



FEI-Zyfer Inc.

**CommSync II-D
Model 407
Redundant GPS Synchronized
Time and Frequency System
User's Manual**

**Document 407-8000
Revision M**



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DATE	REVISIONS
3/6/2007	Rev X1:
2/7/2008	Rev N/C: Updated glossary, adjusted index entries, added Kill backup memory (SAASM), HINT information, Baud rate setting options, performed general formatting cleanup, updated for New 407-4103-xx SAASM GTF Modules and added 385-4090 Dual Port Ethernet module.
4/28/09	Rev A: Updated to include the new 385-4097 Dual Port Ethernet module with IEEE-1588, Fan module, updated Menu Tree, and to correct various typos.
11/18/09	Rev B: Added Declaration of Conformity. Added Certification and Compliance section. Made the following changes to meet UL requirements: changed the 24 and 48 DC power supply voltages from a voltage range to nominal values, added notes regarding UL listing of DC input power supplies.
11/23/10	Rev C: Corrected AC Power Supply input voltage range from 115-230 to 115/230. Corrected paragraph 6.2.4.4 to limit IRIG disciplining to modules installed in the communication slots.
10/03/11	Rev D: Updated SAASM Key retention ability, updated for 407-6xx-xx SAASM systems, updated for 4074104 SAASM GTFs, corrected Time Code Input module (3854040xx) external sync capabilities, and corrected various typographical errors.
4/25/13	Rev E: Added references to PTP disciplining. Added general specifications for the Gigabit Ethernet module (385-4106-xx). Deleted 1PPS output reference in the Dual Port Ethernet module specifications. Updated Table 4-4.
10/21/14	Rev F Added warranty information. Added WGS84 information. Added guidelines for antenna location and mounting.
07/21/15	Rev G: Adding details of supercapacitor used for memory backup and clarify that it does not need to be replaced
03/21/19	Rev H: Add MarkV GTF versions, and GNSS receiver options.
01/09/2020	Rev J: Updated Section 9.11 (Certifications and Compliance), and Appendix B, to add DC power specific Compliance certifications. Update Lightning suppressor and Fiber-Optic antenna information.
08/02/2023	Rev L: Updated Manual to include MUE (M-Code Receiver) Options, update various typos
5/20/2024	Rev M: Updated manual to include MPE-M (MUE) Antenna Calibration

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DISCLAIMER

This document reflects the specifications and features of the equipment that were current at the time of release of this manual. FEI-Zyfer, Inc. disclaims responsibility for any errors contained herein, and reserves the right to make changes to this manual and related equipment without notice or obligation.

WARRANTY

FEI-Zyfer, Inc.'s standard warranty is for two years unless otherwise agreed upon by contract or purchase order. Warranty terms and conditions are explained in the Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale provided with the quotation.

TRADEMARKS

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC)

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are design to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver
- Connect the equipment into a outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS A CRITICAL COMPONENT IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESSED WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF FEI-ZYFER, INC.

WARNINGS

Warning statements in this manual call attention to conditions or practices that could result in injury or loss of life.

CAUTIONS

Caution statements in this manual call attention to conditions or practices that could result in damage to the CommSync II-D unit.

GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Always locate heavy equipment towards the bottom of the cabinet (rack) to avoid accidental tip-over of the cabinet (rack).

Make certain the maximum operating ambient temperature does not exceed 55° C.

Never restrict the airflow through the instrument's vents, located on the top and side of the instrument.

- The GPS antenna must be installed outdoors, with a clear view of the sky. The Shield of the antenna cable is intended to be connected to earth ground as the cable enters the building.
- If the instrument is configured to operate from a DC power source verify the following:
 - Never apply a voltage to any terminal that is outside the range specified
 - The Earth Ground Screw must be connected to suitable safety ground.
 - Protective Earthing must be ensured to maintain safe operation.
 - The Terminal Block provides a Chassis ground connection.
 - The user must comply with all applicable electrical regulations regarding grounding and safety.
- o If the instrument is configured to operate from an AC power source, pay special attention to the following:
 - o Connect the instrument only to a properly rated supply circuit
 - o The supplied 3-prong power cord provides safety grounding. Do not defeat this feature. The user must comply with all applicable national and local electrical regulations regarding grounding and safety
 - o Always ensure that the power switch is OFF (switch position 0) prior to removing an AC Power Supply module from a CommSync II-D system
 - o Never remove the protective cover from the AC Power Supply module
 - o Replace fuse(s) with same type and rating as marked

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1 Manual Overview

1.1 Introduction

This User's Manual describes how to set-up, use and troubleshoot the CommSync II-D Time and Frequency System. It is applicable for CommSync II-D systems that are configured as GPS Timing and Frequency Systems (GTF) as well as those units that are configured as Distribution Timing and Frequency Systems (DTF). This manual also provides detailed information regarding the various power supply options that are available for the CommSync II-D system. Although this manual does provide some information concerning the use of various rear panel Command I/O modules, complete operating instructions and specifications for all of the rear panel option modules are provided in a separate Option Modules User's Manual (385-8003).

1.2 Assumptions

The User's Manual paragraphs that describe the controlling and monitoring of the CommSync II-D system assume that it has been equipped with an optional front panel Keypad/Display (KDC) module. If the unit is not equipped with this module, then system operation can be monitored and controlled via serial commands through either an RS-232 port mounted on the GTF/DTF module's front panel or an optional Command I/O module. The serial interface commands are detailed in FEI-Zyfer Serial Communications Protocol document 385-8002.

1.3 Related Manuals and Reference Documents

The following table identifies all of the reference documents and utility programs referred to in this manual:

Serial Communications Protocol (385-8002) – describes the complete command set and provides detailed instructions for using a computer to control the CommSync II-D system.

Option Module User's Manual (385-8003) - provides information on removal and installation of the available option modules as well as the operation, configuration, and specifications for each available option modules for the CommSync II-D.

Boot Code and Firmware Upgrade Instructions (385-8088) – instructions for the upgrading of new firmware from via the serial port into the CommSync II-D.

TFTP Remote Upgrade Instructions (385-8088) – instructions for the upgrading of new firmware from a remote location into the CommSync II-D.

ZyferTFTP.exe (990-3015) – TFTP server utility for remote upgrade of CommSync II-D firmware.

FEI-Zyfer custom MIB (385-3044) – document that lists all of the SNMP commands available for the control and monitoring of the CommSync II-D system.

Zyfer CS2 GUI (385-3140) - Graphical User Interface utility program that can be used for the control and monitoring of the CommSync II-D system.

CommSync II Fiber Optic Antenna (FRGAL Shelf) Users Manual (395-8008) – describes how to set-up and use an optional fiber optic antenna cable system

1.4 Conventions

This manual uses the following conventions:

Names of front panel indicators, rear panel indicators, system operational modes, and front panel LCD menus appear in *italics*.

Names appear in the manual in the same case that they are displayed on the CommSync II-D panels and menus.

Front panel LCD screen text and general notes also appear in *italics*.

References to front panel control keys and editable menu fields appear in **BOLDFACE** type.

Names of connectors and ports also appear in **BOLDFACE** type, but they are also enclosed within double quotation marks ("").

1.5 Where to Look

Section 2, *Quick Start Guide* - GPS Timing and Frequency System (GTF) on page 19 briefly describes the very basics of setting up a GTF equipped CommSync II-D System as a GPS-disciplined time and frequency reference.

Section 3, *Quick Start Guide* - Distribution Timing and Frequency System (DTF) on page 21 briefly describes the very basics of setting up a DTF equipped CommSync II-D System as time and frequency distribution system synchronized to and external source.

Section 4, *General Information* on page 23 provides a full description of the CommSync II-D system.

Section 5, *GPS Timing and Frequency Systems* on page 37 provides all of the operational details for setting up and using a GTF based CommSync II-D System.

Section 6, *Distribution Timing and Frequency Systems* on page 69 provides all of the operational details for setting up and using a DTF based CommSync II-D System.

Section 7, *Display Menus and Controls* on page 85 describes how to use the front panel Keypad/Display module's menu and control functions.

Section 8, *General Specifications* on page 106 contains detailed specifications for a CommSync II-D system configured with the following basic options: Chassis with optional front panel Keypad/Display, AC Power Supply module, DC Power Supply module, GTF module equipped with a crystal or rubidium oscillator.

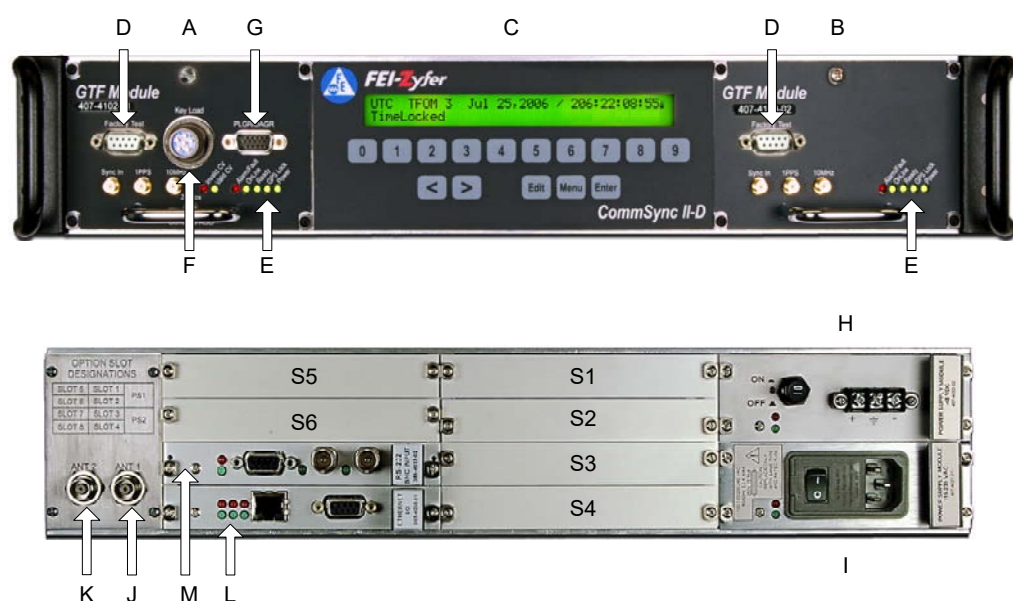
Section 9, *Maintenance and Repair* on page 116 contains the periodic service, troubleshooting, and repair procedures.

Section 10, *Power Supply Modules* on page 129 provides all of the specifications and operational details for the power supplies options available for the CommSync II-D.

Appendix A - *Declaration of Conformity*, on page 135 provides a list of all of the standards to which conformity is declared.

Appendix B - *Glossary of Terms*, on page 137 provides definitions for many of the terms used in this manual.

2 Quick Start Guide - GPS Timing and Frequency System (GTF)



- (A) GTF 1
- (B) GTF 2
- (C) Front Panel Display
- (D) RS-232 Port
- (E) Status LED(s)
- (F) Keyload Port
- (G) PLGR/DAGR Port (Hot Start)
- (H) Power Supply #1 (S0)
- (I) Power Supply #2 (S9)
- (J) Antenna Connection GTF 1
- (K) Antenna Connection GTF 2
- (L) Primary Com (S8)
- (M) Secondary Com (S7)

Note: The information shown is for illustration only, and will vary depending on system configuration.

- Install the CommSync II-D into the equipment cabinet.
- Mount the antenna in the desired location. At the antenna, connect one end of the antenna cable to the antenna connector.
- Connect the antenna system cable(s) to the system's rear panel TNC connectors as follows: Connect the antenna cable for GTF#1 (left side module) to the upper connector and the antenna cable for GTF#2 (right side module) to the lower connector.
- Connect power source to the CommSync II-D.
- If communication is desired, the CommSync II-D comes with a standard RS-232 port on the GTF module's front panel. Connect a serial cable between this port and a PC serial port. Note that other I/O options such as Ethernet are available depending on the system's configuration.
- Apply power to the system – at this time the following events occur:
 - o After a moment, the front panel display backlight illuminates and the system runs through its self-test diagnostics. During this time the *Ready* indicator flashes and the *Alarm/Fault* indicator is illuminated (~5 sec).
 - o After the completion of the self-test, the *Power* indicator on the GTF module(s) will illuminate, the GTF#1 *On Line* indicator will illuminate and a greeting message will appear on LCD screen which is followed shortly thereafter with the *Time and Status* screen.
- At this point the system enters Warm-Up and the *Alarm/Fault* indicator flashes.

Note: The information shown on the following LCD screens is for illustration only, and may be different in actual systems.

Section

5.2.2

5.2.4

5.2.5

5.2.6

5.2.7

```

UTC TFOM 9 Jan 06,1980 / 006:00:00:53=
Warm-Up                      GTF 1 ONLINE

```

- The above screen (Menu 1 – Screen 1, power-up default) indicates that the online receiver (GTF#1) is operating from initial power up as indicated by the date (start of GPS Time Jan 06, 1980), the Time Figure Of Merit (TFOM) of the system's timing, and the status (*Warm-Up*).
- All GTFs receivers operate in Coarse Acquisition mode (C/A without user intervention). GTFs with a SAASM/MUE receiver installed are also capable of operating in P/Y mode. To use the P/Y mode, the receiver must be keyed.
- Initially, upon power-up, the GTF module's internal C/A receiver defaults to the *Survey* mode; at this point the GTF modules report that they are not ready and that they are in *Warm-up* mode.

5.2.8

Note: The SAASM/MUE Receiver operate in Dynamic modes only.

5.2.11

Note: After relocating the system, it is recommended that the user perform a Cold Start to clear stored parameters (almanac) in the GPS receiver.

- As soon as the GPS receiver acquires an initial position fix and valid time the *GPS Lock* indicator illuminates on the GTF and the current time is displayed:

```

UTC TFOM 9 Nov 09,2000 / 324:21:30:15=
Warm-Up                      GTF 1 ONLINE

```

This screen indicates the date and UTC time, the Time Figure Of Merit (TFOM) of the system's timing, and the status (*Warm-Up*).

- The Time To First Fix (TTFF) depends on the satellite visibility. When operating in the *Survey/Dynamic* mode at power-up and with many satellites visible, the receiver requires a minimum of 2 minutes and at most 30 minutes to determine the coarse antenna position (First Fix).
- When *Survey* is complete the GTF automatically switches to the *Known* mode.
- Further operation is automatic. After the GTF module's receiver has locked to the satellites and the initial oscillator warm-up (~10 minute after power-up) has taken place, the disciplining of the internal timing and frequency starts.

Note: The SAASM/MUE Receiver operate in Dynamic modes only.

```

UTC TFOM 9 Nov 06,2000 / 311:21:54:28=
Recovering                   GTF 1 ONLINE

```

Note: In some system versions "Acquire" is shown in place of "Recovering".

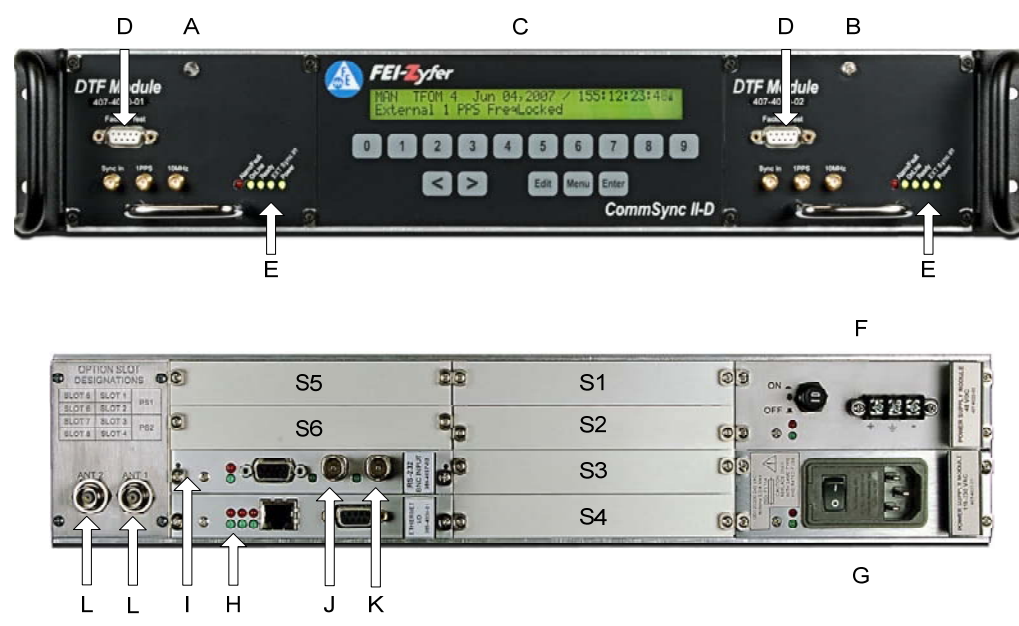
- After the internal timing and oscillator frequency have been adjusted sufficiently to provide accurate output signals, the *Time and Status* screen indicates the exact time, Time Figure Of Merit (TFOM), and the status *Time Locked*. Typical time from GPS Lock to Time Lock is 1½ to 2 hours. The GTF module's front panel *Ready* indicator illuminates.

```

UTC TFOM 4 Nov 06,2000 / 311:22:03:28=
TimeLocked                   GTF 1 ONLINE

```

3 Quick Start Guide - Distribution Timing and Frequency System (DTF)



- (A) DTF 1
- (B) DTF 2
- (C) Front Panel Display
- (D) RS-232 Port
- (E) Status LED(s)
- (F) Power Supply #1 (S0)
- (G) Power Supply #2 (S9)
- (H) Primary Com (S8)
- (I) Secondary Com (S7)
- (J) EXT SYNC A
- (K) EXT SYNC B
- (L) Antenna Inputs – Not active in DTF systems

Note: The information shown is for illustration only, and will vary depending on system configuration.

	Section
• Install the CommSync II-D into the equipment cabinet.	6.2.2
• The system can be equipped with a variety of optional I/O External Input module configurations. These input modules can be located in either Slot 8 (Primary) or Slot 7 (Secondary) or both. The Primary slot communicates directly with the online DTF module, while the Secondary slot communicates directly with the offline (redundant) DTF module.	6.2.4
• Connect the external reference source(s) to an available rear panel I/O External Input module(s). The external reference source(s) can be applied to the module's "EXT SYNC A" input, the "B" input, or both inputs. Both inputs to a module should be the same frequency. The module can then be configured to auto select (A priority) or "A" or "B".	6.2.5
• Connect power source to the CommSync II-D.	6.2.6
• If communication is desired, the CommSync II-D comes with a standard RS-232 port on the DTF module's front panel. Connect a serial cable between this port and a PC serial port. Note that other I/O options such as rear panel RS-232 and Ethernet ports are available depending on the system's configuration.	6.2.7
• Apply power to the system – at this time the following events occur: - o After a moment, the front panel display backlight illuminates and the system runs through its self-test diagnostics. During this time the <i>Ready</i> indicator flashes and the <i>Alarm/Fault</i> indicator is illuminated (~5 sec). - o After the completion of the self-test, the <i>Power</i> indicator on the DTF module(s) will illuminate, the DTF#1 <i>On Line</i> indicator will illuminate and a greeting message will appear on LCD screen which is followed shortly thereafter with the <i>Time and Status</i> screen. • At this point the system enters Warm-Up and the <i>Alarm/Fault</i> indicator flashes.	6.2.8

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Note: The information shown on the following LCD screens is for illustration only, and may be different in actual systems.

RUN TFOM 9 / 000:00:00:01 =
External 5MHz Warm-up 1 ONLINE

- The above screen (Menu 1 - Screen 1, power-up default) indicates that the online module (DTF#1) is operating from initial power up as indicated by the *Run* mode. The Time Figure Of Merit (TFOM) is an indication of the frequency accuracy (referenced to the external input), the reported time is the running time clock and the status (*Warm-Up*).

- DTF Input Configuration - The external reference type (1PPS or frequency) for each DTF module must be selected; this can be done via the front panel controls.

- o Press key **3** until *Frequency Discipline Status 1* screen is selected.

DTF#1 EXT-5MHz Warm-Up FDM Mode: 2 =
Time Difference:-000001932 ns DAC:31264

- o To view/select the Discipline Source mode:

- o Press **Edit**.

DTF#2 External Sync Type:5 MHz =
Sync Source Type: External Only

- o Use the arrow keys until the desired reference mode (1PPS, 1MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz) is selected.
- o Press **Menu** to exit the edit mode without any selection change, or
- o Press **Enter** to accept the selected Discipline Source mode.

- Further operation is automatic. After the DTF modules have an external reference input, the disciplining of the internal timing and frequency starts.

- External Input Module Configuration – Menu 7 - Screen 1 is used to set the I/O external input module configuration. Menu 7 - Screen 1 is for the primary control (Slot 8), and Menu 7 - Screen 2 is for the secondary control (Slot 8).

Primary CTL (Slot 8) Ext In: 10MHz=
Input: AUTO To: BOTH Status: 0x1A

- o To configure the module, press **Edit**.
- o Set the Input to AUTO (allows the module to select between A or B), A, or B.
- o Set to BOTH (sends sync input to both DTF's), DTF#1, DTF#2, or NONE.
- o Repeat for Secondary Control if installed.

If the external reference input is applied and the module is configured properly, the DTF *Ext Sync In* indicator will illuminate, indicating that the DTF is receiving the input signal.

Note: Typical time from applying the external reference to reference lock (Ready indicator illuminates) is 1½ to 2 hours.

- Setting DTF Time - The DTF default time mode is RUN time. The Time displayed on Menu 1 is the time (days, hours, minutes, and seconds) that the DTF system has been in operation - in many cases this is sufficient. If time output is desired, time can be set either by manual time entry or with the optional Time Code Input module via an IRIG-B time signal.

- o DTF time via manual time entry.

- o DTF time via Time Code Input module.

Section

6.2.9.1

6.2.9.2

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4.1 Basic System Configuration Information

The CommSync II-D system offers two basic types of reference system sources - GPS Timing/Frequency (GTF) and Distribution Timing/Frequency (DTF).

4.1.1 GPS Timing/Frequency system (GTF - GPS receiver based)

A CommSync II-D system configured with GPS Timing/Frequency (GTF) modules functions as a self-contained GPS-disciplined reference. In this configuration the CommSync II-D provides highly accurate timing and frequency output signals that are synchronized to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) via the Global Positioning System (GPS). The CommSync II-D GTF module utilizes the GPS system's 1 PPS as a reference to discipline an internal oscillator; this disciplined oscillator allows the CommSync II-D system to continue providing accurate outputs whenever sufficient GPS signals are unavailable. Additionally, the user can also configure the unit to use an external 1 PPS source as a reference this is done by connecting the reference to either the GTF module's *Sync Input* connector or to an optional Command I/O module located at the rear of the unit (refer to paragraph 4.1.2, *External Reference Source*).

Note: In a GTF system, the system's output time is obtained from the Global Positioning System (GPS), whereas the 1 PPS alignment can be referenced to either GPS or an external reference.

CommSync II-D system uses WGS84, the reference coordinate system used by the Global Positioning System.

4.1.2 Distribution Time/Frequency (DTF - Non-GPS receiver based)

A CommSync II-D System configured with Distribution Timing/Frequency (DTF) modules is a timing and frequency source normally disciplined to an external 1 PPS source, such as a Hydrogen-Maser or Cesium laboratory standard. Configured this way, the CommSync II-D functions as a distribution system with all the functionality of the GPS-referenced system, but synchronized to an external source instead of the GPS system.

If an optional input module (385-4037, 385-4038, 385-4090, or 385-4097) is installed, an external frequency source of 1 MHz, 5 MHz or 10 MHz, or an alternate 1 PPS source can be used as the reference source instead of the 1 PPS source connected to the DTF module's *Sync Input* connector.

Note: In a DTF system, the system's output time is either manually set or set via a Time Code Input module; the 1 PPS alignment is dependent on the external reference source.

4.1.3 System Control

Methods of controlling and monitoring the performance are provided via an optional front panel Keypad/Display (KDC) as well as through either an RS-232 port mounted on the GTF/DTF module's front panel or through an optional Ethernet I/O module. The serial interface commands are detailed in FEI-Zyfer Serial Communications Protocol document 385-8002.

4.1.4 Option Modules

The system has many possible option modules. See the Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, for details and specifications.

4.2 Reference

The following table identifies all of the reference documents referred to in this manual:

Table 4-1 Reference Documents and Programs	
Document Number	Document Title
All Systems	
385-8002	Serial Communications Protocol
385-8003	Option Module User's Manual
385-8003	Boot Code and Firmware Upgrade Instructions
Fiber Optic Antenna Equipped Systems	
395-8008	CommSyncII FRGAL Shelf, Fiber Optic Ant Users Manual
Ethernet Equipped Systems	
385-3036	FEI-Zyfer Custom MIB
385-3140	CommSync II Family Graphical User Interface Software
385-8088	TFTP Remote Upgrade Instructions
990-3015	FEI-TFTP (TFTP server utility for remote upgrade of CommSync II Family firmware)

Note: All of the documents listed in Table 4-1 are available at www.fei-zyfer.com.

4.3 Basic System Description

The following paragraphs contain a summary of the basic system and its options.

4.3.1 Chassis

The basic system consists of a chassis with a 3U (5.25"x17.65") frame and a passive backplane. The chassis mounts in a standard 19" rack. Current CommSync II-D's are cooled via a top cover mounted Fan module.

4.3.2 Front Panel

Optionally available is a front panel mounted Keypad and LCD module. When provided, the backlit display provides indication of time, position, satellite information, operating status, oscillator performance, system setup and installed option modules. The Keypad allows for data entry and display screen selection.

Note: Failure or malfunction of the Keypad/Display, or the internal Keypad Display Controller (KDC), will not affect system operation or interrupt system outputs.

The two slots, on either side of the keypad and display controller (KDC), are for the redundant/hot-replaceable GTF/DTF modules. These modules are the precision sources used to generate the time and frequency generated by the system.



Figure 4-1 CommSync II-D Front View - GTF

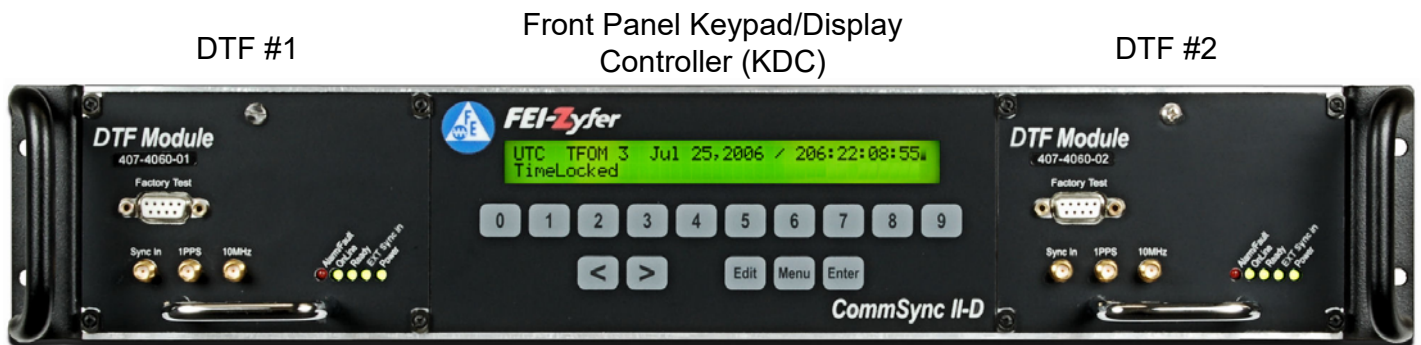


Figure 4-2 CommSync II-D Front View - DTF

4.3.3 Rear Panel Antenna Connections

Also installed in the chassis are two connectors for connection of the “active” GPS antennas to the system. The upper connector is the antenna connection for GTF Module 1 (located in the far-left slot of the chassis), and the lower connector is the antenna connection for GTF Module 2 (located in the far right slot of the chassis). These connectors also provide a DC voltage used as the power source for the active GPS antennas. In a Distribution Chassis, the antenna connectors may be omitted. Refer to Figure 4-3, CommSync II-D Rear View for antenna connection locations.

4.4 GTF (GPS Time/Frequency) Modules

The following table outlines the primary differences between GTF types.

Table 4-2 GTF Types						
P/N		Dash	Oscillator	Ext. Sync	Hot Start	GPS Rcvr
407-4100	Mark IV	-01	Rubidium	Yes	No	GPS, C/A Only
		-02	OCXO	Yes	No	GPS, C/A Only
	Mark V	-11	Rubidium	Yes	No	GPS, C/A Only
		-12	OCXO	Yes	No	GPS, C/A Only
		-21	Rubidium	Yes	No	GNSS, C/A
		-22	OCXO	Yes	No	GNSS, C/A
407-4102	Mark IV	-01	Rubidium	Yes	Yes	SAASM
		-02	OCXO	Yes	Yes	Force22(classic)
407-4103	Mark IV	-01	Rubidium	Yes	Yes	SAASM MPE
		-02	OCXO	Yes	Yes	
	Mark V	-11	Rubidium	Yes	Yes	
		-12	OCXO	Yes	Yes	
407-4104	Mark IV	-01	Rubidium	Yes	Yes	SAASM Force22E
		-02	OCXO	Yes	Yes	
	Mark V	-11	Rubidium	Yes	Yes	
		-12	OCXO	Yes	Yes	
407-4105	Mark V	-11	Rubidium	Yes	Yes	MUE (MPE-M)
		-12	OCXO	Yes	Yes	

Note: References in this manual to External Sync and GPS modes are conditioned by these differences and will not apply to all GTFs.

