ATLAS NG

UNIVERSAL BROADCAST ANALYZER

-0 MI2207-

PROMAX

NOTES ABOUT THE MANUAL

Read the user's manual before using the equipment, mainly **SAFETY RULES** paragraph.

The symbol ⚠ on the equipment means "**SEE USER'S MANUAL"**. In this manual may also appear as a Caution or Warning symbol.

WARNING AND CAUTION statements may appear in this manual to avoid injury hazard or damage to this product or other property.

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ELECTRONIC MANUAL VERSION

You can access instantly to any chapter by clicking on the title of the chapter in the table of contents.

Click on the arrow ← at the top right page to return to the table of contents.

At Index, click on a page number to access the related content.

Click on the **link** or scan the **QR code** inside de video boxes ▶ in order to play a video tutorial.

In some **video tutorials**, there may be differences between the interface shown in the video and the equipment current interface. Always follow the instructions in the manual and use the video only as supplementary reference material.

USER'S MANUAL VERSION

Manual Version	Web Publication Date	Firmware Version
F11.0	October 2026	4.4.5

■Please update your equipment to the latest firmware version available.

- Last firmware download: https://www.promax.es/go/atlas-ng-firmware/
- Updating instructions: "Updating the meter" on page 19

WHAT'S NEW on manual F11.0

- New: Annex SDI-ASI optical option ("SDI/ASI OPTICAL OPTION" on page 254).
- New: DRIFT advanced function ("Drift" on page 90).
- Improvement: Recording interface ("Recording" en página 62).
- Improvement: Tags at TS Alarms ("Transport Stream Alarms" on page 68).
- Improvement: ETI analyzer shows ASCTy and DSCTy info ("ETI Analyzer" on page 158).
- Improvement: Additional DVB-T2 and ATSC 3.0 measurements are expanded by default in the Datalogger ("► Results Table and Data Export" on page 84).
- Improvement: Drive Test interface ("Drive Test" on page 74).
- Improvement: Export options for ICT Spain reports ("► Results Table and Data Export" on page 84).
- New: Trace average on spectrum analyser ("Additional Settings" on page 96).
- New: Player mode chapter ("PLAYER" on page 178).
- New: Edition of a channel plan from the unit ("►How to edit a channel plan from the unit" on page 17).
- Improvement: SCD2 settings when accessing the device ("dCSS/EN50607 (JESS/SCD2)" on page 36).
- New: Permanent open session in webControl ("Remote Console" on page 175).
- Improvement: Extended webControl session timeout ("Remote Console" on page 175).
- Improvement: Storage of user band settings in SCR and dCSS ("dCSS/EN50607 (JESS/SCD2)" on page 36) ("SCR/EN50494 (SatCR/SCD)" on page 34).
- New: Polish language ("►Appearance" on page 22).
- Improvement: Warning message when available recording space is below 10% ("Recording" on page 62).
- Updating: Switch-off menu ("Switching On/Off" on page 10).

NOTE: The details of changes in previous versions of the user manual can be found in the annex "PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF USER'S MANUAL" on page 261

SAFETY RULES

* The safety could not be assured if the instructions for use are not closely followed.

* Use this equipment connected only to systems with their negative of measurement connected to ground potential.

* The AL-103 external DC charger is a Class I equipment, for safety reasons plug it to a supply line with the corresponding ground terminal.

* This equipment can be used in Overvoltage Category I installations and Pollution Degree 2 environments.

* External DC charger can be used in Overvoltage Category II, installation and Pollution Degree 1 environments.

* When using some of the following accessories use only the specified ones to ensure safety:

  - Rechargeable battery
  - External DC charger
  - Car lighter charger cable
  - Power cord

* Observe all specified ratings both of supply and measurement.

* Remember that voltages higher than 70 V DC or 33 V AC rms are dangerous.

* Use this instrument under the specified environmental conditions.

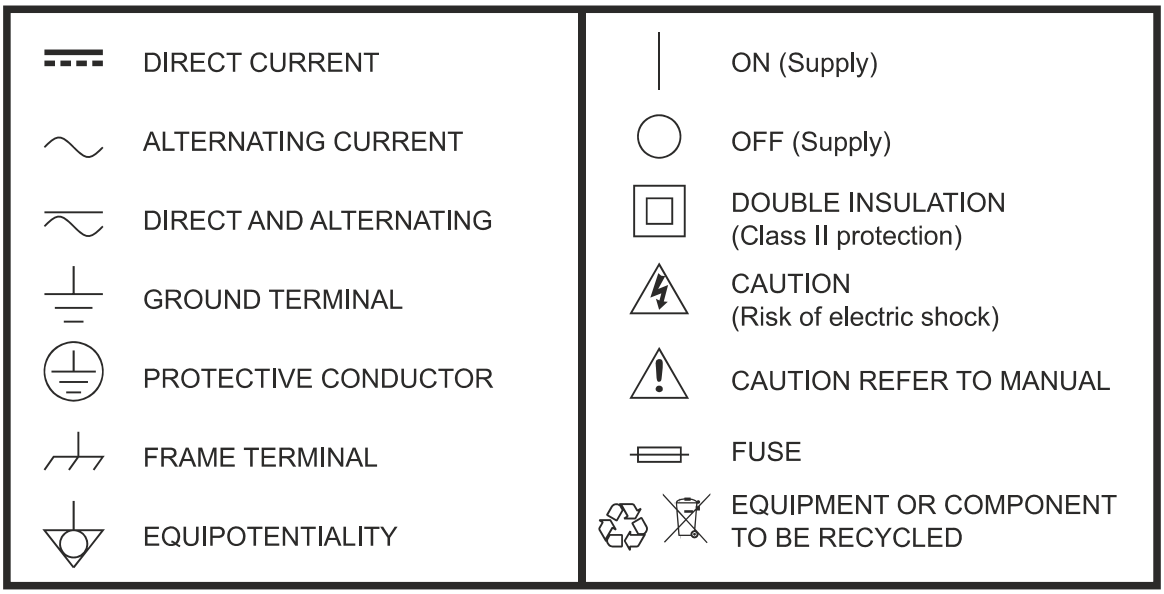
* When using the power adaptor, the negative of measurement is at ground potential.

* Do not obstruct the ventilation system of the instrument.

* Use for the signal inputs/outputs, specially when working with high levels, appropriate low radiation cables.

* Follow the cleaning instructions described in the Maintenance paragraph.

SAFETY SYMBOLS



DESCRIPTIVE EXAMPLES OF OVER-VOLTAGE CATEGORIES

* **Cat I**: Low voltage installations isolated from the mains.

* **Cat II**: Portable domestic installations.

* **Cat III**: Fixed domestic installations.

* **Cat IV**: Industrial installations.

CAUTION: The battery used can present danger of fire or chemical burn if it is severely mistreat. Do not disassembly, cremate or heat the battery above 100 °C under no circumstances.

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UNIVERSAL BROADCAST ANALYZER

ATLAS NG

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description

The new **ATLAS NG** is the eighth generation of field meters that **PROMAX** launches. As each new generation, it represents an evolution from the previous, since it integrates the latest technological innovations and develops applications for the new demands and needs that have emerged in recent years.

The new **ATLAS NG** has been created with the aim to make easy the user experience. Everything has been designed so the equipment can be fully operated using the 10" multitouch display (even using wearing gloves). The friendly interface has been designed so the user has a simple tool to use but powerful. The new outer frame offers extreme ruggedness maximizing grip and ease of handling.

Figure 1.

The **ATLAS NG** is a universal analyzer that covers the most stringent requirements for broadcast professionals. It covers all standards developed by ISDB and the DVB consortium, as well as the ISDB and ATSC standard, including the next generation versions for these standards, like the ATSC 3.0.

Besides the basic functions of TV meter and spectrum analyzer for terrestrial and satellite band, the **ATLAS NG** can analyze signals from IPTV, Transport Streams, SDI, WiFi, and fiber optics. The frequency range arrives to 6 GHz,

covering the S and C bands, used by technologies like teleports or broadband wireless.

The **ATLAS NG** has a variety of input-output connectors that allows the user to work with most of the broadcast signals: N-type universal, 1PPS, FC/APC, ASI-SDI, SFP+, Ethernet among others. It also incorporates HDMI™ technology that allows audio and video output to be displayed on an external screen. Additionally, it can be connected to a network and remotely managed very easily using a standard web browser.

In an effort to facilitate its work to professionals, our long experience ensures an after sales quality service. In addition, there are software updates periodically released, that add functions and improvements to the equipment.

The **ATLAS NG** has been designed and developed entirely in the European Union. A multidisciplinary team of highly qualified professionals has dedicated effort and commitment to the development of a powerful, efficient and reliable tool. During the manufacturing process, all used materials have been subjected to a strict quality control.

Figure 2.

Introducing the ATLAS NG (01:30s)

SCAN

Video 1.

2 SETTING UP

2.1 Package Content

Check that your package contains the following elements:

- **ATLaS NG** Universal Analyzer.
- External DC charger.
- Mains cord for external DC charger.
- Car cable for external DC charger.
- BNC-TV IEC adapter (m/f).
- N-F Aero adapter (m/f).
- N-BNC adapter (m/f).
- N-SMA 50 adapter (m/f).
- GPS-USB receiver.
- WiFi-USB dual-band dongle.
- WiFi 4G/5G dual antenna.
- Jack cable (4V) RCA.
- Transport belt.
- Carrying bag.
- Transport suitcase.
- Handle.
- Monopod.
- Quick reference guide.

NOTE: Keep the original packaging, since it is specially designed to protect the equipment. You may need it in the future to send the analyzer to be calibrated.

2.2 Power

The **ATLAS NG** is powered by a 7.4 V built-in rechargeable LiPo battery of high quality and long operation time. This equipment can operate on battery or connected to the mains using a DC adapter. An adapter is also supplied to use with the power connector car (cigarette lighter).

2.2.1 First Charge

The equipment comes with the battery half charged. Depending on the time elapsed from first charge and environmental conditions may have lost some of the charge. You should check the battery level. It is advisable a first full charge.

2.2.2 Charging the Battery

Connect the DC power adapter to the equipment through the power connector on the left side panel (see figure).

Figure 3.

Then connect the DC power adapter to the mains via the mains cord. Ensure that your mains voltage is compatible with the adapter voltage.

For a fast charging is necessary to switch off the equipment.

If the equipment is ON, the battery charge will be slower, depending on the type of work you are doing. When connecting the equipment to the mains the mains connected symbol appears inside the battery icon.

The charger led indicates the battery status:

- **Red**: Charging.
- **Green**: Charge finished.
- **Blinking:** Battery not detected.
- **Off**: Battery discharging.

When switching on the equipment, the battery voltage is checked. If the tension is too weak to start, the equipment does not start up. In this case please charge the battery immediately.

2.2.3 Charge / Discharge Times

Average charging time with the equipment off (fast charge):

- 5 hours to achieve an 80% charge.
- 7 hours to achieve a 100% charge.

Battery life:

- With a 100% battery, the average duration is 4:00 hours.
- In TV Analyzer mode: 3 hours (mode: UHD TV with DVB-T2 demodulation).
- In SDI mode: More than 4 hours (mode: video + audio + video/audio parameters + audio level).
- In IPTV mode: More than 3:45 hours (mode: TV + audio, signal parameters, measurements).

2.2.4 Energy Saving

The option **Screen off** is available in the menu **Settings** -> **Appearance**. This option allows the user to select a time (off, 1, 5, 10, 15, 30 or 60 minutes) after which the TFT screen turns off, but the equipment is still running normally (for example, can be useful when performing a datalogger or channel exploration). The screen turns on by pressing any key.

2.2.5 Smart Control Battery

The built-in battery of the equipment is of the "**smart**" type, which means that reports its state of charge. This information can be shown on screen by enabling the "**Show battery remaining time**" option. It shows the average time available next to the battery icon. In this way the user knows at any time the remaining battery level.

The remaining time charge that appears is calculated according to the work that has been doing. If the external supply is working, the average time would be reduced according to the increase in consumption that occurs.

2.2.6 Usage Tips

The battery is losing storage capacity as you go through its life. Contact your **PROMAX** distributor when necessary to replace the battery.

To extend battery life the user should follow these tips:

- In case of providing a long inactivity period of the equipment it is advisable to make every 3 months a charge / discharge cycle and a subsequent partial charge (40% aprox.).
- It is advisable to keep it in a cool place and away from heat.
- You should avoid keeping the battery for a long period of time at full load or fully discharged.
- There is not necessary to wait to fully discharge before a charge because these batteries have no memory effect.

2.3 Equipment Details

Inputs and Outputs (03:13s)

SCAN

Video 2.

Figure 4. Front View.

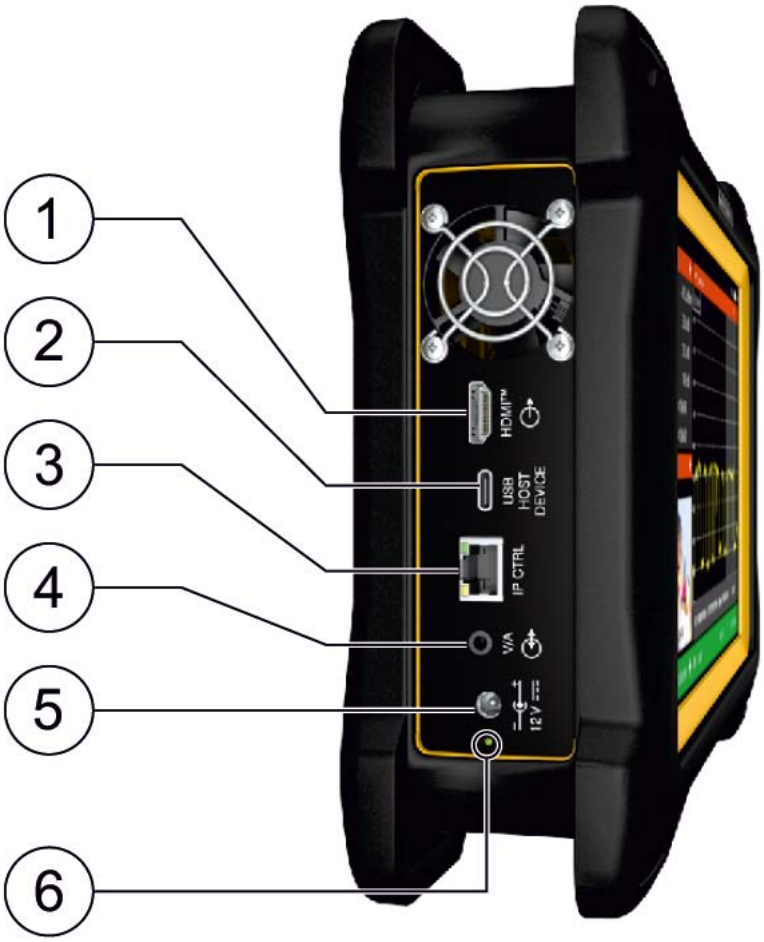


Figure 5. Left Side View.

1 Output with HDMI™ technology (supports HDMI 1.4b with 2.9 Gb/s and up to 3840x2160 @ 30 Hz).

2 USB-C Host/Device connector (selectable).

3 RJ45 connection for remote management / OTT.

4 Analogue Video/Audio input/output.

5 Power input connector.

6 LED indicator for battery charge level.

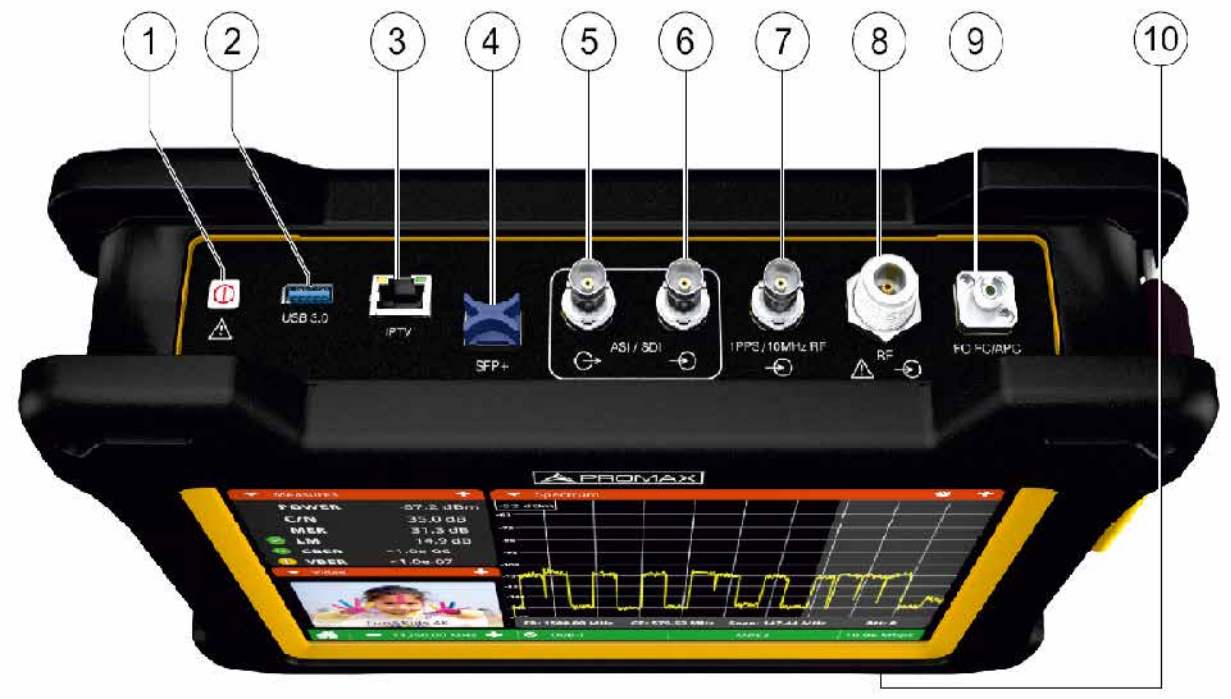


Figure 6. Top View.

1 On/Off. Press for an instant to switch on/off.

2 USB 3.0 port for WiFi dongle, GPS receiver or USB drive.

3 RJ45 connector. For IPTV signal analysis.

4 SFP+ transceiver compatible with Gigabit Ethernet and fiber optics.

5 ASI/SDI output signal.

6 ASI/SDI input signal.

7 Input for reference synchronism signal 1PPS or 10 MHz.

8 BNC connector. To insert cable with RF signal.

9 FC-APC connector. To insert cable with optical input.

10 Slot for CAM module and slots for SIM1 and SIM2 cards.

2.4 Switching On / Off

►Switching On:

1 Press the power on/off button located at the top of the device for a few moments. The SFP+ connector's LED lights will turn on, and the fans will start running to indicate that the device is booting up.

2 The boot screen appears and also a progress bar that indicates the system is loading.

►Switching Off by software (recommended):

1 Press the switching off icon ⏻ at the home screen.

2 Select **Power Off** or **Reboot**.

►Switching Off by button:

1 Press the On/Off button placed on the top of the equipment.

2 Select **Power Off** or **Reboot** on the screen.

NOTE: The instrument saves the last system state before powering off and restores it when powered on.

2.5 Reset

How to **RESET**: Hold down the On/Off key for 10 seconds until the equipment switches off.

When to **RESET**:

- When it crashes and does not respond to any key.
- When it does not switch on.
- When it does not finish the boot process.
- When it does not complete the shutdown process.

2.6 Icons

Icons on screen provide useful information about the equipment:

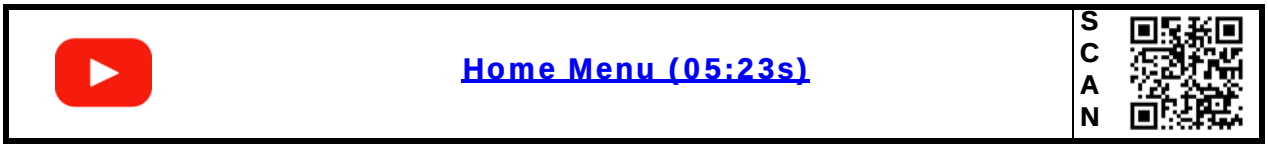
Icon	Description	Icon	Description
	Terrestrial band.		Satellite band.
	Enabled folder.		Recording.
	Attenuator: Optimum attenuation.		Signal Quality according to threshold: Correct quality.
	Attenuator: Over attenuation.		Signal Quality according to threshold: Quality close to threshold.
	Attenuator: Under attenuation.		Signal Quality according to threshold: Not acceptable quality.
	Battery charging.		External supply: Disabled.
	Battery in use.		Outdoor unit power supply: It shows selected voltage.
	Low battery. It will shut down shortly.		Outdoor unit power supply: It shows selected voltage and 22 kHz signal activated.
	RF Input Impedance: 50 Ohms.		Power supplied by an external source. It only measures the connector voltage.
	RF Input Impedance: 75 Ohms.		GPS enabled.

Icon	Description	Icon	Description
	Calibration warning.		Optical calibration warning.
	Streaming service enabled.		

2.7 Home Menu

To access the **Home** menu from any other screen press the PROMAX logo at the left bottom corner.

From the Home menu you can access the work modes as described below.



Video 3.

- TV Analyzer: Tool to analyze and demodulate terrestrial, satellite, CATV or FM (for more details refer to "TV ANALYZER" on page 38).
- Spectrum Analyzer: Tool to measure and analyze RF signals in the complete spectrum range, from 5 MHz to 6 GHz.
- IPTV: Tool to inspect in detail IPTV streams (for more details refer to "IPTV " on page 105).
- Wi-Fi: Tool to analyze the Wi-Fi band (for more details refer to "WiFi " on page 140).
- SDI: Tool to analyze SD-SDI, HD-SDI and 3G-SDI (for more details refer to "SDI " on page 159).

- Streaming Analyzer: Tool to analyze OTT services (for more details refer to "STREAMING ANALYZER" on page 150).

- TV Monitor: It allows viewing and listening to the video/audio received through the AV input (3.5 mm jack connector).

- ASI: Tool to analyze Transport Streams (for more details refer to "ASI" on page 125).

- Player: Tool to play *Transport Streams* recorded from different modes (for more details refer to "PLAYER" on page 178).

- Mobile (option): Tool to analyze the 4G/5G signals (for more details refer to "4G/5G (MOBILE) OPTION" on page 228).

- SDI / 2110 (option): Tool to analyze real-time broadcast over IP networks based on ST2110 standards (for more details refer to "SMPTE ST2110 OPTION" on page 239).

- Manual: Access the complete user's manual.

- Settings: Access the settings menu (for more details refer to "SETTINGS AND PREFERENCES" on page 21).

2.8 Top Menu

To access the **Top menu** from any screen, swipe down from the top of the screen.

From the Top menu, you can access various management options. Some options are only available in certain modes.

The available options are:

- **Workspace**: Management of work folders.

- **Task Planner**: Management of scheduled tasks.
- **USB**: Management of USB connection type.
- **GPS**: Management of GPS.
- **WiFi**: Management of WiFi network through the WiFi modem.
- **HDMI™**: Management of HDMI™ technology interface.
- **CAM**: Management of CAM card.
- **ASI**: For enable/disable the ASI input/ouput.
- **Antenna**: Settings for terrestrial & sat antenna / Field strength meter.
- **Supply**: Management of power supply for external devices.
- **Optical LNB (option)**: To enable conversion of optical signals to RF.
- **Volume**: Management of audio volume.
- **Brightness**: Management of screen brightness.
- **Notifications area**: Latest notifications displayed on screen.

For more details refer to "Top Menu" on page 28.

2.9 Screenshot

The **Screenshot** function captures an image of what appears on the screen. The image is saved in PNG format.

There are 2 capture methods:

- Press and hold the PROMAX logo located in the bottom-left corner for one second.
- Swipe 3 fingers horizontally from right to left across the screen.

When the capture is done, a virtual keyboard will appear to name the file of the captured image. Pressing **Enter** will save the image to the workspace folder, and a screenshot notification will appear.

NOTE: The PROMAX icon may not appear on all screens; in such cases, you can try the second method.

►How to access the screenshots

1 Access the **Top menu** by swiping down from the top of the screen.

2 Select the **Workspace** option and choose your workspace folder. If you haven't created one, click on **Default**.

3 In the dropdown menu, select the mode (Main, TV Analyzer...) in which the capture was taken.

4 Next, click on the **Screenshots** icon to list the captured images.

5 Tap briefly on an image to display it on the screen.

6 Tap and hold an image to view the options menu, which allows you to rename the image, delete it, preview it or copy it to a USB.

2.10 Use Case: Terrestrial RF Signal Tuning

The next section is a general explanation of how to tune a terrestrial RF signal, step by step. For more details refer to "TV ANALYZER" on page 38.

1 Connect the RF input signal cable to the RF input connector.

2 From the **Home** Menu press on **TV Analyzer** .

3 On the main window, press ▼ and select the **Spectrum** tool. On the small windows, you can select other tools, like the video tool to watch the demodulated signal or the measurements tool to check power and MER.

4 Swipe right from the left side or press on the bottom bar to display the tuning menu.

5 Select the **terrestrial band** .

6 Select **type of tuning**: Tune by frequency or Tune by channel .

- **Tune by frequency**: Select a frequency to be tuned.
- **Tune by channel**: User selects a channel to be tuned. Previously the user have to select a channel plan on the **Channel Plan** option. A channel plan contains a list of channels with settings for each channel (frequency, type of signal, bandwidth, etc.). When tuning by channel it will apply the settings obtained from the channel plan in first place.

7 On **Signal Type** option select **Mode**:

- **Auto mode**: It identifies and tries to demodulate the signal automatically using the StealthID function (for more details refer to "►StealthID" on page 27).
- **Manual mode**: The user must enter the signal type and the parameters to identify and demodulate it.

8 Select **Span** (recommended value for terrestrial: 50 MHz).

9 Adjust the **reference level**.

10 Select channel or frequency to be tuned. You can select your frequency or channel by using the tuning menu or by dragging left or right on the screen and then tapping on the signal.

11 When on the signal, the tuning bar turns green if the signal is locked. If not locked, the tuning bar does not change and maintains the red colour.

12 If locked, it tries to demodulate it. At the video tool will show the image and at signal parameters tool will show all related parameters.

2.11 Use Case: Satellite RF Signal Tuning

The next section is a general explanation of how to tune a satellite RF signal, step by step. For more details refer to "TV ANALYZER" on page 38.

1 Connect the RF input signal cable to the RF input connector.

2 From the Home Menu press on the **TV Analyzer** .

3 On the main panel, press ▼ and select the **Spectrum** tool on the main panel. On the small panels, you can select another tools, like the video tool to watch the demodulated signal or the measurements tool to check power and MER.

4 Swipe right from the left side or press on the status bar to display the tuning menu.

5 Select the **satellite band** .

6 Select **type of tuning**: Tune by frequency or Tune by channel .

- **Tune by frequency**: The user selects a frequency to tune to (downlink or LNB). They must also select the signal tuning parameters: polarization (vertical, horizontal) and band (low, high).
- **Tune by channel**: The user selects a channel to be tuned. Previously the user have to select a channel plan on the **Channel Plan** option. A channel plan contains a list of channels with settings for each channel to be tuned (frequency, type of signal, bandwidth, etc.). When tuning a channel it will apply these settings in first place.

7 On **Signal Type** option select **Mode**:

- **Auto mode**: It identifies and tries to demodulate the signal automatically using the StealthID function (for more details refer to "►StealthID" on page 27).
- **Manual mode**: The user must enter the signal type and the parameters to identify and demodulate it.

8 Select **Span** (recommended value for satellite: 100 MHz).

9 Adjust the **reference level**.

10 Select channel or frequency to be tuned. You can select your frequency or channel by using the tuning menu or by dragging left or right on the screen and then tapping on the signal. In the case of frequency tuning, the user can select either the Downlink frequency or the LNB tuning frequency.

11 When the cursor is on the signal, the bottom tool bar will turn green and will show a check sign if the signal is locked. If not locked, the bottom bar does not change its colour and the check sign is not shown.

12 If locked, it tries to demodulate it. On video tool shows the image and on signal parameters shows all related parameters.

2.12 Channel Plan Editor

A **channel plan** is a structured allocation of frequencies within a specific band of the radio spectrum. It consists of a list of channels with predefined settings for each one (frequency, signal type, bandwidth, etc.).

The device can tune to a signal either by frequency or by channel. When tuning by channel, the settings from the channel plan will be applied first.

The device comes preloaded with the most common channel plans (CCIR, OIRT, STDL, FCC...) and includes options to load additional ones (for more details, refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 87). If none of the predefined plans meet the user needs, a new one can be created or existing ones can be edited.

There are different ways to create and edit a channel plan from an existing one:

- Using the advanced tool **Channel exploration** (for more details refer to "Channel Exploration" on page 70).
- Creating a new channel plan from an existing channel plan by editing it directly on the meter.
- Download and edit the channel plan file from a computer. This method is described below.

►How to edit a channel plan from the unit

1 Access the **Top menu** by swiping down from the top of the screen.

2 Select **Workspace**, and then select the workspace folder. If no workspace has been created, tap **Default**.

3 From the drop-down menu, select **TV Analyzer** mode.

4 Tap the **Channel Plan** icon to list all available channel plans.

5 Press and hold the channel plan to be edited until the options pop-up menu appears. Select **Edit Channel Plan** to open the **Channel Plan Editor** window.

6 The **Channel Plan Editor** displays the channel plan data and allows most of the parameters to be modified:

- Channel Plan Name
- Band (terrestrial or satellite)
- LNB (none, external, 5, 12, or 24 V)
- TV System (none, NTSC, PAL, or SECAM)

7 You can also add a new channel to the channel plan by tapping **Add Channel**. A window opens where the following fields must be completed:

- Name
- Centre Frequency (MHz)
- Signal Type
- Bandwidth

8 You can also edit or delete any channel in the channel plan by tapping it. A window opens allowing you to modify some of its parameters:

- Name
- Frequency
- Signal Type

9 Once editing is complete, tap **Save** to save the changes, or close the window directly to exit without saving.

►How to edit a channel plan from a computer

1 Access the **Top menu** by swiping down from the top of the screen.

2 Select the **Workspace** option and then choose the workspace folder. If you have not created any workspace folder yet, click on **Default**.

3 In the dropdown menu, select the **TV Analyzer** mode.

4 Tap on the **CH Plans** icon to list all the channel plans.

5 Connect a USB memory to the USB port of the equipment.

6 Press on the channel plan you want to edit until the options menu appears. Select the **Export to USB** option to copy the channel plan to the USB memory.

7 Safely disconnect the USB memory using the option to unmount the USB.

8 Now you can connect the USB memory with the channel plan to a computer to edit the file containing the channel plan. Use an XML editor such as XML Notepad (https://microsoft.github.io/XmlNotepad/).

9 Once edited, save the file in the root of the USB memory and connect it again to the USB port of the meter.

10 Access the **Top** menu and tap on **Workspace**. In the side menu that appears, select **USB.** The edited file of the channel plan will appear.

11 Tap on the channel plan until the options menu appears. Select the **Import to workspace** option to copy the channel plan to your active workspace folder.

12 The edited channel plan is now available for use in the TV analyzer..

NOTE: Remember to follow the steps described in "Data Export to USB" on page 169 and disconnect the USB drive correctly to avoid data loss or damage to the device.

2.13 Updating the meter

In order to update your unit, follow these steps:

1 Download the firmware from the ATLAS datasheet at the PROMAX website in order to obtain the latest version of the update file.

2 The downloaded file should have the **UPDATE** extension. Copy this file to the root of a USB memory.

3 Restart the **ATLAS** and connect it to the mains to avoid draining the battery during the update process.

4 Go to the **Settings** menu.

5 Press **Update** to enter the update screen.

6 The update screen shows in the field **Current software version** the current release installed on the meter.

7 At this time (not before), insert the USB drive into the USB port. The meter will detect the USB and analyse the file it contains.

8 After few moments (it can change according to the file size) if the update file is correct, the **Update** button turns green and shows the release number.

9 Press the **Update** button and confirm to start the update process. A bar and a percentage indicates the update progress. Wait a few minutes.

10 Once finished, a pop-up window will appear informing that the software is up to date. **Disconnect the USB memory** and press OK. The meter will restart.

11 During the boot process, it shows the message "booting new update" in the upper left corner, indicating that the update has been successfully installed.

If, on the other hand, it displays the message "rolling back" it will indicate that there has been an issue during the update (corrupt file, damaged USB drive, etc.), and the previous version will be restored.

12 At the end of the update process, check that the new release has been installed correctly. Verify that the **Release** field (in **Settings -> Equipment Info**) reflects the newly installed software version.

3 SETTINGS AND PREFERENCES

3.1 Settings Menu

Press **Settings** on the **Home** Menu to access the Settings menu.

Settings Menu (02:19s)

SCAN

Video 4.

Settings are classified according to these categories:

- **General**: Equipment information and customizing options.
- **TV Analyzer**: TV analyzer settings.
- **IPTV**: IPTV settings.
- **Spectrum Analyzer**: Spectrum analyzer settings.

3.1.1 General Settings

►Equipment Information

- Provider: Provider's name.
- Name: Equipment's name.
- Serial number: Unique identification number for this equipment.
- Release: Version of software installed on the equipment.
- Free memory: Free size of the flash memory installed on the equipment / Size of the flash memory installed for data (dataloggers, screenshots, service recording and so on...).
- Company: Name of the company which owns the equipment (set by user; protected by PIN code).
- User: Name of the equipment's user (set by user; protected by PIN code).
- Change PIN: It allows user to change the pin code. The default PIN is 1234.
- Product ID: Identifier name of the equipment.
- Licenses: Information about the software licenses used.
- Generate report: It generates a report of the current status of the meter

and it is exported to a pendrive that must be connected to the USB port.

►Appearance

- Language: Language used on menus, messages and screens. Available languages are: English, Spanish, German, French, Polish, Portuguese and Catalan. Once the new language is selected, the equipment changes automatically to the new language.
- Screen off: User can select a time after which the TFT screen turns off, but the equipment is still running normally. The screen turns on by pressing any key. Time options are: off, 1, 5, 10, 30 o 60 minutes.
- Theme: It is the colour palette used on screen (dark or light).
- Accent color: It allows the user to select the secondary colour used to highlight certain interface elements such as bars, menus, etc. Available options: dark_red, deep_blue and explorer_green.
- Colorized icons: It enables colouring of the icons according to the selected accent colour.
- Show battery remaining time: It hides or shows the remaining battery time. Remaining battery time is displayed next to the battery level icon.
- Show hidden menu indicators: It activates the display of bars on the sides, indicating the presence of hidden menus. You need to drag from the bar toward the centre of the screen to display the menu.

►Date & Time

- Time Format: It allows the user to change the time format (12 or 24).
- Continent/Ocean: It allows the user to select continent where the meter is in order to determine if it is necessary to apply DST (Daylight Saving Time).
- City/Region: It allows the user to select the capital of the country or the region where the meter is.
- Network time: It allows you to enable or disable date and time synchronization with an internet time server.

►Network

Network parameters identify the equipment into a data network. It is necessary to connect to a PC via ethernet.

- MAC: Physical address of the equipment. It is unique and cannot be edited.
- DHCP: Enable this option to get the proper IP address when the unit is first connected to a network. That feature contributes to make things easier to installers when debugging network access.
- IP: IP Address of the equipment into the local network.
- IP NetMask: Subnet mask of the equipment (by default 255.255.255.0).
- Gateway: IP Address of the router into the local network (by default 10.0.1.1).
- DNS 1: Option 1 of DNS (by default 8.8.8.8). DNS stands for Domain Name System and translates domain names into IP addresses so that computers can communicate with each other over the Internet.
- DNS 2: Select DNS2 (by default 8.8.4.4).

►Options

It shows all the options that have been installed and also allows installing new options. To install a new option press on "+" and enter the option code. Available options are:

- DAB/DAB+ option. It is made up of:
  - DAB ETI Recording.
  - DAB Advanced.
  - DAB TII.
- Advanced FM option. It is made up of:
  - FM Advanced.
  - FM Histogram.
  - FM MPX Spectrum.
- Optical fibre option. It is made up of:
  - LNB Optical power.
  - RF to fiber converter.
- 4G/5G option.
- ST2110 option.
- Optical output for SDI/ASI signals.

- Optical input for SDI/ASI signals.

For more details about the **DAB/DAB+** option refer to "DAB/DAB+ OPTION" on page 211.

For more details about the **FM Advanced** option refer to "FM ADVANCED OPTION" on page 219.

For more details about the **Optical** option refer to "OPTICAL OPTION" on page 208.

For more details about the **4G/5G** option refer to "4G/5G (MOBILE) OPTION" on page 228.

For more details about the **ST2110** option refer to "SMPTE ST2110 OPTION" on page 239.

For more details about the **SDI/ASI optical** option refer to "SDI/ASI OPTICAL OPTION" on page 254.

If you are interested in any of these options please contact PROMAX (https://www.promaxelectronics.com/ing/contact-promax/).

►Wizard

- Show wizard at next start: It allows enabling or disabling the assistant that helps the user to set the meter. When enabled, the device will turn off, and when turned back on, it will display the assistant.
- Input name: User's name.
- Input e-mail: User's e-mail.
- Input phone number: User's phone.
- Subscription status: It allows the user to subscribe or unsubscribe from the updating service to keep the meter updated to the last software version available.

►Software Update

- Current software version: It shows information about the current update installed on the meter.

- Update: It shows if there is an update available for download and install.

For more details about the updating process refer to "Updating the meter" on page 19.

3.1.2 TV Analyzer Settings

►Measurements

- Terrestrial units: It allows the user to select the terrestrial measurement units for the signal level. Available options are: dBm dBmV and dBµV.
- Satellite units: It allows the user to select the satellite measurement units for the signal level. Available options are: dBm, dBmV and dBµV.
- Attenuators linked to reference level: If enabled, when the user changes the reference level, the attenuation value is adjusted according to the selected reference level, and vice versa. If disabled, both values are independent, allowing the user to change the reference level without affecting the attenuation value, and vice versa.
- Power offset: It adds this value to the power/level measurement. When this value is different to 0 dB, next to power/level measurement an asterisk (*) is shown as a warning that offset is been applied.
- Terrestrial downlink: If this option is enabled it allows you to set a local oscillator in terrestrial band and displays intermediate and downlink (DL) frequencies calculated from local oscillator. For example, it allows you to work with terrestrial radio-links or frequency converters.
- Terrestrial downlink frequency: Allows entering an offset frequency for the terrestrial band when terrestrial downlink is enabled.

►StealthID

Enables the user to select the signal types the meter will use during automatic signal identification in the terrestrial band.

To enable the **StealthID** automatic detection tool, the user must select **Auto** mode under the **Signal Type** option within the **Tuning** menu of the **TV Analyzer** mode.

When **StealthID** mode is activated in the terrestrial band, all selected signals are included in the automatic detection process.

When **StealthID** mode is activated in the satellite band, all satellite signals are included by default in the automatic detection process.

When trying to tune a signal with the **StealthID** tool active, a magnifying glass icon appears in the status bar next to the signal type currently being identified. If the signal is not identified, the tool moves to the next signal type, repeating this process cyclically with all remaining signal types.

►Exploration configuration

Allows the user to select the levels and attempts to identify a channel during channel exploration (for more details refer to "Channel Exploration" on page 80).

- Minimum level for terrestrial signal (analog TV): It sets the minimum level for a terrestrial analogue signal to be identified when channel exploring.
- Minimum power for terrestrial signal (digital TV and DAB): It sets the minimum reference level for a terrestrial digital signal to be identified when channel exploring.
- Minimum level for FM signal: It sets the minimum power for a FM signal to be identified when channel exploring or datalogging.
- Number of attempts to lock terrestrial signal: This is the number of times the meter attempts to lock the signal of a terrestrial channel before moving on to the next channel.
- Number of attempts to lock satellite signal: This is the number of times the meter attempts to lock the signal of a satellite channel before moving on to the next channel.

►Datalogger configuration

Allows the user to select the attempts and time when performing datalogging.

- Number of attempts to lock terrestrial signal: This is the number of times the meter attempts to lock the signal of a terrestrial channel before moving on to the next channel.
- Number of attempts to lock satellite signal: This is the number of times the meter attempts to lock the signal of a satellite channel before moving on to the next channel.
- Maximum time to make a terrestrial measurement (s): This is the maximum time the meter has to perform the measurement of a terrestrial signal.

- Maximum time to make a satellite measurement (s): This is the maximum time the meter has to perform the measurement of a satellite signal.
- Maximum time to make a FM measurement (s): This is the maximum time the meter has to perform the measurement of a FM signal.
- Maximum time to make an Analog / Generic measurement (s): This is the maximum time the meter has to perform the measurement of an analog / generic signal.
- Use Link Margin to optimize acquisition time: If this option is enabled, it uses the Link Margin measurement to improve the measurement time.

3.1.3 IPTV Settings

► Network

Network parameters to receive IPTV signal.

- DHCP: Enable this option to get the proper IP address when the unit is first connected to a network that uses this protocol. That feature contributes to make things easier to installers when debugging network access.
- IP: IP Address of the equipment into the local network.
- Mask: Subnet mask of the equipment (by default 255.255.255.0).
- Gateway: IP Address of the router into the local network (by default 10.8.8.1).
- MAC: Physical address of the equipment. It is unique and cannot be edited.

►IGMP

- IGMP Versions: Protocol for multicast transmissions used by the router. In case of use it, version must be selected:
  - IMGPv1: IGMP version 1. Each time user selects a multicast address, meter asks for the new multicast stream.
  - IMGPv2: IGMP version 2. Each time user selects a multicast address, meter stops receiving the current stream and asks for receiving the new one.
  - IMGPv3: IGMP version 3. Each time user selects a multicast address, meter stops receiving the current stream and asks for receiving the new one, from the servers approved by the user.
  - Off: It does not send any IGMP messages and discards the received ones.

3.1.4 Spectrum Analyzer Settings

►**Measurements**

- Power units: It allows the user to select the power units (dBm, dBmV, dBuV).
- Attenuators linked to reference level: If enabled, when the user changes the reference level, the attenuation value is adjusted according to the selected reference level, and vice versa. If disabled, both values are independent, allowing the user to change the reference level without affecting the attenuation value, and vice versa.

3.2 Top Menu

To access the **Top menu** from any screen, swipe down from the top of the screen.

From the **Top menu**, you can access various management options. Some options are only available in certain modes.

- Workspace
- Task planner
- USB
- GPS
- WiFi
- HDMI™
- CAM
- LNB optical
- ASI
- SDI
- Antenna
- Supply
- Volume
- Brightness
- Notifications

These options are described below.

3.2.1 Top Menu Options

►Workspace Settings

It allows you to manage the workspace folders where data and resources are stored.

For more information refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165.

►Task Planner

It allows scheduling certain tasks to run at a specific date and time. It is currently available for screenshots.

Selecting this option opens a window with the available scheduled tasks. Pressing **Add Task** opens a window that allows scheduling a task with the following settings:

- Type: Select the type of task to schedule.
- Run every (min): If the task is repetitive, select the interval between tasks.
- Start date: Start date and time of the task.
- Expiration date: End date and time of the task.

When a task is scheduled, a calendar icon appears in the top information bar, indicating that there are pending tasks to be executed.

►USB Settings

It allows managing the devices connected to the **USB 3.0** port and the **USB 2.0 Type-C** port.

The USB 2.0 Type-C port supports two types of connections: **host** or **slave**. The appropriate option must be selected based on the connected device and its interaction with the meter.

It also allows safely unmounting the memory connected to the USB 3.0 port by pressing SDA in order to prevent damage to the memory and its data.

►GPS Settings

It allows managing the GPS connected to the USB 3.0 port or the USB-C port.

If the antenna is connected to the meter, it displays a screen showing the detected satellites, status (synchronized or not), coordinates, and other data.

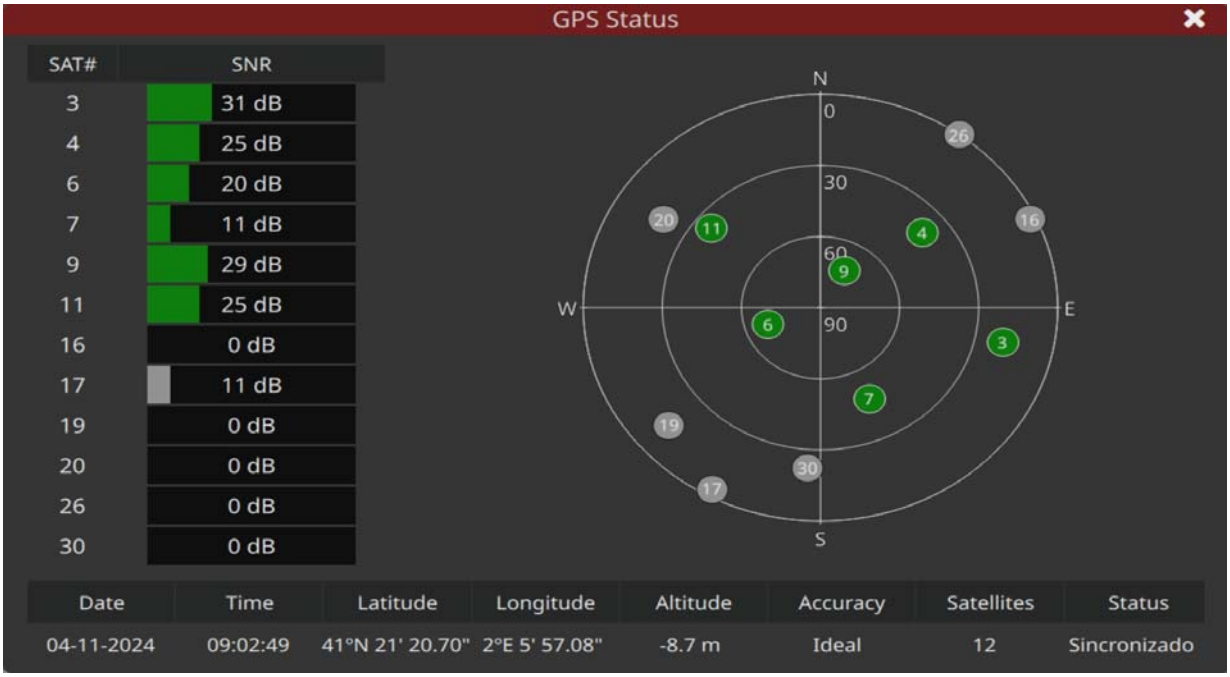


Figure 7.

►WiFi Settings

It manages the Wi-Fi connection through the USB-WiFi adapter connected to the USB port.

1 Connect the USB Wi-Fi adapter (provided with the device) to the USB 3.0 connector located at the top of the device. The adapter detects available WiFi networks.

2 Access the **Top** menu by swiping down from the top of any screen and tapping on the Wi-Fi option to open the Wi-Fi settings window with access parameters.

3 The Wi-Fi configuration window displays the Wi-Fi networks detected by the USB Wi-Fi adapter. It also allows enabling/disabling the DHCP protocol, which automatically assigns an IP to the device. If not using this protocol, the IP, mask, and gateway must be entered manually.

►HDMI Settings

It allows you to view the resolution and other details of the interface with HDMI™ technology.

►CAM Settings

It allows you to manage the CAM card.

►ASI Settings

It allows you to select the ASI input by BNC or SFP+ (MSA).

It allows you to enable/disable the ASI output by BNC and/or SFP+ (MSA).

For more details refer to "SDI/ASI OPTICAL OPTION" on page 254.

►SDI Settings

It allows you to select the SDI input by BNC or SFP+ (MSA).

It allows you to enable/disable the SDI output by BNC and/or SFP+ (MSA).

For more details refer to "SDI/ASI OPTICAL OPTION" on page 254.

► Supply Settings LNB

It allows you to enable or disable external power to supply voltage to external devices (Terrestrial: 5, 12 o 24 V; Satellite: 5, 13, 13V+22 kHz, 15, 18, 18 + 22 kHz). If the **External** Voltage option is selected, it will measure the voltage present in the connector but will not apply any voltage.

A window next to the option displays the voltage and current measured at the LNB.

►Volume Settings

It allows you to increase or decrease the audio volume using a sliding bar.

Clicking on the icon on the left side of the slider mutes the audio output. Clicking on the icon on the right restores the volume to the level before it was muted.

►Brightness Settings

It allows you to increase or decrease the screen brightness using a sliding bar.

Clicking on the icon to the left of the slider lowers the brightness to the minimum, while clicking on the icon to the right increases the brightness to the maximum.

►Notification Area

It allows you to view the most recent notifications that have appeared on the screen.

►Antenna Settings (only for TV Analyzer mode)

■Settings for Terrestrial Antenna:

- **Impedance correction**: Allows configuring the impedance correction on the RF input (N connector) of the device. The input is designed to present 50 Ω. If the input is 75 Ω, a 75/50 Ω adapter must be connected to the

device input (see optional accessories in "SPECIFICATIONS ATLAS NG" on page 180), and then the 75 Ω option must be selected. When 75 Ω is selected, the software applies a correction for the impedance adapter "Min Loss Pad," corresponding to a 5.7 dB loss.

- **Field Strength**: It allows the equipment to operate as a field strength meter using the measurements provided by the antenna connected to the RF input. When enabled, it displays the field strength value based on the following calculation:

Level + K factor + Cable loss = Field Strength measurement (dBµV/m)

For the measurement to be accurate, the antenna correction factor (K factor) and the cable loss values must be entered; these will be applied during the field strength measurement. The K factor can be entered in **Manual** mode or via a previously loaded **XML** file (more information in the next section "Creation of an Antenna file to measure Field Strength" on page 34). If the **Manual** option is selected, the following data must be entered:

-**K factor**: Antenna correction factor for the measurement frequency.
-**Cable loss (dB)**: Estimated loss of the cable connecting the antenna to the equipment.

■Settings for Satellite Antenna:

- **Band**: Allows selecting between the KuKa band and the C band.
- **Low oscillator (MHz)**: Defines the local oscillator frequency of the LNB for the low band. If, for a specific channel plan, the selected oscillator values are not suitable, the system will display a warning message.
- **High oscillator (MHz)**: Defines the local oscillator frequency of the LNB for the high band. If, for a specific channel plan, the selected oscillator values are not suitable, the system will display a warning message.
- **DiSEqC commands**: Allows enabling or disabling DiSEqC commands. DiSEqC (from Digital Satellite Equipment Control) is a communication protocol between the satellite receiver and the satellite installation accessories. DiSEqC commands are individual low-level instructions. Once enabled, they can be accessed in the tuning menu.
- **DiSEqC programs**: Allows enabling or disabling DiSEqC programs. DiSEqC programs are sequences of individual commands predefined by the user that automate antenna-related actions. The DiSEqC programs must be previously loaded into the device before they can be activated. Once enabled, they can be accessed in the tuning menu.
- **SCR/EN50494 (SCD)**: Allows enabling or disabling the SCR/EN50494 function to control devices in a satellite TV installation compatible with this technology (more information in the following section "SCR/EN50494 (SatCR/SCD)" on page 34.
- **dCSS/EN50607 (SCD2)**: Allows enabling or disabling the dCSS/EN50607 function to control devices in a satellite TV installation compatible with this technology (more information in the following section "dCSS/EN50607 (JESS/SCD2)" on page 36.

3.2.2 Creation of an Antenna file to measure Field Strength

1. Access the **Top menu** by swiping down from the top of the screen.
2. Select the **Workspace** option and then choose the workspace folder. If you have not created any workspace folder yet, click on **Default**.
3. In the dropdown menu, select the **TV Analyzer** mode.
4. Tap on the **Tools** icon to list all the antenna files.
5. Connect a USB memory to the USB port.
6. Press on the antenna file (XML) you want to edit until the options menu appears. Select the **Export to USB** option to copy to the USB memory.
7. Safely disconnect the USB memory using the option to unmount the USB.
8. Now you can connect the USB memory to a computer to edit the file. Use an XML editor such as XML Notepad (https://microsoft.github.io/XmlNotepad/).
9. The value of the **FREQUENCY** field must be edited to set the frequency, and the **AF** field to set the correction factor. The remaining fields, such as **MODEL**, **DESCRIPTION**, **IMPEDANCE**, or **HEIGHT**, can be modified for informational purposes but will not be used in the field strength calculation.
10. Once edited, save the file with a new name in the root of the USB memory and connect it again to the USB port of the meter.
11. Access the **Top** menu and tap on **Workspace**. In the side menu that appears, select **USB**. The edited file will appear.
12. Tap on the channel plan until the options menu appears. Select the **Import to workspace** option to copy the file to your workspace folder.
13. The edited file is now available for use in the **Field Strength** dropdown menu.

NOTE: Remember to follow the steps described in "Data Export to USB" on page 169 and disconnect the USB drive correctly to avoid data loss or damage to the device.

3.2.3 SCR/EN50494 (SatCR/SCD)

Using the SCR/EN50494 function (international standard also known as SatCR or SCD), it is possible to control devices in a satellite TV installation that are compatible with this standard, which allows multiple downlink frequencies

(slots) to be carried over a single cable. In this way, each user, using a slot, can tune and decode any signal present on the satellite.

1 Connect the RF cable to the RF connector input.

2 From the **Home** menu**,** tap on the icon **TV Analyzer** to access the TV analizer mode.

3 To display the **Tuning** settings, swipe to the right from the left side of the screen or tap on any field related to tuning (frequency, span, etc.), and in the **Band** option select the satellite frequency band.

4 Select polarization (horizontal/vertical) and satellite band (high/low).

5 To access the **Top menu** from any screen, swipe down from the top of the screen.

6 If necessary, tap on **Supply** LNB and select the supply voltage for the LNB.

7 Tap on the **Antenna** option .

8 On the option **SCR/EN50494**, select **On** to enable it.

9 After activation, a gear icon appears next to the **SCR/EN50494** option. Pressing the icon will open a window that allows access to the configuration parameters.

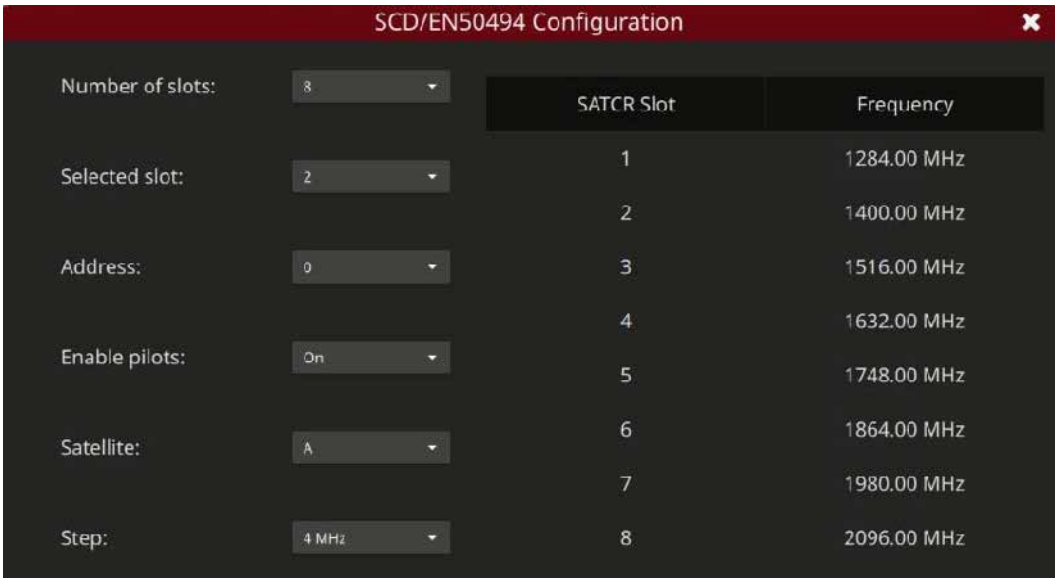


Figure 8.

The configuration window shows the options that the user can modify:

- Number of slots (2, 4, 8): For each type of slot unit there is a list of independent frequencies to select. The user may have separate frequencies (user bands) for 2, 4 or 8 slots units and these values are not

lost when switching from one type to another. The last configuration used for each user band is automatically stored and restored when the band is selected again.

- Selected slot (1 - 8).
- Address (0, 2, 3): Device address.
- Enable pilots (on, off): When activating, the device located in the headend emits a pilot signal with constant level for each downlink frequency to identify available channels.
- Satellite (A, B).
- Step (1 - 8 MHz).

10 Once SCR/EN50494 is set, the user can select the slot through the **Slots SCD** option in the **Tuning Settings**.

11 While **SCR/EN50494** is enabled, the **SatCR** icon will appear in the information bar

3.2.4 dCSS/EN50607 (JESS/SCD2)

Through the SCD2/EN50607 (internation standard, also known as JESS) function is possible to control the devices of a TV satellite installation that are compatible with this standard. This technology has two main functionalities: one for configuring headends, and another for configuring sockets. This technology requires bidirectional DiSEqC capabilities.

Thanks to its bidirectional DiSEqC capabilities, the meter can automatically read the configuration from any SCD2/EN50607 compatible unit connected to it. In case that no compatible device is detected, the meter allows the user to make a blind configuration of the unit without any confirmation other than spectrum reference.

1 Connect the RF cable to the RF connector input.

2 From the **Home** menu**,** tap on the icon **TV Analyzer** to access the TV analizer mode.

3 To display the **Tuning** settings, swipe to the right from the left side of the screen or tap on any field related to tuning (frequency, span, etc.), and in the **Band** option select the satellite frequency band.

4 Select polarization (horizontal/vertical) and satellite band (high/low).

5 To access the **Top menu** from any screen, swipe down from the top of the screen.

6 If necessary, tap on **Supply**

and select the supply voltage for the LNB.

7 Tap on the **Antenna** option .

8 On the option **dCSS/EN50607**, select **On** to enable it.

9 After activation, a gear icon appears next to the **dCSS/EN50607** option. Pressing the icon will open a window that allows access to the configuration parameters.

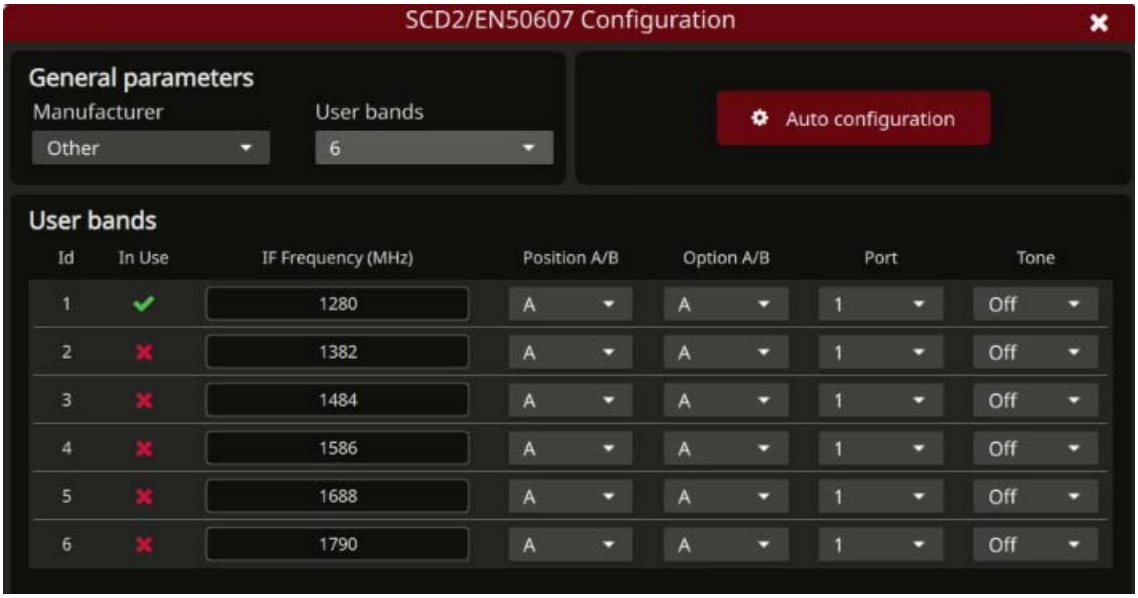


Figure 9.

10 The user must select the number of user bands (UB).

11 The user can also select the LNB manufacturer. This option is intended to simplify manual configuration by applying the most commonly used settings for the selected manufacturer (Jultec, Sky UK, Sky Italy BW, Inverto or others). Depending on the manufacturer, configuration parameters may vary.

12 By tapping on the corresponding field, the parameter values for each user band can be modified. These include frequency, A/B position, A/B option, port, and tone. The last configuration used for each user band is automatically stored and restored when the band is selected again.

13 The **Auto Configuration** option connects to the LNB and performs an automatic setup. When the instrument accesses the device, it displays the configuration of the device, regardless of the selected manufacturer.

14 Once dCSS/EN50607 is set, the user band (UB) can be selected via the **User Band** option in the **TV Analyzer Tuning Settings**.

15 While dCSS/EN50607 is enabled, the **dCSS** icon will appear in the information bar.

4 TV ANALYZER

4.1 Introduction

The TV Analyzer mode allows you to analyze RF signals: terrestrial, satellite, CATV or FM. It can demodulate and display services for terrestrial/CATV from 45 to 1000 MHz and satellite from 250 to 3000 MHz.

	TV Analyzer Introduction (02:58s)	SCAN

Video 5.

To enter the **TV Analyzer** mode, tap the icon from the **Home** screen.

The TV Analyzer screen is divided into 3 windows:

- main window
- left top window
- left bottom window

Each one of these windows can show a tool selected by the user. Some tools are available only for certain types of signals.

Press on the triangle ▼ on any window to display the tools menu. Select one tool to be shown on the window.

There are also a menu with advanced tools that the user can deploy by swiping from the right side of the screen to the left.

4.2 TV Analyzer Screen

Figure 10.

1 Triangle ▼ (all windows): It displays a menu with all available tools. Select one tool to be displayed. The same tool cannot be in more than one window (for more details about tools refer to "Tools" on page 42).

