



Quad speed
ADD-ON

ADD-ON
Card

SYNAPSE

DAC44-DAC48

**4 or 8 channel audio D/A converter with analog and AES/EBU
outputs**

Installation and operation manual

Original manual V1.0

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Preface

- ALWAYS disconnect your entire system from the AC mains before cleaning any component. The product frame (SFR18, SFR08 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.

Warranty: Axon warrants their products according to the warranty policy as described in the general terms. That means that Axon Digital Design BV can only warrant the products as long as the serial numbers are not removed.

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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

<p>Axon Digital Design B.V. DAC44-DAC48</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Tested To Comply With FCC Standards </p> <p>FOR HOME OR OFFICE USE</p>	<p>This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules Operation is subject to the following two conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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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Contents

Preface.....	2
1 Introduction to Synapse.....	5
An Introduction to Synapse.....	5
Local control Panel.....	5
Remote Control Capabilities.....	5
2 Unpacking and Placement.....	6
Unpacking.....	6
Placing the card.....	6
3 A Quick start.....	7
When Powering-up.....	7
Changing settings and parameters.....	7
Front Panel Control.....	7
Example of changing parameters using front panel control.....	7
Axon Cortex Software.....	8
Menu Structure Example.....	9
4 Introduction.....	10
4.1 Block schematic & I/O panel.....	10
4.2 Features.....	11
4.3 Applications.....	11
4.4 Specifications.....	12
5 Settings.....	14
5.1 Introduction.....	14
5.2 System control.....	14
SRC_1 ~ SRC_4.....	14
Lock-Mode.....	14
System_gain_DAC.....	14
Bus_type.....	14
Norm_Bus_type.....	15
Masterfade.....	15
Fade-type.....	15
Sel_Ch1 ~ Sel_Ch8.....	15
Ch_1 ~ Ch_8.....	15
5.3 Process control.....	16
Gain-CH_1 ~ Gain-CH_8.....	16
Delay-CH_1 ~ Delay-CH_8.....	16
Phase-Ch_1 ~ Phase-Ch_8.....	16
5.4 In bus control.....	16
Override_17/24.....	16
Override_25/32.....	16
5.5 Out bus control.....	16

Slot1/2 ~ Slot21/32.....	16
Enable_RMS_stat.....	17
6 Status.....	18
6.1 Introduction.....	18
6.2 DAC44-DAC48 status items.....	18
lock.....	18
Ref_present.....	18
Ref_format.....	18
AES_Inp_1 ~ AES_Inp_8.....	18
Master_Inp_1 ~ Master_Inp_32.....	18
RMS_PROC_1 ~ RMS_PROC_8.....	18
Backplane-type.....	18
7 Events Menu.....	19
7.1 Events.....	19
Introduction.....	19
What is the goal of an event?.....	19
Events.....	19
Announcements.....	19
Input_1.....	19
Input_2.....	19
Input_3.....	19
Input_4.....	19
Reference.....	19
What information is available in an event?.....	19
The message string.....	20
The tag.....	20
Defining Tags.....	20
The Priority.....	20
The Address.....	20
8 Pin Description.....	21
8.1 BPL13.....	21
9 Appendix 1.....	22
9.1 Quad Speed bus explained.....	22
32 channels Quad Speed bus.....	22
Quad Speed bus features.....	22
Cascading cards.....	24
Example 1.....	25
Example 2.....	25
Example 3.....	26
Index.....	28

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 rack controller 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 manual. The method of connection to a computer using Ethernet is described in the ERC/ERS/RRC/RRS manual.



"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.



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, all settings of the card will be set to the default state. All LED's will light during this process. After initialisation, several LED's will remain lit – the exact number and configuration is dependent 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.

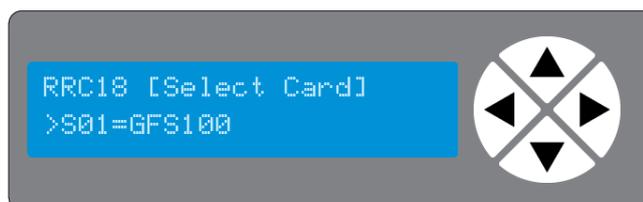
Press ►	To go forward through the menu structure.
Press ◀	To go back through the menu structure.
Press ▲	To move up within a menu or increase the value of a parameter.
Press ▼	To move down through a menu or decrease the value of a parameter.



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



Pressing the ► selects the GFS100 in frame slot 01.

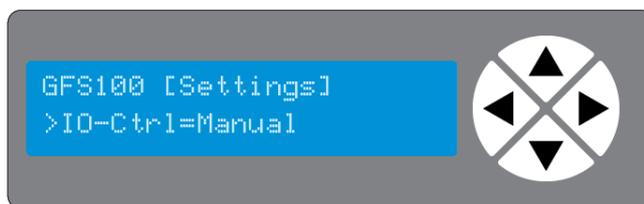
The display changes to indicate that the GFS100 has been selected. In this example the Settings menu item is indicated.



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

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

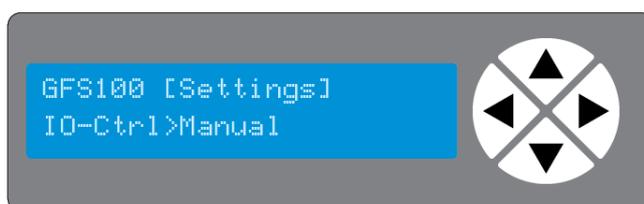
The display changes to indicate that the GFS100 Settings menu item IO-Ctrl has been selected and shows that its current setting is Manual.



Pressing the ► selects the settings item shown, in this example IO-Ctrl.

(Pressing ▲ or ▼ will change to a different setting, eg #Out-Frmt or #Inp_SelA).

The display changes to indicate that the GFS100 Edit Setting menu item SDI-Format has been selected



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.

Synapse 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.

