OPERATION MANUAL

FMX® MULTIPLEX SIGNAL GENERATOR

KSG 3300

Second Edition

KIKUSUI ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

(KIKUSUI PART NO. Z1-478-020)

M-90121

Power Requirements of this Product

Power requirements of this product have been changed and the relevant sections of the Operation Manual should be revised accordingly.
(Revision should be applied to items indicated by a check mark ☑.)

☐ Input voltage

The input voltage of this product is _____ VAC,
and the voltage range is _____ to _____ VAC. Use the product within this range only.

☐ Input fuse

The rating of this product's input fuse is _____A, _____VAC, and _____.

WARNING

- To avoid electrical shock, always disconnect the AC power cable or turn off the switch on the switchboard before attempting to check or replace the fuse.
- Use a fuse element having a shape, rating, and characteristics suitable for this product. The use of a fuse with a different rating or one that short circuits the fuse holder may result in fire, electric shock, or irreparable damage.

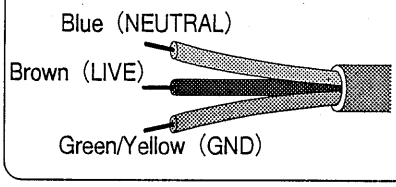
☐ AC power cable

The product is porvided with AC power cables described below. If the cable has no power plug, attach a power plug or crimp-style terminals to the cable in accordance with the wire colors specified in the drawing.

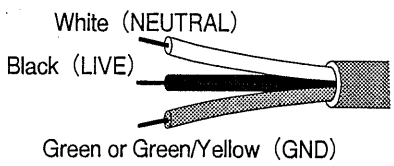
WARNING

- The attachment of a power plug or crimp-style terminals must be carried out by qualified personnel.

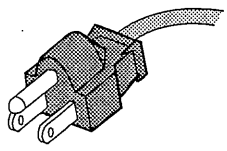
☐ Without a power plug



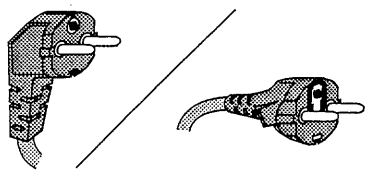
☐ Without a power plug



☐ Plugs for USA



☐ Plugs for Europe



☐ Provided by Kikusui agents

Kikusui agents can provide you with suitable AC power cable.
For further information, contact your Kikusui agent.

☐ Another Cable _____

 Kikusui Part No. Z9-000-027 IB001681

KIKUSUI

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Description

The KSG3300 FMX® Multiplex Signal Generator provides test signals for FMX stereo Broadcast System advocated by Broadcast Technology Partners as well as those for the conventional stereo broadcast system.
The KSG3300 excells in signal separation and modulation distortion characteristics, and can be used as a reliable modulating signal source for FM broadcast equipment test. Being incorporated with various remote control provisions including GP-IB for programmed control, the KSG3300 can be efficiently used for research and development tasks in laboratories. When operated in conjunction with an FMX demodulator IC or adaptor or with an FM-AM standard signal generator, the KSG3300 provides a powerful means for test, evaluation and adjustment of FMX-system sterto radios, premium-class conventional-system stereo radios, and tuners on manufacturring lines as well as in laboratories.

It is inherent to the conventional stereo broadcast system that the signal-to-noise ratio is badly degraded and the successful service area with stereo reception is reduced to about a half of that with equivalent monophonic reception. With the FMX stereo broadcast system, signal-to-noise ratio is greatly improved and the service area can be expanded to more than double of that of conventional stereo.
This is accomplished by compressing the difference signal (S=L-R) and modulating the 23 - 53kHz with a quadrature modulator and emphasizing the modulation level by 14dB before transmission, and by expanding the signal to the original dynamic range at the receiver. The composite signal of FMX is comprised of a main signal (M=L+R), a signal obtained by suppressed carrier DSB modulation of the subcarrier signal with the difference signal (S=L-R), a signal obtained by quadrature modulation of the subcarrier signal with the compressed signal [S'=(L-R)'], a 19kHz pilot signal, and an FMX system identification signal (ID).

Panel controls are of the recall method (100-point memory), and uses a rotary knob for increased convenience of operation. The rotary knob maintains the familiar feeling of analog operation and is most helpful for setting memory recall, modulation level, pilot level, output level and FMX level.

The most outstanding feature is that, because all control panel functions have been digitized, the KSG3300 modulation level, pilot level, various modes etc. can all be stored in the 100-point memory, and when connected to the KSG4100 - KSG4300, the KSG3300 memory operates synchronically, thus obviating the need to operate the KSG3300 when operating the KSG4100 - KSG4300 memory recall. This results in labor savings, especially on production lines.

As for remote control, key operation, rotary knob, etc. are modified and connected to the rear panel 14P connector along with the clock pulse input. This allows the expansion of functions.

Because GP-IB control is standard equipped, system upgrading to automatic measurement is possible.

Further, when connected to an SCA signal generator, an SCA signal can be added.

1.2 Features

(1) Excellent FMX signal separation, low distortion, and improved signal-to-noise ratio

(2) The M+S, S', 19kHz pilot, and 10Hz FMX ID signals can be controlled mutually independently.

(3) The compressor and equalizer can be on/off-controlled.

(4) Low-level fixed gain is adjustable with respect to reference level gain 14dB.

(5) Knee level is adjustable with respect to reference level -22dB.

(6) The KSG3300 is extremely easy to operate because all operations are microprocessor controlled and set values are digitally displayed.

(7) All panel indications can be memorized, with 100 points able to be stored and recalled.

(8) By combining with the KSG4100 - KSG4300, control of the KSG3300 memory functions can be synchronized with the KSG4100 - KSG4300 memory operations.

(9) The stored data can be copied onto another unit of the same type by pressing the DUMP key.

(10) Memory recall, modulation level, pilot level, output level, FMX level etc. are continuously variable to the desired digit (designated by the cursor) by means of the rotary knob.

(11) The internal modulation generator is provided with 7 waves for modulation, with superb low distortion--0.005% or less (actual measured value). These internal modulation generator signals can be output, enabling use as a low-distortion spot generator.

(12) Modulation preset keys are provided for monophonic 100%, stereo 100%, stereo 30%, FMX 100%, and FMX 30%, permitting one-touch operation.
Also, ON/OFF of the modulation level and pilot level modes are each independently controllable.

(13) An SCA channel signal input connector is provided on the rear panel.

(14) Each panel operation can be remote controlled.

(15) A GP-IB control is standard equipped.

FMX® is a registered trademark of Broadcast Technology Partners.

2. SPECIFICATIONS

The KSG3300 is manufactured under license from Broadcast Technology Partners.
This instrument is sold as a laboratory generator and is not licensed for on-air broadcast use.

FMX Signal Section : (S')

- Subcarrier : Quardrature modulation -90°

  Quardrature Accuracy: ±0.1°

- ID Identification
  Signal : 10Hz (1/1920 of 19kHz)

  Modulation Level : 0 to 2% 1% specified level

  Resolution : 0.1%

  Accuracy : (indicated value±0.1)%

  Display : 2-digit numeric

- Equalizer : 200μs, 1ms ±0.5dB

- Compressor

  a) Low Level Fixed Gain

     Range : 0 to 20dB 14dB specified level

     Resolution : 0.1dB

     Display : 2-digit numeric

  b) KNEE Level

     Range : −25 to −19dB −22dB specified level

Resolution : 0.1dB

Display : 2-digit numeric

○ Frequency
Characteristics : ±0.5dB 30Hz to 15kHz (1kHz reference)

○ Distortion Factor : At demodulation bandwidth 30Hz to 15kHz
≦ 0.1% 400Hz to 15kHz
≦ 1.5% 30Hz to 400Hz
(at low distortion mode)
≦ 0.1% 30Hz to 400Hz

Stereo Signal Section (M + S)

○ Separation : ≧66dB 30Hz to 15kHz

○ Frequency
Characteristics : 1±0.3dB 30Hz to 15kHz (1kHz reference)

○ Modulation Level

Range

Stereo : 0 to 100% pilot and ID OFF

Monophonic : 0 to 100%

Resolution : 0.5%

Accuracy : (indicated value ±5)%

Display : 3-digit numeric

○ Composite Output

Range : 1.5Vp-p to 9.99Vp-p open-circuit voltage

Resolution : 10mVp-p

Accuracy : (indicated value ±0.5)Vp-p

Display : 3-digit numeric

Impedance : Approx. 75Ω unbalanced

Distortion Factor : At demodulation bandwidth 30Hz to 15kHz
≦0.01% 200Hz to 10kHz
≦0.05% 30Hz to 15kHz

S/N Ratio : At demodulation bandwidth 30Hz to 15kHz
≧86dB

○ Monophonic Output

Frequency Characteristics : ±0.5dB 30Hz to 80kHz (1kHz reference)

Distortion Factor : At demodulation bandwidth 30Hz to 15kHz
≦0.01% 200Hz to 10kHz
≦0.05% 30Hz to 15kHz

S/N Ratio : At demodulation bandwidth 30Hz to 15kHz
≧90dB

○ Pilot Signal

Frequency/Accuracy : 19kHz/±1Hz

Modulation

Range : 0 to 15% 10% specified level
at FMX 9% specified level

Resolution : 1%

Accuracy : (indicated value ±2)%

Display : 2-digit numeric

○ Pilot Output

Output Voltage	:	Approx. 1Vrms	open-circuit
Impedance	:	Approx. 600Ω	unbalanced

○ Internal Modulation Generator

Frequency/Accuracy	:	30Hz, 100Hz, 400Hz, 1kHz, 6.3kHz, 10kHz, 15kHz/±5%

○ Internal Modulation Generator Output

Frequency	:	According to internal modulation generator frequency
Output Voltage	:	Approx. 1Vrms open-circuit
Impedance	:	Approx. 600Ω unbalanced
Distortion Factor	:	At demodulation bandwidth 30Hz to 15kHz ≦0.01%

○ External Modulation Input

a) AF/L

Frequency Range

Stereo	:	30Hz to 15kHz
Monophonic	:	30Hz to 80kHz
Input Voltage	:	3Vp-p ±2%
Input Impedance	:	Approx. 10k unbalanced

b) R

Frequency Range

Stereo	:	30Hz to 15kHz

Input Voltage : 3Vp-p ±2%

Input Impedance : Approx. 10kΩ unbalanced

○ SCA

Input Voltage : Approx. 1Vrms at 10% modulation

Input Impedance : Approx. 10kΩ unbalanced

○ Pre-emphasis : 25μs, 50μs, 75μs ±0.5dB

Functions Section

○ Functions

Stereo Signal : ON, MONO, MAIN, LEFT, RIGHT, SUB

FMX Signal : FMX ON/OFF, ID ON/OFF, S' ONLY, CPRSR, EQL

Pilot Signal : ON/OFF

Sources : 30Hz, 100Hz, 400Hz, 1kHz, 6.3kHz, 10kHz, 15kHz, EXT, EXT L/R

Pre-emphasis : ON/OFF

○ Setting Functions :

1) Memory setting of modulation level, pilot level, output level, ID level, low level gain, KNEE level using the rotary knob

2) Preset keys
Monophonic 100% (Output level set)
Stereo 100%, 30%
FMX 100%, 30%

3) Memory set 10-keys (numeric entry keys)
(operate only with memory function)

○ Memory Function : 1) 100 points (modulation level, pilot level, FMX level set mode, etc.)

2) Use with 10 points × 10, or 100 continuous points possible

○ DUMP Function : Using the DUMP key, it is possible to transfer the contents of the 100-point memory to another unit of the same model

○ Remote Control : Same controls as the front panel

○ GP-IB Interface : Interface function

Function	Code	Comments
Transmission Handshake	SH0	Has no functions
Reception Handshake	AH1	Has all functions
Talker	T0	Has no functions
Listener	L1	Basic listener func. only
Service Request	SR0	Has no functions
Remote/Local	RL1	Has all functions
Parallel Pole	PP0	Has no functions
Device Clear	DC1	Has all functions
Device Trigger	DT0	Has no functions
Controller	C0	Has no functions

○ Backup Battery Provided

○ Power Source : AC 100, 115, 215, 230V ±10%
(selected by a switch on rear panel)

Frequency : 50Hz/60Hz

Power dissipation : Approx. 33VA

○ Size and Weight

Dimensions	:	430(W) × 99(H) × 250(D) mm (16.93(W) × 3.90(H) × 9.84(D) in.)
		445(W) × 119(H) × 305(D) mm (Full envelope) (17.52(W) × 4.69(H) × 12.01(D) in.)
Weight	:	Approx. 5.5kg (12 lbs)

○ Environmental Conditions (temperature and humidity)

Range to satisfy specifications	:	5 to 35°C (41 to 95°F); 85% or less
Allowable range for operation	:	0 to 40°C (32 to 104°F); 90% or less

○ Accessories :

Ouptut cable (SA570)	1
Power supply cord	1
Fuse (1.0A)	1
Fuse (0.5A)	1
Operation manual	1

○ Option

The rear panel attachment connectors are factory-installed options.

3. PREPARATION FOR USE

3.1 Unpacking and Inspection

Before being shipped from the factory, the KSG3300 goes through thorough mechanical and electrical examinations and inspections, and its correct operation is confirmed and guaranteed.

On receiving the instrument, inspect it for any damage that may have been caused during transportation. Should a damage be found, notify the Sales Office immediately.

3.2 Line Voltage and Fuse Selection

Select a voltage range from the table below by the voltage selection pulg on the rear panel of KSG3300, and the instrument can be used in the selected voltage range.

Before connecting the power supply cord to the instrument, verify that the voltage selection is matched to the power source. When the voltage range is changed, change the fuse also according to the table below.

Application of a voltage beyond the selected range will cause in complete operation or failure.

