BBG-1022-2FS

3G/HD/SD-SDI Standalone Dual-Channel Frame Sync
with Audio/Video Processing, AES/Analog Audio Embedding/ De-Embedding and CVBS I/O

Product Manual

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BBG1022-2FS-OM (V1.3)

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Congratulations on choosing the Cobalt® BBG-1022-2FS 3G/HD/SD-SDI Standalone Dual-Channel Frame Sync with Audio/Video Processing, AES/Analog Audio Embedding/De-Embedding and CVBS I/O.
The BBG-1022-2FS is part of a full line of modular processing and conversion gear for broadcast TV environments. The Cobalt Digital Inc. line includes video decoders and encoders, audio embedders and de-embedders, distribution amplifiers, format converters, remote control systems and much more. Should you have questions pertaining to the installation or operation of your BBG-1022-2FS, please contact us at the contact information on the front cover.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Overview

This manual provides installation and operating instructions for the BBG-1022-2FS 3G/HD/SD-SDI Standalone Dual-Channel Frame Sync with Audio/Video Processing, AES/Analog Audio Embedding/De-Embedding and CVBS I/O unit (also referred to herein as the BBG-1022-2FS).

This manual consists of the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1, "Introduction"** – Provides information about this manual and what is covered. Also provides general information regarding the BBG-1022-2FS.
- **Chapter 2, "Installation"** – Provides instructions for installing the BBG-1022-2FS and setting up its network access.
- **Chapter 3, "Setup/Operating Instructions"** – Provides overviews of operating controls and instructions for using the BBG-1022-2FS.

This chapter contains the following information:

- **Cobalt Reference Guides (p. 1-1)**
- **Manual Conventions (p. 1-2)**
- **Safety and Regulatory Summary (p. 1-4)**
- **BBG-1022-2FS Functional Description (p. 1-5)**
- **Technical Specifications (p. 1-15)**
- **Warranty and Service Information (p. 1-19)**
- **Contact Cobalt Digital Inc. (p. 1-20)**

Cobalt Reference Guides

From the Cobalt® web home page, go to **Support>Reference Documents** for easy to use guides covering network remote control, device firmware updates, example processing UI setups and other topics.

Manual Conventions

In this manual, display messages and connectors are shown using the exact name shown on the BBG-1022-2FS itself. Examples are provided below.

- Device display messages are shown like this:

  BBG-1022-2FS

- Connector names are shown like this: **SDI IN A**

In this manual, the terms below are applicable as follows:

- **BBG-1022-2FS** refers to the BBG-1022-2FS 3G/HD/SD-SDI Standalone Dual-Channel Frame Sync with Audio/Video Processing, AES/Analog Audio Embedding/De-Embedding and CVBS I/O unit.
- **Frame** refers to the HPF-9000, OG3-FR, 8321, or similar 20-slot frame that houses Cobalt® or other cards.
- **Device** and/or **Card** refers to a Cobalt® or other card.
- **System** and/or **Video System** refers to the mix of interconnected production and terminal equipment in which the BBG-1022-2FS and other cards and devices operate.
- Functions and/or features that are available only as an option are denoted in this manual like this:

  Option

  Most options are covered in this manual. However, if your card has DashBoard tabs that are not described in this manual it indicates that the optional function/feature is covered in a separate Manual Supplement.

  You can download a pdf of the option supplement by entering the option code on the Cobalt web page search window (for example, **+T-SLATE**) and then clicking on **Product Downloads** to view or download the supplement pdf.

Warnings, Cautions, and Notes

Certain items in this manual are highlighted by special messages. The definitions are provided below.

Warnings

Warning messages indicate a possible hazard which, if not avoided, could result in personal injury or death.

Cautions

Caution messages indicate a problem or incorrect practice which, if not avoided, could result in improper operation or damage to the product.

Notes

Notes provide supplemental information to the accompanying text. Notes typically precede the text to which they apply.

Labeling Symbol Definitions

	Important note regarding product usage. Failure to observe may result in unexpected or incorrect operation.
	Electronic device or assembly is susceptible to damage from an ESD event. Handle only using appropriate ESD prevention practices. If ESD wrist strap is not available, handle only by edges and avoid contact with any connectors or components.
	Symbol (WEEE 2002/96/EC) For product disposal, ensure the following: • Do not dispose of this product as unsorted municipal waste. • Collect this product separately. • Use collection and return systems available to you.

Safety and Regulatory Summary

Warnings

! WARNING ! **To reduce risk of electric shock do not remove line voltage service barrier cover on frame equipment containing an AC power supply. NO USER SERVICEABLE PARTS INSIDE. REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL.**

Cautions

CAUTION **This device is intended for environmentally controlled use only in appropriate video terminal equipment operating environments.**

CAUTION **This device contains no user-serviceable components. Refer servicing to authorized personnel.**

CAUTION **This device is intended for use ONLY with specified power supplies. Power connection to unauthorized sources may cause product damage, unreliable operation, and invalidate warranty.**

CAUTION **The BBG-1022-2FS FPGA is designed for a normal-range operating temperature around 85° C core temperature. Operation in severe conditions exceeding this limit for non-sustained usage are within device operating safe parameters, and can be allowed by setting this control to Disable. However, the disable (override) setting should be avoided under normal conditions to ensure maximum device protection.**

EMC Compliance Per Market

Market	Regulatory Standard or Code
United States of America	FCC "Code of Federal Regulations" Title 47 Part15, Subpart B, Class A
Canada	ICES-003
International	CISPR 24:2010 IEC 61000-4-2:2008 IEC 61000-4-3:2006 with A1:2007 and A2:2010 IEC 61000-4-4:2004 IEC 61000-4-6:2008 IEC 61000-6-3:2006 with A1:2010 CISPR 22:2008

BBG-1022-2FS Functional Description

Figure 1-1 shows a functional block diagram of the BBG-1022-2FS. The BBG-1022-2FS dual-channel frame sync provides two independent signal paths (**Path 1** and **Path 2**) of framesync / audio embedding and de-embedding on a single device. The two paths share an input and output SDI crosspoint to receive and send two discrete SDI inputs and outputs. The BBG-1022-2FS also includes AES/analog audio support and CVBS video I/O. In addition to a basic signal presence input failover function, a Quality Check option allows failover to alternate inputs based on user-configurable subjective criteria such as black or frozen frame. Two discrete character burn strings and timecode burn (per path) can be inserted on output video, with each string inserted as static text and/or insert only upon LOS. A moving-box insertion can be enabled to serve as a dynamic raster confidence check even in cases where the input video image is static or lost.

The BBG-1022-2FS also provides timecode/closed-captioning conversion from packet-based timecode formats and CEA608/708 HD formats to HD ATC, SD_ATC, and SD VITC-based (waveform) timecode.

BBG-1022-2FS Input/Output Formats

The BBG-1022-2FS provides the following inputs and outputs (which can be independently used for Path 1 and/or Path 2:

- **Inputs:**
  - **3G/HD/SD SDI IN A** thru **SDI IN D** – four 3G/HD/SD-SDI inputs. **SDI IN A** or **SDI IN B** can be set to failover to **A** or **B** in absence of opposite channel of this pair.
  - **CVBS IN –** CVBS coaxial analog video input.
  - **AES IN –** BNC (AES-3id, 75Ω) ports as AES input (number of ports dependent on model).
  - **AN-AUD IN –** Up to four balanced analog audio embed inputs (number of inputs dependent on model).
- **Outputs:**
  - **3G/HD/SD-SDI OUT (1-4)** – four 3G/HD/SD-SDI buffered video outputs. Each output can be independently set as processed output video or selected input video reclocked.
  - **AES OUT –** BNC (AES-3id, 75Ω) ports as AES outputs (number of ports dependent on model).
  - **AN-AUD OUT –** up to four balanced analog audio de-embed outputs (number of outputs dependent on model).
  - **CVBS OUT –** CVBS coaxial analog video usable with SD video streams.

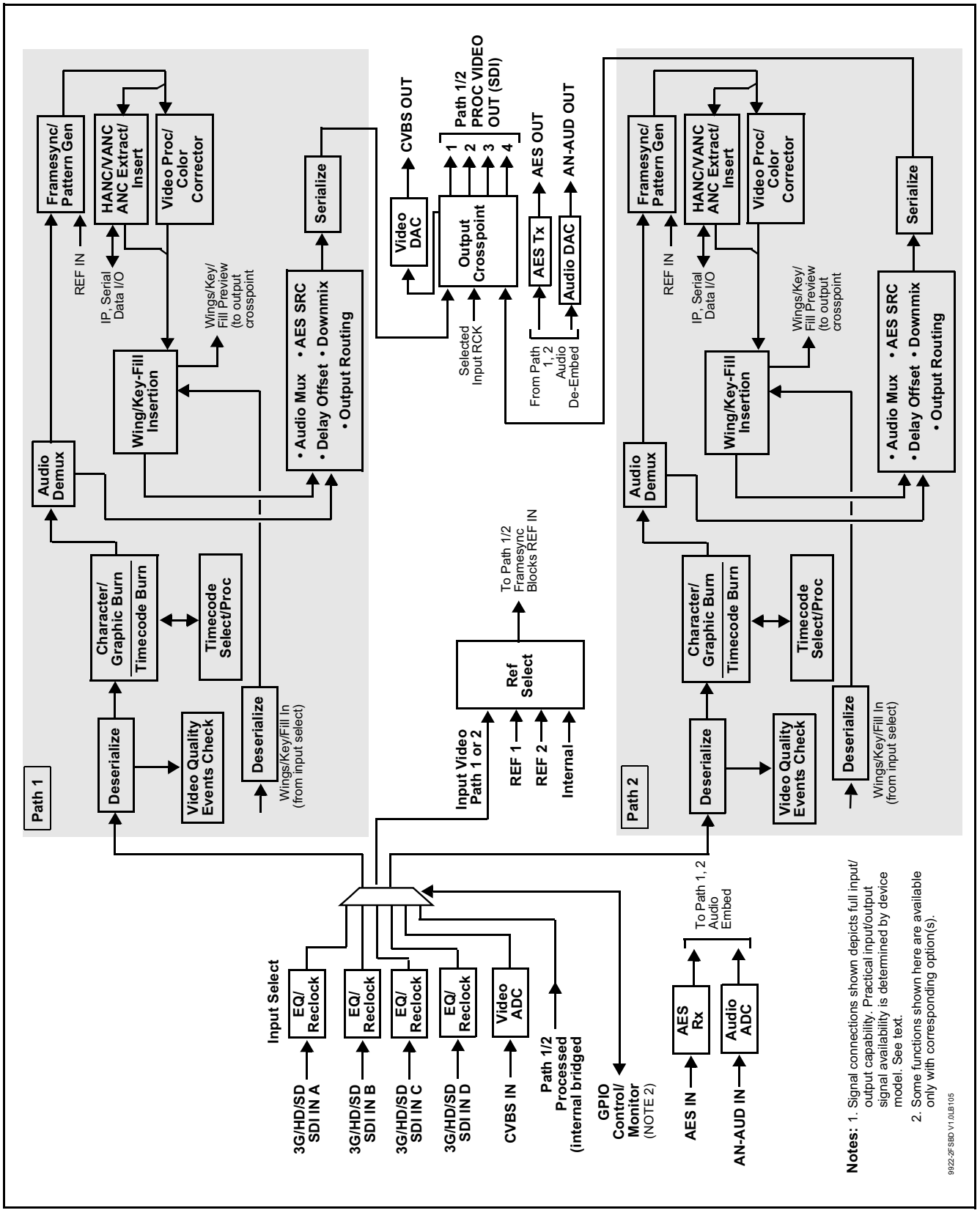

Figure 1-1 BBG-1022-2FS Functional Block Diagram

Video Processor Description

Note: Unless otherwise noted, the following functions are independently available for Path 1 and Path 2 processing paths.

The BBG-1022-2FS video subsystem provides the functions described below.

Input Video Select/Quality Check Functions

Used in common as a routing source for both **Path 1**/**Path 2** is a GUI-based control that allows the card to select from up to four 3G/HD/SD-SDI inputs, and a SD CVBS analog video input. This function also allows processed outputs from one path to be routed to the alternate path input. For analog inputs, waveform-based ancillary data is preserved for extraction and usage later in the card processing chain.

The inputs can be selected using DashBoard manual control, set to failover to an alternate input upon loss of the target input, and can be externally selected via a GPIO interface. An input **Allowed Rasters** and **Allowed Frame Rates** filter allows inputs to be filtered (screened) for only user-allowed raster sizes and frame rates, with unallowed raster/rates being rejected as an input (input unlock). Reclocked copies of any SDI input can be outputted by the card when selected as a choice on the output crosspoint.

Option **(Option +QC)**. Quality Check allows criteria such as black/frozen frame events to propagate an event alert. This alert can be used by the card Presets function to invoke input video routing changes, GPO, and other actions.

Timecode Processor

(See Figure 1-2.) This function provides for extraction of timecode data from input video source, and in turn allow individual timecode strings to be embedded and/or burned into the output video. The function can monitor any of the video inputs for supported timecode formats such as ATC_LTC or ATC_VITC for down-conversions to HD, and ATC_VITC or VITC waveform (with selectable odd/even field line number control) for SD SDI or CVBS inputs. Waveform VITC timecode can also be extracted from a reference input and used as the output timecode value. If the preferred format is detected, the preferred format is used by the device; if the preferred format is not detected, the device uses other formats (where available) as desired. An internally-generated free-run timecode can be also be embedded on output video if desired.

The function also provides conversion between various timecode formats and provides independent insertion and line number controls for each SDI timecode output format.

Option When licensed with option **+LTC**, this function also can receive, send and translate between audio/RS-485 LTC timecode formats and the VBI formats described above.

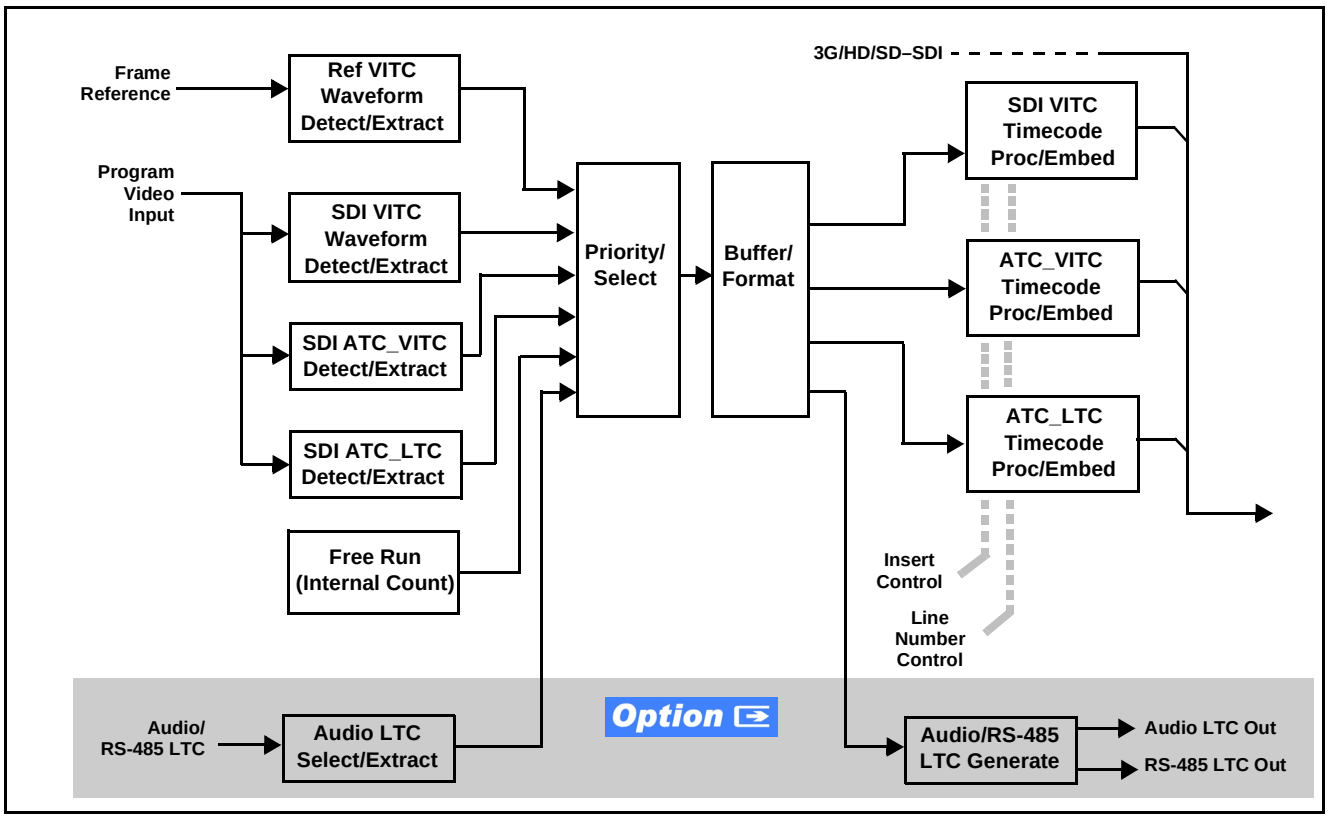

Figure 1-2 Timecode Processor

Frame Sync Function

This function provides for frame sync control using either a looping external reference signal, selected input video, or internal timing as a frame sync reference.

This function also allows horizontal and/or vertical offset to be added between the output video and the frame sync reference.

Frame sync can select from either the external frame reference source, free-run, or input video sync. Selectable failover allows alternate reference selection should the initial reference source become unavailable or invalid. In the event of input video loss of signal, the output can be set to disable video, go to black, go to an internal test signal generator pattern, or freeze to the last intact frame (last frame having valid SAV and EAV codes).

An internal test signal generator provides a selection of various standard patterns such as color bars, sweep patterns, and other technical patterns. The test patterns can be applied to the output video upon loss of input or manually inserted at any time.

Wings Insertion

Wings insertion allows a symmetrical L-R wings insertion to be integrated into the program video output. Wings video is accommodated using a separate wings SDI input. The wings user interface displays wings timing relative to the device output video, allowing wings timing offset to be adjusted such that wings can be properly framed. (This function does not provide timing offset control of the wings video; offset must be provided by a external frame sync card or device controlling the wings video feed.)

Key/Fill Insertion Option

Option **+KEYER** provides for three of the SDI video inputs to be used as respective program video, key, and fill inputs. This function provides chroma keying using the **KEY VID IN** signal. The **FILL VID IN** signal provides the fill video that is inserted in the area “cleared out” by the key. The keying user interface displays key and fill timing relative to the output video, allowing timing offset to be adjusted such that key and fill can be properly framed. (The option does not provide timing offset control of the key/fill video; offset must be provided by external frame sync cards or devices controlling the key and fill video feed.) The program video input when using keying accommodates either an SDI or an analog video input; key and fill inputs are SDI only.

Alpha threshold keyer modes allow full-color key/fill from cost-effective generic sources such as a standard PC (with appropriate HDMI-to-SDI output conversion) hosting simple .bmp, .jpeg, or .png graphic files. In these modes, a common key/fill SDI input provides both the key and fill input.

EAS Text Crawl Generation Option

Option **+EAS** provides for automated keying Emergency Alert System (EAS) text crawls in the active program video output. The function receives its text stream via a card serial data input. The EAS crawl start can be set to trigger upon receiving the serial data message, or be set to use a GPI to trigger start of the EAS crawl.

Note: EAS text crawl is available on Path 1 and/or Path 2 program video paths. However, both crawls will display the same text and attributes (individualized text massages between the two paths are not supported).

Embedded in the received serial data are commands which set the message severity to be shown by the keyed crawl (severity is correlated to user-specified text color and background color for the crawl). User controls allow control of the crawl speed and repeat of the crawl burn-in (if desired). Refer to +EAS Manual Supplement OPT-SW-PHXEAS-MS for detailed information and installation/setup instructions.

Closed Captioning Processor

This function provides support for closed captioning setup. The function allows the selection of the ancillary data line number where the ancillary closed caption data is outputted when the output is HD. When receiving HD-SDI, both CEA 608 and CEA 708 are supported. Line 21 CEA 608 waveform-based SD closed captioning is also supported.

Color Corrector Option

Option **+COLOR** converts the YCbCr SDI input video to the 4:4:4 RGB color space (where the color correction is applied), and then back to YCbCr SDI on the output. Controls are available to adjust each RGB level independently for both white levels (gain) and black levels (offset). Gamma can also be independently adjusted for each RGB channels. Various controls can be ganged to provide adjustment for all three color channels simultaneously.

Character/Image Burn-in Functions

User text and timecode (as selected using the timecode function) can be burned into the output video. Burn-in attributes such as size, position, background, color, and opacity are user-configurable. Two discrete character burn strings can be inserted on output video, with each string inserted as static text and/or insert only upon LOS. A moving-box insertion can be enabled to serve as a dynamic raster confidence check even in cases where the input video image is static or lost.

Option Options **+T-SLATE** and **+LOGO** respectively provide for automated trouble slate and logo (such as ID “bug”) into the output video raster. Refer to +LOGO / +T-SLATE Manual Supplement OPT-SW-PHXLTS-MS for detailed information and installation/setup instructions.

Video Quality Events Detect Function Option

Option **+QC** provides a **Video Quality Events** user interface and an **Event Triggers** user interface for setting an area of concern across the program raster which can be monitored for frozen or black video events. Threshold controls allow setting the sensitivity of the function, while engage and disengage threshold timing controls allow setting how fast the event detection engages and releases when triggered. The **Event Triggers** user interface allows instructing the device as to the action to take upon an event (such as go to a changed signal routing, activate a GPO, send an automated email, or go to a user-defined preset).

An **Event Triggers** user interface can detect Closed Caption Presence and Closed Caption Absence events. The **Event Triggers** user interface in turn allows instructing the device as to the action to take upon an event (such as go to a changed signal routing, activate a GPO, send an automated email, or go to a user-defined preset).

Ancillary Data Processor Option

This function provides full VANC/HANC ancillary data de-embedding and embedding for 3G/HD/SD-SDI streams. Direct access to DID and SDID locations allows extraction or insertion of user data such as camera PTZ, SCTE 104, closed-captioning read/insert, GPI/GPO via ANC, or other specialized user payloads. Data can be extracted and inserted within the device (Bridge mode), or inserted and/or extracted to and from the device via serial or IP interfaces connecting to external devices/systems. A rear I/O module with a dedicated IP port can be used with the ancillary data processor function for data insertion or extraction via IP.

Video Output Crosspoint

Used in common as a routing source for both **Path 1**/**Path 2** is a four-output video matrix crosspoint that allows independently applying the processed video output, reclocked input, or wings/key-fill previews to any of the four discrete coaxial outputs (**SDI OUT 1** thru **SDI OUT 4**). For an SD output, a CVBS coaxial output is available as a processed video output.

Audio Processor Description

Note: **Path 1** and **Path 2** have individual independent digital audio embed and de-embed banks for each of the processing path's 16-channels of embedded audio. The 16 channels of AES embed/de-embed can be allocated individually to any or either path's embed or de-embed nodes. Similarly, four-channel analog audio can be individually allocated across any or either path's embed or de-embed nodes.

The audio processor operates as an internal audio router. This function chooses from the following inputs:

- 16 channels of embedded audio from the SDI video input (default 1-to-1 routing to SDI output)
- Up to 16 channels (8 pairs) of discrete AES input[1]
- Up to 4 channels of balanced analog audio input

(See Figure 1-3.) The audio processing subsection is built around an internal 16-channel audio bus. This 16-channel bus receives inputs from an input routing crosspoint that routes de-embedded, and discrete AES and analog audio inputs, over the 16-channel bus. Correspondingly, at the output end of the 16-channel bus is an output routing crosspoint that in turn distributes the 16-channel bus signals to embedded, and discrete AES and analog audio outputs.

1. Discrete audio I/O channel count is dependent on model.

An Input Audio Status display shows the presence and peak level of each input audio channel received by the device. In addition to SDI embedded audio channel sources, analog and coaxial AES inputs are available as input audio choices. For AES audio inputs, payload is identified (PCM or data such as Dolby® Digital or E). Each AES input pair has independent sample rate converters to align each input pair with video timing to accommodate cases where AES audio is not synchronous with input video (SRC automatically bypassed for non-PCM payloads). As such, the audio subsection provides a full crosspoint between all supported audio inputs and output types.

The audio output crosspoint for each path's embedded output allows embedded channel selection from the respective path's own channels, or channels from the alternate processing path.

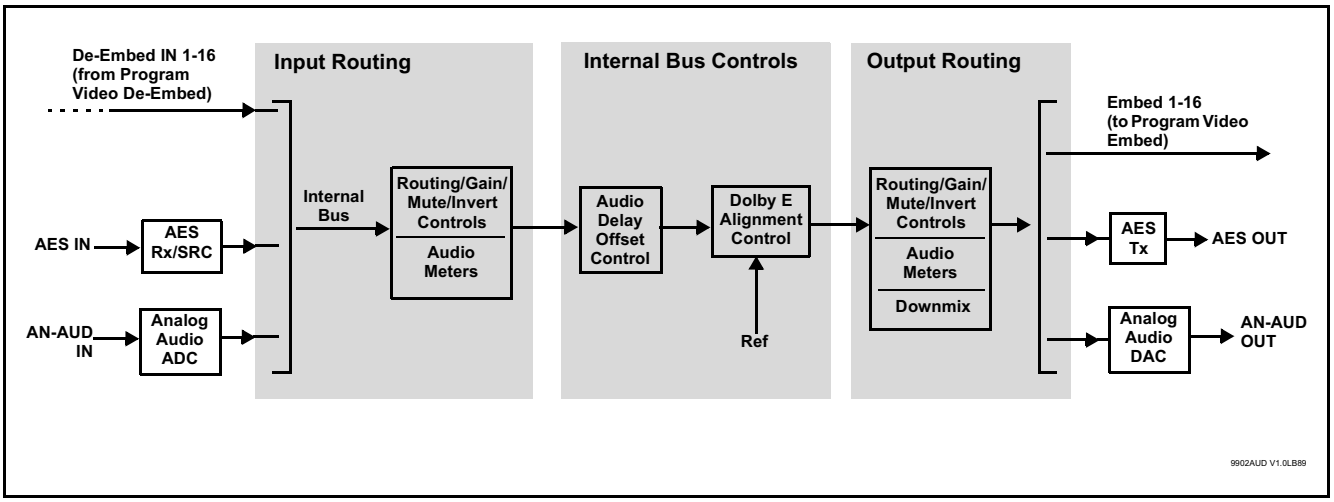

Figure 1-3 Basic Audio Processing Block Diagram

Option Clean and Quiet Switching option **+CQS** allows SDI input selection to be changed from one source to another while ducking audio during controlled input video switching transitions to provide silence between input switches. The cross-fade is queued for the next available RP168 switch line following the switch command.

Note:
- Clean audio switching is assured only for intentional, controlled switches via user control. Clean audio switching cannot be assured for failover switches.
- Clean switching requires that both SDI signals (switch from and switch to) be stable and present, and of the same SDI format and rate.
- Clean audio switching function is designed for PCM audio. This function does not assure clean decoded audio when switching from/to Dolby or other non-PCM audio.

Audio Down Mix Function

(See Figure 1-4.) The Audio Down Mixer function provides for the selection of any five embedded channels serving as Left (**L**), Right (**R**), Center (**C**), Left Surround (**Ls**), and Right Surround (**Rs**) individual signals to be multiplexed into stereo pair Down Mix Left (**DM-L**) and Down Mix Right (**DM-R**). The resulting stereo pair **DM-L** and **DM-R** can in turn be routed to any embedded audio pair as desired (or de-embedded to an AES or analog audio output).

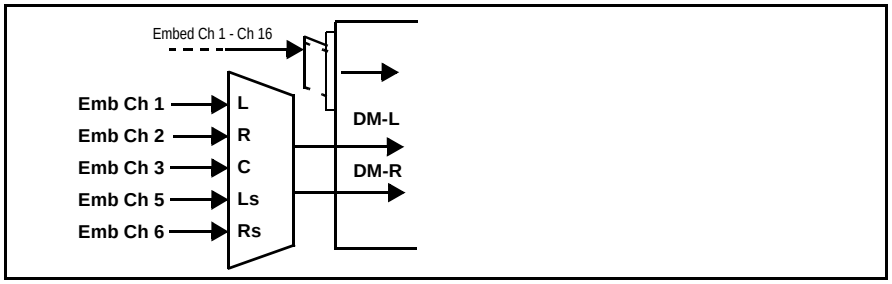

Figure 1-4 Audio Down Mix Functional Block Diagram with Example Sources

Flex Buses

For both input and output nodes before and after the internal buses, flex buses provide flexible-structure mixer in which any of 16 summing nodes (**Flex Mix Bus A** thru **Flex Mix Bus P**) can receive any device audio input, thereby allowing several customizable mixing schemes. Similarly, any of the 16 internal bus signals can be applied to an output flex bus mixer. The output flex bus allows cross-sourcing from both **Path 1** and **Path 2** embedded internal Audio Bus sources to the Path 1 and Path 2 discrete output audio crosspoints.

Text-To-Speech Option

Cobalt Digital **+TTS** is a complete 21CVAA digital text-to-speech generation / audio insertion solution for embedded and discrete audio systems.

+TTS interfaces with industry standard Windows Share folder systems to receive non-proprietary text, XML, or similar plain text files, and converts and inserts realistic human-voice audio into user-configured audio channels (typically an SAP channel pair intended for this playout). **+TTS** allows for prioritization based on the organization's discretion (for example, severe weather alerts out-prioritizing school closings). Alert tones are inserted over the main program channels to alert the visually impaired that emergency content is to occur on the SAP channel. Alerts can be played a configurable number of times, and alerts with higher priority can interrupt current lists for breaking news. Once the interrupt message is broadcast, **+TTS** automatically reverts to normal audio programming. Refer to +TTS Manual Supplement OPT-TTS-MS for detailed information and installation/setup instructions.

Audio Events Detect Function Option

Option **+QC** provides a **Audio Detect Events** user interface and an **Event Triggers** user interface for checking user-selected channels to detect audio silence conditions. The **Event Triggers** user interface in turn allows instructing the device as to the action to take upon an event (such as go to a changed signal routing, activate a GPO, send an automated email, or go to a user-defined preset).

Control and Data Input/Output Interfaces

GPI Interface

Two independent ground-closure sensing GPI inputs (**GPI 1** and **GPI 2**; each sharing common ground connection as chassis potential) are available. Associated with each GPI user control is a selection of one of 32 user-defined device presets in which GPI activation invokes a device control preset. Because the GPI closure invokes a user-defined preset, the resulting setup is highly flexible and totally user-defined. Invoking a user preset to effect a change involves device setup communication limited **only** to the items being changed; the device remains on-line during the setup, and the called preset is rapidly applied.

GPI triggering can be user selected to consider the activity on discrete GPI ports, or combinations of logic states considering both GPI inputs, as well as be set for level or edge triggering. This flexibility allows multistage, progressive actions to be invoked if desired. Indication is provided showing whenever a GPI input has been invoked.

GPO Interface

Two independent phototransistor non-referenced (floating) contact pairs (**GPO 1/1** and **GPO 2/2**) are available. A GPO can be invoked by setting a GPO to be enabled when a device preset is in turn applied (i.e., when a preset is invoked (either manually or via event-based loading), the GPO is correspondingly also activated.

Serial (COMM) Ports

The BBG-1022-2FS is equipped with two, 3-wire serial ports (**COM 1 - Serial Port 1**, **COM 2 - Serial Port 2**). The ports provide for SMPTE 2020 de-embedding to an output port, and provide RS-485 LTC I/O (when licensed with option **+LTC**). Either port can be configured as RS-232 Tx/Rx or RS-422 non-duplexed Tx or Rx.

+SCTE104 Insertion Option

Option +SCTE104 provides generation and insertion of SCTE 104 messages into baseband SDI. Message send can be triggered from automation GPI or other event action modes. The option can also execute device actions based on SCTE 104 messages received by the device, as well as send triggered SCTE 104 packets to other downstream systems.

The user interface is based on common SCTE 104 operations: Splice Start Normal, Splice Start Intermediate, Splice End Normal, Splice End Intermediate, and Splice Cancel (splice_request_data variants), offering full control of splice start, end, and cancel as well as pre-roll and break duration offsets. (A Manual Supplement is planned for this option. Please check product web page.)

Alarm Function

The device can be set to monitor input video/audio for input errors such as input LOS, frozen or black frame, loss of reference, closed captioning ancillary data loss, and/or per-channel audio absences. These alarms can be propagated as a device general error or warning message, and can be downloaded as basic .txt logs or via a Syslog function.

User setup tables configure the alarm severity escalation as well as trigger holdoff/release and other thresholds as applicable.

User Control Interface

BBG-1022-2FS uses an HTML5 internal web server for control/monitoring communication, which allows control via a web interface with no special or unique application on the client device. Connection to the device to the network media connection is via a standard 10/100/1000 RJ-45 Ethernet connection. The device can also be controlled using DashBoard™ remote control, where it appears as a frame connection.

Technical Specifications

Table 1-1 lists the technical specifications for the BBG-1022-2FS 3G/HD/SD-SDI Standalone Dual-Channel Frame Sync with Audio/Video Processing, AES/Analog Audio Embedding/De-Embedding and CVBS I/O unit.

