



The Synchronization Experts.



TECHNICAL REFERENCE

microSync

TRX200/AD10DC20

Meinberg Funkuhren GmbH & Co. KG

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1 Imprint & Legal Information

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3 Presentation Conventions in this Manual

3.1 Conventions for the Presentation of Critical Safety Warnings

Warnings are indicated with the following warning boxes, using the following signal words, colors, and symbols:



Caution!

This signal word indicates a hazard with a **low risk level**. Such a notice refers to a procedure or other action that may result in **minor injury** if not observed or if improperly performed.



Warning!

This signal word indicates a hazard with a **medium risk level**. Such a notice refers to a procedure or other action that may result in **serious injury** or even **death** if not observed or if improperly performed.



Danger!

This signal word indicates a hazard with a **high risk level**. Such a notice refers to a procedure or other action that will very likely result in **serious injury** or even **death** if not observed or if improperly performed.

3.2 Secondary Symbols Used in Safety Warnings

Some warning boxes may feature a secondary symbol that emphasizes the defining nature of a hazard or risk.



The presence of an “electrical hazard” symbol is indicative of a risk of electric shock or lightning strike.



The presence of a “fall hazard” symbol is indicative of a risk of falling when performing work at height.



This “laser hazard” symbol is indicative of a risk relating to laser radiation.

3.3 Conventions for the Presentation of Other Important Information

Beyond the above safety-related warning boxes, the following warning and information boxes are also used to indicate risks of product damage, data loss, and information security breaches, and also to provide general information for the sake of clarity, convenience, and optimum operation:



Important!

Warnings of risks of product damage, data loss, and also information security risks are indicated with this type of warning box.



Information:

Additional information that may be relevant for improving efficiency or avoiding confusion or misunderstandings is provided in this form.

3.4 Generally Applicable Symbols

The following symbols and pictograms are also used in a broader context in this manual and on the product.



The presence of the “ESD” symbol is indicative of a risk of product damage caused by electrostatic discharge.



Direct Current (DC) (*symbol definition IEC 60417-5031*)



Alternating Current (AC) (*symbol definition IEC 60417-5032*)



Grounding Terminal (*symbol definition IEC 60417-5017*)



Protective Earth Connection (*symbol definition IEC 60417-5019*)



Disconnect All Power Connectors (*symbol definition IEC 60417-6172*)

4 Important Safety Information



The safety information provided in this chapter as well as specific safety warnings provided at relevant points in this manual must be observed during every installation, set-up, and operation procedure of the device, as well as its removal from service.

Any safety information affixed to the product itself must also be observed.

Any failure to observe this safety information, these safety warnings, and other safety-critical operating instructions in the product documentation, or any other improper usage of the product may result in unpredictable behavior from the product, and may result in injury or death.

Depending on your specific device configuration and installed options, some safety information may not be applicable to your device.

Meinberg accepts no responsibility for injury or death arising from a failure to observe the safety information, warnings, and safety-critical instructions provided in the product documentation.

It is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that the product is safely and properly used.

Should you require additional assistance or advice on safety-related matters for your product, Meinberg's Technical Support team will be happy to assist you at any time. Simply send a mail to [✉ techsupport@meinberg.de](mailto:techsupport@meinberg.de).

4.1 Appropriate Usage



The device must only be used appropriately in accordance with the specifications of the product documentation! Appropriate usage is defined exclusively by this manual as well as any other relevant documentation provided directly by Meinberg.

Appropriate usage includes in particular compliance with specified limits! The device's operating parameters must never exceed or fall below these limits!

4.2 Product Documentation

The information in this manual is intended for readers with an appropriate degree of safety awareness.

The following are deemed to possess such an appropriate degree of safety awareness:

- **skilled personnel** with a familiarity with relevant national safety standards and regulations,
- **instructed personnel** having received suitable instruction from skilled personnel on relevant national safety standards and regulations.



Read the product manual carefully and completely before you set the product up for use.

If any of the safety information in the product documentation is unclear for you, do **not** continue with the set-up or operation of the device!

Safety standards and regulations change on a regular basis and Meinberg updates the corresponding safety information and warnings to reflect these changes. It is therefore recommended to regularly visit the Meinberg website at <https://www.meinbergglobal.com> or the Meinberg Customer Portal at <https://meinberg.support> to download up-to-date manuals.

Please keep all product documentation, including this manual, in a safe place in a digital or printed format to ensure that it is always easily accessible.

Meinberg's Technical Support team is also always available at techsupport@meinberg.de if you require additional assistance or advice on safety aspects of your Meinberg product.

4.3 Safety During Installation



This rack-mounted device has been designed and tested in accordance with the requirements of the standard IEC 62368-1 (*Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment—Part 1: Safety Requirements*). Where the rack-mounted device is to be installed in a larger unit (such as an electrical enclosure), additional requirements in the IEC 62368-1 standard may apply that must be observed and complied with. General requirements regarding the safety of electrical equipment (such as IEC, VDE, DIN, ANSI) and applicable national standards must be observed in particular.

The device has been developed for use in industrial or commercial environments and may only be used in such environments. In environments at risk of high environmental conductivity ("high pollution degree" according to IEC 60664-1), additional measures such as installation of the device in an air-conditioned electrical enclosure may be necessary.

If the appliance has been brought into the usage area from a cold environment, condensation may develop; in this case, wait until the appliance has adjusted to the temperature and is completely dry before setting it up.

When unpacking & setting up the equipment, and before operating it, be sure to read the information on installing the hardware and the specifications of the device. These include in particular dimensions, electrical characteristics, and necessary environmental conditions.

Fire safety standards must be upheld with the device in its installed state—never block or obstruct ventilation openings and/or the intakes or openings of active cooling solutions.

The device with the highest mass should be installed at the lowest position in the rack in order to position the center of gravity of the rack as a whole as low as possible and minimize the risk of the rack tipping over. Further devices should be installed from the bottom, working your way up.

The device must be protected against mechanical & physical stresses such as vibration or shock.

Never drill holes into the device to mount it! If you are experiencing difficulties with rack installation, contact Meinberg's Technical Support team for assistance!

Inspect the device housing before installation. The device housing must be free of any damage when it is installed.

4.4 Grounding the Device



In order to ensure that the device can be operated safely and to meet the requirements of IEC 62368-1, the device must be correctly connected to the protective earth conductor via the protective earth terminal.

If an external grounding terminal is provided on the chassis, it must be connected to the grounding busbar for safety reasons before connecting the power supply. This ensures that any possible leakage current on the chassis is safely discharged to earth.



The screw, washer, and toothed lock washer necessary for mounting the grounding cable are provided on the grounding terminal of the chassis. A grounding cable is not included with the device.



Please ensure that your grounding cable has a thickness of 1.5 mm² or greater, that you use a suitable grounding terminal or lug, and that the cable is properly crimped!

4.5 Electrical Safety

This Meinberg product is operated at a hazardous voltage.

This system may only be set up and connected by skilled personnel, or by instructed personnel who have received appropriate technical & safety training from skilled personnel.

Custom cables may only be assembled by a qualified electrician.

Never work on cables carrying a live current!

Never use cables or connectors that are visibly damaged or known to be defective! Faulty, defective, or improperly connected shielding, connectors, or cables present a risk of injury or death due to electric shock and may also constitute a fire hazard!

Before operating the device, check that all cables are in good order. Ensure in particular that the cables are undamaged (for example, kinks), that they are not wound too tightly around corners, and that no objects are placed on the cables.

Cables must be laid in such a way that they do not present a tripping hazard.

The power supply should be connected using a short, low-inductance cable. Avoid the use of power strips or extension cables if possible. If the use of such a device is unavoidable, ensure that it is expressly rated for the rated currents of all connected devices.

Never connect or disconnect power, data, or signal cables during a thunderstorm! Doing so presents a risk of injury or death, as cables and connectors may conduct very high voltages in the event of a lightning strike!

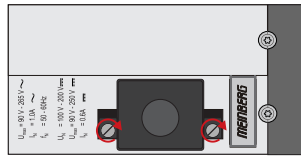
Device cables must be connected or disconnected in the order specified in the user documentation for the device. Connect all cables only while the device is de-energized before you connect the power supply.

Always pull cable connectors out at **both** ends before performing work on connectors! Improperly connecting or disconnecting this Meinberg system may result in electric shock, possibly resulting in injury or death!

When pulling out a connector, **never** pull on the cable itself! Pulling on the cable may cause the plug to become detached from the connector or cause damage to the connector itself. This presents a risk of direct contact with energized components.



5-Pin MSTB Connector



3-Pin MSTB Connector

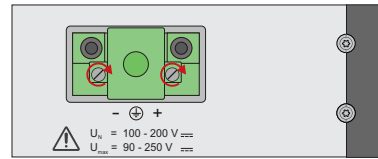


Illustration: Lock screws on an MSTB plug connector; in this case on a LANTIME M320

Ensure that all plug connections are secure. In particular, when using plug connectors with lock screws, ensure that the lock screws are securely tightened. This is especially important for power supply connectors where 3-pin or 5-pin MSTB connectors with lock screws are used (see illustration).

Before the device is connected to the power supply, the device housing must be grounded by connecting a grounding cable to the grounding terminal of the device.

When installing the device in an electrical enclosure, it must be ensured that adequate clearance is provided, minimum creepage distances to adjacent conductors are maintained, and that there is no risk of short circuits.

Protect the device from the ingress of objects or liquids!

If the device malfunctions or requires servicing (for example, due to damage to the housing, power supply cable, or the ingress of liquids or objects), the power supply may be cut off. In this case, the device must be isolated immediately and physically from all power supplies! The following procedure must be followed in order to correctly and reliably isolate the device:

- Pull the power supply plug from the power source.
- Loosen the locking screws of the MSTB power supply plug on the device and pull it out of the device.
- Contact the person responsible for your electrical infrastructure.
- If your device is connected to one or more uninterruptible power supplies (UPS), the direct power supply connection between the device and the UPS solution must be first be disconnected.



4.5.1 Special Information for Devices with AC Power Supply



This device is a Protection Class 1 device and may only be connected to a grounded outlet (TN system).

For safe operation, the installation must be protected by a fuse rated for currents not exceeding 20 A and equipped with a residual-current circuit breaker in accordance with applicable national standards.

The appliance must only ever be disconnected from the mains power supply via the mains socket and not from the appliance itself.

Make sure that the power connector on the appliance or the mains socket is readily accessible for the user so that the mains cable can be pulled out of the socket in an emergency.

Non-compliant cabling or improperly grounded sockets are an electrical hazard!

Only connect the appliance to a grounded shockproof outlet using a safety-tested mains cable designed for use in the country of operation.

4.5.2 Special Information for Devices with DC Power Supply



In accordance with IEC 62368-1, it must be possible to disconnect the appliance from the supply voltage from a point other than the appliance itself (e.g., from the primary circuit breaker).

The power supply plug may only be fitted or dismantled while the appliance is isolated from the power supply (e.g., disconnected via the primary circuit breaker).

Power supply cables must have adequate fuse protection and have an adequate wire gauge size (1 mm² – 2.5 mm² / 17 AWG – 13 AWG).

The power supply of the device must have a suitable on-demand disconnection mechanism (i.e., a switch). This disconnection mechanism must be readily accessible in the vicinity of the appliance and marked accordingly as a disconnection mechanism for the appliance.

