

TSC 4410A GPS Disciplined Rb Reference Operations and Maintenance Manual



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TSC 4410A GPS Disciplined Rb Reference Operations and Maintenance Manual

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Revision	Description	Date	Approved
A	Initial Release	6/2/04	GAR
B	Specification updates and operational clarifications	6/24/04	GAR
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G	Add 4410A-S specifications	1/18/06	GAR
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Contents

1: Introduction	1
1.1 Symbols	1
1.2 About This Manual.....	2
1.2.1 Conventions	2
1.3 4410A Overview	3
2: Installing and Setting Up the 4410A	7
2.1 Safety First!	7
2.2 Unpacking	7
2.3 Cleaning	7
2.4 Installing the 4410A	8
2.4.1 Required Materials For Installation	8
2.4.2 Setting IRIG-B Time Code Output to Include Year	8
2.4.3 Making Connections	8
2.4.3.1 Input Power	8
2.4.3.2 GPS Antenna	9
2.4.3.3 Output Signals	10
2.4.3.4 LAN - Ethernet Network Port	10
2.5 Understanding the Startup Sequence.....	11
2.6 Assigning a Static IP Address	11
3: Monitoring the 4410A	13
3.1 Accessing the System.....	13
3.2 Checking System Status	13
3.2.1 Understanding Alarms	13
3.2.2 Checking System Status.....	15
3.2.3 Checking Model Number and Software Version.....	15
3.2.4 Checking the Time	16
3.2.5 Checking the Position	16
3.2.6 Starting and Stopping the Time “Push”	17
3.2.7 Setting the Position Manually.....	17
3.2.8 GPS Signal Delay Compensation	17
3.2.9 Robust Status Information	18

4: Troubleshooting and Maintaining the 4410A	19
4.1 Displaying Error Codes.....	19
4.2 Replacing Fuses	20
4.3 Replacing the Oscillator	20
4.4 Solving Operational Problems	20
4.5 Maintenance	21
5: Warranty and Shipping Information	23
5.1 Warranty Information.....	23
5.2 Shipping Information	23
5.2.1 Packing Instructions	23
6: Declaration of Conformity	24
Appendix A: Specifications	25
A.1 Electrical Specifications.....	25
A.2 Environmental Specifications.....	27
A.3 Physical Specifications.....	27
Appendix B: Lightning Arrestor Installation	28
B.1 Diagram	28
B.2 Instructions	28
Glossary	29
Index	30

1: Introduction



Note

FIRST READ THIS MANUAL THOROUGHLY!

This is especially true for the sections regarding **Safety** and **Installation**.

1.1 Symbols

These symbols appear throughout the manual as well as on the unit itself.



Note

This symbol means the following information is a note that gives you important information that may affect how you use the 4410A.



Caution, refer to manual. Read all instructions in Manual before using this product.



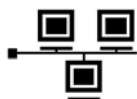
CE marking, attesting compliance to applicable European Directives



Caution – Risk of Electrical shock



Fuse symbol



LAN port, NETWORK, DO NOT CONNECT TO TELECOM CONNECTIONS THAT CARRY HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES.



Earth terminal symbol: Used to indicate an earth ground connection to chassis.

1.2 About This Manual

This manual tells you how to install, set up, monitor, and troubleshoot the 4410A.

“[Chapter 1, Introduction](#)” on page 1 explains symbols that appear in the manual and on the unit as well as documentation conventions. The chapter also briefly describes the 4410A.

“[Chapter 2, Installing and Setting Up the 4410A](#)” on page 7 contains important safety information and describes how to install the 4410A, and assign a fixed IP address.

“[Chapter 3, Monitoring the 4410A](#)” on page 13 describes how to monitor alarms and the time.

“[Chapter 4, Troubleshooting the 4410A](#)” on page 19 describes how to replace the fuse and how to solve operational problems.

“[Chapter 5, Warranty and Shipping Information](#)” on page 23 explains how to contact Timing Solutions Corporation for warranty service and provides shipping guidelines.

“[Chapter 6, Declaration of Conformity](#)” on page 24 provides the information required for CE compliance.

“[Appendix A, Specifications](#)” on page 25 contains the detailed specifications for the 4410A.

“[Appendix B, Lightning Arrestor Installation](#)” on page 28 describes connection of the lightning arrestor option.

1.2.1 Conventions

This manual uses several typographical conventions to help explain how to use the 4410A.

Convention	Definition
Bold	Words in bold show: ■ Buttons and icons to click ■ Menu options to select ■ Commands to type ■ Non-variable information displayed in response to commands
<i>Italics</i>	Words in <i>italics</i> show: ■ Names of windows and dialog boxes ■ Variable information displayed in response to commands

1.3 4410A Overview

The TSC 4410A is a time and frequency recovery system that generates precise signals which can be traceable to Universal Coordinated Time (UTC), housed in a 1U (1.75") high 19-inch rack-mount chassis. It uses a GPS-disciplined rubidium frequency reference to provide precise timing signals to 16 output connectors. The 4410A-S is an option that provides improved close-in phase noise and Allan deviation. The 4410A-02 and 4410A-03 are variations with different front panel configurations and 5 MHz/1PPS outputs. There are separate manuals for these two variations.

An Ethernet port on the rear panel provides the capability to remotely monitor the status of the GPS receiver, oscillator and all output signals. Any internal or output failure in the unit will immediately send an alarm to this port. The front panel provides a time display as well as status LEDs for the output, rubidium oscillator, and GPS input.

Figure 1 shows the 4410A's front panel, and Figure 2 shows the 4410A's rear panel.

