



HAS05M

HD/SD 8-channel 2-group embedded audio
processing with presets

Installation and Operation manual





Synapse

TECHNICAL MANUAL

HAS05M



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WARNING: TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR ELECTRICAL SHOCK, DO NOT EXPOSE THIS APPLIANCE TO RAIN OR MOISTURE

- ALWAYS disconnect your entire system from the AC mains before cleaning any component. The product frame (SFR18 or SFR04) must be terminated with three-conductor AC mains power cord that includes an earth ground connection. To prevent shock hazard, all three connections must always be used.
- NEVER use flammable or combustible chemicals for cleaning components.
- NEVER operate this product if any cover is removed.
- NEVER wet the inside of this product with any liquid.
- NEVER pour or spill liquids directly onto this unit.
- NEVER block airflow through ventilation slots.
- NEVER bypass any fuse.
- NEVER replace any fuse with a value or type other than those specified.
- NEVER attempt to repair this product. If a problem occurs, contact your local Axon distributor.
- NEVER expose this product to extremely high or low temperatures.
- NEVER operate this product in an explosive atmosphere.

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This product complies with the requirements of the product family standards for audio, video, audio-visual entertainment lighting control apparatus for professional use as mentioned below.



EN60950 Safety
EN55103-1: 1996 Emission
EN55103-2: 1996 Immunity

Axon Digital Design
HAS05M



Tested To Comply
With FCC Standards

FOR HOME OR OFFICE USE

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules
Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
(1) This device may cause harmful interference, and
(2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

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1 Introduction to Synapse

An Introduction to Synapse

Synapse is a modular system designed for the broadcast industry. High density, intuitive operation and high quality processing are key features of this system. Synapse offers a full range of converters and processing modules. Please visit the AXON Digital Design Website at www.axon.tv to obtain the latest information on our new products and updates.

Local Control Panel

The local control panel gives access to all adjustable parameters and provides status information for any of the cards in the Synapse frame, including the Synapse rack controller. The local control panel is also used to back-up and restore card settings. Please refer to the RRC18, RRC10, RRC04, RRS18 and RRS04 manuals for a detailed description of the local control panel, the way to set-up remote control over IP and for frame related settings and status information.

Remote Control Capabilities

The remote control options are explained in the rack controller (RRC18/RRC10/RRC04/RRS18/RRS04) manual. The method of connection to a computer using Ethernet is described in the RRC/RRS manual.



CHECK-OUT: “AXON CORTEX” SOFTWARE WILL INCREASE SYSTEM FLEXIBILITY OF ONE OR MORE SYNAPSE FRAMES

Although not required to use Cortex with a Synapse frame, you are strongly advised to use a remote personal computer or laptop PC with Axon Cortex installed, as this increases the ease of use and understanding of the modules.

2 Unpacking and Placement

Unpacking

The Axon Synapse card must be unpacked in an anti-static environment. Care must be taken NOT to touch components on the card – always handle the card carefully by the edges. The card must be stored and shipped in anti-static packaging. Ensuring that these precautions are followed will prevent premature failure from components mounted on the board.

Placing the card

The Synapse card can be placed vertically in an SFR18 frame or horizontally in an SFR04 and SFR08 frame. Locate the two guide slots to be used, slide in the mounted circuit board, and push it firmly to locate the connectors.

Correct insertion of card is essential as a card that is not located properly may show valid indicators, but does not function correctly.

NOTE: On power up all LED's will light for a few seconds, this is the time it takes to initialise the card.

3 A Quick Start

When Powering-up

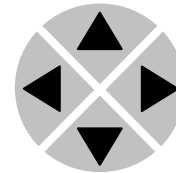
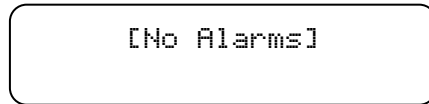
On powering up the Synapse frame, the card set will use basic data and default initialisation settings. All LED's will light during this process. After initialisation, several LED's will remain lit – the exact number and configuration is dependant upon the number of inputs connected and the status of the inputs.

Changing settings and parameters

The front panel controls or the Axon Cortex can be used to change settings. An overview of the settings can be found in chapter 5, 6 and 7 of this manual.

Front Panel Control

Front Panel Display and Cursor



Settings are displayed and changed as follows;

Use the cursor 'arrows' on the front panel to select the menu and parameter to be displayed and/or changed.

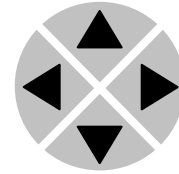
- Press ► To go forward through the menu structure.
- Press ◀ To go back through the menu structure.
- Press ▲ To move up within a menu or increase the value of a parameter.
- Press ▼ To move down through a menu or decrease the value of a parameter.

