Operation Manual

TIME DISTRIBUTION RACK - 4

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Figures & Tables

Note: Information in this manual is subject to change without prior notice or permission.

Warning Symbol 

The symbol calls attention to the operating procedure, practice or the like which if not correctly performed or adhered to , could result in personal injury or damage to or destruction of part or all of the product and system. Do not proceed beyond a warning symbol until the indicated condition are fully understood and met.

Class-2 Type of Instrument

Note: Class-2 – Instrument is using Line & Neutral for Power Supply Input.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose of The Manual:

How to read this manual???

Installer: Read Chapters 1, 3, 4.
System Designer and New User: Read All Chapters
Expert User: Read Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6.

Regarding This User's Manual

→ This manual should be provided to the end user. Keep an extra copy or copies of the manual in a safe place.

→ Read this manual carefully to gain a thorough understanding of operating this product before starting operation.

→ This manual describes the functions of this product. Masibus does not guarantee the application of these functions for any particular purpose.

→ Under absolutely no circumstances may the contents of this manual, in part or in whole, be transcribed or copied without permission.

1.2. Product Over View / Description:

→ Time Distribution Rack-4 (TDR-4) is an analog system that accepts signals like 1PPS, IRIG-B TTL, IRIG-B Modulated and RS-232 from GPS Clock Product and gives four number of isolated outputs of each signal same as input.

→ TDR-4 is housed in a 19'', 3U rack mounted package. It has nine output card slots and one supply card slot.

→ There are six different types of output cards 1PPS, IRIG-B TTL, RS-232, EVENT, NTP and IRIG-B MODULATION. Any signal card can easily be inserted into any signal card slot excluding Power Supply Slot.

→ If user requires more than four signal outputs of any signal, user has to insert two or more respected signal output cards in signal card slots as per the requirement.

→ TDR-4 has also facility to interface redundant GPS Clock product incases of any failure occur with the first GPS Clock.

2. SAFETY / WARNING PRECAUTIONS

2.1. Safety Precautions

Dangerous voltages capable of causing death are sometimes present in this instrument. Before installation or beginning of any troubleshooting procedures the power to all equipment must be switched off and isolated. Units suspected of being faulty must be disconnected and removed first and brought to a properly equipped workshop for testing and repair. Component replacement and interval adjustments must be made by a company person only.

2.2. Warning Precautions

→ Before wiring, verify the label for correct model number and options.

→ Wiring must be carried out by personnel, who have basic electrical knowledge and practical experience.

→ It is recommended that power of these units to be protected by fuses, circuit breakers or external over current rated at the minimum value possible.

→ All wiring must be confirmed to appropriate standards of good practice and local codes and regulations. Wiring must be suitable for voltage, current, and temperature rating of the system.

→ Beware not to over-tighten the terminal screws.

→ Verify that the ratings of the output devices and the inputs as specified in Chapter 6 are not exceeded.

→ Upon receipt of the shipment remove the unit from the carton and inspect the unit for shipping damage. If any damage due to transit, report and claim with the carrier. Write down the model number and serial number for future reference when corresponding with our ***Customer Support Division***.

→ Do not use this instrument in areas such as excessive shock, vibration, dirt, moisture, corrosive gases or rain. The ambient temperature of the areas should not exceed the maximum rating specified.

→ Provide power from a single-phase instrument power supply. If there is a lot of noise in the power line, insert an insulating transformer into the primary side of the line and use a line filter on the secondary side. As counter measures against noise, do not place the primary and secondary power cables close to each other.

3.0 FRONT AND REAR PANEL PICTURE

3.1 FRONT PANEL

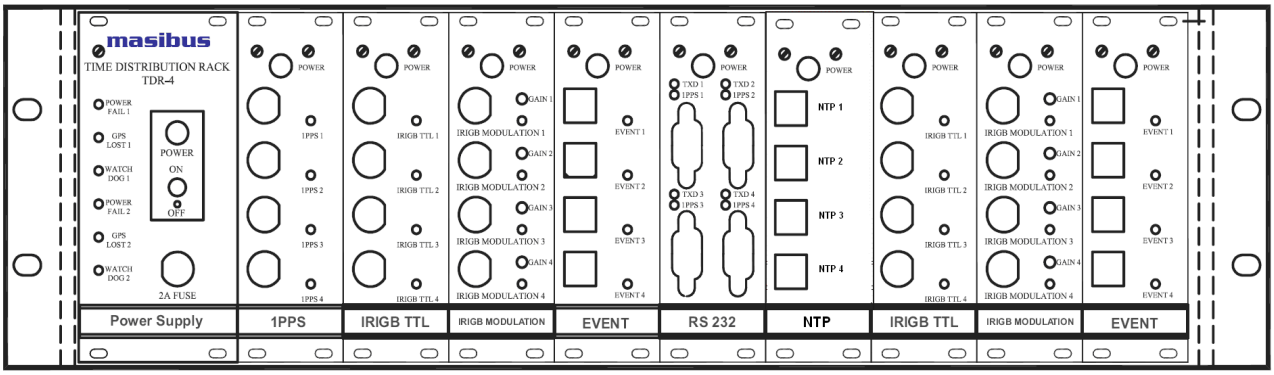

Figure 1: Front Panel of TDR-4

TDR-4 is housed in a compact 19'', 3U rack mounted package.

Figure 1 shows the front panel of the Time Distribution Rack. There are different six types of output cards available which are 1PPS, IRIG-B TTL, IRIG-B MODULATION, EVENT, NTP and RS-232/RS-485.