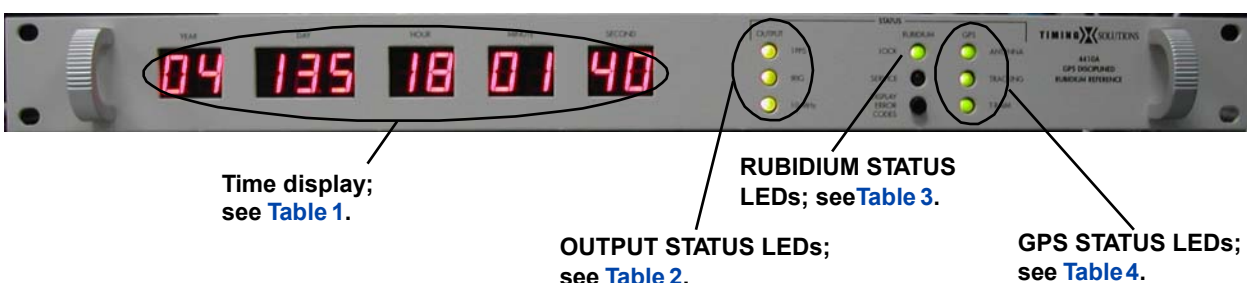


Figure 1: Front panel

Table 1: Time display LEDs

Time display	Description
Year	■ Last two digits of the current year ■ Example: "04" for 2004 ■ Range: 00 to 99 ■ The four-digit year value is known, though it is not displayed.
Day	■ Julian day of the year ■ Example: "366" for 31 Dec 2004 (a leap year) ■ Range: 1 to 366 ■ Displays the value "366" for the last day of a leap year.
Hour	■ Hour of the day in military time ■ Example: "23" for 11 p.m. ■ Range: 0 to 23
Minute	■ Minute of the hour ■ Range: 0 to 59
Second	■ Second of the minute ■ Range: 0 to 60 ■ Displays the value "60" during a positive leap second.

Table 2: OUTPUT STATUS LEDs

LED	State	Description
1PPS	Off	■ Waiting for valid GPS signal. ■ The 1 PPS ports on the back of the device are inactivated.
	Green	■ Valid GPS signal acquired. ■ All of the 1 PPS ports on the back of the device are producing valid waveforms.
	Red	■ One or more of the 1 PPS ports on the back of the device has been determined to be out of spec. Connect to the Ethernet port and read the data to determine which ports are at fault.
IRIG	Off	■ Waiting for valid GPS signal. ■ The IRIG ports on the back of the device are only producing the 1 kHz IRIG carrier signal.
	Green	■ Valid GPS signal acquired. ■ All of the IRIG ports on the back of the device are producing valid waveforms.
	Red	■ One or more of the IRIG ports on the back of the device has been determined to be out of spec. Connect to the Ethernet port and read the data to determine which ports are at fault.
10 MHz	Off	■ Waiting for determination about the quality of the 10 MHz signal.
	Green	■ Rb frequency standard is producing a valid 10 MHz signal.
	Red	■ The 10 MHz signal has been determined to be out-of-spec.

Table 3: RUBIDIUM STATUS LEDs and button

LED	State	Description
LOCK	Green	■ The rubidium (Rb) frequency standard is locked to the UTC time scale of the GPS receiver.
SERVICE	Red	■ A Rubidium fault (error code=9) or any of the Communication error counters ≥ 8 will cause the SERVICE LED to turn on. This error is non-fatal and the light will go off if the error ceases. The Rubidium Fault is suspended for several minutes during power up since the Rubidium can be out of lock during startup.
DISPLAY ERROR CODES	N/A	■ Press to display any errors that are currently affecting the system in the time display LEDs.

Table 4: GPS STATUS LEDs

LED	State	Description
ANTENNA	Off	■ The GPS receiver is in the process of determining the state of the antenna port. ■ Waiting for the GPS receiver to begin tracking at least one GPS satellite signal.
	Green	■ The GPS receiver has determined that a 50 Ω load has been attached to its antenna port (presumably a 50 Ω antenna).
TRACKING	Off	■ Waiting for the GPS receiver to begin tracking at least one GPS satellite signal.
	Green	■ The GPS receiver is currently tracking at least one GPS satellite signal.
T-RAIM (time receiver autonomous integrity monitoring)	Off	■ Waiting for the GPS receiver to track enough satellites (at least 4) to ensure that faulty satellites are detected, isolated, and removed from the solution.
	Green	■ The GPS receiver is tracking at least 4 satellites.

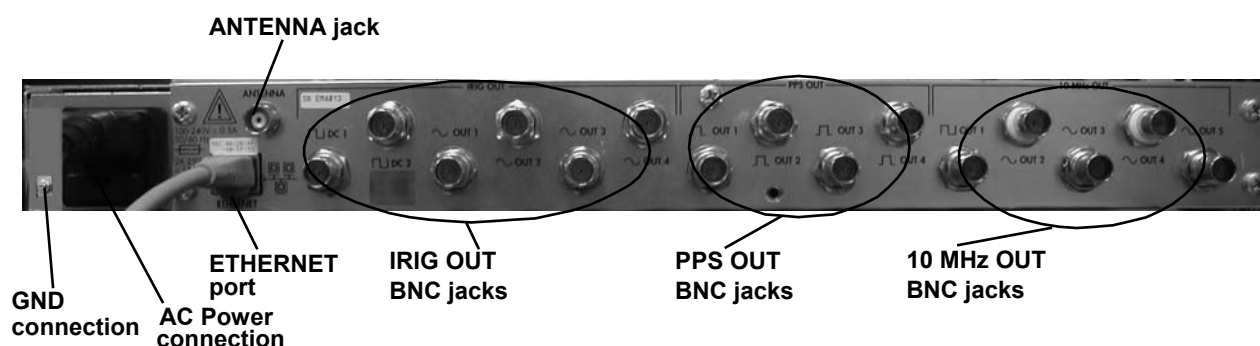


Figure 2: Rear panel

Table 5: Rear panel connections

Connections	Description
POWER	■ 100–240 V AC, 50/60 Hz power signal
ETHERNET	■ Interface for Ethernet communications with the device ■ Bi-directional ■ MAC address published on device ■ TCP/IP ■ Port 10001 ■ No prompt displayed
ANTENNA	■ Interface for the GPS antenna. ■ 5 VDC, 80 mA maximum supplied on center conductor for antenna bias.

Connections	Description
IRIG OUT	■ All ports produce IRIG-B. ■ The 4410A has: • Two DC IRIG-B ports • Four modulated IRIG-B ports ■ Output impedance = 50 Ω
PPS OUT	■ Four one pulse-per-second ports ■ 10 μs pulse width ■ Minimum 4.4 V pulse height ■ Output impedance = 50 Ω
10 MHz OUT	■ One square wave 10 MHz port; 55% duty cycle ■ Four sinusoidal 10 MHz ports, 13 $\pm$1 dBm ■ Output impedance = 50 Ω
GND	■ Grounding stud for affixing permanent ground connection to chassis

2: Installing and Setting Up the 4410A

2.1 Safety First!



Warnings:

This unit is for INDOOR USE ONLY. It is not sealed to prevent moisture from entering the enclosure.