Each GTF module contains a self-contained Frequency Discipline Machine (FDM), consisting of an ultra-stable oscillator (either rubidium or oven-controlled crystal), a GPS receiver, along with a microprocessor Controller and bus interface drivers.

While locked to GPS the GTF module learns the characteristics of its precision oscillator, using GPS as reference. This learned data is used to maintain the stability of the time and frequency outputs if the system enters holdover (loss of GPS lock condition).

While locked to GPS, the GTF module's output signals and the system's time are synchronized to UTC. The module's GPS receiver 1 PPS output is used as reference to align the system's 1 PPS output to UTC 1 PPS.

In a system configured with GTF module, an external 1 PPS signal connected through the *Sync Input* port can be used as reference in the event the GPS reference is not available or is interrupted. The GTF may also be commanded to use this sync input. (See: FEI-Zyfer document 385-8002, DISC command.)

In the *Switch* mode, GPS is the default reference source. If GPS becomes unavailable and the external reference input is present, the module will automatically switch to the external 1 PPS. If the external 1 PPS is not present, then the module will go into *Coasting* or *Holdover* mode. When GPS becomes available again, the module will return to the GPS source.

Note: The system 1 PPS output is normally aligned with the GPS reference. If the external 1 PPS reference source is not aligned with the system 1 PPS output, then the system 1 PPS output will be synchronized to the external input. This may cause a shift of the system 1 PPS output, but will not affect the system's frequency output signals.

4.5 DTF (Distribution Time/Frequency) Modules

The following table outlines the oscillator selections for DTF modules.

Table 4-3 DTF Types			
P/N		Dash	Oscillator
407-4060	Mark IV	-01	Rubidium
		-02	OCXO

The DTF modules also include a self-contained Frequency Discipline Machine (FDM) consisting of an ultra-stable oscillator (either Rubidium or OCXO) along with the microprocessor Controller and bus interface drivers.

While locked, the DTF module will also learn the characteristics of its oscillator. This learned data is used to maintain the stability of the time and frequency outputs if the system enters holdover (loss of external reference condition).

Note: In a DTF (distribution) system, time can be manually set and the system's 1 PPS alignment is dependent on the reference source.

4.6 Rear Panel Modules

There are a total of 10 rear panel option slots. All modules are designed to be hot swap/replaceable. Slots 0 and 9 are designated for Power Supply modules. Slots 1 through 8 accept any of the output option modules, while slots 7 and 8 are designated for either I/O modules or output option modules.

All option module status is available via an optional front panel Keypad/Display, RS-232 ports mounted on the GTF/DTF front panel, or through an optional I/O module. Each rear panel module has two LED indicators to provide immediate visual status. These are typically module power (green) and module fault (red).

Note: Depending on the current firmware version of a fielded system, option module installed in the field may require GTF/DTF and KDC firmware upgrades.



Figure 4-3 CommSync II-D Rear View

4.7 Power Supply Modules

Two rear panel slots (slots 0 and 9) are provided for redundant hot swap/replaceable power supplies. Any of the available power supply options can be used in any combination. Refer to Figure 4-3, CommSync II-D Rear View for power supply locations.

4.8 Fan Module

Current CommSync II-Ds are equipped with a top cover mounted Fan module (407105601). This module includes two fan blower assemblies, and the module is designed to be hot swap/replaceable. The status of the Fan module is available on the optional front panel Keypad/Display.

The fan is designed to be always at full speed during operation. The Fan Controller detects fan failures by measuring current pulses from the fan motors and recognizing problems if these current pulses are not present.

Fan failure detection is enabled only when measured temperatures exceed 20 °C for more than 200 seconds.

Additional fan related failure reporting occurs whenever an over-temperature condition exists on the Fan Controller board which is part of the Fan module.

Note: The over temperature condition fault clears once the measured temperature falls below 80 °C.

Both of the Fan module's fan blower assemblies include an externally removable filter that can be removed for cleaning or replacing without needing to remove the Fan module itself. Refer to Para. 9.4.4.1 for removal and cleaning instructions.

4.9 System Monitor/Control and/or Ext Input Modules (slots 7 and 8 only)

The system's operation can be monitored and controlled via serial commands through an optional Command I/O module(s) (385-4005 or 385-4024) or external input module (385-4037, 385-4038, 385-4090 or 385-4097).

In a non-redundant system configuration (only one GTF/DTF module installed), the I/O module must be installed in slot 8. In a redundant system configuration (two GTF/DTF modules installed), up to two I/O modules can be installed using slots 7 and 8. The I/O module in slot 8 provides a command path through the online GTF/DTF module. The I/O module in slot 7 provides a redundant command path through the offline GTF/DTF module. Either slot may be used to control and/or monitor the system. The command set used for monitoring and control is contained in FEI-Zyfer Serial Communications Protocol document 385-8002.

In addition to providing for communications, some I/O modules include options that accommodate frequency inputs that allow the system to be synchronized to an external reference, while other I/O modules allow the system to receive time via IRIG time codes.

Table 4-4 I/O and External Input Module Options

Module Name	Part Number	RS-232 Ports	Ethernet Ports	SNMP	IEEE-1588	Ext Input	Time Code In
RS-232 I/O	385-4005-01	One	None	No	No	None	None
RS-232 I/O External Input	385-4037-02	One	None	No	No	2 BNCs	None
RS-232 I/O External Input	385-4037-03	One	None	No	No	2 Fiber Optic	None
Ethernet I/O	385-4024-01	None	One	No	No	None	None
Ethernet I/O	385-4038-01	One	One	Yes	No	None	None
Ethernet I/O Input	385-4038-02	None	One	Yes	No	2 BNCs	None
Ethernet I/O Input	385-4038-03	None	One	Yes	No	2 Fiber Optic	None
Ethernet I/O Input	385-4038-04	One	One	Yes	No	2 BNCs	None
Dual Port Ethernet I/O	385-4090-01	None	Two	Yes	No	None	None
Dual Port Ethernet I/O Input	385-4090-02	None	Two	Yes	No	2 BNCs	None
Dual Port Ethernet I/O Input	385-4090-03	None	Two	Yes	No	2 Fiber Optic	None
Dual Port Ethernet I/O with IEEE-1588	385-4097-01	None	Two	Yes	Yes	None	None
Dual Port Ethernet I/O Input with IEEE-1588	385-4097-02	None	Two	Yes	Yes	2 BNCs	None
Dual Port Ethernet I/O Input with IEEE-1588	385-4097-03	None	Two	Yes	Yes	2 Fiber Optic	None
Dual Port Gigabit Ethernet I/O with IEEE-1588	385-4106-01	One	1@1000Base-T 1 @ 100Base-T	Yes	Yes	None	None
Dual Port Gigabit Ethernet I/O Input with IEEE-1588	385-4106-02	None	1@1000Base-T 1 @ 100Base-T	Yes	Yes	2 BNCs	None
Dual Port Gigabit Ethernet I/O Input with IEEE-1588	385-4106-03	None	1@1000Base-T 1 @ 100Base-T	Yes	Yes	2 Fiber Optic	None
Dual Port Gigabit Ethernet I/O with IEEE-1588	385-4106-04	One	1@1000Base-X 1 @ 100Base-T	Yes	Yes	None	None
Dual Port Gigabit Ethernet I/O Input with IEEE-1588	385-4106-05	None	1@1000Base-X 1 @ 100Base-T	Yes	Yes	2 BNCs	None
Dual Port Gigabit Ethernet I/O Input with IEEE-1588	385-4106-06	None	1@1000Base-X 1 @ 100Base-T	Yes	Yes	Two Fiber Optic	None

Table 4-4 I/O and External Input Module Options							
Module Name	Part Number	RS-232 Ports	Ethernet Ports	SNMP	IEEE-1588	Ext Input	Time Code In
Dual Port Gigabit Ethernet I/O with IEEE-1588	385-4106-07	One	1@1000Base-X 1 @ 100Base-FX	Yes	Yes	None	None
Dual Port Gigabit Ethernet I/O Input with IEEE-1588	385-4106-08	None	1@1000Base-X 1 @ 100Base-FX	Yes	Yes	2 BNCs	None
Dual Port Gigabit Ethernet I/O Input with IEEE-1588	385-4106-09	None	1@1000Base-X 1 @ 100Base-FX	Yes	Yes	2 Fiber Optic	None
Time Code Input	385-4040-x1	None	None	No	No	2 BNCs	2 BNCs
Time Code Input	385-4040-x3	One	None	No	No	None	2 BNCs

See Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003 for connector pin-out and connection instructions.



Figure 4-4 CommSync II-D Rear View – With Communication Modules

4.10 Remote Firmware Upgrade

CommSync II-D systems equipped with a 385-4038-xx, 385-4090-xx, 385-4097-xx or 385-4106-xx Ethernet modules have the ability of upgrading their Ethernet, KDC, GTF and DTF firmware from a remote location. Refer to 385-8088, TFTP Remote Upgrade Instructions, CommSync II Family, for more information.

4.11 Output Option Modules

Slots 1 through 8 accept a wide variety of option modules.

See Option Modules User's Manual, 385-8003, for details and specifications of all available modules.

4.12 System Redundancy and Switchover Considerations

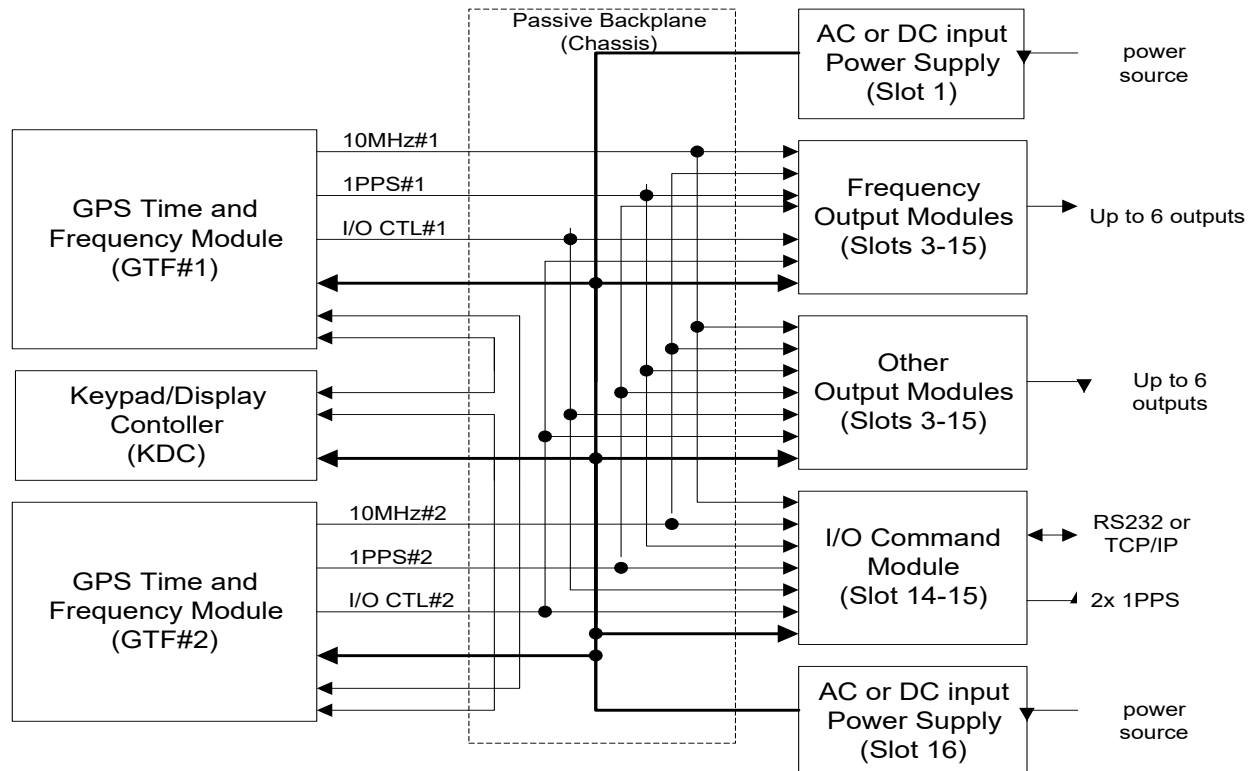


Figure 4-5 System Block Diagram

4.12.1 GTF Modules

Each GTF module is a self-contained Frequency Discipline Machine (FDM), consisting of a precision oscillator, reference source (GPS), and a microprocessor-controller.

The microprocessor-controller also provides the command port interface (through an I/O command module or the RS-232 port mounted on the GTF/DTF module's front panel), the cross coupling with the other GTF module, and a serial interface with the Keypad Display Controller. The online GTF module also monitors the status of each output module on the bus.

4.12.2 Output Modules

Each output module receives the disciplined outputs of both GTF/DTF modules, and provides the logic to select the online GTF/DTF module as its reference source. Typically, each output module contains its own VCXO to minimize the effects of a fault induced switchover.

4.12.3 Online GTF Selection

The online or active GTF module selection is determined within the GTF modules themselves and is governed by a few simple rules. Upon power-up of system, GTF#1 will be online, but the first module to complete warm-up will go online and become the active module. If the online GTF module develops a fault, it will switch offline and the redundant module will take over.

4.12.4 Fault Switchover Rules

There are two categories of switchover criteria:

Hard Faults: If a GTF module is online and develops a fault, it causes a switch over to the other module if the other module is not faulted and is *Ready* (completed warm-up). All Hard Faults are latched. Replacing the module can only reset the latch. Hard faults consist of the following internal failures within the GTF module: 10MHz, 1 PPS, GPS receiver, and +3/+5/+12V power supplies.

Soft Faults: If the online GTF loses GPS lock (for a predetermined time), or the system performance degrades (1 PPS error > 1 μ S), then the redundant (standby) GTF module is placed online. Soft faults are not latched, as they could recover.

4.13 Storage Considerations (Force 22 SAASM GTFs)

407-4102-xx and 407-4104-xx SAASM GTFs that have not been on for more than 24 hours and are going to have power removed for more than two (2) days must have their SRAM memory reset. 407-4102-xx and 407-4104-xx SAASM GTFs that have been on for more than 24 hours and are going to have power removed for more than five (5) days must have their SRAM memory reset. When reset, the 407-4102-xx and 407-4104 SAASM GTF will have the following information cleared: Crypto Key, Almanac, Ephemeris and Location. Refer to paragraph 5.2.12 for SRAM memory reset instructions.

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Error! Bookmark not defined.**

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5.1 Details of GTF Operation

5.1.1 Warm-Up Mode

Note: The SAASM/MUE receivers do not operate in all the same modes as the C/A receiver. The following discussion regarding Survey and Known mode do not apply to the SAASM/MUE receivers.

When power is applied (power-up), the C/A GPS/GNSS GTF enters the *Warm-Up* mode. During this period the internal GPS receiver initializes in the *Survey* mode. (*Survey* mode is also known as *Position Averaging* mode). When the receiver acquires a minimum of three satellites, it resolves its initial position. At this point the GTF continues to operate in the *Survey* mode using data from the GPS receiver to calculate an accurate position. After this process is finished, the receiver automatically switches to the *Known* mode, storing the new antenna position in non-volatile memory. The disciplining of the system's oscillator starts as soon as the receiver locks to GPS and the oscillator is determined to be stable.

If a GTF system set to operate in "Switch" mode, has not locked to GPS within 20 minutes, then the system will switch to the external reference input (if the external 1 PPS signal is present).

5.1.2 GPS LOCK (Warm Start/Cold Start)

The GPS *Warm Start* is active when power is applied (power-up) and the system's receiver has previously collected satellite almanac data. In the *Warm Start* mode the receiver normally achieves GPS lock in 3 to 5 minutes. If the receiver does not have a valid almanac, it defaults to the *Cold Start* mode. In this mode the receiver collects new almanac data from the GPS satellites. This process takes from 12 to 30 minutes. The time (days through seconds) is not valid until sufficient data has been collected and the receiver has locked to the GPS time. The SAASM/MUE receivers will not declare GPS lock until the UTC data has been gathered this process can take from 12 to 20 minutes.

Note: In Static or Known position modes the system can maintain GPS lock with fewer than 3 satellites, in Dynamic modes GPS Lock will be lost when tracking fewer than 4 Satellites.

5.1.3 Time Locked / Frequency Locked Mode

In the *Time Locked* mode the GTF module's output signals and the system's time are synchronized to UTC. The 1 PPS output from the GPS receiver is used as reference to discipline the module's oscillator and to align the 1 PPS output pulse.

If a GTF module operates in the *Frequency Locked* mode, the GTF module's output signals are synchronized to the external reference input signal. The external input signal is also used to discipline the module's oscillator and to align the 1 PPS output pulse.

The Time Figure Of Merit, TFOM, indicates the timing accuracy of the output signals. Normally, the TFOM value is 4. The TFOM value is available through the command I/O interface via the System Status message (SSTA). The front panel display *Time and Status* screen also displays the system TFOM.

Note: Time from reference signal (either GPS lock or external input) to time lock or frequency lock (Completion of Warm-up-Ready indicator is illuminated) is typically 1½ to 2 hours.

5.1.4 Coasting or Holdover Mode

If a GTF module using GPS as reference loses satellite lock, then the module enters the *Coasting* mode. The *Coasting* mode can only be entered after the module has operated in the *Time Locked* mode. If the system is configured with two (redundant) GTF modules and the online module loses GPS lock and enters the *Coasting* mode while the other module is in the *Time Locked* mode, then the redundant GTF module switches online.

If a GTF module is set to operate in "automatic switchover mode" (*Switch* mode) and the external reference signal is present, then the module switches to and uses the external signal as reference when satellite lock is lost. If the external reference signal is not present, the system enters the *Coasting* mode. If the system is configured with two (redundant) GTF modules and the online module loses GPS lock and switches to the external reference input, then the redundant GTF module switches online (assuming it is operating in the *Time Locked* mode).

The Holdover Integrity (HINT) command indicates the learning algorithm has acquired the parameters necessary to meet the holdover specification defined in the Product Documentation, and therefore the oscillator will be tuned with those parameters in the absence of GPS or external reference.

The required parameters include:

- Factory temperature learning has occurred.
- The system has been locked for at least 24 hours.
- The locked performance occurred within certain limits, including:
 - o Temperature Change
 - o 1PPS Time Error
 - o Oscillator Frequency shifts

The HINT status is also available through the command I/O interface via the System Status message (SSTA).

5.1.5 Recovery Mode

The *Recovery* mode is entered from the *Coasting* mode. In this mode the 1 PPS alignment and the frequency of the internal oscillator is adjusted until the *Time Locked* mode or, in case of a module using an external reference input signal, the *Frequency Locked* mode criteria is met.

5.1.6 Discipline in Time Locked Mode

The first time a module enters the *Time Locked* mode after power is applied, the time and frequency output signals are “jam” synchronized to GPS, and are phase and frequency corrected as needed to maintain the specified accuracy of the output signals. The Frequency Discipline Machine (FDM) continuously compares the module’s GPS receiver 1 PPS output with the generated 1 PPS derived from the module’s oscillator to determine the correction necessary to discipline the oscillator. The FDM filters out the short-term variations inherent in the GPS 1 PPS.

5.1.7 Discipline in Frequency Locked Mode

If a module uses the external reference input, the module’s output signals are synchronized to, and disciplined by the external input signal.

5.1.8 System Monitor/Control (slots 7 and 8)

Each I/O module provides for a communication path to the GTF module. The I/O module in slot 8 is the primary module and will communicate directly with the online GTF. The I/O module (if installed) in slot 7 is the secondary module and will communicate with the offline GTF. In a non-redundant system configuration (only one GTF/DTF module installed), the I/O module must be installed in slot 8.

5.2 Getting Started

5.2.1 Introduction

This section contains the step-by-step procedures to place a GTF-based system into operation. For DTF-based systems, refer to paragraph 6.2.

5.2.2 Preparing For Use

Install the instrument into the equipment cabinet (rack) as follows:

- Set the rear panel power switch, if supplied, to the OFF position.
- Place the instrument in the desired cabinet (rack) location.

WARNING!

Always locate heavy equipment towards the bottom of the cabinet (rack) to avoid accidental tip-over of the cabinet (rack).

Make certain the maximum operating ambient temperature does not exceed 55° C.

Never restrict the airflow through the instrument's vents, located on the top and sides of the instrument.

- Fasten the rack-mount brackets to the equipment cabinet (rack).
- The GPS antenna must be installed outdoors, with a clear view of the sky. The Shield of the antenna cable is intended to be connected to earth ground as the cable enters the building.
- If the instrument is configured to operate from a DC power source verify the following:
 - Never apply a voltage to any terminal that is outside the range specified
 - The Earth Ground Screw must be connected to suitable safety ground.
 - Protective Earthing must be ensured to maintain safe operation.
 - The Terminal Block provides a Chassis ground connection.
 - The user must comply with all applicable electrical regulations regarding grounding and safety.
- If the instrument is configured to operate from an AC power source, pay special attention to the following:
 - *Connect the instrument only to a properly rated supply circuit.*
 - *The supplied 3-prong power cord provides safety grounding. Do not defeat this feature. The user must comply with all applicable national and local electrical regulations regarding grounding and safety.*
- In order to receive System Status messages or send serial commands, it is recommended that the instrument be connected to a compatible serial interface. Refer to paragraph 5.2.6 for I/O connection details.

5.2.3 Overview

The following table is the recommended start-up process and associated paragraphs:

Table 5-1 Start-up Process - GPS Timing and Frequency Systems	
Process	Page
1. Install Antenna System	44 para. 5.2.4
2. Connect Power	52 para. 5.2.5
3. Connect I/O	54 para. 5.2.6
4. Connect External Reference Source (if applicable)	Error! Bookmark not defined. para. Error! Reference source not found.
5. Connect Outputs	385-8003*
6. Apply Power	52 para. 5.2.5
7. Key SAASM/MUE Receiver (if applicable)	55 para. 5.2.8
8. Set Antenna Cable Compensation	59 para. 5.2.10
9. Reset GPS Receivers (if required)	61 para. 5.2.11
10. Set Local Time (if desired)	65 para. 5.2.14
11. Select Discipline Reference mode (if applicable)	66 para. 5.2.15
12. Configure Option Modules (as required)	385-8003*

*Refer to Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, for specific input/output module descriptions.

5.2.4 Installing the Antenna System

The standard CommSync II-D system is configured to utilize either a L1 GPS antenna (C/A equipped systems) or a L1/L2 GPS antenna (SAASM/MUE equipped systems) that are connected directly to the system's antenna input connector via a low loss coaxial cable. Additionally, an optional fiber optic antenna system is available that replaces the direct connection between the CommSync II-D and antenna with a fiber optic link.

The L1 signal strength from the GPS Satellite at the input of the CommSync II-D antenna is typically -158 to -155 dBw with a minimum of -160 dBw. The minimum amount of signal required at the input of the GPS receiver is -145 dBw for a C/A receiver and -140 dBw for a SAASM/MUE receiver. These minimum input levels must be taken into account when setting up the antenna system.

5.2.4.1 Standard Antenna System

The system requires one antenna, suitable for retrieving the GPS satellite signals, for each GTF module. For a redundant system, two antennas are required.

Note: Special care must be taken when routing antenna cable near sources of potential interference, such as a power bus, high frequency antenna couplers, and other transmitting equipment.

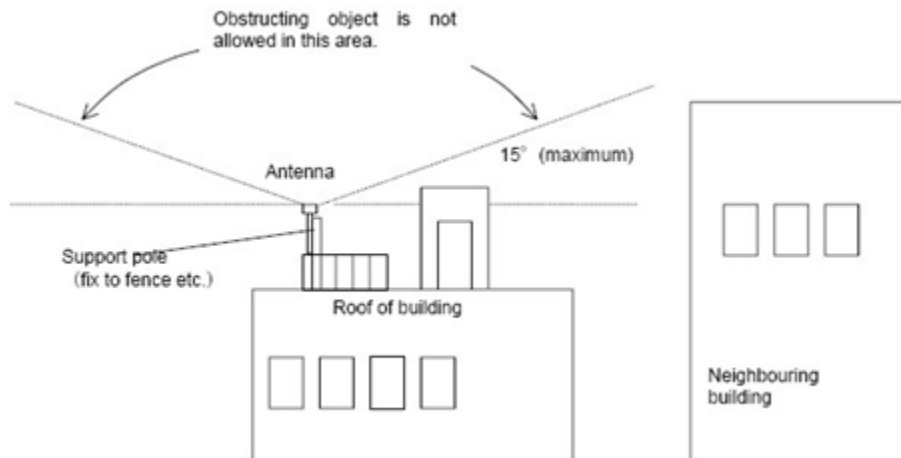


Figure 5.2.4.1 – Typical Installation (Roof Top)

An antenna should be installed in a location that offers an unobstructed view of the sky with an elevation angle of 15 degrees to horizontal. This is essential for reliable operation. The GPS constellation consists of multiple satellites that are widely spaced throughout the sky, with the alignment of satellites varying during the course of a day.

Obstructions that obscure significant areas of the sky will result in degraded performance. The antenna should be located at least 50 cm away from any other GPS antenna. The antenna must be mounted with the connector side down. The antenna must not be mounted in the path of, or near any radio frequency or microwave sources.

At the antenna, connect one end of the antenna cable to the antenna connector. Application of a weatherproofing compound to the antenna/cable connection is recommended to impede corrosion.

5.2.4.2 Selecting a GPS antenna

The system requires one GPS antenna for each GTF module. For a redundant system, two GPS antennas are required.

There are many GPS Antennas available from several manufacturers. FEI-Zyfer has three antennas that we recommend/offer. The following table details the characteristics of some of the GPS antenna available from FEI-Zyfer.

Table 5-2 GPS Antenna Characteristics

Parameter	0810383 C/A only	0810509 GNSS	0810400 SAASM/MUE (FRPA)	0810489 Choke Ring (SAASM/MUE) (FRPA)	0810504 GAJT (anti jam) (CRPA)
GPS Band	L1 GPS	L1/L2 GPS, L1/L2 Glonass, B1 Beidou	L1/L2 GPS	L1/L2 GPS	L1/L2 GPS
Radome Shape/color	Cone/White	Cone/White	Shallow Dome/White	Cone/Black	Dome/Grn
Size(including mount)	3.6"dia/6.5"	2.6" dia/5.3"	3.5"dia/1.95"	7"dia/6.3"	115" dia/4.8"
Weight	12oz	8oz	11 oz	1.9 lbs.	16.5 lbs.
Mount	1" Pipe	1" Pipe	1" Pipe (	5/8 – 11 Thread	4 hole mtg pattern
Connector	TNC (center of pipe)	TNC (center of pipe)	TNC (center of pipe)	TNC	TNC
VSWR	<2.5:1	<2:1	<1.5:1	<2.0:1	<2.0:1
LNA Gain	35dB	33dB	33dB(L1), 35dB(L2)	35dB (L1/L2)	35dB (L1/L2)
LNA Noise Figure	2.2dB	3.0dB	3.0dB	3.0dB	**
LNA Input Power	27mA@5.0V	<50mA@5.0V	<50mA@5.0V	<60mA@5.0V	**

** CRPA antenna requires a separate Power Supply (10-28VDC, @ 25W)

Note: The CRPA antenna will also introduce a time delay associated with the GPS 1PPS reference pulse (see antenna manufacturer specification). See antenna cable delay for more information.

The antenna mounting location should be free of any objects that might obstruct satellite visibility within 10° of the horizon. Obstructions that obscure significant areas of the sky will result in degraded performance. The antenna should be located at least 50 cm away from any other GPS antenna. The antenna must be mounted with the connector side down. The antenna must not be mounted in the path of, or near any radio frequency or microwave sources.

Mount the antenna in the desired location. At the antenna, connect one end of the antenna cable to the antenna connector. Application of a weatherproofing compound to the antenna/cable connection is recommended to impede corrosion.

Note: Special care must be taken when routing antenna cable near sources of potential interference, such as a power bus, high frequency antenna couplers, and other transmitting equipment.

5.2.4.3 Selecting Antenna Cable

The antennas available from FEI-Zyfer have a minimum gain of 30 dB. This allows for a maximum antenna cable loss of 15 dB (1575 MHz) when operating with a C/A receiver and 10 dB with a SAASM/MUE receiver.

Other lengths and types of cable can be used as long as the signal loss at 1575 MHz does not exceed 15 dB.

Note: SAASM receivers typically require 5 dB higher signal levels than C/A receivers.

CAUTION!

Not all coaxial cable exhibits the same amount of attenuation or shielding quality. These parameters can vary between manufacturers as well as manufacturer's type.