2 Plus (+) sign (secondary windows): It maximizes the window, switching to the main window position.

3 Gear ⚙ (main window): It displays a settings menu for the tool. It is available for some tools and only on the main window.

4 + / - sign (main window): It shows the panel in full-screen mode. To return to the previous view press on the minus sign.

5 Information Bar: It is the bar located at the top of the screen that displays additional information about the meter. Different icons may appear depending on the function in use (see "Icons" on page 11). In the image, from left to right: Band (terrestrial/satellite); name of the active workspace; attenuation enabled/disabled; antenna input impedance (50/75 Ω); external power enabled/disabled; time; battery level.

6 Status bar: It shows tuning parameters like frequency/channel selected, signal info (standard, bandwidth...), network name and Transport Stream total bitrate. Also it gives access to Tuning Settings (for more details refer to "Tuning Settings" on page 40). The **PROMAX** logo returns to the **Home** screen.

4.3 Tuning Settings

To display the Tuning Settings swipe right from the left side of the screen or press any field related to tuning (frequency, span...). Tuning Settings change according to the type of signal to tune.

- Band: It allows selecting between terrestrial or satellite frequency band.
- Tune by: It allows selecting between **tuning by channel** or **tuning by frequency**. If you select a channel or a channel plan it changes automatically to tuning by channel.
- Tuning Frequency: It allows selecting the frequency to tune. Select frequency value and frequency units (MHz, kHz, Hz) on the keypad. **Tune by Frequency** must be selected before enter the frequency.
- Channel Plan: It allows selecting a channel plan from the available ones in the workspace. A channel plan is a structured allocation of frequencies within a specific band of the radio spectrum. It consists of a list of channels with predefined settings for each one (frequency, signal type, bandwidth, etc.). Press on the **Channel plan** option to show a list of available channel plans.
- Channel: It allows selecting a channel from the channel plan. Press on the **Channel** option to show a list of available channels.
- Signal type: It displays the current standard and allows selecting another standard in the same band (terrestrial or satellite). Press on the **Signal type** option to show a list of available standards and to select the signal type working mode.
- Signal type Mode: Press on the "Signal type" option to select **Manual mode or Auto mode**. The Auto mode enables the StealthID in order to identify automatically the signal. In the Manual mode the user must select the standard of the signal type to be demodulated.
- Downlink frequency (satellite): It displays downlink (DL) frequency calculated from local oscillator value.
- Polarization (satellite): It allows the user to select the signal polarization between Vertical or Horizontal. In tuning by channel mode this option can not be changed because is defined by the channel.
- Sat Band (satellite): It allows the user to select the High or Low band frequency for satellite channel tuning. In tuning by channel mode this option can not be changed because is defined by the channel.

- Symbol Rate (DVB-S/DVB-S2/DVB-S2x): Symbol Rate determines the rate at which symbols occur. A symbol may consist of one or more bits as determined by the modulation format.
- Center Frequency: It allows the user to edit the center frequency. The center frequency is the frequency at which the screen is centered.
- Span: It allows to edit the span, which is the frequency range displayed on screen on the horizontal axis. The current span value appears at the bottom.
- Reference Level: It allows the user to edit the reference level. The reference level is the power range represented on the vertical axis. The Reference Level can be changed directly swiping up or down.
- Attenuation: It can work in Manual mode or Automatic mode. In manual mode the user must select a value of attenuation between 0 and 70. In automatic mode the system applies attenuation according to the signal.

WARNING! In some models, for safety reasons, when the device starts up, the attenuation is set to **35 dB by default**. When entering the **TV Analyzer** mode, if the attenuation is in **Manual** mode, it will remain at 35 dB until the user changes it. If it is in **Automatic** mode, it will adjust according to the input power.

- Capture mode: It allows specifying whether the content of the demodulated signal is TS or T2MI.
- Maximum trace hold: It records the outline of the spectrum when reaches the maximum level.
  - Enable: It enables the maximum trace hold.
  - Hide: It shows/hides the last maximum trace recorded.
  - Freeze: It holds and keeps on screen the last maximum trace.
- Minimum trace hold: It records the outline of the spectrum when reaches the minimum level.
  - Enable: It enables the minimum trace hold.
  - Hide: It shows/hides the last minimum trace recorded.
  - Freeze: It holds and keeps on screen the last minimum trace.
- PLP (DVB-T2/ATSC3).
- Profile (DVB-T2).
- Slice (DVB-C2).
- Layer (ISDBT).
- PLS (DVB-S2/DVB-S2x).
- DiSEqC commands (DVB-S/DVB-S2/DSS).

4.4 Tools

In the following sections, a description of each tool associated with the TV Analyzer is provided.

The tools are available in the dropdown menu located on the top bar of each panel of the TV Analyzer.

Some tools are only available for certain types of signals. Tools that are not available for the selected signal type will appear grayed out. When clicking on these option, a pop-up message will appear explaining why it is not available.

The tools available for the TV Analyzer are:

- Spectrum ("Spectrum" on page 43)
- Measurement ("Measurement" on page 45)
- Signal parameters ("Signal Parameters" on page 47)
- Video ("Video" on page 48)
- Audio levels & loudness ("Audio levels & loudness" on page 49)
- Video/audio parameters ("Video/Audio Parameters" on page 50)
- Streaming ("Streaming" on page 51).
- Constellation ("Constellation" on page 53)
- Echoes ("Echoes" on page 55)
- Shoulder attenuation ("Shoulder Attenuation" on page 56)
- MER by carrier ("MER by Carrier" on page 57)
- Spectrogram ("Spectrogram (Spectrum + Waterfall)" on page 59)
- Merogram ("Merogram (MER by carrier + Waterfall)" on page 60)
- Recording ("Recording" on page 62)
- TS analyzer ("Transport Stream Analyzer" on page 64)
- FM ("FM" on page 70)
- Optical power meter ("Optical Power Measurement" on page 71)
- Network delay ("Optical Power Measurement" on page 71)
- DAB TII ("DAB/DAB+ OPTION" on page 211)

4.5 Spectrum

The spectrum tool shows the spectrum of the signal received from the RF input.

Spectrum (02:26s) SCAN

Video 6.

►Touch gestures

Tap: It places the cursor on the point.

Zoom out: It amplifies signal, reducing the span.

Zoom in: It reduces signal, amplifying the span.

Horizontal drag (spectrum): It moves along the frequency band.

Horizontal drag (tuned signal): It moves the signal over the frequency.

Vertical drag: It changes reference level.

►Screen

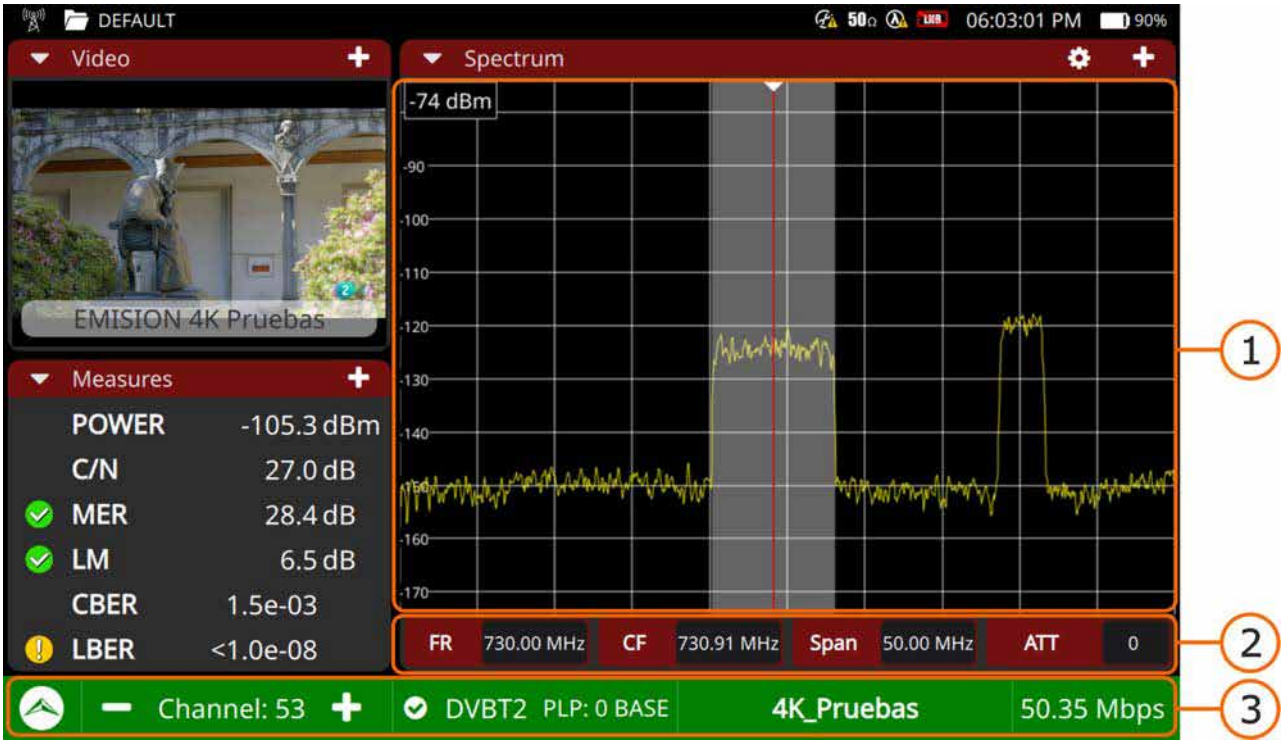


Figure 11.

1 Spectrum: The red vertical line shows the frequency been tuned. At either side there are two dotted white lines that define the signal bandwidth over which the meter is trying to identify the tuned signal. When the signal is tuned, the meter auto identifies it. The dotted lines change to a full white band falling over the tuned signal.

2 Spectrum bar: There are four fields that give quick information about the tuned frequency in this order: frequency tuned, the center frequency in the spectrum window, the span and the attenuator selected. Pressing on any of this buttons opens that field in the tuning menu.

3 Status Bar: When it turns green, it indicates that TS or ALP (for ATSC 3.0) is being received. In red, it indicates that the data stream is not being received. It also displays several fields, such as the network name and the total bitrate of the transport stream.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- View: It defines the spectrum trace mode: outline, solid or gradient. Outline shows only the spectrum outline. Solid shows the spectrum with a yellow background. Gradient shows the spectrum with a gradient of yellow background.

- dB/div: It allows modifying the number of dB per division on the vertical axis of the graph that displays the power. The available values are: x10, x5, x3, x2, x1.
- Marker type: It defines how to display the marker: outline, arrowhead or horizontal.
- Resolution filter: It defines the resolution bandwidth filter value. Resolution filters available are: 2 kHz (only terrestrial band), 10 kHz, 20 kHz, 30 kHz, 40 kHz, 100 kHz, 200 kHz and 1000 kHz. According to filter selected maximum and minimum span changes.
- Shaded BW: It disables or enables the display of the tuned channel bandwidth.
- To center marker: It centers the selected frequency on the screen.

4.6 Measurement

The measurement tool displays all relevant measurements for the tuned signal.

Measurements (00:53s) SCAN

Video 7.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Select a measurement to monitor it on the graph.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- Reset PER: It resets the PER value (Packet Error Ratio).

► **Screen**

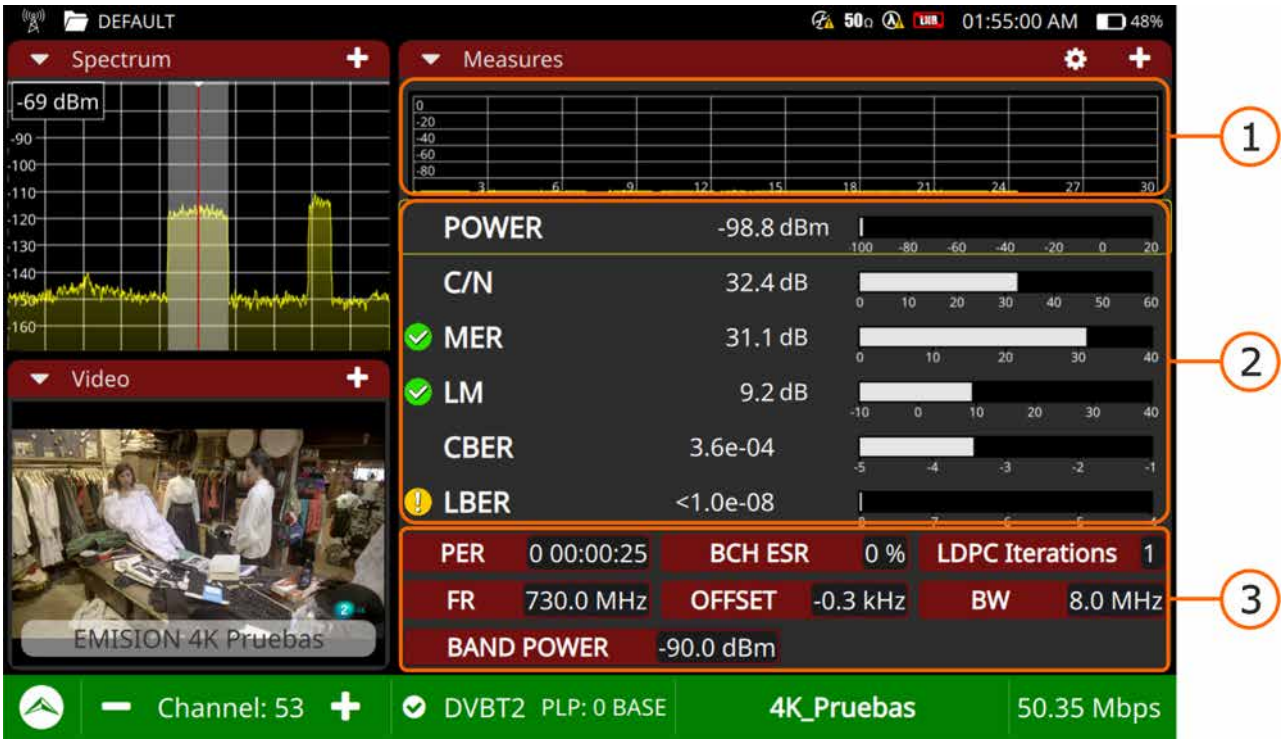


Figure 12.

1 Monitoring graph: It shows the selected measurement being plotted on a graph over time. The user can select any of the measurements available on the panel below. The selected measurement is inside a frame.

2 Relevant Measurements: It shows the most relevant measurements for the tuned signal. Measurements are in numerical value and also plotted on a graph bar. The sign on the left indicates its quality.

3 Extra Measurements: It shows some extra measurements according to the signal (PER, frequency, offset, bandwidth, band power, etc.).

4.7 Signal Parameters

The **Signal parameters** tool displays the modulation parameters of the signal being tuned and demodulated.

Signal Parameters (00:32s)

SCAN

Video 8.

►Screen

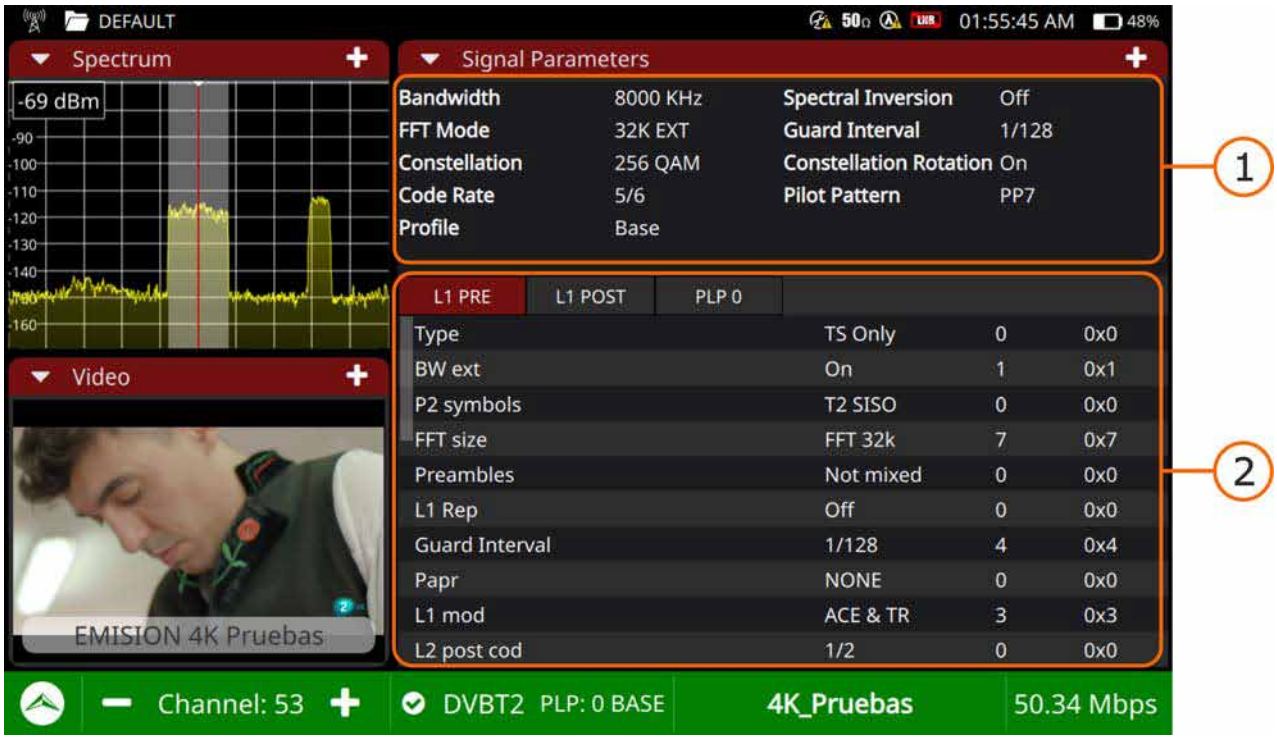


Figure 13.

1 General Panel: It displays the most relevant information.

2 Detail panel: It shows detailed data.

4.8 Video

The **Video** tool displays one of the services carried by the signal being demodulated.

Video (01:15s) SCAN

Video 9.

►Screen

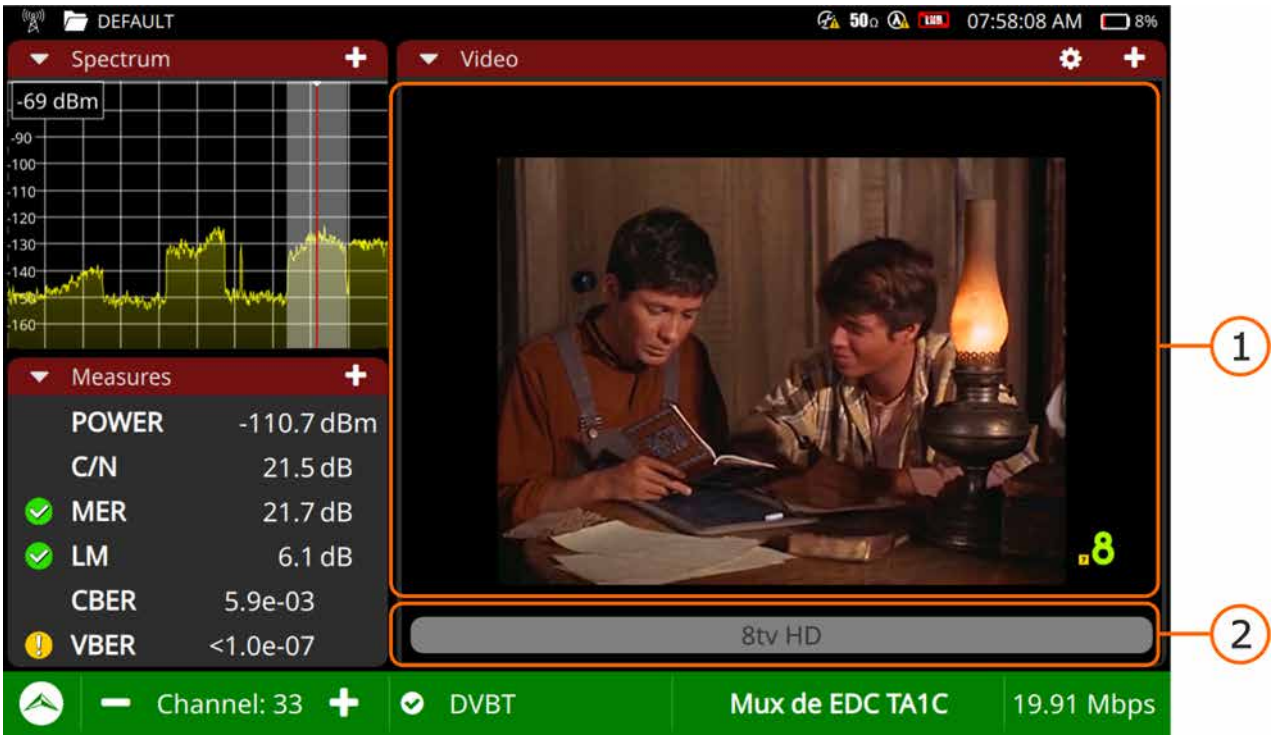


Figure 14.

1 Video Panel: It displays the demodulated service.

2 Service bar: It shows the name of the service and quality. If pressing, it opens a new window that shows all services available for the transport stream. Select one service to be displayed on screen. Each service is identified by its ID, LCN (if available) and name. It also shows if it is video, audio or data. In case of video it also shows resolution (SD, HD or UHD).

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- Audio: It allows the user to change language of the service in case there is more than one available.

4.9 Audio levels & loudness

The **Audio levels & loudness** tool allows the user to measure and visualize audio levels and loudness.

The **audio level** of each channel is measured in dBs and displayed in a bar graph. If the TS carries multiple audio channels (stereo left and right, 5.1, 7.1), up to 8 channels can be displayed on screen simultaneously..

Audio loudness is measured according to LUFS (Loudness Units relative to Full Scale), a measurement standard used to quantify perceived loudness, mimicking the way the human ear naturally perceives volume.

Audio levels (01:33s) SCAN

Video 10.

►Screen

Figure 15.

1 Audio loudness:

- *Momentary* (LUFS; *Loudness Units relative to Full Scale*): SPerceived loudness over a very short time interval (400 ms) for measuring volume peaks and transients..
- *Short-term* (LUFS): Perceived loudness over a short time interval (3 s) for measuring the loudness of sections..
- *Integrated* (LUFS): Perceived loudness over a long time interval for measuring the loudness of a complete audio file (song, program, podcast, etc.).
- *Loudness Range* (LU; *loudness units*): Variation in perceived loudness throughout an entire audio file.

2 The bars display the real-time audio level of each channel. The red horizontal markers indicate the maximum peak reached. The colour of the bar indicates the audio level as follows:

- Red: High volume (0 dB <-> -9 dB).
- Yellow: Medium volume (-9 dB <-> -18 dB).
- Green: Appropriate volume (-18 dB <-> -54 dB).

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- Audio: It allows the user to change the audio track in case there is more than one available.

4.10 Video / Audio Parameters

The **Video / Audio parameters** tool shows details about the service selected and its video and audio layers.

▶	Video Values (01:43s)	SCAN

Video 11.

►**Screen**

Figure 16.

1 General Panel: It provides service information: name, provider and network name. Also Service ID, Logical Channel Number, transport stream ID, Network ID, original network ID, app (HbbTV), URL, scrambled service, audio language, subtitles language, audio and teletext.

2 Video/audio panel: On the left side shows video layer details: PID, bitrate, codec, resolution, aspect ratio and scanning rate. On the right side shows audio layer details: PID, bitrate, codec, language, sampling rate and format.

NOTE: If this tool is expanded to full screen by tapping the Plus (+) sign, a new area will appear on the left side with more details about the service layers (video, audio, and data).

It will detect the MPD file if it exists. If the file contains errors, the error can be viewed along with a description and its cause.

4.11 Streaming

The Streaming function allows generating a point-to-point unicast stream of the transport stream being received.

►Screen

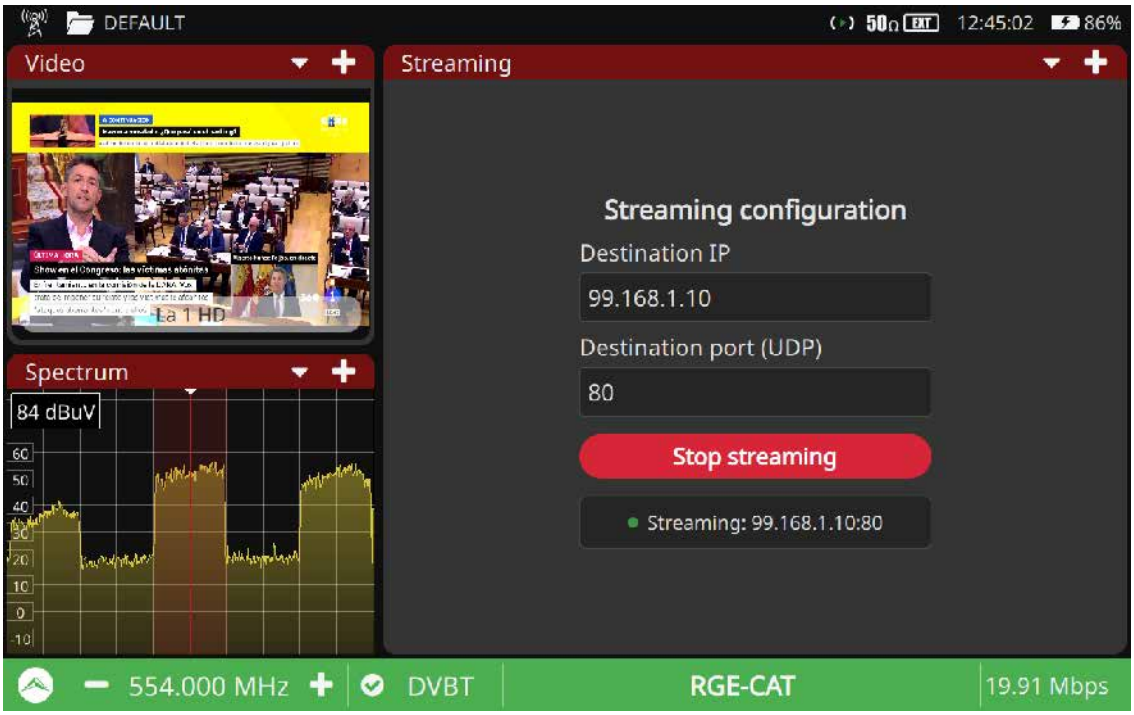


Figure 17.

►Operation

1 First, the channel to be streamed must be tuned.

2 Next, enter the destination IP and the port where the stream will be sent (unicast).

3 Tap **Start Streaming** to launch the streaming service. An identifying icon will appear in the upper information bar.

4 While the Streaming function is active, you cannot exit the TV Analyzer mode or change the channel.

5 To stop streaming, tap **Stop Streaming.**

►Touch gestures

Tap: Starts / stop the streaming service.

4.12 Constellation

The constellation tool is used to analyze terrestrial, satellite and CATV digital signals.

Constellation (03:06s)

SCAN

Video 12.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- Grid: Full grid or cross grid.
- Zoom: All, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4.
- Point size: Large, medium, small, pixel.
- Clear: It clears the current constellation to start plotting from scratch.
- Start Carrier: Select the start carrier of the constellation.
- Stop Carrier: Select the stop carrier of the constellation.
- Default carrier: It takes all carriers.

NOTE: In the case of a DVB-T2 signal, it allows selecting between a PLP-DATA or L1-POST constellation, although it is not possible to select the carrier range.

►Screen

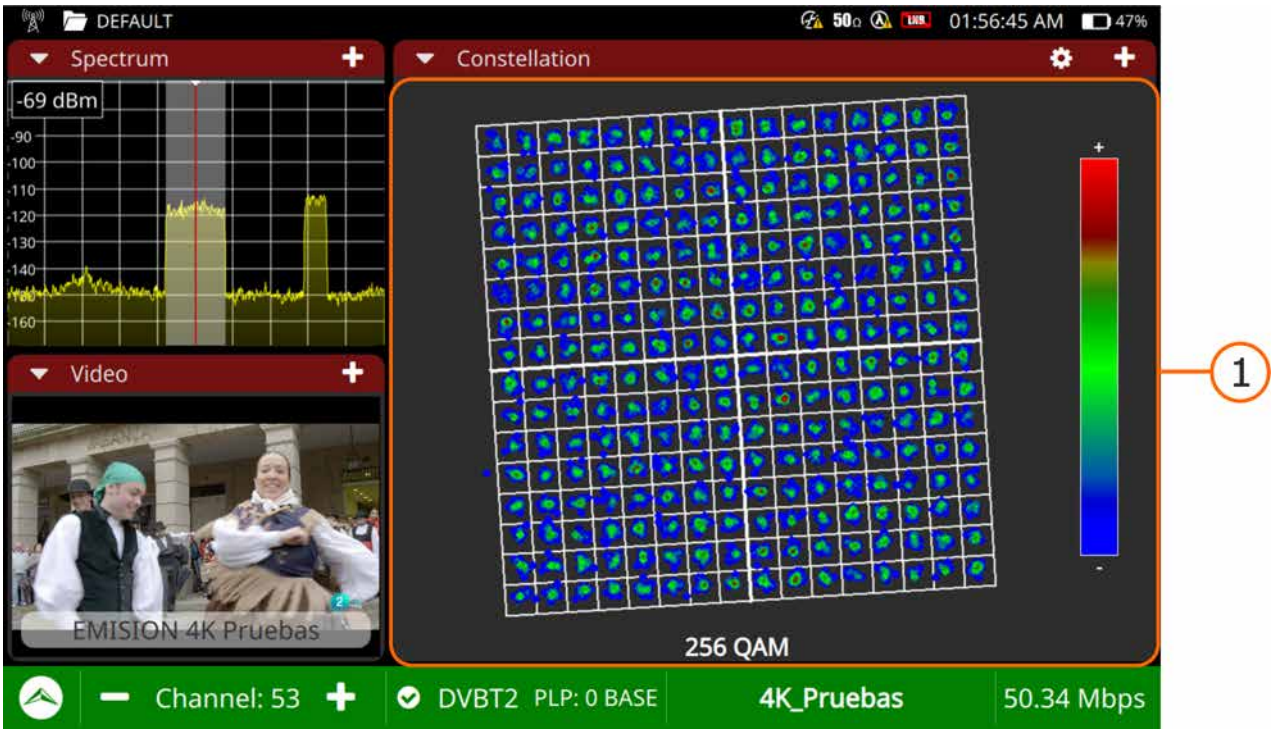


Figure 18.

1 General Panel: It displays the signal demodulated. The constellation is a pattern that shows the symbols received by the demodulator. Symbols are colour coded according to the density of points falling the same area across time. The greater amount of impacts in an area, the warmer the colour of symbols. Well defined points implies a transmission and reception system with low noise and interferences. Scattered symbols denote a higher degree of noise and interferences.

►Touch gestures

Drag: It moves around the constellation.

Zoom out: It amplifies constellation.

Zoom in: It reduces constellation.

4.13 Echoes

The echoes tool detects and displays the echoes that can occur due to multiple reception of the same digital terrestrial channel with different delays.

Echoes (04:22s)

SCAN

Video 13.

► **Screen**

Figure 19.

1 Graph Panel: It shows the echoes. The horizontal axis shows time (µs) and the vertical axis shows level (dB carriers). It can display up to 10 echoes. Everything falling in between the red areas is received within the guard interval, everything falling in the read areas are outside the guard interval and therefore very damaging.

2 Measurement panel: For each echo, comparing to the main signal, shows level (dB carrier), delay (µs) and distance (km).

►Touch gestures

Tap: Tap on a table column in the measurement panel and its corresponding echo will be highlighted in blue color.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- Zoom: To zoom out echoes graph (x1, x2, x4, x8).

4.14 Shoulder Attenuation

The Shoulder Attenuation tool measures interferences in adjacent channels that look like shoulders.

The meter takes this measurement following the guidelines corresponding to the signal standard.

	Shoulders Attenuation (03:03s)	SCAN

Video 14.

►**Screen**

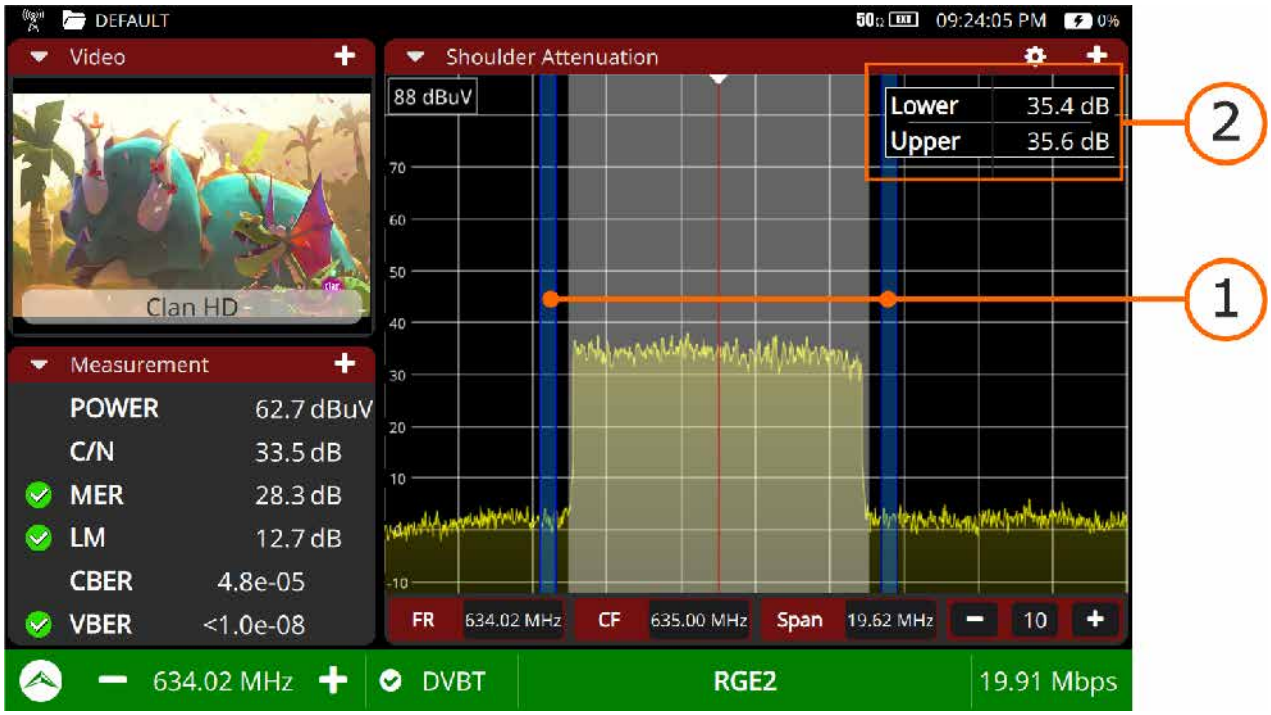


Figure 20.

1 The two blue bands on each side of the tuned channel are the areas where the shoulder attenuation measurement are taken.

2 The top right box show two values corresponding to the attenuation shoulder. The lower attenuation corresponds to the left side and the upper attenuation corresponds to the right side.

4.15 MER by Carrier

The MER by carrier tool measures the MER for each carrier in the channel and shows it graphically. This tool is useful to analyse systems where signals of different type interfere between them.

MER by Carrier (01:37s)

SCAN

Video 15.

►Screen

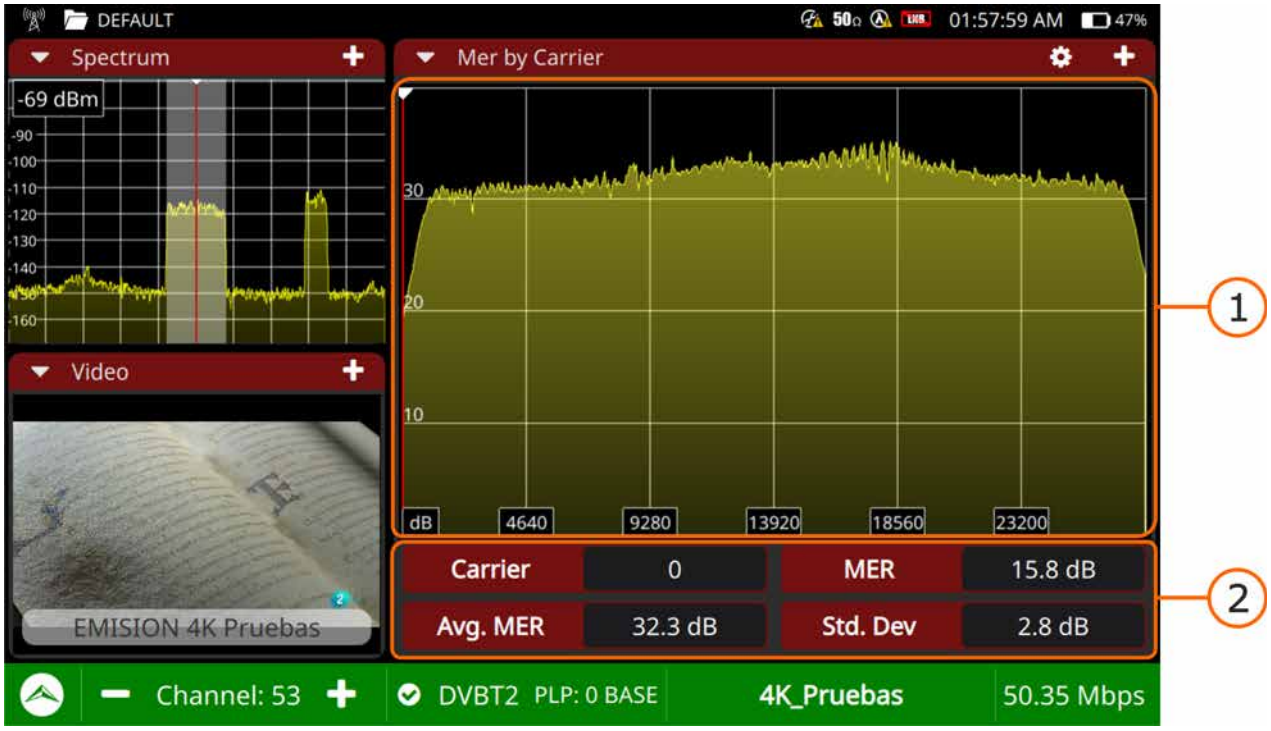


Figure 21.

1 Graphic Panel: The horizontal axis shows the number of carriers and the vertical axis shows the MER value. The marker points the selected carrier.

2 Measurement panel: It shows the average MER for all carriers and its standard deviation. If there is an interference signal, a drop in the MER of the affected carriers will occur. The fields Carrier and MER shows these values for a single carrier selected by the user.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Select a carrier.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- View: It defines the spectrum trace mode: Outline, solid or transparent. Outline shows only the spectrum outline. Solid shows the spectrum with a yellow background. Transparent shows the spectrum with a gradient of yellow background.
- Carrier: It allows the user to select one specific carrier.

4.16 Spectrogram (Spectrum + Waterfall)

The **Spectrogram** tool is a graph that displays the real-time evolution of the spectrum power level.

Spectrogram (01:55s)

SCAN

Video 16.

When changing any of the real-time chart configuration parameters such as span, center frequency, reference level, etc., the chart will reset and regenerate.

►Screen

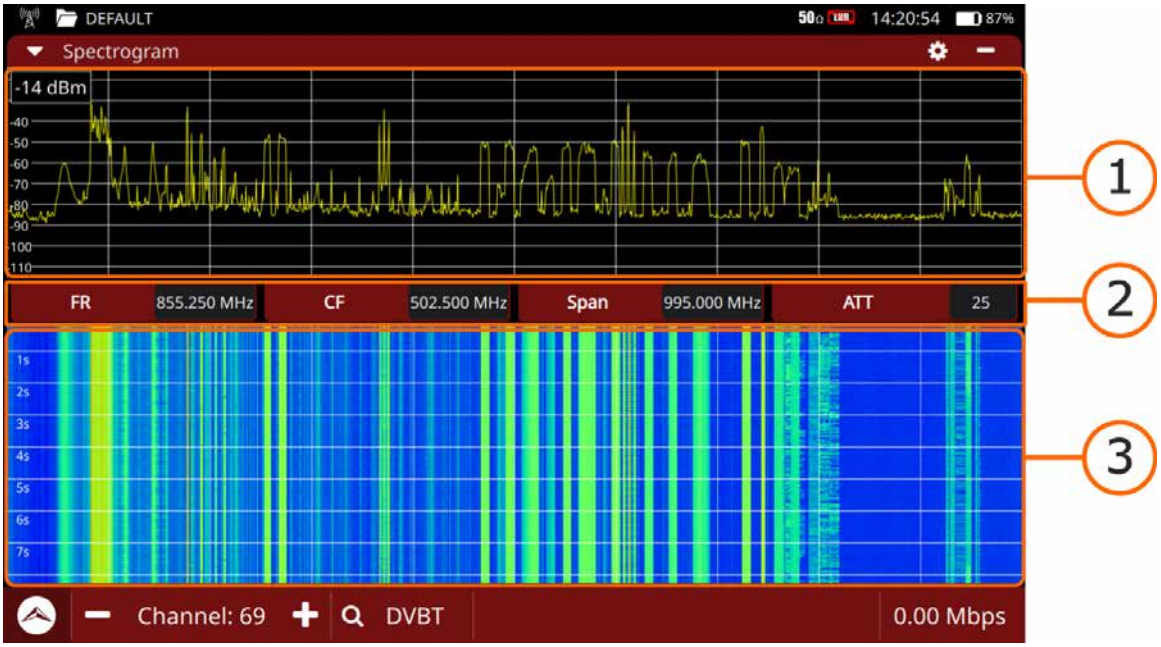


Figure 22.

1 Top window: the graph shows the spectrum received by the RF input, with the horizontal axis representing the selected frequency span and the vertical axis representing power.

2 Settings window: It shows tuned frequency (FR), central frequency (CR), span and attenuation (ATT).

3 Bottom window (waterfall): Graph where the horizontal axis represents the same frequency span as in the top window, and the vertical axis represents time. To represent the power level, a range of colours is used, going from 0 dB (cool colour) to 40 dB (warm colour).

►Touch gestures

Tap: When tapping on the waterfall area, a legend will appear indicating the color corresponding to each level of power.

►Settings

Press on the gear ⚙ to display the settings menu:

- View: It defines the spectrum trace mode: outline, solid or gradient. Outline shows only the spectrum outline. Solid shows the spectrum with a yellow background. Gradient shows the spectrum with a gradient of yellow background.
- dB/div: It allows modifying the number of dB per division on the vertical axis of the graph that displays the power. The available values are: x10, x5, x3, x2, x1.
- Duration: It defines the time window of the vertical axis that can be adjusted within a range from 1 to 60 minutes.
- Clear: It clears the waterfall and starts to plot it again.

4.17 Merogram (MER by carrier + Waterfall)

The **Merogram** tool is a graph that shows the real-time evolution of the MER power level by carrier..

Merogram (01:58s)

SCAN

Video 17.

When changing any of the real-time chart configuration parameters such as span, centre frequency, reference level, etc., the chart will reset and regenerate.

►Screen

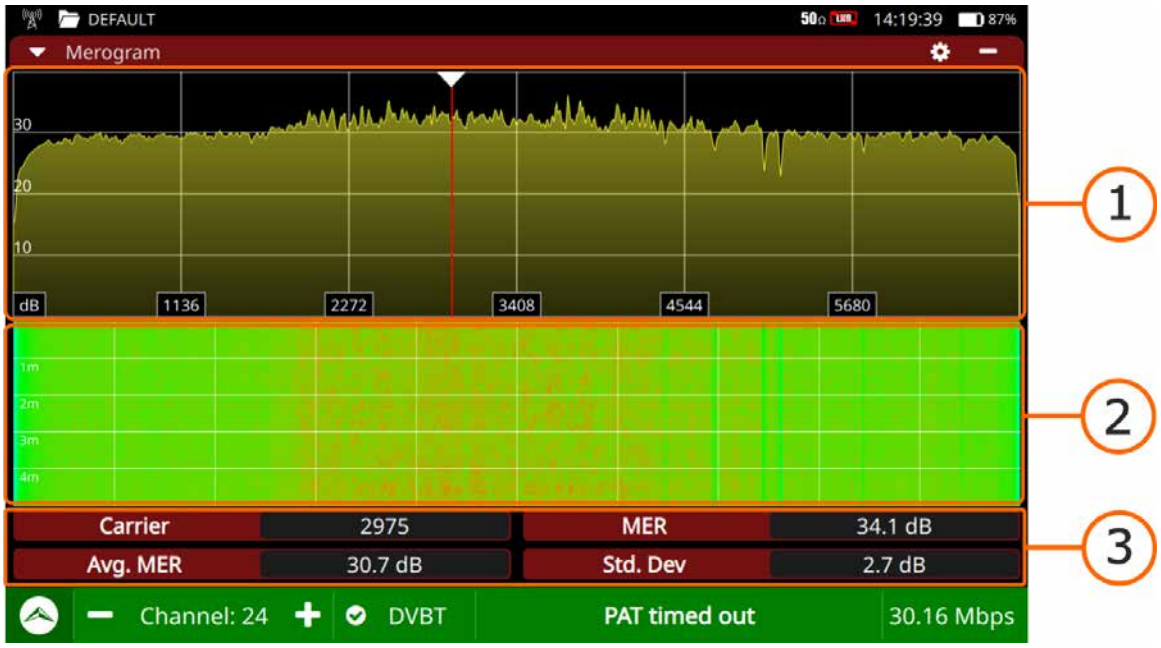


Figure 23.

1 Top window: a graph displays the horizontal axis representing the number of carriers and the vertical axis showing the MER level (dB). The selected marker is placed on a carrier.

2 Intermediate window (waterfall): Graph where the horizontal axis represents the same number of carriers as in the top window, and the vertical axis represents time. A range of colours is used to represent the MER level, going from 0 dB (cool colour) to 40 dB (warm colour). When tapping on the waterfall area, a legend will appear indicating the colour corresponding to each level of power.

3 Bottom window: It shows the average MER (Avg. MER) for all carriers and its standard deviation (Std. Dev). The fields Carrier and MER shows these values for the single carrier selected by the user.

►Touch gestures

Tap: When tapping on the waterfall area, a legend will appear indicating the colour corresponding to each level of power. When tapping on the spectrum area you will select a carrier.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- View: It defines the spectrum trace mode: outline, solid or transparent. Outline shows only the spectrum outline. Solid shows the spectrum with a yellow background. Transparent shows the spectrum with a gradient of yellow background.
- Carrier: Select a carrier.
- Duration: It defines the time window of the vertical axis that can be adjusted within a range from 5 to 60 minutes.

4.18 Recording

The **Recording** tool allows recording the full transport stream from the demodulated signal being tuned.

It also has the option to record raw signal in order to be analysed in case there was any problem locking the signal.

Recording (01:09s)

SCAN

Video 18.

►Screen

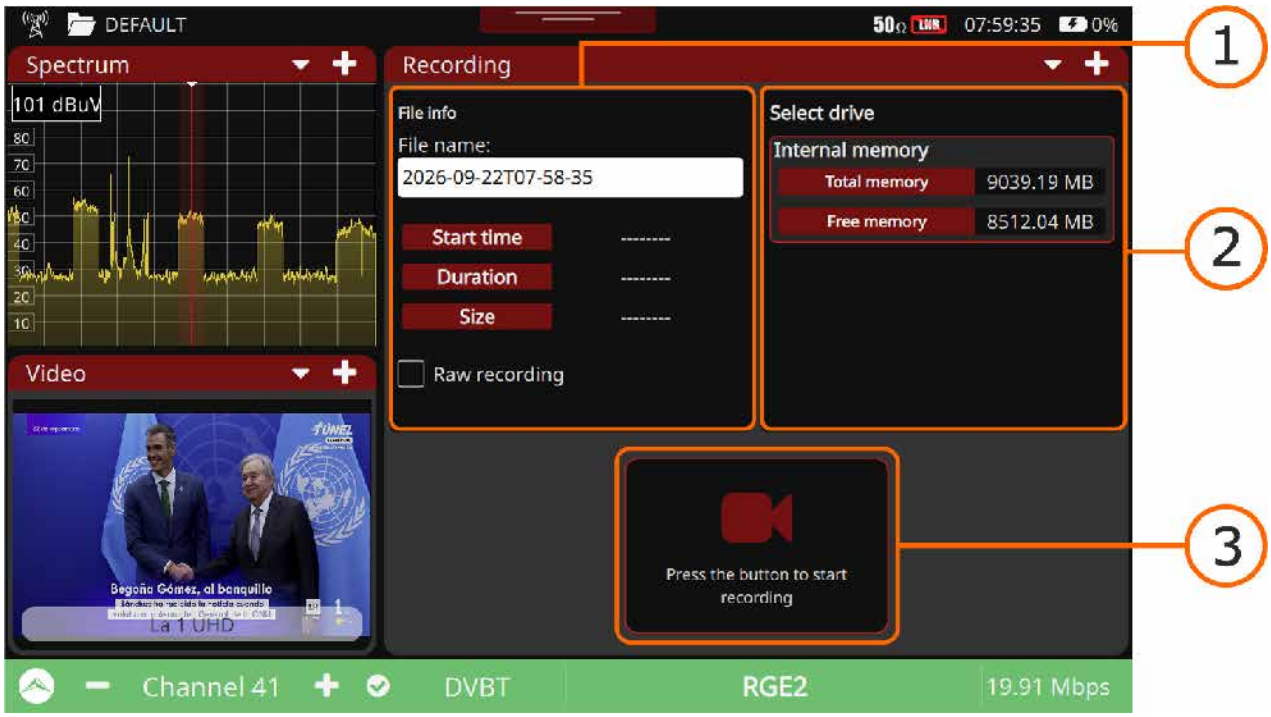


Figure 24.

1 Start time, time elapsed and file size. Check the box to perform a raw recording (see the following section for more details).

2 Total memory and available free memory.

3 Recording start/stop button. Press the button to start recording and press it again to stop. The recording is saved in the active workspace, from where it can be exported to an external memory device (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165).

NOTE: During recording, if the available space falls below 10% of the total capacity, a warning message will appear.

►Raw Recording Procedure

Raw recording is useful to analyze the signal in order to find any problems in the data stream that are not allowing to lock or demodulate the signal. It is very important to follow these steps to generate a proper raw record:

1 Disconnect the signal.

2 Check the **Raw recording** option.

3 Start recording.

4 Connect the signal.

5 After a while, stop recording.

6 Access the **Workspace** (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165) to get the recording. To access, deploy the **Top Menu** and select **Workspace**. Then select the current workspace and in **Mode** select **TV Analyzer**. Now press on **Recordings**.

7 Press on the file to access the options menu and copy it to an USB.

8 Now the file can be analysed or send in order to find any problems that are not allowing to tune / demodulate the signal.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Tap the on/off button to start/stop recording or to check the raw recording checkbox.

4.19 Transport Stream Analyzer

The Transport Stream (TS) Analyzer is a set of tools that provides the user with a comprehensive analysis of the transport stream extracted from the digital signal being tuned. The transport stream can be received through any of the equipment inputs.

Transport Stream Tools (05:29s)

SCAN

Video 19.

The TS Analyser has these tools:

- TS Tables
- TS Bitrate
- TS PIDs
- TS Alarms

In the next sections each one of these tools are explained in detail.

4.19.1 Transport Stream Tables

The TS Tables tool identifies and captures the TS signal and all its metadata. All PSI and SI tables and their fields are extracted and shown on screen. In this way you can analyze the tables and see the details of what is being transmitted and whether the information is correctly encapsulated.

►Touch gestures

Tap: To unfold tables and see its sub-fields.

►**Screen**

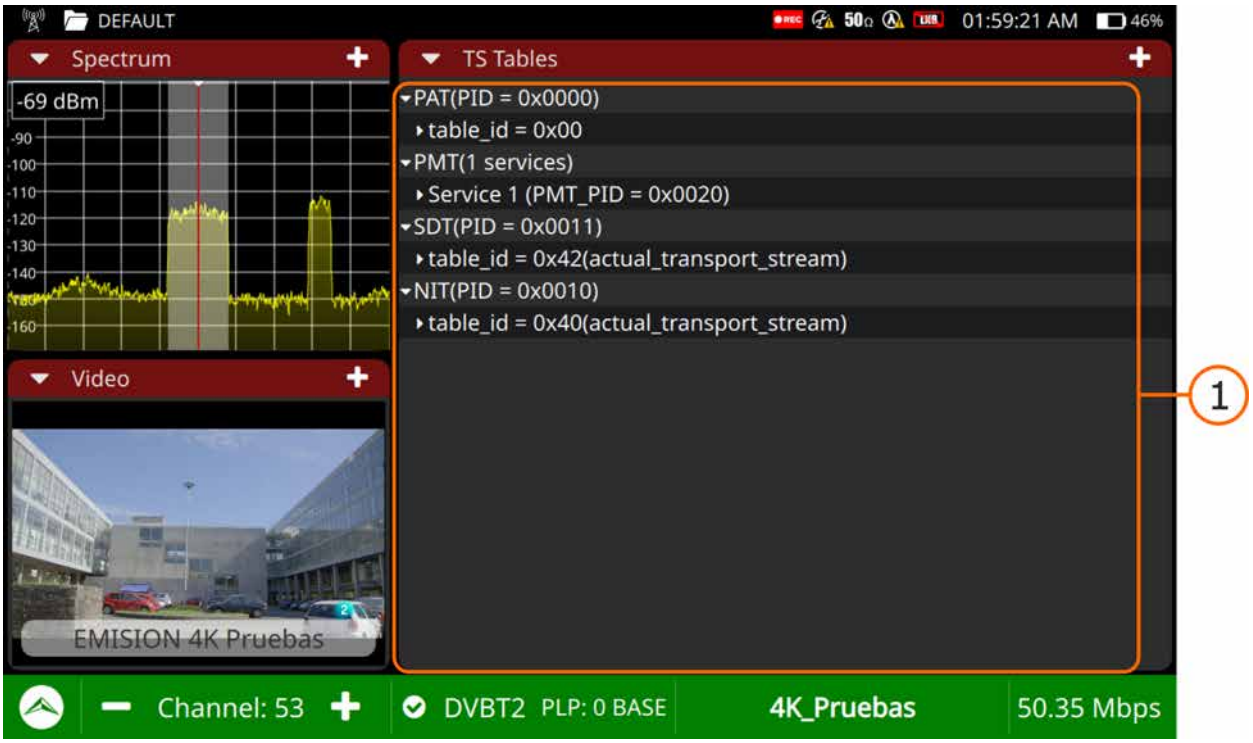


Figure 25.

1 Main window: It shows all metadata extracted from the transport stream. These are the PSI (Program Specific Information) and SI (Service Information) tables and all their related fields. They can be unfolded to see its subfields.

4.19.2 Transport Stream Bitrate

The TS Bitrate tool presents the TS bit load information graphically, numerically and in percentage terms. To do this, a circular graph is used that is updated in real time and shows how the bitrate distribution (bitrate per second) of each of the services of the tuned multiple evolves. It also allows you to dynamically select any of the services to see their composition, which is also displayed in the form of a pie chart.

►Screen

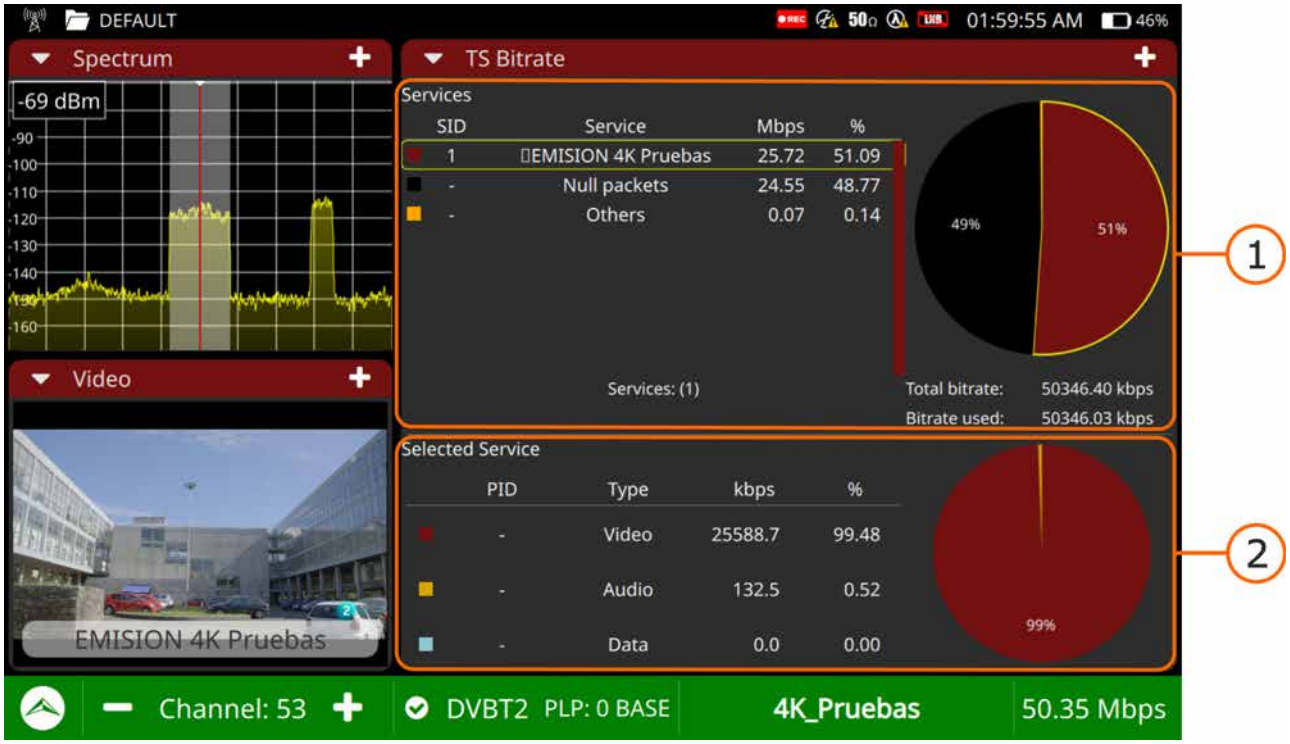


Figure 26.

1 Services window: It shows all services in the transport stream in real time. The "Others" service indicates the amount of bitrate used by the PSI/SI tables. The pie chart indicates the percentage contribution in bitrate per service in respect to the total TS bitrate, including null packets, which are displayed in black. Below the pie chart there is the total TS bitrate and total bitrate used.

2 Selected service window: It shows video, audio and data bitrate for the selected service in real time, both in percentage and absolute value. The pie chart shows this information graphically.

►Touch gestures

Tap: To select a service.

4.19.3 Transport Stream PIDs

The TS PIDs tool lists all the PIDs in the Transport Stream. The PIDs TS tool displays a sorted PID list with a brief explanation of each PID and its minimum, maximum, and current bitrate. The bitrate is continually updated to help understand bandwidth usage.

► Screen

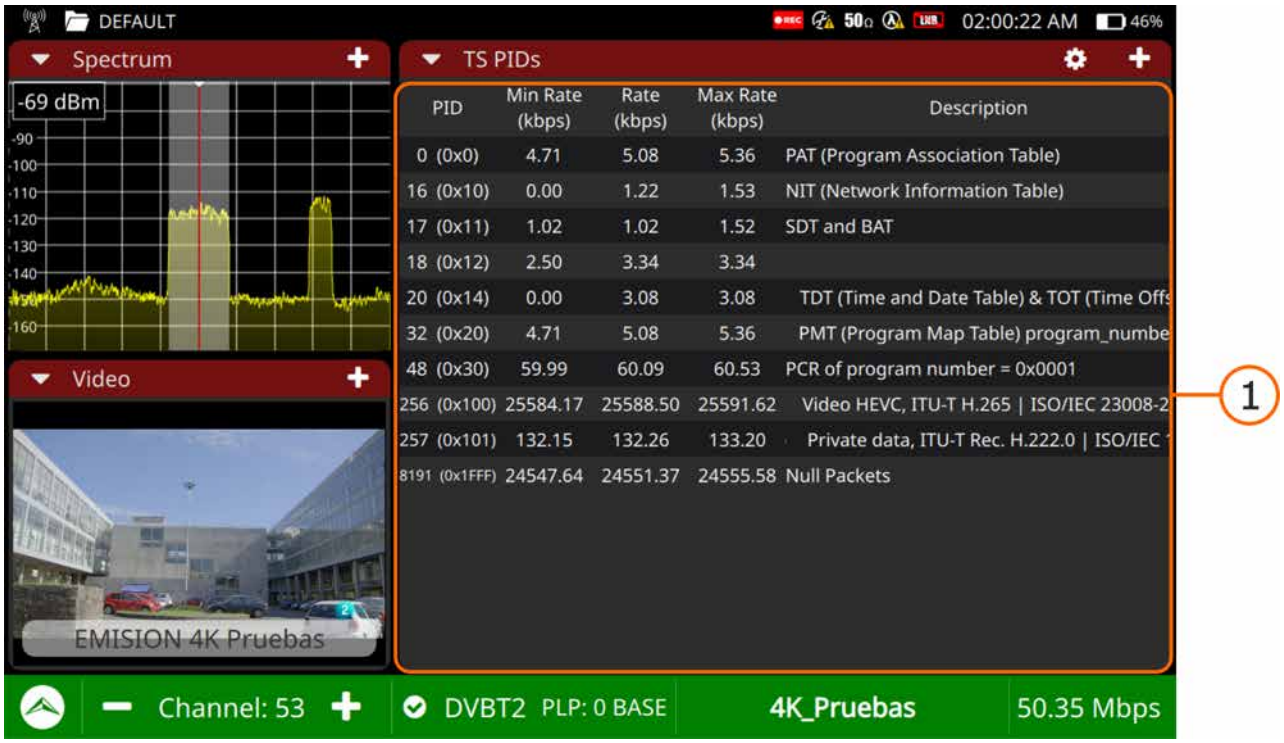


Figure 27.