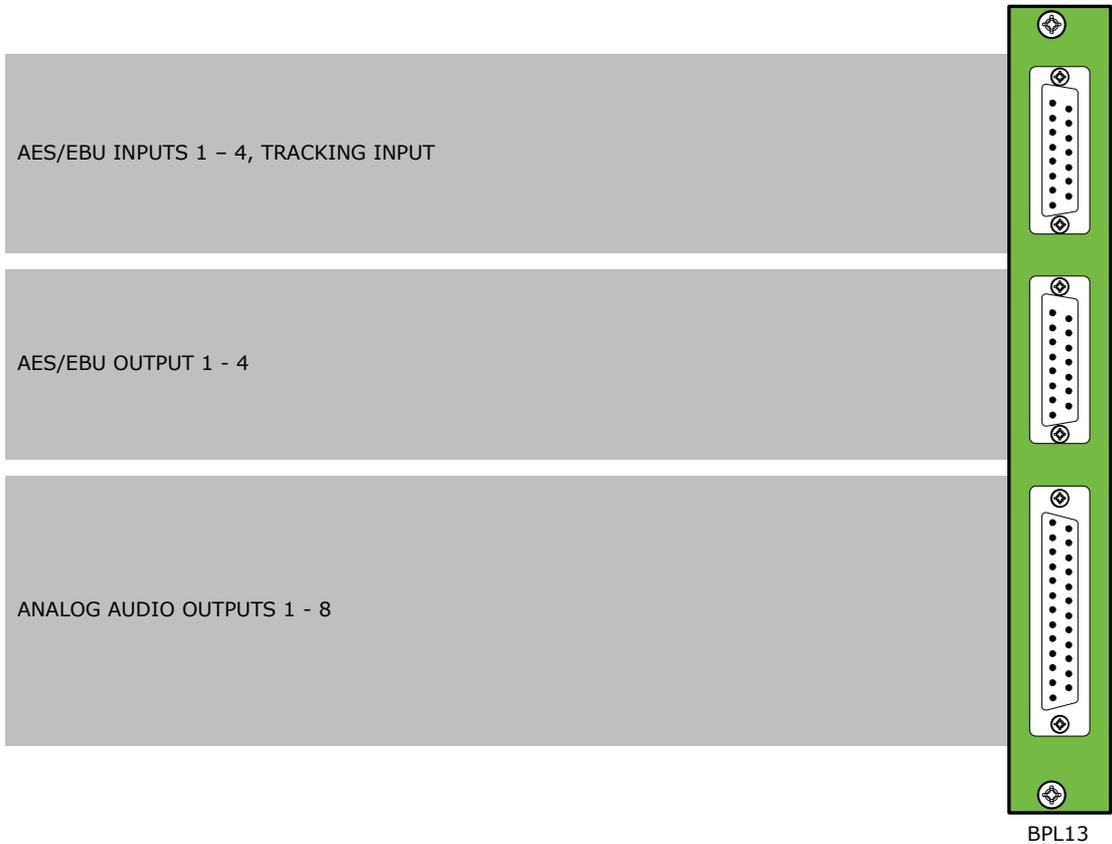
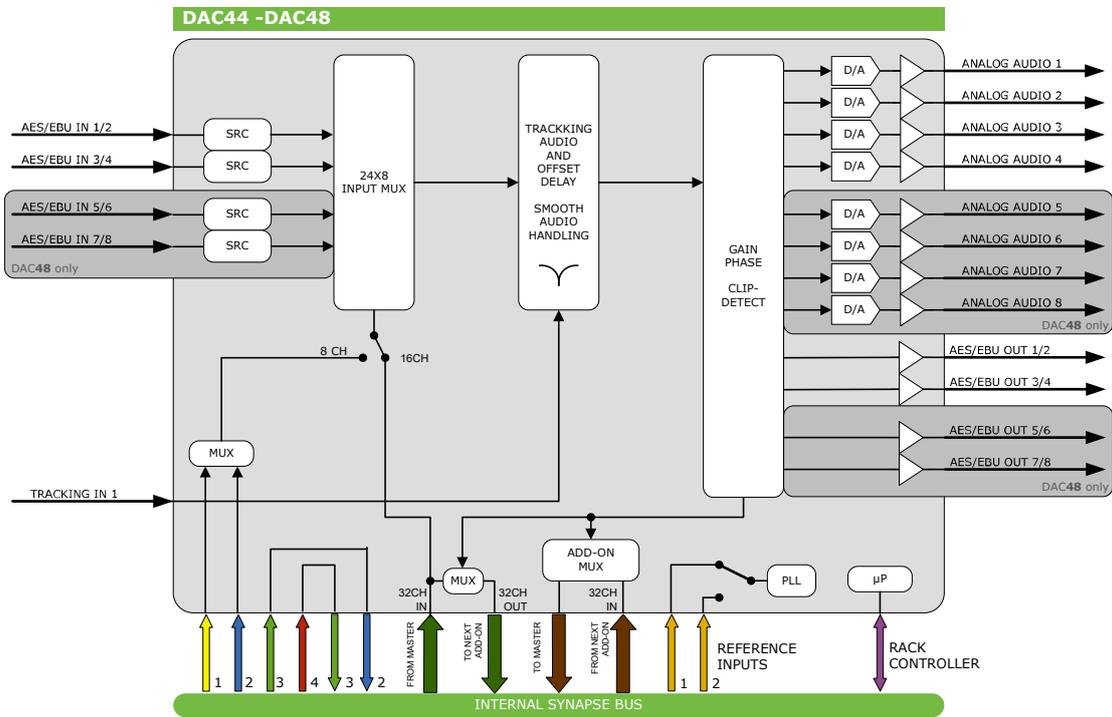
For operation of Axon Cortex, please refer to the Cortex help files.

