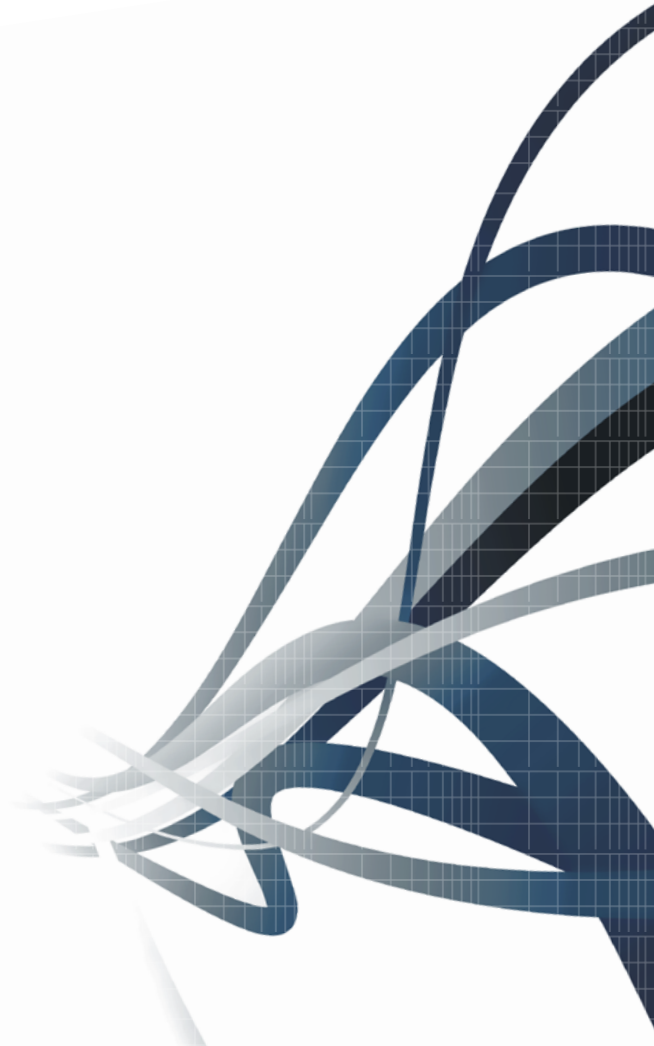


APx555

AUDIO ANALYZER

Installation Instructions
and Specifications



APx555 audio analyzer

Installation Instructions and Specifications



model APx555

September, 2017



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XVII0906103821

Documentation and Support

This booklet contains safety information, installation instructions and full specifications for the Audio Precision APx555 audio analyzer.

The APx500 User's Manual

Detailed information on the operation of the APx555 is available from the embedded Help installed with the APx500 measurement software, and in the APx500 User's Manual, included with the analyzer. The user's manual is also available as a PDF on the APx500 Application Disc and on the Web at ap.com; additional copies can be ordered from Audio Precision or your local distributor.

Audio Test Discs

These discs are included with your analyzer system:

- APx-DVD1 is a playable video DVD with menu-driven linear and coded audio test signals for external source use with DVD players.
- APx-CD1 is a playable audio CD with linear audio test signals for external source use with CD players.

ap.com

Visit the Audio Precision Web site at ap.com for APx support information. APx resources are available at ap.com. You can also contact our Technical Support staff at techsupport@ap.com, or by telephoning 503-627-0832 ext. 4, or 800-231-7350 ext. 4 (toll free in the U.S.A.).

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Safety

Safety Information

Do NOT service or repair this equipment unless properly qualified. Servicing should be performed only by a qualified technician or an authorized Audio Precision distributor.

Do NOT defeat the safety ground connection. This equipment is designed to operate only with an approved three-conductor power cord and safety grounding. Loss of the protective grounding connection can result in electrical shock hazard from the accessible conductive surfaces of this equipment.

Do NOT exceed mains voltage ratings. This equipment is designed to operate only from a 50–60 Hz ac mains power source at 95–264 Vac nominal voltage.

For continued fire hazard protection, fuses should be replaced ONLY with the exact value and type indicated on

the rear panel of the instrument and discussed on page 3 of this manual.

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC 1010-1) requires that measuring circuit terminals used for voltage or current measurement be marked to indicate their Measurement Category. The Measurement Category is based on the amplitude of transient or impulse voltage that can be expected from the AC power distribution network. This product is classified as Measurement Category I, abbreviated “CAT I” on the instrument front panel. This product should not be used within Categories II, III, or IV. The 2-channel input module measurement terminals are rated for a maximum voltage of 230 Vpk to ground, and a signal input of 160 Vrms unbalanced, 300 Vrms balanced. These terminals are intended to be used for the measurement of audio signals only.

Do NOT substitute parts or make any modifications without the written approval of Audio Precision. Doing so may create safety hazards. Using this product in a manner not specified by Audio Precision can result in a safety hazard.

This product is for indoor use—Installation Category II, Measurement Category I, pollution degree 2.

To clean the enclosure of this product, use a soft cloth or brush to remove accumulated dust. A mild detergent may be used to remove remaining dirt or stains. Do not use strong or abrasive cleaners. Wipe all surfaces with a damp cloth.

This unit is supplied with four feet on the bottom surface and four feet on the right side surface. The unit should only be operated while resting on the bottom surface feet. The feet on the right side are provided for convenience and stability when transporting the unit. DO NOT operate the unit while it is sitting on the side feet

Safety Symbols

The following symbols may be marked on the panels or covers of equipment or modules, and are used in this manual:



WARNING!—This symbol alerts you to a potentially hazardous condition, such as the presence of dangerous voltage that could pose a risk of electrical shock. Refer to the accompanying Warning Label or Tag, and exercise extreme caution.



ATTENTION!—This symbol alerts you to important operating considerations or a potential operating condition that could damage equipment. If you see this marked on equipment, refer to the Operator's Manual or User's Manual for precautionary instructions.



FUNCTIONAL EARTH TERMINAL—A terminal marked with this symbol is electrically connected to a reference point of a measuring circuit or output and is intended to be earthed for any functional purpose other than safety.



PROTECTIVE EARTH TERMINAL—A terminal marked with this symbol is bonded to conductive parts of the instrument and is intended to be connected to an external protective earthing system.

Disclaimer

Audio Precision cautions against using their products in a manner not specified by the manufacturer. To do otherwise may void any warranties, damage equipment, or pose a safety risk to personnel.

Sécurité

Consignes de sécurité

Ne procédez PAS à l'entretien ou à la réparation de cet équipement à moins d'être dûment qualifié(e) pour le faire. L'entretien devrait être effectué uniquement par un technicien qualifié ou un distributeur Audio Precision agréé.

Ne PAS dérouter le branchement de la mise à la terre de sécurité. Cet équipement est conçu pour être utilisé uniquement avec un cordon d'alimentation approuvé avec connecteur à trois conducteurs et mise à la terre de sécurité. La perte de connexion à la mise à la terre protectrice peut entraîner un risque de choc électrique à partir des surfaces conductrices accessibles de cet équipement.

Ne PAS dépasser la tension de réseau nominale. Cet équipement est conçu pour fonctionner uniquement à partir d'une source d'alimentation réseau de 50–60 Hz CA, à une tension nominale de 100–240 V CA. La tension d'alimenta-

tion du réseau ne doit pas dépasser $\pm 10\%$ de la tension nominale (90–264 V CA).

Pour obtenir en permanence la protection contre les risques d'incendie, les fusibles doivent être remplacés UNIQUEMENT par des fusibles de même valeur et type, comme indiqué sur le panneau arrière de l'instrument et précisé à la page 9 de ce livret.

La International Electrotechnical Commission (la Commission électrotechnique internationale) (CEI 1010-1) exige que les bornes des circuits de mesure utilisées pour la mesure de la tension ou du courant identifient leur catégorie de mesure. La catégorie de mesure se base sur l'amplitude de la tension transitoire ou de la tension d'impulsion à laquelle on peut s'attendre d'un réseau de distribution d'alimentation électrique CA. Ce produit est classé dans la catégorie de mesure I, selon l'abréviation « CAT I » inscrite sur le panneau avant de l'instrument. Ce produit ne

devrait pas être utilisé dans les catégories II, III ou IV. Les bornes de mesure du module d'entrée à deux canaux sont classées selon une tension maximale de crête de 230 V à la terre et une entrée de signal de 160 V RMS non équilibrés, et de 300 V RMS équilibrés; les bornes de mesure du module d'entrée à huit canaux sont classées selon une tension maximale de crête de 160 V à la terre et une entrée de signal de 115 V RMS, équilibrés ou non équilibrés. Ces bornes sont destinées à la mesure des signaux audio seulement.

Ne PAS remplacer de pièces ou effectuer de modifications sans l'approbation écrite d'Audio Precision. Si c'est le cas, il pourrait y avoir des risques pour la sécurité. Utiliser ce produit d'une manière non précisée par Audio Precision peut entraîner un risque pour la sécurité.

Ce produit est destiné à une utilisation à l'intérieur—Catégorie d'installation II, Catégorie de mesure I, degré de pollution 2.

Pour nettoyer le boîtier de ce produit, utiliser un chiffon doux ou une brosse douce permettant d'éliminer la saleté accumulée. Un détergent doux peut être utilisé pour éliminer la saleté ou les taches. Ne pas utiliser de produits nettoyants forts ou abrasifs. Essuyer toutes les surfaces à l'aide d'un chiffon humide.

Cette unité est fournie avec quatre pattes sur le dessous et quatre pattes sur le côté droit. L'unité doit être utilisée uniquement lorsqu'elle repose sur les pattes du dessous. Les pattes sur le côté droit sont installées pour plus de commodité et de stabilité lors du transport. NE PAS utiliser l'unité lorsqu'elle repose sur les pattes du côté

Symboles de sécurité

Les symboles suivants peuvent être présents sur les panneaux ou les couvercles de l'équipement ou des modules, et sont utilisés dans le présent manuel:



AVERTISSEMENT!—Ce symbole vous informe d'une situation potentiellement dangereuse, par exemple, la présence d'une tension dangereuse qui pourrait présenter un risque de choc électrique. Consultez l'autocollant ou l'étiquette d'avertissement qui l'accompagne, et faites preuve d'une grande prudence.



ATTENTION!—Ce symbole vous informe d'importantes considérations liées au fonctionnement ou d'une condition d'utilisation potentielle qui pourrait endommager l'équipement. Si vous voyez ce symbole sur l'équipement, consultez le manuel de l'opérateur ou le manuel de l'utilisateur pour connaître les instructions préventives.



BORNE DE TERRE FONCTIONNELLE— Les bornes identifiées à l'aide de ce symbole sont reliées électrique-

ment à un point de référence d'un circuit ou d'une sortie de mesure et doivent être raccordées à la terre (mise à la terre) pour toute fonction utilitaire autre que la sécurité.



BORNE DE TERRE DE PROTECTION—Les bornes identifiées à l'aide de ce symbole sont liées à des pièces conductrices de l'instrument et elles doivent être raccordées à un système protecteur de mise à la terre externe.

Avis de non-responsabilité

Audio Precision déconseille fortement l'utilisation de ses produits d'une manière non spécifiée par le fabricant. Une telle utilisation pourrait annuler toute garantie, endommager l'équipement ou présenter un risque de sécurité pour le personnel.

Seguridad

Información de seguridad

NO proporcione servicio o reparación a este equipo a menos que esté debidamente calificado. El trabajo de servicio deberá ser efectuado solamente por un técnico calificado o un distribuidor autorizado de Audio Precision.

NO modifique la conexión de seguridad a tierra. Este equipo está diseñado para operar solamente con una extensión aprobada de tres conductores puestos a tierra de seguridad. La pérdida de conexión de protección a tierra puede dar como resultado un peligro de descarga eléctrica al tocar las superficies conductoras accesibles de este equipo.

NO exceder las clasificaciones de la tensión de red eléctrica. Este equipo está diseñado para operar solamente de una fuente de suministro eléctrico de 50–60 Hz de corriente alterna a una tensión nominal de 100–240 VCA. La fuente

de suministro de voltaje no debe exceder del $\pm 10\%$ del nominal (90–264 VCA).

Para protección continua contra riesgo de incendio, los fusibles deberán reemplazarse SOLAMENTE con fusibles de valor y tipo exactos indicados en el panel posterior del instrumento y que se explica en la página 15 de este folleto.

International Electrotechnical Commission [La Comisión Electrotécnica Internacional] (IEC 1010-1) requiere que los terminales del circuito de medición que se utilizan solamente para medición de voltaje o corriente se marquen para indicar la categoría de medición. La categoría de medición se basa en la amplitud del voltaje transitorio o de impulso que se puede esperar de la red de distribución de voltaje de CA. Este producto se clasifica como Medición de Categoría I, abreviado como “CAT I” en el panel frontal del instrumento.

Este producto no deberá usarse dentro de las categorías II, III, o IV. Los terminales de medición del módulo de entrada de 2 canales tienen una capacidad para un voltaje máximo de 230 Vpk a tierra, y una entrada de señal de 160 Vrms no balanceada, 300 Vrms balanceada; los terminales de medición del módulo de entrada de 8 canales tienen una capacidad para un voltaje máximo de 160 Vpk a tierra, y una entrada de señal de 115 Vrms, balanceada o no balanceada. Estos terminales están concebidos para usarse solamente para la medición de señales de audio.

NO reemplace partes ni haga modificaciones sin la aprobación por escrito de Audio Precision. Hacerlo podría causar riesgos de seguridad. El uso de este producto en una manera no especificada por Audio Precision puede resultar en un riesgo de seguridad.

Este producto es para uso en interiores-Categoría de instalación II, Categoría de medición I, grado de contaminación 2.

Para limpiar la caja de este producto, utilice un trapo o cepillo suave para remover el polvo acumulado. Se puede utilizar un detergente neutro para remover la suciedad o manchas remanentes. No utilice limpiadores fuertes o abrasivos. Limpie todas las superficies con un trapo húmedo.

Esta unidad se suministra con cuatro patas en la superficie inferior y cuatro patas en la superficie del costado derecho. La unidad solamente debe operarse al estar apoyada en las patas de la superficie inferior. Las patas en el costado derecho se proporcionan para conveniencia y estabilidad al transportar la unidad. NO opere la unidad al estar apoyada sobre las patas laterales.

Símbolos de seguridad

Los siguientes símbolos podrían estar marcados en los paneles o cubiertas del equipo o los módulos, y se utilizan en este manual:



¡ADVERTENCIA!—Este símbolo le alerta sobre una condición potencialmente peligrosa, tal como la presencia de voltaje peligroso que pudiera representar un riesgo de descarga eléctrica. Consulte la etiqueta de advertencia adjunta y tenga mucha precaución.



¡ATENCIÓN!—Este símbolo le alerta de consideraciones operativas importantes o de una condición operativa potencial que pudiera dañar al equipo. Si usted ve este símbolo en el equipo, consulte el Manual del operador o el Manual del usuario para instrucciones de precaución.