There is also one card for the power supply of the TDR-4. TDR-4 can take power from the main (230 V AC) by Allied standard connector with fuse, filter and On/Off switch. Instrument is also facilitated with the provision of direct 24V DC supply on demand by customer.

Each card has one LED which shows the power status of the card and four numbers of isolated outputs with its status LED which shows the status of the signal.

If user requires more than four number of outputs then user has to insert another same type of the card in any slot of the TDR-4, thus user has maximum 36 outputs of one signal if all the nine cards are same type.

3.2 REAR PANEL

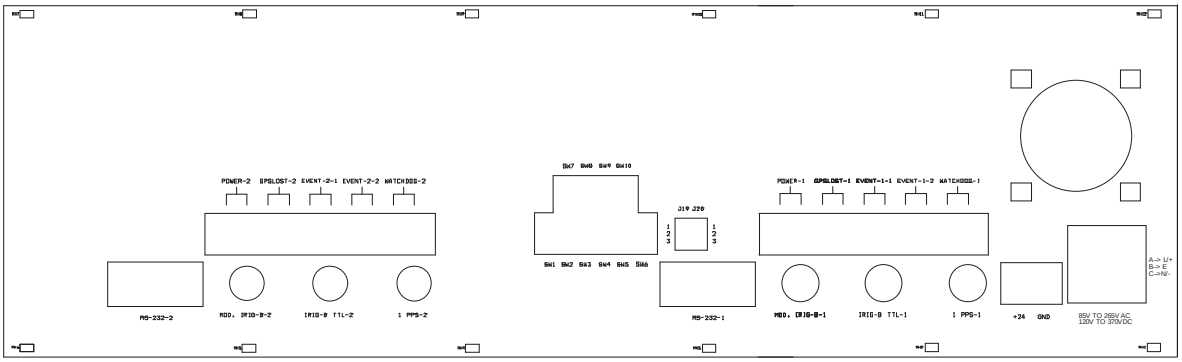

Figure 2: Back Panel of TDR – 4

Panel – 2 Panel – 1

Figure 3: Input Panels of TDR-4

The different inputs are connected to the back panel of the TDR-4. Back panel has also different jumper for the output selection.

There are two input panels available for user. The inputs are 1PPS, IRIG-B TTL, IRIG-B modulated and RS-232 and also POWER, GPSLOST, WATCHDOG and two EVENT contacts available as inputs which are the outputs of the GPS Clock.

The input panel - 1 which is near to the fan is the default panel and inputs connected to it are directly given to the different cards inserted in the TDR-4 in case of only one GPS Clock is connected.

TDR-4 has facility to connect redundant GPS Clock with TDR-4. TDR-4 selects one of the Two GPS and takes all the signals of that GPS as input and gives that signal to the different cards for further distribution of the signals. The selection of the GPS is based on different inputs given by the GPS.

3.3 MOUNTING DETAIL

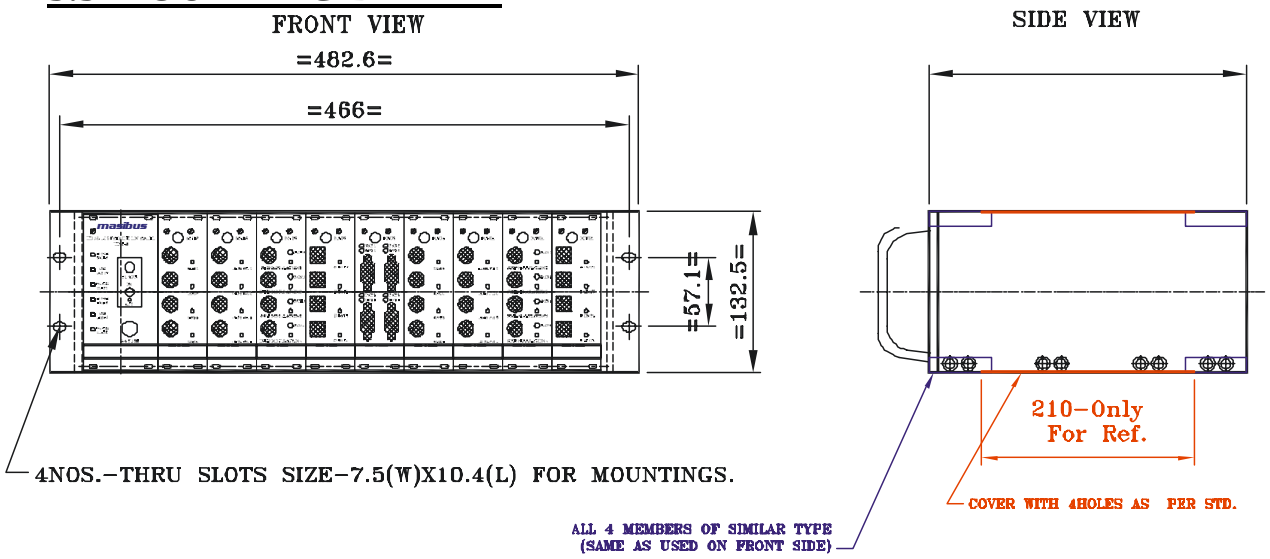

Figure 4: Mounting Detail of TDR-4

4.0 USER CONFIGURATION

4.1 SWITCH SELECTION

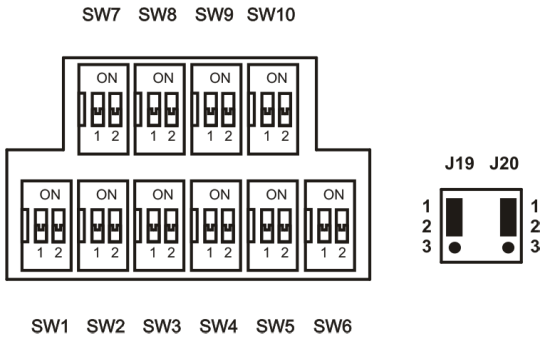

Figure 5: Switch Selection

Figure 5 shows the lay out of the Switch available at the back plate of the TDR-4. The configuration of each jumper is as shown below.

