



TG8000
Multiformat Test Signal Generator
Release Notes

This document supports firmware version 2.5.

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Release notes

This document describes new features, improvements, and limitations of firmware version 2.5 for the TG8000 Multiformat Test Signal Generator.

New features

Timecode source selection on the BG7, GPS7 and SDI7 modules

The Black, LTC, Composite, and SDI outputs each have controls for selecting the timecode source. New source selections have been added and the default settings changed as follows:

BG7 and GPS7 module Black outputs. The available selections are Disable, Local (DST), Local (No DST), UTC, and Program Time. The default value is Disable.

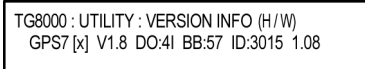
GPS7 module LTC outputs. The available selections are Disable, Local (DST), Local (No DST), UTC, and Program Time. The default value is Local (DST).

SDI7 module SDI outputs. The available selections are Local (DST), Local (No DST), UTC, and Program Time. The default value is Local (DST).

GPS7 module

10 MHz signal output phase. The output phase of the 10 MHz signal to the 1 pps output and other sync outputs is now consistent.

GPS module version readout. The System menu provides readouts containing version information about the instrument hardware. As shown below, one of those readouts now includes the firmware version number installed on the GPS receiver module (1.08 in the image below).



```
TG8000 : UTILITY : VERSION INFO (H/W)  
GPS7 [x] V1.8 DO:4I BB:57 ID:3015 1.08
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3036-115

The ID value in the above readout represents the hardware version of the GPS receiver. The possible values are:

- 3002. This value indicates that the receiver supports GPS signals only. This receiver was replaced by the 3015 receiver.
- 3015. This value indicates that the receiver supports GPS and GLONASS signals. This receiver was replaced by the 3023 receiver. There are some reported limitations with this receiver. (See page 6, *GPS receiver version 3015 with firmware version 1.06.*)
- 3023. This value indicates that the receiver supports GPS and GLONASS signals.

Fixed firmware limitations

The following limitations are fixed in this firmware version:

Restoring presets from earlier firmware versions (SDI7 module)

Instruments with firmware version 2.4 and an SDI7 module installed are not able to restore the SDI7 module settings when using presets created in older firmware versions. Instruments with firmware version 2.5 can restore presets from any older version of firmware without any issues.

Drop Frame timecode initialization

When Drop Frame timecode outputs are turned on, they will now have the drop-frame sequence deterministically set relative to the programmed jam time. Previously, they had to run through a daily jam to achieve the correct sequence cadence. This improvement applies to the GPS7, BG7 and SDI7 modules, but does not apply to the HDVG7 and HD3G7 modules.

Time code outputs

Time code outputs will be set to match the RTC on power up. Previously, in some cases the time code would not be correct.

BITC on SDI formats

BITC (Burnt In Time Code) is now correct on all SDI formats. Previously, some formats had a time offset or had a garbled date on the second line.

GPS position change detection

Position change detection is fixed for some specific cases. Previously, for some versions of GPS receiver hardware and software, the TG8000 would not lock to GPS after a physical change in position. The user had to manually request a new position be acquired. That condition will now be detected and automatically corrected.

General limitations

This firmware release has the following general limitations. Please check the Tektronix Web site (www.tek.com/software/downloads) for any firmware updates to the TG8000 generator.

TG Setup software

In setting signal formats for the Black 2 and Black 3 outputs of the AGL7 module, do not select Black 2 = HD sync (same as Black 3) and Black 3 = BB (same as Black 2) simultaneously, while Frame Reset 1 is set to 2.997 Hz. This operation makes the Frame Reset 1 unstable. If this is the case, reset the system by recalling the Power On Default setting or a preset.

USB port

- When you mount a USB drive, the SDI output signal from an HDVG7 module may briefly unlock. This problem only occurs on HDVG7 modules with serial numbers B013412 or earlier, or HDVG7 modules with a serial number that begins with the letter 'J'. The SDI outputs from DVG7, HD3G7, and SDI7 modules are not affected by the mounting of a USB drive.
- The TG Setup application cannot be used for remote configuration while files are being restored from a USB drive. Wait until the restore operation is complete before opening the TG Setup application and connecting to the TG8000 generator.

Firmware upgrades

- When the TG8000 firmware is upgraded (using a USB drive or a network connection), all files created or installed by the user are deleted. The deleted files include presets, signal files, frame picture files, logo files, sequence files, and for the SDI7 module, can also include text and font files. The standard set of factory installed signal files, logo files, and SDI7 module font files are restored when the firmware is upgraded.

