

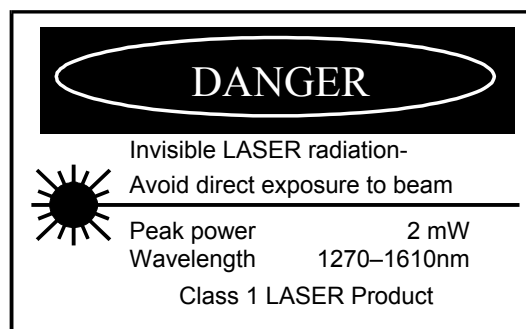
IRT

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IRT Eurocard

Type DDT-4620 & DDR-4620

3G/HD/SD-SDI Fibre Optic Link



Designed and manufactured in Australia

IRT can be found on the Internet at:
<http://www.irtelectronics.com>

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Instruction Book

Table of Contents

Section	Page
Revision History	2
Operational Safety	4
General Description	5
Technical Specifications	6
Configuration	7
Installation	8
Signal Connections	8
Front and rear layouts	9
Operation	10
Figure 1: Attenuation versus wavelength	10
SNMP – What Is It?	11
DDT-4620 & DDR-4620 SNMP Functions	13
Maintenance & Storage	14
Warranty & Service	14
Equipment return	14

This instruction book applies to serial numbers > 1108001.

Operational Safety:

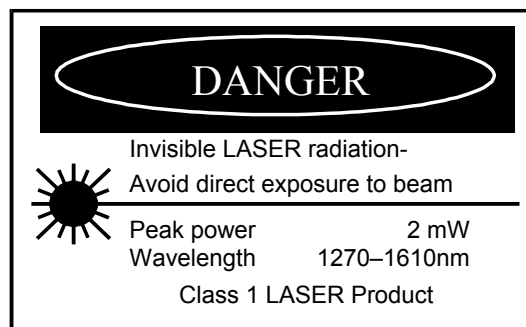
WARNING

Operation of electronic equipment involves the use of voltages and currents that may be dangerous to human life. Note that under certain conditions dangerous potentials may exist in some circuits when power controls are in the **OFF** position. Maintenance personnel should observe all safety regulations.

Do not make any adjustments inside equipment with power **ON** unless proper precautions are observed. All internal adjustments should only be made by suitably qualified personnel. All operational adjustments are available externally without the need for removing covers or use of extender cards.

Optical Safety

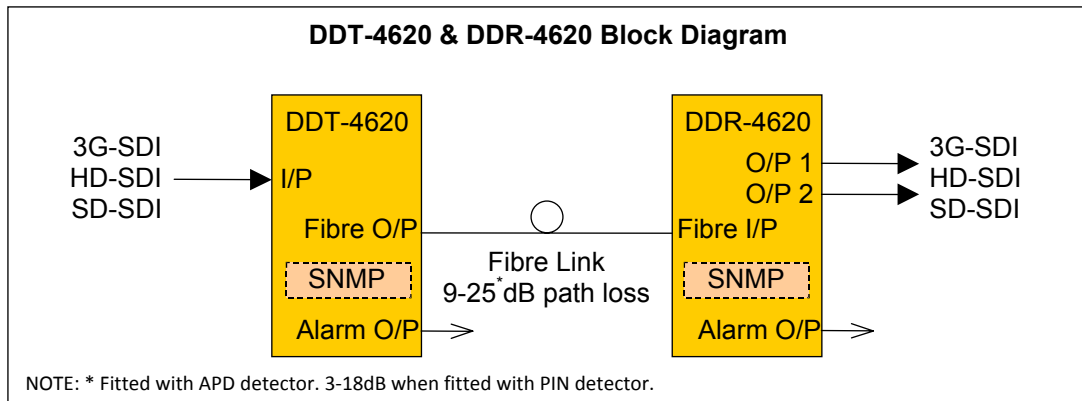
The light emitted from the LASER diode used in this system is invisible and may be harmful to the human eye. Avoid looking directly into the fibre optic cable or connectors or into the collimated beam along their axis when the device is in operation. Operating the LASER diode outside of its maximum ratings may cause device failure or a safety hazard.



IRT Eurocard

Type DDT-4620 & DDR-4620 3G/HD/SD-SDI Fibre Optic Link

General Description



The IRT DDT-4620 and DDR-4620 are transmit and receive modules designed principally for use as a serial data fibre optic transmission link for 3G-SDI, HD-SDI or SD-SDI applications conforming to SMPTE standards 424M, 292M and 259M using 9/125 μm single mode fibre. This enables the use of space saving fibre optic cable for reliable transmission of digital video signals over lengths greater than can be achieved with coaxial cable.

In addition, the link may be used for ASI transport streams for use with MPEG compressed video streams or other 270 Mb/s type data.