Menu Structure Example

Slot	Module	Item	Parameter	Setting
▲				
▲				
S02		Identity		
▲		▲		
S01	GFS100	▶ Settings	▶ IO-Ctrl	▶ Manual
▼		▼	▼	▼
S00	RRC18	Status	IO_Prst_Act	GPI
		▼	▼	▼
		Events	IO_Prst_Edit	GPI-A
			▼	▼
			#Inp-SelA	GPI-B
			▼	▼
			▼	GPI-C

4 Introduction

4.1 Block schematic & I/O panel



4.2 Features

The DAC44 and DAC48 are multi-functional products. Their basic function is the conversion of AES/EBU digital audio to analog audio. In addition to the analog outputs they have AES/EBU outputs and offer the Synapse ADD-ON function. In ADD-ON mode the card acts as an input board which is fed by a master card positioned one slot left of the ADD-ON card. Both normal and Quad Speed Audio bus are supported. The DAC48 for example acts as an analog and digital audio de-embedder when used in combination with the AXON SAV12 (SDI to CVBS converter) or HFS12 (frame synchronizer) or in Quad Speed mode with an HLD200 (long time delay) or GXG400 (up/down/cross converter). The AES/EBU in- and outputs are available on 110 Ohm sub-D connectors. You can control channel selection/swapping, and gain and phase control of all audio channels.

The DAC44 is a 4 channel Digital to Analog converter with 2 AES inputs, 2 AES outputs and 4 analog outputs. The DAC48 is an 8 channel converter with 4 AES inputs, 4 AES outputs and 8 analog audio outputs.

- 24-bit audio conversion
- 8 analog outputs and 4 AES/EBU outputs (copy of analog channels) in DAC48
- 4 analog outputs and 2 AES/EBU outputs (copy of analog channels) in DAC44
- 48kHz sample clock locked to: B&B ref or word clock ref. (in ADD-ON, only 48kHz)
- 48kHz sample clock in free running mode (In ADD-ON, only 48kHz)
- Output analog reference levels adjustable for 12, 15, 18 and 24dBu
- Adjustable audio gain (in 0.25dB) and phase (0-180 deg)
- Can be used as a Synapse ADD-ON card in both normal and Quad Speed Bus mode
- Individual selection of each mono channel out of the AES/EBU domain
- Full control and status monitoring through the front panel of the frame and the Ethernet port (ACP)

Complementary card to:

- All de-embedding master cards normal ADD-ON bus and Quad Speed bus

4.3 Applications

- Generic audio D/A converter, with AES/EBU processed outputs
- ADD-ON D/A converter next to Synapse de-embedding products

4.4 Specifications

AES Audio Input

Connector	female sub-D (balanced)
Standard	AES-1992 for balanced synchronous or asynchronous PCM/AES
Number of inputs	4 on DAC48, 2 on DAC44
Sample rate	32 kHz to 192 kHz Synchronous 48 kHz in Master/ADD-ON mode
Resolution	24 bits
Minimum input/Output Delay	3.5ms
Impedance	110 Ohms
Level	2V to 7V for balanced operation

Analog audio output

Type	Balanced analog audio
Number of outputs	4 on DAC44, 8 on DAC48
Connector	Female Sub-D
Impedance	110 Ohms balanced with transformer properties
Signal level	0dB FS → 12dBu, 15dBu, 18dBu or 24dBu
Frequency Response	< ±0.05dB (20Hz to 20kHz)
Gain mismatch	< 0.25 dB @997Hz, -20dBFS Multi channel
Dynamic range	>100 dB @ -60dBFS
THD+N	< 92dB @ 1kHz, -1dBFS
Crosstalk	< -100dB (20Hz to 20kHz)
DC offset	< ±30mV

AES Audio Output

Number of outputs	2 on DAC44, 4 on DAC48
Standards	AES-1992 for balanced synchronous or asynchronous PCM/AES
Connector	female sub-D (balanced)
Resolution	24 bits
Sampling rate	48 synchronous or free running

Minimum input/output delay 1ms

Miscellaneous

Weight Approx. 250g
Operating Temp. 0 °C to +50 °C
Dimensions 137 x 296 x 20 mm (HxWxD)

Electrical

Voltage +24V to +30V
Power < 15 Watts

5 Settings

5.1 Introduction

The settings menu displays the current state of each DAC44-DAC48 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 or for instance Cerebrum.

5.2 System control

SRC_1 ~ SRC_4

The AES/EBU inputs are connected to a Sample Rate Converter. This enables the input to use audio sample rates that are non-synchronous to video of the master card (setting *On*). The SRC can be bypassed and the audio is inserted in the card transparently (*Trans*). The default setting is *Trans*.

Lock-Mode

The DAC44-DAC48 can be used as an ADD_ON card (in combination with an embedder/de-embedder card). In this case you are referred to the setting *MasterCard*, which will extract the reference from the master card. It is also possible to use an external signal to lock to. In that case you are referred to the setting:

- *AES1* = Locks to the AES/EBU signal on input 1 (default)
- *AES2* = Locks to the AES/EBU signal on input 2
- *Ref1* = The B&B reference input of the rack controller
- *Ref2* = The second B&B reference input of the rack controller (if available)
- *Mastercard* = Locks to the ADD-ON bus input (always use this setting when using quad speed add-on bus functionality).
- *Wordclock* = Locks to a 48k wordclock which is connected to the genlock inputs 1 or 2 of the SFR
- *Free-run* = Free running mode

System_gain_DAC

This setting sets the analog audio level which is provided at a full-scale digital input. The available settings are *+12dBu*, *+15dBu*, *+18dBu*, *+24dBu* (all at high impedance) and *+24dBu@600_Ohm*. Default is *+18dBu*

Bus_type

This setting changes the mode of the ADD-ON bus audio to match a *Quad_Speed* or *Normal* audio bus mode. Default is *Quad_Speed*