Table 1-1 Technical Specifications

Item	Characteristic
Part number, nomenclature	• BBG-1022-2FS 3G/HD/SD-SDI Standalone Dual-Channel Frame Sync with Audio/Video Processing, AES/Analog Audio Embedding/De-Embedding and CVBS I/O, available in the following rear-panel I/O configurations: - **BBG-1022-2FS-B** (4) 3G/HD/SD-SDI Input BNCs, (4) 3G/HD/SD-SDI Output BNCs, (1) 3G/HD/SDI Output BNC (with relay bypass failover), (1) GPIO/COMM RJ-45 connector - **BBG-1022-2FS-C** (1) 3G/HD/SD-SDI Input BNC, (1) CVBS Video In BNC, (2) AES In BNCs, (2) Balanced Analog Audio Inputs, (1) 3G/HD/SDI Output BNC, (1) CVBS Video Out BNC), (2) AES Out BNCs, (2) Balanced Analog Audio Outputs - **BBG-1022-2FS-D-DIN** (4) 3G/HD/SD-SDI Inputs, (2) GPI, (2) GPO, (2) Balanced Analog Audio In, (2) AES Inputs, (4) 3G/HD/SDI Outputs w/ relay protect SDI IN D-to-OUT 1A, (8) AES Outputs. (All coaxial connectors DIN 1.0/2.3) - **BBG-1022-2FS-D-HDBNC** 4) 3G/HD/SD-SDI Inputs, (2) GPI, (2) GPO, (2) Balanced Analog Audio In, (2) AES Inputs, (4) 3G/HD/SDI Outputs w/ relay protect SDI IN D-to-OUT 1A, (8) AES Outputs. (All coaxial connectors HD-BNC)
Power consumption	< 18 Watts maximum. Power provided by included AC adapter; 100-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz. Second DC power connection allows power redundancy using second (optional) AC adapter.
Installation Density	Up to 3 units per 1RU space
Environmental: Operating temperature: Relative humidity (operating or storage): Dimensions (WxHxD): Weight:	 32° – 104° F (0° – 40° C) < 95%, non-condensing 5.7 x 1.4 x 14.7 in (14.5 x 3.5 x 37.3 cm) Dimensions include connector projections. 6 lb (2.8 kg)
Ethernet communication	10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet with Auto-MDIX via HTML5 web interface
Front-Panel Controls and Indicators	Backlit LCD display and menu navigation keys. Display and controls provide unit status display and full control as an alternate to web GUI control.
Serial Digital Video Input	Number of inputs: Up to (4), with manual select or failover to alternate input Data Rates Supported: SMPTE 424M, 292M, SMPTE 259M-C Impedance: 75 Ω terminating Return Loss: > 15 dB up to 1.485 GHz > 10 dB up to 2.970 GHz

Table 1-1 Technical Specifications — continued

Item	Characteristic
Analog Video Input	Number of Inputs: One SD analog CVBS Impedance: 75 Ω
AES Audio Inputs	Standard: SMPTE 276M Number of Inputs: 1 unbalanced; AES-3id Impedance: 75 Ω
Analog Audio Inputs	Number of Inputs: Two balanced using 3-wire removable Phoenix connectors; 0 dBFS => +24 dBu
Input Select/Auto-Changeover Failover (option +QC)	Failover to alternate input on loss of target input. Failover invoked upon LOS and/or (with option +QC) user configurable parametric criteria such as black/frozen frame or audio silence. - Black frame trigger configurable for black intensity threshold and persistence time. - Frozen frame trigger configurable for frozen percentage difference and persistence time.
Post-Processor Serial Digital Video Outputs	Number of Outputs: Four 3G/HD/SD-SDI BNC Impedance: 75 Ω Return Loss: > 15 dB at 5 MHz – 270 MHz Signal Level: 800 mV ± 10%
Post-Processor Serial Digital Video Outputs (cont.)	DC Offset: 0 V ± 50 mV Jitter (3G/HD/SD): < 0.3/0.2/0.2 UI Minimum Latency (framesync disabled): SD: 127 pixels; 9.4 us 720p: 330 pixels; 4.45 us 1080i: 271 pixels; 3.65 us 1080p: 361 pixels; 2.43 us
Analog Video Output	Number of Outputs: One SD analog CVBS Impedance: 75 Ω

Table 1-1 Technical Specifications — continued

Item	Characteristic
Embedded Audio Output	16-ch embedded. User crosspoint allows routing of any embedded channel to any embedded channel output. Multi-frequency tone generator for each audio output. Master delay control; range of -33 msec to +3000 msec.
AES Audio Outputs	Standard: SMPTE 276M Number of Outputs: 1 unbalanced; AES-3id Impedance: 75 Ω
Analog Audio Outputs	Number of Outputs: Two balanced using 3-wire removable Phoenix connectors; 0 dBFS => +24 dBu
Frame Reference Input	Looping 2-BNC connection. SMPTE 170M/318M “Black Burst”, SMPTE 274M/296M “Tri-Level” Return Loss: >35 dB up to 5.75 MHz
GPIO	(2) GPI; (2) GPO; opto-isolated GPO Specifications: Max I: 120 mA Max V: 30 V Max P: 120 mW GPI Specifications: GPI LO @ Vin < 1.5 V GPI HI @ Vin > 2.3 V Max Vin: 9 V
Redundant (or spare) AC power supply (optional)	BBG-1000-PS

Warranty and Service Information

Cobalt Digital Inc. Limited Warranty

This product is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of five (5) years from the date of shipment to the original purchaser, except that 4000, 5000, 6000, 8000 series power supplies, and Dolby® modules (where applicable) are warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one (1) year.

Cobalt Digital Inc.'s (“Cobalt”) sole obligation under this warranty shall be limited to, at its option, (i) the repair or (ii) replacement of the product, and the determination of whether a defect is covered under this limited warranty shall be made at the sole discretion of Cobalt.

This limited warranty applies only to the original end-purchaser of the product, and is not assignable or transferrable therefrom. This warranty is limited to defects in material and workmanship, and shall not apply to acts of God, accidents, or negligence on behalf of the purchaser, and shall be voided upon the misuse, abuse, alteration, or modification of the product. Only Cobalt authorized factory representatives are authorized to make repairs to the product, and any unauthorized attempt to repair this product shall immediately void the warranty. Please contact Cobalt Technical Support for more information.

To facilitate the resolution of warranty related issues, Cobalt recommends registering the product by completing and returning a product registration form. In the event of a warrantable defect, the purchaser shall notify Cobalt with a description of the problem, and Cobalt shall provide the purchaser with a Return Material Authorization (“RMA”). For return, defective products should be double boxed, and sufficiently protected, in the original packaging, or equivalent, and shipped to the Cobalt Factory Service Center, postage prepaid and insured for the purchase price. The purchaser should include the RMA number, description of the problem encountered, date purchased, name of dealer purchased from, and serial number with the shipment.

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Chapter 2

Installation

Overview

This chapter contains the following information:

- Installing the BBG-1022-2FS (p. 2-1)
- Rear Panel Connections (p. 2-2)
- GPIO, Serial (COMM), and Analog Audio Connections (p. 2-5)

Installing the BBG-1022-2FS

Note:
- Where BBG-1022-2FS is to be installed on a mounting plate (or regular table or desk surface) **without** optional frame Mounting Tray BBG-1000-TRAY, affix four adhesive-backed rubber feet (supplied) to the bottom of BBG-1022-2FS in locations marked with stamped “x”. If feet are not affixed, chassis bottom cooling vents will be obscured.
- Where BBG-1022-2FS is to be installed **with** optional frame Mounting Tray BBG-1000-TRAY, **do not** affix adhesive-backed feet.

Installing Using BBG-1000-TRAY Optional Mounting Tray

BBG-1000-TRAY allows up to three BBG-1022-2FS to be mounted and securely attached to a 1 RU tray that fits into a standard EIA 19” rack mounting location. Install BBG-1022-2FS unit into tray as described and shown here.

1. If installing BBG-1022-2FS using optional frame Mounting Tray BBG-1000-TRAY, install BBG-1022-2FS in tray as shown in Figure 2-1.

2. Connect the input and output cables as shown in Figure 2-3.

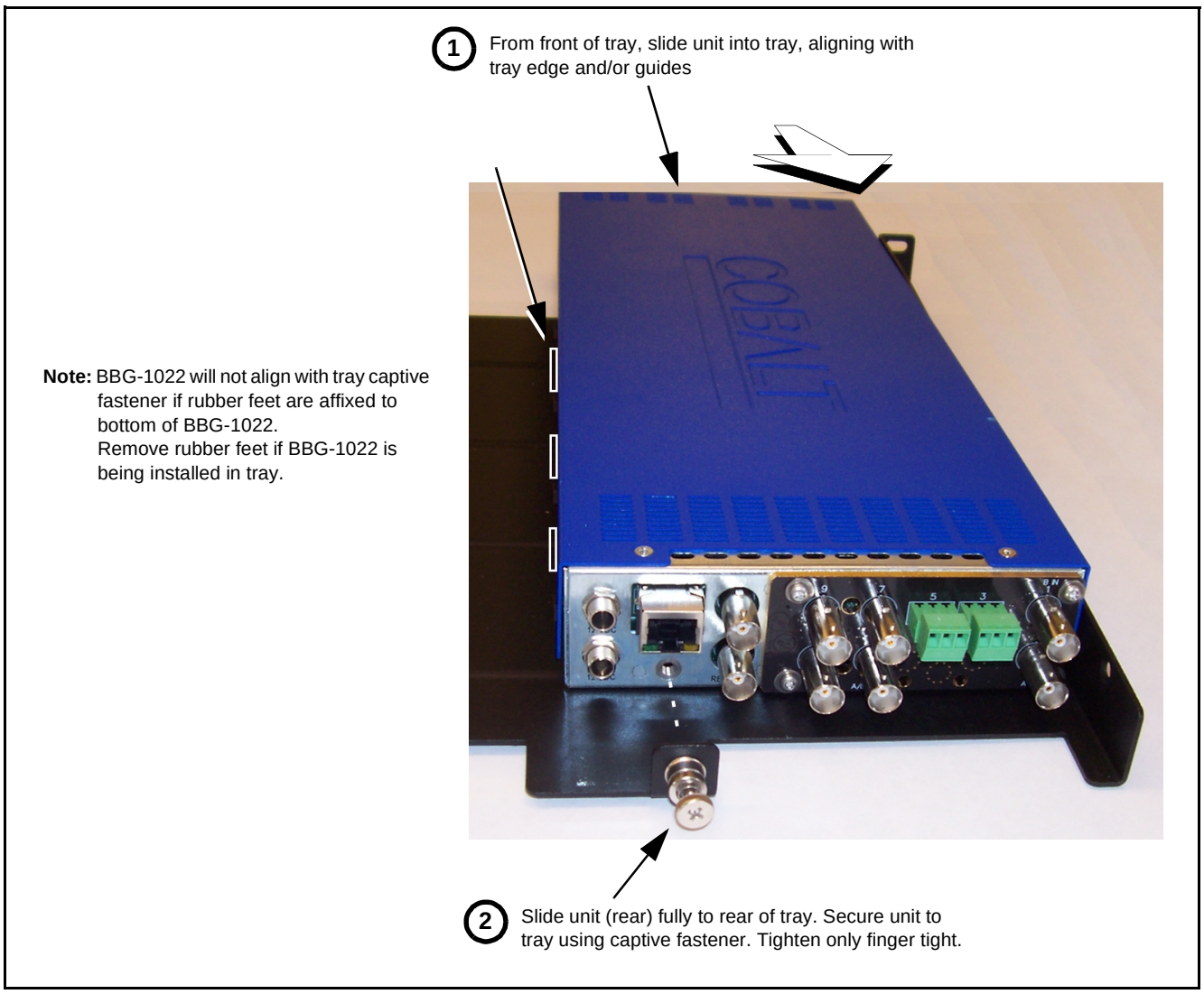


Figure 2-1 Mounting BBG-1022-2FS Using Frame Mounting Tray

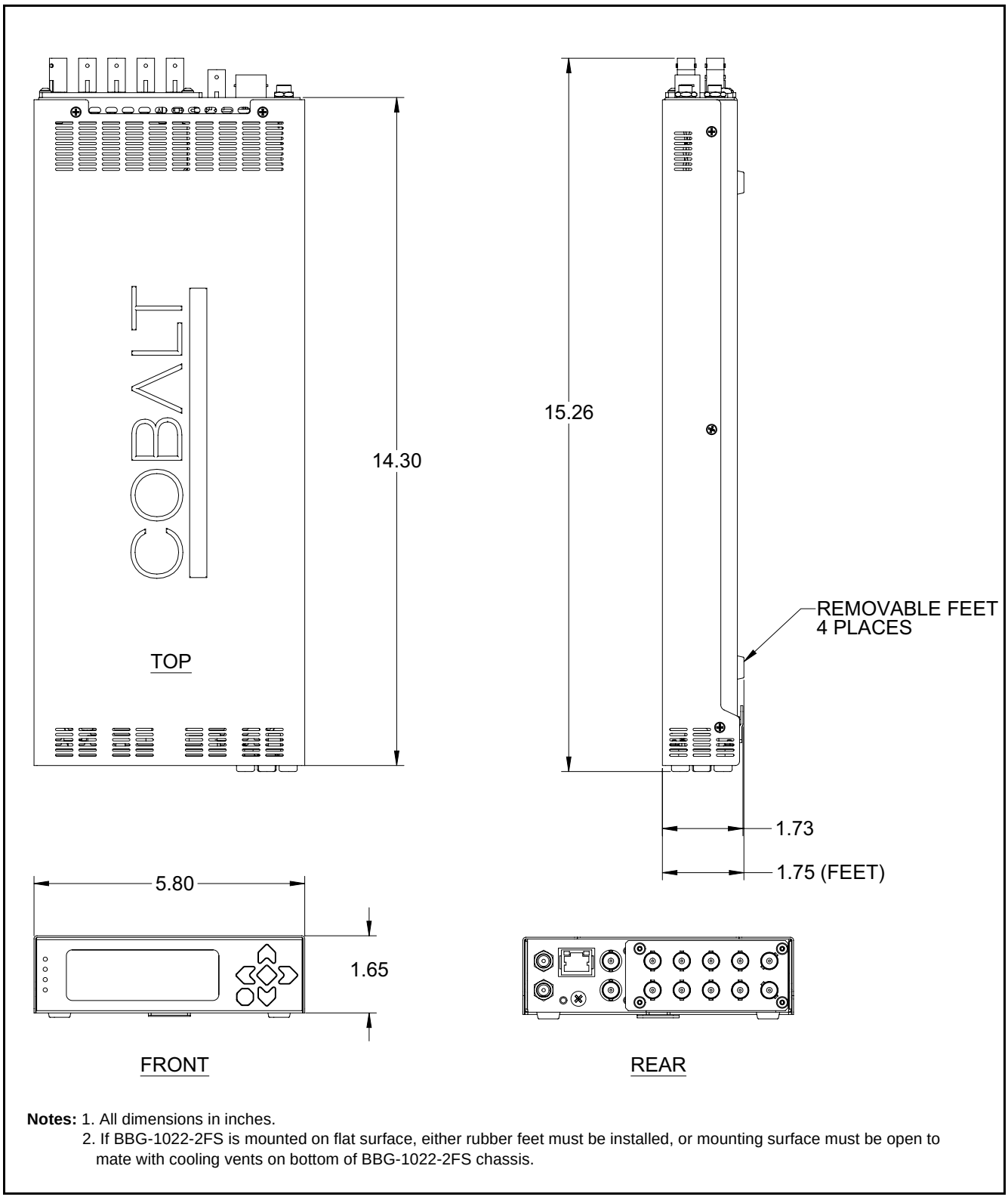
BBG-1022-2FS Unit Dimensions

Figure 2-2 shows the BBG-1022-2FS physical dimensions and mounting details for cases where BBG-1022-2FS will be installed in a location not using the optional **BBG-1000-TRAY** mounting tray.

Rear Panel Connections

Perform rear panel cable connections as shown in Figure 2-3.

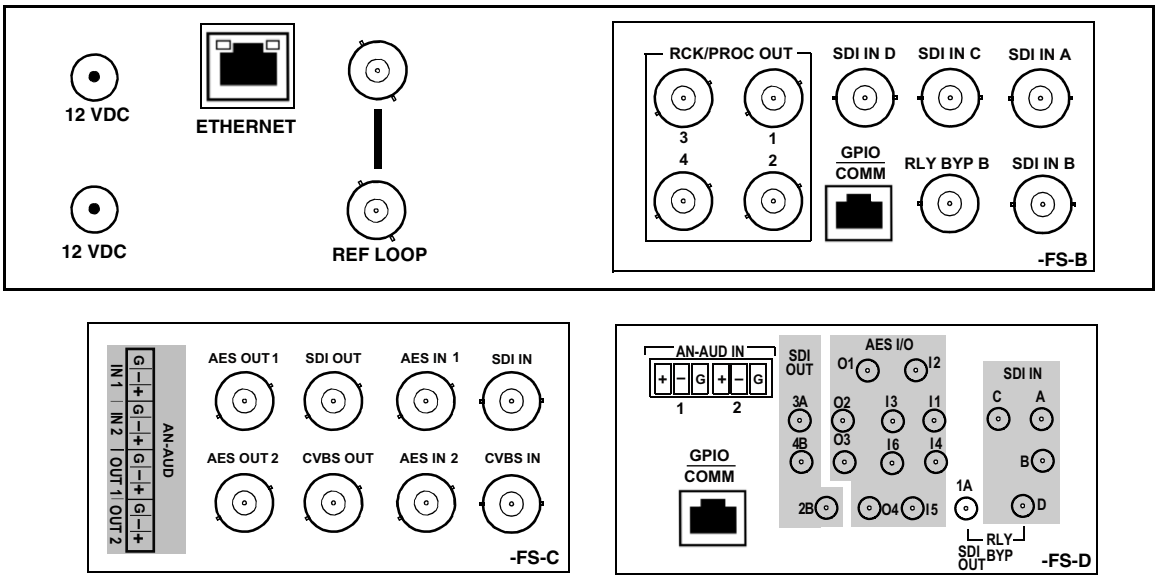
Note:
- The BBG-1022-2FS BNC inputs are internally 75-ohm terminated. It is not necessary to terminate unused BNC video inputs or outputs.
- External frame sync reference signal (if used) must be terminated if a looping (daisy-chain) connection is not used. Unterminated reference connection may result in unstable reference operation.



Notes: 1. All dimensions in inches.
2. If BBG-1022-2FS is mounted on flat surface, either rubber feet must be installed, or mounting surface must be open to mate with cooling vents on bottom of BBG-1022-2FS chassis.

Figure 2-2 BBG-1022-2FS Dimensional Details

Rear Panel



Connector	Function
12 VDC	Dual DC power IN connectors (diode-isolated). Single AC adapter (supplied) can be connected to either connector. Dual adapters can be connected to provide power redundancy.
10/100/1000 ETHERNET	Gigabit Ethernet control/monitoring connection. Communication activity status is shown by integral status LEDs.
REF LOOP	Looping 75Ω reference connection for connection to house black burst or tri-level reference connections
BBG-1022-2FS Connectors	
SDI IN A thru **SDI IN D**	(4) 3G/HD/SD-SDI video inputs
RCK/PROC OUT 1 thru **RCK/PROC OUT 4**	(4) 3G/HD/SD-SDI video outputs; each GUI selectable as selected-input reclocked or processed out
RLY BYP	(1) relay-protected SDI processed output BNC. Outputs a copy of SDI OUT 1 under normal conditions, or passive outputs the SDI input on SDI IN D as a relay failover if device power is lost.
COMM/GPIO	RJ-45 connector that provides the following: - Multi-format serial interface - Two opto-isolated GPI inputs - Two opto-isolated open-collector drivers Note: See Figure 2-4 for connector pinouts.
CVBS IN	CVBS analog video input BNC
AN-AUD IN	Analog balanced audio inputs
AES IN	AES input BNC
SDI OUT	3G/HD/SD-SDI processed out BNC
CVBS OUT	CVBS analog video output BNC
AN-AUD OUT	Analog balanced audio outputs
AES OUT	AES output BNC

Figure 2-3 BBG-1022-2FS Rear Panel Connectors

GPIO, Serial (COMM), and Analog Audio Connections

Figure 2-4 shows connections to the device multi-pin terminal block connectors. These connectors are used for serial comm, GPIO, and balanced analog audio connections.

Note: It is preferable to wire connections to plugs oriented as shown in Figure 2-4 rather than assessing orientation on rear module connectors. Note that the orientation of rear module 3-wire audio connectors is not necessarily consistent within a rear module, or between different rear modules. If wiring is first connected to plug oriented as shown here, the electrical orientation will be correct regardless of rear module connector orientation.

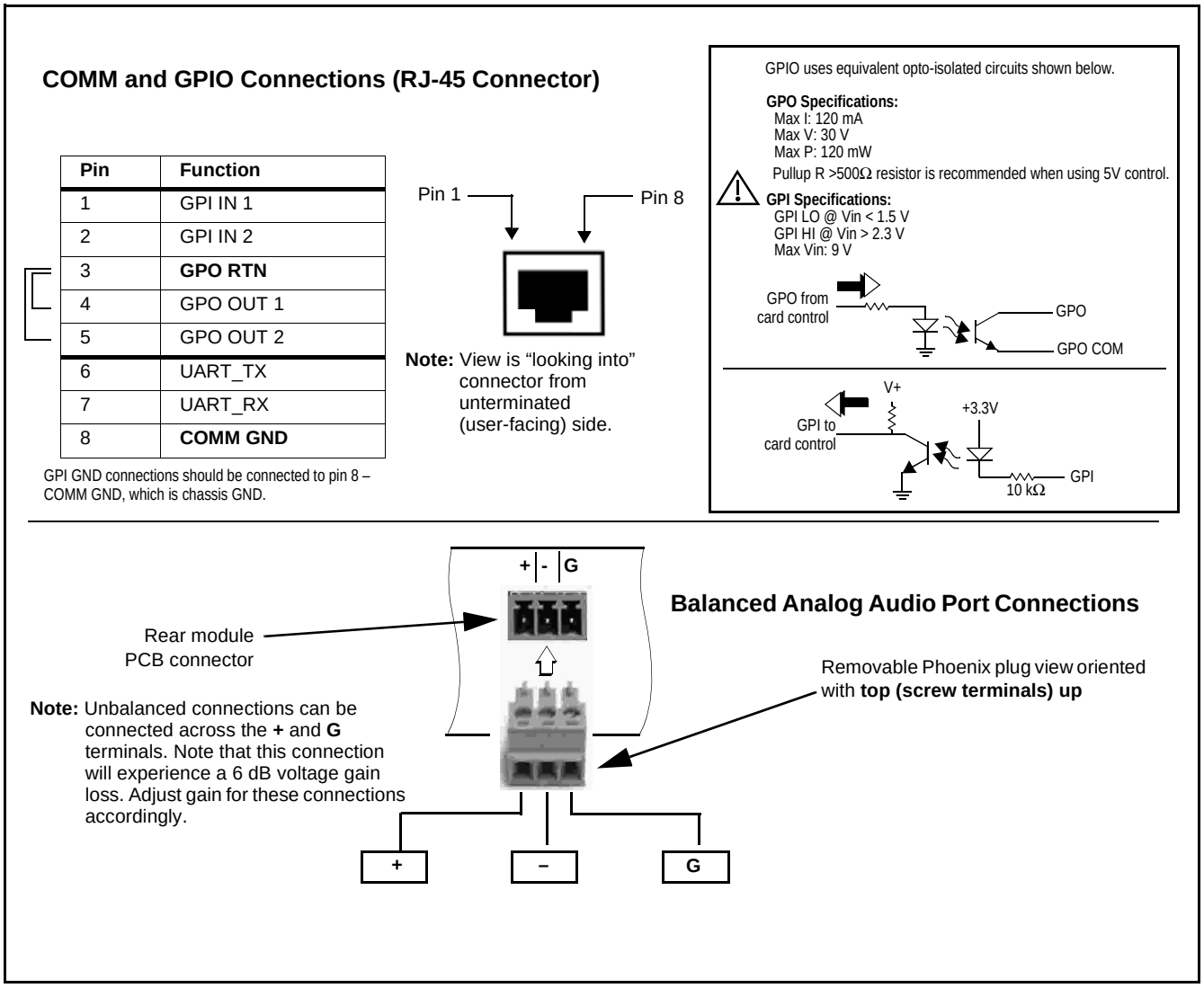


Figure 2-4 COMM, GPIO, and Analog Audio Connector Pinouts

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Chapter 3

Setup/Operating Instructions

Overview

This chapter contains the following information:

- BBG-1022-2FS Front Panel Display and Menu-Accessed Control (p. 3-1)
- Connecting BBG-1022-2FS To Your Network (p. 3-3)
- Control and Display Descriptions (p. 3-5)
- Checking BBG-1022-2FS Device Information (p. 3-8)
- Ancillary Data Line Number Locations and Ranges (p. 3-9)
- BBG-1022-2FS Function Menu List and Descriptions (p. 3-10)
- Front Panel User Menus (p. 3-76)
- Troubleshooting (p. 3-78)

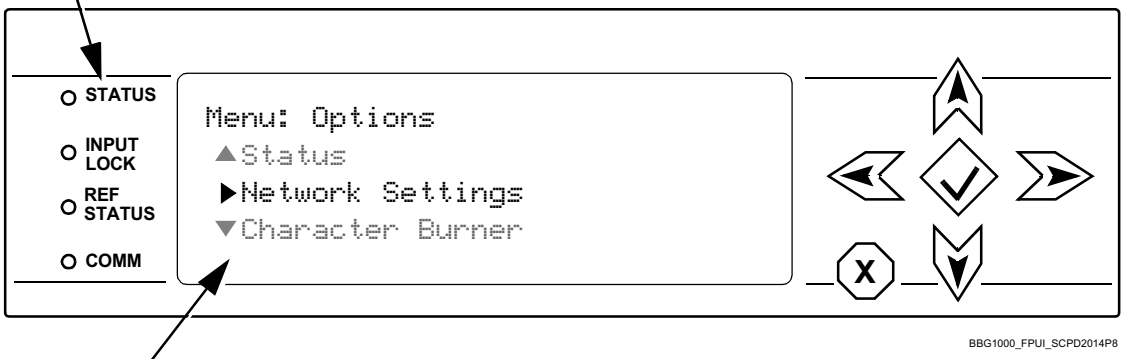
Perform the setup procedures here in the sequence specified. All procedures equally apply to all models unless otherwise noted.

Note: All instructions here assume BBG-1022-2FS is physically connected to the control physical network as described in Chapter 2. Installation.

BBG-1022-2FS Front Panel Display and Menu-Accessed Control

Figure 3-1 shows and describes the BBG-1022-2FS front panel displays and menu-accessed user interface controls. Initial network setup is performed using these controls.

- **STATUS** LED illuminated green shows unit power is OK and unit is functional.
- **INPUT LOCK** LED illuminated green shows at least one video input is locked to video.
- **REF STATUS** LED illuminated green shows valid reference is being received.
- **COMM** LED illuminated green shows Ethernet connection is OK.



BBG1000_FPUI_SCPD2014P8

Alphanumeric display shows configuration items, and shows and allows changes of settings when a menu item is accessed.

▲ and ▼ arrows denote scroll up or down to access the menu item.

▶ arrows denotes a menu item is accessed to be selected (in the example above, **Network Settings**).

Press the ✓ button to now access and enter the menu item. When this button is pressed, the selected menu item is displayed, along with its sub-menus.

In this example showing the Network Settings menu, `Menu: Network Settings` as menu item is displayed (indicating this is the actively selected menu item) and its sub-menus are now displayed:

```
Menu: Network Settings
▶ IP: 10.99.11.162
▼ Netmask: 255.255.255.0
▼ Gateway: 10.99.11.1
```

In this example, with ▶ pre-selecting the IP: sub-menu, pressing the ✓ button again opens the IP: sub-menu.

```
IP
▲
010.099.011.162
▼
```

The carets above and below a character indicate this character is ready for editing. Use the ∨ and ∧ buttons to decrement or increment the value.

Use the ≪ and ≫ buttons to navigate to other characters.

To exit a sub-menu or a menu, press the X button. This locks in any changes and proceeds to the last-selected sub-menu or menu item. Repeatedly press the button to step up through sub-menus and then to other menus. Access other menu items using the ∨ and ∧ buttons.

The display backlight automatically brightens with any navigation arrow activity, and then goes dim after a few moments.

Figure 3-1 BBG-1022-2FS Front Panel Display and Menu Controls

Connecting BBG-1022-2FS To Your Network

BBG-1022-2FS ships with network protocol set to DHCP and populates its address with an addressed allocated by your DHCP server. If your network does not have a DHCP server, the BBG-1022-2FS address field will be blank, and a static address must then be assigned. All initial network settings are performed using the Front Panel Display menu-accessed control (as described on the previous page). Refer to this page for instructions of using the front-panel menu navigation.

Access the Network Settings menu and configure network settings as follows:

Connecting BBG-1022-2FS To Network

1. Power-up BBG-1022-2FS and connect Ethernet cable connection to media. Wait for BBG-1022-2FS to complete booting. When **`Product: BBG-1022`** ... is displayed, device is ready for configuration.

2. Press ✓ and access the **`Network Settings`** menu. Current network settings are displayed (as configured by host DHCP server).
Note: It is recommended to now change the settings to use a static IP address of your choice. The following steps describe using a static IP address.

3. In **`Network Settings > Mode`**, change setting to **`Mode: Static`**.

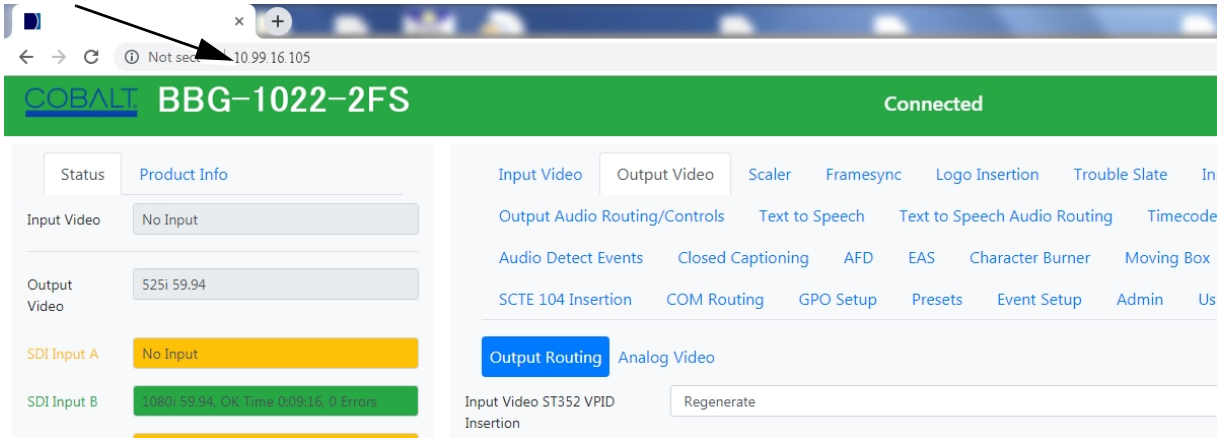
4. Configure the following fields as desired and appropriate for your network connection (examples shown below).

```
Menu: Network Settings
  IP: 10.99.16.105
  Netmask: 255.255.255.0
  Gateway: 10.99.16.1
  Mode: Static
```

5. Press X to commit changes and exit the setup menu.
Note: Current IP address of BBG-1022-2FS can now be checked from the front panel by accessing this at any point.

6. At this point, BBG-1022-2FS can now be accessed with a web browser pointing to the configured address. Browse to the configured address and check connectivity.

Web browser pointing to configured address displays BBG-1022-2FS



Finding a BBG-1022-2FS Device in DashBoard

(See Figure 3-2) If BBG-1022-2FS is configured with an address within a network also available via DashBoard, a BBG-1022-2FS device appears as a frame entity in the DashBoard Basic Tree View.

Note: BBG-1022-2FS DashBoard remote control is also available by opening the device in DashBoard similar to opening an openGear® card.

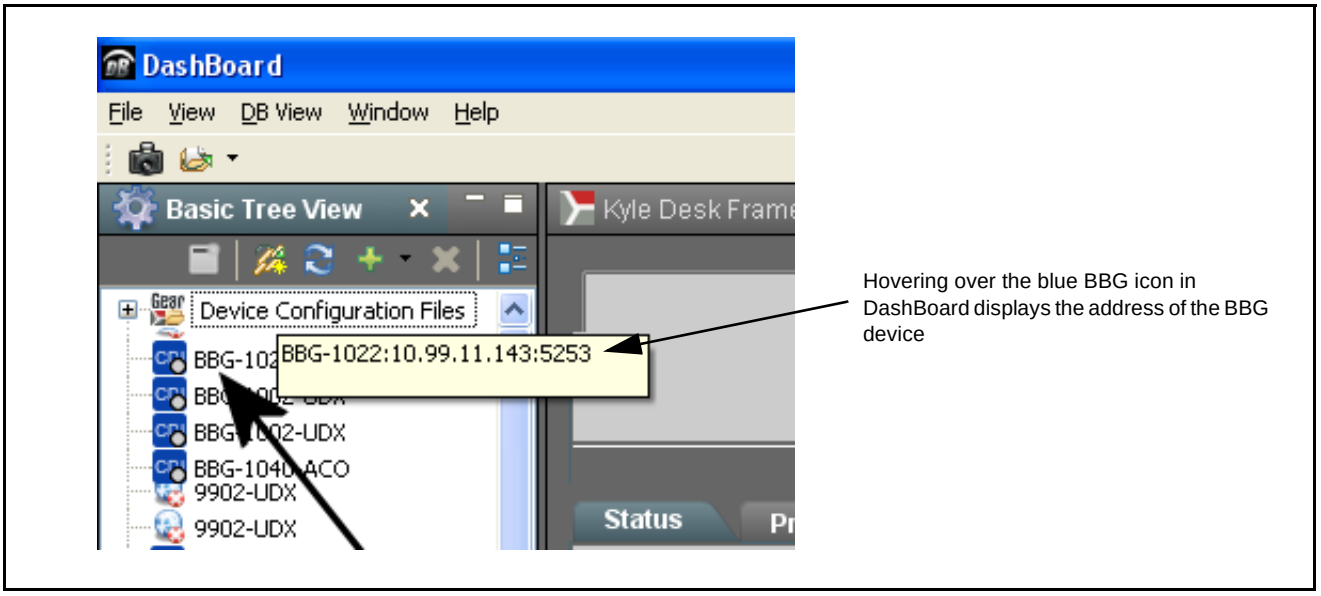


Figure 3-2 Finding BBG-1022-2FS Using DashBoard

Control and Display Descriptions

This section describes the web user interface controls for using the BBG-1022-2FS.

The format in which the BBG-1022-2FS functional controls appear follows a general arrangement of Function Submenus under which related controls can be accessed (as described in Function Submenu/Parameter Submenu Overview below).

Function Submenu/Parameter Submenu Overview

The functions and related parameters available on the BBG-1022-2FS device are organized into function **menus**, which consist of parameter groups as shown below.

Figure 3-3 shows how the BBG-1022-2FS device and its menus are organized, and also provides an overview of how navigation is performed between devices, function menus, and parameters.