The transmitter features automatic input cable equalisation. The unit can be configured with lasers of various wavelengths.

LED indicators are provided for digital signal presence, DC power and LASER output power out of range.

A link selectable "keep link alive" signal is available to maintain optical link operation when no electrical input is present.

The receiver uses a choice of either a PIN photodiode or APD detector with signal conditioning and reclocking circuits. The data rate is automatically set to match the 3G-SDI, HD-SDI or SD-SDI rates dependent on the actual input data rate to the transmitter.

Two serial digital outputs are provided. LED indicators are provided for digital signal presence, signal type, optical loss and power.

Relay contact outputs are also provided for external use of alarm signals on both modules.

An optional SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) plug-in module is available, for each unit, for remote monitoring when used in conjunction with an IRT frame fitted with SNMP capability.

Both the DDT-4620 and DDR-4620 are Eurocard modules designed to fit IRT's current range of 1RU 1000 series and 3RU 4000 series Eurocard frames.

Standard features:

- One type covers 2.97 Gb/s 3G-SDI, 1.485 Gb/s HD-SDI or 270 Mb/s SD-SDI & ASI signals.
- Path lengths up to 25 dB optical path loss using 9/125 μm single mode fibre.
- LED indicators and external alarm contacts.
- Fibre, video and alarm connections at rear.
- Optional plug-in SNMP monitoring module.

Technical Specifications

Type DDT-4620 & DDR-4620

DDT-4620 - Transmitter

Input serial data signal	2.97 Gb/s (3G-SDI) to SMPTE 424M, 1.485 Gb/s (HD-SDI) to SMPTE 292M, 270 Mb/s (SD-SDI) to SMPTE 259M and DVB-ASI.
Input impedance	75 Ω .
Input return loss	>15 dB 5 MHz to 1.5 GHz, >10 dB 1.5 GHz to 2.97 GHz.
Automatic Cable compensation	>100 m at 2.97 Gb/s with Belden 1694A (typ. 130m), >100 m at 1.485 Gb/s with Belden 1694A (typ. 170m), >250 m at 270 Mb/s with Belden 8281 (typ. >300m).
Input Connector	1, BNC on rear panel.

DDR-4620 - Receiver

Number of outputs	2 data relocked, AC coupled.
Output level	800 mV \pm 10%.
Output impedance	75 Ω .
Output return loss	>15 dB 5 MHz to 1.5 GHz, >10 dB 1.5 GHz to 2.97 GHz.
Output Rise and Fall Time	<135 ps at 2.97 Gb/s and 1.485 Gb/s, >0.4 ns and <1.5 ns at 270 Mb/s.
Intrinsic Jitter	<0.3 UI at 2.97 Gb/s relocked, <0.2 UI at 1.485 Gb/s relocked, <0.2 UI at 270 Mb/s relocked (typically <0.1 UI).
Output Connector	2, BNC on rear assembly.

Optical

DDT-4620 optical output	0 dBm +3/-0 dB CWDM DFB laser.
DDR-4620 optical input	APD detector, -9 to -25 dBm input level, PIN detector, -3 to -18 dBm input level.
Available Wavelengths	DFB laser 1270nm, 1290nm, 1310nm 1330nm, 1350nm, 1410nm, 1430nm, 1450nm, 1470nm, 1490nm, 1510nm, 1530nm, 1550nm, 1570nm, 1590nm & 1610nm.
Optical path loss *	9 to 25 dB APD detector, 3 to 18 dB PIN detector. (Optical path loss = Laser O/P power – Detector I/P power)
Optical fibre	Designed for use with 9/125 μ m single mode fibre.
Optical connectors	SC/PC (standard).

Power requirements:

Voltage	28 Vac CT (14-0-14) or \pm 16 Vdc.
Consumption	DDT-4620 <4.0 VA, DDR-4620 <4.5 VA

General:

Operating temperature	0 to 50° C ambient.
Mechanical	Suitable for mounting in IRT 19" rack frame with input, output and power connections to the rear.
Size	6 HP x 3U Extended Eurocard (220 mm x 100 mm).
Front panel	Grey background, black lettering & red IRT logo.
Rear assembly	Detachable silk-screened PCB with direct mount connectors to Eurocard and external signals.
Optional accessories	SMU-4000 SNMP plug in module for use with 4000 series frame fitted with SNMP "Agent".

Note: * Typical values based using DFB laser. Optical attenuator supplied for DDR-4620 when optical path loss is less than 3dB for PIN detector and 9dB for APD detector.

Due to our policy of continuing development, these specifications are subject to change without notice.

