category	ltem
PDV/FPP	Peak-to-peak OWD, FPP threshold
Wander	MTIE Mask, TDEV Mask, TE LF threshold, TE HF threshold
Packet Sel. TE	APTS threshold, PTS threshold

#### Peak-to-peak OWD

When selected, pass / fail judgment is performed as an analysis result of PDV (Packet Delay Variation) on peak-to-peak OWD. If the peak-to-peak OWD is lower than or equal to the threshold, it is judged to Pass.

- Forward: Direction the Network Master receives PTP messages
- Reverse: Direction the Network Master sends PTP messages to

Set the threshold for the selected direction.

#### FPP threshold

To judge Pass or Fail for FPP (Floor Packet Percent) analysis results, select the check box. If the FPP is lower than or equal to the threshold, judged as Pass.

- Forward: Direction the Network Master receives PTP messages
- Reverse: Direction the Network Master sends PTP messages to

Select a specification for the Pass/Fail judgement. The threshold of **ITU-T G.8261.1 PDV network limit** is 1%. Set the threshold if **User defined** is selected.

#### APTS threshold

When selected, pass / fail judgment is performed on APTS (Assisted Partial Timing Support). If APTS is lower than or equal to the threshold, it is judged to Pass.

- ITU-T G.8271.2 Type I network limit: Threshold defined in the ITU-T recommendation G.8271.2 (1100 ns)
- User defined: Threshold defined by the user

#### PTS threshold

When selected, pass / fail judgment is performed on PTS (Partial Timing Support). If PTS is lower than or equal to the threshold, it is judged to Pass.

- ITU-T G.8271.2 Type I network limit: Threshold defined in the ITU-T recommendation G.8271.2 (1100 ns)
- User defined: Threshold defined by the user

#### MTIE Mask

Select the MTIE mask specification. If **None** is selected, the Pass/Fail judgment with MTIE mask is not performed.

For details, refer to MTIE Mask for 1PPS.

#### TDEV Mask

Select the TDEV mask specification. If **None** is selected, the Pass/Fail judgment with the TDEV mask is not performed.

For details, refer to <u>TDEV Mask</u> for **1PPS**.

#### TE LF threshold

When selected, pass / fail judgment is performed on the maximum value of the low-pass filtered TE. If it is lower than or equal to the threshold, it is judged to Pass.

dTE: dynamic time error

- ITU-T G.8271.1 dTE LF network limit: Threshold defined in the ITU-T recommendation G.8271.1 (1100 ns)
- User defined: Threshold defined by the user

#### TE HF threshold

When selected, pass / fail judgment is performed on the peak-to-peak value of the high-pass filtered TE. If it is lower than or equal to the threshold, it is judged to Pass.

- ITU-T G.8271.1 dTE HF network limit: Threshold defined in the ITU-T recommendation G.8271.1 (200 ns)
- User defined: Threshold defined by the user

1PPS

When **1PPS** selected for Type, the following screen is displayed.

	Application Selector	
Type 1PPS	Category Wander	<u>т</u>
MTIE Mask (No		¢
TDEV Mask (No		ns 🖄
TE HF threshold:	G.8271.1 dTE HF network limit	ns 🔛
		?
Input file: -		alyze
🖤 🖳 Sync Analysis	<u>SETUP</u> result 🔋 🗖 🖘 🕅 V 💽 💓 🙅 🖄	02 59

#### MTIE Mask

Select the MTIE mask specification. If **None** is selected, the Pass/Fail judgment with the TDEV mask is not performed.

- None
- G.8271.1

#### Dynamic time error network limit

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	MTIE limit (ns)
1.3< $\tau \leq 2.4$	$75 \tau + 100$
$2.4 < \tau \le 275$	$1.1 \tau$ +277
$275\!\!<\tau \ \le 10000$	580

• G.8272

#### Wander generation for PRTC-A

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	MTIE limit ( $\mu$ s)
$0.1{<}\ \tau\ {\leq}\ 273$	$0.275 \times 10^{-3} \tau$ +0.025
273< τ	0.10

• G.8273.2

Dynamic time error low-pass filtered noise generation for classes A and B (constant temp.)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	MTIE limit (ns)
$1 < \tau \leq 1000$	40

# Performance allowance during loss of PTP input (constant temp.)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	MTIE limit (ns)
$1 < \tau \leq 100$	$40 \tau^{0.1}$ +22
100< $\tau \leq 1000$	$25.25  \tau^{0.2}$ +22

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	MTIE limit (ns)
$1 < \tau \leq 100$	40 $\tau$ $^{0.1}\text{+}0.5\tau$ +22
$100 < \tau \le 1000$	$25.25  \tau^{0.2}$ +72

# Performance allowance during loss of packet signal input (variable temp.)

#### TDEV Mask

Select the TDEV mask specification. If **None** is selected, the Pass/Fail judgment with the TDEV mask is not performed.

- None
- G.8272

Wander	generation	for	PRT	C-A
--------	------------	-----	-----	-----

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	TDEV limit (ns)
$0.1 < \tau \le 100$	3
$100 < \tau \leq 1000$	0.03 au
1000< $\tau \le 10000$	30

• G.8273.2

Dynamic time error low-pass filtered noise generation for classes A and B (constant temp.)

Observation Time $\tau$ (s)	TDEV limit (ns)
$1 < \tau \leq 1000$	4

#### TE LF threshold

When selected, pass / fail judgment is performed on the maximum value of the low-pass filtered TE. If the maximum value is lower than or equal to the threshold, it is judged to Pass.

- ITU-T G.8271.1 dTE LF network limit: Threshold defined in the ITU-T recommendation G.8271.1 (1100 ns)
- User defined: Threshold defined by the user.

#### TE HF threshold

When selected, pass / fail judgment is performed on the peak-to-peak value of the high-pass filtered TE. If the peak-to-peak value is lower than or equal to the threshold, it is judged to Pass.

- ITU-T G.8271.1 dTE HF network limit: Threshold defined in the ITU-T recommendation G.8271.1 (200 ns)
- ITU-T G.8273.2 dTE HF network limit: Threshold defined in the ITU-T recommendation G.8273.2 (70 ns)
- User defined: Threshold defined by the user.

# 11.6.4 Starting Analysis

1. Touch On the Application Toolbar.

2. Select a file and touch Load \*\*\*.
The string displayed in \*\*\* varies according to the analysis type and file format.

- 3. Touch on the Application Toolbar.
- 4. The dialog box appears for setting analysis parameters. Touch **OK** on the dialog box.

SyncE Wander Settings

In SyncE Wander analysis, MTIE and TDEV are analyzed with changing the observation time step by step.

Touch OK to start analyzing.

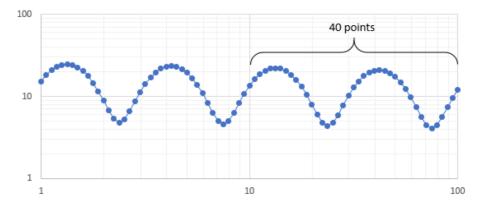
SyncE Wande	er Settin	igs 🗡
Max observation time	1000	s
Number of observation points	6 💌	points/decade
	Car	ocel OK

#### Max observation time

Set the maximum of the observation time. Depending on the number of TIE samples, the analysis may not be able to execute up to the Max observation time. Check **Actual max observation interval** on Summary screen.

#### Number of Observation points

Set the number of analysis points between scales where it takes 10 times as long to carry out observation.



Graph Example When 40 is Selected

IEEE1588 FPP Settings Set FPP analysis parameters for both of **Forward** tab and **Reverse** tab. Touch **OK** to start analyzing.

Window		
Type:	ITU-T G.8261.1 PDV network limit	
Interval (width):	200	s
Fixed cluster range (Height):	150000	ns
Floor delay:	Observed floor delay	ns
Window selection		
Selection method:	Overlapping	
Step size:	20	s

#### Туре

Select the parameter setting type.

- ITU-T G.8261.1 PDV network limit: Uses the parameters defined in ITU standard.
- User defined: Allows the user to set the parameters.

#### Interval (width)

Set the window time when **User defined** is selected on Type. This value determines the window width on the graph.

#### Fixed cluster range (Height)

Set the time difference from the minimum delay time (fixed cluster range) when **User defined** is selected on Type. This value determines the window height on the graph.

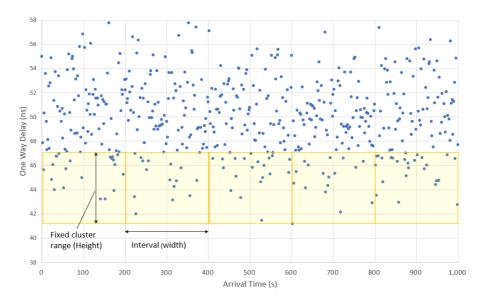
#### Floor delay

Select how to determine the delay for the bottom edge of the window.

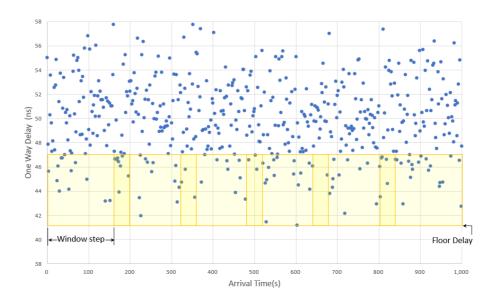
- Observed floor delay: Applies the minimum observed delay time within the window.
- User defined: User defines the minimum delay time.

#### Selection method

- Jumping: Moves the window so that it does not overlap the next window.
- Overlapping: Moves the window so that it overlaps the next window.



Jumping Window Locations



#### **Overlapping Window Locations**

#### Step size

Set the amount of changing the window start time when **Overlapping** is selected on Type.

IEEE1588v2 Packet selected TE Settings

Set Packet TE analysis parameters.

Touch **OK** to start analysis.

IEEE1	588v2 Packet selected TE Settings		Y d	)
Type:	ITU-T G.8271.2 Type I network limit			
Packet selection method:	Percentile average			
Window size:		200	s	
Window step size:		20	s	
Selection:	Count Percentage	0.25	%	
	Ca	ancel	ОК	)

#### Туре

Select the type of threshold used for the Pass/Fail judgment.

#### Packet selection method

Select a packet selection method for analysis.

- Minimum: The packet of maximum TE for Forward, the packet of minimum TE for Reverse.
- Percentile average: The packets specified by the percentile ratio or count to the all packet count.
- Band average: The packets within the range where TE is specified by both upper and lower bounds.
- Cluster range: The packets within the range where TE is specified by the fixed cluster range and anchor.

#### Window size

If Type is **User defined**, set the window size, which is the window width on the graph.

#### Window step size

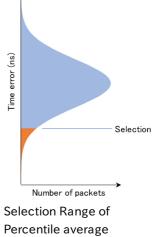
Set the size of step to change the window start time.

#### Selection

Set the range when **Percentile average** is selected for Packet selection method.

- Count: Selected by the specified number of packets from the maximum TE for Forward, the minimum TE for Reverse.
- Percentage: Selected by the specified ratio of packets to all packets from the maximum TE for Forward, the minimum TE for Reverse.

When **ITU-T G.8271.2 Type I network limit** is selected for Type, this is set to 0.25%.

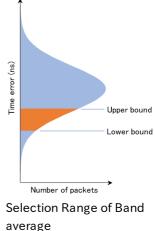


#### Upper bound, Lower bound

Set the range when **Band average** is selected for Packet selection method.

- Count: Selected by the specified number of packets from the maximum TE for Forward, the minimum TE for Reverse.
- · Percentage: Selected by the specified ratio of packets to all packets from the maximum TE for Forward, the minimum TE for Reverse.

When ITU-T G.8271.2 Type I network limit is selected for Type, these bounds are set to 0.25% and 0.01%.



#### **Cluster range**

If the Packet selection method is **Cluster range**, set the TE range, which is the window height on the graph.

#### Cluster type

If Packet selection method is **Cluster range**, set the type of determining the anchor position.

#### Minimum:

Time error (ns)

Mean:

Minimum absolute: The user specified value.

For Forward, the maximum Mean of the TEs in the TE, and for Reverse, the minimum TE.



Cluster range (us) Time error (ns) Time error Anchor Cluster range Cluster range Anchor Anchor value Anchor Number of packets Number of packets Number of packets

#### Minimum absolute value

If Cluster type is **Minimum absolute**, set the time error to be the anchor.

IEEE1588v2 Wander For IEEE 1588v2 Wander, MTIE and TDEV are analyzed, varying the Settings observation time step by step. Also, two-way TE is displayed as a mean time error.

Touch OK to start analysis.

IEEE1588v2 W	/ander Settings 🍸 🔻
Two-way TE Average perioad	1000 s
MTIE/TDEV	
Max observation time	1000 s
	Cancel OK

#### Average period

Set the averaging period for two-way average time errors.

#### Max observation time

Set the maximum of the observation time. Depending on the number of TIE samples, the analysis may not be able to execute up to the Max observation time. Check **Actual max observation interval** on Summary screen.

**1PPS Wander Settings** For 1PPS Wander, MTIE and TDEV are analyzed, varying the observation time step by step.

Touch OK to start analysis.

1PPS Wande	er Settings 🛛 🍸 🎴
_ TE	
Average period	1000 s
_MTIE/TDEV	
Max observation time	1000 s
Number of observation points	6 💌 points/decade
	Cancel OK

#### Average period

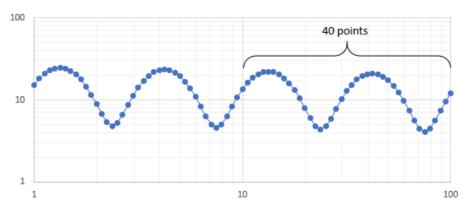
Set the averaging period for average time interval errors.

#### Max observation time

Set the maximum of the observation time. Depending on the number of TIE samples, the analysis may not be able to execute up to the Max observation time. Check **Actual max observation interval** on Summary screen.

#### Number of Observation points

Set the number of analysis points between scales where it takes 10 times as long to carry out observation.



Graph Example When 40 is Selected

# 11.6.5 Results

#### 11.6.5.1 Summary

When touching the **Summary** in the navigation area, the following screen is displayed.

			Application Selector		
	Summary		TIE	MTIE/TDEV	
Result:					
MTIE	Pass	Mask: G.8261 P	NT (EEC-Option 1)		
TDEV	Pass	Mask: G.8262 E	EC-Option 1 (constant temperatu	ıre)	
Informatio	on:				
Sampling	g ratio	30 Hz			6
Number	of TIE sample:	s 9112 (30	3.73 s)		
Actual m interval	ax. of observa	ation 303.73 s			L
Input fil	e: SpecTest_P	21P2_10G.tie			
	Sync Analy	eie.	SETUP RESULT	🛗 🖬 🖘 🕸 V 💽 💓 🗜 📢	18:35

The analysis parameters are displayed on the slide panel left-hand of the screen.

Summary		TIE
Base signal	10 MHz	
Sampling ratio	30 Hz	
Max observation time	1000 s	MT
Number of observation points 6 po	ints/decade	

SyncE Wander	IEEE1588v2	1 PPS TE Wander
<ul> <li>SyncE Wander</li> <li>Base signal</li> <li>Sampling ratio</li> <li>Max observation time</li> <li>Number of observation points</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Arrival time of first packet</li> <li>Profile</li> <li>Message interval (Forward, Reverse)</li> <li>Ethernet cable correction</li> <li>1PPS mode</li> <li>File version</li> <li>Average period*</li> <li>Max observation time*</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sampling ratio</li> <li>Average period</li> <li>Max observation time</li> <li>Number of observation points</li> </ul>

SyncE Wander

IEEE1588v2

IEEE1588v2

Wander

PDV/FPP

\*: Appears when Category is set to **Wander**.

The following results are displayed.

#### Result

- MTIE: Pass/Fail result of MTIE and the mask used for the judgement
- TDEV: Pass/Fail result of TDEV and the mask used for the judgement

#### Information

- Sampling rate: Sampling rate of TIEs, fixed to 30 Hz (30 times per second).
- Number of TIE samples: Number of TIE samples loaded from the file.
- Actualmax.of observation interval: The maximum observation interval that analysis was performed actually. If the number of TIE samples is insufficient, this value is lower than maximum observation interval in SyncE Wander settings.

#### PDV

peak-to-peak OWD: the differential values between the maximum OWD and the minimum OWD, the threshold, and the Pass/Fail results are displayed.

#### FPP

FPP min: The minimum FPP among all the windows, the specifications, the threshold, and the Pass/Fail results are displayed.

#### MTIE, TDEV

On the **Summary** tab, the Pass/Fail result is displayed. To check the detailed result, touch **MTIE/TDEV**.

#### max |TE LF|, peak-to-peak dTE HF

The measured value of filtered time error, threshold, and Pass/Fail result are displayed.

#### Information

- Number of Two-way TE samples: Number of two-way TE samples loaded from the file.
- Actual max. of observation interval: The maximum value in observation intervals analyzed actually. If the number of TE samples is insufficient, this value is smaller than the maximum value in the observation interval set in IEEE1588v2 Wander.

IEEE1588v2 Packet Selected TE	Peak-to-peak pktSelected2wayTE, max  pktSelected2wayTE
	The measured peak-to-peak value of two-way time errors, the threshold, and Pass/Fail result are displayed.
1 PPS Wander	The following results are displayed

The following results are displayed.

#### Result

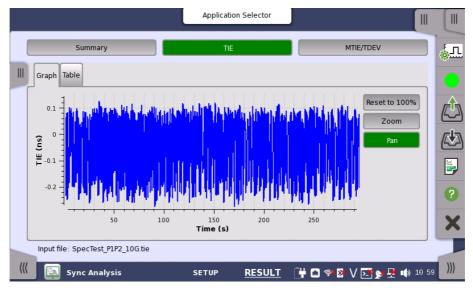
- MTIE: Pass/Fail result of MTIE and the mask used for the judgment
- TDEV: Pass/Fail result of TDEV and the mask used for the judgement
- max |TE LF|: Pass/Fail result of the maximum low-pass filtered TE and the threshold used for the judgment
- peak-to-peak TEH: Pass/Fail result of peak-to-peak judgment of high-pass filtered TE and the threshold used for the judgment

#### Information

- Sampling ratio: Sampling rate of TEs, fixed to 1 Hz (one time per second).
- Number of TE samples: Number of TE samples loaded from the file.
- Actual max.of observation interval: The maximum observation interval where analysis was performed actually. If the number of TE samples is insufficient, this value is lower than the maximum observation interval in 1PPS Wander settings.

#### 11.6.5.2 TIE

When touching the TIE in the navigation area, the following screen is displayed.



This screen presents the graph and the table of time interval errors, and Pass/Fail results.

This tab presents the graphs of TIEs loaded from the file. When the TIE Threshold check box is selected on Setup screen, the line of the threshold is displayed.

#### Reset to 100%

Sets the graph scales to initial values.

Zoom

Graph

This allows you to enlarge or shrink the scales by dragging the graph. When a mouse is being connected to the Network Master, use the wheel to enlarge or shrink the scales.

#### Pan

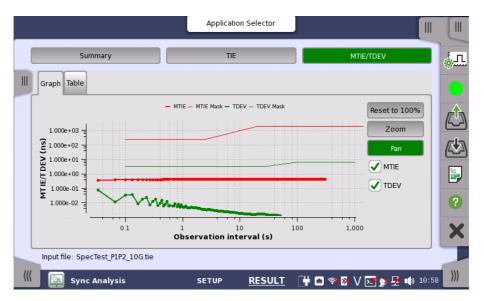
The graph can be moved by dragging the graph.

This tab presents the TIE values loaded from the file. When the TIE Threshold check box is selected on Setup screen, the Pass/Fail result of each TIE value is displayed.

#### 11.6.5.3 MTIE

Table

When touching the **MTIE/TDEV** in the navigation area, the following screen is displayed.



This screen presents the analyzed results of the TIE data loaded from the file.

Graph

This tab presents the graphs of analyzed MTIE and TDEV. When an MTIE mask and a TDEV mask are selected on Setup screen, the lines of threshold are displayed.

#### Reset to 100%

Sets the graph scales to initial values.

#### Zoom

This allows you to enlarge or shrink the scales by dragging the graph. When a mouse is being connected to the Network Master, use the wheel to enlarge or shrink the scales.

#### Pan

The graph can be moved by dragging the graph.

#### MTIE, TDEV

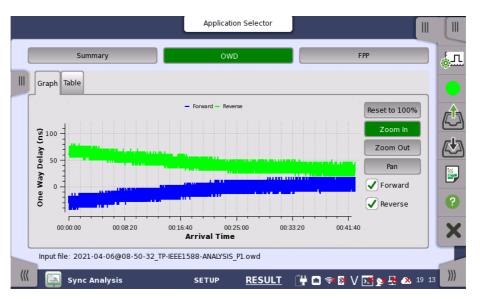
To display the graph and the line of the threshold, select the check box.

#### Table

This tab presents the values of analyzed MTIE and TDEV. When an MTIE mask and a TDEV mask are selected on Setup screen, the Pass/Fail result of each value is displayed.

#### 11.6.5.4 OWD

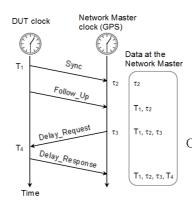
When touching the **OWD** in the navigation area, the following screen is displayed.



This screen presents the graph and the table of one way delays, and Pass/Fail results.

Graph

This tab presents the graphs of OWDs loaded from the file.



#### Arrival Time

- Forward: Time when a Sync message arrived at the Network Master. If Follow\_Up message is used, Follow\_Up message arrival time.
- Reverse: Time when a Delay\_Response message arrived at the Network Master.

#### One Way Delay

- Forward: Delay time obtained by receiving a Sync message.
- Reverse: Delay time reported by a Delay\_Response message.

#### Reset to 100%

Sets the graph scales to initial values.

#### Zoom In

When the button is turned on green, enlarge the selected area by drugging the graph.

#### Zoom Out

Touch the button to zoom out the horizontal scale.

#### Pan

The graph can be moved by dragging the graph.

#### Forward, Reverse

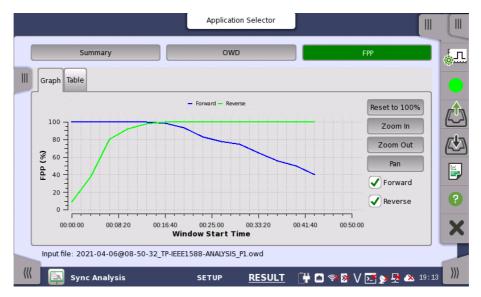
To display the graph, select the check box.

This tab presents the OWD values loaded from the file.

#### 11.6.5.5 FPP

Table

When touching the **FPP** in the navigation area, the following screen is displayed.



This screen presents the analyzed results of the OWD data loaded from the file.

Graph

#### Reset to 100%

Sets the graph scales to initial values.

#### Zoom In

When the button is turned on green, enlarge the selected area by drugging the graph.

#### Zoom Out

Touch the button to zoom out the horizontal scale.

This tab presents the graphs of analysis results FPP.

#### Pan

The graph can be moved by dragging the graph.