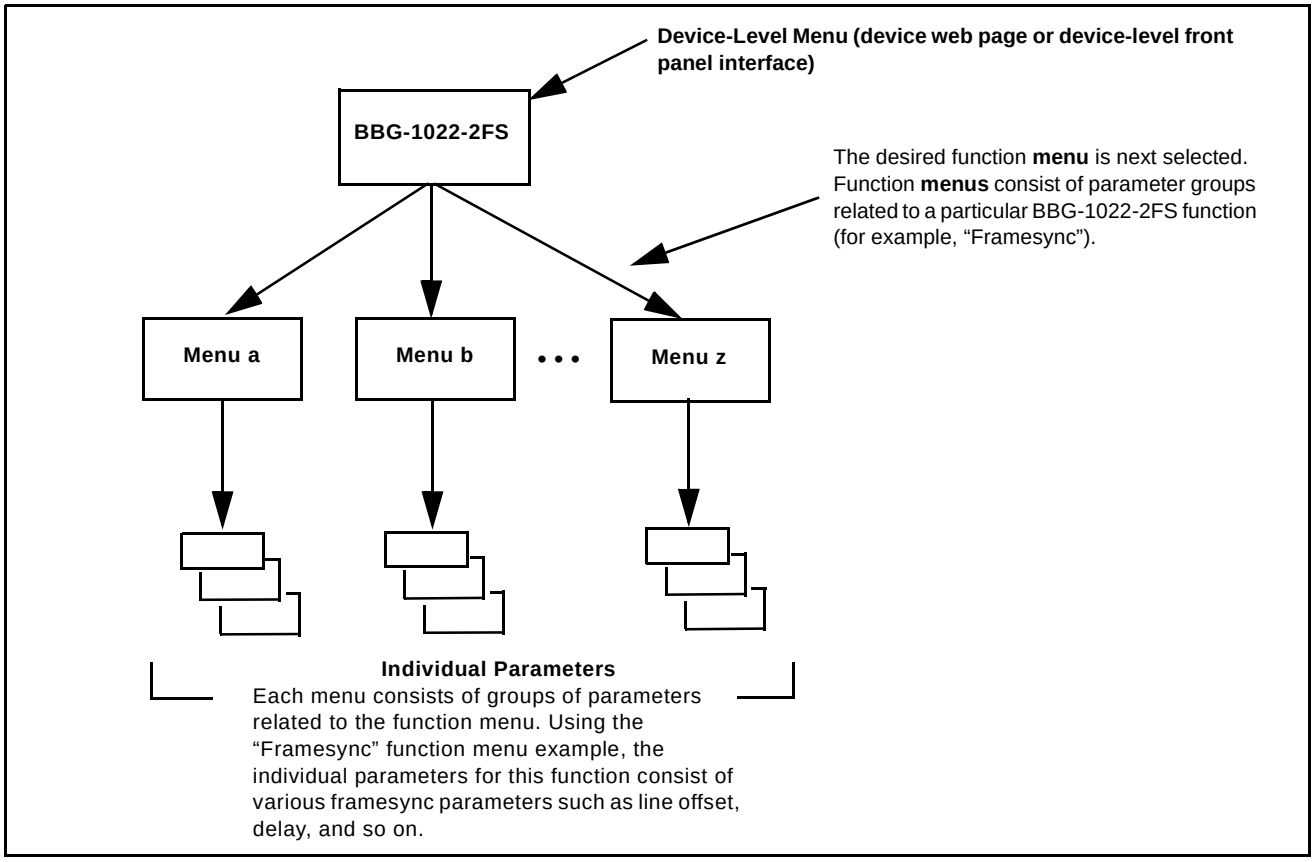
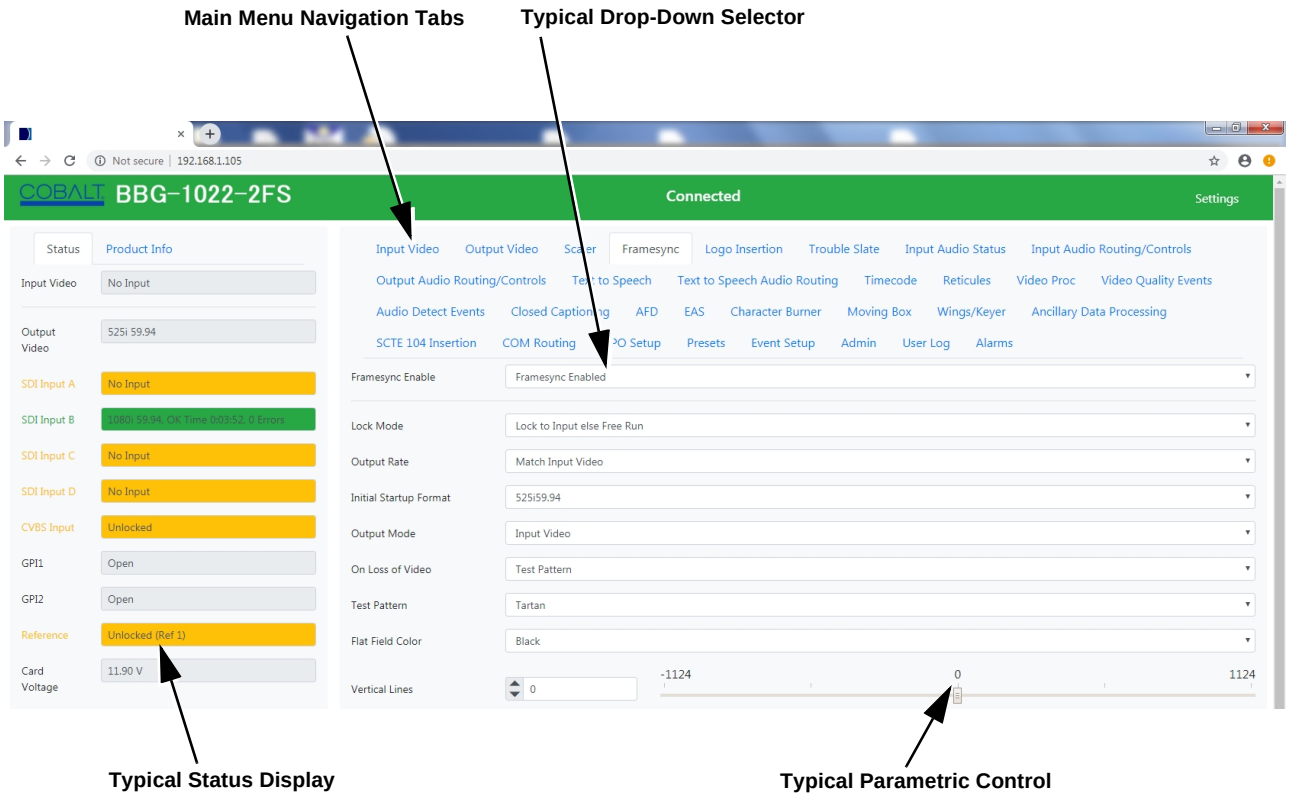


Figure 3-3 Function Submenu/Parameter Submenu Overview

Web User Interface

(See Figure 3-4.) The device function menu is organized using main menu navigation tabs which appear on the left side of any pane regardless of the currently displayed pane. When a menu tab is selected, each parametric control or selection list item associated with the function is displayed. Scalar (numeric) parametric values can then be adjusted as desired using the GUI slider controls. Items in a list can then be selected using GUI drop-down lists.



In this example, the **Framesync** main menu tab is selected, with the overall pane now showing all sub-menu items related to the framesync function.

Clicking another main menu tab immediately displays the pane related to the selected main menu tab.

Figure 3-4 Typical Web UI Display and Controls

Display Theme

(See Figure 3-5.) The BBG-1022-2FS user interface theme selection offers light and dark themes suited for various users and environments.

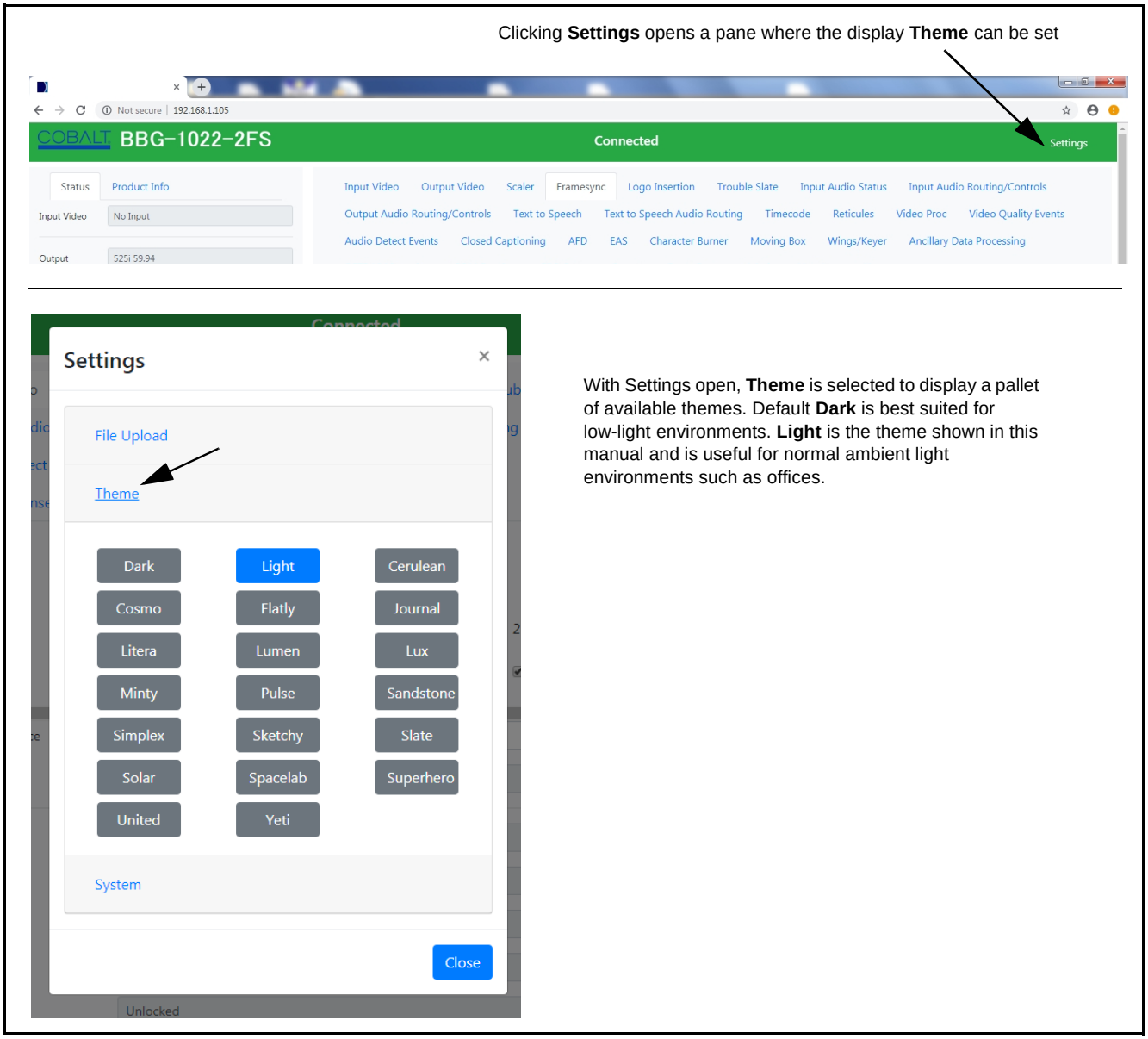


Figure 3-5 Web UI Display Themes

Checking BBG-1022-2FS Device Information

The operating status and software version the BBG-1022-2FS device can be checked by clicking the **Status** main menu tab. Figure 3-6 shows and describes the BBG-1022-2FS device information status display.

Note: Proper operating status is denoted by green icons for the status indicators shown in Figure 3-6. Yellow or red icons respectively indicate an alert or failure condition. Refer to Troubleshooting (p. 3-78) for corrective action.

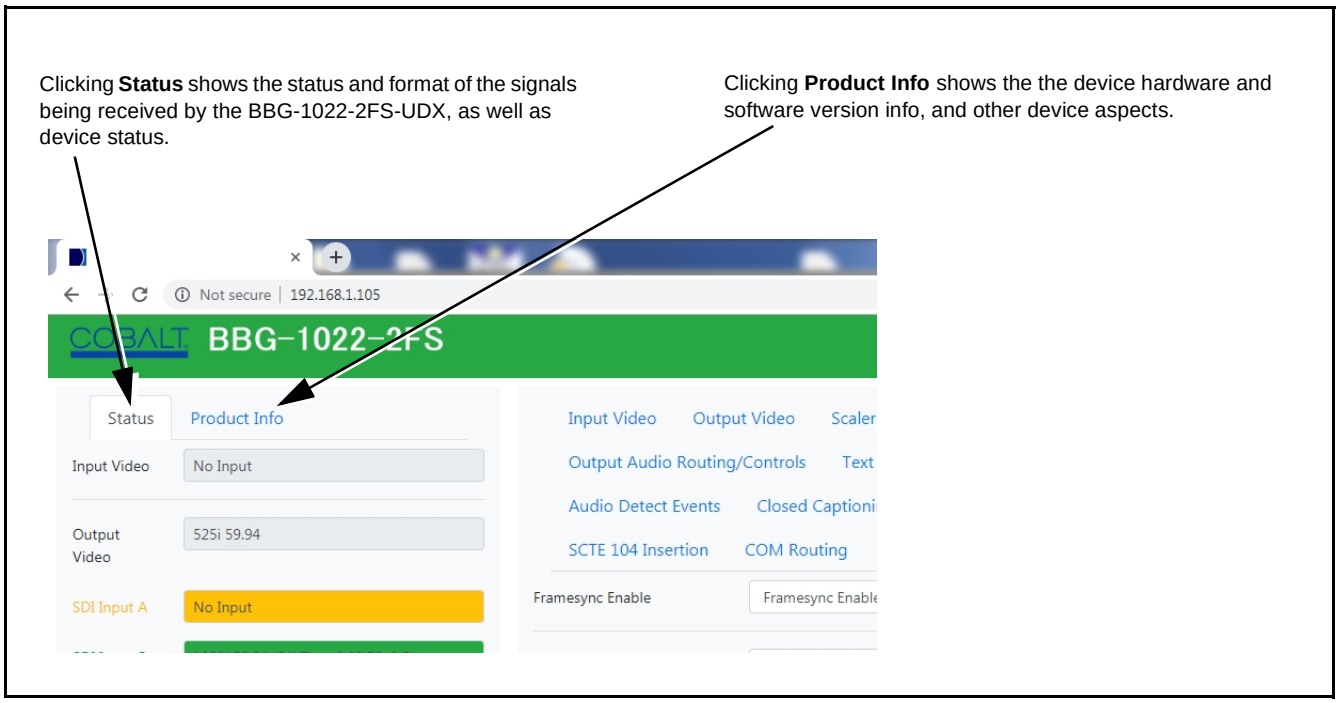


Figure 3-6 Typical Device Info/Status Utility

Ancillary Data Line Number Locations and Ranges

Table 3-1 lists typical default output video VANC line number locations for various ancillary data items that may be passed or handled by the device.

Table 3-1 Typical Ancillary Data Line Number Locations/Ranges

Item	Default Line No. / Range	
	SD	HD
AFD	12 (Note 2)	9 (Note 2)
ATC_VITC	13 (Note 2)	9/8 (Note 2)
ATC_LTC	—	10 (Note 2)
Dolby® Metadata	13 (Note 2)	13 (Note 2)
SDI VITC Waveform	14/16 (Note 2)	—
Closed Captioning	21 (locked)	10 (Note 2)

Notes:

1. The device does not check for conflicts on a given line number. Make certain the selected line is available and carrying no other data.
2. While range indicated by drop-down list on GUI may allow a particular range of choices, the actual range is automatically clamped (limited) to certain ranges to prevent inadvertent conflict with active picture area depending on video format. Limiting ranges for various output formats are as follows:

Format	Line No. Limiting	Format	Line No. Limiting	Format	Line No. Limiting
525i	12-19	720p	9-25	1080p	9-41
625i	9-22	1080i	9-20		

Because line number allocation is not standardized for all ancillary items, consideration should be given to all items when performing set-ups. Figure 3-7 shows an example of improper and corrected VANC allocation within an HD-SDI stream.

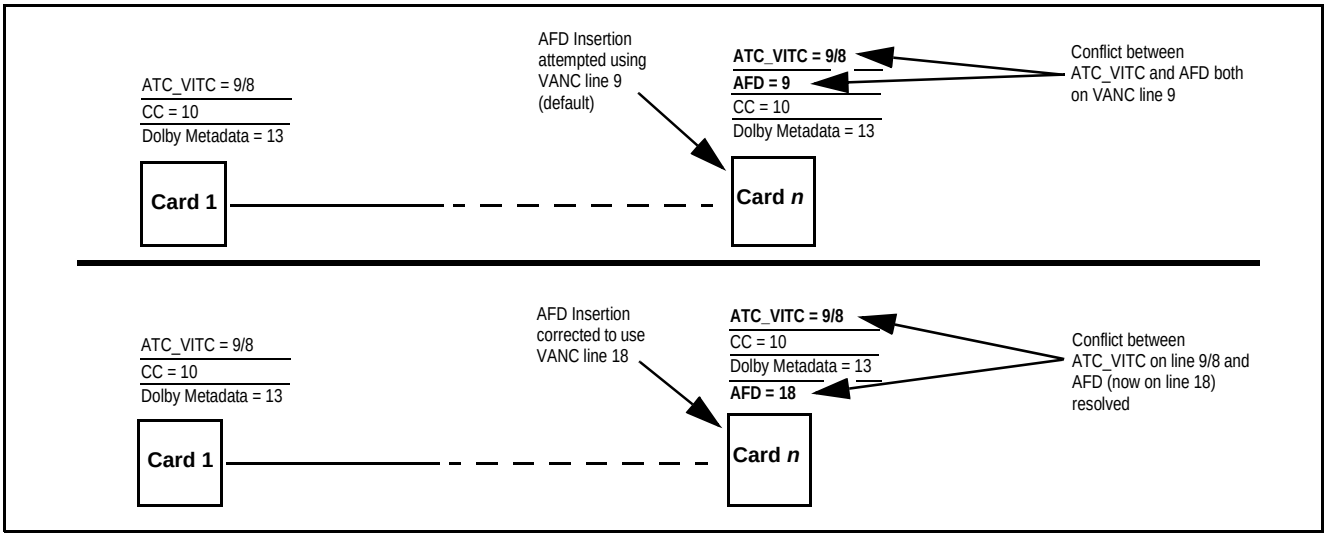


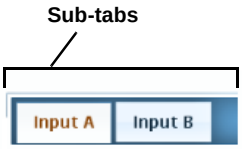
Figure 3-7 Example VANC Line Number Allocation Example

BBG-1022-2FS Function Menu List and Descriptions

Table 3-2 individually lists and describes each BBG-1022-2FS function menu item and its related list selections, controls, and parameters. Where helpful, examples showing usage of a function are also provided.

Note:
- Option For any DashBoard tabs on UI not appearing in this manual, this indicates the function is an option and covered in a separate Manual Supplement. Please refer to device web page Product Downloads for pdf Manual Supplements covering these options.
- User interface depictions here may show DashBoard UI. Web UI is similar.

On the web GUI itself and in Table 3-2, the function menu items are organized using main menu tabs as shown below.



Some functions use **sub-tabs** to help maintain clarity and organization. In these instances, Table 3-2 shows the ordinate tab along with its sub-tabs. Highlighted sub-tabs indicate that controls described are found by selecting this sub-tab (in this example, the **Input A** sub-tab on the **Video Quality Events** main menu page).

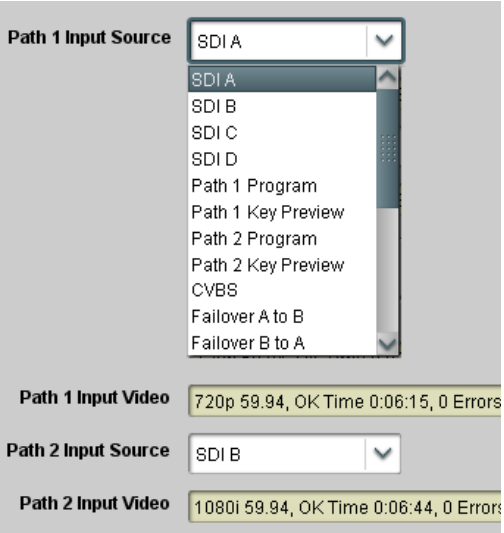
The table below provides a quick-reference to the page numbers where each function menu item can be found.

Function Main Menu Item	Page	Function Main Menu Item	Page
Input Video Controls	3-11	Moving Box Insertion	3-50
Output Video Mode Controls	3-13	Y/C Alignment Controls	3-51
Framesync	3-15	Wings Insertion	3-52
Input Audio Status	3-18	Keyer	3-53
Input Audio Routing/Controls	3-19	Ancillary Data Proc Controls	3-56
Video Quality Events	3-24	COMM Ports Setup Controls	3-59
Audio Detect Events Setup Controls	3-25	Presets	3-61
Closed Captioning	3-26	GPO Setup Controls	3-63
Video Proc/Color Correction	3-27	Event Setup Controls	3-64
Output Audio Routing/Controls	3-30	Admin (Log Status/Firmware Update)	3-68
Timecode	3-37	User Log	3-70
Reticules	3-42	Alarms Setup Controls	3-71
Character Burner	3-45		

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List

<table>
<tr><td>Input Video</td><td>Allows manual or failover selection of SDI program video inputs and displays status and raster format of received SDI video.</td></tr>
<tr><td>

• **Input Video Source/Status**



</td><td>

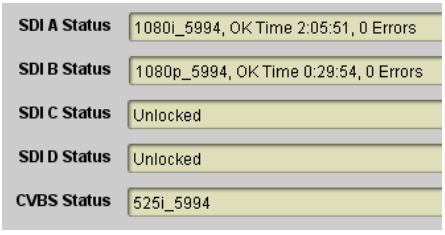
Selects the input video source to be applied to the device **Path 1** and **Path 2** program video inputs.

Note: • SDI inputs selected must be used with Rear I/O Module correspondingly equipped with intended input ports.

• Some choices shown are a function of options.

• Input select also allows internal connection from one processing path output to the opposite processing path input. This allows “serial” or cascaded processing connections without requiring external jumpering on the rear panel. Serial jumpering can, in addition to other functions, provide identical program video output streams with a delay offset between the two streams.

• Care should be taken to make certain an output from a video path is not applied as an input for the same path. Also, if framesync Lock to Input else Free Run is selected, the initial “upstream” path **must** be selected using Lock to Input Path control (for example, if Path 1 cascades to Path 2, this control must be set for Path 1 as lock source).



SDI A thru **SDI D** and **CVBS Status** show raster/format for all card inputs. If signal is not present or is invalid, **Unlocked** is displayed. (These status indications are also propagated to the Card Info pane.)

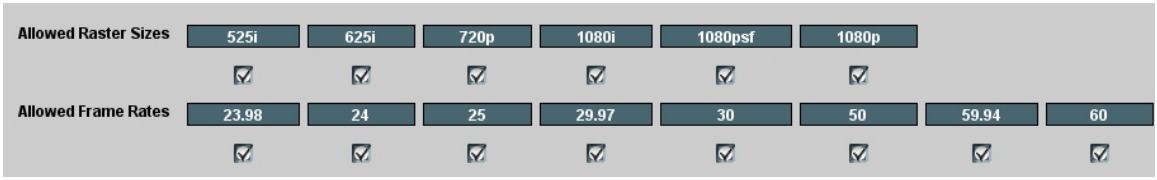
Note: Status display shows maximum input complement. Input complement is determined by rear I/O module used.

</td></tr>
</table>

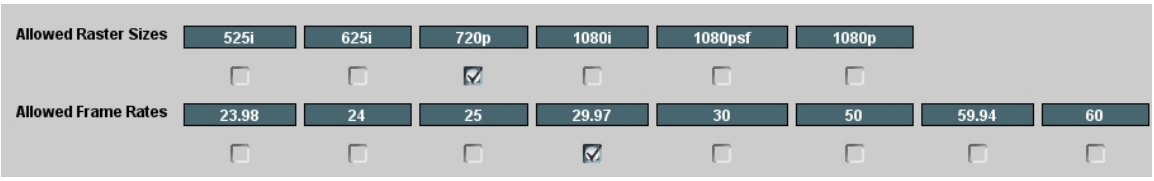
Input SDI Raster Size / Frame Rate Filtering

The controls shown below allow user filtering to exclude selected raster or rate formats from being received by an SDI input.

Default settings have all raster sizes and frame rates “checked”, thereby providing no filtering (exclusion.)



In the example below, only 720p and 29.97 are checked, filtering allowed input to only be 720p 29.97 (“720p half-rate”).



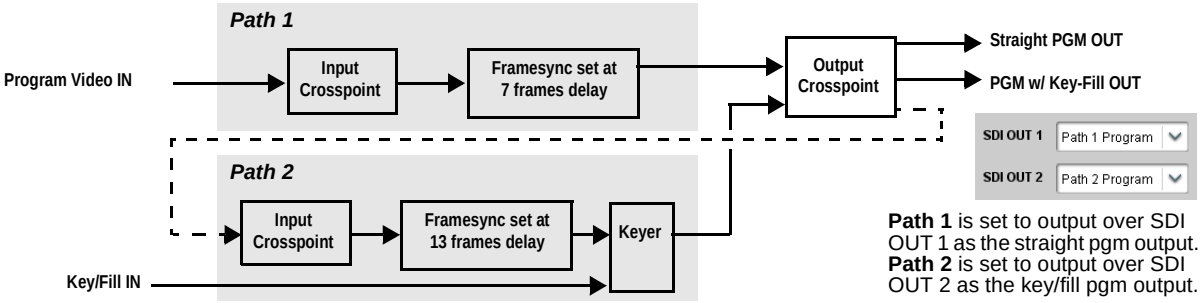
Note: Rates shown in selector are frame rates and not field rates.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

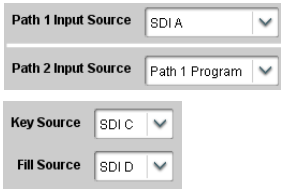
Input Video	**(continued)**

Cascaded "Serial" Dual-Path Example

In this example, the dual paths are used to provide a regular program video path, as well as an identical path that imports key/fill. The second path used for key/fill uses an independent delay value to accommodate the key/fill graphics external devices.



Path 1 is set to output over SDI OUT 1 as the straight pgm output. **Path 2** is set to output over SDI OUT 2 as the key/fill pgm output.



Path 1 receives the basic pgm input, while **Path 2** receives the 7-frame delayed pgm output. Along with key/fill inputs received over SDI IN C and D, this path provides the key/fill version of the pgm video, with added delay to accommodate the key/fill sources.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

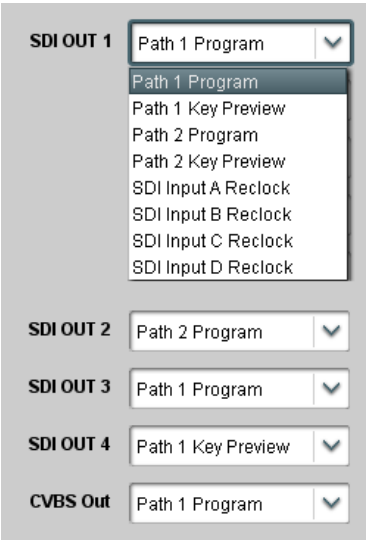
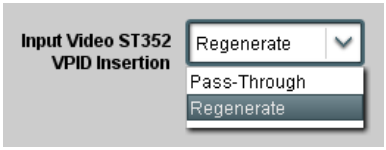
	Allows selection of each of the four video output coaxial connectors as processed SDI out or reclocked SDI out. Also provides CVBS parameter controls and test pattern output controls for CVBS output.
• Output Video Crosspoint 	For each SDI output port supported by the device, provides a crosspoint for routing **Path 1** and **Path 2** program processed video or selected-input reclocked to an SDI output. Also selects **Path 1** or **Path 2** as the source to be used for the analog video (CVBS) output. In this example: - **SDI OUT 1** set to use Path 1 Program video out - **SDI OUT 2** set to use Path 2 Program video out - **SDI OUT 4** set to use Path 1 Key Preview video out - **CVBS Out** set to use Path 1 Program video out **Note:** Choices shown here are examples only. Key preview available only when equipped with +KEYER option. **Note:** Outputs set to Input Reclocked will pass input SDI regardless of Input SDI Raster Size / Frame Rate Filtering. Input filtering applies only to the card program video path.
• ST352 VPID Insertion/Pass-Thru Select 	Selects from default Regenerate mode and special Pass-Through mode (see below for important usage notes). • **Regenerate** makes certain ST352 is marked for whatever the card is passing, or if the payload is being modified by the card. (An example of where ST352 would have to be modified would be if the card Framesync is user-set to change the frame rate from 59.94 to 60.) • **Pass-Through** will extract and preserve the ST352 information from input SDI, and re-insert it on the output regardless of any changes the card has locally done to identifying characteristics carried in the ST352 metadata. In all normal usages, it is recommended to leave this control set to default **Regenerate** setting. This ensures that downstream devices will "see" ST352 that represents the payload being provided by the card. Pass-Through is only used in highly specialized cases where special ST352 data must be preserved (even if the data may not match the payload).

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

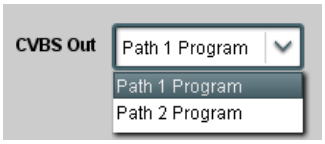
	Provides CVBS output parameter controls and test pattern output controls
• **CVBS Output Source Select** 	Selects the processing path to be sourced for the CVBS output.
• **CVBS Oversampling and Color Controls** 	• **Oversampling** enables or disables video DAC oversampling. Oversampling can improve rendering of motion for down-conversions to the CVBS SD analog output. • **Color** enables or disables chroma content in the CVBS output.
• **CVBS Test Pattern Generator Control** 	Enables manual insertion (replacement) of CVBS output video to instead output 75% color bars.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

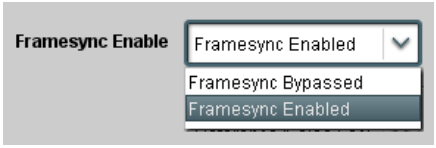
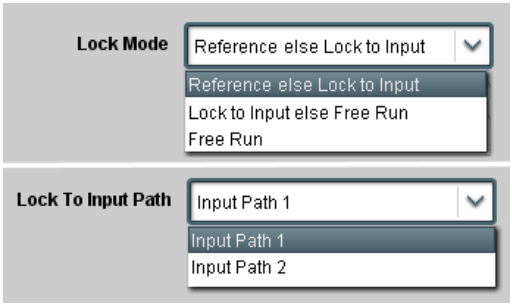
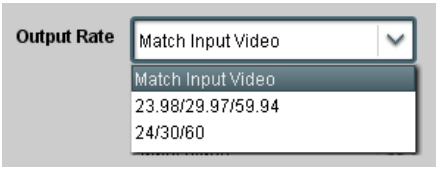
	Provides video frame sync/delay offset control and output control/loss of program video failover selection controls.
Note: Framesync tab has identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2 using the **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab.	
• **Framesync Enable/Disable Control** 	Provides master enable/disable of all device framesync functions/ controls.
• **Lock Mode Select** 	Selects Frame Sync functions from the choices shown to the left and described below. • **Lock to Reference:** Output video is locked to external reference received on the device **REF LOOP** input. **Note:** If valid reference is not received, the Card state: Reference Invalid indication appears in the Card Info status portion of DashBoard™, indicating invalid frame sync reference error. • **Lock to Input:** Uses the selected program video for the path as the reference standard. **Lock To Input Path** selects the program video source which is used for ref. **Note:** If **Lock to Input** is used for framesync, any timing instability on the input video will result in corresponding instability on the output video. • **Free Run:** Output video is locked to the device internal clock. Output video is **not** locked to external reference. ⚠ • For cases where minimum latency is desired (no framesync), Mode should be set to Lock to Input with Framesync set to Enabled. If Disabled is selected when using dual paths, severe video and audio corruption can occur.
• **Output Rate Select** 	Allows frame rate to be outputted same as input video, or converted to from the choices shown to the left and described below. • **Auto** – output video frame rate tracks with input video. • **23.98/29.97/59.94** – forces standard North American frame rates. Can be used to convert 24/30/60 Hz camera frame rates to corresponding 23.98/29.97/59.94 standard North American frame rates. • **24/30/60** – forces 24/30/60 frame rates. Can be used to convert 23.98/29.97/59.94 Hz frame rates to corresponding 24/30/60 Hz frame rates.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

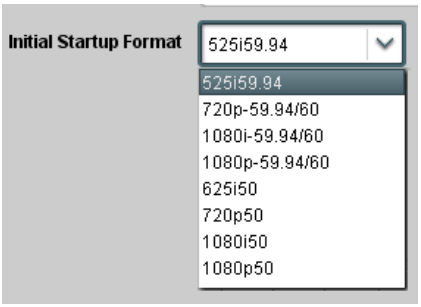
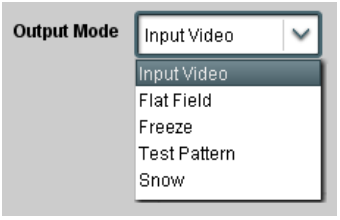
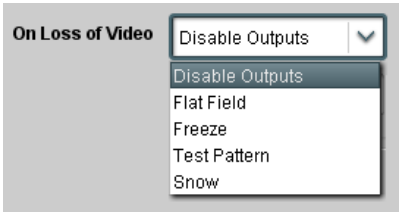
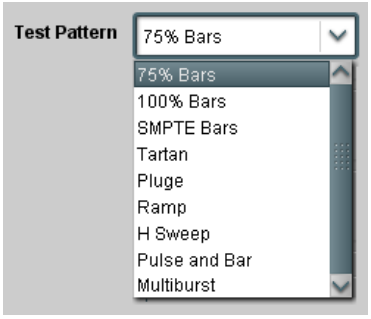
	(continued)
• Initial Startup Format Select 	Selects a frame sync format/rate to be invoked (from the choices shown to the left) in the time preceding stable lock to external reference. Set this control to that of the intended external reference to help ensure smoothest frame sync locking. This control also sets the device test pattern format where the device initial output at power-up is the internal pattern instead of program video.
• Program Video Output Mode Select 	Provides a convenient location to select between program video output and other technical outputs from the choices shown to the left and described below. • **Input Video** – device outputs input program video (or loss of signal choices described below). • **Flat Field (Black)** – device outputs black flat field. • **Freeze** – device outputs last frame having valid SAV and EAV codes. • **Test Pattern** – device outputs standard technical test pattern (pattern is selected using the Pattern drop-down described below). • **Snow** – device outputs snow multi-color pattern.
• Loss of Input Signal Selection 	In the event of program input video Loss of Signal (LOS), determines action to be taken as follows: • **Disable Outputs:** Disable program video SDI outputs. • **Flat Field** – go to flat field on program video output. • **Freeze** – go to last frame having valid SAV and EAV codes on program video output. • **Test Pattern** – go to standard technical test pattern on program video output (pattern is selected using the Pattern drop-down described below). • **Snow** – output snow multi-color pattern.
• Test Pattern Select 	Provides a choice of standard technical patterns when **Test Pattern** is invoked (either by LOS failover or directly by selecting Test Pattern on the Program Video Output Mode Select control).

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

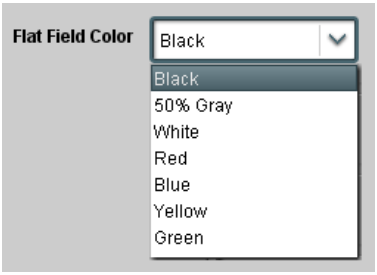
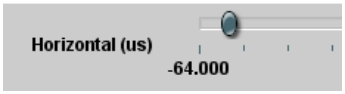
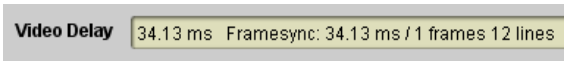
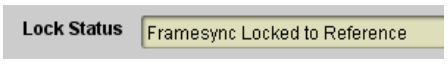
	(continued)
• **Flat Field Color Select** 	Provides a choice of flat field colors when **Flat Field** is invoked (either by LOS failover or directly by selecting Flat Field on the Program Video Output Mode Select control).
• **Output Video Reference Offset Controls** 	With framesync enabled, provides the following controls for offsetting the output video from the reference: • **Vertical (Lines)** – sets vertical delay (in number of lines of **output video**) between the output video and the frame sync reference. (Positive values provide delay; negative values provide advance) (Range is -1124 thru 1124 lines; null = 0 lines.) • **Horizontal (µs)** – sets horizontal delay (in µs of **output video**) between the output video and the frame sync reference. (Positive values provide delay; negative values provide advance) (Range is -64 thru 64 µsec; null = 0.000 µsec.) **Note:** Offset **advance** is accomplished by hold-off of the reference-directed release of the frame, thereby effectively advancing the program video relative to the reference.
• **Frame Delay Control** 	When Framesync is enabled, specifies the smallest amount of latency delay (frames held in buffer) allowed by the frame sync. The frame sync will not output a frame unless the specified number of frames are captured in the buffer. **The operational latency of the frame sync is always between the specified minimum latency and minimum latency plus one frame (not one field).** **Note:** Due to device memory limits, the maximum available Minimum Latency Frames is related to the output video format selected. When using this control, be sure to check the **Report Delay** display to make certain desired amount of frames are delayed.
• **Video Delay Display** 	Displays the current input-to-output video delay (in msec units) as well as in terms of Frames/fractional frame (in number of lines). Status display shows total input-to-output video delay, along with any framesync delay.
• **Framesync Lock Status Display** 	Displays the current framesync status and reference source.
Note: Audio timing offset from video is performed using the delay controls on the Input Audio Routing/Controls tab. Refer to Input Audio Routing/Controls (p. 3-19) for these controls.	

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Displays signal status and payload for embedded and discrete audio received.

Note: **Input Audio Status** tab has identical independent controls/status displays for both Path 1 and Path 2 using the **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Access controls and status for other path using the respective sub-tab.

Individual signal status and peak level displays for embedded audio input pairs, and AES/analog input pairs as described below.