1 PID Panel: It displays all the PIDs for the analyzed TS. For each PID describes its content and their minimum, average and maximum bitrates.

►Touch gestures

Drag: It moves along the PID list.

► Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- Order by: It allows ordering by PID, bitrate, max. bitrate, min. bitrate or description.
- Reset: It resets and captures the PID list.

4.19.4 Transport Stream Alarms

The TS Alarms tool shows in real time the evolution of the TS and the alarms they produce, classified into three priority levels. The priority levels have been established in accordance with the recommendations for use of the technical regulations TR 101 290 of the DVB group.

►Screen

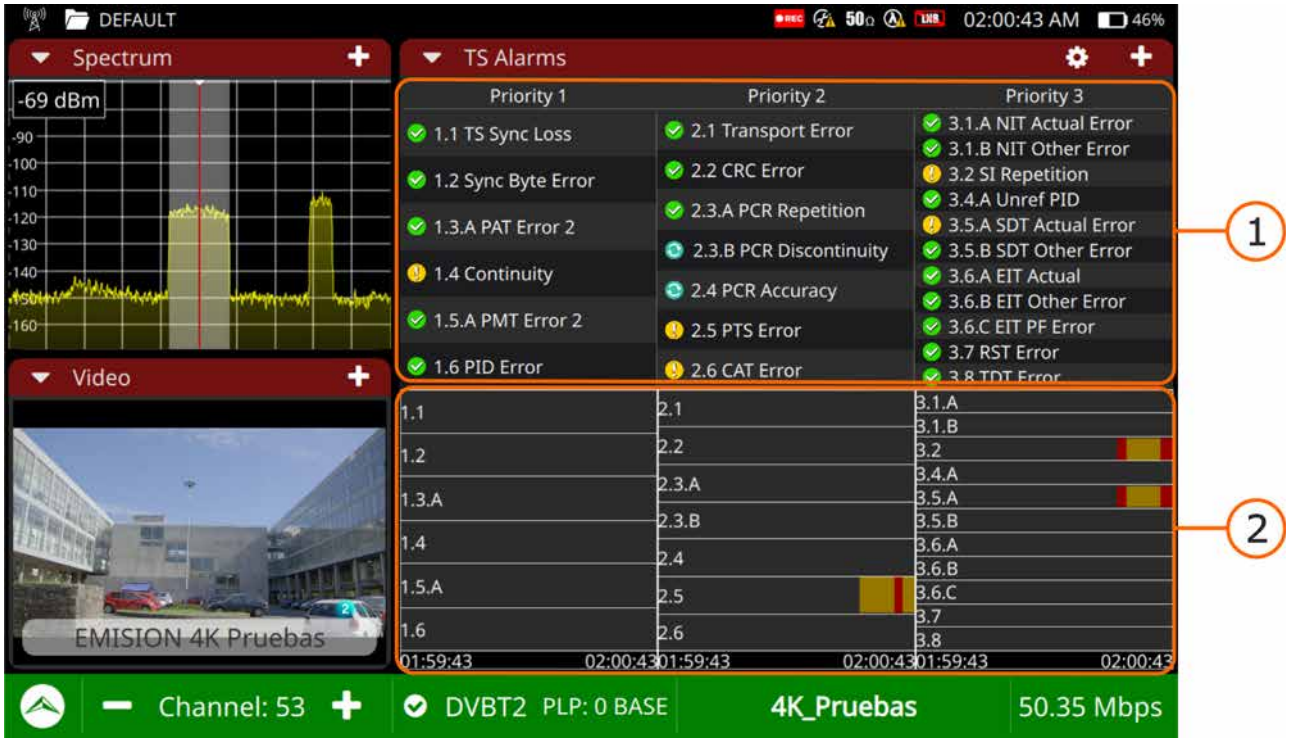


Figure 28.

1 Alarms Panel: It shows all the alarms classified by priority. Press on any of these alarms to enter in a specific screen for the alarm that shows a log with a list of events, a description and an option to enable/disable the alarm.

2 Events panel: It shows a graph for each alarm with all the events that have happened. Errors are shown as a red strip lasting as long as the error. The start time, elapsed time, and span are displayed at the bottom.

►Touch gestures

Tap: It opens an alarm to show log, description and settings menu.

► Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- Reset: It initiates the alarm analysis from scratch.
- Restart: It initiates the capture of PSI/SI table info again followed by the alarm analysis.

► Icons

Besides each alarm there is an icon which is explained in the following table.

Icon	Description
	No errors occurred for this alarm.
	There has been an event for this alarm in the last 5 seconds.
	The event for this alarm just happened.
	The alarm is still being evaluated or there is no info in the TS to evaluate it.

4.20 FM

The FM tool tunes and takes measurements of an FM signal. It also shows RDS (Radio Data System), which is a communications protocol standard for embedding digital information in FM radio broadcast.

►Screen

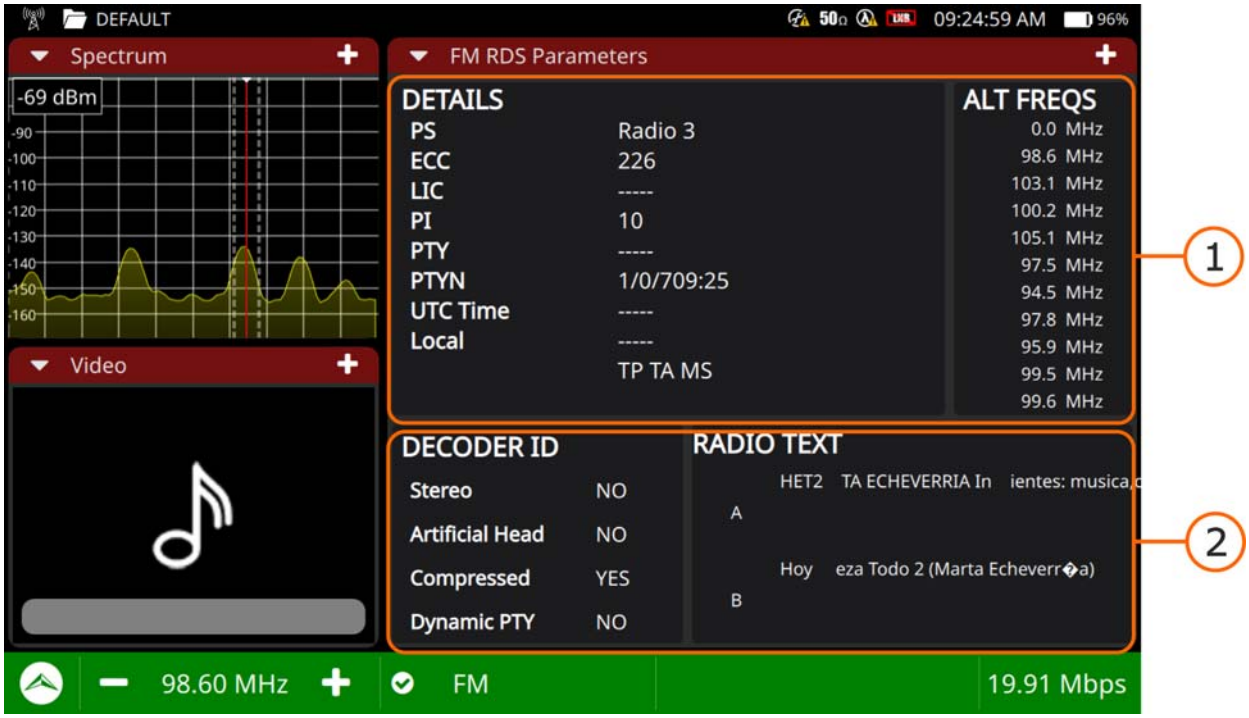


Figure 29.

1 Main window: The column on the left shows several RDS data fields. The column on the right shows alternative frequencies.

2 Extra info window: The column on the left shows different operation modes of the decoder. The column on the right shows extra text information.

►RDS Data

- PS: Programme service.
- ECC: Extended country code.
- LIC: Language Identification Code.
- PI: Programme Identification.
- PTY: Program type.

- PTYN: Program type name.
- UTC Time: Universal time.
- Local: Local time.

4.21 Optical Power Measurement

The meter has an FP/APC input that allows connecting fiber optics to take different measurements.

Video 20.

To measure power in the whole optical band you must follow these steps:

1. Connect the optical signal to the meter's optical input (FC-APC connector).
2. From the **TV Analyzer** mode, access the **Top** menu swiping down.
3. Select the **Optical** icon.
4. In the **Status** field, select **On** to start measuring.
5. If everything is correct, a bar will appear on the screen indicating the total power for the optical band, ranging from 800 to 1700 nm.

►**Screen**

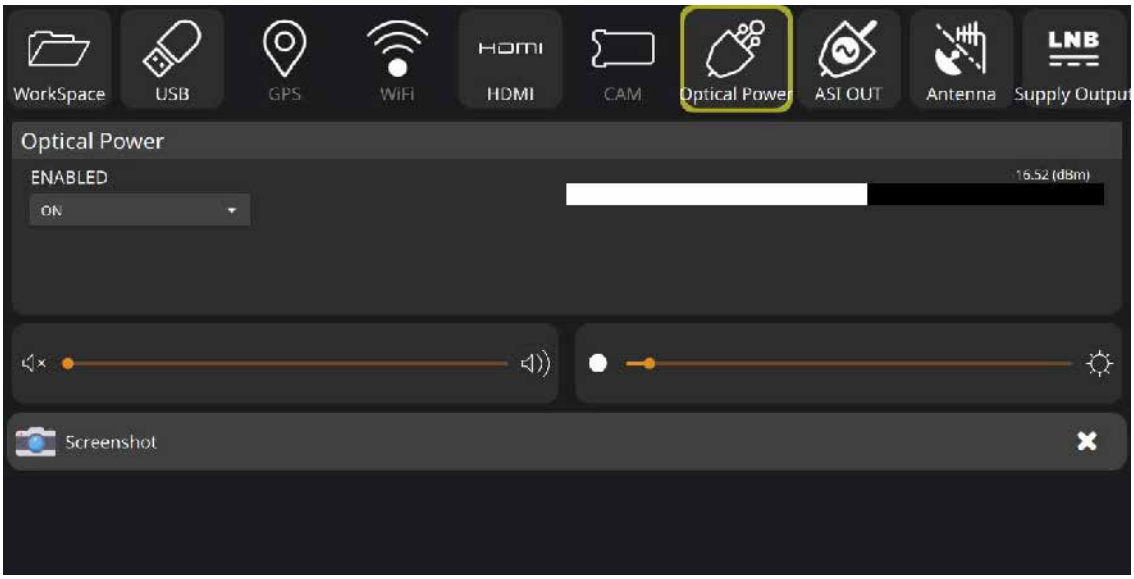


Figure 30.

1 The first bar shows the optical power in the full optical bandwidth.

To take measurements by optical band or make RF conversions for optical LNB, it is necessary to install the optical fiber option (for more details refer to “OPTICAL OPTION” on page 208).

4.22 Network Delay

The **Network Delay** function displays the time delay of the transport stream from its origin to its arrival at the destination.

All transmitters in an SFN (Single Frequency Network) must be synchronized. The responsibility for ensuring that each bit of the transport stream is transmitted at exactly the same time lies with the modulators located at the transmitters. Since the transport stream is sent to transmitters at different locations, typically via satellite or IP links, it will arrive at each destination with a variable delay. This delay is referred to as “network delay.”

►**Screen**

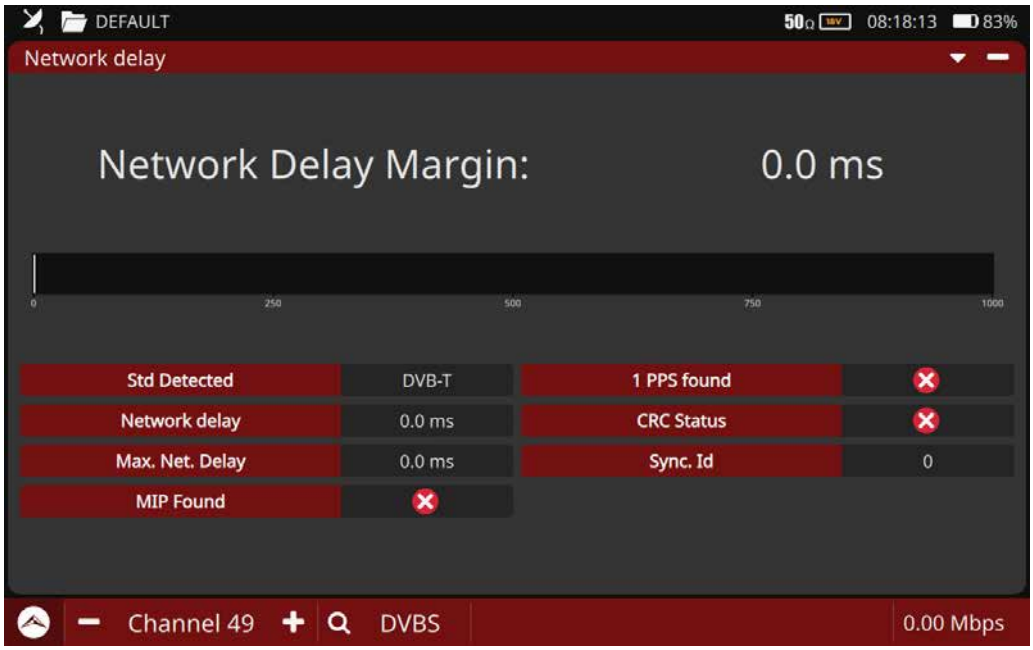


Figure 31.

1 Network Delay Margin: Time difference (numeric and graphical) between the maximum acceptable delay and the measured network delay. This difference is the network delay margin.

2 Left panel (Signal Detection): Transmission standard; Measured network delay; Maximum acceptable delay; Detected MIP (Mega-Frame Initialization Packet for network synchronization).

3 Right panel (Signal Status): 1PPS detected (OK/NOK); CRC status (cyclic redundancy check); synchronization identifier.

NOTE: Use the equipment 1PPS input to feed the synchronization signal.

4.23 Advanced Tools

In the next sections each advanced tool for the TV Analyzer is explained. Now, these are the available ones

The advanced tools available for the TV Analyzer are:

- Drive Test ("Drive Test" on page 74).
- Channel Exploration ("Channel Exploration" on page 80).
- Datalogger ("Datalogger" on page 81).
- Discover FM ("Discover FM" on page 86).
- Blind Scan ("Blind Scan" on page 85).
- Attenuation test ("Attenuation Test" on page 87).
- Drift ("Drift" on page 90).

NOTE 1: Advanced tools make use of a large amount of the meter's resources, so some functions may not be available while the advanced tool is running. Make sure to exit or finish the advanced tool in order to use the meter in the usual manner.

NOTE 2: The user should select the tools to be displayed in the secondary panels, as they cannot be modified once the advanced tool has been started.

4.24 Drive Test

The Drive Test tool allows you to carry out a drive test in order to map the coverage of a specific transmitter.

Drive Test (07:06s) SCAN

Video 21.

To perform a Drive Test the user must follow these stages:

- Create a Drive Test task
- Set the GPS receiver
- Run the drive test
- Export the drive test
- Exit the drive test

Next it is explained each one of these stages:

► Creating a Drive Test task

1 From the **TV Analyzer** mode, access the **Advanced Tools** menu by swiping from the right side of the screen to the left and tap on **Drive Test**.

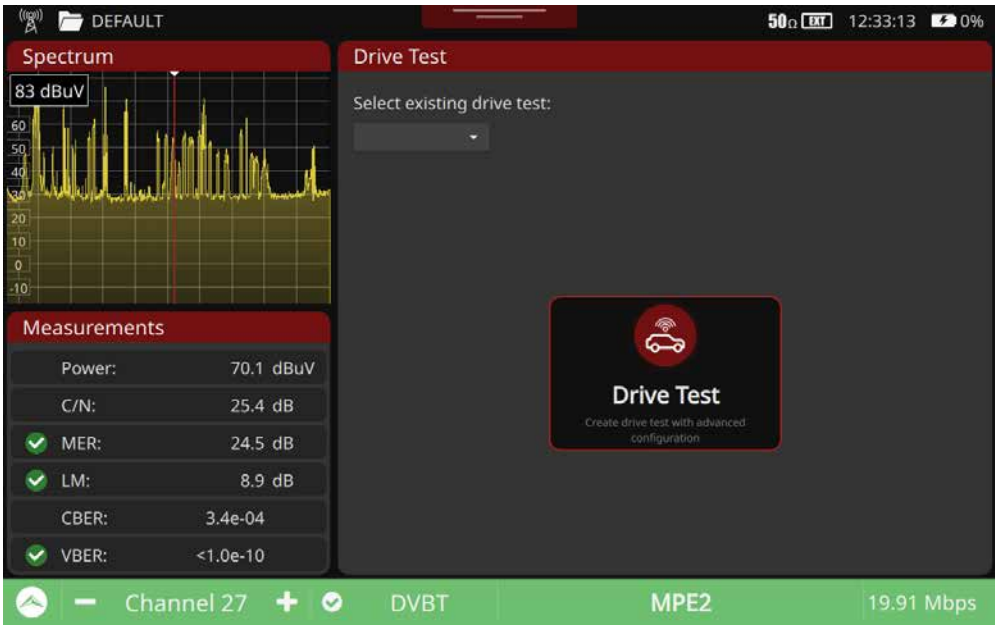


Figura 32. Screen to select a drive test task or access to create new one

2 The **Drive Test** screen allows you to create a new Drive Test task or select one already created.

3 Previously to create a drive test task, tune a channel to use it as a reference to carry out the drive test (for more details refer to "Use Case: Terrestrial RF Signal Tuning" on page 15).

4 To create a new Drive Test task tap on **Drive Test** and fill in all the fields:

- **Name**: Name that identifies the task.
- **Description**: Description of the task.
- **Audio (Off/On)**: When enabled it sounds an alarm in case the analyzer gets unlocked from the channel.
- **GPS Alarm (Off/On)**: When enabled it generates an alarm if the GPS receiver gets unlocked from the satellite.
- **Select Mode (Auto/Manual)**: It allows the user to choose among two modes of operation. The **Auto** mode takes measurements automatically, according to the sampling time. The **Manual** mode takes measurements every time the user press the measurement button.
- **Time chart (s)**: Defines the length of the time axis in the plot that is displayed when the Drive Test starts.
- **Sample Time (s)**: Time between samples when working in Auto mode.

- **Signal type**: Selection of type of signal to be monitored and other parameters related to the selected signal.
- **Priority**: Priority of the signal to be monitored.
- **Discard FM frequencies**: Check this box to avoid monitoring FM frequencies.
- **Discard LTE/5G frequencies**: Check this box to avoid monitoring LTE/5G frequencies.

5 When finish tap on **Save** to save the Drive Test task.

6 Exit the **Drive Test** tool by swiping from the right side of the screen to the left and pressing on the cross next to **Drive Test**.

►Screen

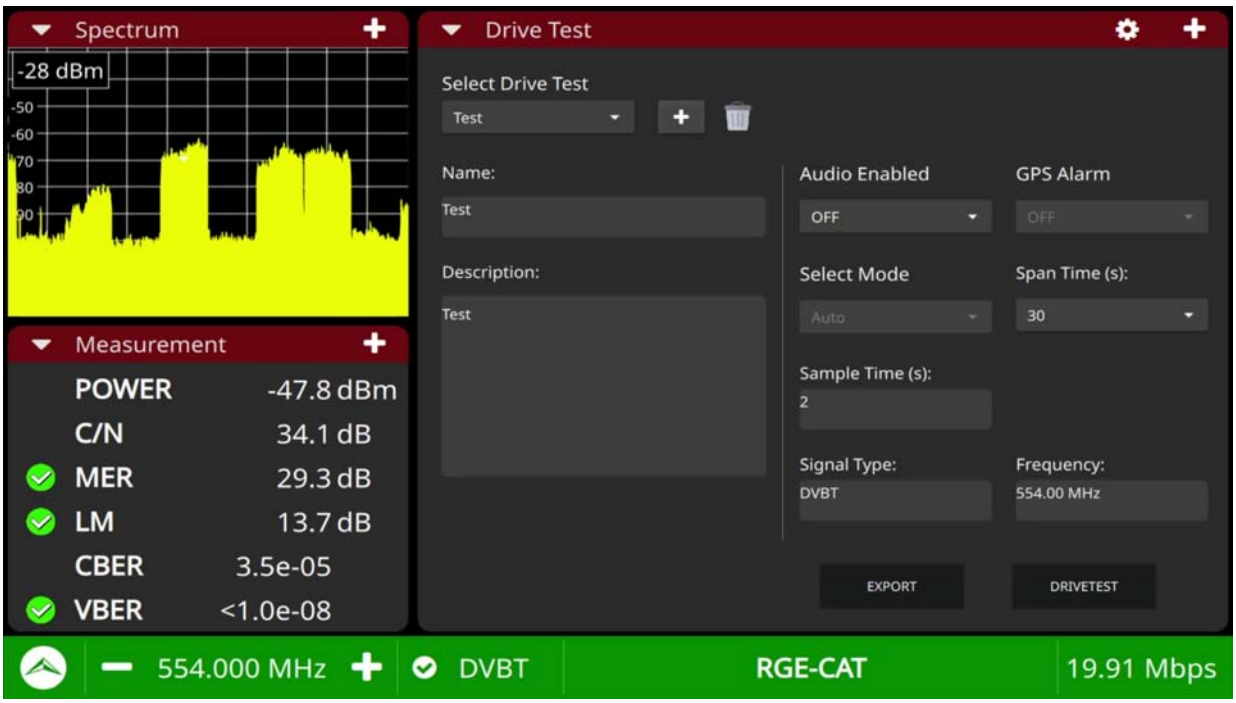


Figure 33. Drive Test task creation screen

► Setting the GPS receiver (in case it is need it)

1 Swipe down from the top of any screen to access the Top Menu.

2 Connect your GPS receiver to the USB port. It should appear a notification **GPS Inserted**.

3 Tap on the **GPS** option to access the GPS Status screen.

4 The GPS Status screen shows all the satellites detected by the GPS receiver and which ones are locked to (in green).

5 It also shows SNR measurements and geo-position data.

6 If all is correct the user can follow to the next stage.

►Screen

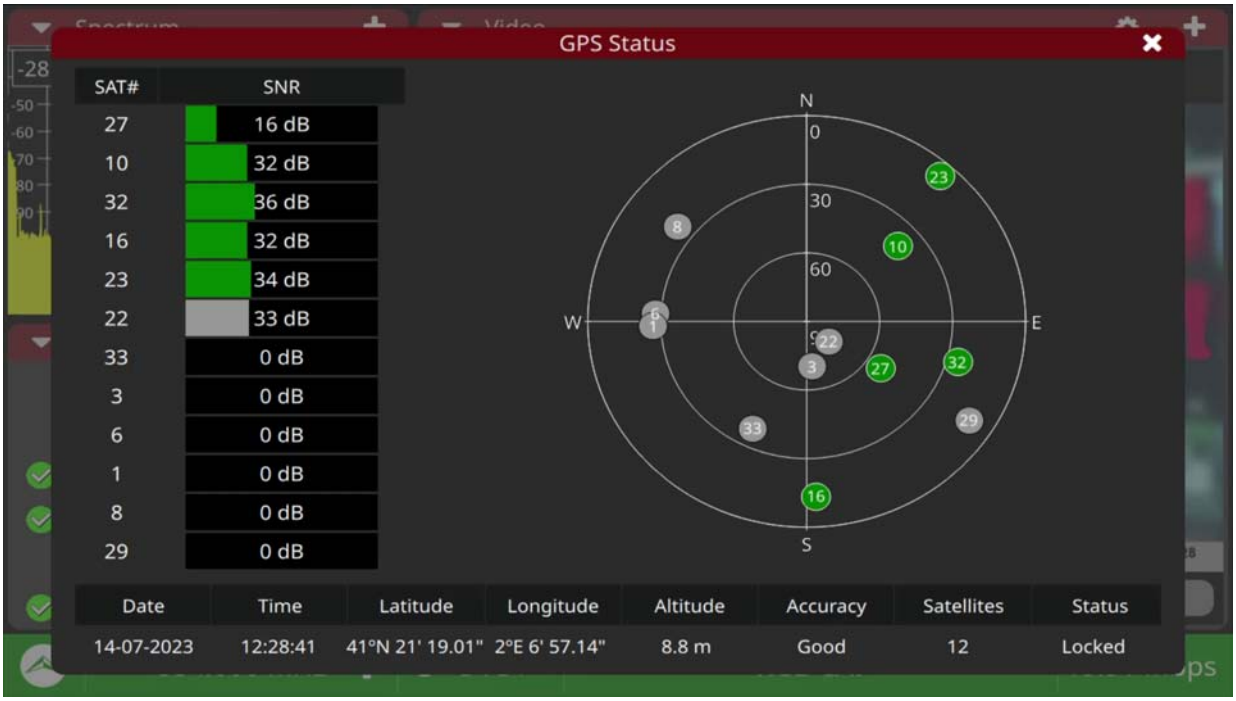


Figure 34. GPS Status screen

► Running a Drive Test task

1 From the **TV Analyzer** mode, access the Advanced Tools menu by swiping from the right side of the screen to the left and tap on **Drive Test**.

2 On the **Select Drive test** select one of the drive test tasks previously created and tap on **Drive Test**.

3 Now press on the **Drive test** button to go to the Drive Test screen.

4 The Drive test screen shows the drive test data plotted on the main panel. The left top panel will show the spectrum and the left bottom panel will show measurement. These panels cannot be changed during the drive test.

5 To start the drive test, press **Start**. Some warning messages will appear before the test, indicating that the data from the previous task will be

deleted. A warning message will also appear if the GPS is not connected to the device or unlocked. Press **OK** if you agree to proceed.

6 When starting, it first tunes the channel saved in the task and then starts plotting measurements over time. All data measurement and geolocation data is saved in a file that can be recovered after the drive test task finishes.

7 During the drive test task, if it is needed, the user can pause it pressing on **Pause** and resume it pressing on **Resume**.

8 Press on **Finish** to end the drive test task. It will display a confirmation message to exit the task, followed by another to exit the tool. If you agree, press **OK**.

►Screen

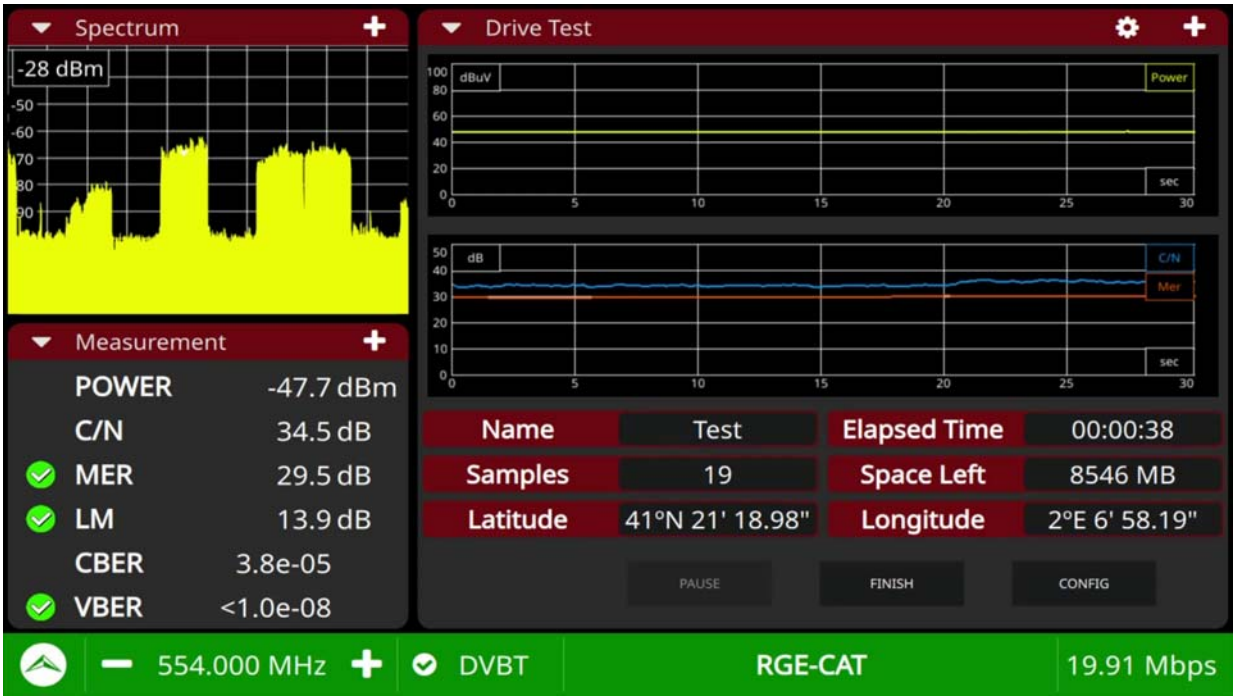


Figure 35.

1 Plot showing power level measurement over time.

2 Plot showing C/N and MER measurement over time.

3 Drive Test data: task name, samples taken, elapsed time, space left, latitude & longitude.

4 Options:

- Config: Access to drive test task data.
- Pause/Resume: It pauses or resumes the drive test.
- Finish: It ends the drive test.

5 Spectrum.

6 Measurement.

► Exporting Drive Test data

1 Once the **Drive Test** task is done we can recover the measurements taken. From the **TV Analyzer** mode, access the Advanced Tools menu by swiping from the right side of the screen to the left and tap on **Drive Test**.

2 In the dropdown menu, select the **Drive Test** just done to export its data**.**

3 Tap the **Export** button. It opens a window that allows the user to select where to download data between internal memory or an external USB memory. It also allows the file format among KML, CSV or XLSX.

4 KML format can be used in Google Earth or other programs to overlay measurements on a map.

►Screen

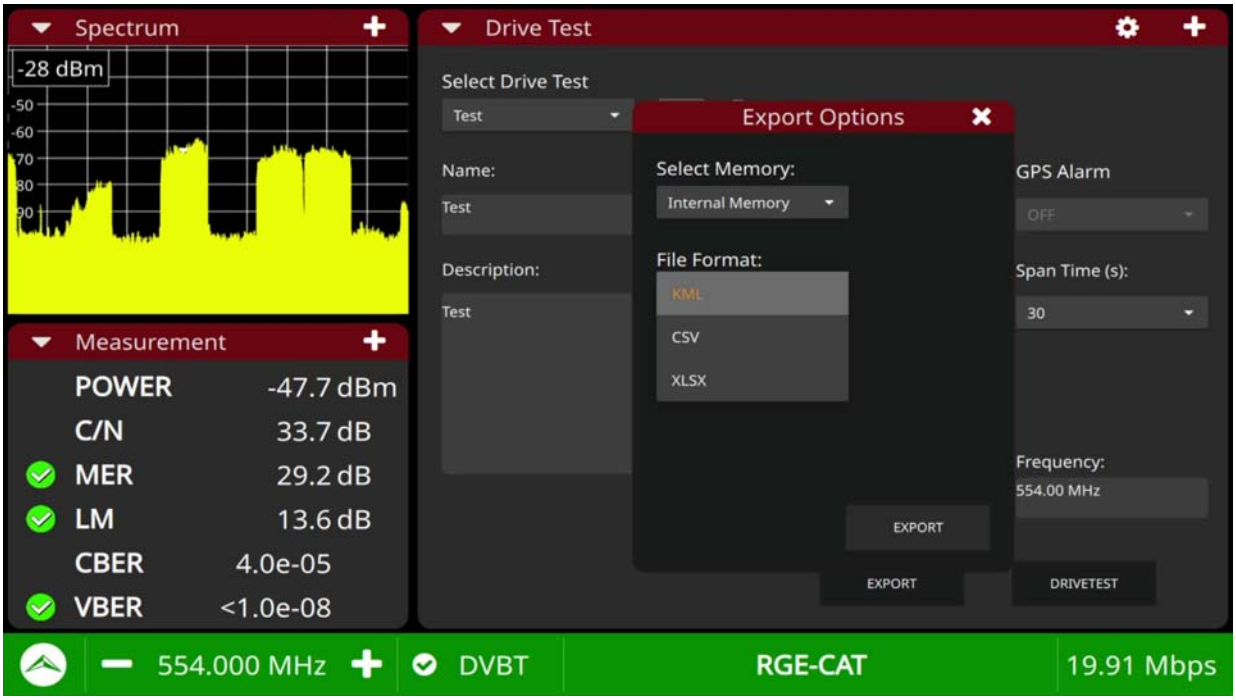


Figure 36.

► **Exit the Drive Test task**

1 The Drive Test is a high level function and it needs all the resources of the meter. For this reason some other functions cannot be working simultaneously with the drive test. You must quit the Drive Test tool in order to work as usual.

2 To quit the Drive Test there are two options:

- Press the **Finish** button at the **Drive test** screen.
- Swipe from the right side of the screen to the left and tap on the cross next to **Drive Test**.

4.25 Channel Exploration

The **Channel Exploration** tool performs a scan of the RF spectrum (terrestrial or satellite) using another previously selected channel plan as a template. It detects where there are active signals within that channel plan and on which channels a signal is being received. With this information, it scans those channels, looking for emissions and identifying them.

Video 22.

► **Operation**

1 From the **Home** menu press **Settings**.

2 From the **TV Analyzer** area on Settings, press on **Exploration Config**.

3 From this section, the user can adjust the minimum levels for the system to try to identify the signal and the number of attempts to lock it (for more details, refer to "►Exploration configuration" on page 26).

4 Return to the **Home** screen and press **TV Analyzer**.

5 Slide to the right from the left side of the screen to display the tuning settings or press any field related to tuning (frequency, span...).

6 Select the channel plan that will serve as a reference for scanning channels.

7 Now access the **Advanced Utilities** menu by sliding from the right side of the screen to the left and press **Channel Exploration** to start the scan.

8 When the scan starts, all the channels from the reference channel plan will appear on the screen. The screen will show how the system goes through channel by channel trying to detect and demodulate the signal on each one.

9 At the bottom there is a progress bar with the number of channels scanned and detected.

10 During the scan, to skip channels press on **Skip**. If for any reason you want to abort the full scan and exit the tool, open the Advanced Utilities menu again and press the cross on **Channel Exploration**.

11 When finished, each channel can present one of the following states, identified by these icons:

- Ok (channel identified): The channel power exceeds the threshold defined in the settings. It has been demodulated and identified.
- Unknown (low signal): The channel does not reach the power threshold defined in the settings.
- Error (channel not identified): The demodulator discards the channel, as it may exceed the power threshold but could not be demodulated or identified.

12 The identified channels are selected by default and will be saved in the channel plan when clicking the **Save** button. By clicking on a channel, the meter will display the channel spectrum in the **Spectrum** tool and attempt to lock onto it.

13 The remaining channels (unknown or incorrect) are discarded unless the user manually adds them. To manually add a channel, press and hold the channel for two seconds. Do the same to deselect it.

14 After selecting channels, press **Save** to save the new channel plan with a user-assigned name.

15 The newly created channel plan will become the active channel plan and will be available in the channel plan list.

4.26 Datalogger

The **Datalogger** function allows the user to create a datalogger (data file) that records and stores measurements performed at one or more test points. A test point represents each physical location (an antenna socket, for example) where measurements are taken.

For example, a datalogger could be created for a specific home. Within that datalogger, different test points can be defined, where each point represents an individual antenna socket within the home.

The datalogger results can be viewed directly on the equipment, or they can be exported to a file for viewing on a PC.

	Datalogger (03:14)	SCAN

Video 23.

► Settings

1 From Home, access the **Settings** option and then click on **Datalogger Config**.

2 This screen displays all the parameters to configure the datalogger (for more details, please refer to "►Datalogger configuration" on page 26).

- Number of attempts to lock terrestrial signal.
- Number of attempts to lock satellite signal.
- Maximum time to make a terrestrial measurement (s).
- Maximum time to make a satellite measurement (s).
- Maximum time to make a FM measurement (s).
- Maximum time to make an Analog / Generic measurement (s).
- Use Link Margin to optimise acquisition time.

► Operation

1 From **Home**, access the **TV Analyzer** option.

2 Access the **Advanced Tools** menu by swiping from the right side of the screen toward the left, and tap **Datalogger**.

3 The **Datalogger** screen is displayed.

4 Select one of the three options:

- **Test & Go**: Uses the current tuning configuration (determined by the selected channel plan) to perform the datalogger. The system automatically creates and assigns a name to both the datalogger and the test point.
- **Datalogger**: Opens the datalogger configuration window, where the user can customize it. Once configured, the datalogger is saved and remains available to be run later.
- **Select datalogger**: The user selects a datalogger from the available ones to run, delete or export.

5 Depending on the selected option, the system will perform specific actions described below.

► Configuration

1 rom the **Datalogger** screen, tap the **Datalogger** box to access the datalogger advanced configuration screen.

2 Fill in the **Name** and **Description** fields to identify the datalogger.

3 In **Type**, select either **Generic** (for most use cases) or **ICT Spain** (to create a datalogger and a report in accordance with Spanish telecommunications regulations).

4 Set the pause in **Pause before changing channel plan**. This option pauses the process and waits for the user to resume it manually. The available options are **Never** (the datalogger runs completely without pauses), **Always** (a pause occurs at each channel plan change), or **Band change** (a pause occurs only when switching between terrestrial and satellite bands).

5 In the **Terrestrial** or **Satellite** option, select the channel plan(s) to be used in each band during the datalogger run.

NOTE: If the user selects a channel plan that does not define the signal type for all the channels included in it, a message will be displayed indicating that the advanced tool **Channel Exploration** must first be run to define all signal types for that channel plan.

6 In the **Attenuation Test** option, select whether to perform an attenuation test on the **terrestrial** or **satellite** channel plans (for more details, refer to "Attenuation Test" on page 87).

7 Once all fields have been completed, tap **Save** to store the datalogger. It will then be available in the datalogger list.

8 After saving, if everything is correct, the screen to run the datalogger will open.

► Selecting and Running the Datalogger

1 In **Select Datalogger**, a list of all available dataloggers is displayed. Select a datalogger. The screen to run the datalogger will then open.

2 The top window displays some configuration parameters that can be edited: **name, description, type, and pause**.

3 The lower window displays the channel plans and the attenuation test associated with the datalogger. These parameters cannot be modified.

4 The **Test points** window displays the measurement points. If measurements have already been performed with the datalogger, the existing measurement points will be shown. If no measurements have been taken, the window will be empty.

5 Tap **Add test point** to open the window where a **Name** can be assigned to the test point, then tap **Acquire** to start measurements.

6 The measurement process will start for the selected test point. Upon completion, a window will display all measurements for each channel plan and attenuation test.

► Results Table and Data Export

1 Once completed, a table will be displayed with the measurement results from the datalogger.

NOTE: For standards such as DVB-T2 or ATSC 3.0, the information for the different layers will be displayed across several lines. Click the icon to collapse/expand the information.

2 The results table displays the name of the test point, date and time, and the results for each channel: **channel, type, power, C/N, MER, LM, CBER, LBER/VBER, and status**. When clicking on the channel, advanced measurement information may be displayed. For the attenuation test, the associated data are displayed (for more details, refer to "Attenuation Test" on page 87).

3 At the bottom, there are three options: **Remove**, which deletes the test point and its results, the **Reacquire** option that overlays new results onto the current ones, or **Back,** which returns to the datalogger screen.

4 The newly created test point will now be available in the **Test point** window of the datalogger screen. Tapping on its name will open the results table.

5 The **Export** button allows the entire datalogger to be exported to a file. The export options let you select the report **Type** (generic or ICT Spain), the drive (**internal memory** or **external memory**), and the **File format** (PDF, CSV, or XLSX).

6 When the **ICT Spain** report type is selected, new options will appear, allowing selecting the different TV, SAT, DAB or FM channel plans and the attenuation test to be exported to the report.

7 If exported to the internal memory, it can be accessed through the **Workspace** option (for more details, refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165).

4.27 Blind Scan

The **Blind Scan** function uses an ML algorithm to automatically search for and detect available satellite channels within a specific frequency range, without any prior knowledge or configuration. This is typically done to identify all channels being broadcasted in a particular area.

Blind Scan (03:12s)

SCAN

Video 24.

Although the **Blind Scan** function can find channels, it may also detect unwanted signals or those causing interference. Therefore, it is often necessary to manually filter or exclude certain channels based on their quality or content.

► Operation

1. From the **Home** menu press **TV Analyzer**.
2. Slide to the right from the left side of the screen to display the tuning settings or press any field related to tuning (frequency, span...).
3. Select the satellite band.
4. Now access the **Advanced Utilities** menu by sliding from the right side of the screen to the left and press **Blind Scan** to access the tool.
5. Before starting, select the polarization (low vertical, low horizontal, high vertical, high horizontal) and the band (wide band or universal LNB).
6. Press the play button to start the **Blind Scan**.
7. Once started, all detected transponders appear on the screen first. The system will go through them one by one, attempting to detect and demodulate the signal for each.
8. At the bottom there is a progress bar with the number of channels scanned and detected.
9. When finished, each channel can present one of the following states, identified by these icons:
   - Ok: Transponder identified.
   - Error: Transponder not identified.

10 By tapping on a channel, the channel spectrum is displayed in the **Spectrum** tool and it tries to lock it.

11 The identified channels are selected by default (highlighted channels) unless the user manually deselects them.

12 Not identified channels are discarded by default (shaded channels) unless the user manually selects them.

13 To manually select or deselect a channel, press and hold the channel for two seconds.

14 After selecting channels, press **Save** to save the new channel plan with a user-assigned name.

15 The newly created channel plan will become the active channel plan and will be available in the channel plan list.

4.28 Discover FM

The **Discover FM** function scans the terrestrial RF spectrum dedicated to FM (frequency modulation). It detects where active signals are present within that frequency range and identifies which channels are receiving signals. With this information, it explores those channels with signals, searching for and identifying broadcasts.

► Operation

1 From the **Home** screen, tap on **Settings**.

2 From the **TV Analyzer** section in **Settings**, tap on **Exploration configuration**.

3 From this section, the user can adjust the minimum FM level for the system to attempt to identify the signal and the number of attempts to lock it (for more details, refer to "►Exploration configuration" on page 26).

4 Return to the **Home** screen and tap on **TV Analyzer.**

5 Now, access the **Advanced Utilities** menu by swiping from the right side of the screen to the left, and tap on **Discover FM** to start the scan.

6 When the scan begins, all the channels in the reference channel plan will appear on the screen. The screen will show the system processing channel by channel, attempting to detect and demodulate the signal in each one.

7 At the bottom, a progress bar appears, showing the number of channels scanned and detected.

8 During the scan, you can skip a channel by pressing **Skip**. If, for any reason, you wish to abort the entire scan and exit the tool, reopen the **Advanced Utilities** menu and tap the cross on **Discover FM**.

9 At the end of the scan, each channel can display one of the following statuses, identified by these icons:

- Ok (Channel identified): The channel power exceeds the threshold set in the settings. It has been demodulated and identified.
- Unknown (Insufficient signal): The demodulator discards the channel since it does not reach the power threshold defined in the settings.
- Error (Channel not identified): The demodulator discards the channel because, although it may exceed the power threshold, it could not be demodulated or identified.

10 The identified channels are selected by default and will be saved in the channel plan when clicking the **Save** button.

11 By clicking on a channel, the device will display the channel spectrum in the **Spectrum** tool and attempt to lock onto it.

12 The remaining channels (unknown or erroneous) are discarded unless the user manually adds them. To manually add a channel, press and hold the channel for two seconds. Do the same to deselect it.

13 At the end of channel selection, press **Save** to store the new channel plan with a name assigned by the user.

14 The newly created channel plan will become the active channel plan and will be available in the list of channel plans.

4.29 Attenuation Test

The **Attenuation test** function allows the user to easily check the response of the telecommunications installations before antennas and headers are working. It allows the user to evaluate the response along the complete range of frequencies by measuring the losses (attenuation) in the distribution of TV

signals, comparing reference levels at headend output and at each house antenna plugs.

	Attenuation test (soon available)	SCAN

Video 25.

► **Operation**

1 From the **Home** menu press **TV Analyzer**.

2 Access the **Advanced Utilities** menu by sliding from the right side of the screen to the left and press **Attenuation test** to access the tool.

3 The **Attenuation test** function is displayed.

4 First, tap on the gear icon to display the **Settings** menu.

5 Set the parameters to perform the test:

- Pilots (MHz) (1, 2 and 3).
- Maximum attenuation (dB).
- Threshold (dB).

6 Then it is necessary to set references. This requires a signal generator. We recommend to use of one of the PROMAX signal generators: RP-050, RP-080 or RP-110 (depending on the frequency band).

7 Connect the generator and the meter where the origin of the signal distribution is in the installation (antenna, headend, etc.) or connect the generator directly to the RF input of the meter. If necessary, the meter can feed the generator using the **Supply** option from **Top menu**.

8 Active the signal generator and in the meter, press the **Set Reference** key in the **Settings** menu.

9 Once are set the references for the pilot signals, let the signal generator connected to the source point of the distribution system and take measurements in each user access point with the meter.

10 In each measurement a message over each pilot signal indicates whether the measure **Pass** or **Fail** according to the parameters set.

11 The measurement data from the **Attenuation Test** can be saved through the **Datalogger** tool. When creating a new **datalogger**, check the **Attenuation test** box (terr/sat/optical fibre*). Then, the user must perform a datalogger from the test point where is performing the attenuation test.

12 Another quick option it is to select the **Test & Go** function in the **Datalogger** tool. This option creates automatically a channel plan from the

*. Only for equipment with optical option enabled.

channel plan currently selected and starts measuring (for more details refer to "Datalogger" on page 81).

► Screen

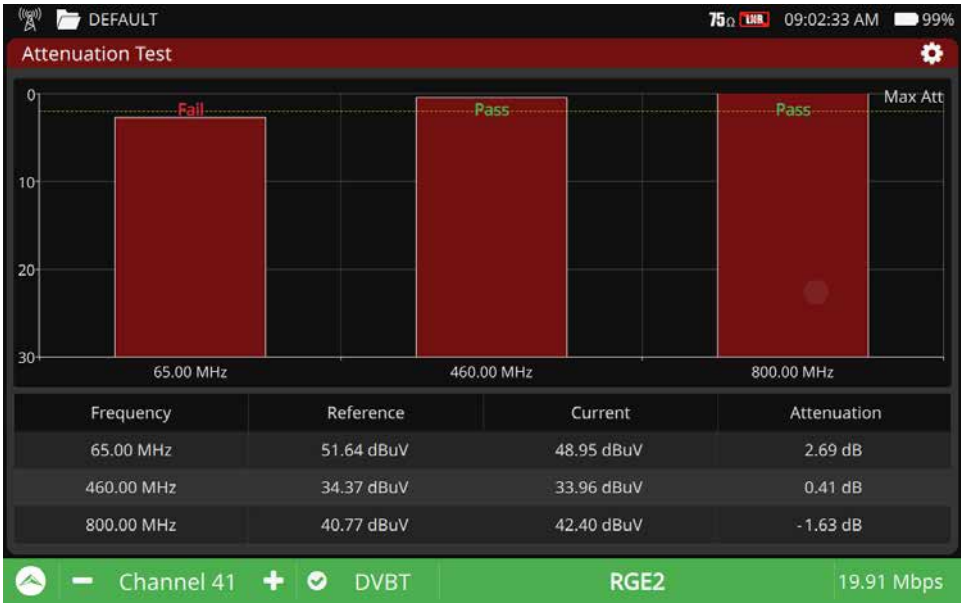


Figure 37.

► Settings

Press on the gear ⚙ to display the settings menu:

- Threshold (dB): It defines the maximum difference that may exist between the pilot signal of higher level and the pilot signal of lower level. All pilot signals out of this range will be removed and not used as a pilot signal during the measurement process.
- Maximum Attenuation (dB): It sets the attenuation level used by the equipment to show on screen if the signal passes or fails. When the attenuation level is below this value the message on screen is **Pass** and when it is above this value is **Fail**.
- Pilot 0: It defines the frequency of the pilot signal 1 (MHz).
- Pilot 1: It defines the frequency of the pilot signal 2 (MHz).
- Pilot 2: It defines the frequency of the pilot signal 3 (MHz).

4.30 Drift

The **Drift** function quantifies the desynchronization between the data stream clock and a 10 MHz reference clock (typically derived from a GPS signal).

If the two clocks are not synchronized, the signal will continuously drift over time. This divergence causes the streams to become desynchronized, which can lead to critical transmission errors.

This function is available for DVB-T, ISDB-T, ATSC, and DAB terrestrial signals.

► Operation

1. Connect the RF signal cable to the RF input connector.
2. Connect the synchronization signal cable to the 1PPS / 10 MHz reference synchronization signal input (for more details refer to "Top View." on page 9).
3. From the **Home** screen press on **TV Analyzer** .
4. Tune and demodulate the signal.
5. Access the **Advanced Utilities** menu by sliding from the right side of the screen to the left and press **Drift** to access the tool.
6. When you access the **Drift** function, it immediately starts measuring time drift. To obtain accurate and representative results, it is recommended to keep the function active for an extended period.

► **Screen**

Figura 38.

1 Graph showing how the time offset between the transmitted signal and the synchronization signal changes over time. The Y-axis represents time drift (microseconds), while the X-axis represents the total elapsed time (minutes) since the measurement started (up to 60 minutes).

2 .Displays several parameters:

- Drift: Total time drift (in µs).
- Time: Total elapsed time since the Drift measurement started.
- Window: Displays the time window shown in the graph. Tap to open a menu where you can select the time window (1, 5, 10, or 60 minutes).

5 SPECTRUM ANALYZER

5.1 Introduction

The Spectrum Analyzer mode shows and measures the incoming signal based on its frequency. In this mode, the device displays a visual representation of the signal's frequency spectrum and offers features typical of professional spectrum analyzers. The equipment is calibrated across a continuous frequency range from 5 MHz to 6 GHz.

The Spectrum Analyzer mode has a wide range of applications:

- Verifying that TV signals are transmitted at the correct frequency without interfering with other signals.
- Detecting wireless signals, such as cellular or Wi-Fi networks, that might disrupt our TV signal.
- Identifying issues related to signal attenuation and quality.

Spectrum Analyzer (05:27s)

SCAN

Video 26.

To enter the **Spectrum Analyzer** mode, tap the icon from the **Home** screen.

►Touch Gestures

Tap: Selection, position and dragging of marker. Selection and dragging of trace/marker window.

Zoom out: Magnifies the signal, reducing the span.

Zoom in: Reduces the signal, increasing the span.

Horizontal dragging: Moves along the frequency band.

Vertical dragging: Changes the reference level.

5.2 Spectrum Analyzer Screen

► General Screen

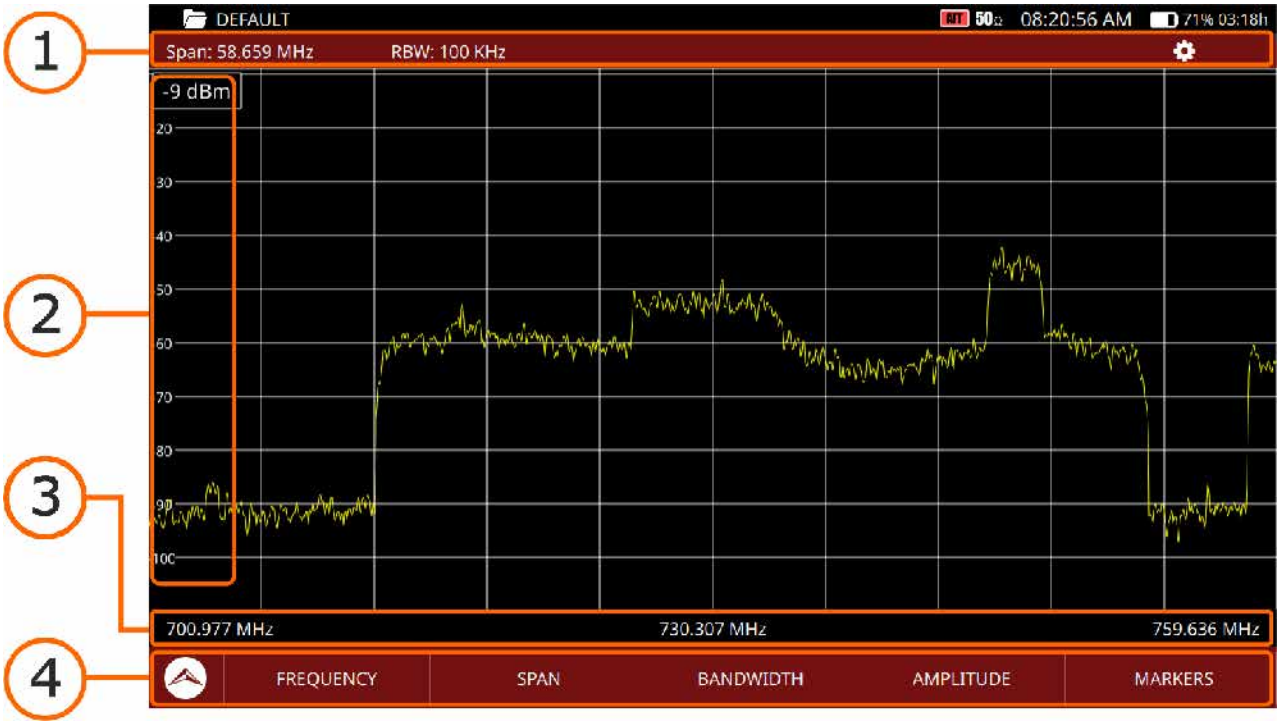


Figure 39.

1 Upper section (from left to right): Span, Resolution Bandwidth (RBW), Attenuation and additional settings (gear icon).

2 Side section: Reference level or amplitude.

3 Lower section (from left to right): Frequency (start / center / stop).

4 Settings bar: It shows the most used settings options. Pressing on one gives access to the main settings menu, going to that specific option:

- Frequency
- Span
- Bandwidth resolution
- Attenuation (increase/decrease using +/-)
- Markers.

►Trace and Markers Screen

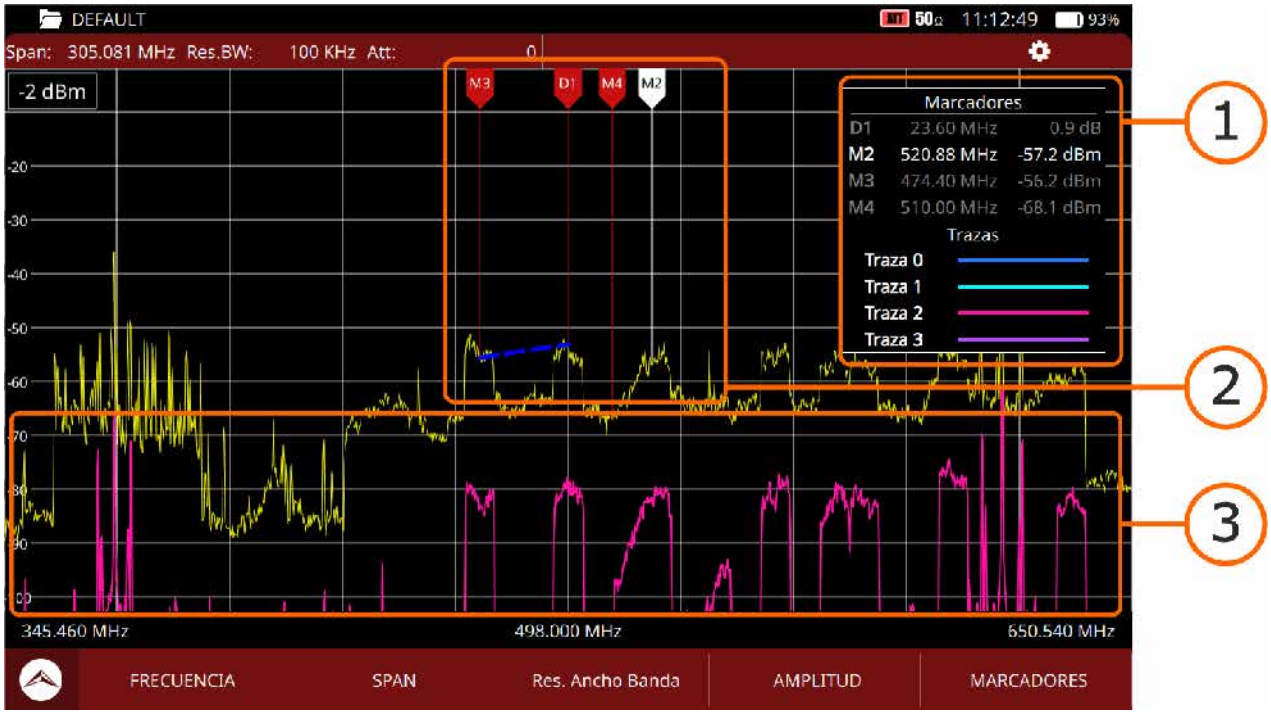


Figure 40.

1 Window with markers and traces. The white marker identifies the selected marker. The marker labeled with a "D" is the Delta marker. The Delta marker shows the difference relative to the reference marker.

2 Markers are identified by their label and colour. The selected marker is identified by its white colour. The Delta marker is identified by the initial "D." The reference marker for the Delta marker is identified by a dashed blue line connecting the two.

3 Traces display a snapshot of the spectrum.

5.3 Spectrum Settings

To display the **Spectrum Settings**, swipe right from the left side of the screen or tap on any of the options in the bottom Settings bar. Once in the settings menu, swipe up or down to access all available options, which include:

- Center frequency: It allows modifying the center frequency, which is the frequency where the spectrum is centered on the screen. The center frequency changes if the start or end frequency is adjusted.
- Start frequency: It allows modifying the start frequency, which is the frequency where the spectrum display begins on the screen.

- Stop frequency: It allows modifying the final frequency, which is the frequency where the spectrum display ends on the screen..
- Span: The span is the range of frequencies displayed on the screen. The span value changes if the start or stop frequency is adjusted, up to its maximum value.
- Reference level: It allows modifying the reference level. The reference level is the range of power level represented on the vertical axis.
- Attenuation: It can operate in Manual or Automatic mode. In manual mode, the user must select an attenuation value between 0 and 70. In automatic mode, the system applies attenuation based on the signal.

NOTE: In some models, for safety reasons, when the device starts up, the attenuation is set to **35 dB by default**. When entering the **Spectrum Analyzer** mode, the attenuation will remain at 35 dB until the user changes it.

- Resolution bandwidth: The resolution bandwidth (RBW) defines the bandwidth of the filter used to separate signal peaks. The smaller the RBW, the greater the ability to distinguish signals with close frequencies. However, this also increases sweep time (the screen updates less frequently). Available resolution filters: 2 kHz (only for terrestrial band), 10 kHz, 20 kHz, 40 kHz, 100 kHz, 200 kHz, and 1000 kHz. Depending on the selected filter, the minimum and maximum allowable span changes.
- Marker selected: It allows selecting one of the four available markers. Once selected, it can be enabled/disabled, its frequency can be edited, its type modified, or it can be set as the reference marker. To do so, use the lower menus. The selected marker appears in white on screen.
- Marker enabled: It allows enabling/disabling the selected marker. When enabled, the marker will appear on the screen placed at its frequency. It is also shown in the marker window, which is by default located at the top-right corner of the screen.
- Marker type: It allows defining the type of the selected marker. The Marker (M) type is the standard marker, while the Delta (D) type shows the difference in frequency and power relative to the reference marker. The Delta marker is identified on the screen with a "D" before the number.
- Marker frequency: Frequency at which the selected marker is placed.
- Marker Delta Reference: Selection of the reference marker, which will be used for measurements in relation to the delta marker. To select the reference marker, the delta marker must first be selected in the **Selected Marker** field. The reference marker and the delta marker will be connected by a dashed blue line.
- Detector type: It allows the user to select between Peak Detector, Negative Peak, or RMS. The Peak Detector detects positive peak signals, while the Negative Peak Detector detects negative peak signals. Both are mainly used for modulated analog signals. The RMS detector calculates the average power and is the appropriate option for digital modulations.

- Trace selected: Selection of one of the four available traces. Once selected, it can be enabled/disabled or hide/show. To do so, use the lower menus.
- Trace status: It allows the user to enable/disable the selected trace. When enabled, the spectrum trace will be captured. The active trace appears in a window in the top-right corner, displaying the colour that identifies it.
- Trace visible: It makes the capture of the selected trace visible. The trace is identified by its colour, which appears in a window in the top-right corner, displaying the colour that identifies it.
- Trace max hold: It captures the spectrum when it reaches the maximum level.
  - Enable: It enables the maximum trace hold.
  - Hide: It hides/shows the maximum trace.
  - Freeze: It captures and holds the current maximum trace.
- Trace min hold: It captures the spectrum when it reaches the minimum level.
  - Enable: It enables the minimum trace hold.
  - Hide: It hides/shows the minimum trace.
  - Freeze: It captures and holds the current minimum trace.
- Spectrum heatmap: Displays power using a colour gradient to indicate power levels. Warm colours (such as red, orange, and yellow) represent higher power levels, while cool colors (such as blue and green) represent lower power levels.

NOTE: It is not possible to use the Spectrum Heat Map and Maximum/Minimum Trace Hold simultaneously.

5.4 Additional Settings

The additional settings appear when tapping on the gear icon located in the upper left corner:

- Trace average: It allows selecting the amount of signal values to average when determining the signal displayed on the screen.
- View: It defines the spectrum trace mode: outline, solid or gradient. **Outline** shows only the spectrum outline. **Solid** shows the spectrum with a yellow background. **Gradient** shows the spectrum with a gradient of yellow background.
- dB/div: It allows modifying the number of dB per division on the vertical axis of the graph that displays the power. The available values are: x10, x5, x3, x2, x1.