Setting Position	Center Voltage	Line Voltage Range	Fuse
A	100V	90 - 110V	1.0A
B	115V	104 - 126V	
C	215V	194 - 236V	0.5A
D	230V	207 - 253V	

3.3 Surrounding Temperature/Humidity, Warm-up Time, and Installation Place

The KSG3300 operates correctly in temperatures from 0 to 40°C (32 to 104°F). If the instrument is used or placed under high temperature and humidity for a long time, failures will occur and the life of the instrument will be shortened.

The instrument requires the warm-up time of 30 minutes. Do not use the instrument near a strong magnetic field or electromagnetic waves.

4. OPERATION

At the end of this operation manual are diagrams of the front and rear panels. These diagrams are numbered from ① to ㉓, so here in after all explanations will refer to these numbers. Please read the explanations with the diagrams folded out so you can refer to them as needed.

4.1 Explanation of the Front Panel

① POWER Switch

The power supply switch. Turns on when pressed and off when pressed back. When the power is turned on, first all the front panel indicators illuminate momentarily, and then the mode immediately prior to turning off the power is indicated.
However, this excludes the ⑤ EXT LEVEL HI, LO indicators.

② MEMORY Indicator

Indicates the memory address rows and columns laid out in a matrix pattern. The left side indicates rows and the right side indicates columns. Memory may be used as 100-point continuous or 10 blocks of 10 points each. Modulation level, pilot level, modulation mode, cursor location and other panel functions can be stored.

③ MEMORY Key

1) To recall Data from Memory
Data stored in memory can be recalled by employing the brown keys of the numeric entry keys 0-9 and the symbol keys . and +/- in the ⑫ and ⑪ MODULATION sections and the ⑨ MODIFY section.

a) The SINGLE STEP △, ▽ keys are used for recall and 1-step advance/backup of columns.

b) The RCL, ⑨ ← (◁) keys are used to clear the row/column indicator, and 2-digit input with the numeric entry keys allows any row or column to be recalled.

c) The RCL, ⑨ → (▷) keys are used to clear the column indicator, and 1-digit input with the numeric entry keys allows any column to be recalled.

2) To Store Data into Memory

Data can be stored into memory by employing the brown keys of the numeric entry keys 0-9 and the symbol keys . and +/- in the ⑫ and ⑪ MODULATION sections and the ⑨ MODIFY section.

a) With the ⑭ YE, STO (RCL), NEXT (△) keys, the setting level, mode, etc. are stored in the column of the memory address next to currently displayed one.
These keys are employed also when using memory continuously.

b) With the ⑭ YE, STO (RCL) keys, and the setting level, mode, etc. are stored in the first row/column (00, 10, 20 ····) of each block.

c) With the ⑭ YE, STO (RCL), ⑨ . (◁) keys, the row/column indicator is cleared, and 2-digit input with the numeric entry keys stores the setting level, mode, etc. in the rows/columns.

d) With the ⑭ YE, STO (RCL), ⑨ → (▷) keys, the column indicator is cleared, and 1-digit input with the numeric entry keys stores the setting level, mode, etc. in the columns.

e) With the ⑭ YE, STO (RCL), RTN (▽) keys, the RTN command is stored in the indicated memory address column, and the inside of the memory can be endlessly recalled.

3) DUMP Operation

a) With the ⑭ YE, DUMP (▽) keys, the data contents stored in ② memory address "00 - 99" are transferred to another unit of the same model from the rear panel ⑱ REMOTE connector.

④ COMPRESSOR Indicator

The COMPRESSOR indicator indicates two statuses--the fixed low level gain status and the KNEE level status.
The indications are selectable with the ⑭ YE key and ⑬ DISP key.

1) Setting the Fixed Low Level Gain (with the dB FIXED GAIN indicator illuminating)
The fixed low level gain setting is adjustable with the ⑨ rotary knob, for a range of 0 to 20dB in minimum 0.1dB steps. To adjust the setting of the 0.1dB column, move the cursor to this column with the ⑨ ▷ key. 14dB specified level.

2) Setting the KNEE Level (with the −dB KNEE LEVEL indicator illuminating)
The KNEE Level setting is adjustable with the ⑨ rotary knob, for a range of −25 to −19dB in minimum 0.1dB steps. To adjust the setting of the 0.1dB column, move the cursor to this column with the ⑨ ▷ key. −22dB specified level.

⑤ MODULATION Indicator

The MODULATION indicator shows 4 types of level modes and input level of external modulation.

1) Modulation level setting, % indicator illuminates.
All level settings are conducted with the ⑨ rotary knob.
The modulation level range is 0 to 100%, and can be set in increments as small as 0.5%.
a) When the ⑩ PILOT and the ⑬ ID keys are ON (indicator lit), and when the modulation level, pilot level and ID level are ON, the total accumulated modulation level is indicated. 0 to 117%

b) When in the stereo modulation mode and the ⑩ PILOT key is off, the sum of modulation level plus ID level is indicated (for a range of 0 to 102%).

c) When in the monophonic modulation mode, the modulation level is indicated (for a range of 0 to 100%).

2) Pilot level setting mode, PILOT and % indicators illuminate.
By means of the ⑭ YES, ⑩ % (PILOT) keys, it is possible to set the pilot level using the ⑨ rotary knob. At this time the PILOT indicator illuminates. The pilot level range is 0 to 15%, and can be set in increments as small as 1%. Stereo 10%, FMX 9% specified level.

a) If the ⑩ PILOT key is turned on when in the modulation level indication mode, the pilot level is indicated in percentage with a decimal fraction such as 10.0% (provided that the ⑪ ON and ⑬ ID keys are off) and the pilot level setting is not adjustable.

b) The pilot level setting is adjustable when the PILOT indicator in the ④ MODULATION section is illuminating, and the pilot level is indicated in percentage without any decimal fraction such as 10%. The adjustable range is 0 to 15%.

3) Setting the ID Level (with the % indicator illuminating)
The ID level setting is adjustable with the rotary knob when the 10Hz ID is indicated by pressing the ⑭ %E and ⑬ ID keys.
The ID level is adjustable for a range of 0 to 2% in minimum 0.1% steps. 1% specified level.

4) Output level setting mode, OUTPUT Vp-p indicator illuminates.
By means of the ⑭ %E, ⑨ Vp-p (▷>) keys, it is possible to set the output level using the rotary knob. At this time the OUTPUT Vp-p indicator illuminates, indicating in Vp-p the output voltage level when modulation level is 100%.
Output level range is 1.5Vp-p to 9.99Vp-p, settable in increments as small as 10mVp-p.

5) In addition, the external input level can be verified by means of this unit's external modulation signal source input level EXT LEVEL HI, LO indicator.

a) The input level of the external modulation signal of the ⑮ AF/L or ⑭ R can be verified with the HI/LO indication of EXT LEVEL in the ⑤ MODULATION section.
As a matter of fact, however, the input level of ⑮ R is verified in terms of that of ⑯ AF/L.

⑥ SCOPE PHASE

Fine adjustment VR for phase correction of the oscilloscope used when verifying the pilot phase.

⑦ LOCAL Key

1) LOCAL key

When in the GP-IB control mode, the REMOTE indicator (red) illuminates. At this time the panel LOCAL key can be used to return to the local mode.

However, it does not operate when in the local lock-out mode.

2) REMOTE indicator

Illuminates when in the GP-IB control mode, and goes out when in the local mode.

3) ADDRESS key (④ YE, LOCAL)

When the ④ YE key is pressed followed by the LOCAL key, the device address is shown on the ⑤ MODULATION indicator. As long as the LOCAL key continues to be pressed, device address "09" is indicated.

⑧ COMPOSITE OUTPUT Z=75Ω

The composite signal BNC output connector. Because output impedance is approximately 75Ω both high and low input impedance FM standard signal generators and transmitters can be served. Output level range is 1.5Vp-p - 9.99Vp-p.

⑨ MODIFY

1) ◁◁, ▷▷ keys, move cursor to ② , ④ indicator blocks.

2) ◁, ▷ keys, move cursor within indicator.

3) Rotary knob modify at a digit above the cursor position.

4) 10-keys ⑫, ⑪ MODULATION and ⑨ MODIFY sections' (0 - 9, · , -) numeric value and sign input keys.
Operate only in response to store and recall.

5) ④ YE, % by means of the (▷) key, ⑤ MODULATION indicator is switched to modulation level indicator.

6) ⑭ YE, Vp-p by means of the (▷>) key, ⑤ MODULATION indicator is switched to output level indicator.

⑩ PILOT Key

1) The PILOT key alternately turns the pilot level on-off. When the indicator to the left of the key illuminates it is on, and when it goes out it is off. The 19kHz pilot level is turned on-off.

2) By operating the ⑭ YE, % (PILOT) keys, the PILOT indicator of ⑤ MODULATION illumimates, and even if the PILOT key indicator is out, by setting the pilot level with ⑨ rotary knob, the PILOT key illuminates and can be set. In order to return from the pilot level setting mode to the total accumulated indication of the modulation level and the pilot level, press one of the ⑪, ⑫ MODULATION keys.

⑪ MODULATION FUNCTION

In the following manner this unit's composite signal is selected and ⑤ MODULATION indication, modulation level, etc. are also switched simultaneously.

1) The ON key turns the modulation level on-off. When the indicator illuminates it is on, and when it goes out it is off.

2) The MONO key turns off the ⑩ PILOT indicator and the pilot signal, and the signal becomes monophonic.

3) The MAIN key turns on the main channel signal, the LEFT key the left signal, the RIGHT key the right signal and the SUB key the sub channel signal.

4) The ⑭ YE, SET (MONO) keys set the output level to 3.00Vp-p (monophonic modulation level 100%).

5) By means of the ⑭ YE, 100% (FMX) (MAIN) keys, stereo modulation level 90%, pilot level 9%, ID level 1%, fixed low level gain 14dB and KNEE level −22dB are set.

6) By means of the ⑭ YE, 30% (LMX) (LEFT) keys, stereo modulation level 27%, pilot level 9%, ID level 1%, fixed low level gain 14dB and KNEE level −22dB are set.

7) By means of the ⑭ YE, 100% (RIGHT) keys, stereo modulation level 90%, pilot level 10% -- total 100% modulation level -- are set.

8) By means of the ⑭ YE, 30% (SUB) keys, stereo modulation level 27%, pilot level 10% -- total 37% modulation level -- are set.

⑫ MODULATION SOURCE

Selects the modulation signal type.

1) The 30Hz, 100Hz, 400Hz, 1kHz, 6.3kHz, 10kHz, 15kHz keys select the internal modulation generator.

2) The EXT key operates the external signal source by means of one signal from the ⑯ AF/L input connector, with input level verifiable by the approximately 3Vp-p, ⑤ EXT LEVEL HI, LO indicator.
When nothing is connected to the ⑯ AF/L input connector, ⑤ EXT LEVEL LO illuminates.

3) The EXT L/R key operates the external signal source by means of two signals from the ⑯ AF/L, ⑮ R input connectors, with input level verifiable by the approximately 3Vp-p, ⑤ EXT LEVEL HI, LO indicator. When nothing is connected to the ⑯ AF/L input connectors, ⑤ EXT LEVEL LO illuminates. However, ⑮ R input is switched to ⑯ AF/L input and verified.

4) The ⑭ YE, OFF (1kHz) keys turn pre-emphasis off.
Refer to Article 4.5.8 for details of the following.

5) The ⑭ YE, 25μs (6.3kHz) keys effect 25μs pre-emphasis.

6) The ⑭ YE, 50μs (10kHz) keys effect 50μs pre-emphasis.

7) The ⑭ YE, 75μs (15kHz) keys effect 75μs pre-emphasis.

When using pre-emphasis, the ⑤ MODULATION indicator level drops 20dB (1/10). Accordingly, for monophonic modulation level 100% indication, 10% is indicated, and for stereo modulation, level 90%, 9% + pilot level 10% = 19% is indicated.

⑬ FMX

The FMX key allows to select the items to be indicated by the ④ COMPRESSOR and to adjust the ID level setting.

1) Functions of FMX Key

a) When the FMX key is pressed and illuminated, the ⑬ S' ONLY, CPRSR, and EQL keys can be on/off-operated. The ⑱ ID key, however, operates independent of the FMX key except in the MONO mode.

b) When the ID key is pressed and illuminated, the 10Hz ID signal is added to the ⑧ COMPOSITE OUTPUT signal. The ⑤ MODULATION indicator indicates the sum of the ID level plus the stereo modulation level.

c) When the S' ONLY key is pressed and illuminated, the 38kHz quadrature subcarrier alone is delivered.

d) When the CPRSR key is pressed and illuminated, the COMPRESSOR circuit operates.

e) When the EQL key is pressed and illuminated, the EQUALIZER circuit operates.

2) Functions of ⑭ YE Key

a) With the ⑭ YE key and % (ID) key, ID level can be indicated on the ⑤ MODULATION indicator.

b) When the ⑭ YE key and the LOW DISTN (S' ONLY) key are pressed and the LOW DISTORTION indicator is illuminated, distortion of the 30Hz - 400Hz S' output signal is reduced although the response speed becomes slower.

⑭ YE Key (Yellow Key)

When, after pressing the YE key with the shift function key, the various keys indicated by yellow on the panel are pressed, the functions indicated on the panel are executed.

⑮ R Input, PILOT OUTPUT

Utilizes BNC connctor; for two types of uses.

1) When the ⑫ MODULATION SOURCE EXT L/R key is pressed, it becomes the external signal source's R (right) side stereo modulation input connector.

2) When other than the EXT L/R key, the stereo phase verifiable pilot signal is output.

⑯ AF/L Input, INT OSC OUTPUT

Utilizes BNC connector; for three types of uses.

1) When the ⑫ EXT L/R key is pressed, it becomes the L (left) side stereo modulation input connector for the external signal source comprised from two signals.