4.6 Safety when Handling SFP Modules



The fiber-optic SFP modules recommended by Meinberg are equipped with a Class 1 laser.

- Only use fiber-optic SFP modules that are compliant with the definition of a Class 1 laser in accordance with IEC standard 60825-1. Fiber-optic products that are not compliant with this standard may emit radiation capable of causing eye injuries.
- Never look into an unconnected connector of a fiber-optic cable or an unconnected SFP port.
- Unused fiber-optic connectors should always be fitted with a suitable protective cap.
- The safety information and manufacturer specifications relating to the SFP modules used must be heeded.
- The SFP module used must be capable of providing protection against voltage spikes in accordance with IEC 62368-1.
- The SFP module used must be tested and certified in accordance with applicable standards.

4.7 Safety when Maintaining and Cleaning the Device



Only use a soft, dry cloth to clean the device.

Never use liquids such as detergents or solvents to clean the device! The ingress of liquids into the device housing may cause short circuits in the electronic circuitry, which in turn can cause a fire or electric shock!

Neither the device nor its individual components may be opened. The device or its components may only be repaired by the manufacturer or by authorized personnel. Improperly performed repairs can put the user at significant risk!

In particular, **never** open a power supply unit or module, as hazardous voltages may be present within the power supply device even after it is isolated from the upstream voltage. If a power supply unit or module is no longer functional (for example due to a defect), it can be returned to Meinberg for repair.

Some components of the device may become very hot during operation. Do not touch these surfaces!

If maintenance work is to be performed on the device and the device housing is still hot, switch off the device beforehand and allow it to cool.

4.8 Battery Safety



The integrated CR2032 lithium battery has a service life of at least ten years.

Should it be necessary to replace the battery, please note the following:

- The battery may only be replaced by the same type or a comparable type recommended by the manufacturer.
- The battery may only be replaced by the manufacturer or authorized personnel.
- The battery must not be exposed to air pressure levels outside of the limits specified by the manufacturer.

Improper handling of the battery may result in the battery exploding or in leakages of flammable or corrosive liquids or gases.

- **Never** short-circuit the battery!
- **Never** attempt to recharge the battery!
- **Never** throw the battery in a fire or dispose of it in an oven!
- **Never** dispose of the battery in a mechanical shredder!

5 Important Product Information

5.1 CE Marking

This product bears the CE mark as is required to introduce the product into the EU Single Market.



The use of this mark is a declaration that the product is compliant with all requirements of the EU directives effective and applicable as at the time of manufacture of the product.

These directives are listed in the EU Declaration of Conformity, appended to this manual as → [Chapter 15](#).

5.2 UKCA Marking

This product bears the British UKCA mark as is required to introduce the product into the United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland, where the CE marking remains valid).



The use of this mark is a declaration that the product is in conformity with all requirements of the UK statutory instruments applicable and effective as at the time of manufacture of the product.

These statutory instruments are listed in the UK Declaration of Conformity, appended to this manual as → [Chapter 16](#).

5.3 Ensuring the Optimum Operation of Your Device

- Ensure that ventilation slots are not obscured or blocked by dust, or else heat may build up inside the device. While the system is designed to shut down safely and automatically in the event of temperature limits being exceeded, the risk of malfunctions and product damage following overheating cannot be entirely eliminated.
- The device is only deemed to be appropriately used and EMC limits (electromagnetic compatibility) are only deemed to be complied with while the device housing is fully assembled in order to ensure that requirements pertaining to cooling, fire safety, electrical shielding and (electro)magnetic shielding are upheld.

5.4 Maintenance and Modifications



Important!

Before performing any maintenance work on or authorized modification to your Meinberg system, we recommend making a backup of any stored configuration data (e.g., to a USB flash drive from the Web Interface).

5.4.1 Replacing the Battery

Your device's clock module is fitted with a lithium battery (type CR2032) that is used to locally storage almanac data and sustain operation of the real-time clock (RTC) in the reference clock.

This battery has a life of at least ten years. However, if the device exhibits the following unexpected behaviors, the voltage of the battery may have dropped below 3 V, and the battery will need to be replaced:

- The reference clock has the wrong date or wrong time when the system is started.
- The reference clock repeatedly starts in Cold Boot mode (i.e., upon starting, the system has no ephemeris data saved whatsoever, resulting in the synchronization process taking a very long time due to the need to rediscover all of the visible satellites).
- Some configuration options relating to the reference clock are lost every time the system is restarted.

In this case, you should not replace the battery on your own. Please contact the Meinberg Technical Support team, who will provide you with precise guidance on how to perform the replacement.

5.5 Prevention of ESD Damage



An **ESDS device** (electrostatic discharge-sensitive device) is any device at risk of damage or malfunction due to electrostatic discharge (**ESD**) and thus requires special measures to prevent such damage or malfunction. Systems and modules with ESDS components usually bear this symbol.

Precautionary measures should be taken to protect ESDS components from damage and malfunction.

- Before removing or installing a module, ground your body first (for example, by touching a grounded object) before touching ESDS components.
- Ensure that you wear a grounding strap on your wrist when handling such ESDS components. This strap must in turn be attached to an uncoated, non-conductive metal part of the system.
- Use only tools and equipment that are free of static electricity.
- Ensure that your clothing is suitable for the handling of ESDS components. In particular, do not wear garments that are susceptible to electrostatic discharges (wool, polyester). Ensure that your shoes enable a low-resistance path for electrostatic charges to dissipate to the ground.
- Only touch or hold ESDS components by the edges. Never touch any pins or conductors on the ESDS components.
- When removing or installing ESDS components, avoid coming into contact with persons who are not grounded. Such contact may compromise your connection with the grounding conductor and thus also compromise the ESDS component's protection from any static charges you may be carrying.
- Always store ESDS components in ESD-proof 'antistatic' bags. These bags must not be damaged in any way. Antistatic bags that are crumpled or have holes cannot provide effective protection against electrostatic discharges. Antistatic bags must have a sufficient electrical resistance and must not be made of conductive metals if the ESDS component has a lithium battery fitted on it.

5.6 Disposal

Disposal of Packaging Materials



The packaging materials that we use are fully recyclable:

Material	Use for	Disposal
Polystyrene	Packaging frame/filling material	Recycling Depot
PE-LD (Low-density polyethylene)	Accessories packaging, bubble wrap	Recycling Depot
Cardboard	Shipping packaging, accessories packaging	Paper Recycling

For information on the proper disposal of packaging materials in your specific country, please inquire with your local waste disposal company or authority.

Disposal of the Device



This product falls under the labeling obligations of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive 2012/19/EU ("*WEEE Directive*") and thus bears this WEEE symbol. The presence of this symbol indicates that this electronic product may only be disposed of in accordance with the following provisions.



Important!

Do not dispose of the product or batteries via the household waste. Inquire with your local waste disposal company or authority on how to best dispose of the product or battery if necessary.

This product is considered to be a "**B2B**" product for the purposes of the WEEE Directive and is also classified as "**IT and Telecommunications Equipment**" in accordance with Annex I of the Directive.

It can be returned to Meinberg for disposal. Any transportation expenses for returning this product (at end-of-life) must be covered by the end user, while Meinberg will bear the costs for the waste disposal itself. If you wish for Meinberg to handle disposal for you, please get in touch with us. Otherwise, please use the return and collection systems provided within your country to ensure that your device is disposed of in a compliant fashion to protect the environment and conserve valuable resources.

Disposal of Batteries

Please consult your local waste disposal regulations for information on the correct disposal of batteries as hazardous waste.

6 Introduction to the microSync

Your **microSync** is a versatile and high-performance synchronization solution with a compact design. Each microSync system is capable of providing multiple signal outputs and can also synchronize NTP clients and PTP slaves.

The device has four 100/1000 Mbit network interfaces and is capable of establishing network connections over fiber-optic or copper connections thanks to the use of SFP modules. microSync systems with different receiver types are available, including a 72-channel GNSS receiver with support GPS, Galileo, GLONASS, and BeiDou.

The integrated operating system, which is optimized for synchronization applications, supports NTP, PTP (IEEE 1588), and a variety of protocols for network management.

Key Features

- High-performance PTP (IEEE 1588) time server, including support for IEC/IEEE 61850-9-3 and IEEE C37.238
- Powerful (S)NTP server
- Redundant power supplies
- Various oscillator options for enhanced holdover performance
- Comprehensive Web Interface for configuration and status monitoring (see → [Chapter 11, “Before You Start”](#))
- Three-year manufacturer guarantee
- Unlimited technical support, including firmware updates

7 microSync Front Panel Display



Information:

The numbering above relates to the corresponding subsection in this chapter.

7.1 microSync OLED Display

The microSync^{TRX} is fitted with an OLED display located on the side opposite to the signal inputs and outputs; this display can be used to perform the initial configuration of the network management port *LAN0*.

The configuration process in this case is limited to configuring the IP address, netmask, gateway, and enabling or disabling the DHCP service. The display can also be used to monitor the status of the receiver.

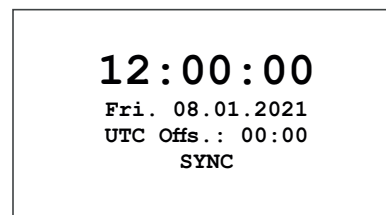
- Time / date / UTC offset
- Status [*sync*, *not sync* or *holdover*]
- Technical data related to the receiver
- Network configuration

When not in use, the display shows the time, date, and synchronization status. The rotary controller is rotated to navigate the menu or adjust parameters, while a press on the button confirms an input or opens sub-menus. If you wish to confirm a change to a parameter, hold down the rotary controller for a few seconds, whereupon “**Save**” will be displayed. You can now turn the rotary controller to select either “**Yes**” to save the changes or “**No**” to close the menu and reject the changes.

Menu Navigation

1. Initial Display

Displays time, date, UTC offset, and synchronization status



2. Technical Information

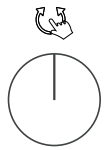
The technical information provides the most relevant data related to the device (the microSync); this information can be important for Meinberg's Technical Support or Sales teams. In addition to standard information such as the system name and software version (SW → software version of the microSync system), it also contains hardware-specific data such as the FPGA version, kernel version, and an identifier for the CPU architecture on which the software is running.

In order to optimize your Technical Support experience, the Meinberg Device Manager version that supports all current functions of the current meinbergOS version and the commit value, which is an internal identifier for the software version, are displayed.

- System Type – e.g.: microSync TRX200/AD10DC20
- SN – Serial Number
- dSW – Display Software Version
- SW – Software Version
- FPGA – Version
- Kernel – Version

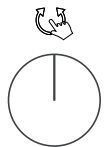
```

Technical Data
Name   : microSync RX***
SN     : 012567891210
dSW    : 1.9.0
SW     : 2020.11.1
FPGA   : 1.0.6
Kernel : 4.9.225
Exit
Next
  
```



```

Target : 0x310
Devman  : 6.2
Commit  : 86AD960
Exit
Back
  
```



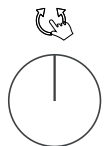
3. System Status Info

All of the most important status information can be accessed here. If "External Changed" is displayed here, this indicates that the configuration performed via the display has been modified externally. This can happen, for instance, if the configured IP address is later modified using Meinberg Device Manager.