Configuration

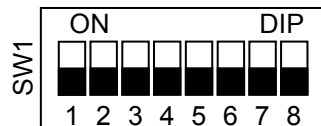
Other than the following link settings, there are no user configurable settings. All other potentiometer and link settings are factory set and should not be moved.

User link and DIP switch settings:

DDT-4620:

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| LK1 | OUT | Input equalization at maximum sensitivity. |
| | IN | Reduces the input equalization sensitivity for use in noisy environments or when a short input cable is used. Compensation limited to about 80 metres with Belden 1694A. |
| LK2 | OUT | Enable major and minor SNMP alarms to the frame Agent (CDM card) ¹ . |
| | IN | Disable major and minor SNMP alarms to the frame Agent (CDM card) ¹ . |
| LK3 | 1-2 | Enable Laser – laser is always enabled (keep link alive) whether input signal is present or not (default position). |
| | 2-3 | Auto Laser – laser is enabled only when an input signal is present. |

DDR-4620:



- | | | |
|-------|-----|--|
| SW1-1 | | Not used. |
| SW1-2 | OFF | Output muted when signal absent (default position). |
| | ON | Output always enabled. |
| SW1-3 | OFF | Reclocker bypassed when signal not locked (default position). |
| | ON | Reclocker bypassed. |
| SW1-4 | OFF | Output amplitude standard 800mV (default position). |
| | ON | Output amplitude 1000mV. |
| SW1-5 | OFF | Output slew rate limited when 270 Mb/s signal (default position). |
| | ON | Output slew rate not limited. |
| SW1-6 | | Not used. |
| SW1-7 | OFF | Enable major and minor SNMP alarms to the frame Agent (CDM card) ¹ . |
| | ON | Disable major and minor SNMP alarms to the frame Agent (CDM card) ¹ . |
| SW1-8 | | Not used. |

NOTE: 1 When using TRAPS via SNMP, depending on how system is set up, in order to avoid double reporting of alarms via the DDT-4620 and DDR-4620 cards themselves and the CDM card (SNMP Agent) of the frame, major and minor SNMP alarms that are reported to the CDM card of the frame can be disabled.

Installation

Pre-installation:

Handling:

This equipment may contain or be connected to static sensitive devices and proper static free handling precautions should be observed.

Where individual circuit cards are stored, they should be placed in antistatic bags. Proper antistatic procedures should be followed when inserting or removing cards from these bags.

Power:

AC mains supply: Ensure that operating voltage of unit and local supply voltage match and that correct rating fuse is installed for local supply.

DC supply: Ensure that the correct polarity is observed and that DC supply voltage is maintained within the operating range specified.

Earthing:

The earth path is dependent on the type of frame selected. In every case particular care should be taken to ensure that the frame is connected to earth for safety reasons. See frame manual for details.

Signal earth: For safety reasons a connection is made between signal earth and chassis earth. No attempt should be made to break this connection.

Installation in frame or chassis:

See details in separate manual for selected frame type.

Signal Connections:

The DDT-4620 and DDR-4620 are set up to automatically operate at either **2.97 Gb/s 3G**, **1.485 Gb/s HD** or **270 Mb/s SD** signals and do not require any adjustment prior to use, with the exception of link and DIP switch options described in the *Configuration* section of this manual. There are no external controls on the front panel of the units.

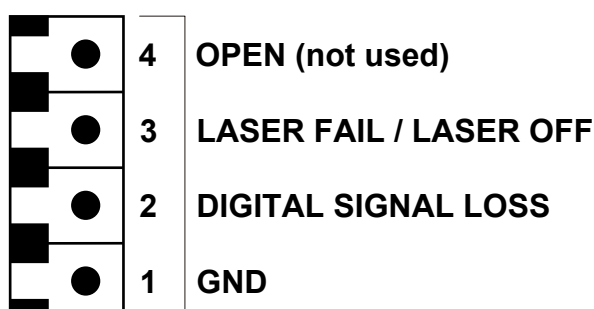
Optical connections are made to the panel adapter mounted on a bracket at the rear of the modules. Care must be taken to provide a clean surface on the optical connectors and in inserting the plug on the external fibre to prevent damage to the alignment ferrule of the panel adapter. Type of fibre used must be single mode type.

The serial digital signal connections are made to the BNC connectors on the rear panels.

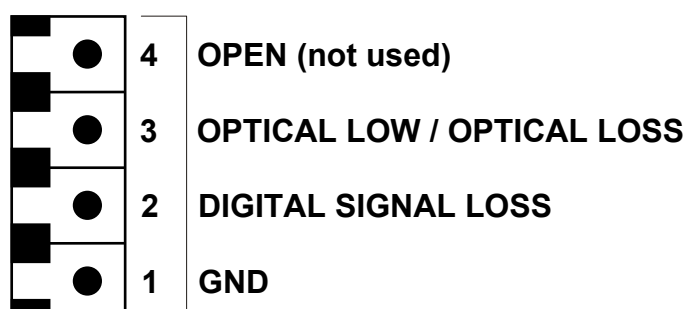
The external alarm contact connections are made to the 4 pin phoenix style connector at the bottom of the rear assembly. On an alarm condition relay contacts go open circuit, that is switch open with respect to ground.