- Norm_Bus_type** For a digital to analog converter this should be set to *Input*. For an analog to digital converter this should be set to *output*.
- Masterfade** The DAC44-DAC48 has a fade algorithm that can be enabled by the Master Card. If a de-embedder master card is used to de-embed the audio from the input SDI stream the Framestore synchronizer may drop a frame or re-write a frame. In this case the Mastercard provides a signal (tracking pulse) prior to the event to ramp down and then ramp up the audio to mask any audio irregularities. This tracking signal has to be connected externally via the backpanels. The settings of *Masterfade* are *Tracking1* and *Off*. The default setting is *Off*.
- Fade-type** The DAC44-DAC48 can be used as a tracking audio delay. The tracking input must be connected to a tracking output of a Frame synchronizer. The setting *Tracking* has 2 modes, they are as follows;
- *Fast*: Fast tracking and handling of frame drops enabling instantaneous synchronization of audio.
 - *Smooth*: Slow correction of frame drops enabling gradual synchronization of audio.
- The default setting of *Tracking* is *Fast*.
- Sel_Ch1 ~ Sel_Ch8** With these settings you set a source for the corresponding output channel the DAC44 has 4 channels, The DAC48 has 8. You can set each individual channel to source:
- *Digital*: physical AES/EBU inputs
 - *Master*: audio coming from master card via add-on bus
 - *Testtone*: this generates a 1Khz to 8Khz sine which can be used as testtone
- Channels 1 till 8 are the physical AES/EBU outputs as well as outputs towards the add-on bus and are by default set to *Digital*.
- Ch_1 ~ Ch_8** With these settings you select the actual source channel in the above selected source. The DAC44 has 4 channels, the DAC48 has 8. Default for *Ch_1* till *Ch_8* are set to respectively 1 till 8.



When *Digital* is selected in the corresponding *Sel_Chx* setting, you can choose channel 1 till channel 8. When *Master* is selected, you can choose channel 1 till channel 32. When *testtone* is selected, you can

choose 1 to have a 1kHz tone, 2 for a 2Khz tone, 3 for a 3KhZ tone, up to 8 for a 8Khz tone.

5.3 Process control

Gain-CH_1 ~ Gain-CH_8

The setting menu items *Gain-CH_1* until *Gain-CH_8* control the output gain of each respected channel. The DAC/ADC44 has 4 channels, the DAC/ADC48 has 8. Ch_1 is the left channel of the first AES/EBU output and Ch_2 is the right channel of the first AES/EBU output. Ch_3 and Ch_4 refer to the left and right channel of the second AES/EBU output, etc. *Gain-CH_1* until *Gain-CH_8* have an adjustment range between *-60.0dB* and *+12.0dB*. Everything below *-60dB* is indicates as *-999dB*, meaning the audio is muted. The default setting of is *0dB*.

Delay-CH_1 ~ Delay-CH_8

These settings allow you to delay the audio of each pair of channels in a range of *0ms* to *1299.9ms* in steps of *0.01ms*. Default is *0ms*.

Phase-Ch_1 ~ Phase-Ch_8

The phase of each channel can be adjusted using these settings. The setting of each corresponding channel can be set to *0 deg* (degrees) and *180 deg*. The default setting is *0 deg*.

5.4 In bus control

Override_17/24

If you want to pass processed audio from one quad speed add-on card to the other you have to use this setting. You can choose to override input channels 17/24 on the add-on bus of the next card (right side) with output channels 1 to 8 or pass the master-card audio (*off*).

Override_25/32

With this setting you can choose whether you want to override input channels 25/32 on the add-on bus of the next add-on card (right side) with output channels 9 to 16 or pass the master-card audio.

5.5 Out bus control

Slot1/2 ~ Slot21/32

These menu items are to fill the Quad speed audio bus with the appropriate outputs. You can fill any of the 16 audio pairs (32 channels in total) with the audio that is set to

Out1/2, Out3/4, etc till Out7/8. You can also switch the concerning pair to *off*, making the this audio pair empty.

Enable_RMS_stat

With this setting you can enable (*on*) or disable (*off*) the RMS status items (RMS_PROC_1 ~ RMS_PROC_8) in the status menu of the DAC44-DAC48. By default it is set to *off* to prevent lots of data traffic.

6 Status

6.1 Introduction

The status menu indicates the current status of each item listed below.

6.2 DAC44-DAC48 status items

lock	This status item indicates what the DAC44-DAC48 is locked to at the moment. Can be <i>AES1, AES2, Mastercard, Ref1, Ref2, Wordclock, Free-run</i> or <i>No_Lock</i>
Ref_present	This indicates whether a reference signal is present (<i>Ok</i>) or not (<i>NA</i>).
Ref_format	If a reference is present, this status item indicates whether the reference is 50Hz (<i>525</i>) or 60Hz (<i>625</i>). When there's no reference, this indicates <i>NA</i> .
AES_Inp_1 ~ AES_Inp_8	The status items <i>AES_Inp_1</i> till <i>AES_Inp_4</i> indicate the condition of a digital audio signal at the input of each corresponding channel. This is indicated as <i>OK</i> (if the input signal is OK) or <i>NA</i> (not available).
Master_Inp_1 ~ Master_Inp_32	These items indicate the condition of a digital audio signal on each corresponding add-on bus input channel. This is indicated as <i>OK</i> (if the input signal is OK) or <i>NA</i> (not available).
RMS_PROC_1 ~ RMS_PROC_8	When the setting <i>Enable_RMS_stat</i> is set to <i>on</i> these status items will indicate the current RMS level of each individual audio channel between -200dBFS and 0dBFS.
Backplane-type	<i>Backplane-type</i> is used to indicate whether a backpanel is connected with Analog inputs, Analog outputs or if no backpanel is connected at all (<i>NA</i>).