To prevent the loss of your user created files, use the “Backup All User Data to USB” function from the UTILITY menu to save your user files before you upgrade the firmware. After the upgrade, use the “Restore All User Data From USB” function from the UTILITY menu to restore your user created files.

- If you have loaded the TG8000 memory with a large number of test signals or frame picture files, you may not be able to upgrade the instrument firmware because the memory is too full. If you receive a memory error while attempting to upgrade the firmware version, you need to delete some of the test signal or frame picture files and then perform the upgrade.

Network configuration using Manual mode

A network connectivity problem may occur when using Manual mode to configure the instrument IP address or subnet mask settings and the instrument is communicating across network boundaries. The problem does not occur when using DHCP mode to configure the network settings.

If your instrument is configured for Manual mode, use the following steps to work around this problem:

1. Configure the instrument IP address or subnet mask settings using Manual mode.
2. After configuring the IP address or subnet mask, perform one of the following:
 - Change the network gateway address to a valid value.
 - If the network gateway address is already correct, toggle the gateway address. For example, change the gateway address to some other (incorrect) address, apply the change, and then change the gateway address back to the correct value.

Resetting an output signal

When the instrument rereads or resets signal data, such as format changing, preset recall, or signal-button assignment, a signal output interruption or synchronization shock may occur.

Changing output formats with open menus

Some front-panel menus and status displays are dependent on the frame rate of the currently selected output format. If you open a submenu and press the FORMAT button to change the frame rate, the submenu will not be refreshed until it is exited and reopened.

Assigning a signal and frame picture to a front-panel button

When you assign a downloaded signal to a front-panel button, do not assign different format signals to the same button.

Do not assign a signal set to a button that corresponds to the signal that is currently being output. Also, do not assign a signal set to a signal button while the message “No Signal Set Assigned” is displayed. If you reassign a signal set to the OTHER button, perform the reassignment while a signal that is assigned to a button other than the OTHER button is output.

Time of day changes for timecode outputs

When the time-of-day changes, such as when scheduled daylight savings adjustments are made or when the internal time is set from the front panel, there can be a delay before that change is reflected on timecode outputs.

This delay may be a small number of frames (fraction of a second) when all timecode output formats are based on the same clock rate (for example, NTSC black burst and 1080i 59.94 HD tri-level on black outputs in addition to 30 fps drop-frame on LTC outputs), or up to several seconds when timecode formats based on different clock rates are used (for example, 29.97 fps and 24 fps on different outputs).

Setting the genlock source on the AGL7 module	If you change the frame reset period in the AGL7 module after the genlock source is set to CW, the frame reset may not be selected properly. If this is the case, set the frame reset to CW.
Timing range of the AGL7 module	The TIMING menu for the AGL7 module will allow output timing adjustment beyond $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ frame of the current format.
Installing or upgrading an AGL7 module	If you move an AGL7 module from a TG700 mainframe to a TG8000 mainframe, or if you move an AGL7 module from a TG8000 with firmware version 1.2 or below to a TG8000 with firmware version 1.3 or above, the FPGA of the AGL7 module will be automatically updated when the instrument boots. This will also occur if you upgrade a TG8000 with an AGL7 module installed, and if the firmware version in the TG8000 is 1.2 or below.



CAUTION. *To prevent an update failure of your AGL7 module, do not remove or cycle power on the TG8000 while the instrument is rebooting after installing an AGL7 module or after an upgrade from firmware version 1.2 or below. The FPGA update on the AGL7 module takes about three minutes and there is no indication on the front panel that the AGL7 module is being updated. If power is interrupted before the FPGA update is complete, the module will need to be returned to Tektronix for service.*