The connections being:

DDT-4620

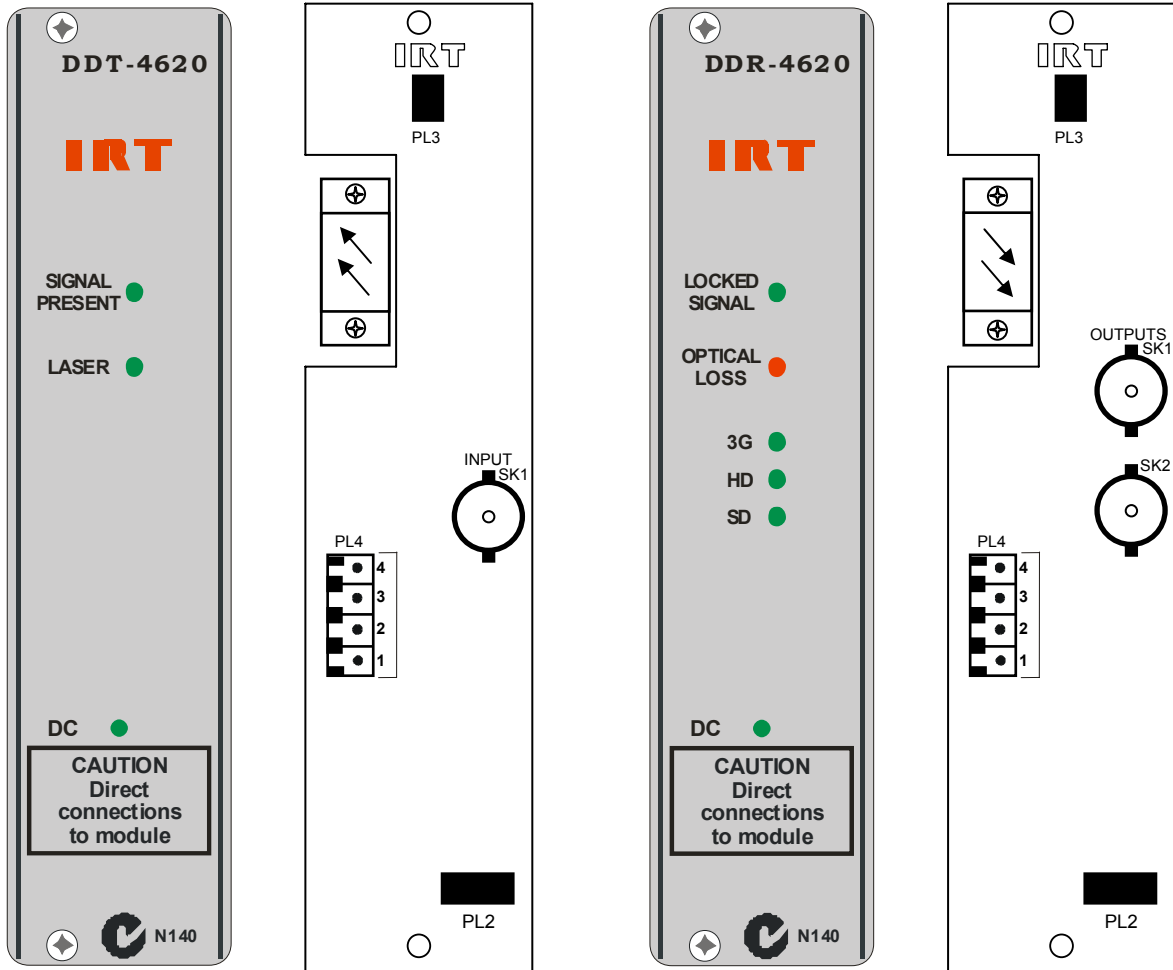


DDR-4620



Front & rear panel connector diagrams

The following front panel and rear assembly drawings are not to scale and are intended to show connection order and approximate layout only.



Operation

The DDT-4620 and DDR-4620 are automatically set up to operate at either **2.97 Gb/s 3G-SDI**, **1.485 Gb/s HD-SDI** or **270 Mb/s SD-SDI** (or ASI) and do not require any adjustments prior to use.