NOTE: Whilst editing a setting, pressing ► twice will reset the value to its default.

**Example of
changing
parameters using
front panel control**

With the display as shown below

```
RRC18 [Select Card]  
>S01=SFS10
```



Pressing the **▶** selects the SFS10 in frame slot 01.

The display changes to indicate that the SFS10 has been selected. In this example the **Settings** menu item is indicated.

```
SFS10 [Select Menu]  
>Settings
```



Pressing the **▶** selects the menu item shown, in this example **Settings**.

(Pressing **▲** or **▼** will change to a different menu eg **Status**, **Events**).

The display changes to indicate that the SFS10 **Settings** menu item **SDI-Format** has been selected and shows that its current setting is **Auto**.

```
SFS10 [Settings]  
>SDI-Format=Auto
```

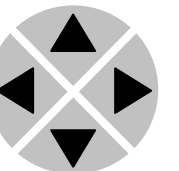


Pressing the **▶** selects the settings item shown, in this example **SDI-Format**.

(Pressing **▲** or **▼** will change to a different setting, eg **Mode**, **H-Delay**).

The display changes to indicate that the SFS10 **Edit Setting** menu item **SDI-Format** has been selected.

```
SFS10 Edit Setting]  
SDI-Format>Auto
```



To edit the setting of the menu item press **▲** or **▼**.

All menu items can be monitored and/or changed in this way. Changing a setting has an immediate effect.



**Axon Cortex
Software**

Axon Cortex can be used to change the settings of Synapse modules from a PC, either locally or remotely. The software enables communication based on TCP/IP between the Setup PC and Synapse frames/modules.

Each Synapse frame is addressed through its rack controller's unique IP address, giving access to each module, its menus and adjustment items. Axon Cortex has access to data contained within the Synapse module and displays it on a GUI. The software has an intuitive structure following that of the module that it is controlling.

For operation of Axon Cortex, please refer to the Cortex help files.

**Menu Structure
Example**

Slot	Module	Item	Parameter	Setting
▲				
▲				
S02		Identity		
▲		▲		
S01	SFS10	▶ Set- tings	▶ Standard_dig	▶ Auto
▼		▼	▼	▼
S00	RRC18	Status	Mode	625
		▼	▼	▼
		Events	Ref-I□put	525
			▼	
			H-Delay	
			▼	
			▼	

NOTE: Further information about Front Panel Control and Synapse Cortex can be obtained from the RRC and RRS operational manuals and the Cortex help files.

4 The HAS05M Card

Introduction

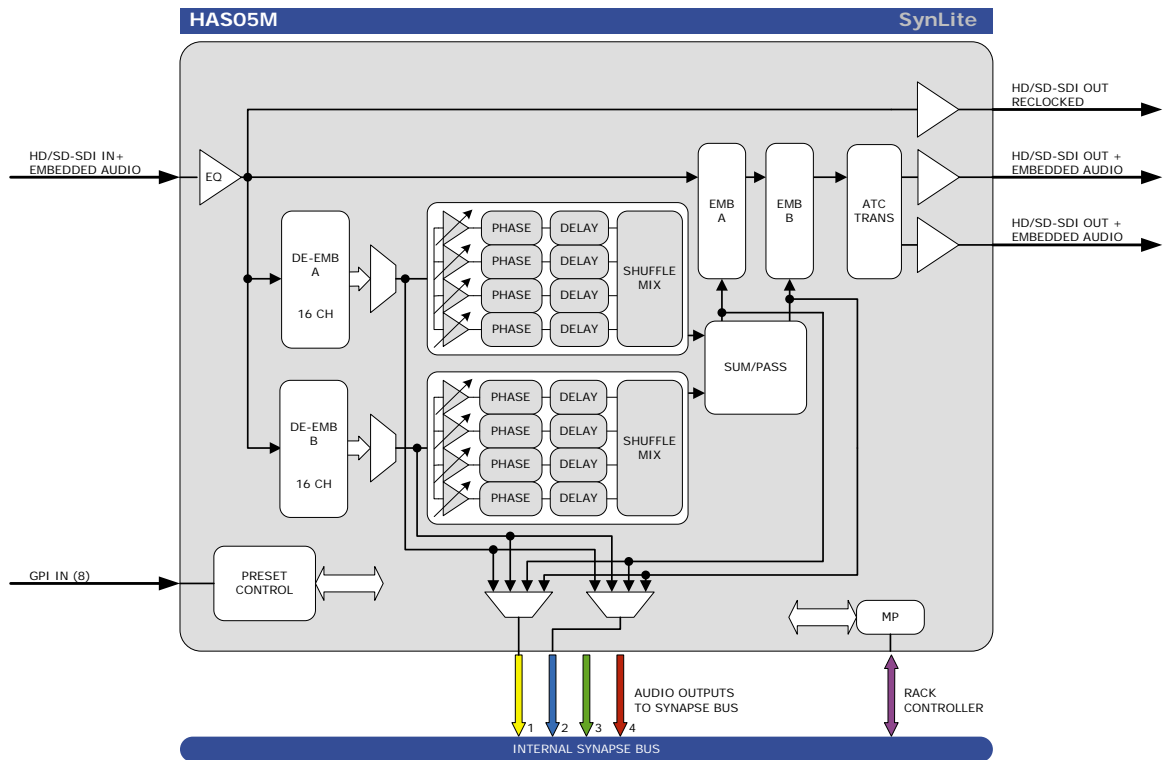
The HAS05M is an 8 channel in 2 group preset based HD/SD-SDI embedded audio shuffler/mixer. AXON is an industry first with this comprehensive card, and puts full audio control power in to the hands of an HD-SDI embedded signal user. Individual gain, phase and delay control for each channel are also part of this powerful card. The preset based control of this card makes it ideal for repeated corrections or standard channel swapping occasions in a multi lingual environment. If dynamic control is required the card can still perform this task as every preset is remote controllable by a third party control protocol or our dedicated control panel SCP08.