TERMINAL DE TIERRA FUNCIONAL—Un terminal marcado con este símbolo está conectado eléctricamente a un punto de referencia de un circuito de medición o salida y

se supone está conectado a tierra (aterrizado) para algún fin funcional diferente a la seguridad.



TERMINAL DE TIERRA DE PROTECCIÓN—Un terminal marcado con este símbolo está enlazado a partes conductoras del instrumento y se supone que está conectado a un sistema externo de protección a tierra (aterrizada).

Exención de responsabilidad

Audio Precision advierte contra el uso de este producto de una manera no especificada por el fabricante. El hecho de no hacerlo de la manera indicada invalidaría las garantías, causaría daño al equipo, o representaría un riesgo de seguridad para el personal.



Installation

Software

All APx systems use the same award-winning measurement software, APx500.

PC system requirements

The APx500 measurement software version 4.1 and later can be very demanding of the personal computer (PC) running the APx software.

Moderate measurement demands

Moderate measurement demands (measurement bandwidths under 90 kHz, channel counts of 2 or 1) will perform adequately using a PC with these minimum specifications:

- Operating system: Microsoft Windows 10 (64-bit), Windows 8 (64-bit), or Windows 7 (64-bit).

- A multi-core processor (at least dual-core) running at a clock speed of at least 2 GHz. Most current processors from Intel and AMD meet these requirements.

Note: the Intel Atom processor does not meet our minimum specification.

- At least 2 GB of RAM.
- At least 300 MB of free hard disk space.
- A CD-ROM optical disc drive.
- A USB 2.0 port; two are required for optional switcher or DCX-127 use.
- A color monitor and a video card with at least VGA capabilities. Video resolution of 1024 x 768 or greater is recommended.

High measurement demands

High measurement demands (measurement bandwidths above 90 kHz, channel counts over 2) will perform much better with a superior PC; in some cases, very high measurement demands can slow or stop measurements.

The APx555, in particular, can place very high demands on the PC system when used in high bandwidth testing.

Please view the current APx PC Minimum System Solutions document on our Web site at www.ap.com. This information will help you to determine the adequacy of a particular PC for high-bandwidth, high-channel-count measurement.

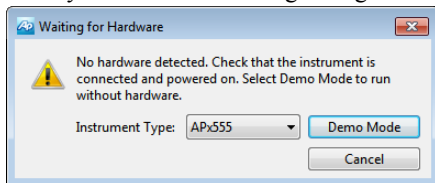
Installation

TO install the measurement software, insert the APx500 CD-ROM into the optical drive on the PC and follow the instructions in the installation dialog.

NOTE: You must have local administrator rights to install APx500 software. Go to User Accounts in the Windows Control Panel, or check with your network administrator.

Running the software without instrument hardware attached

You can launch the APx500 software without instrument hardware attached. When no hardware is detected, APx500 will present you with the following dialog box:



Select “Demo Mode.” APx500 will run in demo mode, which allows you to explore the user interface but does not enable any measurement functions. Input data shown in Demo Mode is false data, generated for display only.

From the Instrument Type menu, select an instrument to be emulated in Demo Mode.

Running the software with instrument hardware attached

NOTE: You must have standard user rights or administrator rights to operate APx500 software. Guest users are not supported.

Connecting the instrument to your PC

Before connecting your APx instrument to your PC, install the APx500 measurement software as described above. Connecting the instrument prior to software installation may cause Windows to select an incorrect USB driver for the instrument.

USB driver selection

The measurement software communicates with the instrument using a USB 2.0 interconnection. Once the software is successfully installed, connect one end of the USB cable to a USB 2.0 port on the PC, and the other end to the PC INTERFACE port on the rear of the instrument. We strongly recommend that you use the USB cable included with your instrument (AP order number CAB-APSI). We have tested other USB cables that perform poorly.

Note: Some PCs have optional USB ports on the front of the PC, or on extension brackets on the rear. In many cases these convenience ports have compromised performance due to the extra cable length within the PC. We recommend using

USB ports directly connected to the PC motherboard, typically at the rear of the PC.

Connect the instrument mains power cord to the instrument and to a source of ac mains power. See **Connecting your instrument to the electrical mains supply** below for more information about mains connections.

Turn the instrument ON by pressing the pushbutton on the front of the instrument. Microsoft Windows will detect the presence of the instrument on the USB and will open the Hardware Update Wizard to search for the correct software driver. Select “Install the software automatically.” Windows will find the Audio Precision driver software installed with APx500 and connect to the instrument.

Launch APx500 by double-clicking on the installed shortcut. With the instrument connected, you may be asked to update the instrument firmware during the first launch of the measurement software. APx500 will start, and in a short time you will be presented with the opening screen. Refer to the APx500 User’s Manual for more information about making measurements.

A copy of the APx500 User’s Manual is included with your instrument. The manual is also available as a PDF on the APx500 Application Disc and online at ap.com.

Setting up the hardware

Connecting your instrument to the electrical mains supply

The APx500 series instrument must be connected to a 50–60 Hz alternating current (ac) electrical mains supply. The minimum voltage is 95 Vac; maximum voltage is 264 Vac. The instrument is fitted with a universal power supply that

does not require voltage configuration or change of fuse type to accept mains voltages within the specified range. For all rated voltages, use two mains fuses of type 2A T/SB (5 x20 mm) 250 V.

Removing and installing mains fuses

To remove the mains fuse carrier module, refer to the figures below and proceed as follows:



Power entry module

Fuse carrier removal

Remove the mains power supply cord from the connector on the power entry module, located on the instrument rear panel. The mains fuse carrier module is part of the power entry module, to the right of the power cord connector.

Insert a small screwdriver into the power cord connector area, reaching into the slot on the mains fuse carrier module. Pry the module out slightly, until you can grasp the module firmly with your fingers. Pull the fuse carrier module out of the power entry module. The two mains fuses are loosely mounted within the fuse carrier module; take care not to let them fall.

Replace the fuses if necessary, using fuses as described below. Carefully reinsert the fuse carrier module into the power entry module, and press it firmly into place.

Installation

Connect the power cord from a mains power outlet to the power cord connector on the instrument rear panel.



Installation (Fr)

Logiciel

Tous les systèmes APx utilisent le même logiciel de mesure lauréat, soit APx500.

Exigences de système pour l'ordinateur personnel (PC)

Le logiciel de mesure APx500 peut être très exigeant pour l'ordinateur personnel (PC) qui l'exécute.

Demandes de mesure modérées

Les demandes de mesures modérées (bandes passantes de mesure de moins de 90 kHz, nombre de canaux de 2 ou 1) fonctionneront adéquatement avec un PC détenant ces caractéristiques minimales :

- Système d'exploitation : Microsoft Windows 10 (64 bit), Windows 8 (64 bit) ou Windows 7 (64 bit).

- Un processeur multicœur (au moins double cœur) tournant à une vitesse d'horloge d'au moins 2 GHz. La plupart des processeurs actuels Intel et AMD respectent ces exigences.

Remarque : le processeur Intel Atom ne respecte pas nos spécifications minimales.

- Au moins 2 Go de mémoire vive.
- Au moins 300 Mo d'espace libre sur le disque dur.
- Un lecteur optique de CD-ROM.
- Un port USB 2.0; deux ports requis dans le cas de l'utilisation du DCX-127 ou du commutateur optionnel.
- Un moniteur couleur et une carte vidéo avec qualité VGA ou supérieure. Une résolution vidéo de 1024 x 768 ou supérieure est recommandée.

Demandes de mesures élevées

Les demandes de mesures élevées (bandes passantes de mesure de plus de 90 kHz, nombre de canaux de plus de 2) fonctionneront beaucoup mieux avec un PC de puissance supérieure; dans certains cas, les demandes de mesures très élevées peuvent ralentir ou même interrompre les mesures.

L'appareil APx555, plus particulièrement, peut exiger beaucoup du système de l'ordinateur personnel, lorsqu'il est utilisé pour des tests de large bande passante.

Pour en savoir plus à ce sujet, consultez le document courant APx PC Minimum System Solutions (solutions de système minimales pour ordinateur personnel pour APx) sur notre site web, à l'adresse www.ap.com. Ces informations vous aideront à déterminer si un ordinateur personnel, en particulier, convient à l'utilisation d'un appareil APx.

Installation

Pour installer le logiciel de mesure, insérez le CD-ROM APx500 dans le lecteur optique de l'ordinateur et suivez les instructions dans la fenêtre de dialogue du logiciel d'installation. Si vous n'avez pas de disque d'application APx500, vous pouvez le télécharger à partir du site web d'Audio Precision, à l'adresse ap.com.

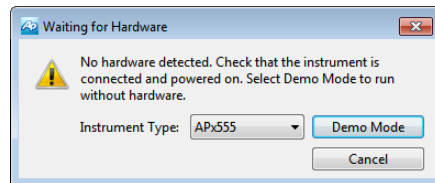
REMARQUE : Vous devez détenir les droits d'administrateur local pour installer le logiciel APx500. Dans le panneau de configuration (Control Panel) de Windows, consultez les comptes d'utilisateur (User Accounts) ou consultez votre administrateur de réseau.

Exécuter le logiciel sans brancher l'instrument

REMARQUE : Vous devez détenir des droits d'utilisateur standard ou des droits d'administra-

teur pour utiliser le logiciel APx500. Les utilisateurs invités ne sont pas pris en charge.

Vous pouvez exécuter le logiciel APx500 sans brancher l'instrument. Lorsqu'aucun appareil n'est détecté, APx500 vous présente la fenêtre de dialogue suivante :



Sélectionner le « Demo Mode » (mode démo). APx500 sera exécuté en mode démo, ce qui vous permet d'explorer la surface d'utilisateur, mais pas de prendre des mesures. Les données d'entrée présentées en mode démo sont de fausses données, destinées uniquement à des fins de présentation.

À partir du menu Instrument Type (type d'instrument), sélectionnez un instrument à simuler en mode démo.

Exécuter le logiciel avec l'instrument branché

REMARQUE : Vous devez détenir des droits d'utilisateur standard ou des droits d'administrateur pour utiliser le logiciel APx500. Les utilisateurs invités ne sont pas pris en charge.

Brancher l'instrument à votre ordinateur personnel

Avant de brancher votre instrument APx à votre ordinateur, installez le logiciel de mesure APx500 comme décrit plus haut. Brancher l'instrument avant d'installer le logiciel peut entraîner la sélection du mauvais pilote USB pour l'instrument.

Sélection de pilote USB

Le logiciel de mesure communique avec l'instrument à l'aide d'une interconnexion USB 2.0. Une fois l'installation du logiciel réussie, branchez une extrémité du câble USB à un port USB 2.0 de l'ordinateur, et l'autre extrémité au port PC INTERFACE situé à l'arrière de l'instrument. Nous vous recommandons fortement d'utiliser le câble USB fourni avec votre instrument (numéro de commande AP CAB-APSI). Nous avons testé d'autres câbles USB dont le fonctionnement est médiocre.

Remarque : Certains ordinateurs sont équipés de ports USB optionnels à l'avant, ou sur des supports de prolongation à l'arrière. Dans bien des cas, ces ports pratiques compromettent la performance étant donné la longueur de câble supplémentaire installée dans l'ordinateur. Nous vous recommandons d'utiliser les ports USB directement branchés à la carte mère de l'ordinateur, soit habituellement ceux qui sont placés à l'arrière de l'ordinateur.

Branchez le cordon d'alimentation électrique de l'instrument à celui-ci et à une source d'alimentation électrique c.a. Voir « Setting up the hardware » (configurer l'appareil) ci-dessous pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur les raccordements au secteur.

Mettez l'instrument sous tension en appuyant sur le bouton d'alimentation à l'avant de l'instrument.

Microsoft Windows détectera la présence de l'instrument branché au port USB et lancera le logiciel Hardware Update Wizard qui recherchera le bon pilote logiciel à installer. Sélectionner « Install the software automatically » (installation automatique du logiciel). Windows trouvera le logiciel pilote Audio Precision installé avec APx500 et branché à l'instrument.

Lancez APx500 en cliquant deux fois sur le raccourci. Une fois l'instrument branché, on pourrait vous demander de mettre à jour le micrologiciel de l'instrument lors de la première exécution du logiciel de mesure. APx500 démarra et, peu de temps après, affichera l'écran d'accueil. Consultez le manuel de l'utilisateur du logiciel APx500 pour de plus amples renseignements à propos des prises de mesures.

Un exemplaire du manuel de l'utilisateur du logiciel APx500 est inclus avec votre instrument. Le manuel de l'utilisateur est aussi disponible en format PDF, sur le disque de l'application APx500 et en ligne à l'adresse ap.com.

Configurer l'appareil

Branchement de votre instrument à l'alimentation secteur

L'instrument APx doit être branché à une alimentation de courant alternatif (c.a.) de 50–60 Hz. La tension minimale est de 90 V c.a.; la tension maximale est de 264 V c.a.

L'instrument est équipé d'une alimentation universelle qui n'exige pas de configuration de tension ni de changement de type de fusible pour accepter les tensions de secteur à l'intérieur de la plage spécifiée.

Retirer et installer des fusibles secteur

Pour toutes les tensions nominales, utilisez deux fusibles secteurs de type 2A T/SB (5 x 20 mm) 250 V.

Pour retirer le module porte-fusibles secteurs, consultez les figures ci-dessous et procédez comme suit :



Module d'entrée d'alimentation Retrait du porte-fusibles

Retirez le cordon d'alimentation secteur du connecteur au niveau du module d'entrée d'alimentation qui est situé sur le panneau arrière de l'instrument. Le module porte-fusibles secteurs fait partie du module d'entrée d'alimentation, situé à la droite du connecteur de cordon d'alimentation.

Insérez un petit tournevis dans la zone du connecteur de cordon d'alimentation, dans la fente située sur le module porte-fusibles secteurs. Écartez légèrement le module jusqu'à ce que vous puissiez le saisir fermement entre vos doigts. Tirez le module porte-fusibles du module d'entrée d'alimentation. Les deux fusibles secteurs sont montés de manière libre dans le module porte-fusibles; prenez soin de ne pas les laisser tomber.

Remplacez les fusibles, au besoin, à l'aide de fusibles identiques à ceux décrits plus bas. Réinsérez délicatement le module porte-fusibles dans le module d'entrée d'alimentation, et insérez-le fermement en position.

Branchez le cordon d'alimentation d'une prise secteur au connecteur de cordon d'alimentation, sur le panneau arrière de l'instrument.



Instalación

Software

Todos los sistemas APx utilizan el mismo software leído, APx500.

Requisitos de sistema de la PC

El software APx500 para medición puede ser muy exigente de las capacidades de la computadora personal (PC) que opera el software APx.

Demandas de medición moderadas

Las demandas de medición moderadas (anchos de banda de medición de menos de 90 kHz, conteos de canales de 2 o de 1) se ejecutarán adecuadamente usando una PC con las siguientes especificaciones mínimas:

- Sistema operativo: Microsoft Windows 10 (64 bit), Windows 8 (64 bit), o Windows 7 (64 bit).