2) When the ⑫ EXT key is pressed, it becomes the AF input connector for the external signal source comprised from one signal.

3) When the ⑫ MODULATION SOURCE 30Hz, 100Hz, 400Hz, 1kHz, 6.3kHz, 10kHz, 15kHz keys are pressed, it becomes the internal modulation generator output, and can be used as a low-distortion spot generator or synchronous signal.

4.2 Explanation of the Rear Panel

⑰ SCA INPUT

Utilizes a BNC connector as an input terminal for the SCA signal.
Input impedance is approximately 10kΩ and the input level needed for

10% is approximately 1Vrms. When not to be used, please do not connect anything to it.

⑱ REMOTE has three types of uses.

1) As a connector for controlling panel functions externally.

2) Connect when synchronizing with a standard signal generator's memory.

3) As output for memory dumping to another unit of the same model.

⑲ GP-IB

A connector for control utilizing GP-IB

⑳ VOLTAGE SELECTOR

This selects the voltage of the AC power supply. Reinsert the plug so that the arrow corresponds to the AC line voltage.
Refer to Article 3.2.

㉑ AC CONNECTOR

The AC power supply plug.

㉒ FUSE

The AC power supply fuse. Use a fuse appropriate for the AC line voltage; the appropriate fuse is indicated on the rear panel.

㉓ INPUT/OUTPUT

The AF/L, R, COMPOSITE OUTPUT indicators mark holes prepared for the attachment of connectors to output the front panel input/output signals from the rear panel. The rear panel attachment connectors are factory-installed options.

4.3 Turning on the Power Supply

Connect the power cord to a power supply of the specified voltage and press the ① POWER switch. First all the front panel indicators illuminate momentarily, and then the mode immediately prior to turning off the power is indicated.
However, this excludes the ⑤ EXT LEVEL HI, LO indicators.

4.4 One-Touch Operation

From 1) - 4) refer to Article 4.6.

1) ⑭ YE, ③ STO (RCL) keys; keys for storing the setting mode in the memory.

2) ⑭ YE, ③ STO (RCL), RTN (▽) keys; function for repeat operation partway through the memory.

3) ⑭ YE, ③ DUMP (▽) keys; function for transferring the memory contents to another unit of the same model.

4) ③ YE, ③ STO (RCL), NEXT (△) keys; function for continuous connection of memory blocks.

5) ⑭ YE , ⑬ % (ID) keys: Allow ID level setting.

6) ⑭ YE , ⑬ LOW DISTN (S'ONLY) keys: Allows to suppress noise of the S' output signal.

7) ⑭ YE , ⑬ DISP (EQL) keys: Allow to select the fixed low level gain indication or the KNEE level indication for the ④ COMPRESSOR indicator.

8) PRE-EMPHASIS
⑭ YE, ⑫ OFF (1kHz) keys; turn off pre-emphasis.
⑭ YE, ⑫ 25μs (6.3kHz) keys; operate 25μs pre-emphasis.
⑭ YE, ⑫ 50μs (10kHz) keys; operate 50μs pre-emphasis.
⑭ YE, ⑫ 75μs (15kHz) keys; operate 75μs pre-emphasis.

Indication is cut 20dB (1/10). Accordingly, 100% indication becomes 10% indication. Refer to Article 4.5.8.

9) ⑭ YE, ⑪ SET (MONO) keys; with the monophonic modulation level 100% signal, indication becomes 3.00Vp-p. The keys for setting the SG (Signal Generator) external modulation input level.

10) ⑭ YE, ⑪ 100% (FMX) (MAIN) keys; the keys for setting stereo modulation level 90%, pilot level 9%, fixed low level gain 14dB and KNEE level −22dB.

11) ⑭ YE, ⑪ 30% (FMX) (LEFT) keys; the keys for setting stereo modulation level 30%, 90% × 0.3 = 27%, pilot level 9%, ID level 1%, fixed low level gain 14dB and KNEE level −22dB.

12) ⑭ YE, ⑪ 100% (RIGHT) keys; the keys for setting stereo modulation level 90% and pilot level 10%.

13) ⑭ YE, ⑪ 30% (SUB) keys; the keys for setting stereo modulation level 30%, 90% × 0.3 = 27%, and pilot level 10%.

14) ⑭ YE, ⑩ % (PILOT) keys; the keys for setting mode of pilot level.

15) ⑭ YE, ⑨ % (▷) keys; for switching the ⑤ MODULATION indicator mode to modulation level % indication.

16) ⑭ YE, ⑨ Vp-p (▷▷) keys; for switching the ⑤ MODULATION indicator mode to output level indication (Vp-p).

17) ⑭ YE, ⑦ ADDRESS (LOCAL) keys; when the ⑦ LOCAL key is pressed following the ⑭ YE key, the device address is indicated on the ⑤ MODULATION indicator. As long as the ⑦ LOCAL key is pressed, the device address "09" is indicated. Refer to Article 6.3.

4.5 The Various Level Settings

4.5.1 YE keys Operation

1) By means of the ⑭ YE, ⑪ SET (MONO) keys, internal modulation generator 1kHz, output level 3.00Vp-p (monophonic modulation 100%) may be set, and the FM standard signal generator (hereinafter referred to as SG) external modulation generator input level may be set. By means of the ⑨ rotary knob, adjust the SG external modulation signal generator input level HI, LO to the appropriate levels, and 100% = 75kHz deviation.
Refer to Articles 4.5.5 - 4.5.7 for details of each level setting.

2) By means of the ⑭ YE, ⑪ 100% (FMX) (MAIN) keys, stereo modolation level 90%, pilot level 9%, ID level 1%, fixed low level gain 14dB and knee level −22dB are set. The ⑤ MODULATION indicator becomes the 100% aggregate of the modulation level and pilot level.

   a) With operation of the ⑪ MODULATION FUNCTION MAIN, LEFT, RIGHT, SUB keys, composite output becomes 100%.
   With each switching of the ⑪ MAIN, LEFT, RIGHT, SUB keys, the SG HI, LO indicator may switch back and forth, but the error is not large so there are no problems in actual use.

3) By means of the ⑭ YE, ⑪ 30% (FMX) (LEFT) keys, stereo modulation level becomes 30%. Accordingly, the indicator 90% × 0.3 = 27% and pilot level 9% and ID level 1% are added for an indicator of 37%.
In this case, when used in combination with an SG, the SG LO indicator illuminates.

   a) By operating the ⑪ MAIN, LEFT, RIGHT, SUB keys, stereo output becomes 37%.

   b) The ⑪ MONO key turns off the ⑩ PILOT indicator and indicates monophonic modulation 30%.

4) By means of the ⑭ [YE], ⑪ [100%] (RIGHT) keys, stereo modolation level 90%, pilot level 10% are set. The ⑤ MODULATION indicator becomes the 100% aggregate of the modulation level and pilot level, and ⑬ FMX mode is turned off.

a) With operation of the ⑪ MODULATION FUNCTION [MAIN], [LEFT], [RIGHT], [SUB] keys, composite output becomes 100%.

b) With the ⑪ [MONO] key, the ⑩ PILOT indicator goes out, and monophonic modulation level becomes 100%.

c) The ⑪ [ON] key is pressed to turn off the indicator, during monophonic modulation the modulation level turns off and 0.0% is indicated. During stereo modulation the pilot level indicator shows remaining 10.0%. This indicator is the pilot level mode, so pilot level cannot be set.
Accordingly, if the ⑨ rotary knob is rotated to set the pilot level, the setting will be of the aggregate modulation level and pilot level.

5) By means of the ⑭ [YE], ⑪ [30%] (SUB) keys, stereo modulation level becomes 30%. Accordingly, the indicator 90% × 0.3 = 27% and pilot level 10% are added for an indicator of 37%. In this case, when used in combination with an SG, the SG LO indicator illuminates.

a) By operating the ⑪ [MAIN], [LEFT], [RIGHT], [SUB] keys, stereo output becomes 37%.

b) The ⑪ [MONO] key turns off the ⑩ PILOT indicator and indicates monophonic modulation 30%.

4.5.2 Modulation Level Setting

1) Setting with the rotary knob
When the cursor is not within the ⑤ MODULATION indicator, the ⑨ MODIFY [<<], [>>] keys are used, and when within the ⑤ MODULATION indicator, the [<], [>] keys can be used to increase/decrease the modulation level at or above the cursor position digit.

2) ⑩ PILOT key indicator, when out and off

a) Indicates the modulation level when the ⑪ ON key is illuminated, and 0.0% when it is turned off. Modulation level turns off.

b) When the ⑪ MONO key is pressed the ⑪ ON key also illuminates and the previous setting level is indicated. The modulation level is increased/decrease by means of the ⑨ rotary knob, and set to the necessary value. When set to 99.5%, if the modulation is lowered from 100% by means of the ⑨ rotary knob, as the cursor is in the 1% digit, the cursor will also move to 99.0% rather than 99.5%.
At this time, when it becomes 99.0%, if the ⑨ ▷ key is used to move the cursor one digit to the 0.5% digit and then raised one increment, it can be set to 99.5%. 0 to 100%

c) The indicated level is the sum of the stereo modulation level plus the ID Level, for a range of 0 to 102%.
Just like the MONO key, when the ⑪ MAIN - SUB keys are pressed, the previous setting level is indicated. Both the monophonic modulation level and the stereo modulation level may be set from 0 to 100%, but because the stereo modulation level 90% corresponds to the monophonic modulation level 100%, when set to 90% (⑩ PILOT key off) with the MAIN key, with the MONO key it indicates 100%. Monophonic modulation level and stereo modulation level indication correspond as shown below. However, stereo modulation level settings from 90% to 100%, when with the monophonic modulation level should actually be indicated from 100% to 111%, but because the level never goes over 100%, it is indicated as 100%.

Monophonic Indicator	Stereo Indicator
100%	100% = 90% × 1.11 = 111%
100%	95% = 90% × 1.06 = 106%
100%	90% = 90% × 1.0
80%	72% = 90% × 0.8
60%	54% = 90% × 0.6
40%	36% = 90% × 0.4
20%	18% = 90% × 0.2
0%	0%

3) When the ⑩ PILOT key indicator is illuminated and on.

a) When the ⑪ MONO key is pressed the ⑩ PILOT key indicator goes out and turns off, by operating the ⑪ ON key, when on the previously set modulation level is indicated, when off 0.0% is indicated.

b) When the ⑪ MAIN - SUB keys are pressed, the ⑪ ON key and ⑩ PILOT key indicators also illuminate simultaneously, and the previous setting level is indicated. The setting level represents the aggregate of the modulation level, pilot level and ID level. 0 - 117%
For example, when the pilot level is 10%, if monophonic is set to 80%, with the stereo modulation level it is 72% (as per above), and 72% + 10% = 82.0% is indicated.
In the above manner, take care to note that when the ⑩ PILOT key indicator is illuminated and on, the indicator level is the aggregate of the modulation level, pilot level and ID level. Rotate the ⑨ rotary knob and set to the necessary modulation level.

c) As for pilot level verification, when turned off with the ⑪ ON key and the indicator is out, the pilot level is indicated by a decimal number like 10.0%. However, FMX mode is off.
In this manner the decimal indicator is the verification mode indicator. Accordingly, even if the ⑨ rotary knob is rotated, the pilot level cannot be set, and rotating the rotary knob results in the total modulation level being set.

4.5.3 FMX Level Setting

1) The ⑭ YE and ⑬ DISP (EQL) keys allow to select the fixed low level gain dB FIXED GAIN indication or the knee level —dB KNEE LEVEL indication, alternately, for the ④ COMPRESSOR indicator.

2) The ⑭ YE and % (ID) keys allow to adjust the ID level setting with the ⑨ rotary knob. In this case the 10Hz ID indicator illuminates. The ID level is adjustable for a range of 0 - 2% in minimum 0.1% steps.

3) As you press the ⑱ CPRSR key, the 「COMPRESSOR」 circuit operates. The compression characteristics for the fixed gain and knee level modes of operation are as shown in Figure 4-1.

4) To adjust the low fixed level gain setting (with the dB FIXED GAIN indicator illuminating), select the 「dB FIXED GAIN」 indication for the ④ COMPRESSOR indicator with the ⑭ YE and ⑬ DISP (EQL) keys and adjust the level with the ⑨ rotary knob. The level is adjustable for a range of 0 to 20dB in minimum 0.1dB steps.
To adjust the 0.1dB column, move the cursor to this column with the ⑨ ▷ key.