- **Absent:** Indicates embedded channel or AES pair does not contain recognized audio PCM data.
- **Present - PCM:** Indicates AES pair or embedded channel contains recognized audio PCM data.
- **Dolby E:** Indicates embedded channel or AES pair contains Dolby® E encoded data.
- **Dolby Digital:** Indicates embedded channel or AES pair contains Dolby® Digital encoded data.

Note: • Dolby status displays occur only for valid Dolby® signals meeting SMPTE 337M standard.

• AES Dolby-encoded inputs that are routed directly to device are directed via a special path that automatically by-passes SRC. However, AES inputs to other destinations (e.g., AES embedding) are first applied through SRC. These paths disable SRC if Dolby-encoded data is detected. To avoid a possible “Dolby noise burst” if an input on these paths changes from PCM to Dolby, it is recommended to set the AES **SRC** control for the pair to **SCR Off** for an AES input that is expected to carry a Dolby signal.

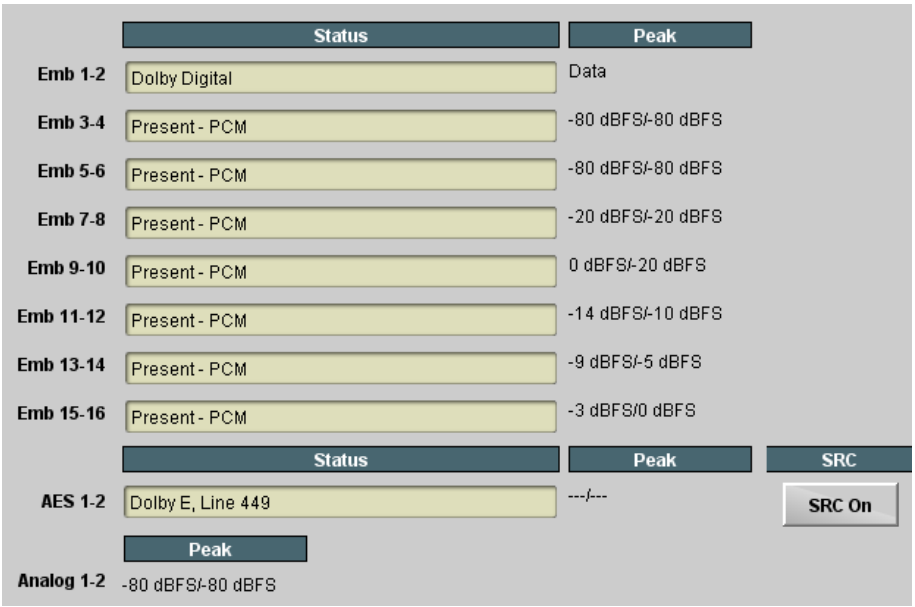
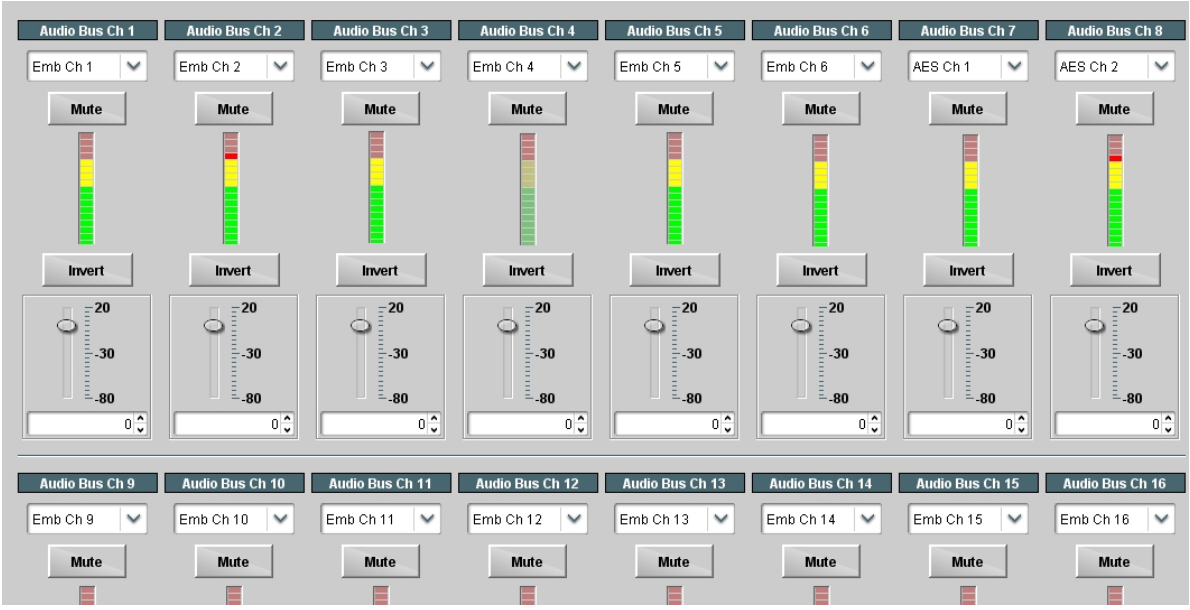


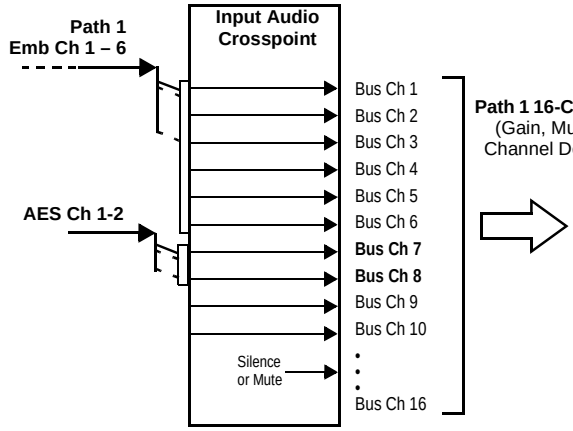
Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Provides audio routing, gain, per-channel/bulk audio delay controls, and audio meters. These controls route selected audio sources onto the 16-channel internal bus (which is used for all audio processing).

Note: **Input Audio Routing/Controls** tab has identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2 using the **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab.



• • •



All audio inputs are transferred through the device via each path's 16-channel Internal Bus (**Bus Ch 1** thru **Bus Ch 16**).

The example above shows various Source selections that direct Emb Ch 1 thru Ch 6 and AES Ch 1 and Ch 2 onto the device internal bus (unused bus channels can be set to Silence or Mute).

Each bus channel provides Gain, Mute, and Invert controls.

The source-to-destination correlation shown here is only an example; **any** of the sources described on the following pages can route to **any** of the internal bus channels.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

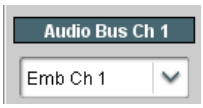
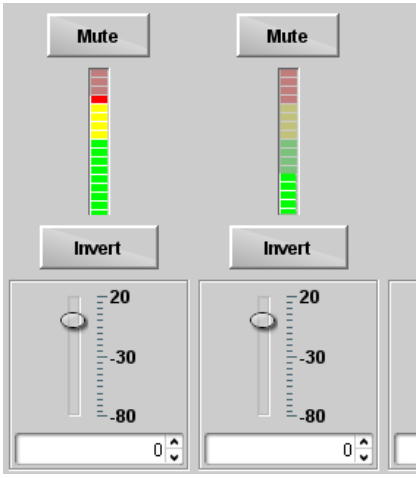
<table>
<tr><td>
</td><td>(continued)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Note: • Default factory preset routing routes embedded Ch 1 thru Ch 16 to bus channels Audio Bus Ch 1 thru Ch 16.
• Bus Ch 2 thru Bus Ch 16 have controls identical to the controls described here for Bus Ch 1. Therefore, only the Bus Ch 1 controls are shown here.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Bus Channel Source
 
</td><td>Using the Source drop-down list, selects the audio input source to be routed to the bus channel from the following choices:
• Embedded input channel 1 thru 16 (Emb Ch 1 thru Emb Ch 16)
• AES input channel 1 thru 16 (AES Ch 1 thru AES Ch 16)
• Analog input channel 1 thru 4 (Analog Ch 1 thru Analog Ch 4)
• Input Flex Bus summed mix output nodes A thru P (see Input Flex Mix (p. 3-22)
Note: • AES pair and analog channel count are dependent on model.
• Embedded channel sources are only the embedded channels associated with the respective path.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Channel Mute/Phase Invert/Gain Controls and Peak Level Display
 
</td><td>Provides Mute and phase Invert channel controls, as well as peak level meter for each output channel. (Meter shows level as affected by Level control.)
Gain controls allow relative gain (in dB) control for the corresponding destination Embedded Audio Group channel.
(-80 to +20 dB range in 1.0 dB steps; unity = 0 dB)
Note: Although the device can pass non-PCM data such as Dolby® E or AC-3, setting the gain control to any setting other than default 0 will corrupt Dolby data.</td></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>Audio Delay – Provides bulk (all four groups/master) and individual audio bus channel delay offset controls and delay parametric displays.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Bulk (Master) Audio/Video Delay Control
</td><td>Bulk Delay control adds bulk (all four groups) audio delay from any video delay (net audio delay offset setting adds delay in addition to any delay included by other actions). This control is useful for correcting lip sync problems when video and audio paths in the chain experience differing overall delays. (-33 to +3000 msec range in 0.01-msec steps; null = 0 msec).
⚠ Large rapid changes in bulk delay (> 500 msec) can result in momentary full-scale noise burst on output processed audio. This burst can damage monitors or other equipment if not considered. Gain on output should be reduced if performing large adjustments to delay.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

(continued)

• Per-Channel Audio/Video Delay Offset Controls

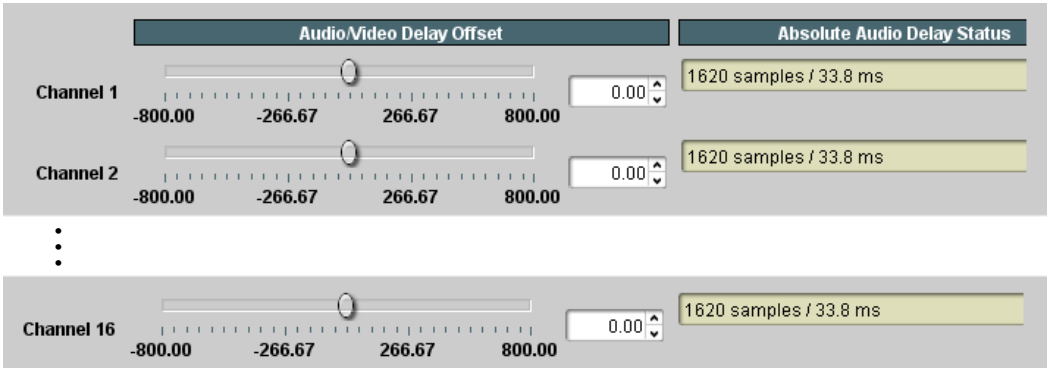
Offset control adds or reduces (offsets) channel audio delay from the matching video delay (audio delay offset setting adds or removes delay in addition to any delay included by other actions). This control is useful for correcting lip sync problems when video and audio paths in the chain experience differing overall delays.

(-800.0 to +800.0 msec range in 0.02 msec steps; null = 0.0 msec)

Delay Status shows current delay from video for the corresponding audio channel.

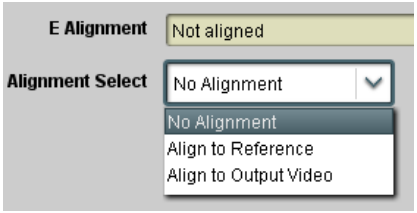
Note: • Maximum advance/delay offset is dependent on video format.

• Where a Dolby pair is present, adjustment of either channel control results in a matching delay setting for the other channel in the pair.



Dolby E Alignment – Provides selectable Dolby E alignment for embedded Dolby E to position the bitstream utilizing the Dolby E "guard band". This helps prevent frame errors that may occur in a bitstream upon switching or editing.

• Dolby E Embedding Alignment Control



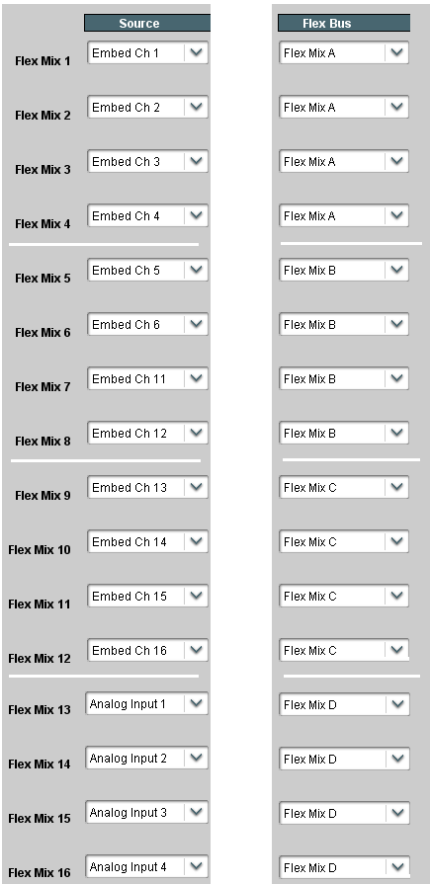
For incoming Dolby E data routed to the audio bus (either over embedded channels or via AES embedding to the bus), aligns the embedded Dolby data corresponding to selection. Alignment line as a result of selection is shown in **E Alignment** status display.

Note: Where a frame reference is available, it is recommended to use the **Align to Reference** selection. This helps ensure that the correct alignment is achieved even if the video is user delayed or output format is changed.

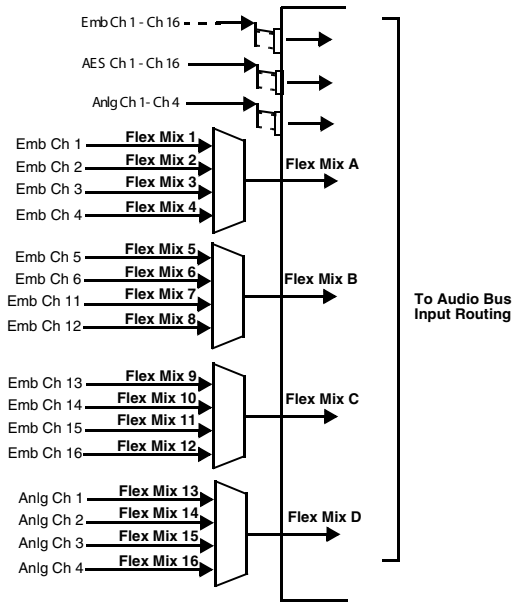
Refer to "Preferred Alignment for Dolby E in HD Systems" (http://www.dolby.com/about/news-events/newsletters-dtvaudio-dolby-e-alignment.html) for more information regarding Dolby E alignment.

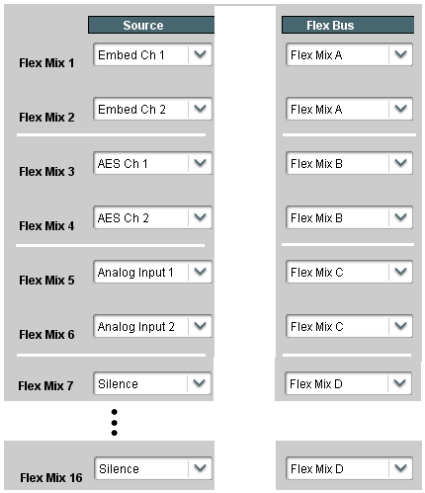
Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Input Flex Mix – Provides a 16-channel mixer in which each of the inputs can be mixed onto up to 16 independent output summing nodes. Each input channel has independent gain and mute controls.



In this example four, 4-input mono mixers are provided by selecting **Flex Mixer Bus A** for the Flex Mix 1 thru Flex Mix 4 inputs, and **Flex Mixer Bus B** for the next four inputs, and so on as shown.





In this example three, 2-input mono mixers are provided by selecting **Flex Mixer Bus A** for the Flex Mix 1 and Flex Mix 2 inputs, and **Flex Mixer Bus B** for the next two inputs, and so on as shown.

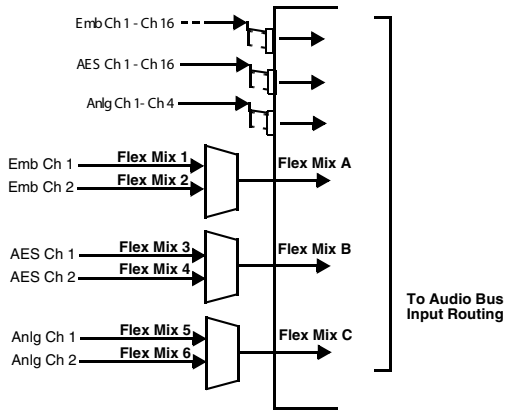


Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

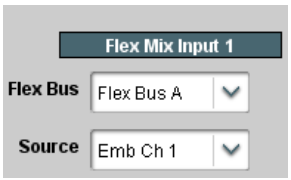
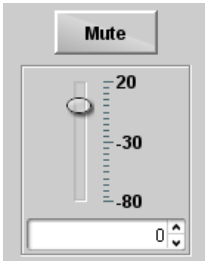
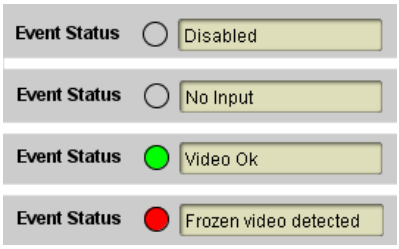
<table>
<tr><td>Input Audio Routing/Controls
Path 1 | Flex Mix Path 1</td><td>(continued)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Note: • Flex Mix input channels Flex Mix 2 thru Flex Mix 16 have controls identical to that described here for Flex Mix 1. Therefore, only the Flex Mix 1 controls are shown here.
• For each Flex Mix input channel, its source should be considered and appropriately set. Unused input channels should be set to the Silence selection.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Flex Mix Input Channel Source/Bus Assignment
 
</td><td>Using the Source drop-down list, selects the audio input source to be directed to the corresponding bus channel from the choices listed below.
• Silence
• Embed Ch 1 thru Embed Ch 16
• AES Ch 1 thru AES Ch 16
• Analog Ch 1 thru Analog Ch 4
The Flex Bus drop-down selects the bus (A thru P) to which the input is assigned to.
Note: See the examples on the previous page showing various types of mixers using multiple flex buses.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Gain / Mute Control
 
</td><td>Provides relative gain (in dB) control and a channel Mute checkbox.
(-80 to +20 dB range in 0.1 dB steps; unity = 0.0 dB)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input Audio Routing/Controls
Clean and Quiet Switching | Option</td><td>Clean and Quiet Switching (option +CQS only) – Allows SDI input selection to be changed from one source to another while ducking audio during controlled input video switching transitions to provide silence between input switches.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Note: • Clean audio switching is assured only for intentional, controlled switches via user control. Clean audio switching cannot be assured for failover switches.
• Clean switching requires that both SDI signals (switch from and switch to) be stable and present, and of the same SDI format and rate.
• Clean audio switching function is designed for PCM audio. This function does not assure clean decoded audio when switching from/to Dolby or other non-PCM audio.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Switching Enabled check box enables Clean and Quiet Switching.
Duration sets the attack and decay ramp intervals (300 msec is recommended for typical use).
</td></tr>
</table>

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

(Option **+QC** only) Sets quality check screening and thresholds for video quality event alerts. When a quality events occur, the event(s) can be used by the Event Setup function to invoke input routing or other changes.

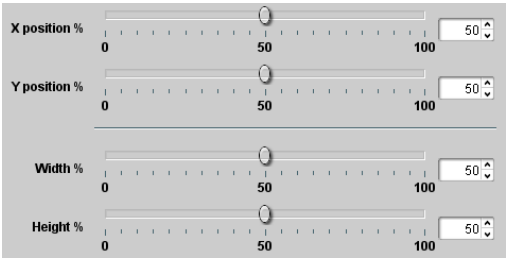
Note: **Input B** thru **Input D** have controls identical to the controls described here for **Input A** sub-tab. Therefore, only the **Input A** controls are shown here. Set controls for other inputs using the respective sub-tab.

• Event Status Indicator



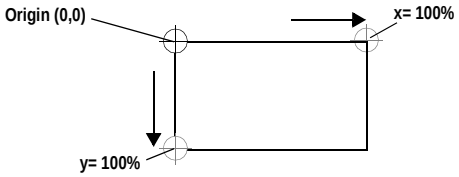
Displays event status (based on criteria set below) for signal condition to be considered OK (green), or signal condition considered to be a quality alert event (red) due the condition exceeding the criteria threshold(s) set below.

• Position and Width Controls

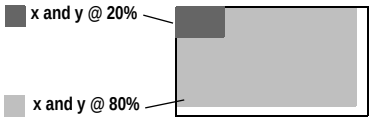


Position and Width controls set the area of concern to be screened by the Quality Event function.

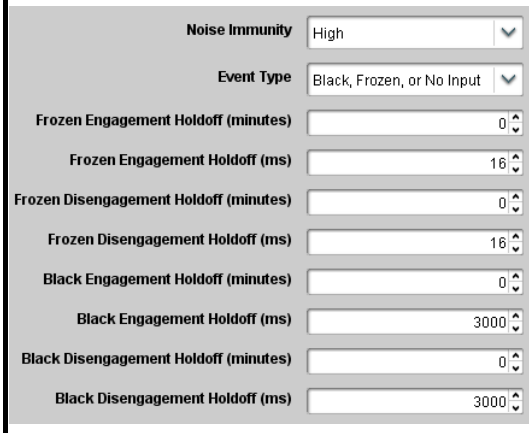
X and Y Position controls set the origin point for the area of concern



X and Y Width controls set the size for the area of concern



• Threshold and Event Type Controls



Sets the thresholds for black, frozen, and/or no video event type to be considered. Also provides holdoff controls for event trigger engagement and disengagement.

- **Noise Immunity** sets the relative noise levels that are rejected in the course of black event assessment (Low, Medium, or High).
- **Event Type** selects the defect events (black, frozen, or no input) to be screened.
- **Engagement** and **Disengagement Holdoff** controls set the time (in msec) where, when time is exceeded, an event is to be considered a valid alert event, and when event time is has ceased, an alert event is cleared.
- **Disengagement Holdoff** sets the time (in msec) where, when event time is has ceased, an alert event is cleared.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Audio Detect Events Option	(Option **+QC** only) Sets audio level screening and thresholds for audio silence/presence event alerts on embedded and/or AES discrete audio in. When an audio events occur, the event(s) can be used by the Event Setup function to invoke input routing or other changes.

Note: Currently, Audio Detect is available only for Path 1 embedded audio and AES input audio.

Any combination of embedded and AES input channels can be selected to be screened for silence or presence (separate, independent controls are provided for path 1 (**Emb 1**) and path 2 (**Emb 2**)). In the example here, **Audio Detect Event 1** is set to trigger if audio on **any** of channels Emb Ch 1 thru Ch 6 fall below the selected threshold for an interval exceeding the selected threshold. Status indicators for each channel show silence (S) / presence (P) status based on the configured thresholds.

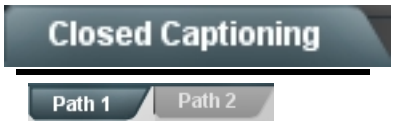
Up to eight independent audio silence/presence events can be set to be screened (with descending priority of consideration from Event 1 down to Event 8). This status here can be propagated to the **Event Setup** tab controls to issue a GPO, preset engage, or other command when audio silence events are detected.

- **Audio Failover Threshold** sets the dBFS level at which channel content is considered to be silent, and correspondingly also a transition back to an untriggered condition with resumption of audio for the selected embedded channels. If the selected channels maintain levels above the selected **Audio Failover Threshold**, no triggering is invoked.
- **Trigger Holdoff** sets the period of time in which selected channel silence must occur before an Audio Silence Event trigger goes true.
- **Release Holdoff** control sets the time in which the trigger is revoked upon an event false condition.

Note: • Default threshold and holdoff settings shown here are recommended for typical use.

- "Don't Care" setting may be labeled as **Don't Care**, **DC**, or **DSBL** (disabled). All notations mean ignoring the channel from event triggering.
- Selections other than Don't Care work as an AND function. Where multiple selections are set, a true (trigger) condition is not propagated unless **all** selected channels experience the configured criteria. (In the example shown above, **both** channels Emb Ch 1 and Emb Ch 2 need to experience a Silence event for a trigger to be propagated.)

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued



Provides support for closed captioning setup.Also provides controls for setting closed captioning absence and presence detection thresholds.

Note: • **Closed Captioning** tab has identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2 using the **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab.
• SMPTE embedded CC controls and processing are correlated only to the path selected. CC data cannot be transferred from one path stream to another.

• Closed Captioning Input Status

Displays incoming Closed Captioning status as follows:

• If closed captioning is present, a message similar to the example shown is displayed.

• If no closed captioning is present in the video signal, **Not Present** or **Disabled** is displayed.

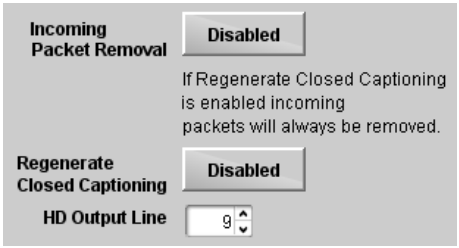
Note: • Packet closed captioning status **Captioning Rejected Due To** message can appear due to the items described below. The closed captioning function assesses *cdp_identifier*, *cdp_frame_rate*, *ccdata_present*, and *caption_service_active* items contained in the packet header to make the determinations listed below. Refer to CEA-708-B for more information.

Message	Description
Unsupported Frame Rate	Film rate closed-captioning (either as pass-through or up/down conversion) is not supported
Data Not Present	Packet is marked from closed captioning source external to the device that no data is present.
No Data ID	Packet from closed captioning source external to the device is not properly identified with 0x9669 as the first word of the header (unidentified packet).

• **caption service is marked as inactive** display indicates bit in packet from upstream source may inadvertently be set as inactive. In this case, closed captioning data (if present) is still processed and passed by the device as normal.

• The closed captioning function does not support PAL closed captioning standards.

• Closed Captioning Remove/Regenerate and HD Insertion Line Controls

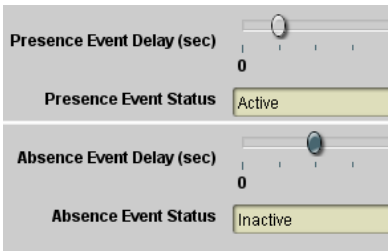


Allows removal of closed captioning packets and regeneration of packets. This is useful where closed captioning must be moved to a different line than that received on.

Note: • Although the output line drop-down will allow any choice within the 9 thru 41 range, the actual range is automatically clamped (limited to) certain ranges to prevent inadvertent conflict with active picture area depending on video format. See Ancillary Data Line Number Locations and Ranges (p. 3-9) for more information.

• conflicts on a given line number are not checked. Make certain selected line is available and carrying no other data.

• Presence/Absence Check Controls



Displays CC presence and/or absence event status. This status can be propagated to the **Event Setup** tab controls to issue a device GPO or other command when CC presence/absence events are detected.

Controls for both presence and absence provide for a holdoff time (in seconds) where, when time is exceeded, an event is to be considered a valid alert event.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

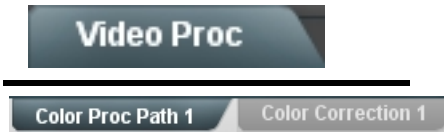
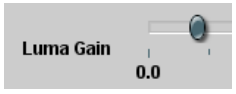
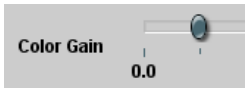
	Provides the following Video Proc and Color Correction parametric controls.
Note: **Video Proc** tab has identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2 using the **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab.	
• **Video Proc** 	**Video Proc (Enable/Disable)** provides master on/off control of all Video Proc functions. • When set to **Disable**, Video Proc is bypassed. • When set to **Enable**, currently displayed parameter settings take effect.
• **Reset to Unity** 	**Reset to Unity** provides unity reset control of all Video Proc functions. When Confirm is clicked, a **Confirm?** pop-up appears, requesting confirmation. • Click **Yes** to proceed with the unity reset. • Click **No** to reject unity reset.
• **Luma Gain** 	Adjusts gain percentage applied to Luma (Y channel). (0% to 200% range in 0.1% steps; unity = 100%)
• **Luma Lift** 	Adjusts lift applied to Luma (Y-channel). (-100% to 100% range in 0.1% steps; null = 0.0%)
• **Color Gain** 	Adjusts gain percentage (saturation) applied to Chroma (C-channel). (0% to 200% range in 0.1% steps; unity = 100%)
• **Color Phase** 	Adjusts phase angle applied to Chroma. (-360° to 360° range in 0.1° steps; null = 0°)
• **Gang Luma/Color Gain** 	When set to **On**, changing either the **Luma Gain** or **Color Gain** controls increases or decreases both the Luma and Color gain levels by equal amounts.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

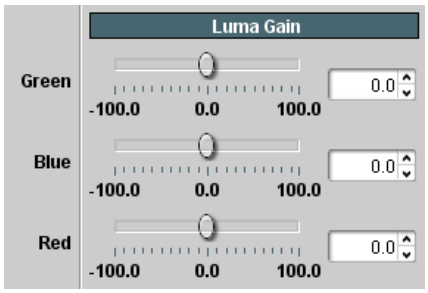
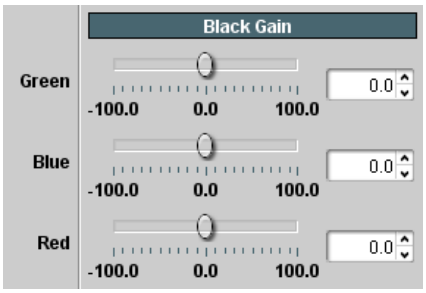
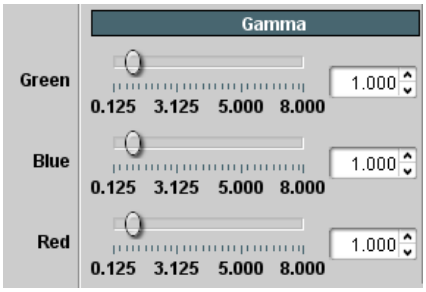
	Option (Option **+COLOR** only) Provides color corrector functions for the individual RGB channels for the program video path.
• **Color Corrector** 	**Color Corrector (On/Off)** provides master on/off control of all Color Corrector functions. • When set to **Off**, all processing is bypassed. • When set to **On**, currently displayed parameters settings take effect.
• **Reset to Unity** 	**Reset to Unity** provides unity reset control of all Color Corrector functions. When Confirm is clicked, a **Confirm?** pop-up appears, requesting confirmation. • Click **Yes** to proceed with the unity reset. • Click **No** to reject unity reset.
• **Luma Gain R-G-B controls**  • **Black Gain R-G-B controls**  • **Gamma Factor R-G-B controls** 	Separate red, green, and blue channels controls for Luma Gain, Black Gain, and Gamma curve adjustment. Gain controls provide gain adjustment from 0.0 to 200.0% range in 0.1% steps (unity = 100.0) Gamma controls apply gamma curve adjustment in 0.125 to 8.000 range in thousandths steps (unity = 1.000) Each of the three control groups (Luma, Black, and Gamma have a **Gang Column** button which allows settings to be proportionally changed across a control group by changing any of the group's controls.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

	(continued)
• **Black Hard Clip** 	Applies black hard clip (limiting) at specified percentage. (-6.8% to 50.0%; null = -6.8%)
• **White Hard Clip** 	Applies white hard clip (limiting) at specified percentage. (50.0% to 109.1%; null = 109.1%)
• **White Soft Clip** 	Applies white soft clip (limiting) at specified percentage. (50.0% to 109.1%; null = 109.1%)
• **Chroma Saturation Clip** 	Applies chroma saturation clip (limiting) chroma saturation at specified percentage. (50.0% to 160.0%; null = 160.0%)

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

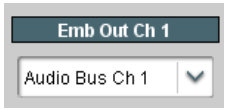
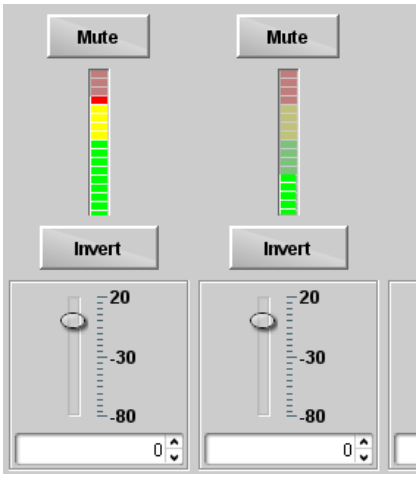
	Provides an audio crosspoint allowing the audio source selection for each embedded audio output channel. Also provides Gain, Phase Invert, and Muting controls and peak level meters for each output channel.
Note: • **Output Audio** tab has identical independent controls for both Embedded Path 1 and Path 2 using the **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab. • **Embedded Ch 2** thru **Embedded Ch 16** have controls identical to the **Source**, **Gain**, **Mute**, and **Invert** controls described here for **Embedded Ch 1**. Therefore, only the **Embedded Ch 1** controls are shown here. • Although either path can embed from, and de-embed to, discrete audio interfaces, the embedded channels within a path can only be cross-routed embedded within the respective path's 4-group embedded audio (e.g., Path 1 Emb Ch 1 can not be sourced from Path 2 Emb Ch 1).	
• **Group Enable/Disable Controls** 	Allows enable/disable of embedded audio groups 1 thru 4 on program video output to accommodate some legacy downstream systems that may not support all four embedded audio groups. **Note:** Changing the setting of this control will result in a noise burst in all groups. This control should not be manipulated when carrying on-air content.
• **Embedded Output Channel Source** 	Using the drop-down list, selects the audio input source to be embedded in the corresponding embedded output channel from the following choices: • **Audio Bus Ch 1** thru **Ch 16** (Path1 or 2) • Built-in Tone generators **Tone *n*** (-20 dBFS level tone generators with *n* being frequencies of 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1k, 2k, 4k, 6k, 8k, 12k, and 16k) • **Flex Bus A** thru **P** mixer sum node outputs • Option Audio **LTC** (Path1 or 2) • **Downmixer L** (Path1 or 2) • **Downmixer R** (Path1 or 2) • Option **Embedded Data L** and **R** (SMPTE 337 non-PCM data embedding with option **+ANC**) **Note:** Embedded data pair is pair associated with selected path only.
• **Channel Mute/Phase Invert/Gain Controls and Peak Level Display** 	Provides **Mute** and phase **Invert** channel controls, as well as peak level meter for each output channel. (Meter shows level as affected by Level control.) **Gain** controls allow relative gain (in dB) control for the corresponding destination Embedded Audio Group channel. (-80 to +20 dB range in 1.0 dB steps; unity = 0 dB) **Note:** Although the BBG-1022-2FS can pass non-PCM data such as Dolby® E or AC-3, setting the gain control to any setting other than default 0 will corrupt Dolby data.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

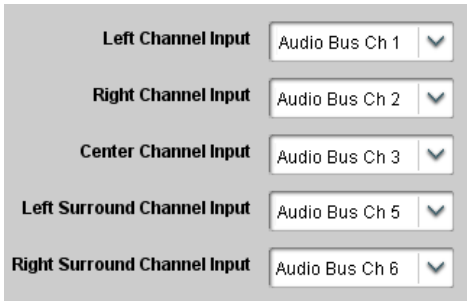
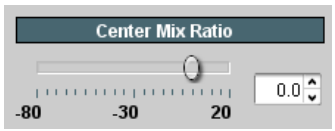
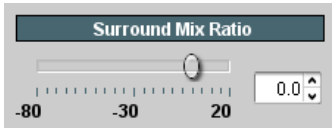
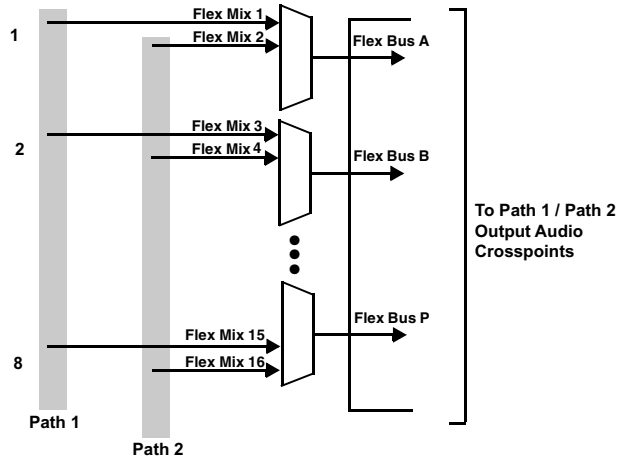
	Provides audio down-mix audio routing selections that multiplexes any five audio channel sources into a stereo pair.
Note: • **Downmixer** sub-tabs offer identical independent controls for both Embedded Path 1 and Path 2. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab. • Downmix L/R channel pair sources are available only within a respective path (e.g., Path 1 downmixed channels can only be sourced from Path 1).	
• Downmixer Source Controls 	**Left Channel Input** thru **Right Surround Channel Input** select the five audio bus source channels to be used for the downmix. Downmix channels **Downmixer L** and **Downmixer R** are available as sources for embedded, AES, or analog audio outputs using the Channel Source controls described above.
• Center Mix Ratio Control 	Adjusts the attenuation ratio of center-channel content from 5-channel source that is re-applied as Lt and Rt content to the DM-L and DM-R stereo mix. • 0 dB setting applies no ratiometric reduction. Center channel content is restored as in-phase center-channel content with no attenuation, making center-channel content more predominate in the overall mix. • Maximum attenuation setting (-80 dB) applies a -80 dB ratiometric reduction of center-channel content. Center-channel content is restored as in-phase center-channel content at a -80 dB ratio relative to overall level, making center-channel content less predominate in the overall mix. (20 dB to -80 dB range in 0 dB steps; default = 0 dB) **Note:** Default setting is recommended to maintain center-channel predominance in downmix representative to that of the original source 5-channel mix.
• Surround Mix Ratio Control 	Adjusts the attenuation ratio of surround-channel content from 5-channel source that is re-applied as Lo and Ro content to the DM-L and DM-R stereo mix. • 0 dB setting applies no ratiometric reduction. Surround-channel content is restored with no attenuation, making Lo and Ro content more predominate in the overall mix. • Maximum attenuation setting (-80 dB) applies a -80 dB ratiometric reduction of surround-channel content. Surround-channel content is restored at a -80 dB ratio relative to overall level, making surround-channel content less predominate in the overall mix. (20 dB to -80 dB range in 0 dB steps; default = 0 dB) **Note:** Default setting is recommended to maintain surround-channel predominance in downmix representative to that of the original source 5-channel mix.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

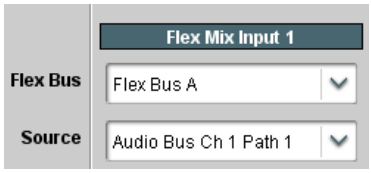
Output Flex Mix – Provides a 16-channel mixer in which each of the inputs can be mixed onto up to 16 independent output summing nodes. The input sources include audio bus channels from the device two embedded audio paths. Each input channel has independent gain and mute controls.