#### Forward, Reverse

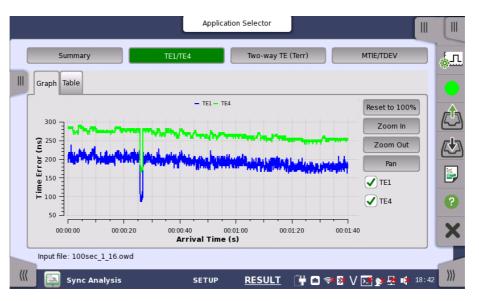
To display the graph, select the check box.

#### Table

This tab presents the values of analysis results FPP. When the **FPP threshold** check box is selected on Setup screen, the Pass/Fail result of each value is displayed.

#### 11.6.5.6 TE1/TE4

When touching the **TE1/TE4** in the navigation area, the following screen is displayed.



On this screen, you can view the graph and table of time errors, and Pass/Fail results.

Graph

This tab presents the graphs of TEs loaded from the file. When the TE Threshold check box is selected on Setup screen, the line of the threshold is displayed.

#### Reset to 100%

Sets the graph scales to initial values.

#### Zoom In

When the button is turned on green, enlarge the selected area by drugging the graph.

#### Zoom Out

Touch the button to zoom out the horizontal scale.

#### Pan

The graph can be moved by dragging the graph.

#### TE1, TE4

To display the graph, select the check box.

TableThis tab presents the TE values loaded from the file. When the TE Threshold<br/>check box is selected on Setup screen, the Pass/Fail result of each TE value is<br/>displayed.

#### 11.6.5.7 Two-way TE

When touching the **Two-way TE** in the navigation area, the following screen is displayed.



This screen presents the graph and the table of time errors, and Pass/Fail results.

Graph

Table

This tab presents the graphs of TEs loaded from the file. When the TE Threshold check box is selected on Setup screen, the line of the threshold is displayed.

#### Reset to 100%

Sets the graph scales to initial values.

#### Zoom In

When the button is turned on green, enlarge the selected area by drugging the graph.

#### Zoom Out

Touch the button to zoom out the horizontal scale.

#### Pan

The graph can be moved by dragging the graph.

#### TE, TE LF, Average TE, dTE LF, dTE HF

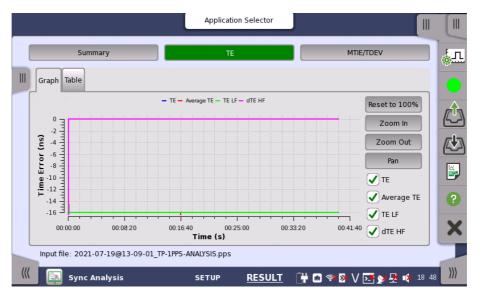
To display the graph, select the check box.

This tab presents the TE values loaded from the file. When the TE Threshold check box is selected on Setup screen, the Pass/Fail result of each TE value is displayed.

#### 11.6.5.8 TE

Graph

When touching the **TE** in the navigation area, the following screen is displayed.



On this screen, you can view the graph and table of time errors, and Pass/Fail results.

This tab presents the graphs of TEs loaded from the file. When the TE Threshold check box is selected on Setup screen, the line of the threshold is displayed.

#### Reset to 100%

Sets the graph scales to initial values.

#### Zoom In

When the button is turned on green, enlarge the selected area by drugging the graph.

#### Zoom Out

Touch the button to zoom out the horizontal scale.

#### Pan

The graph can be moved by dragging the graph.

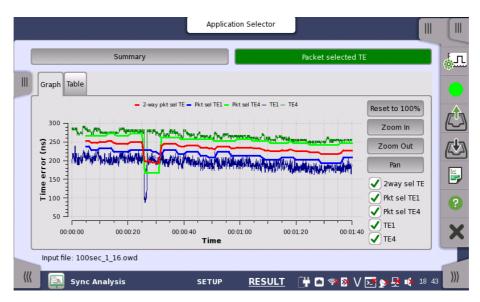
#### TE, Average TE, TE LF, dTE HF

To display the graph, select the check box.

TableThis tab presents the TE values loaded from the file. When the TE Threshold<br/>check box is selected on Setup screen, the Pass/Fail result of each TE value is<br/>displayed.

#### 11.6.5.9 Packet selected TE

When touching the **Packet selected TE** in the navigation area, the following screen is displayed.



On this screen, you can view the graph and table of time errors, and Pass/Fail results.

This tab presents the graphs of time errors calculated from the selected packets.

Graph

Reset to 100%

Sets the graph scales to initial values.

#### Zoom In

When the button is turned on green, enlarge the selected area by drugging the graph.

#### Zoom Out

Touch the button to zoom out the horizontal scale.

#### Pan

The graph can be moved by dragging the graph.

#### 2way sel TE, Pkt sel TE1, Pkt sel TE4, TE1, TE4

To display the graph, select the check box.

TableOn the Table tab, you can view the TE values both loaded from the file and<br/>calculated for the selected packet.

# **12 Specifications**

For the specifications of following modules, refer to the operation manuals in the right column.

Module Model	Operation Manual		
MU100020A			
MU100021A	MT1000A Network Master Pro		
MU100022A	OTDR Modules Operation Manual(M-W3810AE)		
MU100023A			

# 12.1 MT1000A

This section contains specifications for the Network Master Pro, MT1000A (mainframe).

# 12.1.1 Configuration

	- Main Frame -	Q'ty
MT1000A	Network Master Pro	1
	- Standard Accessories -	
	Power Cord *1	1
G0310A	LiION Battery	1
G0385A	High Power AC Adapter	1
B0728A	Rear Panel Kit	1
B0745A	Softcase	1
Z1746A	Stylus	1
Z1747A	Carrying Strap	1
Z1748A	Handle	1
Z1817A	Utilities ROM <sup>*2</sup>	1
W3935AE	MT1000A Transport Modules Quick Reference Guide	1

\*1: Power cord come with according to a shipping destination.

\*2: Following manuals are stored:

- W3933AE MT1000A Transport Modules Operation Manual
- W4041AE MT1000A/MT1100A/MT1040A Remote Scripting Operation Manual
- W3810AE MT1000A Network Master Pro OTDR Modules Operation Manual
- W3859AE MT1000A Network Master Pro OTDR Modules Remote Scripting Operation Manual
- 10580-00443 MT1000A MU100040A/MU100040B Network Master Pro Operation Manual

-	Options -	

MT1000A-x03	Connectivity for WLAN/Bluetooth
MT1000A-x05	AUX I/O
MT1000A-x06	High Power Supply *
MT1000A-x11	Site Over Remote Access Connect
MT1000A-ES210	2 Years Extended Warranty Service
MT1000A-ES310	3 Years Extended Warranty Service
MT1000A-ES510	5 Years Extended Warranty Service
* NT 1	

 $\ensuremath{^*\!\!:}\xspace$  Necessary when using MU100011A.

	- Optional Accessories -
B0691B	Hard case
B0720A	Rear Cover
B0729A	Screw 1U
B0730A	Screw 2U
B0731A	Screw 3U
B0740A	Screw 4U

B0741A	Screw 5U	
B0732A	Screw Kit	
B0733A	Hard Case	
G0306B	Video Inspection Probe	
G0306C	Video Inspection Probe	
G0309A	AC Adapter	
G0324A	Battery Charger	
G0325A	GPS receiver	
G0382A	Autofocus Video Inspection Probe	
J1569B	Car 12 Vdc adapter	
J1892A	Coaxial Adaptor(BNC-P, SMA-J)	
W3933AE	MT1000A Transport Modules Operation Manual	
	- Modules -	
MU100010A	10G Multirate Module	
MU100011A	100G Multirate Module	
MU100020A	OTDR Module 1310/1550nm SMF	
MU100021A	OTDR Module 1310/1550/850/1300nm SMF/MMF	
MU100022A	OTDR Module 1310/1550/1625nm SMF	
MU100023A	OTDR Module 1310/1550/1650nm SMF	
MU100040A	CPRI RF Module	
MU100040B	CPRI RF Module with BBU Emulation Capability	
MU100090A	High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator	
MU100090B	High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator	

# 12.1.2 Electrical Performance and Function

External Interfaces	Internal Clock	Accuracy	$\pm4.6$ ppm or less, STRATUM 3 compliant
	Ref. Clock Input	BITS (DS1 1.54	4 Mbit/s), SETS (E1 2.048 Mbit/s), 2MHz
		Clock, 10MHz Clock	
		ITU-T G.703 co	mpliant
		Connector	BNC Jack
		Range	$\pm 100 \text{ ppm}$
	Service interface	USB (A x 2, mir	ni B x 1 Port, Revision 2.0)
			(10/100/1000 BASE-T)
			z IEEE802.11b/g/n)
		Bluetooth (BT2	L1+EDR)
		3.5mm Audio J	ack
		AUX Connector (for connection of optional G0325A GPS receiver) When AUX I/O option is set, the interface is available by	
	AUX I/O		
		-	n J1705A AUX Conversion Adaptor.
			onversion Adaptor is a standard accessory
		of the MU100090A or the MU100090B.	
	Ref 1PPS Input	TTL $50\Omega/DC$	
	1PPS Input	TTL $50\Omega/DC$	
Remote Control	Ethernet, GPIB		
Input device	Power button, Touch p	ch panel	

LCD	9 inch display with WVGA resolution (800x480 pixels).	
LED	On, Standby, Charge	
Speaker	Built-in monaural speaker	
Storage Memory	Without MT1000A-x06: 1 GB With MT1000A-x06: 7 GB	

# 12.1.3 Environment Performance

Power	DC	18 V (rated voltage)	
	AC	$100\mathrm{V}$ to $240\mathrm{V},50/60\mathrm{Hz}$	
	Battery	Dedicated 10.8 V rechargeable smart Li-ion battery	
Power consumption	Without MT1000A-x06	: 65 W max.	
	With MT1000A-x06: 12	20 W max.	
Battery Charging Time	3 to 6 hours (at 25°C, t	ypical)	
Operating temperature and	0°C to +50°C, ≤85%RH (r	non-condensing)	
humidity range	Charging battery: 0°C to +40°C, ≤85%RH		
	(non-condensing	)	
Storage temperature and humidity range	$-30^{\circ}$ C to $+60^{\circ}$ C, $\leq 90\%$ RH (Excluding battery and AC adapter)		
and number lange	-20°C to +50°C, ≤90%RH (Including battery and AC adapter) (non-condensing)		
	(non-condensing	)	
EMC	EN61326-1 and EN61	000-3-2.	
LVD	EN61010-1.		
Wireless Certification	For countries and regions permitting WLAN use, refer to the following URL.		
	https://www.anritsu.com/ja-JP/test-		
	measurement/support/downloads/brochures-datasheets-and-		
	<u>catalogs/dwl16689</u>		

# 12.1.4 Mechanical Performance

Size	163(H) x 257.6 (W) x 43.5(D) mm (Excluding projections)
Mass	1.6 kg max. (Including battery (G0310A))

# 12.2 MU100010A 10G Multirate Module

In the following you find specifications for the Network Master MU100010A module. The MU100010A specification lists the functionality added to the basic Network Master by installing the MU100010A option. Refer to the <u>MT1000A</u> section for further information about the Network Master's basic functionality.

# 12.2.1 Configuration

	- Module -	Q'ty
MU100010A	10G Multirate Module	1
	- Standard Accessories -	
B0692A	ESD box <sup>*1, *2</sup>	1
B0768A	ESD box <sup>*1, *2</sup>	1
*1: Up to four SFP+/S	FPs can be stored.	
*2: Either B0692A or I	B0768A comes with.	
	- Options -	
MU100010A-ES210	2 Years Extended Warranty Service	
MU100010A-ES310	3 Years Extended Warranty Service	
MU100010A-ES510	5 Years Extended Warranty Service	
	- Basic Option (Software) -	
MU100010A-x01	Up to 2.7G Dual Channel	
	- Protocol Option (Software) -	
Ethernet:		
MU100010A-x11	Ethernet 10G Single Channel	
MU100010A-x12	Ethernet 10G Dual Channel	
MU100010A-x20	TCP Throughput	
OTN:		
MU100010A-x51	OTN 10G Single Channel	
MU100010A-x52	OTN 10G Dual Channel	
MU100010A-x61	ODU Multiplexing	
MU100010A-x62	ODU Flex	
CPRI/OBSAI:		
MU100010A-x71	CPRI/OBSAI Up to 5G Dual Channel	
MU100010A-x72	CPRI/OBSAI 6G to 10G Single Channel	
MU100010A-x73	CPRI/OBSAI 6G to 10G Dual Channel	
SDH/SONET:		
MU100010A-x81	STM-64 OC-192 Single Channel	
MU100010A-x82	STM-64 OC-192 Dual Channel	
Fibre Channel:		
MU100010A-x02	FC 1G 2G 4G Dual Channel	
MU100010A-x91	FC 8G 10G Single Channel	
MU100010A-x92	FC 8G 10G Dual Channel	

# 12.2.2 Electrical Performance and Function

	*1: Frequency accuracy depends on MT1000A internal reference clock and external reference clock. For details, refer to MT1000A specification values.			
Test signal interface	SFP/SFP+:	2 slots		
		SFF-8431, SFF-8472 co IEEE 802.3ae-2002, IE	ompliant EEE802.3-2008 compliant	
	RJ45:	2 sockets		
		IEEE802.3-2008 10BA	SE-T, 100BASE-TX, 1000BASE-T compliant	
		Auto MDI-X		
		· - ·	lf Duplex, 1000 Mbps Full Duplex	
	RJ48:	2 sockets		
		ITU-T G.703 compliant	t	
	RTT BANTAM:	I: 4 ports		
		ANSI DS1.102 compliant		
	BNC:	4 ports		
		ITU-T G.703 compliant		
Simultaneous Measurement Port	2 ports			
	Port1: S	: Selectable from RJ-45, RJ-48, SFP/SFP+, BANTAM, or BNC		
	Port2: S	Selectable from RJ-45, RJ-48, SFP/SFP+, BANTAM, or BNC		
Bit Rate <u>*</u> 1	Standard	Bit Rate	Interfaces	
-	10BASE-T:	12.5 Mbit/s	RJ-45	
	100BASE-TX:	125 Mbit/s	RJ-45	
	1000BASE-T:	1.25 Gbit/s	RJ-45	
	100BASE-XX:	125 Mbit/s	SFP	

100BASE-XX:	125 Mbit/s	SFP
1000BASE-XX:	1.25 Gbit/s	SFP
10GBASE-XX:	10.3125 Gbit/s	SFP+
STM-1/OC-3:	155.52 Mbit/s	SFP
STM-4/OC-12:	622.08 Mbit/s	SFP
STM-16/OC-48:	2488.32 Mbit/s	SFP
STM-64/OC-192:	9953.28 Mbit/s	SFP+
OTU1:	2.666057143 Gbit/s	SFP
OTU2:	10.70922532 Gbit/s	SFP+
OTU1e:	11.04910714 Gbit/s	SFP+
OTU2e:	11.09572785 Gbit/s	SFP+
OTU1f:	11.27008929 Gbit/s	SFP+
OTU2f:	11.31764241 Gbit/s	SFP+
1GFC:	1.0625 Gbit/s	SFP
2GFC:	2.125 Gbit/s	SFP
4GFC:	4.25 Gbit/s	SFP
8GFC:	8.5 Gbit/s	SFP+
10GFC:	10.51875 Gbit/s	SFP+
E1:	2.048 Mbit/s	RJ-48/BNC
E3:	34.368 Mbit/s	BNC
E4:	139.264 Mbit/s	BNC

	D01							
	DS1:	1.544 Mbit/s	RTT Bantam					
	DS3:	44.736 Mbit/s	BNC					
	STM-1e/STS-3:	155.52 Mbit/s	BNC					
	CPRI1:	614.4 Mbit/s	SFP					
	CPRI2:	1228.8 Mbit/s	SFP					
	CPRI3:	2457.6 Mbit/s	SFP					
	CPRI4:	3072.0 Mbit/s	SFP					
	CPRI5:	4915.2 Mbit/s	SFP+					
	CPRI6:	6144.0 Mbit/s	SFP+					
	CPRI7:	9830.4 Mbit/s	SFP+					
	CPRI8:	10137.6 Mbit/s	SFP+					
	OBSAI 1x:	768 Mbit/s	SFP					
	OBSAI 2x:	1536 Mbit/s	SFP					
	OBSAI 4x:	3072 Mbit/s	SFP					
	OBSAI 8x:	6144 Mbit/s	SFP+					
Bit rate variable range	Relative to <u>Bit Rate</u>	:						
of transmitter <u>*</u> 1	PDH/DSn:	–125 to +125 pp	n, 1 ppm step					
	SDH/SONET:	-50 to +50 ppm						
	OTN	-50 to $+50$ ppm, 1 ppm step						
	Ethernet:							
	Fibre Channel:							
	CPRI/OBSAI:	-100 to +100 ppm, 1 ppm step						
Bit rate tolerance of receiver $\underline{^{1}}$	Relative to <u>Bit Rate</u> :							
leceiver	PDH/DSn:	PDH/DSn: -150 to +150 ppm						
	SDH/SONET: -100 to +100 ppm							
	OTN	-100 to +100 ppr	n					
	Ethernet:	-100 to +100 ppr	n					
	Fibre Channel:	-100 to +100 ppr	n					
	CPRI/OBSAI:	-100 to +100 ppm						
Optical Output	Bit Rate	Refer to <u>Bit Rate</u>						
Optical Input	Bit Rate	Refer to <u>Bit Rate</u> .						
Electrical Output	Dir Ture							
	1.5M/2M Output							
		1.5M/2M balanc	ed output					
	Bit Rate	Refer to <u>Bit Rate</u>						
	Pulse mask	ITU-T G.703 com	pliant					
	Code/Interface	1.544 Mbits/s	AMI/B8ZS Bantam $100\Omega$					
	(Balance)	2.048 Mbits/s	HDB3 or AMI RJ-48 $120\Omega$					
	2M to 139/45/156M	1 Output						
	Bit Rate	Refer to <u>Bit Rate</u>						
	Pulse mask	ITU-T G.703 com	pliant					
	Code/Interface	2.048 Mbits/s	HDB3, BNC 75 $\Omega$					
	(Unbalance)	34.368 Mbit/s	HDB3, BNC 75 $\Omega$					
		44.736 Mbit/s	B3ZS, BNC 75 $\Omega$					
		139.264 Mbit/s	CMI, BNC 75 $\Omega$					

**Electrical Input** 

	155.52 Mbit/s	CMI, BNC 75 $\Omega$				
Return Loss (Unbalar	nce) ITU-T G.703 com	pliant				
10/100 /1000M Out	put					
Bit Rate	Refer to <u>Bit Rate</u>					
Code/Interface	RJ-45					
	IEEE802.3-2008 compliant	10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, 1000BASE-T				
1.5M/2M Input						
Code/Interface	1.544 Mbits/s	AMI/B8ZS, Bantam 100 $\Omega$				
(Balance)	2.048 Mbits/s	HDB3, RJ-48 120 Ω				
Bit Rate	Refer to <u>Bit Rate</u>					
Sensitivity (1.5M)						
	15 dB linear attenuation , 0 dB cable attenuation, nominal					
	impedance					
	TERMINATE:					
	-	e attenuation, nominal impedance				
	DSX MONITOR:					
		near attenuation, nominal impedance				
	BRIDGED:					
		e attenuation, high impedance				
Sensitivity (2M)	TERMINATE:	a attenuation nominal impedance				
	Up to 40 dB cable attenuation, nominal impedance MONITOR:					
	20 dB to 26 dB linear attenuation and up to 6 dB cable					
	attenuation, nominal impedance					
		near attenuation, 0 dB cable attenuation,				
	nominal impedance					
	BRIDGED:					
	Up to 40 dB cabl	e attenuation, high impedance				

	2M to 139/45/156M Input						
	Bit Rate	Refer to <u>Bit Rate</u> .					
	Code/Interface	2.048,34.368 Mbit/s	HDB3, BNC 75 $\Omega$				
	(Balance)	44.736 Mbits/s	B3ZS, BNC 75 $\Omega$				
		139.264,155.52 Mbits/s	CMI, BNC 75 $\Omega$				
	Sensitivity (2.048 Mbit/s)	) TERMINATE:					
		Up to 40 dB cable attenuation, nominal impedance					
		MONITOR:					
		20 dB to 26 dB linear attenuation					
		attenuation, nominal impedance 20 dB to 30 dB linear attenuation, 0 dB cable attenuation,					
		nominal impedance					
		BRIDGED: Up to 40 dB cable attenuation, h	ighimpedance				
	Sensitivity	TERMINATE:	ignimpedance				
	(34.368/44.736 Mbit/s)	Up to 12 dB cable attenuation, n	ominal impedance				
	(0.11000) 111100 11210, 0)	MONITOR:	ommun mip o dan oo				
		20 dB linear attenuation and up	to 12 dB cable attenuation,				
		nominal impedance					
		20 dB to 30 dB linear attenuation	n, 0 dB cable attenuation,				
		nominal impedance					
	Sensitivity	TERMINATE: 5.52 Mbit/s) Up to 12 dB cable attenuation, nominal impedance MONITOR: 20 dB linear attenuation and up to 12 dB cable attenuati nominal impedance ITU-T G.703 compliant					
	(139.264/155.52 Mbit/s)						
	Return Loss						
	Ketulii Loss						
	10/100 /1000M Input						
	Bit Rate	Refer to <u>Bit Rate</u> .					
	Code/Interface	RJ-45					
		IEEE802.3-2008 10BASE-T, 100F compliant	3ASE-TX, 1000BASE-T				
Jitter Generation	Optical interface:	ITU-T G.783 compliant					
	Electrical interface:	ITU-T G.823, ANSI T1.403, ANSI	T1.404 compliant				
Jitter Tolerance	Optical interface:	ITU-T G.825, ITU-T G.8251 comp	liant				
	Electrical interface:	ITU-T G.823, ITU-T G.824 compli					
Rx Bit Rate counter	Bit Rate	Refer to <u>Bit Rate</u> .					
	Accuracy	Depends on the Internal Clock of	of MT1000A.				
1 PPS Phase	•	etween Ref 1PPS Input from AU					
Comparison		nd MU100090A/B <sup>*2</sup> are combin	-				
	Calibration is required before the measurement.						
	_						
		for the MU100090B-x01 High Sta	bility/Multi-Band option				
	because Ref IP	PS Input of AUX I/O is not used.					

Accuracy: ±5 ns

# 12.2.3 Environment Performance

### Specifications

Battery operating time	Continuous operating time: 4 hours (typ.)				
	25°C, depending on operating condition				
Operating temperature and humidity range	0°C to +50°C, ≤85%RH (non-condensing) (non-condensing)				
Storage temperature and humidity range	-30°C to +60°C, ≤90%RH (Excluding battery and AC adapter) -20°C to +50°C, ≤90%RH (Including battery and AC adapter) (non-condensing)				
Laser Safety	IEC 60825-1:2007 Class 1				
	FDA 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 except for deviations pursuant to [Laser Notice No.50] dated 2007-June-24.				
EMC	EN61326-1 and EN61000-3-2.				
LVD	EN61010-1.				