- Un procesador de núcleo múltiple (por lo menos núcleo doble) operando a una velocidad de reloj de por lo menos 2 GHz. La mayoría de los procesadores actuales de Intel y AMD cumplen con estos requisitos.

Nota: el procesador Intel Atom no cumple con esta especificación mínima.

- Por lo menos 2 GB de RAM.
- Por lo menos 300 MB de espacio libre en disco duro.
- Una unidad lectora óptica de CD ROM.
- Un puerto USB 2.0; se requieren dos para usar un interruptor opcional o un DCX-127.
- Un monitor a color y una tarjeta de vídeo con al menos capacidades VGA. Se recomienda una resolución de vídeo de 1024 x 768 o superior.

Demandas de medición alta

Las demandas de medición alta (anchos de banda de medición de más de 90 kHz, conteos de canal de más de 2) tendrán mejor rendimiento con una mejor PC; en algunos casos, las demandas de medición muy altas pueden ralentizar o detener las mediciones.

El APx555, en particular, puede ejercer demandas muy altas en el sistema de la PC al usarse probando ancho de banda alto.

Para obtener más información, consulte el documento actualizado Soluciones Mínimas del Sistema APx para PC [APx PC Minimum System Solutions] visite nuestro sitio web en www.ap.com. Esta información le ayudará a determinar si una PC específica es adecuada para usarse con APx.

Instalación

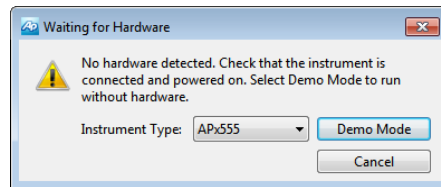
Para instalar el software de medición, inserte el CD-ROM del APx500 dentro de la unidad óptica de la PC y siga las instrucciones en el diálogo de instalación. Si usted no tiene el disco de la aplicación disco de aplicación del APx500 [APx500 application disc], puede descargar APx500 del sitio web de Audio Precision en www.ap.com.

NOTA: Usted debe tener derechos de administrador local para instalar el software APx500. Ingrese a Cuentas de usuarios en el Panel de Control de Windows, o revise con su administrador de red.

Operación del software sin el hardware del instrumento conectado

NOTA: Usted debe tener derechos estándar de usuario o de administrador para operar el software APx500. No se permiten usuarios invitados.

Usted puede iniciar el software APx500 sin tener conectado el hardware del instrumento. Cuando no se detecta el hardware, el APx500 le mostrará el siguiente cuadro de diálogo:



Seleccione “Demo Mode” [Modo de demostración]. El APx500 funcionará en modo de demostración, lo que le permite explorar la interfaz de usuario pero no habilita ninguna función de medición. Los datos de entrada que se muestran en el Demo Mode [Modo de demostración] son falsos, se generan solamente para fines de visualización.

Desde el menú de Instrument Type [Tipo de instrumento], seleccione un instrumento a ser emulado en el Demo Mode [Modo de demostración].

Operación del software con el hardware del instrumento conectado

NOTA: Usted debe tener derechos estándar de usuario o de administrador para operar el software APx500. No se permiten usuarios invitados.

Conexión del instrumento a su PC

Antes de conectar su instrumento APx a su PC, instale el software de medición APx500 tal como se describió anteriormente. El conectar el instrumento antes de instalar el software puede resultar en que Windows seleccione un controlador de USB incorrecto para el instrumento.

Selección del controlador del USB

El software de medición se comunica con el instrumento utilizando una interconexión USB 2.0. Una vez que el software se haya instalado correctamente, conecte un extremo del cable USB a un puerto USB 2.0 en la PC, y el otro extremo al puerto de PC INTERFACE [INTERFAZ de la PC] en la parte posterior del instrumento. Recomendamos enfáticamente que use el cable USB incluido con su instrumento (AP número de orden CAB-APSI). Hemos probado otros cables USB con mal funcionamiento.

Nota: Algunas PC tienen puertos USB opcionales al frente de la PC, o en soportes de extensión en la parte posterior. En varios casos, estos puertos de conveniencia han afectado el rendimiento debido a la longitud adicional del cable dentro de la PC. Recomendamos usar estos puertos USB directamente conectados a la tarjeta madre de la PC, típicamente en la parte posterior de la PC.

Conecte al instrumento el cable de suministro de voltaje y a una red eléctrica de CA. Consulte “Setting up hardware” [Configuración del hardware] para obtener más información acerca de las conexiones a la red eléctrica.

Encienda el instrumento presionando el botón de pulsar al frente del instrumento.

Microsoft Windows detectará la presencia del instrumento en el puerto USB y abrirá el Hardware Update Wizard [Asistente de actualización de hardware] para buscar el controlador de software correcto. Seleccione “Install the software automatically” [Instalar el software automáticamente]. Windows encontrará el software del controlador de Audio Precision instalado con APx500 y se conectará al instrumento.

Ejecute APx500 haciendo doble clic en el acceso directo instalado. Con el instrumento ya conectado, se le podría pedir actualizar el firmware del instrumento durante la primera ejecución del software de medición. APx500 iniciará, y en un tiempo breve se mostrará la pantalla de inicio. Consulte el Manual del usuario del APx500 para obtener más información acerca de hacer las mediciones.

Su instrumento incluye una copia del Manual del usuario del APx500. El manual también está disponible como PDF en el Disco de Aplicación del APx500 y en línea en ap.com.

Configuración del hardware

Conexión de su instrumento a la red de energía eléctrica

El instrumento APx debe conectarse a una red de corriente alterna (AC) a 50–60 Hz. El voltaje mínimo es de 90 VCA, el voltaje máximo es de 264 VCA.

El instrumento está equipado con una fuente de alimentación universal que no requiere configurar el voltaje ni cambiar el tipo de fusible para aceptar voltajes de alimentación dentro del rango especificado.

Extracción e instalación de fusibles de fuente de alimentación

Para todos los voltajes nominales, use dos fusibles de fuente de alimentación tipo 2A T/SB (5x20 mm) 250 V.

Para extraer los fusibles del módulo portador de fusibles de fuente de alimentación, consulte las figuras a continuación y proceda de la siguiente manera:



Módulo de entrada de energía Extracción de portador de fusibles

Extraiga el cable de la fuente de alimentación del conector en el módulo de entrada de energía, que se localiza en el panel posterior del instrumento. El módulo del portador de fusible de fuente de alimentación es parte del módulo de entrada de energía, a la derecha del conector del cable de alimentación.

Inserte un desarmador pequeño dentro del área del conector de cable de alimentación, alcanzando dentro de la ranura del módulo de portador de fusible de la fuente de alimentación. Separe el módulo levemente, hasta que pueda sujetarlo firmemente con sus dedos. Tire del módulo de portador de fusibles hacia fuera del módulo de entrada de energía. Los dos fusibles de fuente de alimentación están montados holgadamente dentro del módulo de portador de fusible, tenga cuidado de que no se caigan.

Reemplace los fusibles si es necesario, usando los fusibles como se describe a continuación. Reinserte cuidadosamente el módulo portador de fusibles dentro del módulo de entrada de energía, y presione firmemente en su lugar.

Conecte el cable de alimentación desde una salida de fuente de alimentación hacia el conector de cable de alimentación en el panel posterior del instrumento.

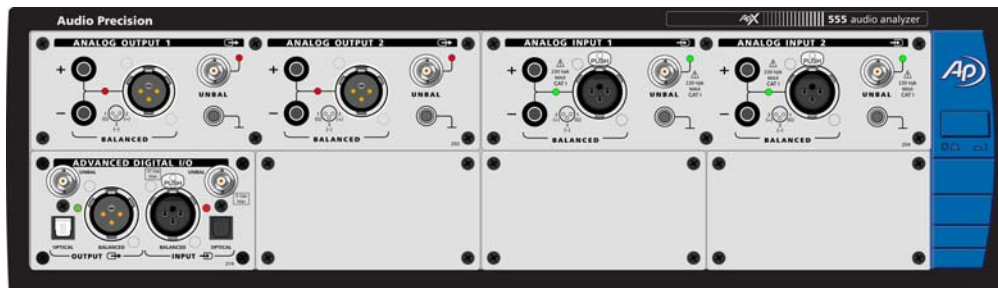
Abbreviations, Terms and Symbols

used in the following specifications

ADC or A/D	Analog to Digital converter or conversion.
BW	Bandwidth or Measurement Bandwidth, nominally at –3 dB; a single number indicates only the upper limit.
DAC or D/A	Digital to Analog converter or conversion.
DSP	Digital Signal Processing or Digital Signal Processor.
DUT	Device Under Test, the device to which the generator or analyzer is connected.
EMC	Electro-Magnetic Compatibility, usually refers to both emissions (radiated and conducted via AC mains) and susceptibility.
ENBW	Equivalent Noise Bandwidth, the frequency of an ideal filter having the same rms response to white noise.
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform, a mathematical process converting a signal in the time domain to the frequency domain.
IMD	Inter-Modulation Distortion, a measure of non-linearity using a test signal with two or more components.
RMS or rms	Root Mean Square, an equivalent-power expression of signal amplitude.
SR	Sample Rate, usually as it applies to the conversion rate of A/D and D/A converters or digital audio formats.
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion, rms summation of d2 to d9 (may be bandwidth limited), usually derived from an FFT.
THD+N	Rms measurement of ALL harmonics, spurious signals, and noise within a specified bandwidth.
Typical or Typ	A characteristic that is not guaranteed, usually due to a practical limitation in testing or metrology.
UI	Unit Interval, a measure of time as it applies to digital audio formats. 1 UI = $1/(128 \cdot \text{SR})$
[]	Indicates a specification in an equivalent unit, for example: 0.030 dB [0.35%] or 10.61 V _{rms} [30.00 V _{pp}].
≈	Indicates an approximate or nominal value, or range of values; not guaranteed.

Analog I/O specifications APx555 audio analyzer

with APx500 v4.3 or higher measurement software
April 2016 NP0020.00022 r003



This illustration shows an APx555 in its standard configuration, with an ADIO module installed.

These specifications cover the analog input and output functions of the Audio Precision APx555.

Specifications for the ADIO interface and other available interface modules including DSIO, HDMI, PDM, Bluetooth and AMC, are found in other sections of this document, as are General and Environmental specifications for the entire APx family. Analog specifications begin on the next page.

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<u>ANALOG GENERATOR</u>		
Number of Channels	2, independent amplitude control	
Waveforms	Sine, sine split frequency, sine split phase, sine+DC offset, continuously swept-sine, square-wave, noise, IMD signals, multi-tone, wave file playback	<i>DC offset capability applies to all DAC waveforms. Projects created with the Hi-Perf Sine will load as Sine in other APx analyzers.</i>
High Performance Sine		
Generation Technique		<i>Exceptionally stable RC oscillator</i>
Frequency Range (Fs)	5 Hz to 204.75 kHz	
Frequency Setting Resolution		
5.0 Hz to 204.75 Hz		≈ 0.025 Hz
205.0 Hz to 2.0475 kHz		≈ 0.25 Hz
2.050 kHz to 20.475 kHz		≈ 2.5 Hz
20.50 kHz to 204.75 kHz		≈ 25 Hz
Frequency Accuracy		
10 Hz to 100 kHz	$\pm 0.35\%$	<i>Typically < 25 ppm/$^{\circ}$C</i>
5 Hz to 204 kHz	$\pm 0.5\%$	
Amplitude Range ¹		
10 Hz to 100 kHz	0-26.66 Vrms [75.4 Vpp] bal; 0-13.33 Vrms [37.7 Vpp] unbal & CMT	<i>Will drive 600 Ω balanced load to at least +30.0 dBm when $R_s = 40$ Ω</i>
5 Hz to 204 kHz	0-21.22 Vrms [60.0 Vpp] bal; 0-10.61 Vrms [30.0 Vpp] unbal & CMT	
Amplitude Setting Resolution		<i>Typically < 0.001 dB or 0.05 μVrms</i>
Amplitude Accuracy, 1 kHz		
+15 $^{\circ}$ C to +30 $^{\circ}$ C	± 0.030 dB [$\pm 0.35\%$]	
0 $^{\circ}$ C to +45 $^{\circ}$ C	± 0.040 dB [$\pm 0.46\%$]	
Flatness, 1 kHz ref		
5 Hz to 20 kHz	± 0.008 dB	<i>Typically < 0.003 dB</i>
20 kHz to 50 kHz	± 0.015 dB	
50 kHz to 100 kHz	± 0.060 dB	
100 kHz to 204 kHz	± 0.15 dB	
Settling Time		<i>Typically $< (40$ cycles + 100 ms) to within 0.001 dB of final value</i>

Characteristic		Specifications	Supplemental Information
	Residual THD+N ^{2,3,4}		
	10 Hz to 20 kHz, 22 kHz BW	$\leq (-117 \text{ dB} + 1.0 \text{ } \mu\text{V})$, $V \leq 9.3 \text{ Vrms}$; $\leq -115 \text{ dB}$, $V > 9.3 \text{ Vrms}$.	Typically $< -120 \text{ dB}$ at 1 kHz from 2.0–2.3 Vrms, 3.7–4.6 Vrms, and 7.3–9.3 Vrms.
	10 Hz to 20 kHz, 80 kHz BW	$\leq (-111 \text{ dB} + 2.0 \text{ } \mu\text{V})$	
	10 Hz to 20 kHz, 100 kHz BW	$\leq (-110 \text{ dB} + 2.3 \text{ } \mu\text{V})$	
	10 Hz to 50 kHz, 250 kHz BW	$\leq (-105 \text{ dB} + 3.8 \text{ } \mu\text{V})$	
	10 Hz to 100 kHz, 500 kHz BW	$\leq (-100 \text{ dB} + 5.5 \text{ } \mu\text{V})$	
	Residual THD only ^{2,3,4}		
	10 Hz to 40 Hz		Typically $< -125 \text{ dB}$
	40 Hz to 5 kHz		Typically $< -130 \text{ dB}$
	5 kHz to 20 kHz		Typically $< -120 \text{ dB}$
	20 kHz to 50 kHz		Typically $< -110 \text{ dB}$
	50 kHz to 100 kHz		Typically $< -102 \text{ dB}$
Dual Sine, Continuous Swept Sine			
	Generation Technique		24-bit $\Sigma\text{-}\Delta$ DACs, SR = 192 kS/s.
	Frequency Range (Fs)	0.001 Hz to 80.1 kHz	Setting resolution is typically 45 μHz [192 kHz / 2^{32}] over full range
	Frequency Accuracy ⁵	$\pm 0.0003\%$ [3 ppm]	Lockable to external reference
	Amplitude Range ¹		
	10 Hz to 80 kHz	0-26.66 Vrms [75.4 Vpp] bal; 0-13.33 Vrms [37.7 Vpp] unbal & CMT	Will drive 600 Ω balanced load to at least +30.0 dBm when $R_s = 40 \Omega$
	0.001 Hz to 10 Hz	0-21.22 Vrms [60.0 Vpp] bal; 0-10.61 Vrms [30.0 Vpp] unbal & CMT	
	Amplitude Accuracy, 1 kHz		
	+15°C to +30°C	$\pm 0.030 \text{ dB}$ [$\pm 0.35\%$]	
	0°C to +45°C	$\pm 0.040 \text{ dB}$ [$\pm 0.46\%$]	
	Amplitude Setting Resolution		Typically $< 0.001 \text{ dB}$ or 0.05 μVrms