- DHCP – On / Off
- IP Address / Subnet Mask
- Gateway
- Hostname

```

DHCP On
(*) external changed
IP Address:
166.030.044.002/16
Gateway:
166.030.000.001
Hostname:
mssb100
Exit
  
```



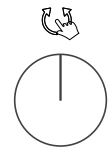
4. Network Parameters (DHCP On)

This menu item can only be used to disable the DHCP service; all other parameters are configured by the DHCP service.

Set Network Parm.
lan0:0

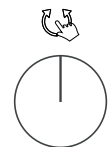
DHCP On

Exit



DHCP On
DHCP On [Off]

Save: No [Yes]



5. Network Parameters (DHCP Off)

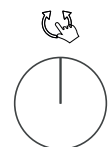
Once this option is selected, the IP address can be entered by rotating and pressing the rotary controller. The subnet mask and gateway can also be configured in the same way.

These settings can only be modified if the DHCP service has been disabled beforehand.

Set Network Parm.
lan0:0

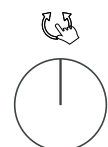
IP Address

Subnetmask
Gateway
DHCP off
Exit



IP Address
000.000.000.000

Save: No [Yes]



7.2 Status Indicators: CPU and Receiver

CPU:

Ref. Time (Receiver)

Green: The reference clock (e.g., the integrated GNS) is providing a valid reference time.
 Red: The reference clock is not providing a valid reference time.

Time Service

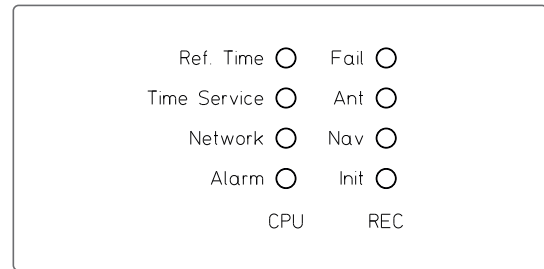
Green: NTP is synchronized with the reference clock (e.g., the integrated GNS)
 Red: NTP is not synchronized or has switched to the "local clock".

Network

Green: All monitored network interfaces are connected and functional ("Link-Up").
 Red: There is a problem with at least one of the monitored network interfaces.

Alarm

Off: No error
 Red: General error



REC:

Fail

Red: Not synchronized

Ant

Red: Not synchronized, no antenna connected, or short circuit on antenna line.
 Green: Antenna connected and clock synchronized.

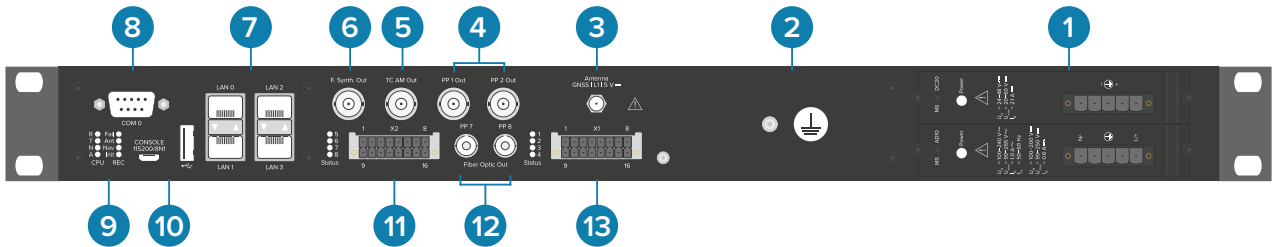
Nav

Green: Geopositioning completed

Init

Blue: Initialization in progress
 Green: Oscillator is adjusted ('warmed up')

8 microSync TRX200/AD10DC20 Connectors



Information:

The numbering above relates to the corresponding subsection in this chapter.

8.1 AC/DC Power Connector



Important!

Hot-Pluggable Power Supply Units

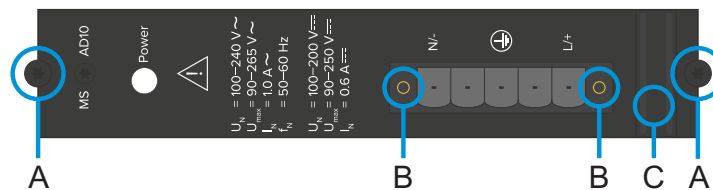
Power supply units can be removed or installed in the system during operation.

Tools Required

- Slotted Screwdriver: 0.4 mm Tip Thickness, 2.5 mm Tip Width
- Torx Screwdriver: TR8x60

Instructions for Hot-Pluggable Power Supplies

Replacing the Power Supply Module



1. Cut off the power supply to the module by pulling the mains plug of the power supply cable out of the mains socket.
2. Remove the 5-pin MSTB plug from the power supply module after loosening the two screws (B) using the slotted screwdriver.
3. Use the Torx screwdriver (TR8) to remove the two Torx screws (A) of the power supply unit to be replaced.
4. The detached power supply module can now be pulled out by the handle (C).
5. Insert the new power supply module into the free slot and secure it using the two Torx screws (A).
6. Connect the 5-pin MSTB connector of the power cable to the power supply and retighten the two slotted-head screws (B).
7. The power cable can now be reconnected to the power supply.
8. The status LED of the new power supply module should now light up green.

Checking the Status

The status of the power supplies can be viewed via the meinbergOS web interface dashboard or in the menu "State → I/O Ports".

AD10: AC/DC Power Supply Unit

Connector Type: 5-Pin MSTB

Pin Assignment:

- 1: N/-
- 2: Not Connected
- 3: PE (Protective Earth)
- 4: Not Connected
- 5: L/+

Input Specifications

Nominal Voltage Range: $U_N = 100 - 240 \text{ V} \sim$
 $100 - 200 \text{ V} \equiv$

Rated Voltage Range: $U_{\max} = 90 - 265 \text{ V} \sim$
 $90 - 250 \text{ V} \equiv$

Power Consumption: $I_N = 1.0 \text{ A} \sim$
 $0.6 \text{ A} \equiv$

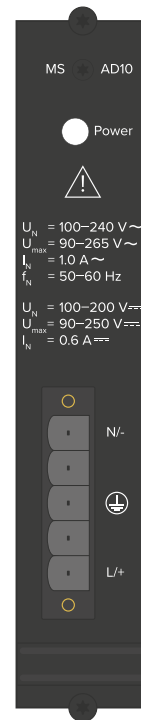
Nominal Frequency Range: $f_N = 50 - 60 \text{ Hz}$

Rated Frequency Range: $f_{\max} = 47 - 63 \text{ Hz}$

Output Specifications

Max. Power: $P_{\max} = 50 \text{ W}$

Max. Heat Output: $E_{\text{therm}} = 180.00 \text{ kJ/h (170.61 BTU/h)}$



Danger!

This equipment is operated at a hazardous voltage.

Danger of death from electric shock!



- This device must be connected by qualified personnel (electricians) only.
- **Never** handle exposed terminals or plugs while the power is on.
- All connectors must provide protection against contact with live parts in the form of a suitable plug body!
- Note: Always ensure that wiring is safe!
- Important: The device must be grounded by means of a connection with a correctly installed protective earth conductor (PE).

DC20: DC Power Supply Unit

Connector Type:	5-Pin MSTB
Pin Assignment:	1: Not Connected
	2: V_{IN-}
	3: PE (Protective Earth)
	4: V_{IN+}
	5: Not Connected

Input Specifications

Nominal Voltage Range: $U_N = 24 - 48 \text{ V} \text{ ---}$

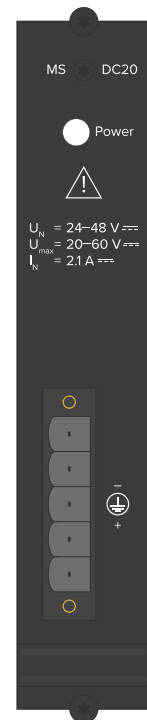
Rated Voltage Range: $U_{max} = 20 - 60 \text{ V} \text{ ---}$

Nominal Current: $I_N = 2.10 \text{ A} \text{ ---}$

Output Specifications

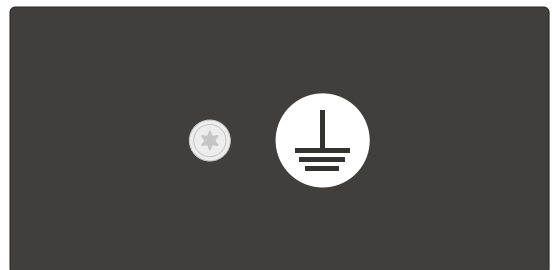
Max. Power: $P_{max} = 50 \text{ W}$

Max. Heat Output: $E_{therm} = 180.00 \text{ kJ/h (170.61 BTU/h)}$



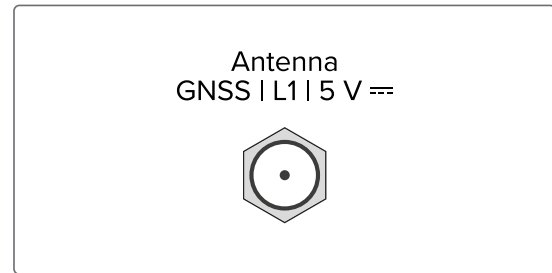
8.2 Grounding Terminal of the microSync

Please refer to → [Chapter 4.4, “Grounding the Device”](#) for further information on the grounding cable.



8.3 GNSS Antenna

Antenna Type:	Multi-GNSS L1 Antenna with integrated Lightning Protection
Receiver Type:	72-Channel Receiver GPS/GLONASS/Galileo/BeiDou
Signal Support:	GPS: L1 C/A (1575.42 MHz) Galileo: E1-B/C (1575.42 MHz) BeiDou: B1I (1561.098 MHz) GLONASS: L1OF (1602 MHz + $k \cdot 562.5$ kHz) where k represents the channel number (–7 to 6) within the corresponding GLONASS frequency band
Signal Gain:	40 dB
Antenna Gain:	≥ 3.5 dBic / ≥ 3 dBic
Rated Impedance:	50 Ω
DC Voltage:	5 V (Power Supply via Antenna Cable)
DC Current:	Max. 100 mA
Connector Type:	SMA, Female
Cable Type:	Coaxial Cable, Shielded
Cable Length:	Max. 70 m with Belden H155 Coaxial Cable Max. 150 m with H2010 Ultraflex Coaxial Cable



Danger!

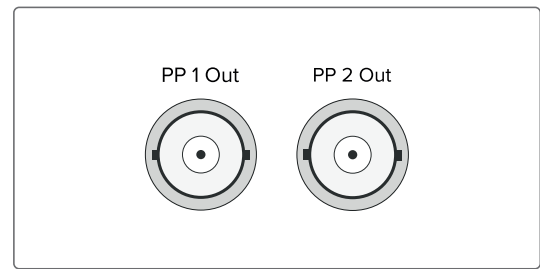
Do not work on the antenna installation during thunderstorms!

Danger of death from electric shock!

- Do not carry out any work on the antenna installation or the antenna cable if there is a risk of lightning strike.
- Do not perform any work on the antenna installation if it is not possible to maintain the prescribed safety distance from exposed power lines or electrical substations.