7 Events Menu

7.1 Events

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 Announcements	The following event(s) are reported by the DAC44-DAC48. <i>Announcements</i> is not actually an event. This item is only used for switching the announcement of status changes on/off. 0=off, other =on
Input_1	<i>Input_1</i> reports the loss of the audio at the input of channel 1 and can be set between 0 and 255. 0= no event, 1 to 255 is the priority setting.
Input_2	<i>Input_2</i> reports the loss of the audio at the input of channel 2 and can be set between 0 and 255. 0= no event, 1 to 255 is the priority setting.
Input_3	<i>Input_3</i> reports the loss of the audio at the input of channel 3 and can be set between 0 and 255. 0= no event, 1 to 255 is the priority setting.
Input_4	<i>Input_4</i> reports the loss of the audio at the input of channel 1 and can be set between 0 and 255. 0= no event, 1 to 255 is the priority setting.
Reference	<i>Reference</i> can be set between 0 and 255. 0= no event, 1 to 255 are the priority setting. If the reference is lost an Event will be generated at the set priority.
What information is available in an event?	The message consists of the following items; <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 Cortex or Cerebrum 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 DAC44-DAC48 are:

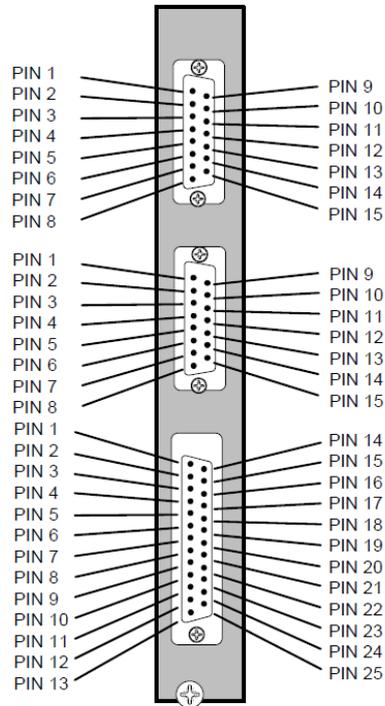
Event Menu Item	Tag		Description
Announcements	0 or NA	0 or NA	Announcement of report and control values
Input_1..4	01 _{hex} = INP_LOSS	81 _{hex} = INP_RETURN	Channel 1-4 input lost or returned
Reference	02 _{hex} = REF_LOSS	82 _{hex} = REF_RETURN	Reference lost or returned
Audio-Data	05 _{hex} = AUDIO_ERROR	85 _{hex} = AUDIO_OK	Audio data error or ok

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 ERC/ERS 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 Pin Description

8.1 BPL13



15P D-SUB FEMALE
DIGITAL AUDIO INPUTS &
TRACKING INPUT

15P D-SUB FEMALE
DIGITAL AUDIO
OUTPUTS

25P D-SUB FEMALE
ANALOG OUTPUTS

15P D-SUB FEMALE			25P D-SUB FEMALE		
	DAC48	DAC44		DAC48	DAC44
PIN 1	AES1+ IN	AES1+ IN	PIN 1	A1pos IN	A1pos IN
PIN 2	GND	GND	PIN 2	GND	GND
PIN 3	AES2- IN	AES2- IN	PIN 3	A2neg IN	A2neg IN
PIN 4	AES3+ IN		PIN 4	A3pos IN	A3pos IN
PIN 5	GND	GND	PIN 5	GND	GND
PIN 6	AES4- IN		PIN 6	A4neg IN	A4neg IN
PIN 7	TRACKING 1 IN	TRACKING 1 IN	PIN 7	A5pos IN	
PIN 8	TRACKING 2 IN	TRACKING 2 IN	PIN 8	GND	GND
PIN 9	AES1- IN	AES1- IN	PIN 9	A6neg IN	
PIN 10	AES2+ IN	AES2+ IN	PIN 10	A7pos IN	
PIN 11	GND	GND	PIN 11	GND	GND
PIN 12	AES3- IN		PIN 12	A8neg IN	
PIN 13	AES4- IN		PIN 13		
PIN 14	GND	GND	PIN 14	A1neg IN	A1neg IN
PIN 15	GND	GND	PIN 15	A2pos IN	A2pos IN
15P D-SUB FEMALE			PIN 16	GND	GND
PIN 1	AES1+ OUT	AES1+ OUT	PIN 17	A3neg IN	A3neg IN
PIN 2	GND	GND	PIN 18	A4pos IN	A4pos IN
PIN 3	AES2- OUT	AES2- OUT	PIN 19	GND	GND
PIN 4	AES3 OUT		PIN 20	A5neg IN	
PIN 5	GND	GND	PIN 21	A6pos IN	
PIN 6	AES4- OUT		PIN 22	GND	GND
PIN 7	GND	GND	PIN 23	A7neg IN	
PIN 8	GND	GND	PIN 24	A8pos IN	
PIN 9	AES1- OUT	AES1- OUT	PIN 25	GND	GND
PIN 10	AES2+ OUT	AES2+ OUT			
PIN 11	GND	GND			
PIN 12	AES3- OUT				
PIN 13	AES4+ OUT				
PIN 14	GND	GND			
PIN 15	GND	GND			