FEI-Zyfer has evaluated several manufactures and types of cable, and has found that Belden® type 9311 (RG-58), Belden® type 8267 (RG-213), Belden® type 9913 (RG-8), Belden® type 9104 (RG-59), and Times Microwave LMR type cable provide good performance.

The following table indicates the maximum length of recommended cable type when used with the antenna available from FEI-Zyfer.

Table 5-2 Antenna Cable Loss Characteristics		
Cable Type	Max. Length	Comments
RG-58 (Belden® 9311)	75 ft (23 m)	Loss 20 dB per 100 ft (30 m)
RG-213 (Belden® 8267)	125 ft (38 m)	Loss 12 dB per 100 ft (30 m)
RG-59 (Belden® 9104)*	150 ft (46 m)	Loss 10 dB per 100 ft (30 m)
RG-8 (Belden® 9913)	250 ft (75 m)	Loss 6 dB per 100 ft (30 m)
LMR400 (Times Microwave)	275 ft (84 m)	Loss 5.4 dB per 100 ft (30 m)

For long runs it is necessary to use an in-line amplifier or low loss foam dielectric cable such as the Helix series manufactured by Andrew Corporation, Orland Park, IL, USA.

**Note: Most of the above recommended cables have 50 Ohm impedance: the RJ59 Cable has 75 Ohm impedance. When using cable with 75 Ohm impedance a mismatch appears to exist between the cable and the antenna, and/or between the cable and the GPS receiver. The primary advantage of using 75 Ohm impedance cable is the improved signal levels at the frequencies of interest. (Note the max cable length between RG-58 and RG-59) The benefits of the increased signal level far outweigh any potential impedance mismatch issues.*

5.2.4.4 In-Line Amplifier

In some cases it may be more cost effective to place an amplifier in the antenna cable system to make up for the signal attenuation caused by long cable runs.

Amplifiers are available from several manufacturers including Raven Industries (formerly Starlink Incorporated), Austin, TX, USA, and FEI-Zyfer. The following paragraphs detail the characteristics of some of the amplifiers available from FEI-Zyfer.

Amplifiers 0810403 and 0810433 are configured with a male TNC connector at the input side and a female TNC connector at the output side. This allows the amplifier to screw directly on to the GPS antenna without the need for additional cables. It also provides protection from the environment when the antenna is installed using a pipe that also surrounds the amplifier. This configuration allows for a cable loss between the output of the amplifier and the input of the GPS receiver up to 35 dB when operating with a C/A receiver and 30 dB with a SAASM/MUE receiver.

Note: SAASM/MUE receivers typically require 5 dB higher signal levels than C/A receivers.

Amplifiers 0810397 and 0810428 are configured with a female TNC connector at both the input side and the output side. This allows the amplifier to be installed in-line with the antenna cable. The optimum location for the amplifier is at a point in the antenna cable where the cable loss is approximately 15 dB. This configuration allows for a total cable loss between the output of the amplifier and the input of the GPS receiver of up to 35 dB when operating with a C/A receiver and 30 dB with a SAASM/MUE receiver.

Table 5-3 Amplifier Characteristics

Table 5-3 Amplifier Characteristics				
Parameter	C/A systems (L1 only)		SAASM/MUE systems (L1/L2)	
	0810402	0810398	0810403	0810397
Type	Screw On	In-Line	Screw-on	In-Line
Connector Input/Output	TNC-M/TNC-F	TNC-F/TNC-F	TNC-M/TNC-F	TNC-F/TNC-F
GPS Band	L1 (Fc = 1575.42 MHz)		L1 (Fc = 1575.42 MHz) L2 (Fc = 1227.60 MHz)	
Gain	20 +/- 2 dB @ Fc			
Input Power	4.0 VDC to 24VDC, 10 mA max, with voltage pass-through			
Noise Figure	< 3.0 dB		< 4.0 dB	
Mechanical	0.625 dia X 3.95 Length			

Additional amplifiers with different gains are available to allow compensating for other levels of signal loss in antenna installations. Please contact FEI-Zyfer for more details.

5.2.4.5 Lightning Protection

In areas where lightning is present it is recommended to install a surge protector in the antenna system. Surge protectors are available from FEI-Zyfer. Contact FEI-Zyfer sales for specific part numbers.

Note: In order to be effective, the protector must be connected as close as possible to the point where the antenna cable enters the building, and must be connected to earth ground using a very low-inductance conductor. Contact the manufacturers for installation details.

Note: Signal strength losses due to the use of lightning protectors and associated connections must be taken into account when determining the appropriate gain of the antenna system.

WARNING!

When installing grounding electrodes, lightning rods, grounding conductors, etc., comply with all the rules prescribed by local/state electrical building ordinances and codes.

5.2.4.6 Weatherproofing

The optional FEI-Zyfer supplied antenna is designed for exposure to all-weather conditions. However, care should be taken with the connectors and cable couplers, if used. These components should be shielded from the elements, or weather protected using butyl rubber tape.

5.2.4.7 Fiber Optic Antenna System

The CommSync II-D system is designed to utilize an optional fiber optic antenna system that receives the GPS signal and then sends it, via fiber optic cable, to the CommSync II-D.

For a redundant system, the fiber optic system would consist of two Fiber Optic Transmitter assemblies (P/N 385104813), and the FRGAL (Fiber Redundant GPS Antenna Link) shelf (P/N 3951048112), associated fiber optic cable and two antennas suitable for retrieving the GPS satellite signals.

Typically, the Fiber Optic Transmitter assemblies are placed near the GPS antenna, while the Fiber Optic Antenna Interface module is designed to be installed in the rack directly under the CommSync II-D system. The fiber optic antenna system receives GPS signals from the GPS antenna at the transmitter assembly. The transmitter assembly converts the GPS signal to an optical signal and sends it to the antenna interface module in the FRGAL Shelf. The antenna interface module converts the optical signal to GPS signal and routes it to the CommSync II antenna input

Refer to the CommSync II Fiber Optic Antenna Option Users Manual, 395-8008 for installation instructions.

5.2.4.7.1 Connecting the Antenna Input

Connect the antenna system cable(s) to the system's rear panel TNC connectors as follows: Connect the antenna cable for GTF#1 (left side module) to the upper connector and the antenna cable for GTF#2 (right side module) to the lower connector. Refer to Figure 4-3, CommSync II-D Rear View for antenna connection locations.

5.2.4.8 MPE-M equipped Systems only; GPS Antenna calibration:

The MPE-M Modernized GPS receiver is designed to operate with either a Fixed Reception Pattern Antenna (FRPA), or a Controlled Reception Pattern Antennas (CRPA). When a FRPA antenna is selected the MPE-M manufacturer recommends the user perform an RF Calibration to perform to the specified performance levels.

RF Calibration should be performed with the system operating in the host configuration with the antenna in a benign Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) environment. RF Calibration data will be retained through a complete loss of power and continue to use them until they are re-calibrated or cleared....

When an MPE-M based system is installed in its final configuration, with a FRPA antenna the Calibrated process consists of a short command sequence:

Enable Calibration: \$ACLn,1*<cr||f>

Cmd Calibration: \$ACLn,2*<cr||f> n=1 for GTF#1:, n=2 for GTF#2

The RF Calibration process will take several minutes to complete. At the end of the process, the noise floor calibration information is stored in RCVR memory, and will be retained through a power cycle. At completion, the receiver may stop tracking SV, and restart.

As a rule, re-calibration will be necessary if any part of the host's RF path to the receiver is changed/replaced or if the GTF/GPS receiver is removed and installed in any other hosting system; even if the other hosting system is the same or similar configuration.

For a MPE-M based system using a Controlled Reception Pattern (CRPA) antenna the RF Calibration must be disabled. The CRPA antenna will that adjust/manipulate the RF signal as a result of intentional or unintentional jamming incidents on the external antenna (e.g. RF Nulling Antenna). Failure to disable RF calibration may result in misleading PNT information being reported to the user.

When an MPE-M based system is installed in its final configuration, with a CRPA antenna the Disable Calibration process consists of a short command sequence:

Disable Calibration: \$ACLn,0*<cr||f>

Clear Calibration: \$ACLn,3*<cr||f> n=1 for GTF#1:, n=2 for GTF#2

Note: A typical Fixed Reception Pattern Antenna (FRPA) are the GPS L1/L2 antenna's that we provide (0810400, 0810401, 0810489, or 0810499) are based on a single antenna element.

Note: The Controlled Reception Pattern Antennas (CPRA) or "Nulling" antenna are multi-element antenna and use an adaptive beam steering algorithm to adjust the reception pattern to create nulls in the direction of interfering signals. The (0810504) GPS Anti-Jam Technology (GAJT) antenna is an example of a CRPA antenna we can provide.

5.2.5 Connecting Power

There are three Power Supply module options available for the CommSync II-D resulting in the following groupings of connector types:

- Standard AC input (refer to Figure 5-1 and paragraph 10.2).
- 24 VDC and 48 VDC inputs (refer to Figure 5-2 and paragraph 10.3).

Note: The CommSync II-D 24 VDC and 48 VDC power inputs are intended to be provided by UL listed ITE AC to DC power supplies.

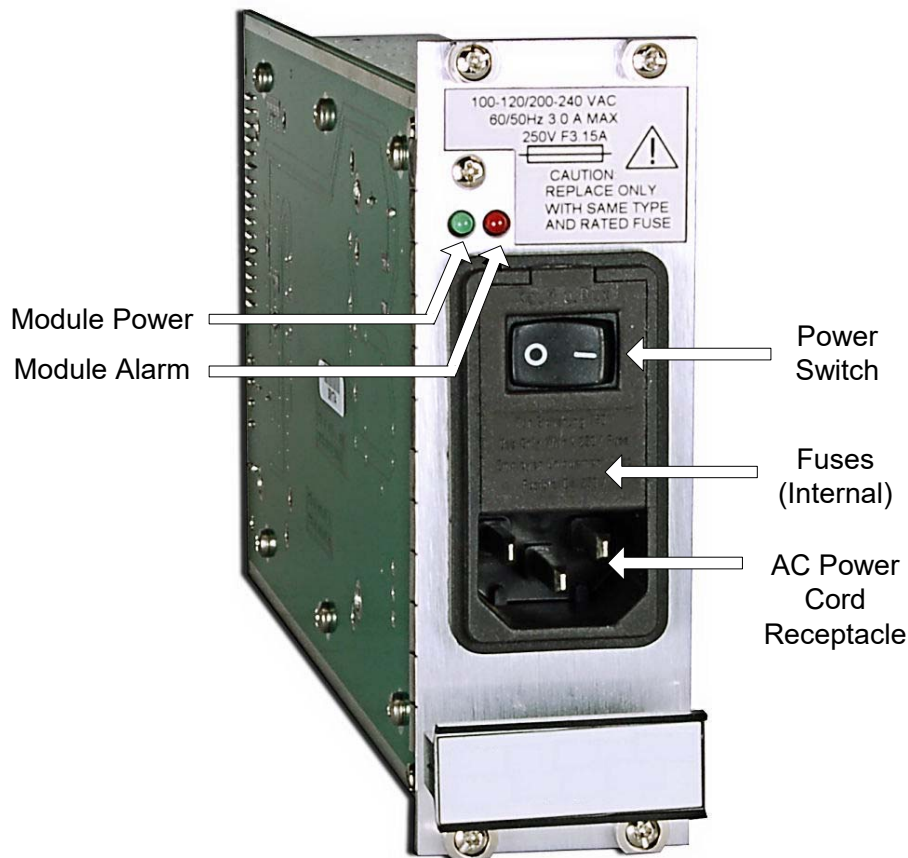


Figure 5-1 AC Power Connections

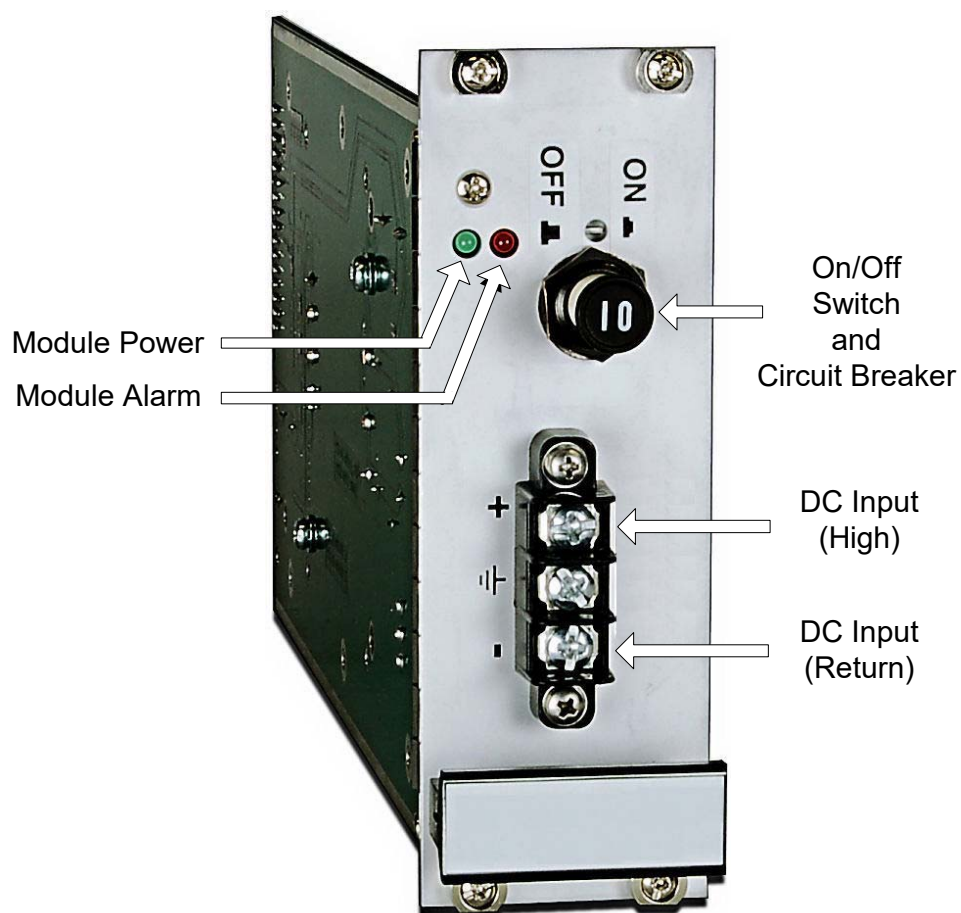


Figure 5-2 24 and 48 VDC Power Connections

5.2.6 Connecting I/O

The CommSync II-D comes with a standard RS-232 port on the GTF module's front panel (refer to Figure 5-3 for RS-232 Interconnect Diagrams). There are additional I/O options available, including several RS-232 and Ethernet I/O option modules versions. Refer to the Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, for additional information on these option modules.

The standard RS-232 port uses a DE-9 female connector with the following pin out:

Table 5-4 RS-232 Port DE-9 Connector Pin Designation		
PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
2	OUTPUT (TXD)	RS-232 OUTPUT
3	INPUT (RXD)	RS-232 INPUT
5	RTN	Signal Ground

Note: The required mating connector is a 9-contact male "D-Subminiature" connector.

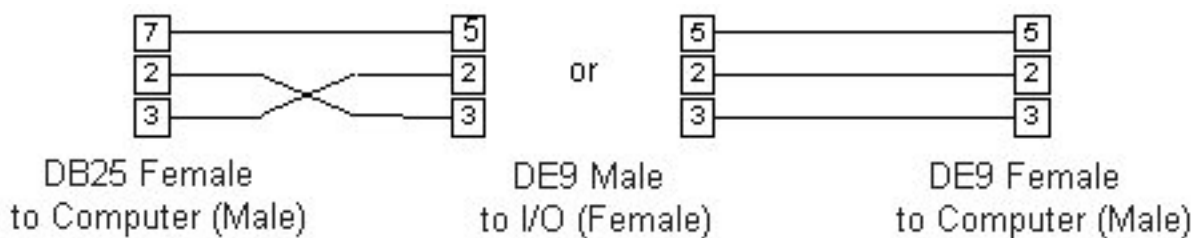


Figure 5-3 RS-232 Interconnect Diagrams

5.2.7 Powering-Up the System

Mount the system in the desired location, such as an equipment cabinet. Verify that the antenna cable(s) and the input power source(s) are connected. Apply power to the system. When power is applied (power-up) the following sequence of events takes place:

After a moment, the system runs through its self-test diagnostics, and is waiting for a firmware download command. During this time the *Ready* indicator flashes and the *Alarm/Fault* indicator is illuminated (~5 sec).

After the completion of the self-test, the *Power* indicator on the GTF modules will illuminate. GTF#1 *On Line* indicator will illuminate.

During Warm-Up the *Alarm/Fault* indicator flashes. (Warm-Up mode).



Figure 5-4 CommSync II-D Front Panel Port and Indicator Locations – GTF Systems

5.2.8 SAASM GTFs

All GTFs operate in C/A mode without user intervention. GTFs with a SAASM receiver installed (407-4102-XX, 407-4103-XX, 407-4104, or 407-4105) are also capable of operating in P/Y modes. To use these modes, the receiver must be keyed.

The 385-4105-xx GTFs may also track M-Codes, to use the M-Code Signal the receiver must be keyed.

5.2.8.1 Keying the SAASM/MUE Receiver Systems (DS-102):

The SAASM GTF keyload protocol is DS-102. The Keyload port on the front panel is for the KYK-13, KOI-18, or CZY-10(set for KYK13 protocol) Crypto Keyloaders.

Once a SAASM key is loaded, and validated (CV Valid) the receiver will track P/Y codes.

5.2.8.2 Keying the MUE Receiver Systems (DS-101):

The MUE GTF keyload protocol is DS-101. DS-101 is loaded through the same Keyload port connector. The MUE system Keyload port will accept CZY-10, SKL, or TKL Crypto Keyloaders. Note: Verify that the protocol is set for DS-101, with no bus wakeup set for DS-101 transfers.

The MUE system will accept both SAASM keys (enabling P-Y Tracking) and M-Code Keys, (enabling M-Code tracking).

Once a Valid SAASM key is loaded the receiver will track P/Y codes, likewise once the M-Code key is loaded the receiver will also be able to track M-Code Signals.

5.2.8.3 Loading the Crypto key:

Verify a valid key is installed in the keyloader and SAASM/MUE Receiver as follows:

Note: The connector has spring-loaded pins and may take some force to connect. Use care when attaching the keyloader.

- Turn on the keyloader, verify the protocol selection (DS-102 for SAASM, DS-101 for MUE), and select the key, or sequence of keys to load.
 - *Note: If loading a sequence of keys, the 'UpDate' Parameter should be loaded first.*
- Connect the keyloader to the Keyload port on the system's front panel.
- Depending on the crypto keyloader, send the key(s) to the CommSyncII-D system.
- Disconnect the keyloader from the CommSyncII-D system.

Once the key is loaded into the SAASM/MUE receiver, the *CV Valid* or *CV Invalid* indicator should illuminate indicating a keyload. Once the *CV Valid* indicator is lit (it may take a few minutes validate the key), the *CV Invalid* indicator extinguishes. The GTF system now operates in the encrypted mode ('P/Y' for SAASM and/or 'M-Code' for MUE) modes.

Note: The key, in the 385-4105-xx GTF, will remain in non-volatile memory until it expires or is zeroized, even with system power removed. For other SAASM GTF's the key will stay loaded until it expires or is zeroized, unless system power is removed and the backup capacitor (1 Farad Supercapacitor) discharges below minimum voltage level.

Note: If/when the key expires, the CV Invalid indicator will illuminate.

5.2.8.4 Zeroizing the Crypto key:

The key can be erased from the receiver via the GTF front panel 'ZEROIZE' button. To erase the key, press and hold the button. Observe that the *CV Valid* indicator extinguishes, indicating the receiver is zeroized, and then release the button.

Note: In a Dual Redundant system both GTF's must be zeroized independently.

5.2.8.5 CV Valid/Invalid Indicators:

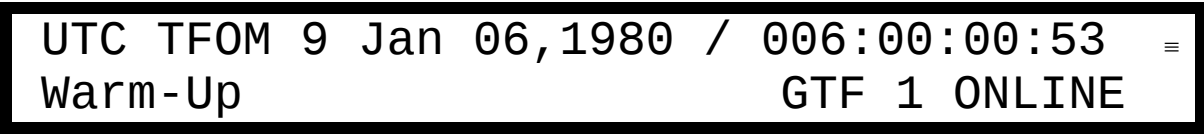
The *CV Valid* and *CV Invalid* indicators provide the following information:

Table 5-5 CV Indicators (Crypto-Variable)		
CV Valid	CV Invalid	Description
OFF	OFF	No key installed/Zeroized
OFF	ON	Key loaded; being validated
ON	OFF	Valid key loaded
ON	ON	KDP fault

5.2.9 Power Up Indications

Note: The information shown on the following LCD screens is for illustration only, and may be different in actual systems.

When power is applied (power-up), the front panel display backlight illuminates and after the ~5 second self-test delay, a greeting message appears, followed shortly thereafter with the *Time and Status* screen. If no characters appear on the LCD screen, depress and hold down the **Cont** key until characters appear. (Refer to paragraph 7.2.3.)



UTC TFOM 9 Jan 06, 1980 / 006:00:00:53 =
Warm-Up GTF 1 ONLINE

The above screen (Menu 1 - Screen 1, power-up default) indicates that the online receiver (GTF#1) is operating from initial power up as indicated by the date (start of GPS Time Jan 06, 1980), the Time Figure Of Merit (TFOM) of the system's timing, and the status (*Warm-Up*).

Initially, upon power-up, both modules report that they are not ready, and are in *Warm-up* mode. At *first power-up*, the system's internal receiver(s) defaults to the *Survey* mode. In this mode the receiver begins to search the sky for available satellites, and calculate a position fix as soon as sufficient satellites are tracked.

Note: When a system is installed in a new location, it is recommended that the user perform a Cold Start (para. 5.2.11) to clear stored parameters (almanac) in the GPS receiver.

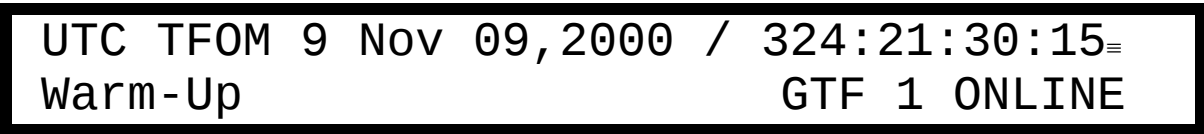
After power-up, the receiver starts to acquire and track satellites immediately, based on satellite availability data contained in the receivers' almanac.

Note: The Time To First Fix (TTFF) depends on the satellite visibility. When operating in the Survey mode at power-up and with many satellites visible, the receiver requires a minimum of 2 minutes and at most 30 minutes to determine the coarse antenna position (First Fix).

In commercial (C/A only) systems the receiver will start in Survey mode, and when complete the GTF will automatically switches the receiver to *Known* mode.

Note: The SAASM Receiver operates in Dynamic mode only.

As soon as the GPS receiver acquires an initial position fix and valid time the *GPS Lock* indicator illuminates and the current time is displayed:



UTC TFOM 9 Nov 09, 2000 / 324:21:30:15 =
Warm-Up GTF 1 ONLINE

This screen indicates the date and UTC time, the Time Figure Of Merit (TFOM) of the system's timing, and the status (*Warm-Up*).

Further operation is automatic. After the GTF module's receiver has locked to the satellites and the initial oscillator warm-up (~10 minute after power-up) has taken place, the disciplining of the internal timing and frequency starts.

UTC TFOM 9 Nov 06, 2000 / 311:21:54:28= Recovering	GTF 1 ONLINE
---	--------------

Note: In some system versions "Acquire" is shown in place of "Recovering".

After the internal timing and oscillator frequency have been adjusted sufficiently to provide accurate output signals, the *Time and Status* screen indicates the exact time, Time Figure Of Merit (TFOM), and the status Time Locked. Typical time from GPS Lock to Time Lock is 1½ to 2 hours. The module's front panel *Ready* indicator illuminates.

UTC TFOM 4 Nov 06, 2000 / 311:22:03:28= TimeLocked	GTF 1 ONLINE
---	--------------

5.2.10 Set Antenna Cable Delay Compensation

For the most accurate 1 PPS timing, it is necessary to compensate for the signal delay caused by the antenna system. The delay is the sum of all signal delays between the antenna and the receiver. The major contributor is the delay caused by the antenna cable length. The typical amount of error is on the order of a few hundred nanoseconds.

Delay values for recommended cable types are listed in the following table.

Table 5-6 Antenna Cable Delay Characteristics	
CABLE TYPE	DELAY VALUE
Belden® 9311 (RG-58)	4.36 ns/m (1.33 ns/ft)
Belden® 8267 (RG-213)	4.99 ns/m (1.52 ns/ft)
Belden® 9104 (RG-59)	4.00 ns/m (1.22 ns/ft)
Belden® 9913 (RG-8)	3.90 ns/m (1.19 ns/ft)

In applications where exact timing is required, calculate the antenna system cable delay by multiplying the actual cable length and the delay value from the above table.

Note: In system configurations in which two GTF modules are installed, it is necessary to calculate and enter the cable delay compensation of each antenna system.

For example: If the antenna system for GTF#1 (left side module) includes 50 feet of RG-59 cable and 100 feet of RG-59 for GTF#2 (right side module), then the cable delay compensation value to be entered in GTF#1 is: 50 ft x 1.22 ns/ft = 61 ns, and the value to be entered in GTF#2 is: 100 ft x 1.22 ns/ft = 122 ns.

When entering the data, round off the delay value to the nearest nanosecond.

5.2.10.1 GTF#1 Antenna Cable Delay

The antenna cable delay value can be entered through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display or a serial interface command.

Note: The CRPA antenna will introduce a time delay associated with the GPS 1PPS reference pulse by the path delay introduced by a nulling antenna (see antenna manufacturer specification). This delay may range from 10's to 100's of microseconds. This delay needs to be added to the antenna cable delay for proper 1PPS/UTC alignment.

5.2.10.1.1 Serial Port Command

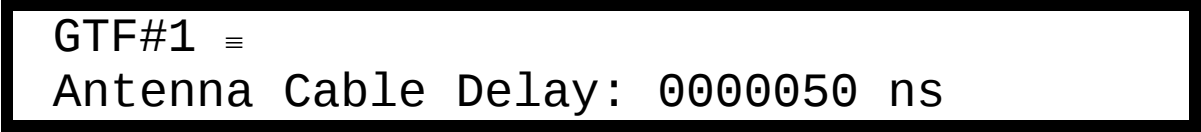
To set the antenna cable delay compensation for GTF#1 to 61 ns, use the serial command:

```
$ANT1,61*<cr/lf>
```

5.2.10.1.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

The value of the antenna cable delay compensation can be monitored and changed through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display.

- Press key **2** until *GTF#1 Control Menu 4* screen is selected.



GTF#1 ≡
Antenna Cable Delay: 0000050 ns

This screen indicates that the antenna cable delay is set to 00050 ns.

Press **Menu** to end the Antenna Cable Delay selection process, or

To alter the amount of cable delay compensation:

Press **Edit** until *Antenna Cable Delay [0]0050* is flashing.

Use the numeric and arrow keys to specify the desired delay compensation in nanoseconds.

Press **Enter** to accept the new value.

5.2.10.2 GTF#2 Antenna Cable Delay

The antenna cable delay value can be entered through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display and via a serial interface command.

5.2.10.2.1 Serial Port Command

To set the antenna cable delay compensation for GTF#2 to 122 ns, use the serial command:

```
$ANT2,122*<cr/lf><cr/lf>
```

5.2.10.2.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

The value of the cable delay compensation can be monitored and changed through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display.

Press key **4** until *GTF#2 Control Menu 4* screen is selected.

Repeat process outlined in GTF#1 Antenna Cable Delay process above.

5.2.11 Reset Internal GPS Receivers

In rare circumstances when it is suspected that the GTF module receiver's memory has been corrupted causing erroneous results or no operation at all, the receiver should be reset. Two reset modes are available: *Cold Start* and *Warm Start*.

- *Cold Start* - Forces the collection of new almanac data and ephemeris, resulting in a "search the sky" mode until sufficient data has been collected from the satellites. To complete the collection of new data requires from 12 to 30 minutes, depending on satellite visibility conditions. *Cold Start* should be performed only when necessary.

Note: In some system versions, the Cold Start function is directly accessible through key 2 and key 4, Menu 4 (GPS Cold Start screen) in place of key 2 and key 4 Menu 2 sub-screen, as described in the following paragraphs.

- *Warm Start* - Forces the receiver to search for, acquire, and track satellites using the current almanac data and ephemeris, position mode and antenna position data. The time required to track satellites is up to a few minutes, depending on satellite visibility.

5.2.11.1 Reset Receiver in GTF#1

The receiver can be reset through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display and via serial interface commands.

5.2.11.1.1 Serial Port Command

To set the receiver in the GTF#1 module to Cold Start, use serial interface command:

```
$RSG1,C*<cr/lf>
```

To set the receiver in the GTF#1 module to Warm Start, use serial interface command:

```
$RSG1,W*<cr/lf>
```

5.2.11.1.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

The GTF module's receiver can be Cold Started through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display. *(The receiver cannot be Warm Started through the use of the Keypad/Display).*

To force the receiver to *Cold Start*:

Press **Menu**.