8.4 Programmable Pulse Outputs

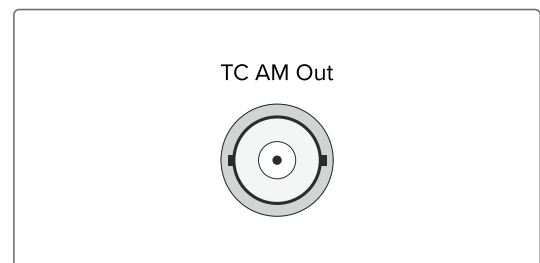
Output Signal:	Programmable Pulses
Signal Level:	TTL; 2.5 V with 50 Ω load
Connector Type:	BNC, Female
Cable Type:	Coaxial Cable, Shielded
Pulse Outputs:	Idle Timer Single Shot Cyclic Pulse Pulse per Second Pulse per Minute Pulse per Hour DCF77 Marks Position OK Time Sync All Sync DCLS Timecode Serial Time String 10 MHz Frequency DCF77-like M59 Synthesizer Frequency PTTI 1 PPS 1 MHz Frequency 5 MHz Frequency



(Refer to → [Chapter 12.3, “Programmable Pulse Signals”](#) for more information on the programmable pulse outputs)

8.5 AM Timecode Output

Output Signal:	Unbalanced sine-wave signal
Signal Level:	3 V _{pp} / 1 V _{pp} (MARK/SPACE) (assuming 50 Ω load)
Carrier Frequency:	1 kHz (IRIG-B)
Connector Type:	BNC, Female
Cable Type:	Coaxial Cable, Shielded



(Please refer to → [Chapter 12.2, “Description of Timecode Formats”](#) for detailed information on timecode)

8.6 Frequency Synthesizer Output

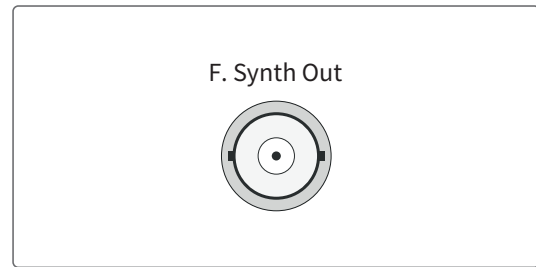
Output Signal: Unbalanced Sine-Wave Signal

Frequency Output: 0.1 Hz – 10 MHz

Signal Level: 3 V_{pp} with 50 Ω Load

Connector Type: BNC, Female

Cable Type: Coaxial Cable, Shielded



8.7 RS-232 COMx Time String

Data Transfer Mode: Serial

Baud Rate/Framing: 19200 / 8N1 (Default)

Time String: Meinberg Standard (default)
(Refer to → [“Supported Time Strings”](#) for more information about time strings)

Pin Assignment:

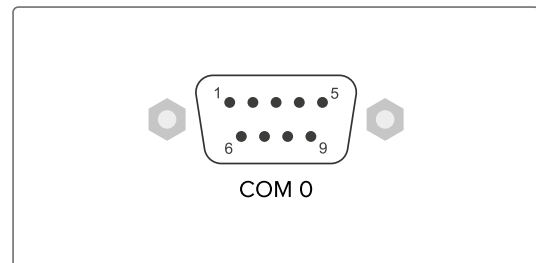
Pin 2: RxD (Receive)

Pin 3: TxD (Transmit)

Pin 5: GND (Ground)

Connector Type: D-Sub Male 9-Pin

Cable Type: Data Cable (Shielded)
PC Schnittstelle: 1:1



Synchronization with PPS + String:

Pin 1 - PPS In

Signal Level: TTL

Pulse Width: ≥5 μs (active high)

Pin 2 - String* In (RxD)

* The following time string formats are supported:

NMEA RMC

NMEA ZDA

Meinberg Standard

Uni Erlangen

8.8 Status Indicators: CPU & Receiver

CPU:

R (Receiver)

Green: The reference clock (e.g., the integrated GNS) is providing a valid reference time.
 Red: The reference clock is not providing a valid reference time.

T (Time Service)

Green: NTP is synchronized with the reference clock (e.g., the integrated GNS)
 Red: NTP is not synchronized or has switched to the "local clock".

N (Network)

Green: All monitored network interfaces are connected and functional ("Link-Up").
 Red: There is a problem with at least one of the monitored network interfaces.

A (Alarm)

Off: No error
 Red: General error

R ☐ Fail ☐
 T ☐ Ant ☐
 N ☐ Nav ☐
 A ☐ Init ☐
 CPU REC

REC:

Fail

Red: Not synchronized

Ant.

Red: Not synchronized, no antenna connected, or short circuit on antenna line
 Green: Antenna connected and clock synchronized

Nav

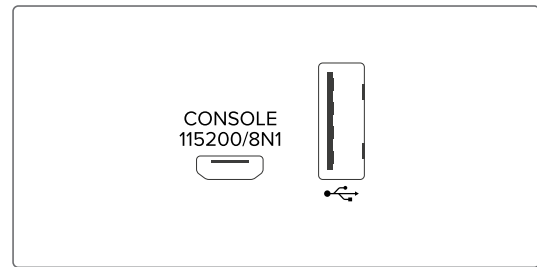
Green: Geopositioning completed

Init

Blue: Initialization in progress
 Green: Oscillator is adjusted ('warmed up')

8.9 USB Interface

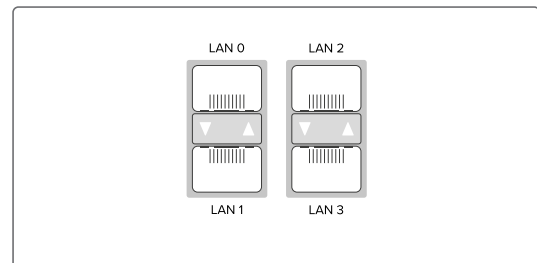
Signal	Signal Type	Connector Type
USB Terminal	USB-to-Serial Terminal	Micro-USB Type-B
USB Host	USB Connector Management CPU	USB Type-A



8.10 Network Interfaces

Gigabit Ethernet (GbE), 100/1000 MBit - SFP

LAN 0, 1:	Management / NTP 10/100/1000-BASE-T (RJ45) or 1000FX (FO)
LAN 2, 3:	Management / NTP / PTP 10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ45) or 1000FX (FO)



Synchronous Ethernet:
Master and Slave Capable
Compliant with ITU-T G.8261, G.8262, and G.8264
Ethernet Synchronization Messaging Channel (ESMC)

Available SFP Modules



Recommended & tested third-party transceivers

Type	Mode	Connector Type	Max. Connection Length
FS SFP-GE-T	10/100/1000BASE-T SFP Copper	RJ45	100 m
BlueOptics	1000BASE-SX SFP, 850 nm multi mode	Duplex LC	100 m
BlueOptics BO05C13610D	1000 BASE-LX SFP, 1310 nm single mode	Duplex LC	10,000 m

Warning!



Prevention of Eye Injuries

- Fiber-optic SFP modules that are not compliant with the definition of a Class 1 laser in accordance with IEC standard 60825-1 may emit radiation capable of causing eye injuries.
- Never look into an unconnected connector or fiber-optic cable. Ensure that unused fiber-optic connectors are always fitted with a suitable protective cap.

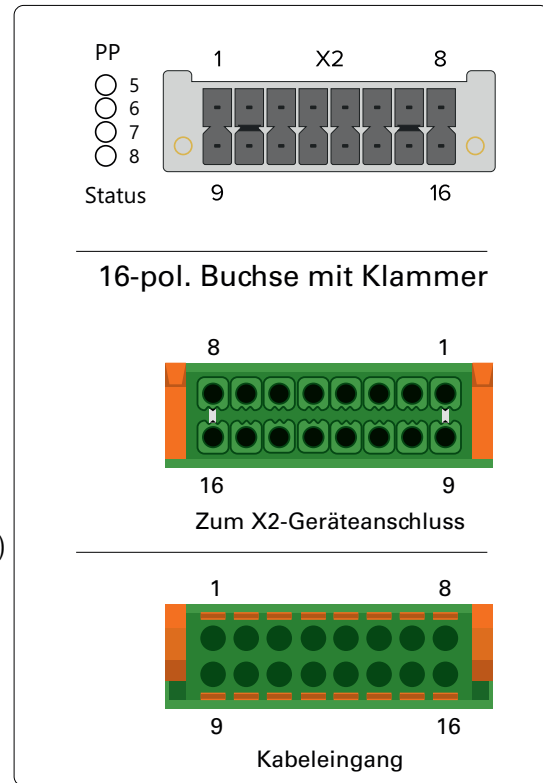
8.11 DMC X2 Terminal Connector

Note: The male connector and the female connector of the X2 terminal have locking pins to prevent an incorrect connection with the DMC X1 terminal connector.

Pin 1	PP 5+	Programmable Pulse (Optocoupler)
Pin 2	PP 5	Programmable Pulse (RS-422A)
Pin 3	PP 5	Programmable Pulse (RS-422B)
Pin 4	PP 6	Programmable Pulse (RS-422A)
Pin 5	PP 6	Programmable Pulse (RS-422B)
Pin 6	+ TC In	DCLS Timecode (TTL, Insulated)
Pin 7	+ TCA* Out	DCLS Timecode (TTL, Insulated)
Pin 8	- TCA Out	DCLS Timecode (TTL, Insulated) <i>TTL Active High 250mA, Short-Circuit Proof</i>
* TCA = Timecode Amplified, DCLS Output with high output current.		
Pin 9	PP 5-	Programmable Pulse (Optocoupler)
Pin 10	GND	Ground
Pin 11	GND	Ground
Pin 12	GND	Ground
Pin 13	GND	Ground
Pin 14	- TC In	DCLS Timecode (TTL, Insulated)
Pin 15		Not Connected
Pin 16		Not Connected

Status LEDs:

PP 5 – PP 8 Status of Pulse Outputs



Pin Assignment Diagram

Programmable Output PP 5

Galvanic isolated via optocoupler

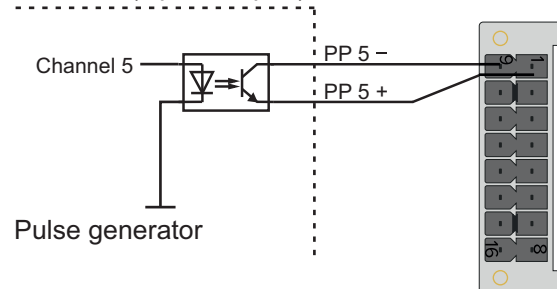
U_{CEmax}	= 55 V
I_{Cmax}	= 50 mA
P_{tot}	= 150 mW

Response Time

Turn-On Time: Typ. 5 μ s, max. 9 μ s

Turn-Off Time: Typ. 10 μ s, max. 70 μ s

Standard (Opto Coupler)



8.12 Fiber-Optic Programmable Pulse Output

Output Signal: Programmable Signals (Fiber-Optic)

Output Type: Fiber-Optic (FO)

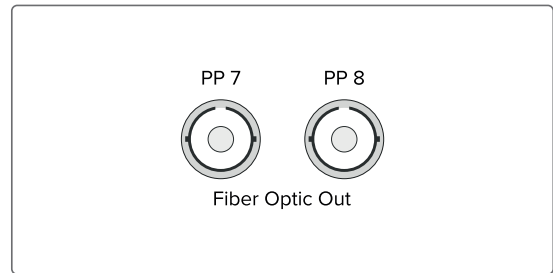
Wavelength: 850 nm (Multi-Mode)