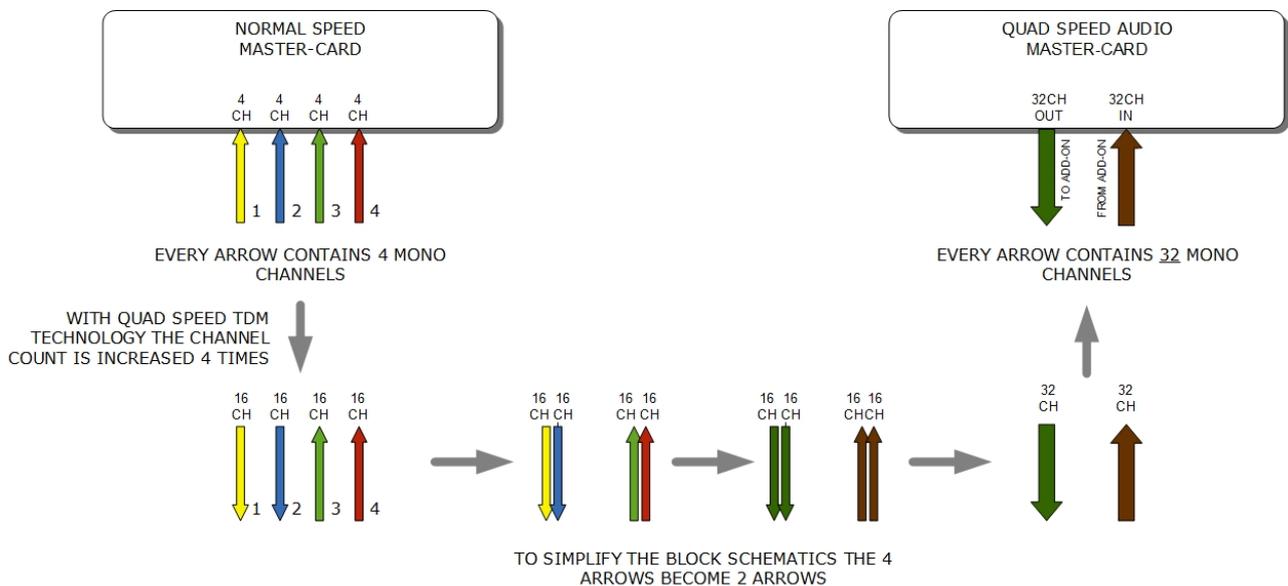
9 Appendix 1

9.1 Quad Speed bus explained

32 channels Quad Speed bus

The internal audio ADD-ON bus needed an upgrade for some applications. We wanted more channels (32 per video stream seem possible in the near future). And we want the bus to be bidirectional, so 32 channels in and 32 channels out at the same time.

The new interface needed to be compatible with all existing hardware (frames) and in the implementation of the master card it sometimes needed to be backward compatible with the original ADD-ON bus.



So the Master card is now firmware enhanced to run 32 channels in either direction (64 channels total) instead of 16 channels in one direction

Quad Speed bus features

Some Master cards will have two modes and some Master cards will only have either the Quad Speed mode or the normal add-on bus.

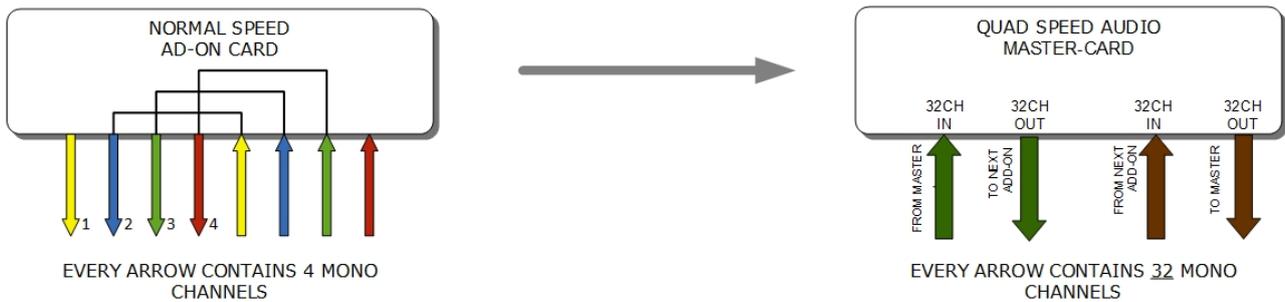


Dual mode Master cards have a menu item to select the appropriate mode. If a mode is selected, all add-on cards to that master card need to be in the same mode.

The following features and rules apply for cards in Quad Speed mode:

- Up to 32 channels output from the master card with looping to up to 3 ADD-ON cards

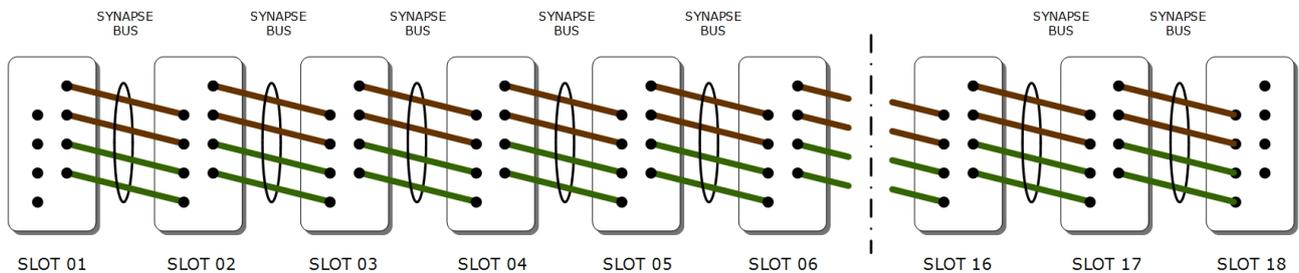
- The ADD-ON card just picks the channels it wants to process
- Some ADD-ON cards will have the possibility to re-inject processed audio onto the next ADD-ON card
- Up to 32 channels input on the master card
 - If the master card can handle less than 32 channels, the lowest channel numbers will be used, as the ADD-ON card will always generate 32 channels (where some channels can be empty or silent)
- Channel shuffling is done in the ADD-ON card
 - The Master Card has only one setting to enable the quad speed audio bus
- Every Quad-Speed ADD-ON card takes 32 channels from the 'right hand ADD-ON card' and adds (or overwrites) the local processed channels.
 - This can be done for any of the channels that are processed in the ADD-ON card
- Some Master Cards are switchable between normal and quad-speed bus
- Channel designations on the block schematics:
 - Channel 1-32 (or less) are injected into the dark green large arrow from Master Card to ADD-ON card and looped on to the next ADD-ON card via the dark green arrow
 - The ADD-ON card injects up to 32 channels into the brown large arrow
 - An ADD-ON card will also actively loop extra processed channels into the next ADD-ON card, and finally into the Master Card
- The cross looping of the original design is now a straight loop
- The quad speed bus can also work in one direction
 - You can use a Quad Speed audio bus to de-embed audio from the master and present on the ADD-ON card as AES/EBU, Bitstream (like Dolby) or analog audio
 - If applicable the ADD-ON card can also be used as an injection point of physical audio streams



The ADD-ON cards also provide a looping function from one ADD-ON to the next. This is however a more intelligent looping with optional re-insertion and muxing of signals.

Cascading cards

Cascading of Quad Speed cards works identical to normal add-on cards. Every connection in the example below transports 16 mono audio channels (= 32 channels per color). It shows the inter slot connections 'in quad Speed mode' as part of the frame bus PCB.