Panel No	Switch Name	Use
BOTH CHANNLE	SW 10	SW10 is used to select the mode of the TDR-4.
		SW10_1 OFF and SW10_2 ON for without Redundant I/Ps TDR.
		SW10_1 ON and SW10_2 OFF for with Redundant I/Ps TDR.
	J19 & J20	J19 & J20 is used to use 1PPS as PFC output. This output is available as an EVENT so user has to insert EVENT card to use this output.
		Short pin 1 and 2 for 1PPS as PFC.
		Short pin 2 and 3 for normal Event output.
Channel - 1	SW1 & SW7	SW1 & SW7 are used to select inverted or non inverted logic of the POWER 1 input.
		SW1_1 ON and SW1_2 OFF for inverted logic for POWER 1 input and SW7_1 OFF.
		SW1_1 OFF and SW1_2 ON for non inverted logic for POWER 1 input and SW7_1 ON.
	SW2 & SW7	SW2 & SW7 are used for inverted or non inverted logic of the WATCHDOG 1 input.
		SW2_1 ON and SW2_2 OFF for inverted logic for WATCHDOG 1 input and SW7_2 OFF.
		SW2_1 OFF and SW2_2 ON for non inverted logic for WATCHDOG 1 input and SW7_2 ON.
	SW3 & SW8	SW3 & SW8 are used for inverted or non inverted logic of the GPS LOST 1 input.
		SW3_1 ON and SW3_2 OFF for inverted logic for GPS LOST 1 input and SW8_1 OFF.
		SW3_1 OFF and SW3_2 ON for non inverted logic for GPS LOST 1 input and SW8_1 ON.
Channel - 2	SW4 & SW8	SW4 & SW8 are used to select inverted or non inverted logic of the POWER 2 input.

		SW4_1 ON and SW4_2 OFF for inverted logic for POWER 2 input and SW8_2 OFF.
		SW4_1 OFF and SW4_2 ON for non inverted logic for POWER 2 input and SW8_2 ON.
	SW5 & SW9	SW5 & SW9 are used for inverted or non inverted logic of the WATCHDOG 2 input.
		SW5_1 ON and SW5_2 OFF for inverted logic for WATCHDOG 2 input and SW9_1 OFF.
		SW5_1 OFF and SW5_2 ON for non inverted logic for WATCHDOG 2 input and SW9_1 ON.
	SW6 & SW9	SW6 & SW9 are used for inverted or non inverted logic of the GPS LOST 2 input.
		SW6_1 ON and SW6_2 OFF for inverted logic for GPS LOST 2 input and SW9_2 OFF.
		SW6_1 OFF and SW6_2 ON for non inverted logic for GPS LOST 2 input and SW9_2 ON.

Table 1: Switch Selection

4.2 Default Relay Input Condition

There are two ways of configuring Relay Input terminals at TDR-4 back Plate, i.e. non-inverting mode and inverting mode. The relay input terminals for Panel-1 and Panel-2 are POWER-1, GPS LOST-1, WATCHDOG-1 and POWER-2, GPS LOST-2, WATCHDOG-2 respectively.

In non-inverting mode if these terminals get shorted by Relay contacts the TDR-4 indicates fault condition. For example if GPS clock lost the GPS connection and activates its GPS LOST output Relay and thus the GPS LOST-1 terminal gets connected, the TDR-4 in non-inverting mode will glow LED of GPS LOST-1 in front of Power Supply card.

The default relay condition of GPS clock for non-inverting mode of TDR-4 is expected as below

Relay	**Condition NO/NC**	
Power	NO (Power ON)	NC (Power OFF)
Watchdog	NO (Watchdog Reset Not Available)	NC (Watchdog Reset Available)
GPS Lost	NO (GPS signal Healthy)	NC (GPS signal Lost)

For inverting Mode operation of TDR-4 Relay inputs there is switch settings as shown in Table-1. In inverting mode the relay input terminals are opened for fault LED indication. For example if GPS clock lost the Power, so at this condition the POWER-1 terminals should be opened to indicate fault LED at front of Power Supply card.

The default relay condition of GPS clock for inverting mode of TDR-4 is expected as below

Relay	**Condition NO/NC**

Power	NO (Power OFF)	NC (Power ON)
Watchdog	NO (Watchdog Reset Available)	NC (Watchdog Reset Not Available)
GPS Lost	NO (GPS signal Lost)	NC (GPS signal Healthy)

Note: The relays of GPS clock are made wet by 5V DC from TDR-4 Relay Input Terminals. Therefore extensive care must be taken while connecting Relay input terminals of TDR-4 to any GPS clock.

4.3 Panel Switching Logic

ABC

DEF	000	001	011	010	100	101	111	110
000	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
001	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
011	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
010	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
100	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
101	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
111	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
110	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

Result of above map S2 = (AB)' + DEFC'

S2 = 0 Panel 1 is selected for output
S2 = 1 Panel 2 is selected for output
X= Don't care
*When relay is open it is considered as logic 1.