In this example, audio bus channels 1 thru 8 from each path are summed with the like-channel of the other path. These summed outputs can then be outputted on any of the audio outputs. The output flex bus allows cross-sourcing from both Path 1 and Path 2 embedded internal Audio Bus sources to the Path 1 and Path 2 discrete output audio crosspoints.



Note: For each Flex Mix input channel, its source should be considered and appropriately set. Unused input channels should be set to the **Silence** selection.

- **Flex Bus Input Channel Source/Bus Assignment**

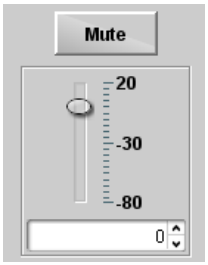


Using the **Source** drop-down list, selects the audio input source to be directed to the corresponding bus channel from the choices listed below.

- **Silence**
- **Audio Bus Ch 1** thru **Ch 16** (Path1 or 2)
- **Tones** (100 Hz thru 16 kHz)
- **Downmix L** or **Downmix R** (Path1 or 2)

The **Flex Bus** drop-down selects the bus (A thru P) to which the input is assigned to.

- **Gain / Mute Control**



Provides relative gain (in dB) control and a channel **Mute** checkbox.

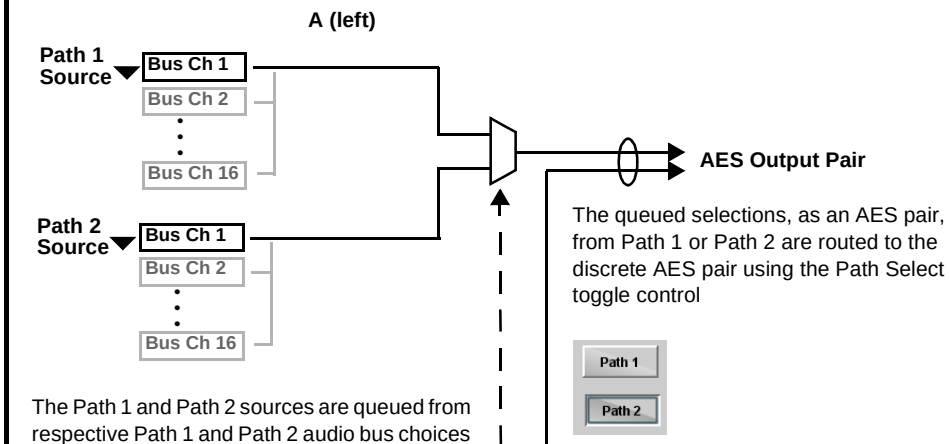
(-80 to +20 dB range in 0.1 dB steps; unity = 0.0 dB)

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Output Audio Routing/Controls

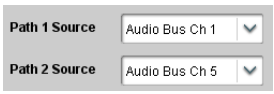
ixer Path 2 | AES Output

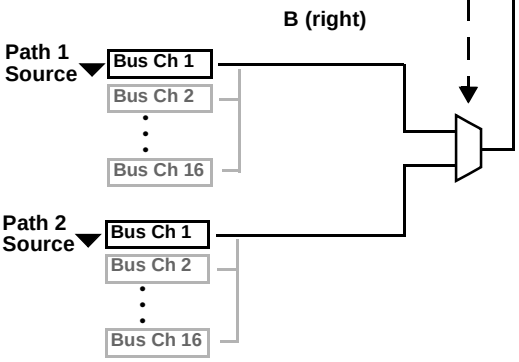
Provides an audio crosspoint allowing the audio source selection for each AES audio output channel. Also provides Gain, Phase Invert, and Muting controls and peak level meters for each output channel.



The queued selections, as an AES pair, from Path 1 or Path 2 are routed to the discrete AES pair using the Path Select toggle control

The Path 1 and Path 2 sources are queued from respective Path 1 and Path 2 audio bus choices using the individual **Path 1 Source** and **Path 2 Source** drop-downs





For AES Out channels 1 thru 16, individual controls are provided as shown below.

In the example below, AES Out Ch 1/2 are using bus channels Ch 1 and Ch 2 from Path 1. If the **Path** button is toggled to Path 2, queued selections Ch 5 and Ch 6 from Path 2 will then be routed to this AES output.

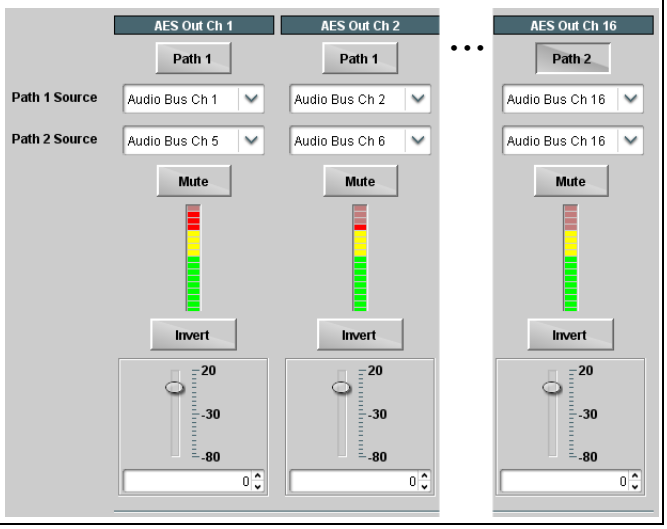


Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

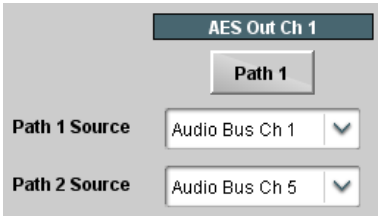
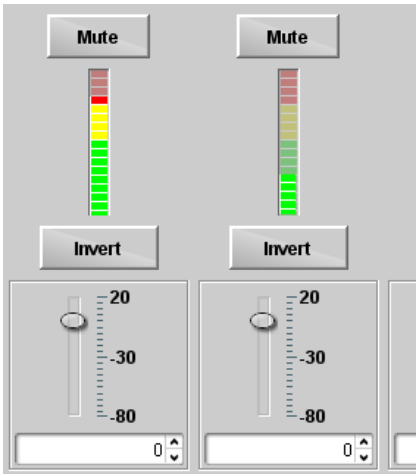
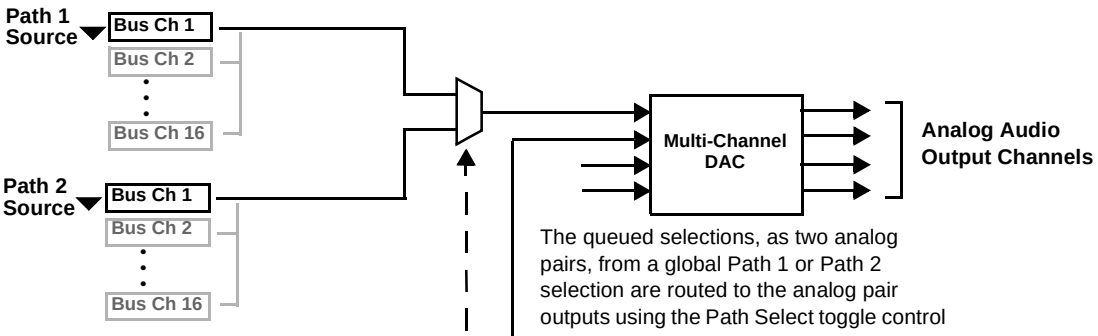
	(continued)
Note: • **AES Out Ch 2** has controls identical to the **Source**, **Gain**, **Mute**, and **Invert** controls described here for **AES Out Ch 1**. Therefore, only the **AES Out Ch 1** controls are shown here. • For each channel, its source and destination should be considered and appropriately set. Unused destination channels should be set to the **Silence** selection.	
• **AES Output Channel Source** 	Using the **Source** drop-down list, selects the audio input source to be routed to the corresponding AES output channel from the following choices: • **Audio Bus Ch 1** thru **Ch 16** (Path1 or 2) • Built-in Tone generators **Tone *n*** (-20 dBFS level tone generators with *n* being frequencies of 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1k, 2k, 4k, 6k, 8k, 12k, and 16k) • **Flex Bus A** thru **P** mixer sum node outputs • Option Audio **LTC** (Path1 or 2) • **Downmixer L** (Path1 or 2) • **Downmixer R** (Path1 or 2)
• **Channel Mute/Phase Invert/Gain Controls and Peak Level Display** 	Provides **Mute** and phase **Invert** channel controls, as well as peak level meter for each output channel. (Meter shows level as affected by Level control.) **Gain** controls allow relative gain (in dB) control for the corresponding destination AES output channel. (-80 to +20 dB range in 1.0 dB steps; unity = 0 dB) **Note:** Although the BBG-1022-2FS can pass non-PCM data such as Dolby® E or AC-3, setting the gain control to any setting other than default 0 will corrupt Dolby data.

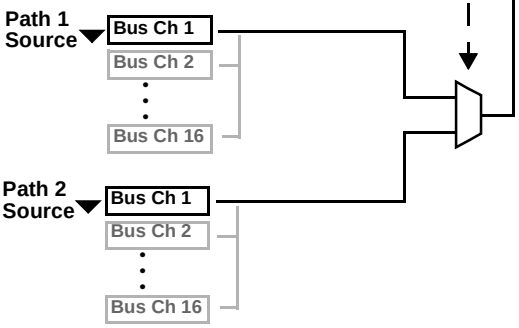
Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Provides an audio crosspoint allowing the audio source selection for each analog audio output channel. Also provides Gain, Phase Invert, and Muting controls and peak level meters for each output channel.



The queued selections, as two analog pairs, from a global Path 1 or Path 2 selection are routed to the analog pair outputs using the Path Select toggle control

The Path 1 and Path 2 sources are queued from respective Path 1 and Path 2 audio bus choices using the individual **Path 1 Source** and **Path 2 Source** drop-downs



For Analog Out channels 1 thru 4, individual controls are provided as shown below.

In the example below, Analog Out Ch 1/2 are using bus channels Ch 1 and Ch 2 from Path 1. If the **Path** button is toggled to Path 2, queued selections Ch 7 and Ch 8 from Path 2 will then be routed to this AES output. The **Path** select toggle button works globally for all individual channels as a whole.

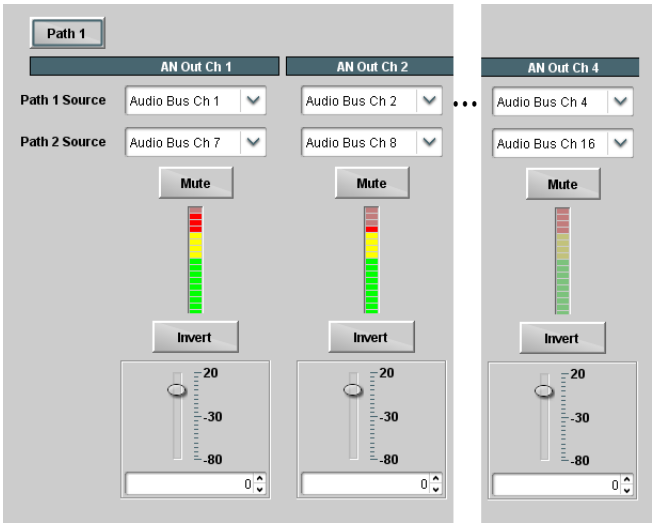


Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

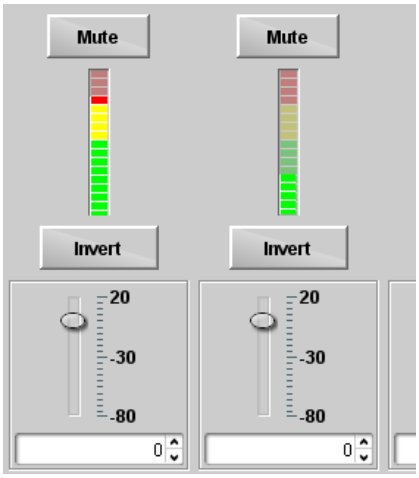
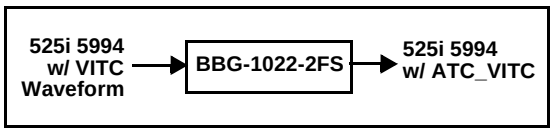
	(continued)
• **Analog Output Channel Source** 	Using the **Source** drop-down list, selects the audio input source to be routed to the corresponding analog audio output channel from the following choices: • **Audio Bus Ch 1** thru **Ch 16** (Path1 or 2) • Built-in Tone generators **Tone *n*** (-20 dBFS level tone generators with *n* being frequencies of 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1k, 2k, 4k, 6k, 8k, 12k, and 16k) • **Flex Bus A** thru **P** mixer sum node outputs • Option Audio **LTC** (Path1 or 2) • **Downmixer L** (Path1 or 2) • **Downmixer R** (Path1 or 2)
• **Channel Mute/Phase Invert/Gain Controls and Peak Level Display** 	Provides **Mute** and phase **Invert** channel controls, as well as peak level meter for each output channel. (Meter shows level as affected by Level control.) **Gain** controls allow relative gain (in dB) control for each corresponding destination analog audio out channel. (-80 to +20 dB range in 1.0 dB steps; unity = 0 dB)

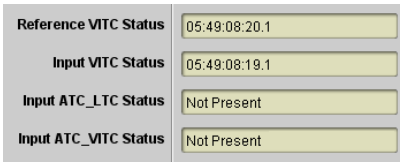
Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Provides timecode data extraction from various sources, and provides formatting and re-insertion controls for inserting the timecode into the output video.

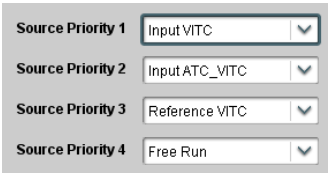
Note:
- **Timecode** tab has identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2 using the **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab.
- SMPTE embedded timecode controls and processing are correlated only to the path selected. Timecode data cannot be transferred from one path stream to another.

Shown below is an example in which received 525i 5994 SDI video with VITC waveform timecode is being processed to output ATC_VITC timecode. To re-format and insert the timecode data, the following can be performed using the Timecode function. Each Timecode control is fully described on the pages that follow.



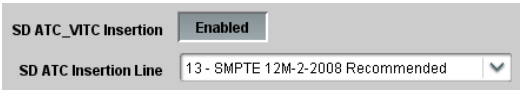


A Noting that the incoming video contains VITC waveform timecode data (as shown in the status display), set the Source Priority drop-down lists to include VITC Waveform timecode data (**SDI VITC**) as a choice. This extracts VITC Waveform timecode data from the incoming video.



B In this example, it is desired to provide SDI ATC_VITC timecode data in the processed output video. As such, set **SD ATC VITC Insertion** to **Enabled**.

In the example here, the line numbers are set to the default SMPTE 12M-2-2008 recommended values.



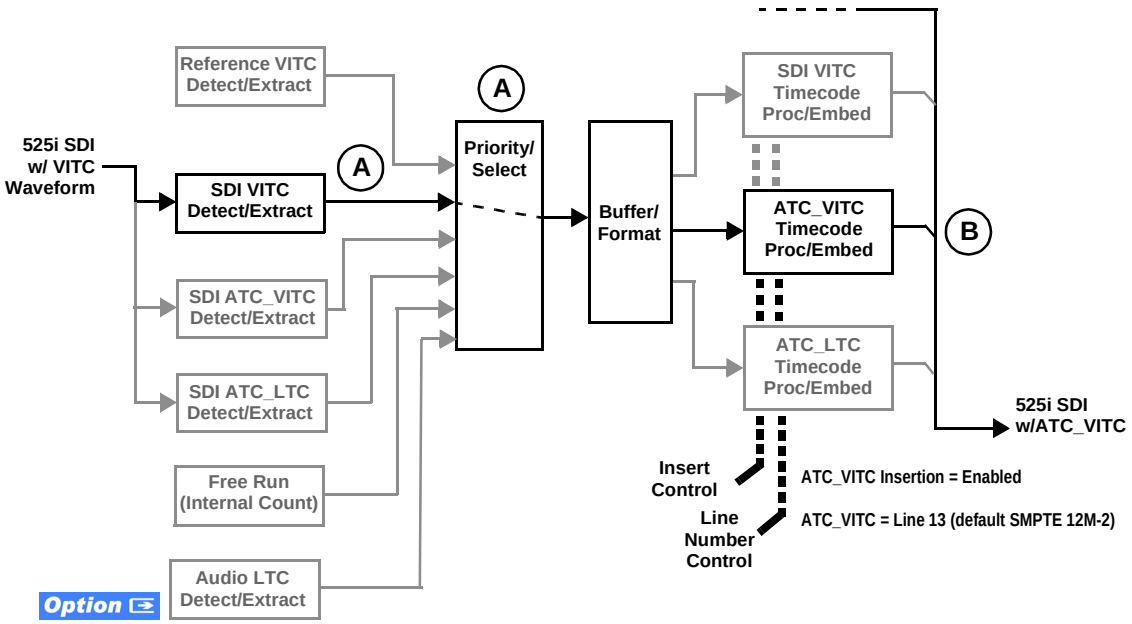


Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

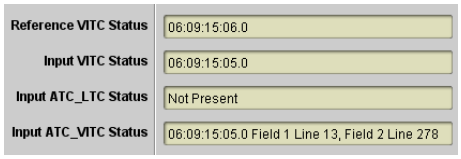
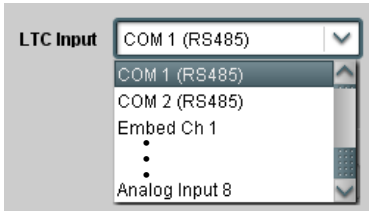
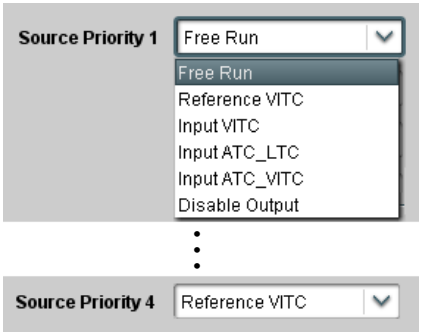
	(continued)
Option **Audio LTC** controls described below only appear on devices with **+LTC** licensed optional feature. This feature allows audio LTC from an audio channel to be used as a timecode source, with conversion to a selected SMPTE 12M format on the output video.	
• **Timecode Source Status Displays** 	Displays the current status and contents of the four supported external timecode formats shown to the left. • If a format is receiving timecode data, the current content (timecode running count and line number) is displayed. • If a format is not receiving timecode data, Not Present is displayed.
• **LTC Input Control** 	Selects source to be used by device to **receive** LTC as listed below. • RS-485 over COM1 or COM 2 • Audio LTC over Emb Ch 1 thru Ch 16 • Audio LTC over AES Ch 1 thru Ch 16 • Audio LTC over Analog audio Ch 1 thru Ch 4 **Note:** • **Audio LTC Source** must be appropriately set for device to receive and process received LTC. • If COM 1 or COM 2 is used for LTC receive, the port function must be set for LTC. See COMM Ports Setup Controls (p. 3-59) for more information. • Device audio inputs will not center inputs with DC offset. If input has DC offset, the source may need to be capacitively coupled to remove the offset. • LTC embedded channel selections are only channels associated with the selected path.
• **Mute LTC Control** 	Allows LTC audio or RS-485 output to mute upon loss of selected timecode inputs. • When set to **Enabled** and input timecode is lost: • RS-485 LTC output goes to frozen state. • Audio LTC output mutes. • When set to **Disabled** and input timecode is lost: • RS-485 LTC output keeps counting, with count value being free-run count. • Audio LTC output is not muted, with count value being free-run count. **Note:** If muting upon loss of a particular input format is desired, set all **Source Priority 1** thru **4** to that particular input format. If this is not done, the failover timecode selection may substitute another format choice for the format not being received.
• **Incoming ATC Packet Removal Control** 	Enables or disables removal of existing input video ATC timecode packets from the output. This allows removal of undesired existing timecodes from the output, resulting in a “clean slate” where only desired timecodes are then re-inserted into the output. (For example, if both SDI ATC_VITC and ATC_LTC are present on the input video, and only ATC_LTC is desired, using the Removal control will remove both timecodes from the output. The ATC_LTC timecode by itself can then be re-inserted on the output using the other controls discussed here.) **Note:** Set this control to **Enabled** if Free-Run timecode is to be used. If incoming packets are not removed, output embedded SMPTE timecode may alternate between free-run and embedded SMPTE timecode values.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

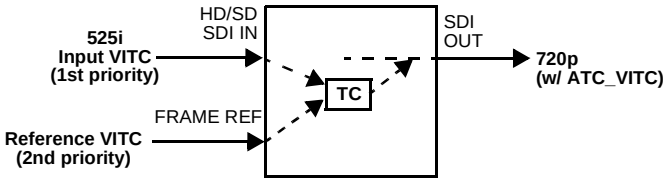
(continued)

• **Source Priority**



Selects the priority assigned to each of the four supported external formats, and internal Free Run in the event the preferred source is unavailable.

Source Priority 1 thru **Source Priority 4** select the preferred format to be used in descending order (i.e., Source Priority 2 selects the second-most preferred format, and so on. See example below.)



In this example, **Input VITC** 1st priority selection selects SDI VITC (received on SDI input) over reference VITC (received on frame reference) regardless of video input material source to be processed by the device.

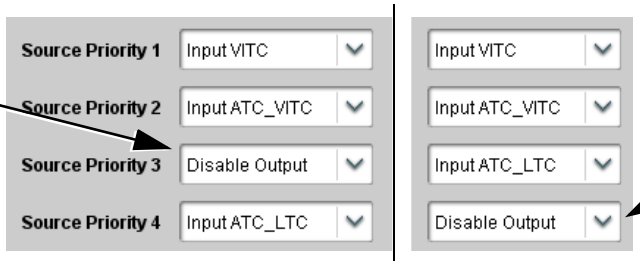
The selected timecode source is embedded on the SDI video output (in this example, 720p) using the selected line number. In this example, if the SDI VITC on the SDI input becomes unavailable, the device then uses the reference VITC data received on the frame reference.

Note: Set Incoming ATC Packet Removal Control to **Enabled** if Free-Run timecode is to be used. If incoming packets are not removed, output embedded SMPTE timecode may alternate between free-run and embedded SMPTE timecode values.

Disable Output setting should be used with care. If Disable Output is selected with alternate intended format(s) set as a lower priority, the device will indeed disable **all** timecode output should the ordinate preferred format(s) become unavailable.

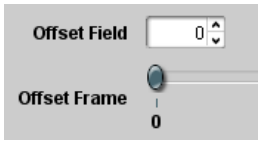
Typically, choices other than Disable should be used if a timecode output is always desired, with Disable only being used to remove all timecode data.

In this example, even though and ATC_LTC could be available to substitute for ATC_VITC not being present, the device will revert to no timecode output since the choice of Disable Output "out-prioritizes" ATC_LTC with these settings.



The choices shown here will allow ATC_LTC to "out-prioritize" Disable Output if ATC_VITC is not available.

• **Offset Controls**



Allows the current timecode count to be advanced or delayed on the output video.

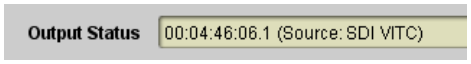
- **Offset Advance** or **Delay** selects offset advance or delay.
- **Offset Field** delays or advances or delays timecode by one field.
- **Offset Frame** delays or advances or delays timecode by up to 5 frames.

Note: Default settings are null, with both controls set at zero as shown.

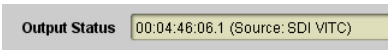
Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

(continued)

- **Output Status Display**



Displays the current content and source being used for the timecode data as follows:



• Output status OK (in this example, SDI VITC timecode received and outputted).

• **Timecode Insertion** button set to **Disabled**; output insertion disabled.

Note: • If timecode is not available from Source Priority selections performed, timecode on output reverts to Free Run (internal count) mode.

• Because the 1's digit of the display Frames counter goes from 0 to 29, the fractional digit (along with the 1's digit) indicates frame count as follows:

0.0 Frame 0
0.1 Frame 1
1.0 Frame 2
1.1 Frame 3
•
•
•
29.1 Frame 59

- **Audio LTC Output**

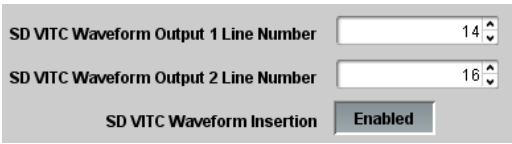
Option

Audio LTC output is routed to desired embedded, AES, or analog audio outputs using the Output Audio Routing/Controls (p. 3-30). Whatever timecode is displayed on the Output Status is converted to audio LTC and available as an LTC audio output.

Note: • Although the output line drop-down on the controls described below will allow a particular range of choices, the actual range is automatically clamped (limited) to certain ranges to prevent inadvertent conflict with active picture area depending on video format. See Ancillary Data Line Number Locations and Ranges (p. 3-9) for more information.

• Conflicts on a given line number are not checked. Make certain the selected line is available and carrying no other data.

- **SD VITC Waveform Insertion Controls**

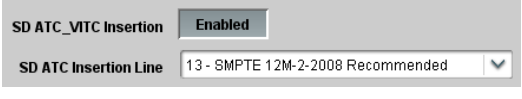


For SD output, enables or disables SD VITC waveform timecode insertion into the output video, and selects the VITC1 and VITC2 line numbers (6 thru 22) where the VITC waveform is inserted.

Note: • If only one output line is to be used, set both controls for the same line number.

• **SD VITC Waveform Insertion** control only affects VITC waveforms inserted (or copied to a new line number) by this function. An existing VITC waveform on an unscaled SD SDI stream is not affected by this control and is passed on an SDI output.

- **SD ATC Insertion Control**



For SD output, enables or disables SD ATC_VITC timecode insertion into the output video, and selects the line number for ATC_VITC.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

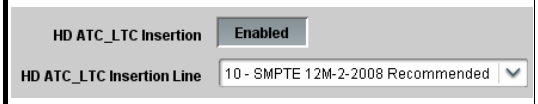
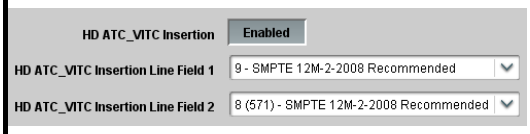
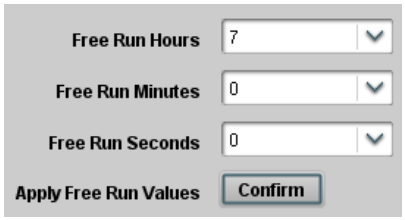
	(continued)
• HD ATC_LTC Insertion Control 	For HD output, enables or disables ATC_LTC timecode insertion into the output video, and selects the line number for ATC_LTC timecode data.
• HD ATC_VITC Insertion Control 	For HD output, enables or disables ATC_VITC timecode insertion into the output video, and selects the line number for ATC_VITC1 and ATC_VITC2.
• ATC_VITC Legacy Support Control 	When enabled, accommodates equipment requiring ATC_VITC packet in both fields as a “field 1” packet (non-toggling). **Note:** Non-toggling VITC1 and VITC2 packets do not conform to SMPTE 12M-2-2008 preferences. As such, ATC_VITC Legacy Support should be enabled only if required by downstream equipment.
• Free Run Timecode Controls 	Allows an initial (starting) count to be applied to output video timecode when Free Run insertion is enabled. **Note:** • Initialization can only be applied when device is outputting Free Run timecode (as shown by Output Status displaying “Free Run”). • If failover to Free Run occurs due to loss of external timecode(s), the Free Run count assumes its initial count from the last valid externally supplied count.

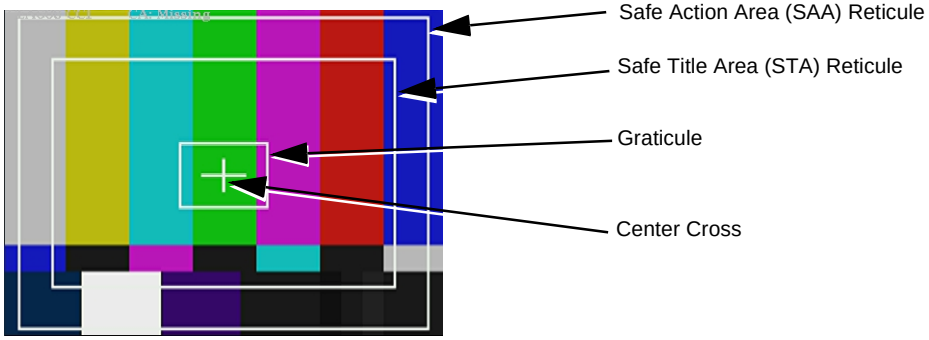
Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Allows Safe Action and/or Safe Title overlays and other static markers to be added to the output video image.

Note: **Reticules** tab has identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2 using the **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab.

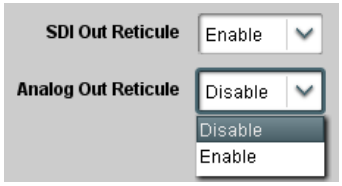
Typical Reticule/Overlay Marker Insertions

The BBG-1022-2FS allows any combination of the reticule/overlay markers to be applied to the output video. Sizing and other characteristics for each type of marker can be set as described below.



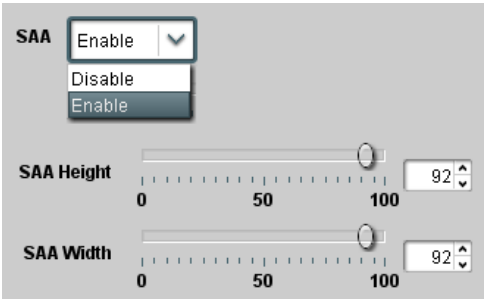
Note:
- Overlay markers using this function are for setup only. When enabled, these markers are embedded in the output video and will appear in the image. Use this function **only** on preview video and not on-air video. Make certain any overlay tools are turned **off** when no longer needed.
- Multiple overlay markers described below can be simultaneously enabled as desired.

• Insertion Master Enable/Disable



Provides independent master enable/disable for SDI and CVBS outputs.
- When enabled, any combination of reticules or other markers described below can be inserted.
- When disabled, insertion of all reticules or other markers is disabled.

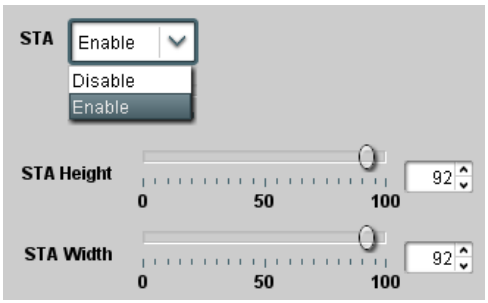
• Safe Action Area (SAA) Controls



- **SAA** provides enable/disable of safe action area graticule insertion.
- **SAA Height** and **SAA Width** control height and width of insertion (from 0% to 100% of 4:3 outputted image area).

Note: Reticule Size control is locked to Custom, with safe action area size control as described above.

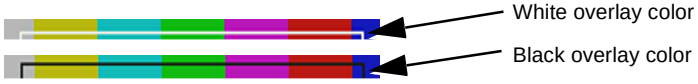
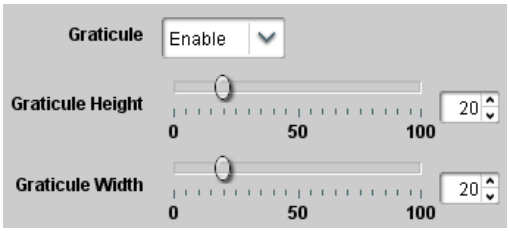
Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

<table>
<tr><td>
</td><td>(continued)</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Safe Title Area (STA) Controls
 
</td><td>• STA provides enable/disable of safe title area graticule insertion.

• STA Height and STA Width control height and width of insertion (from 0% to 100% of 4:3 outputted image area).</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Overlay Color Controls
</td><td>• Overlay Color selects from white, various gray fills, or black colors.

• Inverse Color selects inversion (negative) of current selection.

• Opacity sets the opacity of the overlay for both white/black and inverse color modes.

• Thickness sets the line thickness (in pixels).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>Provides insertion and sizing controls for custom graticules and other markers. Also provides NTSC legacy 4:3 master reticule sizing.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Note: Color attributes of markers described below are set using the master Overlay Color Controls described above.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Graticule Controls
 
</td><td>• Graticule provides enable/disable of user graticule insertion.