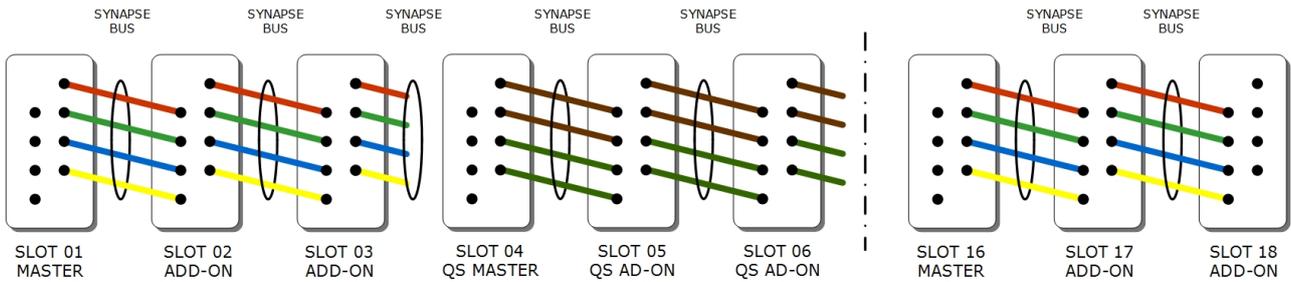


The system makes use of the same passive copper traces on the internal bus PCB as normal add-on bus cards.



The maximum amount of add-on cards in Quad Speed mode is 3. These 3 ADD-ON cards will all run on the same clock in the same phase as the master card. This guarantees that audio channels that are processed in different add-on cards will still operate in the same phase, something very important when processing multiple discrete surround channels.

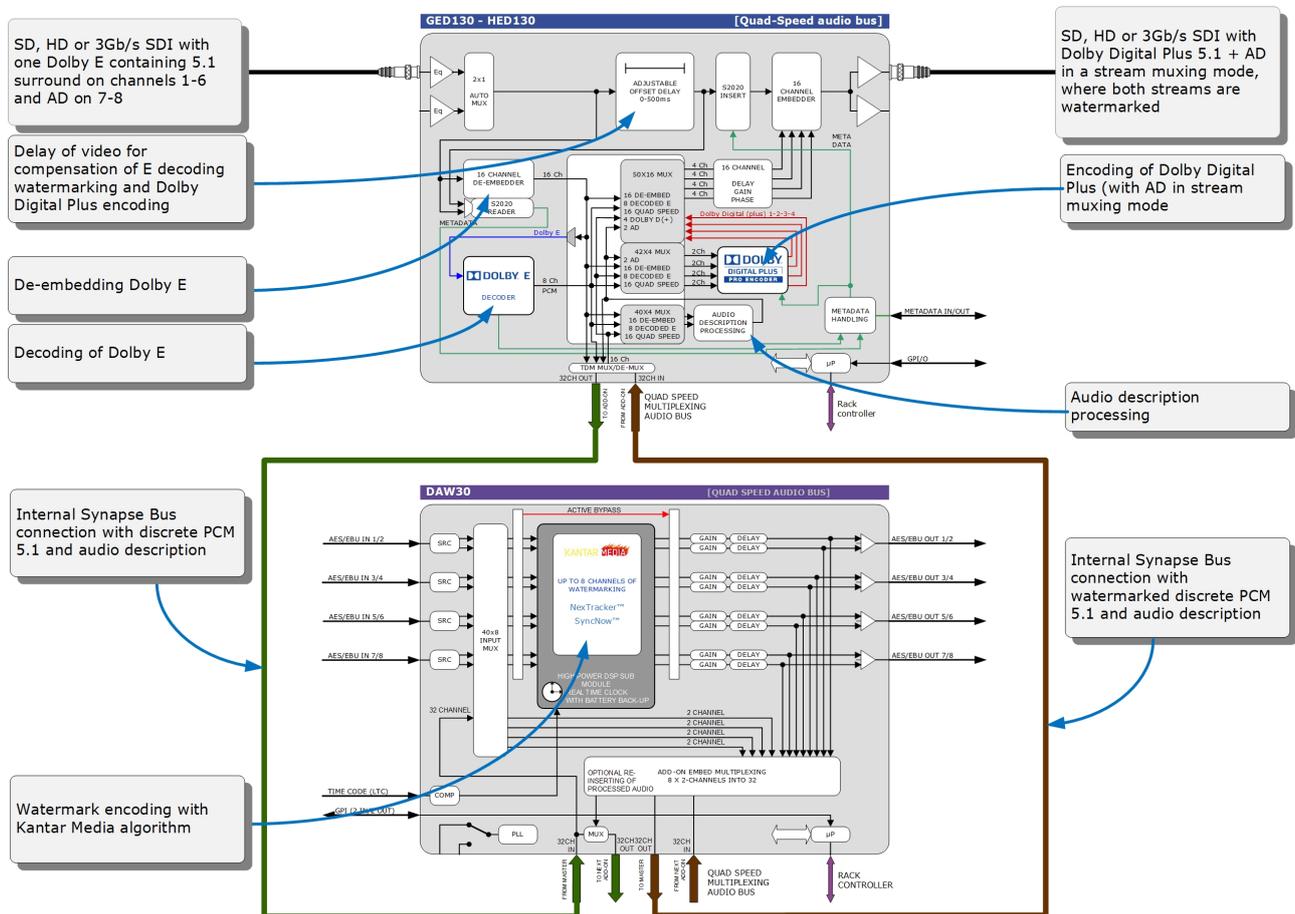
You can mix normal speed Master cards with Quad Speed master cards in one frame as the Master card breaks the connection to the left hand card. All cards to the right of the master must be in the same mode as the master.



Mixing normal ADD-ON with Quad Speed ADD-ON combo's in one frame is allowed

Example 1

The following schematic is an Example where we combine a master card that performs embedded domain Dolby E to Dolby Digital Plus encoding. Between the E-decoding and Dolby Digital Plus encoding we want to watermark the left, right and center channel of a the decoded discrete 5.1 surround channels and watermark a PCM channel used as a voice over for audio description.