Do not attempt to install or operate this equipment if you have not first acquired proper training.

Equipment is intended to be installed in an enclosed or open type equipment rack.

Ensure that all cables are properly connected. The power cord must be easy to remove from the back.

Verify that input line voltage and current capacity are within specifications before turning on power to the unit.

Disconnect all sources of input power before removing the top cover of this unit.

Operating and maintenance personnel must receive proper training before installing or maintaining electrical equipment.

2.2 Unpacking

To unpack the TSC 4410A unit:

1. Unpack and carefully inspect the unit.
2. Check for physical damage.
3. If no physical damage is apparent, then proceed with making appropriate connections.
4. If physical damage is observed, then immediately contact Timing Solutions and the carrier. Save the shipping container for submitting any necessary claims to the carrier.

2.3 Cleaning



Warning

Do not spray or use too much liquid when cleaning the unit. Liquid can enter the unit and damage sensitive electronic components.

Clean the main chassis with a soft cloth dampened with a mild soap and water solution.

2.4 Installing the 4410A

The 4410A ships ready for installation into a standard 19" (48.3 cm) rack. The only hardware configuration required is if you want to set up the IRIG-B output to include year.

2.4.1 Required Materials For Installation

- Local power cord. One will be supplied with the unit.
- GPS antenna and cable, options available with the unit.
- Customer-supplied double-shielded RG223 cables with BNC connectors for the number of devices you plan to connect to the 4410A.
- Customer-supplied shielded CAT 5 LAN cable for network connection (RJ-45).
- Rack-mount slide kit from General Devices, C-300-S-126, -128 or -130 (Optional).
- Rack mounting screws if mounting in a rack.
- Screwdriver for the rack mount screws and slide as needed.

2.4.2 Setting IRIG-B Time Code Output to Include Year

The 4410A ships from the factory with an internal jumper set to not include the year in the IRIG-B time code. To change this jumper setting to include the year, follow these steps:

1. Remove the top cover of the unit.
2. Using proper ESD precautions, remove the jumper installed on SEL1.
3. Reinstall the top cover.

2.4.3 Making Connections

2.4.3.1 Input Power

The input power to the unit is supplied through a 3-prong power cable.

To connect the power cable:

1. Plug the female end into the male IEC-320 plug on the rear of the unit.
2. Plug the male end of the cable into a 100–240 V AC, 50/60 Hz power source.



Warning

Ensure that this power supply cord is connected to a properly grounded mains receptacle.



Warning

Since the unit does not have an AC Mains Power Switch, both the Appliance Inlet Connector and the Plug on the detachable power supply cord are considered to be suitable Disconnect Means for disconnecting the unit from the AC Mains Supply. If the rear of the unit is not accessible after

installation in the instrument rack, you must provide a suitable external AC Disconnect Means for the unit.

2.4.3.2 GPS Antenna



Warning

If an outside antenna is connected to the product, be sure the antenna is grounded so as to provide some protection against voltage surges and built-up static charges. Article 810 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70 provides information with regard to proper grounding of the mast and supporting structure, grounding of the lead-in wire to an antenna discharge unit, size of grounding connectors, location of antenna discharge unit, connection to grounding electrodes, and requirements for the grounding electrode. An outside antenna system should not be located in the vicinity of overhead power lines or other electric light or power circuits, or where it can fall into such power lines or circuits. When installing an outside antenna system, extreme care should be taken to keep from touching such power lines or circuits as contact with them might be fatal.

Once the antenna is installed, connect the GPS antenna cable to the ANTENNA BNC connector on the rear panel of the unit.

New antenna installation

The primary consideration in choosing an antenna location should be sky coverage. Sky coverage is the amount of unobstructed sky that is viewed by the antenna. Poor antenna placement can severely limit the amount of sky coverage. To maximize sky coverage the antenna should be placed above the height of the building as much as possible. It should also not be placed near other features that can obstruct its view of the sky (e.g., buildings, trees, satellite dish). Figure 3 illustrates the effect antenna placement has on sky coverage. There are often multiple obstructions that must be contended with and complete sky coverage may not be a possibility. In those instances, personal judgment must be used in determining the best antenna location.

Once a suitable antenna location has been identified, it is necessary to ensure that the GPS signal that reaches the TSC 4410A is of suitable quality. The TSC 4410A requires a gain of 18 to 36 dB from the combination of the antenna and cable loss. The optional antenna available for the TSC 4410A has 27 dB gain, so the total cable losses in the system must not exceed 9 dB at 1.5 GHz.

If the location of the antenna dictates that a longer cable must be used then a line amplifier will need to be inserted into the signal path. A line amplifier is a device used to amplify the GPS signal to overcome the losses resulting from longer cable runs. In selecting a line amplifier it is necessary to make sure that it provides an adequate amount of gain and that it operates from 1200 MHz to 1600 MHz.

The amount of gain required from a line amplifier can be calculated by knowing the total loss of the antenna cables being used. The signal loss due to a cable varies depending upon the frequency of the signal. For the purposes of GPS antennas the cable loss should be calculated at 1500 MHz. The manufacturer of the cable being used should

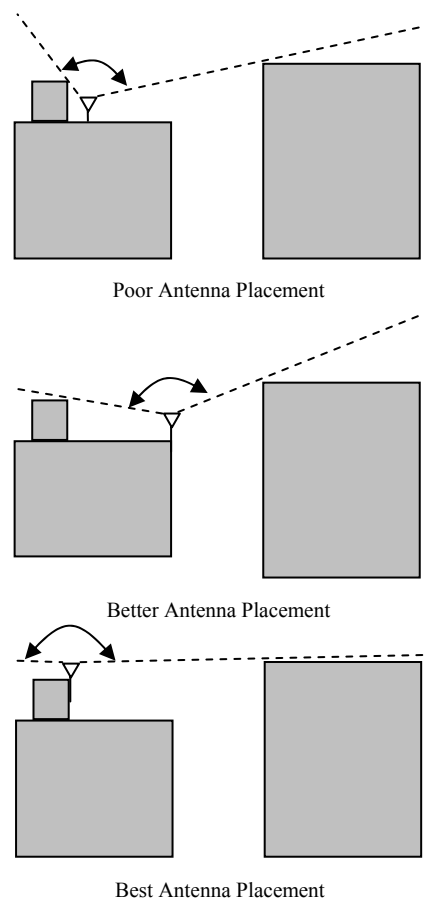


Figure 3. Effect of antenna placement on sky coverage.