# 12.2.4 Mechanical Performance

Size	MU100010A only: 163(H) x 257.6 (W) x 38.5(D) mm (Excluding projections) When combined to MT1000A: 163(H) x 257.6 (W) x 77(D) mm (Excluding projections)
Mass	MU100010A only: 1.1 kg max. When combined to MT1000A: 2.7 kg max. (Including battery (G0310A))

# 12.3 MU100011A 100G Multirate Module

In the following you find specifications for the Network Master MU100011A module. The MU100011A specification lists the functionality added to the basic Network Master by installing the MU100011A option. Refer to the <u>MT1000A</u> section for further information about the Network Master's basic functionality.

# 12.3.1 Configuration

	- Module -	Q'ty
MU100011A	100G Multirate Module	1
	- Standard Accessories -	
B0763A	ESD box*	1
B0768A	ESD box*	1
*: Either B0763A or B	0768A comes with.	
	- Options -	
MU100011A-ES210	2 Years Extended Warranty Service	
MU100011A-ES310	3 Years Extended Warranty Service	
MU100011A-ES510	5 Years Extended Warranty Service	
	- Basic Option (Software) -	
MU100011A-x01	Up to 10G Single Channel	
MU100011A-x03	Up to 10G Dual Channel	
	- Protocol Option (Software) -	
Ethernet:		
MU100011A-x13	Ethernet 40G Single Channel	
MU100011A-x15	Ethernet 100G Single Channel	
MU100011A-x17	Ethernet 25G Single Channel	
MU100011A-x20	TCP Throughput	
MU100011A-x21	SyncE Wander	
MU100011A-x23	RS-FEC for 100GBASE-SR4	
OTN:		
MU100011A-x53	OTN 40G Single Channel	
MU100011A-x55	OTN 100G Single Channel	
MU100011A-x62	ODU Flex	
MU100011A-x63	ODU Multiplexing/Multistage	
CPRI/OBSAI:		
MU100011A-x71	CPRI/OBSAI Up to 10G Single Channel	
MU100011A-x72	CPRI/OBSAI Up to 10G Dual Channel	
MU100011A-x73	CPRI 12/25G Single Channel	
MU100011A-x74	CPRI 12/25G Dual Channel	
eCPRI/RoE:		
MU100011A-x75	eCPRI/RoE 25G Dual Channel	
SDH/SONET:		
MU100011A-x83	STM-256/OC-768 Client Signal	

Fibre Channel:	
MU100011A-x04	FC Up to 10G Single Channel
MU100011A-x05	FC Up to 10G Dual Channel
MU100011A-x91	FC 16G Single Channel

# 12.3.2 Electrical Performance and Function

	and exter	ey accuracy depends on MT1000A internal reference clock nal reference clock. Is, refer to MT1000A specification values.				
Test signal interface	CFP4:	1 Slot (Por	,	ecification Rev 11 comr	liant	
			CFP MSA CFP4 Hardware Specification, Rev. 1.1 compliant CFP MSA Management Interface Specification V2.2 R06a complian			
			(excluding MSA 100GLH support)			
		IEEE 802.3	IEEE 802.3ba-2010 compliant			
	QSFP28,	1 Slot (Por	t 1)			
	QSFP+:	SFF-8436,	SFF-8472 complian	nt		
		IEEE 802.3	IEEE 802.3ba-2010 compliant			
	SFP, SFP+,	``	2 Slots (Port 1, Port 2)			
	SFP28:	SFF-8665, SFF-8431, SFF-8472 compliant				
	51/5	IEEE 802.3by, IEEE 802.3ae-2002, IEEE802.3-2008 compliant				
	RJ45:	2 Sockets (Port 1, Port 2)				
		IEEE802.3-2008 10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, 1000BASE-T compliant Auto MDI-X			compliant	
				x, 1000 Mbps Full Duplex	ζ	
Bit Rate *	Star	ndard		Bit Rate	Interfaces	
	10BASE-T:		12.5 Mbit/s		RJ-45	
	100BASE-T	X:	125 Mbit/s		RJ-45	
	1000BASE-	Г:	1.25 Gbit/s		RJ-45	
	100BASE-X: 125 Mbit/s			SFP		
	1000BASE-2	00BASE-X: 1.25 Gbit/s		SFP		
	10GBASE-X		10.3125 Gbit/s		SFP+	
	25GbE:		25.781250000 Gbi	t/s × 1 lane	SFP28	

1001100 11		10 10
100BASE-TX:	125 Mbit/s	RJ-45
1000BASE-T:	1.25 Gbit/s	RJ-45
100BASE-X:	125 Mbit/s	SFP
1000BASE-X:	1.25 Gbit/s	SFP
10GBASE-X:	10.3125 Gbit/s	SFP+
25GbE:	25.781250000 Gbit/s $\times$ 1 lane	SFP28
40GbE:	$10.312500000~\text{Gbit/s} \times 4\text{lanes}$	QSFP+
100GbE:	$25.781250000~\text{Gbit/s} \times 4\text{lanes}$	QSFP28
100GbE:	$25.781250000~\text{Gbit/s} \times 4\text{lanes}$	CFP4
OTU1:	2.666057143 Gbit/s	SFP
OTU2:	10.70922532 Gbit/s	SFP+
OTU1e:	11.04910714 Gbit/s	SFP+
OTU2e:	11.09572785 Gbit/s	SFP+
OTU1f:	11.27008929 Gbit/s	SFP+
OTU2f:	11.31764241 Gbit/s	SFP+
OTU3:	$10.75460339\mathrm{Gbit/s}  imes 4\mathrm{lanes}$	QSFP+
OTU3e1:	11.14274364 Gbit/s × 4 lanes	QSFP+
OTU3e2:	11.14583889 Gbit/s × 4 lanes	QSFP+
OTU4:	27.952493392 Gbit/s $ imes$ 4 lanes	QSFP28
OTU4:	27.952493392 Gbit/s $ imes$ 4 lanes	CFP4
STM-1/OC-3:	155.52 Mbit/s	SFP

STM-	4/OC-12:	622.08 Mbit/s	SFP
STM-	16/OC-48:	2488.32 Mbit/s	SFP
STM-	64/OC-192:	9953.28 Mbit/s	SFP+
1GFC	2:	1.0625 Gbit/s	SFP
2GFC	C:	2.125 Gbit/s	SFP
4GFC	2:	4.25 Gbit/s	SFP
8GFC	C:	8.5 Gbit/s	SFP+
10GF	C:	10.51875 Gbit/s	SFP+
16GF	C:	14.025 Gbit/s	SFP+
CPRI	1:	614.4 Mbit/s	SFP
CPRI	2:	1228.8 Mbit/s	SFP
CPRI	3:	2457.6 Mbit/s	SFP
CPRI	4:	3072.0 Mbit/s	SFP
CPRI	5:	4915.2 Mbit/s	SFP+
CPRI	6:	6144.0 Mbit/s	SFP+
CPRI	7:	9830.4 Mbit/s	SFP+
CPRI	8:	10137.6 Mbit/s	SFP+
CPRI	9:	12165.12 Mbit/s	SFP+
CPRI	10:	24330.24 Mbit/s	SFP28
OBSA	AI 1x:	768 Mbit/s	SFP
OBSA	AI 2x:	1536 Mbit/s	SFP
OBSA	AI 4x:	3072 Mbit/s	SFP
OBSA	AI 8x:	6144 Mbit/s	SFP+

Simultaneous measurement ports

Simultaneous measurement using two ports is available under following condition.

Both applications belong to the same technology in Application Selector screen. If both applications locate in the same row in Application Selector, simultaneous measurement of them is available even if OTN layer is added (+OTN). As an exception, eCPRI/RoE of Mobile xHaul is a different technology from CPRI/OBASI and belongs to Ethernet technology.
 ✓: Supported

	Port 2	Not		Ethe	ernet	e	CPRI/Ro	E	Fibre	SDH/	CPRI/	Device
Port 1		used	OTN	10G max.	25- 100G	10G max.	25G	40- 100G	Channel	SONET	OBSAI	Test
Not us	sed		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$						
OTI	N	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$									
Eth arm at	10G max.	~		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$						
Ethernet	25- 100G	$\checkmark$										
	10G max.	>		$\checkmark$		~	✓(*1)					
eCPRI/RoE	25G	$\checkmark$				✓ (*1)	✓(*1)					
	40- 100G	$\checkmark$										
Fibre Ch	annel	$\checkmark$							<b>√</b> (*2)			
SDH/SC	ONET	$\checkmark$								$\checkmark$		
CPRI/O	BSAI	$\checkmark$									$\checkmark$	
Device	Test	$\checkmark$										$\checkmark$

	*1: When 25G eCPRI/RoE Dual Port Ability is selected.					
	*2: FC1200 or lower					
Port Status LED	Yellow Link					
	Green: Activ	ity (flashing)				
Frequency variable range	Range <u>*</u> : Relati	ve to <u>Bit Rate</u> : -2	200ppm to + 200ppm, 0.1ppm step			
		ance is not guarar s specification.	nteed when the frequency is out of the optical			
Electrical Output	Sync Clock Output		Divided clock output synchronized with CFP4/QSFP28/SFP28 transmission data SFP28 is available for only Port1.			
	Frequency <u>*</u>	100GbE/25GbE: OTU4:	Divided 1/8 or 1/16 from Lane Bit rate: 3.22265 GHz (1/8), 1.61133 GHz (1/16) 3.49406 GHz (1/8), 1.74703 GHz (1/16)			
	Level	350 mVp-p min. 650 mVp-p max.				
	Connector	SMA female				
	Termination	50 $\Omega$ , AC coupli	ng, single-end			
SyncE Wander (Option x21)	Signal to be measured		Optical 1GbE, 10GbE, 25GbE (Limited only 1 port for 25GbE)			
	Reference sign	al	10 MHz			
	Measurement i	tem	TIE			
	TIE measureme	ent range	-1 to +1 s			
	Sampling rate		30 samples/s			

# 12.3.3 Environment Performance

Operating temperature and humidity range	0°C to +45°C, ≤85%RH (non-condensing) (non-condensing)	
Storage temperature and humidity range	-30°C to +60°C, ≤90%RH (Excluding battery and AC adapter) -20°C to +50°C, ≤90%RH (Including battery and AC adapter) (non-condensing)	
Laser Safety	IEC 60825-1:2007 Class 1M	
	CFP4:	100GBASE-SR4
	QSFP28:	100GBASE-SR4
	QSFP+:	40GBASE-SR4
	SFP28:	25GBASE-SR
	FDA 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 except for deviations pursuant to [Laser	
	Notice No.50] dated 2007-June-24.	

IEC 60825-1:2007 Class 1

	CFP4:	100GBASE-LR4	
	QSFP28:	100GBASE-LR4	
	QSFP+:	40GBASE-LR4	
	SFP28:	25GBASE-LR	
	SFP+:	10GBASE-LR, 10GBASE-ER, 10GBASE-ZR	
	SFP:	4G FC(SX), 4G FC(LX), 4G FC(EX), OC-48 LR-1/STM L-16.1,	
		OC-48 LR-2/STM L-16.2, 1000BASE-SX, 1000BASE-LX,	
		1000BASE-ZX, 100BASE-FX, 100BASE-LX	
	FDA 21 CFR	1040.10 and 1040.11 except for deviations pursuant to [Laser	
	Notice No.50	] dated 2007-June-24.	
EMC	EN61326-1 a	nd EN61000-3-2.	
LVD	EN61010-1.		
12.3.4 Mechanical Performance			
Size	MU100011A o	nly:	
	165(H)	x 257.6 (W) x 48(D) mm (Excluding projections)	
	When combine	ed to MT1000A:	

163(H) x 257.6 (W) x 89(D) mm (Excluding projections)

Mass 1.1 kg max.

# 12.4 MU100090A High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator

The following sections describe the specifications for the Network Master  $MU100090A\ module.$ 

# 12.4.1 Configuration

	- Module -	Q'ty
MU100090A	High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator	1
	- Standard Accessory -	
J1705A	AUX Conversion Adaptor	1
J1706A	GPS Antenna	1
J1710A	BNC Cable 0.2m	2
	- Options -	
MU100090A-ES210	2 Years Extended Warranty Service	
MU100090A-ES310	3 Years Extended Warranty Service	
MU100090A-ES510	5 Years Extended Warranty Service	
	- Optional Accessory -	
J1705A	AUX Conversion Adaptor	
J1706A	GPS Antenna	
J1710A	BNC Cable 0.2 m	

# 12.4.2 Electrical Performance and Function

Internal Clock	Rubidium oscillator		
	Aging: 2.5×10 <sup>-11</sup> /d 1×10 <sup>-10</sup> /mc 1×10 <sup>-9</sup> /year	onth	
External Interfaces	10MHz Clock Outpu		BNC Jack
	1PPS Output	is: • ar	TTL, 50 Ω BNC Jack TTL, 50 Ω 300 ns per 10000 s wer should be executed after Rubidium oscillator OSC LED has been on for three hours or more ad synchronized with GPS or external 1PPS for 30 minutes or more stant temperature
	1PPS Sync Input	Makes built-in Connector: Level: Input Frequency Range:	n Rubidium oscillator synchronize with 1PPS. BNC Jack TTL, 50 $\Omega$ $\pm 10$ ppb

MU100090A High Performance GPS Disciplined Oscillator

Antenna	Connector: Feeding Antenna:	SMA female +3.3 V, +5 V (Selectable), antenna feed (50 mA max.), 50 $\Omega$ nominal
AUX		(ToD) (NMEA0183)
	-	D-sub 9 pin
LED indicator	GPS:	Lights up when receiving signals of four or more satellites (green).
	OSC:	Lights up when the Rubidium oscillator stability
		reaches 10 <sup>-9</sup> (green).

• synchronized with GPS or external 1PPS for 30 minutes or more

## 12.4.3 GPS Receiver

Supported Signal	GPS L1 C/A Code
Number of receivable channels	50
Synchronization accuracy	±45 ns rms
(vs UTC time)	After Rubidium oscillator is:
	OSC LED has been on for three hours or more
	and

## 12.4.4 Environment Performance

Power	Power consumption: 20 W max.
Battery operating time	Continuous operating time: 3 hours (typ.) When combined with MT1000A and MU100010A, 25°C, depending on operating condition
Operating temperature and humidity range	0°C to +50°C, ≤85%RH (non-condensing) Charging battery: 0°C to +40°C, ≤85%RH (non-condensing)
Storage temperature and humidity range	-30°C to +60°C, ≤90%RH (Excluding battery and AC adapter) -20°C to +50°C, ≤90%RH (Including battery and AC adapter) (non-condensing)
RE Directive	EN61010-1 EN61326-1, EN61000-3-2 EN301 489-1, EN301 489-19, EN303 413

At constant temperature

# 12.4.5 Mechanical Performance

Size	MU100090A only:	
	$163(H) \ge 257.6$ (W) $\ge 25(D)$ mm (Excluding projections)	
	When combined to MT1000A and MU100010A:	
	163(H) x 257.6 (W) x 102.2(D) mm (Excluding projections)	
Mass	0.8 kg max.	

# 12.5 MU100090B High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator

The following sections describe the specifications for the Network Master  $MU100090B\ module.$ 

# 12.5.1 Configuration

MU100090B High Performance GNSS Disciplined	
M0100090B	
Oscillator	
- Standard Accessory -	
J1705A AUX Conversion Adaptor 1	
J1710A BNC Cable 0.2m 2	
J1886A GNSS Antenna *1 1	
Z2122ATripod for GNSS Antenna1	
- Options -	
MU100090B-x01 High Stability/Multi-Band	
MU100090B-x02 Multi-GNSS	
MU100090B-UGx01 Hardware Upgrade for MU100090A	
MU100090B-ES210 2 Years Extended Warranty Service	
MU100090B-ES310 3 Years Extended Warranty Service	
MU100090B-ES510 5 Years Extended Warranty Service	
- Optional Accessory -	
J1705A AUX Conversion Adaptor	
J1710A BNC Cable 0.2m	
J1886A GNSS Antenna <sup>*1, *2</sup>	
J1901A Antenna Extension Cable 25m(TNC-P, N-J)	
J1902A Antenna Extension Cable 25m(N-P, N-J)	
J1903A Antenna Extension Patch Cable 0.4m(N-P, SMA-P)	
J1904A Antenna Extension Cable 25m Kit	
J1905A Antenna Extension Cable 50m Kit	
J1906A Antenna Extension Cable 75m Kit	
Z2122A Tripod for GNSS Antenna	
*1: 5 m cable comes with.	

\*2: Use together with Anritsu product, MU100090B.

# 12.5.2 Electrical Performance and Function

Internal Clock	Rubidium oscillator		
	Aging: $2.5 \times 10^{-11}$ /da $1 \times 10^{-10}$ /mo $1 \times 10^{-9}$ /year	nth	
External Interfaces	10MHz Clock Outpu	t Connector:	BNC Jack, 50 $\Omega$ nominal
		Level:	TTL
	1PPS Output	Connector:	BNC Jack, 50 $\Omega$ nominal
External Interfaces	1×10 <sup>-10</sup> /mo 1×10 <sup>-9</sup> /year 10MHz Clock Outpu	nth t Connector: Level:	TTL

	Level:	TTL	
	Holdover:	No options:	300 ns per 10000 s <sup>*1, *2</sup>
		With x01 option:	70 ns per 3600 s,
			190 ns per 10000 s <sup>*1, *2</sup>
	MTIE:	≤40 ns. when obs	servation time is 30000 s or
		less * <sup>3, *4</sup>	
	*1: Hold		uted after Rubidium
		ator is:	
	• ( and		on for three hours or more
		synchronized with G ninutes or more	NSS or external 1PPS for 30
	*2: Temp	perature fluctuation	of operating environment is
	withi	$n \pm 3^{\circ}C.$	
	*3: Three	e hours or more past	t after OSC LED lit,
		continuously receiv	
		-	ng J1886A antenna.
	*4: Temp	perature of operatin	g environment is +23±3°C.
1PPS Sync Input	Makes built-in	Rubidium oscillator	synchronize with 1PPS.
	Connector:	BNC Jack, 50 $\Omega$ r	nominal
	Level:	TTL	
	Input Frequen Range:	cy±10 ppb	
Antenna	Connector:	SMA female	
	Feeding	+3.3 V, +5 V,OFF	, ,
	Antenna:	antenna feed (50 cable length up to	mA max.), 50 $\Omega$ nominal,
AUX	Used for the co		000A by AUX Conversion
AUX	Adapter (J1705		JOOR BY AOX CONVEISION
	Adapter (J1705	DA)	
	*5: NME	A0183 output	
	Connector:	D-sub 9 pin	
LED indicator	GPS/GNSS:	Lights up when re or more satellites	ceiving GNSS signals of four (green).
	OSC:		e Rubidium oscillator
		stability reaches	

## 12.5.3 GNSS Receiver

Supported Signal	No options	GPS L1 C/A
	With x01 option	GPS L1 C/A, GPS L2C
	With x02 option	GPS L1 C/A, QZSS L1 C/A, GLONASS L1OF, BeiDou B1I,
		Galileo E1 B/C
	With x01 and x02	GPS L1 C/A, GPS L2C, QZSS L1 C/A, QZSS L2C, GLONASS
	options	L1OF, GLONASS L2OF, BeiDou B1I, BeiDou B2I, Galileo E1
		B/C, Galileo E5B

Number of receivable channels

Synchronization accuracy (vs GPS time)	No options: With x01 option:	For Positioning mode ±45 ns rms * <sup>6, *7, *8</sup> Dual frequency reception
		For Fixed Position mode $\pm 10$ ns rms $^{*7,*8,*9}$
		For Positioning mode $\pm 15$ ns rms $^{*7, *8, *9}$
		Single frequency reception
		For Fixed Position mode $\pm 15$ ns rms $^{*7, *8, *9}$
		For Positioning mode $\pm 20 \text{ ns rms}^{*7,*8,*9}$
	*6: OSC LED	has been on for three hours or more and synchronized with GPS
	for 30 min	utes or more
	*7: The anten	na installation condition is that there are no obstacles at an
	elevation	angle of 30 to 90 degrees in a 360-degree direction.
	*8: At constan	nt temperature.
	*9: OSC LED	has been on and synchronized with GPS for 30 minutes or more

# 12.5.4 Environment Performance

Power	Power consumption:
	20 W max.
Battery operating time	Continuous operating time: 2 hours (typ.) When combined with MT1000A, MU100090B, and MU100011A
	25°C, Sync Test application is running, 1GbE, MU100090B power is on.
Operating temperature and humidity range	0°C to +50°C, ≤85%RH (non-condensing) Charging battery: 0°C to +40°C, ≤85%RH (non-condensing)
Storage temperature and humidity range	-30°C to +60°C, ≤90%RH (Excluding battery and AC adapter) -20°C to +50°C, ≤90%RH (Including battery and AC adapter) (non-condensing)
RE Directive	EN61010-1 EN61326-1, EN61000-3-2 EN301 489-1, EN301 489-19, EN303 413

# 12.5.5 Mechanical Performance

Size	$163(H) \ge 257.6$ (W) $\ge 25(D)$ mm (Excluding projections)
Mass	0.8 kg max.

# 12.6 Measurement Functionality

### 12.6.1 Ethernet Measurements

Cable testIdentifies failures on electrical cables like short-circuits or breaks of a wire pair<br/>and indicates the distance from the instrument to the fault.

Transmitter Clock Reference Clock

- Internal clock
- External clock
  - BITS
  - SETS
  - 2MHz
  - 10MHz
- GPS
- Received clock
- IEEE1588v2

Frequency deviation measurement	Refer to <u>Bit Rate</u> of MU100010A and <u>Bit Rate</u> of MU100011A.
Frequency Offset	MU100010A: ±100 ppm 1 ppm step MU100011A: ±200 ppm 0.1 ppm step
SyncE functionality	Specify quality level (QL) of the transmitted Ethernet signal. SyncE functionality is available when the interface bit rate is 10Gbps or less.
	Analysis of QL indicated in received Ethernet signal. An alarm is raised on missing QL indications.
	SyncE results
	<ul> <li>SSM Rx count and rate</li> <li>SSM Tx count</li> <li>Indicated QL statistics</li> <li>SSF seconds</li> </ul>
	ESMC messages capture
	• ESMC messages can be captured and exported in a Wireshark compatible format.
IEEE 1588v2 functionality	Timing master/slave
	• Each port of the Ethernet interface can act as a timing master or a timing slave independently, except ports for 40GbE and 100GbE.
	Supported modes: Multicast (native PTP) and Unicast (G.8265.1). When acting as master in Unicast (G.8265.1) mode, one slave is accepted at a time, other slaves are ignored. If the slave requires 32, 64 or 128 Sync messages per second, the IEEE 1588-2008 paragraph 7.7.2.1 concerning 90% confidence interval is not followed.
	Configurable parameters (per port):

- Clock identity
- Port number
- Priority 1

- Priority 2
- Domain number
- Clock class
- Slave only mode
- Time source
- Encapsulation
- Announce receipt timeout
- Clock accuracy
- Clock step mode
- Announce interval
- Sync interval
- Minimum delay request interval

#### IEEE 1588 clock results:

- Clock state
- Announce count
- Sync count
- Follow-up count
- Delay request count
- Delay response count
- Delay follow-up count
- Peer delay request/response/response-follow-up counters
- Maximum/Minimum/Average offset
- Maximum/Minimum/Average offset deviation
- Maximum/Minimum/Average offset variance
- Maximum/Minimum/Average mean path delay
- Maximum/Minimum/Average peer mean path delay
- Maximum/Minimum/Average path delay variation

#### UTC time offset

• With a GPS signal present, the offset from UTC time is calculated.