A 2.97 Gb/s 3G-SDI signal or 1.485 Gb/s HD-SDI signal or a 270 Mb/s type of signal, such as ASI or SDI, is connected to a 75 Ω BNC connector on the rear assembly of the DDT-4620 fibre optic transmitter. A front panel LED, and a relay alarm accessible by the rear assembly, indicates the presence of a valid input signal. Likewise, front panel LEDs, and a relay alarm also accessible by the rear assembly, indicates when the laser module is ON or either fails or is automatically turned off on loss of input signal. Link settings set whether the laser is permanently enabled or only enabled whilst a valid input signal is present.

If the laser is set for permanent operation, on loss of an input signal, a 54MHz oscillator is switched into the optical output so that the DDR-4620 still recognizes the optical link as being valid. This 54MHz signal does not affect the signal reclocking detect circuitry of the DDR-4620, which is used in signal presence/alarm indication on detection or absence of a valid 3G, HD or SD signal.

Single mode optical cable is directly connected to the module at the rear of the unit. Likewise the fibre connection at the far end of the fibre optic cable is directly connected to the rear of the receiver.

The system will operate with an optical path loss from 9dB to a maximum of 25dB when fitted with an APD detector, and from 3dB to a maximum of 18dB when fitted with a PIN detector. For path lengths <9dB optical loss when using an APD detector or <3dB optical loss when using a PIN detector, an optical attenuator is recommended. The length of fibre that this corresponds to depends on the fibre loss characteristics at the relevant wavelength of the laser module chosen. For example, if the fibre loss characteristic of the chosen fibre is 0.2dB per kilometre at 1550 nm, say, then the maximum distance that can be run is 125 km ($25\text{dB}/0.2\text{dBkm}^{-1}$), although connector losses, such as through patch leads etc., should also be taken into consideration when calculating maximum distances. Actual attenuation versus wavelength characteristics depends upon optic fibre manufacturer's own specifications.

The DDR-4620 receiver module accepts an input optical signal with a power level in the range of -9 dBm to -25 dBm when fitted with an APD detector, and -3 dB to -18 dB when fitted with a PIN detector. A red LED 'Optical Loss' indicator on the front panel, and a relay alarm accessible by the rear assembly, indicates when the optical path loss is approaching, or has exceeded, the maximum allowed.

The output of the DDR-4620 receiver is the same signal that was originally inputted to the DDT-4620 transmitter. A front panel green LED, and a relay alarm accessible by the rear assembly, indicates the presence of a valid locked output signal. Three other green LEDs indicates whether the received signal is a 3G-SDI, an HD-SDI, or an SD-SDI type of signal.

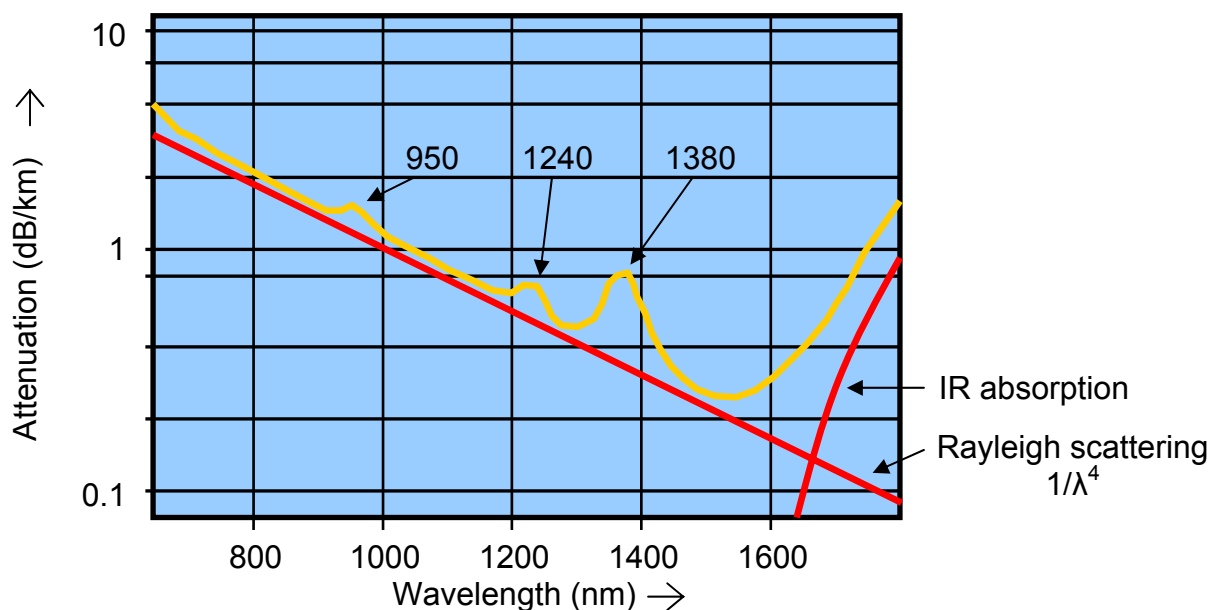


Figure 1: Attenuation versus wavelength.