Daylight Savings Time (DST) scheduler system on the GPS7 module	<p>The DST scheduler system applies the DST offset even if the Time-Of-Day (TOD) source is set to “VITC Input” or “LTC Input” and the SMPTE309 mode is set to “Ignore” or “Use As Input.” In these cases, the offset is applied whether or not a valid VITC or LTC input signal is available. For proper DST scheduling, you need to ensure that the instrument has valid time information and manually enter the correct time of day if the system is not synchronized to an accurate time of day source.</p> <p>When the TOD source is set to “GPS signal” and the GPS is not locked to the input signal, the DST scheduler system will apply the DST offset when the internal real-time clock (which is subject to slight drift) reaches the time scheduled for the DST offset to be applied or removed. Ensure that the GPS is locked and that the system time of day is correct before turning on the DST scheduler system.</p> <p>The manual time-of-day setting is not automatically reapplied when the instrument power is cycled. If the instrument powers up in with the Time of Day source set to “Internal” mode, the time of day will be acquired from the internal real-time clock in the TG8000 generator. Check the system time of day and adjust as needed to ensure that it is correct before the next transition of the DST scheduler when the Time of Day source is set to Internal mode.</p>
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**GPS receiver versions on
GPS7 module**

GPS receiver version 3015 with firmware version 1.06. GPS receiver modules with firmware version 1.06 installed have a problem with the leap second information they receive from the satellite system. Occasionally, the receiver erroneously reports that the current number of applied leap seconds is 255 instead of the correct number (currently 18). This error causes a 3 minute 59 second offset in the system time of day, which will last until the correct report is received (usually in the next broadcast 12 minutes later). TG8000 firmware versions 2.1 and above contain a fix for this problem.

NOTE. *TG8000 firmware version 2.2 or above must be installed to view the GPS receiver firmware version. (See page 1, GPS module version readout.)*

GPS receiver modules with firmware version 1.06 installed also have a problem when they are configured to operate in the GPS & GLONASS dual constellation mode. It is recommended to configure the GPS receiver to operate in either the GPS or GLONASS single constellation mode.

GPS receiver version 3015 with firmware version 1.08. GPS receiver modules with firmware version 1.08 installed corrected the issue with the occasional erroneous reporting of the currently applied leap second data. However, firmware version 1.08 introduced a new problem where the GPS receiver will prematurely apply pending leap second changes when the “pending leap second” flag in the GPS signal is asserted instead of waiting until the leap second is actually applied (June 30 or December 31).



CAUTION. *To prevent the premature application of a pending leap second, customers with GPS receiver version 3015 which has firmware version 1.08 installed should contact your local Tektronix representative. An upgrade kit is available to replace this version of GPS receiver.*

GPS receiver version 3015 with firmware version 1.09. GPS receiver modules with firmware version 1.09 installed corrected the issue with premature leap second changes. However, firmware version 1.09 had an issue with not automatically reacquiring the position after the instrument was moved to a new location. TG8000 firmware versions 2.2 and above contain a fix for this problem. It is strongly recommended that TG8000 firmware version 2.2 or above be installed on any instrument with GPS receiver version 3015 with firmware version 1.09.

GPS receiver version 3023. It is strongly recommended that instruments with GPS receiver version 3023 have firmware version 2.5 or above installed. Previous TG8000 firmware versions have issues that will cause operational problems with the 3023 version GPS receiver.

SMPTE309 data usage on the GPS7 module

- If ST309 data is not present on the selected time reference, then the default SMPTE309 Data mode setting of “Ignore” is the correct selection. For most applications in which the input time reference does have the ST309 data, then the setting of “Input” is usually the best choice. While in “Input” mode, the time zone and DST programming on the input and output are independent, with the input set by the ST309 data on the input and the outputs being set by the menu in the instrument. This is the best mode of operation even if all units are set to the same time zone and DST values.
- When the SMPTE309 Data mode is set to “Ignore,” you cannot use the Time Zone Offset or DST offset controls on the slave unit to adjust the time code outputs. The reason for this is that the slave unit assumes that the VITC/LTC inputs are local time and already have such corrections applied. However, you can offset the time code on individual outputs using the offset controls for each output. The local time zone and DST settings do affect the master time-of-day since the offsets are subtracted from the input and added to the output, but the net effect is that the outputs match the inputs unless individually offset.