Figure 4-1 COMPRESSION CHARACTERISTIC

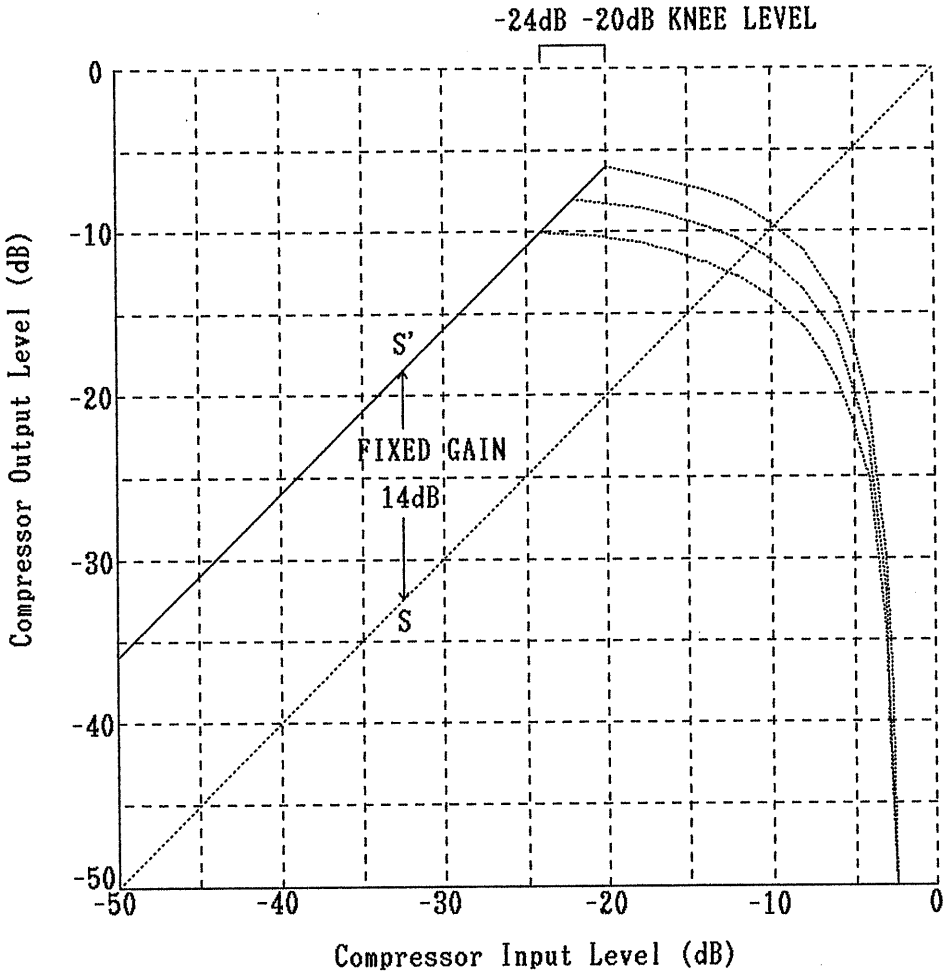
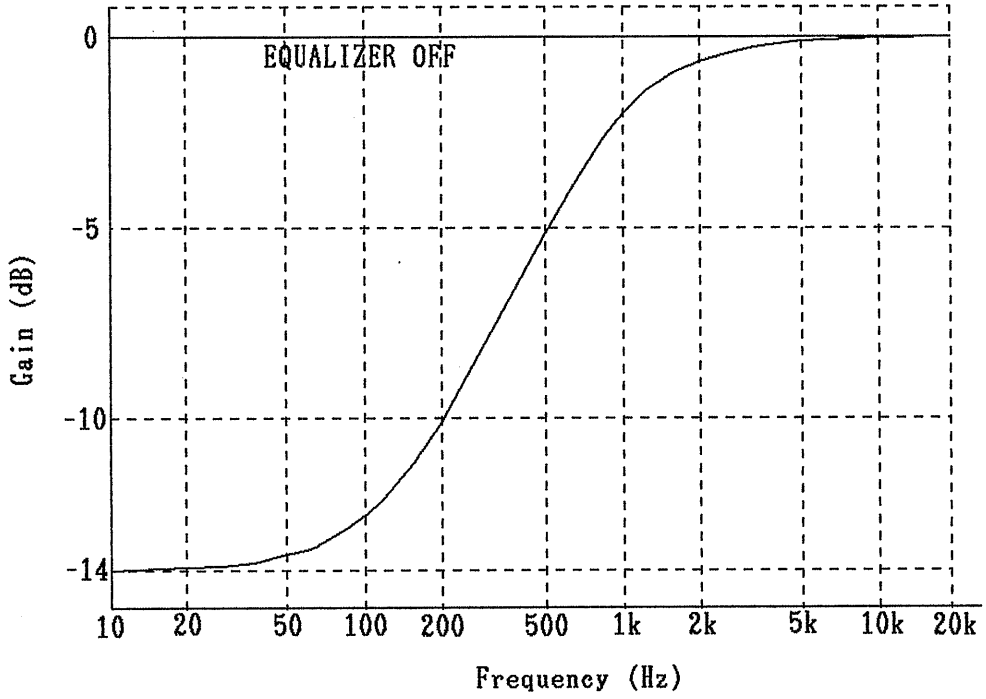


Figure 4-2 EQUALIZER CHARACTERISTIC



5) To adjust the knee level setting (with the -dB KNEE LEVEL indicator illuminating), select the −dB KNEE LEVEL indication for the ④ COMPRESSOR indicator with the ⑭ YE and ⑬ DISP (EQL) keys and adjust the level with the ⑨ rotary knob. The level is adjustable for a range of −25 to −19dB in minimum 0.1dB steps. To adjust the 0.1dB column, move the cursor to this column with ⑨ ▷ key.

6) As you press the ⑬ EQL key, the equalizer circuit of the S' circuit is brought into effect. The performance characteristics of the equalizer are shown in Figure 4-2.

7) As you press the ⑭ YE and LOW DISTN (S'ONLY) keys, the distortion of the S' output signal of 30Hz - 400Hz is reduced although the response speed becomes slower.

4.5.4 Pilot Level Setting

1) Press the ⑭ YE, ⑩ % (PILOT) keys. The ⑤ MODULATION's PILOT indicator illuminates, the pilot level is indicated by an integer number like 10%. Even when the ⑩ PILOT key is off, by rotating the ⑨ rotary knob the ⑩ PILOT key illuminates, and the pilot level can be set. However, the ⑪ MONO key is excluded.
   0 - 15%.

2) To return to the modulation level set mode from the pilot level set mode, press the desired key of ⑪, ⑫ MODULATION.

4.5.5 Output Level Setting

1) One-touch setting is possible with the ⑭ YE, ⑪ SET (MONO) keys, indicated as 3.00Vp-p (internal modulation generator 1kHz, monophonic modulation level 100%).
   Connect ⑧ COMPOSITE OUTPUT and the SG's external modulation input connector, and set the SG's EXT LEVEL HI, LO appropriate level using the ⑨ rotary knob.
   The KSG4100 - KSG4300 series SG modulation input level is approximately 3Vp-p, but there are differences from model to model, so adjust to the appropriate level.

2) To switch from the modulation level indicator mode to the output level indicator, if the ⑭ YE, ⑨ Vp-p (▷>) keys are pressed, the set output level and ⑤ MODULATION's OUTPUT Vp-p illuminate, so adjust the SG modulation input level to the appropriate level.
   However, except for total modulation level 100%, the SG modulation input level cannot be set precisely, so please be careful. 1.5Vp-p - 9.99Vp-p.

3) To switch from the output level indicator to the modulation level indicator, use the desired keys of ⑪, ⑫ MODULATION, or the ⑭ YE, ⑨ % (▷) keys.

4.5.6 Modulation Source Setting

When the modulation source selector key is pressed, the various corresponding indicators are illuminated.

1) By means of the ⑫ 30Hz - 15kHz key internal modulation generator signal.

2) The EXT key operates the external signal source by means of one signal from the ⑯ AF/L input connector. Refer to 4.5.7 for details.

3) The ⑫ EXT L/R key is for modulating the ⑯ L and ⑮ R inputs with two signals, and only the ⑪ MODULATION FUNCTION's ON, ⑩ PILOT keys illuminate. All other keys go out.

   Further, there is no ⑮ R input level verification indicator, so connect and switch to the ⑯ AF/L input, and set to the ⑤ MODULATION EXT LEVEL HI, LO appropriate level.

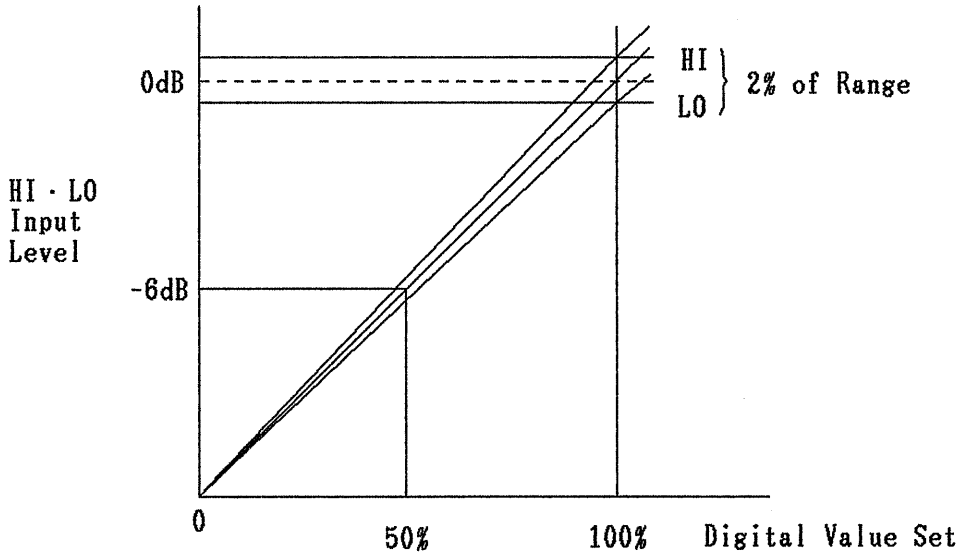
4.5.7 Connecting and Setting the External Modulation Signal Source

1) Connecting and setting

   The external modulation signal is connected to the panel ⑯ AF/L input connector. Input impedance is approximately 10kΩ and the appropriate input level is approximately 3Vp-p. The external modulation signal source level is adjusted with the range in which both the ⑤ MODULATION EXT LEVEL HI, LO indicators go out. In this mode, merely by changing the panel setting level, the necessary modulation level is set.

   As a result, there is no need to readjust the external modulation signal source level each time the modulation level, modulation mode, etc. are changed. When the external modulation signal source level is low, LO illuminates, and when too high, HI illuminates.

2) Explanation of the setting range



The relation of set input levels is shown in above diagram.
When the external modulation signal is adjusted and put into the HI, LO range, both the indicators go out and the set value deviation goes into the ±2% range. With this HI, LO level as standard, the modulation level is internally set to the digital setting value. In other words, the external modulation signal source input level does not need to be moved once set. This unit's digital setting is used to set the necessary value. Also, as shown in the diagram, the input level range operates linearly with respect to the input level. For example, after setting the input level in the HI, LO range and setting the indicator to 100%, if the input level is cut −6dB, the indicator is the 100% mode and the modulation level becomes 50%. At this time, the LO indicator illuminates, but the normal 50% modulaton level is obtained. Further, regarding the SG external modulation input level as well, there is the above relationship and the HI, LO range when setting the output level operates at peak for the composite signal wave as well as the single signal wave.
When set in the HI, LO appropriate range, the HI, LO indicators are out, but each time the stereo signal generator ⑪ MONO, MAIN, LEFT, RIGHT, SUB keys are switched, the HI, LO indicators some times illuminate alternately.
As the HI, LO range is extremely narrow, even when the HI, LO indicators illuminate alternately, the error is not large, so there is no problem in actual use.

[NOTE] Because the peak level of the composite signal output consisting of the MAIN signal + SUB signal + pilot signal includes the addition of the 38kHz two cycles and 19kHz one cycle, as opposed to the MAIN signal + pilot signal peak level, the LEFT, RIGHT, SUB signals + pilot signal's peak level becomes a peak level of 97%. Accordingly, compared to the amplification ratio it is lower by 0.26dB. As a result, the LO indicator tends to illuminate more readily with operation of the LEFT, RIGHT, SUB keys.

4.5.8 Pre-emphasis

Pre-emphasis characteristics can be added by means of the ⑭ OFF, ⑫ 25μs, 50μs, 75μs keys. Standard pre-emphasis characteristics are shown in Figure 4-3. The 20dB line in Figure 4-3 shows the mode when pre-emphasis is off. As pre-emphasis is added, the flat lower region under 400Hz is 20dB lower. Pre-emphasis operates with stereo, monophonic, internal modulation and external modulation.

Regarding modulation level indication, for monophonic modulation level 100%, 10% is indicated. For stereo modulation level 90%, the indicator becomes 9% indication + pilot level 10% = 19%. When in the FMX mode of operation, the indication becomes 18% + 1%(ID) = 19%.

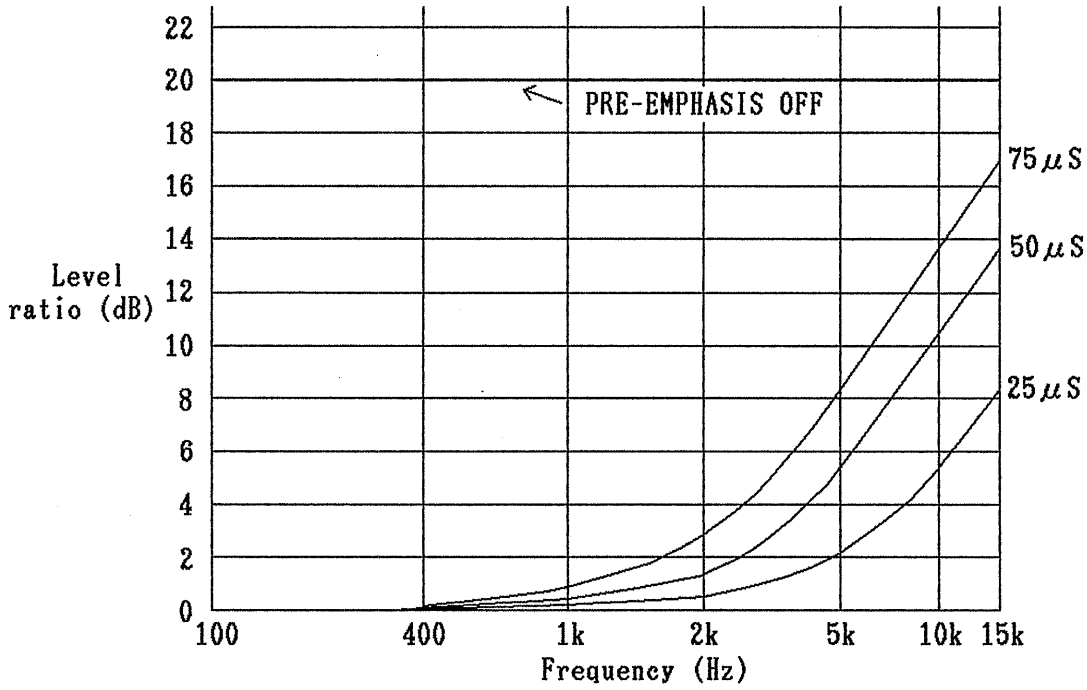


Figure 4-3. Standard Pre-emphasis Characteristics

4.5.9 SCA Level Setting

The SCA modulation level is determined, at 10%.
The ⑰ SCA INPUT input connector is provided on the rear panel.
The signal applied here is output to the ⑧ COMPOSITE OUTPUT connector regardless of this unit's operating mode (internal generator, external signal source input). Accordingly, please do not connect any signal except the SCA signal to the rear panel ⑰ SCA INPUT connector.
The SCA signal level setting is done with the modulation level off and the pilot level off. If the ⑰ SCA INPUT input level is set to approximately 1Vrms, modulation becomes 10%. As this is not applied to the ⑤ MODULATION modulation level indicator, when the 10% SCA signal is added, the main, sub channel modulation level is limited to 80%, and also when the SG is modulated, FM deviation is kept within 75kHz.