Attenuation in the fibre is due to Absorption and Scattering.

SNMP

What Is It?

SNMP stands for Simple Network Management Protocol. It is an application layer protocol for managing IP (Internet Protocol) based systems. SNMP enables system administrators to manage system performance, and to find and solve system problems. SNMP runs over UDP (User Datagram Protocol), which in turn runs over IP.

Three types of SNMP exist: SNMP version 1 (SNMPv1), SNMP version 2 (SNMPv2) and SNMP version 3 (SNMPv3). It is not the intention here to discuss the differences between various versions, only to bring attention to the fact that IRT Electronics modules, fitted with SNMP capability, use SNMPv1.

An SNMP managed network consists of three key components: Network Management Systems (*NMS*), *agents*, and *managed devices*.

An *NMS* is the console through which the network administrator performs network management functions, such as monitoring status (e.g. alarm states) and remote controlling, of a set of managed devices. One or more *NMS*s must exist on any managed network. Generally the *NMS* is a computer running third party SNMP control software. There are a number of third party SNMP software applications currently available on the market.

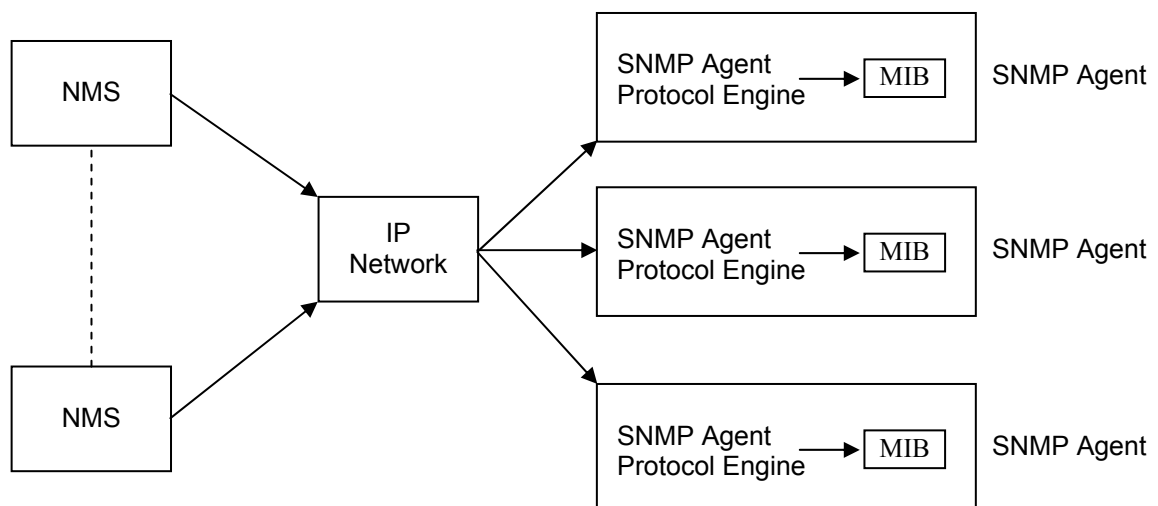
An *NMS* polls, or communicates with, an *agent*. An *agent* is a network management software module that resides in a *managed device*. An *agent* has local knowledge of management information and translates that information into a form compatible with SNMP. The *agent*, therefore, acts as an interface between the *NMS* and the managed devices. The *NMS* sends a request message, and control commands for the managed devices, to the *agent*, which in turn sends a response message, containing information about the *managed devices*, back to the *NMS*.

A *managed device* contains an SNMP *agent* and resides on a managed network. *Managed devices* collect and store management information and make this information available to *NMS*s using SNMP.

Managed device agent variables are organised in a tree structure known as a Management Information Base (*MIB*). Within the *MIB* are parameters pertaining to the *managed device*. An Object Identifier (OID) number within the *MIB* defines the managed device type. This is a unique number specific to the model of *managed device*. Other information relating to the device is also stored, information such as alarm states, controllable settings, etc. The *MIB* tree is organised in such a way that there will be no two *MIB* files with conflicting placements.

Normally an *NMS* polls an *agent* for information relating to the *MIB* in a managed device to be sent back to the *NMS*. When certain conditions are met within the *MIB*, such as major alarm conditions, for example, the *agent* automatically sends what is known as a *trap* to the *NMS* without any prompting from the *NMS*. This allows automatic notification of a predetermined event.