Parent clock results:

• Identity and Port number.

Grandmaster results:

- Identity
- Class
- Accuracy
- Priority 1
- Priority 2
- Announced- and observed offset variance.

Foreign master clock results (up to five clocks per port):

- Identity
- Port number and Announce count

The following IEEE 1588 events are counted and logged:

- Clock state transitions
  - State transition events
  - Faults and Changes in grandmaster clock

IEEE 1588 messages can be captured and exported in a Wireshark compatible format.

WAN

Terminology SDH, SONET

Transmitter, Receiver Supported encapsulations (frame formats)

- EtherType ll (DIX v.2)
- IEEE 802.3 with 802.2 (LLC1)
- IEEE 802.3 with SNAP

Variable line rate traffic generation

• Up to full line rate

Transmitter Frame size

• From 44 bytes to 16,000 bytes

Receiver settings

- User-defined expected preamble length (3 to 15 bytes)
- User-defined IFG lower threshold \* (8 to 15 bytes)
- User-defined Jumbo frame size upper limit (1519 to 16000 bytes)

\*: Only for Ethernet 10/100/1000 Mbps (cannot use 10Gbps)

Traffic generator Line load profile

- Constant: 0.0008% to 100%
- Ramp:
  - Line load: start, end, step (0.0001% resolution)
  - Step duration: 3 to 3600 seconds
  - Ramp mode: Keep end, Repeat ramp, Invert ramp

Frame size profile

- Constant: 60 to 16000 bytes
- Stepped:
  - Frame size: start, end, step (to 16000 bytes)
  - Duration: 1 to 3600 seconds
- Random:
  - Frame size: start, end (to 16000 bytes),
    - User-defined TCP/UDP frame size upper limit (2048 bytes)

Traffic duration

- Continuous
- Seconds: 1 to 2,000,000,000
- Frames: 1 to 2,000,000,000

Unicast/broadcast

• User-defined traffic mix of unicast and broadcast frames

VLAN

• User-defined VLAN ID and VLAN priority

#### Address

• Configurable IP and Ethernet source and destination addresses (supports IPv4 and IPv6 addressing). Fixed, DHCP, DNS.

#### Flow control

- Generate pause frames
- Respond to pause frames

#### ARP

• Answer incoming ARP request On/Off

#### IP

- Fixed or incremented IP identifier
- User programmable DSCP/TOS byte

#### UDP/TCP

- User programmable UDP/TCP address
- UDP Checksum: automatic or fixed (null)
- TCP checksum: automatic

#### Status, Results

#### Status

• Link status, RF, Signal present, Jabber detected, Frames present, Speed, Full or half duplex, Interface type, Local clock (Ethernet 1000), Pause capable and Asymmetric pause request (excluding 10Gbps), Link partner capabilities (excluding 10Gbps)

#### Resolution

• User-defined resolution for statistical measurements: 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 30s, 1, 5, 15, 30 minutes, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 hours.

#### Performance statistics

- Maximum/Minimum/Average utilization
- Maximum/Minimum/Average user and total throughput
- Maximum/Minimum/Average frame rate
- Maximum/Minimum/Average frame latency
- Maximum/Minimum/Average packet jitter

#### Frame statistics

- Total frames
- Total valid frames
- Unicast/multicast/broadcast frames
- Pause frame
- VLAN frame
- MPLS frames
- MPLS-TP frame
- PBB frame
- VLAN Max/Min level
- MPLS Max/Min level
- Fragmented frames
- Oversized and Undersized frames

- FCS errored frames
- Error symboled frames (Excluding 10Gbps)
- Code violation frames (For 10Gbps)
- Collisions (10/100 Mbps half duplex)
- Preamble Violations
- IFG violations
- Local Fault (For 10Gbps)
- Remote Fault (For 10Gbps)
- Last Received VLAN 1-8 (ID/Priority)
- Last Received MPLS 1-8 (Label/Priority/TTL)
- B-Tag, I-tag (ID/Priority)

#### Burst statistics

- Total frames in burst
- Good/Bursted frames
- Number of Bursts
- Maximum/Minimum/Average burst size

#### Frame distribution statistics

- Total valid/good frames
- 64 127 byte frames
- 128 255 byte frames
- 256 511 byte frames
- 512 1023 byte frames
- 1024 1518 byte frames
- Total number of jumbo frames
- Maximum/Minimum/Average frame size

#### Filters

Up to 8 filter conditions can be defined. Each condition can filter on:

- IP or MAC source address
- IP or MAC destination address
- Broadcast address
- IEEE OUI value
- Encapsulation type
- VLAN ID
- VLAN tag priority
- MPLS
- MPLS-TP source/destination MAC
- PBB source/destination MAC
- PBB I-tag/B-tag
- TCP/UDP source and destination port
- User-defined pattern at a defined offset

#### Adjustable thresholds

- Utilization
- Throughput
- Errored frames
- Collision rate
- Unicast frames
- Multicast frames

	<ul> <li>Broadcast frames</li> <li>Pause frames</li> <li>Fragmented frames</li> <li>Undersized frames</li> <li>Oversized frames</li> <li>Oversized frames</li> <li>FCS errored frames</li> <li>IFG violations (Ethernet 10/100/1000 Mbps)</li> <li>Preamble violations</li> <li>Difference between Tx and Rx</li> </ul> DHCP <ul> <li>Show source IP address assigned by DHCP.</li> <li>Show current lease expire time.</li> <li>Show IP addresses of primary and secondary DNS server when obtained by DHCP.</li> </ul>
Error generation	For LAN
	<ul> <li>IFG (For 10/100/1000 Mbps), FCS, Preamble, Error symbol/block</li> <li>Wrong IP checksum, fragmented IP, Wrong layer4 checksum</li> <li>BERT Pattern error, BERT sequence error</li> </ul>
	For WAN
	• SDH: A1A2, B1, B2, MS-REI, B3, HP-REI
	• SONET: A1A2, B1, B2, REI-L, B3, REI-P
	For PCS
	• Invalid block type (0x00, 0x2d, 0x33, 0x66), Invalid sync header (00, 11), Invalid alignment marker, BIP error
Alarm generation	For LAN
	<ul> <li>No link</li> <li>Local fault (For 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, 100 Gbps)</li> <li>Remote fault</li> </ul>
	For WAN
	• SDH: LOS, LOF, OOF, MS-TIM, MS-AIS, MS-RDI, AU-AIS, AU-LOP, HP-TIM, HP- PLM, HP-UNEQ, HP-RDI, LCD
	• SONET: LOS, LOF, OOF, TIM-S, AIS-L, RDI-L, AIS-P, LOP-P, TIM-P, PLM-P, UNEQ-P, RDI-P, LCD-P
	For PCS
	• High BER (For 40 Gbps, 100 Gbps)
PCS Skew Insertion	Bits: 0 to 4224 (For 100 Gbps Tx lane), 0 to 8448 (For 40 Gbps, 100 Gbps Physical lane)

WAN OH Capture	Item
	• SOH/TOH: 64 Frames
	• POH: 64 Frames
	• Pathtrace:J0/J1/J2 (Displays in ASCII characters)
	Timing
	• Single
	• Repeat: Update period 1s
Frame Capture	Buffer size
	1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 MB for 10M/100M/1000M/10G interface
	512 KB for 25G, 40G, and 100G interface
	Frame slicing Whole frame, Top 64 Bytes, Top 128 Bytes
	Buffer handling
	Stop when full, Overwrite
	Capture transmitted frames on, off
	Trigger Type
	Manual, Error, Field match
	Trigger Position Top, Middle (Only when Trigger Type is Error/Field match)
	Error Type Any Type, Fragment, Oversize or undersize, Oversize, Undersize, FCS error
Transceiver	Module Present
	Transceiver Information
	Alarm, Wavelength and bit rate, Compliance, Vendor Information, Output Control
	Power monitor
	MDIO analysis
	For CFP4:
	NVR1, NVR2, Module FAWS, MW Lane FAWS, CTRL, MDIO Read/Write
	I2C analysis
	For QSFP+ and QSFP28:
	Lower, Lower (Lane), Upper (00), Upper (03), Read/Write
	For SFP, SFP+, and SFP28: Memory A0h, Memory A2h, Read/Write
	Setting
	VOD, Pre, Post, DFE
BER test	Generation and detection of test patterns. Count of errors in received test pattern. Pattern generation:
	• Unframed (layer 1)
	<ul> <li>Framed with Ethernet (MAC) header (layer 2)</li> </ul>
	• Framed with Ethernet (MAC) header and IP header (layer 3)

### Specifications

• Framed with Ethernet (MAC) header, IP header and UDP/TCP header (layer 4)

Test patterns:

	<ul> <li>PRBS 9, PRBS 11, PRBS 15, PRBS 20, PRBS 23, PRBS 29, PRBS 31, HF test pattern, CRPAT, JTPAT, SPAT</li> <li>User-defined up to 32 bits. Length in step of 1 bit.</li> </ul>
	Detection of sequence errors and loss of sequence synchronization.
	Frame loss count and frame loss seconds.
	Throughput measurement: Maximum/Minimum/Average values are presented.
	Test resolution
	<ul> <li>User-defined up to resolution:</li> <li>1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 30 sec, 1, 5, 10, 15, 30 minutes, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 hours</li> <li>No intervals</li> </ul>
Throughput	Throughput may be calculated on 6 different layers:
measurement	<ul> <li>Utilization layer</li> <li>Physical layer</li> <li>Physical layer excl. preamble</li> <li>Link layer</li> <li>Network layer</li> <li>Data layer</li> </ul>
Service disruption	Can be activated as part of the BER test:
measurement	<ul> <li>Maximum/Average service disruption time, resolution 0.1 μ sec</li> <li>Number of service disruptions</li> </ul>
Ping test	For the connectivity check through the network.
	<ul> <li>Round Trip Time (RTT)</li> <li>Supports IPv4 addressing</li> <li>Answer incoming Ping requests (On/Off)</li> </ul>
Traceroute	Trace the IP route over the IP network.
	<ul> <li>User-defined max no. of hops (1 to 255)</li> <li>Information per hop: Maximum/Minimum/Average ping time and number of ping timeouts</li> </ul>
Ethernet OAM option	<ul> <li>Y.1731 (Service Layer OAM)</li> <li>IEEE 802.1ag (Connectivity layer OAM) and IEEE 802.3ah (Access Link OAM)</li> </ul>
VLAN	Number of VLAN tag
	• Up to 8 layers of VLAN can be inserted into the Ethernet frame. Only 1 level of VLAN is supported in ping, Traceroute and RFC2544 router latency tests.
	Parameters per VLAN tag
	<ul> <li>EtherType 0x8100 (802.1Q), 0x88a8 (802.1ad), 0x9100 or 0x9200</li> <li>User-defined VIAN ID, CEI and VIAN priority</li> </ul>

• User-defined VLAN ID, CFI and VLAN priority

#### Status

• Indicator for detection of VLAN tagged frames

#### Statistics

- Number of VLAN tagged frames
- Maximum number of VLAN layers detected

#### Ethernet MPLS MPLS supported

- MPLS unicast is supported (EtherType 0x8847).
- Support for MPLS in BERT, RFC 2544 (excluding router latency) tests and general statistics

#### Number of MPLS headers

• Up to 8 MPLS headers can be set by the user.

#### Parameters per MPLS header

• User-defined label, Exp and TTL fields in each MPLS header

#### MPLS-TP support

• PWE (Pseudo Wire Emulation Edge-to-Edge) label (the RFC4448 control word) can be added.

#### Status

• Indicator for detection of MPLS frames and MPLS-TP

#### Statistics

- Number of MPLS frames and MPLS-TP frames
- Maximum number of MPLS layers detected

### Ethernet Multistream Number of streams

Up to 16 streams can be activated on the Ethernet line.

Parameters per stream

- Encapsulation (frame format)
- Line rate traffic load, up to full line rate
- Configurable IP and Ethernet source and destination addresses (supports IPv4 and IPv6 addressing)
- User-defined traffic mix of unicast and broadcast frames
- Adjustable frame size from 44 bytes to 16000 bytes
- Frame sizes may be set to constant, stepped or random length.
- User programmable VLAN ID and VLAN priority
- User programmable DSCP/TOS byte
- User programmable UDP/TCP address

In stream 1 a BER test can be made.

#### Statistics

Available information per stream:

- Frame loss count/rate
- Frames and bytes received

- Frames and bytes transmitted
- Throughput
- Latency/Jitter

RFC2544 installation Switch/router test and Single ended network test modes: and commissioning

- Throughput
- Frame loss
- Latency or packet jitter
- Back-to-back frames (burstability)

End-to-end network test mode (two Network Master Pros in a controllerfollower setup)

- Throughput
- Frame loss
- Back-to-back frames (burstability)

Router latency test mode: IP ping based latency test or packet jitter.

For RFC2544 throughput measurement the user can choose to make the measurement for:

- Physical layer
- Physical layer excl. preamble
- Link layer
- Network layer
- Data layer
- Average or maximum values

RFC6349 TCP Supports connecting to iPerf server. throughput test End-to-end network test mode

- Local -> Remote
- Remote -> Local
- Simultaneous in Both Direction

For RFC6349 test sequence the user can choose to make the measurement for:

- Path MTU
- Baseline RTT
- Window Scan and Throughput
- Multi-Service

Multi-Service: DSCP or TOS can be set to each TCP connections.

- Destination Port
- DSCP or TOS

**Service Activation** Test (Y.1564)

Service Activation Test is an out-of-service test to assess the proper configuration and performance of Ethernet services.

- Test up to 8 services
- Color-Aware and Non-Color-Aware in combinations (IP DSCP or VLAN PCP)
- GPS timing synchronization

Two test modes:

- One-way (uni- or bi-directional, symmetrical or asymmetrical)
- Round-trip

Service Configuration Test:

- With subtests for:
  - Committed Information Rate
  - Excess Information Rate
  - Traffic Policing
  - Committed Burst Size
  - Excess Burst Size
- Step duration: 1 sec to 60 sec (user programmable)
- Number of steps: 1 to 10 (user programmable)
- Slope: rising or falling
- Results:
  - Pass/Fail indication
  - IR (Maximum/Minimum/Average)
  - FL (Count/FLR)
  - FTD and FDV (Maximum/Minimum/Average/Current (during measurement))

Service Performance Test:

- All services tested simultaneously at CIR
- Duration: 15 minutes, 2 hours, 24 hours or customer programmable
- Results:
  - Pass/Fail indication
  - IR (Maximum/Minimum/Average)
  - FL (Count/FLR)
  - FTD and FDV (Maximum/Minimum/Average/Current (during measurement))
  - AVAIL(%)
  - Unavail (sec)

Verification against Service Acceptance Criteria:

- Information Rate
- Frame Transfer Delay
- Frame Delay Variation
- Frame Loss Rate
- Availability

**IP Channel Statistics** IP Channel Statistics is available when the interface bit rate is 10Gbps or less.

Number of channels

The statistics are provided for up to 230 channels, identified by user-defined combinations of:

- IPv4, IPv6 or MAC address
- VLAN ID or MPLS label
- Protocol information
- IP next header (protocol)
- TPC/UDP ports.

Statistics

Available information per channel:

- Frame statistics
  - Frame count/rate
  - Throughput
  - Byte count
  - Undersize frames
  - Oversize frames
- Size distribution
  - IP Frame/packet size distribution
- MPLS statistics
  - MPLS/IP frames
  - MPLS/IP bytes
- IP statistics
  - IP packet count, rate
  - IP bytes
  - IP throughput
  - IP header bytes
  - IP fragments
  - TTL threshold violations
- IPv4 statistics
  - IPv4 packet count, rate
  - IPv4 bytes
  - IPv4 throughput
  - IPv4 header bytes
  - IPv4 header errors
- IPv6 statistics
  - IPv6 packet count, rate
  - IPv6 bytes
  - IPv6 throughput
  - IPv6 header bytes
- TCP/UDP statistics
  - TCP/UDP packets, rate
  - TCP/UDP bytes
  - TCP/UDP throughput
  - TCP/UDP errored packets

#### **Reflector mode** The following parameters are user-settable:

- Swap all MAC addresses or one specific MAC address
- Swap IP addresses
- Swap port numbers on UDP/TCP frames
- Force ACK on TCP frames

### Sync Test Selection:

- 1PPS Measurement
- SyncE Wander
- IEEE1588 Analysis (PDV/FPP)

The following parameters are user-settable:

- Interval length
- Measurement period 100 s, 1000 s, User Defined

- 1PPS cable correction
- Ethernet cable correction

#### Statistics

Available information per channel:

- Frame statistics
  - Frame count/rate
  - Throughput
  - Byte count
  - Undersize frames
  - Oversize frames
- Transmit
  - Error frames
  - Frame size distribution
- IEEE1588v2 statistics
  - Offset Stat.
  - Offset Variance
  - Mean Path Delay
  - Path delay variation (PDV)
  - Message Stat.
  - Signalling
  - Clock Status Stat.
  - GPS-Wall clock
- Sync Test statistics
  - 1PPS deviation
  - Time error
  - TE LF
  - Sync OWD
  - Follow up OWD
  - Delay Req. OWD

Discovery Number of Network Masters to be discovered: Up to 16 Network Masters

Search type:

- Multicast search for inside IP network
- Unicast search for inside and outside IP network

Application Change:

- Available application to change: Reflector, RFC 2544, RFC 6349, SAT(Y.1564), Discovery
- Settings: Password, Source MAC address, Destination MAC address, VLAN, Source IP address, Destination IP address, Gateway, Increment to all streams

# 12.6.2 SDH/SONET/PDH/DSn

#### SONET/SDH switchable.

Number of ports	Max. 2
Transmitter Clock	Reference Clock
	Internal clock     Evtormal clock
	<ul> <li>External clock</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>BITS</li> <li>SETS</li> <li>2MHz</li> <li>10MHz</li> <li>Received clock</li> </ul>
Frame format	<ul> <li>STM-1/STM-1e/OC-3/STS-3</li> <li>STM-4/OC-12</li> <li>STM-16/OC-48</li> <li>STM-64/OC-192</li> </ul>
	For bit rate, refer to <u>Bit Rate</u> of MU100010A and <u>Bit Rate</u> of MU100011A.
Measurement Parameter	Interval 1second, 2seconds, 5seconds, 10seconds, 15seconds, 30seconds, 1minute, 5minutes, 10minutes, 15minutes, 30minutes, 1hour, 2hours, 4hours, 6hours, 12hours, No intervals
	Start Key Action
	Immediate
	Start at(year-month-day, hour-minute-second)
	Stop Function Manual Stop
	Stop at (year-month-day, hour-minute-second)
	Duration (1second to 99days 23hour-59minute-59second )
12.6.2.1 SDH	
SDH Mappings	STM-64 - AU4-64c - VC4-64c - Bulk
	STM-64/STM-16 - AU4-16c - VC4-16c - Bulk
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4 - AU4-4c - VC4-4c - Bulk
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-4 - VC-4 - Bulk
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-4 - VC-4 - E4
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-4 - VC-4 - TU-3 - VC-3 - Bulk
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-4 - VC-4 - TU-3 - VC-3 - DS3
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-4 - VC-4 - TU-3 - VC-3 - E3
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-4 - VC-4 - TU-12 - VC-12 - Bulk
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-4 - VC-4 - TU-12 - VC-12 - E1 (Async/Sync)
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e
	- AU-4 - VC-4 - TU-11 - VC-11 - Bulk
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e
	- AU-4 - VC-4 - TU-11 - VC-11 - DS1 (Async/Sync)
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-3 - VC-3 - Bulk
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-3 - VC-3 - DS3
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-3 - VC-3 - E3
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-3 - VC-3 - TU-12 - VC-12 - Bulk
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e
	- AU-3 - VC-3 - TU-12 - VC-12 - E1 (Async/Sync) STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - AU-3 - VC-3 - TU-11 - VC-11 - Bulk
	STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e - A0-3 - VC-3 - 10-11 - VC-11 - Bulk STM-64/STM-16/STM-4/STM-1/STM-1e
	- AU-3 - VC-3 - TU-11 - VC-11 - DS1 (Async/Sync)

Dummy channel handling	Copy, Unequipped (For AU only)
Test patterns	<ul> <li>PRBS: 2<sup>9</sup>-1, 2<sup>11</sup>-1, 2<sup>15</sup>-1, 2<sup>20</sup>-1, 2<sup>23</sup>-1, 2<sup>29</sup>-1, 2<sup>31</sup>-1 (Normal/Inverse)</li> <li>Fixed :User Pattern, All0, All1, Alternating 1:1, Alternating 1:3, Alternating 1:7, 2 in 8</li> <li>User Pattern : 32 bits, 2048 bits</li> </ul>
Preset data	OH Preset data
	<ul> <li>SOH : All bytes except B1, B2, H1, H2 and H3 byte</li> <li>VC-4/VC-3 POH : All bytes except B3</li> <li>VC-12/VC-11 POH : All bytes except BIP-2</li> </ul>
	Path trace Setting: J0, J1, J2 (ASCII data, 16 bytes/64 bytes)
Tandem connection	Off, N1(VC-4), N1(VC-3), N2(VC-12), N2(VC-11)
Frequency Offset	MU100010A: ±50 ppm 1 ppm step MU100011A: ±200 ppm 0.1 ppm step
Alarm Insertion	Item
	• LOS, LOF, OOF, MS-AIS, MS-RDI, AU-AIS, AU-LOP, HP-TIM, HP-PLM, HP- UNEQ, HP-RDI, TU-AIS, TU-LOP, TU-LOM, LP-TIM, LP-UNEQ, LP-RDI, LP- PLM, LSS, TC-UNEQ, TC-LTC, TC-TIM, TC-AIS, TC-RDI, TC-ODI
	Insertion :
	<ul><li>Permanent, Alternate (Excluding LOS, OOF and LSS)</li><li>Permanent (For LOS, OOF and LSS)</li></ul>
	Alternate :
	<ul> <li>Alarm length : 1 to 8000 (Frame)</li> <li>Normal length : 1 to 8000 (Frame)</li> </ul>
Error Insertion	Item
	• A1A2, B1, B2, MS-REI, B3, HP-REI, V5/B3, LP-REI, TC-IEC, TC-REI, TC-OEI, TC-BIP-2, ERR-TRANS, Pattern error
	Insertion :
	<ul><li>Manual, Rate, Alternate (Excluding ERR-TRANS)</li><li>Manual, Rate (For ERR-TRANS)</li></ul>
	Manual :
	<ul> <li>Burst length : 1 to 8000 (bit) (Excluding Pattern error)</li> <li>Burst length : 1 to 4000 (bit) (For Pattern error)</li> </ul>
	Rate:
	• $1*10^{-3}$ , $1*10^{-4}$ , $1*10^{-5}$ , $1*10^{-6}$ , $1*10^{-7}$ , $1*10^{-8}$ , $1*10^{-9}$ , $1*10^{-10}$ The available highest rate varies depending on the error item.
	Alternate :