Output Power: Typically 15 μW

Connector Type: ST Connector

Fiber Type: GI 50/125 μm or
GI 62.5/125 μm Graded-Index Fiber

Pulse Outputs: Idle
Timer
Single Shot
Cyclic Pulse
Pulse per Second
Pulse per Minute
Pulse per Hour
DCF77 Marks
Position OK
Time Sync
All Sync
DCLS Time Code
Serial Time String
10 MHz Frequency
DCF77-like M59
Synthesizer Frequency
PTTI 1 PPS
1 MHz Frequency
5 MHz Frequency



(Refer to → [Chapter 12.3, “Programmable Pulse Signals”](#) for more information on the programmable pulse outputs)



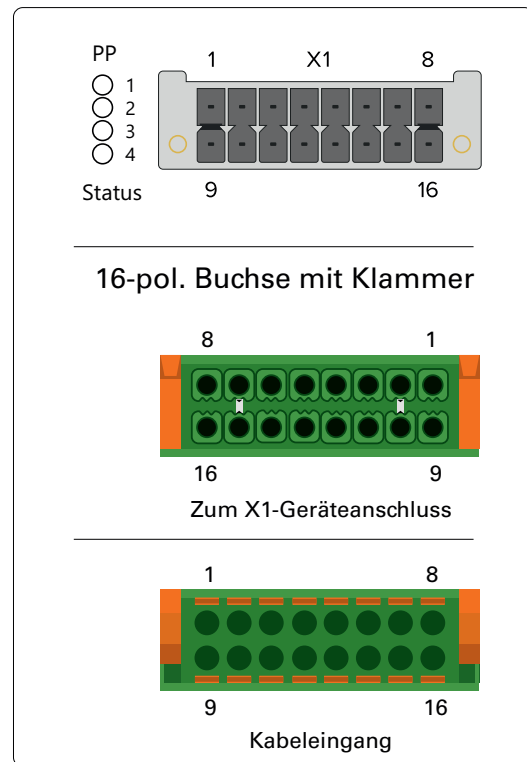
Caution!

This fiber-optic interface contains a light-emitting diode (LED).

Unused fiber-optic connectors should always be fitted with a suitable protective cap.

8.13 DMC X1 Terminal Connector

Pin 1		Not Connected
Pin 2		Not Connected
Pin 3	PP 1-	Programmable Pulse
Pin 4	PP 2-	Programmable Pulse
Pin 5	PP 3-	Programmable Pulse
Pin 6	PP 4-	Programmable Pulse
Pin 7	REL-NO	Error Relay (Normally Open)
Pin 8	REL-CO	Error Relay (Common)
Pin 9		Not Connected
Pin 10		Not Connected
Pin 11	PP 1+	Programmable Pulse
Pin 12	PP 2+	Programmable Pulse
Pin 13	PP 3+	Programmable Pulse
Pin 14	PP 4+	Programmable Pulse
Pin 15	Not Connected	
Pin 16	REL-NC	Error Relay (Normally Closed)
Status LEDs: PP 1 – PP 4		Status of programmable pulse outputs



Pin Assignment Diagram Programmable Pulses

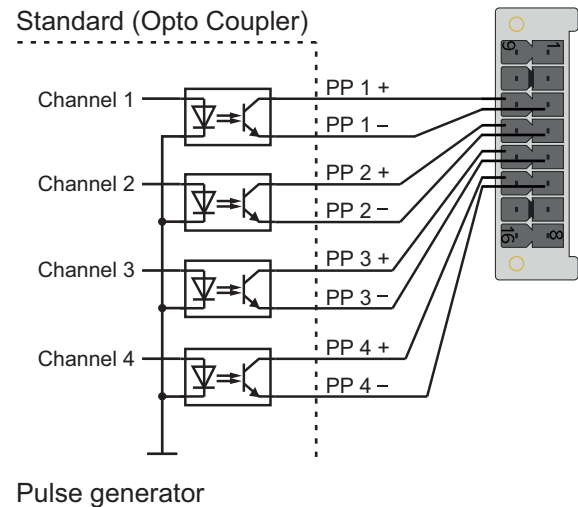
Four programmable pulses (PP 1 – PP 4)
Galvanic isolation by means of optocoupler

$$\begin{aligned} U_{CEmax} &= 55 \text{ V} \\ I_{Cmax} &= 50 \text{ mA} \\ P_{tot} &= 150 \text{ mW} \end{aligned}$$

Response Time

Turn-On Time: Typ. 5 μs , max. 9 μs

Turn-Off Time: Typ. 10 μs , max. 70 μs



Error Relay

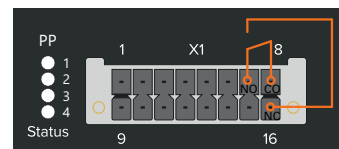
The X1 connector features a 0 V ("dry") contact that is controlled directly by the reference clock (GPS, GNS, GNS-UC). Normally, when the internal reference clock has been synchronized to its source (GPS, DCF77, or IRIG), this relay will switch to "NO" (Normally Open) mode. However, if there is a poor antenna signal or the device has been switched off, the relay will fall back to "NC" (Normally Closed) mode.

Technical Specifications

Max. Switching Voltage:	60 V DC
Max. Switching Current:	I_{max} : 400 mA
Max. Switching Load:	24 W
Response Time:	Approx. 2 ms

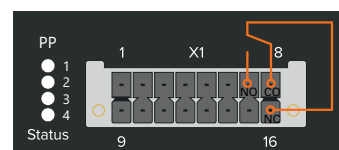
Normal Operation Mode:

CO - NO connected
(normally open)



Error Mode:

CO - NC connected
(normally closed)



9 Information on Satellite Reception

9.1 Multi-GNSS Receiver

Your system is fitted with the GNS, a 72-channel satellite receiver clock that serves as a high-accuracy time and frequency reference for your Meinberg system and is designed to receive signals from the United States GPS (Global Positioning System), the Russian GLONASS system (GLObal NAVigation Satellite System), the European Galileo system, and the Chinese BeiDou system, allowing your Meinberg system to be used anywhere in the world.

The GNSS receiver is capable of receiving satellite signals from up to three of the aforementioned systems simultaneously. The receivable constellations whose signals are processed by the clock receiver can be freely selected by the end user, such that individual satellite constellations can be disabled as needed; in fact, it is possible to have the receiver accept signals from only a single constellation.

9.2 How Satellite Navigation Works

The use of a receiver for location tracking and time synchronization relies on the ability to measure the satellite-to-receiver propagation delay as precisely as possible. It is necessary to have simultaneous reception from at least four satellites so that the receiver can determine its relative spatial position in three dimensions (x, y, z) and measure the deviation of its clock against the system clock. Monitoring stations around the planet track the orbital trajectory of the satellites and detect deviations between the local atomic clocks and the system time. The collected data is transmitted up to the satellites, which then send navigation data back to Earth.

The high-precision trajectory data of each satellite, known as the satellite's ephemeris, is needed by the receiver to continuously calculate the precise location of the satellites in space. A roughly defined ephemeridal schedule based on empirical data, referred to as an almanac, is used by a receiver to identify which satellites are visible above the horizon given a known approximate location and time. Each satellite transmits its own ephemeridal schedule as well as the almanacs of all existing satellites.

Satellite Systems

GPS was installed by the United States Department of Defense (US DoD) and operates at two performance levels: the Standard Positioning Service, or SPS, and the Precise Positioning Service, or PPS. The structure of the messages transmitted by the SPS has been openly published and reception is provided for public use. The timing and navigation data of the more precise PPS is encrypted and is thus only accessible to certain (usually military) users.

GLONASS was originally developed by the Russian military for real-time navigation and ballistic missile guidance systems. GLONASS satellites also send two types of signal: a Standard Precision Signal (SP) and an encrypted High Precision Signal (HP).

BeiDou is a Chinese satellite navigation system. The second-generation system, officially referred to as the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS) and also known as "COMPASS", consists of 35 satellites. BeiDou entered service in December 2011 with ten satellites and was made available to users in the Asia-Pacific region. The system was completed in June 2020 with the launch of the final satellite.

Galileo is an in-development global European satellite navigation and time reference system controlled by a civilian authority (European Union Agency for the Space Programme, EUSPA). Its purpose is the worldwide delivery of high-precision navigation data and is similarly structured to the American GPS, Russian GLONASS and Chinese BeiDou systems. The main differences in the systems lie in their approaches to frequency usage & modulation and the satellite constellation.

9.2.1 Time Zones and Daylight Saving Time

GPS System Time is a linear timescale that was synchronized with the international UTC timescale (Coordinated Universal Time) when the satellite system became operational in 1980. Since it has entered service, however, several leap seconds have been introduced to the UTC timescale to adjust UTC time to irregularities in the Earth's rotation. While GPS System Time deviates from UTC time by several seconds for this very reason, satellite messages do incorporate the number of seconds by which these timescales deviate from one another, allowing GPS receivers to be synchronized internally with the international UTC timescale.

The receiver's microprocessor can identify any time zone based on UTC time and automatically apply Daylight Saving Time adjustments over several years if so configured by the user.

10 Installing a Multi-GNSS Antenna

Two different antennas are available for our combined GPS/GLONASS/Galileo/BeiDou satellite receivers that are each designed to fulfill different tasks or applications.

The active Multi-GNSS L1 antenna is the standard accessory and can receive signals from the GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, and BeiDou satellite systems. This antenna is ideal for fixed-location systems, operates using a 5 V DC supply voltage supplied by the receiver, and features an integrated surge protector.

For mobile applications, such as cars, RVs, vans, ships, trains, and aircraft, we recommend the use of the RV-76G, an active GNSS antenna that is suitable for direct installation in an enclosure (chassis, panels, etc.)

10.1 Selecting the Antenna Location

There are essentially two ways the Multi-GNSS Antenna can be installed using the accessories included:

1. Mounted on a pole
2. Mounted on a wall

To avoid difficulties with synchronization of your connected Meinberg time server, select a location that allows for an unobstructed view of the sky (Fig. 1) so as to ensure that enough satellites can be found.

To ensure that your antenna has the best 360° view possible, Meinberg recommends mounting the antenna on a roof on a suitable metal pole (see Fig. 1, antenna on right). If this is not possible, the antenna may be mounted on the wall of a building, but must be high enough above the edge of the roof (see Fig. 1, antenna on left).

This prevents the line of sight between the antenna and the satellites from being partially or fully obstructed and limits the impact of GNSS signal reflections from other surfaces such as house walls.

1. Mounted on a pole
2. Antenna Cable
3. Mounted on a wall
4. Point of entry into building

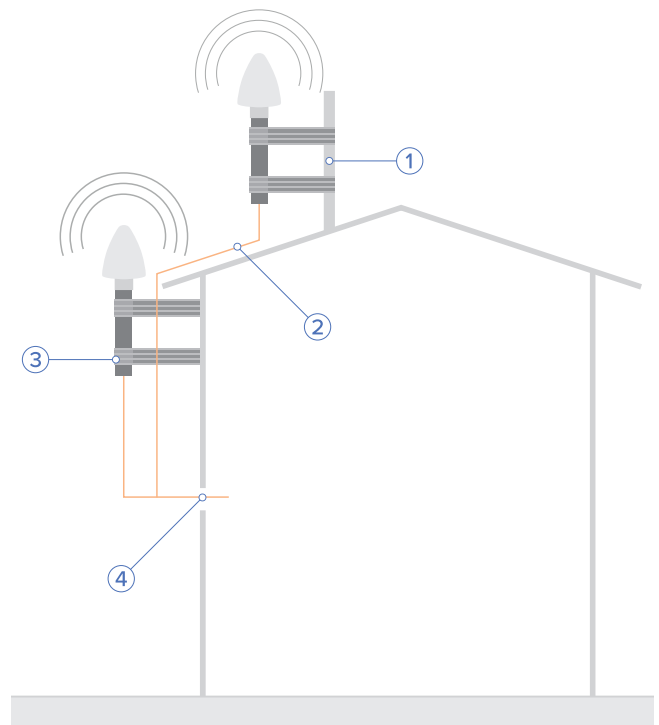


Fig. 1: Ideal Positioning

If there is a solid obstacle (a building or part of a building) in the line of sight between the antenna and each of the satellites (see Fig. 2), it is likely that the satellite signals will be partially or fully obstructed or that reflected signals will cause interference, causing problems with signal reception.