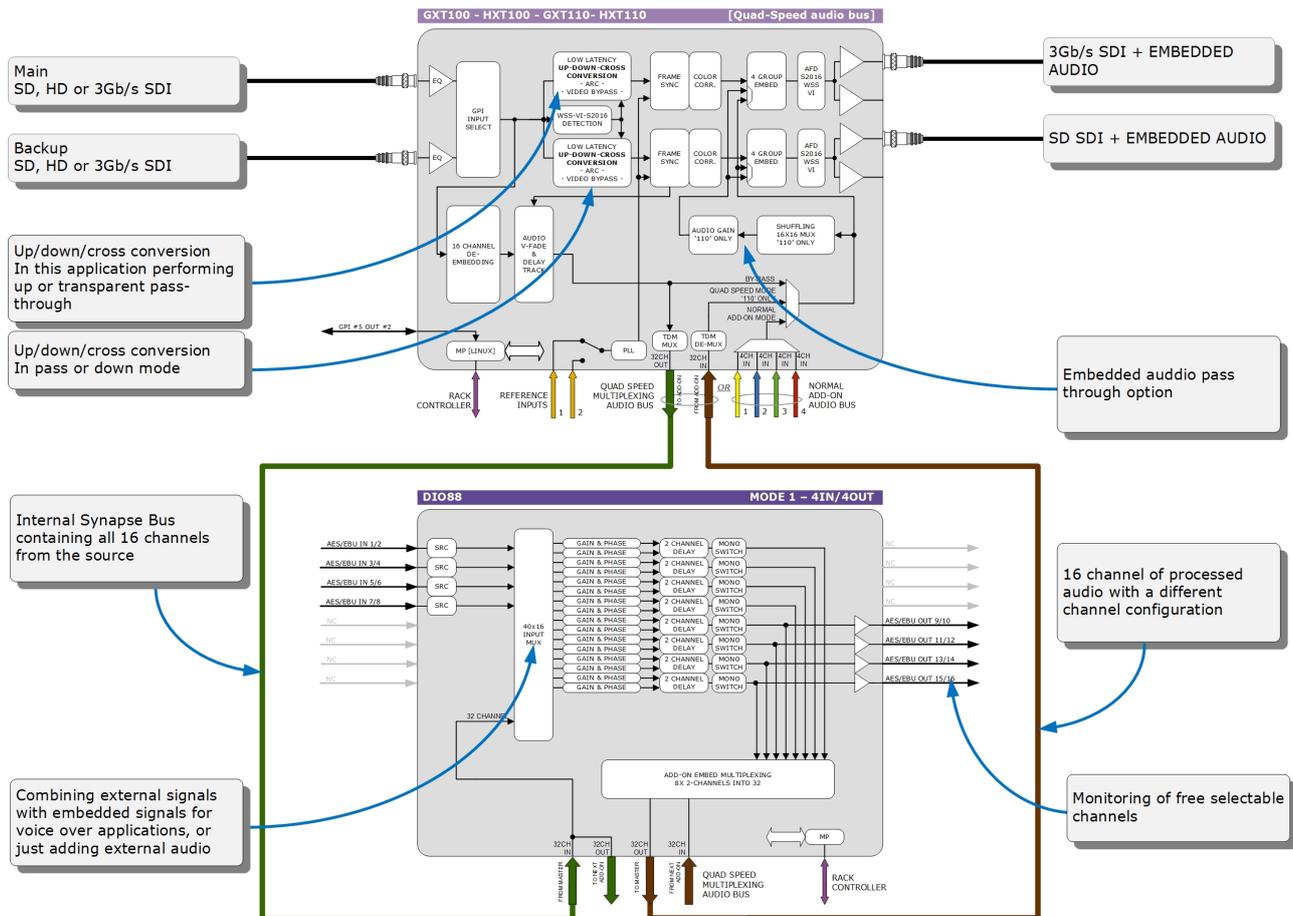


Embedded domain Dolby E to Dolby Digital Plus with Watermarking. The only connections to the outside world are two BNC cables.

Example 2

Another example of the Quad Speed audio Add-on bus shows a transmission application where a dual up/down/cross output card is connected to a DIO88 in a setup where

the embedded audio combined with external audio and convenient PCM monitoring is available.



Embedded domain Dolby E to Dolby Digital Plus with Watermarking. The only connections to the outside world are two BNC cables.

Example 3

In the following example (next page) you will see a 4 cards application that performs a massive amount of processing divided over 1 master card and 3 ADD-ON cards. This is a typical 'ingest' configuration and is used where the infrastructure does not use Dolby E (two in this example) but PCM + s2020. The input is a SD, HD or 3Gb/s SDI containing 2 Dolby E streams and 8 mono PCM streams. The output is the same SDI stream but with a selection of 16 channels selected out 8 original PCM channels and 16 PCM channels that are decoded from the Dolby E streams. The combo performs the following processing:

- De-embedding of 8x PCM and 2x Dolby E
- Decoding of two independent Dolby E streams
- Loudness processing of up to 16 channels sourced by any of the 8x PCM or decoded Dolby E streams
- Upmixing of a 2.0 to 5.1 if a Dolby E stream is not available
- Physical monitoring of all processed PCM streams

Index

A

AES_Inp_x 18
An Introduction to Synapse 5
Announcements 19
AXON Digital Design Website 5

B

Backplane-type 18
Bus_type 14

C

Ch_x 15

D

Delay-CH_x 16

E

Enable_RMS_stat 17

F

Fade-type 15

G

Gain-CH_x 16

I

Input_1 19
Input_2 19
Input_3 19
Input_4 19

L

Local control Panel 5
lock 18
Lock-Mode 14

M

Master_Inp_xx 18
Masterfade 15

N

Norm_Bus_type 15

O

Override_17/24 16
Override_25/32 16

P

Phase-Ch_x 16

R

Ref_format 18
Ref_present 18
Reference 19
Remote Control Capabilities 5
RMS_PROC_x 18

S

Sel_Chx 15
Slotxx/xx 16
SRC_x 14
System_gain_DAC 14



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