• (Excluding Pattern error)

- Error : 1 to 8000 (Frame)
- Normal : 1 to 8000 (Frame)
- (For Pattern error)
  - Error : 1 to 4000 (bit)
  - Normal : 100 to 4000 (bit)

Pointer

#### AU-4, AU-3, TU-3, TU-12, TU-11

Test Sequence :

- No Test Sequence
- Single Alternating
- Regular + Double
- Regular + Missing
- Double Alternating

Movement :

- Positive
- Negative
- Burst: 1 to 100

Jump :

- NDF: Including NDF or Excluding NDF
- Pointer Value: 0 to 782(AU-4/AU-3) or 764(TU-3) or 139(TU-12) or 103(TU-11)

# Error/Alarm detection Alarm detection

• LOS, LOF, OOF, MS-AIS, MS-RDI,AU-AIS, AU-LOP, HP-PLM, HP-TIM, HP-RDI, HP-UNEQ, TU-AIS, TU-LOP, TU-LOM, LP-PLM, LP-TIM, LP-RDI, LP-UNEQ, TC-AIS, HP-TC-RDI, HP-TC-ODI, HP-TC-UNEQ, TC-TIM, TC-LTC, TC-AIS, TC-RDI, TC-ODI, TC-UNEQ, LSS

Display : Second (Resolution : 1 second)

#### Error Detection

• A1A2, B1, B2, MS-REI, B3, HP-REI, V5/B3, LP-REI, TC-IEC, TC-BIP-2, TC-REI, TC-OEI, Pattern error, Pattern block error for G.826

Display : Count, Ratio
 Monitor
 Signal level:

 dBm (Excluding STM-1e)
 dB (For STM-1e)

 Deviation: ppm (Resolution: 1 ppm)
 Bit rate: bit/s
 Pointer value: AU-PTR, TU-PTR
 Element : Negative, Positive
 Graph : Pointer movement
 DH Capture

• SOH: 64 Frames

	<ul> <li>POH: 64 Frames</li> <li>Pathtrace: J0/J1/J2 (Displays in ASCII characters)</li> </ul>
	Timing
	<ul><li>Single</li><li>Repeat : Update period 1s</li></ul>
Transceiver	Module Present Transceiver Information Alarm, Wavelength and bit rate, Compliance, Vendor Information, Output Control
	Power monitor
	I2C analysis For SFP and SFP+: Memory A0h, Memory A2h, Read/Write
Through Mode	Mode :
	<ul> <li>Through Rx</li> <li>OH Overwrite <ul> <li>SOH, A1/A2, K1/K2, S1, DCC1-3, DCC4-12, J0, SOH 1 byte</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Stimuli
	<ul> <li>Alarm : LOS, LOF, OOF, MS-RDI Available alarms depend on Through mode setting.</li> <li>Error : A1A2, B1, B2, MS-REI, ERR-TRANS Available errors depend on Through mode setting.</li> <li>Insertion: refer to <u>Alarm Insertion</u> and <u>Error Insertion</u></li> </ul>
APS	APS (Automatic Protection Switching) Measurement
	<ul> <li>Reference event: LOS, LOF, OOF, MS-AIS, MS-RDI, APS Switchover, AU-AIS, AU-LOP, HP-TIM, HP-PLM, HP-UNEQ, TU-LOM, TU-AIS, TU-LOP, LP-TIM, LP-PLM, LP-UNEQ, LSS, A1A2, B1, B2, MS-REI, B3, V5, Pattern errors</li> <li>Max reference duration: 0.000 to 10000.000 ms</li> <li>Result: Average switching time, Maximum switching time, Minimum switching time</li> </ul>
	APS Protocol analyze
	<ul> <li>APS configuration :Ring or Linear <ul> <li>Ring : Short Path, Long Path</li> <li>Linear : 1+1 architecture, 1:n architecture</li> </ul> </li> <li>APS Protocol Request : The value of K1, K2 byte is sent depending on selected type.</li> <li>APS Interpretation : Number, Elapsed Time</li> </ul>
Delay measurement	Measurement Mode : Single, Repeat
	Measurement Period : 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10 s
	Measurement Range : Up to 10 000 000.000 $\mu{\rm s}$ / resolution 0.1 $\mu{\rm s}$ , Timeout
SDH Performance Measurement	<ul> <li>Setup : G826, G.828+G.829, M.2101.1(M2100)</li> <li>Allocation</li> </ul>

Tributary Scan	<ul> <li>Mux Allocation 0 to 100%</li> <li>VC-4 Allocation 0 to 100%</li> <li>VC-3 Allocation 0 to 100%</li> <li>VC-11/VC-12 Allocation 0 to 100%</li> <li>Time period : 15minutes, 1hour, 2hour, 24hour, 7days (only M.2101.1)</li> <li>Result : ES, SES, BBE, UNAV</li> <li>Display : Count, Ratio</li> </ul> Displays the alarm status of all channels in a specified layer.
-	Green (No alarm), Red (Alarm occurring), Gray (Not applied)
12.6.2.2 SONET	
SONET Mappings	OC:192 · STS:192c · STS-192c SPE - Bulk         OC:192/OC:48 · STS:48c · STS:48c SPE · Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12 · STS:12 c · STS:12 c SPE - Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:3c · STS:3c SPE - Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:3c · STS:3c SPE - TU-3 · VC-3 · Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:3c · STS:3c SPE - TU-3 · VC-3 · Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:3c · STS:3c SPE - TU-3 · VC-3 · Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:3c · STS:3c SPE - TU-3 · VC-3 · Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:3c · STS:3c SPE - TU-3 · VC-3 · ES         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:3c · STS:3c SPE · VT-12 · VT-12 SPE · Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:3c SPE · VT-11 · VT-11 SPE · Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:1 · STS:1 SPE · DS1         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:1 · STS:1 SPE · DS3         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:1 · STS:1 SPE · Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:1 · STS:1 SPE · DS3         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:1 · STS:1 SPE · VT-12 · VT-12 SPE · Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:1 · STS:1 SPE · DS3         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:1 · STS:1 SPE · VT-12 · VT-12 SPE · Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:1 · STS:1 SPE · VT-12 · VT-12 SPE · Bulk         OC:192/OC:48/OC:12/OC:3/STS:3 · STS:1
Dummy channel handling	Copy, Unequipped (For STS only)
Test patterns	<ul> <li>PRBS: 2<sup>9</sup>-1, 2<sup>11</sup>-1, 2<sup>15</sup>-1, 2<sup>20</sup>-1, 2<sup>23</sup>-1, 2<sup>29</sup>-1, 2<sup>31</sup>-1 (Normal/Inverse)</li> <li>Fixed :User Pattern, All0, All1, Alternating 1:1, Alternating 1:3, Alternating 1:7, 2 in 8</li> <li>User Pattern : 32 bits, 2048 bits</li> </ul>
Preset data	OH Preset data
	<ul> <li>TOH : All bytes except B1, B2, H1, H2 and H3 byte</li> <li>STS-3c/STS-1 POH : All bytes except B3</li> </ul>

	• VT-2/VT-1.5 POH : All bytes except BIP-2
	Path trace Setting: J0, J1, J2 (ASCII data, 16 bytes/64 bytes)
Tandem connection	Off, Z5(STS-3c), Z5(STS-1), Z6(VT-2), Z6(VT-1.5)
Frequency Offset	MU100010A: ±50 ppm 1 ppm step MU100011A: ±200 ppm 0.1 ppm step
Alarm Insertion	Item
	• LOS, LOF, OOF, AIS-L, RDI-L, AIS-P, LOP-P, TIM-P, PLM-P, UNEQ-P, RDI-P, AIS-V, LOP-V, LOM-V, TIM-V, UNEQ-V, RDI-V, PLM-V, LSS, TC-UNEQ, TC-LTC, TC-TIM, TC-AIS, TC-RDI, TC-ODI
	Insertion :
	<ul><li>Permanent, Alternate (Excluding LOS, OOF and LSS)</li><li>Permanent (For LOS, OOF and LSS)</li></ul>
	Alternate :
	<ul> <li>Alarm length : 1 to 8000 (Frame)</li> <li>Normal length : 1 to 8000 (Frame)</li> </ul>
Error Insertion	Item
	• A1A2, B1, B2, REI-L, B3, REI-P, V5/B3, REI-V, TC-IEC, TC-REI, TC-OEI, TC-BIP-2, ERR-TRANS, Pattern error
	Insertion :
	<ul><li>Manual, Rate, Alternate (Excluding ERR-TRANS)</li><li>Manual, Rate (For ERR-TRANS)</li></ul>
	Manual :
	<ul> <li>Burst length : 1 to 8000 (bit) (Excluding Pattern error)</li> <li>Burst length : 1 to 4000 (bit) (For Pattern error)</li> </ul>
	Rate:
	• $1*10^{-3}$ , $1*10^{-4}$ , $1*10^{-5}$ , $1*10^{-6}$ , $1*10^{-7}$ , $1*10^{-8}$ , $1*10^{-9}$ , $1*10^{-10}$ The available highest rate varies depending on the error item.
	Alternate :
	<ul> <li>(Excluding Pattern error)</li> <li>Error : 1 to 8000 (Frame)</li> <li>Normal : 1 to 8000 (Frame)</li> <li>(For Pattern error)</li> <li>Error : 1 to 4000 (bit)</li> <li>Normal : 100 to 4000 (bit)</li> </ul>
Pointer	STS-3c, STS-1, TU-3, VT-2, VT-1.5
	Test Sequence :
	<ul><li>No Test Sequence</li><li>Single Alternating</li></ul>

- Regular + Double
- Regular + Missing
- Double Alternating

#### Movement :

- Positive
- Negative
- Burst: 1 to 100

#### Jump:

- NDF: Including NDF or Excluding NDF
- Pointer Value: 0 to 782(STS-3c/STS-1) or 764(TU-3) or 139(VT-2) or 103(VT-1.5)

### Error/Alarm detection Alarm detection

• LOS, LOF, OOF, AIS-L, RDI-L, AIS-P, LOP-P, TIM-P, PLM-P, UNEQ-P, RDI-P, AIS-V, LOP-V, LOM-V, TIM-V, UNEQ-V, RDI-V, PLM-V, TC-UNEQ, TC-LTC, TC-TIM, TC-AIS, TC-RDI, TC-ODI, LSS

Display : Second (Resolution : 1 second)

#### Error Detection

Signal level:

• A1A2, B1, B2, REI-L, B3, REI-P, V5/B3, REI-V, TC-IEC, TC-BIP-2, TC-REI, TC-OEI, Pattern error, Pattern block error for G.826

Display : Count, Ratio

	<ul> <li>dBm (Excluding STS-3)</li> <li>dB (For STS-3)</li> </ul>
	Deviation: ppm (Resolution: 1ppm)
	Bit rate: bit/s
Pointer analyze	Pointer value: STS-PTR, VT-PTR
	Element : Negative, Positive
	Graph : Pointer movement
OH Capture	Item
	<ul> <li>TOH: 64 Frames</li> <li>POH: 64 Frames</li> <li>Pathtrace:J0/J1/J2 (Displays in ASCII characters)</li> </ul>
	Timing
	<ul><li>Single</li><li>Repeat : Update period 1s</li></ul>
Transceiver	Module Present Transceiver Information Alarm, Wavelength and bit rate, Compliance, Vendor Information, Output Control Power monitor
	<ul> <li>TOH: 64 Frames</li> <li>POH: 64 Frames</li> <li>Pathtrace:J0/J1/J2 (Displays in ASCII characters)</li> </ul> Timing <ul> <li>Single</li> <li>Repeat : Update period 1s</li> </ul> Module Present <ul> <li>Transceiver Information</li> <li>Alarm, Wavelength and bit rate, Compliance, Vendor Information, Output Control</li> </ul>

Monitor

	I2C analysis For SFP and SFP+: Memory A0h, Memory A2h, Read/Write
Through Mode	<ul> <li>Mode :</li> <li>Through</li> <li>OH Overwrite <ul> <li>TOH, A1/A2, K1/K2, S1, DCC1-3, DCC4-12, J0, TOH 1byte</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Stimuli</li> <li>Alarm : LOS, LOF, OOF, RDI-L Available alarms depend on Through mode setting.</li> <li>Error : A1A2, B1, B2, REI-L, ERR-TRANS Available errors depend on Through mode setting.</li> <li>Insertion: refer to <u>Alarm Insertion</u> and <u>Error Insertion</u>.</li> </ul>
APS	<ul> <li>APS (Automatic Protection Switching) Measurement</li> <li>Reference event : LOS, LOF, OOF, AIS-L, RDI-L, APS Switchover, AIS-P, LOP-P, TIM-P, PLM-P, UNEQ-P, LOM-V, AIS-V, LOP-V, TIM-V, PLM-V, UNEQ-V, LSS, A1A2, B1, B2, REI-L, B3, V5, Patter errors</li> <li>Max reference duration: 0.000 to 10000.000 ms</li> <li>Result : Average switching time, Maximum switching time, Minimum switching time</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>APS Protocol analyze</li> <li>APS configuration :Ring or Linear <ul> <li>Ring : Short Path, Long Path</li> <li>Linear : 1+1 architecture, 1:n architecture</li> </ul> </li> <li>APS Protocol Request : The value of K1, K2 byte is sent depending on selected type.</li> <li>APS Interpretation : Number, Elapsed Time</li> </ul>
Delay measurement	Measurement Mode : Single, Repeat Measurement Period : 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10 s
SONET Performance Measurement	<ul> <li>Measurement Range : Up to 10 000 000.000 µs / resolution 0.1 µs, Timeout</li> <li>Setup : G826, G.828+G.829, M.2101.1(M2100)</li> <li>Allocation <ul> <li>Mux Allocation 0 to 100%</li> <li>STS-3c Allocation 0 to 100%</li> <li>STS-1 Allocation 0 to 100%</li> <li>VT-2/VT-1.5/VC-12 Allocation 0 to 100%</li> </ul> </li> <li>Time period : 15minutes, 1hour, 2hour, 24hour, 7days (only M.2101.1)</li> <li>Result : ES, SES, BBE, UNAV</li> <li>Display : Count, Ratio</li> </ul>
Tributary Scan	Displays the alarm status of all channels in a specified layer. Green (No alarm), Red (Alarm occurring), Gray (Not applied)
12.6.2.3 PDH	

Number of ports	Max. 2
Frame format	Non PCM frame
	Bit rate : Refer to <u>Bit Rate</u> .
	Framed Bit rate (Format) • E1 2.048Mbit/s (30,31ch with or without CRC4, Sa-bit, CAS) • E3 34.368Mbit/s (G.751) • E4 139.264Mbit/s (G.751) • DS1 1.544Mbit/s (T1.107, SF/ESF/Japan ESF, CAS) • DS3 44.736Mbit/s (T1.107, M13/C-bit)
	Mux/DeMux • E1 n*64kbit/s • DS1 n*64kbit/s or n*56kbit/s
Frequency Offset	±125 ppm 1 ppm step
BER Test patterns	PRBS:
	E1
	2 <sup>6</sup> -1, 2 <sup>7</sup> -1, 2 <sup>9</sup> -1, 2 <sup>11</sup> -1, 2 <sup>15</sup> -1, 2 <sup>20</sup> -1, 2 <sup>23</sup> -1, QRSS 11, QRSS 20 E3/E4
	$2^{9}-1, 2^{11}-1, 2^{15}-1, 2^{20}-1, 2^{23}-1, 2^{29}-1, 2^{31}-1, QRSS 20$
	$(2^{29}-1, 2^{31}-1 \text{ and QRSS } 20 \text{ are only available for E4.})$
	DS1/DS3 2 <sup>9</sup> -1, 2 <sup>11</sup> -1, 2 <sup>15</sup> -1, 2 <sup>20</sup> -1, 2 <sup>23</sup> -1, 2 <sup>29</sup> -1, 2 <sup>31</sup> -1, QRSS 20
	Fixed : User Pattern (32bits, 2048bits), All0, All1, 1 in 1, 1 in 3, 1 in 7, 3 in 24, Fox Pattern
	(Fox Pattern is not available for E4.)
	Logic : Normal, Inverse
Line build out	DS1
	0 dB, -7.5 dB, -15 dB, -22.5 dB, 1-133 ft, 133-266 ft, 266-399 ft, 399-533 ft, 533- 655 ft DS3
	High-0 ft, DSX-450 ft
Alarm Insertion	Item
	E1 No Signal, AIS, No Frame, Distant Alarm, Pattern sync loss, No CAS MFAS,
	Distant MF Alarm E3/E4
	No Signal, AIS, No Frame, RDI, Pattern sync loss
	DS1 LOS, AIS, RAI, OOF, LLS
	DS3 LOS, AIS, RAI, LOF, Idle, LSS
Error Insertion	
	Item

	E1 E3/E4 DS1 DS3	FAS, FAS and NFAS, FAS word, CRC4, CRC4 MFAS, Code, Pattern error, CAS MFAS, E-Bit, Pattern slip, Frame slip, Transparent Frame, Code, Pattern error, Pattern slip (Code is only available for E3.) Pattern error, Pattern slip, CRC-6, F-Bit, S-Bit, BPV, EXZ Pattern error, Pattern slip, FEBE, C-Bit, F-Bit, P-Bit, BPV
	Timin	g : Manual, Burst
Error/Alarm detection	Alarm	a detection
	E1 E3/E4	LOS, AIS, No Frame, No CRC4 MF, Distant, No sync, No CAS MF, Distant MF LOS, AIS, No Frame, Distant, No Sync
	DS1	
	DS3	LOS, AIS, OOF, RAI, LLS LOS, AIS, LOF, RAI, IDLE, LSS
	Displa	ay : Second
	Error	Detection
	E1	
	E3/E4	FAS, Pattern error, CRC4, CRC4 MFAS, E-bit, Code, Pattern slip, Frame slip, Pattern block error for G.826
		FAS, Code, Pattern error, Pattern slip, Pattern block error for G.826 (Code is only available for E3.)
	DS1	F-Bit, Pattern, CRC-6, S-Bit, BPV, Pattern slip, EXZ, Pattern block error for G.826
	DS3	BPV, Pattern error, Pattern slips, Parity, C-bit, F-bit, FEBE, Pattern block error for G.826
	Displa	ay : Count, Ration
Error Performance	G.821	/G.826/M.2100 analysis of the received signal
Result	Status	
		nt information on:
	• • •	Alarms and errors Input level indication Actual bit rate Frequency deviation E1: CAS bits, FAS/non FAS bits DS1: CAS bits, F-Bit, S-Bit DS3: F-bits

- Round trip delay
- APS switching time (Only available in case of E1 or DS1.)

# 12.6.3 OTN

## 12.6.3.1 OTN Setup

Frame Format OTU4, OTU3, OTU3e1, OTU3e2, OTU2, OTU1e, OTU2e, OTU1f, OTU2f, OTU1 Transmitter Clock **Reference** Clock Internal clock External clock • BITS • SETS • 2MHz • 10MHz GPS • Received Through mode Transparent, OH Overwrite Thr. (ALL OTU/ODU/OPU OH) Mapping OTU4 (Client PRBS) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-PRBS OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.1-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-PRBS OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2-PRBS OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1 -ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-PRBS OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2e)-ODU2e/OPU2e-PRBS OTU4 (Client Null) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-NULL OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.1-ODU0/OPU0-NULL OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-NULL OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-NULL OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2-NULL OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1 -ODU0/OPU0-NULL OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-NULL OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-NULL OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2e)-ODU2e/OPU2e-NULL OTU4 (Client Ethernet)

OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-100GbE

OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2-10GbE OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/Ext.OPU2-10GbE OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2e)-ODU2e/OPU2e-10GbE OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-GbE OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.1-ODU0/OPU0-GbE OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-GbE OTU4 (Client SDH/SONET) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -STM64(Async)/STS192(Async) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -STM64(Sync)/STS192(Sync) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-STM16(Async)/STS48(Async) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-STM16(Async)/STS48(Sync) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-STM16(Async)/STS48(Async) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-STM16(Async)/STS48(Sync) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.1-ODU0/OPU0-STM4/STS12 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-STM4/STS12 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-STM4/STS12 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.1-ODU0/OPU0-STM1/STS3 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU-STM1/STS3 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-STM1/STS3 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.1-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-PRBS OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2-PRBS OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.1-ODU0/OPU0-NULL OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-NULL OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2-NULL OTU4 (Client FC) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2e)-ODU2e/OPU2e-FC1200 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-FC200 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-FC200 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.1-ODU0/OPU0-FC100 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-FC100 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-FC100 OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-FC100 -ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-FC100

OTU4 (Client CPRI)

OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-2457.6 M(CPRI)

OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-2457.6 M(CPRI) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.1-ODU0/OPU0-1228.8 M(CPRI) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-1228.8 M(CPRI) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-1228.8 M(CPRI) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-1228.8 M(CPRI) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.1-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.2-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI) OTU4-ODU4/OPU4-ODTU4.8(ODU2)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI) OTU3/3e1/3e2 (Client PRBS) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-PRBS OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-PRBS OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2-PRBS OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-PRBS OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU3.1-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU3e1-ODU3e1/OPU3e1-ODTU2e3e1-ODU2e/OPU2e-PRBS OTU3e2-ODU3e2/OPU3e2-ODTU3e2.8-ODU2e/OPU2e-PRBS OTU3/3e1/3e2 (Client Null) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-NULL OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-NULL OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-NULL OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20.21)-ODU2/OPU2-NULL OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-NULL OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-NULL OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-NULL OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU3.1-ODU0/OPU0-NULL OTU3e1-ODU3e1/OPU3e1-ODTU2e3e1-ODU2e/OPU2e-NULL OTU3e2-ODU3e2/OPU3e2-ODTU3e2.8-ODU2e/OPU2e-NULL

OTU3/3e1/3e2 (Client Ethernet)

OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-40GbE

OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-GbE OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-GbE OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU3.1-ODU0/OPU0-GbE OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2-10GbE OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/Ext.OPU2-10GbE OTU3e1-ODU3e1/OPU3e1-ODTU2e3e1-ODU2e/OPU2e-10GbE OTU3 (Client SDH/SONET) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-STM256(Async)/STS768(Async) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -STM64(Async)/STS192(Async) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -STM16(Async)/STS48(Async) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU3.1-ODU0/OPU0-STM4/STS12 OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU3.1-ODU0/OPU0-STM1/STS3 OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-PRBS OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2-PRBS OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-PRBS OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU3.1-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-NULL OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2-NULL OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-NULL OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU3.1-ODU0/OPU0-NULL

OTU3 (Client FC)

OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-FC200 OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-FC200 OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-FC100 OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-FC100 OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU3.1-ODU0/OPU0-FC100

OTU3 (Client CPRI)

OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-2457.6 M(CPRI) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-2457.6 M(CPRI) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU3.1-ODU0/OPU0-1228.8 M(CPRI) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-1228.8 M(CPRI) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-1228.8 M(CPRI) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU3.1-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU13(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2 -ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI) OTU3-ODU3/OPU3-ODTU23(PT=20,21)-ODU2/OPU2