be able to provide an estimate of the cable loss at 1500 MHz. Once the cable loss is known it can be inserted into Equation 1 to calculate the required gain of the line amplifier:

$$MIN_Gain(dB) = \frac{Cable_Loss(dB/100ft) * Cable_Length(ft)}{100} - 12 \quad \text{Eq. 1.}$$

The *MIN_Gain* value in Equation 1 serves as the minimum gain required from the line amplifier being used. It is possible to use amplifiers with a slightly higher gain than the minimum value but it will not improve the performance of the system. Using amplifiers with significantly higher gain values can also cause degradation of the GPS signal.

Placement of the line amplifier is also a concern in a properly designed system. Placing the amplifier too close or too far from the antenna may cause unexpected degradation in the GPS signal. The best place for the amplifier is typically half way between the antenna and TSC 4410A. Figure 4 shows the block diagram of a typical installation that requires a longer antenna cable. In addition to the line amplifier being used it is also necessary to provide some

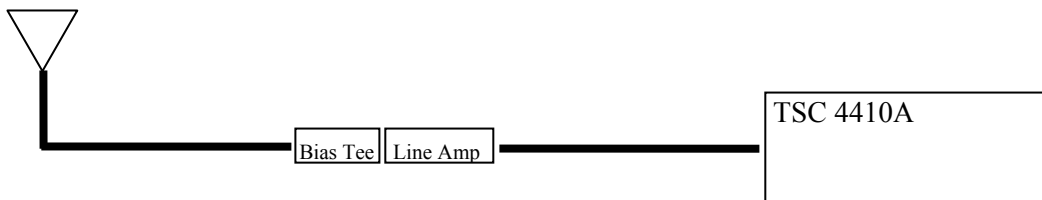


Figure 4. Typical configuration for longer cable runs.

means of powering the GPS antenna. The antenna voltage from the 4410A must be blocked from the amplifier output using a DC block. A bias-tee can provide a DC voltage to the antenna without disrupting the GPS signal. It is imperative that the bias-tee operate between 1200 MHz and 1600 MHz.

2.4.3.3 Output Signals

- Connect up to fifteen double shielded coaxial cables to the IRIG OUT, 1 PPS OUT, and 10 MHz BNC connectors on the rear panel of the unit.

2.4.3.4 LAN - Ethernet Network Port

- Connect a shielded CAT 5 LAN cable (not supplied with the unit) to the Ethernet port on the rear panel of the unit.

2.5 Understanding the Startup Sequence

The 4410A automatically starts up and performs the following startup sequence:

1. Tests all of the seven-segment displays and LEDs, via operator visual verification.
2. Verifies that the rubidium oscillator is producing a valid signal and lights the 10 MHz LED.
3. Verifies that the antenna is connected and lights the ANTENNA LED.
4. Locks onto GPS satellites and lights the TRACKING LED.
5. Locks onto enough GPS satellites to distinguish between good and bad satellite signals and lights the T-RAIM LED.
6. Rubidium oscillator locks onto the 1 PPS coming from the GPS antenna and lights the LOCK and 1 PPS LEDs.
7. Downloads the almanac from the GPS, then displays the time and lights the IRIG LED.
 - This download can take up to 13 minutes.

When the 4410A is operating normally, all of the LEDs, except the SERVICE LED, should be lit and green.

2.6 Assigning a Static IP Address

The 4410A contains a Lantronix® Xport™ Ethernet to RS-232 converter, which provides the 4410A's Ethernet connection.

The 4410A ships from the factory with a default IP address of 0.0.0.0, which enables DHCP. If the network has a DHCP server, it will automatically assign the unit an IP address, gateway address, and subnet mask when the unit starts up.

To monitor multiple 4410As remotely through their Ethernet connections without DHCP re-assigning IP addresses, you must assign each unit a static IP address. You identify which unit is the source of an alarm by its IP address. Each unit has its own unique hardware address, labeled "MAC address", on a label on the rear panel. Follow the instructions in this section to manually assign a unit's static IP address.



Note

For more detailed information, see the *Xport™ User Manual*. Section 3.3 discusses several different ways that you can assign IP addresses. Chapter 4 explains how to configure a static IP address. You can download the *Xport™ User Manual* from the Lantronix® Web site as an Adobe® Acrobat® PDF file. Go to: <http://www.lantronix.com> to download the program.

If you want to configure a static IP address of many different 4410As, you can install the Lantronix® DeviceInstaller software. This software is available only by downloading from the Lantronix® Web site. Go to: <http://www.lantronix.com> to download the program. Alternatively,

you can use your company's IT protocol to determine the IP address assigned to a particular hardware address, then set a static address.

To manually assign the static IP address using the Lantronix® DeviceInstaller software:

1. Obtain the following network information from your system administrator for each 4410A you want to install:
IP Address: _____
Subnet Mask: _____
Gateway: _____
2. Connect a Windows® PC to the same local subnet as the 4410A.
3. Install and start the Lantronix® DeviceInstaller software.
4. Click the Search Network icon and search for XPORT devices connected to the network, press save and then exit.
5. Click the **IP** icon or select **Assign IP Address** on the **Tools** menu.
 - The hardware device number and IP address appear in the Assign IP Address dialog box.
6. Type the new IP address for the appropriate **Hardware or Ethernet address** and click **Set IP address**.
 - The new IP address appears in the Lantronix® DeviceInstaller window.
7. Test the IP address by pinging the 4410A's Xport™ on the Lantronix Xport Installer window. Click the **Ping** icon or select **Ping Device** on the **Tools** menu.
 - The Ping Device window should show the IP address of the 4410A's Xport™ device, and it should show successful replies if the IP address has been configured correctly.
8. Exit the browser.