SCA = Subsidiary Communication Authorization

4.5.10 Pilot Phase Calibration

1) Prepare an X-Y oscilloscope and connect with this unit as shown below.

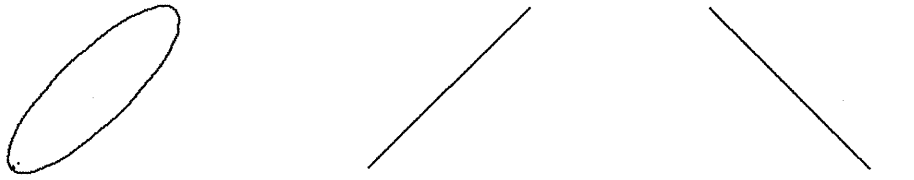
KSG3300		X-Y oscilloscope
⑮ PILOT OUTPUT (R) connector	.....	X INPUT connector 200mV/DIV (Horizontal)
⑧ COMPOSITE OUTPUT connector	.....	Y INPUT connector 50mV/DIV (Vertical)

2) Press the ⑭ YE, ⑪ SET (MONO) keys to set output level 3.00Vp-p (internal modulation generator 1kHz, monophonic modulation level 100%).

3) Press the ⑭ YE, ⑪ 100% (RIGHT) keys to set stereo modulation level 90% ⑩ pilot level 10%.

4) If the internal modulation generator is not at 1kHz, press the ⑫ 1kHz key.

5) Press the ⑪ MODULATION FUNCTION ON key to turn it off and set modulation level 0%, pilot level 10%. If oscilloscope input sensitivity is set to X INPUT 200mV/DIV, Y INPUT 50mV/DIV, waveforms similar to the ones shown in Figure 4-4 appear on the oscilloscope, so rotate the ⑥ SCOPE PHASE semifixed adjuster, adjusting so a waveform like Figure 4-4 (b) is formed.



(a) Out of phase. (b) In phase. (c) 180° out of phase.

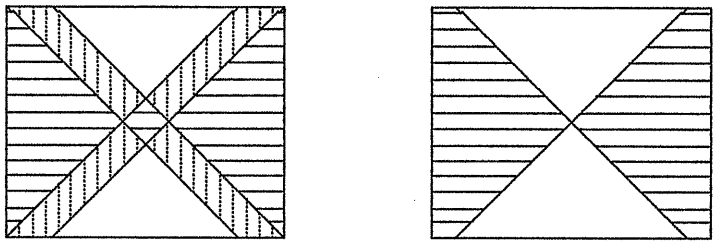
Figure 4-4

6) Leaving the oscilloscope input sensitivity adjustment knob as it is, set this unit's keys as shown below.

⑩ Turn the PILOT key off.

⑪ Press the MODULATION FUNCTION SUB key to turn it ON.

Waveforms like the ones shown in Figure 4-5 appear on the oscilloscope.



(a) (b)

Figure 4-5

4.6 Memory Operation

4.6.1 Memory Recall

The memory is laid out in a matrix format. In other words, it is laid out in 10 horizontal rows and 10 vertical columns, for a total of 100 points. The memory layout diagram is shown below.

MEMORY Address 2-Digit Numeric Display

00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
10									.
20									.
30									.
40									.
50									.
60									.
70									.
80									.
90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99

[Basic recall operations]

1) Move the cursor with ⑨ MODIFY, and recall the row/column with the rotary knob.

2) The recall order is, row recall with the ③ RCL key, ⑫, ⑪, ⑨ numeric entry 0 - 9 keys; and column recall with the ③ MEMORY △ key.

3) The memory can also be recalled directly by using the ③ RCL key and the ⑨ - (◁) keys to turn off the ② MEMORY indicator, and then recalling rows and columns with 2-digit input using the numeral 0 - 9 keys.

4) The memory can also be recalled directly by using the ③ RCL key and the ⑨ - (▷) keys to turn off the ② MEMORY indicator, and then recalling columns with 1-digit input using the numeral 0 - 9 keys. For the following examples, modulation level, pilot level, FMX modulation level, etc. are set according to Articles 4.4 - 4.6, and stored in the memory according to the Article 4.6.2 store operations.

a) Example: Recall with Rotary Knob

If the cursor is not within the ② MEMORY indicator, move it with the ⑨ MODIFY ◁◁ and ▷▷ keys; if it is within the indicator, move it with the ◁ and ▷ key. By turning the ⑨ rotary knob, data stored in memory can be recalled continuously for a range of "00" to "99".

b) Example: When recalling ② memory address "10"

② memory indicator

③ RCL key, ⑫ numeral 1 (30Hz) key "10"

c) Example: When recalling ② memory address "43"

③ RCL key, ⑪ numeral 4 (MONO) key

Press the ③ MEMORY △ key three times. "43"

d) Example: When recalling ② memory address "85"

③ RCL key, ⑪ numeral 8 (SUB) key

Press the ③ MEMORY △ key five times. "85"

e) Example: When directly recalling ② memory address "56"

With the ③ RCL key, ⑨ ◁ (◁) keys, the ② MEMORY indicator goes out. The ⑪ 5 (MAIN), ⑪ 6 (LEFT) are input by means the numeric entry keys. "56"

f) Example: When directly recalling ② memory address "58"

With the ③ RCL key, ⑨ ▷ (▷) keys, the ② MEMORY indicator goes out. The ⑪ 8 (SUB) is input by means of the numeric entry keys. "58"

4.6.2 Storing in the Memory

As mentioned in Article 4.6.1 on recalling, the memory address is laid out in a matrix format, and is capable of storing practically all the functions on the panel. However, the output level is an independent function and hence cannot be stored.
Regarding basic store operations, the modulation level, pilot level, FMX modulation level, etc. are set, and operated in the order ⑭ YE key, ③ STO (RCL) key, ⑫, ⑪, ⑨ numeric entry keys, or ③ MEMORY △ key.
Turn off the ② MEMORY indicator with ⑭ YE, ③ STO (RCL), ⑨ + (◁) keys, and then inputting a 2-digit number with the ⑫, ⑪, ⑨ 0 - 9 keys, it is possible to store row and column numbers directly.

a) Exampe: When storing modulation level 90%, pilot level 9%, ID level 1% in memory address "10"

1) Modulation level setting
With the ⑪ LEFT key on, ⑩ PILOT key off, ⑬ FMX key off, use the rotary knob to set the modulation level to 90.0%.

2) Pilot level setting
Press the ⑬ YE, ⑩ % (PILOT) keys, and use the rotary knob to set the pilot level to 9%.

3) Press the FMX key to turn FMX indicator on.
Press the ⑬ YE, ⑩ % (PILOT) keys to turn the ⑤ MODULATION's 10Hz ID indicator on, and set the ID level to 1.0%

4) Press the ⑪ LEFT key.

5) With the above settings, use the ⑭ YE, ③ STO (RCL), ⑫ numeral 1 (30Hz) keys to store in memory address "10".

b) Example: When storing different items in memory address "13"

1) Press ⑭ RCL, ⑫ 1 (30Hz), ③ △ two times to set to "12".

2) Set the modulation level, pilot level, etc.

3) Press the ⑭ YE, ③ STO (RCL), △ keys to set "13". The mode of 2) above is stored in memory address "13".

c) Example: When storing in memory address "45"

1) Set the modulation level, pilot level, etc.

2) Turn off the ② MEMORY indicator with ⑭ YE, ③ STO (RCL), ⑨ ◁ (◁) keys

3) Use the numeric entry keys to input ⑪ 4 (MONO), ⑪ 5 (MAIN), and the mode of 1) above is stored.

[NOTE 1] When storing continuously, the ⑭ YE, ③ STO (RCL), ⑨ ◁ (◁) keys cannot be abbreviated (i.e. short-cut).

[NOTE 2] The Article 4.6.3 ③ RTN (▽) key cannot be stored by this direct storage method.

4.6.3 When Not Storing in Any Memory Address

(Setting RTN key)

a) Example: When it is desired to change "10" →"11" →"12" →"13" →"10" → "11".

Key Operation	② MEMORY Indicator	
Press the ③ RCL, ⑫ 1 (30Hz) and △ keys three times	"13"	
⑭ YE, ③ STO (RCL), RTN (▽)	"13"	The return command is input.

[How to Use]

③ RCL, ⑫ 1 (30Hz)	"10"	first memory
③ △	"11"	second memory
③ △	"12"	third memory
③ △	"13"	fourth memory
③ △	"10"	back to first memory

4.6.4 Cancelling the RTN (▽) Key

There are two methods.

1) Use the ③ RCL, ⑨ · (◁), ⑫ 1 (30Hz), ⑪ 9 (<◁) keys for "19" Press the ⑭ YE, ③ STO (RCL), ▽ keys "19" Memory address returns to the previous mode's ten steps block.

2) Use the ③ RCL, ⑫ 1 (30Hz), ③ △ keys for "13"

Press the ⑭ YE, ③ STO (RCL), △ keys	"14"	(RTN is stored
The ⑭ YE, ③ STO (RCL), △ keys	··	here)
Repeat the above operations five times.	··	
	··	
	··	
	"19"	

RTN is sent from one to the next, and the memory address returns the previous mode's ten steps block.

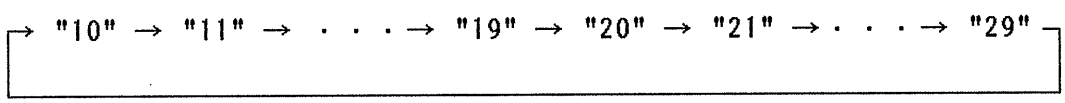
4.6.5 When Using the Recall Memory for Over Ten Continuous Steps (Setting NEXT key)

Normally, the recall memory is in ten steps (00-09, 10-19, · · · ·, 90-99), but the following operations allow the number of steps to be increased in units of 10. With the ② MEMORY indicator column number as 9, continuing to operate the ⑭ YE, ⑧ STO (RCL), NEXT (△) keys, the next tens steps may also be recalled.

a) Example: When making it possible for memory "10"-"29" to be continuously recalled.

Key Operation	② MEMORY Indicator	
⑧ RCL, 9	"19"	
⑭ YE	"19"	
⑧ STO (RCL)	"19"	STO indicator illuminates
⑧ NEXT (△)	"20"	STO indicator goes out

Recall operation is as follows



[Note] The ⑨ rotary knob cannot be used for endless access of memory addresses.

4.6.6 Clearing the NEXT (△) key

Set whichever of the memories (09, 19, · · ·, 89) are to be cleared, and operate the ⑭ YE, ⑧ STO (RCL), RTN (▽) keys, in order.

a) Example: When returning memory "10" - "29", which had been made continuously recallable, to "10" - "29", "20" - "29" block function.

Key Operation	② MEMORY Indicator	
⑧ RCL, 9	"19"	
⑭ YE	"19"	
⑧ STO (RCL)	"19"	STO indicator illuminates
⑧ RTN (▽)	"19"	STO indicator goes out

4.6.7 Memory Copying to Another Unit of the Same Model

1) The master 100-piont memory can be copied onto another unit of the same model.

2) Memory copying is done as follows.

   a) Turn each device's power switch ON.

   b) Connect each device's ⑱ REMOTE connector using the DUMP cable.

   c) Copying begins with the operation of the master's ⑭ YE, ⑧ DUMP (▽) keys.

      [NOTE] The DUMP cable uses an amphenol type 14-pin connector. Among the 14 pins, numbers 8 - 10 are unconnected, but all others are connected.

      Optional DUMP cable SA510

4.6.8 Operation in Combination with SG

This unit's memory operates synchonously if the modulation level, pilot level, modulation source, FMX level etc. are stored, the rear panel ⑱ REMOTE and SG REMOTE connected by a synchronization cable and then merely operating the SG MEMORY △, ▽ keys.
Refer to Articles 4.6.1 - 4.6.6 for details on how to store and recall.

[NOTE] The synchonization cable uses an amphenol type 14-pin connector. Among the 14 pins, number 8 is unconnected, but all others are connected.
Optional synchronization cable SA520.

5. REMOTE CONTROL

5.1 General Discription

5.1.1 Outline

The KSG3300 has a 14-pin connector for remote control.

5.2 Operation Procedure

5.2.1 Explanation of Remote Control Connector

Figure 5-1 shows the connector pin allocation on the rear panel.