#### -ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI)

OTU2 (Client PRBS)

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-PRBS

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-PRBS OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1

-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.ts-ODUflex-PRBS

OTU2 (Client Null)

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-NULL OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-NULL OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-NULL OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-NULL

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.ts-ODUflex-NULL

OTU2 (Client Ethernet)

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-10GbE OTU2-ODU2/Ext.OPU2-10GbE OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-GbE OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1

-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-GbE

OTU2-ODU2-OPU2-ODTU2.ts-ODUflex-Ethernet

OTU2 (Client SDH/SONET)

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-STM64(Async)/STS192(Async) OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-STM64(Sync)/STS192(Sync) OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-STM4/STS12 OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-STM1/STS3 OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -STM16(Async)/STS48(Async) OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -STM16(Sync)/STS48(Sync) OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-STM4/STS12 OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-STM1/STS3 OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-PRBS OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-PRBS OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-NULL OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-NULL OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-NULL

OTU2 (Client FC)

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.ts-ODUflex-FC800 OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.ts-ODUflex-FC400 OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-FC200 OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1

-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-FC100

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-FC100

OTU2 (Client CPRI)

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.ts-ODUflex-9830.4 M(CPRI) OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.ts-ODUflex-6144.0 M(CPRI) OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.ts-ODUflex-4915.2 M(CPRI) OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.ts-ODUflex-3072.0 M(CPRI) OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1-2457.6 M(CPRI) OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-1228.8 M(CPRI) OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-1228.8 M(CPRI)

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU12(PT=20,21)-ODU1/OPU1 -ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI)

OTU2-ODU2/OPU2-ODTU2.1-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI)

OTU1 (Client PRBS)

OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-PRBS OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS

OTU1 (Client Null)

OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-NULL OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-NULL

**OTU1** (Client Ethernet)

OTU1 (Client FC)

OTU1 (Client CPRI)

OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-GbE

OTU1 (Client SDH/SONET)

OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-STM16(Async)/STS48(Async) OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-STM4/STS12 OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-STM1/STS3 OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-PRBS OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-PRBS OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-NULL

OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-FC100

OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-FC200

OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-2457.6 M(CPRI) OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-1228.8 M(CPRI) OTU1-ODU1/OPU1-ODTU01-ODU0/OPU0-614.4 M(CPRI)

OTU1e/2e (Client PRBS)

OTU1e-ODU1e/OPU1e-PRBS

OTU2e-ODU2e/OPU2e-PRBS

OTU1e/2e (Client Null)

OTU1e-ODU1e/OPU1e-NULL OTU2e-ODU2e/OPU2e-NULL

OTU1e/2e (Client Ethernet)

OTU1e-ODU1e/OPU1e-10GbE OTU2e-ODU2e/OPU2e-10GbE

OTU2e (Client FC)

OTU2e-ODU2e/OPU2e-FC1200

OTU1f/2f (Client PRBS)

OTU1f-ODU1f/OPU1f-PRBS OTU2f-ODU2f/OPU2f-PRBS

OTU1f/2f (Client Null)

OTU1f-ODU1f/OPU1f-NULL OTU2f-ODU2f/OPU2f-NULL

OTU1f/2f (Client FC)

OTU1f-ODU1f/OPU1f-FC1200 OTU2f-ODU2f/OPU2f-FC1200

Client Signals	Client Signals
	Refer to Section SDH/SONET, Ethernet, Fibre Channel and CPRI.
Test Pattern	PRBS : 2 <sup>9</sup> -1, 2 <sup>11</sup> -1, 2 <sup>15</sup> -1, 2 <sup>20</sup> -1, 2 <sup>23</sup> -1, 2 <sup>29</sup> -1, 2 <sup>31</sup> -1 with polarization Normal / Inverted
	User Pattern : 32bits, 2048bits
Measurement channel Dummy (Unused), Copy	
	Tributary Port and Slot can be configured in ODTU mapping.

FEC Encode/Decode RS(255,239) described in ITU-T Rec. G709, No FEC

OH EditAll OTU, ODU bytes except MFAS and BIP8TTI, FTFL bytes with multi-frame manner

- TTI measurementCondition for detecting TIM can be selected.TCM measurement On/Off
- MSIM Detection Expected MSI bytes are set from Tx Data or Received Data.

#### 12.6.3.2 OTN Stimuli

Alarm Insertion	OTL <sup>*</sup>
	OOF/LOF, OOR/LOR
	OTU, ODU <sup>*</sup>

	LOS, OTU-AIS, OOF/LOF, OOM/LOM, SM-TIM, SM-BIAE, SM-BDI, SM-IAE, ODU-AIS, ODU-OCI, ODU-LCK, PM-TIM, PM-BDI, FSF, FSD, BSF, BSD,
	TCMi-TIM, TCMi-BIAE, TCMi-BDI, TCMi-IAE, TCMi-LTC (i=1-6)
	Multiplexed ODU
	OOF/LOF, OOM/LOM, ODU-AIS, ODU-OCI, ODU-LCK, PM-TIM, PM-BDI, FSF, FSD, BSF, BSD
	Client
	Client-AIS, CSF
	Insertion timing
	Single, Burst, Alternate, All
	*: Available for both of Normal mode and Through mode
Error Insertion	OTL <sup>*</sup>
	MFAS, LLM
	OTU, ODU <sup>*</sup>
	Bitall, FAS, MFAS, SM-BIP8, SM-BEI, PM-BIP8, PM-BEI, TCMi-BIP8, TCMi- BEI (i=1-6), Uncorrectable Error, Correctable Error
	Multiplexed ODU
	FAS, PM-BIP8, PM-BEI
	GMP
	CRC8, CRC5, Invalid JC1, Invalid JC2,Invalid JC1&JC2 GFP
	cHEC, tHEC, Superblock CRC
	Inserted Error bits are editable.
	Client
	Bit Error
	Insertion timing
	Single, Burst, Alternate, Rate, Rate (Random for Bitall), All
	*: Available for both of Normal mode and Through mode
Frequency Offset	MU100010A: ±50 ppm 1 ppm step
	MU100011A: ±200 ppm 0.1 ppm step
Payload Offset	
	Movement type AMP
	Burst Insertion (Positive(+1), Positive(+2), Negative (-1))
	GMP
	Offset (ppm)
	Offset
	AMP
	–131 ppm to +83 ppm (Depending on mapping configuration)
	0.1 ppm step
	GMP
	-150 ppm to $+150$ ppm 0.1 ppm step
12.6.3.3 OTN Measu	rement
Alarm Detection	OTL

LOF, OOF, LOR, OOR, ILA/OLA OTU, ODU LOS, OTU-AIS, LOF, OOF, LOM, OOM, SM-TIM, SM-BIAE, SM-BDI, SM-IAE,

	ODU-AIS,ODU-OCI, ODU-LCK, PM-TIM, PM-BDI, FSF, FSD, BSF, BSD, MSIM, TCMi-TIM, TCMi-BIAE, TCMi-BDI, TCMi-IAE, TCMi-LTC (i=1-6) Multiplexed ODU LOFLOM, OOF, OOM, ODU-AIS,ODU-OCI, ODU-LCK, PM-TIM, PM-BDI, MSIM Client Client-AIS, PLM, CSF, LSS
Error Detection	OTL
	FAS, MFAS, LLM
	OTU, ODU
	FAS, MFAS, SM-BIP8, SM-BEI, FEC Corrected, FEC Uncorrectable, PM-BIP8, PM-BEI, TCMi-BIP8, TCMi-BEI (i=1-6)
	Multiplexed ODU
	FAS, MFAS, PM-BIP8, PM-BEI GFP
	cHEC corrected, cHEC uncorrectable, tHEC corrected,
	tHEC uncorrectable, CSF Signal, CSF Sync, Invalid GFP Frame, Superblock CRC, eHEC corrected, eHEC uncorrectable, FCS,
	CMF Sync, CMF Signal, SSF, PTI Mismatch, UPI Mismatch Client
	Bit Error
Justification analysis	Count
	AMP
	Positive(+1), Positive(+2), Negative (-1), offset(ppm) GMP
	CRC8 Error, CRC5 Error, Inc, Inc>1, Inc>2, Inc Over, Dec, Dec>1, Dec>2, Dec Over, offset(ppm), Cm(t) Max, Cm(t) Min
OH Capture	OTU/ODU/OPU OH, Multiplexed ODU/OPU OH TTI bytes, FTFL bytes with Multi-frame Manner
	Update timing Repeat 1sec, Single
Transceiver	Module Present Transceiver Information Alarm, Wavelength and bit rate, Compliance, Vendor Information, Output Control
	Power monitor
	MDIO analysis
	For CFP4: NVR1, NVR2, Module FAWS, MW Lane FAWS, CTRL, MDIO Read/Write
	I2C analysis For QSFP+ and QSFP28: Lower, Lower (Lane), Upper (00), Upper (03), Read/Write
	Setting VOD, Pre, Post, DFE

APS Measurement	Result : Average switching time, Maximum switching time, Minimum switching time
	Trigger Start Trigger, Stop Trigger Measurement Range 0.001 to 10.000 ms Error Free Period 1, 10, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1000 ms
OTN Performance Measurement	Standard ITU-T Rec. G.8201, M.2401(M.2110)
Tributary Scan	Supports up to 10 Gbps.
	Detected Alarms OTU-AIS, LOF, OOF, LOM, OOM, SM-BIAE, SM-BDI, SM-IAE, ODU-AIS, ODU- OCI, ODU-LCK, PM-BDI, LOFLOM
Round Trip Delay	Result : RTD Time
	Measurement Range 0.5 seconds, 1 second, 2 seconds, 5 seconds, 10 seconds Measurement Timing Single, Repeat
12.6.4 Fibre Cha	nnel

Port mode	Off, FC100, FC200, FC400, FC800, FC1200, FC1600
Topology	Point to Point, Fabric, E-Port
Framing	SOF:Data:EOF, SOF:Header:Data:CRC:EOF
Content	FOX, ALL5555, PRBS 9, PRBS 11, PRBS 15, PRBS 20, PRBS 23, PRBS 29, PRBS 31, BHFTEST, BCRPAT, BJTPAT, BSPAT, USER_32, ZERO
Alarm Insertion	Item Link reset, Link reset response, Not optional, Offline
Error Insertion	Item Bit, Symbol, Block, R_RDY, CRC Insertion timing Manual, Burst
Link Detection	Signal Present, Sync Acquired, Link Status
Login Detection	Fabric Login, Port Login, ELP
Pattern Detection	Traffic, Pattern Sync, Pattern Error
Transceiver	Module Present Transceiver Information Alarm, Wavelength and bit rate, Compliance, Vendor Information, Output Control Power monitor

## Specifications

BER Test	BERT:
	Pattern bit count, Pattern errors, Frame loss, Frame loss seconds, Pattern loss
	seconds, Jitter, Latency, Service disruption
	Symbol Errors
	Ordered Sets:
	R_RDY, LR, LRR, NOS, OLS
	Traffic:
	Frames, Bytes
	Errors:
	IFG, CRC, Symbol, CRD, Terminate, Errored
	Line rate, Frame rate, Throughput
	Size Distribution
Performance	Test Mode:
	Port to Port, Loopback
	Test:
	Throughput, Traffic Profile, Latency, Burst, Credit (Only for Loopback mode)
Reflector mode	Supports Reflector application.

# 12.6.5 CPRI/OBSAI

Port mode	Unframed: Off, Normal CPRI Link: Off, Normal, Through OBSAI Link: Off, Normal
Line rate	CPRI: 614.4 Mbps, 1228.8 Mbps, 2457.6 Mbps, 3072.0 Mbps, 4915.2 Mbps, 6144.0 Mbps, 9830.4 Mbps, 10137.6 Mbps, 12165.12 Mbps, 24330.24 Mbps OBSAI: 768 Mbps, 1536 Mbps, 3072.0 Mbps, 6144.0 Mbps
<b>Clock Configuration</b>	Timing Source
	<ul> <li>Internal clock</li> <li>External clock</li> <li>GPS</li> <li>Received clock</li> </ul>
Content	Unframed, CPRI Link, OBSAI Link
Pattern	PRBS 15, PRBS 20, PRBS 23, PRBS 29, PRBS 31, User 32 bit, OFF
CPRI Link	Start up Enabled, Disabled Role Master, Slave Protocol version 1, 2 HDLC rate no HDLC, 240 kbit/s, 480 kbit/s, 960 kbit/s, 1920 kbit/s, 2400 kbit/s, Highest possible Ethernet On, Off Pointer: 20 to 63
OBSAI Link	Force idle

	Off, IDLE_REQ, IDLE_ACK
	Scrambler seed index
	0 to 17
	RP3 address
	0000 to 1FFF
	RP3 type
	WCDMA/FDD, GSM/EDGE, 802.16, LTE
	Forced scrambler seed, Rx filter
	Available
Alarm Insertion	Item
	Unframed: Signal loss, LSS
	CPRI Link: Signal loss, LOS, LOF, LSS, Remote-LOS, Remote-LOF, RAI, SDI,
	Reset
	OBSAI Link: Signal loss, LOF, LSS
Former la constitue	
Error Insertion	Item
	Unframed: Pattern error
	CPRI Link: LCV, SHV, K30.7, Pattern error
	OBSAI Link: LCV, K30.7, Pattern error
	Insertion timing Manual, Rate
	Manual, Nat
Frequency Offset	$\pm 100 \text{ ppm 1 ppm step}$
Alarm Detection	Unframed: Signal loss, LSS
	CPRI Link: Signal loss, LOS, LOF, LSS
	OBSAI Link: Signal loss, LOF, No message, LSS
Error Detection	Unframed: Pattern error
	CPRI Link: LCV, SHV, K30.7, Pattern error
	OBSAI Link: LCV, K30.7, Pattern error
Remote status	
	CPRI Link: Remote LOS, Remote LOF, RAI, SDI, Reset
Link	CPRI Link:
	Rx/Tx: Protocol version, HDLC rate, Pointer
	OBSAI Link:
	Tx state, Rx state
Transceiver	Module Present
Transcorrer	Transceiver Information
	Alarm, Wavelength and bit rate, Compliance, Vendor Information, Output
	Control
	Power monitor
BER Test	
DERTESI	Alarms:
	Unframed: Signal loss, LSS
	CPRI Link: Signal loss, LOS, LOF, LSS, Remote LOS, Remote LOF, RAI, SDI, Reset
	OBSAI Link: Signal loss, LOF, No message, LSS
	Errors:
	Unframed: Pattern error
	CPRI Link: LCV, SHV, K30.7, Pattern error
	OBSAI Link: LCV, K30.7, Pattern error

	Frames count:
	CPRI Link: Rx hyper frames, Rx code words, Tx hyper frames, Tx code words
	OBSAI Link: Rx Message Groups, Tx Message Groups
	Delay
	Delay, Average Delay, Min Delay, Max Delay, Measurement count
	APS
	Switching Time
CPRI Pass Through	Alarm:
	Signal loss, LOS, LOF, LSS, Remote LOS, Remote LOF, RAI, SDI, Reset
	Errors:
	LCV, SHV, K30.7
	Frames count:
	Rx hyper frames, Rx code words, Tx hyper frames, Tx code words
12.6.6 Device Te	est
Interface Type	Off, QSFP+, SFP28, CFP4, QSFP28

пленасе туре	Off, QSFP+, SFP28, CFP4, QSFP28
Bit Rate	Off, 25G Ethernet, 40G Ethernet, 100G Ethernet, STM256/OC768, OTU3, OTU3e1, OTU3e2, OTU4
Lane Select	4 Lane, 20 Lane
Timing source	<ul><li>Internal clock</li><li>External clock</li></ul>
Test Pattern	PRBS7, PRBS9, PRBS15, PRBS23, PRBS31, Square Wave <sup>*</sup>
	*: Square Wave is available only for Tx pattern.
Frequency Offset	$\pm 200$ ppm 0.1 ppm step
Error Insertion	Item Bit Error
	Insertion timing Single
Monitor	Signal level: dBm
	Frequency: Hz, ppm
	LOS, LSS, CDR Lock, Bit error
Transceiver	Module Present Transceiver Information Alarm, Wavelength and bit rate, Compliance, Vendor Information, Output Control Power monitor MDIO analysis For CFP4: NVR1, NVR2, Module FAWS, MW Lane FAWS, CTRL, MDIO Read/Write I2C analysis

For QSFP+ and QSFP28: Lower, Lower (Lane), Upper (00), Upper (03), Read/Write For SFP and SFP28: Memory A0h, Memory A2h, Read/Write

### Setting

VOD, Pre, Post, DFE

No Frame Measurements

Bit Error, Frequency

# **12.7 Optical Modules**



*Correct functionality can only be guaranteed with optical modules purchased from Anritsu for the MU100010A and MU100011A .* 

#### Safety measures for laser products

Optical modules for the MU100010A and MU100011A comply with optical safety standards in IEC 60825-1.

SpecificationsSpecification of optical modules purchased from Anritsu for the MU100010A<br/>and MU100011A (each with 1 transmitter and 1 receiver) with LC connectors<br/>(subject to change without further notice):

Order No./ Name	Description (Approx. Distance)	Min. Input Sensitivity	Input Wavelength	Output Power	Output Wavelength
G0311A *	1000BASE - SX 850 nm	-17 dBm	770 to 860	-9.5 to -3	830 to 860
1G 850 nm SX SFP	Multi mode (0.5 km)	-17 ubiii	nm	dBm	nm
G0312A *	1000BASE - LX 1310 nm	-18 dBm	1260 to	-10 to -3	1260 to
1G 1310 nm LX SFP	Single mode (10 km)	-10 00111	1580 nm	dBm	1360 nm
G0313A *	1000BASE - ZX 1550 nm	-23 dBm	1260 to	-2 to 5	1480 to
1G 1550 nm ZX SFP	Single mode (80 km)	-23 abm	1580 nm	dBm	1580 nm
G0315A	10GBASE - LR 1310 nm	144.10	1260 to	-6 to -1	1290 to
10G LR/LW 1310 nm SFP+	Single mode (10 km)	-14.4 dBm	1565 nm	dBm	1330 nm
G0316A 10G ER/EW 1550 nm 40 km SFP+	10GBASE - ER 1550 nm Single mode (40 km)	-15.8 dBm	1260 to 1565 nm	-3 to 3 dBm	1530 to 1560 nm
G0318A 10G ZR/ZW 1550 nm 80 km SFP+	10GBASE - ER 1550 nm Single mode (80 km)	-22 dBm	1260 to 1565 nm	0 to 5 dBm	1525 to 1565 nm
G0319A	STM-1/-4/-16 short haul,	-18 dBm	1270 to	-5 to 0	1260 to
Up to 2.7G 1310 nm 15 km SFP	1310 nm (15 km)	-10 ubiii	1580 nm	dBm	1360 nm
G0320A	STM-1/-4/-16 long haul,	-27 dBm	1270 to	-2 to 3	1280 to
Up to 2.7G 1310 nm 40 km SFP	1310 nm (40 km)	-27 ubiii	1580 nm	dBm	1335 nm
G0321A	STM-1/-4/-16 long haul,	-28 dBm	1270 to	-2 to 3	1500 to
Up to 2.7G 1550 nm 80 km SFP	1550 nm (80 km)	-20 ubiii	1580 nm	dBm	1580 nm
G0322A	1GFC, 2GFC, 4GFC	-18 dBm	1260 to	-8 to 0	1260 to
1G/2G/4G FC 1310 nm SFP	1310 nm (10 km)	-10 ubiii	1360 nm	dBm	1360 nm
G0323A	1GFC, 2GFC, 4GFC	-18 dBm	1470 to	0 to 5	1510 to
1G/2G/4G FC 1550 nm SFP	1550 nm (40 km)	-10 ubiii	1600 nm	dBm	1590 nm
G0328A	1GFC, 2GFC, 4GFC	-15 dBm	830 to 860	-9 to 0	830 to 860
1G/2G/4G FC 850 nm SFP	850 nm (0.5 km)	-10 00111	nm	dBm	nm
G0329A	10GBASE - LR 1310 nm	-14 dBm	1260 to	-8.2 to 0.5	1260 to
10G LR 1310 nm SFP+	Single mode (10 km)	-14 dBm	1355 nm	dBm	1355 nm
G0332A	100BASE-FX 1310 nm	-31 dBm	1270 to	-20 to -15	1280 to
100 M FX 1310 nm MM SFP	Multi mode (2 km)	-31 abm	1600 nm	dBm	1380 nm
G0356A	8G FC/10G SR 850 nm SFP+	-11.1 dBm	840 to 860	-8.2 to -1	840 to 860
8G FC/10G SR 850 nm SFP+	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		nm	dBm	nm

\*: For MU100010A only

Specification of optical modules purchased from Anritsu for the MU100011A with LC connectors (subject to change without further notice):

Order No./ Name	Description (Approx. Distance)	Min. Input Sensitivity	Input Wavelength	Output Power	Output Wavelength
G0334A 40G LR4 1310 nm QSFP+	40G Ethernet/OTN Single mode 1310 nm (10 km)	-11.5 dBm per Lane	1264.5 to 1277.5 nm 1284.5 to 1297.5 nm 1304.5 to 1317.5 nm 1324.5 to 1337.5 nm	Total: 8.3 dBm max. -2 to 2.3 dBm per Lane	1264.5 to 1277.5 nm 1284.5 to 1297.5 nm 1304.5 to 1317.5 nm 1324.5 to 1337.5 nm
G0359A 40G SR4 850 nm QSFP+	40GBASE-SR4 Multi mode 850 nm (0.1 km)	-9.9 dBm	840 to 860 nm	-8 to 2.4 dBm	840 to 860 nm
G0364A 100G LR4 1310 nm QSFP28	100G Ethernet/OTN Single mode 1310 nm (10 km)	-8.6 dBm per Lane	1294.53 to 1296.59 nm 1299.02 to 1301.09 nm 1303.54 to 1305.63 nm 1308.09 to 1310.19 nm	max.	1294.53 to 1296.59 nm 1299.02 to 1301.09 nm 1303.54 to 1305.63 nm 1308.09 to 1310.19 nm
G0365A 100G LR4 Dual Rate 1310 nm QSFP28	100G Ethernet/OTN Single mode 1310 nm (10 km)	-8.4 dBm per Lane	1294.53 to 1296.59 nm 1299.02 to 1301.09 nm 1303.54 to 1305.63 nm 1308.09 to 1310.19 nm	max.	1294.53 to 1296.59 nm 1299.02 to 1301.09 nm 1303.54 to 1305.63 nm 1308.09 to 1310.19 nm
G0366A 100G SR4 850 nm QSFP28	100G Ethernet Multi mode 850 nm (0.1 km)	-9.9 dBm per Lane	840 to 860 nm	Total: 8.9 dBm max. -9.1 to 2.4 dBm per Lane	840 to 860 nm
G0369A 100G LR4 Dual Rate 1310 nm CFP4	100G Ethernet/OTN Single mode 1310 nm (10 km)	-8.6 dBm per Lane	1294.53 to 1296.59 nm 1299.02 to 1301.09 nm 1303.54 to 1305.63 nm 1308.09 to 1310.19 nm	max.	1294.53 to 1296.59 nm 1299.02 to 1301.09 nm 1303.54 to 1305.63 nm 1308.09 to 1310.19 nm

Order No./ Name	Description (Approx. Distance)	Min. Input Sensitivity	Input Wavelength	Output Power	Output Wavelength
G0386A 16G FC SR 850 nm SFP+	16G FC Multi mode 850 nm (0.035 km)	-10.5 dBm	840 to 860 nm	-7.8 dBm or greater	840 to 860 nm
G0387A 16G FC LR 1310 nm SFP+	16G FC Single mode 1310 nm (10 km)	-12.0 dBm	1295 to 1325 nm	-5.0 to +2.0 dBm	1295 to 1325 nm
G0388A 25G SR 850nm SFP28	25G Ethernet Multi mode 850 nm (0.1 km)	-10.3 dBm	840 to 860 nm	-8.4 to +2.4 dBm	840 to 860 nm
G0389A 25G LR 1310nm SFP28	25G Ethernet Single mode 1310 nm (10 km)	-13.3 dBm	1260 to 1350 nm	-7 to +2 dBm	1295 to 1325 nm

# 13 Support

This chapter contains information about general maintenance of the Network Master. It also contains information on how to obtain support or service assistance.