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Flatness (1 kHz ref)		
10 Hz to 20 kHz	± 0.008 dB	
20 kHz to 50 kHz	± 0.030 dB	
50 kHz to 80 kHz	± 0.10 dB	
Residual THD+N ^{2, 3, 4}		
10 Hz to 20 kHz, 22 kHz BW	$\leq (-105 \text{ dB} + 1.0 \text{ } \mu\text{V})$	
5 Hz to 20 kHz, 80 kHz BW	$\leq (-95 \text{ dB} + 2.0 \text{ } \mu\text{V})$	
Spurious Content		
5 Hz to 20 kHz		<i>Typically < -100 dB to 500 kHz</i>
20 kHz to 50 kHz		<i>Typically < -85 dB at $(384 \text{ kHz} \pm 2 \cdot F_s)$</i>
50 kHz to 76 kHz		<i>Typically < -70 dB at $(384 \text{ kHz} \pm 2 \cdot F_s)$</i>
76 kHz to 80 kHz		<i>Typically < -55 dB at $(192 \text{ kHz} - F_s)$</i>
Phase Offset Range	-179.999 to $+180.000$ deg	
DC Offset Range	± 12.00 Vdc bal; ± 6.00 Vdc unbal	<i>DC offset limits maximum ac signal and degrades residual THD+N</i>
Residual DC Offset	$\leq 0.25\%$ of Vrms setting + $100 \text{ } \mu\text{V}$	
Sine Burst		
Generation Technique		<i>Zero-crossing synchronized analog switching between Low/High states</i>
Frequency Range	10 Hz to 80.1 kHz	
Frequency Accuracy ⁵	$\pm 0.0003\%$ [3 ppm]	
Amplitude Range ¹	0–75.4 Vpp bal 0–37.7 Vpp unbal	
Amplitude Accuracy (1 kHz)	± 0.05 dB [0.58%]	
Low/High Ratio Range	0 to -80 dB, and zero	
Ratio Accuracy (1 kHz)	± 0.15 dB, 0 to -60 dB	<i>Unspecified below -60 dB.</i>
Amplitude Flatness		
10 Hz to 50 kHz		<i>Typically < 0.03 dB</i>
50 kHz to 80 kHz		<i>Typically < 0.10 dB</i>
High Cycles (Duration)	1 to 16,777,214	
Total Cycles (Interval)	2 to 16,777,215	<i>> 4.6 hours at 1 kHz</i>

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
IMD Test Signals		
Generation Technique		Analog summation of separately generated test signal components
MOD & SMPTE		
Lower Frequency (LF)	40 Hz to 1 kHz	LF tone must be $\leq 1/6 \cdot$ HF tone; LF must be ≤ 500 Hz for SMPTE
SMPTE Upper Frequency (HF)	2.00 kHz to 60.00 kHz	
MOD Upper Frequency (HF)	240 Hz to 60.00 kHz	
Frequency Accuracy ⁵	$\pm 0.0003\%$ [3 ppm]	
Mix Ratio (LF:HF)	Selectable 10:1, 4:1 or 1:1	Ratio accuracy typically $< 1\%$
Amplitude Range ¹	0 to 75.4 Vpp, bal; 0 to 37.7 Vpp, unbal	
Amplitude Accuracy	± 0.07 dB [$\pm 0.81\%$]	
Residual IMD ^{2,3,6}	≤ -100 dB [0.0010%], SMPTE ≤ -102 dB [0.00080%], MOD	60 Hz + 7 kHz, 4:1 mix
DFD & CCIF		
Difference Frequency (F_{diff})	80 Hz to 2.00 kHz	$F_{diff} = F2 - F1 $
Mean Frequency	250 Hz to 60 kHz	$F_{mean} = (F1 + F2)/2$ (F_{mean} / F_{diff}) must be ≥ 6 {see note 7}
Frequency Accuracy ⁵	$\pm 0.0003\%$ [3 ppm]	
Amplitude Range ¹	0 to 75.4 Vpp, bal; 0 to 37.7 Vpp, unbal	
Amplitude Accuracy	± 0.07 dB [$\pm 0.81\%$]	
Residual IMD ^{2,3,6,7}	≤ -110 dB [0.00032%] d2+d3; ≤ -115 dB [0.00018%] d2 only	19 kHz + 20 kHz [$F_{mean} = 19.5$ kHz, $F_{diff} = 1$ kHz]
DIM		
Square + Sine Frequencies	3.15 kHz + 15 kHz [DIM-100, DIM-30] 2.96 kHz + 14 kHz [DIM-B], or 2.96 kHz + 8 kHz [DIM-B8]	DIM-100 square-wave BW limited by 100 kHz 1-pole filter ($tr \approx 3.5 \mu\text{sec}$); other DIM square-waves BW limited by 30 kHz 1-pole filter ($tr \approx 11.7 \mu\text{sec}$)
Frequency Accuracy ⁵	$\pm 0.0003\%$ [3 ppm]	
Mix Ratio	4:1 based on Vpp	Ratio accuracy typically $< 1.5\%$
Amplitude Range ¹	0 to 75.4 Vpp, bal; 0 to 37.7 Vpp, unbal	
Amplitude Accuracy	± 0.09 dB [$\pm 1.0\%$]	

Characteristic		Specifications	Supplemental Information
	Residual IMD ^{2,3,6}	≤ -95 dB [0.0018%]	<i>DIM-100 or DIM-30</i>
Square Wave			
	Generation Technique		<i>Special circuit, optimized for time domain response and symmetry.</i>
	Frequency Range (Fq)	0.1 Hz to 30 kHz	
	Frequency Accuracy ⁵	$\pm 0.0003\%$ [3 ppm]	
	Amplitude Range	0 to 60.0 Vpp, balanced; 0 to 30.0 Vpp, unbalanced	
	Amplitude Accuracy	± 0.09 dB [$\pm 1.0\%$]	
	Risetime	≤ 1.7 μ sec	<i>Rs ≤ 200 Ω (not valid if Rs = 600 Ω); total load C must be ≤ 800 pF</i>
	Aberrations		<i>Typically <1%</i>
	Even Harmonic Content		
	Fq = 10 Hz to 5 kHz	$\leq (-100$ dB + 0.2 μ V) to 80 kHz	
	Fq = 5 kHz to 20 kHz	$\leq (-90$ dB + 0.2 μ V) to 500 kHz	
	Spurious Content		<i>Typically <(-110 dB + 0.2 μV)</i>
Noise Signals			
	Generation Technique		<i>DAC based, pseudo-random with IIR filtering and additional processing.</i>
	Types	White (5 Hz to 86.4 kHz), Pink (10 Hz to 86.4 kHz), IEC 60268-1, or BS EN 50332-1	
	Amplitude Range ¹	0 to 60.0 Vpp, balanced; 0 to 30.0 Vpp, unbalanced	<i>Calibration is approximate only</i>
Multitone, Wave File Playback			
	Sample Rate Range (SR)	8 kS/s to 108 kS/s, and 175 kS/s to 216 kS/s	<i>Operation from 109 kS/s to 174 kS/s is possible, but with degraded flatness</i>
	Maximum File Size	32 MSamples	
	Amplitude Range ¹	0 to 60.0 Vpp, bal; 0 to 30.0 Vpp, unbal	<i>".Wav" file must peak at digital full scale for calibrated amplitude.</i>
	Flatness (1 kHz ref)		
	SR = 175 kS/s to 216 kS/sec		<i>Typically <0.015 dB to 20 kHz</i>
	SR = 8 kS/s to 108 kS/sec		<i>Typically <0.010 dB to 20 kHz or 0.45 • SR, whichever is lower</i>

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Content		Typically $<(-100\text{ dB} + 0.2\text{ }\mu\text{V})$
Output Equalization	Arbitrary 30-pole output filter	Filter cannot be applied to square and IMD test signals. For high-performance (analog) sine generator, Output EQ is emulated by adjusting generator amplitude level.
Source Resistance (Rs)		
Balanced	Selectable $40\text{ }\Omega \pm 1.5\%$, $100\text{ }\Omega \pm 1\%$, $150\text{ }\Omega \pm 1\%$, $200\text{ }\Omega \pm 1\%$, or $600\text{ }\Omega \pm 0.5\%$.	Grounded, symmetrical
Unbalanced	Selectable $20\text{ }\Omega \pm 2\%$, $50\text{ }\Omega \pm 1.5\%$, $75\text{ }\Omega \pm 1.2\%$, $100\text{ }\Omega \pm 1\%$, or $600\text{ }\Omega \pm 0.5\%$.	BNC shield to ground $\approx 10\text{ }\Omega \parallel 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$; Unbal outputs can float up to 0.6 Vpk to reject DUT ground noise.
Common Mode Test	Same as Balanced selections, or $10\text{ }\Omega$ Unbalanced per IEC-60268.	
Output Related Crosstalk	$\leq (-130\text{ dB} + 0.2\text{ }\mu\text{V})$ to 20 kHz	
Maximum Output Current		Typically $>80\text{ mA}$ peak, 50 mA dc
Peak Reverse Overload		Up to 1 A or 30 W , whichever is less. Outputs automatically disconnect if a damaging potential is sensed
<u>ANALOG ANALYZER</u>		
Number of Channels	2, independently auto-ranging	
Maximum Rated Input	230 Vpk , 160 Vrms , dc to 100 kHz ; 0.6 Vpk from BNC shields to ground	Up to 300 Vrms differentially may be applied to the Balanced inputs
Input Ranges	310 mV , 620 mV , 1.25 V , 2.5 V , 5 V , 10 V , 20 V , 40 V , 80 V , 160 V , and 320 V	Auto-ranging thresholds are $\approx 48\text{--}50\%$ and $\approx 107\text{--}111\%$ of range value (Vac)
Input Impedance		
Balanced, each side to ground	$100\text{ k}\Omega \pm 0.5\% \parallel \approx 190\text{ pF}$	
Unbalanced, to BNC shield	$100\text{ k}\Omega \pm 0.5\% \parallel \approx 190\text{ pF}$	BNC shield to ground $\approx 500\text{ }\Omega \parallel 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$
Input Terminations	$600\text{ }\Omega \pm 0.5\%$, 1.5 W max $300\text{ }\Omega \pm 0.5\%$, 3.0 W max	Terminations automatically open in the 80 V and higher input ranges

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Input Coupling	DC or AC	Input bias current typically $<0.35 \mu\text{A}$ with DC coupling. Coupling is set by high-pass filter selection
Common Mode Rejection^{8,9}		The maximum peak input signal, each side to ground, must not exceed:
310 mV to 2.5 V input ranges	$\geq 90 \text{ dB}$, 5 Hz to 5 kHz; $\geq 80 \text{ dB}$, 5 kHz to 20 kHz	$\pm 6 \text{ V}$
5 V and 10 V input ranges	$\geq 65 \text{ dB}$, 5 Hz to 20 kHz	$\pm 160\%$ of input range value
20 V to 320 V ranges	$\geq 50 \text{ dB}$, 5 Hz to 1 kHz	$\pm 160\%$ of input range value or $\pm 230 \text{ Vpk}$, whichever is less
Input Crosstalk ($R_s \leq 600 \Omega$)	$\leq (-140 \text{ dB} + 0.1 \mu\text{V})$ to 20 kHz	
Level (Amplitude) Measurement		
Range	$< 1 \mu\text{V}$ to 300 Vrms, bal; $< 1 \mu\text{V}$ to 160 Vrms, unbal	
Accuracy (1 kHz)		
+15°C to +30°C	$\pm 0.03 \text{ dB}$ [$\pm 0.35\%$]	
0°C to +45°C	$\pm 0.05 \text{ dB}$ [$\pm 0.58\%$]	
Flatness (1 kHz ref, no filters)		
20 Hz to 20 kHz	$\pm 0.008 \text{ dB}$; $\pm 0.020 \text{ dB}$ above 5 kHz in the 20 V to 320 V input ranges	
10 Hz to 50 kHz	$\pm 0.030 \text{ dB}$	
50 kHz to 100 kHz	$\pm 0.080 \text{ dB}$	
100 kHz to 300 kHz	$\pm 0.20 \text{ dB}$	
Residual Noise ($R_s \leq 40 \Omega$)		
22 kHz BW	$\leq 1.0 \mu\text{Vrms}$ [-117.8 dBu]	Typically $< 6.2 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 1 kHz
80 kHz BW	$\leq 2.0 \mu\text{Vrms}$ [-111.8 dBu]	
250 kHz BW	$\leq 4.3 \mu\text{Vrms}$ [-105.1 dBu]	
500 kHz BW	$\leq 6.0 \mu\text{Vrms}$ [-102.2 dBu]	
THD/THD+N/SINAD Measurement		
Fundamental Range (F_0)	5 Hz to 200 kHz	
Tuning Control	Generator tracking, Input tracking, or Fixed (directly entered value)	Signal must be $\geq 100 \mu\text{Vrms}$ for input tracking; F_0 must be within $\pm 0.5\%$ of the entered value for fixed tuning.