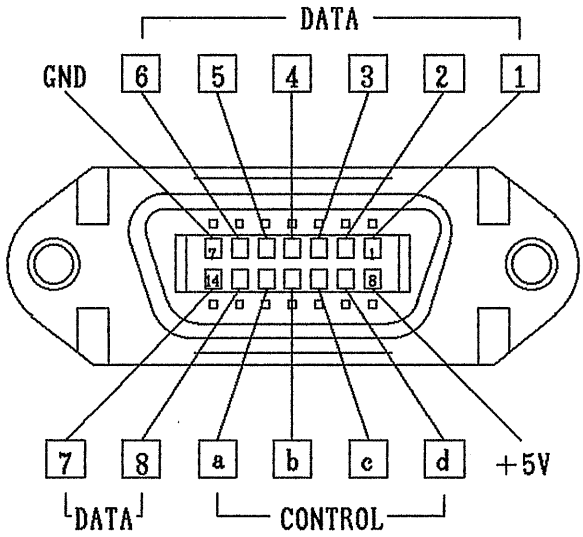


Figure 5-1

[Explanation of terminals]

In the following explanation, "1" and "0" correspond to the high and low levels of TTL respectively.

1) DATA terminals [illegible] - [illegible] (Pins 1 - 6, 13, and 14)

The DATA terminals are used for connecting a bus to the rear panel ofthe KSG3300. Since the bus is bidirectional, it can be used for both input and output.

Note: Since the DATA terminals are bidirectional bus, the signal generator does not function if data "0" or "1" is applied to the lines of DATA [illegible] - [illegible] directly.

2) CONTROL terminals a and b (Pins 11 and 12)

a DATA STROBE output terminals (Pin 12)
Normally, "1" is output from this terminal. When data is read, "0" is output from it.

b REQUEST TO READ input terminals (Pin 11)
Normally, "1" is input to this terminals. When data read is requested, "0" is input to it.

3) CONTROL terminals c and d (Pins 9 and 10)

c and d Display control output terminals
When "1" is output from either of these terminals (c or d), data is being processed.

That is, the logical sum of the signals output from c and d is the BUSY signal to external instrument.

4) +5V (Pin 8)

Power source for remote control (max. 100mA; equivalent to the power for turning on 2-digit LEDs)

5) GND (Pin 7)

5.2.2 Input data timing

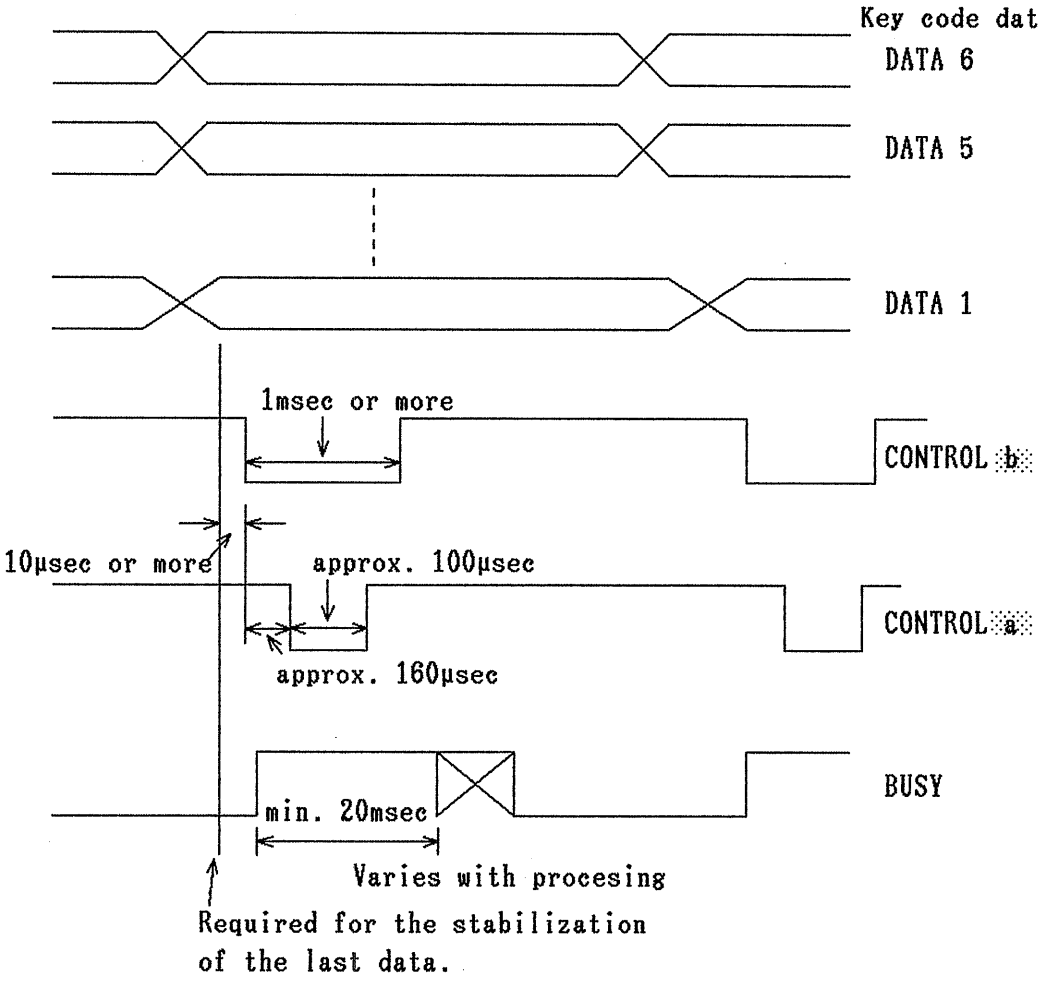


Figure 5-2

When the BUSY signal is "0", set the key code data (DATA1-6), and after the last data of DATA1-6 is established, wait for 10μsec or longer.
Then, set CONTROL b to "0" for 1msec or longer as shown in Figure 5-2.
Approximately 160μsec after CONTROL b falls, CONTROL a is set to "0" for approximately 100μsec.

During this period of approximately 100μsec, the key code data that have been set are read processed.
After CONTROL b falls and before CONTROL a falls (that is, during the period of approximately 160μsec), the BUSY signal rises to "1" to indicate that the key code data are being processed.
Enter the next key code data after the BUSY signal is set to "0".

5.2.3 Panel key code table

All the panel keys are expressed in codes. So, setting one of the key codes listed below (table 5-1) and sending it with CONTROL [b] is equivalent to pressing the panel key corresponding to the code.

Table 5-1

	DATA input pin number					
	6	5	4	3	2	1
Key name	MSB	← Key Code →				LSB
[MEMORY] [RCL / STO]	0	0	0	1	0	0
[MEMORY] [▽ / RIN]	0	0	0	1	1	1
[MEMORY] [△ / NEXT] (DUMP)	0	0	0	1	1	0
[YE] (Yellow Key)	0	1	1	0	1	1
[TD] (%)	1	0	0	0	0	1
[S' ONLY] (LOW DIST)	1	0	0	0	1	0
[CPRSR]	1	0	0	0	1	1
[EQL]	1	0	0	1	0	0
[FMX]	1	0	0	1	1	0
[EXT]	0	0	1	0	0	1
[30Hz]	0	1	0	0	0	0
[100Hz]	0	1	0	0	0	1
[400Hz]	0	0	1	0	1	1
[1kHz] (PRE-EM OFF)	0	0	1	1	0	0
[6.3kHz] (25μs)	1	0	1	0	0	0
[10kHz] (50μs)	1	0	1	0	1	1
[15kHz] (75μs)	1	0	1	1	0	0
[EXT L/R]	1	0	0	1	1	1
[ON]	0	0	1	1	1	1
[MONO] (SET)	1	0	1	0	1	0
[MAIN] (100% FMX)	0	1	1	1	0	0
[LEFT] (30% FMX)	0	1	1	1	0	1
[RIGHT] (100%)	0	1	1	1	1	0
[SUB] (30%)	0	1	1	1	1	1
[PILOT] (%)	0	0	1	1	1	0

(Cont'd)

Table 5-1

Key name	MSB	← Key Code →				LSB
MODIFY ◁◁	0	1	0	1	1	1
MODIFY ◁	1	1	1	1	0	0
MODIFY ▷ (%)	1	1	1	1	1	0
MODIFY ▷▷ (Vp-p)	0	1	1	0	0	0
MODIFY Rotary knob UP	0	0	0	0	0	0
MODIFY Rotary knob DOWN	0	0	0	0	0	1
MODULATION 0 (EXT)	1	1	0	0	0	0
MODULATION 1 (30Hz)	1	1	0	0	0	1
MODULATION 2 (100Hz)	1	1	0	0	1	0
MODULATION 3 (400Hz)	1	1	0	0	1	1
MODULATION 4 (MONO)	1	1	0	1	0	0
MODULATION 5 (MAIN)	1	1	0	1	0	1
MODULATION 6 (LEFT)	1	1	0	1	1	0
MODULATION 7 (RIGHT)	1	1	0	1	1	1
MODULATION 8 (SUB)	1	1	1	0	0	0
MODULATION 9 (◁◁)	1	1	1	0	0	1
MODIFY . (◁)	1	0	1	1	1	0
MODIFY - (▷)	1	0	1	1	0	1
LOCAL (REMOTE)	1	0	1	1	1	1

5.2.4 Setting recall by remote control (example)

The recall of "57" is to be set.

1) Set the RCL code "000100" according to the panel key code table (Table 5-1).
2) Send CONTROL [redacted] which is set to "0" for 1msec or longer as shown in Figure 5-2 (input data timing).
3) Set the data "101110" according to the code table and send CONTROL [redacted] signal as shown in Figure 5-3.

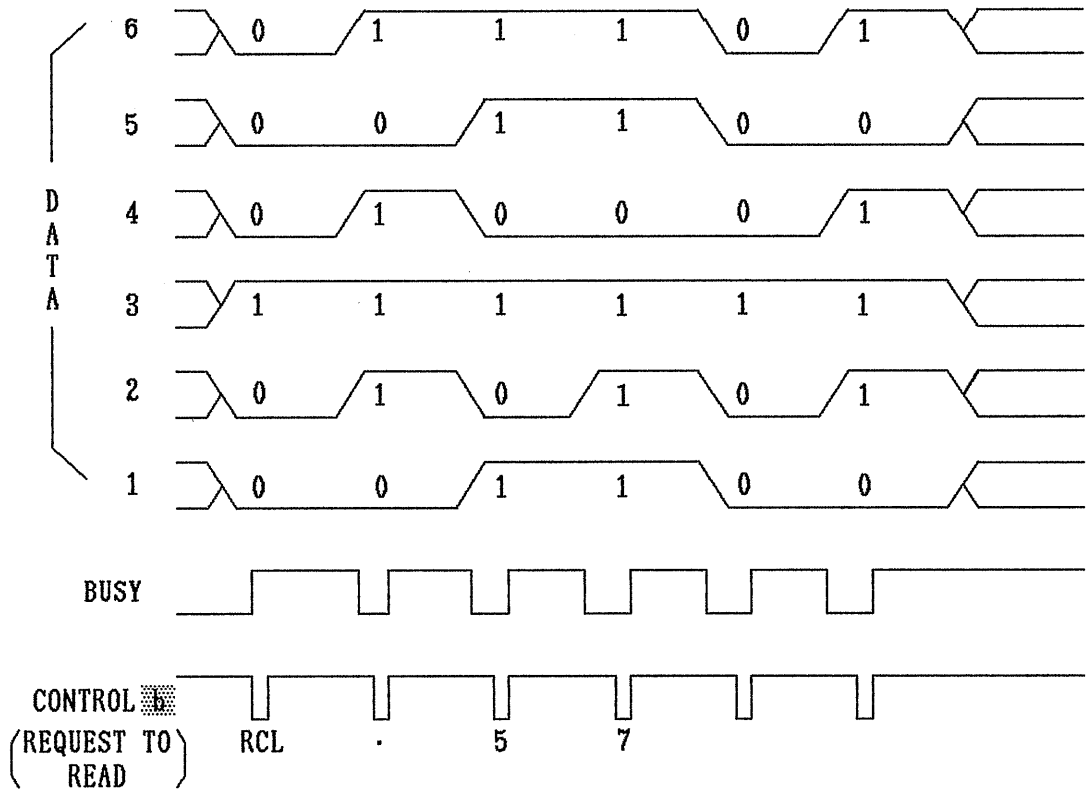


Figure 5-3

4) Finally, send "110101" and "110111" with CONTROL [redacted] signal, and the data transmission is completed.
When the signal generator receives the last data, it starts processing the recall.

5.2.5 Remote Control circuit diagram example and operation.

Since the data lines of the remote control connector are bidirectional bus lines, it is recommended to use the circuit shown in Figure 5-4 when controlling the Multiplex signal generator from a remote unit.

Figure 5-4 shows the remote control circuit that increments the memory address by one each time the switch is pressed.