Features

- HD-SDI and SD-SDI compatible (functional equivalent to SD is SAS30)
- Mix between 2x 4 channel shuffle/mix or 1x 8 channel shuffle/mix
- 8 channel selection (any 8 out of 16)
- 8 presets (GPI or ACP controlled)
- Dual 4 channel mix (group) with the option to add 4 channels into 1.
- Pre and post monitoring with ADD-ON card
- Audio input gain (0.25dB steps)
- Audio input phase (0 – 180 deg)
- Audio peak detection
- Audio input delay offset (0 to 2600 ms)
- Transparent for ATC time code RP188, RP196, RP215
- Locks to SDI input
- Full control and status monitoring through the front panel of the SFR04/SFR08/SFR18 frame and the Ethernet port (ACP)
- Optional 1 fiber input (replacing 1 SDI input) or 1 fiber output (replacing 1 SDI output) on I/O panel

Applications

- Ingest audio channel correction (HD)
- Preset based play-list audio shuffling
- OB van audio shuffling with job determined presets



5 Settings Menu

Introduction

The settings menu displays the current state of each HAS05M setting and allows you to change or adjust it. Settings can be changed using the front panel of the Synapse frame (SFR18, SFR08 or SFR04) or with Cortex. Also the SCP08 control can be used. Please refer to chapter 3 for information on the Synapse front panel control and Cortex.

Note: All items preceded with a #-sign are part of the presets.

SYSTEM SETTINGS

SDI-Format

The `format` menu item selects the input video standard.

- `AUTO`: the unit recognize format is presented at the input and automatically sets that format. It will take more time for the card to lock.
- `1080i-60/50`
- `1080p-30/25/24`
- `1035i-60,`
- `720p-60/50`
- `720p-30/25/24`
- `SD525`
- `SD625`

`SD` is standard definition.

The default setting is set to `AUTO`.

Field-Freq

`1:1`, `1:1.001` or `Auto` are the selectable values.

`1:1` is the right field frequency for `-50` and `-25`. Because the actual filed frequency of `-60` is 59.97 and for `30` is it 29.97 it is necessary to adjust this. `1:1.001` allows you to do this.

`Field Freq` will follow the format as set above automatically.

The default setting is `auto`

Source-A1 ~ Source-A4

`Source-A1` till `Source-A4` determine which of the 16 audio channels embedded in the incoming SDI input are selected for processing by Channel 1 till channel 4 of the HAS05M. `Source-A1` till `source-A4` can be set to `Ch_1` till `Ch_16` (referring to embedded audio channels). The default settings for `Source-A1` till `Source-A4` are respectively `Ch_1` till `Ch_4`.

An incoming source can be used by one or more inputs. To maintain synchronization when the source of a channel is switched, the timing of all channels is reset.

Source-B1 ~ Source-B4

Source-B1 till Source-B4 determine which of the 16 audio channels embedded in the incoming SDI input are selected for processing by channel 5 till channel 8 of the HAS05M. Source-A1 till source-A4 can be set to Ch_1 till Ch_16 (referring to embedded audio channels). The default settings for Source-B1 till Source-B4 are respectively Ch_5 till Ch_8.