Press key **2** until *GTF#1 Control Menu 2* screen is selected.

Press **Edit** to access the edit mode.



Press **Edit**. Use the arrow keys to select **Enabled**. Press **Enter** and observe the following warning message:

THIS WILL RESET THE GPS RECEIVER AND
FORCE IT INTO COLD START. CONTINUE: [No]

Use the arrow keys to select **Yes**.

Press **Enter** to force the receiver into the *Cold Start* operation mode. The screen will display the following message for five seconds:

Cold Starting GPS Receiver...

This will cause the receiver to delete its almanac and reset its latitude, longitude, and elevation. The receiver defaults to the *Survey* mode, starts the satellite search, and acquisition process, and collects a new almanac. This process can take up to 30 minutes.

5.2.11.2 Reset Receiver in GTF#2

The GTF#2 receiver can be reset through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display and via serial interface commands in the same way as GTF#1.

5.2.11.2.1 Serial Port Command

To set the receiver in the GTF#2 module to Cold Start, use serial interface command:

```
$RSG2,C*<cr/lf>
```

To set the receiver in the GTF#2 module to Warm Start, use serial interface command:

```
$RSG2,W*<cr/lf>
```

5.2.11.2.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

The GTF module's receiver can be Cold Started through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display using Menu 4. *(The receiver cannot be Warm Started through the use of the Keypad/Display).*

5.2.12 SAASM Receiver SRAM Memory Reset

407-4102-xx and 407-4104-xx SAASM GTF's that have not been on for more than 24 hours and are going to have power removed for more than two (2) days must have their SRAM memory reset. 407-4102-xx and 407-4104-xx SAASM GTF's that have been on for more than 24 hours and are going to have power removed for more than five (5) days must have their SRAM memory reset. When reset, the SAASM receiver will have the following information cleared: Crypto Key, Almanac, Ephemeris and Location.

IMPORTANT NOTE!

For 407-4102-xx and 407-4104-xx GTF Modules only: The SRAM Memory Reset command must be performed just before removing power. To ensure that information remains cleared, unit must not be left on after issuing this command.

5.2.12.1.1 SAASM Receiver SRAM Reset - GTF#1

5.2.12.1.1.1 Serial Port Command

To reset the SRAM in the GTF #1 SAASM receiver, use serial interface command:

\$RSG1,K*<cr/lf>

Remove System power.

5.2.12.1.1.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

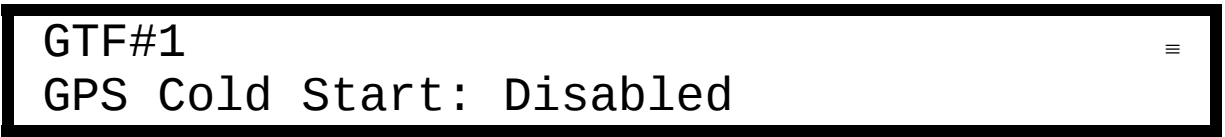
The SRAM Memory Reset command can be performed through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display.

To achieve a SRAM Memory Reset:

Press **Menu**.

Press key **2** until *GTF#1 Control Menu 2* screen is selected.

Press **Edit** to access the edit mode.



A screenshot of a handheld device screen with a black border. The screen displays 'GTF#1' on the first line and 'GPS Cold Start: Disabled' on the second line. A small menu icon (three horizontal lines) is visible in the top right corner.

Use the arrow keys to select **Clear Backup Memory**.



A screenshot of a handheld device screen with a black border. The screen displays 'GTF#1' on the first line and 'GPS Cold Start: CLEAR BACKUP MEMORY' on the second line. A small menu icon (three horizontal lines) is visible in the top right corner.

Press **Enter** and observe the following warning message:



A screenshot of a handheld device screen with a black border. The screen displays the text 'THIS WILL CLEAR THE BACKUP MEMORY & RESET THE GTF1 RECEIVER. CONTINUE: [No]' in all caps.

Use the arrow keys to select **Yes**.

Press **Enter** to force the receiver into the clear memory. The screen will display the following message for five seconds:



A screenshot of a handheld device screen with a black border. The screen displays the text 'Clearing Backed up Memory & Resetting GPS Receiver...' in a monospaced font. A small menu icon (three horizontal lines) is visible in the top right corner.

This will cause the receiver to clear its backed up memory and reset it.

Remove system power.

5.2.12.1.2 SAASM Receiver SRAM Reset - GTF#2

5.2.12.1.2.1 Serial Port Command

To reset the SRAM in the GTF #2 SAASM receiver, use serial interface command:

```
$RSG2,K*<cr/lf>
```

Remove System power.

5.2.12.1.2.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

The SRAM in the GTF #2 SAASM receiver can be reset in a similar manner as 5.2.13.1.1 with key 4 instead of key 2.

Remove System power.

5.2.13 Hot Start

Hot Start provides the capability for the SAASM/MUE equipped CommSync II-D to acquire and lock directly to the military Precise Positioning Service (PPS P/Y) GPS signal without the Coarse Acquisition (C/A) commercial GPS signal.

Hot Start will require an External GPS receiver, such as a PLGR, to transfer the Position/Almanac/Time information to assist in acquisition. These transfers, along with the Time Mark (1PPS) are performed via the PLGR/DAGR connector on the front panel

Table 5-7 PLGR Port DE-9 Connector Pin Designation		
PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	GPS Receiver 1PPS In	1PPS sync input to receiver only (used during Hot Start)
2	GPS Receiver 1PPS In RTN	Signal Ground
3	Ground	Signal Ground
4 & 5	N/C	
6	GPS Receiver 1PPS Out	1PPS sync output, from receiver only (used during Hot Start)
7 - 10	N/C	
11	Ground	Signal Ground
12	N/C	
13	Serial Data Port Enable	Enables the serial port
14	Serial Data Port Out	ICD-GPS-153 Protocol output port
15	Serial Data Port In	ICD-GPS-153 Protocol input port

5.2.14 Set Local Time

The system's time can be expressed in UTC or GPS time, and can be adjusted for local time zone offset. The default setting is UTC without local offset.

UTC is offset from GPS time by the number of accumulated leap seconds that have occurred since midnight of January 6, 1980 UTC. When operating in the GPS (or Local GPS) time mode, the system's current output time is in referenced to GPS time. When operating in the UTC (or Local UTC) mode, the output time is referenced to UTC.

The time reference mode and local time zone offset can be changed through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display and via a serial interface command.

5.2.14.1 Serial Port Command

Set the antenna local time offset from UTC using serial command:

```
$TIMM,M,h,m*<cr/lf>
```

Example 1: \$TIMM,3,8,0*<cr/lf>

In this command, "3" selects Local UTC time mode, with the time offset +8 hours, 0 minutes from UTC. The offset value can range from -14 hours, 30 minutes to +14 hrs, 30 minutes.

Example 2: \$TIMM,4,-12,30*<cr/lf>

In this command, "4" selects Local GPS time mode, with the time offset -12 hours, 30 minutes from UTC. The offset value can range from -14 hours, 30 minutes to +14 hrs, 30 minutes.

Example 3: \$TIMM,2*<cr/lf>

In this command, "2" selects UTC time mode. Offset hours/minutes offset fields do not need to be selected; if they are selected, the hours/minutes data is ignored.

Example 4: \$TIMM,1*<cr/lf>

In this command, "1" selects GPS time mode. Offset hours/minutes offset fields do not need to be selected; if they are selected, the hours/minutes data is ignored.

Daylight Saving Time – Automatic Daylight Saving Time is not implemented in the CommSync II-D. When the system is configured to display Local UTC or Local GPS time, the local time offset must be changed by the user to compensate for Daylight Saving Time.

5.2.14.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

Note: For systems with HaveQuick, IRIG, or NTP time outputs – these outputs are in UTC time mode. The \$TIME command does not affect these outputs, but does affect the \$TIME message output and the time displayed on the front panel display.

The value of the local time zone offset can be monitored and changed through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display.

Press key 1 until *Time and Status* Menu 2 screen is selected.

LOCAL TIME-ZONE OFFSET: +00.00 =

This screen indicates that the Local Time Zone Offset is +00.00 hours.

To alter the offset value:

Press **Edit** and observe **[+]0:00** is flashing.

Press the arrow keys to select the offset polarity (+ or –), then press **Enter**.

Press the arrow keys to select the hours offset, then press **Enter**.

Press the arrow keys to select the minute offset (0 or 30) then press **Enter**.

Note: The offset is now entered, but will not be used unless the Time mode is set to local mode: LGPS or LUTC. Refer to paragraph 7.4.2.1.2 for mode selection instructions.

5.2.15 Select GTF Discipline Source Mode

In a system equipped with a GTF module that is configured for external sync input, the discipline reference for the module can be selected to be the 1 PPS from the module's GPS receiver, or a 1PPS signal from an external source connected to the **"Sync Input"** port, or a 1PPS from an External Input module (refer to paragraph 6.2.9.2 for external input configuration information). The selected source can be fixed or can be set to automatically switch from GPS 1 PPS to the external input in the event the GPS 1 PPS source is not usable. The factory default selection is GPS. The source selection is non-volatile.

5.2.15.1 GTF#1 Discipline Reference

The Discipline Source mode can be selected through the use of the front panel controls and via a serial interface command.

5.2.15.1.1 Serial Port Command

Select the Discipline Source mode for GTF#1 using serial command:

\$DIS1,N*<cr/lf>

In this command “N” is the Discipline Source mode as follows:

G = GPS 1 PPS Only; E = External Source; S = Switch Mode.

Note: In the Switch mode, the GPS 1 PPS is the default source. When the GPS 1 PPS is not available or is lost during operation, then the module automatically switches to the external source if the external input signal is present. If not, the module starts to operate in the Coasting mode. When the GPS 1 PPS becomes available again, the module automatically switches to the GPS 1 PPS source.

5.2.15.1.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

The GTF module’s Discipline Source mode can be selected through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display.

Press key **3** until *Frequency Discipline Status 1* screen is selected.



GTF#1 TimeLocked FDM Mode:11
Time Difference:-000000032 ns DAC:31264

To view/select the Discipline Source mode:

Press **Edit**.



GTF#1 External Sync Type:1 PPS
Sync Source Type: **GPS Only**

Use the arrow keys until the desired Discipline Source mode (**GPS Only**, **External Only**, or **Switch Mode** is flashing.

Press **Menu** to exit the edit mode without any selection change, or

Press **Enter** to accept the selected Discipline Source mode.

5.2.15.2 GTF#2 Discipline Reference

The Discipline Source mode can be selected through the use of the front panel controls and via a serial interface command in the same way that GTF#1 is selected.

5.2.15.2.1 Serial Port Command

Select the Discipline Source mode for GTF#1 using serial command:

```
$DIS2,N*<cr/lf>
```

5.2.15.2.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

The GTF module's Discipline Source mode can be selected through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display via Menu 5. Refer to GTF#1 instructions for reference.

6 Distribution Timing and Frequency Systems

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6.1 Details of DTF Operation

6.1.1 Description

The CommSync II-D system (with GTF modules) is designed as a primary reference source (PRS), to provide highly accurate timing and frequency output signals, synchronized to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) through the Global Positioning System (GPS).

The CommSync II-D Distribution system is designed to augment the CommSync II family providing highly accurate timing and frequency output signals, synchronized to an external frequency source (1 MHz, 5 MHz, or 10 MHz) or 1 PPS. A CommSync II-D would be an ideal source providing either 1 PPS, frequency (Sine or Square wave) or Fiber-Optic frequency source.

Note: The CommSync II-D (PRS) 1 PPS output is normally aligned with the GPS reference. While locked to the external reference the DTF module's output signals and the system's time are synchronized to the external 1 PPS or the divided output from the external frequency input.

6.1.2 Typical Distribution System (Block Diagram)

A simple Distribution system would include one DTF module and an I/O external input module.

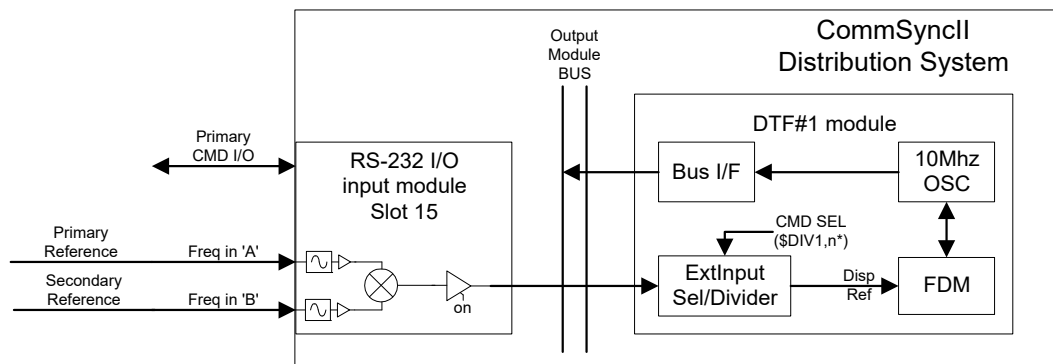


Figure 6-1 Distribution System Block Diagram

A Redundant (fully configured) Distribution system would include two DTF modules and two I/O external input modules.

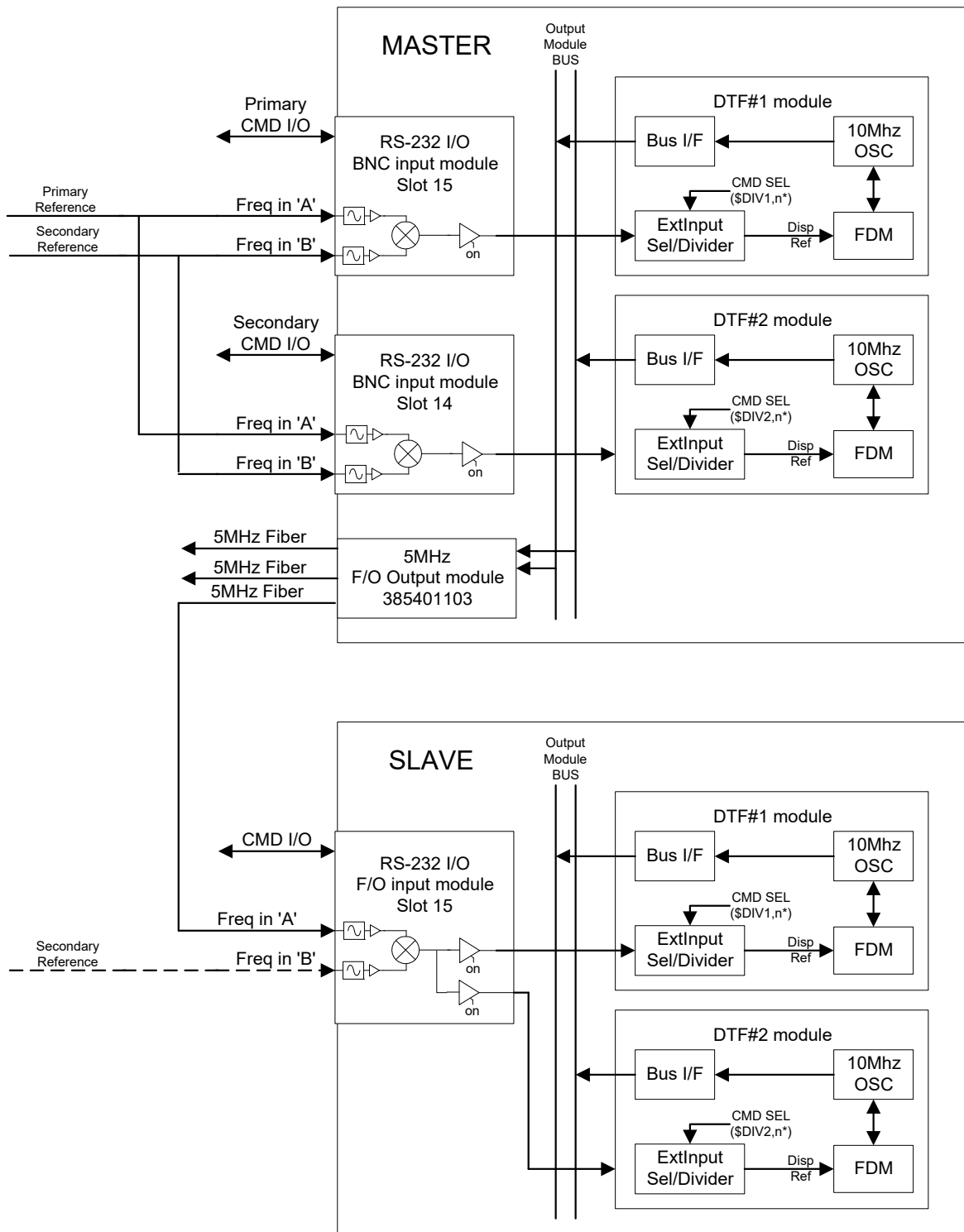


Figure 6-2 DTF System Functional Diagram

6.1.3 DTF (Distribution Time/Frequency) Modules

Each DTF module contains a self-contained Frequency Discipline Machine (FDM), consisting of an ultra-stable oscillator (either rubidium or oven-controlled crystal), an external input frequency divider, along with a Microprocessor Controller and bus interface drivers.

6.1.4 System Monitor/Control and External Input (slots 7 and 8 only)

The DTF system can be configured with an optional external input module(s) each of which provide two external (A and B) reference input ports and, in most cases, an additional communication path to the system's microprocessor, for external input module options refer to Table 4-4.

The reference input ports accept a wide range of signal levels. An input switch monitors each input (presence detector) and automatically switches from the A input to the B input in event of a failure of the A input. The RS-232 I/O External Input module includes an optional lock input (from an external oscillator lock indicator) that can also control the input switch.

For communication, the I/O module in slot 8 is the primary module and will communicate directly with the online GTF. The I/O module (if installed) in slot 7 is the secondary module and will communicate with the offline DTF. In a non-redundant system configuration (only one DTF module installed), the I/O module must be installed in slot 8.

For external synchronization inputs, each input (A/B) on the external input module will accept a wide range of input levels. The input switch monitors each input (presence detector) and will automatically switch to the B input in event of a failure. The external input module can be configured to provide various external sync input options to one or both of the DTFs in the system.

6.1.5 Combination Systems (GTF/DTF)

For systems with a combination of a GTF (typically in slot #1) and a DTF (slot #2), the DTF may be set up with an external reference input (see DTF description) or may be setup to be cross-disciplined by the GTF module 1 PPS output. In a combination system the DTF time is automatically set by the GTF (when locked to GPS).

The Discipline Source mode can be selected through the use of the front panel controls and via a serial interface command.

6.2 Getting Started

6.2.1 Introduction

This section contains the step-by-step procedures to place a DTF-based system into operation. For GTF-based systems, refer to paragraph 5.2.

6.2.2 Preparing For Use

Install the instrument into the equipment cabinet (rack) as follows:

- Set the rear panel power switch, if supplied, to the OFF position.
- Place the instrument in the desired cabinet (rack) location.

WARNING!

Always locate heavy equipment towards the bottom of the cabinet (rack) to avoid accidental tip-over of the cabinet (rack).

Make certain the maximum operating ambient temperature does not exceed 55° C.

Never restrict the airflow through the instrument's vents, located on the top and sides of the instrument.

- Fasten the rack-mount brackets to the equipment cabinet (rack).
- Prior to use, the instrument must be connected to an AC or DC power source. It is recommended that it be connected to a compatible serial interface.
- If the instrument is configured to operate from an AC power source, pay special attention to the following:
 - *Connect the instrument only to a properly rated supply circuit.*
 - *The supplied 3-prong power cord provides safety grounding. Do not defeat this feature. The user must comply with all applicable national and local electrical regulations regarding grounding and safety.*
- In order to receive System Status messages or send serial commands, it is recommended that the instrument be connected to a compatible serial interface. Refer to paragraph 6.2.7 for I/O connection details.

6.2.3 Overview

The following table is the recommended start-up process and associated paragraphs:

Table 6-1 Start-up Process – Distribution Timing and Frequency Systems	
Process	Page
1. Connect Power	76 para. 6.2.6
2. Connect I/O	76 para. 6.2.7
3. Connect External Reference Source	75 para. 6.2.5
4. Connect Outputs	385-8003*
5. Apply Power	77 para. 6.2.8
9. Configure Discipline Reference mode	78 para. 6.2.9
10. Set Manual Time (if desired)	81 para. 6.2.10
11. Configure Option Modules (as required)	385-8003*

*Refer to Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, for specific input/output module descriptions.

6.2.4 The External Reference Source

The CommSync II-D Distribution System utilizes one several input modules:

6.2.4.1 385-4037-xx RS-232 I/O External Input Modules

The 385-4037-01 modules offer an RS232 I/O system control port and direct-coupled TTL inputs (1 PPS, or 1, 5, or 10 MHz), or AC coupled sine wave inputs (1, 5, or 10 MHz) through BNC connectors. (See 385-8003 for further information.)

The 385-4037-02 modules offer the RS232 I/O port and fiber optic (1, 5, or 10 MHz 850 nm Square Wave) inputs.

The 385-4037-xx modules offer a lock input to qualify the source input. Refer to Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, for specific information on use of the lock input.

6.2.4.2 385-4038-xx Ethernet I/O External Input Modules

The 385-4038-02 modules offer a 10/100BaseT Ethernet I/O system control port and direct-coupled TTL inputs (1 PPS, or 1, 5, or 10 MHz), or AC coupled sine wave inputs

The 385-4038-03 modules offer the 10/100BaseT Ethernet port and fiber optic (1, 5, or 10 MHz 850 nm Square Wave) inputs. (See 385-8003 for further information.)

6.2.4.3 385-4090-xx Dual Port Ethernet I/O External Input Modules

The 385-4090-02 modules offer a 10/100BaseT Ethernet I/O system control port and direct-coupled TTL inputs (1 PPS, or 1, 5, or 10 MHz), or AC coupled sine wave inputs.

The 385-4090-03 modules offer the 10/100BaseT Ethernet port and fiber optic (1, 5, or 10 MHz 850 nm Square Wave) inputs. (See 385-8003 for further information.)

6.2.4.4 385-4097-xx Dual Port Ethernet I/O External Input Modules/IEEE-1588 (PTP)

The 385-4097-02 modules offer a 10/100BaseT Ethernet I/O system control port and direct-coupled TTL inputs (1 PPS, or 1, 5, or 10 MHz), or AC coupled sine wave inputs.

The 385-4097-03 modules offer the 10/100BaseT Ethernet port and fiber optic (1, 5, or 10 MHz 850 nm Square Wave) inputs. (See 385-8003 for further information.)

6.2.4.5 385-4106-xx Gigabit Ethernet I/O External Input Modules/IEEE-1588 (PTP)

The 385-4106-02, 385-4106-05 and 385-4106-08 modules offers both a 10/100BaseT Ethernet I/O system control port (port 0) and a Gigabit Ethernet I/O system control port (port 1), and direct-coupled TTL inputs (1 PPS, or 1, 5, or 10 MHz), or AC coupled sine wave inputs.

The 385-4106-03, 385-4106-06 and 385-4106-09 modules offers both a 10/100BaseT Ethernet I/O system control port (port 0) and a Gigabit Ethernet I/O system control port (port 1), and fiber optic (1, 5, or 10 MHz 850 nm Square Wave) inputs. (See 385-8003 for further information.)

6.2.4.6 385-4040-xx Time Code Input External Input Modules

The Time Code Input modules will accept IRIG-B to the “IRIG A” or “B” input connectors. This input will set the time for the DTF module, when installed in slot 15, or installed in slots 14 or 15 in a redundant system.

In addition, the 385-4040-01 Time Code Input module, will accept direct-coupled TTL inputs (1 PPS, or 1, 5, or 10 MHz), or AC coupled sine wave inputs (1, 5, or 10 MHz) through BNC connectors as the external sync source for a DTF system. (See 385-8003 for further information.)

6.2.5 Connecting the External Reference Source to the system

Refer to Figure 6-2. Synchronization frequency inputs can be applied to the “EXT SYNC A” input, the “B” input, or both inputs on the external input module. The only consideration is that both inputs on one module should be the same frequency. The module can then be configured to auto select (A priority) or “A” or “B”. Connect the BNC or fiber optic input to the desired connector on the I/O external input module.

At initial power-up the DTF modules and the external input module must be configured for proper operation.

6.2.6 Connecting Power

There are five Power Supply module options available for the CommSync II-D resulting in the following groupings of connector types:

- Standard AC input (refer to Figure 5-1 and paragraph 10.2).
- 24 VDC and 48 VDC inputs (refer to Figure 5-2 and paragraph 10.3).

Note: The CommSync II-D 24 VDC and 48 VDC power inputs are intended to be provided by UL listed ITE AC to DC power supplies.

6.2.7 Connecting I/O

The CommSync II-D comes with a standard RS-232 port on the GTF module's front (refer to Figure 6-3 for RS-232 Interconnect Diagrams). There are additional I/O options available, including several RS-232 and Ethernet I/O option modules versions. Refer to the Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, for additional information on these option modules.

The standard RS-232 port uses a DE-9 female connector with the following pin out:

Table 6-2 RS-232 Port DE-9 Connector Pin Designation		
PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
2	OUTPUT (TXD)	RS-232 OUTPUT
3	INPUT (RXD)	RS-232 INPUT
5	RTN	Signal Ground

Note: The required mating connector is a 9-contact male "D-Subminiature" connector.

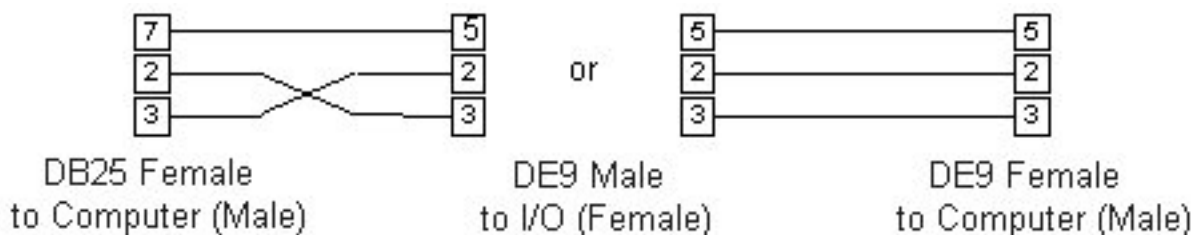


Figure 6-3 RS-232 Interconnect Diagrams

6.2.8 Applying Power

Mount the system in the desired location, such as an equipment cabinet. Verify that the input reference source and the input power sources are connected. Apply power to the system. When power is applied the following sequence of events takes place:

After a moment, the system runs through its self-test diagnostics, and is waiting for a firmware download command. During this time the *Ready* indicator flashes and the *Alarm/Fault* indicator is illuminated (~5 sec).

After the completion of the self-test, the *Power* indicators on the DTF modules will illuminate and the, DTF#1 *On Line* indicator will illuminate.

When the external input is verified (presence of signal), the DTF modules *Ext Sync In* indicator illuminates.

During Warm-Up the *Alarm/Fault* indicator flashes (*Warm-Up* mode).

Note: The information shown on the following LCD screens is for illustration only, and may be different in actual systems.

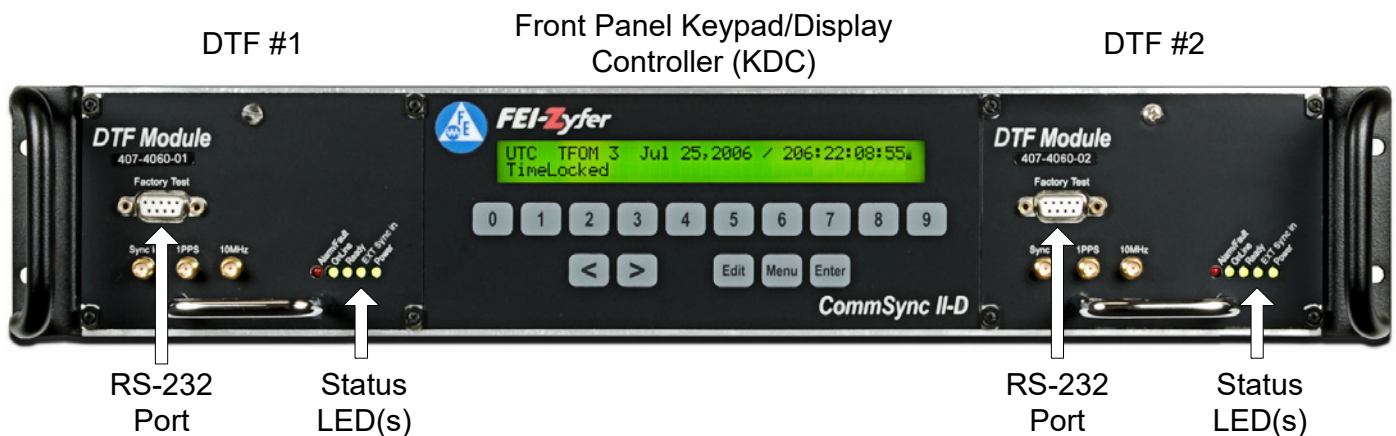


Figure 6-4 CommSync II-D Front Panel Port and Indicator Locations – DTF Systems

When power is applied (power-up), the front panel display back-light illuminates and after the ~5 second self test delay, a greeting message appears, followed shortly thereafter with the *Time and Status* screen. If no characters appear on the LCD screen, depress and hold down the **Cont** key until characters appear.