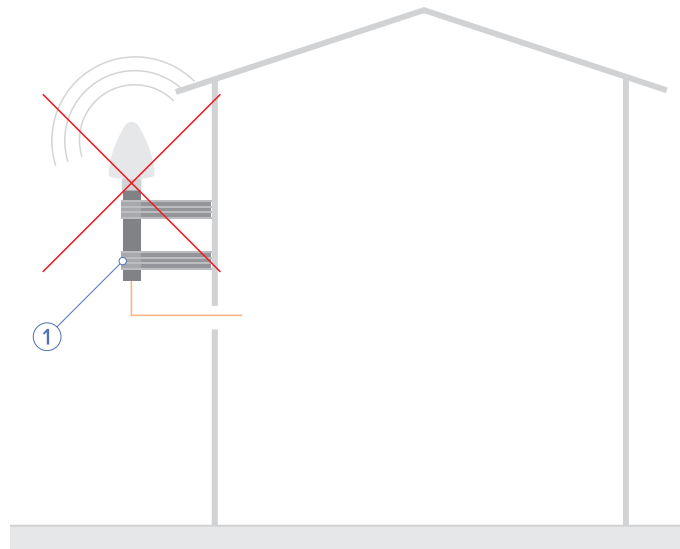


Fig. 2: Not recommended positioning of a wall-mounted antenna (1)

There must also be no conductive objects, overhead power lines, or other electrical lighting or power circuits within the signal cone of the antenna (approx. 120 degrees), as these can cause interference in the already weak signals transmitted in the frequency band of the satellites.

Other Installation Criteria for Optimum Operation:

- Vertical installation of antenna (see Fig. 1)
- At least 50 cm (1.5 ft) distance to other antennas
- A clear view towards the equator
- A clear view between the 55th north and 55th south parallels (satellite orbits).



Information:

Problems may arise with the synchronization of your Meinberg time server if these conditions are not met, as four satellites must be located to calculate the exact position.

10.2 Installation of the Antenna

Please read the following safety information carefully before installing the antenna and ensure that it is observed during the installation.



Danger!

Do not mount the antenna without an effective fall arrester!

Danger of death from falling!

- Ensure that you work safely when installing antennas!
- Never work at height without a suitable and effective fall arrester!



Danger!

Do not work on the antenna installation during thunderstorms!

Danger of death from electric shock!

- **Do not** carry out any work on the antenna installation or the antenna cable if there is a risk of lightning strike.
- **Do not** perform any work on the antenna installation if it is not possible to maintain the prescribed safety distance from exposed power lines or electrical substations.

Use the included mounting kit to mount the Multi-GNSS Antenna at a distance of 50 cm from other antennas on a vertical pole of a diameter of between 60 mm and 215 mm ($2\frac{1}{2}'' - 8\frac{1}{2}''$).

Detailed instructions for the installation of a Multi-GNSS Antenna distributed by Meinberg are included in printed form with the antenna and also in the form of a digital PDF, a link to which is provided in → [Chapter 13.1, “Technical Specifications: 40 dB Multi-GNSS Antenna for Fixed-Location Applications”](#).

→ [Chapter 10.3, “Antenna Cable”](#) explains how the antenna cable should be laid.

10.3 Antenna Cable

Selecting the Appropriate Cable

Meinberg provides suitable cable types with its antennas and these are ordered together with the antenna to match the length you need from your antenna to your Meinberg reference clock. The route to be covered for your antenna installation should be determined and the appropriate cable type selected accordingly before confirming your order.



Important!

Please avoid using a mixture of different cable types for your antenna installation. This should be taken into consideration in particular when purchasing additional cable, for example to extend an existing cable installation.

The cable is shipped with both ends fitted with the appropriate connectors as standard, although the cable can also be shipped without any pre-fitted connectors if so requested.

GNS Reference Clocks

The table below shows the specifications of the supported cable types for the transmission of the typical GNSS frequency bands:

Cable Type	H155	H2010 (Ultraflex)
Signal Propagation Time at 1575 MHz*	423 ns/100 m	386 ns/100 m
Attenuation at 1575 MHz	40.20 dB/100 m	17.57 dB/100 m
DC Resistance	3.24 Ω /100 m	1.24 Ω /100 m
Cable Diameter	5.4 mm	10.2 mm
Max. Cable Length	70 m	150 m

Table: Specifications of Cable Types Recommended by Meinberg

* The propagation times are specified on the basis of 100 m cable; these values can be used as a reference to calculate the propagation time of any other arbitrary length of cable.

Laying the Antenna Cable

When laying the antenna cable, ensure that the specified maximum cable length is not exceeded. This length will depend on the selected cable type and its attenuation factor. If the specified maximum length is exceeded, correct transmission of the synchronization data and thus proper synchronization of the reference clock can no longer be guaranteed.

Lay the coaxial cable from the antenna to the point of entry into the building as shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

in → [Chapter 10.4, “Surge Protection and Grounding”](#). Like any other metallic object in the antenna installation (antenna and pole), the antenna cable must be integrated into the grounding infrastructure of the building and also connected to the other metallic objects.



Caution!

When laying the antenna cable, ensure that sufficient distance is maintained from live cables (such as high-voltage power lines), as these can cause severe interference and compromise the quality of the antenna signal significantly. Surges in power lines (caused, for example, by lightning strike) can generate induced voltages in a nearby antenna cable and damage your system.

Further Points to Consider when Laying Antenna Cable:

- The minimum bend radius of the cable must be observed¹.
- Any kinking, crushing, or other damage to the external insulation must be avoided.
- Any damage or contamination of the coaxial connectors must be avoided.

¹The bend radius is the radius at which a cable can be bent without sustaining damage (including kinks).

→ [Chapter 10.4, “Surge Protection and Grounding”](#) explains how to implement effective surge protection for an antenna installation.

Compensating for Signal Propagation Time

GNS Reference Clocks

The propagation of the signal from the antenna to the receiver (reference clock) can incur a certain delay. This delay can be compensated for in the meinbergOS Web Interface.

To do this, log into the Web Interface of your microSync system and proceed as follows:

1. Open the menu **"Configuration"** → **"IO Ports"**.
2. Select the corresponding GNSS/L1 antenna connector.
3. You can now enter the length of the antenna cable in the **"Cable Length"** field.

The length of the cable can be entered in meters to provide an automatically estimated offset based on the known specifications of standard Belden H155 cable.

10.4 Surge Protection and Grounding



Warning!

Surge protection and lightning protection systems may only be installed by persons with suitable electrical installation expertise.

The greatest risk to an antenna installation and the electronic devices connected to it is exposure to lightning strikes. An indirect lightning strike in the vicinity of the antenna or coaxial cable can induce significant surge voltages in the coaxial cable.

Without inline protection, such induced surge voltages can be passed to the antenna and to other indoor devices patched into the coaxial line (specifically, your Meinberg System), potentially causing significant damage to or even destroying not only your antenna but also any connected receivers and signal distributors. Such surge voltage scenarios also present a risk of fire and injury.

This is why antennas and antenna cables must always be integrated into a building's equipotential bonding infrastructure (Point 4, Figure 5) as part of an effective lightning protection strategy to ensure that voltages induced by lightning strikes directly on or indirectly near the antenna are redirected safely to ground.

Multi-GNSS Antenna

The Multi-GNSS Antenna features an integrated surge protection device that provides the antenna with effective protection against power surges. The antenna also has a grounding terminal to allow it to be connected as directly as possible to a bonding conductor using a grounding cable. Please refer to the standards regarding antenna installations (e.g., DIN EN 60728-11) for more information.

However, in order to preserve the safety of the building and to protect your Meinberg system, Meinberg recommends the use of the MBG-S-PRO surge protector, which is addressed in more detail later in this chapter.

Surge Protection

VDE 0185-305 (IEC 62305) (relating to buildings with lightning protection systems) and VDE 0855-1 (IEC 60728-11) (addressing bonding strategies and the grounding of antenna installations in buildings with no external lightning protection system) are the lightning protection standards applicable to antenna installations on a building. Antennas must generally be integrated into a building's lightning protection system or bonding infrastructure.

If the antenna represents the highest point of a building or pole, the lightning protection strategy should incorporate a safety zone (angle α , Fig. 5 and 6), formed by a lightning rod positioned above the antenna. This increases the likelihood of lightning being 'caught' by the lightning rod, allowing surge currents to be safely passed from the lightning rod along a grounding conductor to ground.

Electrical Bonding

Electrical bonding is the connection of all metallic, electrically conductive elements of the antenna installation in order to limit the risk of dangerous voltages for people and connected devices.

To this end, the following elements should be connected and integrated into a bonding system:

- the antenna cable shielding using cable shield bonding connectors*
- the core conductor of the antenna cable using surge protection devices
- antennas, antenna poles
- ground electrodes (e.g., foundation electrode)

* Minimum IP rating IP X4 when using bonding connectors outdoors.

Connecting the Grounding Terminal of the Antenna

As specified in the installation guide of the manufacturer, the antenna must be connected to a grounding busbar using a grounding cable (not included). A grounding cable must be assembled for this purpose; the recommended conductor thickness must be observed and a ring terminal fitting the M8 (0.315 inch) grounding bolt must be used. The installation instructions provided by the manufacturer must be observed when connecting the grounding cable.

Once the antenna has been correctly installed with the grounding cable, connect the grounding cable to the bonding bar (see Fig. 5 and 6).

The following drawings illustrate how a Multi-GNSS Antenna can be installed in accordance with the above conditions on a pole (e.g., antenna pole) or building roof.