Where
A→Power On – 1
B→Watch Dog – 1
C→GPS Lost – 1
D→Power On – 2
E→Watch Dog – 2
F→GPS Lost – 2

For Example if Panel-1 has inputs A,B and C at logic 1,1 and 0 respectively and Pannel-2 has inputs D,E and F at logic 1,0 and 0 the equation S2 = (AB)' + DEFC' will result in 0 and thus the Inputs at Panel-1 will be forwarded to TDR-4 outputs.

5.0 COMMUNICATION DETAIL

5.1 The 1PPS Signal

This is a very important timing signal. It is the TTL level pulse with a width of 200ms isolated output coming from the GPS receiver. This 1PPS is connected to the BNC connector on the rear panel.

5.2 The Event Signal

The signal is an isolated event output through a static relay contact. This signal is connected to two of the terminal of the 8 way barrier strip on the rear panel of the Instrument. The event is assigned as isolated event; the frequency for this event can be configured from GPS receiver as 1 minute or 1 hour. The pulse width of the event is 2 second.

TDR-4 has facility of taking 2 Event inputs. There are two Event input terminals at rear of TDR-4 named EVENT-1-1 and EVENT1-2 for Panel-1 and similarly for EVENT-2-1 and EVENT2-2 for Panel-2.

5.3 The IRIG-B Signal

The IRIG-B format is a serial format based on a message frame per second which is Co-ordinate with the synchronized 1PPS time output pulse. There are two alternative forms of output, a dc level shift output, and a modulated output. The modulation frequency is 1 KHz.

For each form of output there are three output codes:-

a. A Reference Mark
b. A logical 1
c. A logical 0

For IRIG-B, each one of these codes is 10 ms long, which is 10 cycles for the modulated format. There are 100 possible codes per time frame, although not all of them are used. The code sequence is shown in Table 1, and the waveforms shown in Figure 2. The day number starts at 1 on the first of January.

The output voltage of the modulated waveform is 3 V peak to peak into a 50 ohms load. The dc level output is TTL standard and the rising edge of the pulse is "On Time". 1 kHz modulated IRIG-B signal is connected to BNC on the rear panel of the device. IRIG-B TTL level signal is connected to a BNC connector on the rear panel of the device.

Position	Type	Item	Digit	Position	Type	Item	Digit
0	Reference Mark			27 to 28	Logical 0		
1	Signal	Seconds	1	29	Reference Mark		
2	Signal	Seconds	2	30	Signal	Day	1
3	Signal	Seconds	4	31	Signal	Day	2
4	Signal	Seconds	8	32	Signal	Day	4
5	Logical 0			33	Signal	Day	8
6	Signal	Seconds	10	34	Logical 0		
7	Signal	Seconds	20	35	Signal	Day	10
8	Signal	Seconds	40	36	Signal	Day	20
9	Reference Mark			37	Signal	Day	40
10	Signal	Minutes	1	38	Signal	Day	80
11	Signal	Minutes	2	39	Reference Mark		
12	Signal	Minutes	4	40	Signal	Day	100
13	Signal	Minutes	8	41	Signal	Day	200
14	Logical 0			42 to 48	Logical 0		

15	Signal	Minutes	10	49	Reference Mark		
16	Signal	Minutes	20	50 to 58	Logical 0		
17	Signal	Minutes	40	59	Reference Mark		
18	Logical 0			60 to 68	Logical 0		
19	Reference Mark			69	Reference Mark		
20	Signal	Hours	1	70 to 78	Logical 0		
21	Signal	Hours	2	79	Reference Mark		
22	Signal	Hours	4	80 to 88	Logical 0		
23	Signal	Hours	8	89	Reference Mark		
24	Logical 0			90 to 98	Logical 0		
25	Signal	Hours	10	99	Reference Mark		
26	Signal	Hours	20				

Table 2 – IRIG B Code Sequence

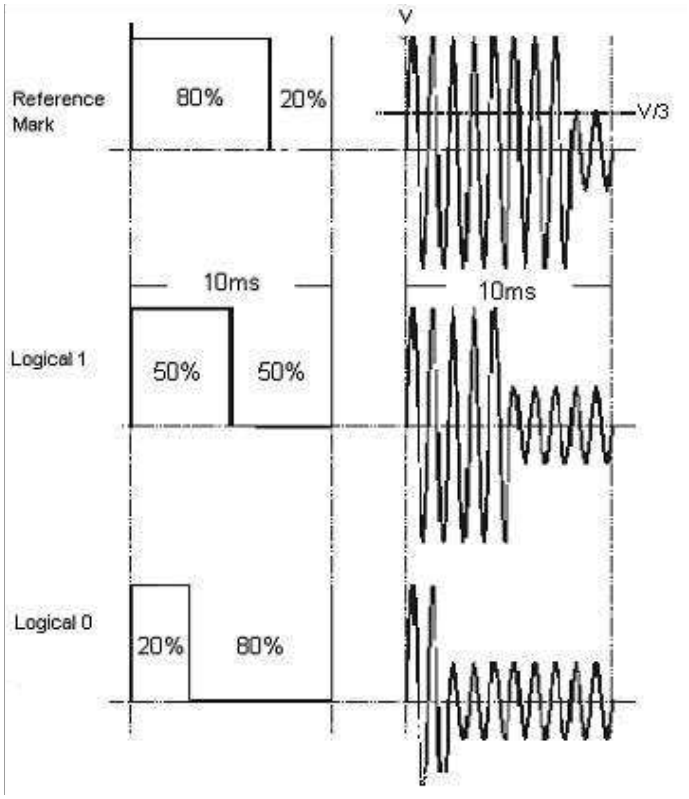

Figure 6: IRIG B Modulated Signal

5.4 RS-232/RS-485 Outputs

There are two RS-232 serial ports equipped within the device. These two serial ports use two separate high performance chips to get electrical isolation. Each serial signal has its own format of the timing strings, for example NMEA ($GPRMC) time frame, NGTS or T-format Time frames are available.