RUN TFOM 9	/ 000:00:00:01≡
External 5MHz Warm-Up	DTF 1 ONLINE

The above screen (Menu 1 - Screen 1, power-up default) indicates that the online module (DTF#1) is starting as indicated by the *RUN* mode (the time reported is the running time clock). The Time Figure Of Merit (TFOM) is an indication of the frequency accuracy (as referenced to the external input), and the status (*Warm-Up*).

6.2.9 Configuring Discipline Reference Mode

The DTF modules and the external input modules must be configured to the user's desired operation. This configuration includes the frequency divider for the DTF as well as the optional outputs for the external input module(s). This configuration is stored in the DTF modules and should not need to be repeated once the initial setup is completed. The system will power up with the settings from the factory and may be changed by the user as required.

6.2.9.1 DTF Input Configuration

The external reference type (1 PPS or frequency) for each DTF module is selected through the use of the front panel controls or via a serial interface command,

6.2.9.1.1 Serial Interface

The DTF module's Discipline Source mode can be selected through the use of the serial interface commands.

The following command is used to set the DTF for the expected frequency input:

`$DIV#,N*<cr||f>`

Where # is the DTF being set (DTF1 or DTF2) and N = 0 for 1 PPS, 1 for 1 MHz, 2 for 5 MHz, or 3 for 10 MHz. (refer to the 385-8002 Serial Communications Protocol document for more information.)

The command will need to be sent to DTF#1 (\$DIV1,N*) and DTF#2 (\$DIV2,N*).

6.2.9.1.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

The DTF module's Discipline Source mode can be selected through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display.

Press key **3** until *Frequency Discipline Status 1* screen is selected.

```
DTF#1 EXT-5MHz Warm-Up      FDM Mode: 2 ≡  
Time Difference:-000001932 ns  DAC:31264
```

To view/select the Discipline Source mode:

Press **Edit**.

```
DTF#2 External Sync Type:5 MHz      ≡  
Sync Source Type: External Only
```

Use the arrow keys until the desired reference mode (**1PPS**, **1MHz**, **5MHz**, **10MHz**) is selected.

Press **Menu** to exit the edit mode without any selection change, or

Press **Enter** to accept the Sync Type and advance to the next setting.

Use the Arrow key to select "Eternal Only".

Press **Enter** to accept the selected Discipline Source mode.

Note: "Cross-Discipline" mode is for GTF/DTF combination systems (refer to paragraph 6.1.5).

Further operation is automatic. After the DTF modules have an external reference input, the disciplining of the internal timing and frequency starts.

6.2.9.2 External Input Module Configuration

Once set, the I/O external input module(s) settings are stored in non-volatile memory in the DTF modules. At initial power-up, the input modules should be reconfigured via the front panel Keypad/Display or the serial interface to meet the user's system requirements. The following parameters must be observed for setting this configuration:

Only one sync input is allowed to each DTF. Either the Primary or the Secondary module may provide the sync input, but not both.

They may be configured to have Slot 8 drive BOTH, in which case Slot 7 must drive NONE.

They may be configured to have Slot 8 drive DTF#1 and Slot 7 drive DTF#2 (or vice versa).

They may be configured to have Slot 7 drive BOTH, in which case Slot 8 must drive NONE.

If a single I/O external input module is to provide the sync frequency to both DTF's, it should be installed in Slot 8 and be set for BOTH.

Configuration of this module will include determining which input to the module will be used to drive the DTF, which module will drive which DTF, and handling of the optional external LOCK input.

6.2.9.2.1 Serial Interface commands

The I/O external input module can be configured using the serial interface.

The following command is used to configure the module:

```
$INPC,b,p,r,o*<cr|lf>
```

Where:

b selects which Input Module is being configured (0 = Primary, 1 = Secondary).

p selects A, B, Auto, IRIG or PTP (0 = Auto, 1 = A, 2 = B, 3 = IRIG*, 4 = PTP*).

r selects sync input routing (0 = None, 1 = DTF#1, 2 = DTF#2, 3 = Both).

o determines the handling of the LOCK input (0 = Override both, 1 = Enable A Lock, 2 = Enable B Lock, 3 = enable both A and B Lock inputs).

**Note: Selection 3 only applies to systems equipped with a Time Code Input module (385-4040-xx) and selection 4 only applies to slave systems equipped with Ethernet modules that support PTP (385-4097-xx and 385-4106-xx). It should also be noted that disciplining to IRIG or PTP input may cause a severe degradation of system accuracy.*

It will be necessary to send commands to configure both the Primary Control and the Secondary Control (if installed).

Note that the LOCK input function is optional. Configuration of this function is only available through serial command. If not configured, the default is to override this input. (Refer to the Serial Command Protocol Document 385-8002 for information on commands.)

6.2.9.2.2 Front Panel and Display

Menu 7 - Screen 1 is used to set the I/O external input module configuration. Menu 7 - Screen 1 is for the primary control (Slot 8), and Menu 7 - Screen 2 is for the secondary control (Slot 7).

Primary CTL (Slot 8)	Ext In: 10MHz
Input: AUTO To: BOTH	Status: 0x1A

To configure the module, press **Edit**.

Set the Input to AUTO (allows the module to select between A or B), A, B, IRIG*, or PTP*.

Set to BOTH (sends sync input to both DTF's), DTF#1, DTF#2, or NONE.

Repeat for Secondary Control if installed.

**Note: Selection 3 only applies to systems equipped with a Time Code Input module (385-4040-xx) and selection 4 only applies to slave systems equipped with Ethernet modules that support PTP (385-4097-xx and 385-4106-xx). It should also be noted that disciplining to IRIG or PTP input may cause a severe degradation of system accuracy.*

If the external reference input is applied and the module is configured properly, the DTF Ext Sync In indicator will illuminate, indicating that the DTF is receiving the input signal.

Note: Typical time from applying the external reference to reference lock (Ready indicator illuminates) is 1½ to 2 hours

6.2.10 Setting Time in a DTF system

The DTF default time mode is RUN time. The Time displayed on menu 1 is the time (days, hours, minutes, and seconds) that the DTF system has been in operation - in many cases this is sufficient.

If time output is desired, time can be set either by manual time entry or with the optional Time Code Input module via an IRIG-B time signal.

6.2.10.1 Manual Time Mode

Note: In Manual Time mode the time provided is only as accurate as the time entered and should not be considered a primary reference source for time. If a primary reference source for time is needed, use a GTF-based system.

Manual time is set through serial interface commands or the front panel. (Refer to the Serial Command Protocol Document 385-8002 for information on commands.)

6.2.10.1.1 Serial Interface

To set the Manual Time mode, send the following:

\$MANM,n,Y,M,D,h,m,s*<cr|lf>

Where:

n selects manual time (0 = off, 1 = on).

Y is the four-digit year.

M is the current month.

D is the day of the month.

h is the hour on a 24-hour basis.

m is the minutes.

s is seconds.

When the *Manual Time* mode is set to 1, both DTF's will assume the time entered in the command and keep time based on the starting point entered.

Note: Prior to setting into Manual Time mode, the DTF provides a Run Time display, indicating the amount of time the DTF has been powered. Once Manual Time is started, the run time indication is no longer available. The only way to return to run time is to recycle power to the system.

6.2.10.1.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

To change to Manual mode:

Press key **1** to select *Time and Status* Menu 1 Screen 1.

Press **Edit** to enable the edit mode.

Press the arrow keys until the manual mode (MAN) is flashing.

Press **Enter** to accept the selected reference, or Press **Menu** to exit.

In MAN mode, the time will also need to be set. After Manual mode has been selected, press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the year field. Use the arrow and number keys to enter year.

Press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the month field. Use the arrow keys to select month.

Press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the day of month field. Use the arrow and number keys to enter day of month.

Press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the hour field. Use the arrow and number keys to enter hour.

Press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the minute field. Use the arrow and number keys to enter minutes.

Press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the second field. Use the arrow and number keys to enter seconds.

Press **Enter** to accept changes and to exit edit mode.

6.2.10.2 IRIG-B Input Time Mode

Note: This section is only applicable for systems with a Time Code Input module Installed.

The Time Code Input module has connections for IRIG-B input (time information), and connections for external synchronization input. This module accepts IRIG on the “**IRIG A**” or “**B**” input and is used to set the time in the DTF module. The Time Code Input module is configured from the factory for IRIG-B AM (amplitude modulated) time code on both inputs. (See the 385-8003 Option module manual for additional information on module set-up). The “**A**” and “**B**” inputs are auto selectable (A priority), but may be set for manual selection.

The Time Code Input module compares the DTF time with the IRIG time and automatically sets and updates the time in the DTF system. This takes approximately 2

minutes after power-up. The Time mode on the front panel will change from RUN to IRIG indicating that the time has been accepted by both DTF modules in a redundant system

Note: Prior to setting IRIG Time mode, the DTF provides a Run Time display, indicating the amount of time the DTF has been powered. Once IRIG Time is set, the run time indication is no longer available.

6.2.10.3 IEEE 1588 PTP Input Time Mode

Note: This section is only applicable for systems with a 3854097xx IEEE PTP Ethernet Input module Installed.

The IEEE PTP Ethernet Input module receives time from a PTP Grandmaster (typically a GTF/GPS based system providing PTP Time service. (See the 385-8003 Option module manual for additional information on module set-up). The PTP synchronization input signals are used to discipline the DTF.

6.2.11 Cross-Discipline Mode, combination GTF/DTF systems

The typical combination system would consist of a GTF (disciplined by GPS) in Slot #1, and a DTF in Slot #2. For this type of system the DTF can be setup to be cross-disciplined by the GTF module's 1 PPS output, or by an external reference.

The Discipline Source mode can be selected through the serial interface command or the front panel controls.

6.2.11.1 Serial Port Command

The Discipline Source mode for the DTF (slot #2) may be setup using the following command:

`$DIS2,N*<cr/lf>`

In this command "N" is the Discipline Source mode as follows:

E = External Source; X = Cross-Discipline mode (the GTF module in slot #1).

Note: In the External mode, the DTF is disciplined by the external reference (refer to paragraphs 6.2.4 and 6.2.5 for external input information). In Cross-Discipline mode, the reference for the DTF is the GTF 1 PPS reference and will remain so as long as the GTF is Time Locked. However, if the GTF losses lock the DTF module will operate in the Coasting mode. Once the GTF reacquires Time Lock, the DTF module will automatically enter Recovery mode and lock to the GTF 1 PPS source.

6.2.11.2 Front Panel Keypad and Display

DTF module's (slot #2) Discipline Source mode can be selected through the use of the front panel Keypad/Display.

Press key **5** until *Frequency Discipline Status 1* screen is selected.

```
GTF#2 Cros-Disp FreqLocked FDM Mode:11 ≡  
Time Difference:-000000032 ns DAC:31264
```

To view/select the Discipline Source mode:

Press **EDIT**.

```
DTF#2 External Sync Type: 1 PPS ≡  
Sync Source Type: Cross-Disc
```

Use the arrow keys until the desired External Sync Type (**1 PPS** for Cross-Discipline).

Press **Menu** to exit the edit mode without any selection change, or Press **Enter** to accept the selected Discipline Source mode.

Use the arrow keys until the desired Discipline Source mode (External Only, or Cross-Disc).

Press **Menu** to exit the edit mode without any selection change, or Press **Enter** to accept the selected Discipline Source mode.

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7.1 Introduction

This section provides a description of the CommSync II-D system's front panel module's menu and control functions that are accessible using the front panel keypad and are displayed on the front panel LCD module (Liquid Crystal Display) via various menus and screens.

7.2 Front Panel General Description

The front panel contains the LCD module, keypad, and display contrast adjustment control.

7.2.1 LCD Module Screen

The LCD module screen provides information to the user with 2 lines of 40 characters. Several different sets of screen information can be displayed. Screen displays can also be menus, permitting the user to access other screens, non-editable screens that display information only, or screens with active data fields that can be changed by the user.

A representative screen is the *Time and Status* Menu 1 of 3, display as shown below:

UTC TFOM 9 Nov 08, 2022 / 324:44:24:18=
Warm-Up GTF 1 ONLINE

7.2.2 Display Cursor

When a screen parameter is editable, a flashing cursor highlights the display character located at the cursor position. This parameter is changeable by the user.

7.2.3 Display Contrast Adjustment

Pressing front panel **Cont** key, located at the lower right of the keypad, allows the user to optimize the contrast and viewing angle of the displayed text. It may be necessary to depress the key for several seconds in order to notice any changes. Releasing the key for a couple of seconds and then depressing it again causes the adjustment direction of the viewing angle to reverse. Repetitive pressing of the key moves the viewing angle in the same direction. The last setting is retained in non-volatile memory, and only needs to be changed when gross changes in ambient temperature occur.

7.2.4 Keypad

In addition to the **Cont** key the keypad has 15 momentary action keys, consisting of ten numeric keys and five control keys - **Left** (◀) and **Right** (▶) **arrow** keys, **Edit**, **Menu**, and **Enter**. The keys are located below the LCD module and serve the following functions:

The number keys are used for menu selection and data entry.

The **Left** and **Right arrow** keys are used during data entry. Pressing these keys moves the flashing cursor right or left to select the parameter to be modified.

The **Edit** key is used to access any available sub-screens of the currently displayed screen and activate the screen editor. It can also be used to move to the next available data field without modifying the current data field.

The **Menu** key, when pressed, allows viewing of the active menu screen title and number. When pressed during an edit operation, the operation is automatically exited.

The **Enter** key is used to load the currently entered data or parameters and move to the next available data field (if any).

7.3 Menu/Display Overview

The user selects the desired menu screen using the number keys. After being selected, the menu screen initially only displays information. The user can alter the displayed information (if allowed) by pressing the **Edit** key. Once the editor is activated, the user may select a data or selection field, enter new data or change selection, and press the **Enter** key to load the new data/selection. Sub-menu screens appear as appropriate if additional related parameters exist for the entry being edited.

If the **Edit** or **Menu** key is pressed instead of the **Enter** key, the original information or selection for that field will be retained. The display reverts back to the information only (non-editable) screen after data for the last field of a screen or sub-screen has been accepted with the **Enter** key. This allows the operator to verify the changes that were entered.

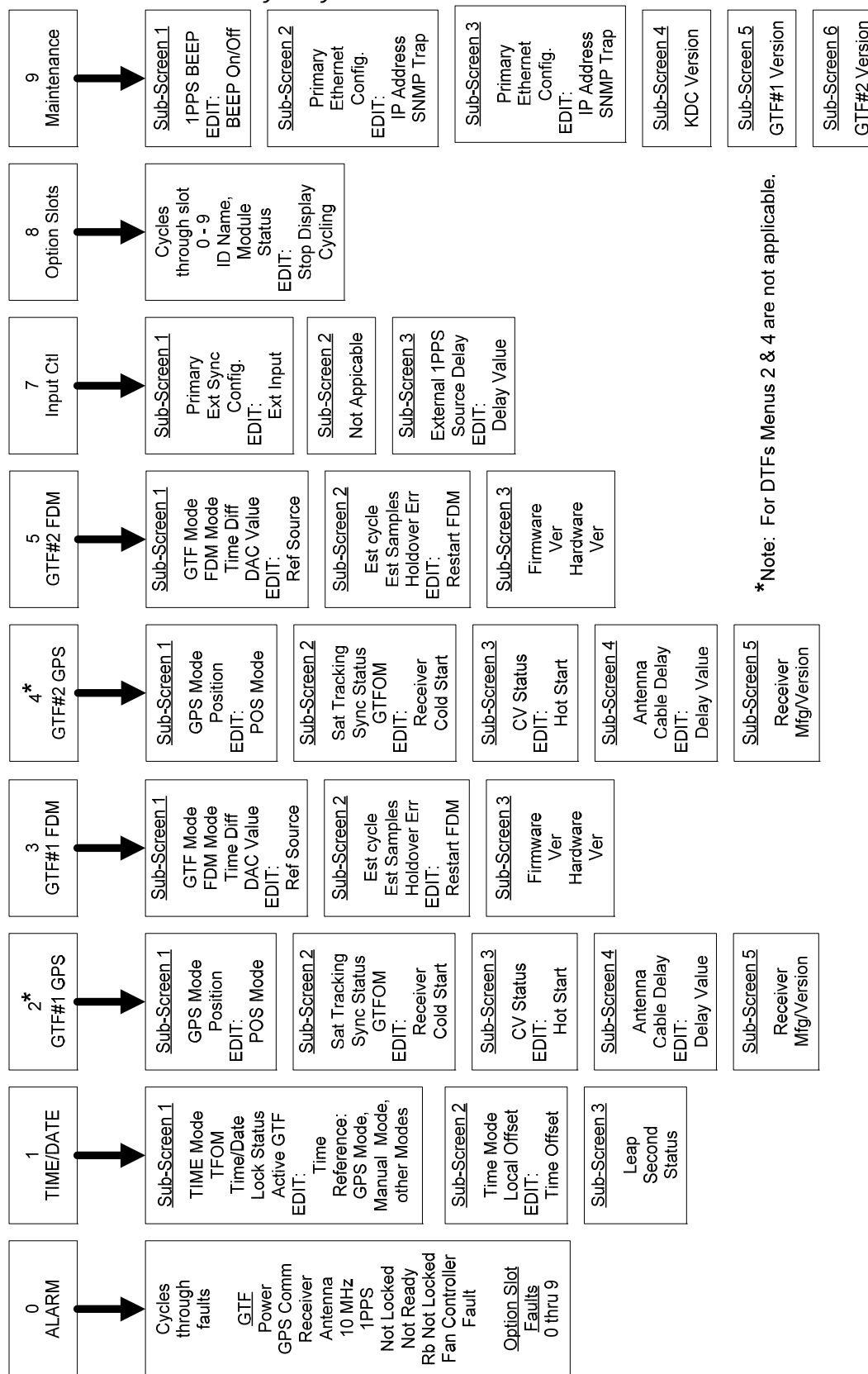
Most displayed data and status can be queried and set through the serial I/O port(s). The commands are contained in FEI-Zyfer Serial Communications Protocol document 385-8002.

Figure 7-1 Menu Tree is included to provide a quick overview of the display menus that can be accessed through the number keys.

7.4 Screen Descriptions

The remainder of this section describes the information displayed on each of the menu screens and how the user can change operating parameters.

Note: This information is for the current version of the front panel Keypad/Display. Other versions may vary.



*Note: For DTFs Menus 2 & 4 are not applicable.

Figure 7-1 Menu Tree

7.4.1 MENU 0 – Fault/Alarm Status Screens

This menu screen cycles through the alarms and or faults within the system, including the output option module and Fan module faults.

Press key **0** to select the *Alarm* Menu 0 screen.

When system is working under normal conditions the display should be as follows:



System

No Faults

The following is a typical display of an alarm condition. This particular alarm will be displayed when the GTF module's internal +5 or +12VDC power is out of tolerance (refer to Table 9-3 Evaluating Menu 0, for other alarm conditions):

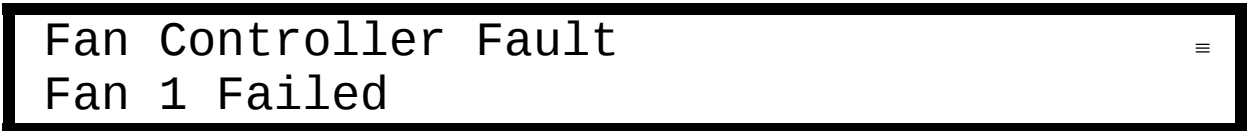


GTF Fault

Power Fault Detected

The following a display of one of the Fan Controller alarm condition. This alarm will be displayed when the speed of one the Fan module's fan blowers is stalled.

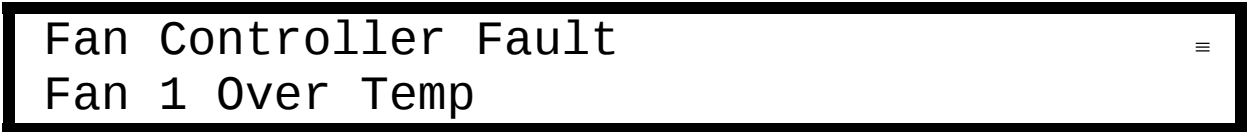
Note: The displays below show a fan 1 fault condition, fan 2 fault indications will be similar.



Fan Controller Fault

Fan 1 Failed

Below is the display of the other Fan Controller alarm condition. This alarm will be displayed when an over temperature condition exists on the Fan Controller or the system power supply.



Fan Controller Fault

Fan 1 Over Temp

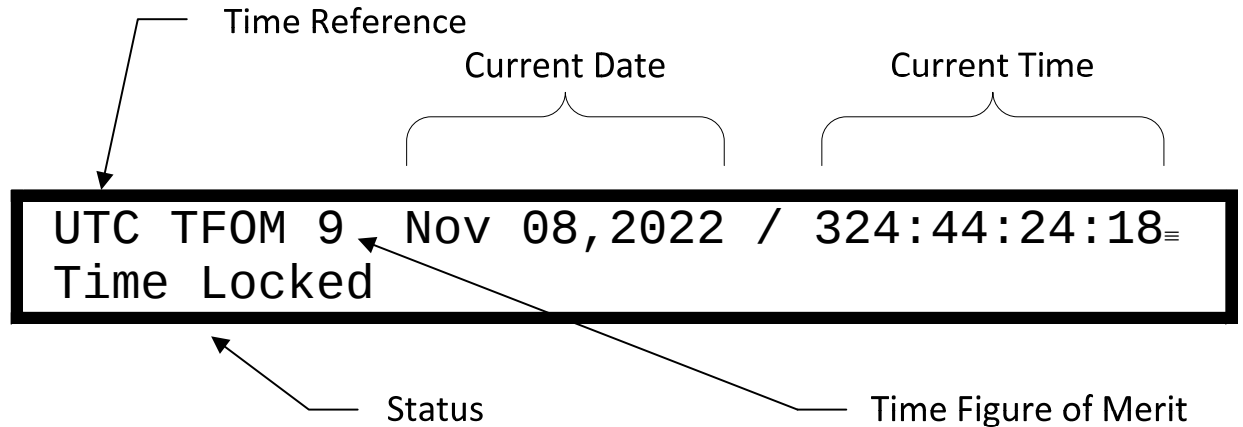
Note: The over temperature condition fault clears once the temperature falls below 80 °C.

7.4.2 MENU 1 - Time and Status

There are three screens associated with Menu 1. Sub-screens 1 and 2 of this menu allow the user to change some operating parameters.

7.4.2.1 Time Reference and Online GTF Module Selection (Menu 1 - Screen 1)

Press key **1** to select *Time and Status* Menu 1 screen. This screen displays the current general operating status of the system:



Time Reference GPS, UTC, LGPS, or LUTC.

Accuracy (Time Figure of Merit - TFOM) of timing output.

Current date and time.

Discipline Reference Source: External 1 PPS (if applicable).

Status: Warm-Up, Recovering (Acquire), Time Locked, and Coasting.

7.4.2.1.1 Time Reference Mode Selection

The system's online GTF module's receiver provides the time and date. The system Time Reference mode and the online GTF module can be changed with this menu. The time and date can be referenced to UTC, GPS, local UTC, or local GPS time (Local Time Zone offset applied). To change Time Reference and/or active (online) GTF module:

7.4.2.1.2 Generic Mode Selection

Press key **1** to select *Time and Status* Menu 1 Screen 1.

Press **Edit** to enable the edit mode.

Press the arrow keys until the desired Time Reference (GPS, UTC, LUTC, or LGPS) is flashing.

Press **Enter** to accept the selected reference, or Press **Menu** to exit.

7.4.2.1.3 Manual Mode Selection

Time can also be set to Manual Time mode (MAN). Note that In Manual Time mode the time provided is only as accurate as the time entered.

To change to Manual mode:

Press key **1** to select *Time and Status* Menu 1 Screen 1.

Press **Edit** to enable the edit mode.

Press the arrow keys until the manual mode (MAN) is flashing.

Press **Enter** to accept the selected reference, or Press **Menu** to exit.

In MAN mode, the time will also need to be set. After Manual mode has been selected, press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the year field. Use the arrow and number keys to enter year.

Press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the month field. Use the arrow keys to select month.

Press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the day of month field. Use the arrow and number keys to enter day of month.

Press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the hour field. Use the arrow and number keys to enter hour.

Press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the minute field. Use the arrow and number keys to enter minutes.

Press **Enter** and the cursor will advance to the second field. Use the arrow and number keys to enter seconds.

Press **Enter** to accept changes and to exit edit mode.

7.4.2.2 Local Time Zone Offset Selection (Menu 1 - Screen 2)

The second screen associated with Menu 1 is the Local Time Zone Offset.

Press key 1 until *Time and Status Menu 2* screen is selected (*Local Time Offset*).

Local Time-Zone Offset: +00:00

≡

Press **Edit** to enable the edit mode.

Press the arrow keys to toggle between + and – offset, then press **Enter**.

Press the arrow keys to select the hours offset, then press **Enter**.

Press the arrow keys to select the minute offset (0 or 30), then press **Enter**.

Note: The offset is now entered, but will not be used unless the Time mode is set to local mode, LGPS or LUTC.

7.4.2.3 Leap Second Status (Menu 1 - Screen 3)

Press key 1 until *Time and Status Menu 3* screen is selected (*Leap Second Status*).

Leap Second Pending Flag: 0

≡

Leap Seonds (UTC<GPS): 14

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) is occasionally adjusted by 1 second to insure that the difference between the International Atomic Time (TAI) does not differ from the Earth's rotational time by more that 0.9 seconds. The first leap second was added on 1 January 1972. The CommSync II-D derives its time from the Global Positioning System (GPS). The difference between UTC and GPS time is the number of leap seconds in effect since the start of GPS time at 0 hours on 6 January 1980. GPS time is always ahead of UTC and is not affected by a Leap Second event. The Leap Second pending status is transmitted through the GPS satellites approximately 30 days prior to the event. The CommSync II-D implements the leap second automatically.

Normally, a second is added (+Leap Second) rather than subtracted when adjustments are necessary. When a leap second is pending, the event occurs on 30 June or 31 December at Midnight UTC. Leap seconds are always inserted at UTC midnight by altering the second time count only. Thus, the time count goes from 23:59:59 to 23:59:60 to 00:00:00 to add an extra second (+Leap Second). The time count goes from 23:59:58 to 00:00:00 to 00:00:01 to subtract a second (–Leap Second).

Note: For DTF systems, the Leap Second status is not applicable.

7.4.3 MENU 2, and MENU 4 – GTF GPS Control

There are five screens associated with Menu 2 and Menu 4. Menu key **2** is associated with GTF#1 and Menu key **4** is associated with GTF#2. Sub-screens 2, 3 and 4 of these menus allow the user to change some operating parameters.

Note: The screens shown are for GTF#1 only.

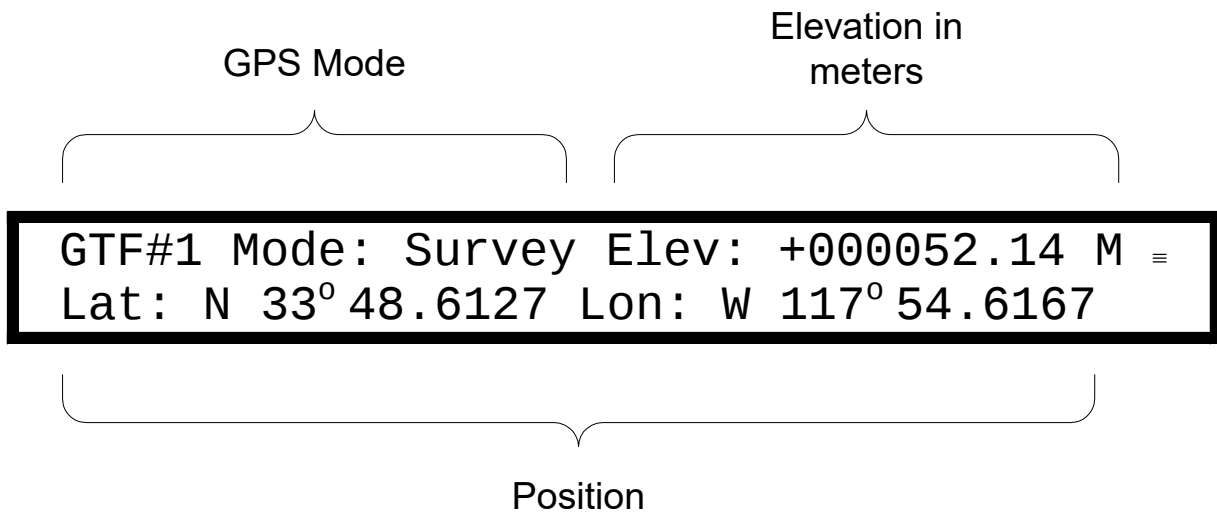
7.4.3.1 Receiver Antenna Position Data/Mode (Menu 2 & 4 - Screen 1)

The receiver must know the antenna's position (longitude, latitude, and elevation) before it can obtain accurate time. At initial power-up, the receiver's position solution mode normally defaults to *Survey* mode. If the exact position of the antenna is not known, but the location is stationary, the user can select the *Survey* mode and the receiver will determine the antenna's position solution. The receiver will determine the antenna's position by averaging the position solution. After the survey is complete the mode will automatically switch to *Known* mode, using the calculated refined position solution.