Characteristic		Specifications	Supplemental Information
	Measurement Range	0 to 100% [0 dB]	
	Measurement Technique		
	High Perf Sine Analyzer ON	Signals are passed through analog notch filters to minimize the distortion contribution from the A/D converters.	<i>If distortion exceeds about 5-6%, the analog notch filters are automatically bypassed.</i>
	High Perf Sine Analyzer OFF	Signals are passed directly to the A/D converters with no analog filtering.	<i>Projects created using other APx analyzers will load with the HPSA OFF.</i>
	Accuracy ($F_o \leq 100$ kHz)		
	Harmonics to 100 kHz	± 0.3 dB	
	Harmonics to 300 kHz	± 0.5 dB	
	Residual THD+N ^{2,3,4}		
	10 Hz to 20 kHz, 22 kHz BW	$\leq (-117 \text{ dB} + 1.0 \mu\text{V})$, $V \leq 9.3 \text{ Vrms}$; $\leq -115 \text{ dB}$, $V > 9.3 \text{ Vrms}$.	<i>Typically $< (-105 \text{ dB} + 1.0 \mu\text{V})$ with the High Performance Sine Analyzer OFF</i>
	10 Hz to 20 kHz, 80 kHz BW	$\leq (-111 \text{ dB} + 2.0 \mu\text{V})$	<i>Typically $< (-92 \text{ dB} + 2.0 \mu\text{V})$ with the High Performance Sine Analyzer OFF</i>
	10 Hz to 20 kHz, 100 kHz BW	$\leq (-110 \text{ dB} + 2.3 \mu\text{V})$	
	10 Hz to 50 kHz, 250 kHz BW	$\leq (-105 \text{ dB} + 3.8 \mu\text{V})$	
	20 Hz to 100 kHz, 500 kHz BW	$\leq (-100 \text{ dB} + 5.5 \mu\text{V})$	
	Residual THD only ^{2,3,4}		
	10 Hz to 40 Hz		<i>Typically $< -125 \text{ dB}$</i>
	40 Hz to 5 kHz		<i>Typically $< -130 \text{ dB}$</i>
	5 kHz to 20 kHz		<i>Typically $< -120 \text{ dB}$</i>
	20 kHz to 50 kHz		<i>Typically $< -110 \text{ dB}$</i>
	50 kHz to 100 kHz		<i>Typically $< -102 \text{ dB}$</i>

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Bandwidth Limiting Filters		
High-Pass ¹⁰		
DC	DC coupling	
AC (< 10 Hz)	AC coupling	Response is 2-pole via a combination of analog and digital filters, and is typically -3 dB at 4.1 Hz
Butterworth	F_{HP} (-3 dB) = 10 Hz to 1 MHz, 4-pole	
Elliptic	F_{HP} (-0.01 dB) = 10 Hz to 1 MHz; 5-pole; 0.01 dB pass-band ripple; ≤ -60 dB stop-band	
Low-Pass ¹⁰		
ADC Passband	No filter is implemented, bandwidth and response are limited by the A/D and sample rate (SR)	-3 dB at $\approx 0.490 \cdot SR$, $SR \leq 216$ kS/s -3 dB at ≈ 260 kHz for 624 kS/s -3 dB at ≈ 520 kHz for 1.248 MS/s -3 dB at ≈ 1 MHz for 2.496 MS/s
20k (AES17), 40k (AES17)	Special filters conforming with AES17	
Butterworth	F_{LP} (-3 dB) = 10 Hz to 1 MHz, 8-pole	$ENBW \approx 1.006 \cdot F_{LP}$
Elliptic	F_{LP} (-0.01 dB) = 10 Hz to 1 MHz, 8-pole; 0.01 dB pass-band ripple; ≤ -60 dB stop-band	$ENBW \approx (1.012 - 1.062) \cdot F_{LP}$ (varies due to warping)
Weighting	A-wt, B-wt, C-wt, CCIR-1k, CCIR-2k, CCITT, C-message, 50 μ s or 75 μ s de-emph (with and without A-wt), or None	Weighting filter is cascaded with both high-pass and low-pass filters
Input Equalization		
	Arbitrary 30-pole input filter	The EQ operates on any selected analyzer input channels.
IMD Measurement		
Test Signal Compatibility		
SMPTE & MOD	Any combination of 40 Hz–1 kHz (LF) and 240 Hz–60 kHz (HF), mixed in any ratio from 1:1 to 10:1 (LF:HF)	LF tone must be $\leq 1/6 \cdot$ HF tone; LF must be ≤ 500 Hz for SMPTE
DFD & CCIF ⁷	Any two-tone combination with mean frequency of 250 Hz–60 kHz and a difference frequency of 80 Hz–2.0 kHz	$F_{diff} = F2 - F1 $ $F_{mean} = (F1 + F2)/2$ (F_{mean} / F_{diff}) must be ≥ 6 [see note 7]

Characteristic		Specifications	Supplemental Information
	DIM	DIM100, DIM30, DIM-B, or DIM-B8	
	IMD Products Measured		
	SMPTE	Amplitude modulation of HF tone	<i>Demodulator BW is $\approx 40\text{--}750$ Hz</i>
	MOD	d2, d3, d2+d3, or d2...d5	<i>Use "d2+d3" for IEC60268</i>
	DFD	d2, d3, d2+d3, or d2...d5	<i>Use "d2+d3" for IEC60268</i>
	CCIF	d2 only	<i>"CCIF" is an archaic form of DFD that measures only the d2 product. It uses a different 0 dB reference than DFD causing 2x higher readings</i>
	DIM	U1...U9 or "Emulation"	<i>Use "U1...U9" for IEC-60268; "Emulation" matches the response of earlier AP analyzers</i>
	Measurement Range	0 to 20%	
	Accuracy	± 0.5 dB	
	Residual IMD ^{2,3,6,7}		
	SMPTE	≤ -100 dB [0.0010%]	<i>60 Hz + 7 kHz, 4:1 mix</i>
	MOD	≤ -102 dB [0.00080%], d2+d3	<i>60 Hz + 7 kHz, 4:1 mix</i>
	DFD	≤ -110 dB [0.00032%], d2+d3	<i>19 kHz + 20 kHz</i>
		≤ -115 dB [0.00018%], d2 only	<i>[$F_{\text{mean}} = 19.5$ kHz, $F_{\text{diff}} = 1$ kHz]</i>
	CCIF	≤ -109 dB [0.00036%]	<i>12 kHz + 13 kHz</i>
			<i>[$F_{\text{mean}} = 12.5$ kHz, $F_{\text{diff}} = 1$ kHz]</i>
	DIM	≤ -95 dB [0.0018%]	<i>DIM-100 or DIM-30</i>
Frequency Measurement			
	Range	<5 Hz to 1.0 MHz	<i>Maximum frequency is limited to $\approx 0.45 \cdot \text{SR}$ of the analyzer A/Ds.</i>
	Accuracy ⁵	$\pm(0.0003\% [3 \text{ ppm}] + 100 \text{ } \mu\text{Hz})$	
	Minimum Input	3 mV	<i>Usable down to 100 μV</i>
Phase Measurement			
	Ranges	-90 to +270, ± 180 , or 0 to 360 deg	
	Accuracy ⁹		
	5 Hz to 5 kHz	± 0.15 deg	
	5 kHz to 20 kHz	± 0.6 deg	
	20 kHz to 50 kHz	± 1.5 deg	
	Minimum Input	3 mV	

DC Voltage Measurement		
	Maximum Rated Input	± 160 Vdc, 230 Vpk (dc + peak ac)
	Input Ranges	310mV, 620mV, 1.25V, 2.5V, 5V, 10V, 20V, 40V, 80V, 160V, and 320V <i>Auto-ranging thresholds are ≈ 66-70% and ≈ 150-158% of range value (Vpk)</i>
	Accuracy	
	315 mV & 630 mV input range	$\pm(0.7\% \text{ reading} + 800 \mu\text{V})$
	All other input ranges	$\pm(0.7\% \text{ reading} + 0.1\% \text{ range})$
	Normal Mode Rejection	<i>Typically > 90 dB, 20 Hz to 20 kHz.</i>
NOTES to SPECIFICATIONS:		
1	Generator performance is not guaranteed for amplitude settings below 100 μVrms [283 μVpp].	
2	System specification including contributions from both generator and analyzer.	
3	Generator load must be $\geq 600\Omega$ balanced or $\geq 300\Omega$ unbalanced.	
4	The "+" symbol in "THD+N" indicates rms summation of the two components. "THD" is the rms summation of H2 to H9. Specified residual THD+N and THD assumes the High Performance Sine Analyzer (HPSA) is ON.	
5	Drift of the internal reference is typically 0.3 to 1 ppm / year, however it is lockable to an external reference.	
6	Signal must be ≥ 200 mV for specified residual IMD; analyzer must be set to "d2+d3" for MOD and DFD, or "U1...U9" for DIM.	
7	The ratio ($F_{\text{mean}} / F_{\text{diff}}$) can be as low as 2.6 when measuring d2+d3 or d2 only. Avoid ratios near 3.5, 4.5, or 5.5.	
8	Valid only for the balanced input configuration within the common range shown.	
9	Valid only with DC coupling, both channels. High-pass filters may significantly degrade performance at low frequencies.	
10	Filter response is relative to "no filter" selection; overall system performance will also include analog flatness imperfections. DSP warping may significantly increase roll-off rate and lower ENBW.	

ADIO Advanced Digital Input/Output module specifications

with APx500 v4.3 or higher measurement software
as fitted in APx52x, 555, and 58x audio analyzers
NP0020.00021 rev 004
April, 2016



This illustration shows an APx ADIO module, model 219.

These specifications cover the digital input and output functions of the Audio Precision Advanced Digital Input/Output (ADIO). The ADIO is available as a stand-alone module (model 219).

The APx ADIO provides balanced digital input and output compatible with AES3, AES/EBU and IEC60958-4, on XLR connectors; unbalanced digital input and output compatible with S/PDIF and IEC60958-3 and also AES3id and SMPTE 276 M, on BNC connectors; and optical digital input and output compatible with Toslink interfaces.

ADIO also enables certain carrier and metadata impairments, and it supports the imposition of jitter on the transmitted carrier, and jitter measurement, when used with the Advanced Master Clock (AMC).

ADIO specifications begin on the next page.

Characteristic

Specifications

Supplemental Information

ADVANCED DIGITAL I/O		
DIGITAL OUTPUT RELATED:		
Formats		
Electrical, unbalanced	SPDIF-EIAJ per IEC60958	
Electrical, balanced	AES-EBU per AES3-1992	
Optical	Toslink® or equivalent	
Sample Rate (SR) Range		
Electrical	27 kS/s to 200 kS/s	<i>Usable over the extended range of 16 kS/s to 216 kS/s with degraded waveform fidelity, accuracy, and jitter</i>
Optical	27 kS/s to 108 kS/s	
Sample Rate (SR) Accuracy	±0.0003% [3 PPM]	
Output Amplitude		
Unbalanced		
Range	0.0 Vpp to 2.50 Vpp into 75 Ω	1 mV resolution
Accuracy	±(8 % + 20 mV)	
Source Impedance		Typically 75 Ω
Balanced		
Range	0.0 Vpp to 8.00 Vpp into 110 Ω	1 mV resolution
Accuracy	±(10 % + 80 mV)	
Source Impedance		Typically 110 Ω
Optical	Fixed, determined by transducer.	
Channel Status Bits	Full implementation per IEC-60958 (consumer) and AES3 (professional)	<i>Automatically set or manual override, hex or plain English, CRC override and auto-increment local address and time of day</i>
User Bits and Validity Flag	Fully settable	Hex

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Residual Jitter¹		
Unbalanced, Balanced		
700 Hz-100 kHz BW	≤600 ps	Peak detection
50 Hz-100 kHz BW	≤1.0 ns	Peak detection
Optical		Typically <2.5 ns, SR ≤96 kS/s
INTERFACE SIGNAL IMPAIRMENTS		
Variable Rise/Fall Time		
Range	12 ns to 100 ns	1 ns typical resolution
Accuracy	±(10% + 2 ns)	
Cable Simulation		
		Approximates the signal degradation of 100 meters of Belden 1696A.
Induced Jitter		
Waveforms	Sine, Square, Noise	
Sine Wave Jitter		Above 200 Hz, maximum allowable jitter decreases in a "1/f" fashion to 0.20 UI at $F_J = 10$ kHz and higher.
Frequency Range (F_J)	2 Hz to 200 kHz	
Amplitude Range	0-1.591 μ s for $F_J \leq 20$ Hz and derating linearly to 0.1591 μ s at 200 kHz	Equivalent to 0-9.775 UI at 48 kHz sample rate, derating to 0.9775 UI
Amplitude Resolution	100 ps	
Accuracy (500 Hz)	±(0.5% + 0.1 ns)	
Flatness ¹	±0.5 dB, 100 Hz to 50 kHz	
Jitter Spectrum ¹		Spurious products are typically -40 dBc (below jitter signal) or -60 dBUI, whichever is larger.
Square Wave and Noise Waveform Jitter		Jitter amplitude limited to 40 ns maximum.
Normal Mode Noise		
Waveform	Pseudo-random pulse train	
Unbalanced	0 to 635 mVpp, 2.5 mV steps ±(10% + 25 mV)	
Balanced	0 to 2.55 Vpp, 10 mV steps ±(10% + 100mV)	

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Common Mode Signal (Bal only)		
Waveform	Sine	
Frequency Range	20 Hz to 100 kHz	
Amplitude Range	0 to 20.0 Vpp, 20 mV steps: $\pm(10\% + 50 \text{ mV})$	
EMBEDDED OUTPUT SIGNAL RELATED:		
Waveforms	Sine, sine split frequency, sine split phase, sine+DC offset, continuously swept-sine, square-wave, noise, IMD signals, multi-tone, constant value, walking ones/zeros, bittest random, wave file playback	8–24 bit word width, triangular PDF dither
Sine Characteristics		
Frequency Range	0.001 Hz to $0.499 \cdot \text{SR}$	
Flatness ¹		Typically < 0.001 dB
Offset Range	To maximum digital code [$\pm 1\text{D}$]	Offset limits maximum ac signal
Harmonics & Spurious ¹		Typically < –190 dBFS
Square Characteristics		
Frequency Range (Fq)	10 Hz to $\text{SR} / 6$	Fq must equal SR / N where N is an even integer ≥ 6 .
Even Harmonic, Spurious Content		Typically < –190 dBFS
Noise Characteristics		
Shape	White (<5 Hz to $0.499 \cdot \text{SR}$), Pink (<10 Hz to $0.45 \cdot \text{SR}$), IEC 60268-1 or BS EN 50332-1	IEC 60268-1 is shaped pink noise. BS EN 50332-1 is similar, but with soft clipping to limit crest factor to ≈ 2 .