An incoming source can be used by one or more inputs. To maintain synchronization when the source of a channel is switched, the timing of all channels is reset.

#Phase-A1 ~ #Phase-B4

The phase of the audio of Sources A1 till B4 can be adjusted using Phase-A1. The user can choose between 0 degrees and 180 degrees phase shift. The default setting is 0 degrees.

Preset

It is possible to define the number of presets with this setting. The possible presets range from 1 to 8. This setting can also be controlled by the GPI inputs. Each setting with the # symbol is part of the preset. The Default setting is #1.

#Out-A1 ~ #Out_B4

Out-A1 till Out-B4 defines which source-channels (Source_A1 to Source_B4) are routed and added to the corresponding output. Table 1 below gives all possible configurations.

Out_Ch_1..4	Display
Mute	_____
1	1____
2	_2___
1 + 2	12___
3	__3__
1 + 3	1_3__
2 + 3	_23__
1 + 2 + 3	123__
4	____4
1 + 4	1___4
2 + 4	_2__4
1 + 2 + 4	12__4
3 + 4	__34
1 + 3 + 4	1_34
2 + 3 + 4	_234
1 + 2 + 3 + 4	1234

#AddOn-A1/2

AddOn-A1/2 defines which channels are routed to the ADD_ON Axon bus in add-on bus group A, channels 1 and 2. There are two possibilities: routing *before* or *after* swapping the channels. The settings Source-A1/2 till Source-B3/4 are used before swapping channels. Out-A1/2 up to Out-B3/4 are used after channel swapping.

Off means that no channels are routed to the Axon bus. And the channels ADD_ON-A1/2 are muted. Default setting of AddOn_A1/2 is Source-A1/2.

#AddOn-A3/4

AddOn-A3/4 defines which channels are routed to the ADD_ON Axon bus in add-on bus group A, channels 3 and 4. There are two possibilities: routing *before* or *after* swapping the channels. The settings Source-A1/2 till Source-B3/4 are used before swapping channels. Out-A1/2 up to Out-B3/4 are used after channel swapping.

Off means that no channels are routed to the Axon bus. And the channels ADD_ON-A3/4 are muted. Default setting of AddOn_A3/4 is Source-A3/4.

#AddOn-B1/2

AddOn-B1/2 defines which channels are routed to the ADD_ON Axon bus in add-on bus group B, channels 1 and 2. There are two possibilities: routing *before* or *after* swapping the channels. The settings Source-A1/2 till Source-B3/4 are used before swapping channels. Out-A1/2 up to Out-B3/4 are used after channel swapping.

Off means that no channels are routed to the Axon bus. And the channels ADD_ON-B1/2 are muted. Default setting of AddOn_B1/2 is Source-B1/2.

#AddOn-B3/4

AddOn-B3/4 defines which channels are routed to the ADD_ON Axon bus in add-on bus group B, channels 3 and 4. There are two possibilities: routing *before* or *after* swapping the channels. The settings Source-A1/2 till Source-B3/4 are used before swapping channels. Out-A1/2 up to Out-B3/4 are used after channel swapping.

Off means that no channels are routed to the Axon bus. And the channels ADD_ON-B3/4 are muted. Default setting of AddOn_B3/4 is Source-B3/4.

DelayControl

DelayControl defines if the settings Delay-GrpA~B or #Delay-A1~B4 are being used for setting the audio delays. If set to Single the #Delay-A1~B4 are used to set separate delays. If set to Group Delay-GrpA~B are used to set the delay for the group.

**#Delay-GrpA -
#Delay-GrpB**

Every audio-process-output-channel-group can be delayed up to 2.6 seconds. The delay of Out-Ch_1 till Out-Ch_8 can be adjusted with Delay-GrpA and Delay-GrpB. The delay can be adjusted between 0ms and 2600ms in steps of 1ms. The default delay is 0ms. To use these delay settings DelayControl needs to be set to Group

**#Delay-A1 ~
#Delay-B4**

Every audio-process-output-channel can be delayed up to 2.6 seconds. The delay of Out-Ch_1 till Out-Ch_8 can be adjusted with Delay-A1 till Delay-B4. The delay can be adjusted between 0ms and 2600ms in steps of 1ms. The default delay is 0ms. To use these delay settings DelayControl needs to be set to Single

**#Gain-A1 ~
#Gain_B4**

The levels of Source-A1 till Source-B4 are determined by these settings. The audio level can be adjusted between +12dB and -60 dB in steps of 0.25dB. Below 60dB the audio is muted and the display shows -999.00dB. The default setting is 0.00dB.