From these time frames 4 isolated Outputs are generated which are switch selectable either RS-232 output or RS-485 output.

To select RS-232 as Output make SWx-1, SWx-3, SWx-5 Switches ON & all other switches off.
Where x = respective O/P port.

To select RS-485 as Output make SWx-2, SWx-4, SWx-6 switches ON & all other switches OFF.
Where x= respective O/P port

NMEA Format

RMC RECORD FORMAT

The $GPRMC sentence contains time and date of position fix, speed and course information. The following examples show the contents of a typical RMC sentence:

The settings for this serial format is 4800, 8, N, 1.

The full data message of this format shall consist of data fields as follows:

Field	Example	Comments
Sentence ID	$GPRMC,	
UTC Time	130525.00,	hhmmss.ss,
Status	A,	A = Valid/V = Invalid,
Latitude	4250.5589,	ddmm.mmmm,
N/S Indicator	S,	N = North/S = South,
Longitude	14518.5084,	dddmm.mmmm,
E/W Indicator	E,	E = East/W = West,
Speed over ground	000.1,	Knots,
Course over ground	245.0,	Degrees,
UTC Date	291206,	DDMMYY,
Magnetic variation	,	Degrees,
Magnetic variation	,	E = East/W = West,
Checksum	*25	*CC
Terminator	<CR><LF>	Non-printing characters

Table 3: RMC Record Selection

NGTS Format

The settings for this format are programmable. The full data message of NGTS format shall consist of 14 printable characters and a concluding CRLF as follows:

Description	Number of Characters	Character Position	Range of Value/Information
Code Identification	1	1	Capital T
Year in Century	2	2,3	0 to 99
Month	2	4,5	1 to 12
Day of Month	2	6,7	1 to 31
Day of Week	1	8	1 to 7
Hours	2	9,10	0 to 23
Minutes	2	11,12	0 to 59
GMT Marker	1	13	0 or 1
Validity Marker	1	14	0 or 1
CRLF	2	15,16	Non-printing character

Table 4: NGTS Format

The transmission sequence shall be from the Code Identification character through to the CRLF with the most significant digits being transmitted first.

The message shall become automatically available at one second prior to the clock minute epoch.

T-Format

The settings for this format are programmable. The full data message of T-format shall consist of 21 printable characters with a concluding CRLF as follows:

Description	Number of Characters	Character Position	Range of Value/Information
Code Identification	1	1	Capital T
Divider	1	2	:
Year in Century	2	3,4	0 to 99
Divider	1	5	:
Month	2	6,7	1 to 12
Divider	1	8	:
Day of Month	2	9,10	1 to 31
Divider	1	11	:
Day of Week	1	12	1 to 7
Divider	1	13	:
Hours	2	14,15	0 to 23
Divider	1	16	:
Minutes	2	17,18	0 to 59
Divider	1	19	:
GMT Marker	1	20	0 or 1
Validity Marker	1	21	0 or 1
CRLF	2	22,23	Non printing character

Table 5: T- Format

Pin Connection Information:

1) RS-485 O/P: Pin detail of DB-9 Connector is given below.

Pin 1:- N/C
Pin 2:- TXD-
Pin 3:- TXD+
Pin 4:- 1PPS D+
Pin 5:- 1PPS D-

All other pins are N/C.

2) RS-232 O/P: Pin detail of DB-9 Connector is given below.

Pin 1:- N/C
Pin 2:- N/C
Pin 3:- TXD
Pin 4:- 1PPS
Pin 5:- GND

All other Pins are N/C.

5.5 NTP Outputs

NTP (Network time protocol) is a common method for synchronization of hardware clocks in local and global networks. The software package NTP is an implementation of the actual version 3 [Mills90], based on the specification RFC-1305 from1990 (directory doc/NOTES)
NTP packets involve the timestamp value according to UTC (Universal Time) time.

Network Time Protocol is widely used to synchronize the time for Internet hosts, routers and ancillary devices to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) as disseminated by national standards laboratories.
Network time protocol is transmitted via RJ-45 connector on UDP layer (RFC-768) at 10/100 Mbps on front panel of TDR.

Figure-7 shows the example of NTP packet transmitted containing different parameters.

```
Network Time Protocol
  Flags: 0x1c
     00.. .... = Leap Indicator: no warning (0)
     ..01 1... = Version number: NTP Version 3 (3)
     .... .100 = Mode: server (4)
   Peer Clock Stratum: primary reference (1)
   Peer Polling Interval: 14 (16384 sec)
   Peer Clock Precision: 0.000001 sec
   Root Delay:    0.0000 sec
   Root Dispersion:    0.0000 sec
   Reference Clock ID: Global Positioning Service
   Reference Clock Update Time: Feb  7, 2036 06:28:18.2679 UTC
   Originate Time Stamp: Feb  7, 2036 06:28:18.2679 UTC
   Receive Time Stamp: Oct 15, 2009 11:33:29.3930 UTC
   Transmit Time Stamp: Oct 15, 2009 11:33:29.3930 UTC
```