5.5 Advanced tools

In the next sections each advanced tool for the Spectrum Analyzer is explained. Now, these are the available ones:

- Channel Power ("Channel Power" on page 97).
- Spectrogram ("Spectrogram (Spectrum + Waterfall)" on page 99).
- Adjacent Channel Power ("Adjacent Channel Power (ACPR)" on page 100).
- Occupied Bandwidth ("Occupied Channel Bandwidth (OCBW)" on page 102).

NOTE: Advanced tools make use of a large amount of the meter's resources, so some functions may not be available while the advanced tool is running. Make sure to exit or finish the advanced tool in order to use the meter in the usual manner.

5.6 Channel Power

The **Channel Power** tool displays the total power within a user-defined frequency bandwidth.

Channel Power

SCAN

Video 27.

► Operation

1. From Spectrum Analyzer mode, center the signal you want to measure on the screen. To do this, drag the spectrum manually or use the **Center Frequency** option.

2. Access the **Advanced Utilities** menu by swiping from the right side of the screen to the left, then tap on **Channel Power**.

3. The **Channel Power** screen displays two dashed vertical lines representing the channel bandwidth. The bottom part shows the total power within the channel bandwidth and the occupied bandwidth.

4. Tap on **Settings** key to access **Channel bandwidth** parameter. Enter the desired **Channel Bandwidth** value. The total power will be calculated within the selected bandwidth.

5 To edit the signal frequency, tap **Frequency** in the options bar to access the **Center Frequency** parameter, which allows you to define the frequency of the signal to measure its power.

6 Others parameters can be adjusted like **Span**, **Bandwidth resolution** or **Attenuation**.

7 After finish, close the **Channel Power** tool. To do so, return to the **Advanced tools** menu by swiping from right to left on the screen and tap on the **Channel Power (x)** option.

►Screen

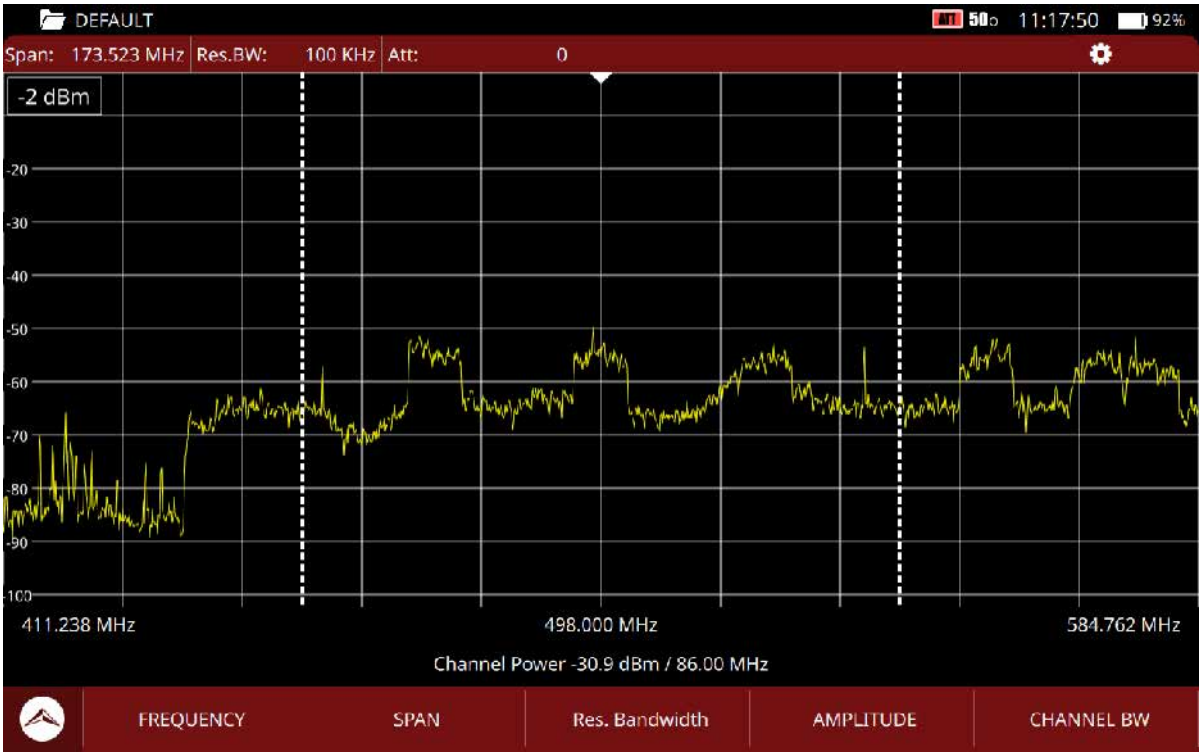


Figure 41.

5.7 Spectrogram (Spectrum + Waterfall)

The **Spectrogram** tool is a graph that displays the real-time evolution of the spectrum power level.

Spectrogram (01:55s)

SCAN

Video 28.

When changing any of the real-time chart configuration parameters such as span, centre frequency, reference level, etc., the chart will reset and regenerate.

►Touch gestures

Tap: When tapping on the waterfall area, a legend will appear indicating the colour corresponding to each level of power.

►Screen

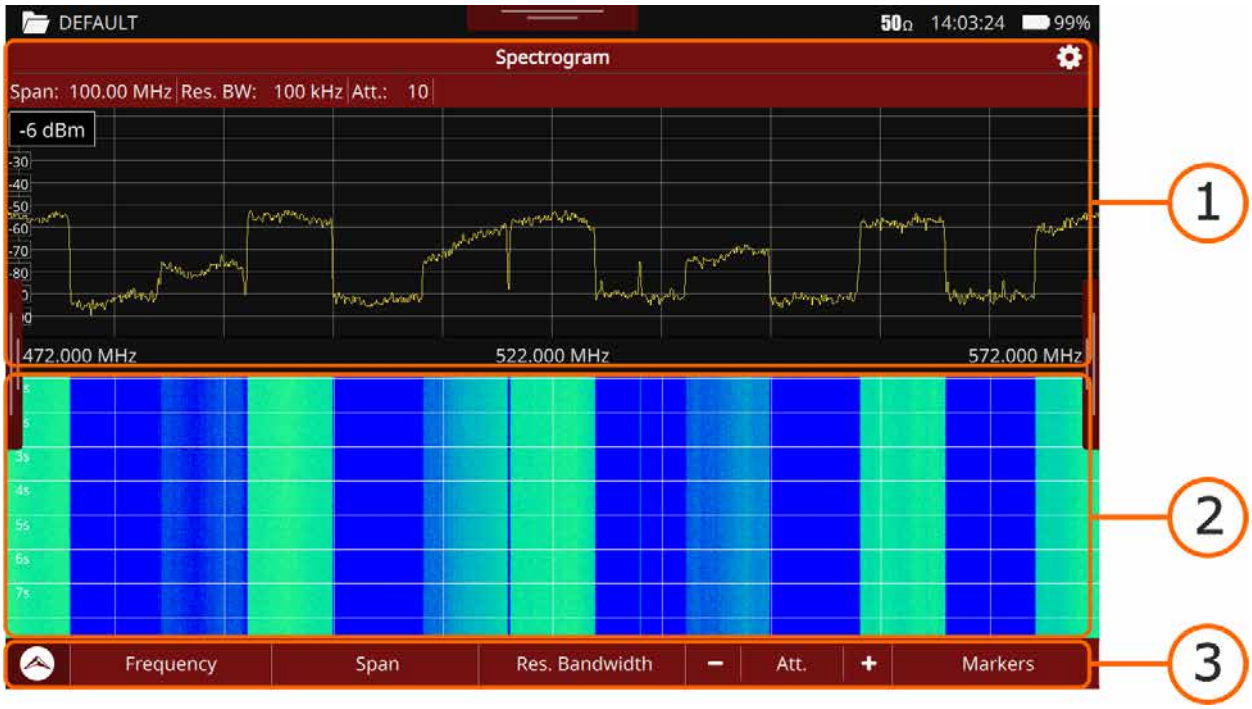


Figure 42.

1 Top window: graph shows the spectrum received by the RF input, with the horizontal axis representing the selected frequency span and the vertical axis representing power.

2 Bottom window (waterfall): Graph where the horizontal axis represents the same frequency span as in the top window, and the vertical axis represents time. To represent the power level, a range of colors is used, going from 0 dB (cool color) to 40 dB (warm color).

3 Settings bar: Allows access to the adjustment parameters for frequency, span, resolution filter bandwidth, attenuation, and markers.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- View: It defines the spectrum trace mode: outline, solid or gradient. **Outline** shows only the spectrum outline. **Solid** shows the spectrum with a yellow background. **Gradient** shows the spectrum with a gradient of yellow background.
- dB/div: It allows modifying the number of dB per division on the vertical axis of the graph that displays the power. The available values are: x10, x5, x3, x2, x1.
- Duration: It defines the time window of the vertical axis that can be adjusted within a range from 1 to 60 minutes.
- Clear: It clears the waterfall and starts to plot it again.

5.8 Adjacent Channel Power (ACPR)

Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACPR) refers to the amount of power leaked into adjacent channels from the main channel. In other words, it measures the amount of interference a signal may cause to other systems operating on adjacent frequencies.

A high ACPR means the signal is causing significant interference in neighboring channels, which can lead to issues in other communication systems. On the other hand, a low ACPR indicates that the signal is mainly concentrated at its frequency, allowing for more efficient spectrum usage.

The analyzer breaks down the signal into its frequency components and measures the power in the main channel and adjacent channels. The result is the ratio between the power in the adjacent channel and the power in the main channel, expressed in dB.

Adjacent Channel Power (02:06) SCAN

Video 29.

► **Operation**

1 From **Spectrum Analyzer** mode, center the signal you want to measure on the screen. To do this, drag the spectrum manually or use the **Center Frequency** option.

2 Access the **Advanced Utilities** menu by swiping from the right side of the screen to the left, then tap on **Adj. CH power**.

3 The central part of the **Adjacent channel power** screen shows two central dashed vertical lines representing the bandwidth of the central channel, and two adjacent lines representing the bandwidth of the adjacent channels (right and left). The lower part shows the channel bandwidth, the power of each one, and the frequency offset between the central and the adjacent channels.

4 Tap on **Settings** key to access **Channel bandwidth** parameter. Enter the **Main channel bandwidth, Adjacent channel offset** and **Adjacent channel bandwidth**. Enter the value for main channel bandwidth, adjacent and frequency offset between the main channel and the adjacent channel. Total power for each bandwidth will be calculated.

5 To edit the signal frequency, tap **Frequency** in the options bar to access the **Center Frequency** parameter, which allows you to define the frequency of the signal to measure its power.

6 Others parameters can be adjusted like **Span**, **Bandwidth resolution** or **Attenuation**.

7 After finish, close the **Adjacent Channel Power** tool. To do so, return to the **Advanced tools** menu by swiping from right to left on the screen and tap on the **Adj. CH Power (x)** option.

►**Screen**

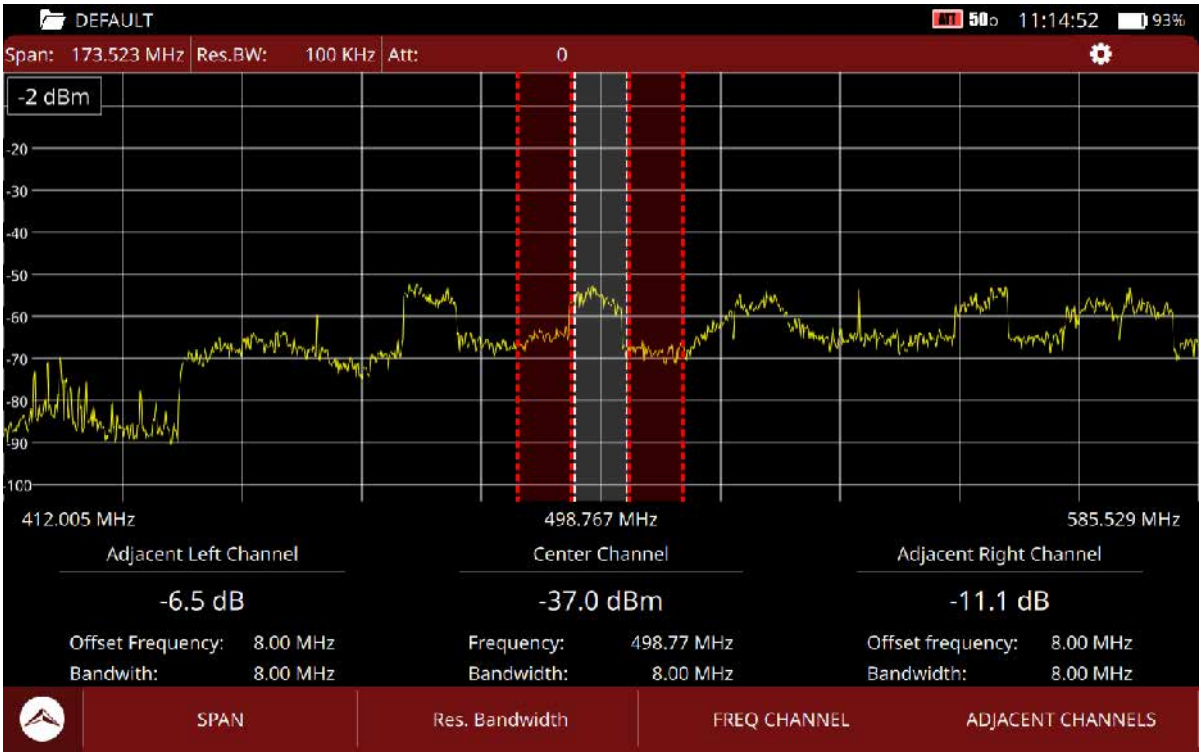


Figure 43.

5.9 Occupied Channel Bandwidth (OCBW)

The **Occupied Channel Bandwidth (OCBW)** is a measure of the bandwidth occupied by a signal within a specific channel. Measuring OCBW helps determine the efficiency of a signal transmission and its potential interference with other signals.

The spectrum analyzer is tuned to a specific channel and measures the bandwidth of the signal within that channel at a certain power level. The OCBW is calculated as the difference between the upper and lower frequency limits of the measured bandwidth.

Occupied Channel Bandwidth

SCAN

Video 30.

►**Screen**

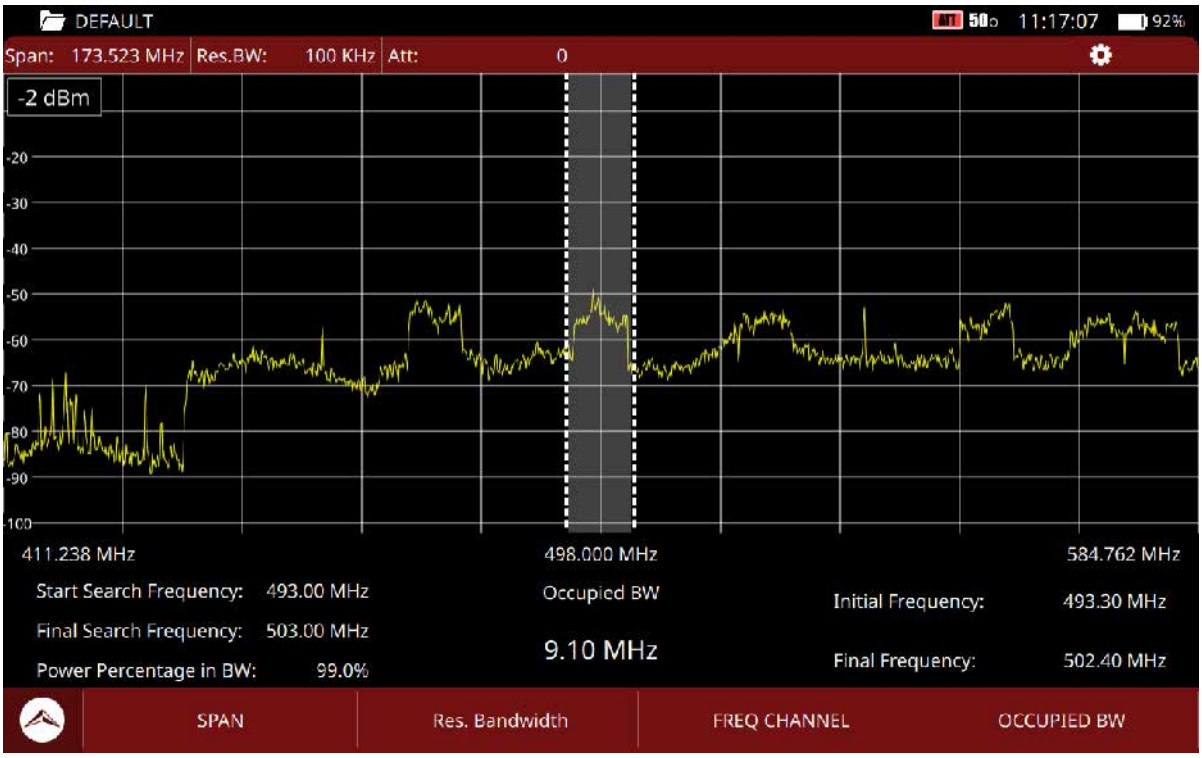


Figure 44.

► **Operation**

1 From **Spectrum Analyzer** mode, center on the screen the channel whose occupied bandwidth you want to calculate. To do this, drag the spectrum manually or tap the **Frequency** option in the settings bar to define the **Center Frequency**.

2 Access the **Advanced Utilities** menu by swiping from the right side of the screen to the left, then tap on **Occupied BW**.

3 The central part of the **Occupied Bandwidth** screen displays two dashed vertical lines representing the initial and final frequency search limits. The shaded area represents the bandwidth occupied according to the selected power percentage. The power percentage and the frequency limits are defined in the settings menu.

4 In the **lower left section**, the values of the initial and final frequency search limits and the power percentage occupying the bandwidth are displayed. In the **lower center section**, the value of the bandwidth occupied according to the selected power percentage is shown. In the **lower right section**, the start and end frequencies of the occupied bandwidth are displayed.

5 Tap **Settings** in the options bar to access the **Initial Search Frequency, Final Search Frequency, and Occupied Bandwidth** settings. Enter the desired value for each parameter. The **initial and final search**

frequencies define the total bandwidth over which the signal will be monitored. The **Occupied Bandwidth** setting defines the percentage of power for which you want to determine how much bandwidth it occupies relative to the total power within the bandwidth defined by the initial and final search frequencies.

6 To modify the signal frequency, tap **Frequency** in the settings bar to access the **Center Frequency** parameter.

7 Others parameters can be adjusted to better display the signal like **Span**, **Bandwidth resolution** or **Attenuation**.

8 After finish, close the **Occupied BW** tool. To do so, return to the **Advanced tools** menu by swiping from right to left on the screen and tap on the **Occupied BW (x)** option.

6 IPTV

6.1 Introduction

IPTV stands for TV over IP networks. It actually means TV over any type of IP packet based distribution network. They can be referred to as LAN (Local Area Network), ethernet, computer networks, etc. With the growth of LAN based TV distribution systems, having an IPTV input in your field strength meter becomes a handy feature.

The equipment allows you to receive television programmes coming from IPTV networks. The multicast IPTV stream should carry MPTS or SPTS in order to be analyzed and decoded. It is also able to work with networks where there are redundant SPTS multicast streams with the same IP but different source.

Those programmes can be displayed on the screen together with other important service information. Although some concepts are similar, signal quality assessment metrics is not the same in IPTV as it is in digital TV over RF.

IPTV analyzer (06:41s) SCAN

Video 31.

The equipment offers you the measurements you need to understand, identify and correct the new problems that can be found in this new type of television distribution networks.

6.2 Operation

1. Connect the **IPTV** input/output signal to the equipment through the **IPTV** interface located on the top side of the meter.
2. Press the **Settings** option from the **Home** menu.
3. At **IPTV settings**, press on the option **Network** and **IGMP** to set configuration (for more details refer to "IPTV Settings" on page 27).
4. Back to the **Home** menu and press on the **IPTV** option to enter the IPTV tool.
5. To display the IPTV settings swipe right from the left side of the screen or press on any field related on the Status bar.

6 Streaming settings show information and allows user to select one multicast/ unicast and other parameters:

- Multicast Group / Unicast IP address and port.
- Transport Stream standard.
- SAPSDP info: It shows info contained in the multicast (Session Announcement Protocol and Session Description Protocol).
- Discovered Multicast: It shows all multicast discovered in the network. For each one shows IP address, port, bitrate and source IP.
- VLAN: It allows entering the VLAN tag to identify data packets belonging to a specific virtual network. Otherwise, select **All traffic**.
- TS capture mode: Select TS or T2-MI.

7 If the received IPTV signal is correct and the meter successfully locks onto the TS or T2MI, the tuning bar turns green and some data from the streaming is displayed: stream address, Ethernet connection icon, received standard, name that identifies the stream and bitrate. The meter automatically identifies if it is an RTP/UDP protocol.

8 Now some tools can be used to obtain more information about the signal. The IPTV Analyzer screen is divided into 3 windows:

- main window
- left top window
- left bottom window

Each one of these windows can show a tool selected by the user. Press on the inverted triangle ▼ on any window to display the tools menu. Select one tool to be shown on the window. Press on '+' to zoom in the window or '-' to zoom out.

9 The tools available are:

- Video
- IPTV measurements
- IPTV signal parameters
- IPTV packet rate
- IPTV IPAT
- Ping request
- Video/audio parameters
- Audio levels & loudness
- Recording
- Network delay
- TS analyzer
- SFP parameters

10 Select one tool for each panel to analyze the signal.

In the next sections each IPTV Analyzer tool is explained in detail.

6.3 Video

The video tool decodes and visualizes the image for the selected multicast/ unicast service.

►Screen

Figure 45.

1 Video image. At the bottom shows the name of the service. When you press on the image, the name of the service being viewed will appear. Tapping again, a list of services available in the multiplex will appear.

2 Status bar: It displays streaming parameters such as IP, modulation, network name, and total bitrate of the Transport Stream. It also provides access to streaming settings. The **PROMAX** icon returns to the Home screen.

►Touch gestures

Tap: When you tap on the image it shows the service name. Pressing again it opens a list of available services in the multiplex.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the tool settings:

- Audio: Select one of the audio layers available for the service.

6.4 IPTV Measurements

It shows measurements of the received multicast IP traffic.

►Screen

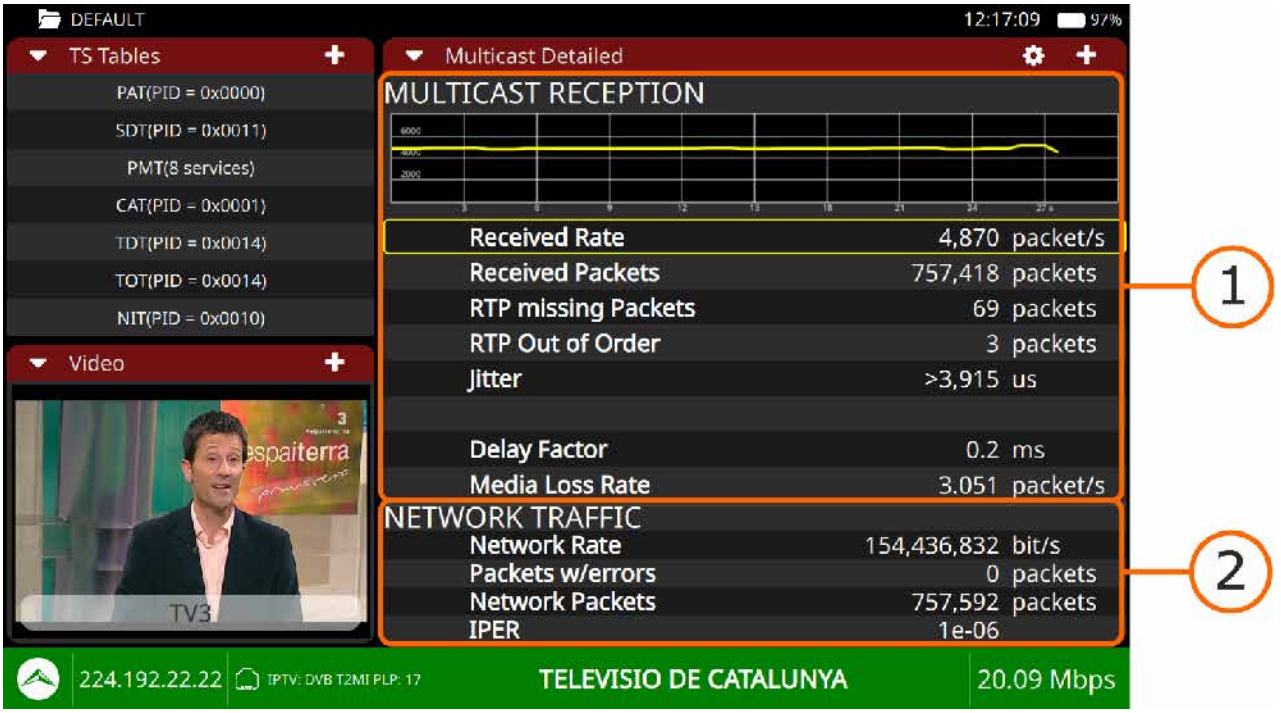


Figure 46.

1 Multicast reception: It displays several measurements about the received multicast and a graph of one selected measurement over time. To visualize all the measurements and two graphs, you have to view it in full screen. The available measurements are:

- Received rate
- Received packets
- RTP missing packets
- Duplicated RTP
- RTP out of order
- Jitter
- Delay factor (max amount of time that a packet waits in the buffer before being released)

- Media loss rate (the higher this number the worse the overall viewing experience; only for RTP traffic)
- Max IPAT (max interarrival packet time)
- FEC status (Forward Error Correction)
- Reordered FTP
- Fixed packets
- Overflow
- TS packets per frame

2 Network traffic: It displays several measurements about the network traffic:

- Total network bitrate
- IPER (packet error rate)
- Packets with errors
- Total network packets.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Select the multicast measurement to be drawn on the graph.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the tool settings:

- Reset: It restarts all the measurements.

6.5 IPTV Signal Parameters

The IPTV signal parameters tool displays all data related to the IPTV signal.

►**Screen**

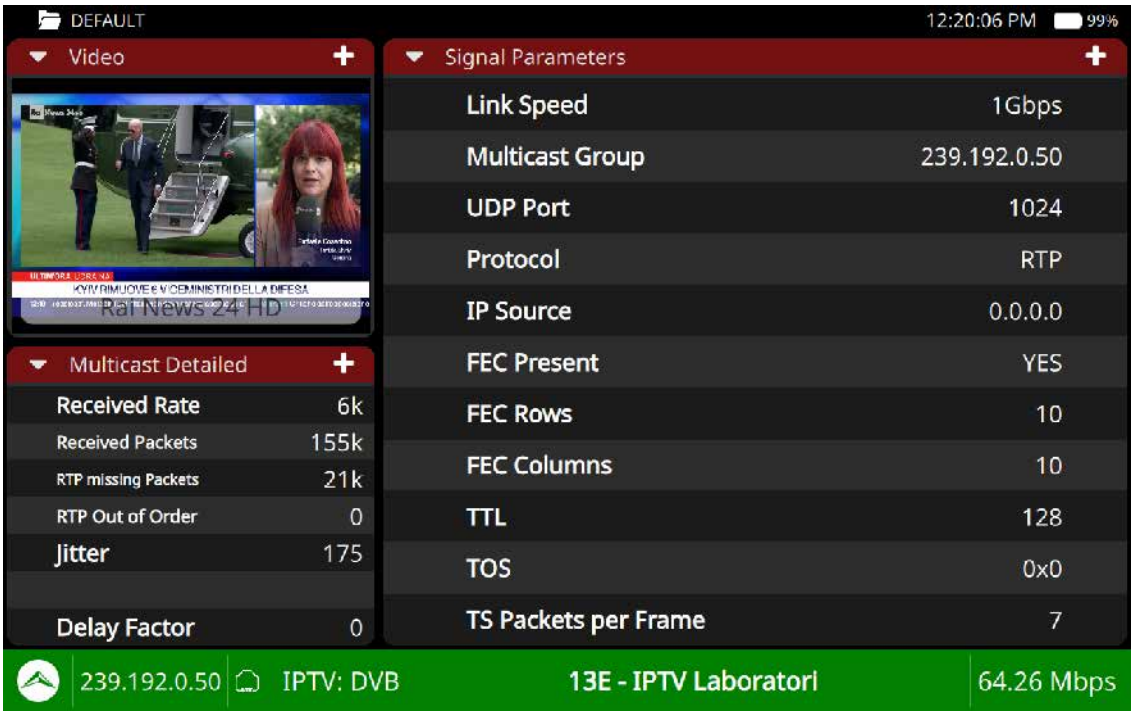


Figure 47.

1 Available parameters:

- Link speed
- Multicast group
- UDP port
- Protocol
- IP Source
- FEC
- FEC rows
- FEC columns
- TTL
- TOS
- TS packets per frame

6.6 IPTV Packet Rate

The IPTV Packet Rate tool shows the number of IP packets being received from the current multicast/unicast stream over time.

►**Screen**

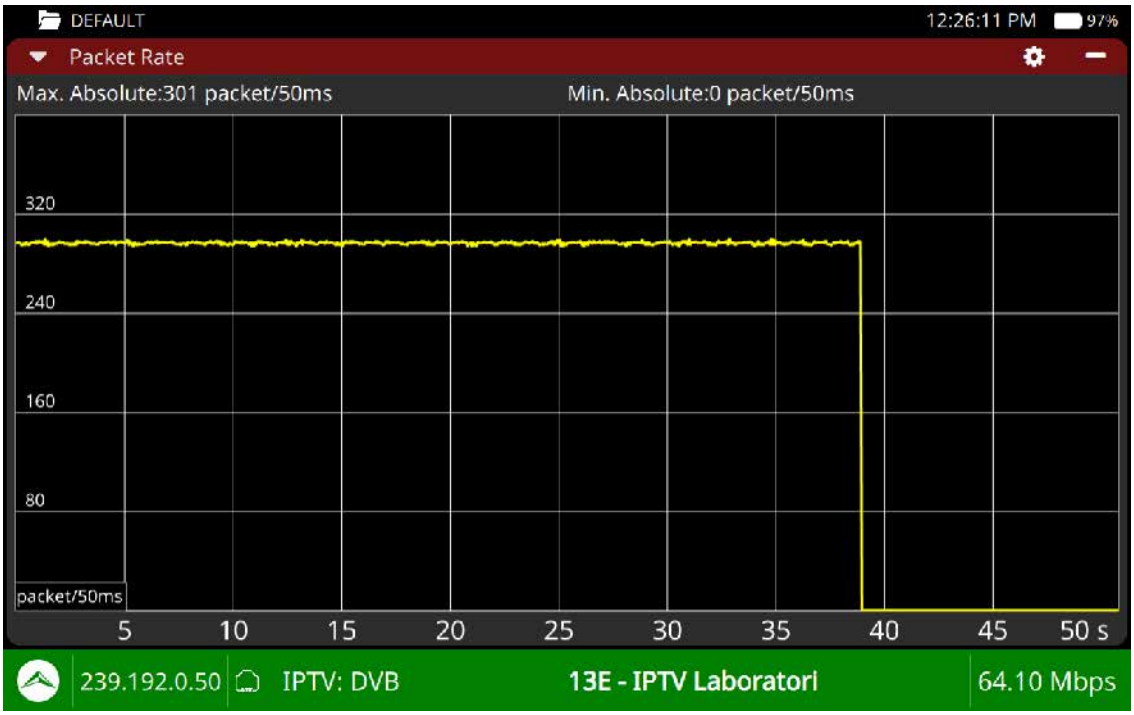


Figure 48.

1 Graph showing the reception of packets over time. The top fields show the amount absolute of maximum and minimum packets received per unit of resolution.

►**Settings**

Press on the gear ⚙ to display the tool settings:

- Resolution: It allows you to change graph resolution. Available values are: 1, 5, 10, 50, 200 and 1000 ms.

6.7 IPAT - Inter Packet Arrival Time

The IPAT tool displays a graph with the percentage of IP packets that are received and the time between them in order to check the continuity of the reception of the selected stream.

►Screen

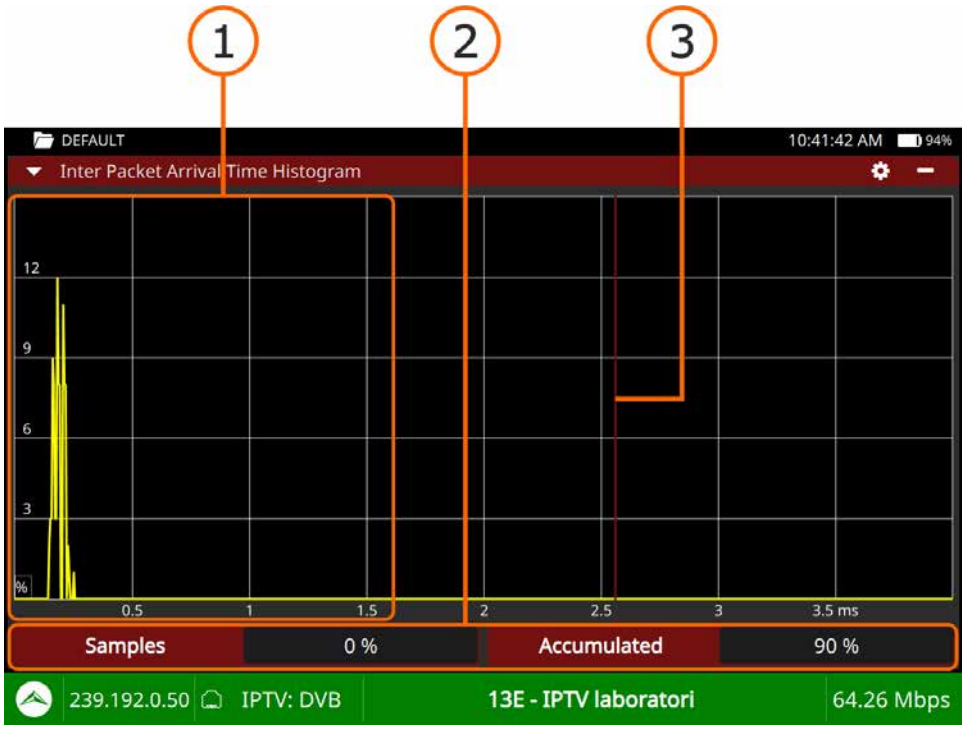


Figure 49.

1 Histogram that represents the percentage of IP packets received on the vertical axis and the time between packet arrivals on the horizontal axis. Most values should be around small values, otherwise there may be a network problem.

2 Information: The "Samples" field refers to the percentage of packets used for the graph that are equal to or below the threshold. The "Accumulated" field shows the cumulative percentage of packets that are above the threshold.

3 Red vertical line: Selected threshold for time between packet arrival. Press left or right to change the threshold.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the tool settings:

- Erase: It deletes all data received and starts over.
- Span: It allows to change the span. Available values are: 4, 8, 40, 200, 400 and 1920 ms.

6.8 PING Request

The **PING Request** tool It allows sending one or several PINGs to other devices in the network.

►Screen

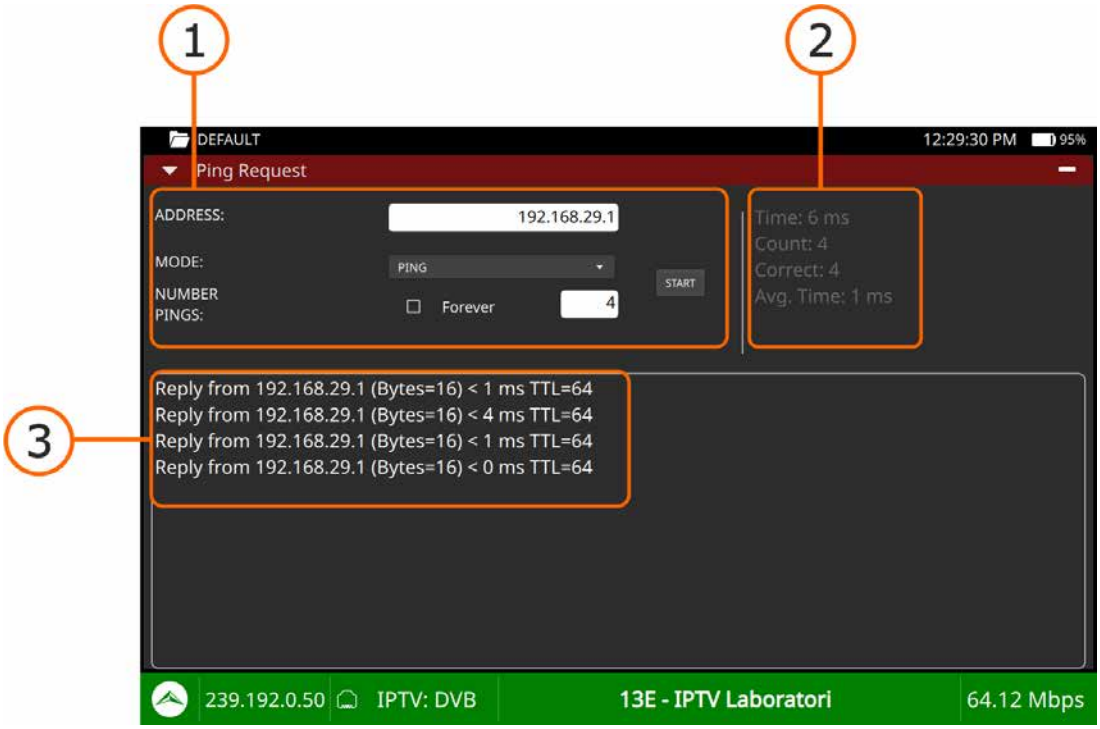


Figure 50.

1 Data fields: It shows several parameters to set previously to use it.

- Address: IP where to send the PING.
- Mode: PING, trace or average. PING mode confirms if a given unit can get any response from another machine in the same network or external network. TRACE mode shows all routers between the meter and the IP address measuring transit delays of packets across the network. Average mode shows average delay between two points in the network and also changes in this delay.
- Number of PINGs: Select a number of PINGs to send or check the "forever" box to send PINGs continuously.
- Start: It starts sending PINGs.

2 Results: It shows the data report after sending pings.

- Time
- Pings count
- Correct pings
- Average time

3 Ping replies: It shows the replies from the pings sent.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Press on the fields to select an option or edit a value.

6.9 Video / Audio Parameters

The **Video/Audio Parameters** tool displays all metadata related to the video and audio layers and other services (teletext, apps, hybrid TV, etc.).

►Screen

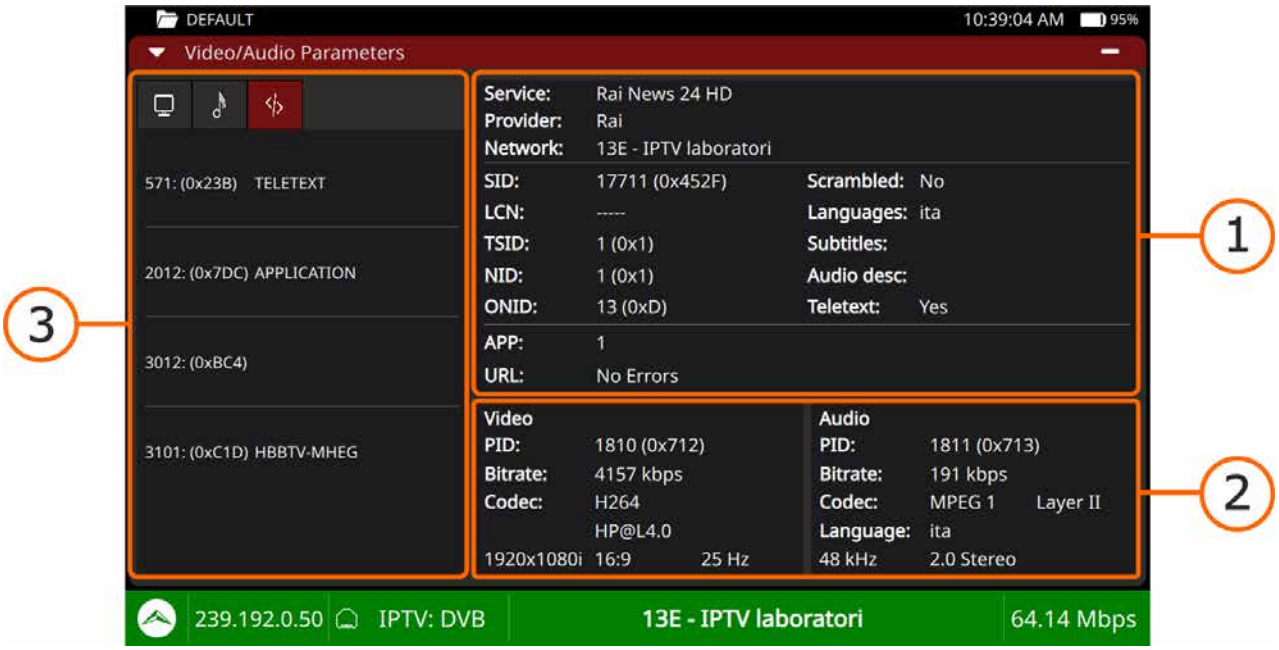


Figure 51.

1 General Parameters:

- Service / Provider / Network
- SID; LCN; TSID; NID; ONID
- Scrambled; languages; subtitles; audio desc; teletext
- APP; URL

2 Video / Audio Parameters:

- Video: PID; bitrate; codec
- Audio: PID; bitrate; codec; language

3 (at full screen) Information about PID (packet identifier) of video, audio and other services (teletext, hybrid, etc.).

►**Touch gestures**

Tap: Press on an icon to obtain more information about audio, video and others services.

6.10 Audio levels & loudness

The **Audio levels & loudness** tool allows the user to measure and visualize audio levels and loudness.

The **audio level** of each channel is measured in dBs and displayed in a bar graph. If the TS carries multiple audio channels (stereo left and right, 5.1, 7.1), up to 8 channels can be displayed on screen simultaneously..

Audio loudness is measured according to LUFS (Loudness Units relative to Full Scale), a measurement standard used to quantify perceived loudness, mimicking the way the human ear naturally perceives volume.

Audio levels (01:33s)

SCAN

Video 32.

►**Screen**

Figure 52.

1 Audio loudness:

- *Momentary* (LUFS; *Loudness Units relative to Full Scale*): SPerceived loudness over a very short time interval (400 ms) for measuring volume peaks and transients..
- *Short-term* (LUFS): Perceived loudness over a short time interval (3 s) for measuring the loudness of sections..
- *Integrated* (LUFS): Perceived loudness over a long time interval for measuring the loudness of a complete audio file (song, program, podcast, etc.).
- *Loudness Range* (LU; *loudness units*): Variation in perceived loudness throughout an entire audio file.

2 The bars display the real-time audio level of each channel. The red horizontal markers indicate the maximum peak reached. The colour of the bar indicates the audio level as follows:

- Red: High volume (0 dB <-> -9 dB).
- Yellow: Medium volume (-9 dB <-> -18 dB).
- Green: Appropriate volume (-18 dB <-> -54 dB).

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the tool settings:

- Audio: It allows the user to change the audio track in case there is more than one available.

6.11 Recording

The recording tool allows recording the full transport stream from the demodulated signal being tuned.

It also has the option to record raw signal in order to be analysed in case there was any problem locking the signal.

▶	Recording (01:09s)	SCAN

Video 33.

►Screen

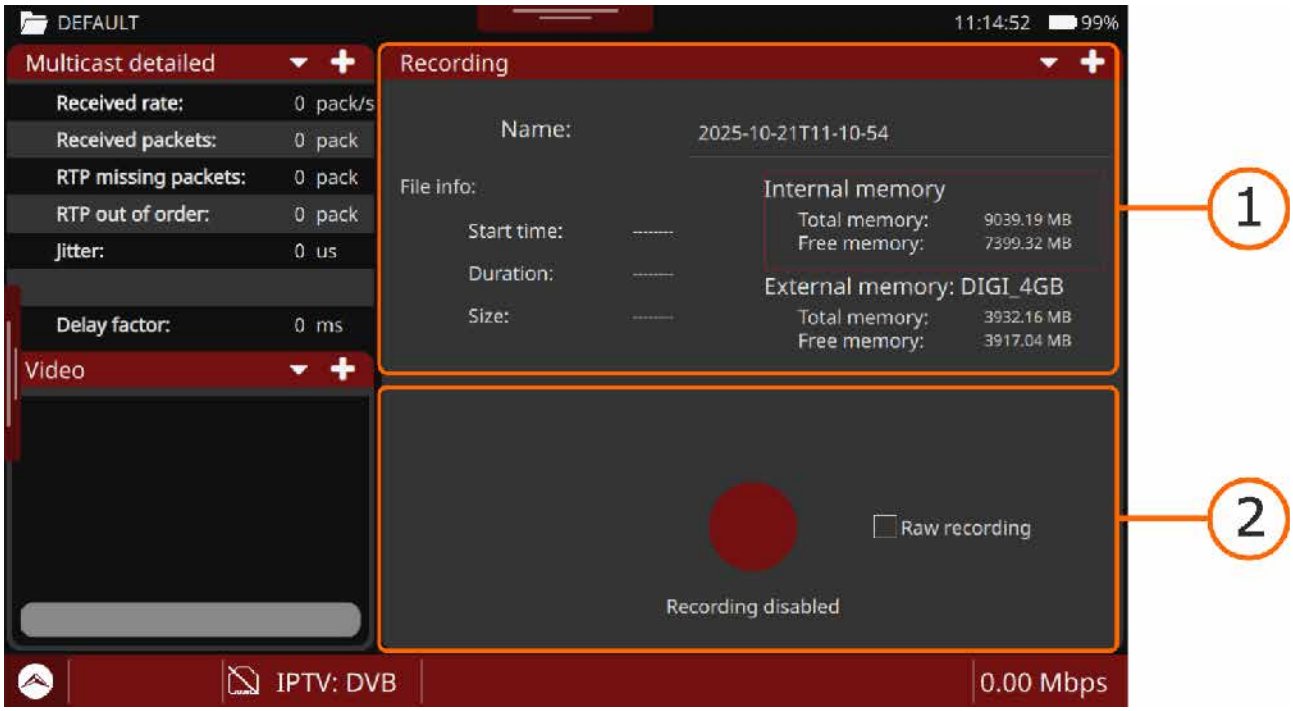


Figure 53.

1 File information Panel: On the left you can see start time, duration and file size. On the right side there is the total memory and free memory available.

2 On/Off button: It shows a red button to start/stop recording. If pressing when the button is a circle it starts recording and when it is square it stops recording.

Recordings are saved in the current workspace from where it can be exported to a pendrive (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165). To access it, open the **Top** menu and select **Workspace**. Then select the current **Workspace** and the **IPTV** mode. Next, tap **Recordings**.

►Raw Recording Procedure

Raw recording is useful to analyze the signal in order to find any problems in the data stream. It is very important to follow these steps to generate a proper raw record:

1 Disconnect the signal.

2 Check the **Raw recording** option.

3 Start recording.

4 Connect the signal.

5 After a while, stop recording.

6 Access the Workspace (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165) to get the recording.

7 Press on the file to access the options menu and copy it to an USB.

8 Now the file can be analysed or send in order to find any problems.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Tap the on/off button to start/stop recording or to check the raw recording checkbox.

6.12 Network Delay

The **Network Delay** function displays the time delay of the transport stream from its origin to its arrival at the destination.

All transmitters in an SFN (Single Frequency Network) must be synchronized. The responsibility for ensuring that each bit of the transport stream is transmitted at exactly the same time lies with the modulators located at the transmitters. Since the transport stream is sent to transmitters at different locations, typically via satellite or IP links, it will arrive at each destination with a variable delay. This delay is referred to as "network delay."

►Screen

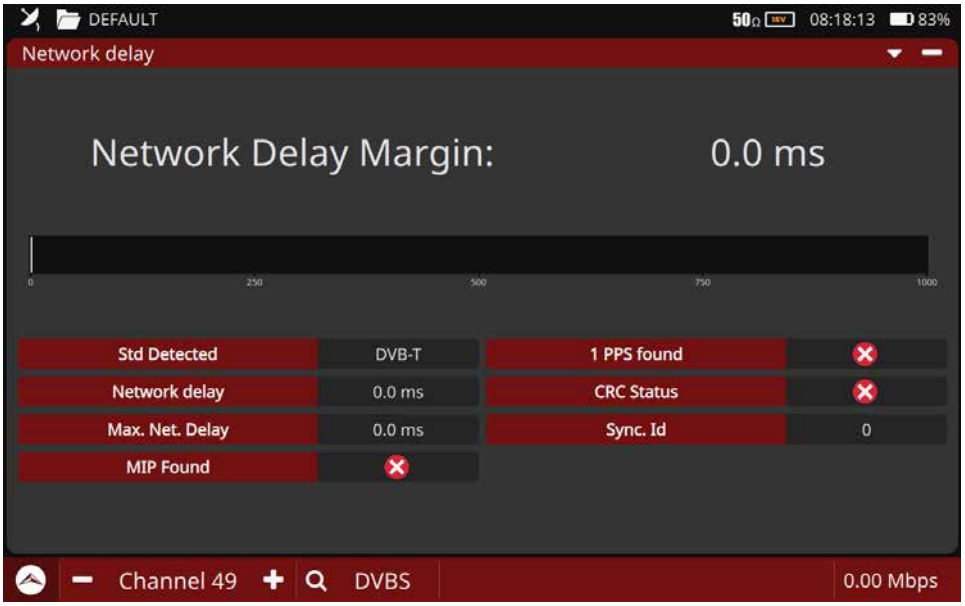


Figure 54.

1 Network Delay Margin: Time difference (numeric and graphical) between the maximum acceptable delay and the measured network delay. This difference is the network delay margin.

2 Left panel (Signal Detection): Transmission standard; Measured network delay; Maximum acceptable delay; Detected MIP (Mega-Frame Initialization Packet for network synchronization).

3 Right panel (Signal Status): 1PPS detected (OK/NOK); CRC status (cyclic redundancy check); synchronization identifier.

NOTE: Use the equipment 1PPS input to feed the synchronization signal.

6.13 TS Analyzer

The TS Analyzer tool performs a detailed analysis of the embedded transport stream. This tool includes these functions:

- Tables Analyzer
- Bitrate
- PIDs
- Alarms - TR 101 290

In the following sections, each of them is described.

6.14 Tables Analyzer

The Tables Analyzer tool shows the PSI/SI tables from the TS. All components and contents of tables can be consulted by deploying the nodes. So the user can analyse the tables and see in detail what is being transmitted and if the information is properly encapsulated.

►**Screen**

Figure 55.

1 Main window: It shows all metadata extracted from the transport stream. These are the PSI (Program Specific Information) and SI (Service Information) tables and all their related fields. They can be unfolded to see its subfields.

►**Touch gestures**

Tap: Tap on the table name to unfold it and see its sub-fields.

6.15 TS Bitrate

The TS Bitrate tool shows in a graphical way, and also by numbers and percentage the TS bitrate. A pie chart, which is updated in real time, shows the evolution of the bitrate distribution for each one of the services in the tuned multiplex. It also allows selecting any of the services to check its composition, which is also shown on a pie chart.

►Screen

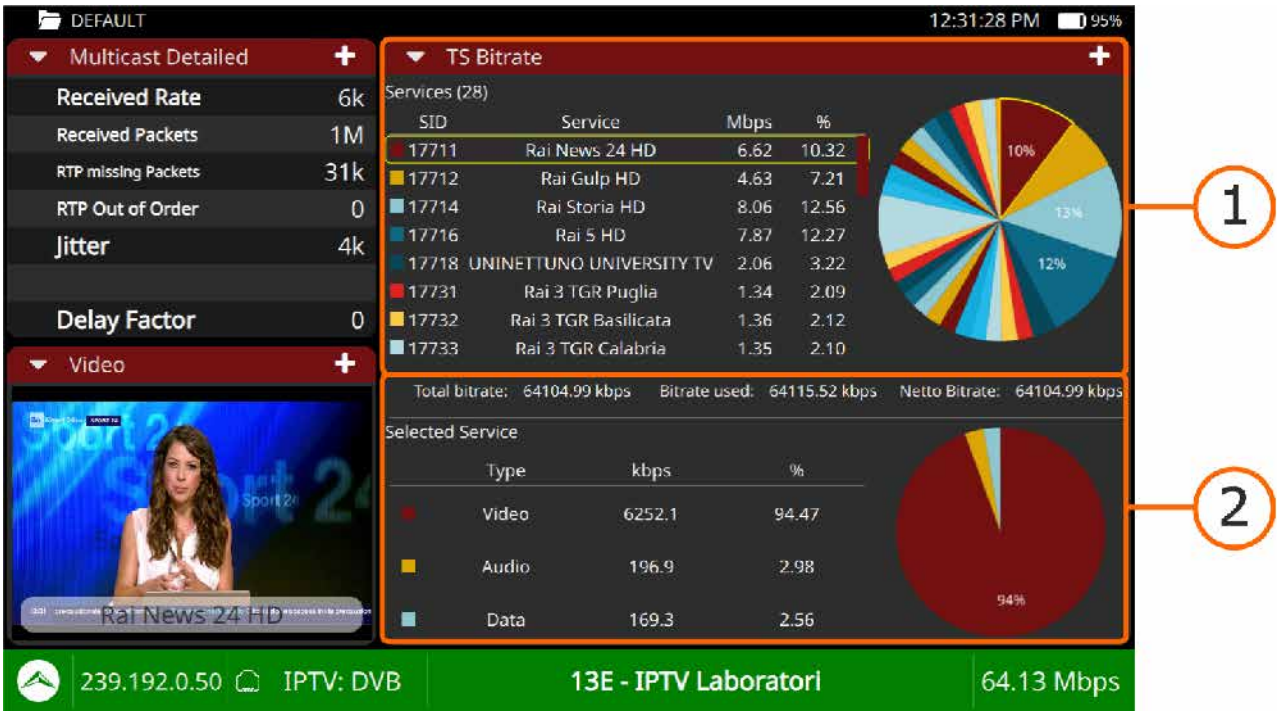


Figure 56.

1 Services window: It shows all services in the transport stream in real time. The "Others" service indicates the amount of bitrate used by the PSI/SI tables. The pie chart indicates the percentage contribution in bitrate per service in respect to the total TS bitrate, including null packets, which are displayed in black. Under the chart, the total bitrate of the TS is shown, along with the total used bitrate (the sum of the bitrate for all PIDs in the TS) and the net bitrate (total bitrate minus null packets). If there is no reuse of PIDs, the used bitrate should match the total bitrate.

2 Selected service window: It shows bitrate for video, audio and data for the selected service in real time, both in percentage and absolute value. The pie chart shows this information graphically.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Select a service.

6.16 PIDs Analyzer

The PIDs Analyzer tool shows an ordered PID list with a short explanation of each PID and its minimal, maximum and average bitrate. Bitrate is refreshed continuously to help in understand bandwidth usage.

►Screen

Figure 57.

1 PID window: It shows all the PIDs of the analyzed TS. For each PID it shows its content and minimum, average and maximum bitrates.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the tool settings:

- Order by: This options allows you to sort PIDs by name, bitrate, max bitrate, min bitrate or description.
- Reset: It restarts PID analysis.

►Touch gestures

Drag: To move along the PID list.

6.17 TS Alarms - TR 101 290

The TS Alarms (TR 101 290) tool displays in real time the evolution of the TS and the alarms that may occur. The list of alarms are classified in three priority levels, according to TR 101 290 guidelines by DVB group.

►Screen

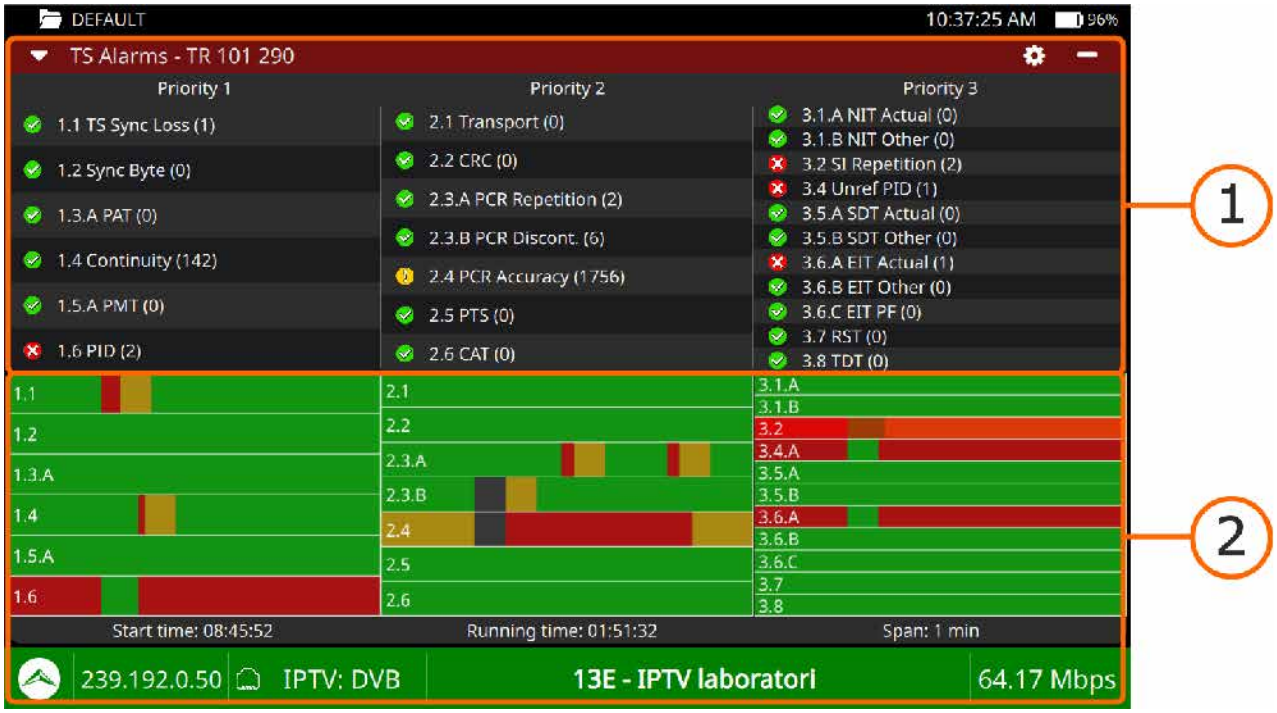


Figure 58.

1 Alarms window: It shows all the alarms classified by priority. Press on any of these alarms to enter in a specific screen for the alarm that shows a log with a list of events, a description and an option to enable/disable the alarm.

2 Events window: It shows a graph for each alarm with all the events that have happened. Errors are shown as a red strip lasting as long as the error.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the tool settings:

- Reset alarms: It initiates the alarm analysis from scratch.

- Reset alarms and TS: It initiates the capture of PSI/SI table info again followed by the alarm analysis.

►Touch gestures

Tap: When tapping on an alarm it shows log, description and settings menu.

► Icons

Besides each alarm there is an icon which is explained in the following table.

Icon	Description
	No errors occurred for this alarm.
	There has been an event for this alarm in the last 5 seconds.
	The event for this alarm just happened.
	The alarm is still being evaluated or there is no info in the TS to evaluate it.

7 ASI

7.1 Introduction

Asynchronous Serial Interface (ASI), also known as DVB-ASI or TS-ASI, is a method of transmitting digital and cable television signals. It is responsible for transporting an MPEG transport stream (MPEG-TS) through a coaxial cable or optical fiber, being especially used in broadcasting.

The ASI standard is defined by CENELEC and is part of the DVB standards. Regarding its technical specifications, ASI transports MPEG data serially at a constant speed of up to 270 Mbps. The most common packet size in ASI is 188 bytes, although a size of 204 bytes is also supported that includes Reed error correction -Solomon.

ASI is used in ATSC, DVB-T, DVB-S and other broadcast signals. It works as a unidirectional transmission designed for coaxial cable at speeds ranging up to 200 Mbps and has the capacity to transport one or several already compressed SD, HD, UHD or audio programs, the ASI signal being the final result of video compression and audio for later distribution or transmission.

In summary, the Asynchronous Serial Interface (ASI) plays a fundamental role in the transmission of digital and cable television signals. Its robustness and flexibility make it an indispensable tool for transporting a wide variety of video and audio formats.

7.2 Operation

1 Connect the ASI signal to the meter through the ASI/SDI input connector.

2 From the **Home** menu press on **ASI**

.

3 Access the **Top Menu** by swiping down from the top of the screen and select the ASI option. From there you can:

- Select the ASI input by BNC or SFP+ (MSA).
- Enable/disable ASI output by BNC and/or SFP+ (MSA).

4 Access the **Settings Sidebar** by swiping right from the left side of the screen or press on the status bar.

5 Settings show information and allows selecting these parameters:

•Transport Stream standard: Select if it is DVB, ISDB or ATSC.
•TS capture mode: Select TS or T2-MI.

6 If the received ASI signal is correct and the meter successfully locks onto the TS or T2MI, the status bar turns green and displays the signal standard, the name that identifies the stream and its bitrate.

7 Now tools can be used to obtain more information about the signal. The ASI Analyzer screen is divided into 3 windows:

- main window
- left top window
- left bottom window

Each one of these windows can show a tool selected by the user. Press on the triangle ▼ on any window to display the tools menu. Select one tool to be shown on the window. Tap the sign **Expand** (+) to enlarge the window or **Reduce** (-) to reduce it.

8 The tools available to analyze the ASI signal are:

- Video/Audio Parameters.
- Video.
- Recording.
- Audio levels.
- Eye diagram.
- Network delay.
- TS Analyzer.
- SFP Parameters.

9 Select one tool for each window to analyze the signal.

In the next sections each ASI Analyzer tool is explained in detail.