Antenna Installation without Insulated Lightning Rod System

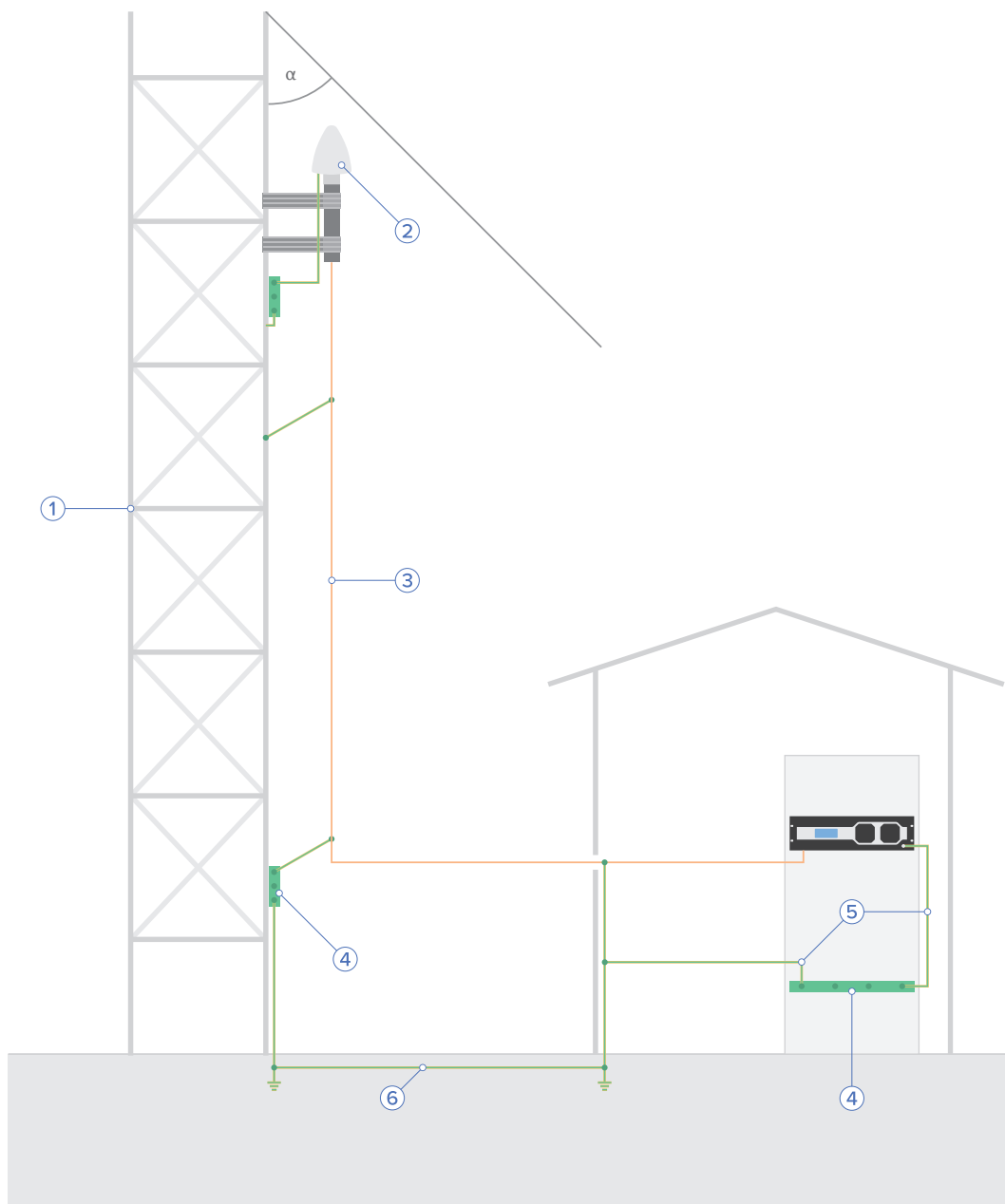


Fig. 5: Installation on a Pole

- 1 Antenna Pole
- 2 Multi-GNSS Antenna
- 3 Antenna Cable
- 4 Bonding Bar
- 5 Bonding Conductor
- 6 Foundation Electrode
- α Safety Zone

Antenna Installation with Insulated Lightning Rod System

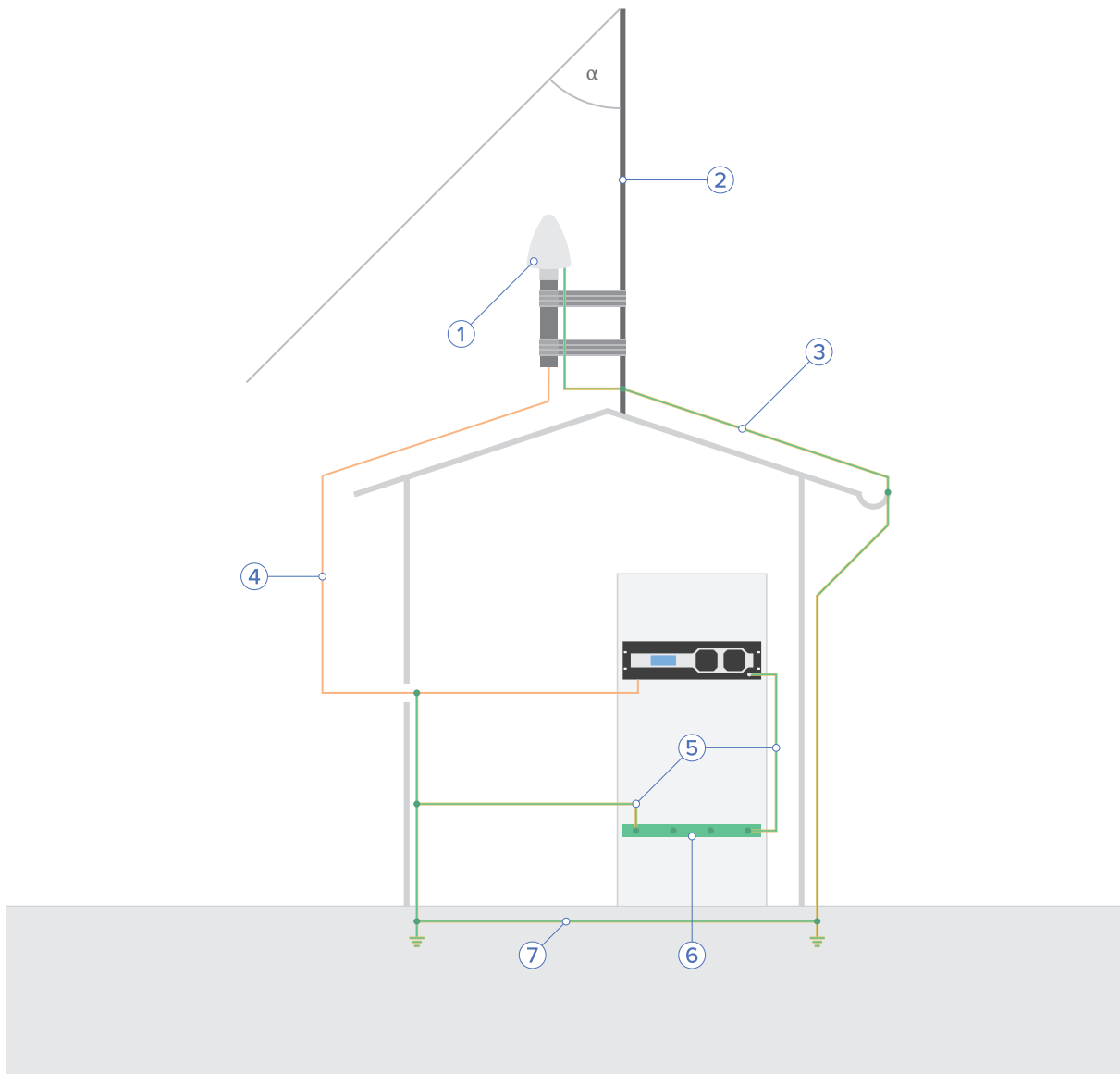


Fig. 6: Roof Installation

- 1 Multi-GNSS Antenna
- 2 Lightning Rod
- 3 Lightning Rod Conductor
- 4 Antenna Cable
- 5 Bonding Conductor
- 6 Bonding Bar
- 7 Foundation Electrode
- α. Safety Zone

Optional MBG S-PRO Surge Protector



Information:

The surge protector and suitable coaxial cable are not included as standard with a Meinberg Multi-GNSS Antenna, but can be ordered as an optional accessory, during or after the purchase of your time server. Reach out to your Meinberg Sales Representative for more information.

Construction

The MBG S-PRO is a surge protector manufactured by Phoenix Contact (Type Designation CN-UB-280DC-BB) and designed to protect coaxial connections. The MBG S-PRO consists of a replaceable gas discharge tube that isolates downstream devices from the surge voltage by redirecting the energy from the core to the ground potential when ignited.

It functions by reacting in surge scenarios to automatically isolate those devices at risk of **primary** exposure to surge voltages (i.e., the outdoor antenna) from those devices that would be at risk of **secondary** exposure to surge voltages (i.e., the microSync).

Primary exposure in this case refers to direct exposure to surge voltages caused by direct or indirect lightning strikes (i.e., outdoor installations), while secondary exposure refers to devices that are not directly exposed to the surge voltages, but become exposed to them indirectly through electrical connections with devices subject to primary exposure (i.e., typically indoor installations and receivers).

Selecting a Location

The MBG S-PRO is patched into the coaxial line in an outdoor location at—or as close as possible to—the point of entry through the wall. This ensures that the longest possible length of the coaxial line, from the connector of the antenna to the point of entry into the building, is protected by the MBG S-PRO.

As such, in order to protect the building from voltage surges, the MBG S-PRO should ideally be installed outside the building directly at the point of entry of the antenna cable into the building. Any 'exposed' part of the coaxial line between the MBG S-PRO and the point of entry into the building is not protected by the MBG S-PRO.

The MBG S-PRO must be installed in a protected location that is shielded against water spray, water jets, and highly conductive atmospheres¹. If the installation location cannot guarantee protection from water spray or water jets, it must be installed in a suitable IP65-rated protective enclosure.

Finally, the location should be close to the bonding bar of your bonding infrastructure to ensure that the path to ground is as short as possible.

¹ The MBG S-PRO is rated to Pollution Degree 2 pursuant to IEC/EN 60664-1.

Preparation

In addition to the MBG S-PRO unit itself and the provided mounting bracket, you will require the following for the installation process:

- A coaxial cable of sufficient length to be connected between the antenna and the MBG S-PRO; the surge protector connector requires a Type-N male connector.
- A ground conductor cable, which must be as short as possible.
- Suitable wall anchors and screws for affixing the MBG S-PRO mounting bracket to the wall, and suitable equipment for wall mounting (e.g., drill with suitable drill and screwdriver bits).

An additional coaxial cable of sufficient length must be laid from the receiver to the installation location of the MBG S-PRO. The cable is connected to the Type-N female connector of the surge protection via an Type-N male connector.

Installation and Connection

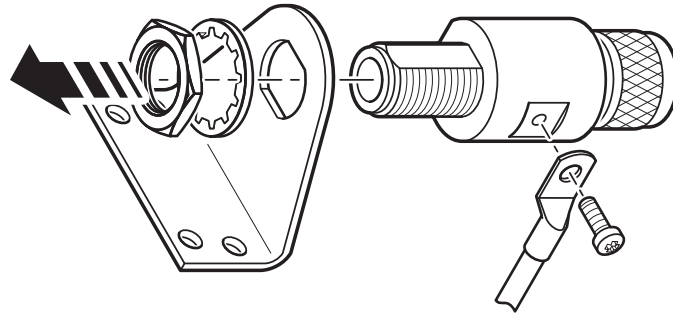


Figure 10.1: Assembly of the MBG S-PRO Surge Protector

1. Affix the mounting bracket to the wall using suitable wall anchors and screws.
2. Fit the MBG-S-PRO surge protector to the mounting bracket as shown in [Fig. 10.1](#). The MBG S-PRO has no dedicated input or output polarity and therefore has no preferred installation orientation.
3. Trim the grounding cable from your grounding busbar to the minimum length necessary and connect it to the MBG S-PRO using a suitable cable lug.
4. Connect the other end of the ground conductor cable to the bonding bar of your electrical bonding infrastructure.



Important!

The MBG S-PRO must be connected to the same bonding bar as the connected Meinberg receiver in order to prevent destructive potential differences.