*Note: If the antenna is on a moving platform the receiver **must** be operated in Dynamic mode.*

Note: For SAASM/MUE -based GTFs, the receiver is always in a Dynamic mode.

Press key **2** or **4** until GTF#1 or GTF#2 Control Menu 2 or 4 Screen 1 is selected (*Position mode and Position*).

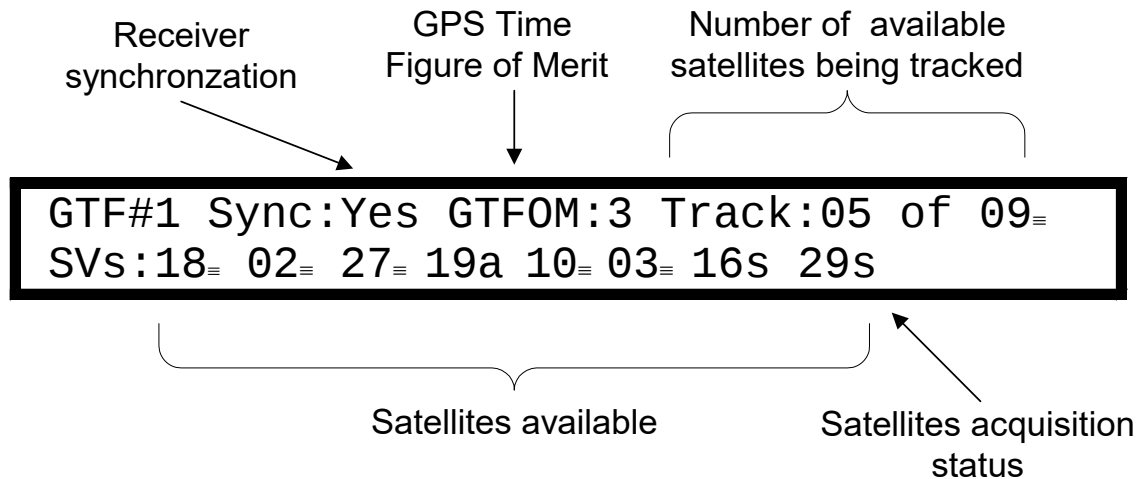


This screen indicates the receiver's antenna position, and that the active position solution mode is *Survey*.

7.4.3.2 Receiver Status and Tracking (Menu 2 & 4 - Screen 2)

The synchronization status and the GPS Time Figure Of Merit (GTFOM) of GTF module receiver's 1 PPS output, the number of satellites and which satellites are tracked, can be viewed as follows:

Press key **2** or **4** until *GTF#1* or *GTF#2 Control* Menu 2 or 4 Screen 2 is selected (*GPS Timing and Satellites*).



This screen indicates that the GTF#1 receiver is synchronized to the GPS 1 PPS, has a GTFOM of 3 (is within 100 nS of UTC), is tracking 5 of 9 satellites available (SVs 18, 02, 27, 10, and 03), is acquiring satellite 19, and is searching for satellites 16 and 29.

7.4.3.2.1 GPS Receiver Cold Start

In rare circumstances the receiver's stored data may be corrupted causing erroneous operation and possibly preventing proper acquisition of satellites. If it is suspected that this condition exists, it is necessary to erase the data used by the receiver, and allow collection of new data from the satellites by forcing the receiver to the *Cold Start* mode. To force the receiver to *Cold Start*, see Reset Internal GPS Receivers, para. 5.2.11.

7.4.3.3 CV Status (Menu 2 & 4 - Screen 3)

7.4.3.3.1 GTFs equipped with C/A Receivers

For GTFs equipped with C/A receivers, this menu will display the following key status.

```
GTF#1 CV Status                                     ≡
C/A Receiver: No Key Required
```

7.4.3.3.2 GTFs equipped with SAASM/MUE Receivers

For GTFs equipped with SAASM/MUE receivers, this menu will display the SAASM/MUE Receiver Status, receiver mode settings and CV and/or MV (Keyload) status.

. The Crypto Variable (CV) for SAASM(P/Y) operation, and/or the M-Code Crypto Variable (MV) Status is also displayed.

```
GTF#1 CV Status: C/A to P/Y   SPSkey   ≡
Mode:1,0 CV:0   Time:1   Pos:1   Alm:1 MV:0
```

7.4.3.4 GPS Receiver Antenna Cable Delay (Menu 2 & 4 - Screen 4)

The antenna cable delay is the sum of all satellite signal delays between the antenna and the receiver, including delays due to antenna cable length and delays due to an in-line amplifier and/or filter (if used in the system). The maximum delay compensation setting is 999999 ns. (Refer to Table 5-6 Antenna Cable Delay Characteristics for details)

Note: The cable delay compensation is only used to align the timing outputs to UTC. If the system is used only as a frequency reference, the cable delay compensation is of no consequence.

To view the present Primary Receiver antenna cable delay value:

Press key **2** or **4** until *GTF#1* or *GTF#2 Control* Menu 2 or 4 Screen 4 is selected (*Antenna Cable Delay*).

This screen indicates the antenna cable delay.

```
GTF#1                                               ≡
Antenna Cable Delay: 000050ns
```

To alter the amount of cable delay compensation:

Press **Edit** until *Antenna Cable Delay* [0]00050 is flashing.

Use the numeric and arrow keys to specify the desired delay compensation in nanoseconds.

Press **Enter** to accept the new value.

7.4.3.5 GPS Receiver Type and Version (Menu 2 & 4 - Screen 5)

The manufacturer's name and firmware revision of the GPS receiver installed in the GTF module can be verified. To view this screen:

Press key **2** or **4** until *GTF#1* or *GTF#2 Control Menu 2* or *4 Screen 5* is selected (GPS Brand and Version).

```
GTF#1 GPS Engine: UBLOX M8T
GPS Version: 2.30 (93796)
```

This display indicates the manufacturer of the Receiver and the hardware/firmware version.

The above screen information is for illustration, and may be different in actual systems.

Note: In some system versions, the GPS Receiver Type and Version information is accessible through Control Menu 5.

7.4.4 MENU 3 and MENU 5 – GTF Module Frequency Discipline Status

There are three screens associated with Menus 3 and 5. Menu key **3** is associated with GTF#1 and Menu key **5** is associated with GTF#2. Screen 1 has an editable sub-screen in systems configured for external sync operation, and Screen 2 allows the user to restart the Frequency Disciplining Machine (FDM).

Note: The screens shown are for GTF#1 only.

7.4.4.1 Mode and Discipline Status (Menu 3 & 5 - Screen 1)

Screen 1 indicates the operating mode and disciplining status of the GTF module. Through the screen the module's discipline reference source, GPS Only, External Only, and automatic Switch mode can be selected. To view the screen

Press key **3** or **5** until *GTF#1* or *GTF#2 Freq Discipline Status Menu 3* or *5 Screen 1* is selected (*1 PPS-GPSREF TIMD DAC Value*).

```
GTF#1 TimeLocked          FDM Mode:11
Time Difference:-000000032 ns DAC:31264
```

GTF#1 - The operating mode of the GTF module is displayed. The mode can be *Warm-Up*, *Time Locked*, *Coasting*, *Recovering*, *Frequency Locked*, *Manual*, or *Failed*.

FDM mode indicates the status of the Frequency Disciplining Machine (refer to Table 7-1 for Frequency Discipline Machine (FDM) Descriptions). Additional details are available in the System Status and command (SSTA) section of the Serial Communications Protocol, FEI-Zyfer document 385-8002.

Note: In some system versions, Freq Error is shown in place of the FDM mode.

Time Difference is the instantaneous difference between the module's 1 PPS output and the raw GPS receiver 1 PPS output reference.

DAC value is the control value sent to the digital-to-analog converter that controls the module's oscillator. For OCXO systems this number ranges from 1000 to 64535 and for Rubidium systems the DAC ranges from 1000 to 31767.

7.4.4.1.1 Discipline Reference Source

The source used by the module to synchronize and discipline its output signals can be GPS 1 PPS or an external reference source.

Note: Some system versions are not configured with an external reference source capability.

To select the Discipline Source mode:

Press key **3** or **5** until GTF#1 or GTF#2 Freq Discipline Status Menu 3 or 5 Screen 1 is selected (1 PPS-GPSREF TIMD DAC Value).

Press **Edit** to access the editable sub-screen.



Use the arrow keys until the desired reference source (**GPS Only**, **External Only**, or **Switch Mode**) is flashing.

Press **Menu** to exit the edit mode without any selection change, or

Press **Enter** to accept the selected reference source.

7.4.4.1.2 Discipline Reference Source

The source used by the module to synchronize and discipline its output signals can be a 1 PPS, 1MHz, 5MHz, or 10MHz external reference source.

To select the reference Sync Type and source mode:

Press key **3** or **5** until DTF#1 or DTF#2 Freq Discipline Status Screen 1 is selected

Press **EDIT** to access the editable sub-screen.



Use the arrow keys until the desired Sync Type (**1 PPS**, **1 MHz**, **5 MHz**, or **10 MHz**) is flashing.

Press **Menu** to exit the edit mode without any selection change, or

Press **Enter** to accept the selected Sync Type.



Use the arrow keys until the desired reference source (**External Only**, or **Cross-Disc**) is flashing.

Press **Menu** to exit the edit mode without any selection change, or

Press **Enter** to accept the selected reference source.

7.4.4.2 Estimator Status (Menu 3 - Screen 2)

This screen indicates the number of estimator cycles for which the oscillator has been disciplined (each cycle is 24 hours), and the number of samples in the current estimator cycle. The sample count increments only when the system is time locked or frequency locked (when using a GTF module configured with an external sync input).

To view the screen:

Press key **3** or **5** until *GTF#1* or *GTF#2 Freq Discipline Status* Menu 3 or 5 Screen 2 is selected (FDM Estimator Status).

Estimator Cycle:00000 Samples:0014867 =
Est Holdover Error:0.00E+000

Note: Some systems versions have an additional data field, Std Error of Holdover Est. If displayed, then:

Std Error of Holdover value represents the standard error of estimate calculated for the prediction of the holdover frequency error. The value is updated once per second when the system is Time Locked. For example, if the displayed value is 3.00E-009, it indicates that 67% of the measured differences between the GPS receiver's 1 PPS and the 1 PPS derived from the online oscillator were less than or equal to the estimated time solution of +/- 3.00E-008 (i.e. +/- 3 ns, 1 sigma).

If the Frequency Disciplining needs to be reset, the command can be sent from this screen. To access the reset command, press **Edit**. Use the arrow keys to select **Yes** and press **Enter**. This will reinitialize the Frequency Discipline Machine.

Table 7-1 Frequency Discipline Machine (FDM) Descriptions	
FDM Modes, 2 ASCII characters where:	
The first char represents the FDM state	
First Char	Description
2	Do Discipline, Recovery mode
3	Measure/Evaluate System Stability
4	Holdover/Coasting mode, GPS lost
5	1PPS Phase recovery mode, 100nS/S step
8	Measure/Evaluate Osc stability
A	Initialize filter variables
B	Do Discipline, locked to reference
The second char represents the FDM learn status	
Second Char	Description
0	Disc to GPS, Manual mode, no OSC learning
1	Disc to GPS, Normal Operation, Using learned OSC comp
2	Disc to GPS, Learning mode, factory test only
4	Ext Disc, Manual mode, no OSC learning
5	Ext Disc, Normal Operation, Using learned OSC comp
6	Ext Disc, Learning mode, factory test only
8	Cross-Disc, Manual mode, no OSC learning
9	Cross-Disc, Normal Operation, Using learned OSC comp
A	Cross-Disc, Learning mode, factory test only

7.4.4.3 GTF Firmware/Hardware Revisions (Menu 3 & 5 - Screen 3)

This screen is for information only. To view the screen:

Press key **3** or **5** until GTF#1 or GTF#2 Freq Discipline Status Menu 3 or 5 screen is selected (Firmware Hardware Version).

```
GTF#1 Firmware Ver:V1.04.00,407-3001  =
      Hardware Ver:6D
```

This screen will indicate the firmware version of the GTF as well as the version of the FPGA.

7.4.5 MENU 6

This menu is not applicable to CommSync II-D.

7.4.6 MENU 7 – Input Control Menu

There are three screens associated with Menu 7. The first screen is for the Primary module (Slot 8), and the second screen is for the Secondary module (Slot 7). These two screens allow the user to set the I/O external input module(s) for required operation. The third screen can be used to align the timing outputs to an external 1 PPS input

7.4.6.1 Input Selection (Menu 7 - Screen 1)

This menu is applicable to DTF systems with an external input module installed in slot 8. From this screen the user can set the external input module for required operation.

```
Primary CTL (Slot 8)      Ext In: 10MHz=
Input: AUTO   To: BOTH      Status: 0x1A
```

The first line of the display indicates which slot is being displayed or edited and the frequency input expected by the DTF. The second line indicates the following:

Input: Which input (**A**, **B** or **AUTO**) on the I/O external input module is selected. Input may be set for **A** (top connector on the external input module), **B** (bottom connector), or **AUTO**. In **AUTO**, the external input module selects the best input.

To: To which DTF the sync frequency is being sent (may be sent to **DTF#1**, **DTF#2**, or **BOTH**. Refer to paragraph 6.2.4 for rules regarding these settings).

Status: The hex value of the status response (see Table 3-1).

7.4.6.2 Input Selection (Menu 7 - Screen 2)

This menu is applicable to DTF system with an external input module installed in slot 7. From this screen the user can set the external input module for required operation.

Secondary CTL (Slot 7)	Ext In: 10MHz
Input: AUTO To: BOTH	Status: 0x1A

Menu operation is similar to Menu 7 Screen 1.

7.4.6.3 External 1 PPS Source Delay (Menu 7 - Screen 3)

From this screen the user can align the timing outputs to an external 1 PPS input.

Note: The external 1 PPS delay compensation is only used to align the timing outputs to an external 1 PPS input. If the system is used only as a frequency reference, the external 1 PPS delay compensation is of no consequence.

To view the present external input delay value:

Press key **7** until *Inputs* Menu 7 Screen 3 is selected (External 1 PPS Source Delay).

This screen indicates the external 1 PPS delay value.

System	≡
External 1PPS Delay: 0075 ns	

To alter the amount of external input delay compensation:

Press **Edit** until External 1 PPS Delay [0]075 is flashing.

Use the numeric and arrow keys to specify the desired delay compensation in nanoseconds.

Press **Enter** to accept the new value.

7.4.7 MENU 8 – Output Module Menu

When this menu is selected; the screen cycles through the output modules, displaying slot location, module name, module status, and module configuration. To terminate the cycling, press any active menu key, such as key **1**. Some modules, such as the Clock Rate modules are editable through the displayed screen (Refer to the applicable module description in the Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, for details).

In addition to the output Modules, this menu also displays the status of the Fan module.

To start the automatic cycling:

Press key **8** to select the *Output Module* Menu.

Observe that the screen displays information relative to the module present in the lowest number slot, and then starts to cycle through all other active slots.

Slot 4 Clock Rate RS-422 Output	0x31	≡
Status: 0x00 Set @ 2048 kHz	256	

The module code, in HEX, is in the upper right corner. The status byte, in HEX, is displayed in the lower left-hand corner.

Note: The No-Fault status for Power Supply modules is 0x40. For most types of modules, except the Time Code Output and Time Code/TOD Output modules, the no-fault status is 0x00. Refer to Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, Time Code Output module 385-4020-01, -02, for detailed status and configuration codes relative to the Time Code and Time Code/TOD Output modules.

To view a screen for a longer duration, it is possible to halt the automatic cycling and manually step through each available screen. To halt the automatic cycling:

Press **Edit**.

Use the arrow keys to select the screen of the slot to be observed.

To resume the automatic cycling:

Press **Menu** or **Enter**.

To exit the *Output Module* Menu:

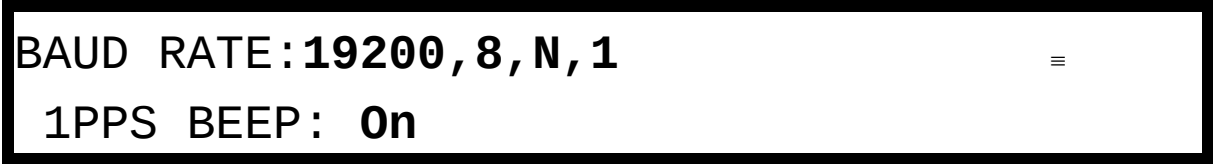
Press any active menu number key (such as key **1**) while in the automatic cycling mode.

7.4.8 MENU 9 - Maintenance

There are six primary screens accessible through Menu 9. Sub-screens 1, 2 and 3 of this menu allow the user to change some operating parameters.

7.4.8.1 Baud Rate & 1 PPS Beep Speaker Control (Menu 9 - Screen 1)

Press key **9** until *Maintenance Menu 1* screen is selected (*Speaker Control & Baud Rate*).



BAUD RATE: 19200, 8, N, 1
1PPS BEEP: On

Press **Edit** to enable the edit mode.

Press the arrow keys to select the desired baud rate (**19200** or **9600**).

Press **Enter** to accept the selection, or press **Menu** or **Edit** to exit the edit mode without accepting the selection

Press **Edit** to enable the Beep setting

Press the arrow keys until the desired mode is flashing (**On** or **Off**).

Press **Enter** to accept the selection, or press **Menu** or **Edit** to exit the edit mode without accepting the selection.

7.4.8.2 Primary Ethernet I/O Configuration (Menu 9 - Screen 2)

This menu is made up of two submenus and is only in effect if an Ethernet I/O module (385-4038, 385-4090, or 385-4097) is installed in Slot 8 (Primary slot). The first menu (9.2a) allows the user to read and/or set the IP Address and NetMask. The second menu (9.2b) allows the user to read and/or set the Gateway and SNMP Trap Addresses. If no Ethernet I/O module is installed, the menu will not display 9.2b. Further, if the earlier Ethernet I/O module (385-4024) is installed, the menu will indicate such.

- Press key **9** until *Maintenance Menu 9 Screen 2* is selected (*Primary Slot TCP/IP Addresses*).
- Press **Edit** to enable the edit mode.
- Using the number keys, enter the first 3-digit number. Press **Enter**.
- Repeat for the second, third, and fourth 3-digit numbers. Note that all four numbers are entered in 3-digit fashion. If the required number is not a 3-digit number, the number must be preceded by 0(s). Example: 198.058.069.005 equates to 198.58.69.5.
- Repeat the process for the Subnet Mask. (Typical Subnet Mask is 255.255.255.000.)

*Note: If the Subnet Mask is not to be edited, press **Enter** four times to complete the editing of the IP Address.*

- To view and/or edit the second submenu (Gateway and Trap Addresses), press key **9** again. The screen will indicate 9.2b and display the addresses for the Gateway and SNMP Trap. To edit these addresses, repeat the process above.

7.4.8.3 Secondary Ethernet I/O Configuration (Menu 9 - Screen 3)

This menu is the same as the Primary Ethernet I/O Configuration Menu (9.2), but reads and/or sets the information for the Secondary Ethernet I/O module (Slot 7).

Press key **9** until *Maintenance Menu 9 Screen 3* is selected (*Secondary Slot TCP/IP Addresses*).

Repeat the processes from para 7.4.8.2 to edit this menu.

7.4.8.4 KDC Firmware Version Status (Menu 9 - Screen 4)

The firmware and hardware versions can be read via the Keypad/Display. This submenu screen lists the firmware version and part number for the front panel display.

Press key **9** until *Maintenance* Menu 9 Screen 4 is selected. (Keypad/Display Firmware Version).

Keypad/Display Controller (KDC)
Firmware Ver:V1.24.00 385-3011

7.4.8.5 GTF #1 Firmware Version Status (Menu 9 - Screen 5)

Press key **9** until *Maintenance Menu 9 Screen 5* is selected. (GTF#1 Firmware/Hardware Versions).

The information on this screen is identical to the information on Menu 3 – Submenu 3, and includes the version for the firmware in the GTF as well as the part number for that firmware, and the version of the FPGA.

7.4.8.6 GTF #2 Firmware Version Status (Menu 9 - Screen 6)

Press key **9** until *Maintenance Menu 9 Screen 6* is selected. (GTF#2 Firmware/Hardware Versions).

The information on this screen is identical to the information on Menu 5 Submenu 3, and includes the version for the firmware in the GTF as well as the part number for that firmware, and the version of the FPGA.

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8.1 Introduction

The following paragraphs contain condensed specifications for a CommSync II-D configured with the following basic options: AC Power Supply module, DC Power Supply module, GTF module with a Standard Positioning Service (SPS) GPS receiver and crystal or rubidium oscillator. The modules are installed in a chassis with a Keypad/Display.

Detailed option specifications are located in Option Modules User's Manual, 385-8003.

8.2 Mechanical

Height	3.5" (89 mm) maximum
Chassis Width.....	17.25" (438 mm) maximum
Front Panel Width (with rack mounts).....	19.00" (483 mm) maximum
	Mounts in 19" EIA rack
Depth (excluding connector protrusions)	16.5" (419 mm) maximum
Weight	25 lb (11.3 kg) maximum
Panel Color.....	Black Satin finish

8.3 Environmental

Operating Altitude	-60 m to 4000 m
Storage Altitude	-60 m to 9000 m
Operating Temperature	0° C to +50° C
Cooling	Natural convection
Temperature Rate of Change	±10° C/Hour
Storage Temperature	-40° C to +85° C
Relative Humidity.....	5% to 95%, non-condensing

8.4 Power Requirements

The input power depends on the system's configuration. The system may be powered by AC and/or DC power, with the following specifications (refer to section 10 for detailed information on power supply module options).

8.4.1 AC Input Power (407-4021-0X)

Voltage	90 to 132 VAC and 180 to 264 VAC, 47-63 Hz
Power (+25° C / Warm-up)	80 W (typical) / 160 W (maximum)
	(Depending on installed modules)
Overload Protection	Fuses in both lines
Connector	IEC

8.4.2 24 VDC and 48 VDC Input Power (407-4021-0X)

Input Voltage	
24 VDC Configuration	24 VDC Nominal (-01)
48 VDC Configuration	48 VDC Nominal (-02)
Input Power	120 W maximum
Isolation	2k VAC
	(Between input and earth and signal return)
Input Connection	3-Position terminal block
Input Line Protection.....	Circuit breaker
	(Also functions as on/off switch)

8.5 System Electrical Signals

The system's output signal accuracy and stability depend on the online GTF/DTF module. Two versions of the GTF/DTF module are available. One GTF/DTF module is configured with a rubidium oscillator; the other uses an oven-controlled crystal oscillator. The online module's oscillator is the frequency reference for all of the system's frequency and timing output signals. The major difference between the performance of the rubidium and crystal oscillator equipped GTF/DTF modules is the frequency and timing error accumulated while the system operates in the *Coasting (Holdover)* mode. During Coasting, the oscillator is not being disciplined by the GPS 1 PPS reference signal, but the oscillator frequency is adjusted for temperature and aging-induced changes, using data learned during factory tests and during operation while locked to GPS.

Note: Time from reference signal (either GPS lock or external input) to time lock or frequency lock (Ready indicator illuminates) is typically 1½ to 2 hours.

Unless otherwise stated, the specifications apply when the system is locked to GPS, is operating in the *Known* position solution mode, the antenna's geodetic position is known within 25 meters, the antenna is in a fixed location, and the internal oscillator has been disciplined for at least 2 days.

8.5.1 System 10 MHz

The online GTF module generates the system 10 MHz. The signal is made available via the system's bus to other plug-in option modules. For test purposes, a buffered 10 MHz output is provided on the front panel of the GTF module.

Number of Outputs	1
Connector Type	SMA female
Frequency	10 MHz
Wave Shape	Square
Duty Cycle	50 % (nominal)
Output Drive	
High Level	≥ +2.2 V into 50 Ω load
	(≥ 3.0 V open circuit)
Low Level	≤ +0.5 V into 50 Ω load

Accuracy (24 hour average)		
Time Locked.....		< 1E-12
Holdover (Coasting) (After 24 hours)		
Rubidium oscillator GTF module online		< 5E-11
Crystal oscillator GTF module online		< 1E-10
<u>Allan Variance</u>	<u>Rubidium GTF</u>	<u>Crystal GTF</u>
1 Sec	< 3E-11	< 1E-11
10 Sec	< 1E-11	< 1E-11
100 Sec	< 3E-12	< 1E-10

8.5.2 System 1 PPS

The online GTF module generates the System 1 PPS. The signal is made available via the system's bus to other plug-in option modules. For test purposes, a buffered 1 PPS output is provided on the front panel of the GTF module.

Number of Outputs	1
Connector Type	SMA female
Rate	1 PPS
Wave Shape	Pulse
Pulse Width	2 mS
Synchronization	Rising (leading) edge on-time
Synchronization Reference	UTC
Output Drive	
High Level	$\geq +2.2$ V into 50 Ω load (≥ 3.0 V open circuit)
Low Level	$\leq +0.5$ V into 50 Ω load
Accuracy	
Time Locked.....	< 100 nS at 95% probability to UTC while tracking 4 or more satellites as measured at the 1 PPS connector on the GTF front panel.
Holdover (Coasting) (After 24 hours)	
Rubidium oscillator GTF module online	< 3 μ S
Crystal oscillator GTF module online	< 7 μ S

Note: The GTF front panel 1PPS test point may be ahead of the rear panel modules 1 PPS outputs by as much as the following:

Mark IV GTFs and above..... 40 nS

8.5.3 External Reference Input

The GTF module normally uses its GPS receiver's 1 PPS output as disciplining source. The external reference input enables the module to continue to operate if the GPS source is not available, using the external source as reference.

Note: The required accuracy of the input signal is dependent upon the type of oscillator in the GTF/DTF. The two types of oscillators available include rubidium (Rb) and Crystal (OCXO).

Note: The DTF (407-4060) uses the external reference from an RS-232 I/O External Input module. (See Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, for additional information.)

Connector Identification	Sync Input
Connector Type	SMA female
Rate	1 PPS
Wave Shape	Pulse
Pulse Width	1 uS minimum
Synchronization	Rising (leading) edge on-time
Synchronization Mode	User selected (Factory default set to Disabled)
Input Levels	
Positive-going	$\geq +3.0$ V
Negative-going	$\leq +1.0$ V
Maximum	+15 V, -15 V
Input Impedance	100 k Ω
Input Accuracy Error	$\leq 1E-10$ (Rb)

8.5.4 RS-232 I/O Port

The CommSync II-D comes with a standard RS-232 port on the GTF/DTF module's front panel that provides a bi-directional serial interface for remote control and monitor of the system. Refer to Table 5-4 for RS-232 port pin designations.

Connector	9-Contact female D-Subminiature
Signal	per RS-232C
Baud Rate	19200
Data Bits	8
Stop Bits	1
Parity	None
Command Protocol	per FEI-Zyfer Document 385-8002

8.5.5 PLGR Port

In order to facilitate GPS receiver Hot Start, SAASM/MUE equipped GTF modules come with a front panel PLGR port that provides a bi-directional interface directly to the SAASM/M receiver. Refer to Table 5-7 for PLGR port pin designations.

Connector	15-Contact male D-Subminiature
-----------------	--------------------------------

GPS Receiver 1PPS In	
Logic 1	+2.5 to +5 VDC
Logic 0	0 to 0.8 VDC
GPS Receiver 1PPS Out	
Logic 1	+3 to +5 VDC
Logic 0	0 to 0.5 VDC
Serial Data Port In	
Logic 1	-3 to -25 VDC
Logic 0	+3 to +25 VDC
Serial Data Port Out	
Logic 1	-5 to -14 VDC
Logic 0	+5 to +14 VDC
Command Protocol	per ICD-GPS-153

8.6 Output Signals

Several output options are available that provide frequency, pulse rate, and other types of signals. Please refer to Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, for detailed specifications.

8.7 Antenna Interface

Two connectors are provided to connect the GPS satellite signals, received by external antennas, to the receiver contained in the installed GTF module(s). The center conductor of these connectors can also be used to supply DC power to the connected antennas and, if used, in-line amplifiers. The connectors are located on the GPS Antenna Input module.

Connector Type	TNC female
Antenna System RF Input Level Gain (L1/L2)	15 dB @1575 MHz minimum 25 dB @1575 MHz maximum
Power Source for External Antenna	+ 5 VDC, +/- 10% at 100 mA
Protection	short circuit to ground

8.8 Optional Antenna Kits

There are two methods of connecting the RF signal from the antenna(s) to the system: direct connection using coaxial cable, and an isolated connection using fiber optic cable.