To change the IP address using telnet:

1. Telnet to the assigned address, port 9999.
2. Press **Enter** within five seconds to enter the setup mode.
3. Select Option 0.
4. Set the IP address and follow on screen commands to save the setting.

Sending an **I** command lets you verify that you are communicating with the correct device via the Ethernet port. It does so by turning the three front panel output LEDs off for two seconds, then turning them green for two seconds, then returning to normal operation. This provides the capability for the user to ensure they are communicating over the Ethernet connection to the correct device via front panel feedback.



Note

If you move the 4410A to a different network connection after setting up the static IP address, the host computer may not be able to make a connection. You may need to release the IP address lease on your host computer's operating system.

3: Monitoring the 4410A

3.1 Accessing the System

You access the 4410A system remotely by connecting to its Command-And-Response (CNR) Port through the Ethernet connection. The CNR port (Port 10001), which uses TCP/IP, lets you input commands, displays results of the commands, and publishes alarms as they occur.

When users Telnet to the CNR port, the system does not display a prompt. If the Telnet session is stopped and re-started, any alarms or time output that occurred during the time the Telnet session is disconnected are not published upon re-connection. Turn echo off on the telnet session to inhibit display of the user typed characters.

3.2 Checking System Status

When you send commands to check the system status, you do not need to type a carriage return or line feed. All commands are case sensitive.

3.2.1 Understanding Alarms

If you have software that is monitoring the 4410A's alarms, you will see alarms in the following format:

ALARM*cccccc***\r\n** where

- The *cccccc* represents hexadecimal numbers, with each bit position representing one output. Least significant bit (LSB) is farthest right. The most significant bit (MSB) is farthest left.
- *cccccc* is the current alarm where 0 = no alarm condition and 1 = alarm condition.
- Example: **ALARM000008\r\n** indicates IRIG-B SINE OUT 2 has a fault.

[Table 6](#) describes each alarm bit.

Table 6: Alarm bit descriptions

Bit position	Bit function	Description
23 (MSB)	UTC Time Status	■ 0 = acquired ■ 1 = acquiring
22	PUSH_TIME STATUS	■ 0 = enabled ■ 1 = disabled
21	FLYWHEEL STATUS	■ 0 = not flywheeling ■ 1 = flywheeling
20	INSTRUMENT FAULT STATUS	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
19	RUBIDIUM LOCK STATUS	■ 0 = locked ■ 1 = not locked
18	GPS T-RAIM STATUS	■ 0 = solved ■ 1 = not solved
17	GPS TRACKING STATUS	■ 0 = tracking ■ 1 = not tracking
16	GPS ANTENNA STATUS	■ 0 = 50 Ω load present ■ 1 = cable shorted or open
15	PPS OUTPUTS	■ 0 = enabled ■ 1 = disabled
14	10 MHZ SINE OUT 4	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
13	10 MHZ SINE OUT 3	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
12	10 MHZ SINE OUT 2	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
11	10 MHZ SINE OUT 1	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
10	10 MHZ SQUARE OUT 1	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
9	PPS OUT 4	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
8	PPS OUT 3	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
7	PPS OUT 2	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
6	PPS OUT 1	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
5	IRIG-B SINE OUT 4	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
4	IRIG-B SINE OUT 3	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
3	IRIG-B SINE OUT 2	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
2	IRIG-B SINE OUT 1	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
1	IRIG-B DC OUT 2	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault
0	IRIG-B DC OUT 1	■ 0 = no fault ■ 1 = fault

3.2.2 Checking System Status

You can access the system status to check current alarms and alarms which have occurred since the last status request.

To check system status:

1. Type: **S** (case sensitive)
 - You do not need to type a carriage return or line feed.
 - The system returns **Scccccc,LLLLL\r\n** where
 - Both **cccccc** (current alarms) and **LLLLL** (alarms since the last status request) are hexadecimal numbers representing alarms (see “3.2.1 Understanding Alarms” on page 13).
 - Example: **S400000,400001\r\n**
 - No current alarms.
 - Output 1 alarmed since the last status request.
 - The **PUSH_TIME** function is disabled.
2. Continue to type **S** to see any other alarms since you last checked the system status.

3.2.3 Checking Model Number and Software Version

You can check the system model number and software version.

To check the model number:

- Type: **I**
 - The system returns **I4410A-00\r\n**.
 - The device is a 4410A revision 0.
 - Sending an **I** command lets you verify that you are communicating with the correct device via the Ethernet port. It does so by turning the three front panel output LEDs off for two seconds, then turning them green for two seconds, then returning to normal operation.

To check the software version:

- Type: **V**
 - The system returns **Vxx\r\n** where **xx** is the software version.
 - Example: **V80\r\n**.

3.2.4 Checking the Time

You can check the time that the device has recovered from the GPS.

To check the time:

- Type: **T**
 - The system returns **Tyy:ddd:hh:mm:ss\r\n**.
 - yy—last two digits of the current year.
 - ddd—current day of the year.
 - hh—current hour of day.
 - mm—current minute of hour.
 - ss—current second of minute.
 - Example: T04:366:23:59:60\r\n
 - 31 Dec 2004 during the application of a positive leap second.

3.2.5 Checking the Position

You can check the position of the 4410A.

To check the position:

- Type: **P**
 - The system returns **Paaaaaaaa,oooooooo,hhhhhhhh\r\n**
 - aaaaaaaaa is a hexadecimal number that represents the latitude in milliarcseconds (mas). Negative values are represented via twos complement.
 - Range: -324000000 to +324000000
 - (-90° to +90°)
 - ooooooooo is a hexadecimal number that represents the longitude in mas. Negative values are represented via twos complement.
 - Range: -648000000 to +648000000
 - (-180° to +180°)
 - hhhhhhhh is a hexadecimal number that represents the height in centimeters (cm). Negative values are represented via twos complement.
 - Range: -100000 to +1800000
 - (-1000 m to +18000 m)
 - Example: P089654dd,e96b0b5d,00026e7a\r\n
 - Latitude = +40.02 (40.02 N)
 - Longitude = -105.24 (105.24 W)
 - Height = 159354 cm (1593.54 m)

3.2.6 Starting and Stopping the Time “Push”

You can tell the 4410A to “push” the time to any devices programmed to receive the time from the 4410A.