Mixed mode

This setting controls the Sum-block as seen in the block schematic of the card. With it you can set the HAS05M whether to:

- embed A1 till A4 with Emb A and B1 till B4 with Emb B (2x4 Chn)
- embed all possible channels (so A1 till B4) with Emb A and the same channels with Emb B (1x8 Chn)

By default it is set to 2x4 Chn.

Emb-Mode

Emb-Mode enables additional audio channels to be appended added to the existing audio-groups in the ancillary data space of the SDI stream Emb-Mode has three settings, Off, Append, and Overwrite. The default setting is Overwrite.

In Overwrite mode all existing audio groups will be overwritten and the processes group is inserted.

In Append mode additional audio channels are added.

In order to blank the ancillary data space of the SDI stream, set Emb-Mode to Overwrite and set Emb-Sel to Off (see below).

Emb-A-Sel

The setting Emb-A-Sel determines to what group the audio is inserted. Emb-Sel can be set to Off, Group_1, Group_2, Group_3, or Group_4. The default setting is Group_1.

Emb-B-Sel	The setting <code>Emb-B-Sel</code> determines to what group the audio is inserted. <code>Emb-Sel</code> can be set to <code>Off</code> , <code>Group_1</code> , <code>Group_2</code> , <code>Group_3</code> , or <code>Group_4</code> . The default setting is <code>Group_2</code> .
Audio-Phase	<p>If this setting is set to <i>Align</i>, the card ensures audio-phase alignment between multiple audio channels and audio groups, which is necessary for multi-channel (surround) purposes. If errors in the signal-chain occur the de-embedder blocks reset synchronously to maintain audio-phase-alignment.</p> <p>If this setting is set to <i>Off</i>, the card <i>eats-all</i> audio including errors. Even if there are DBN/ANC/ECC or channel-sequence errors, the de-embedder will pass them. Be aware that audio-phase-alignment between multiple audio channels and audio groups can not be maintained if this setting is set to <i>Off</i>.</p> <p>Note: This setting can be helpful to solve problems in the field using equipment which doesn't follow the standards correctly.</p>
Peak-Ref	<code>Peak-Ref</code> sets the audio peak monitoring threshold for all channels. The default reference is 0dBFS, and can be changed to the following preset levels, -6dBFS, -12dBFS, or -18dBFS.
Silence-Time	This item allows you to set the amount of seconds until the card displays a silence status. A variable between 1 and 255 seconds can be chosen. The default setting is 10 sec.
Silence-Level	<p><code>Silence-level</code> determinates what the value level of silence is. A variable between -100 dBFS and -20 dBFS can be set. The default setting is -60dBFS.</p> <p>Note for HD-AudioLock; All audio channels should be synchronously embedded to the video-clock. In some situations, audio can be asynchronously embedded into the HD-video stream. If all audio channels, selected by <code>Source-A</code>, are set within the same embedded audio group (1 to 4), the embedded audio clock can be de-embedded. <code>Audio-Clk_A</code> will show the status of the embedded audio clock within this group.</p>

HD-AudioLock

HD-AudioLock determines whether the card locks to the HD input (HD-SYNC) or to the AUDIO CLOCK as is present in embedded audio group_1 (Audio-Clk_A) or embedded audio group_2 (Audio-Clk_B).

HD-SYNC is the default setting and assumes that all audio present in the video stream is synchronously embedded. The setting HD-AudioLock can be useful if audio is asynchronously embedded into the HD video stream. The HAS05M can be locked to embedded Audio-Clk_A or Audio-Clk_B.

The default setting is HD-SYNC.

ATC-Transp.

ATC-Transp: this setting allows to set the time code back in the horizontal interval. The supported standards are RP188, RP196 and RP215. It is possible to select one of these standards, select all or to switch off the functionality. In the latter case the time code is blanked.

Audio-Status

Can be set to Overwrite (which overwrites the audio-status-bit) or Transparent. In the overwrite mode, disappearing audio after shuffling mono channels, which appeared on some equipment, is fixed. By default it is set to Transparent.

Explanation: When an embedded audio-source is used which includes the z-bit (start-of-frame for audio status bits) only in 1 channel of a stereo pair, the z-bit may be lost on an output stereo pair after shuffling channels (inserting 2 channels without z-bit into one stereo pair). In this case the user is able to regenerate a set of status-bits by setting the Audio-Status to overwrite. This function is automatically bypassed if non-PCM (Dolby-E, AC3 etc.) is detected on a stereo-pair.