Figure 7: Network Time Protocol

5.5.1 NTP Packet format

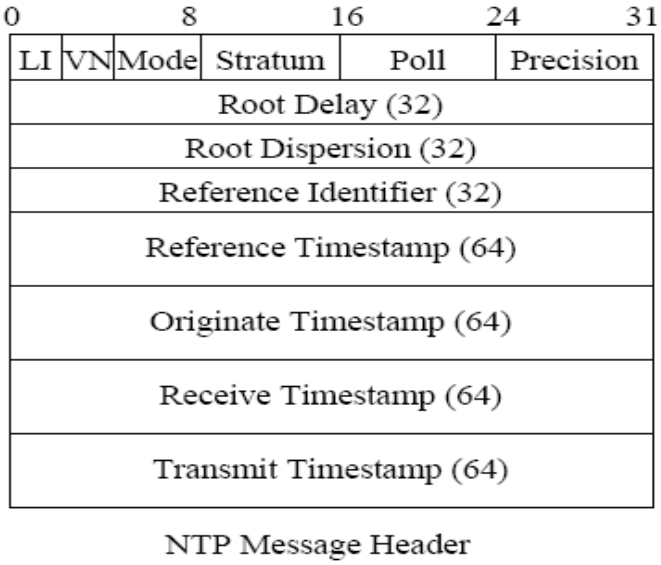

Figure 8: NTP Message Header

Above figure shows the NTP packet header format.

Following is the description of each parameter in NTP Packet:

- **Leap:** 2-bit integer warning of an impending leap second to be inserted or deleted in the last minute of the current month, coded as follows:
  0 no warning
  1 last minute of the day has 61 seconds
  2 last minute of the day has 59 seconds
  3 alarm condition (the clock has never been synchronized)

- **Version**: 3-bit integer representing the NTP version number.

- **Mode:** 3-bit integer representing the mode, with values defined as follows: *4* server

- **Peer clock stratum:** 8-bit integer representing the stratum, with values defined as follows:
  0 unspecified or invalid
  1 primary server (e.g., equipped with a GPS receiver)
  2-255 secondary server (via NTP)

- **Polling interval:** 8-bit signed integer representing the maximum interval between Successive messages.

- **Clock precision:** 8-bit signed integer representing the precision of the system clock. TDR is having clock precision of 1 us (I microseconds = 0.000001s)

- **Root Delay:** Total roundtrip delay to the reference clock, in NTP short format.

- **Root Dispersion:** Total dispersion to the reference clock, in NTP short format.

- **Reference clock id:** 32-bit code identifying the particular server or reference clock.
  GPS Global Positioning System

- **Reference clock update time:** Time when the system clock was last set or corrected, in NTP timestamp format.

- **Originate timestamp:** Time at the client when the request departed for the server, in NTP timestamp format.

- **Receive timestamp:** Time at the server when the request arrived from the client, in NTP timestamp format.

- **Transmit timestamp:** Time at the server when the response left for the client, in NTP timestamp format

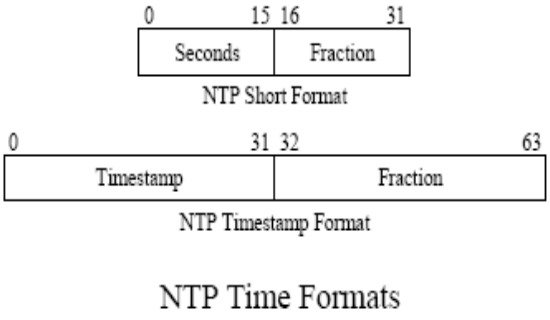

Figure 9: NTP Time Formats

Important Note:

a) NTP Version, Mode value in NTP packet is factory set.
b) Network **IP, Subnet Mask** and **Gateway** of TDR-4 can be changed through Network Settings of TDR-4 using PC Windows as TELNET Client. Refer document **m03/om/101_Appendix A.**
c) Refer document **m05/om/101-3 Appendix C** for configuring Windows XP PC as NTP Client.
d) Refer document **m05/om/101-5 Appendix F** for configuring SNMP in TDR-4.
e) Refer document **m03/om/101_Appendix A** for Default Network Settings of TDR-4.

6.0 SPECIFICATION

6.1 COMMON FEATURES

The Masibus GPS signal distributor amplifies & distribute different outputs as connected to it rear side.

- The equipment is housed in a compact 19", 3U rack mounted package
- High intensity LEDs are located on the front face to show the equipment status
- A Common LED for power supply ON indication
- A Common LED for ALARM detection of Source signal and source instruments
- All the inputs are on the rear side and all the output signals are located on the front of the equipment.
- Hot Swappable.
- Consumption: 50 W [max].
- The equipment take power from the main (230 V AC) by Allied standard connector with fuse, filter and On/Off switch. Instrument is also facilitated with the provision of direct 24V DC supply on demand by customer.

6.2 INDIVIDUAL SPECIFICATION

6.2.1 POWER SUPPLY CARD

- Input Supply range 85 - 265 VAC (wide range) 120 - 370VDC
- Frequency 47-440 Hz
- Inrush current <18A peak @ 115VAC, <36 A peak @230 VAC, cold start @ 25°C
- Input current 1.5A max. (RMS) @ 115 VAC
- Efficiency 70% typical at full load
- Safety ground leakage current <0.5mA @ 50/60 Hz; 264VAC input
- Maximum power 60W for convection; 80W with 30CFM forced air Adjustment range -5, +10% minimum
- Hold-up time 20ms @ 60W load, 115VAC nominal line
- Overload protection Short circuit protection on all outputs.
- Compliance: FCC Class B, CISPR22 Class B, EN55022 Class B, VDE0878PT3 Class B
- Isolation of 500VAC Between Power and Inputs in 85 - 265 VAC supply range.