SNMP Block Diagram



SNMP with IRT Products:

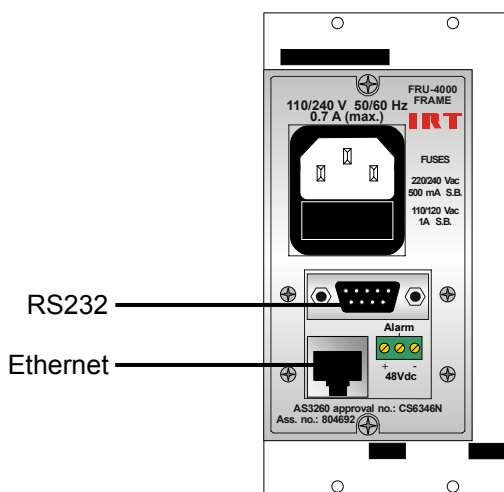
IRT Electronics currently employs SNMPv1 with its SNMP capable frames. The frame acts as an *agent* when fitted with a CDM-xxxx module. This module has its own designated slot next to the power supply so as to not affect the number of modules that the frame will take. Communication between the *NMS*, the frame and its loaded modules are via this CDM-xxxx module. Note that the *NMS* software is third party and not supplied by IRT Electronics.

Ethernet connection for SNMP operation is via an RJ45 connector on the rear of the frame, below the mains inlet. Ethernet rate runs at either 10 baseT or 100 baseT.

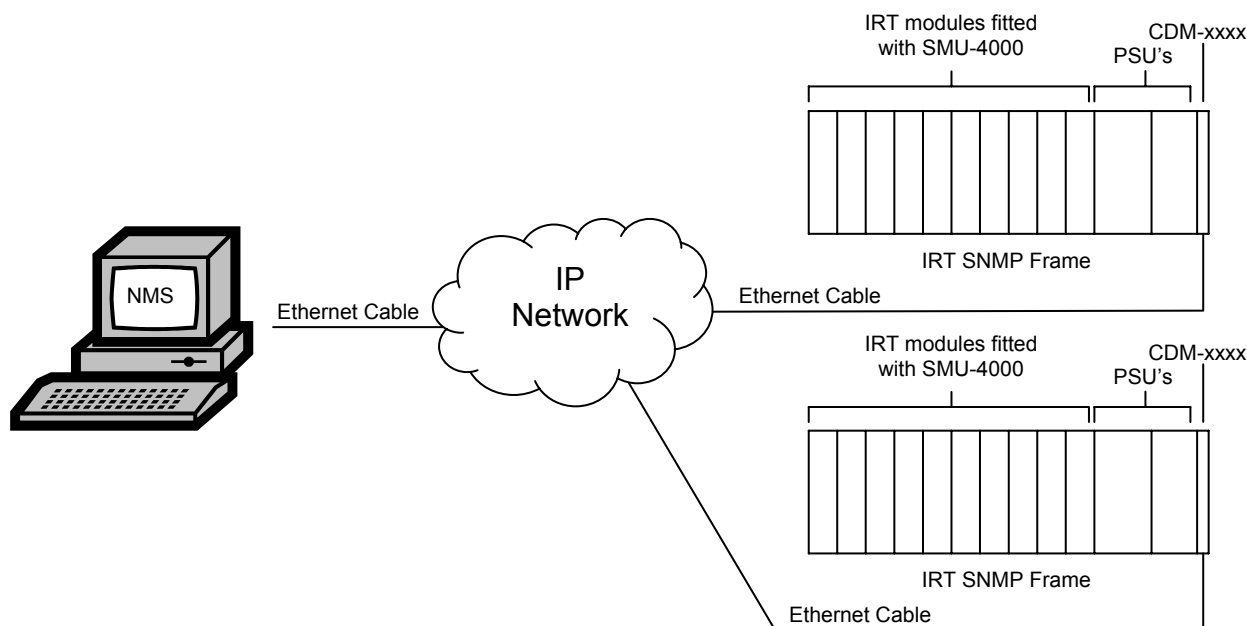
Frame parameters, such as Name, Address and Location, are set via an RS232 interface, a D9 connector on the rear of the frame below the mains inlet. A software terminal emulator, such as Tera Term or HyperTerminal, is used for setting and reading the parameters of the frame.

IRT modules that are SNMP compatible need a plug-in SMU-4000 module with a program relevant to the module that it is plugged into. Depending on the module, besides the module identification, parameters such as alarm states, inputs and controls etc. are communicated to the CDM-xxxx *agent* via a data bus on the rear of the frame. Thus the CDM-xxxx collects information on what is loaded within the frame, what positions they occupy, and their current status for communication to the *NMS* when the *NMS* sends a request for information.

In the event of a major alarm from any of the SNMP compatible modules, or power supplies, a *trap* is automatically sent by the CDM-xxxx *agent* to the *NMS* without any prompting by the *NMS*. This alerts the operator to any fault conditions that may exist that need immediate attention.