To start the time push:

- Type: **F**
 - The system returns **F\r\n**.
 - From that point forward, the system will return the system time in the following format every second: **Nyy:ddd:hh:mm:ss\r\n**

To stop the time push:

- Type: **Q**
 - The system returns **Q\r\n**.
 - The system stops sending the system time every second.

3.2.7 Setting the Position Manually

You can set the GPS position in the 4410A manually so that you do not have to wait for auto-survey to complete. To set the position, type **B** followed by 25 ASCII hex nibbles ranging from 0-f. The first nibble must be one of the following:

- 0** – Enable normal 3d positioning mode.
- 1** – enable position hold mode.
- 3** – enable auto-survey mode.

The remaining nibbles are GPS position and should be all **f** except in the case when the first nibble is **1**. When the first nibble is **1**, the remaining nibbles should be in the format:

lllllllloooooooohhhhhhhh where :

- l** – latitude in milli-arc-seconds
- o** – longitude in milli-arc-seconds
- h** – height in cm

Note that there is no carriage return or new line required at the end of the data, **\r\n** is returned if the data was accepted.

3.2.8 GPS Signal Delay Compensation

To compensate for delays in the cabling from the GPS antenna to the 4410A, the **C** command can be sent to align the unit's 1 PPS signal with the GPS 1 PPS. A delay must be entered in order to align the unit's 1 PPS with GPS 1 PPS. The range of delay settings is from 0.0 to .99999999 seconds in 1 ns increments. Enter **C** followed by 8 LOWER CASE ASCII hex nibbles ranging from 0-f. There is a 5 second time-out to allow manual entry of the command and data. Note that there is no CR or LF required at the end of the data, **\r\n** is returned if the data was accepted.

EXAMPLE: If you have a cable that is causing the unit's 1 PPS to lag 100 ns relative to GPS 1 PPS, you will need to delay the unit 1 PPS by 999,999,900 ns to compensate appropriately. You would enter the command "C3b9ac99c" because '3b9ac99c' in hexadecimal equals 999,999,900 in decimal.

3.2.9 Robust Status Information

Detailed status information can be obtained by sending the **R** command. The response is in the form of ASCII nibbles **Rpppppppp,llll,oooo,nnnnnnnn\r\n** where

pppppppp = PPS delay, hex values

llll = GPS status, hex values

MSB Bits 15-13:

111 = 3D fix (default power up setting)

110 = 2D fix

101 = Propagate mode

100 = Position hold

011 = Acquiring satellites

010 = Bad geometry

001 = Reserved

000 = reserved

Bit 12-11 Reserved

Bit 10 Narrow band tracking mode

Bit 9 Fast acquisition position

Bit 8 Filter reset to raw GPS solution

Bit 7 Cold start (no almanac, almanac out of date or have almanac but time and position unknown)

Bit 6 Differential fix

Bit 5 Position lock

Bit 4 Autosurvey mode

Bit 3 Insufficient visible satellites

Bit 2-1 Antenna sense: 00 = OK

01 = Open Circuit

10 = Unconnected

11 = No Voltage

Bit 0 Code location

0 = External

1 = Internal

oooo = Oscillator status, used by factory for troubleshooting

nnnnnnnn = additional status information. Last nibble defined:

0 = TEMEX Rubidium

1 = Symmetricom Rubidium

All other Nibbles are for future use

4: Troubleshooting and Maintaining the 4410A

Perform all of the following procedures before returning the unit for service. If the unit still appears to have a problem, then call Timing Solutions Corporation (TSC) and request technical support. Have the serial number of your unit ready to provide to a technical representative.

4.1 Displaying Error Codes

You can view the status of the 4410A using the **DISPLAY ERROR CODES** button on the front panel. When you press and hold the **DISPLAY ERROR CODES** button, the status is displayed in the seven-segment displays on the front panel.

The right 6 digits displayed are the same as the status message sent over the Ethernet connection. For more information, see “[3.2.1 Understanding Alarms](#)” on page 13. The left 4 digits displayed are used by the factory to determine oscillator failure codes.

After approximately 15 minutes in normal operation, the right six digits should display xy0000 when the button is pressed (where x could be 4 or 0 and y could be 0 or 1). If a code other than these is shown when a known good GPS antenna is connected to the antenna input with no other connections to the unit, call TSC to obtain a Returned Materials Authorization and return the unit to TSC for repair.

4.2 Replacing Fuses

If you know that a local event caused blown fuses throughout a rack, you can replace the fuses in each 4410A power entry module.

Required for this procedure:

- Small flat-head screwdriver
- Replacement fuse for a standard IEC 320 power entry module with fuse (250V~1A Time Lag 5x20 mm)

To replace a fuse:

1. Disconnect the power cable from the back of the 4410A.
2. Using a small screwdriver, open the fuse cover on the back of the 4410A.
3. Replace the old fuses as necessary.
4. Close the fuse cover.
5. Reconnect the power cable to the back of the 4410A.

4.3 Replacing the Oscillator

If the SERVICE LED lights and remains on after approximately 15 minutes with a known good GPS antenna connected, the rubidium oscillator may need to be serviced or replaced. Call TSC to obtain a Returned Materials Authorization and return the unit to TSC for repair.

4.4 Solving Operational Problems

If the unit does not operate properly after you have verified that:

- the correct power is applied to the rear of the 4410A for at least 20 minutes, that a good GPS antenna and cable are connected to the Antenna port
and
- the fuses are good,

call TSC to obtain a Returned Materials Authorization and return the unit to TSC for repair.

4.5 Maintenance

A minimal amount of maintenance is required for the TSC 4410A. It is designed to operate continuously over long periods of time with little to no interaction. The primary factor in maintaining a working unit is to verify that it remains dust free. Dust and particles may enter the unit through vent holes and accumulate inside. Although this is typically not a major concern, it may be a significant concern in installations with high dust content. A yearly internal inspection should be performed on units in a high dust environment.

Internal Inspection

The internal inspection of the TSC 4410A is necessary to ensure that all components are relatively free of dust and particles that may cause electronic components to fail. The following instructions outline the required steps in performing an internal inspection of the TSC 4410A.