• Graticule Height and Width control height and width of insertion (from 0% to 100% of 4:3 outputted image area).</td></tr>
</table>

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

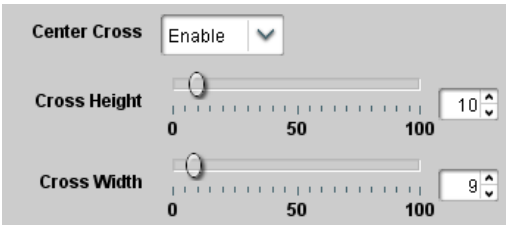
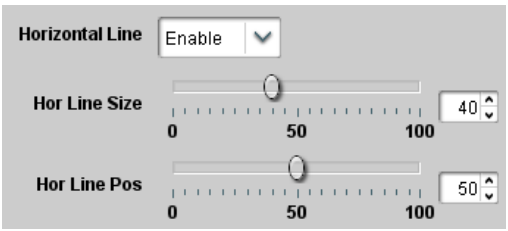
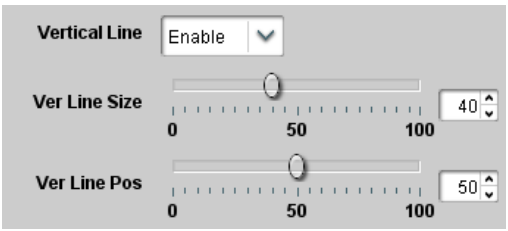
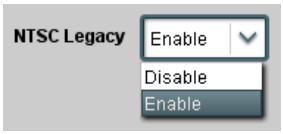
	(continued)
• Center Cross Controls 	• **Center Cross** provides enable/disable of center cross insertion. • **Cross Height** and **Width** control height of vertical line and width of horizontal line (from 0% to 100% of 4:3 outputted image area).
• Horizontal Line Controls 	• **Horizontal Line** provides enable/disable of horizontal line insertion. • **Horizontal Line Size** controls the width of the horizontal line (from 0% to 100% of 4:3 outputted image area). • **Horizontal Line Pos** controls the vertical positioning of the horizontal line (from 0% to 100% of 4:3 outputted image area).
• Vertical Line Controls 	• **Vertical Line** provides enable/disable of vertical line insertion. • **Vertical Line Size** controls the height of the vertical line (from 0% to 100% of 4:3 outputted image area). • **Vertical Line Pos** controls the horizontal positioning of the line (from 0% to 100% of 4:3 outputted image area).
• NTSC Legacy Reticule Fixed Control 	When set to enable, provides fixed-size safe action area 4:3 reticule suited for CRT-based displays.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

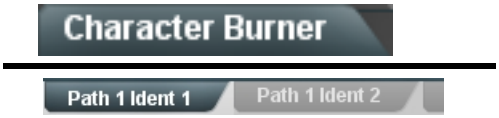
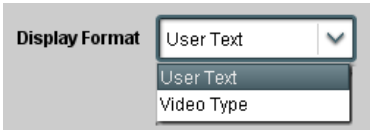
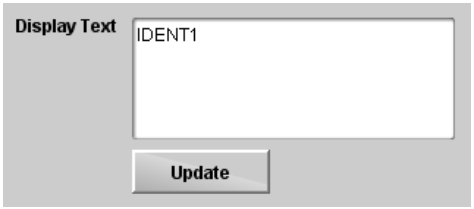
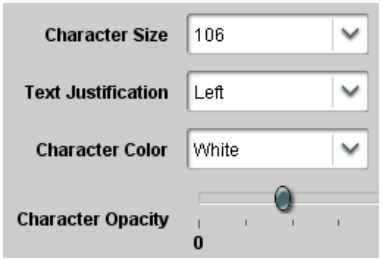
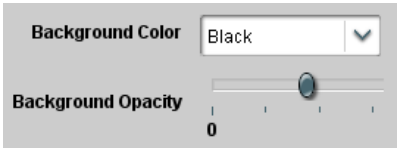
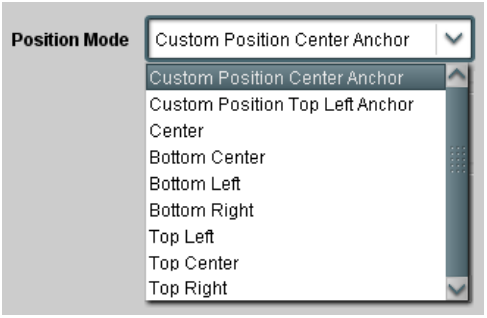
	Provides user-configurable burn-in of up to two text strings and timecode on output video.
Note: • **Character Burner** tab has identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2 using the respective **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab. • For both Path 1 and Path 2, **Ident 1** and **Ident 2** sub-tabs provide identical, independent controls for inserting two independent text (identification) burn-in overlays on each path's output video. **Ident 2** has controls identical to the controls described here for Ident 1. (Both Path 1 and Path 2 each have identical independent Ident 1 and Ident 2 insertion controls; only the Ident 1 controls are shown here.)	
• **Ident Insertion Controls** 	Selects the rules for identification text burn-in overlay insertion into output video. **Note:** If ident text insertion is desired for input LOS conditions, the Framesync **On Loss of Video** control **must** be set to provide a raster (from one of the choices shown) to support the text insertion. If this control is set to "Disable Outputs", no raster or text insertion will be present on the output video under input LOS conditions. See Framesync (p. 3-15) for more information.
• **Display Type (Format) Select** 	Selects the type of data to be displayed as burn-in text from choices shown. • **User text** allows user text to be entered using field described below. • **Video type** inserts an overlay showing the video format of the input being used for processing.
• **Display (Ident) Text Entry Field** 	Dialog entry box that allows entry of desired ident text string. Enter desired text as click Update when done to input the text string. **Note:** • All normal keyboard alphanumeric characters are supported, in addition to ASCII characters (Windows ALT+*nnnn*). • Up to 126 characters can be entered.
• **Ident Text Attributes Controls** 	Sets burn-in size/position attributes as follows: • **Character Size** sets character size (in pixels). • **Text Justification** selects from left, right, or center-aligned justification within the text box overlay. • **Character Color** selects text color. • **Character Opacity** sets text opacity from 0% (least opacity) to 100% (full opacity).
• **Ident Text Background Attributes Controls** 	Provides independent controls for setting the color and opacity of the burn-in text and its background. • **Color** drop-down sets background color from multiple choices. • **Opacity** control sets background opacity from 0% (least opacity) to 100% (full opacity).

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

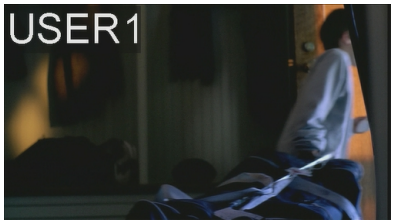
(continued)

• Ident Position Select

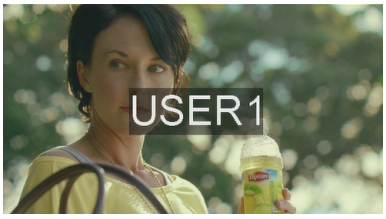


Sets the location of the ident text insertion from choices shown or custom. (When Custom is selected, position is configured using the **Ident Text Positioning Controls** described below.)

Example: Ident 1 text using **Top Left** position

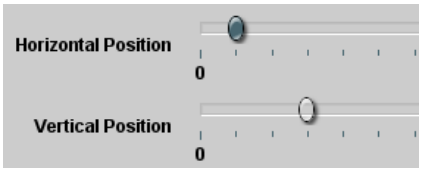


Example: Ident 1 text using **Center** position



Note: For SD usage, burn-ins can impinge on and corrupt line 21 closed-captioning waveform if positioned too close to the upper right of the raster.

• Ident Text Positioning Controls



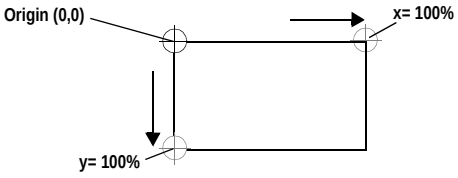
With Custom selected, sets burn-in position attributes as follows:

- **Horizontal Position** sets horizontal position (in percentage of offset from left of image area). (Range is 0 thru 100%)
- **Vertical Position** sets vertical position (in percentage of offset from top of image area, top justified). (Range is 0 thru 100%)

Note:
- Horizontal and Vertical Position controls are functional only when **Custom Position** is selected.
- Character sizing and positioning for a given raster format may not be appropriate for another format (especially if transitioning from HD to SD). Set size and position for a balanced appearance (e.g., do not place text too close to margins or set larger than necessary) that accommodates both HD and SD raster formats if multiple format use is required.

Positioning with H and V controls at zero (origin)
(Size = 3)

Positioning with H and V controls both at 50
(Size = 3)



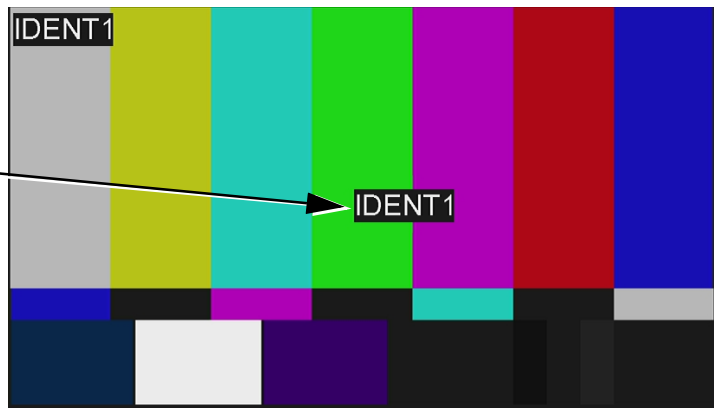
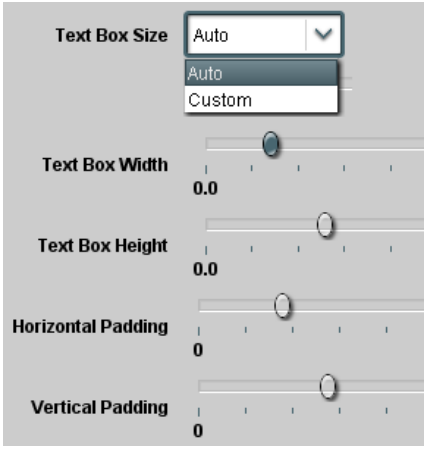


Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

(continued)

- **Text Box Sizing Controls**



Provides controls for setting the size of the burn-in text background box.

- **Auto** allows text box to proportionally size with selected text size.
- **Custom** allows override of proportional sizing and allows text V and H dimensions to be set as desired.
- **Text Box Width** and **Height** allow manual sizing when set to **Custom**.
- **Custom** allows override of proportional sizing and allows text V and H dimensions to be set as desired.
- **Horizontal** and **Vertical Padding** allow fine adjustment of V and H dimensions to be set when **Auto** is selected.

- **Text Box Border Enable**

When set to Enabled, applies a white hairline border to the text box edges.

Provides controls for burn-in of timecode on output video.

Note: This status display mirrors the same display in the Timecode tab. Device must be set to output a timecode in order for timecode burn-in to function. See Timecode (p. 3-37) for information on using timecode controls.

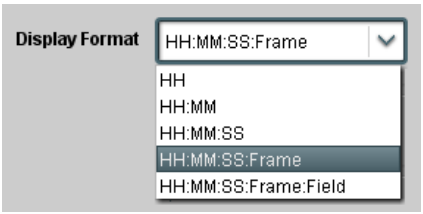
- **Timecode Insertion Control**

Selects the rules for timecode burn-in overlay insertion into output video.

Note: If timecode insertion is desired for input LOS conditions, the Framesync **On Loss of Video** control **must** be set to provide a raster (from one of the choices shown) to support the timecode insertion.

If this control is set to “Disable Outputs”, no raster or timecode insertion will be present on the output video under input LOS conditions. See Framesync (p. 3-15) for more information.

- **Timecode Format Display Selector**



Selects the format of timecode string burn-in overlay insertion into output video from choices shown.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

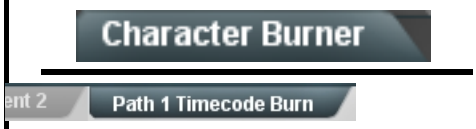
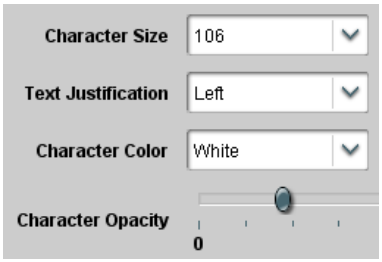
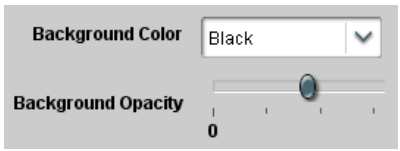
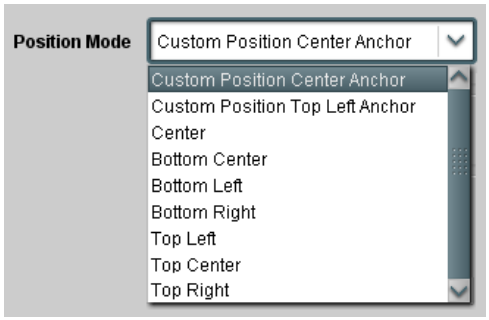
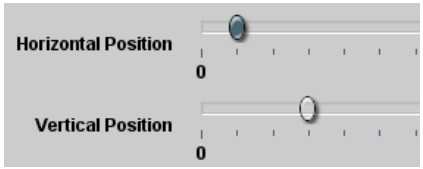
	**(continued)**
• **Timecode Attributes Controls** 	Sets burn-in size/position attributes as follows: • **Character Size** sets character size (in pixels). • **Text Justification** selects from left, right, or center-aligned justification within the text box overlay. • **Character Color** selects text color. • **Character Opacity** sets text opacity from 0% (least opacity) to 100% (full opacity).
• **Timecode Background Attributes Controls** 	Provides independent controls for setting the color and opacity of the burn-in text and its background. • **Color** drop-down sets background color from multiple choices. • **Opacity** control sets background opacity from 0% (least opacity) to 100% (full opacity).
• **Timecode Position Select** 	Sets the location of the timecode insertion from choices shown or custom. (When Custom is selected, position is configured using the **Timecode Positioning Controls** described below.) **Example:** Timecode burn-in using **Bottom Center** position **Example:** Timecode burn-in using **Top Left** position
• **Timecode Positioning Controls** 	With Custom selected, sets burn-in position attributes as follows: • **Horizontal Position** sets horizontal position (in percentage of offset from left of image area). (Range is 0 thru 100%) • **Vertical Position** sets vertical position (in percentage of offset from top of image area, top justified). (Range is 0 thru 100%) **Note:** • Horizontal and Vertical Position controls are functional only when **Custom Position** is selected. • Character sizing and positioning for a given raster format may not be appropriate for another format (especially if transitioning from HD to SD). Set size and position for a balanced appearance (e.g., do not place text too close to margins or set larger than necessary) that accommodates both HD and SD raster formats if multiple format use is required.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

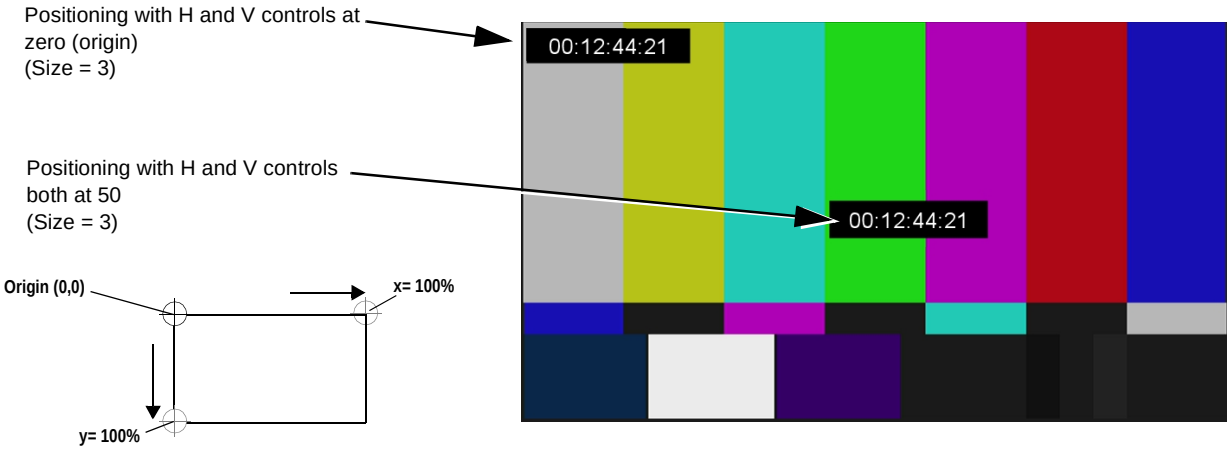
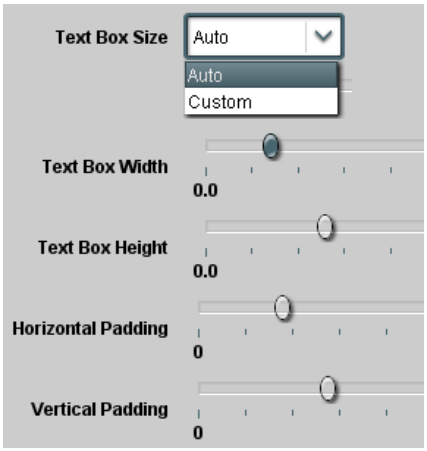
<table>
<tr><td>
</td><td>(continued)</td></tr>
<tr><td> 
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>• Text Box Sizing Controls
 
</td><td>Provides controls for setting the size of the burn-in background box.
• Auto allows text box to proportionally size with selected text size.
• Custom allows override of proportional sizing and allows text V and H dimensions to be set as desired.
• Text Box Width and Height allow manual sizing when set to Custom.
• Custom allows override of proportional sizing and allows text V and H dimensions to be set as desired.
• Horizontal and Vertical Padding allow fine adjustment of V and H dimensions to be set when Auto is selected.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Text Box Border Enable
</td><td>When set to Enabled, applies a white hairline border to the text box edges.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Provides a “moving box” graphic insertion (overlay) on the output video.

Moving-box insertion can serve as a dynamic raster confidence check even in cases where the input video image is static or lost.

Note: **Moving Box** tab has identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2 using the **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab.

Moving-box insertion provides dynamic display even on static video. Attributes such as box size, color, vertical movement speed, and horizontal movement speed are all user configurable.

Moving box can be set to insert continuously, or only upon loss of input.

• Moving Box Insertion Controls

Selects the rules for moving-box overlay insertion into output video.

Note: If moving-box insertion is desired for input LOS conditions, the Framesync **On Loss of Video** control for the selected path **must** be set to provide a raster (from one of the choices shown) to support the moving-box insertion.

If this control is set to “Disable Outputs”, no raster or moving-box insertion will be present on the output video under input LOS conditions. See Framesync (p. 3-15) for more information.

• Moving Box Size Controls

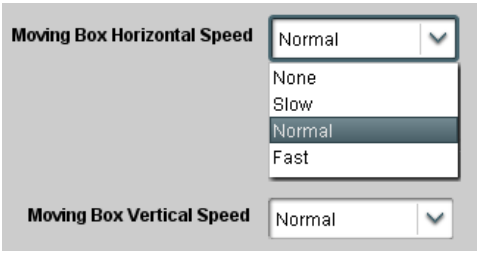
Sets size of box image burn-in as follows:

- **Moving Box Width** sets the width (as a percentage of maximum available raster width. (Range is 0% thru 40%)
- **Moving Box Height** sets the height (as a percentage of maximum available raster height. (Range is 0% thru 40%)

Note: • Moving box sizing for a given raster format may not be appropriate for another format (especially if transitioning from HD to SD). Set size and position for a balanced appearance that accommodates both HD and SD raster formats if multiple format use is required.

• For SD usage, moving box can impinge on and corrupt line 21 closed-captioning waveform if positioned too close to the upper right of the raster.

• Moving Box Speed Controls



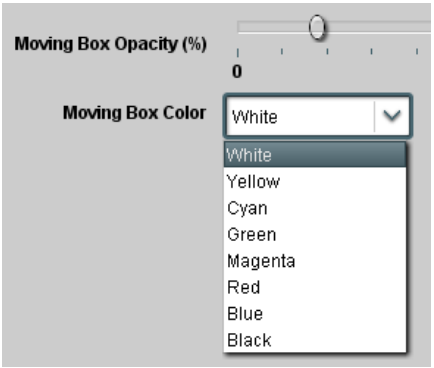
Sets speed of motion for moving box image burn-in as follows:

- **Moving Box Horizontal Speed** sets the X-axis speed from choices shown.
- **Moving Box Vertical Speed** sets the Y-axis speed from choices shown.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

(continued)

• Moving Box Attributes Controls



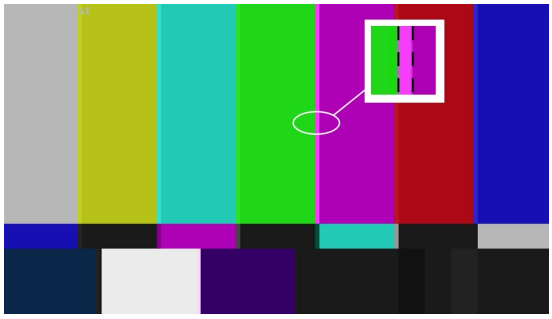
Provides independent controls for setting the color and opacity of the moving-box insertion.

- **Color** drop-down sets box color from multiple choices shown.
- **Opacity** controls sets box opacity from 0% (least opacity) to 100% (full opacity).

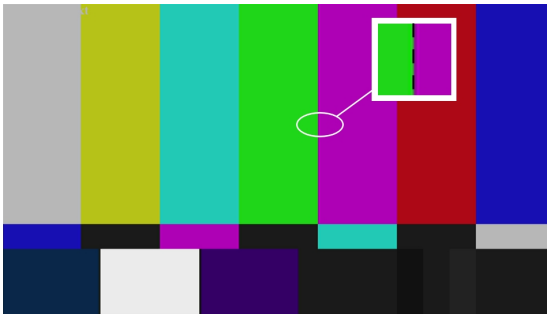
YC Alignment

Provides controls for correcting upstream misalignment of Y and C phase.

SMPTE color bars showing Y/C misalignment (as evidenced by poor transitions at the color borders)

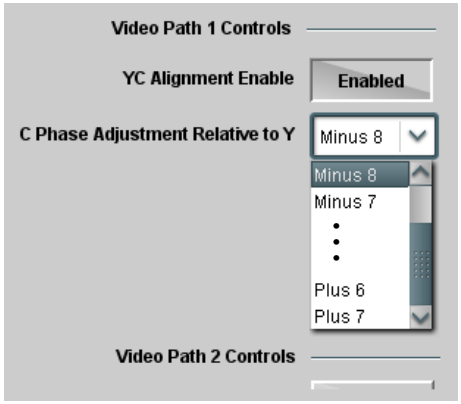


SMPTE color bars showing proper Y/C alignment (as evidenced by crisp transitions at the color borders)



Y/C misalignment is typically introduced by upstream analog-to-digital conversion, especially where the Y and chroma paths may experience differing characteristics.

• Y/C Alignment Controls



Provides the following Y/C alignment controls:

- **Enable** control turns on alignment.
- **C Phase Adjustment Relative to Y** provides a -8° to +7°phase offset of C phase from Y phase.

Note: Y/C Alignment tab has identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2 Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

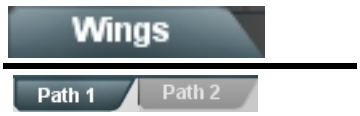
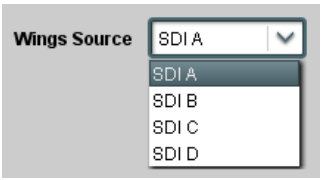
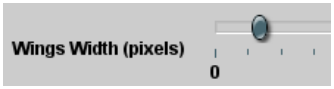
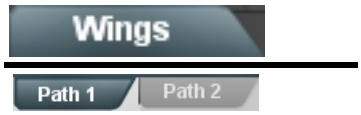
	Provides wings insertion/width controls and displays insertion status.
Note: Wings tab has identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2 using the **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab.	
• **Wings Source Control** 	Selects the SDI input video port to serve as the wings source. **Note:** • SDI inputs selected must be used with Rear I/O Module correspondingly equipped with intended input ports. • Other wings input choices sourced from Path 1 and Path 2 program video outputs also are available using this drop-down. These selections are not typically used for normal use. A white paper describing these use cases may be developed in the future that explains the use of special looping alternate-path inputs. In brief, these alternate inputs are useful for providing two identical video paths with a delay offset provided by the second path.
• **Wings Insertion Enable Control** 	Enables or disables wings insertion into the output video. **Note:** For conditions where wings is not intended to be inserted, make certain this control is set to Disabled.
• **Wings Width Control** 	Allows symmetrical L/R wings insertion width, from none to widths extending into active image area if desired. (0 to 300 pixel range; null = 0)

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued



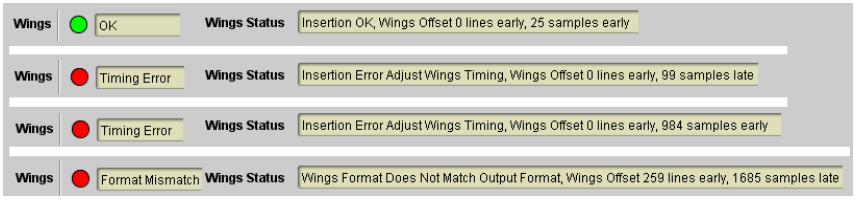
(continued)

- **Wings Status Displays**

Displays wings timing status as described below.

Note: • Wings timing is a function of the wings frame sync card/ device. Ideal wings timing is **within 0 to 200 samples early** of output video timing. Wings timing cannot be controlled on host device wings inserter.

• Error in wings timing will result in loss of wings (however, program video image will not be corrupted).



Wings insertion within target 0-200 samples early

Wings insertion late

Wings insertion too early

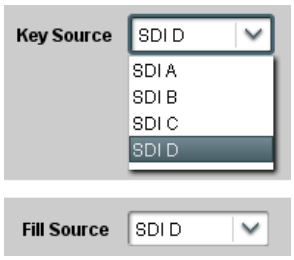
Wings video wrong/mismatched format

Provides key/fill insertion controls and displays insertion status.

Option **Key/fill** controls described below only appear on devices with **+KEYER** licensed optional feature. This feature requires a rear panel port that accommodates separate key/fill video inputs. Note that on devices also licensed with +KEYER, Wings and Keyer controls appear on the same tab.

Note: **Keyer** tab has identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2 using the **Path 1 / Path 2** sub-tabs. Therefore, only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the respective sub-tab.

- **Key/Fill Source Controls**

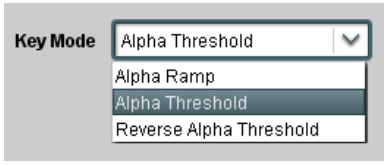


Selects the SDI input video ports to serve as the key and fill sources.

Note: • SDI inputs selected must be used with Rear I/O Module correspondingly equipped with intended input ports.

• Other key/fill input choices sourced from Path 1 and Path 2 program video outputs also are available using this drop-down. These selections are not typically used for normal use. A white paper describing these use cases may be developed in the future that explains the use of special looping alternate-path inputs. In brief, these alternate inputs are useful for providing two identical video paths with a delay offset provided by the second path.

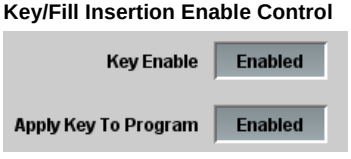
- **Key Mode Control**



Selects key mode as follows:

- **Alpha Ramp** setting is used when typical key/fill is provided by key/fill generator with separate key and fill outputs.
- **Alpha Threshold** or **Reverse Alpha Threshold** setting is used to provide keying using a combined key/fill signal derived from a simple graphic source.

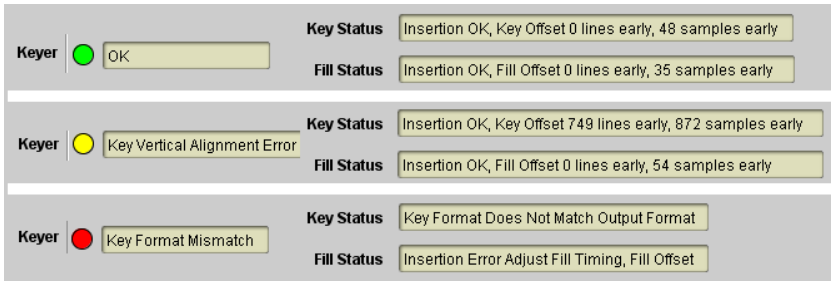
- **Key/Fill Insertion Enable Control**

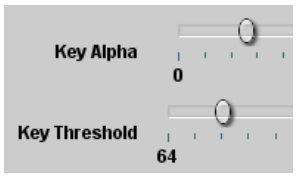


Key Enable control sets up key/fill for insertion. When enabled, key preview is available on Key Preview output.

When key preview shows desired results, **Apply Key To Program** can be enabled to apply the key/fill to the program video output.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

<table>
<tr><td>
</td><td>(continued)</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Key/Fill Status Displays</td><td>Displays keyer timing status as described below.
Note: • Key/fill timing is a function of the respective key and fill signal frame sync card/device(s). Ideal timing is within 0 to 200 samples early of output video timing. Key/fill timing cannot be controlled on +KEYER host device.
• Error in key/fill timing will result in loss of keying (however, program video image will not be corrupted).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"> 

Key/fill insertion OK, within target 0-200 samples early
Key or fill insertion late error (in this example, late key video as shown by “wrap-around” line 749 lines early offset)
Key or fill video missing/mismatched format</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Key Alpha/Threshold Controls
 
</td><td>When keying is set to Alpha Threshold or Reverse Alpha Threshold mode sets luma thresholds, when crossed, allow key/fill onto program video image.

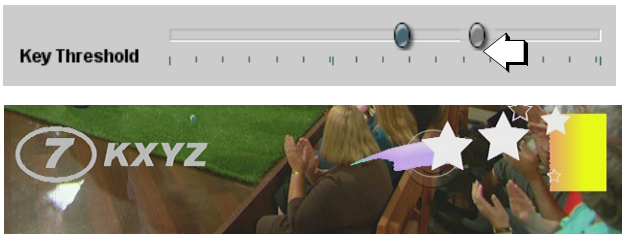
Key Alpha setting, when increased, increases the opacity of the key/fill.

Key Threshold setting, when reduced, more readily allows the key/fill input to assert itself over more variations of program video luma levels.</td></tr>
</table>

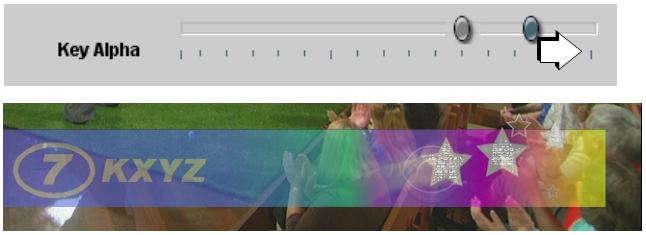
Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Alpha Threshold keying allows cost-effective luminance keying from low-cost generic file-based graphic sources. With the graphic source applied to both the **Key** and **Fill** inputs, the **Key Alpha** and **Key Threshold** controls can be set to easily optimize the key/fill as shown below.

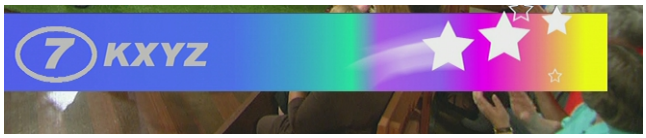
Key Threshold setting, when reduced, more readily allows the key/fill input to assert itself over more variations of program video luma levels. In the example to the right, progressively reducing the threshold setting allows more of the key/fill to assert iteslf over the program video.



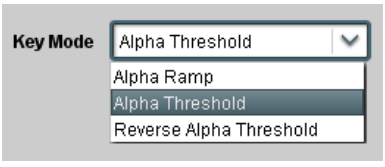
Key Alpha setting, when increased, increases the opacity of the key/fill. In the example to the right, progressively increasing the alpha setting increases the key/fill opacity.



When both settings are optimized, the key/fill appears consistent in opacity and free from edge distortions or graphic bleed lines appearing in the image.



Alpha Threshold mode setting is suited for graphic sources using black backgrounds. **Reverse Alpha Threshold** mode setting is suited for graphic sources using white backgrounds.



When using either alpha threshold modes, set the **Key Source** and **Fill Source** to use the same source (in this example, SDI input D).

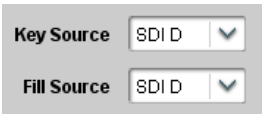


Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Provides controls for VANC/HANC ancillary data de-embedding and embedding to and from program video stream. Data can be extracted and inserted within the device (Bridge mode), or inserted and/or extracted to and from external interfaces via serial or IP interfaces.

Note: Separate **Path 1** and **Path 2** tabs are provided for this function with identical independent controls for both Path 1 and Path 2. Only the **Path 1** controls are shown here. Set controls for other path using the other tab.

Eight individual Ancillary Data Processors (ADPs) provide for insertion, extraction, or bridging ancillary data to and from the program video SDI stream.

Mode controls select the type of ANC processing:

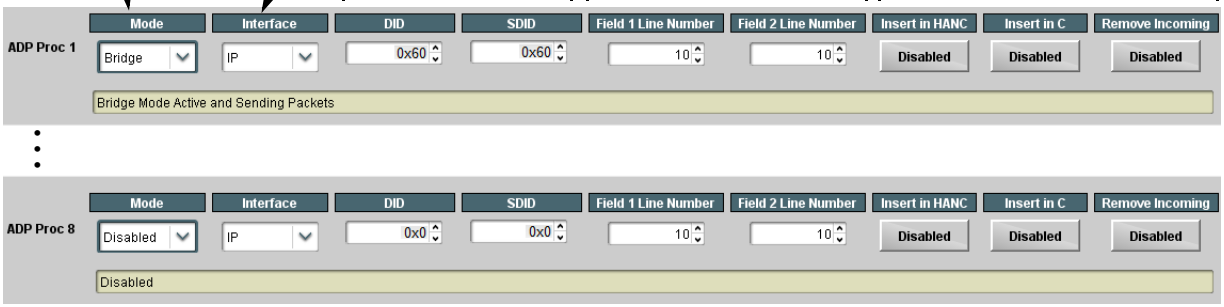
- **Bridge** extracts ANC from the deserialized input video and re-inserts in the output video, thereby allowing full control of specialized ANC packets
- **Insert** and **Extract** modes respectively allow insertion to the output stream or extraction from the input stream between external interfaces

Interface controls select either device IP or serial data (COM 1) interface where Mode is set to insertion or extraction
Note: COM1 is available for ADP Proc 1 only; all other ADPs use IP only for external import/export insertion/extraction.

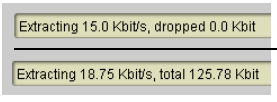
DID and **SDID** controls select the desired packet to be handled by the corresponding ANC Data Processor

Line Number controls select the VANC location of packet insertion/extraction

Insertion controls allow special insertions in HANC or the C-channel, as well as removal of incoming packets



In the example above, **ADP Proc 1** is set to extract ATC timecode at $DID60_h$ / $SDID\ 60_h$. Depending on the interface used to carry the extraction (COM or IP), status is displayed as shown below.