7.3 Video / Audio Parameters

The **Video / Audio Parameters** tool shows all metadata related to the video and audio layers.

Video Values (01:43s) SCAN

Video 34.

►**Screen**

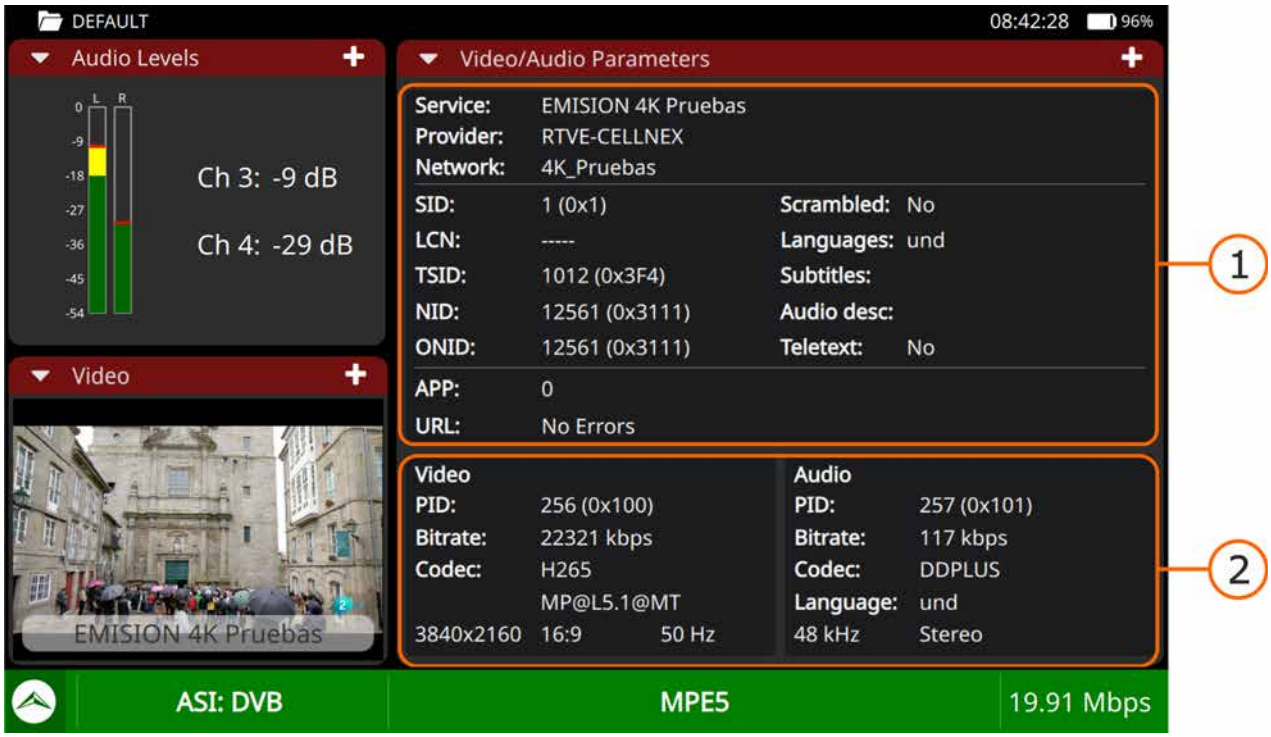


Figure 59.

1 General window: It provides service information: name, provider and network name. Also Service ID, Logical Channel Number, transport stream ID, Network ID, original network ID, if the service is scrambled, audio language, subtitles language and some others.

2 Video/audio window: On the left side shows video layer details: PID, bitrate, codec, resolution, aspect ratio and scanning rate. On the right side shows audio layer details: PID, bitrate, codec, language, sampling rate and format.

7.4 Video

The video tool displays one of the services carried by the transport stream.

Video (01:15s)

SCAN

Video 35.

►Screen

Figure 60.

1 Video window: It displays one service from the transport stream.

2 Service bar: It shows the name of the service. If pressing, it opens a new window that shows all services available for the transport stream. Select one service to be displayed on screen. Each service is identified by its ID and name and it shows if it is video, audio or data.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display settings:

- Audio: It allows the user to change language of the service in case there is more than one available.

7.5 Recording

The **Recording** tool allows recording the full transport stream.

It also has the option to record raw signal in order to be analysed in case there was any problem locking the signal.

Recording (01:09s) SCAN

Video 36.

►Screen

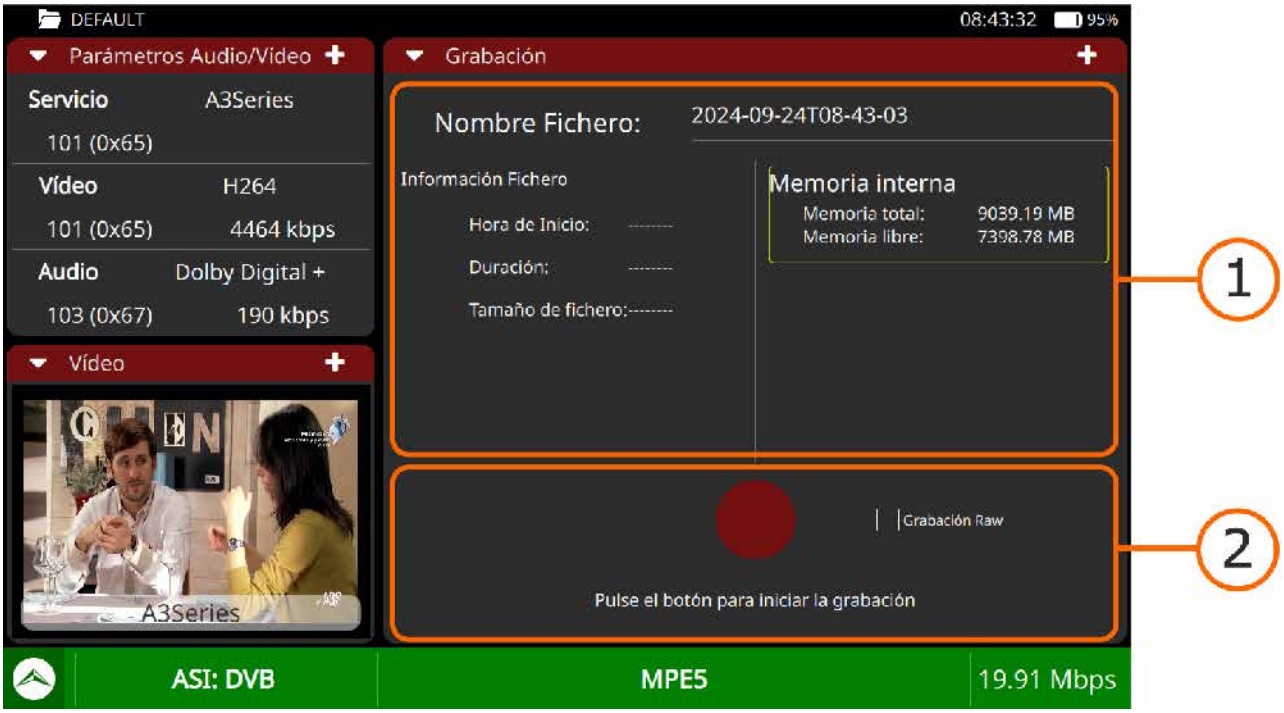


Figure 61.

1 File information window: On the left you can see start time, duration and file size. On the right side there is the total memory and free memory available.

2 Recording start/stop button. Press the button to start recording and press it again to stop. The recording is saved in the active workspace, from where it

can be exported to an external memory device (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165).

NOTE: During recording, if the available space falls below 10% of the total capacity, a warning message will appear.

►Raw Recording Procedure

It is very important to follow these steps to generate a proper raw recording:

1. Disconnect the signal.
2. Check the **Raw recording** option.
3. Start recording.
4. Connect the signal.
5. After a while, stop recording.
6. Access the **Workspace** (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165) to get the recording. To access, deploy the **Top Menu** and select **Workspace**. Then select the current workspace and in **Mode** select **ASI**. Now press on **Recordings**.
7. Press on the file to access the options menu and copy it to an USB.
8. Now the file can be analysed or send to find any problem.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Tap the on/off button to start/stop recording or to check the raw recording checkbox.

7.6 Audio levels & loudness

The **Audio levels & loudness** tool allows the user to measure and visualize audio levels and loudness.

The **audio level** of each channel is measured in dBs and displayed in a bar graph. If the TS carries multiple audio channels (stereo left and right, 5.1, 7.1), up to 8 channels can be displayed on screen simultaneously..

Audio loudness is measured according to LUFS (Loudness Units relative to Full Scale), a measurement standard used to quantify perceived loudness, mimicking the way the human ear naturally perceives volume.

	Audio levels (01:33s)	SCAN

Video 37.

►Screen

Figura 62.

1 Audio loudness:

- *Momentary* (LUFS; *Loudness Units relative to Full Scale*): SPerceived loudness over a very short time interval (400 ms) for measuring volume peaks and transients..
- *Short-term* (LUFS): Perceived loudness over a short time interval (3 s) for measuring the loudness of sections..
- *Integrated* (LUFS): Perceived loudness over a long time interval for measuring the loudness of a complete audio file (song, program, podcast, etc.).
- *Loudness Range* (LU; *loudness units*): Variation in perceived loudness throughout an entire audio file.

2 The bars display the real-time audio level of each channel. The red horizontal markers indicate the maximum peak reached. The colour of the bar indicates the audio level as follows:

- Red: High volume (0 dB <-> -9 dB).
- Yellow: Medium volume (-9 dB <-> -18 dB).
- Green: Appropriate volume (-18 dB <-> -54 dB).

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- Audio: It allows the user to change the audio track in case there is more than one available.

7.7 Eye Diagram

The **Eye diagram** tool is a visual representation of a digital signal voltage over time. A wide, clear "eye" indicates a strong, low-noise signal, while a closed or distorted eye indicates signal degradation, which can cause errors in the received SDI stream.

►Screen

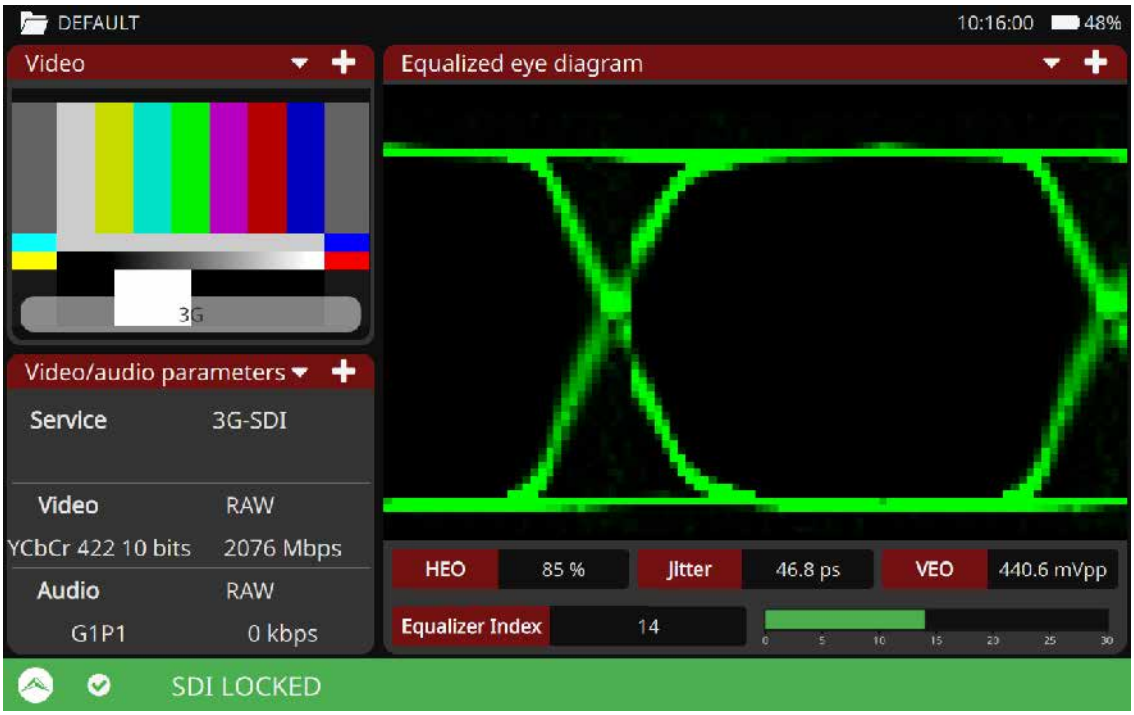


Figure 63.

1 Eye Diagram. The more open the eye, the better the signal is being received. If the area closes, it indicates a problem with the reception.

2 Measurements:

- HEO (Horizontal Eye Opening): Horizontal eye opening index.
- jitter: If the jitter value is high, the eye closes horizontally, indicating signal degradation.
- VEO (Vertical Eye Opening): Vertical eye opening index.
- Índice de ecualización (0 - 55%): Indicates the level of effort the receiver must make to keep the eye open. A high value indicates significant signal degradation and increased effort to correct it.

7.8 Network Delay

The **Network Delay** function displays the time delay of the transport stream from its origin to its arrival at the destination.

All transmitters in an SFN (Single Frequency Network) must be synchronized. The responsibility for ensuring that each bit of the transport stream is transmitted at exactly the same time lies with the modulators located at the transmitters. Since the transport stream is sent to transmitters at different locations, typically via satellite or IP links, it will arrive at each destination with a variable delay. This delay is referred to as “network delay.”

►Screen

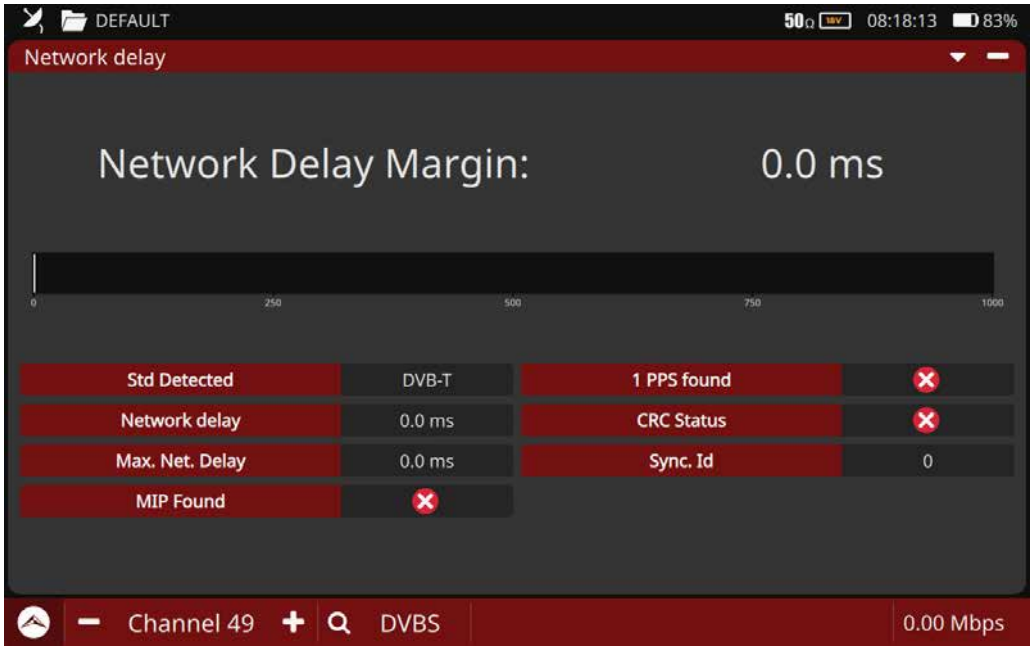


Figure 64.

1 Network Delay Margin: Time difference (numeric and graphical) between the maximum acceptable delay and the measured network delay. This difference is the network delay margin.

2 Left panel (Signal Detection): Transmission standard; Measured network delay; Maximum acceptable delay; Detected MIP (Mega-Frame Initialization Packet for network synchronization).

3 Right panel (Signal Status): 1PPS detected (OK/NOK); CRC status (cyclic redundancy check); synchronization identifier.

NOTE: Use the equipment 1PPS input to feed the synchronization signal.

7.9 Transport Stream Analyzer

The **Transport Stream Analyzer** is a set of tools that provides the user with a comprehensive analysis of the transport stream.

Video 38.

The TS Analyser has these tools:

- TS Tables
- TS Bitrate
- TS PIDs
- TS Alarms

In the next sections each one of these tools are explained in detail.

7.9.1 Transport Stream Tables

The **TS Tables** tool shows the PSI/SI tables from the TS. All components and contents of tables can be consulted by deploying the nodes. So the user can analyse the tables and see in detail what is being transmitted and if the information is properly encapsulated.

►**Screen**

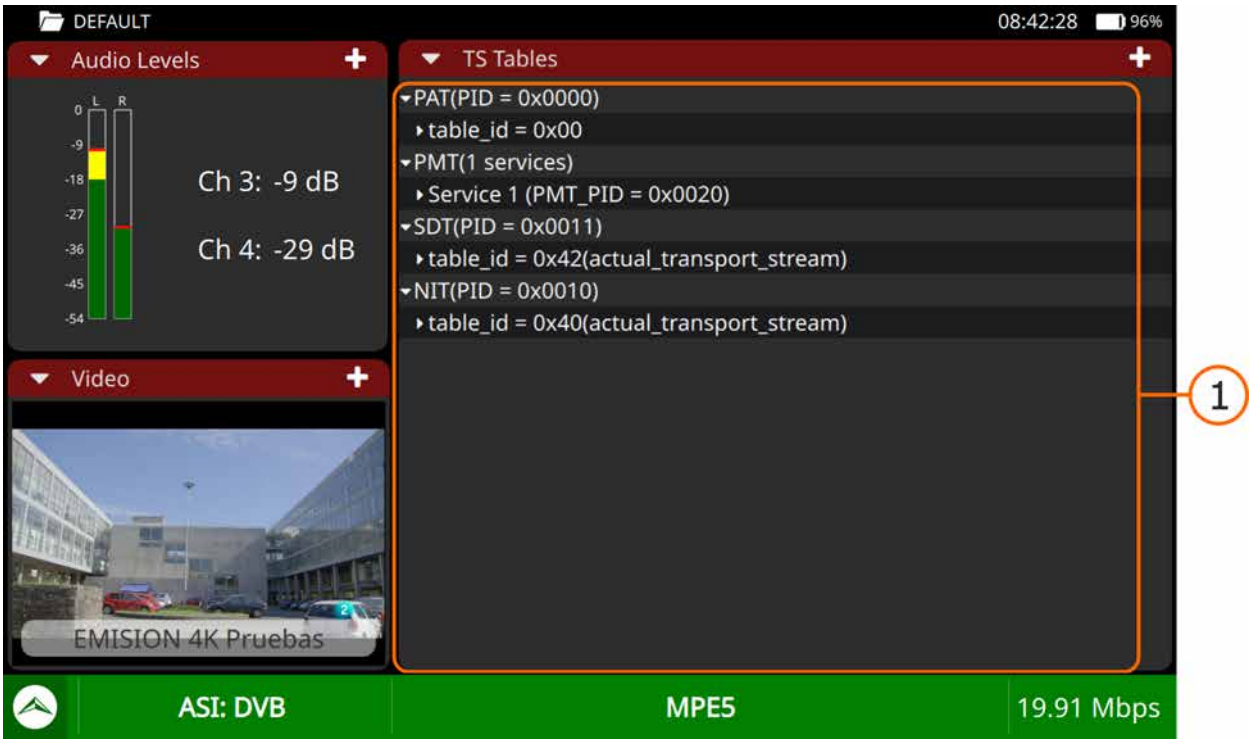


Figure 65.

1 General window: It shows all metadata extracted from the transport stream. These are the PSI (Program Specific Information) and SI (Service Information) tables and all their related fields. They can be unfolded to see its subfields.

►**Touch gestures**

Tap: To unfold tables and see its sub-fields.

7.9.2 Transport Stream Bitrate

The **TS Bitrate** tool shows the TS bitrate in a graphical way, and also by numbers and percentage. A pie chart, which is updated in real time, shows the evolution of the bitrate distribution for each one of the services in the transport stream. It also allows selecting any of the services to check its composition, which is also shown in a pie chart.

►Screen

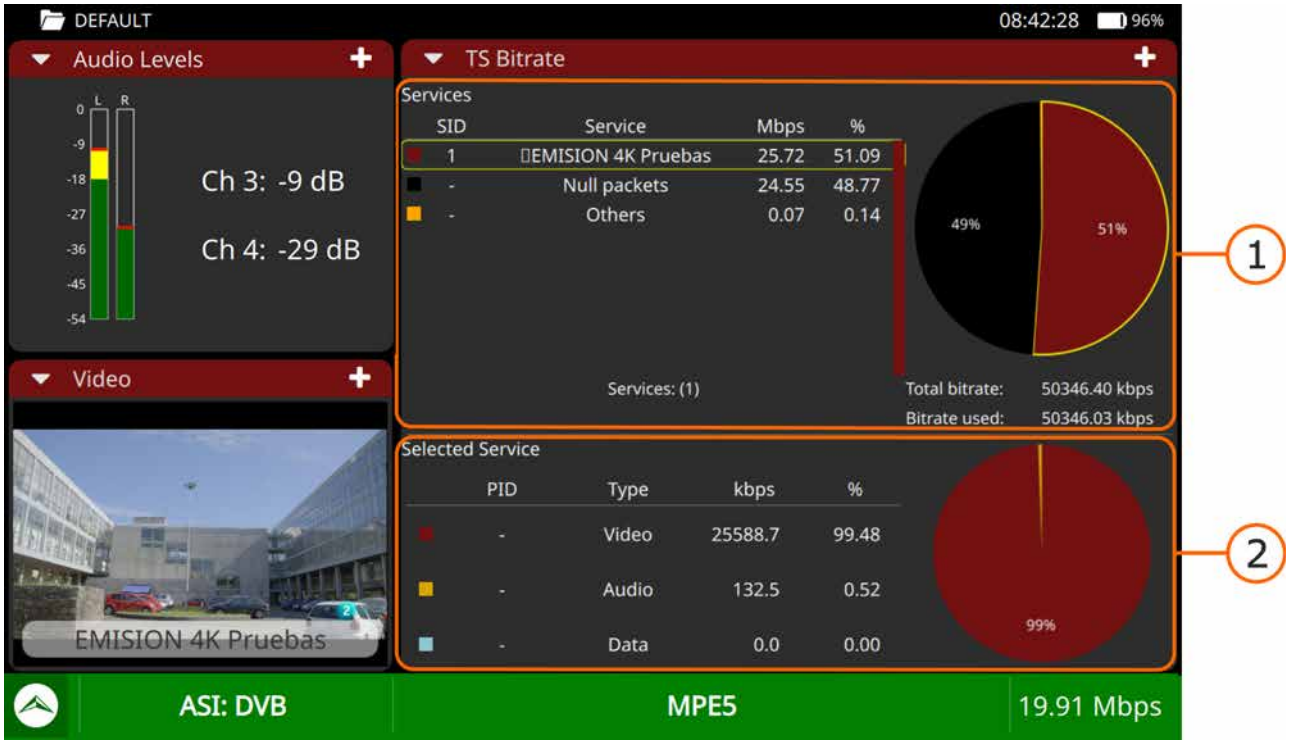


Figure 66.

1 Services window: It shows all services in the transport stream in real time. The "Others" service indicates the amount of bitrate used by the PSI/SI tables. The pie chart indicates the percentage contribution in bitrate per service in respect to the total TS bitrate, including null packets, which are displayed in black. Below the pie chart there is the total TS bitrate and total bitrate used.

2 Selected service window: It shows video, audio and data bitrate for the selected service in real time, both in percentage and absolute value. The pie chart shows this information graphically.

►Touch gestures

Tap: To select a service.

7.9.3 Transport Stream PIDs

The **TS PIDs** tool shows an ordered PID list with a short explanation of each PID and its bitrate minimum, maximum and average. The bitrate is refreshed continuously to help understand bandwidth usage.

► Screen

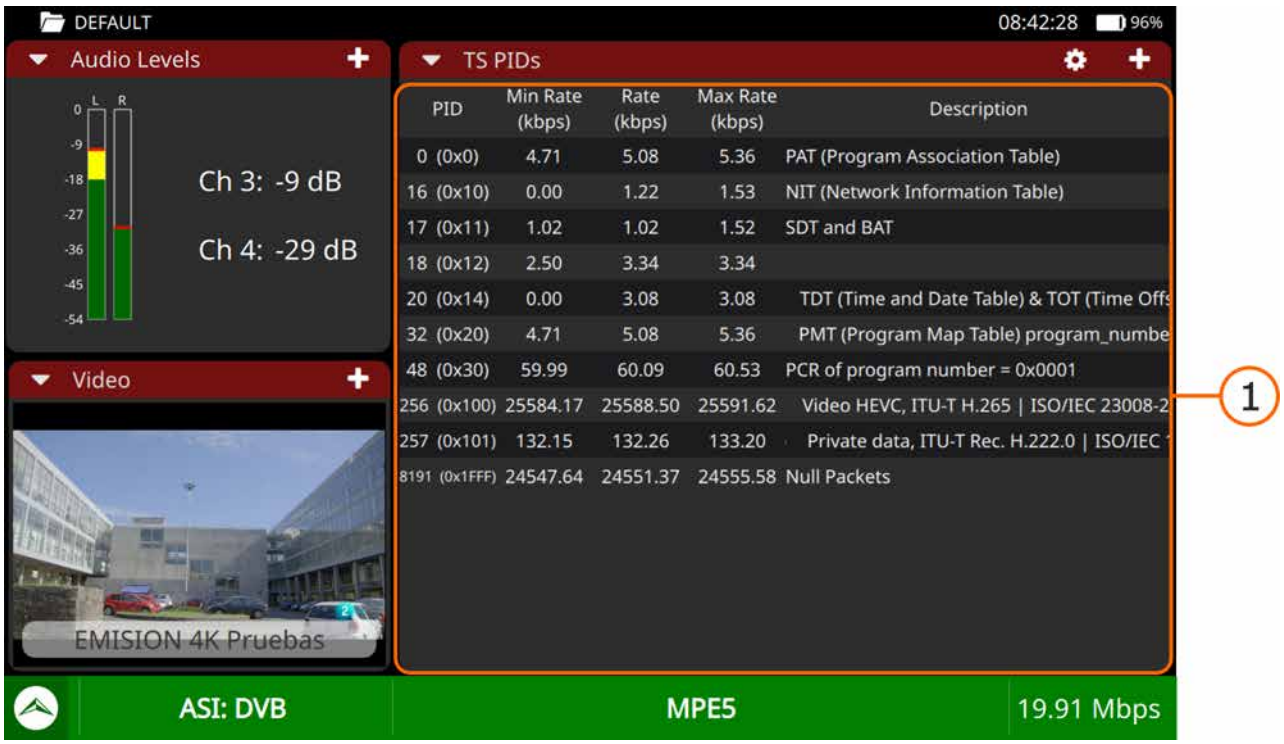


Figure 67.

1 PID window: It displays all the PIDs in the analyzed TS. For each PID describes its content and their minimum, average and maximum bitrates.

►Touch gestures

Drag: It moves along the PID list.

► Settings

Press on the gear to display settings:

- Order by: It allows ordering by PID, bitrate, max. bitrate, min. bitrate or description.

- Reset: It resets and captures the PID list.

7.9.4 Transport Stream Alarms

The **TS Alarms** tool is a dynamic tool that displays in real time the evolution of the TS and the alarms that may occur. The priority levels of alarms are set according to the recommendations by technical standards TR 101 290 from the DVB group.

►Screen

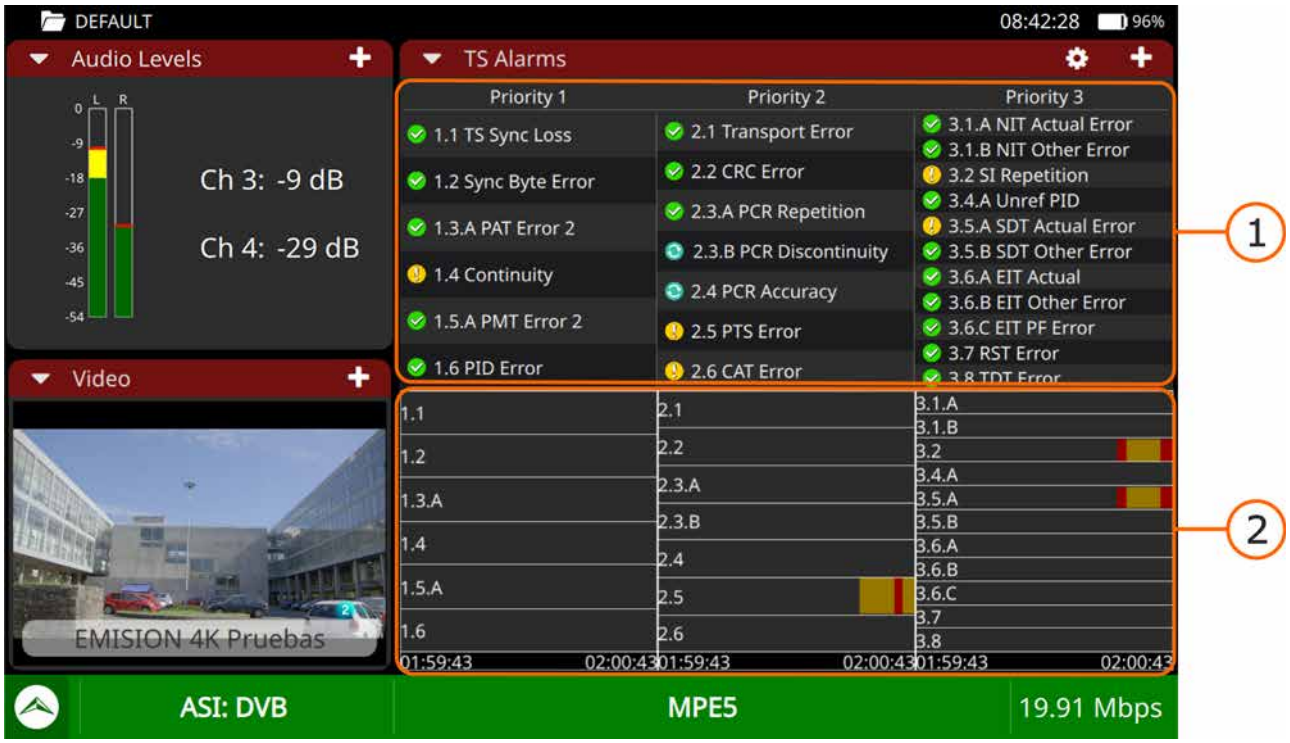


Figure 68.

1 Alarms window: It shows all the alarms classified by priority. Press on any of these alarms to enter in a specific screen for the alarm that shows a log with a list of events, a description and an option to enable/disable the alarm.

2 Events window: It shows a graph for each alarm with all the events that have happened. Errors are shown as a red strip lasting as long as the error. The start time, elapsed time, and span are displayed at the bottom.

►Touch gestures

Tap: It opens an alarm to show log, description and settings menu.

► Settings

Press on the gear to display settings:

- Reset alarms: It initiates the alarm analysis from scratch.
- Reset alarms and TS: It initiates the capture of PSI/SI table info again followed by the alarm analysis.

► Icons

Besides each alarm there is an icon which is explained in the following table.

Icon	Description
	No errors occurred for this alarm.
	There has been an event for this alarm in the last 5 seconds.
	The event for this alarm just happened.
	The alarm is still being evaluated or there is no info in the TS to evaluate it.

8 WiFi

8.1 Introduction

WiFi technology allows wireless connectivity and communication between devices in the 2.4 and 5 GHz frequency bands. These bands are also used by other technologies such as Bluetooth, wireless USB, home automation, cordless phones, security cameras, microwave ovens, etc., which can interfere with the device's signal.

WiFi (04:52s)

SCAN

Video 39.

For this reason, and due to the growing number of devices using wireless technology, a tool that deeply analyzes these types of signals is essential to detect problems and ensure quality in WiFi communication.

8.2 Operation

1 Connect the USB WiFi adapter (supplied with the equipment) to the USB 3.0 port located at the top of the device. The adapter will detect WiFi networks.

2 Connect the omni-directional antenna (supplied with the equipment) to the RF input of the device. The antenna will detect the WiFi band spectrum.

3 From the **Home** menu press on the **WiFi** option to enter the WiFi tool.

4 The WiFi Analyzer screen is divided into 3 windows:

- main window
- left top window
- left bottom window

Each one of these windows can show a tool selected by the user. Press on the triangle ▼ on any window to display the tools menu. Select one tool to be shown on the window. Tap the sign **Expand** (+) to enlarge the window or **Reduce** (-) to reduce it.

5 The tools available for the WiFi Analyzer are:

- WiFi Spectrum
- WiFi Scan
- WiFi Parameters
- Measurements
- Spectrogram

6 Select a tool for each window.

In the next sections each WiFi tool is explained in detail.

8.3 WiFi Analyzer Screen

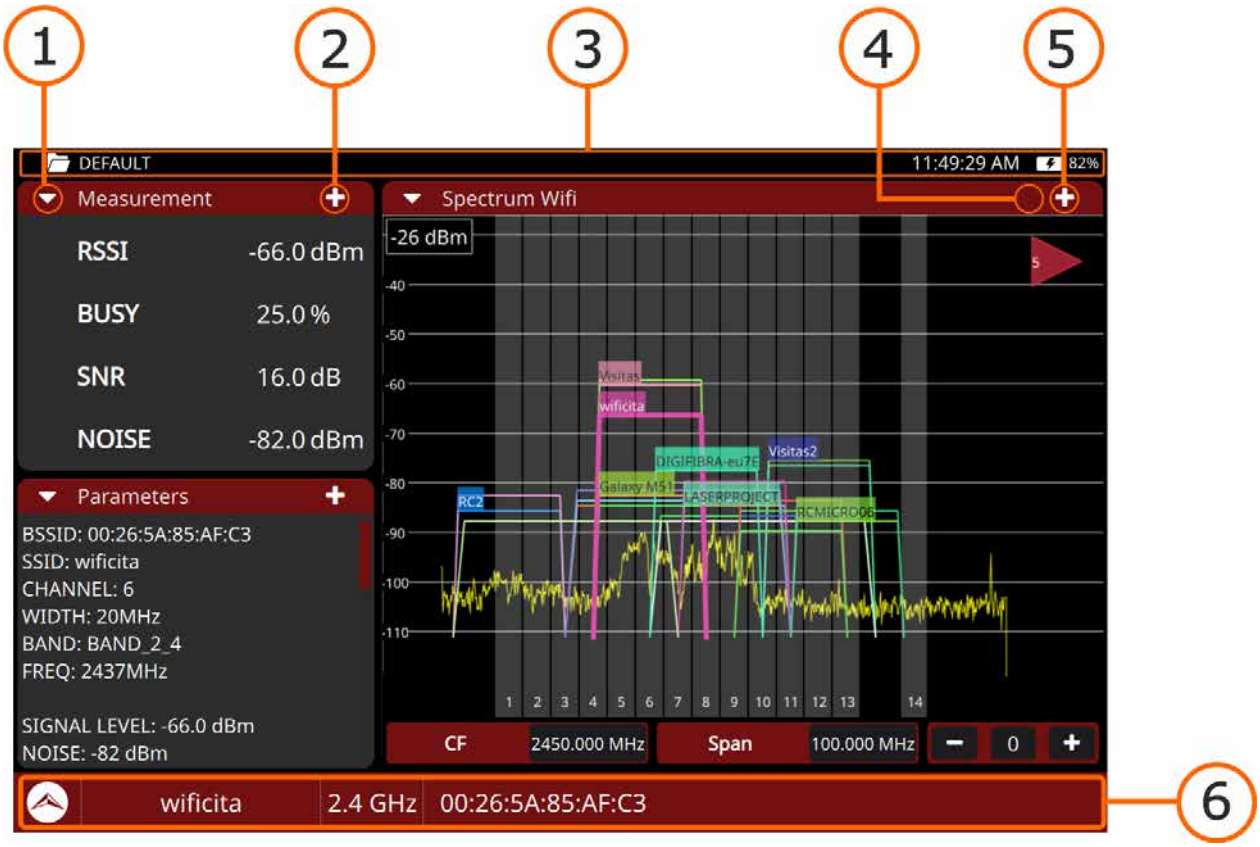


Figure 69.

1 Triangle ▼ (all windows): It displays a menu with all available tools. Select one tool to be displayed. The same tool cannot be in more than one window (for more details about tools refer to "Tools" on page 142).

2 Plus (+) sign (small windows): It maximizes the window, switching to the main window position.

3 Info bar: It is the bar at the top of the screen. From left to right, it displays: the name of the workspace, time, and battery level.

4 Gear ⚙ (main window): It displays a settings menu for the tool. It is available for some tools and only on the main window.

5 + / - sign (main window): It shows the panel in full-screen mode. To return to the previous view press on the minus sign.

6 Status bar: Displays settings parameters such as band, access point name, and MAC address. It also provides access to WiFi settings (for more details, see the next section). The Promax logo returns to the Home screen.

8.4 WiFi Settings

To display the WiFi settings, swipe right from the left side of the screen or tap on the band in the status bar.

- WiFi Band: It allows you to select the 2.4 GHz WiFi band, the 5 GHz band, or both.
- Central Frequency: It allows you to select the frequency that will be displayed in the centre of the screen. You need to tap the number and then select the frequency unit (GHz, MHz, kHz).
- Span: It allows you to edit the span, which is the range of frequencies displayed on the screen along the horizontal axis. The current span value appears below the spectrum.
- Attenuation: The user must select an attenuation value between 0 and 70.
- Trace max hold: Saves the outline of the spectrum when it reaches the maximum level.
  - Enable: It activates the maximum trace hold.
  - Hide: Hides/shows the last captured maximum trace.
  - Freeze: It captures and holds the last maximum trace on the screen.
- Trace min hold: Saves the outline of the spectrum when it reaches the minimum level.
  - Enable: It activates the minimum trace hold.
  - Hide: Hides/shows the last captured minimum trace.
  - Freeze: It captures and holds the last minimum trace on the screen.
- Spectrum Heatmap: It allows you to activate or deactivate the heatmap.

8.5 Tools

In the following sections, each tool of the WiFi Analyzer is explained. They are the following:

- WiFi Spectrum
- WiFi Scanner
- WiFi Parameters
- WiFi Measurements
- Spectrogram

8.6 WiFi Spectrum

The **WiFi Spectrum** utility displays the spectrum of the WiFi band overlaid with the detected access points. With this tool, you can determine the occupancy of each channel, how many APs share the same frequencies, and the activity present at each point of the spectrum.

All the information displayed is intended to help the user determine the best location to place the AP or to analyze any interference that may be occurring in the spectrum.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Select access point / change band.

Zoom out: Amplifies the signal by reducing the span.

Zoom in: Reduces the signal by amplifying the span.

Horizontal Dragging: Moves the signal across the frequency.

Vertical Dragging: Changes the reference level.

►**Screen**

Figure 70.

1 Spectrum and Access Points.

2 Settings bar: Centre frequency, Span and Attenuation.

3 Status bar: Access Point, band and MAC.

8.7 WiFi Scanner

The **WiFi Scanner** tool displays all detected access points along with their main parameters.

►**Touch gestures**

Tap: Selection of Access Point.

Vertical dragging: Vertical scrolling through the access points.

►**Screen**

Figure 71.

- SSID (Service Set ID): Name of the access point (AP).
- RSSI: Power at which the AP is being received. This power is measured by the WiFi dongle.
- Channels: Central channel of the Access Point.
- Width: Width of the Access Point.
- Band: Band to which the access point belongs.
- Auth: Type of security used to access the Access Point.
- BSSID (Basic Service Set ID): MAC of the Access Point.
- Device: Name of the manufacturer of the device that provides the infrastructure. It is not always available.

8.8 WiFi Parameters

The **WiFi Parameters** tool displays a detailed report of the selected Access Point.

►**Touch gestures**

Vertical dragging: Vertical scrolling through the parameters.

►Screen

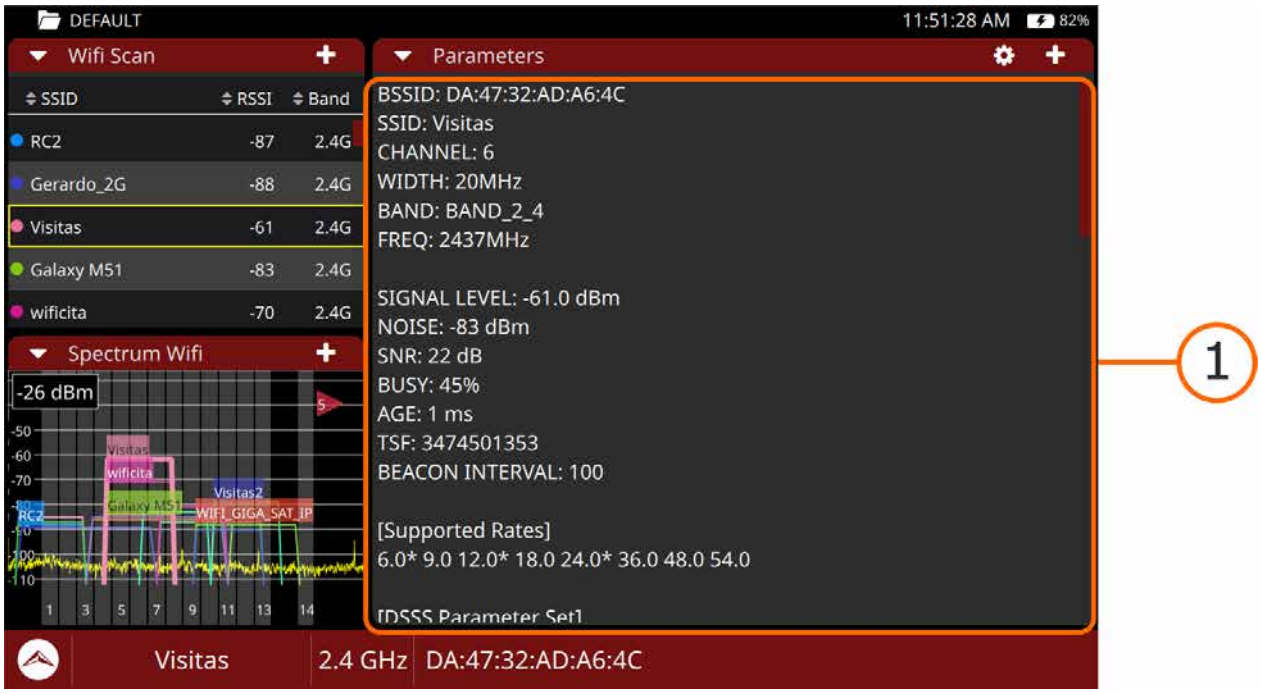


Figure 72.

1 Details of the selected access point.

►Settings

Press on the gear ⚙ to display a settings menu for this tool:

- Export: It allows exporting the information displayed on the screen to the internal memory.

8.9 WiFi Measurements

The **WiFi Measurements** tool displays information about the most relevant measurements of the selected access point and shows them on the screen.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Selection of measurement to display in the graph.

►Screen

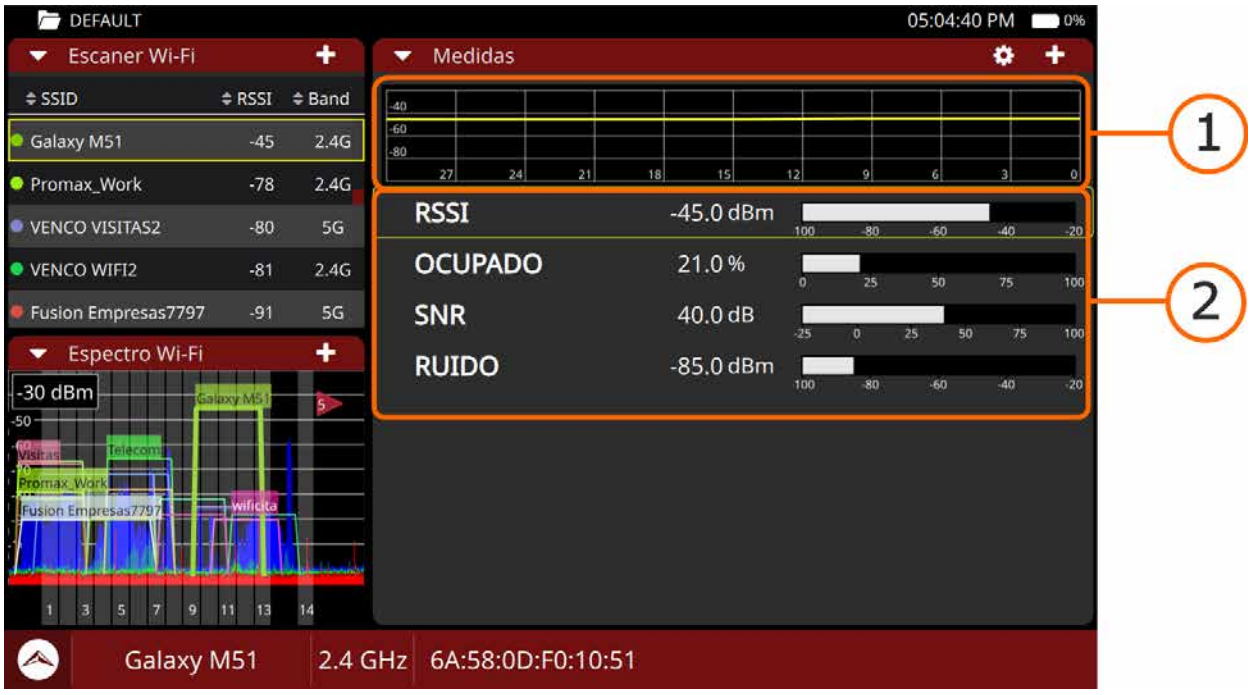


Figure 73.

1 Graph of the selected measurement.

2 Available measurements:

- RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator): Power of the selected Access Point measured by the USB WiFi adapter (also called "dongle"). The dongle measures the power of a single AP, while the meter measures the power of an area of the spectrum where multiple APs may exist. For this reason, and due to the different types of antennas used by both devices, the power measured by the dongle and by the spectrum may not match.
- Busy: Percentage of channel usage. This measurement is based on the time the channel is used. This measurement can help decide whether the channel can accommodate another AP.
- SNR (Signal to Noise Ratio): SNR measurement provided by the USB WiFi adapter for the selected channel / Access Point.
- Noise: Noise level of the selected Access Point.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display a settings menu for this tool:

- Reset PER: It resets the PER value (Packet Error Ratio).

8.10 Spectrogram (Spectrum + Waterfall)

The **Spectrogram** tool is a graph that displays the real-time evolution of the spectrum power level.

Spectrogram (01:55s)

SCAN

Video 40.

When changing any of the real-time chart configuration parameters such as span, center frequency, reference level, etc., the chart will reset and regenerate.

►Screen

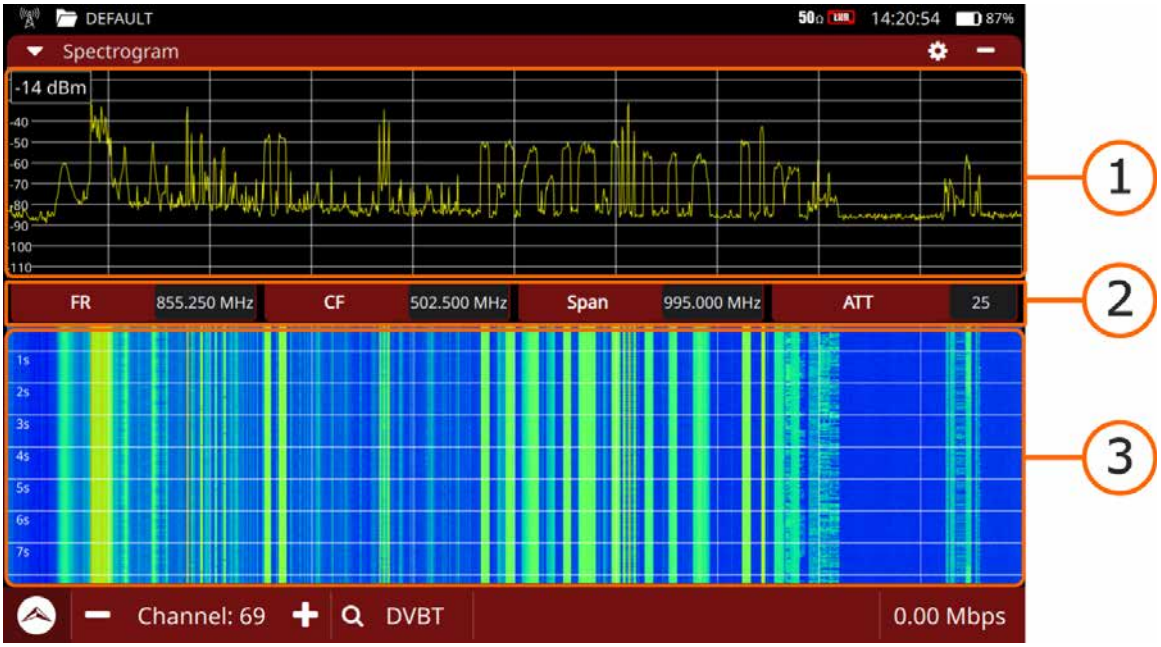


Figure 74.

1 Top window: the graph shows the spectrum received through the WiFi antenna, with the horizontal axis representing the selected frequency span and the vertical axis representing power.

2 Settings window: It shows tuned frequency (FR), central frequency (CR), span and attenuation (ATT).

3 Bottom window (waterfall): Graph where the horizontal axis represents the same frequency span as in the top window, and the vertical axis represents time. To represent the power level, a range of colours is used, going from 0 dB (cool colour) to 40 dB (warm colour).

►Touch gestures

Tap: When tapping on the waterfall area, a legend will appear indicating the color corresponding to each level of power.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the settings menu:

- View: It defines the spectrum trace mode: outline, solid or gradient. Outline shows only the spectrum outline. Solid shows the spectrum with a yellow background. Gradient shows the spectrum with a gradient of yellow background.
- dB/div: It allows modifying the number of dB per division on the vertical axis of the graph that displays the power. The available values are: x10, x5, x3, x2, x1.
- Duration: It defines the time window of the vertical axis that can be adjusted within a range from 1 to 60 minutes.
- Clear: It clears the waterfall and starts to plot it again.

9 STREAMING ANALYZER

9.1 Introduction

OTT (Over The Top) is a set of streaming protocols and technologies used to deliver video, audio, and other multimedia content directly to the end user over the Internet, either through VoD (Video On Demand) services or live broadcasts.

Among the most widely used standards for OTT transmission are SRT, DASH, HLS and EDI. All of them share a common goal: to minimize interruptions or "buffering" that occur during playback due to fluctuations in network quality.

Below is a detailed explanation of how the analysis tool works for each one of these protocols.

9.2 Protocol Selection

1. Connect the **OTT** input/output signal to the device through the Ethernet connector labeled **IP CTRL**, located on the side of the device.
2. Press the **Settings** option from the **Home** menu.
3. In **Network Settings**, verify that the network parameters are correct for connecting to the data network (for more details, refer to "► Network" on page 27).
4. Return to the **Home** menu and press on **Streaming Analyzer** option to access the OTT protocol analysis tool.
5. To display the Streaming settings, swipe right from the left side of the screen or tap any related field in the status bar.
6. In the **Network Protocol** field, select the OTT protocol to be analyzed: SRT, HLS, DASH or EDI.
7. The following section describes the operation for each protocol.

9.3 SRT Protocol

SRT (Secure Reliable Transport Protocol) is a protocol developed by Haivision that enables the distribution of video and audio as Transport Stream (SPTS or MPTS) packets encapsulated in IP packets and transmitted over the Internet.

SRT SCAN

Video 41.

1 From the **Streaming Analyzer,** swipe right from the left side of the screen or tap any related field in the status bar.

2 In the **Network Protocol** field, select the SRT protocol.

3 To receive SRT traffic, the first step is to configure the type of communication (or handshake) between the transmitter and receiver. To do this, in the **Mode** field, select one of the three options:

- **Caller**: The device initiates the communication, and therefore the user must enter the IP address and UDP port of the listening device.
- **Listener**: The device is in listening mode, so the device initiating the communication must know the IP address and UDP port of the listening device.
- **Rendez-vous**: Either device can initiate the handshake, so both must know each other IP address and UDP port.

4 Next, in the **Encrypted** field, you must define whether the IP traffic is encrypted (On/Off). If it is encrypted, the password to decrypt it must be provided.

5 If the received SRT signal is correct and the meter successfully receives the TS, the status bar will turn green and display some data about the incoming stream: the stream IP address, the received standard, the stream identifier name, and the bitrate.

6 Now tools can be used to obtain more information about the signal. The ASI Analyzer screen is divided into 3 windows:

- main window
- left top window
- left bottom window

Each one of these windows can show a tool selected by the user. Press on the triangle ▼ on any window to display the tools menu. Select one tool to be shown on the window. Tap the sign **Expand** (+) to enlarge the window or **Reduce** (-) to reduce it.

7 The tools available are:

- SRT measurements
- Video ("Video" on page 48)
- Audio levels & loudness ("Audio levels & loudness" on page 49)
- Video/audio parameters ("Video/Audio Parameters" on page 50)
- TS Analyzer ("Transport Stream Analyzer" on page 64)

8 Select one tool for each window to analyze the signal.

The **SRT Measurements** tool is specific to SRT traffic and protocol and is described below. The rest of the tools are equivalent to those used for RF signals and are explained in the chapter dedicated to the TV Analyzer.

9.4 SRT Measurements

►SRT Measurements screen

Figure 75.

1 Upper panel. It shows 4 graphs (from up to down):

- Received buffer: payload of the buffer from the receiver (bytes).
- Received rate: bandwidth used by the SRT traffic.
- Bandwidth: estimation of the available bandwidth on the network.
- RTT: half the time it takes for a packet to go to its destination and back.

2 Bottom panel. It shows several measurements related to the overall network traffic (from top to bottom):

- Packets received: packets successfully received.
- Packets lost: packets that have not been received.
- Packets retransmitted: packets resent because the receiver did not acknowledge their reception the first time they were sent.
- Packets dropped: packets discarded for reasons such as corruption or delay.
- Packets ACK sent: acknowledgment that informs the sender about the packet reception (this number is lower than the number of packets received because acknowledgments are not sent until all packets are received).
- Packets NACK sent: the receiver informs the sender about packets that were not received (they were lost or arrived out of order).
- Negotiated latency: maximum time a packet can be waited for before being discarded. This is a time negotiated between the device initiating the communication and the one listening.
- Bytes lost: Total size of the lost packets.

3 Info bar: Start time / Running time / Span.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display settings:

- Reset: It restarts the signal analysis process.

9.5 HLS / DASH protocol

The DASH and HLS standards are among the most widely used thanks to their ability to minimize interruptions or “buffering” during video playback, even when network conditions fluctuate. To achieve this, it is essential to know the server availability, allowing the media player to adapt the content quality in real time.

This information is included in specific files such as the HLS Manifest or the DASH MPD. The device can retrieve and display these files, as well as download the selected content segments, graphically representing the download bitrate for an accurate analysis of transmission performance.

1 From the **Streaming Analyzer**, swipe right from the left side of the screen or tap any related field in the status bar.

2 In the **Network Protocol** field, select the **HLS** or **DASH** protocol.

3 Tap the **URL** option on the status bar. A window will open displaying a list of all available URLs (to import URLs, follow the steps in the next section, “Importing URLs for OTT Services” en página 155).

4 Select a URL. The device will download from that URL the MANIFEST or MPD file containing the description of all the content available on the server.

5 Now tools can be used to obtain more information about the signal. The ASI Analyzer screen is divided into 3 windows:

- main window
- left top window
- left bottom window

Each one of these windows can show a tool selected by the user. Press on the triangle ▼ on any window to display the tools menu. Select one tool to be shown on the window. Tap the sign **Expand** (+) to enlarge the window or **Reduce** (-) to reduce it.

6 These are the tools available for HLS or DASH. Select one for each panel:

- OTT measurements
- OTT file
- Audio levels & loudness ("Audio levels & loudness" on page 49)
- TS analyzer ("Transport Stream Analyzer" on page 64)

7 **OTT measurements** and **OTT files** are specific to DASH and HLS and are detailed below. The rest of the tools are equivalent to those used for RF signals and are described in the chapter dedicated to the TV Analyzer.

9.6 OTT measurements

►OTT measurement screen

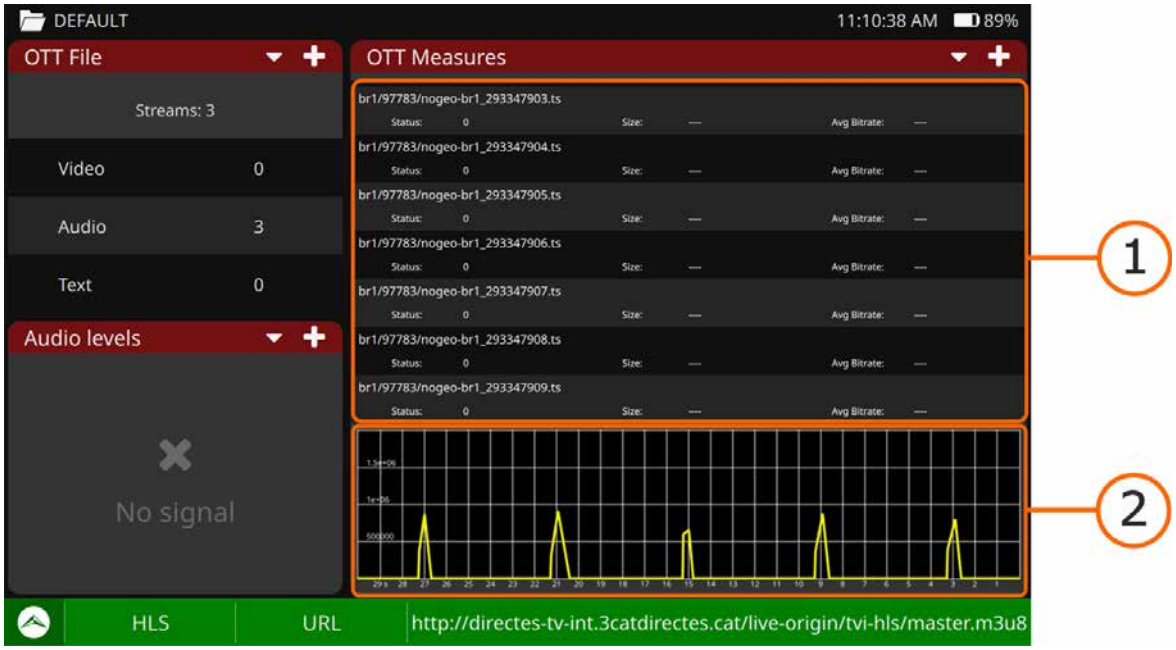


Figure 76.

1 Downloaded segments, size and average bitrate.

2 Graph of segment download bitrate over time.

9.7 OTT File

►**OTT File screen**

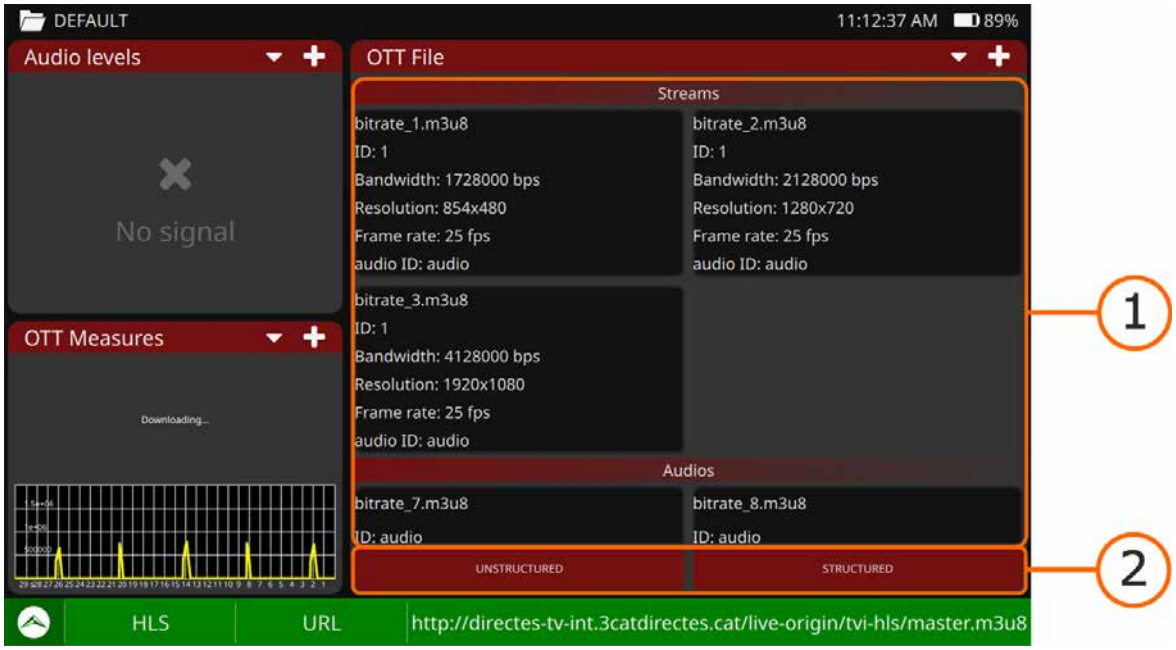


Figure 77.

1 Structured information of the downloaded streams (video/audio/text).

2 Select the data display:

- Structured: Displays the information grouped by data type (video, audio, text).
- Unstructured: Displays the raw information of the downloaded file.