6.2.2 1PPS / IRIG B TTL Card

- 5V TTL input level on BNC, 50Ω connector.
- 4 numbers of 5V TTL isolated outputs level on BNC, 50Ω connector.
- 4 common LEDs to show the status of each output.
- The input pulse is distributed without any change in polarity or duration.
- Maximum Distance: 10 meters
- Isolation of 1.5KV AC between Power to Output, Input to Output and Output to Output.

1PPS/IRIG-B TTL CARD

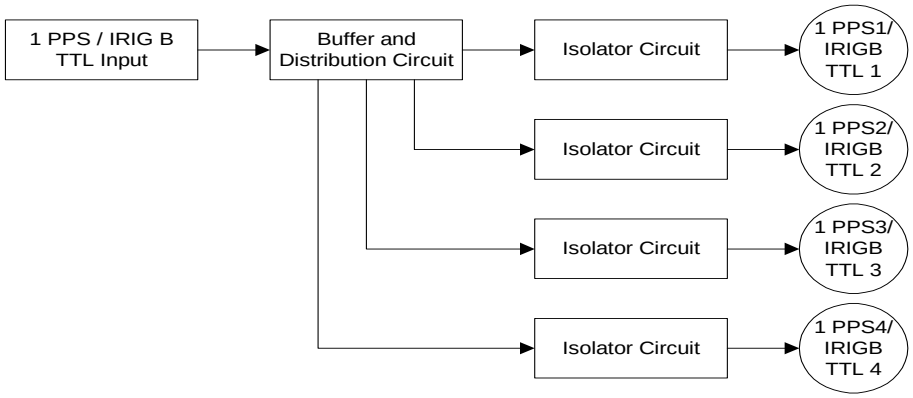

Figure 10: Block Diagram of 1PPS / IRIG B TTL Card

Fig.10 shows the block diagram of the 1PPS/IRIG-B TTL card. The input of the card is buffered by the buffer and then four isolated outputs are provided.

6.2.3 IRIG B MODULATION CARD

- Time Code Amplifier and distributor provide analog IRIG B or any other format, Time code amplification and distribution. The time codes are based on a 1 kHz amplitude modulated (1/3) sine wave carrier.
- In input the equipment receives an analog signal from an external IRIG B source.
- When detecting an input signal, the

LED SIGNAL turns ON. The amplified signal is isolated and distributed over the 4 outputs of the equipment.
- Each of the four isolated outputs could be adjusted. These settings are the gain of each output amplifier.
- The gain of each amplifier is adjusted by a dedicated potentiometer accessible from front.
- The output level is independently settled for each type of output.
- The analog time code signal connector is a base female BNC. The input circuit impedance is more than 600 Ω.
- 1 KHz AM Signal
- 3:1 Modulation Ratio
- Output Impedance is more than 750Ω
- Isolation of 1.5KV AC between Power to Output, Input to Output and Output to Output.

IRIG B Modulation Card

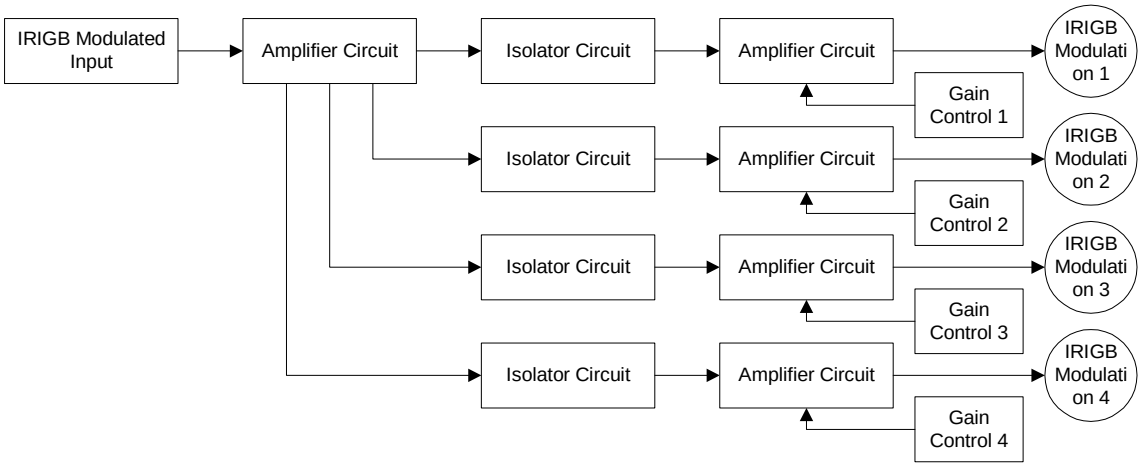

Figure 11: Block Diagram of IRIG B Modulation Card

Fig.11 shows the block diagram of the IRIG-B Modulation Card. Input of the card is first amplified by the amplified circuit then it is divided in to four isolated output with gain control circuit.

6.2.4 RS-232/RS-485 CARD

- The Time frame distributor allows ASCII frame distribution on 4 serial tracks in compliance with RS-232 standard.
- A front fascia One LED shows that power supply is ON.
- The output data are diffused with the same characteristics of the available input data.
- Transfer speed, parity or number of data bits, couldn't be changed.
- 1 input to 4 isolated outputs mode.
- RS-232 or RS-485 Outputs are switch selectable.
- The input & Output connectors are SUB'D 9 pins female type.
- Isolation of 1.5KV AC between Power to Output, Input to Output and Output to Output.
- DB9 Female Connectors.