6 Status Menu

Introduction	The status menu indicates the current status of each listed item below.
SDI-Input	<p>This status item indicates what format is coming in. Possible are the following formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1080i-60, 1080i-50 • 1080p-30, 1080p-25, 1080p-24 • 1035i-60 • 720p-60, 720p-50, 720p-30, 720p-25, 720p-24 • SD525 • SD625
GrpInUse	GrpInUse indicates the audio groups that are already present in the incoming SDI signal. The indication of a group, or groups being present is as follows, ___1, __2_, etc. When no groups are present GrpInUse indicates _____.
Grp-Ins	When the serial digital video signal already contains audio data and Emb-Mode is set to Append and the selection Emb-Sel is set to the same group number as the present audio, this status item will generate an Error. No embedding occurs for the selected group that creates the error. If Emb-Mode is set to Overwrite the present audio data will be lost, and replaced by the new audio data. If Emb-Mode is set to Overwrite, no Grp-Ins error can occur. If an error does not occur Grp-Ins will indicate Ok .
Audio-A1 ~ Audio_B4	This item indicates the status of the audio-data of a channel that is assigned to output Out-A1 till Out-B4. When this channel does not contain audio, this item will indicate NA. If embedded audio is present and not clipped it will indicate Ok. Due to an adjustment of gain settings, the audio signal can be raised above 0dBFS and a distorted audio signal will be the result. In this situation the status of indicates Clipped and the DATA-ERROR-led will light. It can also indicate an audio silence.
Audio-Clk_A	<p>HD-AudioLock-A determines whether the card is locked to the HD input (HD-SYNC) or to the CARD that is locked to the AUDIO CLOCK as is present in the embedded audio group_1 (Audio-Clk_A)</p> <p>The status can be Out-of-range, 48KHz-ASYNC or 48KHz-</p>

	SYNC
Audio-Clk_B	<p>HD-AudioLock-B determines whether the card is locked to the HD input (HD-SYNC) or to the CARD that is locked to the AUDIO CLOCK as is present in the embedded audio group_1 (Audio-Clk_B)</p> <p>The status can be Out-of-range , 48KHz-ASync or 48KHz-Sync</p>
GPI-in-local	This item indicates what preset is currently active. This is displayed as #1 till #8.
ANC-Stat	ANC-stat, Ancillary Status, indicates that embedded audio is present and valid. ANC-stat indicates if an input signal is OK, NA (not available) or Error.
ATC-Det	ATC-Det detects if there is an ATC time code available in the vertical interval. NA or Present are the available options.
ATC-Stat	ATC-Stat determines the status of the ATC time code. The available setting options are Ok or ERROR
CRC-Stat	<p>CRC Stat gives the status of the incoming HD/SDI signal:</p> <p>CRC Error</p> <p>Luma_CRC</p> <p>Chroma_CRC</p>
FPGA-Stat	FPGA-Stat displays the status of the internal processor of the HAS20. The status is indicated as Ok or Error.



7 Events Menu

Introduction	An event is a special message that is generated on the card asynchronously. This means that it is not the response to a request to the card, but a spontaneous message.
What is the Goal of an event?	The goal of events is to inform the environment about a changing condition on the card. A message may be broadcast to mark the change in status. The message is volatile and cannot be retrieved from the system after it has been broadcast. There are several means by which the message can be filtered.
Events	The events reported by the HAS05M are as follows;
Announcements	Announcements is not an event. This item is only used for switching the announcement of status changes on/off. 0=off, other =on
Input	Input can be selected between 0 .. 255. 0= no event, 1..255 is the priority setting.
CRC-Status	EDH status can be selected between 0 .. 255. 0= no event, 1..255 is the priority setting.
ANC-Status	Ancillary data status can be selected between 0 .. 255. 0= no event, 1..255 is the priority setting.
Grp-Insert	Grp-Insert status can be selected between 0 .. 255. 0= no event, 1..255 is the priority setting.
What information is available in an event?	<p>The message consists of the following items;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A message string to show what has happened in text, for example: "INP_LOSS", "REF_LOSS", "INP_RETURN". 2) A tag that also shows what happens, but with a predefined number: e.g. 1 (= loss of input), 2 (= loss of reference), 129(= 1+128 = return of input). For a list of these predefined tags see the table on the next page. 3) A priority that marks the importance of an event. This value is defined by the user and can have any value between 1 and 255, or 0 when disabled. 4) A slot number of the source of this event.