# 13.1 Maintenance and Cleaning

This section contains information about general maintenance and cleaning of the Network Master.

## 13.1.1 Maintenance

The Network Master does not require any regular adjustments.

Using the Network Master in a normal environment and under normal conditions will not call for general maintenance.

There are no user-serviceable parts in the Network Master. Possible service or repair should be performed by Anritsu authorized personnel only.

## 13.1.2 Cleaning

From time to time the Network Master needs to be cleaned. The surfaces of the Network Master can be cleaned with any mild detergent that does not contain solvents.

Before any cleaning, please take notice of the warnings below:

# **WARNING**

Disconnect the Network Master from the mains power connection before any cleaning involving fluid.

- Only use a soft cloth moisturized with a mild detergent to clean the surface of the touch screen.
- Clean the AC adapter regularly. If dust accumulates around the power pins, there is a risk of fire.
- Keep the cooling fan clean so that the ventilation holes are not obstructed. If the ventilation is obstructed, the cabinet may overheat and catch fire.

# 13.2 Storage

Wipe off dust, fingerprint marks, stains, spots, etc. from the surface of the Network Master before storing it. Avoid storing the Network Master in these places

- In direct sunlight for extended periods
- Outdoors
- In excessively dusty locations
- Where condensation may occur
- In liquids, such as water, oil, or organic solvents, and medical fluids, or places where these liquids may adhere
- In salty air or in place chemically active gases (sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, chlorine, ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, or hydrogen chloride etc.) are present
- Where toppling over may occur
- In the presence of lubricating oil mists
- In places at an altitude of more than  $2\ 000\ m$
- In the presence of frequent vibration or mechanical shock, such as in cars, ships, or airplanes
- Places with temperatures and relative humidity in the following ranges: When including battery and AC adapter: Temperature range of ≤-20°C or ≥+50° Humidity range of ≥90% When excluding battery and AC adapter: Temperature range of ≤-30°C or ≥+60°

Humidity range of  $\geq 90\%$ 

#### Recommended storage conditions

It is recommended that the Network Master be stored in a place that meets the ambient conditions suggested above, plus the following conditions, if it is not to be used for a long period of time:

- Temperature: 5 to 30°C
- Humidity: 40 to 75%
- Little temperature and humidity fluctuations within one day

# 13.3 Calibration

MT1000A, MU100010A, MU100011A, MU100090A, and MU100090B do not require any calibration in the meaning of adjustment after shipment from factory.

When the MU100090A and MU100090B are capturing GPS satellites, built-in Rubidium oscillator is disciplined to the GPS time by using the GPS signal. By this operation, 10 MHz clock and 1PPS phases are adjusted. For the MU100090A and MU100090B, 1PPS and 10 MHz are disciplined to the GPS time to align it with the GPS second.

When the reference 1PPS is available, the 10 MHz clock and 1PPS can be adjusted by inputting the reference 1PPS to the 1pps Sync In connector.

In order to ensure measurements made by these instruments within the specifications, periodically running performance test (equivalent to the inspections made when shipping) for the instrument. The recommended frequency depends on the particular usage of the instruments, but generally yearly performance test is highly advised.

The final decision on performance verification frequency is to be taken by the user, as performance test verifies past measurements rather than guarantee future measurements.

In the event of this equipment malfunctions, contact an Anritsu Service and Sales office. Contact information can be found on the last page of the printed or in a separate file of the PDF version, of this manual.

The separate file is "A4\_address\_book\_e\_\*\*\*\*\*\*.pdf" stored in the Z1817A Utilities ROM. "\*\*\*\*\*" of the filename shows numeric characters.

# 13.4 Formatting the data area in the Network Master

Occasionally it is required to remove customer data from Network Master such as after instrument rental. With Software tools you can format Network Master internal data area.

Two data areas are available: Data area and Property area. Data area contains user rewritable data. Property area contains system data.

Each area can be formatted with tools stored on a USB flash drive. The tools are stored on the Utilities ROM. Please refer to the following description to format.

To perform Data area formatting, copy "REFORMAT\_DATA\_AREA.MT1000\_SW" to root of USB flash drive.

To perform Property area formatting, copy "REFORMAT\_PROPERTY\_AREA.MT1000\_SW" to root of USB flash drive.

Place the format tools in the root of an empty of USB flash drive. To perform both kinds of formattings simultaneously, place both tools in the root together.

#### Procedure

- 1. Remove power cord and turn instrument off. Power button turns off.
- $2. \ \mbox{Insert}$  the USB flash drive with the tools in one of the USB Type-A ports.
- 3. Connect power cord or push power button to turn power on. Then formatting is executed and Network Master will reboot automatically.
- 4. Remove USB flash drive. The formatting is completed.

# 13.5 Upgrading the Software



Connect the AC adapter to the Network Master while updating the software. When updating the software with battery operation, make sure that there is 40% (or more) power in the battery of the Network Master.

## 13.5.1 Installation by using USB flash drive

Visit our website and download the latest version. We have two types of installers as below.

MT1000A\_Software with MU100011A: For using MT1000A which module

MT1000A\_Software:

"MT1000A\_Software with MU100011A" is consisted from two files. Copy both files to USB flash drive and perform the installation. Note that installing "MT1000A\_Software" is not able to work the MU100011A. Network Master supports only USB flash drives formatted in FAT32.

configuration includes MU100011A.

configuration does not include MU100011A.

For using MT1000A which module

- 1. Copy the installer onto an empty USB flash drive.
- 2. If USB flash drive is inserted to the Network Master, remove it. If the Network Master is powered-down while the USB flash drive is still inserted, there is a risk that the USB flash drive may not operate normally after the installation.
- 3. Press the power button to shut down the Network Master. Never force to power off by holding the power button pressed for several seconds.
- 4. Remove AC adapter and confirm the power button turns to gray.
- 5. Insert the USB flash drive into the Network Master.
- 6. Connect AC adapter to the Network Master.
- 7. Press the power button to boot the Network Master.

The Network Master will detect the installer stored in the USB flash drive, and start installing the software. After the installation has finished, the Network Master will reboot.

*If the software is installed on battery operation without connecting AC adapter, Network Master does not reboot. Press the power button to boot the Network Master.* 

When installing MT1000A software which includes MU100011A, the installation of MU100011A data starts automatically at the Network Master rebooting.

- 8. Check the software version at <u>System Information</u> on the **Instrument Toolbar**.
- 9. Remove USB flash drive after the installation has completed.

## 13.5.2 Installation via Network

- 1. Install MX100001A MT1000A/MT1100A Control Software to PC by referring to 3.5.1 <u>Installation of Control Software</u>.
- 2. Configure the Control Software and the Network Master so that they can communicate via Ethernet by referring to 3.5.2 <u>Connection and Setup</u>.
- 3. Upgrade the software by referring to 3.5.5 <u>Remote Upgrade</u>.

# 13.6 Support and Service Assistance

In case your Network Master needs support or service, follow the instructions given in the sub-sections below.

# 13.6.1 Before you obtain assistance

To ensure fast help the Anritsu or the Anritsu representative need detailed information about the Network Master and the problems concerning the Network Master. The minimum information required is listed below:

- A file containing the system information. The file can be generated using the **i** con in the *instrument toolbar*.
- Possible error code displayed on the touch screen, or any other error indications
- A detailed description of the problem and how it occurred. Please make the description as detailed as possible, e.g. by drawing an illustration and/or saving relevant screen captures.

# 13.6.2 Data Backup

Data in mass storage may be deleted when servicing the Network Master. Before asking the support, backup the data according to following procedures.

#### Backup to USB Flash Drive

- 1. Insert the USB flash drive to the USB port of the Network Master.
- 2. Touch 🚺 on Instrument Toolbar.
- $3. \ \mbox{Touch} \, {\bf Selection} \, \, {\bf Mode} \ \mbox{so} \ \mbox{that} \ \mbox{multiple} \ \mbox{files} \ \mbox{can} \ \mbox{be} \ \mbox{selected}.$
- 4. Touch Internal in left pane.
- 5. Touch all files displayed in right pane.
- 6. Touch **Copy** (
- 7. Touch Usb in left pane.
- 8. Touch Paste (🚺).
- 9. Touch Internal twice to display folders.
- 10. Touch a folder and copy it.
- 11. Touch Usb.
- 12. Touch **Paste** (). Copy all folders to the USB flash drive.

#### Backup via USB Interface

- 1. Close all applications by touching  $\mathbf{X}$  on the Application Tool Bar.
- 2. Connect the USB cable between PC and USB type B connector of the Service Interface.
- 3. If PC has detected the Network Master, copy files or folders to PC using PC software (Explorer of Windows etc.).

# 13.6.3 Obtaining Support or Service Assistance

In the event of this equipment malfunctions, contact an Anritsu Service and Sales office. Contact information can be found on the last page of the printed version of this manual, and is available in a separate file on the PDF version.

# 13.7 Transporting and Disposal

This section describes the precautions to observe when transporting and disposing of the main frame at the end of its useful life.

## 13.7.1 Repackaging

Use the original shipping materials, or an approved optional transit case, when repacking the unit for transport. Repack according to the following procedure when the original shipping materials (or a transit case) are not available.

- 1. Procure a corrugated cardboard, wooden, or aluminum box large enough to pack in cushioning material around the unit.
- 2. Wrap the main frame in some material such as plastic sheeting that will prevent entry of dust and water.
- 3. Place the unit into the box.
- 4. Pack soft materials around the main frame so that it cannot slide around inside the packing box.
- 5. Secure the outside of the box with packaging cord, adhesive tape, bands, or other such implements.

## 13.7.2 Transporting

In addition to preventing vibration as much as possible, transport under conditions meeting the storage conditions outlined above.

#### Transporting MU100090A and MU100090B

The MU100090A and MU100090B contain the parts which is damaged easily by vibration or shock. Avoid putting the MU100090A and MU100090B directly on the carrying car etc. Take the measures against vibration and shock such as wrapping with cushioning.

## 13.7.3 Disposal

When the Network Master has reached the end of its useful life, dispose of it in accordance with local environmental regulations. Before disposal, dismantle or physically destroy any non-volatile memory media in the Network Master to ensure that data in memory cannot be recovered by third parties.

# **13.8 Special Information**

# 13.8.1 Equipment Certificate

Anritsu Corporation certifies that this equipment was tested before shipment using calibrated measuring instruments with direct traceability to public testing organizations recognized by national research laboratories, including the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, and the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology, and was found to meet the published specifications.

## 13.8.2 Anritsu Warranty

Anritsu Corporation will repair this equipment free-of-charge if a malfunction occurs within one year after shipment due to a manufacturing fault, and software bug fixes will be performed in accordance with the separate Software End-User License Agreement, provide, however, that Anritsu Corporation will deem this warranty void when:

- The fault is outside the scope of the warranty conditions separately described in the operation manual.
- The fault is due to mishandling, misuse, or unauthorized modification or repair of the equipment by the customer.
- The fault is due to severe usage clearly exceeding normal usage.
- The fault is due to improper or insufficient maintenance by the customer.
- The fault is due to natural disaster, including fire, wind or flood, earthquake, lightning strike, or volcanic ash, etc.
- The fault is due to damage caused by acts of destruction, including civil disturbance, riot, or war, etc.
- The fault is due to explosion, accident, or breakdown of any other machinery, facility, or plant, etc.
- The fault is due to use of non-specified peripheral or applied equipment or parts, or consumables, etc.
- The fault is due to use of a non-specified power supply or in a non-specified installation location.
- The fault is due to use in unusual environments (Note).
- The fault is due to activities or ingress of living organisms, such as insects, spiders, fungus, pollen, or seeds.

In addition, this warranty is valid only for the original equipment purchaser. It is not transferable if the equipment is resold.

Anritsu Corporation shall assume no liability for damage or financial loss of the customer due to the use of or a failure to use this equipment, unless the damage or loss is caused due to Anritsu Corporation's intentional or gross negligence.

#### Note:

For the purpose of this Warranty, "unusual environments" means use:

- In places of direct sunlight
- In dusty places
- In liquids, such as water, oil, or organic solvents, and medical fluids, or places where these liquids may adhere

- In salty air or in places where chemically active gases (sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, chlorine, ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, or hydrogen chloride etc.) are present
- In places where high-intensity static electric charges or electromagnetic fields are present
- In places where abnormal power voltages (high or low) or instantaneous power failures occur
- In places where condensation occurs
- In the presence of lubricating oil mists
- In places at an altitude of more than 2,000 m
- In the presence of frequent vibration or mechanical shock, such as in cars, ships, or airplanes

# 13.8.3 Anritsu Corporation Contact

In the event of this equipment malfunctions, please contact an Anritsu Service and Sales office. Contact information can be found on the last page of the printed version of this manual, and is available in a separate file on the PDF version.

## 13.8.4 Licensing Information

This product includes copyrighted third-party software licensed under the terms of the GNU General Public License.

Please see the GNU General Public License for the exact terms and conditions of this license.

Especially the following parts of this product are subject to GNU GPL:

- The Linux operating system kernel
- The busybox swiss army knife of embedded linux
- e2fsprogs filesystem utilities for use with the ext2 filesystem

All listed software packages are copyrighted by their respective authors. Please see the source code for detailed information.

## 13.8.5 Availability of Source Code

Anritsu Corporation has the full source code of the GPL licensed software, including any scripts to control compilation of the object code.

# 13.9 Software License Document

Network Master comes with the package software as described in following Table. Note, however, that the package software is not covered by the Anritsu Software License Agreement.

Go to the following website for details of each license. https://www.anritsu.com/ja-JP/testmeasurement/support/downloads/manuals/dwl16668

Name	Version	License
ace_tao	2.2a	custom
alsa-lib	1.0.24.1	LGPL
alsa-utils	1.0.24.2	GPL
atk	2.10.0-1	LGPL
at-spi	1.32.0-5	GPL
at-spi2-atk	2.10.2-1	GPL2
at-spi2-core	2.10.2-1	GPL2
attr	2.4.47-1	LGPL
avahi	0.6.31-11	LGPL
bash	2.05b	GPL2
binutils	2.24-1	GPL
bluez	5.50	GPL
bluez-tools	0.1.38	GPL
busybox	1.20.2	GPL2
cairo	1.12.16-1	LGPL,MPL
cmake	3.10.0	BSD
compositeproto	0.4	MIT
coreutils	8.23-1	GPL3
cups-filters	1.0.41-1	GPL
damageproto	1.1.0	MIT
dbus	1.12.2	GPL,custom
dbus-glib	0.82	GPL2,custom
DirectFB	1.4.0	LGPL
dosfstools	3.0.26-1	GPL2
e2fsprogs	1.41.4	GPL
expat	2.2.5	MIT
fontconfig	2.11.0-1	custom
font-util	1.0.1	MIT
freetype	2.3.9	GPLorFTL
gdb	6.6	GPL
gdk-pixbuf2	2.30.2-1	LGPL2.1
glib	1.2.10-11	LGPL

Software License

Name	Version	License
glib2	2.49.7	LGPL
	2.17-5.1	
glibc		GPL,LGPL
gmp	5.1.3-2	LGPL3
gnutls	3.2.7-1	GPL3,LGPL2.1
graphite	1:1.2.4-1	LGPL,GPL,custom
gsettings-desktop-schemas	3.10.1-1	GPL
gtk2	2.14.3	LGPL
gtk3	3.10.6-1	LGPL
gzip	1.6-1	GPL3
harfbuzz	0.9.24-1	MIT
hicolor-icon-theme	0.12-2	GPL2
hplip	3.14.1	custom
icewm	1.3.7	GPL
inputproto	1.4.4	MIT
jack	0.121.3-7	GPL,LGPL
kbproto	1.0.3	MIT
keyutils	1.5.8-1	GPL2,LGPL2.1
kobs-ng	12.09.01	GPL
krb5	1.11.4-1	custom
lcms2	2.5-2	MIT
libcap	2.22-5	GPL2
libcups	1.7.0-2	GPL
libdbus	3.19.4	GPL,custom
libdrm	2.3.1	MIT
liberation-fonts	20070509	GPL+exception
libffi	3.2.1	MIT
libfontenc	1.0.4	MIT
libgcrypt	1.5.3-1	LGPL
libgpg-error	1.12-1	LGPL
libical	2.0	LGPL2.1
libICE	1.0.4	MIT
libidn	1.28-2	GPL3,LGPL
libjpeg-turbo	1.3.0-3	GPL,custom
liblzma	5.0.5-2	PublicDomain
libnfnetlink	0.0.25	GPL
libnl	3.4.0	GPL
libpciaccess	0.10.6	MIT
libpng	1.6.7-1	custom
libpthread-stubs	0.1	MIT
libSM	1.0.2	MIT
IIIOSIVI	1.0.2	1111 1

Name	Version	License
libtasn1	3.4-1	GPL3,LGPL
libtermcap	2.0.8	LGPL
libtiff	4.0.3-4	custom
libusbx	1.0.17-1	LGPL
libx11	1.6.2-1	custom
libXau	1.0.4	MIT
libXaw	1.0.4	MIT
libxcb	1.9.1-2	custom
libxcomposite	0.4.4-1	custom
libxcursor	1.1.14-1	custom
libXext	1.0.4	MIT
libXfixes	4.0.3	MIT
libXfont	1.3.3	MIT
libXft	2.1.13	MIT
libxi	1.7.2-1	custom
libxinerama	1.1.3-2	custom
libxkbcommon	0.3.2-1	custom
libxkbfile	1.0.5	MIT
libxml2	2.9.6	MIT
libXmu	1.0.4	MIT
libXpm	3.5.7	MIT
libXrandr	1.3.0	MIT
libXrender	0.9.4	MIT
libXt	1.0.4	MIT
libxtst	1.2.2-1	custom
libxxf86vm	1.1.3-1	custom
linux-gpib	3.2.20	GPL2
linux_kernel	4.14.98	GPL2
lua	5.2.3-1	MIT
lwip	2.0.3	BSD
merge	0.1	GPL
mesa	10.0.1-1	custom
mesa-libgl	10.0.1-1	custom
modeps	1	GPL
NanumGothicCoding	2.5	OFL
(Korean font)		
ncurses	6.0	MIT
nettle	2.7.1-1	GPL2
newfs_msdos	1.33	BSD

Software License (Cont'd)			
Name	Version	License	
ntfs-3g	2017.3.23	GPL2, LGPL2	
obexftp	0.23	LGPL	
opencv	3.1	BSD	
openobex	1.5	LGPL	
openssl	0.9.8g	custom	
p11-kit	0.20.1-1	BSD	
pango	1.36.1-1	LGPL	
pcre	8.34-1	BSD	
perf	3.0.35	GPL	
picojson	1.1.2	BSD,custom	
pixman	0.32.4-1	custom	
poppler	0.26.4-1	GPL	
poppler-data	0.4.6-1	custom,GPL2	
poppler-qt4	0.26.3-1	GPL	
portaudio	19_20111121-	custom	
portmap	5beta	BSD	
qt4	4.8.2	GPL3,LGPL,	
		FDL,custom	
qwt	6.1.0rc3	LGPL	
randrproto	1.2.2	MIT	
readline	6.3	GPL	
recordproto	1.13.2	MIT	
renderproto	0.9.3	MIT	
resourceproto	1.0.2	MIT	
samba	3.6.23	GPL3	
scrnsaverproto	1.1.0	MIT	
Sterling-LWB	7.0.0.142	GPL2, LGPL2	
talloc	2.1.1-1	GPL3	
tcpdump	4.5.1-1	BSD	
tcp_wrappers	7.6	BSD	
timezone	2006n	BSD	
tslib	1	LGPL	
u-boot	v2014.07	GPL	
udev	117	GPL	
wayland	1.3.0-1	MIT	
wget	1.15-1	GPL3	
wireless_tools	29	GPL	
wireshark	1.12.1	GPL2	
wpa_supplicant	2.6	BSD	

Name	Version	License
x11vnc	0.9.13-6	GPL2
xcb-proto	1.2	MIT
xcmiscproto	1.1.2	MIT
xextproto	7.0.3	MIT
xf86bigfontproto	1.1.2	MIT
xf86driproto	2.0.4	MIT
xorg-server	1.6.1	MIT
xorg-x11-drv-keyboard	1.3.2	MIT
xorg-x11-drv-mouse	1.4.0	MIT
xorg-x11-proto-devel	7.5	MIT
xorg-x11-xkb-utils	7.2	MIT
xproto	7.0.13	MIT
xterm	234	MIT
xtrans	1.2.3	MIT
zlib	1.2.8	zlibv

# 13.10 EULA License Document

#### Software End-User License Agreement (EULA)

Please carefully read and accept this Software End-User License Agreement (hereafter this EULA) before using (includes executing, copying, installing, registering, etc.) this Software (includes programs, databases, scenarios, etc., used to operate, set, etc., Anritsu electronic equipment, etc.). By using this Software, you shall be deemed to have agreed to be bound by the terms of this EULA, and Anritsu Corporation (hereafter Anritsu) hereby grants you the right to use this Software with the Anritsu specified equipment (hereafter Equipment) for the purposes set out in this EULA.

#### Article 1. Grant of License and Limitations

- 1. You may not sell, transfer, rent, lease, lend, disclose, sublicense, or otherwise distribute this Software to third parties, whether or not paid therefor.
- $2. \ {\rm You\ may\ make\ one\ copy\ of\ this\ Software\ for\ backup\ purposes\ only.}$
- 3. You are not permitted to reverse engineer, disassemble, decompile, modify or create derivative works of this Software.
- 4. This EULA allows you to install one copy of this Software on one piece of Equipment.

#### Article 2. Disclaimers

To the extent not prohibited by law, in no event shall Anritsu be liable for direct, or any incidental, special, indirect or consequential damages whatsoever, including, without limitation, damages for loss of profits, loss of data, business interruption or any other commercial damages or losses, and damages claimed by third parties, arising out of or related to your use or inability to use this Software, unless the damages are caused due to Anritsu's intentional or gross negligence.