9.8 Importing URLs for OTT Services

Below is a step-by-step explanation of how to import into the device the URL addresses required to connect to DASH or HLS services.

1 On a PC, a text file named **OTT.txt** must be created containing the URLs that provide access to DASH and/or HLS services (these URLs should be provided by the service providers).

2 The **OTT.txt** file will contain the URLs in the following format:

■For services using the **HLS** protocol (**m3u8** extension):
Example: https://www.example1.com/service1.m3u8

■For services using the **DASH** protocol (**mpd** extension)
Example: https://www.example2.com/service2.mpd

■For descriptive text or comments (put # in front of the text):
Example: #Name of service

DASH and HLS service URLs can be mixed, as the device will filter them later.

3 An example of the **OTT.txt** file content could be:

#BBC service
http://rdmedia.bbc.co.uk/client_manifest.mpd
#3cat service
http://directes-tv-int.3catdirectes.cat/live-origin/tvi-hls/master.m3u8

4 Once completed and saved, the file extension must be changed **from txt to URL**, resulting in a file named **OTT.URL** (it is important that this exact name is used in uppercase, otherwise the device will not recognize it).

5 Copy the **OTT.URL** file to a USB flash drive and connect it to the device USB port.

6 From the device, access the **Top** menu by swiping down from the top of the screen.

7 Tap the **Workspace** option. The **Workspace** screen will appear.

8 In the left-hand sidebar, the **name of the USB flash drive** connected to the device should appear. If it does not, it means the device has not detected the flash drive correctly, and it should be reconnected or replaced with another one.

9 Tap on the name of the flash drive to display its contents in the main window. The **OTT.URL** file should appear.

10 Tap and hold the OTT.URL file until the pop-up menu appears. Choose the **Import to folder** option. The URLs will be imported into the active folder. Once the import is complete, a confirmation notification will appear.

11 The OTT.URL file will also be stored in the workspace, under the URLs category in Streaming Analyzer mode (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165).

12 From this point on, the URLs from the OTT.URL file will be available under the **HLS** and **DASH** protocols in **Streaming Analyzer** mode.

13 Tap the USB flash drive eject icon and disconnect it from the device.

14 You can now use the URLs to connect to the corresponding server and download the data files.

9.9 EDI protocol

EDI (Encapsulation of DAB Interfaces) is a protocol that allows to transport ETI (the data format for DAB/DAB+ digital radio) over the internet or private IP networks.

1 From the **Streaming Analyzer,** swipe right from the left side of the screen or tap any related field in the status bar.

2 In the **Network Protocol** field, select the **EDI** protocol.

3 In the **IP EDI** field, enter the sender IP.

4 In the **EDI port** field, select the port used by the sender (by default, EDI streams typically use ports 1234 or 5000).

5 If the configuration parameters are correct and the unit is properly receiving the EDI stream, the status bar will turn green and will display some data about the received stream: the stream IP address, the received standard, the stream identifier name, and the bitrate.

6 Now tools can be used to obtain more information about the signal. The screen is divided into 3 windows:

- main window
- left top window
- left bottom window

Each one of these windows can show a tool selected by the user. Press on the triangle ▼ on any window to display the tools menu. Select one tool to be shown on the window. Tap the sign **Expand** (+) to enlarge the window or **Reduce** (-) to reduce it.

7 These are the tools available for EDI/ETI. Select one for each window:

- Video ("Video" on page 48)
- Audio levels & loudness ("Audio levels & loudness" on page 49)
- Video/audio parameters ("Video/Audio Parameters" on page 50)
- ETI analyzer.

The ETI Analyzer is explained next. The remaining tools are equivalent to those used for RF signals and are described in detail in the chapter dedicated to the TV Analyzer.

9.10 ETI Analyzer

The **ETI Analyzer** tool displays FIC tables and service tables of ETI. All table components and contents can be viewed by expanding the node tree. This allows analysis of the tables and detailed inspection of what is being transmitted, as well as verification that the information is correctly encapsulated.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Tap on the table name to expand it and view subfields.

►Screen

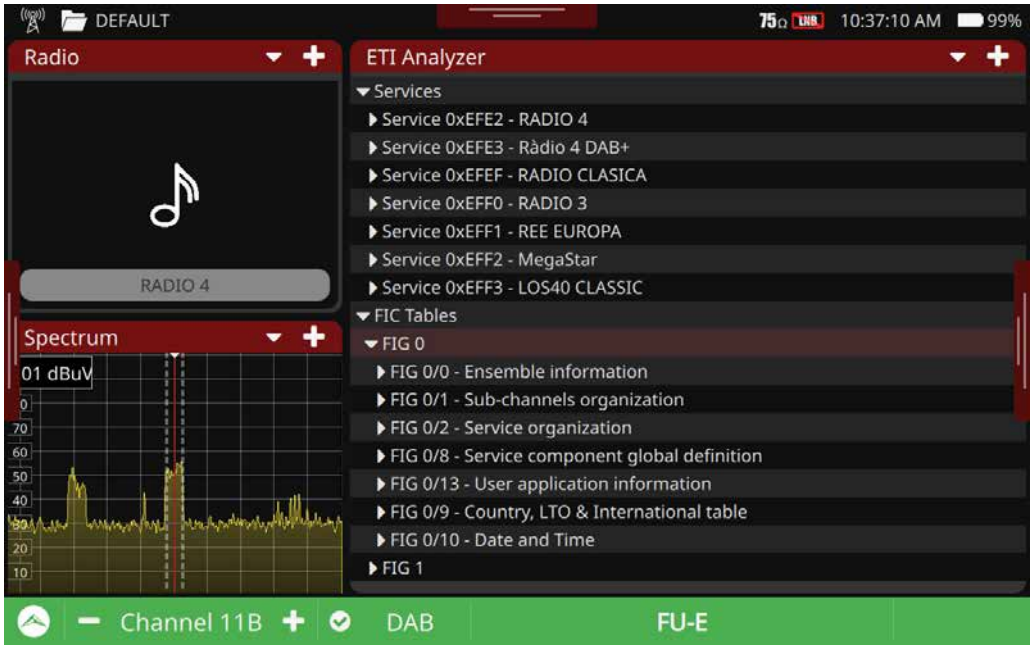


Figure 78.

- General panel: Displays all metadata extracted from the ETI. Specifically, this includes service data and the FIC (Fast Information Channel) tables and FIG (Fast Information Group) subtables and also ASCTy and DSCTy info. These can be expanded to view their subfields.

10 SDI

10.1 Introduction

SDI (Serial Digital Interface) is a standard for transmitting digital video and audio signals. It is widely used in broadcasting environments and other professional applications for connecting cameras, video switchers, routers and other video production equipment.

SDI supports various video resolutions, from standard-definition to ultra-high definition and provides a reliable and high-quality method for transmitting video signals over relatively long distances. It can also carry embedded audio signals.

SDI analyzer (02:56s) SCAN

Video 42.

SDI has evolved over time, with different versions accommodating higher resolutions and data rates to meet the demands of advancing video technologies. It continues to be a crucial standard in professional video production and broadcasting.

10.2 Operation

1 Connect the SDI signal to the equipment through the ASI/SDI input connector.

2 From the **Home** menu press on **SDI**

.

3 Access the **Top Menu** by swiping down from the top of the screen and select the SDI option. From there you can:

- select the SDI input.
- enable/disable SDI output.

4 If the received SDI signal is right, the status bar turns green and shows the message **SDI locked**. Once it is locked, it shows also the signal type, if it is SDI SD, HD or 3G (it does not support higher resolutions).

5 Now tools can be used to obtain more information about the signal. The SDI Analyzer screen is divided into 3 windows:

- main window
- left top window
- left bottom window

Each one of these windows can show a tool selected by the user. Press on the triangle ▼ on any window to display the tools menu. Select one tool to be shown on the window. Tap the sign **Expand** (+) to enlarge the window or **Reduce** (-) to reduce it.

6 The tools available to analyze the SDI signal are:

- Audio levels & loudness.
- Video/Audio Parameters.
- Video.
- Eye Diagram.
- SFP Parameters.

7 Select one tool for each window to analyse the signal.

In the next sections each SDI Analyzer tool is explained in detail.

10.3 Video

The **Video** tool displays the received video signal.

►Screen

Figure 79.

1 Video image. The version of the SDI signal is identified at the bottom (SD, HD or 3G; it does not support higher resolutions).

10.4 Audio Levels & loudness

The **Audio levels & loudness** tool allows the user to measure and display audio levels, loudness, and other audio-related parameters of the synchronized SDI signal.

The **audio level** of each channel is measured in dBs and displayed in a bar graph.

Audio loudness is measured according to LUFS (Loudness Units relative to Full Scale), a measurement standard used to quantify perceived loudness, mimicking the way the human ear naturally perceives volume.

►Screen

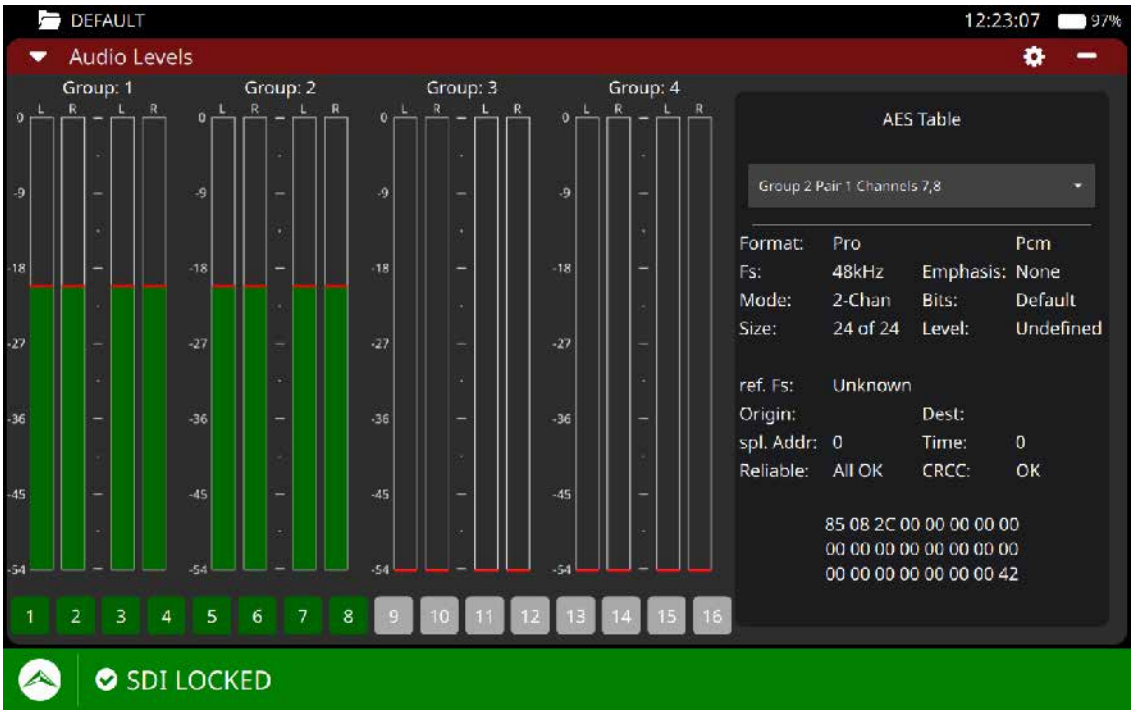


Figure 80.

1 Audio Levels: Displays up to 8 pairs of audio channels. The bars show the real-time audio level (dB) of each channel. At the bottom, each channel can be enabled (green) or disabled (gray) individually by tapping its channel number. The red horizontal markers indicate the maximum peak level reached. The bar colour indicates the audio level:

- Red: High volume (0 dB <-> -9 dB).
- Yellow: Medium volume (-9 dB <-> -18 dB).
- Green: Appropriate volume (-18 dB <-> -54 dB).

2 Channel Metadata: The drop-down menu allows the user to select a channel group and display the associated metadata. The available metadata is based on the AES audio transmission standard and includes format, sampling frequency, emphasis, mode, bit depth, size, and level, among other parameters.

3 Audio loudness:

- *Momentary* (LUFS; *Loudness Units relative to Full Scale*): Perceived loudness over a very short time interval (400 ms) for measuring volume peaks and transients..
- *Short-term* (LUFS): Perceived loudness over a short time interval (3 s) for measuring the loudness of sections..
- *Integrated* (LUFS): Perceived loudness over a long time interval for measuring the loudness of a complete audio file (song, program, podcast, etc.).
- *Loudness Range* (LU; *loudness units*): Variation in perceived loudness throughout an entire audio file.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display the tool settings:

- Audio: It allows the user to change the audio track in case there is more than one available.

10.5 Video / Audio Parameters

The **Video / Audio Parameters** tool displays all metadata related to the video and audio layers.

►Screen

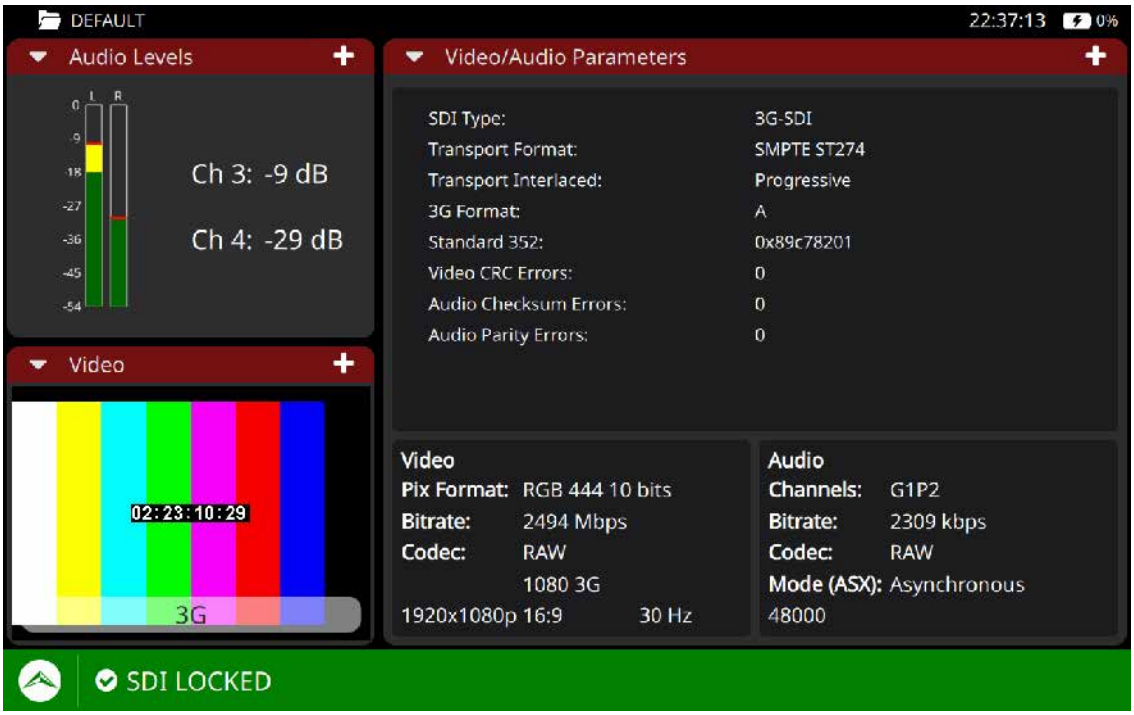


Figure 81.

1 General Parameters:

- •SDI Type (SD, HD or 3G)
- •Transport format
- •Transport interlaced
- •Format
- •Standard
- •Video CRC errors
- •Audio checksum errors
- •Audio parity errors

2 Video Parameters:

- •Pixel format / Bitrate / Codec

3 Audio Parameters:

- •Channels / Bitrate / Codec / Mode

10.6 Eye Diagram (equalized)

The **Eye diagram** tool is a visual representation of a digital signal voltage over time. A wide, clear "eye" indicates a strong, low-noise signal, while a closed or distorted eye indicates signal degradation, which can cause errors in the received SDI stream.

►Screen

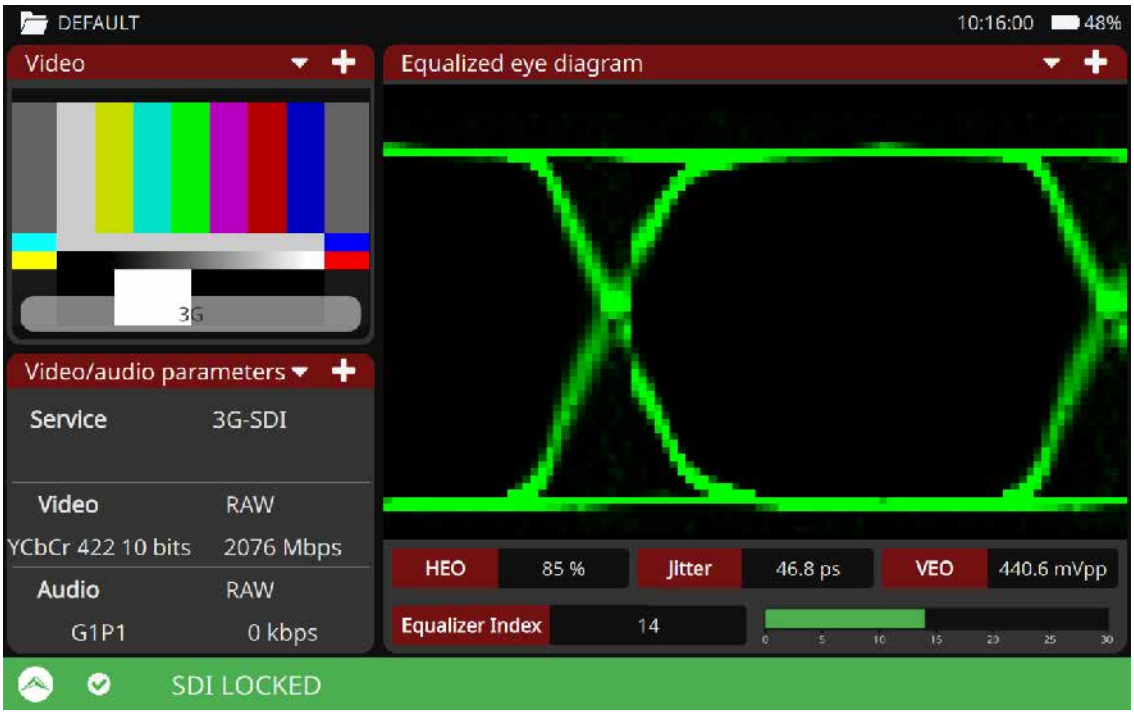


Figure 82.

1 Eye Diagram. The more open the eye, the better the signal is being received. If the area closes, it indicates a problem with the reception.

2 Measurements:

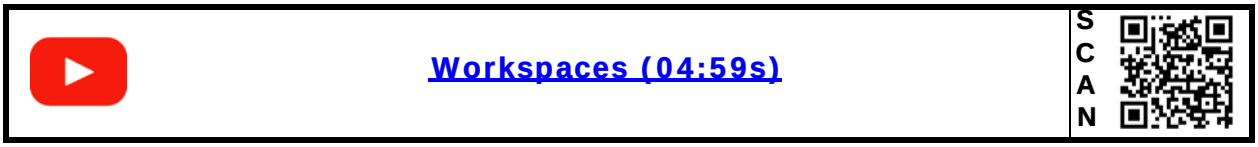
- HEO (Horizontal Eye Opening): Horizontal eye opening index.
- jitter: If the jitter value is high, the eye closes horizontally, indicating signal degradation.
- VEO (Vertical Eye Opening): Vertical eye opening index.
- Equalizer Index (0 - 55%): Indicates the level of effort the receiver must make to keep the eye open. A high value indicates significant signal degradation and increased effort to correct it.

11 WORKSPACES

11.1 Description

The tool **Workspaces** is a function that allows the user to easily create a folder to store and manage data independently from other folders. Measurements, channel plans, screenshots and any other data associated will be stored in its folder. These data can later be exported a visualized to a PC.

Each workspace contains a subfolder for each operation mode. The files generated during the use of each mode are saved in the corresponding subfolder. For example, if a screenshot is taken in SDI mode, the file with the captured screen image will be in the SDI subfolder, whereas if the capture is done in Spectrum Analyzer mode, it will be in that other subfolder.



Video 43.

If the user does not create any workspace, data will be stored in the default folder (named **DEFAULT**).

11.2 Workspace Management

Next, we describe how to manage the workspaces in order to create a new one, remove, load, etc.:

1. The active workspace appears in the upper left corner of the screen. This is the folder where all files generated during the use of the equipment are stored.

2. Swipe down from the top of any screen to access the **Top menu**.

3. From the Top menu select **Workspaces** to access the workspaces and resources management screen.

4. A screen will appear showing all available workspaces. The active folder appears outlined by a box.

5. The side menu allows you to switch between **Workspaces** and **Resources**. Select **Workspaces**.

6 To access the options menu, press and hold on one workspace. A pop-up menu will appear with the following options:

- **Open**: it opens the selected folder for viewing and managing data.
- **Load**: it loads the selected folder as a workspace. From this moment on, the workspace name will appear in the upper left corner. All data will be saved in this workspace. **It is only possible to change the workspace by accessing the option from the Top menu at the Home screen.**
- **New Workspace**: it creates a new workspace (same function as the button **Add**).
- **Rename**: it renames the selected workspace.
- **Remove**: it removes the selected workspace (except for the "default" workspace that cannot be removed).
- **Export to USB**: it copies the workspace to a memory connected to the USB port. The progress of the action will appear in the notification window until it is finished.

7 Select one ot these options.

WARNING! To load a workspace into memory and make it the active workspace where all data is stored, you must **access the Top menu from the Home screen** and then enter **Workspace**, select the workspace and load it.

11.3 Data File Management

Next, it is described how to access and manage the files inside the workspaces:

1 Swipe down from the top of any screen to access the **Top menu**.

2 From the Top menu, tap on the **Workspace** option to access the Workspace management screen.

3 A screen displaying all available workspaces will appear.

4 The side menu allows you to switch between **Workspaces** and **Resources**. Tap on **Workspaces**.

5 Tap on a workspace to access the data stored.

6 From the workspace, select the working mode from the dropdown menu. The working mode is the mode on which the data was stored. The available working modes are:

- Home.
- TV Analyzer.
- Spectrum Analyzer.
- IPTV.
- WiFi.
- Streaming Analyzer.
- TV Monitor.
- ASI.
- SDI.
- Mobile (option).

7 Now you can find all the type of data available for the selected mode. Depending on the selected working mode different data can appear. They are:

- Tools.
- Channel plans.
- Dataloggers.
- Drive Test.
- Recordings.
- Screenshots.
- URLs.
- Quality.
- Multicasts.

8 When you tap on one of these data types, it will show a list with all the related files.

9 Files can be selected one by one by clicking on the box next to the file, or a multiple selection can be made by clicking on the box in the header.

10 When you long-press on a file, a menu pops up, providing the following actions:

- **Rename**: It allows you to change the name using the virtual keyboard.
- **Remove**: It deletes the file after confirmation.
- **Export to USB**: It copies the file to a memory connected to the USB port. The progress of the action will appear in the notification window until it is finished.
- **Preview screenshot**: The screenshot is displayed on the screen (it will also be previewed by clicking directly on the file).

11 Select the desired option from the menu.

WARNING! When exporting data, **do not disconnect the USB drive directly from the equipment**, as the information contained could be lost.

Follow the process described in the section **Data Export to USB** to ensure that the data is properly preserved.

►Screen

Figura 83.

1 Left Sidebar: choose between **wokspaces** or **resources**.

2 Dropdown menu: select the **Working Mode**.

3 Toolbar: select the type of data.

4 File list: select a file to export, rename or remove. These files can be sorted by name, size, or date by clicking on the corresponding column.

11.4 Data Export to USB

The following describes how to export data from the equipment to a USB flash drive. It is important to follow these steps to ensure that the data is exported correctly:

1. Access the files to export as described in the previous section.
2. Connect a memory drive to the USB port.
3. When the USB drive is connected, the system scans it for compatible files. During this process, a spinning wheel will appear above the USB icon. Until this scanning process is complete, operations involving the USB drive cannot be performed.
4. If the USB drive is detected, a notification will appear, and the option **USB (name)** will show up in the left sidebar along with the icons for update and eject.
5. Open the workspace and select the file or files to export.
6. Press and hold the file or files to export until the option menu appears.
7. Select the **Export to USB** option.
8. The files will be copied to the USB drive. The progress of the action will appear in the notification window until it is finished.
9. Once copied, click on **USB (name)** in the left sidebar and then press the **Update** icon. The screen should refresh and display the files that were just copied.
10. If everything is correct, click on the **Eject** icon to disconnect the USB drive.
11. Remove the USB drive from the equipment.
12. Connect the USB drive to a PC to access data.

11.5 Resources Management

The **Resources** folder is a repository of common data for all workspaces. This folder stores a large number of files that can be exported to the currently active workspace at any given time.

For example, in the case of channel plans, we can keep in our workspace only the channel plans that we regularly use. If we ever need a different channel plan, we can simply export it from the resources folder.

To use the Resources folder:

1. Swipe down from the top of any screen to access the **Top menu**.
2. From the Top menu select **Workspace** to access the workspaces and **Resources** management screen.
3. The side menu allows you to switch between **Workspaces** and **Resources**. Select **Resources**.
4. Select the working mode from the dropdown menu. The available working modes are:
   - TV Analyzer.
   - Spectrum Analyzer.
   - IPTV.
   - WiFi.
   - Streaming Analyzer.
5. Now, at the toolbar, you can find all the tools with available resources. Depending on the selected working mode different resources can appear. They are:
   - Tools.
   - Channel Plans.
   - Quality.
   - Multicasts.
   - URLs.
6. When you tap on one of these data tools, it will show a list with all the related files.
7. Files can be selected one by one by clicking on the box next to the file, or a multiple selection can be made by clicking on the box in the header.
8. When you long-press on a file, a menu pops up, providing the following actions:
   - **Rename**: It allows you to change the name using the virtual keyboard.
   - **Remove**: It deletes the file after confirmation.
   - **Export to USB**: It copies the selected files to the USB memory plugged into the USB port. The progress of the action will appear in the notification window until it is finished.
   - **Import to workspace**: It copies the selected files to the active workspace. The progress of the action will appear in the notification window until it is finished.

9 Select the desired option from the menu.

11.6 Case of use: Accessing saved data

I have captured the spectrum in TV Analyzer mode and saved it with the name "test". Now I want to view it on my PC. How do I do it?

1 Access the **Top** menu by swiping down from the top of the screen.

2 Tap on the **Workspaces** option. The Workspaces screen will appear.

3 Tap on the workspace folder that was selected at the time of the screenshot (if no workspace was created, select the "default" option).

4 Connect a memory drive to the USB port.

5 In the **Working Mode** menu, select the **TV Analyzer** mode.

6 On the toolbar, click on **Screenshots**.

7 The list of captured files should appear, and one of them should be a file named "test". Long-press on the file name and from the popup menu, select **Export to USB** to copy the file to the USB memory.

8 Safely eject the USB memory from your meter and connect it to your PC in order to view the image.

11.7 Case of use: Loading a Workspace

I want to load a workspace called "test" where I have saved all the measurements taken at an installation. How do I do it?.

1 Go to the **Home** menu by clicking on the Promax icon located in the bottom-left corner. **It is only possible to load a workspace by accessing the option Workspace from the Top menu at the Home screen.**

2 Access the **Top** menu by swiping down from the top of the screen.

3 Tap on the **Workspace** option. The **Workspace** screen will appear.

4 Press and hold the workspace you want to load until a pop-up menu appears.

5 In the pop-up menu, select the **Load** option.

6 A message will appear indicating that the workspace has been loaded.

7 From this moment, the workspace loaded is the active folder where all screenshots, measurements, and data generated is stored.

8 The name of the active workspace will appear at the top-left corner of all screens.

12 WEBCONTROL

12.1 Introduction

The webControl function allows you to connect remotely to the equipment in order to visualize measurements and operate on it. It must be connected to a data network. To connect to equipment from a remote access device use just a standard web browser.

webControl tool is:

- Remote Console: It emulates and allows you to interact with the equipment in first person.

webControl (02:49s) SCAN

Video 44.

The next section explains how to configure the meter to be able to connect remotely.

12.2 Settings and Remote Access

► Meter Settings

1 The equipment can be connected to a data network via an Ethernet cable or via WiFi. To access the configuration parameters:

- Ethernet network: From the main **Home** screen, access the network settings by pressing the **Settings** option. Go to the **Network** settings, where you will find the configuration parameters to register on the network (for more details refer to "►Network" on page 23).
- WiFi network: Connect the USB-WiFi dongle to the USB port. Access the **Top** menu by swiping your finger from top to bottom of the screen. Select the **WiFi** option to access the WiFi network configuration settings (for more details refer to "►WiFi Settings" on page 30).

2 Select **DHCP enabled**, if you connect the equipment to a network with a router or server with DHCP protocol. Then the network will set automatically the parameters in the meter. If not, follow the next steps to set the meter.

3 On **IP Address** enter the equipment IP. Use an IP in the same range used by your PC in the local network (if you do not know these data see "find out

local network data" section). For instance, if the IP for your PC is 10.0.1.18, the equipment must have a free IP in the same range, like 10.0.1.50.

4 In the **Mask** box, enter the mask value, which should be the same as the one used by the local network (usually 255.255.255.0; if you do not know these data see "find out local network data" section).

5 To connect the equipment from an external network, fill in the **Gateway** with the info obtained from the local network. In the DNS fields, you can either leave the default values or assign others.

6 Connect the equipment to a data network with Internet access. You can use an Ethernet cable connected to the IP CTRL port or in case of WiFi network, connect the USB WiFi adapter to the USB port, select the network and enter the password.

► Find out Local Area Network Data (LAN)

1 To obtain data from the Ethernet network where your meter is connected, you should use a PC connected to this same network.

2 From the PC click on **Start** menu in Windows. On the Search box write **CMD** and press **Enter**.

3 In opens a command line window. Write **IPCONFIG** and press enter.

4 It displays a window with some lines with info. On line "Local Network Ethernet Adapter" see line "IPv4 Address". This is the local IP for your PC. Write down this IP. Also write down "Subnet Mask" and "Default Gateway". This data is needed to configure the meter by hand.

► Remote Access

1 From a remote access device (PC, mobile device) run a standard web browser (Chrome recommended).

2 On the address bar write the address to remotely access the meter. To view or edit this IP address, from **Home** go to **Settings -> Network**.

3 If the connection is successful, it should appear on screen the webControl access screen.

Figure 84.

4 Enter username and password and press **Login** to access the webControl.

5 Username and password by default are:

- **Role: administrator**
  - •Username: admin
  - •Password: admin
- **Role: guest (only for watching)**
  - •Username: guest
  - •Password: guest

6 The AD user (administrator) can interact freely with the device as if physically present. The GU user (guest) can only observe the device without being able to interact with it.

NOTE: The webControl uses ports 80, 8080, 9999.

In the browser, JavaScript must be enabled in order to use the webControl.

There are many ways to connect to the meter from an external network. If you have follow these instructions and you fail to connect the webControl, please contact PROMAX technical assistance and we will help you (promax@promax.es).

12.3 Remote Console

► Description

Remote Console allows you to interact remotely with the meter like you were in front of it. To interact with the meter you can use the mouse pointer as a touch on screen.

The meter can be used simultaneously both remotely and locally.

► **Screen**

Figure 85.

1 Selected function (Remote Console).

2 Start / Stop console emulation button. To start emulation press on **Start emulation**. To end the emulation press on **Stop emulation**.

3 Settings options:

- User (AD: Admin user / GU: Guest user):
  - •Reboot equipment: It restarts the instrument.
  - •Session preferences: Allows a permanent active session to be enabled. Otherwise, the session expires after one hour of inactivity.
  - •About: Information about the webControl version.
  - •Logout: Closes the current webControl session.
- Theme (light / dark).
- Language (English / Spanish).

13 PLAYER

13.1 Introduction

The **Player** tool allows recorded streams to be played back in TV Analyzer, ASI, or IPTV modes. It supports the different stream types used by each standard: TS for DVB, ETI for DAB, ALP for ATSC 3.0, and WAV for audio.

During playback, the data contained in the stream can be analysed as if it were a live transmission, and all available services can be accessed.

The procedure for using the tool is described below.

13.2 Operation

1 From the **Home** screen tap **Player** .

2 In the status bar, tap **Select file**.

3 A window displaying the available files opens. At the top, check boxes allow you to filter the files by format: TS for transport streams, ALP for ATSC 3.0, PCAP for IPTV, and WAV for FM.

4 Select the check box or check boxes for the formats to be played back. Available files are then listed.

5 Tap a file to start playback. Playback starts automatically.

6 The associated tools can now be used to obtain more information about the playback. The Player screen is divided into three windows:

- main window
- left top window
- left bottom window

Each one of these windows can show a tool selected by the user. Press on the triangle ▼ on any window to display the tools menu. Select one tool to be shown on the window. Tap the sign **Expand** (+) to enlarge the window or **Reduce** (-) to reduce it.

7 The tools available for the Player are:

- Video ("Video" on page 48).
- Video/audio parameters ("Video/Audio Parameters" on page 50).
- Audio levels & loudness ("Audio levels & loudness" on page 49).
- TS Analyzer ("Transport Stream Analyzer" on page 64).

8 Select a tool for each window in order to analyse the signal. These tools are identical to those already described for other modes and can be found in the attached link.

13.3 Player screen

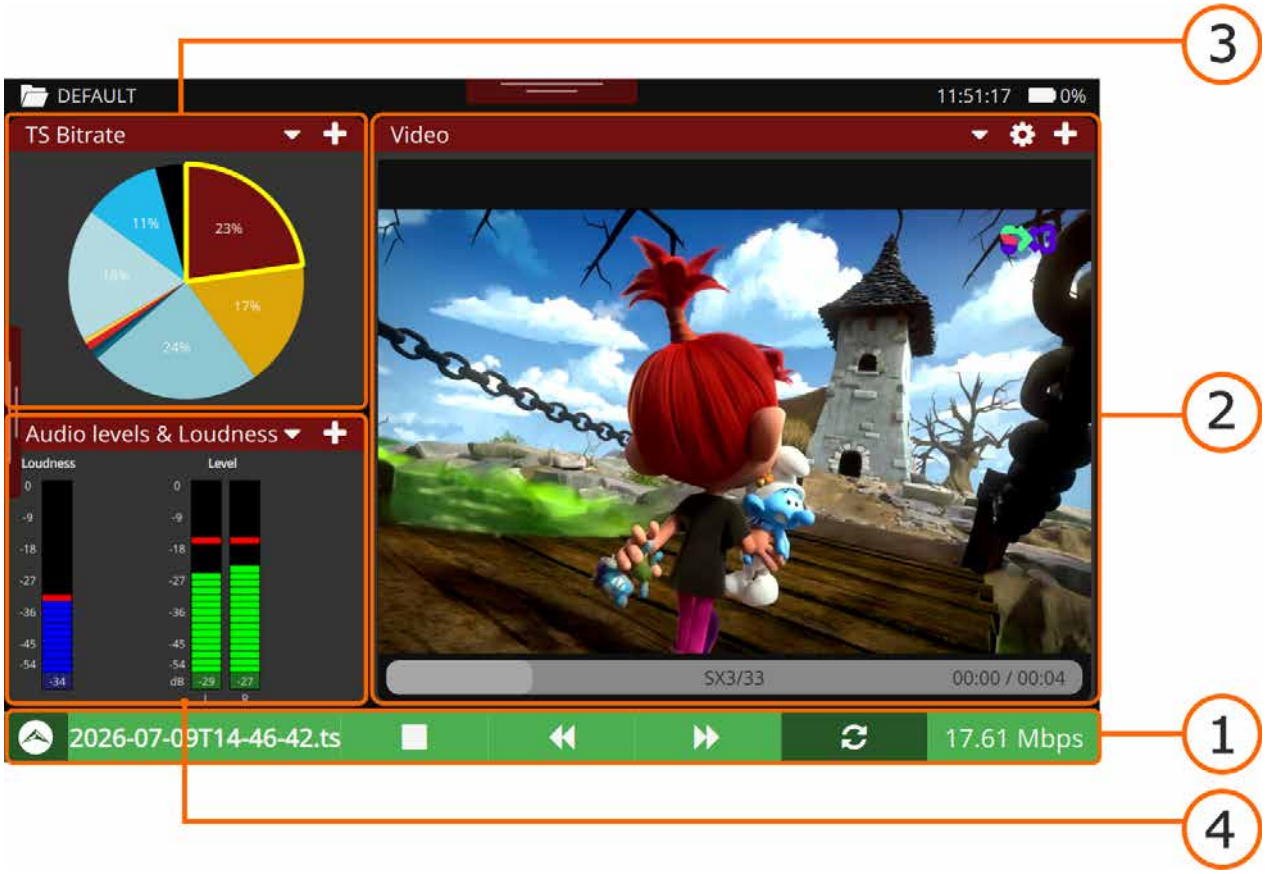


Figure 86.

1 Status bar: From left to right, it displays the file being played back, the player controls (stop, previous, next, and loop), and the bitrate.

2 Main window: The figure shows the Video tool, which displays the image from the file.

3 Upper-left window: The figure shows the TS bitrate tool of the TS Analyzer.

4 Bottom-left window: The figure shows the Audio Levels & Volume tool.

14 SPECIFICATIONS ATLAS NG

14.1 General

► Inputs and Outputs

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
RF Input		
Connector	N female 50 Ω	
Maximum Input Power	15 dBm	5 MHz - 20 MHz
	23 dBm	20 MHz - 6 GHz
Maximum Input Voltage	50 Vrms	DC - 100 Hz (with AL-103)
	30 Vrms	DC - 100 Hz
Optical Input		
Connector	FC-APC/h	
Optical Power Measurement Range	800 - 1700 nm	
ASI/SDI Input		
Connector	BNC female 75 Ω	Up to 3 Gbps
Electrical	200 m cable lenght at 3 Gbps Nominal 800 mVp-p 1.4V common mode	
ASI/SDI Output		
Connector	BNC female 75 Ω	Up to 3 Gbps
Electrical	300 mVp-p min 850 mVp-p max 8 mV common mode	3 Gbps
Work modes	Loop	Signal goes in through the SDI input and comes out through the SDI output
	Pattern	Genera una carta estática de 1080p
10 MHz / 1PPS Reference Input		
Connector	BNC female high impedance	min. 150 mV; max. 5 V
SFP+		
Connector	SFP+	MSA
IPTV		
Connector	RJ45	
Type	Ethernet 10 Mbps / 100 Mbps / 1 Gbps	
Analogue Video Input		
Input Connector	Multipole Jack	Zin=75 Ω
Sensibility	1 Vpp	75 Ω; positive video
Analogue Audio Input		

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Input Connector	Multipole Jack	Zin=3 kΩ; same input as video
Digital Video / Audio Output		
Output Connector	Supports HDMI 1.4b with 2.9 Gb/s	Resolution up to 3840x2160 @30 Hz
Audio Output		
Output Connector	Multipole Jack 32 Ω	Stereo; to connect headphones or external speakers
Speakers	2 stereo speakers	
USB Interface 3.0		
Connector	USB type A	
File systems supported	FAT32, exFAT, NTFS, ext3, ext4	
Features	Mass Storage Host	Can read and write on a pendrive USB
	USB CDC	CDC: Communication device class (GPS, probes)
USB Interface 2.0		
Connector	USB type C	
File systems supported	FAT32, exFAT, NTFS, ext3, ext4	
Features	Two modes: master or device	
	Master: mass storage host, USB CDC	For GPS, probes
	Device: Virtual COM	Remote control of the equipment through remote commands
IP Interface (control IP)		
Connector	RJ45	Labeled IP CTRL
Type	Ethernet 10 / 100 Mbps / 1 Gbps	
Communication Software	webControl	
	Remote commands	
CAM		
Connector	DVB-CI compliant CAM module input	
WiFi Interface		
Type	Wireless standard 802.11 abgn	Dongle-Wifi connected to USB port
		Dongle must be validated by PROMAX
Remote control Interfaces		
Interfaces	RJ45 Ethernet; WiFi	
Remote control	JSON: sending and receiving remote commands with JSON files	All interfaces
	webControl: web technology using a standard browser	RJ45, WiFi
Monitor Display		
Monitor	10.1" TFT touch panel	

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Aspect Ratio	16:9	
Format	1280 x 800 dots	(RGB); (W) x (H)
Brightness	850 cd/m^2	
External Unit Power (through the RF input connector)		
Terrestrial Supply	External	
	5 V	Up to 500 mA
	12 V	Up to 500 mA
	24 V	Up to 250 mA
Satellite Supply	External	
	5 V	Up to 500 mA
	13 V	Up to 500 mA
	15 V	Up to 500 mA
	18 V	Up to 500 mA
22 kHz Signal Voltage	0.65 V ± 0.25 V	Selectable in Satellite band
22 kHz Signal Frequency	22 kHz ± 4 kHz	Selectable in Satellite band
DiSEqC Generator	DiSEqC 2.x (DiSEqC 1.2 commands implemented)	DiSEqC is a trademark of EUTELSAT
SATCR / SCD ()	Available	DiSEqC 1.2 available
dCSS / SCD2 (EN50607)	Available	Compatible with LNB SKY UK According DiSEqC 2.x
LNB Band	Ku / Ka / C	
Polarity	Horizontal / Vertical, Right / Left	

►Operation Modes

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
TV Analyzer	Available	
Spectrum Analyzer	Available	
IPTV	Available	
WiFi	Available	
SDI	Available	
Streaming Analyzer	Available	
TV Monitor	Available	
ASI	Available	
Player	Available	
Mobile	Option	
ST2110	Option	

►Channel Plans

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
CCIR	Available	
OIRT	Available	
STDL	Available	
FCC	Available	
EIA	Available	

►Datalogger

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Stored Data	Signal type, all measures available for the detected signal type, and time stamp, PSI info for each measured channel	If GPS is connected to USB port, the equipment stamps GPS coordinates in each measurement made. For DVB-T2, DVB-C2 or ATSC 3.0 signals it saves information from all PLPs. In case of Satellite signal it also saves polarization.
Timestamp	Date and time at each measured channel	

►Mechanical Features

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Dimensions	304x218x83 mm	(W) x (H) x (D)
Weight	3.4 kg	Without installed options
Volume	5,5 cm^3	

►Power Supply

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Internal Battery	7.4 V; 18.3 Ah	LiPo Smart battery
Battery Operation Time	between 3 and 4 hours	With smart power management
TV Analyzer	3 hours aprox.	con UHD TV y demodulación DVB-T2
SDI Mode	more than 4 hours	with video + audio + audio/video parameters + audio level
IPTV Mode	more than 3:45 hours	With TV + audio + signal parameters + measurement
Spectrum Analyzer Mode	4 hours aprox.	1 marker enabled
WiFi mode	3:30 houras aprox.	at 2,4 GHz band
Charging time	7 h (100%)	5 h (80%)
External Voltage	12 ± 2 V DC	
Consumption	40 W	
Energy saving	Screen Off	Configured by user

►Operating Environmental Conditions

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Altitude	Up to 2000 m	
Temperature Range	From 5 °C to 45 °C	Automatic disconnection by excess of temperature
Max. Relative Humidity	80%	Up to 31°C; decreasing lineally up to 50% at 40 °C.

NOTE: Equipment specifications are set in these environmental operating conditions. Operation outside these specifications is also possible. Please check with us if you have specific requirements.

►Included Accessories

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
1x AL-103	External DC charger	
1x CA-005	Mains cord for external DC charger	
1x AA-103	Car cable for external DC charger	
1x CB-096	Rechargeable Li-Po battery	7.4 V; 18.3 Ah; built-in
1x AD-050	BNC - TV IEC adapter (m/f)	(m: male; f: female)
1x AD-053	N - F Aero adapter (m/f)	
1x AD-059	N - BNC adapter (m/f)	
1x AD-062	N - SMA 50 adapter (m/f)	
1x AG101	GPS-USB receiver	
1X AW010	WiFi-USB dual-band dongle	
1x AM-071	WiFi 4G/5G dual antenna	
1x CC-046	Jack cable (4V) RCA	
1x DC-309	Transport belt	
1x DC-306	Carrying bag	
1x DC- 229	Transport suitcase	
1x DC-308	Handle	
1x MN-001	Monopod	
1x DG0399	Quick reference guide	

►Optional accessories

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
AD-061	50/75 N - BNC adapter (m/f)	

NOTE: It is recommended to keep all the packing material in order to return the equipment, if necessary, to the Technical Service.

14.2 TV Analyzer Mode

14.2.1 Supported Standards

► **DVB-T**

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Modulation	COFDM	
Margin of power Measurement	-85 dBm to +23 dBm	+20 dBµV to +130 dBµV
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	
Sensibility	< -86,7 dBm	@1000 MHz QPSK 5/6 8K 8 MHz
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Measurement	Power, CBER, VBER, MER, PER, C/N and Link Margin	
Tuning Range	45 - 1000 MHz	
C/N	50 dB	
MER	Max.: 39 dB; Min.: 2 dB	Freq: 698 MHz; BW=8MHz; mode=8K
Standard compliant	European Standard for DVB-T	ETSI EN 300-744 v.1.6.1
	All European Standards for static and portable equipment and targeting upcoming Digital Europe e-book requirements	NorDig-Unified Test Specs ver2.5.0 DTG D-Book 8.0 IEC 62216

► **DVB-T2**

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Profiles	T2-Base, T2-Lite	
Modulation	COFDM	
Margin of power Measurement	-87 dBm to +23 dBm	+20 dBµV to +130 dBµV
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	
C/N	50 dB	
MER	Max.: 38 dB; Min.: 9dB	Freq: 698 MHz; BW=8MHz; mode=8K
Sensibility	TBD	
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Measurement	Power, CBER, C/N, LBER, MER, Link Margin, BCH ESR, LDP Iterations and PER	Measurement of LBER below 1E-10
Tuning Range	45 - 1000 MHz	
Standard compliant	European Standard for DVB-T2	ETSI EN 302-755 v1.3.1
	All European Standards for static and portable equipment and targeting upcoming Digital Europe e-book requirements	NorDig-Unified Test Specs ver2.5.0 DTG D-Book 8.0 IEC 62216

► **ISDB-T**

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Modulation	COFDM	
Margin of power Measurement	-87 dBm to +23 dBm	+20 dBµV to +130 dBµV
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
C/N	50 dB	
MER	Max.: 39 dB; Min.: 1 dB	Freq: 698 MHz; BW=8MHz; mode=8K
Sensibility	TBD	
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Measurement	Power, CBER, VBER, MER, PER, C/N, PER and Link Margin	
Tuning Range	45 - 1000 MHz	
Standard compliant	ARIB Transmission System for DTT Broadcasting	ARIB STD-B31 v2.2

► DVB-C

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Modulation	QAM	
Margin of Power Measurement	-87 dBm to +23 dBm	+20 dBµV to +130 dBµV
C/N	50 dB	
MER	Max: 45 dB; Min: 1 dB	Freq: 698 MHz; 6875 KSym/s
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	
Sensibility	-67dBm	995MHz/256QAM/SR=6,95MS/s
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Measurements	Power, BER, MER, PER, C/N, PER and Link Margin	
Tuning Range	45 – 1000 MHz	
Standard compliant	Digital Video Broadcating for cable systems	ETSI EN 300-429 v1.2.1
	NorDig-Unified Test Specification	ver 2.5
Symbol Rate	1700 - 7200 kbauds	

► DVB-C2

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Modulation	QAM	
Margin of Power Measurement	-87 dBm to +23 dBm	+20 dBµV to +130 dBµV
C/N	50 dB	
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	
Sensibility	TBD	
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Measurements	Power, CBER, MER, PER, C/N, LBER, BCH ESR, LDP Iterations, PER	
Tuning Range	45 - 1000 MHz	
Standard compliant	Digital Video Broadcating for cable systems	ETSI EN 300-769 v1.2.1

► QAM (J.83B)

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Modulation	QAM	
Margin of Power Measurement	-87 dBm to +23 dBm	+20 dBµV to +130 dBµV
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	
C/N	>= 50 dB	

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
MER	Max: 44 dB; Min: 20 dB	Freq: 698 MHz; 64QAM
Sensibility	-69 dBm	@ 995 MHz; 256QAM, 5361 MS/s, rolloff=0.12
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Measurement	Power, BER, MER, PER, C/N and Link Margin	
Tuning Range	45 - 1000 MHz	
Standard compliant	International Telecommunication Union standard	ITU-T J.83 v3.0

► ATSC 1.0

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Modulation	8VSB	
Margin of Power Measurement	-87 dBm to +23 dBm	+20 dBµV to +130 dBµV
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	
C/N	>= 50 dB	
MER	Max: 42 dB; Min: 14 dB	Freq: 698 MHz
Sensibility	TBD	
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Measurement	Power, SER, VBER, MER, PER, C/N and Link Margin	
Tuning Range	45 - 1000 MHz	
Standard compliant	ATSC Digital Television Standard	ATSC A/53-part 2 (2011)

► ATSC 3.0

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Modulation	COFDM	
Margin of Power Measurement	-87 dBm to +23 dBm	+20 dBµV to +130 dBµV
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	
C/N	>= 50 dB	
MER	Max: 40 dB; Min: -4 dB	Freq: 698 MHz; BW=6 MHz; mode=8K
Sensibility	TBD	
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Measurement	Power, CBER, MER, PER, C/, LBER, BCH ES	
Tuning Range	45 - 1000 MHz	
Standard compliant	ATSC Digital Television Standard	ATSC A/321 (2016) ATSC A/322 (2017) ATSC A/330 (2016)

► Analogue TV

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Tuning range	45 - 1000 MHz	
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Colour System	PAL, SECAM and NTSC	
Standard Supported	M, N, B, G, I, D, K and L	
Sensibility	40 dBµV for a correct synchronism	

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
C/N	52 dB	

► DVB-S

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Modulation	QPSK	
Margin of Power Measurement	-80 dBm to +20 dBm (@27,5 MS/s)	+35 dBµV to +127 dBµV (@27,5 MS/s)
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	
C/N	>= 50 dB	
MER	Max: 34 dB; Min: 2 dB	Freq: 1500 MHz; SR= 27,5 MS/s; CR=1/2
Sensibility	-77 dBm	@2340 MHz SR= 27,5 MS/s
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Measurements	Power, CBER, VBER, MER, C/N and Link Margin	
Symbol Rate	1,1 - 80 Msym/s	
Tuning Range	250 – 3000 MHz	

► DVB-S2

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Modulation	QPSK, 8PSK, 16APSK, 32APSK and low QPSK	Long frames and short frames
Margin of Power Measurement	-80 dBm to +20 dBm (@27,5 MS/s)	+35 dBµV to +127 dBµV (@27,500 MS/s)
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	
C/N	>= 50 dB	
MER	Max: 30 dB; Min: 0 dB	Freq: 1500 MHz; SR= 27,5 MS/s; CR=1/2
Sensibility	-77 dBm	@2340 MHz SR= 27,5 MS/s
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Measurements	Power, CBER, LBER, MER, PER, C/N, BCH ESR and Link Margin	
Symbol Rate	500 ksym/s - 80 Msym/s	The TS provided by the demodulator will only be processed if the bitrate is below 200 Mbit/s.
Supporting	TS, GPS and GCS MODCODs CCM, ACM and VCM	
Tuning Range	250 – 3000 MHz	

► DSS

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Modulation	QPSK	
Margin of Power Measurement	+35 dBµV to +115 dBµV	
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	
C/N	>= 50 dB	
Sensibility	TBD	
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Measurements	Power, CBER, VBER, MER, PER, C/N and Noise Margin	
Tuning Range	250 - 3000 MHz	

► DVB-S2x (optional)

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Modulation	QPSK, 8PSK, 8APSK-L, 16APSK, 16APSK-L, 32APSK, 32APSK-L, 64APSK, 64APSK-L, 128APSK, 256APSK, 256APSK-L	Long frames and short frames
Margin of Power Measurement	-80 dBm to +20 dBm (@27,5 MS/s)	+35 dBµV to +127 dBµV (@27,5 MS/s)
Power measurement accuracy	± 1,5 dB	
C/N	>= 50 dB	
MER	Max: 30 dB; Min: 0 dB	Freq: 1500 MHz; SR= 27,5 MS/s; CR=1/2
Sensibility	TBD	
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Measurements	Power, CBER, LBER, MER, C/N, BCH ESR, PER and Link Margin	
Symbol Rate	200 ksym/s - 80 Msym/s	The TS provided by the demodulator will only be processed if the bitrate is below 200 Mbit/s.
Supporting	TS, GPS and GCS CCM, VCM y ACM MODCODs	
Tuning Range	250 - 3000 MHz	

► FM

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Tuning range	45 - 1000 MHz	
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Accuracy of level measurement	± 1,5 dB	
Sensitivity	8 dBµV / -99 dBm	S+N/N = 12 dB
Measurement	Level, C/N	
RDS information	Available	

14.2.2 TV Analyzer Tools

► Spectrum

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Tuning range	5 MHz - 3 GHz	
Markers	1	It shows frequency, level, frequency difference and level difference
Reference Level	Selectable	linked or not to attenuators
Attenuator	5 dB steps	Automatic / manual mode
Digital channels measurement	Power, C/N	Units: dBuV, dBmV, dBm

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Advanced functions	Trace max hold	
	Trace min hold	
	dB / div: 10, 5, 2, 1 dB	
Measurement resolution	0,1 dB	
Measurement accuracy	± 1.5 dB	
Frequency accuracy	± 6 kHz	
Frequency resolution	270 Hz	
Accuracy of frequency reference	< 2 ppm	It includes initial deviation, temperature response, and aging during the first year.
Terrestrial sweep	25 ms	RBW = 100 kHz; scan rate:39,8GHz/s
Satellite sweep	40 ms	RBW = 100 kHz; scan rate: 52 GHz/s
Indicators	Saturation	
Markers	Absolute and referenced	
Scan rate	40 GHz/sec	
Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL)	< - 153 dBm/Hz	Terrestrial (5 MHz - 50 MHz)
	< - 161 dBm/Hz	Terrestrial (50 MHz - 1 GHz)
	< 160 dBm/Hz	Satellite (250 MHz - 2,34 GHz)
Dynamic	70 dB	
Display Range	Noise floor up to +23 dBm / 130 dBµV	
Return lost (RL)	< - 10 dB	5 MHz - 3 GHz; Atenuattion = 0 dB
	<= - 11 dB	5 MHz - 3 GHz; Atenuattion >= 5 dB
Terrestrial Band		
Tuning range	5 - 1000 MHz	
Tuning mode	Channel or frequency	
Tuning Accuracy	± 1 kHz	
Frequency Accuracy	< ± 2270 Hz	Internal reference = 10 MHz; Resolution filter = 2 kHz
	< ± (ppm x 1000 Hz) ±270 Hz	External reference = 10 MHz; Resolution filter = 2 kHz; ppm: PPM external reference
Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)	2, 10, 20, 40, 100, 200, 1000 kHz	
Span		
Span settings	numeric value or predefined	
Span predefined values	10, 50, 200, 500, 995 MHz	
Minimum Span	10 MHz	
Maximum Span	995 MHz	
Span according to RBW	40 MHz - 200 kHz	RBW = 2 kHz
	250 MHz - 1 MHz	RBW = 10 kHz
	450 MHz - 1 MHz	RBW = 20 kHz, 30 kHz, 40 kHz
	995 MHz - 10 MHz	RBW = 100 kHz, 200 kHz, 1 MHz
Amplitude		
Max input voltage	50 Vrms DC @100 Hz	with AL-103 AC adapter
	30 Vrms DC @100 Hz	
Max level input	15 dBm	5 - 20 MHz
	23 dBm	20 MHz - 6 GHz
Satellite Band		
Tuning range	250 - 3000 MHz	
Tuning mode	Channel or frequency	

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Tuning accuracy	± 2.5 kHz	
Frequency Accuracy	< ± 4950 Hz	Internal reference = 10 MHz; Resolution filter = 2 kHz
	< ± (ppm x 2340 Hz) ±270 Hz	External reference = 10 MHz; Resolution filter = 2 kHz; ppm: PPM external reference
Tuning Resolution	10 kHz	
Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)	2, 10, 20, 40, 100, 200, 1000 kHz	
Measurement range	20 dBµV - 130 dBµV	
Scan Rate	52 GHz/s (sweep time = 40 ms)	RBW=100 kHz
Span		
Span settings	numeric value or predefined	
Span predefined values	10, 50, 200, 500, 1000 MHz, full	
Minimum Span	10 MHz	
Maximum Span	2750 MHz	
Span according to RBW	40 MHz - 200 kHz	RBW = 2 kHz
	250 MHz - 1 MHz	RBW = 10 kHz
	450 MHz - 1 MHz	RBW = 20 kHz, 30 kHz, 40 kHz
	2100 MHz - 10 MHz	RBW = 100 kHz, 200 kHz, 1 MHz
LNB		
Band	Ku / Ka / C	
Polarity	Horizontal / Vertical, Left / Right	

► Video

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Codecs	MPEG-1	
	MPEG-2	HD, MP, HL up to 1080p6
	H.264	CBP, MP, High Profile Level 5.2 up to 1080p240 / 4Kp60
	H.265 4K UHD	MMP L5.1 8b/10b up to 4Kp60

► Audio

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Codecs	MPEG-1	
	MPEG-2	
	AAC; HE-AAC	
	Dolby Digital (DD) and Dolby Digital + (DD+)	
	Dolby AC-4	

► Transport Stream

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Communication Protocol	MPEG-2	
Packets	188 or 204 bytes	Automatic detection
Max. Bitrate	200 Mbit/s	
Max. Recording Bitrate	200 Mbit/s	
Recording	Internal memory or external USB	

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Recording Internal Memory	8 GB	
TS Analyser		
Standards supported	DVB, ATSC, ISDB-T SCTE	
PSI Tables	PAT, PMT, NIT, CAT	Hierarchical table tree
SI Tables	NIT, BAT, SDT, EIT, TDT, TOT, MIP	Hierarchical table tree
Alarms	Alarm log	According to standard ETSI TR101 290 v1.2.1
Bitrate analyser	Data info and pie chart	
PIDs	Identied packet list	

► Other Tools

Parameter	Valor	Additional Data
Echoes	Available for DVB-T, DVB-T2, DVB-C2, ISDB-T, ATSC 3.0	
Constellation	Available for DVB-T, DVB-T2, DVB-C, DVB-C2, DSS, DVB-S, DVB-S2, DVB-S2X, ISDB-T, QAM (J.83B), ATSC 3.0	
Shoulder Attenuation	Available	
MER by Carrier	Available	
Optical power measurement	Available	
TS Recording	Available	
ALP Recording	Available	
T2MI analyser	Real-time decapsulation of a PLP	

► Advanced Tools

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Drive Test	Available	
Channel exploration	Available	
Datalogger	Available	
Task Planner	Available	
Blind Scan (Discover SAT channels)	Available	Discovers transport packet streams from satellite spectrum and creates a channel plan.
Discover FM stations	Available	Discover FM Stations from spectrum and creates a channel-plan.
Discover DAB channels	Available	Discover DAB channels from spectrum and creates a channel-plan

14.3 Spectrum Analyzer Mode

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Tuning range	5 MHz - 6 GHz	
Accuracy of frequency reference	< 2 ppm	It includes initial deviation, temperature response, and aging during the first year.
Frequency resolution	270 Hz	Resolution filter (RBW) = 2 kHz
Frequency accuracy		Resolution filter (RBW) = 2 kHz
from 5 MHz to 3 GHz	<±6270 Hz	Internal reference: 10 MHz
	< ±(ppm x 3000 Hz) ±270 Hz	Referencia externa: 10 MHz Example: ppm external reference 0.045ppm. < ± (0.045 x 3000 +270) = < ± 405 Hz
from 3 GHz to 6 GHz	< ±12270 Hz	Referencia interna: 10 MHz
	< ±(ppm x 6000 Hz) ±270 Hz	Referencia externa: 10 MHz Ejemplo: ppm referencia externa de 0.045ppm. < ± (0.045 x 6000 +270) = < ± 540 Hz
Scan rate	52 GHz/s (sweep time = 114 ms)	5.995 GHz; RBW=100 kHz
Frequency span	10 kHz to full span (5.95 GHz)	
Predefined span values	10, 50, 200, 500 MHz, 1 GHz, 3 GHz, 5.995 GHz	
Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)	2, 10, 20, 30, 40, 100, 200, 1000 kHz	
Span according to RBW	40 MHz - 200 kHz	RBW = 2 kHz
	250 MHz - 1 MHz	RBW = 10 kHz
	450 MHz - 1 MHz	RBW = 20 kHz, 30 kHz, 40 kHz
	6 GHz - 10 MHz	RBW = 100 kHz, 200 kHz, 1 MHz
Display range - Noise floor	up to +23 dBm / 130 dBµV	
Measurement	Channel power	Configurable Bandwidth: - minimum: resolution bandwidth value - maximum: 5.95 GHz
Markers	4 markers	Absolute / referenced
Traces	4 traces	Max hold Min hold Detection type: RMS, peak, negative peak
Reference Level	Selectable	Linked or not to attenuators
Attenuators	5 dB steps	Manual mode
Scan time	250 ns a 0.149 s	
Amplitude		
Max input voltage	50 Vrms DC a 100 Hz	with power supply AL-103
	30 Vrms DC a 100 Hz	
Max level input	15 dBm	5 - 20 MHz
	23 dBm	20 MHz - 6 GHz
Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL)	< -156 dBm/Hz	freq: 5 MHz - 65 MHz
	< -156 dBm/Hz	freq: 65 MHz - 3 GHz
	< -147 dBm/Hz	freq: 3 MHz - 4.425 GHz
	< -146 dBm/Hz	freq: 4.425 GHz - 6 GHz

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Measurement range	+12 to -93 dBm	freq: 5 MHz - 20 MHz
	+20 to -93 dBm	freq: 20 MHz - 3 GHz
	+20 to -91 dBm	freq: 3 MHz - 4,425 GHz
	+20 to -92 dBm	freq: 4,425 GHz - 6 GHz
Uncertainty in level measurement	< ± 1.5 dB	
Measurement resolution	0.1 dB	
Dynamic range	MD > 71 dB	freq: 5 MHz - 20 MHz
	MD > 75 dB	freq: 20 MHz - 3 GHz
	MD > 70 dB	freq: 3 MHz - 4,425 GHz
	MD > 68 dB	freq: 4.425 GHz - 6 GHz
Return Loss	RL <= - 10 dB	freq: 5 MHz - 3 GHz; attenuation = 0 dB
	RL <= - 11 dB	freq: 5 MHz - 3 GHz; attenuation >= 5 dB
	RL <= - 7 dB	freq: 3,77 GHz; any attenuation
	RL <= - 10 dB	freq: 3 GHz - 4,425 GHz
	RL <= - 10 dB	freq: 4,425 GHz - 6 GHz; any attenuation

14.4 IPTV Mode

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Source	RJ45	
Main features	Supports VLAN networks	
	Multicast discovery	
	Audio/video service play	
	T2MI reception	
	BTS reception	
	TS Analyzer	
Streaming simultaneous reception in real time	1	
Unicast	UDP Port Protocol: RTP, UDP	IP Packets: it is mandatory that each ethernet packet contains an integer number of TS packets which can be from 1 to 7.
Multicast	IP: 224.0.0.0 - 239.255.255.255 Ports: 1024 - 65535	
Protocols	IGMP v1, v2, v3 ARP ICMP DHCP	

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Measurement	Received rate (packets/s)	
	Received packets	
	RTP missing packets	
	RTP out of order	
	JITTER	
	Delay factor	Maximum time that a multicast stream packet is inside the receiving equipment's buffer. Measurement taken during the last second of data reception. Recommended value < 100 ms
	Media lost rate	Ratio of lost packets compared to the received packets from the multicast stream (RTP only). Recommended value < 0,005 packets/s
	MAX IPAT	
	FEC Status	
	Reordered RTP	
	Fixed Packets	
	Overflow	
	TS Packets info	
Video play	H265 4K UHD (MP L5.1 8b/10b hasta 4kp60) H264 (CBP, MP, HP L5.2 hasta 1080p240 / 4Kp60) MPEG-2 (HD, MP, HL hasta 1080p6)	
Audio play	MPEG-1, MPEG-2 AAC, HE-AAC Dolby Digital (DD), Dolby Digital + (DD+) Dolby AC-4	
Charts	Packet rate Histogram with Jitter measurement Inter packet arrival time	
VLAN	Available	
SFP+	The TS (ASI) received via IPTV can be transmitted to FO using the SFP+ module	EB60LC1T-MM-13F. 3G/SD-SDI SFP Optical LC 1T Medium reach MSA SM 1310nm
Network Traffic Measurement	Network rate	
	Network Packets	
	Packets with errors	
	IPER (ITU Y.1540) Recommended value (per quality service): class 0-4 < 1.0 E-4 class 5: unspecified class 6-7 < 1.0E-6	Population of interest: all Ethernet frames received on the interface.