The Message String

The message string is defined in the card and is therefore fixed. It may be used in controlling software like Synapse Set-up to show the event.

The Tag

The tag is also defined in the card. The tag has a fixed meaning. When controlling or monitoring software should make decisions based on events, it is easier to use the tag instead of interpreting a string. The first implementation is the tag controlled switch in the GPI16.

In cases where the event marks a change to fault status (e.g. 1 for Loss of Input) the complement is marked by the tag increased by 128 (80_{hex}) (e.g. 129 (81_{hex}) for Return of Input).

Defining Tags

The tags defined for the card are:

Event Menu Item	Tag		Description
Announcements	0 or NA	0 or NA	Announcement of report and control values
Input	01 _{hex} =INP_LOSS	81 _{hex} =INP_RETURN	primary input lost or returned
CRC-Status	03 _{hex} =CRC_ERROR	83 _{hex} =CRC_OK	CRCError occurred
ANC-Status	04 _{hex} =ANC_ERROR	84 _{hex} =ANC_OK	ANC status error
Grp-Insert	06 _{hex} =GRP_ERROR	86 _{hex} =GRP_OK	Grp-Insert error

The Priority

The priority is a user-defined value. The higher the priority of the alarm, the higher this value. Setting the priority to Zero disables the announcement of this alarm. Alarms with priorities equal or higher than the Error Threshold setting of the RRC will cause the error LED on the Synapse rack front panel to light.

The Address

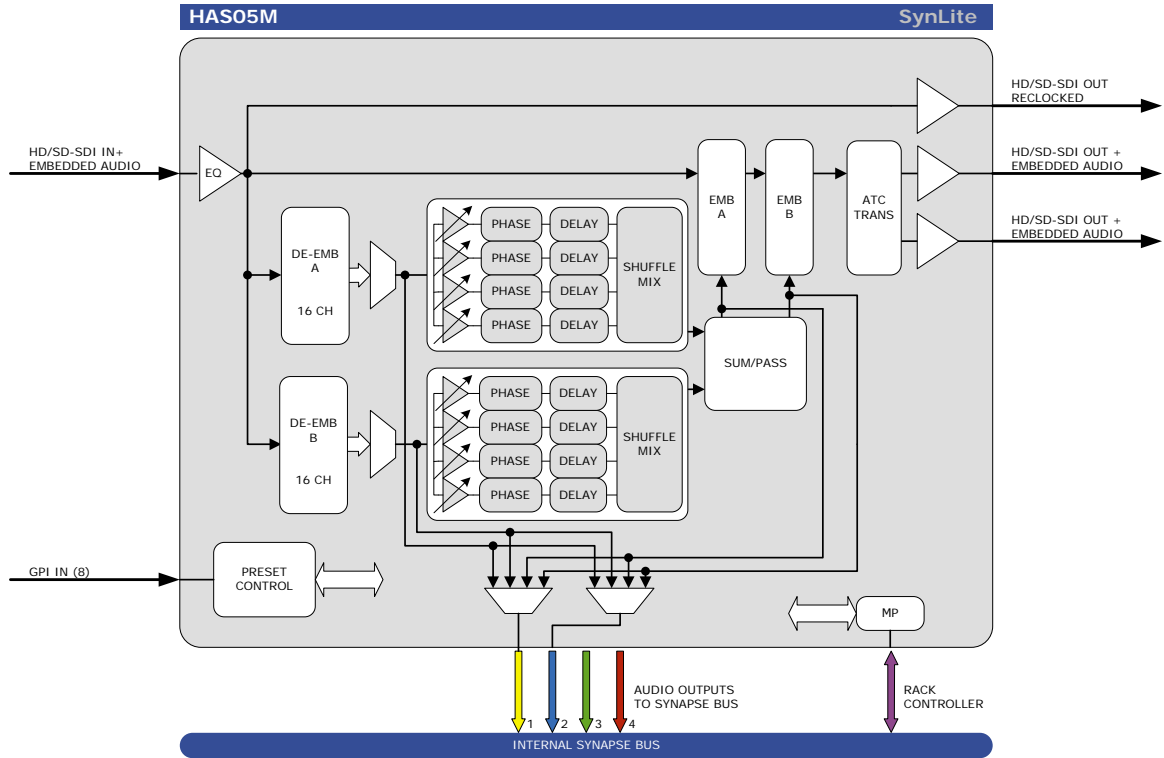
Together with the message string or the tag, the slot number or address of the card is relevant to be able to assign the event to a certain card.