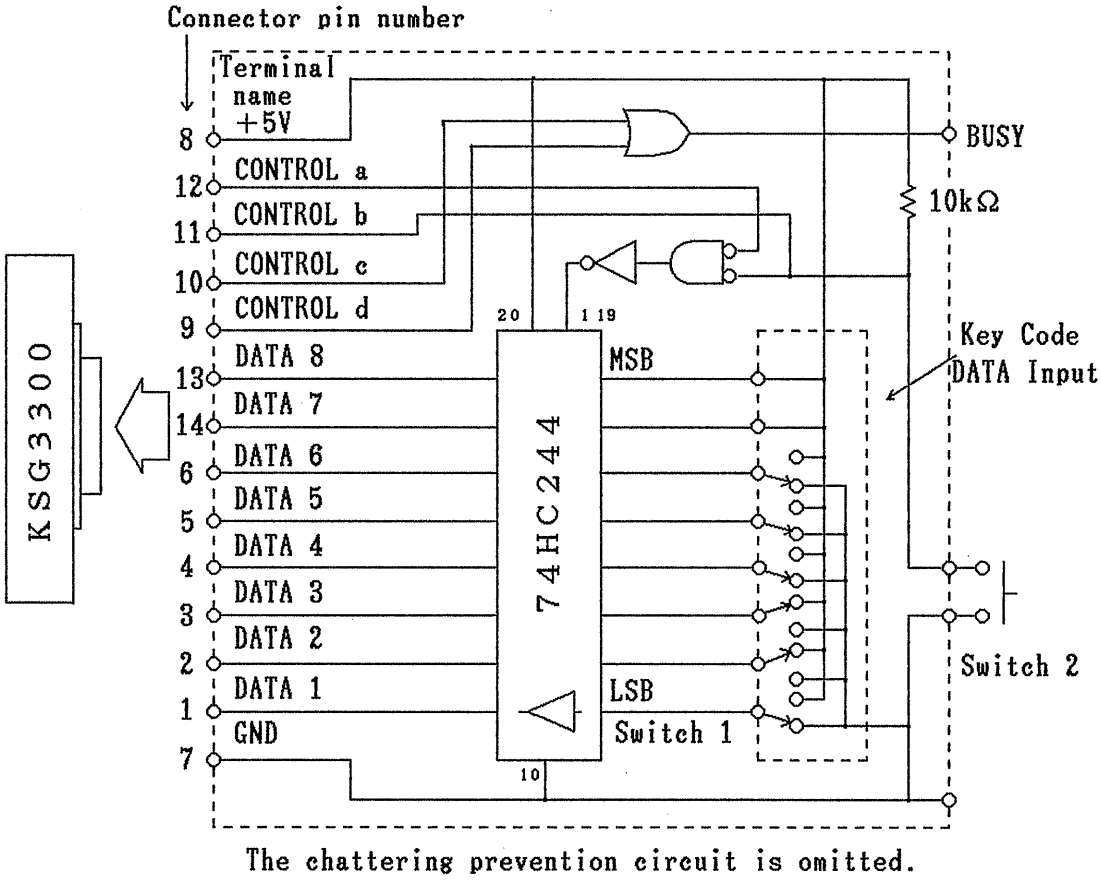


Figure 5-4

Set the data of MEMORY RCL △ on Key Code Data Input Switch 1 according to the key code table (Table 5-1) and set CONTROL [illegible] to "0" (Press Switch 2). Then, approximately 160μsec later, CONTROL [illegible] is set to "0" and Enable A and B (pins 1 and 19) of 74HC244 are set to "0". The data is sent to the KSG3300 during the period of approximately 100μsec when CONTROL [illegible] is "0"

If other key code data of the key code table is set on Switch 1, the function of the corresponding key on the front panel can be controlled in remote mode.

When using a computer for the external remote control on the basis of function shown in Figure 5-4, be sure to confirm that the BUSY signal is set to "0" before setting CONTROL [redacted] to "0" for more than 1msec.

Note: Since the control terminals (DATA terminals) are assigned to eight bits, the fixed data "1" is sent for the 7th and 8th bits (pins 14 and 13) through 74HC244.

5.2.6 Memory Display output circuit example

Figure 5-5 shows an example circuit.

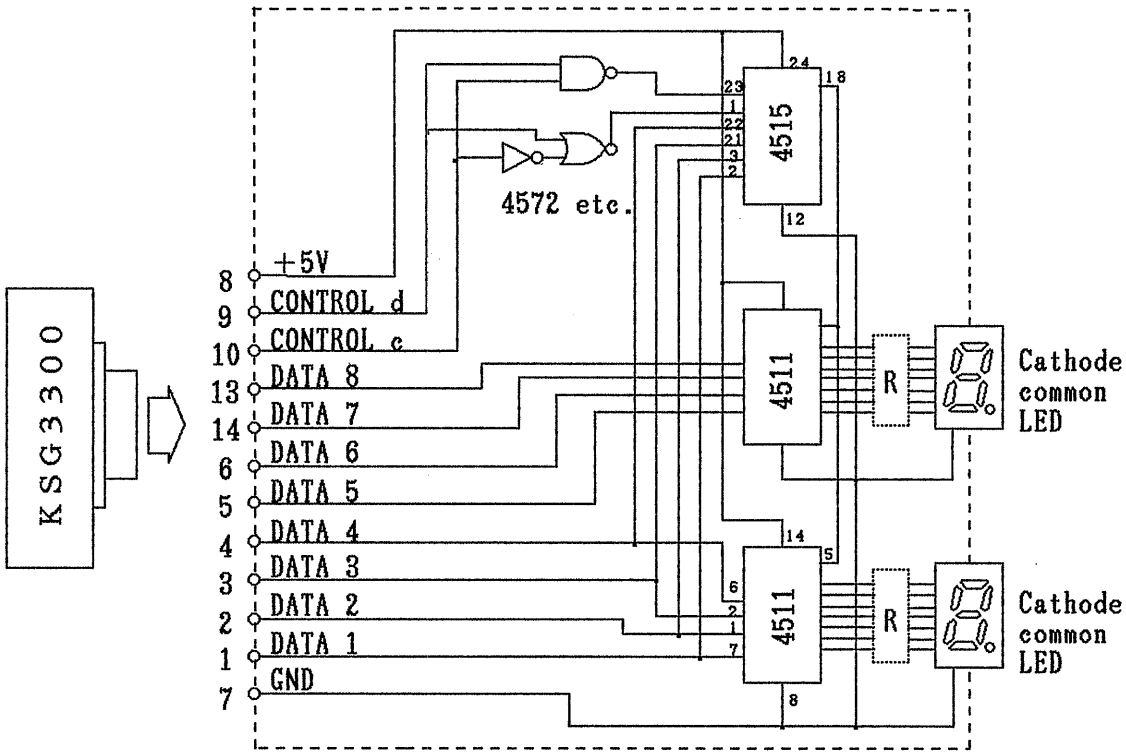


Figure 5-5

Since the remote control terminal has a bidirectional bus structure, it can output the same data displayed in the [MEMORY] section of the signal generator through the circuit shown in Figure 5-5. In addition to being displayed on a remote device, the data in the [MEMORY] section can be used for a process if the CMOS 4511 is replaced by a latch circuit.

If the circuit in Figure 5-4 is connected to that in Figure 5-5 by the connector section in parallel, the user can not only control the signal generator from a remote unit but also display the data in [MEMORY] section on a remote unit or check the data on the signal generator by a remote unit.

6. GP-IB

(General Purpose Interface Bus)

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 General Description

The KSG3300 has a GP-IB interface, and it can be controlled by the IEEE 488 standard interface bus.

6.1.2 Features

1) The functions of the signal generator can be controlled by the IEEE 488 standard interface bus.

2) The remote mode can be verified by the ⑦ REMOTE indicator.

3) The signal generator can be set in local mode at any time by the press-ing of ⑦ LOCAL key. In the local mode, manual operation on the front panel is allowed. (In local lockout mode, however, the manual operation is not allowed.)

4) The device address assigned to the signal generator can be displayed in the ⑤ MODULATION section.

6.2 Performance

6.2.1 Electrical Specifications Related to Interface System

Compiles to IEEE Std 488-1975.

6.3 Operation Procedure

6.3.1 Preparation for Use

Turn on the power and check the device address of the signal generator on GP-IB.

1) Press the ⑦ LOCAL key after the ⑭ YES key, and device address is displayed in the ⑤ MODULATION section.

2) To change the device address, set a new address according to the address setting method explained in Article 6.3.2.

3) After the hardware/software reset of CPU, the specified value "09" is displayed.

4) Connect the GP-IB cable when the power is off.

6.3.2 Address Setting Method

(1) Address Setting method by software

The old address is displayed while the ⑭ YE and ⑦ LOCAL keys are pressed.
Input new address by nemeric keys within approximately 2 seconds after releasing the ⑦ LOCAL key, and then press the ⑦ LOCAL key again.

(2) Address Setting method by hardware

The address of the KSG3300 is set at "09" when the instrument is delivered from the factory.
The address switch is mounted on the CPU board in the multiplex signal generator. To set a new address, remove the top panel and shield board and manipulate the address switch S2 on the PC board 90-SIG-90104 found in the rear aluminum sash case viewed from the front panel.
The address "09" can be changed to a desired address.

To remove the top panel, lift it up after removing two screws each from the top surface, right side, and left side (six screws in total).
The screws on the left side are fastened with rubber feet.

Remove the single screw on the right side the aluminum sash case.
The aluminum sash case can be taken out. Lift the case and remove the four screws, and pull out the case.
After setting the address, put the board back to its original position.

Then, execute the software or hardware reset of CPU (see Article 7.2).

a) Table 6-1 lists the values of S2 and corresponding addresses.

b) When a switch of S2 is set to ON, the corresponding bit is set to the level of "0".

c) Figure 6-1 shows how S2 is set for address "09".

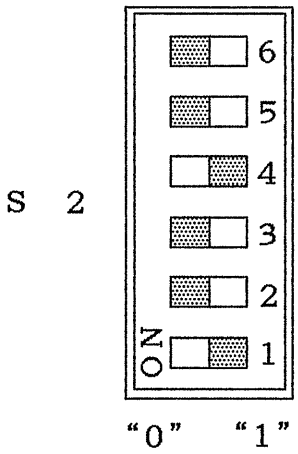


Figure 6-1

Table 6-1

Listener address Device number	Address switch 1 2 3 4 5 6	
00	0 0 0 0 0 0	
01	1 0 0 0 0 0	
02	0 1 0 0 0 0	
03	1 1 0 0 0 0	
04	0 0 1 0 0 0	
05	1 0 1 0 0 0	
06	0 1 1 0 0 0	
07	1 1 1 0 0 0	
08	0 0 0 1 0 0	
09	1 0 0 1 0 0	The DIP-SW is set to "09" at the factory
10	0 1 0 1 0 0	
11	1 1 0 1 0 0	
12	0 0 1 1 0 0	
13	1 0 1 1 0 0	
14	0 1 1 1 0 0	
15	1 1 1 1 0 0	
16	0 0 0 0 1 0	
17	1 0 0 0 1 0	
18	0 1 0 0 1 0	
19	1 1 0 0 1 0	
20	0 0 1 0 1 0	
21	1 0 1 0 1 0	
22	0 1 1 0 1 0	
23	1 1 1 0 1 0	
24	0 0 0 1 1 0	
25	1 0 0 1 1 0	
26	0 1 0 1 1 0	
27	1 1 0 1 1 0	
28	0 0 1 1 1 0	
29	1 0 1 1 1 0	
30	0 1 1 1 1 0	
Listen only	* * * * * 1	

DIP SW

1 = OFF 0 = ON

6.3.3 Available Control Command and Bus Line Commands

Table 6-2

Control comand and Bus line command (for hp BASIC)	Explanation
OUTPUT	Specifies the listener address and sends program data.
REMOTE	Turns on the ⑦ REMOTE indicator (red) and prepares for receiving data when the listener adrress is specified. If the ⑦ LOCAL key on the front panel is pressed in this state, the ⑦ REMOTE indicator is turned off and the multiplex signal generator is set in local mode to enable manual operation on the front panel.
LOCAL LOCKOUT	Disables manual operation on all the devices on GP-IB. The LOCAL LOCKOUT command is an universal command.
LOCAL	Turns off the ⑦ REMOTE indicator and sets the multiplex signal generator in local mode to allow manual operation on the front panel.
CLEAR	Sets the multiplex signal generator in the same state as the initial power-on state.

Note: Since the buscontrol and line commands vary with the computer to be used, refer to the instruction manual of the specific computer to be used.

6.3.4 Program Code Table

Set the measuring conditions for KSG3300 with the codes listed in Table 6-3 GP-IB Function Setting Method.
Use the codes in Table 6-4 for the stereo modulation by KSG3300.
Tables 6-5 list the codes are for FMX signal, and Table 6-6 gives the program codes in alphabetical order. See these tables also.
When creating a control program, arrange the program codes in the same order as the corresponding functions that would be specified on the panel.

Table 6-3 GP-IB Function Setting Method

Item	Program code	Data	Unit
Modulation level	AF	○○○	PC(%)
	AF	○○.○	%(PC)
Modulation function	M1 - 7 (MO)	− − −	− − −
Modulation source	S1 - 8	− − −	− − −
Pilot level	PL	○○	PC(%)
Pilot on/off	P0, P1	− − −	− − −
	POF, PON	− − −	− − −
Output level	AP	○.○○	V
Pre-emphasis	PRE0 - 3	− − −	− − −
FMX signal			
FMX modulation off/on	FMXOF, FMXON	− − −	− − −
ID signal			
Modulation level	ID	○.○	PC(%)
Modulation level off/on	IOF, ION	− − −	− − −
S' only mode			
S' only off/on	SONLYOF, SONLYON	− − −	− − −
Compressor			
Knee level	KNE	−○○.○	− − −
Fixed gain	FIX	○○.○	− − −
Compressor off/on	CPRSROF, CPRSRON	− − −	− − −
Equalizer			
Equalizer off/on	EQLOF, EQLON	− − −	− − −
Low distortion mode			
Low distortion off/on	LDOF, LDON	− − −	− − −
Memory			
Memory recall	RC	○○	− − −
Memory store	ST	○○	− − −

Note 1: The mark "− − −" means an optional item.

2: The mark "○○○" means than the data may be specified with one digit up to the maximum number of digits.

3: Data must be expressed in integers or real numbers; it must not be expressed in E format.

4: Alphabetic characters may be expressed in small letters.