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Signal Parameters	Link speed	10 Mbit/s, 100 Mbit/s, 1Gbit/s
	Multicast group	
	UDP Port	
	Protocol: UDP, RTP	
	IP source	
	FEC (present, rows, columns)	
	TTL (time to live)	
	TOS	
	TS pacekts per frame	

14.5 ASI Mode

► Transport Stream

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Reception	TS T2MI (not decapsulated)	Restricts TS to ASI input Real-time decapsulation of a PLP
Packets	188 or 204 bytes	Automatic detection
Video Info	Type, bitrate, format, aspect ratio, frequency, profile, PID	Bitrate info displayed in tables and pie chart
Service Info	Network, provider, NID, ONID, scrambled/free, TSID, SID, LCN	
Audio Info	Type, bitrate, format, frequency, mono/stereo, language, PID	
Max. Recording Bitrate	200 Mbit/s	
Max. bitrate input / output	200 Mbit/s	
Recording	Internal memory or external USB	
Recording Internal Memory	8 GB	
SFP+	You can receive or transmit TS over Optical Fiber using the SFP+	SFP+ module approved for Reception: EB60LC1R-MM-P. 3G/SD-SDI SFP Optical LC 1R Medium reach PIN MSA SFP+ module approved for Transmission: EB60LC1T-MM-13F. 3G/SD-SDI SFP Optical LC 1T Medium reach MSA SM 1310nm

► Transport Stream Tables & Alarms

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
PSI Tables	PAT	Program Association Table
	PMT	Program Map Table
	NIT	Network Information Table
	CAT	Conditional Access Table

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
SI Tables	NIT	Network Information Table
	BAT	Bouquet Association Table
	SDT	Service Description Table
	EIT	Event Information Table
	TDT	Time and Date Table
	TOT	Time and Date Table
Max. Bitrate	200 Mbit/s	
Alarms	Alarms log	According to ETSI standard TR101 290 v1.2.1

14.6 SDI Mode

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Connector	SDI-3G	
SDI Input	3 GBit/s	
SDI Output	3 GBit/s	Generation of static pattern 1080p60
SFP+	SDI reception via fiber optics	SFP+ certified module: EB60LC1R-MM-P. 3G/SD-SDI SFP Optical LC 1R Medium reach PIN MSA
	SDI transmission (static pattern 1080p60) via fiber optics	SFP+ certified module: EB60LC1T-MM-13F. 3G/SD-SDI SFP Optical LC 1T Medium reach MSA SM
Measurement	Statistical eye	Compatible with simultaneous video/ audio playing
	CRC error	
Audio monitoring	Up to 16 channels AES3	
	Channel status	
	LPCM audio loudness meter	
Video / Audio Supported formats (autodetected)		
SD-SDI SMPTE 259-C	video standard: PAL sampling structure: 4:2:2 Y'CB'CR' 10-bit or 8-bit	Rate: 50
	video standard: NTSC sampling structure: 4:2:2 Y'CB'CR' 10-bit or 8-bit	Rate: 59.94
HD-SDI SMPTE 292	video standard: SMPTE 274 Sampling structure: 4:2:2 Y'CB'CR' 10-bit	Rate: 1080p: 23.98, 24, 25, 29.97, 30 Rate: 1080i: 50, 59.94, 60 Rate: 1080PsF: 23.98, 24, 25, 29.97, 30
	video standard: SMPTE 296 Sampling structure: 4:2:2 Y'CB'CR' 10-bit	Rate: 720p: 23.98, 24, 25. 29.97, 30, 50, 59.94, 60
	video standard: SMPTE 2048-2 Sampling structure: 4:2:2 Y'CB'CR' 10-bit	Rate: 1080p: 23.98, 24, 25, 29.97, 30

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
3G-SDI Level A SMPTE 425-A	video standard: SMPTE 274 Sampling structure: 4:2:2 Y'CB'CR' 10-bit	Rate: 1080p: 50, 59.94, 60
	video standard: SMPTE 274 Sampling structure: 4:4:4 Y'CB'CR' or RGB 10-bit Sampling structure: 4:4:4:4 Y'CB'CR'A or RGBA 10-bit	Rate: 1080p: 23.98, 24, 25, 29.97, 30 Rate: 1080i: 50, 59.94, 60 Rate: 1080PsF: 23.98, 24, 25, 29.97, 30
	video standard: SMPTE 296 Sampling structure: 4:4:4 or 4:4:4:4 Y'CB'CR' or RGB 10-bit	Rate: 720p: 23.98, 24, 25. 29.97, 30, 50, 59.94, 60
	video standard: SMPTE 2048-2 Sampling structure: 4:2:2 Y'CB'CR' 10-bit	Rate: 1080p: 47.95, 48, 50, 59.94, 60
	video standard: SMPTE 2048-2 Sampling structure: 4:4:4 Y'CB'CR' or RGB 10-bit Sampling structure: 4:4:4:4 Y'CB'CR'A or RGBA 10-bit	Rate: 1080p: 23.98, 24, 25, 29.97, 30 Rate: 1080PsF: 23.98, 24, 25, 29.97, 30
3G-SDI Level B-DL SMPTE 425 B-DL	video standard: SMPTE 372 sampling structure: Same as SMPTE 372	
Dual Link HD-SDI SMPTE 372	video standard: SMPTE 274 Sampling structure: 4:2:2 Y'CB'CR' 10-bit	Rate: 1080p: 50, 59.94, 60
	video standard: SMPTE 274 Sampling structure: 4:4:4 or 4:4:4:4 Y'CB'CR' or RGB 10-bit	Rate: 1080p: 23.98, 24, 25, 29.97, 30 Rate: 1080i: 50, 59.94, 60 Rate: 1080PsF: 23.98, 24, 25, 29.97, 30
	video standard: SMPTE 2048-2 Sampling structure: 4:2:2 Y'CB'CR' 10-bit	Rate: 1080p: 47.95, 48, 50, 59.94, 60
	video standard: SMPTE 2048-2 Sampling structure: 4:4:4 Y'CB'CR' or RGB 10-bit Sampling structure: 4:4:4:4 Y'CB'CR'A or RGBA 10-bit	Rate: 1080p: 23.98, 24, 25, 29.97, 30 Rate: 1080PsF: 23.98, 24, 25, 29.97, 30
SFP+	Allows SDI reception over fiber optic through SFP+	EB60LC1R-MM-P. 3G/SD-SDI SFP Optical LC 1R Medium reach PIN MSA
	Allows sending the SDI content from an internal test pattern over fiber optic using the SFP+	EB60LC1T-MM-13F. 3G/SD-SDI SFP Optical LC 1T Medium reach MSA SM 1310nm

14.7 WiFi Mode

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Interface	Dongle-Wifi connected to USB port	Dongle must be validated by PROMAX
Standards	Wireless standard 802.11 ac/a/b/g/n	802.11ac 2x2 compliant with MU-MIMO
Max. data rates	54 Mbps for 802.11g 300 Mbps for 802.11n 866,7 Mbps for 802.11ac	

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
ISM bands	2.412 - 2.484 GHz 5.150 - 5.850 GHz	
Measurements		
RSSI (dBm)	Range: -100 dBm to -20 dBm	Received Signal Strength Indicator
Occupied AP (%)	0 - 100%	
SNR (dB)	Available	Signal to noise ratio
Noise (dBm)	Available	

14.8 Streaming Analyzer Mode

Parameter	Value	Addotional data
Interface	RJ45 1 Gbps	Connect to the input labeled as “IP CTRL”
Streaming protocol	SRT, DASH, HLS, EDI	
Payload type	Transport Stream	
TS Analysis	DVB/ATSC tables, bitrates, PID list, alarms TR 101 290	
TS measurement	Video/Audio decoding and parameters. Audio levels	
Modes	Listener: sender equipment starts the SRT handshake.	User must specify the local port where Atlas is waiting the connection
	Caller: Atlas starts the SRT handshake	User must specify the IP and port of the sender (target), and optionally the local port of Atlas. This local port might be useful if firewalls in the network support Outbound NAT Source Port (that is, NAT port rewrite is disabled).
	Rendez-vous: both Atlas and sender equipment try to start the SRT handshake.	User must specify the IP and port of the sender (target). Local port must be the same as target port.
Encryption	AES. Passphrase from 10 up to 80 characters.	must be the same used in the sender.
Measurements	Received buffer (graph)	acknowledged packets stored the receiver's buffer
	Receive rate (graph)	receiving rate in Mbps
	Bandwidth (graph)	estimated bandwidth of the network link
	RTT (graph)	smootheed round trip time in ms
	Packets received	total number of packets received, including retransmitted
	Packets lost	total packets missing (reordered or lost)
	Packets retransmitted	total retransmitted packets
	Packets ACK sent	total number of ACK control packets sent
	Packets NACK sent	total number of NACK control packets sent
	Negotiated latecy	latency of the sender
	Bytes lost	total bytes missing, belonging to packets reordered or lost

14.9 Options

► Fibre Optics

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Descriptive Code	OP-006-PS	
Selective Optical Power Meter		
Connector	FC-APC/h	
Optical Measure bands	1310 nm ± 50 nm; 1490 nm ± 10 nm; 1550 nm ± 15 nm	
Optical Power Measurement Dynamic Range	- 49,9 dBm - +10 dBm	Accuracy ± 0,5 dB
Optical Power Measurement Range	800 - 1700 nm	Without optical filters
Isolation between optical bands	> 43 dB	
Optical to RF Converter		
RF Terrestrial conversion	Available	
RF Satellite conversion	Low-horizontal band Low-vertical band High-horizontal band High-vertical band	
Dynamic range of conversion	TBD	
RF terrestrial band converted	5 - 1000 MHz	Cable link and optical TDT
RF satellite band converted	950 - 5450 MHz	IF Satellite optical installations

► DAB / DAB+

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Descriptive Code	OP-006-DAB	
Tuning range	45 - 1000 MHz	
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Margin of Power measurement	-95 dBm - +20 dBm	Accuracy ± 1,5 dB
Sensitivity	-95 dBm	
Tools	TII, Echoes, Constellation, MERxCARRIER	
	ETI complete record	
	ETI Analyzer	Services, FIC and FIG Tables, ASCTy and DSCTy info
Measurement	Power, C/N, MER, CBER	Max. measurement MER = 40 dB
	MSC CBER, FIC CBER	
	Frequency offset, bandwidth	
	FIB Ratio	

► Advanced FM

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Descriptive Code	OP-006-FM	
Tuning range	45 - 1000 MHz	
Frequency resolution	1 kHz	
Accuracy of level measurement	± 1,5 dB	

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
MPX deviation	Up to 100 kHz	Accuracy < ± 2 kHz
MPX power		Up to 100 kHz Accuracy < ± 0.2 dB
Sensitivity	8 dBµV / -99 dBm	S+N/N = 12 dB
Tools	Histogram	ITU-R SM. 1268-4 all samples and accumulated. ITU-R SM. 1268-2 all samples and accumulated.
	MUX spectrum	
Measurement	Level, C/N, MPX power	
	Frequency offset, bandwidth	
	Frequency deviation: left (L), right (R), L+R, L-R, MPX, RDS, Pilot	
	Level: left (L), right (R), L+R, L-R, MPX	
RDS information	Available	

► Mobile

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Descriptive Code	OP-006-T	Requires hardware installation
Technology	Multimode: 4G and 5G	mode NSA (non standalone) mode SA (standalone)
SIM	Dual (two slots)	
Standard	3GPP Releases 16	
Maximum Data Rate	Download: 2.4 Gbps Upload: 900 Mbps	5G SA Sub-6
	Download: 3.4 Gbps Upload: 550 Mbps	5G NSA Sub-6
	Download: 1.6 Gbps Upload: 200 Mbps	LTE
Measurement	RSSI (dBm)	Received Signal Strength Indicator
	RSRP (dBm)	Reference Signal Received Power
	RSRQ (dB)	Reference Signal Received Quality
	SINR (dB)	Signal-to-noise and Interference Ratio
	SRXLEV (dB)	Only for 5G. Not in 4G.
Parameters	MCC	Mobile Country Code
	MNC	Mobile Network Code
	CELL ID	Cell identification
	Physical Cell ID	Physical Cell Identification
	TAC	Tracking area code
	ARFCN	Absolute Radio-Frequency Channel number
	Band	Operator working band
	Mode	Operator mode technology
	Uplink / Downlink bandwidth	
	Uplink / Downlink frequency	
	SCS	Sub carrier spacing. It is the spacing between subcarriers within a 4G or 5G communication channel.

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Functions	Channel scan	Function to scan different bands and find active operators.
	Channel monitoring	Function to monitor one or more bands, obtaining quality measurements and parameters of the operators in each band. This function, if activated, will perform an infinite polling until it is stopped.
Supported bands		
5G NR NSA	n1/ 2/ 3/ 5/ 7/ 8/ 12/ 13/ 14/ 18/ 20/ 25/ 26/ 28/ 29/ 30/ 38/ 40/ 41/ 48/ 66/ 70/ 71/ 75/ 76/ 77/ 78/ 79	
5G NR SA	n1/ 2/ 3/ 5/ 7/ 8/ 12/ 13/ 14/ 18/ 20/ 25/ 26/ 28/ 29/ 30/ 38/ 40/ 41/ 48/ 66/ 70/ 71/75/ 76/ 77/ 78/ 79	
LTE-FDD	B1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/ 7/ 8/ 12/ 13/ 14/ 17/ 18/ 19/ 20/ 25/ 26/ 28/ 29/ 30/ 32/ 66/ 71	
LTE-TDD	B34/ 38/ 39/ 40/ 41/ 42/ 43/ 48	
LTE LAA	B46	

► SDI - ASI Optical Output

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Descriptive Code	OP-006-OT	

► SDI - ASI Optical Input

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Descriptive Code	OP-006-OR	

► SMPTE ST2110

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Descriptive Code	OP-006-ST	It requires SFP+ module
SFP+		
Type	Embrionix EB22LCSD-SM	It complies with the MSA interoperability standard.
Conectors	LC	Hot-pluggable
TX Wavelength	850 nm	
Maximum input power	0 dB	
Operating temperature	0ºC - +70ºC	
Tasa de datos	SD, HD, 3G	
Audio / Video		
Video reception	1 primary flow 1 secondary flow	
Video resolution	HD 4:2:2	720p50/60 1080i25/30 1080p30
Audio reception	Up to 4 primary and secondary flows	
Audio channels	Up to 16 channels	AES67 standard

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Broadcast IP protocols	Ember+ BESS NMS (IS-04, IS-05)	Supports VLAN
Precision Time Protocol (PTP)	PTP version 2 IEEE 1588 SMPTE profile ST2059-2	The system works with 2 PTP sources
SFP+ parameters/measurements	Part number	EB22LCSD-SM
	TX wavelength	lambda used to transmit data (850 nm)
	TX out power	power used to transmit data (mW)
	Potencia de entrada receptor	potencia recibida (mW)
	Temperature	current temperature of SFP+ module (ºC)
	Temperature alarm indicator	
Video/audio SDI signal	Video CRC errors	counter of number of video packets with CRC errors
	Audio Checksum errors	counter of number of audio packets with CRC errors
	Audio parity errors	counter of number of audio packets with parity errors
	Video bitrate	
	Audio bitrate	
	Audio levels	- Measurement of the audio level for each received audio channel. - Maximum number of audio channels: 16. - Mixing of selected audios are audible. - Audios organised by groups. Total groups 4
PTP parameters/measurement	PTP status	Not locked, coarse locked, fine locked
	Syncs	number of Sync packets received from master PTP
	PTP mode	Multicast, hybrid, unicats
	Follow ups	number of Follow-up packets received from master PTP
	Delay requests	Número de paquetes Delay request enviados al master PTP
	Delay requests (ms)	2000, 1000, 500, 250 and 125 ms
	Delay responses	number of Delay Responses received from master
	Drop follow sync	Follow-up packets not received
	Drop Delay responses	Delay Responses packets not received
	Announce timeout (intervals)	master PTP missed announcement packets to declare PTP master as lost.
	Server PTP mode	multicast, hybrid, unicast
	Version	PTP version of master PTP
	Presence	Absent, Present
	Domain (0 - 127)	PTP master domain number
	VLAN ID (1 - 4094)	PTP VLAN tag. For untagged, use VLAN 0
	Quality of Service (QoS): 0 - 63	DSCP

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
SFP+ ST2110 management	Support for Virtual Lan (VLAN)	
	Static or DHCP mode available	
	Total Recived packets counter	
	Total Transmitted packets counter	
Video flow	Support for Primary and Secondary (backup) video flow	
	Enable reception	ON / OFF
	Received Packets counter	
	RTP errors counter	
	Destination IP address	multicast IP address of video flow to receive
	Destination UDP port	port of video flow to receive
	Source IP	IP address of the server that manage the video streaming
	Source UDP Port	port used for the server that manage the video streaming
	VLAN ID	tag VLAN
	VLAN match	VLAN ON / OFF
	TTL	Time-to-live of received packets
	sender type	- Narrow Linear: (isochronous sender) packets received at a fixed interval - Narrow Gapped: packets received with SDI blanking intervals - Wide: received packets can have large gaps between them
	RTP payload	96 for video
	RTP SSRC	received synchronization source filtering value
	Resolution	1920x1080 1280x720 2048x1080
	Video scan	interlaced, progressive
	Transport scan	interlaced, progressive
	Rate (fps)	video interlaced (fields/s): 50, 50.94, 60 video progressive (frames/s): 25, 29.97, 30, 48, 50, 59.94, 60
	Pixel format	YCbCr: 422 YCbCr: 444 RGB
Audio map	Advanced function that allows to combine received audio channels in groups to configure the SDI audio stream.	
Seamless switch monitor	Monitoring of delays between Primary and Secondary flows of each stream (one pair of video streams, and 4 pairs of audio streams).	Low delay is required to perform a seamless switch (glitch-free) between Primary and Secondary flow.
	"Impaired" flag asserts if a required switching between Primary and Secondary has failed (black frames or distortion will occur).	

Parameter	Value	Additional Data
Audio flow	Support for 4 audio streams	Each stream with one Primary and one Secondary (backup) flow
	Enable reception	ON / OFF
	Received Packets counter	
	RTP errors counter	
	Destination IP address	multicast IP address of audio flow to receive
	Destination UDP port	port of audio flow to receive
	Source IP	IP address of the server that manage the audio streaming
	Source UDP Port	port used for the server that manage the audio streaming
	VLAN ID	tag VLAN
	VLAN match	VLAN ON / OFF
	TTL	Time-to-live of received packets
	AES Packet time: 1 ms, 125 us, 250 us, 333 us, 500 us	Audio time that is conveyed in one AES packet. If 16 audio channels are used, this time must be 500us os less
	RTP Payload	97 for audio
	RTP SSRC	received synchronization source filtering value
	Sampling Rate (Hz)	48000 Hz
	Channels	Up to 16 channels
	Format	ST2110-30 (PCM AES67) ST2110-31 (AES3)

15 MAINTENANCE

15.1 Instructions for Returning by Mail

Instruments returned for repair or calibration, either within or out of the warranty period, should be sent with the following information: Name of the Company, name of the contact person, address, telephone number, receipt (in the case of coverage under warranty) and a description of the problem or the service required.

15.2 Considerations about the Screen

This paragraph offers key considerations regarding the use of the colour screen, taken from the specifications of the manufacturer.

In the TFT display, the user may find pixels that do not light up or pixels that are permanently lit. This should not be regarded as a defect in the TFT. In accordance with the manufacturer quality standard, 9 pixels with these characteristics are considered admissible.

Pixels which are not detected when the distance from the surface of the TFT screen to the human eye is greater than 35 cm, with a viewing angle of 90° between the eye and the screen should not be considered manufacturing defects either.

It is advisable a viewing angle of 15° in the 6.00 o'clock direction in order to obtain the optimum visualization of the screen.

15.3 Cleaning Recommendations

The equipment consists of a plastic case and a TFT screen. Each element has its specific cleaning treatment.

►Cleaning the Screen

The TFT screen surface is VERY DELICATE. It has to be cleaned with a soft fabric cloth (cotton or silk), always making the same move from left to right and from top to bottom, without putting pressure on the screen.

The TFT screen has to be dry-cleaned or with a product specifically designed for TFT screens, by slightly dampening the cloth. NEVER use tap or mineral water, alcohol or conventional cleaning products, because they contain components that can damage the screen.

Turn off the equipment to locate dirt on the screen. After cleaning, wait a few seconds before turning on.

►Cleaning the Plastic Case

The equipment has to be disconnected before cleaning the case.

The case must be cleaned with a solution of neutral soap and water, using a soft cloth dampened with this solution.

Before use, the equipment has to be completely dry.

Never clean with abrasive soaps, chlorinated solvents or aromatic hydrocarbons. These products may degrade the case.

i OPTICAL OPTION

This annex contains operating instructions for the next option:

- OP-006-PS: Selective measurement of Optical Power and RF conversion.

The optical input measures the total power transmitted through the fiber optic cable. With this option the equipment can measure each of the three wavelengths (lambdas) that are transmitted through the fiber optic cable.

	Optical to RF converter	SCAN

Video 45.

The optical to RF selective converter has a photosensor for each wavelength, which obtains the RF signal carried by each one. With this module, user can measure terrestrial or cable (up to 1 GHz) networks or optical LNB for satellite antennas (up to 5.45 GHz), so that the installer does not need any additional equipment to measure this type of installations.

i.1 Optical option Installation

1. From **Home** press on **Settings** .
2. Press on **Options** on the **General** settings row.
3. The **Options** screen shows a list of all tools already installed from different options.
4. The **Optical** option is made up of different tools that are explained next. These tools should appear in the list. If they do not appear, then the option is not installed.
5. To install this option, press "+" and enter the option code.
6. The option code is a unique code. Contact PROMAX if you are interested in this option (https://www.promaxelectronics.com/ing/contact-promax/).

i.2 RF to Optical Conversion

1. Connect the fiber optic cable to the FC-APC input connector.
2. From **Home** press on **TV Analizer** o **Spectrum Analyzer** .
3. Swipe down from the top of the screen to display the **Top** menu.

4 Select the **LNB Optical** option from the **Top** menu. Select **On** in the field **Optical power status**.

5 In the **Select lambda (nm)** field, choose one of the three available wavelengths (lambda) (1310, 1490, and 1550 nm). Select the lambda that you wish to convert to RF.

6 On the right side, a power meter for each lambda appears.

7 From this point, the meter is converting the selected lambda from the optical signal to RF.

8 To indicate the conversion is enabled, an icon with the selected lambda will appear in the top bar.

9 Standard tools as well as Advanced functions of the **TV Analyzer** or **Spectrum Analyzer** modes can now be used to obtain additional information about the signal (for more details, see "TV ANALYZER" on page 38 or "SPECTRUM ANALYZER" on page 92).

i.3 Optical LNB tuning

1 Select the lambda you wish to convert to RF as described in the previous section.

2 From **Home** press on **TV Analizer** .

3 On the main window, press ▼ and select the **Spectrum** tool. On the small windows, you can select other tools, like **Signal Parameters** or **Measurements** to check power and MER.

4 Swipe right from the left side or press on the status bar to display the tuning menu.

5 Select the **satellite band** .

6 Select **type of tuning**: Tune by frequency or Tune by channel .

- **Tune by frequency**: The user selects a frequency to tune (downlink or LNB). Additionally, they must select the parameters to tune the signal: polarization (vertical, horizontal) and band (low, high).
  - Low Vertical: 950 - 1975 MHz
  - Low Horizontal: 3400 - 4425 MHz
  - High Vertical: 1975 - 3000 MHz
  - High Horizontal: 4465 - 5450 MHz
- **Tune by channel**: Select a channel to be tuned. Previously you have to select a channel plan. A channel plan contains a list of channels with settings for each channel to be tuned (frequency, type of signal, bandwidth, etc.). When tuning a channel it will apply these settings in first place.

7 On **Signal Type** option select **Mode**:

- **Auto mode**: It identifies and tries to demodulate the signal automatically using the StealthID function (for more details refer to "►StealthID" on page 25).
- **Manual mode**: The user must enter the signal type and the parameters to identify and demodulate it.

8 Select **Span** (recommended value for satellite: 100 MHz).

9 Adjust the **reference level**.

10 Select channel or frequency to be tuned. You can select your frequency or channel by using the tuning menu or by dragging left or right on the screen and then tapping on the signal. In the case of frequency tuning, you can select either the **Downlink frequency** or the **LNB tuning frequency**.

11 When you are on the carrier, the bottom tool bar turns green when the signal is locked. If not locked, the bottom bar keeps its colour.

12 If locked, it tries to demodulate it. On **Video** tool shows the image and on **Signal parameters** shows all related parameters.

ii DAB/DAB+ OPTION

ii.1 Description

This annex contains operating instructions for the next option:

- OP-006-DAB: Measurement for DAB and DAB+ digital radio.

The DAB (Digital Audio Broadcasting) is a digital radio standard, designed for both home and portable receivers to broadcast terrestrial and satellite audio and also data. It works with Band III and frequencies.

The DAB+ is an evolution of DAB using the AAC + audio codec. It also includes Reed-Solomon error correction, which makes it more robust. DAB receivers are not compatible with DAB+ receivers.

ETI (Ensemble Transport Interface) is the output stream for a DAB/DAB+ multiplexer. The ETI is divided in several layers with information about the radio signal. It is similar to the transport stream obtained when multiplexing a TV signal.

DAB and DAB+ Analysis (11:06s) SCAN

Video 46.

The DAB+ option has some exclusive tools such as the ETI record. It is also able to decode and show images (slideshow) that some broadcasters sent to complement audio services.

Also some standard tools such as Echoes, Constellation and MER by carrier are also available on DAB/DAB+.

ii.2 DAB/DAB+ option Install

1 From the **Home** menu press on **Settings** .

2 Press on **Options** on the **General** settings row.

3 The **Options** screen shows a list of all tools already installed from different options.

4 The **DAB/DAB+** option is made up of different tools related to DAB that are explained next. These tools should appear in the list. If they do not appear, then the option is not installed.

5 To install this option press on "+" and enter the option code.

6 The option code is unique. Contact PROMAX if you are interested in this option (https://www.promaxelectronics.com/ing/contact-promax/).

ii.3 DAB/DAB+ Tuning

1 Connect the RF input signal cable to the RF input connector.

2 From the **Home** Menu press on **TV Analyzer** .

3 On the main window, press ▼ and select the **Spectrum** tool. On the small windows, you can select other tools, like the **Video** tool to watch the demodulated signal or the **Measurements** tool to check power and MER.

4 Swipe right from the left side or press on the tuning bar to display the tuning menu.

5 Select the **terrestrial band** .

6 Select **type of tuning**: Tune by frequency or Tune by channel .

- **Tune by frequency**: User selects a frequency to be tuned.
- **Tune by channel**: User selects a channel to be tuned. Previously the user have to select a channel plan on the Channel Plan option. A channel plan contains a list of channels with settings for each channel (frequency, type of signal, bandwidth, etc.). When tuning by channel it will apply the settings obtained from the channel plan in first place.

7 On **Signal Type** option select **Mode**:

- **Auto mode**: It identifies and tries to demodulate the signal automatically using the StealthID function (for more details refer to "►StealthID" on page 25).
- **Manual mode**: The user must enter the signal type and the parameters to identify and demodulate it.

8 Select **Span** (recommended value for terrestrial: 50 MHz).

9 Adjust the **reference level**.

10 Select channel or frequency to be tuned. You can select a frequency or channel by using the tuning menu or by dragging left or right on the screen and then tapping on the signal.

11 When on the signal, the tuning bar turns green if the signal is locked. If not locked, the tuning bar does not change and maintains the colour.

12 If locked, it tries to demodulate it. At the **Video** tool will show the image and at **Signal parameters** tool will show all related parameters.

ii.4 DAB Advanced Measurements

1 From the **Home** Menu press on **TV Analyzer** .

2 On the main panel, press ▼ and select the **Measurement** tool.

3 The **Mesurement** tool shows specific measurements for the DAB/DAB+ signal.

►Screen with DAB/DAB+ measurements

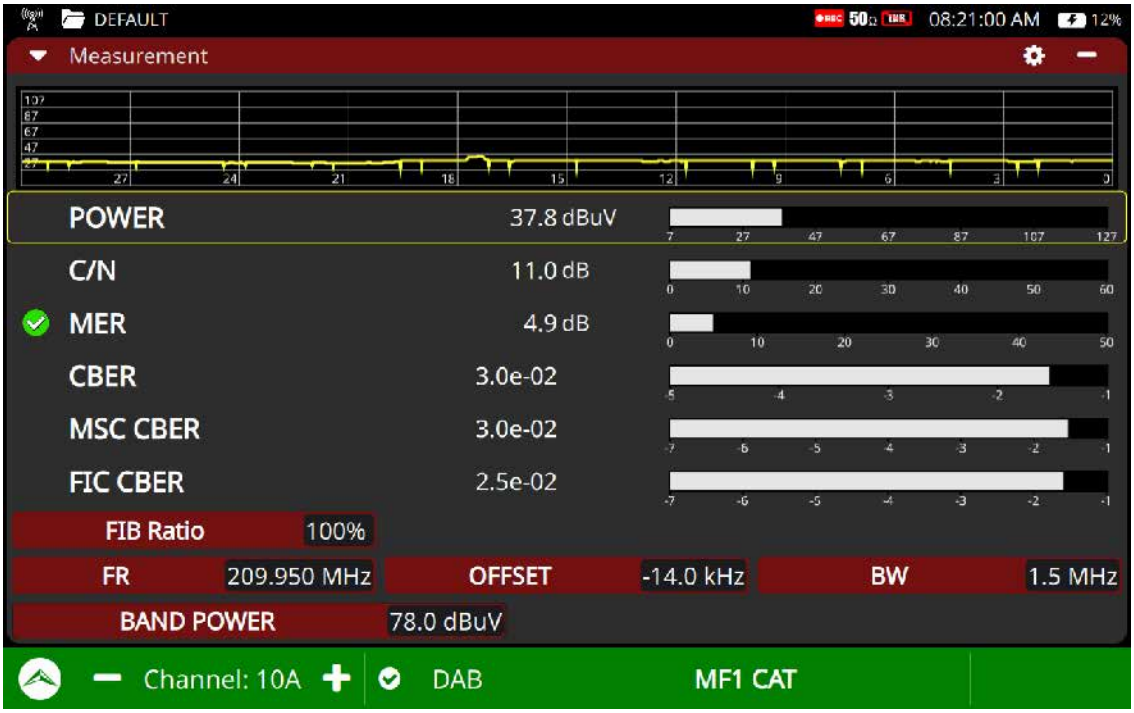


Figure 87.

► DAB/DAB+ measurements

- **MSC CBER**: CBER for MSC (*Main System Channel*). It is part of ETI containing audio and images.
- **FIC CBER**: CBER for FIC (*Fast Information Channel*). It is part of ETI containing information about the configuration of the ETI itself, such as number and type of services.
- **CBER**: Bit error ratio for DAB/DAB+ channel (it includes all the ETI content).

- **FIB Ratio**: FIC quality ratio. It is calculated from wrong packets detected by CRC. 100% is the top quality level.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Select a measurement to monitor it on the graph.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display settings:

- Reset PER: It resets the PER value (Packet Error Ratio).

ii.5 Recording

The **Recording** tool allows recording the ETI (Ensemble Transport Interface) which is the data stream that carries all the radio stations and information within a DAB/DAB+ signal.

It also has the option to record raw signal in order to be analysed in case there was any problem locking the signal.

	Recording (01:09s)	SCAN

Video 47.

►Screen

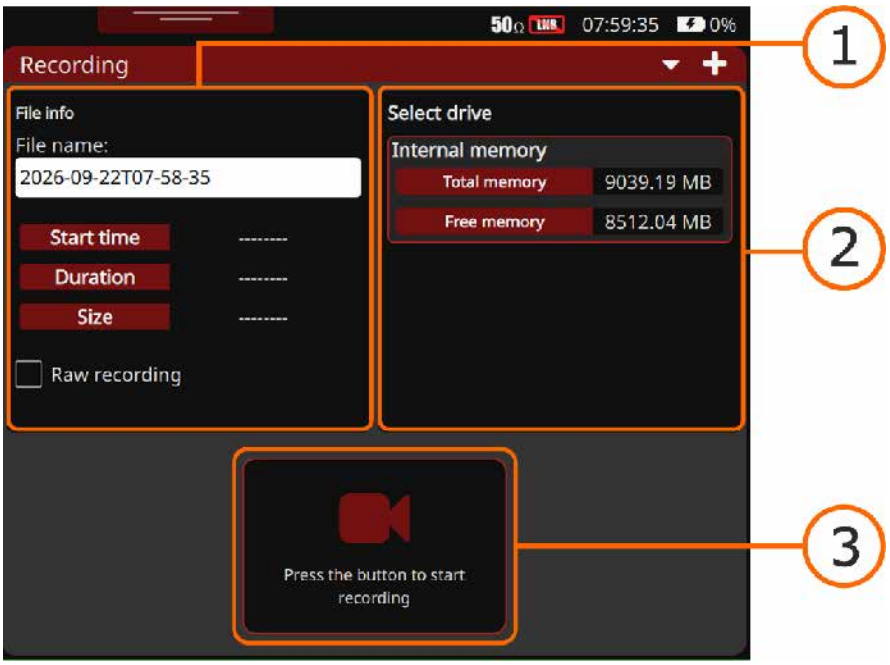


Figure 88.

1 Start time, time elapsed and file size. Check the box to perform a raw recording (see the following section for more details).

2 Total memory and available free memory.

3 Recording start/stop button. Press the button to start recording and press it again to stop. The recording is saved in the active workspace, from where it can be exported to an external memory device (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165).

NOTE: During recording, if the available space falls below 10% of the total capacity, a warning message will appear.

►Raw Recording Procedure

Raw recording is useful to analyze the signal in order to find any problems in the data stream that are not allowing to lock or demodulate the signal. It is very important to follow these steps to generate a proper raw record:

1 Disconnect the signal.

2 Check the **Raw recording** option.

3 Start recording.

4 Connect the signal.

5 After a while, stop recording.

6 Access the **Workspace** (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165) to get the recording.

7 Access the **Workspace** (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165) to get the recording. To access, deploy the **Top Menu** and select **Workspace**. Then select the current workspace and in **Mode** select **TV Analyzer**. Now press on **Recordings**.

8 Press on the file (eti format) to access the options menu and export it to a USB.

9 Now the file can be analysed or send in order to find any problems that are not allowing to tune / demodulate the signal.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Tap the on/off button to start/stop recording or to check the raw recording checkbox.

ii.6 DAB TII

The DAB TII tool shows information that identifies transmitters (TII) from the ETI locked. The graph on screen shows PRS and null symbols.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Select a transmitter.

► Settings

Press on the gear to display settings:

- View: It allows displaying on screen the PRS symbol, the Null symbol or both.
- Null Symbol: It allows showing the Null symbol with or without TII.

►**Screen**

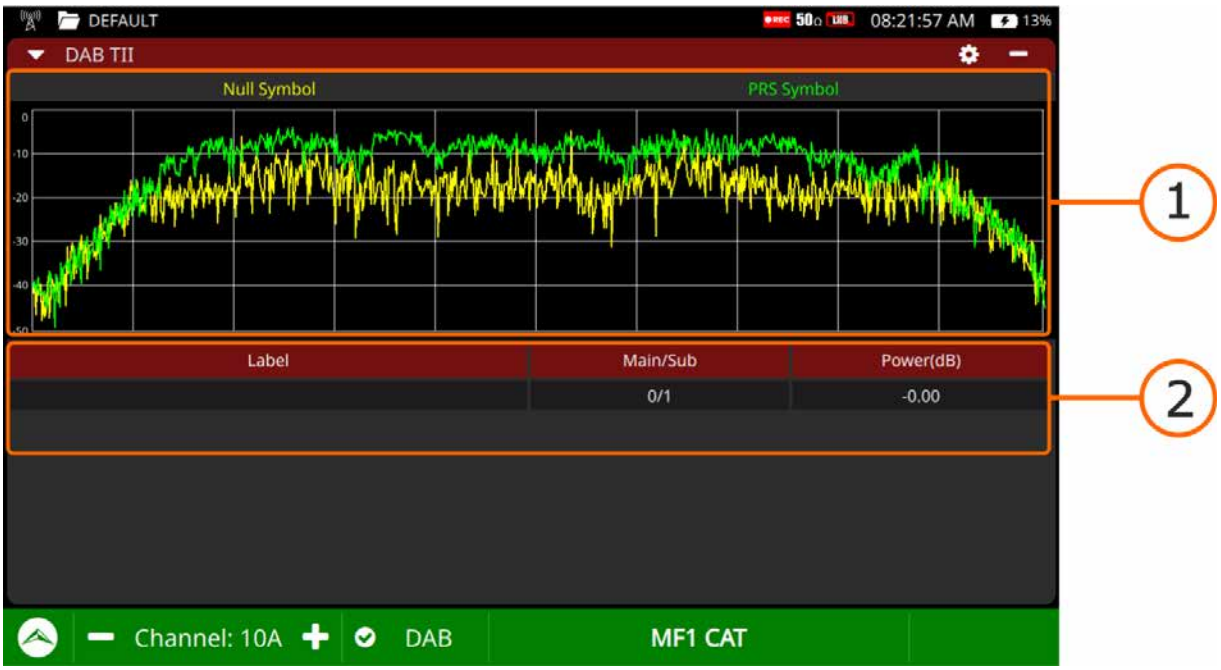


Figure 89.

1 PRS symbol spectrum (green) and null (yellow). Using the **Settings** menu you can display each one separately. It also allows you to select the display of the null symbol with or without transmitter information.

2 Transmitters data. Transmitters are ordered from highest to lowest power. It also allows you to select one of the transmitters by tapping on it. Data shown are as follows:

- Transmitter Identification label.
- Main identifier (Main) and sub-identifier (Sub) of the transmitter.
- Power of transmitter in relation to most powerful transmitter.

ii.7 IQ Recording

The **IQ Recording** tool records the RF signal in I/Q format. This recording can later be downloaded to a USB drive and played back in signal analysis software. It is not necessary to lock onto the signal to perform the DAB IQ recording.

This function is particularly valuable, as it allows RF signals to be captured at problematic measurement points for later analysis in the laboratory. The I/Q recording format enables signal playback in the laboratory using an RF signal generator.

►**Screen**

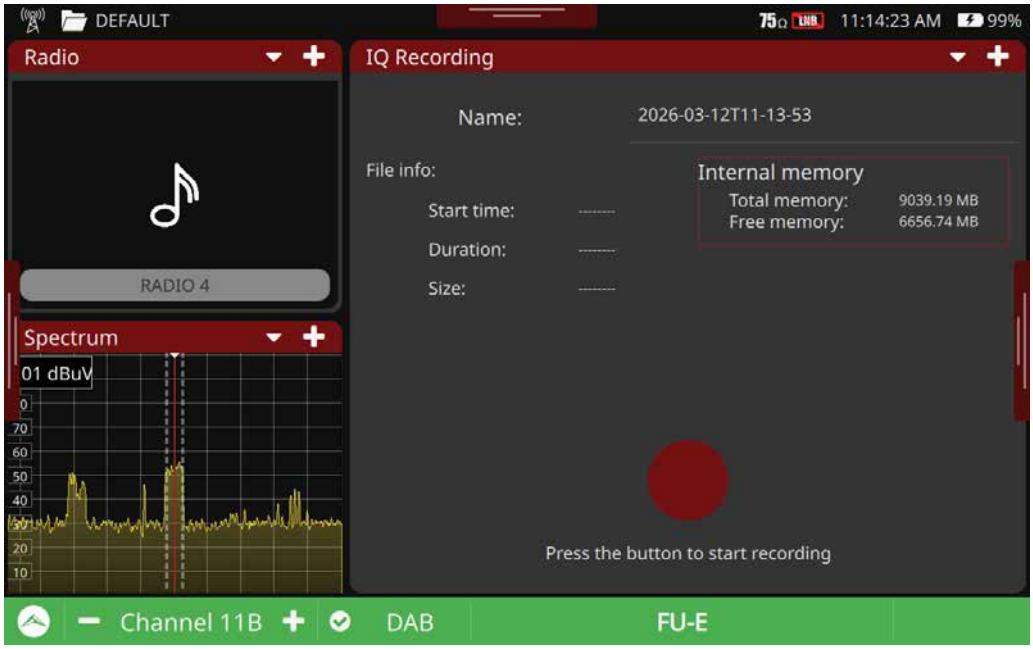


Figure 90.

1 File Information panel: On the left side, the start time, duration, and file size are displayed. On the right side, the total memory and available free memory are shown.

2 On/Off button: This button starts/stops the recording. Press the button (circle) to start recording. Press it again (square) to stop. The recording is saved in the active work folder with an IQ extension, from where it can be exported to external storage (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165).

ii.8 ETI Analyzer

The **ETI Analyzer** tool displays FIC tables and service tables of ETI. All table components and contents can be viewed by expanding the node tree. This allows analysis of the tables and detailed inspection of what is being transmitted, as well as verification that the information is correctly encapsulated (for more details refer to "ETI Analyzer" on page 158).

iii FM ADVANCED OPTION

iii.1 Description

This annex contains operating instructions for the next option:

- OP-006-FM: Advanced measurements for FM analogue radio.

The **Advanced FM** option adds tools and advanced features for FM measurement and demodulation.

Advanced FM (03:38s) SCAN

Video 48.

Some of the included measurements are the signal level for the demodulated multiplex and the deviations of the subcarriers that form the multiplex. The added utilities display the FM multiplex spectrum and the FM histogram deviation.

iii.2 Advanced FM option Install

1. From **Home** press on **Settings** .
2. Press on **Options** on the **General** settings row.
3. The **Options** screen shows a list of tools that are already installed.
4. The **FM Advanced** option is made up of different tools that are explained next. These tools should appear in the list. If they do not appear, then the option is not installed.
5. To install this option, press the "+" and enter the option code.
6. The option code is a unique code for the meter. Contact PROMAX if you are interested in this option (https://www.promaxelectronics.com/ing/contact-promax/).

iii.3 FM Tuning

1. Connect the cable with the input signal to the RF input connector.
2. From **Home** press on **TV Analyzer** .

3 On the main window, press ▼ and select the **Spectrum** tool. On the small windows, you can select other tools, like the **video** tool to watch the demodulated signal or the **measurements** tool to check power and MER.

4 Swipe right from the left side or press on the bottom bar to display the tuning menu.

5 Select the **terrestrial band** .

6 Select **type of tuning**: Tune by frequency or Tune by channel .

- **Tune by frequency**: Select a frequency to be tuned.
- **Tune by channel**: User selects a channel to be tuned. Previously the user have to select a channel plan on the Channel Plan option. A channel plan contains a list of channels with settings for each channel (frequency, type of signal, bandwidth, etc.). When tuning by channel it will apply the settings obtained from the channel plan in first place.

7 On **Signal Type** option select **Mode**:

- **Auto mode**: It identifies and tries to demodulate the signal automatically using the StealthID function (for more details refer to "►StealthID" on page 25).
- **Manual mode**: The user must enter the signal type and the parameters to identify and demodulate it.

8 Select **Span** (recommended value for terrestrial: 50 MHz).

9 Adjust the **reference level**.

10 Select channel or frequency to be tuned. You can select your frequency or channel by using the tuning menu or by dragging left or right on the screen and then tapping on the signal.

11 When on the signal, the status bar turns green if the signal is locked. If not locked, the tuning bar does not change and maintains the red colour.

12 If locked, it tries to demodulate it. At signal parameters tool will show all related parameters.

iii.4 FM Advanced measurements

1 From **Home** press on **TV Analyzer** .

2 On the main window, press ▼ and select the **Measurement** tool.

3 The **FM Advanced** tool shows extra measurements for the FM signal.

► **Screen**

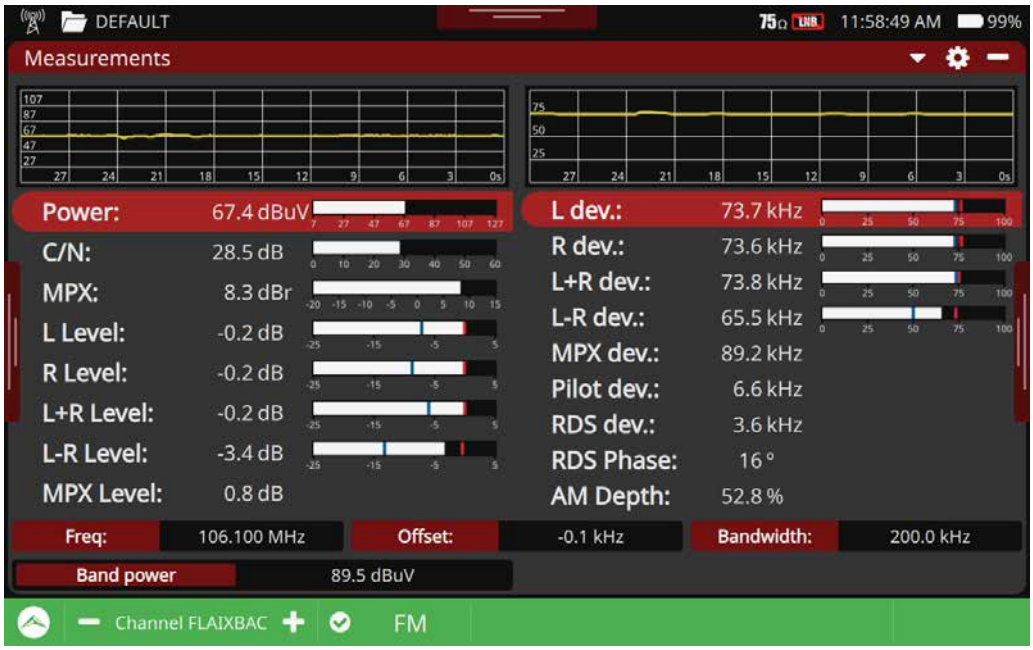


Figure 91.

► **FM Advanced Measurements**

- **MPX**: FM Multiplex level (dBr = dB relative to reference level).
- **Level L**: Left channel level.
- **Level R**: Right channel level.
- **L+R Level**: L+R component level (left + right), also known as mono, for MPX.
- **L-R Level**: L-R component level (left + right), also known as stereo, for MPX.
- **MPX Level**: FM Multiplex level (dBr = dB relative to reference level).
- **L Dev**: Frequency deviation caused only by L channel (once decoded).
- **R Dev**: Frequency deviation caused only by R channel (once decoded).
- **L+R Dev**: Frequency deviation caused only by L+R (or mono) component of MPX.
- **L-R Dev**: Frequency deviation caused only by L-R (or stereo) component of MPX.
- **MPX Dev**: Deviation of whole band pass filtered MPX.
- **Pilot Dev**: Frequency deviation caused only by stereo pilot (19 kHz tone) component of MPX.
- **RDS Dev**: Frequency deviation caused only by RDS subcarrier.

- **RDS Phase**: Angular phase between the pilot signal and the RDS subcarrier.
- **AM Depth**: Measurement of how much the FM signal power level fluctuates as the frequency changes (%).
- **Offset**: Frequency offset between the transmitter and the received tuned frequency.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Select the measurement to be monitored on screen.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display settings:

- Reset: It restarts measurements.
- View: It shows level or deviation measurement on the main window.

iii.5 Tools

In the following sections, each specific tool for Advanced FM is explained. They are as follows:

- FM RDS Parameters
- FM Histogram
- FM MPX Spectrum

iii.6 FM RDS Parameters

RDS (Radio Data System) is a system that allows FM radio stations to transmit additional digital data alongside the conventional audio signal. This data can be received by compatible devices, such as car radios or home audio equipment, which display additional information on the receiver's screen.

►Screen

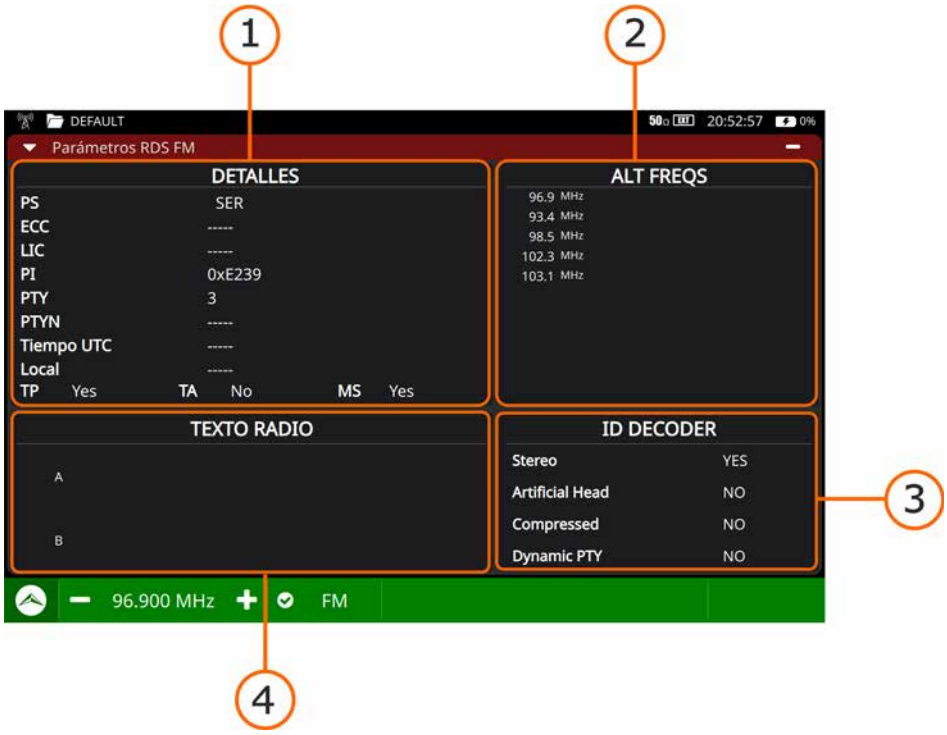


Figura 92.

1 Detailed information.

- PS: Program Service Name. The name of the radio station.
- ECC: Extended country code.
- LIC: Language Identification Code.
- PI: Programme Identification.
- PTY: Program Type.
- UTC Time: Universal time.
- Local: Local time.
- TP: Traffic program.
- TA: Traffic announcement.
- MS: Music/Spoken switcher.

2 Alternative frequencies.

3 Radio text.

4 Decoder identification.

iii.7 FM Histogram

The FM histogram shows a graph with the distribution of measurements of deviations in FM multiplexing.

►Screen

Figura 93.

1 Green line: Cumulative percentage of sample values for FM MPX deviation (measured according to the selected standard).

2 Red vertical line: Selected threshold for FM MPX deviation (typical value: 75 kHz). Press left-right to adjust the threshold.

3 Yellow line: Percentage of FM MPX deviation values (measured according to the selected standard).

4 Measurements:

- Samples: Percentage and total number of FM MPX deviation samples equal to the threshold (yellow graph).
- Accumulated: Percentage of FM MPX deviation samples that are equal to or above the threshold (green graph).
- Hold: Sample retention time.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Threshold selection.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display settings:

- Samples hold
  - •All: It keeps all samples.
  - •Time (s): It holds samples during a time defined in **Time**.
- Time: Time holding samples.
- Standard
  - •All samples: Histogram calculated according to the ITU-R SM 1268-4 standard. It accumulates all frequency deviation values in the histogram.
  - •Max 50 ms: Histogram calculated according to the ITU-R SM 1268-2 standard. It measures the maximum frequency deviation value over 50 ms and accumulates it in the histogram.
- Reset: It clears and resets the histogram.

iii.8 FM MPX Spectrum

The **FM MPX Spectrum** tool displays the FM multiplex spectrum over a frequency range of 100 kHz. It shows all the subcarriers that make up the FM multiplex. It provides an overview of the FM multiplex that can help identify issues.

►**Screen**

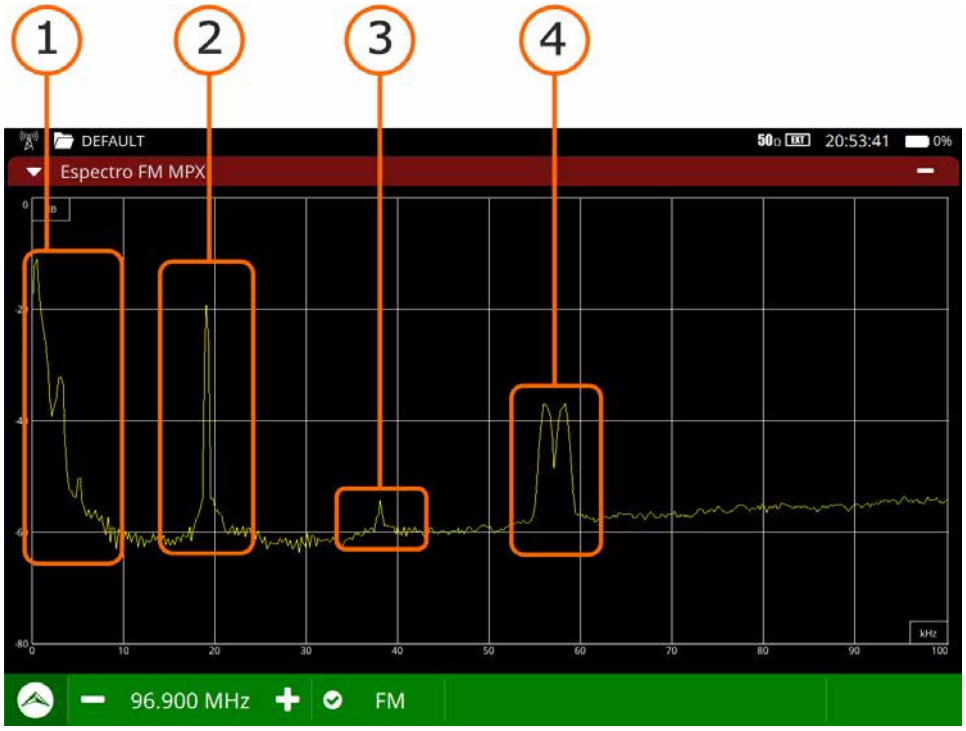


Figura 94.

1 Sub-carrier L+R.

2 Stereo pilot.

3 Sub-carrier L+R.

4 Sub-carrier RDS.

iii.9 IQ Recording

The **IQ Recording** tool records the RF signal in I/Q format. This recording can later be downloaded to a USB drive and played back in signal analysis software. It is not necessary to lock onto the signal to perform the DAB IQ recording.

This function is particularly valuable, as it allows RF signals to be captured at problematic measurement points for later analysis in the laboratory. The I/Q recording format enables signal playback in the laboratory using an RF signal generator.

► **Screen**

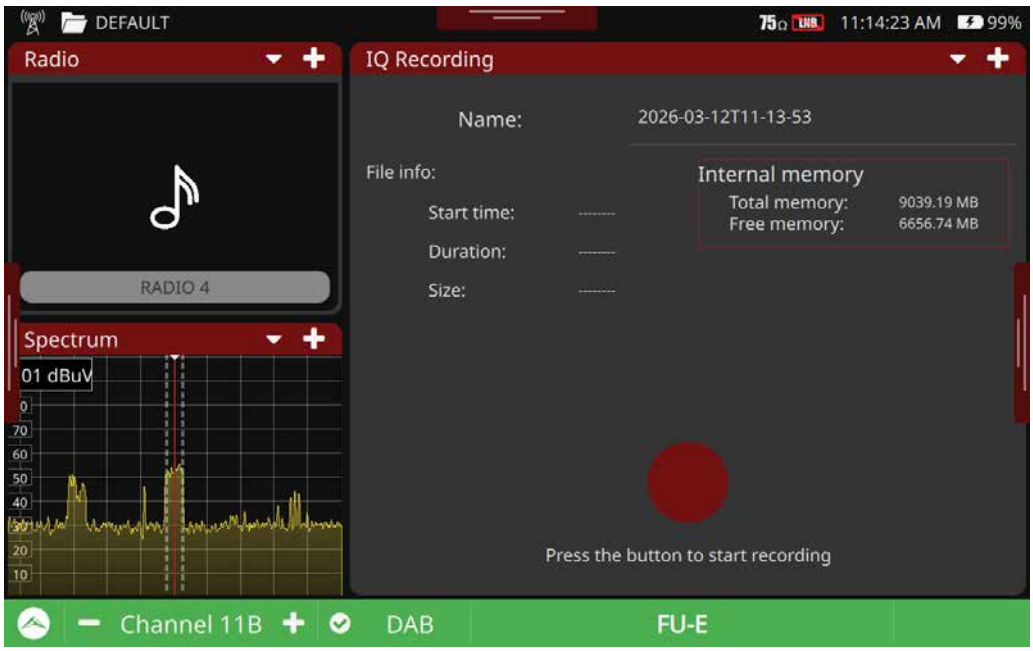


Figure 95.

1 File Information panel: On the left side, the start time, duration, and file size are displayed. On the right side, the total memory and available free memory are shown.

2 Recording start/stop button. Press the button to start recording and press it again to stop. The recording is saved in the active workspace, from where it can be exported to an external memory device (for more details refer to "WORKSPACES" on page 165).

NOTE: During recording, if the available space falls below 10% of the total capacity, a warning message will appear.

iv 4G/5G (MOBILE) OPTION

iv.1 Description

This annex contains operating instructions for the next option:

- OP-006-T: Measurements for 4G / 5G signals.

In an increasingly interconnected world, the demand for fast and reliable mobile networks is essential. 4G and 5G technologies represent significant advancements in data transmission capacity, latency, and coverage, providing the necessary infrastructure for applications such as mobile technology and the growing Internet of Things (IoT).

	4G/5G (07:08s)	SCAN

Video 49.

Accuracy in measuring 4G/5G signals is crucial to ensure the efficiency and reliability of mobile networks. With this 4G/5G signal measurement tool, users will be able to analyze these types of signals in depth to detect issues such as interference and signal degradation, thus ensuring the highest quality in communication.

iv.2 4G/5G (Mobile) option Installation

1. From **Home** press on **Settings** .
2. Press on **Options** on the **General** settings row.
3. The **Options** screen shows a list of all tools already installed from different options.
4. The **Mobile** option is made up of different tools that are explained next. These tools should appear in the list. If they do not appear, then the option is not installed.
5. To install this option, press the "+" and enter the option code.
6. The option code is a unique code for the meter. Contact PROMAX if you are interested in this option (https://www.promaxelectronics.com/ing/contact-promax/).

iv.3 Operation

1 Connect the omnidirectional antenna (provided with the meter) to the RF input of the device. The antenna detects the spectrum where the 4G/5G standard bands are located.

2 Insert SIM1 or SIM2 into the slots located at the bottom of the device if you intend to tune to a specific operator's channel. Having two SIM cards allows working with two different operators.