When set to extract to **COM** interface, displays rate and dropped data (if any)

When set to extract to **IP** interface, displays rate and total amount transferred

Note: DashBoard versions 4.1 and earlier display DID and SDID numbers in decimal; newer DashBoard versions display DID and SDID numbers in hexadecimal. Hexadecimal notation is denoted by the "0x" preceding the value.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

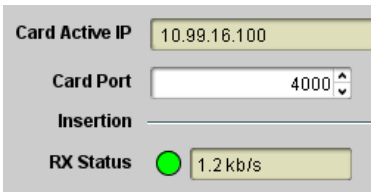
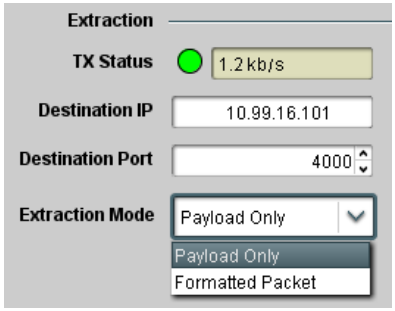
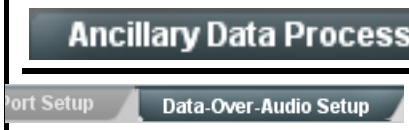
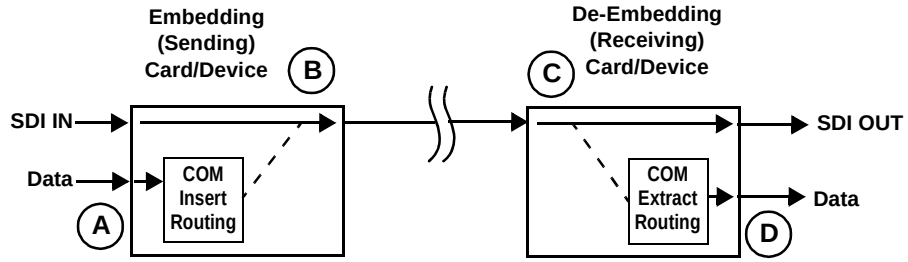
<table>
<tr>
<td>
</td>
<td>IP Port Setup sub-tab provides IP setup for device UDP IP communications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Device IP Receive Setup/Status
 
</td>
<td>Shows device receiving IP address/status and sets port as follows:
• Card Active IP: Shows the device IP address. (IP address is set using Admin tab Networking settings; see Admin (Log Status/ Firmware Update) on page 3-68).
• Card Port: Sets device IP receive port.
• Insertion / Rx Status: Shows device IP receive/Rx insertion status.
- Stopped (with yellow indicator) means no data is being received.
- Green indicator means data is being received and inserted. Data rate is also shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Device IP Transmit Setup/Status
 
</td>
<td>Provides setup for destination IP address and shows device transmit status as follows:
• Extraction / Tx Status: Shows device extraction from stream to Tx status.
- Stopped (with yellow indicator) means no data is being sent.
- Green indicator means data is being extracted and sent. Data rate is also shown.
• Destination IP/Port: Allows setting destination IP address and port.
• Extraction Mode: Sets the IP data sent to consist of only payload, or send as formatted packets.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued



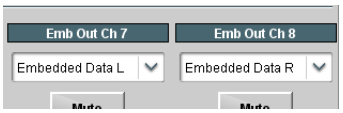
Data-Over-Audio sub-tab provides controls that allow SMPTE 337/338/339 non-PCM data to be embedded and de-embedded on embedded audio pairs, offering a very convenient self-contained transport within the program stream physical media.

Shown below is an example setup where serial data is embedded as SMPTE 337 non-PCM data on a sending embedded pair, and then extracted on a receiving pair and converted back to serial data using two cards/devices with the **+ANC** option.

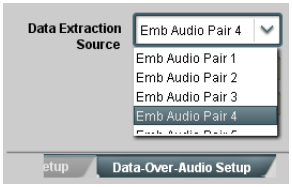


A The **COM Routing** tab and appropriate sub-tab is set to receive serial data, noting bit rate and parity settings to conform to the received serial data. (See COMM Ports Setup Controls (p. 3-59))

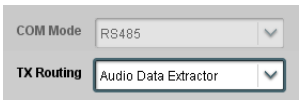
B The received serial data is then directed to an embedded audio output channel pair by setting a pair to Embedded Data using the **Output Audio Routing/Controls** tab (in this example, Emb pair 7/8).



C The embedded data pair on the receiving end is then selected using the De-Embed Source select drop-down on the **Data-Over-Audio Setup** sub-tab (in this example, Emb Pair 4 (channels 7/8) as correspondingly set on the sending card).



D On the **COM Routing** tab, select Audio Data Extractor to extract and route the received SMPTE 337 data to the desired COM port, noting bit rate, protocol, and parity settings. (See COMM Ports Setup Controls (p. 3-59))



When data is successfully being de-embedded, the status display shows green and indicates the bit rate (bit rate is bit rate configured on sending end; typically SMPTE 337 data transfer is much faster than serial)

Notes: • Embedded channel pair selected must be a standard boundary pair (e.g., 1/2, 3/4 and so on).

• SMPTE 337/338/339 embedded pair carrying non-PCM data here is marked as “Non-PCM Data Unknown”. Any intermediate devices between the Cobalt sending card/device and the Cobalt receiving card/device will transfer this data intact, as long as these devices can transfer in a bit-accurate manner. Most devices capable of carrying Dolby® streams are capable of this. However, any intermediate devices must have functions such as PCM level controls and SRC disabled.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

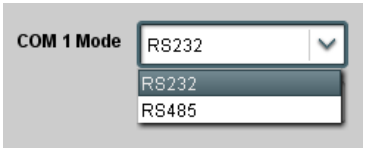
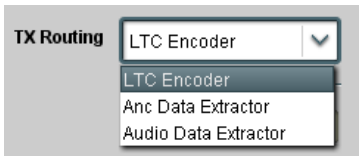
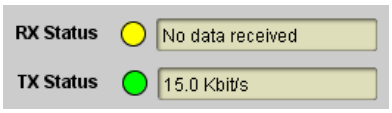
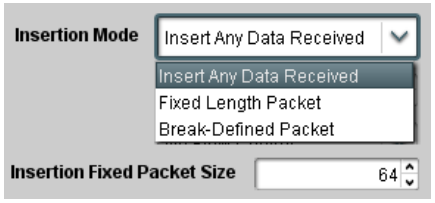
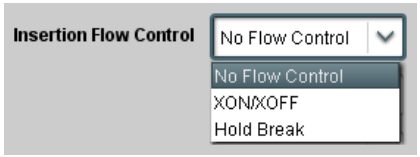
<table>
<tr><td>COM Routing
COM 1 Setup | COM 2 Setup</td><td>Provides controls for setting up the two COMM (serial) ports for LTC or ANC functions, and setting comm protocol for each port.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Note: • COM 1 and COM 2 sub-tabs provide independent controls for COM1 and COM2. Therefore, only the COM 1 controls are described here.
• Controls provided here allow highly detailed setup of serial communications. Control settings must be carefully considered and set appropriately to correspond to both sending and receiving systems. Incorrectly set controls may result in loss of ANC serial comm.
• COM 1 and COM 2 are multi-function interfaces and must be set for ANC Data Extractor for port(s) is to be used here. Set the port function as described in COM Routing in COMM Ports Setup Controls (p. 3-59).</td></tr>
<tr><td>• COM Mode (Protocol)
 
</td><td>Selects serial comm protocol for the respective port as RS-232 or RS-485.
Note: Protocol choices should consider the payload to be carried. Typically, LTC is sent or received using only RS-485 serial protocol.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• COM Port Tx Routing Function
 
</td><td>Selects port function for the respective port as LTC Encoder input or output, or ANC Data Extractor / Audio (SMPTE 337) non-PCM input or output.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Rx/Tx Status Display
 
</td><td>Shows either no data received/sent, or where transfer is present shows data rate (in kbit/sec).</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Insertion Mode Control
 
</td><td>Where data is being inserted (received), sets the insertion as follows:
• Insert Any Data Received: Insert all received data with no regard for packet size.
• Fixed Length Packet: Sets receive to wait and accumulate n-number of packet bytes (as set using Insertion Fixed Packet Size control) before inserting data.
• Break-Defined Packet: Device receiver looks for character-defined break from source being received to define breaks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Insertion Flow Control
 
</td><td>Allows communication between device receive and sending source to regulate data receive as follows:
• No Flow Control: Data is received without buffering or checking to see if data is being received faster than it can be inserted.
• XON / XOFF: The device UART Tx will tell the sending source whether it can or cannot accept data at current bit rate.
• Hold Break: Device, if close to not being able to accept new data, tells the sending source to hold, and releases this hold when the device is again able to accept new data.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

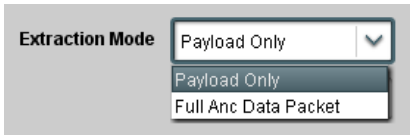
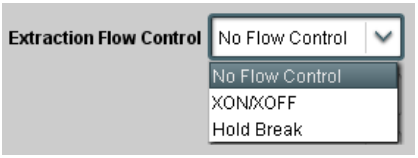
	(continued)
• **Insertion Sync Byte Control** 	Allows use of a sync byte from device receiver back to sending source to synchronize communication between device receive and sending source as follows: • **Disabled:** No special synchronization. • **Field Number at SOF:** The device sends a single byte telling sending source when start of field 1 or field 2 is occurring. • **Ack on Insertion:** Device sends a single byte back to sending source when data has been inserted.
• **Extraction Mode Control** 	Where data is being extracted from input video, sets the data to be sent as follows: • **Payload Only:** Sends payload only (for example, for closed captioning this would be only the ASCII character string representing the CC content). • **Full Anc Data Packet:** Sends the entire packet, including payload, DID, SDID, and any handling or marking characters.
• **Extraction Flow Control** 	Allows communication between device transmit and receiving destinations to regulate data receive as follows: • **No Flow Control:** Data is transmitted without buffering or checking to see if data is being transmitted faster than it can be received. • **XON / XOFF:** The device UART Rx will acknowledge from the receiving system whether it can or cannot accept data at current bit rate. • **Hold Break:** Device, if receiving notification from the receiving system that it is close to not being able to accept new data, tells the device to hold. Device releases this hold when the receiving system removes the break command, indicating destination is now ready again to accept new data.
• **Bit Rate/ Parity Gen Control** 	For both Rx and Tx, sets UART for bit rate and parity as follows: • **Bit Rate:** Sets Tx/Rx bit rate from 1 of 5 speeds ranging from 9600 to 230400 Baud. • **Parity:** Sets device Rx to expect odd or even parity from incoming data, and sets device Tx to generate a parity bit to satisfy selected parity. Where parity is set, incoming data not conforming to parity selection is rejected.

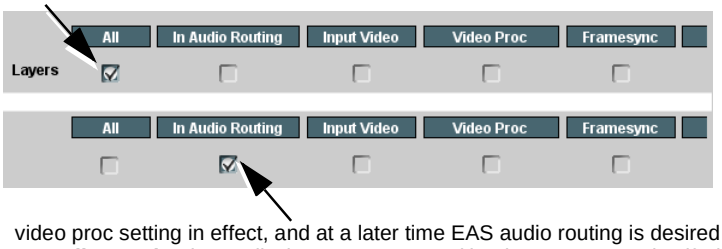
Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Presets	Allows user control settings to be saved in a Preset and then loaded (recalled) as desired, and provides a one-button restore of factory default settings.

• Preset Layer Select

Allows selecting a functional layer (or "area of concern") that the preset is concerned with. Limiting presets to a layer or area of concern allows for highly specific presets, and masks changing card settings in areas outside of the layer or area of concern.

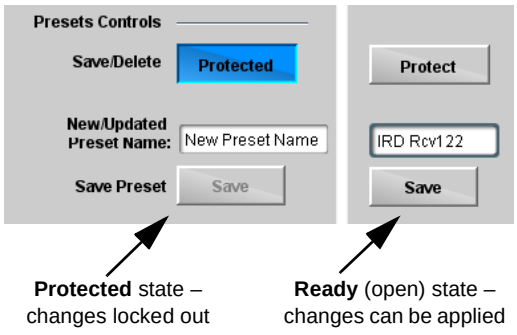
Default **All** setting will "look" at all card settings and save all settings to the defined preset with no masking.



Selecting a layer (in the example, "In Audio Routing") will set the preset to **only** "look at" and "touch" audio routing settings and save these settings under the preset. When the preset is loaded (recalled), the card will only "touch" the audio routing layer.

Example: Since EAS audio routing can be considered independent of video proc settings, if normal audio routing was set up with a particular video proc setting in effect, and at a later time EAS audio routing is desired to be saved and invoked as a preset, selecting **In Audio Routing** here tells the preset save and load to not concern itself with video proc settings. In this manner, any video proc settings in effect when the EAS preset is invoked will not affect any video proc settings that might be currently in effect.

• Preset Enter/Save/Delete



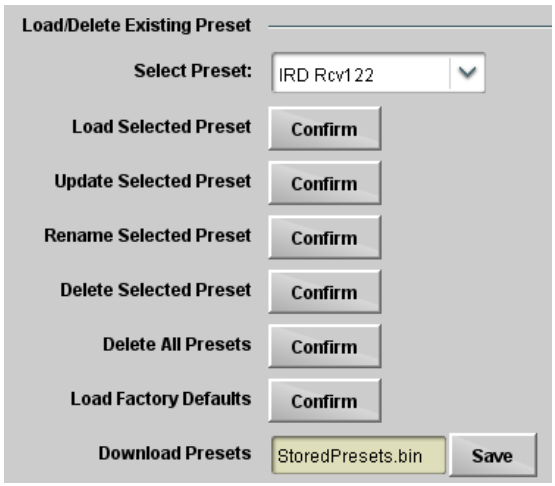
Locks and unlocks editing of presets to prevent accidental overwrite as follows:

- **Protect (ready):** This state awaits Protected and allows preset Save/Delete button to save or delete current card settings to the selected preset. **Use this setting when writing or editing a preset.**
- **Protected:** Toggle to this setting to lock down all presets from being inadvertently modified or deleted. **Use this setting when all presets are as intended.**
- **New/Updated Preset Name:** Field for entering user-defined name for the preset being saved (in this example, "IRD Rcv122").
- **Save:** Saves the current card settings under the preset name defined above.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Presets	(continued)

• Preset Save/Load Controls



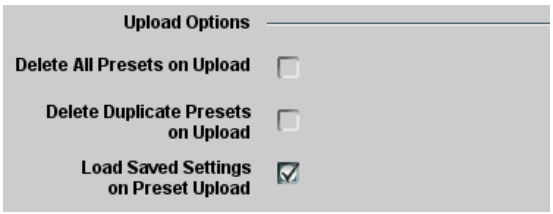
- **Select Preset:** drop-down allows a preset saved above to be selected to be loaded or deleted (in this example, custom preset "IRD Rcv122").
- **Load Selected Preset** button allows loading (engaging) the selected preset. When this button is pressed, the changes called out in the preset are immediately applied.

Note: Controls below that modify or delete presets are grayed-out (inactive) when Save/Delete button is in **Protected** mode. To use these controls, make certain Protected is not enabled.

- **Update - Rename - Delete Selected Preset** buttons allow selected preset to be updated (take in current custom settings), be renamed, or be deleted. A Confirm prompt appears in all cases.
- **Delete All Presets** button allows a delete of **all** stored presets. (This is useful if all presets are to be replaced by a new Presets .bin file.)
- **Load Factory Defaults** button allows loading (recalling) the factory default preset. When this button is pressed, the changes called out in the preset are immediately applied.

Note: Load Factory Defaults functions with no masking. The Preset Layer Select controls have no effect on this control and will reset **all** layers to factory default.

- **Download Presets** saving the preset files to a folder on the connected computer.



- **Upload Options** checkboxes function as follows:
  - **Delete All Presets on Upload** clears all stored presets, and then replaces or adds any presets as defined in the uploaded Presets .bin file. (This is useful to establish a "clean slate" and remove any presets that may no longer be desired.)
  - **Delete Duplicate Presets on Upload** clears stored presets bearing the same name as currently stored presets. (This avoids dual iterations of same preset name (plain and duplicate using "*" marking), and avoids possibility of "stale" presets no longer desired from appearing as a choice.)
  - **Load Saved Settings on Preset Upload** makes certain any local card settings card state is retained following a preset upload. When checked, a preset within the upload is invoked only when specifically selected and invoked.

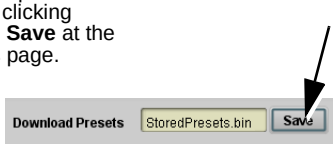
Note: Any combination of checkboxes can be checked or unchecked (enabled or disabled) as desired.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Presets

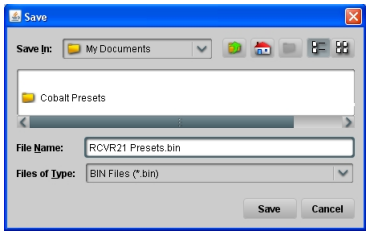
(continued)

Download (save) card presets to a network computer by clicking **Download Presets – Save** at the bottom of the Presets page.



Browse to a desired save location (in this example, *My Documents\Cobalt Presets*).

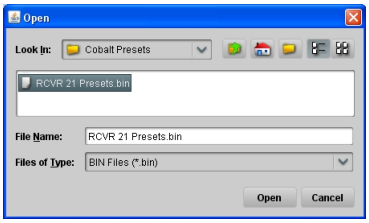
The file can then be renamed if desired (*RCVR21 Presets* in this example) before committing the save.



Upload (open) card presets from a network computer by clicking **Upload** at the bottom of DashBoard.

Browse to the location where the file was saved on the computer or drive (in this example, *My Documents\Cobalt Presets*).

Select the desired file and click **Open** to load the file to the card.



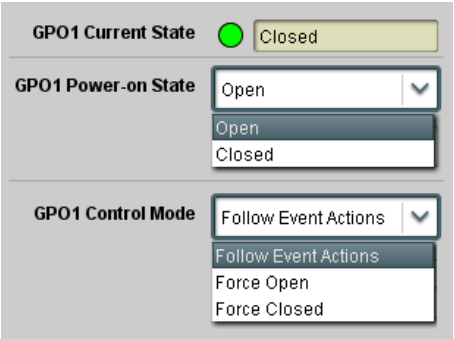
Note: • Preset transfer between card download and file upload is on a **group** basis (i.e., individual presets cannot be downloaded or uploaded separately).

• After uploading a presets file, engagement of a desired preset is only assured by selecting and loading a desired preset as described on the previous page.

GPO Setup

Provides controls for setting up the two GPO's power-up states as well as forced manual or event action triggered.

Note: This tab has identical independent controls for **GPO 1** and **2**. Therefore, only the **GPO 1** controls are described here.

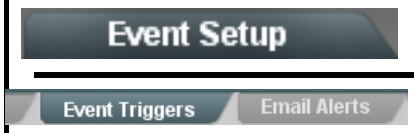


• **Current State** indicates GPO status regardless of any pre-setup.

• **Power-on State** allows the power-up GPO state to be set (initialized) upon power-up

• **Control Mode** allows GPO manual asserted open or closed states, or hands over control to Event Action triggering.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued



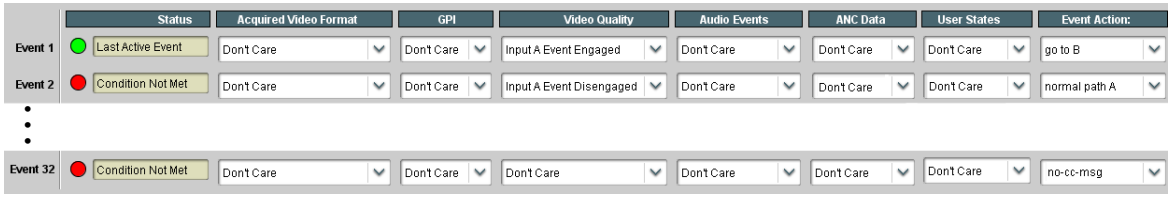
Provides event-based loading allowing a defined action to be automatically engaged upon various received signal status. Actions can be “canned” control commands or user-defined by going to a user preset.

- Event based preset loading is not passive and can result in very significant and unexpected control and signal processing changes if not properly used. If event based presets are not to be used, make certain the **Event Based Loading** button is set to **Disabled**.
- Because event based preset loading can apply control changes by invoking presets, loading conditions cannot be nested within a called preset (event-based loading settings performed here cannot be saved to presets, although the settings are persistent across power cycles).

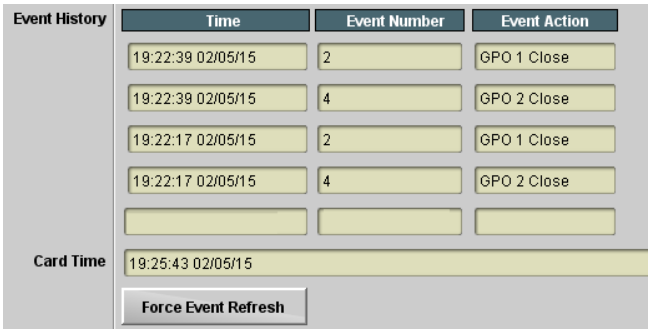
Event triggers allow a variety of event screening criteria, and in turn provide an Event Action “go to” in response to the detected event(s). For each screened criteria, categories can be set as “Don’t Care” or set to specific criteria to broaden or concentrate on various areas of concern.

- The **Event-Based Loading** button serves as a master enable/disable for the function.
- Go-to **Event Action:** can be user-defined presets, “canned” (hard-coded) selections (such as GPO triggers or routing changes), or automated E-mail alert to a respondent (see Email Alerts (p. 3-67) for setting up e-mail alerts).
- Each Event (**Event 1** thru **Event 32**) can be set to screen for any or several Definer criteria as shown in the example below. Up to 32 separate events can be defined. In addition to events screened for and triggered here, each Event can be set to trigger from Alarms detected on the Alarms page (see Alarms Setup Controls (p. 3-71)). **Engage Mode** (True/False) allows triggering on an inverse of a condition.
- Event 1 thru Event 32 are arranged with Event 1 having the highest priority, descending down to Event 32. Where multiple event screening is enabled, lower-priority events are serviced first, with the highest-priority event being the final event serviced and last action taken as well as last item logged in the Event History (see below). This helps ensure that a lower-priority event does not mask detection of higher-priority event(s).
- The **Status** indicator and message shows the activation status of each Event. Green indicator means event is currently engaged.
- Some columns in the DashBoard Event Setup table are present only when certain options are installed (for example, Video Quality column appears only with option **+QC**).

Event Definers
Each event can be uniquely set up for any of the condition types in these columns. Unless set to Don’t Care, all defined conditions will need to be true in order for the Event to be considered active



Note: Event criteria settings in any row comprise an AND function. Where multiple criteria are selected, a true (trigger) condition is not propagated unless **all** specified criteria are true. To independently screen for multiple criteria, rows should be set up where each criteria is screened in its own Event row. Examples of this are shown on the following pages.



The **Event History** log shows any triggered events in groups of five most recent events (newest at the top).

In the example here, log shows Event 2 as the most recent event, and its user-selected action of GPO 1 Close.

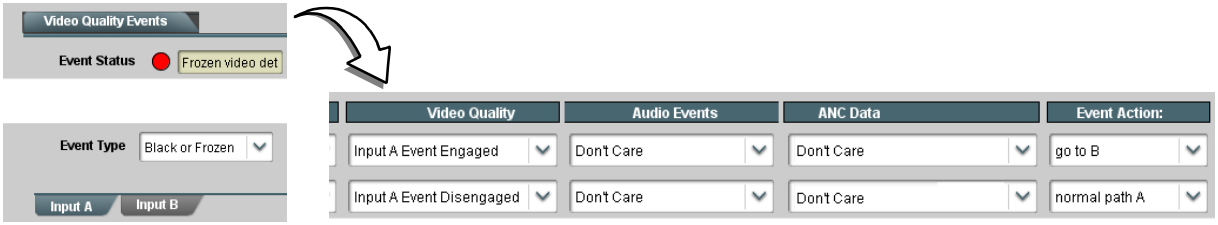
Pressing the **Force Event Refresh** button updates the list.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

(continued)

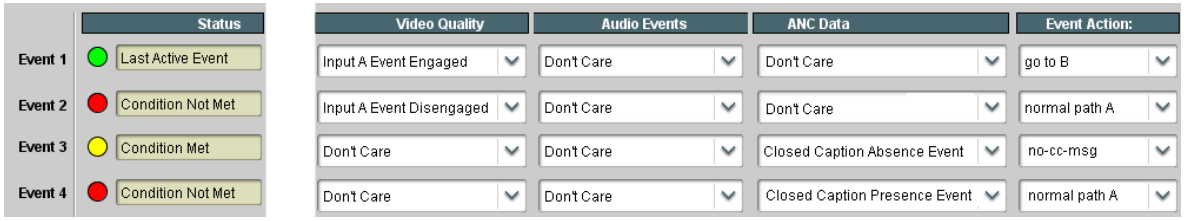
In the example here for Event 1, the **Video Quality Events** tab is set to screen for frozen video on Input A. When detected, this status can be used here (Video Quality set to "Input A Event Engaged" indicating black or frozen video detected). Using the Event Action selector, go-to action of "**go to B**" can be invoked (which in this example is a user preset that changes card routing to use an alternate input source).

Conversely, to go back to the original source, an event could be set up with Video Quality here looking for "Input A Event Disengaged" and in turn invoke an event action returning routing to the original video source (in this example, user preset "**normal path A**").



In the example here, **Event 1** and **Event 3** are respectively set for frozen video and closed captioning absence detection. Using separate Event rows for Video Quality and ANC Data (closed-captioning absence) screening allows these conditions to be independently detected and acted upon with user actions tailored to the event (when either of the conditions are detected, different actions can be taken as selected).

In this example, frozen video calls a preset using an input video routing change, while loss of closed captioning calls a preset to burn a "no CC" message on the raster. Both Events 1 and 3 have corresponding go-to actions to resume normal operation when the event ceases (in this example, a preset "normal path A").



Note: • Screened conditions are triggered upon start of event. Any event-based setup must be done in advance of the triggering event in order for event to be detected.

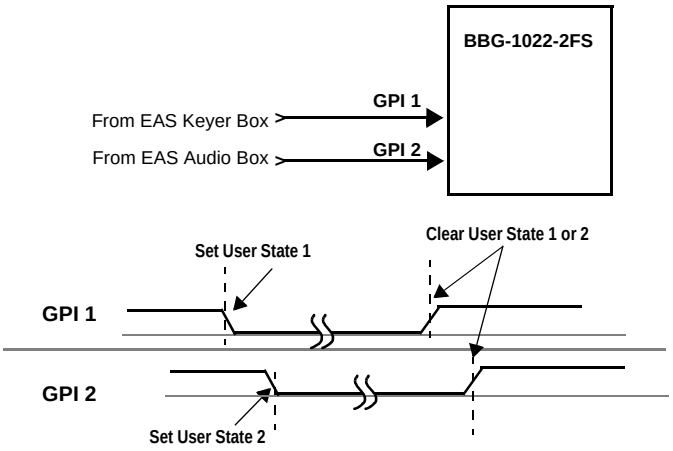
- If a desired user preset does not appear in the Event Action drop-down, press the DashBoard **Refresh** button at the bottom of the page to update the list in the drop-down.
- Loss of true conditions does not disengage an event-based triggering. A new set of true conditions must be defined and then occur to transition from one event-based trigger to another.
- Time required to engage an event-based trigger depends upon complexity of the called preset. (For example, a preset that invokes a video change will take longer to engage than a preset involving only an audio routing change.)
- Make certain all definable event conditions that the card might be expected to "see" are defined in any of the Event 1 thru Event 32 rows. This makes certain that the card will always have a defined "go-to" action if a particular event occurs. For example, if the card is expected to "see" a 720p5994 stream or as an alternate, a 525i5994 stream, make certain both of these conditions are defined (with your desired go-to presets) in any two of the Event 1 thru Event 32 condition definition rows.
- Event Actions defined using user presets must be used with care to prevent conditions that could cause looping or the removal or "override" of desired expected settings. When using presets, the Preset Layer selection should be used such that only required aspects are touched (for the example above, the preset "no-cc-msg" should be set to only touch the character burner layer to invoke a character burn).
- Where multiple event screening is set up, the event you consider to be the highest priority should be set as higher priority than lesser events (as shown in the example above where Video Quality screening trumps CC absence). Also, this prioritization helps ensure that all desired events are screened for before a significant change (such as input video source change) is effected.

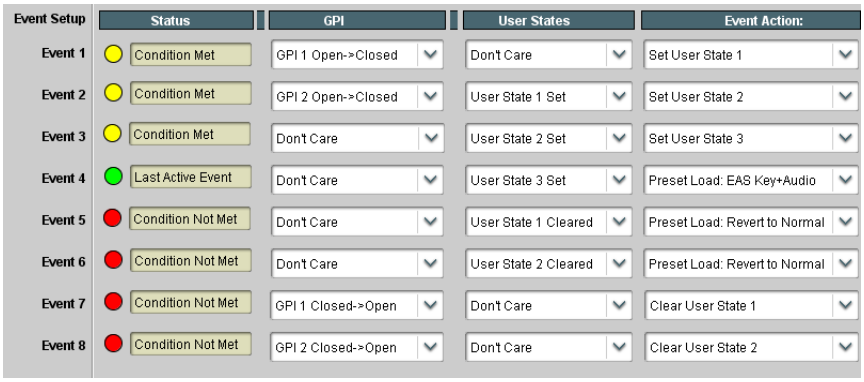
Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

(continued)

User States is a special column which allows a logic state to be set (similar to a register or latch) whenever a defined condition is first triggered. A user state (which is latched until cleared by some other definable action) can be sucessively used with other user states, thereby allowing a final action to be invoked only when subordinate user states have been sequentially satisfied as true.

In the example here, two independent units are used for an EAS alert input (one box supplies alert key video, and the other supplies automated alert audio). Both communicate their ready signal each using edge-trigger GPO's which are fed to the respective GPI 1 and GPI 2 on the card. Because these two boxes are independent and cannot be relied upon to provide coinciding triggers, a chain of user state definers are used here to engage a preset routing key video and EAS audio routing when both states from both boxes are true in the order of GPI 1 first and then GPI 2 second for this example.





Event Setup	Status	GPI	User States	Event Action:
Event 1	Condition Met	GPI 1 Open->Closed	Don't Care	Set User State 1
Event 2	Condition Met	GPI 2 Open->Closed	User State 1 Set	Set User State 2
Event 3	Condition Met	Don't Care	User State 2 Set	Set User State 3
Event 4	Last Active Event	Don't Care	User State 3 Set	Preset Load: EAS Key+Audio
Event 5	Condition Not Met	Don't Care	User State 1 Cleared	Preset Load: Revert to Normal
Event 6	Condition Not Met	Don't Care	User State 2 Cleared	Preset Load: Revert to Normal
Event 7	Condition Not Met	GPI 1 Closed->Open	Don't Care	Clear User State 1
Event 8	Condition Not Met	GPI 2 Closed->Open	Don't Care	Clear User State 2

GPI 1 (key) cue falling-edge sets user state 1

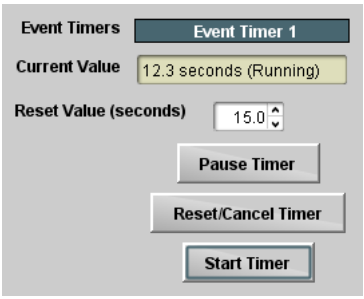
GPI 2 (audio) cue falling-edge sets user state 2

User state 2 (which requires user state 1 being true first) sets state 3, which then invokes a preset to load settings to route EAS key and audio

When either GPI 1 or GPI 2 has a rising-edge trigger (cease EAS), user states 1 or 2 are cleared, thereby clearing user state 3. Either state change calls a preset to revert to normal operation.

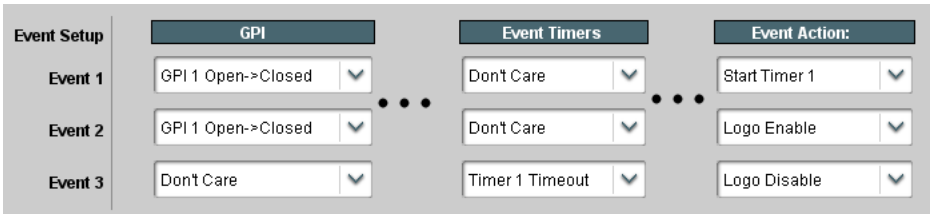
Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Provides three general-purpose timers that can be triggered to start, pause, reset, or stop upon event actions. The state of each timer, in turn, can also be used to invoke other actions.



Event Timers 1 thru **3** (Timer 1 shown) can be set with count-down values. The Pause/Reset/Start control here are manual controls. The timers are typically used with automated cues to start and stop the timer(s), as shown below.

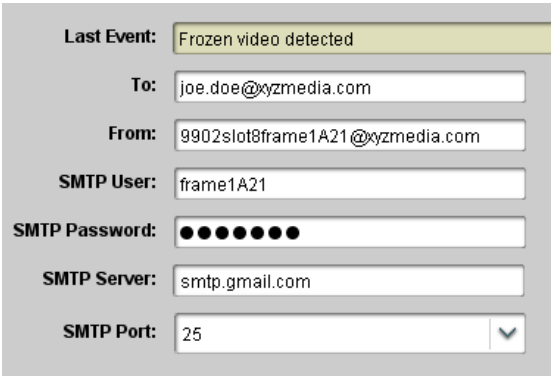
in the example here, **Event Timer 1** is used to set a logo insertion disable after a specific amount of elapsed time. A GPI inserts the logo, along with a time started at that time. Upon the timer timeout, a separate action sets logo insertion to Disabled.



Provides setup for automated Email alerts when an event has occurred.

As an Event Action choice on the Events Triggers sub-tab, an Email alert can be sent as a response. Set up email fields as shown in the example below.

Note: Frame hosting the card must be accessible to email recipient's network. It is recommended to set up and generate a test event to test the email send.



When fields are filled-in to specify recipient and sender, and email alert is selected for Event Action on Event Triggers sub-tab page, recipeient receives an email alert upon event, with the triggering event shown (in this example, "frozen video detected").

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

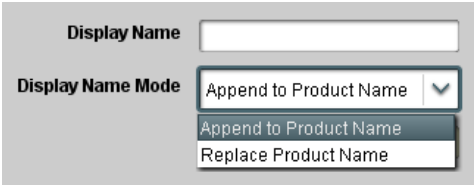
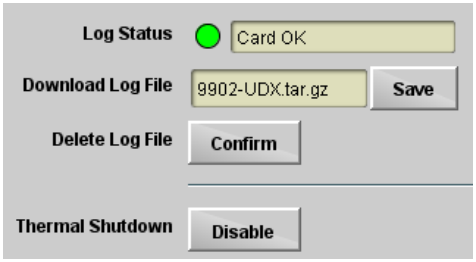
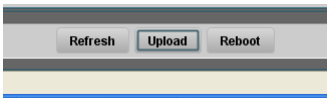
Admin	Provides a global operating status and allows a log download for factory engineering support. Also provides controls for selecting and loading device firmware upgrade files, and for setting the device comm IP address.
• **Card DashBoard Name Control** 	Allows device name In DashBoard to be changed as desired. Click return to engage change. • **Append to Product Name** appends (or adds to) existing OEM name (for example, "BBG-1022-2FS *Processing 1A*"). • **Replace Product Name** completely replaces the OEM name OEM name (for example, "*Processing 1A*"). **Note:** DashBoard instance(s) may have to be refreshed before name change appears.
• **Log Status and Download Controls** 	• **Log Status** indicates overall device internal operating status. • **Download Log File** allows an operational log file to be saved to a host computer. This log file can be useful in case of a device error or in the case of an operational error or condition. The file can be submitted to Cobalt engineering for further analysis. • **Delete Log File** deletes the currently displayed log file. A second confirmation dialog is displayed to back out of the delete if desired. • **Thermal Shutdown** enable/disable allows the built-in thermal failover to be defeated. (Thermal shutdown is enabled by default). **CAUTION** **The BBG-1022-2FS FPGA is designed for a normal-range operating temperature around 85° C core temperature. Operation in severe conditions exceeding this limit for non-sustained usage are within device operating safe parameters, and can be allowed by setting this control to Disable. However, the disable (override) setting should be avoided under normal conditions to ensure maximum protection.**
• **Parameter Blast** 	When enabled, Parameter Blast can reduce the time it takes for the card to appear and populate in DashBoard (this is especially relevant where high-latency connections are present). This is facilitated by reducing some handshakes on initial DashBoard setup where control settings are static (not being manipulated) while the card is first appearing. **Note:** The frame network card is the arbiter of all frame/card communications and in some cases may not accept full extent of parameter blast under some conditions.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Admin	**(continued)**
• **Firmware Upgrade Controls**	Firmware upgrade controls allow a selected firmware version (where multiple versions can be uploaded to the device internal memory) to invoke an upgrade to a selected version either instantly, or set to install on the next device reboot (thereby allowing device upgrade downtime to be controlled at a scheduled point in time).