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
IMD Test Signals		
SMPTE & MOD		
Lower Frequency (LF)	40 Hz to 1.00 kHz	<i>LF tone must be $\leq 1/6 \cdot HF$ tone.</i>
SMPTE Upper Frequency (HF)	2 kHz to $(0.499 \cdot SR)$ or 60 kHz, whichever is lower	
MOD Upper Frequency (HF)	240 Hz to $(0.499 \cdot SR)$ or 60 kHz, whichever is lower	
Mix Ratio (LF:HF)	10:1, 4:1 or 1:1	
Residual IMD ^{1,2}		<i>Typically < -140 dBFS</i>
DFD		
Difference Frequency (F_{diff})	80 Hz to 2.0 kHz	$F_{diff} = F_2 - F_1 $; <i>F_{mean} must be $\geq 6 \cdot F_{diff}$</i>
Mean Frequency (F_{mean})	2.5 kHz to $(0.499 \cdot SR - F_{diff} / 2)$ or 60 kHz, whichever is lower	$F_{mean} = (F_1 + F_2) / 2$
Residual IMD ^{1,2}		<i>Typically < -150 dBFS</i>
Multitone, Wave File Playback		
Sample Rate (SR)	8 kS/s to 216 kS/s	
Maximum File Size	32 MSample	
Flatness (1 kHz ref)		<i>Typically < 0.001 dB to $0.499 \cdot SR$</i>
Spurious Content		<i>Typically < -140 dBFS</i>
DIGITAL INPUT RELATED:		
Formats		
Unbalanced	SPDIF-EIAJ per IEC 60958, ≤ 5 Vpp	<i>Input typically 75Ω or ≈ 8.3 kΩ</i>
Balanced	AES-EBU per AES3-2003, ≤ 10 Vpp	<i>Input typically 110Ω or ≈ 2.5 kΩ</i>
Optical	Toslink® or equivalent	
Sample Rate (SR) Range		
Electrical	27 kS/s to 200 kS/s	<i>Usable over the extended range of 16 kS/s to 216 kS/s with degraded waveform fidelity, accuracy, and jitter</i>
Optical	27 kS/s to 108 kS/s	
SR Measurement Accuracy	$\pm 0.0003\%$ [± 3 ppm]	

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Input Amplitude Measurement		
Unbalanced	0 to 2.50 Vpp, $\pm(5\% + 6 \text{ mV})$	
Balanced	0 to 8.0 Vpp, $\pm(5\% + 25 \text{ mV})$	
Jitter Measurement		
Range	0-4.0 UI at $F_J \leq 500 \text{ Hz}$	
Detection	Peak, RMS, or Average	<i>"Peak" detection must be used for residual measurements per AES3. "Average" detection is recommended for jitter response measurements.</i>
Bandwidth Limiting Filters (jitter signals)		
High-pass⁴		
700 Hz (AES3)	Special filter conforming with AES3	
Butterworth	$F_{HP} (-3 \text{ dB}) = 50 \text{ Hz to } 150 \text{ kHz}$, 4-pole	
Elliptic	$F_{HP} (-0.01 \text{ dB}) = 50 \text{ Hz to } 150 \text{ kHz}$, 5-pole; 0.01 dB pass-band ripple; $\leq -60 \text{ dB stop-band}$	
Low-pass⁴		
Butterworth	$F_{LP} (-3 \text{ dB}) = 50 \text{ Hz to } 150 \text{ kHz}$, 8-pole	$ENBW \approx 1.006 \cdot F_{LP}$
Elliptic	$F_{LP} (-0.01 \text{ dB}) = 50 \text{ Hz to } 150 \text{ kHz}$, 8-pole; 0.01 dB pass-band ripple; $\leq -60 \text{ dB stop-band}$	$ENBW \approx (1.012-1.062) \cdot F_{LP}$ (varies due to warping)
Weighting	A-wt, B-wt, C-wt, CCIR-1k, CCIR-2k, CCITT, C-message, 50 μs or 75 μs de-emph (with and without A-wt), or None	Weighting filter is cascaded with both high-pass and low-pass bandwidth limiting
Accuracy (500 Hz)	$\pm(10\% + 1.0 \text{ ns})$	
Flatness ¹	$\pm 0.5 \text{ dB}$, 100 Hz to 50 kHz	

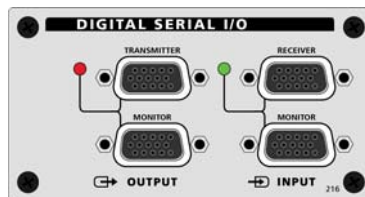
Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Residual Jitter ¹		
700 Hz - 100 kHz BW	≤600 ps	
50 Hz - 100 kHz BW	≤1.0 ns	
Jitter Spectrum ¹		<i>Spurious products are typically -40 dBc (below jitter signal) or -60 dBUI, whichever is larger.</i>
Input Equalization	Arbitrary 30-pole input filter	<i>The EQ operates on any selected analyzer input channels.</i>
Channel Status Bits	Full implementation per IEC-60958 (consumer) and AES3 (professional)	
User Bits	Displayed in hex	
Validity Flag	Displayed for each channel	
Receiver Lock	Displayed, both channels combined	
EMBEDDED INPUT SIGNAL RELATED:		
Level (Amplitude) Measurement		
Measurement Range	< -120 dBFS to +3 dBFS	
Accuracy (1 kHz)		<i>Typically < 0.001 dB</i>
Flatness ¹		<i>Typically < 0.001 dB</i>
Residual Noise		<i>Typically < -140 dBFS</i>
THD+N Measurement		
Fundamental Range	5 Hz to 0.49 • SR	<i>Tuning can be set to track measured frequency, generator setting or fixed</i>
Measurement Range	0 to 100%	
Accuracy	±0.5 dB	
Residual THD+N ^{1,2}		<i>Typically < -140 dBFS</i>

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Bandwidth Limiting Filters (audio signals)		
High-Pass ⁴		
DC	DC coupling	
AC (<10 Hz)	AC coupling	-3 dB at 4.1 Hz
Butterworth	F_{HP} (-3 dB) = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, 4-pole	
Elliptic	F_{HP} (-0.01 dB) = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, 5-pole; 0.01 dB pass-band ripple; $\leq$ -60 dB stop-band	
Low-Pass ⁴		
FS/2	No filter is implemented, bandwidth and response are limited by the SR	
Butterworth	F_{LP} (-3 dB) = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, 8-pole	$ENBW \approx 1.006 \cdot F_{LP}$
Elliptic	F_{LP} (-0.01 dB) = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, 8-pole; 0.01 dB pass-band ripple; $\leq$ -60 dB stop-band.	$ENBW \approx (1.012-1.062) \cdot F_{LP}$ (varies due to warping)
Weighting	A-wt, B-wt, C-wt, CCIR-1k, CCIR-2k, CCITT, C-message, 50 μ s or 75 μ s de-emph (with and without A-wt), or None	Weighting filter is cascaded with the high-pass and low-pass bandwidth limiting filters.
IMD Measurement		
Test Signal Compatibility		
SMPTE & MOD	Any combination of 40 Hz–1 kHz (LF) and 240 Hz–60 kHz (HF), mixed in any ratio from 1:1 to 10:1 (LF:HF).	LF tone must be $\leq 1/6 \cdot$ HF tone.
DFD & CCIF	Any two-tone combination with mean frequency of 250 kHz–60 kHz and a difference frequency of 80 Hz–2.0 kHz	$F_{mean} = (F1 + F2)/2$ $F_{diff} = F2 - F1 $ F_{mean} must be $\geq 6 \cdot F_{diff}$

IMD Measured			
	SMPTE	Amplitude modulation of HF tone	Measurement BW is typ. 40–500 Hz xxx
	MOD	d2, d3, d2+d3, or d2+d3+d4+d5	Use “d2+d3” for measurements per IEC-60268
	DFD	d2, d3, d2+d3, or d2+d3+d4+d5	Use “d2+d3” for measurements per IEC-60268
	CCIF	d2 only	“CCIF” is an archaic form of DFD that measures only the d2 product. CCIF uses a different 0 dB reference giving readings 2x higher than DFD.
	Measurement Range	0 to 20%	
	Accuracy	±0.5 dB	
	Residual IMD ²		
	SMPTE & MOD		Typically < –140 dBFS
	DFD		Typically < –150 dBFS
Frequency Measurement			
	Range	< 5 Hz to 0.499 • SR	
	Accuracy	±(0.0003% + 100 µHz)	
Phase Measurement			
	Ranges	–90 to +270, ±180, or 0 to 360 deg	
	Accuracy		Typically < 0.001 deg
NOTES to SPECIFICATIONS:			
1	System specification including contributions from both generator and analyzer subject to the following conditions: (A) SR = 27 kS/s to 200 kS/s, (B) interface signal ≥1.5 Vpp Bal or ≥300 mVpp Unbal, (C) rise-time ≤20 ns, and (D) no impairments. Optical interface is unspecified for residual jitter.		
2	Digital generator word width must be set to 24 bits for specified performance; shorter word widths may degrade performance.		
3	Maximum low-pass filter frequency is limited by input sample rate (SR).		
4	DSP warping may significantly increase roll-off rate and lower ENBW.		

DSIO digital serial input/output module specifications

with APx500 v4.2 or higher measurement software
as fitted in APx52x, 555, and 58x audio analyzers
NP0020.00013 rev 007
October 2015



This illustration shows an APx DSIO module, model 216.

These specifications cover the digital serial input and output functions of the Audio Precision DSIO. The DSIO is available as a stand-alone module (model 216), and in a combination module, combined with DIO (models 111 or 211).

The Digital Serial Input/Output (or DSIO) option provides a flexible chip- or board-level serial input and output interface. With separate Master Clock, Bit Clock, Frame Clock, Channel Clock and four Data lines, variable signal formats, variable word width, bit depth and synchronization options, the DSIO can address almost any serial interface need.

Formats include TDM, I²S, DSP (bit-wide pulse) and custom formats. Up to 16 channels can be transmitted and received using the TDM format.

DSIO specifications begin on the next page.

Characteristic

Specifications

Supplemental Information

Functional characteristics			
Channels			
	1 data line, TDM	1, 2, 4, 6, 8 or 16	<i>Time division multiplexing (TDM)</i>
	Multiple data lines	1, 2, 4, 6 or 8	<i>up to 4 data lines; 2 channels on each line by TDM</i>
Data formats		I ² S, DSP, custom (left/right justified, one bit/one subframe/50% duty cycle frame, inverted or normal frame, optionally 1-bit left-shifted frame). All modes LSB or MSB first	
Word width		8–128 bits	<i>cannot be less than bit depth</i>
Bit depth (data length)		8–32 bits	
Sample rate (frame rate)		4 kS/s–432 kS/s	1, 2, 4, 6 or 8 channels ²
		4 kS/s–216 kS/s	16 channels ²
Master Clock range		4 kHz–56 MHz	<i>Actual clock rate is dependent upon bit clock, word width, and sample rate settings.</i>
Logic voltage levels		1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V	

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
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DC characteristics, no load		
1.8 volt setting		
High level input		
Minimum	1.0 V	
Low level input		
Maximum	0.8 V	
High level output		
Minimum	1.6 V	
Low level output		
Maximum	0.1 V	
Absolute range		
Minimum	-0.5 V	
Maximum	5.5 V	
2.5 volt setting		
High level input		
Minimum	1.4 V	
Low level input		
Maximum	1.1 V	
High level output		
Minimum	2.2 V	
Low level output		
Maximum	0.1 V	
Absolute range		
Minimum	-0.5 V	
Maximum	5.5 V	

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
3.3 volt setting		
High level input		
Minimum	1.8 V	
Low level input		
Maximum	1.5 V	
High level output		
Minimum	3.0 V	
Low level output		
Maximum	0.1 V	
Absolute range		
Minimum	−0.5 V	
Maximum	5.5 V	
<u>Input/Output impedance</u>		
All Outputs	50 Ω, nominal	
All Inputs	10 kΩ, nominal	
<u>AC characteristics</u>		
Clock frequencies, input or output		
Master clock	4 kHz–56 MHz	Actual clock rate is dependent upon bit clock, word width, and sample rate settings.
Bit clock	4 kHz–56 MHz maximum	Actual clock rate is dependent upon word width and sample rate settings.
Frame	432 kHz maximum	
Output latency		
Frame		typ 3 ns referenced to Bit clock
Data 1–4		typ 3 ns referenced to Bit clock
Monitor ports		typ 10 ns referenced to Signal pin
Input setup and hold requirements		
Frame, setup		6 ns referenced to Bit clock
Frame, hold		2 ns referenced to Bit clock
Data 1–4, setup		6 ns referenced to Bit clock
Data 1–4, hold		2 ns referenced to Bit clock

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
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<u>Clock Jitter (Advanced Master Clock required)</u>		
Jitter Measurement		
Range	0 to 650 ns	
Detection	Peak, RMS, or Average	<i>"Average" detection is recommended for jitter response measurements.</i>
Bandwidth		
Low Limit	50 Hz or 700 Hz	
High Limit	Variable from 1 kHz to 150 kHz in 0.1 kHz steps, Butterworth or Elliptic response	
Accuracy (1 kHz)	$\pm(1\% + 300 \text{ ps})$	<i>"Average" detection</i>
Flatness ¹	$\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$, 100 Hz to 100 kHz	
Residual Jitter ¹		
50 Hz to 100 kHz BW	$\leq 1.0 \text{ ns}$	
Jitter Spectrum ¹		<i>Spurious products are typically -40 dBc (below jitter signal) or -60 dBUI, whichever is larger.³</i>
Induced Jitter		
Waveforms	Sine, Square, Noise	
Signals Affected	Master Clk, Bit Clk, Frame Clock and Data	
Sine Wave Jitter		
Frequency Range (F_J)	2 Hz to 200 kHz	
Amplitude Range	0 to 1591 ns for $F_J \leq 20 \text{ kHz}$, derating linearly with frequency to 159.1 ns at 200 kHz	<i>Equivalent to 0 to 9.775 UI at 48 kHz sample rate, derating to 0.9775 UI.³</i>
Amplitude Resolution	100 ps	
Accuracy (1 kHz)	$\pm 0.01\%$	
Flatness	$\pm 0.01\%$	
Jitter Spectrum ¹		<i>Spurious products are typically -40 dBc (below jitter signal) or -60 dBUI, whichever is larger.³</i>
Square Wave and Noise Waveform Jitter		<i>Jitter amplitude limited to 40 ns maximum.</i>

Characteristic

Specifications

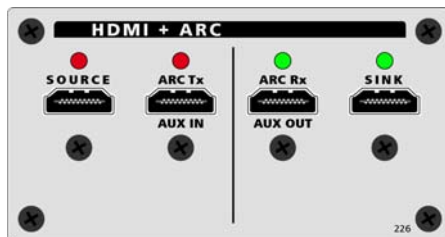
Supplemental Information

NOTES to SPECIFICATIONS

1	System specification including contributions from both generator and analyzer subject to the following condition: Bit Clock ≥ 192 kHz.
2	In TDM, channel count can limit the bit clock rate.
3	For Digital Serial (DSIO), the Unit Interval (UI) is defined as $1/f_b$, where f_b is the bitclock rate in hertz.

HDMI+ARC input/output module specifications

with APx500 v4.3 or higher measurement software
as fitted in APx52x, 555 and 58x audio analyzers
NP0020.00011 rev 006
April, 2016



This illustration shows the HDMI+ARC module, model 214.

These specifications cover the input and output functions of the Audio Precision HDMI+ARC (High Definition Multimedia Interface plus Audio Return Channel) I/O module. HDMI+ARC is available as a stand-alone module (models 114 or 214).

The model HDMI+ARC module is fully compatible with HDMI 1.3a; additionally, it supports a subset of HDMI 1.4a, the ARC (Audio Return Channel) feature. With APx500 v3.1, HDMI EDID 1.4 is supported. HDMI+ARC modules manufactured after October, 2013 will support CEC communications on the Source and Sink connectors. Go to Help > About in APx500 to check feature availability.

HDMI is designed to carry high-bandwidth digital streams providing an audio/video interface that includes content protection and a bi-directional channel for interaction with connected electronic devices. ARC (Audio Return Channel) provides an additional digital audio channel, which can simplify interface cabling in certain applications, for user convenience.

NOTE: Earlier APx585 instruments may be fitted with a Model 112 HDMI module, which does not include ARC support. The HDMI specifications are the same.

HDMI+ARC specifications begin on the next page.