3 If necessary, go to the **Settings -> Mobile** menu to configure the related options:

- **Roaming**: It allows enabling or disabling roaming to access the network from outside the operator's home country.
- **APN**: It allows entering the access point name to connect to the operator's network.
- **Enable inactivity turn off**: If enabled, the cellular modem will power off after the specified inactivity time. If disabled, the cellular modem will remain on from the moment the mobile option is activated until the device is turned off, which may drain the battery faster. The cellular modem takes about thirty seconds to become active after entering the mobile mode.
- **Inactivity time**: Defines the cellular modem inactivity time after which it will automatically power off.

4 Exit the Settings menu and go to the **Home** menu on the main screen. Tap on **Mobile** to access the 4G/5G band analysis tool. When starting for the first time, it will take about thirty seconds, which is the time the cellular modem needs to become operational.

5 When starting up, it tunes to a channel corresponding to the operator of the inserted SIM. If there is no SIM it will tune a random channel.

6 The Mobile measurement screen is divided into 3 windows:

- main window
- left top window
- left bottom window

Each one of these windows can show a tool selected by the user. Press on the triangle ▼ on any window to display the tools menu. Select one tool to be shown on the window. Tap the sign **Expand** (+) to enlarge the window or **Reduce** (-) to reduce it.

7 The tools available for the Mobile Analyzer are:

- Spectrum
- Parameters
- Measurements

- Channel scan
- Channel monitoring
- Speed Test

8 When exiting the **Mobile** mode, the technology and bands last selected by the user will be maintained. The cellular modem can either remain on (consuming more power) or automatically power off after the inactivity time defined in **Settings -> Mobile**.

iv.4 Mobile Analyzer Screen (4G/5G)

Figure 96.

1 Info Bar: It is the bar at the top of the screen. From left to right, it displays the current working folder, the time, and the battery level.

2 Plus (+) sign (small windows): It maximizes the window, switching to the main window position.

3 Triangle ▼ (all windows): It displays a menu with all available tools. Select one tool to be displayed. The same tool cannot be in more than one window.

4 Gear ⚙ (main window): It displays a settings menu for the tool. It is available for some tools and only on the main window.

5 + / - sign (main window): It shows the panel in full-screen mode. To return to the previous view press on the minus sign.

6 Status bar: Displays tuning parameters (frequency, band, access point name, registered/not registered, SIM/NO SIM). It also provides access to tuning settings (for more details, see the next section). The Promax logo returns to the Home screen.

iv.5 Tuning Settings

To display the **Tuning Settings**, swipe right from the left side of the screen or tap on the **Band** in the status bar.

- SIM slot: It allows selecting SIM1 or SIM2.
- PIN Mobile: In case of inserting a SIM, enter the PIN.
- Band: It allows selecting the working band between 4G or 5G standard.
- 4G Mobile band: It allows selecting the bands to be analyzed for the 4G standard.
- 5G Mobile Band: It allows selecting the bands to be analyzed for the 5G standard.
- Span: It allows you to edit the span, which is the range of frequencies displayed on the screen along the horizontal axis. The current span value appears below the spectrum.
- Attenuation: The user must select an attenuation value between 0 and 70.
- Maximum trace hold: Options to enable, hide, or freeze the maximum hold.
- Minimum trace hold: Options to enable, hide, or freeze the minimum hold.
- Spectrum heat map: Allows you to enable or disable the heat map.

iv.6 Tools

In the following sections, each tool of the Mobile Analyzer will be explained. They are as follows:

- Spectrum
- Parameters
- Measurement
- Channel scan
- Channel monitoring
- Speed test

iv.7 Spectrum

The **Spectrum** tool displays the spectrum of the operating band for the 4G/5G standard, ranging from 5 MHz to 6 GHz.

►Touch gestures

Zoom out: It amplifies signal, reducing the span.

Zoom in: It reduces signal, amplifying the span.

Horizontal drag (spectrum): It moves along the frequency band.

Vertical drag: It changes reference level.

►Screen

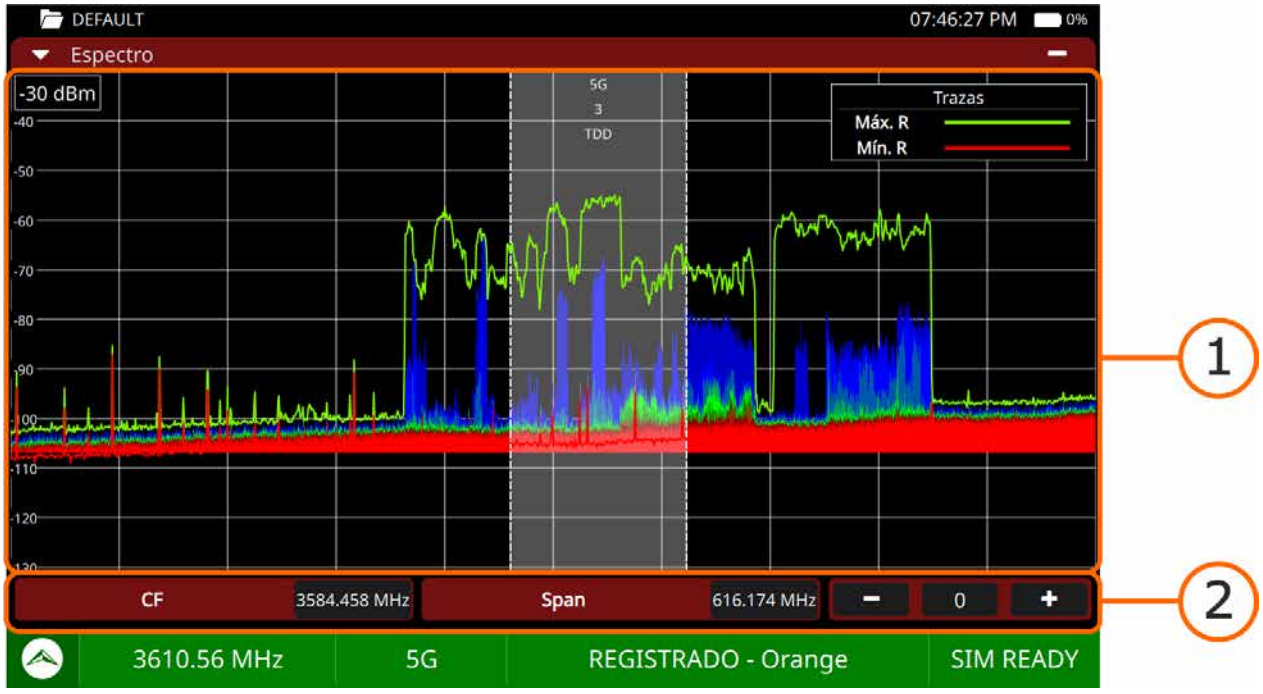


Figure 97.

1 Spectrum with the tuned channel displayed between two dashed white lines.

2 Settings bar: Central frequency, span and attenuation.

iv.8 Signal Parameters

The **Signal Parameters** tool displays parameters related to the tuned channel.

►Screen

Figure 98.

1 Detailed information of the tuned channel.

- MCC: Country code.
- MNC: Operator identifier.
- Id Cell: Cell identifier.
- Id PCell: Physical cell identifier.
- TAC: Unique identifier assigned to a specific tracking area within a MSC service area.
- ARFCN: Absolute radio frequency channel number.
- Band: Band in which the operator works.
- SCS: Distance between subcarriers within a 4G or 5G communication channel.
- Duplex mode: Type of multiplexing (FDD or TDD)
- Downlink bandwidth.

iv.9 Measurements

The **Measurements** tool displays information about the most relevant measurements of the tuned channel and shows their temporal evolution in a graph.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Measurement selection to display on the graph.

►Screen

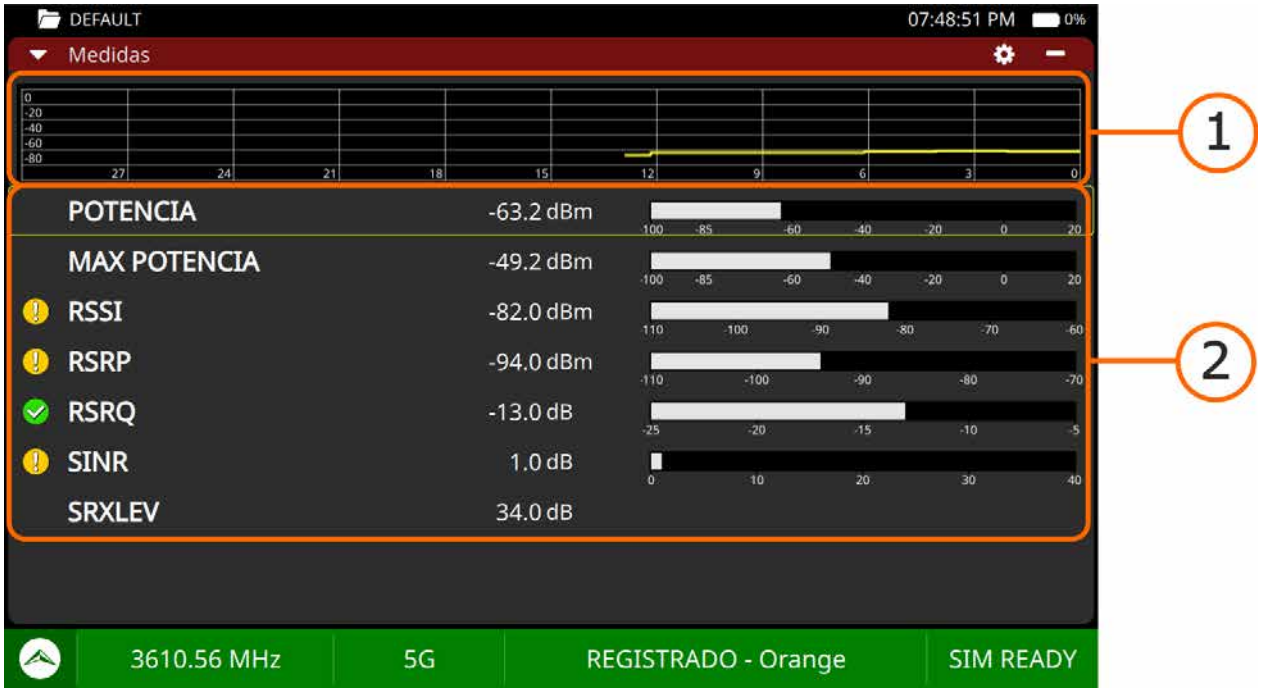


Figure 99.

1 Graph of the selected measurement.

2 Available measurements:

- Power (calculated over a time interval, configurable in settings).
- Maximum power (calculated over a time interval, configurable in settings).
- RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator): Power of the selected channel. It is the indicator of the intensity of the received signal, which is the linear average for the total power measured in specific OFDM symbols within the defined bandwidth. This power includes symbol power, noise, and interference.

- RSRP (Reference Signal Received Power): Received power of the reference signal. It is the linear average power of the signal resource elements specified in the 3GPP standard for this purpose.
- RSRQ (Reference Signal Received Quality): Received quality of the reference signal. It is the average of the RSRP and RSSI measurements.
- SINR (Signal Interference to Noise Ratio): Signal-to-noise and interference ratio. It is the ratio between the linear averages of the power of resource elements defined by the standard and that of the noise plus interferences.
- SRXLEV: Reception level value for cell selection (dB). It is used to decide whether the terminal should switch to another cell. A negative value indicates that a cell change is necessary.
  - •SRXLEV = Qrxlevemeas - QrxlevMin
  - •Qrxlevemeas = RSRQ
  - •QrxlevMin = minimum power that a terminal must receive to be able to access the cell.

►Settings

Press on the gear to display a settings menu for this tool:

- Mean power interval: Time interval for calculating power and maximum power.

iv.10 Scan

The **Scan** utility allows you to perform a scan to identify the operators that are part of the 4G/5G standard bands and various related parameters.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Select option.

Vertical drag: Vertical dragging along the channel list.

►**Screen**

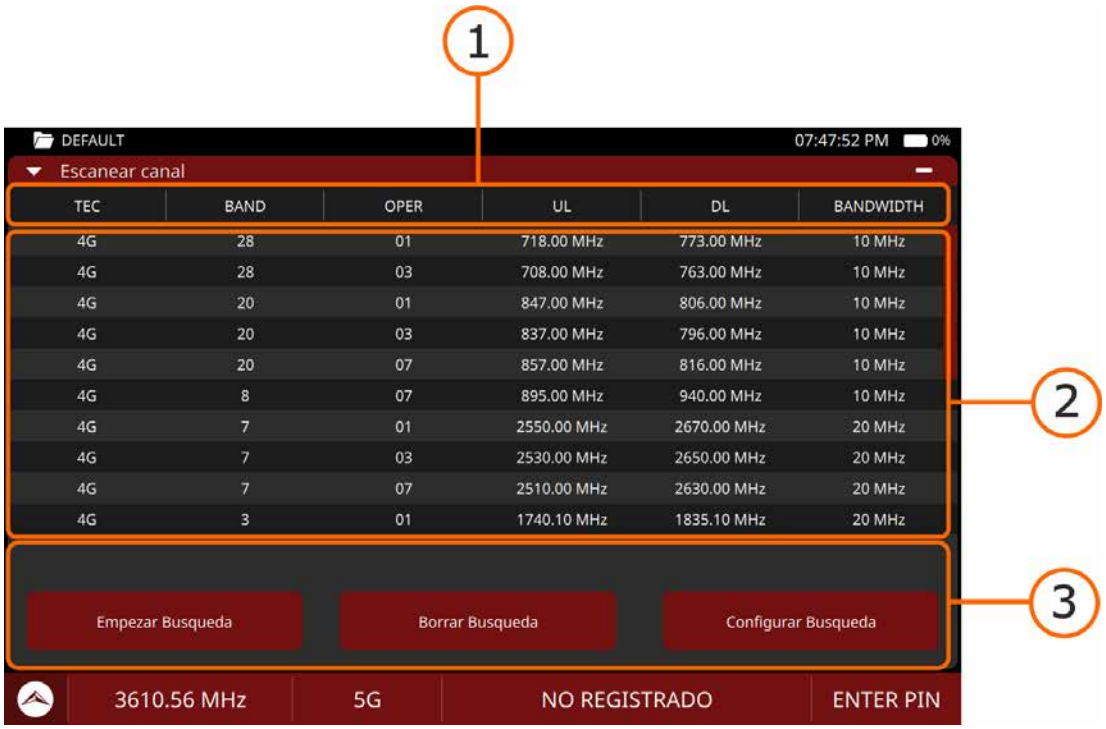


Figure 100.

1 Parameters associated with each operator:

- TEC: 4G or 5G technology
- BAND: Band
- OPER: Operator to which it belongs
- UL: Uplink
- DL: Downlink
- BANDWIDTH

2 List of scanned operators.

3 Scan options:

- Start scan: Start scanning the bands.
- Remove search: It clears the scan results.
- Configure search: Allows you to select the bands to be scanned.

iv.11 Monitoring

The **Monitoring** utility allows using the device for continuous monitoring.

►Touch gestures

Tap: Select option.

Vertical drag: Vertical dragging along the channel list.

►Screen

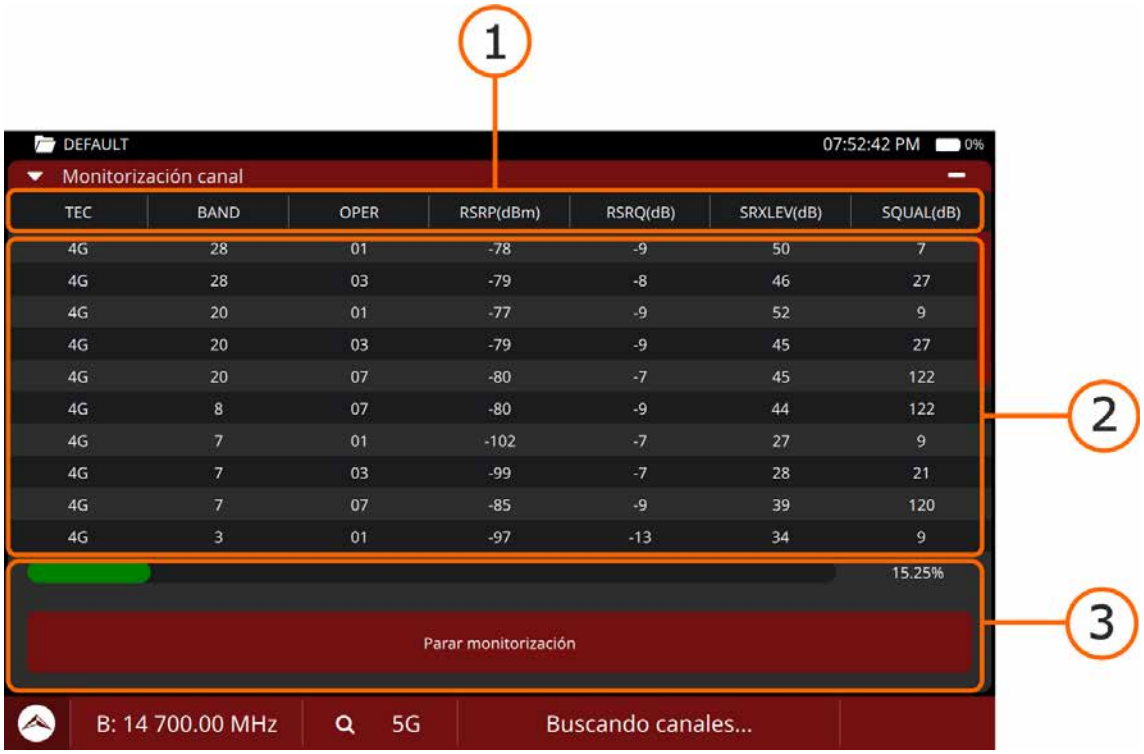


Figure 101.

1 Parameters and measurements for each operator. The displayed measurements are the result of the latest scan:

- TEC: 4G or 5G technology
- BAND: Band
- OPER: Operator
- RSRP (dBm): Power received from the reference signal.
- RSRQ (dB): Quality received from the reference signal.
- SRXLEV (dB): Reception level value for cell selection.
- SQUAL (dB): Cell quality value.

2 List of bands to monitor.

3 Monitoring options:

- Start monitoring: Start continuous monitoring of the bands.
- Remove monitoring: Remove data from monitoring.

- Set monitoring: Select the band to monitor.
- Stop monitoring: Stop monitoring.

iv.12 Speed Test

The **Speed Test** tool performs a speed test for the selected operator. For it to work, the device must be connected to a data network using a SIM card.

To ensure that the data network connection is established correctly, the access point name (APN) must be verified in Mobile Settings, and the date and time must be checked in General Settings.

►Screen

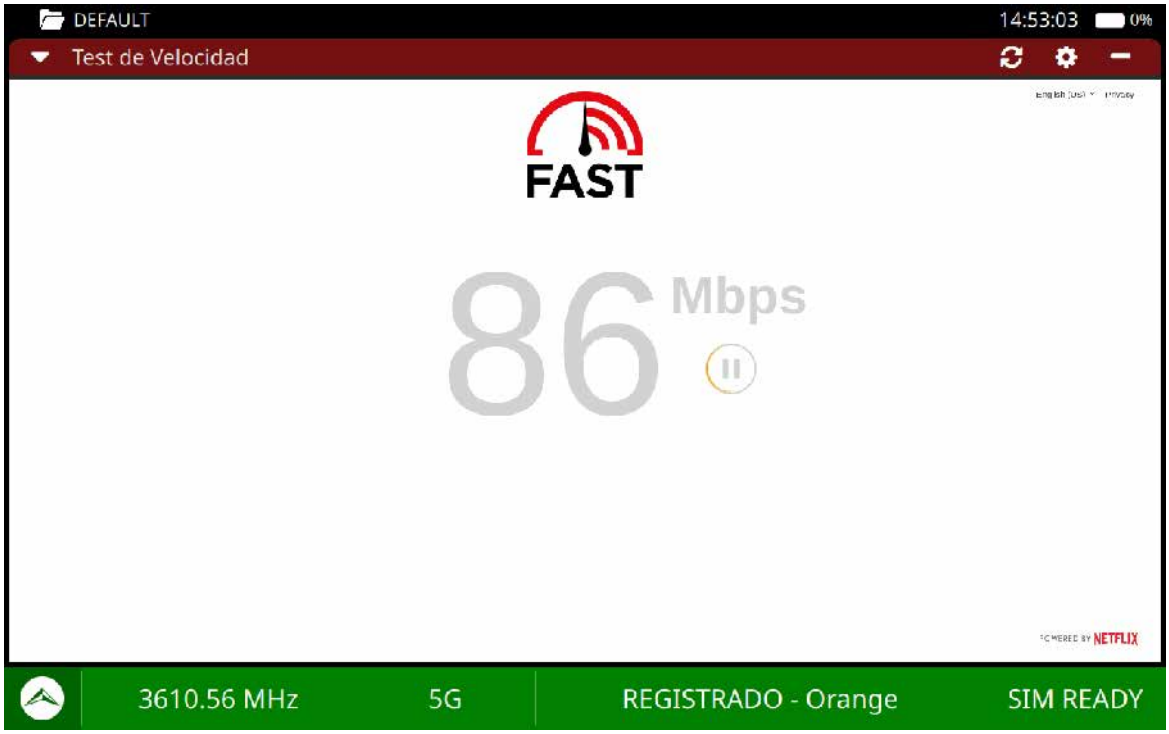


Figure 102.

v SMPTE ST2110 OPTION

v.1 Description

This annex contains operating instructions for the next option:

- OP-006-ST: Reception and analysis of standard ST2110.

SMPTE ST 2110 is a set of standards developed by the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE). Its purpose is to enable real-time transmission of video, audio, and ancillary data (such as subtitles, timecode synchronization, etc.) over IP networks. This set of standards is primarily used in professional media production and broadcast environments that aim to replace or complement traditional SDI-based setups.

The use of IP networks in broadcasting offers multiple advantages. First, scalability: an IP network allows for easy expansion of the number of channels and devices compared to traditional SDI cabling. Flexibility is another key benefit, as a single Ethernet cable can carry multiple video and audio streams simultaneously. In terms of cost, it is more efficient, as it leverages standard IT infrastructure such as switches and network cables. Additionally, interoperability is significantly improved, facilitating integration with computer systems, streaming services, and modern media platforms.

Introducing SMPTE ST 2110 (00:56s) SCAN

Video 50.

The main families within the SMPTE ST 2110 standard are divided into several key sections. ST 2110-10 focuses on system and synchronization, defining the core architecture and timing mechanisms. ST 2110-20** addresses uncompressed video, specifying how raw video is transported over IP networks. **ST 2110-30** deals with PCM audio, detailing how to transmit linear audio—typically 48 kHz PCM—over the same network. Finally, **ST 2110-40** covers ancillary data, including metadata, subtitles, timecodes, and other supplementary information.

v.2 ST 2110 option installation

1 From **Home** press on **Settings** .

2 Press on **Options** on the **General** settings row.

3 The **Options** screen shows a list of all tools already installed from different options.

4 If ST2110 is installed, should appear on the list as **ST2110** option.

5 The **ST2110** option is made up of different tools that are explained next. These tools should appear in the list. If they do not appear, then the option is not installed.

6 To install this option press on "+" and enter the option code.

7 The option code is a unique code for the meter. Contact PROMAX if you are interested in this option (https://www.promaxelectronics.com/ing/contact-promax/).

v.3 Operation

1 Connect the cable carrying the ST 2110 streams to the SFP+ or BNC connector.

2 From the Home menu, select the **SDI / ST2110** option

to access the SDI / ST2110 analysis screen.

3 To configure the input and output options for ST 2110 streams, access the **Top menu** by swiping down from the top of the screen and select **SDI**. In the available options, choose the connector used for the incoming signal **SFP+ (MSA)** or **BNC** under the **Input** setting, and if necessary, enable **output through BNC or SFP+**.

4 Close the **Top** menu and return to the SDI / ST2110 analysis screen.

5 If the received SDI signal is correct, the status bar will turn green and the message **SDI/ST2110 locked** is displayed.

6 In the status bar, there are also shortcuts to configuration parameters for some of the available tools:

- PTP: PTP measurements.
- SFP Mgmt: SFP network management.
- Video: Video flow.
- Audio: Audio flow.
- A. Map: ST2110 to SDI audio mapping.

7 Now the associated tools can be used to obtain more information about the signal. The SDI/ST2110 analysis screen is divided into 3 windows:

- main window
- left top window
- left bottom window

Each one of these windows can show a tool selected by the user. Press on the triangle ▼ on any window to display the tools menu. Select one tool to be shown on the window. Tap the sign **Expand** (+) to enlarge the window or **Reduce** (-) to reduce it.

8 The tools related to the ST2110 signal are:

- SFP parameters (if used).
- ST2110.

9 By clicking on ST2110, the full list of available tools will be displayed:

- PTP measurements.
- SFP network management.
- Video flow.
- Audio flow.
- Seamless switch monitor.
- Audio map ST2110 to SDI.

10 Select a tool to display it in each panel and analyze the signal.

Starting SMPTE ST 2110 (01:58s) SCAN

Video 51.

The following sections explain each of the tools of the ST2110 analyzer..

v.4 SFP Parameters

If the SFP+ connector is used for signal input, the **SFP Parameters** tool can be used to display diagnostic information about the SFP+ module which allows the user to see whether the module is functioning properly.

SFP Parameters (00:50s) SCAN

Video 52.

►**Screen**

Figure 103.

1 Available SFP parameters:

- Type
- Compatibility
- Bitrate
- Vendor name
- OUI vendor
- Part number
- TX wavelenght
- TX bias
- TX out power
- RX input power
- Current temperature
- Temperature alarm

v.5 PTP Measurements

The **PTP Measurements** tool allows the user to monitor and analyse the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) which is critical for synchronizing devices in professional media environments, especially for live video and audio over IP networks.

PTP measurements (02:59s)

SCAN

Video 53.

►Screen

Figure 104.

1 PTP measurements:

- PTS status
- PTP mode
- Syncs
- Follow ups
- Delay requests
- Delay requests (ms)
- Delay responses
- Drop follow syncs
- Drop delay responses
- Announce timeout (intervals)
- Server mode
- Version
- Presence
- Domain
- VLAN IDE

- QoS
- GM ID
- GM IP
- Delay requests IP

►Settings

To display the PTP measurements settings swipe right from the left side of the screen or press on PTP at the status bar.

- PTP source
- PTP VLAN status
- PTP domain
- PTP mode
- PTP QoS
- PTP VLAN Id
- PTP delay requests (ms)
- PTP time out

v.6 SFP Network Management

The **SFP Network Management** tool allows for viewing and configuring the parameters of the network through which the ST2110 signal is transmitted.

SFP network management (01:10s)

SCAN

Video 54.

►Screen

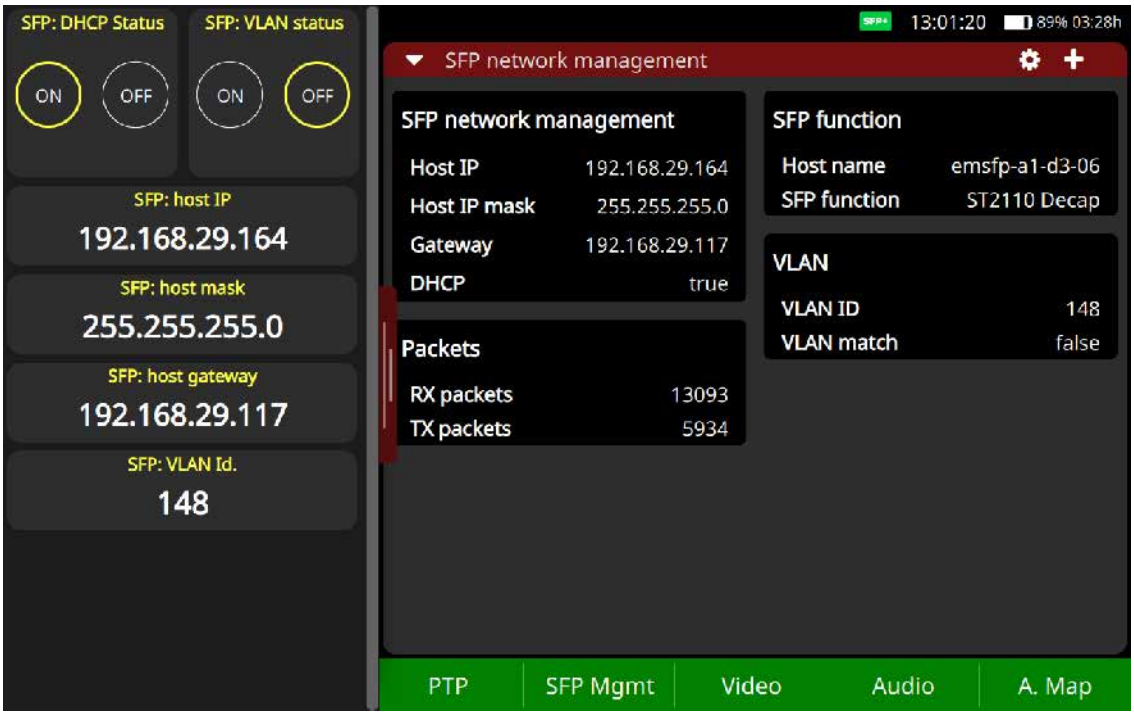


Figure 105.

1 SFP network management:

- SFP network management
  - -Host IP
  - -Host IP mask
  - -Gateway
  - -DHCP
- Packets
  - -RX packets
  - -TX packets
- SFP function
  - -Host name
  - -SFP function
- VLAN
  - -VLAN ID
  - -VLAN match

►Settings

To display the SFP network management settings, swipe right from the left side of the screen or press on SFP Mgmt at the status bar.

- DHCP status

- VLAN status
- host IP
- host mask
- host gateway
- VLAN Id

►Touch gestures

Pulsar: Posiciona el cursor en el punto.

v.7 Video flows

The **Video** flows tool allows user to analyse how uncompressed video is transmitted over IP networks using the SMPTE ST 2110 suite of standards.

	Video flows (03:32s)	SCAN

Video 55.

►**Screen**

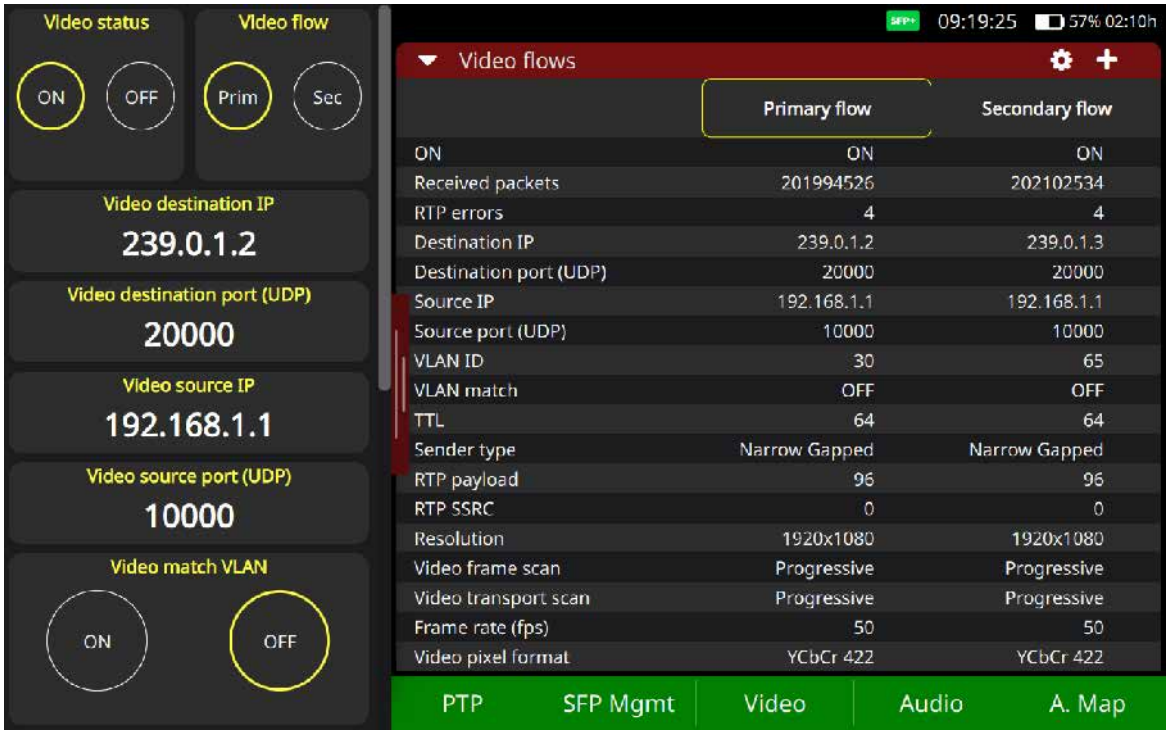


Figure 106.

1 Video flows (primary flow / secondary flow):

- ON/OFF
- Received packets
- RTP errors
- Destination IP
- Destination port (UDP)
- Source IP
- Source port (UDP)
- VLAN ID
- VLAN match
- TTL
- Sender type
- RTP payload
- RTP SSRC
- Resolution
- Video frame scan
- Video transport scan
- Frame rate (fps)
- Video pixel format

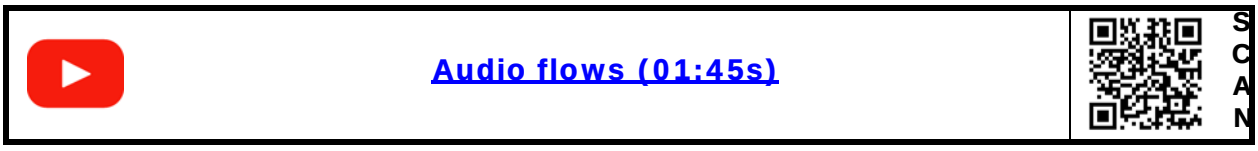
►Settings

To display the Video flows settings, swipe right from the left side of the screen or press on Video at the status bar.

- Video status
- Video flow
- Video destination IP
- Video destination port (UDP)
- Video source IP
- Video source port (UDP)
- Video match VLAN
- Video VLAN Id.
- Sender type
- Video resolution
- Frame scan
- Transport scan
- Video frame rate
- Pixel format

v.8 Audio flows

The **Audio flows** tool allows users to analyse how uncompressed audio is transmitted over IP networks using the SMPTE ST 2110 suite of standards.



Video 56.

►**Screen**

Figure 107.

1 Audio flows (primary flow / secondary flow):

- ON/OFF
- Received packets
- RTP errors
- Destination IP
- Destination port (UDP)
- Source IP
- Source port (UDP)
- VLAN ID
- VLAN match
- TTL
- AES3 packet time (us)
- RTP payload
- RTP SSRC
- Sampling rate (fps)
- Channels
- Format

►**Settings**

To display the Audio flows settings, swipe right from the left side of the screen or press on Audio at the status bar.

- Audio status
- Audio destination IP
- Audio destination port (UDP)
- Audio source IP
- Audio source port (UDP)
- Audio match VLAN
- Audio VLAN Id.
- Audio format
- Audio packet time
- Audio channels number

v.9 Seamless Switch Monitor

The **Seamless switch** monitor shows 5 graphs depicting the latency between the primary and secondary streams for the video flow and four audio flows selected.

Monitor seamless switch (00:30s)

SCAN

Video 57.

►**Screen**

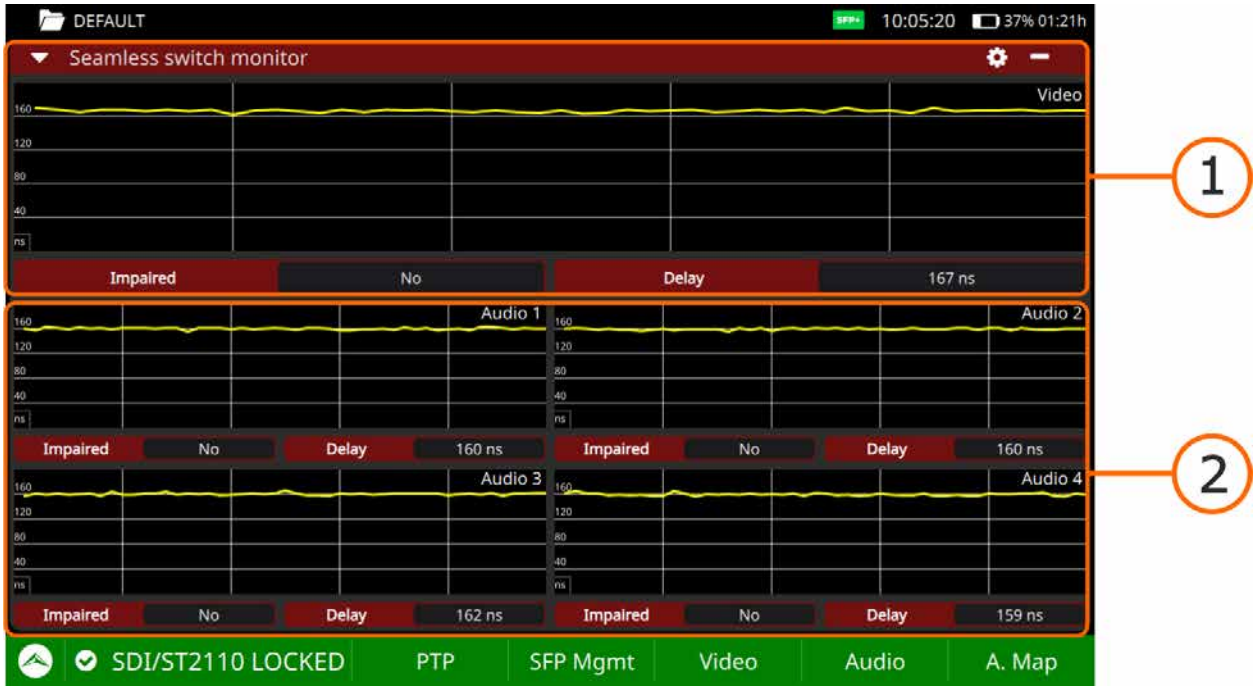


Figure 108.

1 Top panel: Latency (ns) between the primary and secondary video streams.

2 Bottom panel: Latency (ns) between the four primary and secondary audio streams.

v.10 Audio map ST2110 to SDI

The **ST2110 to SDI Audio Map** tool visualizes the audio streams and how they are embedded in each of the 16 SDI audio channels.

Audio map ST2110 to SDI (00:55s)

SCAN

Video 58.

►Screen

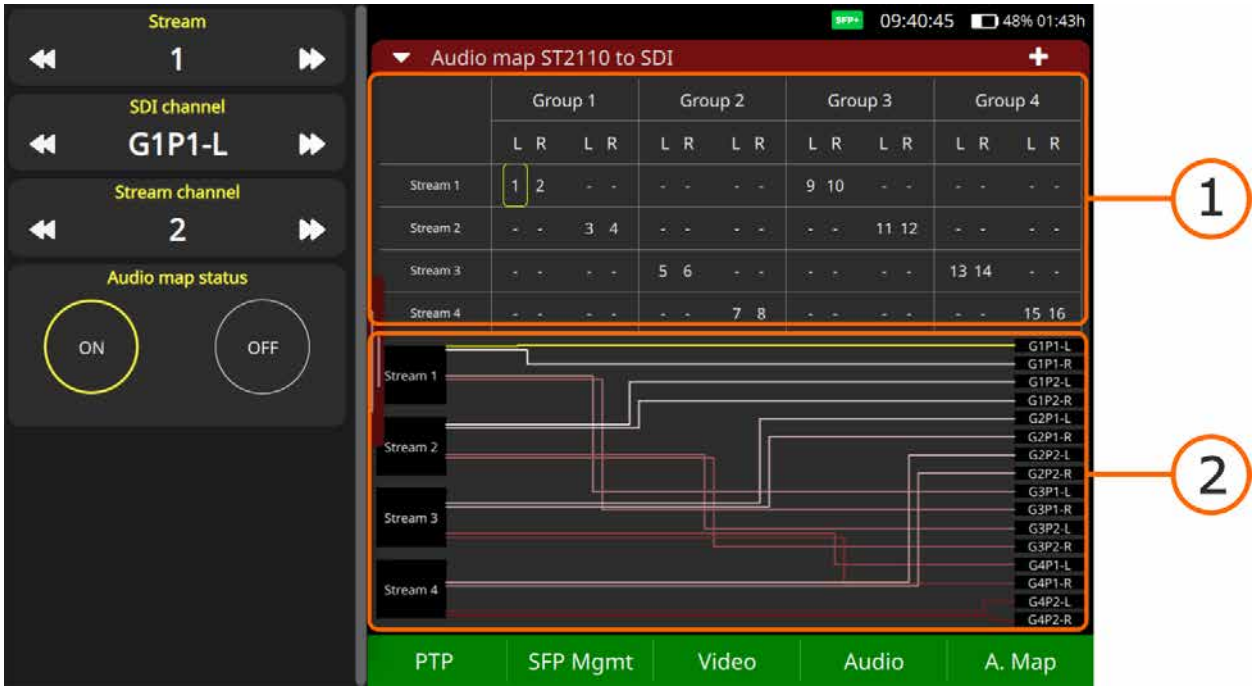


Figure 109.

1 Top panel: It displays the streams and the channels assigned to each group.

2 Bottom panel: It shows the mapping with the channel assignment of each stream.

►Settings

To display the Audio flows settings, swipe right from the left side of the screen or press on Audio at the status bar.

- Stream
- SDI channel
- Stream channel
- Audio map status
- Audio channels number

If the manual configuration is not used, the auto-configuration button can be pressed to automatically map the audio tracks to the SDI signal.

vi SDI/ASI OPTICAL OPTION

This annex contains operating instructions for the next option:

- OP-006-OT: Optical output for SDI/ASI signals.
- OP-006-OR: Optical input for SDI/ASI signals.

The Optical SDI/ASI input/output is a dedicated interface designed to transmit or receive SDI and ASI signals over fiber-optic links. This capability enables the transport of high-quality video and transport stream signals across long distances while maintaining signal integrity.

Advantage of optical transmission:

- Massive Distance Extension: Fiber optic cables can carry the exact same signal for kilometers without any loss in quality.
- Immunity to Inteferences: Fiber optic signal are completely immune to Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) and Radio Frequency Interference (RFI).

Supported Signal Types:

- SDI (Serial Digital Interface): SDI is the industry-standard digital video interface used in broadcast environments to transport uncompressed, unencrypted digital video signals, together with embedded audio, ancillary data, and timecode (for more details refer to "SDI " on page 159).
- ASI (Asynchronous Serial Interface): ASI is a transport-stream interface commonly used to carry compressed video and audio services, such as MPEG transport streams, over broadcast and telecommunications networks. Typical applications include satellite uplinks, cable TV headends, and contribution/distribution links (for more details refer to "ASI" on page 125).

vi.1 SDI-ASI Optical option Installation

1 From **Home** press on **Settings** .

2 Press on **Options** on the **General** settings row.

3 The **Options** screen shows a list of all tools already installed from different options.

4 If the option does not appear on the list, then the option is not installed.

5 To install the option, press "+" and enter the option code.

6 The option code is a unique code. Contact PROMAX if you are interested in this option (https://www.promaxelectronics.com/ing/contact-promax/).

vi.2 SDI-ASI Optical input

For the optical input option, the optical signal is transmitted through a fiber-optic cable using the SFP+ optical transceiver module. The internal Electrical-to-Optical (E/O) converter transforms the optical signal into a SDI or ASI signal.

1 Connect the optical signal to the SFP+ optical transceiver module.

2 From **Home** press on **ASI** or **SDI** .

3 Swipe down from the top of the screen to display the **Top** menu.

4 Select the **ASI** or **SDI** option from the **Top** menu. The **ASI** or **SDI** option allows you to select the ASI or SDI input.

5 At **Input through** menu select **SFP+ (MSA)**.

6 Now go to the **Home** menu and select the **ASI** or **SDI** mode to analyze the signal.

vi.3 SDI-ASI Optical output

For the optical output option, the internal E/O converter transforms the SDI or ASI signal into an optical signal. The converted signal is then transmitted through a fiber-optic cable using the SFP+ optical transceiver module.

1 Connect the fiber-optic cable to the SFP+ optical transceiver module.

2 From **Home** press on **ASI** or **SDI** .

3 Swipe down from the top of the screen to display the **Top** menu.

4 Select the **ASI** or **SDI** option from the **Top** menu. The **ASI** or **SDI** option allows enabling the output.

5 At **Output by SFP+ (MSA)** select **On**.

vii ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

vii.1 Additional Documents

On the PROMAX website you can find additional information to go deeper in some aspects related to the field strength meter.

Name	Description	Link	
PROMAX Download Area	Documentation related to PROMAX equipment	http://www.promaxelectronics.com/ing/downloads/user-manuals	
ATLAS NG	Datasheet of ATLAS at the PROMAX website with links to all downloadable content	https://www.promaxelectronics.com/ing/products/tv-cable-satellite-signal-and-spectrum-analyzers/atlas/the-atsc-30-and-dvb-universal-broadcast-analyzer/	
Signals Description	Brief definition of all signals and parameters detected by the meter	https://www.promax.es/downloads/manuals/English/signals-description.pdf	
DiSEqC Commands	Description of DiSEqC commands for remote control of antennas	https://www.promax.es/downloads/manuals/English/diseqc-commands.pdf	
Firmware	Last release of the updating file for the meter	https://www.promax.es/go/atlas-ng-firmware/	

vii.2 Social Networks

Name	Link	
X (twitter)	@PROMAX_news	
Linkedin	https://www.linkedin.com/company/promax-electronica/	
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/promaxelectronics/	
YouTube	https://www.youtube.com/user/PROMAXElectronics	
Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/promaxelectronics_intl/	

viii MULTIMEDIA CONTENT

The following table shows all the links to video tutorials included in this manual.

NOTE: In some **video tutorials**, there may be differences between the interface shown in the video and the equipment current interface. Always follow the instructions in the manual and use the video only as supplementary reference material.

Chapter	num	Title	Link	QR Code
1. Introduction	**1**	Introducing the ATLAS NG	https://youtu.be/KYArk4qbBgc	
2. Setting Up	**2**	Inputs and outputs	https://youtu.be/nxaKZi93W-Q	
2. Setting Up	**3**	Home Menu	https://youtu.be/VS-wk48tupI	
3. Settings and Preferences	**4**	Settings Menu	https://youtu.be/H0ruPDo97pM	
4. TV Analyzer	**5**	TV Analyzer Introduction	https://youtu.be/x9cYqCwDpOo	
4. TV Analyzer	**6**	Spectrum	https://youtu.be/c6_NIUXoeuc	
4. TV Analyzer	**7**	Measurements	https://youtu.be/ZAvGjzLSqjk	
4. TV Analyzer	**8**	Signal Parameters	https://youtu.be/ZAvGjzLSqjk?t=54	
4. TV Analyzer	**9**	Video	https://youtu.be/c4fA5oXJ7Go	
4. TV Analyzer	**10**	Audio levels	https://youtu.be/38x7ozsjxjw	
4. TV Analyzer	**11**	Video Values	https://youtu.be/Ww84wTu9wwk	
4. TV Analyzer	**12**	Constellation	https://youtu.be/PIVX95fCgQE	
4. TV Analyzer	**13**	Echoes	https://youtu.be/4Q1uxtyyn70	
4. TV Analyzer	**14**	Shoulders Attenuation	https://youtu.be/HFEWls3zSeY	

Chapter	num	Title	Link	QR Code	
4. TV Analyzer	**15**	MER by Carrier	https://youtu.be/bdgpY1_M2JQ		
4. TV Analyzer	**16**	Spectrogram	https://youtu.be/mbNizyQL1-0		
4. TV Analyzer	**17**	Merogram	https://youtu.be/fjHxDvTLrCQ		
4. TV Analyzer	**18**	Recording	https://youtu.be/aE4h9lktrgE		
4. TV Analyzer	**19**	Transport Stream Analyzer	https://youtu.be/MllPQ-T__PE		
4. TV Analyzer	**20**	Optical Power Measurement	https://youtu.be/d9H9NAMvPxc		
4. TV Analyzer	**21**	Drive Test	https://youtu.be/Fa2WQocZU-s		
4. TV Analyzer	**22**	Channel Exploration	https://youtu.be/0WnmD922znk		
4. TV Analyzer	**23**	Datalogger	https://youtu.be/vlje1yKCygk		
4. TV Analyzer	**24**	Blind Scan	https://youtu.be/c0IbmIlHFe0		
4. TV Analyzer	**25**	Attenuation test	(soon available)		
5. Spectrum Analyzer	**26**	Spectrum Analyzer	https://youtu.be/7gX-FaUaxfI		
5. Spectrum Analyzer	**27**	Channel Power	https://youtu.be/7gX-FaUaxfI?si=S3HJAUaE4cX9AtbO&t=236		
5. Spectrum Analyzer	**28**	Spectrogram	https://youtu.be/mbNizyQL1-0		
5. Spectrum Analyzer	**29**	Adjacent Channel Power	https://youtu.be/Ob_ci6Jl5Hw		
5. Spectrum Analyzer	**30**	Occupied channel band	https://youtu.be/18HS6MKvQao		
6. IPTV	**31**	IPTV Analyzer	https://youtu.be/xJDE5p3BHf8		
6. IPTV	**32**	Audio levels	https://youtu.be/38x7ozsjxjw		

Chapter	num	Title	Link	QR Code
6. IPTV	**33**	Recording	https://youtu.be/aE4h9lktrgE	
7. ASI	**34**	Video Values	https://youtu.be/Ww84wTu9wwk	
7. ASI	**35**	Video	https://youtu.be/c4fA5oXJ7Go	
7. ASI	**36**	Recording	https://youtu.be/aE4h9lktrgE	
7. ASI	**37**	Audio levels	https://youtu.be/38x7ozsjxjw	
7. ASI	**38**	Transport Stream Analyzer	https://youtu.be/MllPQ-T__PE	
8. WiFi	**39**	WiFi	https://youtu.be/_zu52kl8UWU	
8. WiFi	**40**	Spectrogram	https://youtu.be/mbNizyQL1-0	
9. Streaming Analyzer	**41**	SRT	https://youtu.be/51uoWAdAeLk	
10. SDI	**42**	SDI Analyzer	https://youtu.be/tcuINH1vTZw	
11. Workspaces	**43**	Workspaces	https://youtu.be/GalvHQw5w9Y	
12. webControl	**44**	webControl	https://youtu.be/JtKQXymTRbg	
i. Optical option	**45**	Optical to RF converter	https://youtu.be/RbYAJkmqbQY	
ii. DAB/DAB+	**46**	DAB and DAB+ Analysis	https://youtu.be/UUa25AFdDWM	
ii. DAB/DAB+	**47**	Recording	https://youtu.be/aE4h9lktrgE	
iii. FM Advanced	**48**	Advanced FM	https://youtu.be/ZKGHtfFsbqY	
iv. 4G/5G (mobile)	**49**	4G/5G	https://youtu.be/pZm90-bejtU	
v. SMPTE ST2110	**50**	Introducing SMPTE ST 2110	https://youtu.be/l1QVZB-7hTs	

Chapter	num	Title	Link	QR Code	
v. SMPTE ST2110	**51**	Starting	https://youtu.be/-rQS241DVGQ		
v. SMPTE ST2110	**52**	SFP Parameters	https://youtu.be/r7atss-x5PQ		
v. SMPTE ST2110	**53**	PTP measurements	https://youtu.be/W2e-2P98rpU		
v. SMPTE ST2110	**54**	SFP network management	URL https://youtu.be/r7atss-x5PQ?si=8UJ3HZY-pp0e3pHm&t=50		
v. SMPTE ST2110	**55**	Video flows	https://youtu.be/3szs1QO79_c		
v. SMPTE ST2110	**56**	Audio flows	https://youtu.be/UjdUhORG3Iw		
v. SMPTE ST2110	**57**	Seamless switch monitor	https://youtu.be/UjdUhORG3Iw?si=Hr8yCkplZwQfC4cS&t=160		
v. SMPTE ST2110	**58**	Audio map ST2110 to SDI	https://youtu.be/UjdUhORG3Iw?si=xkQMg8QI06j4qE08&t=105		

ix PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF USER'S MANUAL

Manual Version	Web Publication Date	Firmware Version
F10.0	May 2026	4.1.0
F9.0	April 2026	4.0.3
F8.0	January 2026	3.4.3
F7.1	November 2025	3.3.8
F6.0	June 2025	2.6.2
F5.0	January 2025	2.5.0
F3.0	May 2024	2.1.2
F2.0	September 2023	1.5.0

WHAT'S NEW on manual F10.0

- Update: Updating the meter ("Updating the meter" on page 19).
- Improvement: Loudness measurements (LUFS) added to Audio level ("Audio levels & loudness" on page 49).
- New: Support for EDI protocol ("EDI protocol" on page 157).
- New: Attenuation test available for optical fibre ("Attenuation Test" on page 87).
- New: Attenuation test for optical fibre available in datalogger ("Datalogger" on page 81).

WHAT'S NEW on manual F9.0

- Improvement: Eye diagram ("Eye Diagram (equalized)" on page 164).
- New: Network delay tool ("Network Delay" on page 72).
- Improvement: Audio level can show up to 8 channels ("Audio levels & loudness" on page 49)
- Improvement: MIP packets added to TS PID table ("► Transport Stream" on page 191).
- Update: Attenuation by default (35 dB) only applies for some models ("Tuning Settings" on page 40).
- Improvement: LCN on service list ("Video" on page 48).
- New: AM Depth and RDS phase on FM advanced ("► FM Advanced Measurements" on page 221).
- Update: Datalogger ("Datalogger" on page 81).
- New: Attenuation test advanced function ("Attenuation Test" on page 87).
- New: New languages available for the interface ("►Appearance" on page 22).
- New: Display of current and voltage at LNB ("► Supply Settings" on page 32).
- New: Compatibility with SCR/EN50494 protocol ("SCR/EN50494 (SatCR/SCD)" on page 34).
- New: Compatibility with protocol dCSS/EN50607 ("dCSS/EN50607 (JESS/SCD2)" on page 36).

•New: Numbered video ("MULTIMEDIA CONTENT" on page 257).
•Improvement: Blind scan step by step explanation ("Blind Scan" on page 85).
•Update: Channel power ("Channel Power" on page 97).
•Update: Adjacent channel power ("Adjacent Channel Power (ACPR)" on page 100).
•Update: Occupied channel bandwidth ("Occupied Channel Bandwidth (OCBW)" on page 102).
•New: ETI analyzer ("ETI Analyzer" on page 218).
•New: IQ Recording ("IQ Recording" on page 217).
•)Other minor updates and improvements

WHAT'S NEW on manual F8.0

•New: Field Strength Meter measurement ("►Antenna Settings (only for TV Analyzer mode)" on page 32).
•New: Player mode ("Home Menu" on page 12).
•Update: UPDATE file instead of ZIP ("Updating the meter" on page 19).
•improvement: auto-setup option to map ST2110 to SDI ("►Settings" on page 252).
•)Other minor updates and improvements

WHAT'S NEW on manual F7.1

•Improvement: Captures and shows HbbTV info ("Video/Audio Parameters" on page 50).
•Improvement: Frequency offset option ("TV Analyzer Settings" on page 25).
•New: Streaming tool at TV Analyzer ("Streaming" on page 51).
•Update: Settings removed at Shoulder Attenuation ("Shoulder Attenuation" on page 56).
•Update: Settings bar on the Channel Power screen of the Spectrum Analyzer mode ("Channel Power" on page 97).
•New: Streaming Analyzer mode ("STREAMING ANALYZER" on page 150).
•Improvement: The webControl remote control mode has been improved, offering lower latency and bitrate ("WEBCONTROL" on page 173).
•Update: The webControl mode now includes two types of users ("WEBCONTROL" on page 173).
•Improvement: 35 dB attenuation by default when starting up ("Tuning Settings" on page 40).
•Improvement: Home icons ("Home Menu" on page 12).
•Improvement: Settings / Top menu icons ("SETTINGS AND PREFERENCES" on page 21).
•Improvement: Better-adapted texts in the English interface.
•Update: Icons table ("Icons" on page 11).
•Update: Theme for dark and light ("►Appearance" on page 22).
•Update: New options to manage interface colours ("►Appearance" on page 22).
•Update: ASI Input / Output settings ("►ASI Settings" on page 31).
•New: Setting on Mobile to keep the cellular modem enabled ("4G/5G (MOBILE) OPTION" on page 228).

•New: Spectrum Analyzer available for Optical signals ("OPTICAL OPTION" on page 208)
•Update: Option to discard FM/LTE/5G frequencies in Drive Test ("Drive Test" on page 74).
•New: Spectrum Analyzer allows to increase/decrease attenuation directly using the settings bar ("Spectrum Analyzer Screen" en página 93).
•New: Tool to save streams in IPTV mode ("Recording" on page 116).
•New: Spectrogram for WiFi mode ("Spectrogram (Spectrum + Waterfall)" on page 148).
•Update: Secondary windows locked ("Advanced Tools" on page 74).
•Update: Merogram ("Merogram (MER by carrier + Waterfall)" on page 60).
•Improvement: Copy/Export/Import in progress notification ("WORKSPACES" on page 165).
•Improvement: Warning message in Datalogger if the channel plan is not defined ("Datalogger" on page 81).
•New: Select between two constellation types in DVB-T2 ("Constellation" on page 53).
•New: MPD file view for ATSC 3.0 ("Video/Audio Parameters" on page 50).
•)Other minor updates and improvements

WHAT'S NEW on manual F6.0

•New: Datalogger video ("Datalogger" on page 81).
•New: Adjacent Channel Power video ("Adjacent Channel Power (ACPR)" on page 100).
•New: Optical to RF converter video ("OPTICAL OPTION" on page 208).
•New: STMPE ST2110 annex option ("SMPTE ST2110 OPTION" on page 239).
•New: ST2110 specifications ("SPECIFICATIONS ATLAS NG" on page 180).
•New: Streaming analyzer specifications ("SPECIFICATIONS ATLAS NG" on page 180).
•Update: Specifications ("SPECIFICATIONS ATLAS NG" on page 180).
•Other minor updates and improvements.

WHAT'S NEW on manual F5.0

•New: Task Planner ("►Task Planner" on page 29).
•New: Blind Scan ("Blind Scan" on page 86).
•New: Discover FM ("Discover FM" on page 86).
•New: Streaming V/A.
•New: Datalogger ("Datalogger" on page 81).
•New: Spectrum Analyzer chapter ("SPECTRUM ANALYZER" on page 92).
•New: WiFi function ("WiFi " on page 140).
•New: Advanced FM option ("FM ADVANCED OPTION" on page 219).
•New: Mobile option ("4G/5G (MOBILE) OPTION" on page 228).
•New: Optical option ("OPTICAL OPTION" on page 208).
•New: VLAN settings ("Operation" on page 105).
•New: Spectrogram ("Spectrogram (Spectrum + Waterfall)" on page 59).
•New: Merogram ("Merogram (MER by carrier + Waterfall)" on page 60).

- Improvement: Procedure to export data to an USB ("Data Export to USB" on page 169).
- Improvement: Settings dB/div ("►Settings" on page 44).
- Improvement: Screenshot preview ("Screenshot" on page 14).
- Improvement: Maximum and minimum hold ("Tuning Settings" on page 40).
- Improvement: Hidden menu indicator ("►Appearance" on page 22).
- Improvement: Mute option ("►Volume Settings" on page 32).
- Update: Battery life specs ("Charge / Discharge Times" on page 5).
- Update: Icon table ("Icons" on page 11).
- New: Annex about changes of manual ("PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF USER'S MANUAL" on page 261).
- Update: Accessories ("►Included Accessories" on page 184).
- Update: Top Menu ("Top Menu" on page 28).
- Update: New videos ("MULTIMEDIA CONTENT" on page 257).
- Update: Specifications ("SPECIFICATIONS ATLAS NG" on page 180).
- Improvement: Procedure to load a workspace ("Case of use: Loading a Workspace" on page 171).
- Other minor updates and improvements.

WHAT'S NEW on manual F3.0

- New: IPTV chapter ("IPTV " on page 105).
- New: SDI chapter ("SDI " on page 159).
- New: ASI chapter ("ASI" on page 125).
- New: DAB/DAB+ option ("DAB/DAB+ OPTION" on page 211).
- New: Raw recording ("►Raw Recording Procedure" on page 63).
- Improvement: Stealth ID icon and explanation ("►StealthID" on page 25).
- New: Channel exploration ("Channel Exploration" on page 80).
- Update: Workspace multiple file selection and menus re-organized ("WORKSPACES" on page 165).
- New: New section on Equipment info ("►Equipment Information" on page 21).
- New: Exploration config ("►Exploration configuration" on page 26).
- New: Datalogger config ("►Datalogger configuration" on page 26).

WHAT'S NEW on manual F2.0

- New: Booting up sequence ("► Switching On:" on page 10).
- New: Advanced tool: Drive Test ("Drive Test" on page 74).
- New: Shoulder Attenuation tool ("Shoulder Attenuation" on page 56).
- New: Audio levels tool ("Audio levels & loudness" on page 49).
- Improvement: New section "Screenshot" ("Screenshot" on page 14).
- Improvement: New section "Firmware update" ("Updating the meter" on page 19).
- Improvement: New section "Channel plan Edition" ("Channel Plan Editor" on page 17).
- Improvement: New section "Top menu" ("Top Menu" on page 13).
- Improvement: New chapter "Workspaces" ("WORKSPACES" on page 165).
- Update: Description of input impedance option ("Top Menu" on page 13).
- Update: More and better specifications ("SPECIFICATIONS ATLAS NG" on page 180).

- Update: Change of side micro-USB connector to USB-C ("Equipment Details" on page 7).
- Update: Optical power meter ("Optical Power Measurement" on page 71).
- Update: New videos ("MULTIMEDIA CONTENT" on page 257)
- Update: HDMI trademark.
- Improvement: Better figures definition.
- Others: Other minor updates and improvements.

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