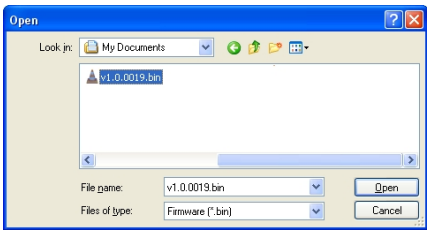
Note: The page/tab here allows managing multiple firmware versions saved on the device. New upgrade firmware from our web site can always be directly uploaded to the device without using this page. Instructions for firmware downloading to your computer and uploading to the device can be found at the **Support>Firmware Downloads** link at www.cobaltdigital.com.

1. Access a firmware upgrade file from a network computer by clicking **Upload** at the bottom of DashBoard.



2. Browse to the location of the firmware upgrade file (in this example, *My Documents\v1.0.0019.bin*).

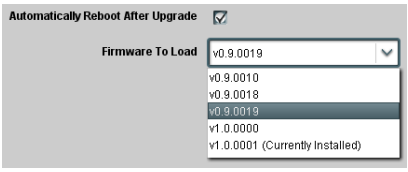
3. Select the desired file and click **Open** to upload the file to the card.



• **Immediate firmware upload.** The card default setting of **Automatically Reboot After Upgrade** checked allow a selected firmware version to be immediately uploaded as follows:

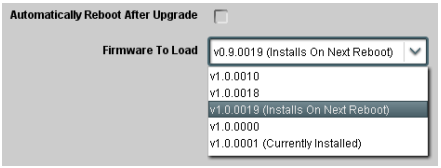
1. Click **Firmware To Load** and select the desired upgrade file to be loaded (in this example, “v1.0.0019”).

2. Click **Load Selected Firmware**. The card now reboots and the selected firmware is loaded.



• **Deferred firmware upload.** With **Automatically Reboot After Upgrade** unchecked, firmware upgrade loading is held off until the card is manually rebooted. This allows scheduling a firmware upgrade downtime event until when it is convenient to experience to downtime (uploads typically take about 60 seconds).

1. Click **Firmware To Load** and select the desired upgrade file to be loaded (in this example, “v1.0.0019”). Note now how the display shows “Installs on Next Reboot”.



2. Click **Load Selected Firmware**. The card holds directions to proceed with the upload, and performs the upload only when the card is manually rebooted (by pressing the **Reboot** button).

3. To cancel a deferred upload, press **Cancel Pending Upgrade**. The card reverts to the default settings that allow an immediate upload/upgrade.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

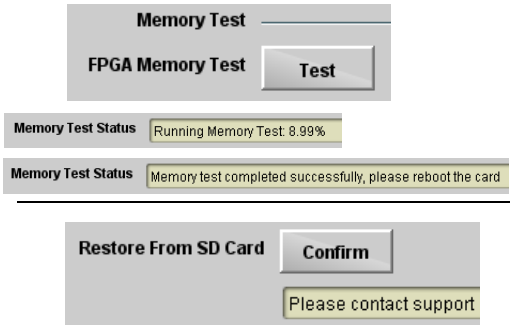
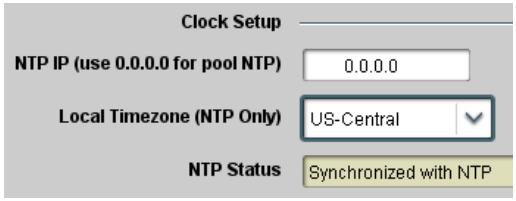
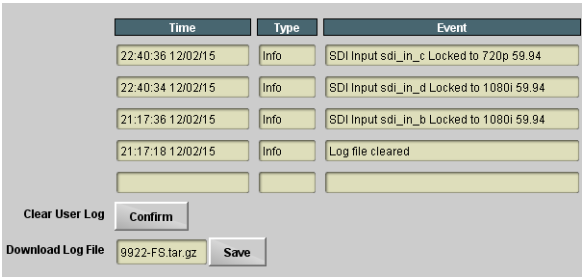
Admin	**(continued)**
• **Card Check and Restore Utilities** 	**Memory Test** allows all cells of the card FPGA memory to be tested. This control should **only** be activated under direction of product support. Exercising the memory test is **not** part of normal card maintenance. **Restore from SD Card** allows card rendered inoperable to be restored using an SD memory card fitted to the card internal SD slot. Product support must be contacted prior to performing this operation. Use of any SD card not supplied by support can corrupt the card.
• **NTP Clock Setup** 	Allows device NTP clock IP source and localization. This is the clock/time device will use for logs and other recorded actions. • **NTP IP** sets the IP address where NTP is to be obtained. • **Local Timezone** sets the recorded time to the localized time. • **NTP Status** shows if time is synced with NTP or if an error exists.
User Log	Automatically maintains a log of user actions and input lock status.
User Log shows input lock and other user conditions (with most recent event at top of list). **Clear User Log** clears all entries. **Download Log File** opens a browser allowing the log file to be saved on the host machine.	

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Alarms	Provides controls for setting up controls which screen for and propagate input program video alarms for video, audio, and ancillary data defect conditions. Conditions and alarm status can be propagated as DashBoard tree-view frame alarms, downloadable .txt files and/or Syslog IP-based alarms.

The **Alarms** tab has several sub-tabs which allow setting up detection and alarm severity/propagation for input program video alarms for video, audio, and ancillary data defect conditions (as described and shown below)

Video Alarm Setup

Video Alarm Setup sub-tab allows setting up screening engagement and disengagement holdoff for frozen and/or black video detection on the card's four SDI inputs (independent for each SDI input). In the default example settings shown here, engagement and disengagement of alarm generation occurs 3000 msec after event detect.

Factory default holdoff settings shown here are recommended for at least initial settings. If holdoff periods are too brief, nuisance alarms may be generated during transitions to and from programs and interstitials.

	Frozen Video Detection Setup			
	Engagement Holdoff (minutes)	Engagement Holdoff (ms)	Disengagement Holdoff (minutes)	Disengagement Holdoff (ms)
SDI Input A	0	3000	0	3000
SDI Input B	0	3000	0	3000
SDI Input C	0	3000	0	3000
SDI Input D	0	3000	0	3000
	Black Video Detection Setup			
	Engagement Holdoff (minutes)	Engagement Holdoff (ms)	Disengagement Holdoff (minutes)	Disengagement Holdoff (ms)
SDI Input A	0	3000	0	3000
SDI Input B	0	3000	0	3000
SDI Input C	0	3000	0	3000
SDI Input D	0	3000	0	3000

Audio Alarm Setup

Audio Failover Threshold (dBFS)	-60
Trigger Holdoff (minutes)	0
Trigger Holdoff (ms)	5000
Release Holdoff (minutes)	0
Release Holdoff (ms)	0

Audio Alarm Setup sub-tab allows setting up screening trigger threshold, engagement and disengagement holdoff for low or missing audio levels on the card's embedded audio input channels.

- Levels **above** the Failover Threshold are considered normal.
- Levels **below** the Failover Threshold (and exceeding the holdoff) are considered below normal.

Note: Audio channels screened are from the card SDI that is selected for the program video/audio path (for example, if SDI A is selected as the input source on the **Input Video** tab, the 16 embedded channels comprising this video/audio input are screened).

Factory default holdoff and threshold settings shown here are recommended for at least initial settings. If holdoff periods are too brief (or threshold set too high), nuisance alarms may be generated during transitions to and from programs and interstitials, as well as during certain content.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Alarms	(continued)

Ancillary Data Alarm Setup sub-tab allows setting up screening engagement and disengagement holdoff for absence of closed captioning packets.

Note: • Video screened is the card SDI that is selected for the program video/audio path.
• Ancillary data condition detection is functional only for CEA608/708 packet-based closed captioning. This feature does not function for SD line 21 "waveform-based" closed captioning.

Alarm Propagation Tabs

Video, **Audio**, and **Ancillary Data** sub-tabs set alarm propagation attributes, including:
- Logging of alarms and conditions
- Propagation of alarms to the card general Card State/DashBoard frame-based tree-view pane
- Ignore alarm, or set severity as **Warning** (yellow "LED") or **Error** (red "LED")

Each of these sub-tabs is described below.

Video sub-tab independently shows for all four SDI inputs any LOS (loss of signal), frozen, or black conditions triggered for any of the SDI IN A thru SDI IN D inputs.

Condition/Status has LOS, Frozen, and Black status fields for all 4 SDI inputs. Illuminated "LED" indicates that condition is presently occurring. Color of LED is determined by user-set Severity level.

- **Log** (when checked) propagates the alarm to a log file.
- **Alarm** (when checked) propagates the alarm to the Card State and frame-level DashBoard tree-view "LEDs".
- **Severity** selects from Ignore/OK (green "LED"), Warning (yellow "LED"), and Error (red "LED") alarm escalation states.
- **Duration** and **Last Occurence** shows details for each triggered alarm event.

Note: The Log, Alarm, Severity, and Duration/Last Occurrence columns appear on the other alarm sub-tabs and function identically as described here.

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

Alarms	(continued)

Path 1 Audio

Audio sub-tabs independently show for all 16 embedded channels (per path) any missing audio (whether absent due to low level, mute or unlocked status).

Note: • Audio screened is the audio associated with the selected card SDI program inputs.
• **Path 1 Audio** sub-tab is shown. An identical control sub-tab is present for Path 2 Audio (not shown here).

Unused audio channels should, at the minimum, have Severity set to Ignore/OK. If this is not done, nuisance alarms may occur.

Independent rows are present for each of the program path 16 embedded audio channels. Log, Alarm, Severity and Duration/ Last Occurrence controls and status function as described in Video (p. 3-72).

Ancillary Data

Ancillary Data sub-tab independently shows loss of closed captioning packet presence for both program video paths.

Note: • Closed captioning screened are the CC packet presence associated with the selected card SDI program inputs.
• Ancillary data condition detection is functional only for CEA608/708 packet-based closed captioning. This feature does not function for SD line 21 “waveform-based” closed captioning.

Independent rows are present for both program paths. Log, Alarm, Severity and Duration/Last Occurrence controls and status function as described in Video (p. 3-72).

Table 3-2 BBG-1022-2FS Function Submenu List — continued

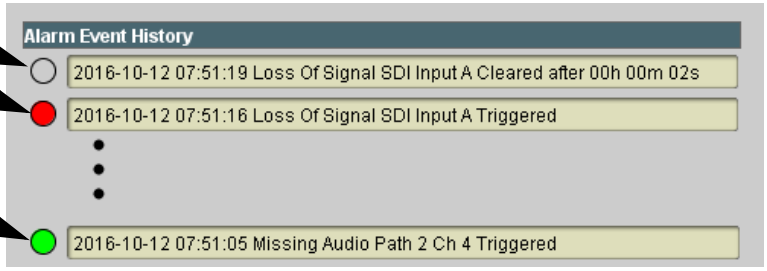
Alarms	(continued)

Alarm Event History shows the eight most-recent alarm events that have been detected (with most-recent at top of list).
The alarm severity (as set using the Severity drop-down for each alarm type) sets the "LED" color shown here.
In addition to alarms directly affecting performance, status such as cleared alarms are also displayed, as well as any actions related to enabling alarm propagation (such as "Logging Enabled" and "Logging Disabled").
All display rows shown here are retained in the overall log and can be downloaded as a .txt file (see Logging below).

Cleared alarms appear as an "open" LED

Alarms configured as **Error** or **Warning** correspondingly appear here as a red "LED" or yellow "LED"

Detected alarms event configured as **Ignore/OK** appear here as a green "LED"

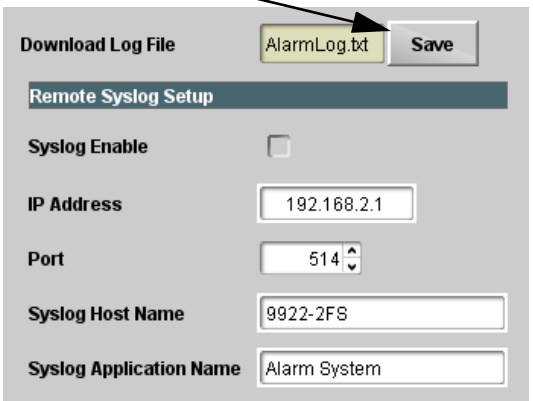


Logging

Logging sub-tab allows downloading of an overall running **AlarmLog.txt** file via DashBoard to a host computer.
This sub-tab also has setup controls for using Syslog IP connection of alarm log data (Linux and Unix).

Clicking **Save** opens a dialog to save the AlarmLog.txt file to a host computer.

Setup controls and fields for Syslog



Note: • Download Log File is performed via DashBoard connection; no external connection is required.
• For Syslog usage, default 514 port assignment is recommended.

Uploading Firmware Using Web Interface and GUI

Firmware (such as upgrades, option keys, and presets .bin files) can be uploaded to BBG-1022-2FS directly via the web html5 interface without going through DashBoard (see Figure 3-8). In addition to allowing uploads without needing a DashBoard connection, this method transfers files typically much faster than using DashBoard.

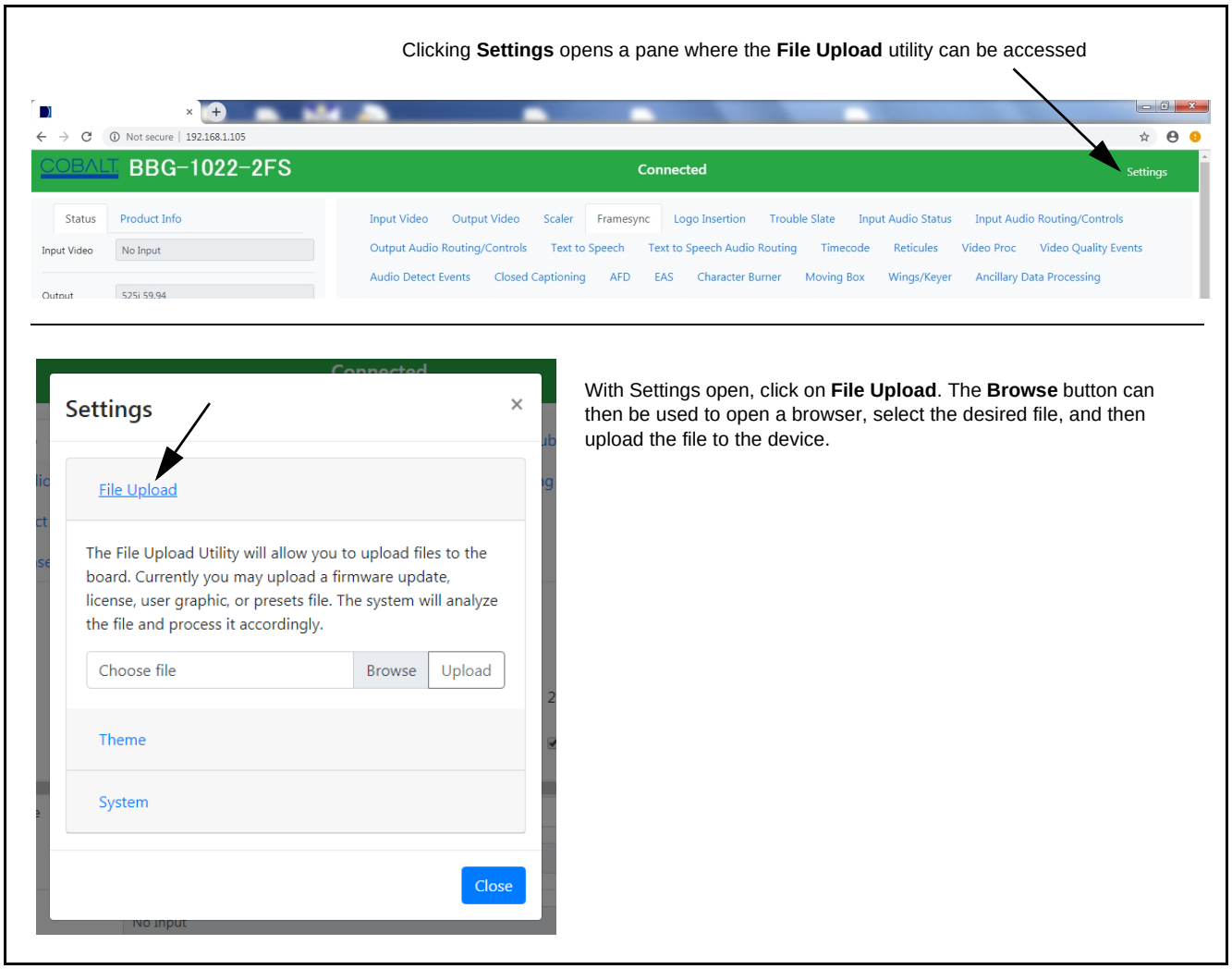


Figure 3-8 Uploads Using Web Interface/GUI

Front Panel User Menus

Some of the mode and parametric controls available using the web UI (as described in BBG-1022-2FS Function Menu List and Descriptions) are available using the front panel display and arrow navigating buttons.

The front panel menus offers a true standalone means to configure the device with no connection to a network required, and is useful where changes need to be done immediately (or in emergency situations) without the benefit of network access. However, the web GUI provides greatly simplified user interfaces as compared to using this menu and the arrow controls. For this reason, it is **strongly recommended** that the web GUI or DashBoard remote control be used for all applications other than the most basic cases.

Note:
- When a setting is changed using either the menu described here or the web GUI remote control, settings displayed are the settings as effected by the device itself and reported back to the remote control; the value displayed at any time is the actual value as set on the device.
- Items other than status displays have an additional submenu where a selection for the item can be made. Some submenu items listed in Table 3-3 have additional nested submenus (denoted by ⁎). These multiple-level submenus are not listed here; refer to the referenced page number for more information.

Table 3-3 Front Panel User Menus

Menu>Submenu Items	Menu>Submenu Items	Menu>Submenu Items
Status (pg 3-8) Output Video SDI Input A SDI Input B SDI Input C SDI Input D GPI 1 GPI 2 Reference Card Voltage Card Power Card Temp(front) Card Temp (rear) Card Temp (FPGA) Card Up Time Preset Engaged	Framesync (pg 3-15) Lock Mode Output Rate Initial Startup Format Output Mode On LOS-- Test Pattern Vert Lines Offset Horiz Offset Frame Delay Report Delay Lock Status	
Product Info (pg 3-8) Product Product Options Supplier Revision Build Date FPGA Rev FPGA Build Date S/N		Timecode (pg 3-37) Ref VITC Status Input VITC Status Input ATC LTC Status Input ATC VITC Status Output Status
Network Settings (pg 3-3) IP Addr Netmask Gateway Mode (DHCP/Stat)	Input Video (pg 3-11) Source SDI IN A Status SDI IN B Status SDI IN C Status SDI IN D Status	Presets (pg 3-61) Save/Delete Mode Select Preset Load Selected Preset Delete Selected Preset Load Factory Defaults
Character Burner (pg 3-45) Ident 1* Ident 2* Timecode*	Moving Box (pg 3-50) Enable Mode Width Height Horiz Speed Vert Speed Opacity Color	
Closed Captioning (pg 3-26) Input Status HD Output Line CC Emb/Dis	Output Audio Routing (pg 3-30) Output Meters 1-8 Output Meters 9-16 Audio Bulk Delay	

Troubleshooting

This section provides general troubleshooting information and specific symptom/corrective action for the BBG-1022-2FS and its remote control interface. The BBG-1022-2FS requires no periodic maintenance in its normal operation; if any error indication (as described in this section) occurs, use this section to correct the condition.

Error and Failure Indicator Overview

The BBG-1022-2FS itself and its remote control provide error and failure indications. Depending on how the BBG-1022-2FS is being used (i.e, standalone or network controlled through DashBoard™ or a Remote Control Panel), check all available indications in the event of an error or failure condition.

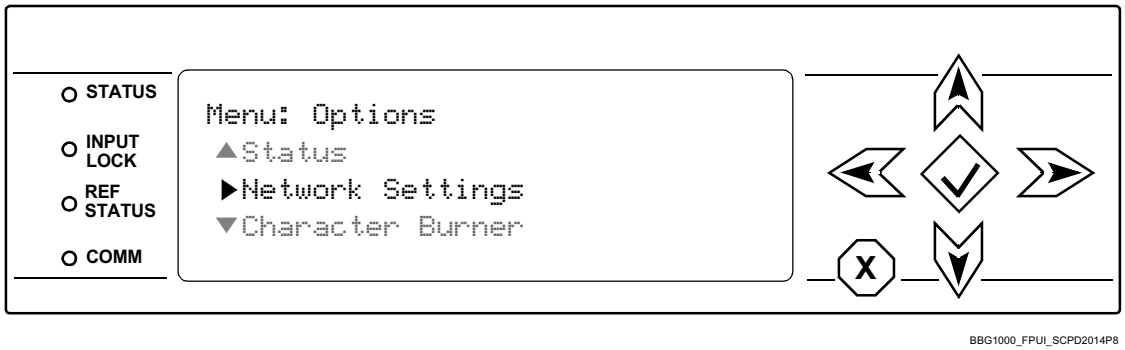
The various BBG-1022-2FS device and remote control error and failure indicators are individually described below.

Note: The descriptions below provide general information for the various status and error indicators. For specific failures, also use the appropriate subsection listed below.

- Basic Troubleshooting Checks (p. 3-80)
- BBG-1022-2FS Processing Error Troubleshooting (p. 3-81)

BBG-1022-2FS Front Panel Status/Error Indicators and Display

Figure 3-9 shows and describes the BBG-1022-2FS front panel indicators and display. These indicators and the display show status and error conditions relating to the device itself and remote (network) communications (where applicable). Because these indicators are part of the device itself and require no external interface, the indicators are particularly useful in the event of communications problems with external devices such as network remote control devices.



Item	Function
Alphanumeric Display	Shows device statuses
STATUS LED	Illuminates GREEN indicating BBG-1022-2FS has successfully powered-up and passed self-tests.
INPUT LOCK LED	Illuminates GREEN indicating signal presence for currently-selected input video path. Illuminates ORANGE if input video is lost.
REF STATUS LED	Illuminates GREEN indicating BBG-1022-2FS is receiving valid reference when set up for framesync operation. Illuminates ORANGE if reference is lost or incompatible with input video.
COMM LED	Illuminates GREEN when device is communicating with network connection. Illuminates ORANGE if connection is lost.
Note: The LEDs listed above are always illuminated under normal conditions. An LED that is not lit indicates an error with the device.	

Figure 3-9 BBG-1022-2FS Device Edge Status Indicators and Display

Basic Troubleshooting Checks

Failures of a general nature (affecting many devices and/or functions simultaneously), or gross inoperability errors are best addressed first by performing basic checks before proceeding further. Table 3-4 provides basic system checks that typically locate the source of most general problems. If required and applicable, perform further troubleshooting in accordance with the other troubleshooting tables in this section.

Table 3-4 Basic Troubleshooting Checks

Item	Checks

Verify power presence and characteristics	• On the BBG-1022-2FS, in all cases when power is being properly supplied all indicators should be illuminated. Any device showing no illuminated indicators should be cause for concern.
	• Check the Power Consumed indication for the BBG-1022-2FS. This can be observed using the Status front-panel or web UI pane.
	  • If display shows **no** power being consumed, either the frame power supply, connections, or the BBG-1022-2FS itself is defective.
	  • If display shows **excessive** power being consumed (see Technical Specifications (p. 1-15) in Chapter 1, “Introduction”), the BBG-1022-2FS may be defective.

Check Cable connection secureness and connecting points	Make certain all cable connections are fully secure (including coaxial cable attachment to cable ferrules on BNC connectors). Also, make certain all connecting points are as intended. Make certain the selected connecting points correlate to the intended device inputs and/or outputs. Cabling mistakes are especially easy to make when working with large I/O modules.
Check status indicators and displays	On BBG-1022-2FS front panel and web interface indicators, red indications signify an error condition. If a status indicator signifies an error, proceed to the following tables in this section for further action.
Troubleshoot by substitution	All devices can be hot-swapped, replacing a suspect device with a known-good item.

BBG-1022-2FS Processing Error Troubleshooting

Table 3-5 provides BBG-1022-2FS processing troubleshooting information. If the BBG-1022-2FS exhibits any of the symptoms listed in Table 3-5, follow the troubleshooting instructions provided.

In the majority of cases, most errors are caused by simple errors where the BBG-1022-2FS is not appropriately set for the type of signal being received by the device.

Note: Where errors are displayed on both the BBG-1022-2FS and network remote controls, the respective indicators and displays are individually described in this section.

Table 3-5 Troubleshooting Processing Errors by Symptom

Symptom	Error/Condition	Corrective Action
BBG-1022-2FS shows **Unlocked** message in BBG-1022-2FS Info pane.	No video input present	Make certain intended video source is connected to appropriate BBG-1022-2FS video input. Make certain BNC cable connections are OK.
Ancillary data (closed captioning, timecode) not transferred through BBG-1022-2FS	• Control(s) not enabled	• Make certain respective control is set to **On** or **Enabled** (as appropriate).
	• VANC line number conflict between two or more ancillary data items	• Make certain each ancillary data item to be passed is assigned a unique line number (see Ancillary Data Line Number Locations and Ranges on page 3-9).
Audio not processed or passed through device	Enable control not turned on	On **Output Audio Routing/Controls** tab, **Audio Group Enable** control for group 1 thru 4 must be turned on for sources to be embedded into respective embedded channel groups.
Excessive or nuisance input signal quality events in log or Card State status display	Holdoff periods are too brief (or threshold set too high)	If holdoff periods are too brief (or threshold set too high), nuisance alarms may be generated during transitions to and from programs and interstitials, as well as during certain content.
Selected upgrade firmware will not upload	Automatic reboot after upgrade turned off	Device **Presets** > **Automatically Reboot After Upgrade** box unchecked. Either reboot the device manually, or leave this box checked to allow automatic reboot to engage an upgrade upon selecting the upgrade.
SD closed captioning waveform or character rendering is corrupted	Character burner and/or moving box insertions running into line 21	For SD usage, burn-ins can impinge on and corrupt line 21 closed-captioning waveform if positioned too close to the upper right of the raster. Typically, character burn and/or moving box insertions are not intended for content (such as OTA) where CC is required. If CC is present and must be retained, make certain to check CC content if burn-in insertions are enabled and reposition burn-ins to avoid line 21 interference.

Table 3-5 Troubleshooting Processing Errors by Symptom — continued

Symptom	Error/Condition	Corrective Action
(Option +QC only) Audio silence event not detected or triggered on	Holdoff set too long to detect condition	The **Trigger Holdoff** controls on the **Audio Detect Events** tab allow ignoring silence events unless the event duration exceeds the holdoff setting. Make certain holdoff is set sufficiently low to detect events as desired.
Device does not pass video or audio as expected. Control settings spontaneously changed from expected settings.	Event-based preset inadvertently invoked	Event-based preset loading (**Event Setup** tab) should be set to **Disabled** if this function is not to be used. Read and understand this control description before using these controls to make sure engagement for all expected conditions is considered. See Presets (p. 3-61) for more information.
Device will not retain user settings, or setting changes or presets spontaneously invoke.	**Event Based Loading** sub-tab inadvertently set to trigger on event	If event based loading is not to be used, make certain event-based loading on **Event Setup** is disabled (either using master **Enable/Disable** control or through events settings. See Presets (p. 3-61) for more information.

In Case of Problems

Recovering Card From SD Memory Card

New production cards come equipped with an SD card installed in a slot receptacle on the underside of the card. The data on this SD card can be used to restore a card should the card become unresponsive (can't communicate with DashBoard or other remote control). Recovering a card using the procedure here will restore the card to any installed option licenses and the most recent firmware installed.

1. (See Figure 3-10.) Make certain the card has the proper SD card installed in the under-card slot. If SD card is **not** installed, contact Product Support to obtain an SD card.

Note:
- (Option +TTS only) Cards shipped with option +TTS use an SD card for the TTS library in addition to recovery files. If your +TTS-equipped device was received **earlier than December 2015**, your SD may not contain the recovery files. Contact Product Support to obtain the updated SD card containing both TTS library and SD recovery files.
- If unit is a BBG-1000 Series device, remove the top cover before proceeding.

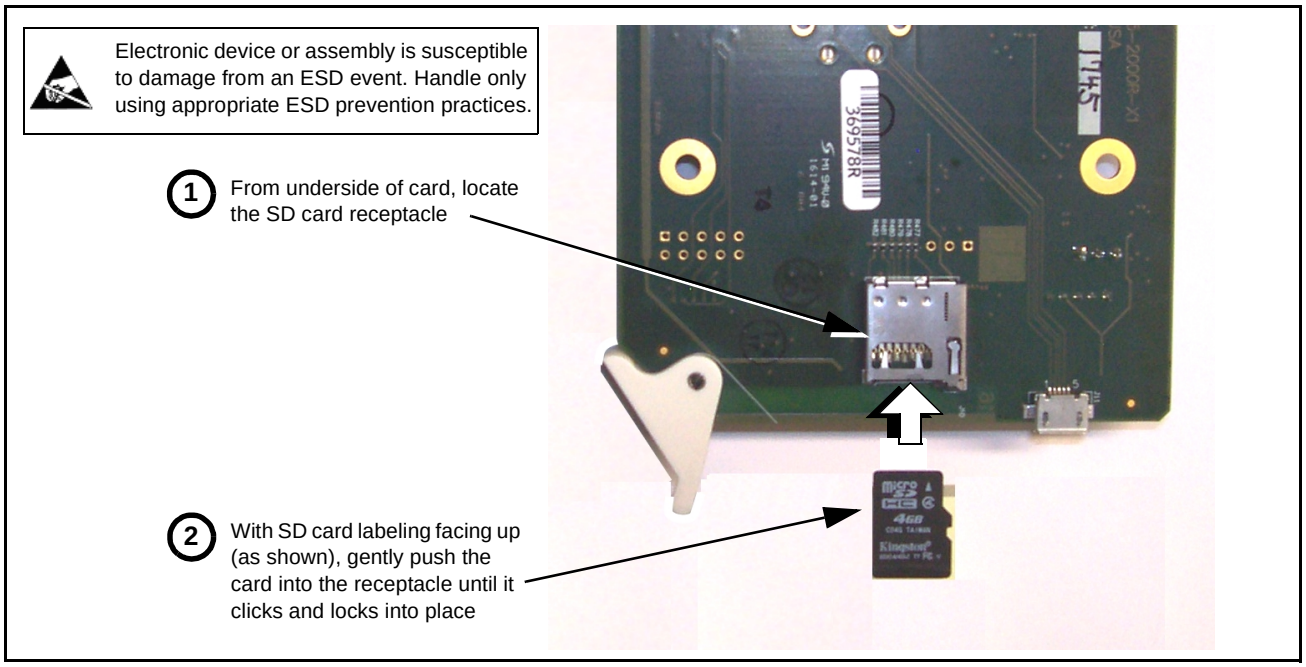


Figure 3-10 SD Card Installation

2. (See Figure 3-11.) With card powered-down, locate the **MMC BOOT** button on the card. Proceed as shown in picture.

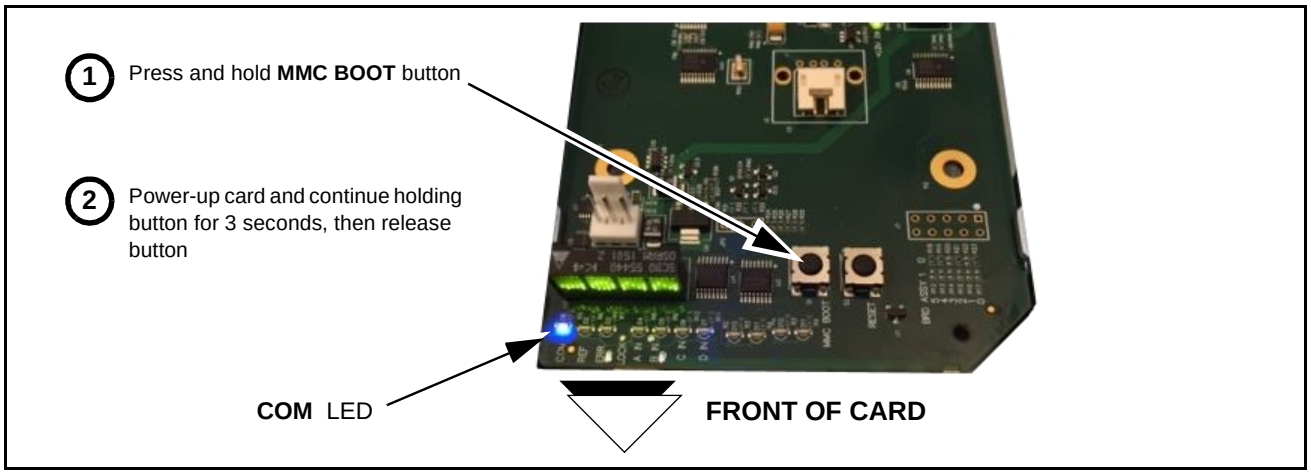


Figure 3-11 MMC Boot Button

3. With button now released, the card will begin reprogramming:
   - **COM** LED illuminates and remains illuminated.
   - When reprogram is complete, **COM** LED turns off, on, and then off again (entire process takes about 1-1/2 minute).
4. Remove power from the card (remove card from slot or power-down BBG-1000 Series unit).

5. Re-apply power to the card. The card/device will display as "***UNLICENSED***" in DashBoard/remote control.
6. In Dashboard or web remote control, go to **Admin** tab and click **Restore from SD Card**. After about 1/2-minute, the card license(s) will be restored and card will be using its most recently installed firmware.
7. Card/device can now be used as normal. On BBG-1000 Series unit, re-install top cover.

Contact and Return Authorization

Should any problem arise with this product that was not solved by the information in this section, please contact the Cobalt Digital Inc. Technical Support Department.

If required, a Return Material Authorization number (RMA) will be issued to you, as well as specific shipping instructions. If required, a temporary replacement item will be made available at a nominal charge. Any shipping costs incurred are the customer's responsibility. All products shipped to you from Cobalt Digital Inc. will be shipped collect.

The Cobalt Digital Inc. Technical Support Department will continue to provide advice on any product manufactured by Cobalt Digital Inc., beyond the warranty period without charge, for the life of the product.

See Contact Cobalt Digital Inc. (p. 1-20) in Chapter 1, "Introduction" for contact information.

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