RS-232/RS-485 Card

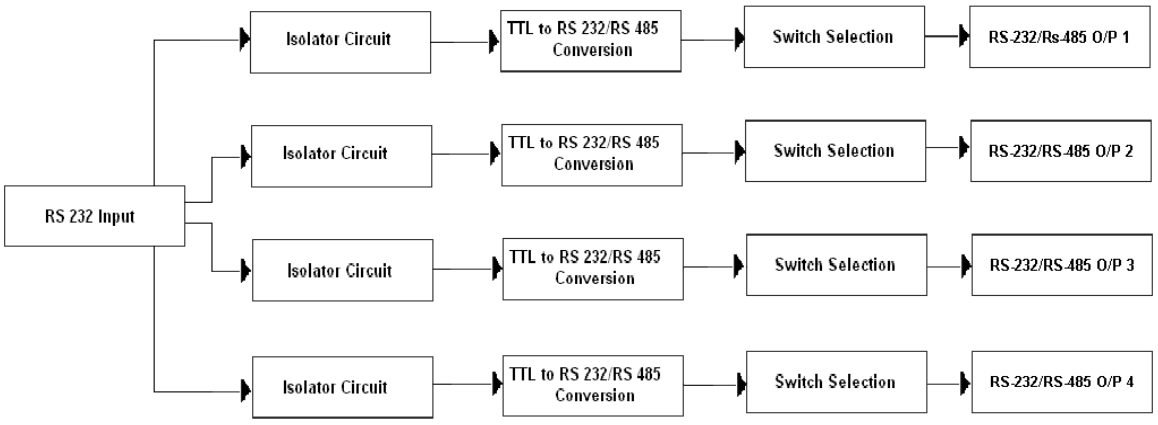

Figure 12: Block Diagram of RS 232/Rs-485 Card

Fig.12 shows the block diagram of the RS-232/RS-485 Card. Input of the card is first converted in TTL level then it is divided in to four isolated output and then it is converted in to RS-232/RS-485 format output.

6.2.5 EVENT CARD

- 1 input 4 outputs.
- Four potential free relay outputs are available on the front fascia of the card.
- 4 LEDs are available which shows the status of each event.
- One power LED shows status of the power of the card.
- Inverted event logic output. (refer jumper setting)
- 350 VAC, 120mA maximum
- Isolation of 2000 MΩ at 500 VDC between Power to Output, Input to Output and Output to Output

EVENT Card

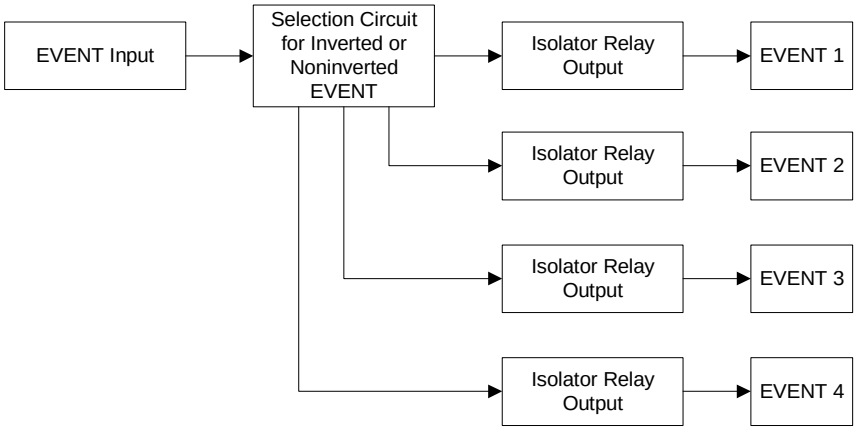

Figure 13: Block Diagram of EVENT Card

Fig.13 shows the block diagram of the EVENT Card. Input of the card is first given to selection and inverter circuit then output of this block is divided in to four isolated output.

6.2.6 NTP CARD

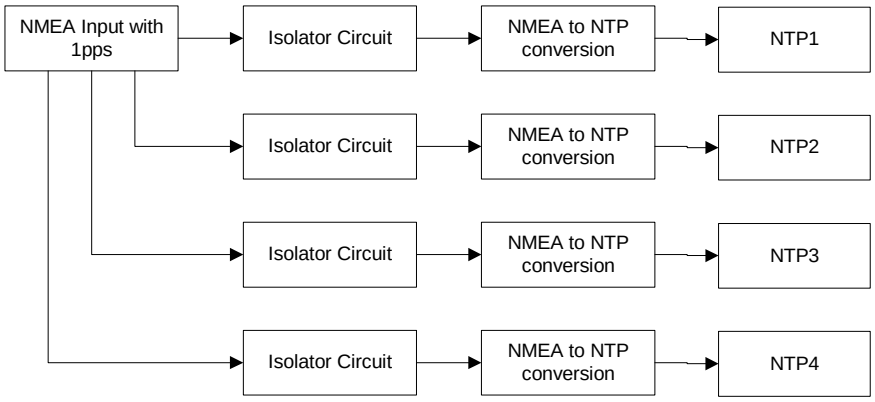

Figure 14: Block Diagram of NTP Card

Fig.14 shows the block diagram of the NTP Card. Input of the card is first given to isolator and then buffer circuit then NMEA is converted into NTP output, this block is divided in to four isolated output.