1. Remove power from the unit and then remove the top cover of the TSC 4410A.
2. Visually inspect the various components and make sure that an excessive amount of dust is not present. Excessive dust can be removed by using clean low pressure compressed air to clean the electrical components of any accumulated dust.
3. Re-install the top cover of the TSC 4410A.

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5: Warranty and Shipping Information

This chapter provides information on how to contact Timing Solutions Corporation for warranty service, as well as shipping guidelines for the 4410A.

5.1 Warranty Information

The 4410A carries a warranty from Timing Solutions Corporation for a period of 1 year from date of shipment.

For repairs, contact Timing Solutions Corporation:

- Phone (303) 939-8481
- Fax (303) 443-5152

Address written correspondence to:

Timing Solutions Corporation
4775 Walnut Street, Suite 1B
Boulder, CO 80301
USA

5.2 Shipping Information

If you need to ship this system for any reason, including returning equipment to Timing Solutions for warranty service, follow these shipping instructions. Failure to follow these instructions may damage your system.

5.2.1 Packing Instructions

- Always ship the 4410A appropriately packaged to protect it from damage, preferably in the package in which it was originally shipped.
- No cables or connectors may be attached to the rear of the chassis.
- Wrap the chassis in plastic to protect against moisture.

6: Declaration of Conformity

Declaration of Conformity According to ISO/IEC Guide 22 and EN 45014

Manufacturer's Name: Timing Solutions Corporation

Manufacturer's Address: 4775 Walnut Drive Suite 1B
Boulder CO 80301 USA

declares that the product:

Product Name: GPS Disciplined Rb Reference

Model Number: TSC 4410A

Product Options: All

Conforms to the following Product Specifications:

Safety:

EN61010-1:2000, Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use - Part 1: General Requirements

EMC

EN61326:2000, Electrical Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use - Part 1: General Requirements
EN55011, Class A Emissions
EN61000-3-2, AC Power Line Harmonics
EN61000-3-3, AC Power Line Flicker

Supplementary Information:

The product herewith complies with the requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC and the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC and carries the CE-marking accordingly.

This product was tested in a typical configuration.

Boulder, CO July, 2004

European Contact: Contact the Manufacturer directly at the address above

Appendix A: Specifications

A.1 Electrical Specifications

Table 7 lists the electrical specifications for the 4410A and 4410A-S.

Table 7: Electrical specifications

Item	Specification
Protection Class	Class I (Grounded Type)
Power Input	Voltage: 100–240 V AC Power draw: 40 W, 40 VA Note: Fluctuations not to exceed $\pm 10\%$ of nominal supply voltage.
Power Input Frequency	50–60 Hz
Power Inlet Type	IEC 60320 sheet C14
Power Supply Cord Set	18 AWG (0.75 mm 2 minimum)
Power Mains Fuse	(2) - 250V~1A Time Lag 5x20 mm.
GPS Antenna Input	■ BNC female with 5 V DC, 80 mA maximum antenna bias output on center conductor
10 MHz Sine Output (4)	■ Connector: BNC female ■ Level: 1 ± 0.11 V AC RMS ■ Impedance: $50 \pm 5 \Omega$ ■ SSB Phase Noise: • -75dBc/Hz at 1 Hz (-80 dBc/Hz for 4410A-S) • -90 dBc/Hz at 10 Hz (-100 dBc/Hz for 4410A-S) • -125 dBc/Hz at 100 Hz • -140 dBc/Hz at 1 kHz • -145 dBc/Hz at 10 kHz ■ Allan Deviation • At Tau = 1 second, $< 3 \times 10^{-11}$ (1×10^{-11} for 4410A-S) • At Tau = 10 seconds, $< 1 \times 10^{-11}$ (3×10^{-12} for 4410A-S) • At Tau = 100 seconds, $< 3 \times 10^{-12}$ (1×10^{-12} for 4410A-S) ■ Long Term Stability in Holdover • $< 5 \times 10^{-11}$ per month

Item	Specification
10 MHz TTL Output (1)	■ Connector: BNC female ■ Level: 3 V typical into 50 Ω ■ 55% Duty Cycle
1 PPS Output (4)	■ Connector: BNC female ■ Level: 4.5 V typical into 50 Ω ■ Impedance: 50 $\pm$ 5 Ω ■ UTC offset accuracy: < 50 ns rms, does not include cable and antenna delays. ■ Holdover accuracy: < 1 μs @ 24 hours ■ Pulse Width: 100 μs
IRIG-B Modulated Output (4)	■ Connector: BNC female ■ Timecode: IRIG-B123 (Jumper configure to include year) ■ Impedance: 50 $\pm$5 Ω ■ Level: 3 Vpp typical into 50 Ω ■ Accuracy: 7 $\pm$ 2 μs relative to 1 PPS output
IRIG-B DC Level Shift Output (2)	■ Connector: BNC female ■ Timecode: IRIG-B003 (Jumper configure to include year) ■ Level: 4.5 V typical into 50 Ω ■ Accuracy: 7 $\pm$ 2 μs relative to 1 PPS output

A.2 Environmental Specifications



Ordinary protection: This unit is for **INDOOR USE ONLY**. It is not sealed to prevent moisture from entering the enclosure.

Equipment intended to be installed in an Enclosed/Open type equipment rack.

- Pollution Degree 2 per EN61010-1/EN 61010-1
- Installation (Over-Voltage) Category II for transient over-voltages per EN 61010-1/EN 61326-1, Class A
- Equipment suitable for continuous operation

Table 8 lists the environmental specifications for the 4410A.