IRT SNMP Connections



IRT SNMP Setup

DDT-4620 & DDR-4620 SNMP Functions:

With the DDT-4620/DDR-4620 fitted with the optional plug-in SMU-4000 SNMP module, programmed to suit and installed in an IRT frame with SNMP capability, these can be interrogated by an SNMP Network Management System (NMS).

The following SNMP functions are capable of being monitored by an NMS:

DDT-4620:

- irt4620Signal - An indication that an input signal is present, [notPresent (1), present (2)].
- irt4620Optical - An indication that the laser is functioning correctly, [LaserOkay (1), LaserFail (2)].
- irt4620Reset - Unit reset control. A set with a value of 2 sent to this OID will cause a system reset to occur. When queried returns a 1.
- irt4620AlarmSource - Set and read which conditions may cause Traps², [optical (1), signal (2), opticalAndSignal (3), none (4)].

NOTE: 2 Trap will be sent depending on setting of 'irt4620AlarmSource' field on 'loss of' parameter. For example, loss of input signal when signal (2) setting is selected. Upon restoration of signal a Trap will also be sent to indicate that alarm condition has cleared. With 'irt4620AlarmSource' field set to none (4), Trap indication is disabled.

DDR-4620:

- irt4620Signal - An indication of signal presence and rate, [noValidSignal (1), presentSD (2), presentHD (3), present3G (4)].
- irt4620Optical - An indication that there is an optical input, [noOpticalSignal (1), opticalSignalPresent (2)].
- irt4620ReclockerBypass - Set and read the state of the Reclocker Bypass³ control, [reclocking (1), bypassed (2)].
- irt4620fpgaVersion - The firmware version of the FPGA in the format 'x.y', where x is the major revision number and y the minor.
- irt4620snmpVersion - The software version of the SMU in the format 'x.y', where x is the major revision number and y the minor.
- irt4620Reset - Unit reset control. A set with a value of 2 sent to this OID will cause a system reset to occur. When queried returns a 1.
- irt4620AlarmSource - An indication of alarm state conditions, [none (1), optical (2), signal (3), opticalAndSignal (4)].
- irt4620TrapEnable - Enable or Disable Traps to be sent when the alarm source condition changes, [notEnable (1), enabled (2)].

NOTE: 3 On board DIP switch SW1-3 ON (Reclocker Bypassed) position overrides the reclocking (1) SNMP set function.

Maintenance & Storage

Maintenance:

No regular maintenance is required.

Care however should be taken to ensure that all connectors are kept clean and free from contamination of any kind. This is especially important in fibre optic equipment where cleanliness of optical connections is critical to performance.

Storage:

If the equipment is not to be used for an extended period, it is recommended the whole unit be placed in a sealed plastic bag to prevent dust contamination. In areas of high humidity a suitably sized bag of silica gel should be included to deter corrosion.

Where individual circuit cards are stored, they should be placed in antistatic bags. Proper antistatic procedures should be followed when inserting or removing cards from these bags.

Warranty & Service

Equipment is covered by a limited warranty period of three years from date of first delivery unless contrary conditions apply under a particular contract of supply. For situations when “No **Fault Found**” for repairs, a minimum charge of 1 hour’s labour, at IRT’s current labour charge rate, will apply, whether the equipment is within the warranty period or not.

Equipment warranty is limited to faults attributable to defects in original design or manufacture. Warranty on components shall be extended by IRT only to the extent obtainable from the component supplier.

Equipment return:

Before arranging service, ensure that the fault is in the unit to be serviced and not in associated equipment. If possible, confirm this by substitution.

Before returning equipment contact should be made with IRT or your local agent to determine whether the equipment can be serviced in the field or should be returned for repair.

The equipment should be properly packed for return observing antistatic procedures.

The following information should accompany the unit to be returned:

1. A fault report should be included indicating the nature of the fault
2. The operating conditions under which the fault initially occurred.
3. Any additional information, which may be of assistance in fault location and remedy.
4. A contact name and telephone and fax numbers.
5. Details of payment method for items not covered by warranty.
6. Full return address.
7. For situations when “No **Fault Found**” for repairs, a minimum charge of 1 hour’s labour will apply, whether the equipment is within the warranty period or not. Contact IRT for current hourly rate.

Please note that all freight charges are the responsibility of the customer.

The equipment should be returned **to the agent who originally supplied the equipment** or, where this is not possible, to IRT direct as follows.

Equipment Service
IRT Electronics Pty Ltd
26 Hotham Parade
ARTARMON
N.S.W. 2064
AUSTRALIA

Phone: 61 2 9439 3744

Fax: 61 2 9439 7439

Email: service@irtelectronics.com