Characteristic

Specifications

Supplemental Information

Revision	1.3a + ARC.	ARC (Audio Return Channel) implemented per HDMI 1.4a
Device Connections		
SOURCE	Typically connects to the sink input of a DUT.	<i>The video is an internally generated single color screen or the signal applied to the AUX IN connector. The audio is internally generated: see "Embedded Output Signal Related" under "DIGITAL I/O" for typical waveforms and parameters.</i>
ARC Tx / AUX IN	HDMI ARC Tx configuration: Typically connects to an HDMI source that accepts ARC audio. HDMI Source configuration: typically connects to an external source of video to be included in the Source output signal.	<i>Generates and transmits audio across ARC, per HDMI 1.4a. HDMI source should not transmit video.</i> <i>Incoming audio is ignored. Incoming video is passed to HDMI Source in "pass through" mode.</i>
ARC Rx / AUX OUT	HDMI ARC Rx configuration: Typically connects to an HDMI sink that produces ARC audio. HDMI Sink configuration: Typically connects to an independent monitoring device.	<i>HDMI ARC Rx configuration: Receives and analyzes audio across ARC, per HDMI 1.4a. No video is transmitted.</i> <i>HDMI Sink configuration: Contains video and audio sent to Sink input.</i>
SINK	Typically connects to the source output of a DUT.	<i>The embedded and encoded audio signal components are recovered for analysis.</i>
Hardware Interface	HDMI Type A	
EDID	256-byte EEPROM on both Sink and ARC TX / AUX IN connectors.	

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
CEC (ARC connectors)	HDMI ARC Tx configuration: ARC CEC implementation per HDMI 1.4a. HDMI ARC Rx configuration: ARC CEC implementation per HDMI 1.4a.	<i>ARC link can be negotiated or forced on.</i> <i>User can manually send a CEC ping or arbitrary CEC message to any of the standard logical addresses. An indicator confirms the receipt of an ACK (acknowledged) message from the messaged device.</i>
CEC (HDMI Sink, Source Connectors)	HDMI Source configuration: CEC implementation per HDMI 1.4a. Also, user-selectable CEC pass-through from AUX IN to Source. HDMI Sink configuration: CEC implementation per HDMI 1.4a. Also, user-selectable CEC pass-through from Sink to AUX OUT.	<i>User can manually send a CEC ping or arbitrary CEC message to any of the standard logical addresses. An indicator confirms the receipt of an ACK (acknowledged) message from the messaged device.</i>
Color Support	24-bit, 30-bit, 36-bit (Deep Color)	
Max Video Rate	1080p	
<u>ARC DIGITAL I/O</u>		
<i>ARC DIGITAL OUTPUT RELATED:</i>		
Formats		
Signal level, single mode	0.5 Vpp typical	<i>Output R is 55 Ω typical.</i>
Signal level, common mode	0.4 Vpp typical	<i>Output R is 30 Ω typical.</i>
Sample Rate (SR) Range	27 kS/s–200 kS/s	<i>Usable over the extended range of 16 kS/s to 216 kS/s with degraded waveform fidelity, accuracy, and jitter</i>
Sample Rate (SR) Accuracy	$\pm 0.0003\%$ [3 PPM]	
Channel Status Bits	Full implementation per IEC60958	<i>Automatically set or manual override, hex or plain English.</i>
User Bits	Fully settable	<i>Hex.</i>
Validity Flag	Set to 0, all channels	
Residual Jitter^{1,2}		<i><1.0 ns typical</i>

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EMBEDDED OUTPUT SIGNAL RELATED:		
Waveforms	Sine, sine split frequency, sine split phase, sine+DC offset, continuously swept-sine, square-wave, noise, IMD signals, multi-tone, constant value, walking ones/zeros, bittest random, wave file playback.	8–24 bit word width, triangular PDF dither.
Sine Characteristics		
Frequency Range	5 Hz to $0.499 \cdot \text{SR}$	
Flatness ¹		Typically < 0.001 dB
Harmonics & Spurious Products ^{1, 3}		Typically < –140 dBFS
Square Characteristics		
Frequency Range (Fq)	10 Hz to $\text{SR} / 6$	Only specific values are allowed: $Fq = \text{SR} / N$ where N is an even integer ≥ 6
Even Harmonic, Spurious Content		Typically < –140 dBFS
Noise Characteristics		
Shape	White (<5 Hz to $0.499 \cdot \text{SR}$), Pink (<10 Hz to $0.45 \cdot \text{SR}$), IEC 60268-1 or BS EN 50332-1	
IMD Test Signals		
<u>SMPTE & MOD</u>		
Lower Frequency (LF)	40 Hz to 1.00 kHz	LF tone must be $\leq 1/6 \cdot \text{HF tone}$.
SMPTE Upper Frequency (HF)	2 kHz to ($0.499 \cdot \text{SR}$) or 60 kHz, whichever is lower	
MOD Upper Frequency (HF)	240 Hz to ($0.499 \cdot \text{SR}$) or 60 kHz, whichever is lower	
Mix Ratio (LF:HF)	10:1, 4:1 or 1:1	
Residual IMD ¹		Typically < –140 dBFS

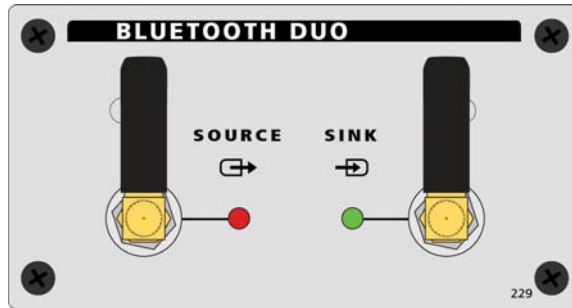
Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
DFD & CCIF		
Difference Frequency (F_{diff})	80 Hz to 2.0 kHz	$F_{mean} = (F1 + F2)/2$
Mean Frequency (F_{mean})	2.5 kHz to $(0.499 \cdot SR - F_{diff} / 2)$ or 60 kHz, whichever is lower	$F_{diff} = F2 - F1 $; F_{mean} must be $\geq 6 \cdot F_{diff}$
Residual IMD ^{1,3}		Typically < -150 dBFS
DIGITAL INPUT RELATED:		
Formats		
Single mode	≤ 1.5 Vpp	Input R is nominally 55 Ω
Dual mode	≤ 1.5 Vpp	Input R is nominally 30 Ω
Sample Rate Range	22 kS/s–216 kS/s	Typically locks down to 16 kS/s
EMBEDDED INPUT SIGNAL RELATED:		
Level (Amplitude) Measurement		
Measurement Range	< -120 dBFS to $+3$ dBFS	
Accuracy (1 kHz)		Typically < 0.001 dB
Flatness ¹		Typically < 0.001 dB
Residual Noise		Typically < -140 dBFS
THD+N Measurement		
Fundamental Range	5 Hz to $0.49 \cdot SR$ or 50 kHz, whichever is lower	Tuning can be set to track measured frequency, generator setting or fixed
Measurement Range	0 to 100%	
Accuracy	± 0.5 dB	
Residual THD+N ^{1,3}		Typically < -140 dBFS
Bandwidth Limiting Filters		
High-Pass⁴		
DC	DC coupling	
AC (< 10 Hz)	AC coupling	-3 dB at 4.1 Hz
Butterworth	F_{HP} (-3 dB) = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, 4-pole	
Elliptic	F_{HP} (-0.01 dB) = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, 5-pole; 0.01 dB pass-band ripple; ≤ -60 dB stop-band	

Characteristic		Specifications	Supplemental Information
	Low-Pass ⁴		
	FS/2	No filter is implemented, bandwidth and response are limited by the SR	
	Butterworth	F_{LP} (−3 dB) = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, 8-pole	$ENBW \approx 1.006 \cdot F_{LP}$
	Elliptic	F_{LP} (−0.01 dB) = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, 8-pole; 0.01 dB pass-band ripple; ≤ −60 dB stop-band.	$ENBW \approx (1.012\text{--}1.062) \cdot F_{LP}$ (varies due to warping)
	Weighting	A-wt, B-wt, C-wt, CCIR-1k, CCIR-2k, CCITT, C-message, 50 μs or 75 μs de-emph (with and without A-wt), or None	Weighting filter is cascaded with the high-pass and low-pass bandwidth limiting filters.
Input Equalization		Arbitrary 30-pole input filter	The EQ operates on any selected analyzer input channels.
IMD Measurement			
	Test Signal Compatibility		
	SMPTE & MOD	Any combination of 40 Hz–1 kHz (LF) and 240 Hz–60 kHz (HF), mixed in any ratio from 1:1 to 10:1 (LF:HF)	LF tone must be $\leq 1/6 \cdot HF$ tone.
	DFD & CCIF	Any two-tone combination with mean frequency of 250 kHz–60 kHz and a difference frequency of 80 Hz–2.0 kHz	$F_{mean} = (F1 + F2)/2$ $F_{diff} = F2 - F1 $ F_{mean} must be $\geq 6 \cdot F_{diff}$.
	IMD Measured		
	SMPTE	Amplitude modulation of HF tone.	Measurement BW is typ. 40–750 Hz.
	MOD	d2, d3, d2+d3, or d2+d3+d4+d5	Use “d2+d3” for measurements per IEC-60268.
	DFD	d2, d3, d2+d3, or d2+d3+d4+d5	Use “d2+d3” for measurements per IEC-60268.
	CCIF	d2 only	“CCIF” is an archaic form of DFD that measures only the d2 product. CCIF uses a different 0 dB reference giving readings 2x higher than DFD.

Characteristic		Specifications	Supplemental Information
	Measurement Range	0 to 20%	
	Accuracy	±0.5 dB	
	Residual IMD ^{1, 3}		
	SMPTE & MOD		Typically < -140 dBFS
	DFD		Typically < -150 dBFS
Frequency Measurement			
	Range	< 5 Hz to 0.499 • SR	
	Accuracy	±(0.0003% + 100 µHz)	
	Resolution	6 digits	
Phase Measurement			
	Ranges	-90 to +270, ±180, or 0 to 360 deg	
	Accuracy ¹		Typically < 0.001 deg
	Resolution	0.001 deg	
Notes to Specifications			
1.	System specification including contributions from both generator and analyzer. Generator-only and analyzer-only contributions are typically less.		
2.	Sample rate (SR) must be ≥ 27 kHz for specified performance. Jitter analyzer set for 700 Hz highpass response per AES3-1992.		
3.	Digital generator word width must be set to 24 bits for specified performance; shorter word widths may degrade performance.		
4.	DSP warping may significantly increase roll-off rate and lower ENBW.		

Bluetooth input/output module specifications

with APx500 v4.5 or higher measurement software
as fitted in APx52x, 555 and 58x audio analyzers
NP0020.00026 rev 000
July 2017



This illustration shows the Bluetooth Duo module, model 229.

These specifications cover the digital input and output functions of the Audio Precision Bluetooth Duo interface.

Bluetooth™ is a short-distance (a few meters) control, data, and audio communications wireless technology. Bluetooth uses low power, frequency-hopping radio in the 2.4 GHz band. Communication is two-way (for handshaking, metadata, etc); some profiles (HFP, for example) support duplex audio (both directions simultaneously); some profiles (A2DP) support only simplex audio (one direction per connection). Audio Precision supports several audio-specific Bluetooth profiles for audio test.

See acknowledgements on the copyright page at the front of the booklet.

Bluetooth specifications begin on the next page.

Characteristic

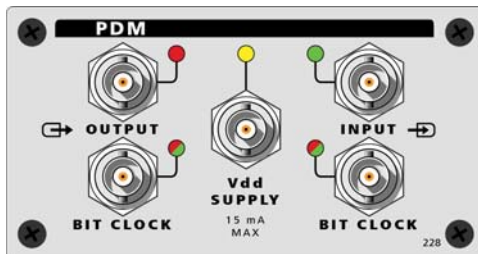
Specifications

Supplemental Information

Bluetooth Core Version			
		4.2	
Profiles/Roles, versions			
		A2DP Source/Sink 1.3	
		AVRCP Controller/Target 1.4	
		HFP Hands-Free 1.7	
		HFP Audio Gateway 1.7	
		HSP Headset/Audio Gateway 1.2	
A2DP Codecs			
		SBC	
		aptX	
		aptX Low Latency	
		aptX HD	
		AAC	
HFP Codecs			
		CVSD	
		mSBC	
RF Connections, Source and Sink			
		SMA x2	
RF Input Impedance			<i>Typically 50 Ω</i>
RF Output Impedance			<i>Typically 50 Ω</i>
RF Power			<i>Typically 0 dBm</i>
			<i>Typical maximum +8 dBm</i>
RF Sensitivity (0.1% BER)			<i>Typically ≤ -81 dBm</i>

PDM input/output module specifications

with APx500 v4.2 or higher measurement software
as fitted in APx52x, 555 and 58x audio analyzers
NP0020.00016 rev 002
October 2015



This illustration shows the PDM module, model 228.

The PDM option provides a complete solution for addressing circuits or devices with a PDM input or output. The PDM signal output consists of an APx generator audio signal, interpolated by a broad choice of oversampling ratios, and modulated into a 1-bit PDM bitstream. A 4th-order modulator is the default; a 5th-order modulator can be selected. The PDM Option also provides a signal input with its associated clock connection. The input accepts a 1-bit PDM bitstream, which is then decimated by one of a wide range of decimation ratios and filtered into baseband audio at the Decimated Rate. The input bitstream can also be analyzed directly (before decimation) in the Signal Analyzer to view out-of-band components.

These specifications cover the digital input and output functions of the Audio Precision PDM interface for the current version, model 228. The PDM module hardware and firmware in model 228 has been changed to provide jitter capabilities and lower logic family voltages. For the earlier PDM module model 215, refer to specifications document NP0020.00016 rev 000, published with previous APx releases.

PDM specifications begin on the next page.