8.8.1 Direct Connection

Direct connection of the RF signal can be accomplished by the use of an antenna kit FEI-Zyfer P/N 0810384, consisting of a 50 ft (15 m) RG-59 coaxial cable, an antenna with internal low noise pre-amplifier, and a pipe adapter.

Connector Type	TNC female
Operating Temperature	-40° C to +85° C
Storage Temperature	-40° C to +100° C
Humidity	Outdoors / All-weather
Power Requirements	+5 VDC, +/-10% at 30 mA maximum (Supplied by the CommSync II-D)

8.8.2 Optical Connection

Isolated connection of the RF signal can be accomplished by the use of a Fiber Optic Transmitter assembly FEI-Zyfer P/N 385-1048-01, Fiber Optic Antenna Interface module FEI-Zyfer P/N 385-4006-01, and an antenna such as is included in the FEI-Zyfer antenna kit (see paragraph above).

Detailed information on the Fiber Optic Antenna system is contained in FEI-Zyfer document 385-8007 (supplied with Transmitter 385-1048-01). The following is an overview of the Fiber Optic antenna system.

Fiber Optic Transmitter Assembly

Order Number.....	385104801
RF Input Connector Type	TNC female
Optical/Fiber Output Connector	FC/APC Tight Fit
Fiber Optic Cable Type.....	Single mode 9/125
Fiber Optic Cable Length.....	4 km maximum

Fiber Optic Antenna Interface Module

Order Number.....	385400601
Optical/Fiber Input Connector Type.....	FC/APC Tight Fit
RF Output Connector	SMA

8.9 I/O Control/Monitor Interface

There are two standard I/O modules available: an RS-232 I/O module and an Ethernet I/O module. There is also an RS-232 I/O External Input module for use with DTF-based systems.

8.9.1 RS-232 I/O Module

This module provides a bi-directional serial interface for remote control and monitor of the system. (See Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, for additional information on the RS-232 I/O External Input module.)

Connector	9-Contact female D-Subminiature
Signal	per RS-232C
Baud Rate	19200
Data Bits	8
Stop Bits	1
Parity	None
Command Protocol.....	per FEI-Zyfer Document 385-8002

In addition to the serial interface signals, the module provides two buffered 1 PPS output signals and two hardware status output signals. Please refer to Option Module User's Manual, 385-8003, *RS-232 I/O External Input module*, for detailed specifications.

8.9.2 Dual Port Ethernet I/O Module (385-4090-xx and 385-4097-xx)

The Ethernet I/O module provides TCP/IP control/monitor and network time service.

Connector	RJ-45
Signal	10/100Base-T

SNMP support	MIB2, and FEI-Zyfer custom MIB, SNMPv1, v2c and v3
Configuration	IPv4 or IPv6 address, Netmask and Gateway address
Compatibility	TC/IP, Ethernet version 2.0/IEEE 802.3
NTP Support.....	SNTP, and NTP v1, v2, v3, and v4
PTP Support (385-4097-xx only)	PTP v2 (IEEE-1588)
(GrandMaster or Slave)	
Command Protocol.....	per FEI-Zyfer Document 385-8002

8.9.3 Gigabit Ethernet I/O Module (385-4106-xx)

The Gigabit Ethernet I/O module provides TCP/IP control/monitor and network time service.

Port 0, RJ45, Copper interface (385-4106-01 and -03)

Signal	100/1000Base-T
Connector	RJ-45
Interface/Cable requirements	Cat 5 or better Cable (4 twisted pairs)

Port 0, LC Duplex, Fiber Optic interface (385-4106-04 and -09)

Signal	1000Base-SX
Connector	LC-Duplex
Optical Interface	850nm
Interface/Cable requirements	62.5/125um Multimode Fiber (220 meters-max)
.....	50/125um Multimode Fiber (500 meters-max)

Port 1, RJ45, Copper interface (385-4106-01 and -06)

Signal	10/100Base-T
Connector	RJ-45
Interface/Cable requirements	Cat 5 Cable

Port 1, LC Duplex, Fiber Optic interface (385-4106-07 and -09)

Signal	100Base-FX
Connector	LC-Duplex
Optical Interface	1300nm
Interface/Cable requirements	62.5/125 or 50/125um Multimode Fiber (400 meters Full Duplex)

Ethernet Configuration (all versions)

SNMP support	MIB2, and FEI-Zyfer custom MIB, SNMPv1, v2c and v3
Configuration	IPv4 or IPv6 address, netmask and gateway
Compatibility	TCP/IP, Ethernet version 2.0/IEEE 802.3
SSH	SSHv2, v1
NTP Support.....	SNTP, and NTP v1, v2, v3, and v4
PTP Support (GrandMaster or Slave).....	PTP v2 (IEEE-1588)
Command Protocol.....	per FEI-Zyfer Document 385-8002

8.10 Outline and Mounting

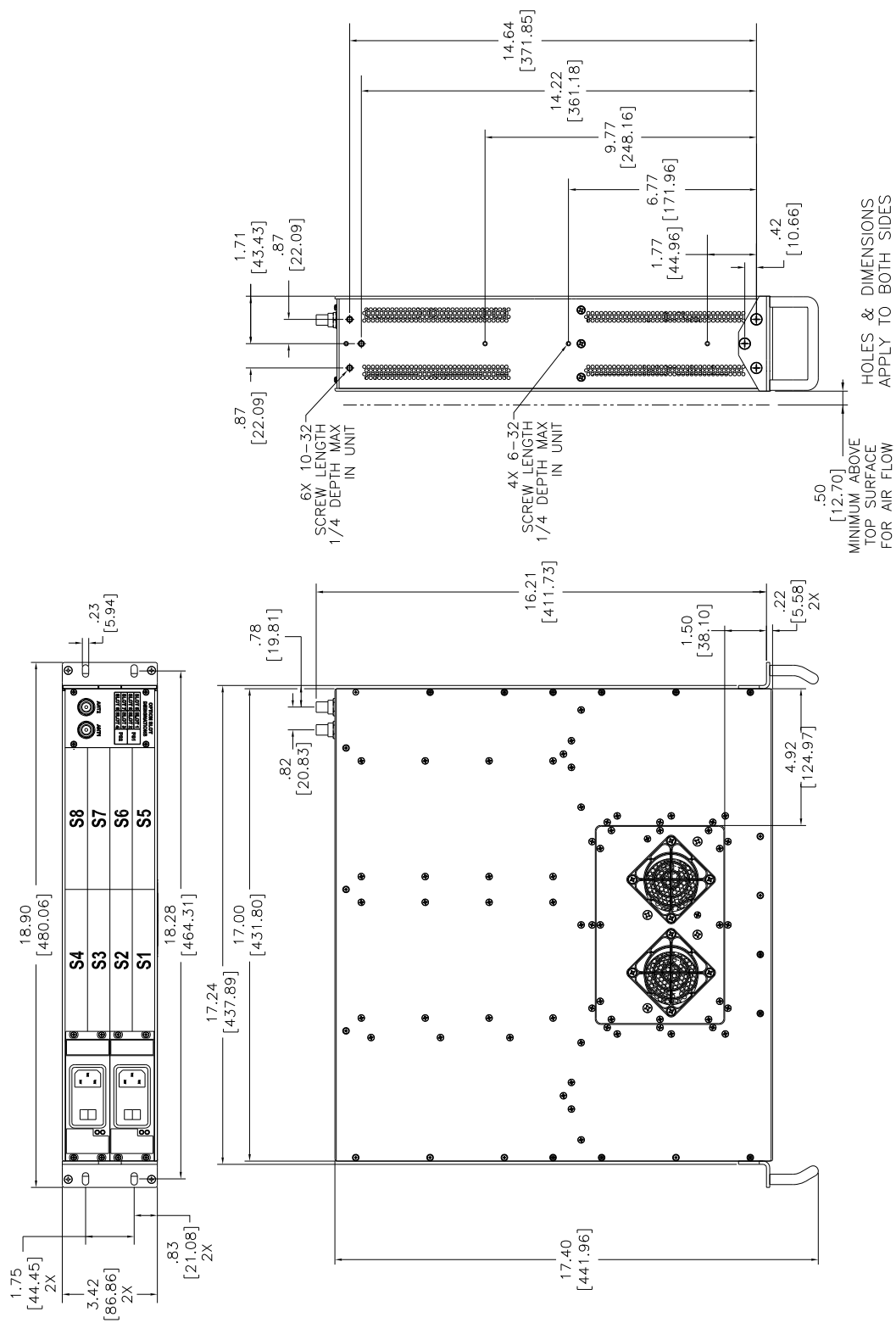


Figure 8-1 Outline and Mounting

8.11 Certifications and Compliance

The CommSync II-D with two AC Power Supplies conforms to the following international EMC and safety requirements/ specifications:

EMC	Meets the requirements of FCC Code of Federal Regulations 47 CFR, Part 15, Subpart B, Class B. Meets intent of Directive 89/336/EEC for Electromagnetic Compatibility. EN 55022, Class B, Radiated RF Interference EN 55022, Class B, Conducted RF Emissions EN 61000-3-2, Class A, Harmonics EN 61000-3-3 Voltage Flicker EN 61000-4-2 Electrostatic Discharge EN 61000-4-3 Radiated RF Field EN 61000-4-4 Electrical Fast Transients EN 61000-4-5 Surge Susceptibility EN 61000-4-6 Conducted Susceptibility EN 61000-4-8 Magnetic Field Immunity EN 61000-4-11 Voltage Dips and Variations
Safety	Meets UL/CUL 60950, third edition: 2000 Meets EN 60950-1:2001 Safety requirements for Information technology equipment.

The CommSync IID system with a DC power supplies (+24VDC, or -48VDC) conforms to the following international EMC and safety requirements/ specifications:

EMC	Meets the requirements of FCC Code of Federal Regulations 47 CFR, Part 15, Subpart B, Class B. Meets intent of Directive 89/336/EEC for; Electromagnetic Compatibility. Meets UL/CUL 60950, third edition: 2000
LVD	Meets intent of Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC as amended by 93/68/EEC:
Safety	EN 61010-1:1993 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use.

9 Maintenance and Repair

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- 9.2 Periodic Service and Calibration 117
- 9.3 Troubleshooting 118
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9.1 Introduction

This section contains the periodic service, troubleshooting, and repair procedures.

9.2 Periodic Service and Calibration

The only routine service activity required for the CommSync II-D is the periodic cleaning of the Fan module's Fan Guard/Filter assembly. All other CommSync II-D components and option modules have been designed such that all routine service activities have been eliminated. Additionally, there are **NO** CommSync II-D elements that require measurement, adjustment, or calibration for the life of the product.

9.2.1 Fan Guard/Filter Assembly Cleaning

The Fan Guard/Filter assemblies (one for each of the two fan blower assemblies) are mounted on the Fan module located on the top cover of the CommSync II-D and can be removed for service while the Fan module is operating.

Note: Care should be taken when servicing the Fan module that nothing is allowed to drop into the CommSync II-D while the Fan Guard/Filter assembly is removed. However, any temporary inadvertent stalling of the fan will not cause any harm to the fan or its associated control circuitry.

Fan Guard/Filter assembly
retaining screws (8 X)

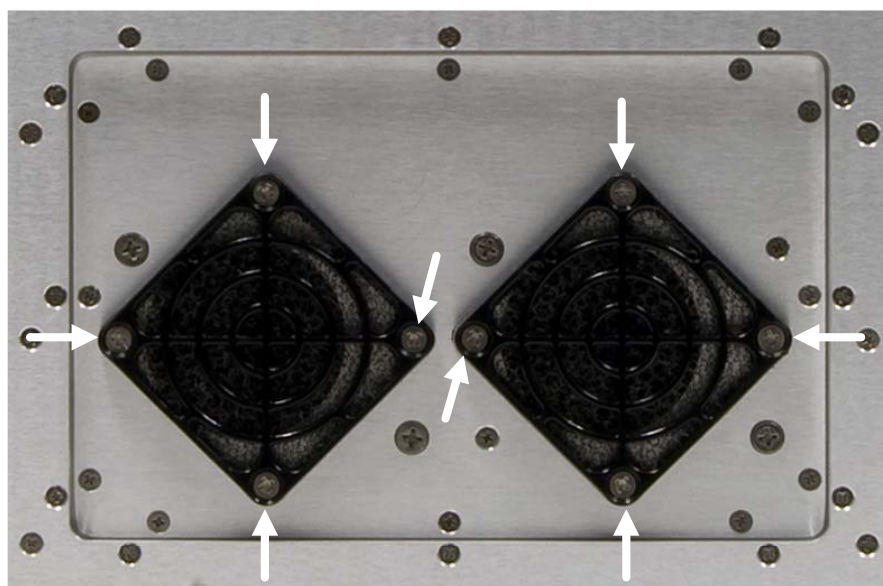


Figure 9-1 Fan Guard/Filter Assembly Retaining Screw Locations

To remove and clean the Fan Guard/Filter assemblies, execute the following steps:

- For each Fan Guard/Filter assembly, remove the four Fan Guard/Filter assembly retaining screws (refer to Figure 9-1 for retaining screw locations) and remove the Fan Guard/Filter assemblies.
- Rinse the Fan Guard/Filter assemblies in water and then allow it to air dry.
- Reinstall the Fan Guard/Filter assemblies.

9.3 Troubleshooting

Prior to initiating the following troubleshooting guide, be sure to confirm all external connections to/from the CommSync II-D are secure and correct.

The design, of the CommSync II-D modules, provides built-in fault detection and reporting capability. The following paragraphs describe the troubleshooting or fault reporting functions.

9.3.1 System Fault Diagnosis

9.3.1.1 GTF Module Indicator Function

The GTF fault detection and reporting consists of five indicators (4 green and 1 red). Additionally, GTF modules equipped with the SAASM/MUE receiver option have two Crypto-Variable status indicators.

The following table summarizes the function of these Indicators.

Table 9-1 GTF Indicator Function		
Indicator Label	Indicator Color	Function
<i>Power</i>	Green	ON Indicates internal power is present (5 sec delay after power-up).
<i>GPS Lock</i>	Green	ON indicates GPS receiver has locked to satellites. Flashing indicates antenna fault (open or short).
<i>Ready</i>	Green	ON indicates internal oscillator synchronized to GPS reference.
<i>On Line</i>	Green	ON Indicates module is primary source of system reference signals.
<i>Alarm/Fault</i>	Red	Normally OFF; ON for 5 sec at power-up; Flashes during <i>Warm-Up</i> . ON indicates GTF latched fault.
<i>CV Valid</i>	Green	Refer to Error! Reference source not found. for function details (SAASM/MUE only)
<i>CV Invalid</i>	Red	Refer to Error! Reference source not found. for function

		details (SAASM/MUE only)
--	--	--------------------------

9.3.1.2 GTF Indicator Evaluation

Use the following table to diagnose faults indicated by indicator action.

Table 9-2 Evaluating GTF Indicators	
Fault indication	Description and possible cause
GPS Lock Indicator off	Loss of GPS reference for > 30 seconds - Verify antenna connections. Check antenna.
GPS Lock Indicator Flashes	Antenna Current is over 80 mA - Check antenna cable for shorts. Check antenna.
GPS Lock Indicator Flashes	Antenna current under 10 mA/no power to antenna pre-amp - Check antenna cable for open connection. Check antenna.
Fault Indicator on	- GTF Module internal power +5, $\pm 12V$ - GTF out of tolerance. - Missing two 10 MHz edges – Possible 10 MHz OSC fault. - Missing communication from receiver for 60 seconds – Possible GPS receiver fault. - Missing two 1 PPS pulses - Possible FPGA fault. (Refer to paragraph 9.3.1.3.1 (Menu 0) for more information)

Refer to paragraph 5.2.7 for description of initial indicator status.

Refer to paragraph 5.1 for detailed description of the GTF module function.

Refer to paragraphs 4.12.3 and 4.12.4 for a description of the GTF online and switchover conditions.

9.3.1.3 Front Panel Display Evaluation

9.3.1.3.1 MENU 0

Table 9-3 Evaluating Menu 0		
GTF#1/2 Indication	Description	Likely Reason
Not Locked	GPS not locked	<i>Warm Up</i> (Normal operation)
Not Ready	GTF not ready	<i>Warm Up</i> (Normal operation)
Antenna Under Current	Antenna not drawing current	Antenna or cable is open.
Antenna Over Current	Antenna drawing too much current	Antenna or cable is shorted.
10 MHz Fault	10 MHz oscillator failed	Missed 2 pulses (latched fault) ¹
1 PPS Fault	1 PPS failed	Missed 1 pulse (latched fault) ¹
Power Fault	GTF Power supply failure	Failed GTF
GPS Comm Fault	GPS receiver not communicating	GPS receiver failed ¹
Fan Controller Fault	Fan 1 (or Fan2) Failed or Fan 1 (or Fan2) Over Temp	Fan failure or the system's environment is too hot

If Menu 0 indicates an Option Module in Slot x reports a fault, select Menu 8 and read fault indication for the referenced slot, then refer to Figure 9-2 Troubleshooting Guide.

9.3.1.3.2 MENU 2

If Menu 2 - Screen 2 (Satellite Tracking Status) indicates no satellites are being tracked (either no satellites are listed or no signal strength is shown), press the **Edit** key on the Display Panel. Use the arrow keys to change “Disabled” to “Enabled”. Press **Enter**. Use the arrow keys to select **Yes** and press **Enter**. This will reinitialize the GPS receiver. If the receiver does not track satellites after 20 minutes, the problem may be in the antenna or connections.

9.3.1.4 MENU 3

The following is a table of CommSync II-D mode indications

Table 9-4 Evaluating Menu 3		
Indication	Description	Likely Reason
<i>Warm-up</i>	GTF in <i>Warm Up</i>	Normal start up process
<i>Time Locked</i>	GTF has time lock	Normal operation
<i>Coasting</i>	GTF is in <i>Holdover</i>	Operating without Reference (GPS or External signal)
<i>Recovering</i>	GTF is recovering lock	Normal operation after recovering Reference (GPS or External signal)
<i>Failed</i>	GTF indicates failure	GTF problem

9.3.2 Option Module Fault Reporting

The fault reporting for all option modules consists of LED indicators on each module, “fault code” reporting using Menu 8 of the front panel display, and the System Status message (SSTA) provided via any of the installed Serial Communication Ports (RS-232 or Ethernet).

9.3.2.1 LED Indicators

All available option modules are described in Option Module User’s Manual, 385-8003. Paragraph 1.1 of each module description defines the fault associated with the Red and Green LED indicators on the panel of the respective module.

9.3.2.2 Front Panel Display (Menu 8)

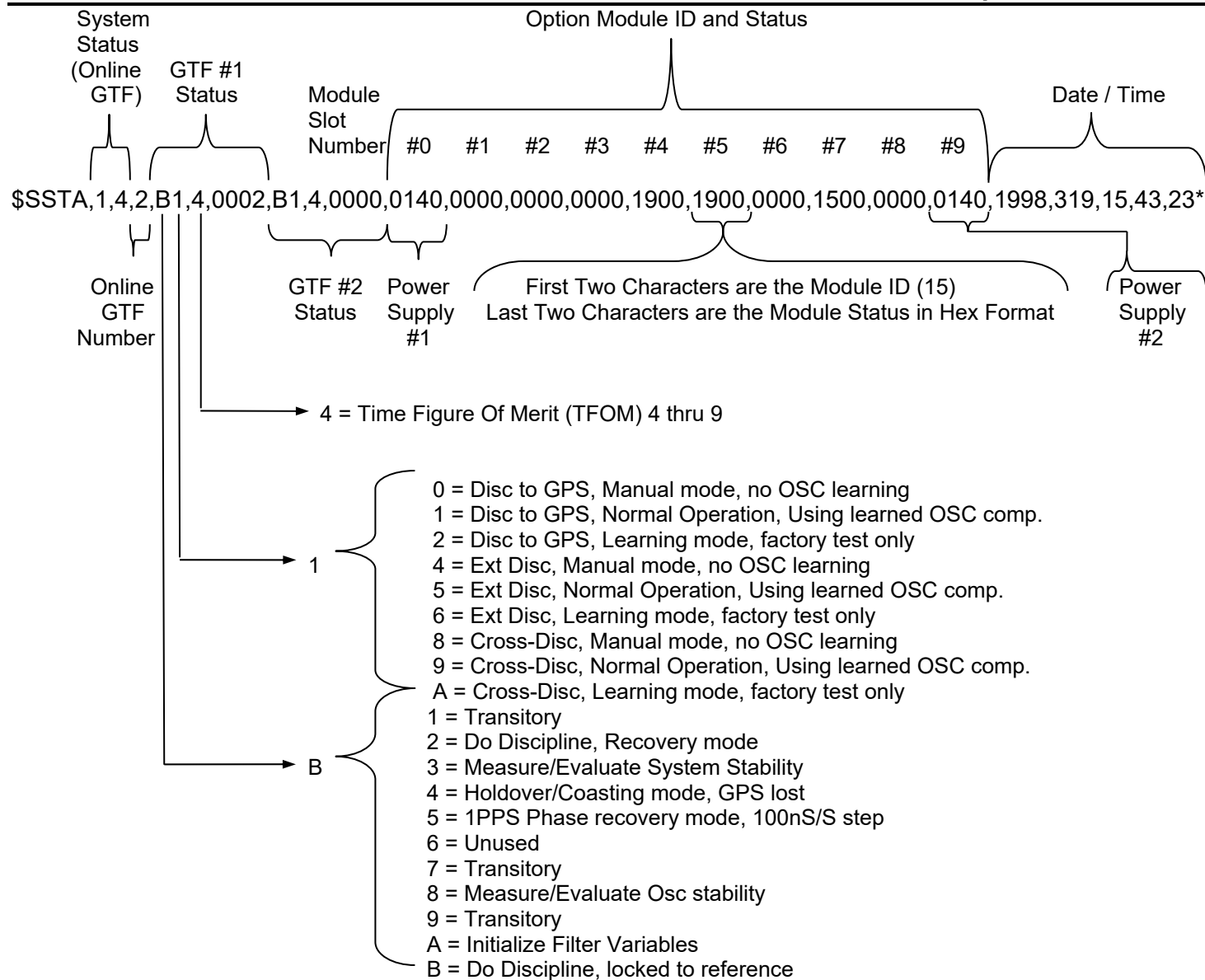
In addition to the indicators mentioned above, fault codes are reported using Menu 8 of the front panel display. Refer to paragraph 7.4.7 for a description of the fault codes for the rear panel modules.

9.3.2.3 Serial Communication System Status message (SSTA).

Fault code reporting is also available via (optional) serial communication ports. FEI-Zyfer document 385-8002, Serial Communications Protocol, contains the detailed description of the serial communication. Refer to the System Status (SSTA) command for obtaining system status output.

9.3.3 Understanding the SSTA Message

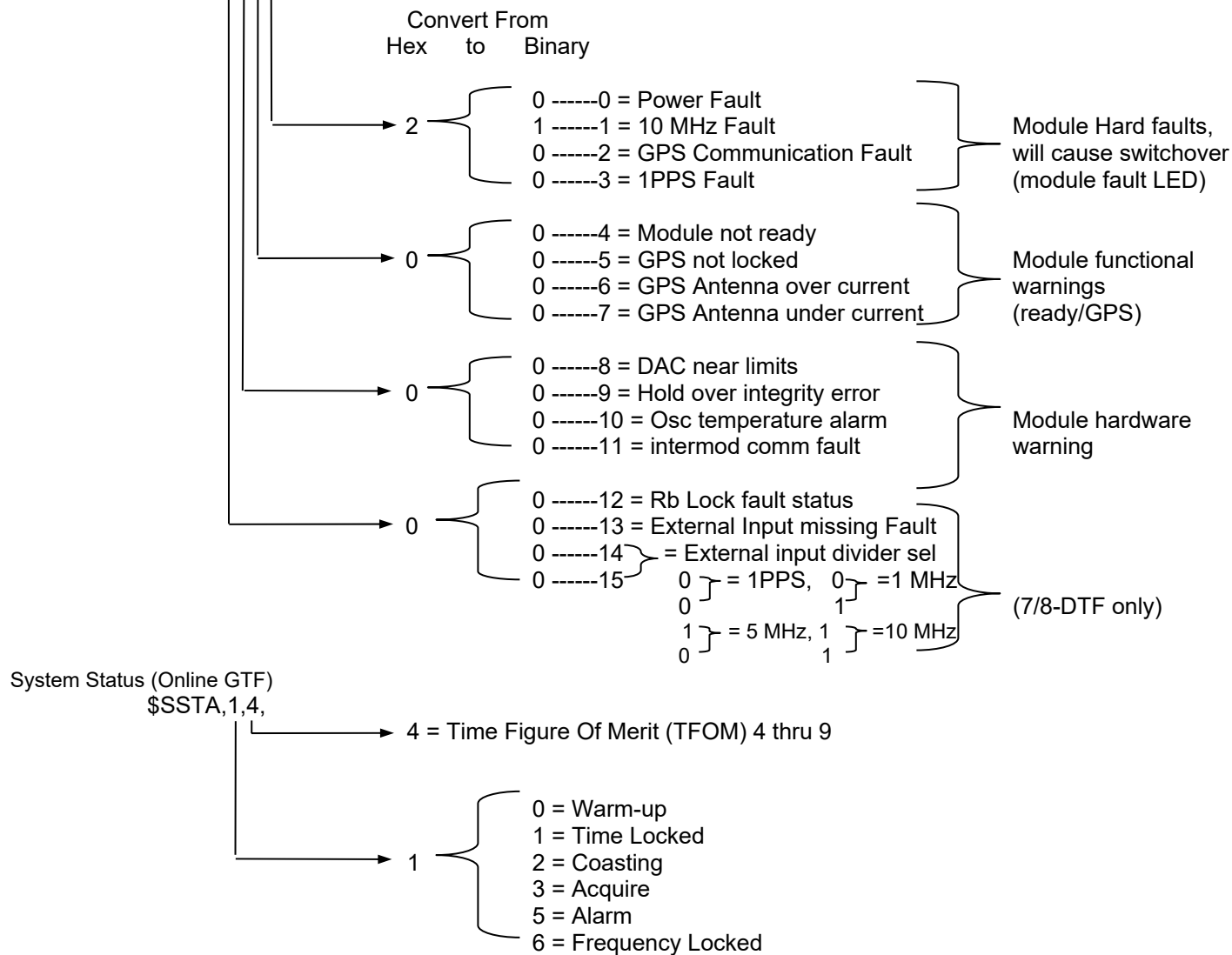
The System Status message (SSTA) outputs the current status of the system and plug-in modules. This response is output whenever there is a change in any status field. It is also available by sending the System Status command. Refer to FEI-Zyfer document 385-8002, Serial Communications Protocol for complete details regarding the SSTA message/command. Refer to Figure 9-2 and Figure 9-3 for an example SSTA Decoding.



NOTE: Module slot number 2 will always read 0000

Figure 9-2 SSTA Decode (Part1)

\$SSTA,1,4,2,B1,4,0002



This example indicates GTF#2 online with a 10MHz Fault on GTF #1.

Figure 9-3 SSTA Decode (Part2)

9.3.4 Front Panel Troubleshooting

The Front Panel assembly does not contain fault detection capability. The diagnostic procedure is limited to:

- Any key pressed should result in an audible beep and the corresponding expected change to the LCD module (except for Menu 6, which is not used at this time). No audible beep or screen change suggests a keypad failure.
- Any visibly absent or corrupted character on the LCD module screen.
- No LCD module backlight present.

9.4 Repair Procedure

Due to the modular architecture of the CommSync II-D if a module has failed,, the repair procedure is simply to remove the failed (or suspect) module and replace it with a functional module. Option modules, Fan modules and antenna's notwithstanding, no other field repairs are possible for a failed CommSync II-D system. When removing an option module no special tools or adjustments are required. The following sequence is the recommended repair procedure.

9.4.1 Record Fault Code

Prior to removing the failed (or suspect) module, record the fault code reported via Menu 8 of the front panel display. Providing this fault code information with the failed unit will assist the factory diagnostic and repair.

Note: The Front Panel assembly has no fault codes.

9.4.2 Record Firmware Versions

Record the Firmware/Hardware Versions reported via Menu 9 of the front panel display for the Front Panel assembly (KDC) and the GTF/DTF modules.

9.4.3 Contact Technical Support

Whenever possible, it is recommended that FEI-Zyfer Technical Support be contacted prior to removing a suspect module. Technical Support will confirm the failure, make troubleshooting recommendations and assist in gathering important failure information.

9.4.4 Module Removal

Most modules (except the Front Panel assembly) are removed from the chassis by removing the mounting screws (either 2 or 4) and pulling the module out. The Front Panel assembly must have its ribbon cable connector unplugged after removing the 8 mounting screws. However, the Fan module requires the additional steps outlined in section 9.4.4.1.

All modules including the Front Panel assembly are **hot swappable**.

9.4.4.1 Fan Module Removal

The Fan module located on the top cover of the CommSync II-D and as mentioned above it is hot swappable.

Note: Care should be taken when removing the Fan module to ensure that nothing is allowed to drop into the CommSync II-D while the Fan module is removed. Additionally,, any temporary inadvertent stalling of the 12 VDC plastic fan will not cause any harm to the fan or its associated control circuitry.