#### Article 3. Limitation of Liability

- 1. If a fault (bug) is discovered in this Software, making this Software unable to operate as described in the operation manual or specifications even though you have used this Software as described in the manual, Anritsu shall at its own discretion, fix the bug, or replace the software, or suggest a workaround, free-of-charge, provided, however, that the faults caused by the following items and any of your lost or damaged data whatsoever shall be excluded from repair and the warranty.
  - i. If this Software is deemed to be used for purposes not described in the operation manual or specifications.
  - ii. If this Software has been used in conjunction with other non-Anritsuapproved software.
  - iii. If this Software or the Equipment has been modified, repaired, or otherwise altered without Anritsu's prior approval.
  - iv. For any other reasons out of Anritsu's direct control and responsibility, such as but not limited to, natural disasters, software virus infections, or any devices other than this Equipment, etc.
- 2. Expenses incurred for transport, hotel, daily allowance, etc., for on-site repairs or replacement by Anritsu engineers necessitated by the above faults shall be borne by you.
- 3. The warranty period for faults listed in Section 1 of this Article shall be either

6 months from the date of purchase of this Software or 30 days after the date of repair or replacement, whichever is longer.

#### Article 4. Export Restrictions

You shall not use or otherwise export or re-export directly or indirectly this Software except as authorized by the laws and regulations of Japan and the United States, etc. In particular, this Software shall not be exported or reexported (a) into any Japan or US embargoed countries or (b) to anyone restricted by the Japanese export control regulations, or the US Treasury Department's list of Specially Designated Nationals or the US Department of Commerce Denied Persons List or Entity List. In using this Software, you warrant that you are not located in any such embargoed countries or on any such lists.

You also agree that you will not use or otherwise export or re-export this Software for any purposes prohibited by the Japanese and US laws and regulations, including, without limitation, the development, design and manufacture or production of missiles or nuclear, chemical or biological weapons of mass destruction, and conventional weapons.

#### Article 5. Change of Terms

Anritsu may change without your approval the terms of this EULA if the changes are for the benefit of general customers, or are reasonable in light of the purpose of this EULA and circumstances of the changes. At the time of change, Anritsu will inform you of those changes and its effective date, as a general rule 45 days, in advance on its website, or in writing or by e-mail.

#### Article 6. Termination

- 1. Anritsu may terminate this EULA immediately if you violate any conditions described herein. This EULA shall also be terminated immediately by Anritsu if there is any good reason that it is deemed difficult to continue this EULA, such as your violation of Anritsu copyrights, patents, etc. or any laws and ordinances, or if it turns out that you belong to an antisocial organization or has a socially inappropriate relationship with members of such organization.
- 2. You and Anritsu may terminate this EULA by a written notice to the other party 30 days in advance.

#### Article 7. Damages

If Anritsu suffers any damages or loss, financial or otherwise, due to your violation of the terms of this EULA, Anritsu shall have the right to seek proportional damages from you.

#### Article 8. Responsibility after Termination

Upon termination of this EULA in accordance with Article 6, you shall cease all uses of this Software immediately and shall as directed by Anritsu either destroy or return this Software and any backup copies, full or partial, to Anritsu.

#### Article 9. Negotiation for Dispute Resolution

If matters of interpretational dispute or items not covered under this EULA arise, they shall be resolved by negotiations in good faith between you and Anritsu.

#### Article 10. Governing Law and Court of Jurisdiction

This EULA shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of Japan without regard to the principles of the conflict of laws thereof, and any disputes arising from or in relation to this EULA that cannot be resolved by negotiation described in Article 9 shall be subject to and be settled by the exclusive agreed jurisdiction of the Tokyo District Court of Japan.

### **Revision History:**

February 29th, 2020 December 17th, 2021

# 13.11 CE Conformity Marking

Anritsu affixes the CE conformity marking on the following product in accordance with the Decision 768/2008/EC to indicate that it conforms to the EMC, LVD, and RoHS directive of the European Union (EU).

CE marking

CE

#### 13.11.1 Product Model

Model:

MT1000A Network Master Pro

#### 13.11.2 Applied Directive

EMC:

Directive 2014/30/EU

LVD:

Directive 2014/35/EU

RoHS:

Directive 2011/65/EU, (EU) 2015/863

#### 13.11.3 Applied Standards

#### EMC:

Emission: EN 61326-1: 2013 (Class A) Immunity: EN 61326-1: 2013 (Table 2)

Standard	Performance Criteria*
IEC 61000-4-2 (ESD)	В
IEC 61000-4-3 (EMF)	А
IEC 61000-4-4 (Burst)	В
IEC 61000-4-5 (Surge)	В
IEC 61000-4-6 (CRF)	А
IEC 61000-4-8 (RPFMF)	А
IEC 61000-4-11 (V dip/short)	B, C

\*: Performance Criteria

- A. The equipment shall continue to operate as intended during and after the test. No degradation of performance or loss of function is allowed below a performance level specified by the manufacturer, when the equipment is used as intended. The performance level may be replaced by a permissible loss of performance. If the minimum performance level or the permissible performance loss is not specified by the manufacturer, either of these may be derived from the product description and documentation and what the user may reasonably expect from the equipment if used as intended.
- B. The equipment shall continue to operate as intended after the test. No

degradation of performance or loss of function is allowed below a performance level specified by the manufacturer, when the equipment is used as intended. The performance level may be replaced by a permissible loss of performance. During the test, degradation of performance is however allowed. No change of actual operating state or stored data is allowed. If the minimum performance level or the permissible performance loss is not specified by the manufacturer, either of these may be derived from the product description and documentation and what the user may reasonably expect from the equipment if used as intended.

C. Temporary loss of function is allowed, provided the function is self-recoverable or can be restored by the operation of the controls.

Harmonic current emissions:

EN 61000-3-2:2014 (Class A equipment)

#### LVD:

EN 61010-1:2010 +A1:2019 (Pollution Degree 2)

#### RoHS:

EN IEC 63000:2018 (Category 9)

If the third digit of the serial number is "7", the product complies with Directive 2011/65/EU as amended by (EU) 2015/863. (Pb,Cd,Cr6+,Hg,PBB,PBDE,DEHP,BBP,DBP,DIBP)

If the third digit of the serial number is "6", the product complies with Directive  $2011/65/\mathrm{EU}.$ 

(Pb,Cd,Cr6+,Hg,PBB,PBDE)

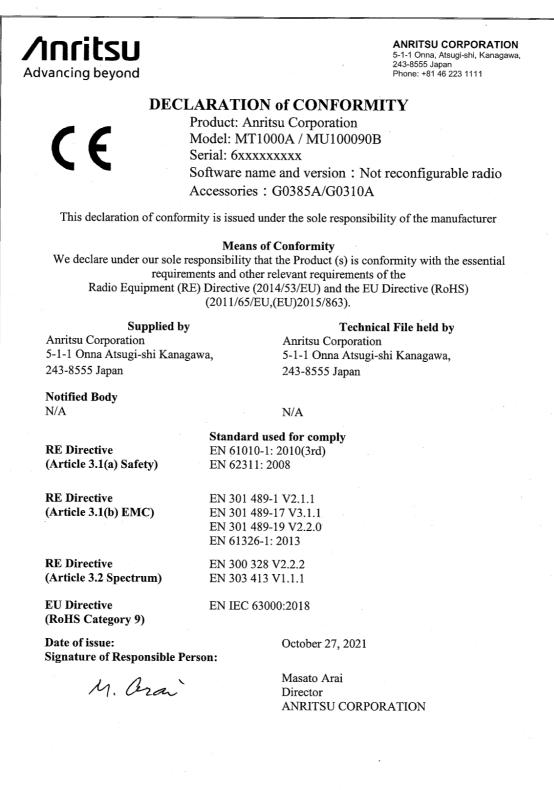


Serial number example

#### 13.11.4 Contact

Name:	Anritsu GmbH
Address, City:	Nemetschek Haus, Konrad-Zuse-Platz 1
	81829 München,
Country:	Germany

#### 13.11.5 CE Declaration



No. M3T-1CENMX0001

ANRITSU CORPORATIO 5-1-1 Onna, Atsugi-shi, Ka	N.	el +81 46 223 1111
EU DEC	CLARATIO	N OF CONFORMITY
We ANRITSU COF Declare under our se	PORATION	the product
	MT1000A Network (Refer to Table)	Master Pro
Plug in Units:	(Refer to Table)	
to which this declara standards or other no		formity to the following
EN 61326-1:20 EN 61000-3-2:2	014	U Directive [EMC] ( Class A, Table 2 ) ( Class A ) th an active input power under 75W.
The harmonized star EN 61010-1:20 EN 60825-1:20	-	U Directive [LVD] (PD2)
	Category 9(Industria)	J , (EU) 2015/863 Directive [RoHS] l monitoring and control instruments)
Contact: Anritsu GmbH. Nemetschek Haus, Konrad 81829 München, Germany	Zuse-Platz 1	Manufacturer: ANRITSU CORPORATION . 5-1-1 Onna, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa, 243-8555 Ja Masato.Arai Quality Assurance Dept. SCM Division, Test & Measurement Company
		Mar 22, 2022 (date/ Japan. )
		M. arai
		(signature)

No. TAA-1CENMX0001

	Model Number	Name			
Model	MT1000A	Network Master Pro			
	MU100010A	10G Multirate Module			
	MU100011A	100G Multirate Module			
DI I	MU100020A	OTDR Module 1310/1550nm SMF			
Plug in Units	MU100021A	OTDR Module 1310/1550/850/1300nm SMF/MMF			
III UIIIts	MU100022A	OTDR Module 1310/1550/1625nm SMF			
	MU100023A	OTDR Module 1310/1550/1650nm SMF			
	MU100090B	High Performance GNSS Disciplined Oscillator			

# 13.12 UKCA Marking

Anritsu affixes the UKCA marking on the following product in accordance with the guidance to indicate that it conforms to the EMC, LVD, and RoHS regulations in the United Kingdom.

UKCA marking



#### 13.12.1 Product Model

Model:

MT1000A Network Master Pro

#### 13.12.2 Applied Directive

EMC: S.I. 2016 No. 1091 LVD: S.I. 2016 No. 1101 RoHS: S.I. 2012 No. 3032

#### 13.12.3 Applied Standards

EMC:

Emission: EN 61326-1: 2013 (Class A) Immunity: EN 61326-1: 2013 (Table 2) LVD: EN 61010-1:2010 +A1:2019 (Pollution Degree 2) RoHS: EN IEC 63000:2018 (Category 9)

#### 13.12.4 Contact

Name:	ANRITSU EMEA Ltd
Address, City:	200 Capability Green, Luton
	Bedfordshire, LU1 3LU
Country:	United Kingdom

# 13.13 RCM Conformity Marking

Anritsu affixes the RCM mark on the following product in accordance with the regulation to indicate that it conforms to the EMC framework of Australia/New Zealand.

RCM marking



## 13.13.1 Product Model

Model:

MT1000A Network Master Pro

## 13.13.2 Applied Standards

EMC:

Emission: EN 61326-1:2013 (Class A equipment)

# 13.14 Laser Safety

## 13.14.1 Laser Safety Classifications

Class 1 indicates the danger degree of the laser radiation specified below according to IEC 60825-1:2007.

Class 1:

Lasers that are safe under reasonably foreseeable conditions of operation, including the use of optical instruments for intrabeam viewing.



The laser in the plug-in unit provided for this equipment is classified as Class 1 according to the IEC 60825-1:2007 standard, and is safe under reasonably foreseeable operating conditions.



Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

The use of optical instruments with this product will increase eye hazard.

Model Name Class Max. Optical Output Power (mW)*		Pulse Width (s)/ Repetition Rate	Emitted Wavelength (nm)	Beam Divergence (deg)	Laser Aperture	Incorporated Laser Specifications	
MU100010A	1	0.5	CW	850	31.9	Figure 1,[1],[2]	Table 2 (a)
	1	0.5	CW	1310	11.5		Table 2 (b)
	1	2.0	CW	1550	11.5		Table 2 (c)
MU100010A, MU100011A	1	0.8	CW	1310	11.5	Figure 1,[1],[2] Figure 2,[2],[3]	Table 2 (d)
	1	2.0	CW	1550	11.5		Table 2 (e)
	1	2.0	CW	1550	11.5		Table 2 (f)
	1	1.0	CW	1310	11.5		Table 2 (g)
	1	2.0	CW	1310	11.5		Table 2 (h)
	1	2.0	CW	1550	11.5		Table 2 (i)
	1	1.0	CW	1310	11.5		Table 2 (j)
	1	3.2	CW	1550	11.5		Table 2 (k)
	1	0.6	CW	850	31.9		Table 2 (l)
	1	1.1	CW	1310	11.5		Table 2 (m)
	1	0.04	CW	1310	31.9		Table 2 (n)
MU100010A, MU100011A	1	0.78	CW	850	31.9	Figure 1,[1],[2] Figure 2,[2],[3]	Table 2 (o)
MU100011A	1M	5.0	CW	850	23.0	Figure 2,[4]	Table 2 (p)
	1	6.8	CW	1310	11.5		Table 2 (q)
	1	11.3	CW	1310	11.5		Table 2 (r)
	1	10.0	CW	1310	11.5		Table 2 (s)
	1M	7.8	CW	850	23.0		Table 2 (t)
	1	11.3	CW	1310	11.5	Figure 2,[1]	Table 2 (u)
	1	0.78	CW	850	23.0	Figure 2,[2],[3]	Table 2 (v)
	1	1.6	CW	1310	11.5		Table 2 (w)
	1M	1.8	CW	850	23.0		Table 2 (x)
	1	1.6	CW	1310	11.5		Table 2 (y)
* Indicates the possible optical output power when each and every reasonably foreseeable single-fault condition is included.							

Table 1 Laser Safety Classifications Based on IEC 60825-1:2007

	Incorporated Laser	Max. Optical Output Power (mW)*	Pulse Width (s)/ Repetition Rate	Emitted Wavelength (nm)	Beam Divergence (deg)		
(a)	G0311A	0.5	CW	850	31.9		
(b)	G0312A	0.5	CW	1310	11.5		
(c)	G0313A	2.0	CW	1550	11.5		
(d)	G0315A	0.8	CW	1310	11.5		
(e)	G0316A	2.0	CW	1550	11.5		
(f)	G0318A	2.0	CW	1550	11.5		
(g)	G0319A	1.0	CW	1310	11.5		
(h)	G0320A	2.0	CW	1310	11.5		
(i)	G0321A	2.0	CW	1550	11.5		
(j)	G0322A	1.0	CW	1310	11.5		
(k)	G0323A	3.2	CW	1550	11.5		
(1)	G0328A	0.6	CW	850	31.9		
(m)	G0329A	1.1	CW	1310	11.5		
(n)	G0332A	0.04	CW	1310	31.9		
(o)	G0356A	0.8	CW	850	31.9		
(p)	G0359A	5.0	CW	850	23.0		
(q)	G0334A	6.8	CW	1310	11.5		
(r)	G0364A	11.3	CW	1310	11.5		
(s)	G0365A	10.0	CW	1310	11.5		
(t)	G0366A	7.8	CW	850	23.0		
(u)	G0369A	11.3	CW	1310	11.5		
(v)	G0386A	0.8	CW	850	23.0		
(w)	G0387A	1.6	CW	1310	11.5		
(x)	G0388A	1.8	CW	850	23.0		
(y)	G0389A	1.6	CW	1310	11.5		
<ul> <li>Indicates the possible optical output power when each and every reasonably foreseeable single-fault condition is included.</li> </ul>							

Table 2 Incorporated Laser of MU100010A and MU100011A

# 13.14.2 Indication Labels on Product

Γ	Туре	Label	Affix to	Model Name	
1	Explanation	LASS 1 LASER PRODUCT	Figure 3,A	MU100010A	
2	Explanation	IEC 60825-1:2007     INVISIBLE LASER RADIATION     DO NOT VIEW DIRECTLY     WITH OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS     MAXOUTPUT POWERI (PULSE DURATION) (WAVELENGTH)     7.8nW     CLASS 1M LASER PRODUCT	Figure 4,A	MU100011A	
3	Certification	THIS PRODUCT COMPLIES WITH 21 CFR 1040. 10 AND 1040. 11 EXPEPT FOR DEVIATIONS PURSUANT TO LASER NOTICE. NO. 50 DATED JUNE 24. 2007	Figure 3,B	MU100010A	
4	Certification	THIS PRODUCT COMPLIES WITH 21 CFR 1040.10 AND 1040.11 EXCEPT FOR DEVIATIONS PURSUANT TO LASER NOTICE NO. 50, DATED JUNE 24, 2007	Figure 4,B	MU100011A	
5	Identification	IDENTIFICATION LABEL ANRITSU CORP. 5-1-1. ONNA. ATSUGI-SHI KANAGAWA 243-8555, JAPAN MANUFACTURED AT: BBE	Figure 3,C	MU100010A	
6	Identification	ANRITSU CORP 5-1-1, ONNA, ATSUGI-SHI, KANAGAWA 243-8555, JAPAN MANUFACTURED AT:ATP NOVEMBER . 20 15	Figure 4,C	MU100011A	
7	Warning		Figure 3,D	MU100010A	

Table 3 Labels on Product

## 13.14.3 Laser Radiation Markings



Figure 1: Locations of Laser Beam Aperture (MU100010A)



Figure 2: Locations of Laser Beam Aperture (MU100011A)



Figure 3: Locations of affixed labels (MU100010A)



Figure 4: Locations of affixed labels (MU100011A)

# 13.15 Wireless Certification

## 13.15.1 Japan MIC



MT1000A has obtained the certification of construction type of specified radio equipment.

## 13.15.2 North America (USA FCC and Canada IC)

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- 1. This device may not cause interference.
- 2. This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of this device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes :

- 1. l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage.
- 2. l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

#### FCC CAUTION

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This transmitter must not be co-located or operated in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

The available scientific evidence does not show that any health problems are associated with using low power wireless devices. There is no proof, however, that these low power wireless devices are absolutely safe. Low power Wireless devices emit low levels of radio frequency energy (RF) in the microwave range while being used. Whereas high levels of RF can produce health effects (by heating tissue), exposure of low-level RF that does not produce heating effects causes no known adverse health effects. Many studies of low-level RF exposures have not found any biological effects. Some studies have suggested that some biological effects might occur, but such findings have not been confirmed by additional research. MT1000A has been tested and found to comply with FCC/IC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment and meets the FCC radio frequency (RF) Exposure Guidelines and RSS-102 of the IC radio frequency (RF) Exposure rules.

Les connaissances scientifiques dont nous disposons n'ont mis en évidence aucun probème de santé associé à l'usage des appareils sans fil à faible puissance. Nous ne sommes cependant pas en mesure de prouver que ces appareils sans fil à faible puissance sont entièrement sans danger. Les appareils sans fil à faible puissance émettent une énergie radioélectrique (RF) très faible dans le spectre des micro-ondes lorsqu'ils sont utilisés. Alors qu'une dose élevée de RF peut avoir des effets sur la santé (en chauffant les tissus), l'exposition à de faibles RF qui ne produisent pas de chaleur n'a pas de mauvais effets connus sur la santé. De nombreuses études ont été menées sur les expositions aux RF faibles et n'ont découvert aucun effet biologique. Certaines études ont suggéré qu'il pouvait y avoir certains effets biologiques, mais ces résultats n'ont pas été confirmés par des recherches supplémentaires. MT1000A a été testé et jugé conforme aux limites d'exposition aux rayonnements énoncées pour un environnement non contrôlé et respecte les régles les radioélectriques (RF) de la FCC lignes directrices d'exposition et d'exposition aux fréquences radioélectriques (RF) CNR-102 de l'IC.

#### 13.15.3 Europe CE

# CE

Hereby, Anritsu Corporation, declares that this instrument is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU.

#### 13.15.4 Brazil ANATEL

This equipment is certified by ANATEL in accordance with the regulated procedure by Resolution 242/2000 and meets the applicable technical requirements, including exposure limits of Specific Absorption Rate related to electric fields, magnetic and electromagnetic radio frequency, in accordance with the Resolution No. 303/2002 and 533/2009.

This device complies with the RF exposure guidelines when positioned at least 0 cm away from the body. For more information, see the website of ANATEL - <u>www.anatel.gov.br</u>

Este produto está homologado pela Anatel, de acordo com os procedimentos regulamentados pela Resolução n°242/2000 e atende aos requisitos técnicos aplicados, incluindo os limites de exposição da Taxa de Absorção Específica referente a campos elétricos, magnéticos e eletromagnéticos de radiofrequência, de acordo com as Resoluções n° 303/2002 e 533/2009. Este dispositivo está em conformidade com as diretrizes de exposição á radiofrequência quando posicionado a pelo menos 0 centímetros de distância do corpo. Para maiores informações, consulte o site da Anatel - www.anatel.gov.br

#### 13.15.5 Indonesia SDPPI

34837/SDPPI/2017 4679

 $MT1000A \ is \ certified \ SDPPI \ wireless \ certification.$ 

## 13.15.6 Mexico IFETEL

IFETEL certification number: RCPANMT14-0759



The operation of this equipment is subject to the following two conditions:

- 1. It is possible that this equipment or device may not cause harmful interference.
- 2. This equipment or device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

La operación de este equipo está sujeta a las siguientes dos condiciones: :

- 1. es posible que este equipo o dispositivo no cause interferencia prejudicial.
- 2. este equipo o dispositivo debe aceptar cualquier interferencia, incluyendo la que pueda causar su operación no deseada.

## 13.15.7 Philippines NTC

MT1000A is certified NTC wireless certification.

#### 13.15.8 Singapore IMDA

Complies with IMDA Standards DA107532

MT1000A is certified IMDA wireless certification.

## 13.15.9 Thailand NTC

This telecommunication equipment is in compliance with NTC requirements.

# 13.16 Declarations

## 13.16.1 Notes on Export Management

- We assume no responsibility if this product and the attached power cord are re-exported and used without our approval since they may not comply with the safety standards, etc., of specific countries.
- This product and its manuals may require an Export License/Approval by the Government of the product's country of origin for re-export from your country. Before re-exporting the product or manuals, please contact us to confirm whether they are export-controlled items or not. For more details, visit <a href="https://www.anritsu.com/support/export-procedures">https://www.anritsu.com/support/export-procedures</a>. When you dispose of the products or manuals subject to export control, they must be physically destroyed or shredded so as not to be unlawfully used for military purpose.

## 13.16.2 Information for the Chinese Market Only

Concerning declaration of China RoHS, please see the note below.



China RoHS is not 100% identical to the European (EU) RoHS. EU RoHS has exemptions for Pb and Hg in various alloys, soldering, displays and other products. The China RoHS declaration in the next table does **NOT** comply with EU RoHS.

部件名称	有毒有害物质或元素					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 [Cr(VI)]	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
印刷线路板 (PCA)	×	0	×	×	0	0
机壳、支架 (Chassis)	×	0	×	×	0	0
LCD	×	×	×	×	0	0
其他(电缆、风扇、 连接器等) (Appended goods)	×	0	×	×	0	0
O: 表示该有毒有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在 SJ/T11363-2006 标准规 定的限量要求以下。 ×: 表示该有毒有害物质至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出 SJ/T11363-2006 标准规定的限量要求。						

产品中有毒有害物质或元素的名称及含量

#### 环保使用期限