Table 6-4 GP-IB Program Codes for Stereo Modulation

Classified by function

Function	Program code
Modulation level	AF
Modulation function	
MAIN	M1
LEFT	M2
RIGHT	M3
SUB	M4
EXT L/R	M5
MONO	M6
ON	M7 (MO)
Modulation source	
EXT	S1
30Hz	S2
100Hz	S3
400Hz	S4
1kHz	S5
6.3kHz	S6
10kHz	S7
15kHz	S8
Pilot level	PL
Pilot off	P0, POF
Pilot on	P1, PON
Output level	AP
Pre-emphasis	
OFF	PRE0
25μS	PRE1
50μS	PRE2
75μS	PRE3
Data	
Numeric value	0 - 9
Minus sign	-
Decimal point	.
Unit	
%	PC or %
Vp-p	V
Memory	
Memory recall	RC
Memory store	ST

(Cont'd)

Table 6-4 GP-IB Program Codes for FMX Signal

Classified by function

Function	Program code
FMX signal	
FMX modulation off	FMXOF
FMX modulation on	FMXON
ID signal	
Modulation level	ID
ID modulation level off	IOF
ID modulation level on	ION
S' only mode	
S' only off	SONLYOF
S' only on	SONLYON
Compressor	
Knee level	KNE
Fixed gain	FIX
Compressor off	CPRSROF
Compressor on	CPRSRON
Equalizer	
Equalizer off	EQLOF
Equalizer on	EQLON
Low distortion mode	
Low distortion off	LDOF
Low distortion on	LDON

Table 6-5 GP-IB Program Codes

Alphabetical order

Program code	Explanation	Remarks
AF	Modulation level	Function mode
AP	Output level	Function mode
CPRSROF	Compressor off	Function mode
CPRSRON	Compressor on	Function mode
EQLOF	Equalizer off	Function mode
EQLON	Equalizer on	Function mode
FIX	Fixed gain	Function mode
FMXOF	FMX modulation off	FMX modulation source
FMXON	FMX modulation on	FMX modulation source
ID	ID signal modulation level	Function mode
IOF	ID modulation level off	Function mode
ION	ID modulation level on	Function mode
KNE	Knee level	Function mode
LDOF	Low distortion off	Function mode
LDON	Low distortion on	Function mode
M1	MAIN signal	Function mode
M2	LEFT signal	Function mode
M3	RIGHT signal	Function mode
M4	SUB signal	Function mode
M5	EXT L/R signal	Modulation source
M6	MONO signal	Function mode
M7 (MO)	Modulation level off	Function mode
P0 (POF)	Pilot off	Function mode
P1 (PON)	Pilot on	Function mode
PC (%)	Modulation level in percent	Unit
PL	Pilot level	Function mode
PRE0	Pre-emphasis off	Function mode
PRE1	Pre-emphasis 25μs	Function mode
PRE2	Pre-emphasis 50μs	Function mode
PRE3	Pre-emphasis 75μs	Function mode
RC	Memory recall	Function mode
S1	External modulation EXT	Modulation source
S2	Internal modulation 30Hz	Modulation source
S3	Internal modulation 100Hz	Modulation source
S4	Internal modulation 400Hz	Modulation source

(cont'd)

Table 6-5 GP-IB Program Codes

Alphabetical order

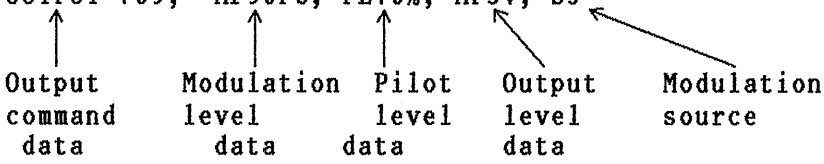
Program code	Explanation	Remarks
S5	Internal modulation 1kHz	Modulation source
S6	Internal modulation 6.3kHz	Modulation source
S7	Internal modulation 10kHz	Modulation source
S8	Internal modulation 15kHz	Modulation source
SONLYOF	S' only off	Function mode
SONLYON	S' only on	Function mode
ST	Memory store	Function mode
V	Output level	Unit
0 - 9	Numeric value	Data
-	Minus sign	Data
.	Decimal point	Data
% (PC)	Modulation level in percent	Unit

6.3.5 Basic Data Setting Method

Modulation level 90%, pilot level 10%, 3Vp-p output level, 1 kHz internal modulation frequency are to be set.

In the following examples, HP 9816 is used:

Example 1: OUTPUT 709; "AF90PC, PL10%, AP3V, S5"



Normally, CRLF or EOI is sent.

Example 2: To send the above data items one by one

```
OUTPUT 709; "AF90PC"
OUTPUT 709; "PL10%"
OUTPUT 709; "AP3V"
OUTPUT 709; "S5"
```

Example 3: To set the modulation level at 30%

① "AF30PC"

Example 4: To set the pilot level at 8%

① "PL8%"

Example 5: To set the output level at 5Vp-p

① "AP5V"

Example 6: To set the modulation function at LEFT signal

① "M2"

Example 7: To set the internal modulation frequency at 400 Hz

① "S4"

Example 8: To turn off modulation level

① "M7"

② "M0"

Example 9: To turn off pilot level

① "PO"

② "POF"

Example 10: To recall memory address "36"

① "RC36"

Example 11: To store data at memory address "36"

① "ST36"

6.3.6 Connector Pin Allocation Diagram

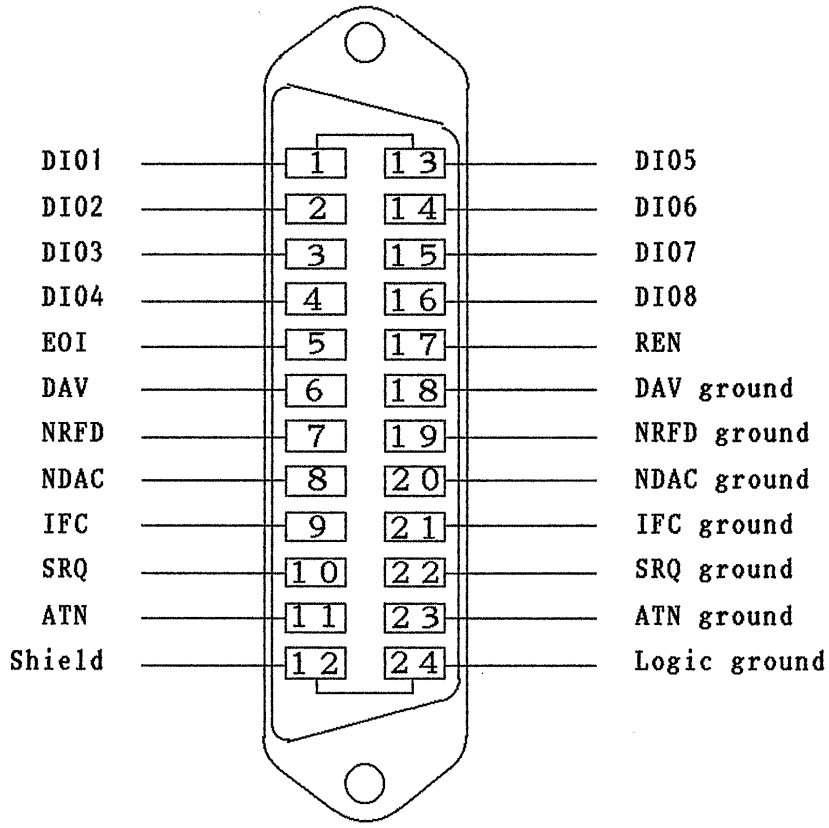


Figure 6-2

6.3.7 Reference (Program example)

An example of a program for HP 9816 is given below. This program is to set the data of modulation level, pilot level, and modulation source, to store the data into the multiplex signal generator, and to recall the data from it. This program is just for reference, and it may not be the best one. Since the program description method varies with the system to control the multiplex signal generator, code the program in the most suitable way for the system.

```
10    Dev=709                          Interface select code
                                       *100+Device address
20    Mod_level=10                     10%
30    Mod_level_step=10                10%
40    Pilot_level=10                   10%
50    Pilot_step=-1                    -1%
60    CLEAR Dev                        Clear selected device
70    WAIT 2
80    OUTPUT Dev;"S5"                  Set 1kHz internal
                                       modulation frequency
90    FOR N=0 TO 9
100      Mod=Mod_level+Mod_level_step*N
110      Pilot=Pilot_level+Pilot_step*N
120      OUTPUT Dev;"AF";Mod;"PC"      Set modulation level
130      OUTPUT Dev;"PL";Pilot;"PC"    Set pilot level
140      OUTPUT Dev;"ST";N             Store data into memory
150   NEXT N
160   FOR N=0 TO 9
170      OUTPUT Dev;"RC";N             Recall data memory
180      WAIT 2
190   NEXT N
200   END
```

7. BACKUP BATTERY AND INITIALIZING CPU

7.1 Backup Battery

The KSG3300 uses a memory backup battery, and the battery may discharge all its electricity when the multiplex signal generator is not used for a long time.

Turn on the power for the multiplex signal generator having a charging circuit, and fully charge the battery.

The memory backup battery is greatly affected by the surrounding temperature, humidity, and storage conditions. After about five years, the discharge capability of the battery is reduced to approximatly 90% of the initial capability. The battery is fully usable in this state, but when it becomes unusable, replace it with GB 50H-3X of Japan Storage Battery Co., Ltd.

[Battery position and replacement method]

Remove the top panel of the instrument, and the aluminum sash cases attached to the back side of the instrument contains the CPU printed curcuit board, and the battery is mounted on this board.

See Article 6.3.2 for the method of removing the top panel and alminum sash cases.

Remove single screw on the right side holding case and the four screws on the left side, take out the aluminum sash case, pull out the PC board, and replace the battery with a new one.

After replacing the battery, insert the PC board into the aluminum sash case and fasten the four screws on the left side and single screw on the right.

Then, be sure to execute the CPU hardware reset.

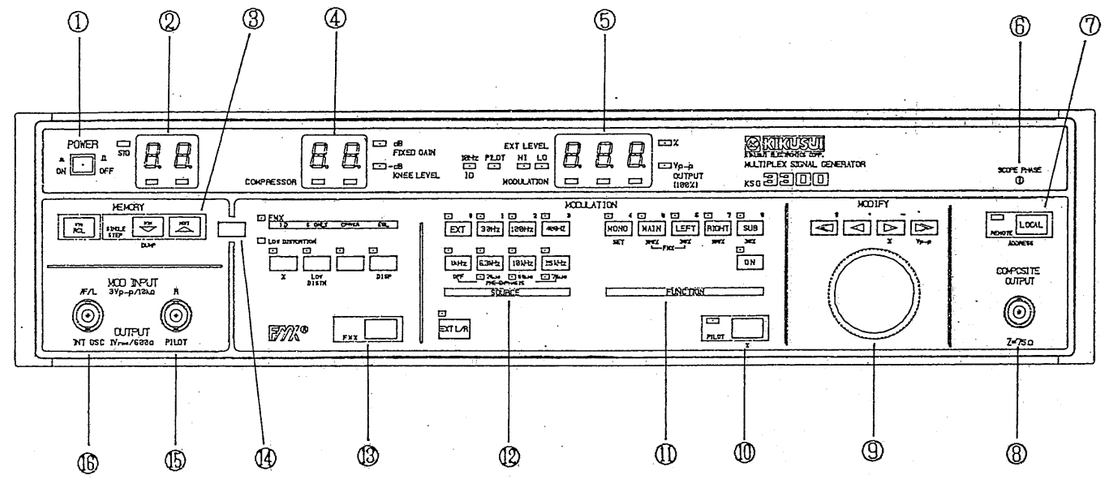
7.2 Initializing CPU

(1) Hardware reset

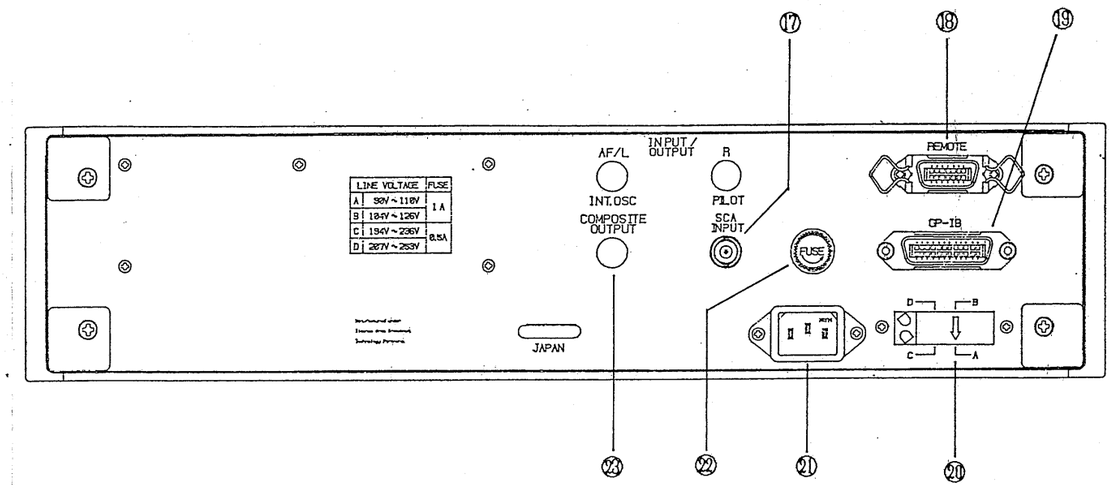
Turn on the power, and initialize the CPU by pushing the initial setting button switch S1 by an isolation screwdriver or something inserted from the hole on the side of the aluminum sash case containing the CPU board. At this time, all the data in memory, values for steps, and GP-IB address are set to their initial values.

(2) Software reset

Turn on the power switch while pressing the [YE] key on the panel;
then, the CPU is reset. At this time, the values stored in the memory and the values for steps are not cleared.
The GP-IB address is set in the initial state.



Front Panel



Rear Panel