To remove the Fan module execute the following steps:

- Remove the 12 Fan module screws (refer to **Figure 9-4** for retaining screw locations) and remove the Fan module from the CommSync II-D. Note that as the Fan module is removed from its location, a ribbon cable assembly from within the CommSync II-D will extend out of the Fan module slot opening and will still be attached to the Fan module's connector.

CAUTION!

*When removing the Fan module retaining screws care must be taken not remove any of the module assembly screws. Only remove the screws pointed to with white arrows in **Figure 9-4**. **Removal of the incorrect screws could cause the Fan module assembly to fall apart within the CommSync II-D!***

- Disconnect the ribbon cable from the Fan module.

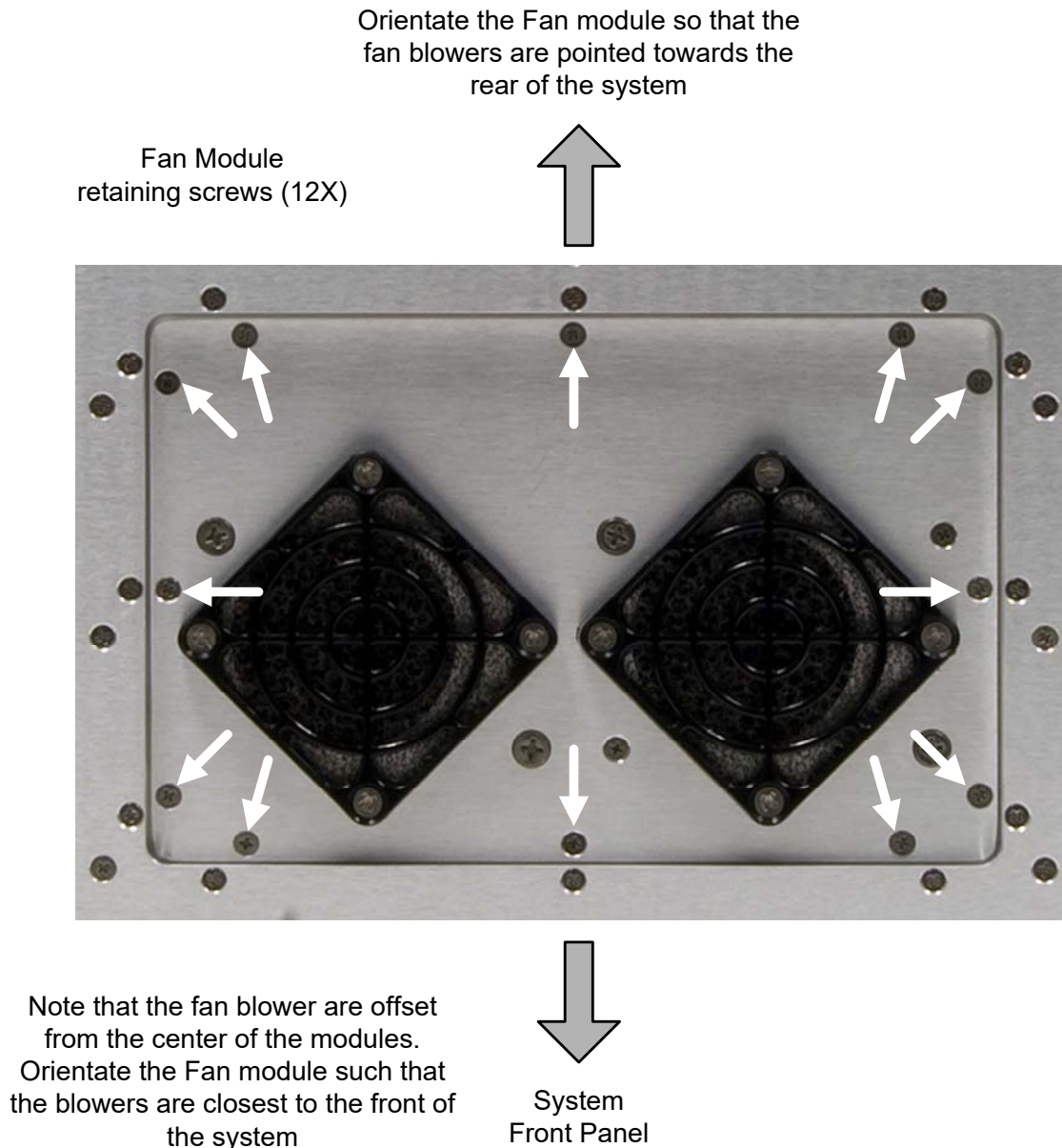


Figure 9-4 Fan Module Orientation and Retaining Screw Locations

9.4.5 Install Replacement Module

Remove the replacement module from the shipping container (if available) and save the container for returning the failed module. Install the replacement module (refer to section 9.4.4.1 for the replacement of the Fan module).

CAUTION!

*When replacing the Front Panel assembly, be sure to keep the ribbon cable connector properly aligned with the mating pins. **Misalignment may damage the assembly!***

9.4.5.1 Fan Module Installation

The Fan module located at the top cover of the CommSync II-D.

Note: Care should be taken when installing the Fan module to ensure that nothing is allowed to drop into the CommSync II-D while the Fan module is removed. Additionally, any temporary inadvertent stalling of the 12 VDC plastic fans will not cause any harm to the fan or its associated control circuitry.

To install a replacement Fan module execute the following steps:

- Reinstall the replacement fan by first connecting its connector to the ribbon cable assembly coming from within the CommSync II-D.

Note: The ribbon cable connector is keyed to ensure proper orientation when connected.

- Insert the module into Fan module slot opening. Ensure that the Fan module's fan blower assemblies are directed away from the front of the unit and toward back of the unit refer to **Figure 9-4** for Fan module orientation.

CAUTION!

Incorrect orientation of the fan module will negate its cooling effectiveness and could cause the system to eventually over heat!

- Reinstall the 12 Fan module retaining screws (4-40 X 1/4 stainless steel screws) and torque these screws to about 5 inch pounds (7 inch pounds maximum). Refer to **Figure 9-4** for retaining screw locations..

9.4.6 Confirm Correct Diagnosis

After replacing the module, confirm the fault condition has been corrected.

Note: In some instances it may be necessary to wait a few minutes for the fault indication to be cleared subsequent to module replacement.

9.4.7 Obtain RMA

Contact FEI-Zyfer Customer Service to obtain an RMA (Returned Material Authorization) number. Refer to page 7 of this document for the contact information.

9.4.8 Ship to FEI-Zyfer, Inc.

Place the failed module in the shipping box provided with the replacement module (if available). Please include the fault code discussed in paragraph 9.4.1 (if possible) and the firmware/hardware versions from paragraph 9.4.2.

Ship to the address listed on page 7.

10 Power Supply Modules

10.1	Introduction	130
10.2	AC Power Supply Module 407-4021	130
10.3	DC Power Supply Modules 407-4022	132

10.1 Introduction

This section provides information on the following power supplies options available for the CommSync II-D:

- AC Power Supply modules - Two power supplies are available that use 100 to 132 VAC and 200 to 264 VAC to provide the necessary 24 VDC for the system (407-4021).
- DC Power Supply modules - Four power supplies are available that use a DC input to provide the necessary 24 VDC for the system - these use 24 VDC (407-4022-01/407-4117-01) and 48 VDC (407-4022-02/407-4117-02).

10.2 AC Power Supply Module 407-4021

The AC Power Supply module is used to power the CommSync II-D System from an AC power source. The module converts AC utility power to regulated +24 VDC CommSync II-D bus power. The module can be installed in slot 0 or slot 9. When a second Power Supply module is installed and powered, the module is “hot swappable”. It can be removed or installed without removing power from the CommSync II-D System or interrupting operations.

10.2.1 LED Status Indicators

The module’s LEDs indicate the status of the module.

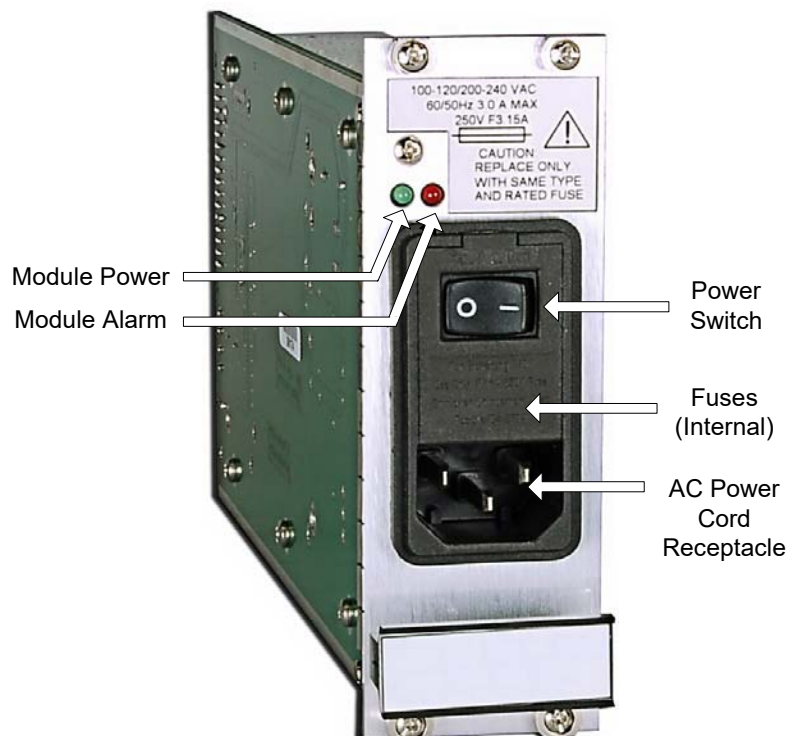
The Green LED indicates power to the module.

The Red LED is the Alarm indicator that illuminates when the module senses it is no longer providing 24 VDC power to the system.

10.2.2 Operation

The 115/230 VAC Power Supply module converts the standard AC input to the required +24 VDC output for the CommSync II-D system. A standard AC cord is provided to plug into the AC Cord Receptacle. When AC power is applied, the CommSync II-D is powered when the Power Switch is set to I.

The system is designed to be redundant. If two Power Supply modules are installed, either module can supply the required power. As long as one module is operating, the other can be powered off and removed if necessary without interrupting operation.



10.2.3 Status

The status of the AC Power Supply module can be obtained from the GTF module SSTA message or viewed from the front panel display (Menu 8). The status message consists of an identification number (first byte) in hex format and a bus status message (second byte).

10.2.3.1 Status Message

Table 10-1 AC Power Supply Status	
ID	Status
0x01	Bit6=VCC Fault (0=fault) Bit7=Reset Fault (24 VDC Output Fault) (1=fault) Nominal Operation = 0x40

10.2.3.2 Front Panel Display (Example)

```
Slot 1  115/230 VAC Power Supply  0x01 =
Status: 0x40 No Faults
```

10.2.4 Commands

There are no commands specific to this module.

10.2.5 Specifications

Input Voltage	100 to 132 VAC and 200 to 264 VAC
Input Power	160 W maximum
Input Frequency.....	47-63 Hz
Input Connector	IEC
Input Line Protection.....	Fuses in both lines
Output Voltage.....	24 VDC +/- 5%
Output Power.....	130 W maximum
Output Protection.....	Over voltage and short circuit protected
Load Regulation	1%
Line Regulation.....	0.3%

WARNING!

Replace fuse(s) with same type and rating as marked.

10.3 DC Power Supply Modules 407-4022/407-4117

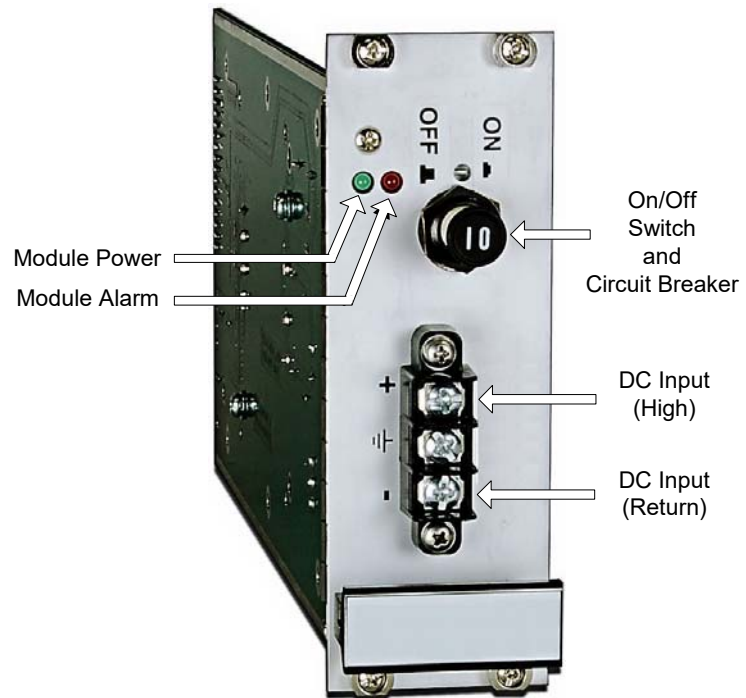
The DC Power Supply module is used to power the CommSync II-D System from a DC power source. The 407402201/407411701 Power Supply module accepts a +24 VDC input power source and the 407402202/407411702 accepts a 48 VDC input source to provide regulated +24 VDC to the CommSync II-D power bus. A module can be installed in either slot 0 or 9, or both. When a second Power Supply module is installed and powered, the modules are “hot swappable”.

10.3.1 LED Status Indicators

The module's LEDs indicate the status of the module.

The Green LED indicates power to the module.

The Red LED is the Alarm indicator that illuminates when the module senses it is no longer providing 24 VDC power to the system.



10.3.2 Operation

The 24 VDC and 48 VDC Power Supply modules convert the DC input to the required +24 VDC output for the CommSync II-D system and provides isolation from the input power source. A circuit breaker is provided to protect the external power source.

The system is designed to be redundant. If two Power Supply modules are installed, either module can supply the required power. As long as one module is operating, the other module can be powered off and removed if necessary without interrupting operation.

10.3.3 24 VDC and 48 VDC Input Power Connections

Connect the system for operation from an external DC power source as follows:

Table 10-2 24 & 48 VDC Power Connection Pin Designation	
Terminal	Function
+	+ DC Input (High side of isolated input)
(center)	Chassis Ground
-	- DC Input (Low side of isolated input)

For the 24 VDC Power Supply module, 18 AWG wire size is recommended. The start-up current could approach 6 Amps in systems configured with two Rubidium oscillators. For the 48 VDC Power Supply module, 20 AWG wire size is recommended. The start-up current could approach 4 Amps in systems configured with two Rubidium oscillators.

Table 10-3 24 & 48 VDC Power Supply Input Power		
Module	Input Voltage	MAX Input Current
407-4022-01	18 to 36 VDC 24 VDC Nom	4.8A @ 24 VDC max
407-4117-01	18 to 36 VDC 24 VDC Nom	6.8A @ 24 VDC max
407-4022-02	36 to 76 VDC 48 VDC Nom	2.5A @ 48 VDC max
407-4117-02	36 to 76 VDC 48 VDC Nom	3.4A @ 48 VDC max

10.3.4 Status

The status of the DC Power Supply module can be obtained from the GTF module SSTA message or viewed from the front panel display (Menu 8). The status message consists of an identification number (first byte) in hex format and a bus status message (second byte).

10.3.4.1 Status Message

Table 10-4 24 & 48 VDC Power Supply Status		
Dash Number	ID	Status
-01	0x02	Bit6=VCC Fault (0=fault) Bit7=Reset Fault (24 VDC Output Fault) (1=fault)
-02	0x03	Nominal Operation = 0x40

10.3.4.2 Front Panel Display (Example)

Slot 9 +24 VDC Power Supply	0x02 =
Status: 0xC0 Reset	

10.3.5 Commands

There are no commands specific to this module.

10.3.6 Specifications

Input Voltage	
407-4022-01, 407-4117-01	24 VDC Nominal
407-4022-02, 407-4117-02	48 VDC Nominal
Input Power	
408-4021-01, -02	120 W maximum
408-4117-01, -02	170 W maximum
Isolation	2k VAC
	(Between input and earth and signal return)
Input Connection	3-Position terminal block
Input Line Protection.....	Circuit breaker
	(Also functions as on/off switch)
Output Voltage.....	24 VDC +/- 1%
Output Power	
407-4021-01, -02	100 W maximum
407-4117-01, -02	150 W maximum
Output Protection.....	Over voltage and short circuit protected
Load Regulation	0.8%
Line Regulation.....	0.4%

Declaration of Conformity (AC Powered Versions)Application of Council Directive: 89/336/EEC

EMC Standards to which:
Conformity is Declared

EN55022 Class B
EN61000-3-2
EN61000-3-3
EN55024:1998 + A1 (2001) +A2 (2002)
EN61000-4-2
EN61000-4-3
EN61000-4-4
EN61000-4-5
EN61000-4-6
EN61000-4-8
EN61000-4-11

Equipment Class: ITE - Class B

Application of Council Directive: 72/23/EEC

Safety Standards to which Conformity is Declared: EN60950-1

Equipment Class: I

Manufacturer's Name and Address: FEI-Zyfer, Inc.
7321 Lincoln Way
Garden Grove, CA 92841

Equipment Description: Redundant GPS Synchronized
Time and Frequency System.

Model Number(s): 407-xxx

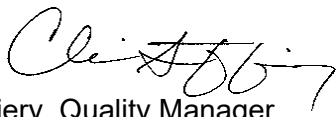
Product Options: This declaration covers all
options of this product.

Meets the requirements of FCC Code of Federal Regulations 47 CFR, Part 15,
Subpart B, Class B

Meets UL/CUL 60950, third edition: 2000

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the equipment specified above, conforms
to the above Directive(s) and Standard(s).

Garden Grove, California, Jan 9, 2020_____


Chris Staffieri, Quality Manager

Declaration of Conformity (DC powered Versions)

Application of Council Directive: 89/336/EEC

Application of Council Directive: 72/23/EEC

Safety Standards to which Conformity is Declared: EN61010-1:1993

Equipment Class: I

Manufacturer's Name and Address:

FEI-Zyfer, Inc.
7321 Lincoln Way
Garden Grove, CA 92841

Equipment Description:

GPS Synchronized Time and Frequency System.

Model Number(s):

407-xxx

Product Options:

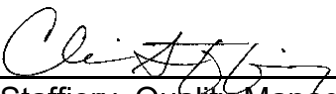
This declaration covers the DC options of this product.

Meets the requirements of FCC Code of Federal Regulations 47 CFR, Part 15, Subpart B, Class B

Meets UL/CUL 60950, third edition: 2000

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the equipment specified above, conforms to the above Directive(s) and Standard(s).

Garden Grove, California, Jan. 9, 2020


Chris Staffieri, Quality Manager

Alarm/Fault Indicator: refer to Table 9-1 for indicator function.

Almanac: satellite navigation message that contains orbit information on all GPS satellites – includes clock corrections and atmospheric delay parameters that allow a receiver to predict the approximate location of the satellites.

Antenna: the active antenna system consists of a low-profile, micro-strip patch antenna, with a narrow-bandpass filter, and a preamplifier contained within the antenna enclosure. The preamplifier is powered through the antenna cable with 3 to 5 volts DC from the GTF module.

C/A code: see Coarse Acquisition code.

Coarse Acquisition Code (or clear code): acquisition signal used to acquire the precision military signal (p-code), also serves as the civilian navigation, positioning and timing signal.

Coasting: see Holdover.

Cold Start mode: the mode where the GPS receiver collects new almanac and ephemeris, resulting in a, “search the sky” mode until sufficient data has been collected from the satellites. To complete the collection of new data requires from 12 to 30 minutes, depending on satellite visibility conditions. The time (days through seconds) is not valid until sufficient data has been collected and the receiver has locked to the GPS time.

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC): the time scale based on the atomic second; that is occasionally adjusted by 1 second (leap second) to insure that the difference between the International Atomic Time (TAI) does not differ from the Earth’s rotational time by more than 0.9 seconds. The first leap second was added on 1 January 1972.

CV: see Crypto-Variable.

CV Valid Indicator: refer **Error! Reference source not found.** for indicator function.

CV Invalid Indicator: refer **Error! Reference source not found.** for indicator function.

Crypto-Variable (CV): encryption key

DAC value: is the control value sent to the digital-to-analog converter that controls the module’s oscillator. For OCXO systems this number ranges from 1000 to 64535 and for Rubidium systems the DAC ranges from 1000 to 31767.

DDS see direct digital synthesis.

Direct Digital Synthesis (DDS): method of digitally creating various waveforms and frequencies from a single fixed frequency source.

Distribution Time and Frequency (DTF): the DTF module utilizes an external signal source as a reference to discipline the DTF’s internal oscillator (Rubidium or OCXO). The DTF contains a self-contained Frequency Discipline Machine (FDM) along with an uP controller and bus interface drivers.

DTF: see Distribution Time and Frequency.

Dynamic mode: is the default mode for the GPS receiver. In this mode the receiver is computing both time and position.

Est. Holdover Error: a value that represents the standard error of estimate calculated for the prediction of the holdover frequency error. The value is updated once per second when the system is Time Locked. For example, if the displayed value is 3.00E-009, it indicates that 67% of the measured differences between the GPS receiver’s 1 PPS and the 1 PPS derived from the oscillator were less than or equal to the

estimated time solution of +/- 3.00E-008 (i.e. +/- 3 ns, 1 sigma).

Estimator Cycle: a period of 24 hours in which the reference oscillator has been disciplined,

FDM: see Frequency Discipline Machine.

Frequency Discipline Machine (FDM): the FDM consists of a GPS receiver, an ultra-stable oscillator, time interval counter circuitry and a frequency discipline algorithm.

Frequency Locked mode: the mode where the system's output signals are synchronized to the external reference input signal. The external input signal is also used to discipline the module's oscillator and to align the 1 PPS output pulse.

Geodetic Position: a position of a point on the surface of the earth expressed in terms of geodetic latitude and geodetic longitude.

Global Positioning System (GPS): The United States' NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) consists of up to 32 medium Earth orbit satellites in six different orbital planes. The exact number of satellites varying as older satellites are retired and replaced. GPS is currently the world's most utilized satellite navigation system. **GPS:** see Global Positioning System.

GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System): The Standard generic term for satellite navigation systems, the term including GPS, GLONASS, Beidou and other regional augmentation systems. **GPS Datum:** WGS84 defines a standard spheroidal reference surface (the *datum* or *reference ellipsoid*) for raw altitude data, and a gravitational equipotential surface (the *geoid*) that defines the *nominal sea level (NSL)*.

WGS84 was established in 1984, last revised in 2004.

GPS Lock: the condition when the GPS receiver has acquired an initial position fix and valid time via GPS.

GPS Lock Indicator: refer to Table 9-1 for indicator function.

GPS receiver: the GPS timing receiver, installed in the GTF module, is an eight-channel design capable of tracking eight satellites simultaneously and outputs a very accurate 1 pulse per second (1 PPS) that is synchronized to UTC. This 1 PPS provides the precise reference to discipline the Rubidium or quartz oscillator. The receiver stores the operating parameters, satellite ephemeris data, and almanac information in back-up RAM within the GTF module powered by a 1 Farad supercapacitor.

GPS Time and Frequency (GTF): the GTF module utilizes the GPS system as a reference to discipline the GTF's internal oscillator (Rubidium or OCXO). The GTF contains a self-contained Frequency Discipline Machine (FDM) along with an uP controller and bus interface drivers.

GPS Time Figure Of Merit (GTFOM): indicates the timing accuracy of the GPS receiver's output signals.

GTF: see GPS Time and Frequency.

GTFOM: see GPS Time Figure Of Merit.

HINT: see Holdover Integrity.

Holdover Integrity (HINT): indicates the learning algorithm has acquired the parameters necessary to meet the holdover specification defined in the Product Documentation, and therefore the oscillator will be tuned with those parameters in the absence of GPS or external reference.

Holdover (Coasting): condition where the system loses satellite lock and is waiting for conditions needed to start the recovery process from Holdover to Time

Locked. The time and frequency accuracy is maintained by applying corrections to the oscillator using temperature and aging effect data obtained during GPS locked operation. The Holdover mode can only be entered after the system has operated in the Time Locked mode.

ICD-GPS-153: GPS user equipment interface control document for the GPS standard serial interface protocol (GSSIP) of DoD standard GPS user equipment radio receivers.

International Atomic Time (TAI): is a very accurate and stable time scale that is an average of many atomic clocks (cesium) all over the world.

Internet Protocol Address (IP Address): is a unique number that devices use in order to identify and communicate with each other on a network utilizing the Internet Protocol standard.

IP Address: see Internet Protocol Address.

KDC: see Keypad Display Controller.

Known mode: the mode where the GPS receiver no longer computes, the solution for position, resulting in an improved time solution.

Keypad Display Controller (KDC): allows for data entry and display screen selection.

LCD: liquid crystal display.

Leap Second Pending (LSP): indicates that a leap second is about to happen.

LGPS: Local GPS.

Local time offset: the hours difference (up to ± 14.5 hours) between UTC time and IRIG time.

Local Time Zone Offset: offset applied to change the systems time reference to local UTC (LUTC) or local GPS (LGPS) time.

LSP: see leap second pending.

LUTC: Local UTC.

M-Code code: the Modernized Military precise or precision code of the GPS signal, used by the /MUE receiver.

Management Information Base: a database of commands used to manage equipment in a network.

Manual Time mode: in this mode, the system's time is entered manually by the user. Note that In Manual Time mode the time provided is only as accurate as the time entered.

MIB: see Management Information Base.

Net Mask or Subnet Mask: a bitmask used to tell how much of an IP address identifies the **sub network** the host is on and how much identifies the host.

NTP: see Network Time Protocol.

Network Time Protocol: a networking timing protocol used to synchronize clocks over a packet switched computer network. NTP provides UTC with a accuracy of 1 millisecond under ideal conditions.

OCXO: Oven Controlled Crystal Oscillator.

Online Indicator: refer to Table 9-1 for indicator function.

Position Averaging mode: see Survey mode.

Power Indicator: refer to Table 9-1 for indicator function.

PTP: see Precision Time Protocol.

Precision Time Protocol: a networking timing protocol used to synchronize clocks over a packet switched computer network. PTP provides UTC with a accuracy in the sub-microsecond range.

P/Y code: the precise or precision code of the GPS signal, used by the SAASM receiver.

Ready indicator: refer to Table 9-1 for indicator function.

Ready mode: the mode that indicates the DTF's internal Rubidium oscillator is synchronized to GPS reference.

Recovery mode: is entered from the Coasting mode. In this mode the 1 PPS alignment and the frequency of the internal oscillator is adjusted until the Time Locked mode criteria is met.

SAASM: see Selective Availability Anti-Spoof Module.

SNMP: see Simple Network Management Protocol.

Simple Network Management Protocol: an application layer protocol (part of the TCP/IP protocol suite) that facilitates the exchange of management information between network devices. When equipped with the appropriate Ethernet I/O module, the protocol can be used to monitor and command the CommSync II-D.

Supercapacitor: the Electric Double Layer Capacitor also known as Gold capacitor is a 1 Farad capacitor used in the GTF module as power backup and has a cycle life of about 1 million or 30,000 hours and service life of 10 to 15 years. It has a charge time of 1 to 10 seconds and do not need replacement.

Survey mode (Position Averaging): the mode where the GPS receiver (C/A Only) begins to search the sky for available satellites. Once a sufficient number of satellites are tracked, the receiver will calculate an average position over a period of time. The receiver will then use this average position to enter the Known position mode.

Switch mode: the mode where GPS is the default reference source and a external signal is the secondary reference. If GPS becomes unavailable and the external reference input is

present, the module will automatically switch to the external 1 PPS input.

TAI: see International Atomic Time.

TCP/IP: see Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.

TFOM: see Time Figure Of Merit.

Time Figure Of Merit (TFOM): indicates the timing accuracy of the CommSync II-D's output signals. Normally, the TFOM value is 4.

Time Locked mode: mode where the CommSync II-D system's output signals and the system's time are synchronized to UTC. The 1 PPS output from the receiver is used as reference to discipline the system's oscillator and to align the 1 PPS output pulse.

Time quality: an indicator of time accuracy or synchronization relative to UTC.

Time to First Fix (TTFF): is the average time a GPS receiver takes to lock onto the first four available satellite signals.

TOD: Time of Day.

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP): communications protocols on which the Internet and most commercial networks operate.

TTFF: see Time to First Fix.

UTC: see Coordinated Universal Time.

Warm Start mode: the mode where power is applied (power-up) and the system's GPS receiver searches for, acquires, and track satellites using the current almanac data and ephemeris, position mode and antenna position data. In the Warm Start mode the receiver normally achieves lock in 3 to 5 minutes.

Warm-Up mode: condition after power-up where the internal oscillator is

warming up and the internal receiver is acquiring satellites.

Zeroized: the condition in which the Crypto-Variable has been erased subsequent to pressing the *ZEROIZE* key on the front panel.

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