- SMPTE309 time zone offset data on individual outputs is not affected by adjusting time code offsets on individual outputs. The time code offset controls on the individual outputs does not affect the time zone offset fields in the output time code data. For example, if the slave unit is configured with a time zone offset of –08:00 and then you also adjust the time code offset on the SDI7 module Channel 1 by another +03:00 hours, the SMPTE309 data on that output will still read –08:00 in the time zone offset field even though the actual output is UTC –05:00 hours.
- Setting the timecode source to Local (DST), Local (No DST), or UTC will cause the ST309 output DST and time zone data to be set to match the selection.
- The applied DST offset display is incorrect when the SMPTE309 Data mode is set to “Use as Input/Output.” When “Use as Input/Output” is selected, the Applied DST Offset indicator on the slave unit does not report the actual DST offset being applied by the system. Instead, the indicator reports the DST offset that would be applied if the slave unit was using its own DST offset configuration (as it would in GPS or in VITC/LTC “Ignore” or “Use as Input” modes).

Embedded audio of the HDVG7 module

- Embedded audio for 720 23.98p/24p formats are not supported for the HDVG7 module, even though they can be selected in the menus.
- The first user data word in the audio control packet (containing the Audio Frame value) has incorrect parity when the frame count is 1, 2, or 4.

Y to GBR convertor mode of the HDLG7 module

If the output format is 2K and the Converter mode is set to Y to GBR, changing operating mode by selecting a test signal will cause an unexpected black and white signal to be generated. To correct the test signal, press the OTHER button until Normal is selected, and then press the test signal button.

25/29.97/30 Hz segmented frame format for the HDLG7 module

The HDLG7 module does not have format selections for 1080PsF at 25 Hz, 29.97 Hz, or 30 Hz. These formats are almost identical to 1080i (interlaced) formats at 50 Hz, 59.94 Hz, and 60 Hz respectively; these format settings can be used with progressive segmented signals. However, note that the SMPTE 352M payload identifier for the output signal will show an interlaced signal format, even when the HDLG7 module is converting a single link progressive segmented input signal to dual link.

Converter mode of the HD3G7 module

- Infrequently, the module will fail to up-convert the input HD-SDI signal. If no output is seen, the problem can be corrected by selecting a different test signal and then switching back to converter mode.
- The trigger output cannot generate a frame pulse or line pulse when the module is in converter mode.
- The moving picture and video component functions do not apply to up-converted output signals.
- When a Level B format is selected for the up-converted 3 Gb/s output signal, embedded audio from the input HD-SDI signal will be copied into both virtual links. Therefore, up to 32 channels of embedded audio can appear on the 3 Gb/s output.
- The HD3G7 module does not reformat SMPTE 334 Caption Distribution Packets in converter mode. Therefore, when up-converting from 1080i 59.94 Hz to 1080p 59.94 Hz, for example, the output will contain CDP data in alternate frames, each with 40 bytes of caption data, instead of CDP data in every frame, each with 20 bytes of caption data.
- Up-conversion to a Level B fast progressive format may result in mis-ordered Caption Distribution Packets in the stream of output frames.

SDI equalizer test signal of the HD3G7 and SDI7 modules	Per SMPTE RP198 for HD-SDI, a polarity change word is used to ensure equal probabilities of the DC bias for the equalizer test pattern. However, some SDI formats still exhibit an unequal bias. Enabling a dynamic bit stream in the output signal, such as embedded audio or timecode data, will result in both DC levels appearing in the output signal.
Test signal files of the HD3G7 and SDI7 modules	The HD3G7 and SDI7 modules use file-based test signal definitions. If you modify a signal file from the factory version, unpredictable results may occur. To recover from this situation, reload the factory version of the signal file from the <i>TG8000 SW Library and Documentation DVD</i> that was supplied with the instrument.
SDI7 multi-language support	Languages that require combined glyphs in order to be represented may not be correctly rendered in the Text ID display on the SDI7 module.
Multiburst signal motion on the SDI7 module	Do not set a Multiburst signal in motion on the SDI7 module. Otherwise, a corrupted signal will be generated.
Usage of PTP-based epoch for setting timecode	<p>The HDVG7 and HD3G7 modules do not use the updated PTP-based method for setting timecode. This means that when a GPS7 module is installed, the timecode on the HDVG7 and HD3G7 module outputs will not track the outputs of the GPS7, BG7, and SDI7 modules (if installed). It is possible that there could be a few frame difference between the outputs on these two modules and the others, especially in drop frame.</p> <p>If a GPS7 module is not installed, the BG7 and HDVG7 modules will not support timecode and the HD3G7 and SDI7 modules will only support program time.</p>