8 LED Indication

Error LED	The error LED indicates an error if the internal logic of the HAS05M card is not configured correctly or has a hardware failure.
Input LED	This LED indicated the presence of a valid SDI video signal on the input.
ANC Data LED	This led indicates the presence of embedded audio in the serial digital video signal.
Data Error LED	This led indicates three different types of errors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Audio signal 1, 2, 3 ,4 ,5 ,6 ,7 or 8 of the local output is clipped.- ANC Error.
Connection LED	This LED illuminates after the card has initialised. The LED lights for 0.5 seconds every time a connection is made to the card.

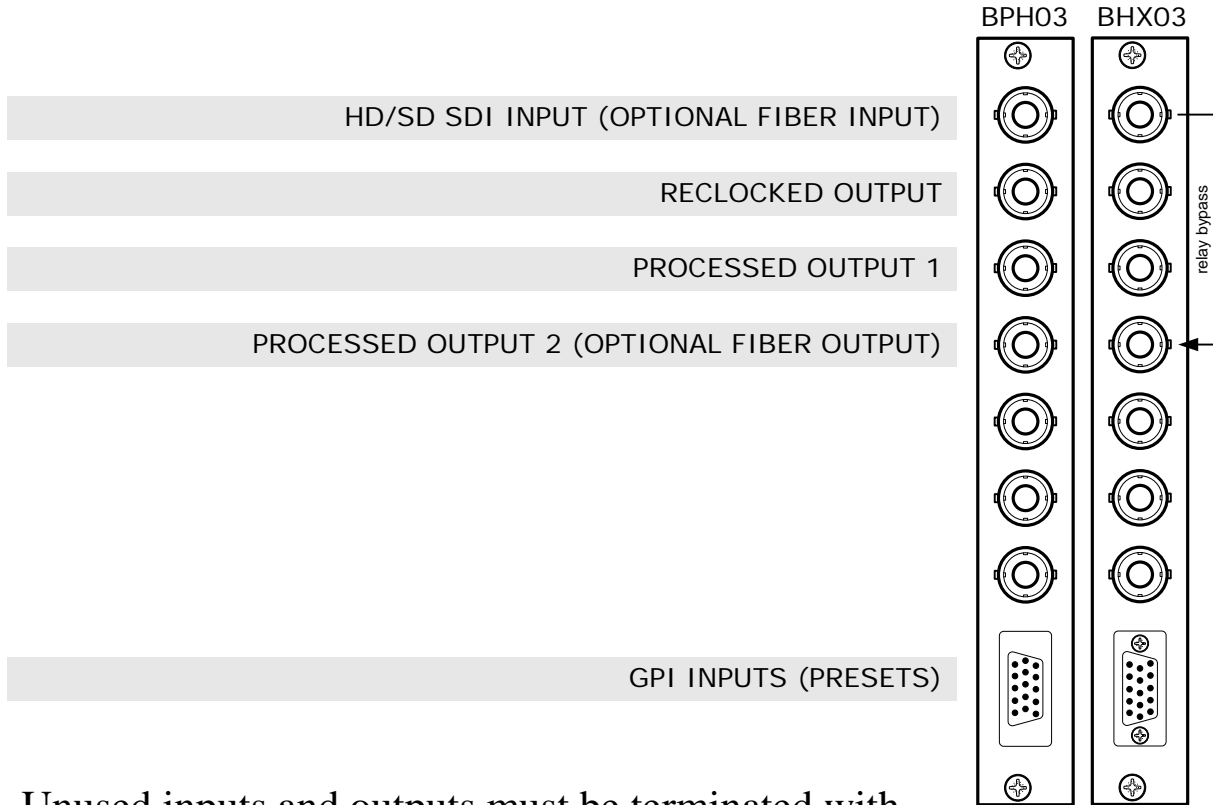
REMARK: To set audio levels correctly and avoid distortion, the DATA ERROR LED can be used as an active peak-detector. By adjusting the level of one of the four local output channels, the DATA ERROR LED continuously monitors whether a signal is going to overload (Peak) or not. Clipping in the digital domain is very unpleasant, ensure that the DATA ERROR LED does not illuminate and clipping will be prevented.

9 Block Schematic



10 Connector Panels

The HAS05M can be used with the BPH03 or the bypass relay BHX equivalent.



Unused inputs and outputs must be terminated with the correct impedance!

BPH03/BHX03 D-sub GPI connections	
GPI_1	pin 3
GPI_2	pin 5
GPI_3	pin 4
GPI_4	pin 9
GPI_5	pin 13
GPI_6	pin 15
GPI_7	pin 10
GPI_8	pin 14
GND	pin 7, 8, 12