Table 8: Environment specifications

Item	Temperature	Relative Humidity	Altitude
In Use	0°C to 50°C	0% to 90% (non-condensing)	3,000 meters (9,843 feet)
Storage	-40°C to 70°C	0% to 90% (non-condensing)	
Transportation	-40°C to 70°C	0% to 90% (non-condensing)	

A.3 Physical Specifications

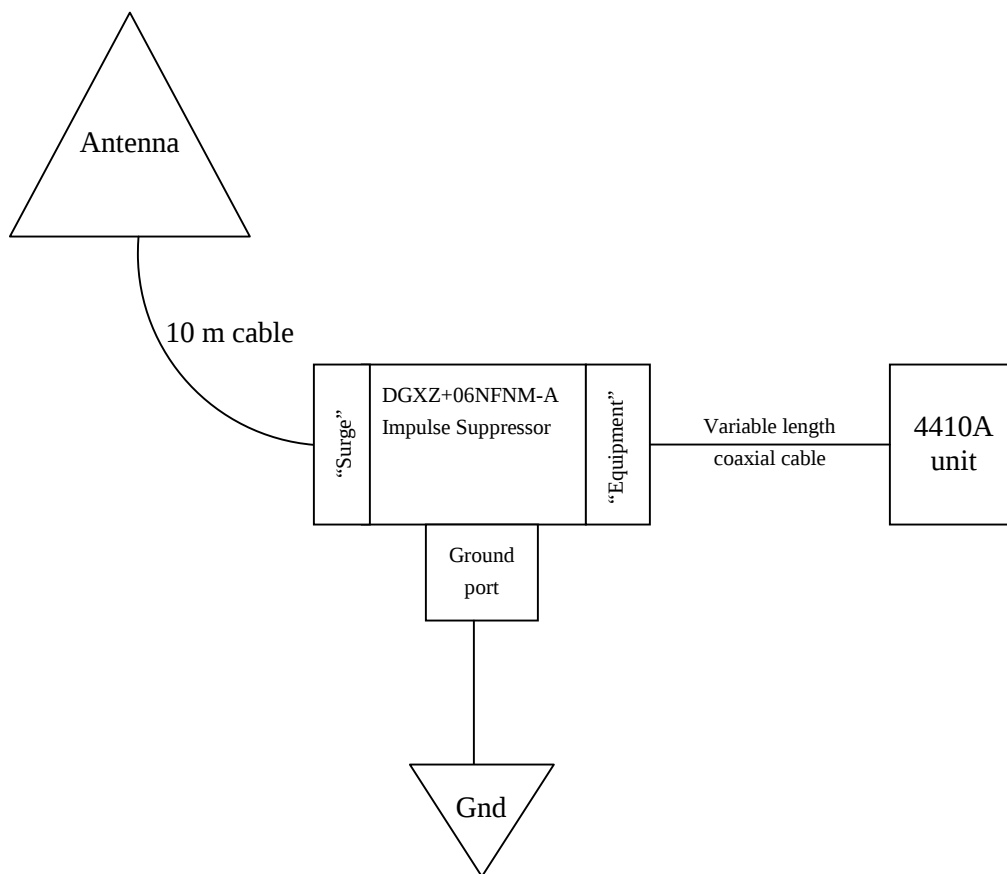
Table 9 lists the physical specifications for the 4410A.

Table 9: Physical specifications

Item	Specification
Width	Standard 19-inch rack mount
Height	Standard 1U (4.44 cm [~1.75 inches])
Depth	31.875 cm (12.75 inches)
Weight	Approximately 4.1 kg (8.5 pounds)

Appendix B: Lightning Arrestor Installation

B.1 Diagram



B.2 Instructions

- Use a 3/8" ring terminal for 10-12 AWG wire (TSC ELE1267 -- AMP 320577) to attach a 10 gauge grounding wire to the impulse suppressor's grounding port. The ring terminal is included; the grounding wire is not.

Glossary

\n	Line feed
\r	Carriage return
CNR	Command and Response
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
ESD	electrostatic discharge
GPS	Global Positioning System
LED	light-emitting diode
LSB	least significant bit
MSB	most significant bit
PDF	portable document format
PWA	printed wiring assembly
Rb	rubidium
RF	radio frequency
TSC	Timing Solutions Corporation

Numerics

4410A

- accessing 13
- cleaning 7
- commands 13
- front panel 3
- installing 7
- monitoring 13
- overview 3
- rear panel 5
- required materials 8
- unpacking 7

A

- accessing
 - 4410A system 13
- alarms
 - understanding 13
- assigning
 - gateway address 12
 - IP address 11
 - subnet mask 11

B

C

- cables
 - required 8
- check
 - status 13
- checking
 - alarms 13
 - model number 15
 - software version 15
 - system status 15
 - the time 16
- cleaning
 - a 4410A
- Command-And-Response Port
 - explained 13
- commands
 - system 13
- connections
 - Ethernet 5, 10
 - GPS antenna 9
 - input power 5, 8
 - input signal 5
 - LAN 10
 - network 10

- output signal 5, 10
- conventions, typographic 2

D

- DeviceInstaller
 - software 11

E

- environmental
 - specifications 27
- Ethernet
 - connecting 5, 10
 - port 5, 10, 13

F

- fuse
 - replacing 20
 - symbol 1

G

- gateway address
 - assigning 12
- GPS antenna
 - connecting 9

I

- information
 - shipping 23
 - warranty 23
- input power
 - connecting 8
- installing
 - a 4410A 8
 - a lightning suppressor 28
 - antenna 9
- instructions
 - packing 23
 - safety 7
- IP address
 - assigning 11
- IRIG-B Time Code
 - Include year 8

L

- LAN
 - connecting 10
- LAN port
 - symbol 1
- Lantronix®
 - DeviceInstaller software 11
- Lantronix® Xport™. See Xport™.
- LEDs
 - output 3
 - power 3

M

- model number
 - checking 15
- monitoring
 - a 4410A 13

N

- network
 - connecting 10

O

- operational problems
 - verifying 20
- output
 - connectors 5
 - LEDs 3
- output signal
 - connecting 10

P

- packing
 - instructions 23
- panels
 - front 3
 - rear 5
- ports
 - Command-And-Response 13
 - Ethernet 13
- power
 - connector 5
 - LED 3
- procedures
 - troubleshooting 19

R

- replacing
 - a fuse 20

S

- safety
 - instructions 7
- shipping
 - information 23
- software version
 - checking 15
- specifications
 - electrical 25
 - environmental 27
 - physical 27
- status
 - checking 13
- subnet mask
 - assigning 10
- symbols 1
 - fuse 1
 - input plug 1
 - LAN port 1
- system
 - commands 13
- system status
 - checking 13

T

- time
 - checking 16

- troubleshooting 19
- typographic conventions 2

U

- unpacking
 - a 4410A 7

W

- warning 1
 - symbol 1
- warranty
 - information 23

X

- Xport™
 - Ethernet to RS-232 converter 11
 - user manual 11