Technical Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
TRANSMITTER						
Decimated Rate	F_S		4		216	kHz
Bit Clock Rate	F_B	Master or slave mode	0.128		24.576	MHz
INTERPOLATION FILTER						
Interpolation Ratio (F_B/F_S)	INTR	16, 16.67, 21.33, 24, 25, 32, 33.33, 37.5, 42.67, 48, 50, 62.5, 64, 66.67, 75, 85.33, 96, 100, 125, 128, 150, 192, 200, 250, 256, 300, 384, 400, 500, 512, 600, 768, 800	16		800	
Passband Frequency Range						
Passband Gain		INTR = 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 All other INTR	-0.0001 -0.0063		+0.0001 +0.0001	dB dB
Stopband Frequency Range			0.55		INTR / 2	F_S
Stopband Attenuation		INTR = 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 All other INTR	115 100			dB dB
MODULATOR: GENERAL						
Passband Frequency Range			0		0.45	F_S
Passband Gain			-0.0001		+0.0001	dB
Maximum Input Level	MIL				0	dBFS
Linearity		-100 dBFS to MIL (order 4, 5) MIL to 0 dBFS (order 4) MIL to 0 dBFS (order 5)	-0.010 -0.010 -0.010		+0.001 +0.002 +0.001	dB dB dB
Ones Density at Full Scale			99.94	100		%
MODULATOR: ORDER 4, 64x OSR						
Overload Point	OLP	1 kHz			-7.8	dBFS
Total Harm. Dist. + Noise		@OLP; BW = 0.45 F_S			-105	dB

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	SNR	@OLP; BW = 0.45 F _S	106			dB
Dynamic Range	DNR	@MIL; F _S = 48 kHz; per AES17	115			dB
MODULATOR: ORDER 5, 64x OSR						
Overload Point	OLP	1 kHz			-9.4	dBFS
Total Harm. Dist. + Noise		@OLP; BW = 0.45 F _S			-116	dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	SNR	@OLP; BW = 0.45 F _S	116			dB
Dynamic Range	DNR	@MIL; F _S = 48 kHz; per AES17	125			dB
MODULATOR: ORDER 4, 128x OSR						
Overload Point	OLP	1 kHz			-7.9	dBFS
Total Harm. Dist. + Noise		@OLP; BW = 0.45 F _S			-127	dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	SNR	@OLP; BW = 0.45 F _S	127			dB
Dynamic Range	DNR	@MIL; F _S = 48 kHz; per AES17	135			dB
MODULATOR: ORDER 5, 128x OSR						
Overload Point	OLP	1 kHz			-9.6	dBFS
Total Harm. Dist. + Noise		@OLP; BW = 0.45 F _S			-127	dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	SNR	@OLP; BW = 0.45 F _S	127			dB
Dynamic Range	DNR	@MIL; F _S = 48 kHz; per AES17	135			dB
MODULATOR: ORDER 4, 256x OSR						
Overload Point	OLP	1 kHz			-8.0	dBFS
Total Harm. Dist. + Noise		@OLP; BW = 0.45 F _S			-130	dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	SNR	@OLP; BW = 0.45 F _S	129			dB
Dynamic Range	DNR	@MIL; F _S = 48 kHz; per AES17	137			dB
MODULATOR: ORDER 5, 256x OSR						
Overload Point	OLP	1 kHz			-9.8	dBFS
Total Harm. Dist. + Noise		@OLP; BW = 0.45 F _S			-128	dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	SNR	@OLP; BW = 0.45 F _S	127			dB
Dynamic Range	DNR	@MIL; F _S = 48 kHz; per AES17	137			dB

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
MODULATOR: ORDER 4, 512x OSR						
Overload Point	OLP	1 kHz			-8.2	dBFS
Total Harm. Dist. + Noise		@OLP; BW = 0.45 F_S			-130	dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	SNR	@OLP; BW = 0.45 F_S	129			dB
Dynamic Range	DNR	@MIL; F_S = 48 kHz; per AES17	137			dB
MODULATOR: ORDER 5, 512x OSR						
Overload Point	OLP	1 kHz			-10	dBFS
Total Harm. Dist. + Noise		@OLP; BW = 0.45 F_S			-128	dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	SNR	@OLP; BW = 0.45 F_S	127			dB
Dynamic Range	DNR	@MIL; F_S = 48 kHz; per AES17	137			dB
RECEIVER						
Decimated Rate	F_S		0.160		768	kHz
Bit Clock Rate	F_B	Master or slave mode	0.128		24.576	MHz
DECIMATION FILTER						
Decimation Ratio (FB/ F_S)	DECR	1, 3, 125, 4, 6.25, 8.00, 8.33, 10.67, 12.5, 16, 16.67, 18.75, 21.33, 24, 25, 32, 33.33, 37.5, 42.67, 48, 50, 64, 66.67, 75, 85.33, 96, 100, 128, 150, 192, 200, 256, 300, 384, 400, 512, 500, 768, 800	1		800	
Passband Frequency Range		All DECR except DECR = 1	0		0.45	F_S
		DECR = 1	0		0.5	F_B
Passband Gain		DECR = 1, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512	-0.001		+0.001	dB
		All other DECR	-0.005		+0.005	dB
Stopband Frequency Range		All DECR except DECR = 1	0.55		DECR/2	F_S
Stopband Attenuation		All DECR except DECR = 1	120			dB

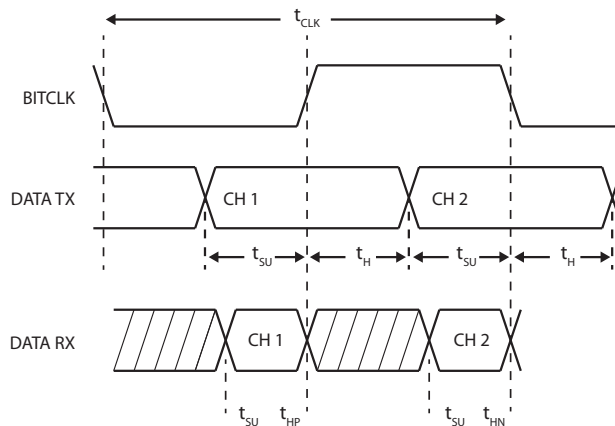
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
LOGIC LEVEL						
Interface Voltage	V_{INT}		0.80		3.30	V
Resolution					0.01	V
Accuracy				± 0.05		V
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage High	V_{OH}	$I_{LOAD} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$	$0.7 \cdot V_{INT}$			V
Output Voltage Low	V_{OL}	$I_{LOAD} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$			$0.3 \cdot V_{INT}$	V
VDD OUTPUT						
DC Voltage	V_{DD}		0.80		3.60	V
Resolution					0.01	V
Accuracy				± 0.05		V
Maximum Current	I_{MAX}				15	mA
VDD MODULATION						
AC output level		All waveforms	0.01		$V_{DD} / 5$	V_{pp}
Square/Pulse Frequency		Per GSM standard		216.667		Hz
Sine Frequency			10		22000	Hz
Frequency Accuracy				3		ppm

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<u>Timing Characteristics</u>						
PDM TRANSMITTER						
t_{CLKTX}		Clock period (master or slave mode)	41		7813	ns
t_H		Data hold time	20			ns
t_{SU}		Data setup time		$t_{CLKTX} / 2-30$		ns
Logic Level = 0.8 V						
t_{CO}		Clock to out		58		ns
t_R		Rise Time		18		ns
t_F		Fall Time		16		ns
r_{OUT}		Output Impedance		450		ohms
$f_{CLK\ max}$		Maximum Clock Frequency		3.072		MHz
Logic Level = 1.0 V						
t_{CO}		Clock to out		32		ns
t_R		Rise Time		10		ns
t_F		Fall Time		7.7		ns
r_{OUT}		Output Impedance		225		ohms
$f_{CLK\ max}$		Maximum Clock Frequency		6.144		MHz
Logic Level = 1.5 V						
t_{CO}		Clock to out		18		ns
t_R		Rise Time		5.2		ns
t_F		Fall Time		3.8		ns
r_{OUT}		Output Impedance		85		ohms
$f_{CLK\ max}$		Maximum Clock Frequency		12.28		MHz

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Logic Level ≥ 2.0 V						
t_{CO}		Clock to out		15		ns
t_R		Rise Time		3.9		ns
t_F		Fall Time		2.9		ns
r_{OUT}		Output Impedance		40		ohms
$f_{CLK\ max}$		Maximum Clock Frequency		24.576		MHz

PDM RECEIVER

t_{CLKRX}	Clock period (master or slave mode)	41		7813	ns
t_{HP}	Data hold time, rising edge		5		ns
t_{HN}	Data hold time, falling edge		5		ns
t_{SU}	Data setup time			5	ns



Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<u>Clock Jitter (Advanced Master Clock required)</u>						
Jitter Measurement						
Range				0 to 650 ns		
Detection		Peak, RMS or Average				
<u>Bandwidth</u>						
Low Limit				50 Hz or 700 Hz		
High Limit		Variable in 0.1 kHz steps, Butterworth or Elliptic response	1 kHz		150 kHz	
Accuracy (1 kHz)		"Average" detection		$\pm(1\% + 300 \text{ ps})$		
Flatness ¹		100 Hz to 100 kHz			$\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$	
Residual Jitter ¹		50 Hz to 100 kHz BW			$\leq 1.0 \text{ ns}$	
Jitter Spectrum ¹				Spurious products are typically -40 dBc (below jitter signal) or -60 dBUI, whichever is larger. ²		
PDM Input Jitter Tolerance		Sine wave jitter, bit clock rates from 128kHz to 24.576 MHz.	3.5 UI, (subject to 1591 ns max jitter limit)			
Induced Jitter						
Waveforms		Sine, Square, Noise				
Signals Affected		Bit Clk and Data				

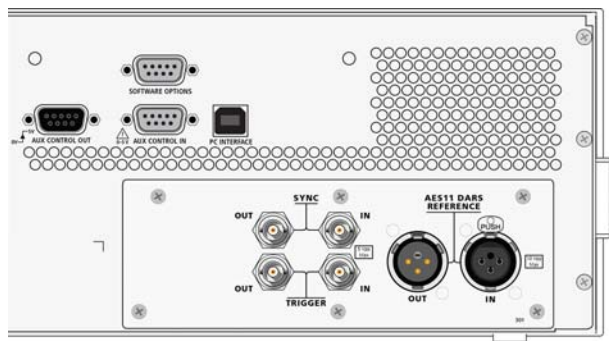
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<u>Sine Wave Jitter</u>						
Frequency Range (f_j)			2 Hz		200 kHz	
Amplitude Range		Referenced to bit clock rate, subject to linear derating at jitter frequencies >20kHz		3.5 UI or 1591 ns which ever is less		
Amplitude Resolution			100 ps			
Accuracy (1 kHz)			±0.01%			
Flatness			±0.01%			
Jitter Spectrum ¹				Spurious products are typically –40 dBc (below jitter signal) or –60 dBUI, whichever is larger. ²		
<u>Square Wave and Noise Waveform Jitter</u>						
				Jitter amplitude limited to 40 ns maximum.		
PDM Output Jitter Tolerance		Sine wave jitter, bit clock rates from 128kHz to 24.576 MHz		3.5 UI (subject to 1591ns max jitter limit)		

Notes to Specifications

1. System specification including contributions from both generator and analyzer subject to the following condition: Bit Clock ≥ 192 kHz.
2. For PDM, the Unit Interval (UI) is defined as $1/f_b$, where f_b is the bitclock rate in hertz.

AMC Advanced Master Clock Rear Panel Sync, Trigger and Ref I/O specifications

with APx500 v4.1 or higher measurement software
as fitted in APx52x, 555, and 58x audio analyzers
NP0020.00023 rev 001
January 2015



This illustration shows a section of the APx rear panel, focusing on the Auxiliary I/O and the Sync, Trigger and DARS reference connections for the AMC.

These specifications cover rear panel Sync, Trigger and DARS Reference I/O functions for APx analyzers fitted with the Advanced Master Clock (AMC).

The Auxiliary I/O (GPIO) function is also described here. The Auxiliary I/O function is not part of the AMC option, but is fitted on all APx analyzers.

Characteristic

Specifications

Supplemental Information

REAR PANEL I/O		
Auxiliary Digital Control		
Output	8 bits	<i>Typically 0-5V, 9-pin male D-sub</i>
Input	8 bits	<i>Internal pull-up, 9-pin female D-sub</i>
Sync Input		
Signal Compatibility	Square or Sine	
Voltage Range	0.8 Vpp to 5.0 Vpp	$R_{IN} > 10\text{ k}\Omega$, AC coupled
Frequency Range	4 kHz to 50 MHz, square; 1 MHz to 50 MHz, sine	
Lock Range		<i>Typically 100 ppm</i>
Sync Output		
Signal	Square	
Amplitude (V_H)	+0.8 V to +3.6 V, 0.1 V steps	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$; $V_L \approx 0$ to 0.1 V
Frequency Range	8 kHz to 50 MHz	Maximum recommended frequency when interfacing to low voltage logic: 50 MHz for $V_H = 1.5\text{--}2.0\text{ V}$; 30 MHz for $V_H = 1.0\text{--}1.4\text{ V}$; 10 MHz for $V_H = 0.8\text{--}0.9\text{ V}$
Reference Input (AES11 / DARS)		
Voltage Range	2.0 Vpp to 6.0 Vpp	R_{IN} selectable: $>5\text{ k}\Omega$ or $\approx 110\ \Omega$
Sample Rate Range	27 kS/s to 216 kS/s	
Lock Range		<i>Typically 100 ppm</i>
Reference Output (AES11 / DARS)		
Amplitude	5.0 Vpp into $110\ \Omega$, balanced	
Sample Rate Range	8 kS/s to 216 kS/s	<i>Usable below 27 kS/s with some loss in waveform fidelity</i>

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Trigger Input		
Voltage Range	−0.5 V to +5.5 V	
Threshold Level	+0.8 to +3.6 V, 0.1 V steps	$R_{IN} \approx 10\text{ k}\Omega$, DC coupled, + or − edge selectable
Minimum Pulse Width		Typically 20 ns
Trigger Output		
Trigger Sources	Analog Sine Generator, Audio Generator, and Jitter Generator	
Amplitude (V_H)	+0.8 V to +3.6 V, 0.1 V steps	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$; $V_L \approx 0$ to 0.1 V

General and Environmental Specifications

for APx555 audio analyzers
NP0020.00024 rev 002
September 2017

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
GENERAL/ENVIRONMENTAL		
Power Requirements	95 to 264 Vac, 50–60 Hz, with safety ground via approved power cord, 160 VA max	<i>No range switching or fuse changes required over the full operating range.</i>
Temperature	0°C to +45°C operating, –40°C to +75°C storage	
Humidity	10% to 80%, non-condensing	
Max Operating Altitude	3,000 m [9,840 feet]	
Stabilization Time	20 minutes	<i>Allow up to 1 hour per 10°C if unit has been exposed to a significant change in temperature. Allow 24–48 hours to recover if condensation has occurred.</i>

Characteristic	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EMC	Complies with Directive 2004/108/EC, IEC 61326-1:2005, EN 61326-1:2006. Radiated and conducted emissions are within Class B limits of CISPR 11. IEC 61326-2-1:2005 Section 5.2.401 is applied (controlled EM environment) for options "DSIO" and "PDM". Complies with Directive 1995/5/EC if option "BT" (Bluetooth) is installed.	<i>Emissions and immunity levels are influenced by the quality of interface and signal cables attached to the unit. Compliance was demonstrated using Audio Precision cables.</i>
Safety	Complies with Directive 2006/95/EC, IEC 61010-1:2001, EN 61010-1:2001, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-1-04, and UL Std No. 61010-1 (2nd Edition).	<i>Equipment Class I, Installation Category II, Pollution Degree 2, Measurement Category I</i>
Dimensions (W, H, D)	432 mm, 129 mm, 475 mm 17.0 in, 5.08 in, 18.7 in	<i>3U rack mount kit available</i>
Weight	10.8 kg [23.8 lbs] with no digital interface options installed	<i>Add ≈ 0.2 kg [0.4 lbs] for each digital interface option installed.</i>



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