5. Lay the coaxial cable from the antenna to the installation location of the surge protector and connect this cable to one of the connectors of the surge protector, then connect the coaxial cable from the Meinberg receiver or (primary) signal distributor to the other surge protector connector.

Additional Information

This guide only describes the basic installation process of the MBG S-PRO.

Please refer to → [Chapter 13.3, “Technical Specifications: MBG S-PRO Surge Protector”](#) in the appendix as well as the manufacturer’s data sheet for detailed installation instructions and technical specifications for the MBG S-PRO surge protector, including instructions on how to replace the gas cylinder:

Data Sheet

[↗ https://www.meinbergglobal.com/download/docs/shortinfo/english/cn-ub-280dc-bb_pc.pdf](https://www.meinbergglobal.com/download/docs/shortinfo/english/cn-ub-280dc-bb_pc.pdf)

User Manual

[↗ https://www.meinbergglobal.com/download/docs/manuals/english/eba_tt_cn_ub_280dc_9461776_09.pdf](https://www.meinbergglobal.com/download/docs/manuals/english/eba_tt_cn_ub_280dc_9461776_09.pdf)

11 Before You Start

11.1 Initial Network Configuration

Once the system has been successfully started, the initial set-up process can be launched.

The microSync is shipped with DHCP disabled and a static IP address configured. This means that a network connection must be established manually before you can set the device up properly.

There are two ways to perform the network configuration of your microSync:

- Configuration via a serial connection,
see → [Chapter 11.1.1, “Network Configuration via Serial Connection”](#)
- Configuration via the Web Interface,
see → [Chapter 11.1.2, “Network Configuration via Web Interface”](#)

11.1.1 Network Configuration via Serial Connection

The initial network configuration for the microSync can be performed via the serial terminal (USB interface). Any standard Micro-USB to USB-A cable can be used to connect the USB port on your PC with the Micro-USB of the microSync. Your PC will recognize this connection as a serial connection.

Under Windows, you can use the Device Manager (under the group “*Ports (COM & LPT)*”) to identify which COM interface is being used for communication.

In many commonly used Linux distributions, the output of the terminal command `dmesg` can be used to identify which serial interface is being used for communication with the microSync. An example of a relevant entry would be:

```
[77833.359948] usb 1-1.2.1.6.3: FTDI USB Serial Device converter now  
attached to ttyUSB0
```

This information can be used to identify, for example, that the connection has been established on `/dev/ttyUSB0`.

You can use this to establish a serial connection with the system using suitable terminal software (such as PuTTY).

Use the following connection parameters:

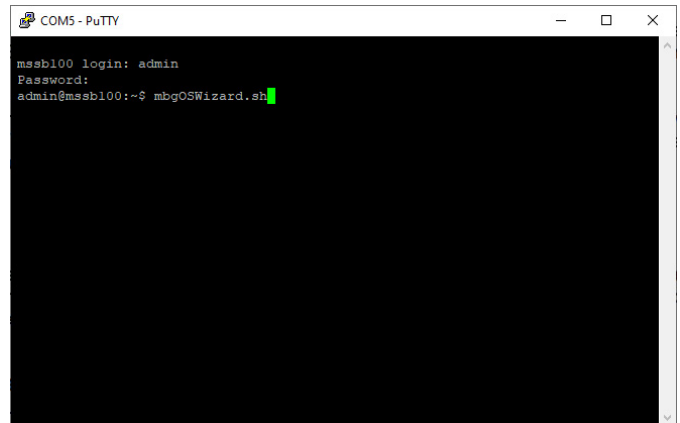
Conn. Type:	Serial
Serial Line:	The serial interface identified above (e.g., <i>COM13</i> or <code>/dev/ttyUSB0</code>)
Speed:	115200
Framing:	8N1

Once the connection has been established, you will be prompted to enter a username and password. User: `admin` / Password: `timeserver`. Press the **Enter** key after each entry.

Once a connection has been successfully established, you can use the meinbergOS Wizard to perform the initial network configuration.

First, launch the wizard by entering `mbgOSWizard.sh`; you will be prompted to enter the password (Default: `timeserver`).

You can now select the physical network interface that you wish to use for management purposes. The next step is to enter the IPv4 address that you wish to assign to the selected port. The final step is to enter the subnet mask (e.g., `255.255.255.0`). You can then confirm your entries with 'y'.



```
COM5 - PuTTY
mssbl00 login: admin
Password:
admin@mssbl00:~$ mbgOSWizard.sh
```

The initial network configuration process is now complete and you can close the Setup Wizard. All further configuration can be performed using the meinbergOS Web Interface.



Information:

If the microSync's network configuration has already been previously performed using the Web Interface, you will not be able to do this again using `mbgOSWizard.sh`.

11.1.2 Network Configuration via Web Interface

The network configuration for the microSync can be performed via the Web Interface. In its factory-shipped state, the microSync has the following network configuration:

Network Port LAN0

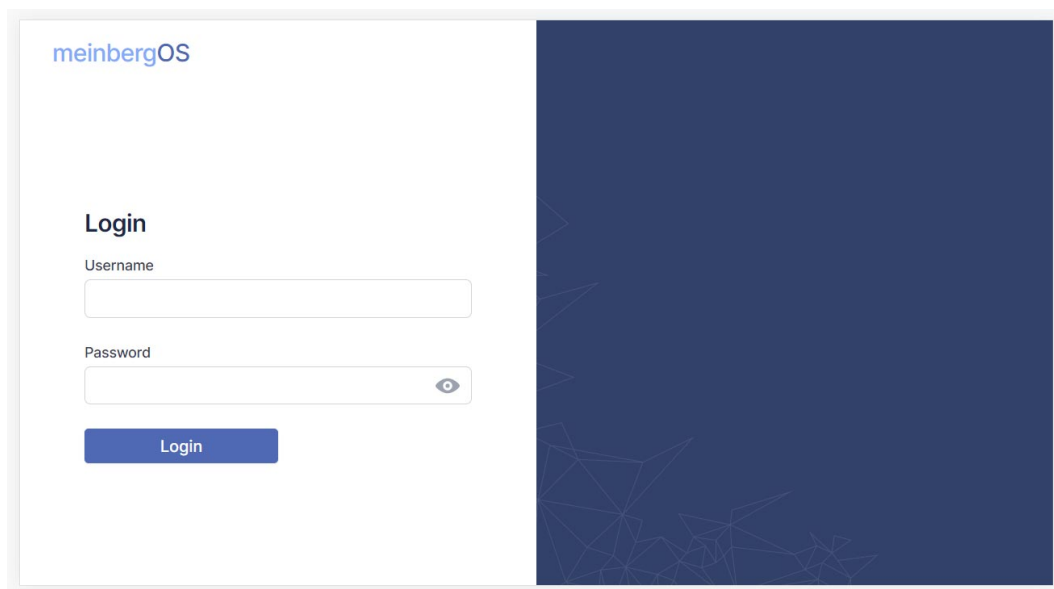
IPv4 Address: 192.168.19.79

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: Undefined

DHCP: Disabled

The PC from which the Web Interface will be accessed via a browser must be able to establish a network connection with the above address in the appropriate subnet. If the PC's network configuration or the network's topology or addressing prevent a connection from being established with the microSync, the network configuration of the PC will need to be (temporarily) changed and a different physical connection may need to be established (e.g., a direct network connection).



Open a web browser of your choice and open the address `https://192.168.19.79`. This should bring up the login page. Enter "admin" as the username and "timeserver" as the password.

Configuration > Network

Network

State → Save

Main Interfaces PRP Bonding Extended Configuration

Main network configuration parameters. API /configuration/network/main

Hostname ⓘ Default Gateway (IPv4) ⓘ

os-target-0310 172.16.3.3

Default Gateway (IPv6) ⓘ

DNS Servers (3/3) Domain name servers used for name resolution. + Add DNS Server

172.16.3.11 Edit Remove

As soon as the Dashboard appears, open the “**Configuration**” section in the header bar and select the subsection “**Network**”. You should ensure in particular that the network configuration is performed for the intended management interface (“**Interfaces**” tab) to ensure that it is accessible from the subnet.

Once you have performed the configuration, click on “**Save**” to save the changes.

11.2 Initial Start of Operation

11.2.1 Setup using the meinbergOS Web Interface

As of meinbergOS 2022.05.1, your microSync system features a comprehensive Web Interface that you can use to perform most configuration and monitoring activities for your device.

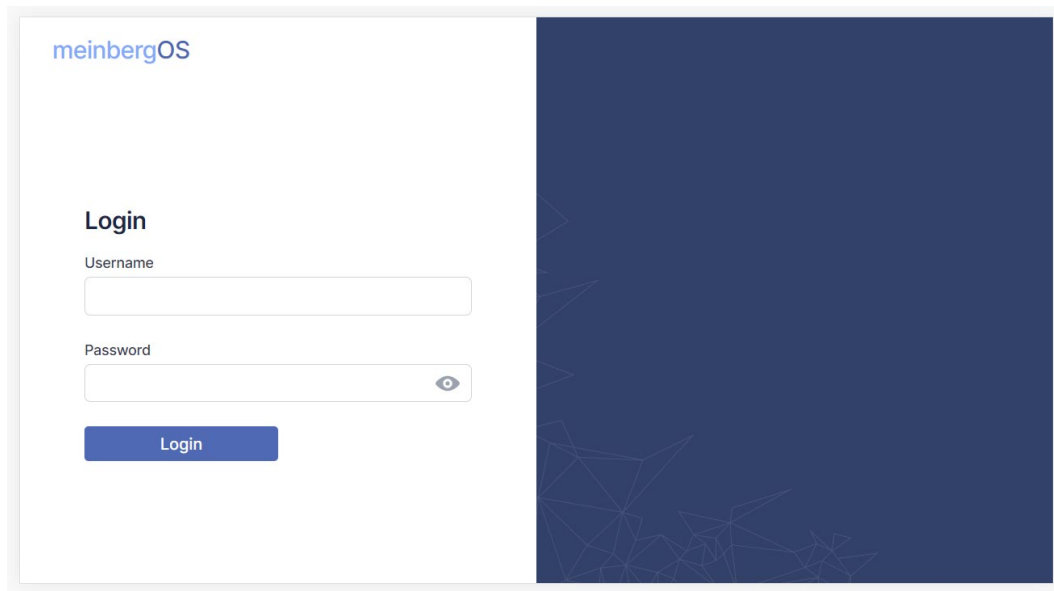


Figure 11.1: meinbergOS Web Interface Login Page

Once you have entered the IP address of your meinbergOS device into the address bar of your browser, the login page will be displayed ( Fig. 11.1).

The default account details are:

Username: admin
Password: timeserver

Please refer to the chapter “The meinbergOS Web Interface” in the microSync Operations Manual for all further information about the meinbergOS Web Interface.

 <https://www.meinbergglobal.com/download/docs/manuals/english/microsync.pdf>

12 Technical Appendix

12.1 Technical Specifications: microSync Chassis

Chassis Type: 19" Chassis, 1U

Chassis Material: Sheet Steel

Temperature Range

Operation: -20 °C to +55 °C (-4 °F to +131 °F)

Storage: -30 °C to +70 °C (-22 °F to +158 °F)

Supported Relative Humidity

Operation: Max. 95 % (non-condensing) at 40 °C (104 °F)

Operating Altitude

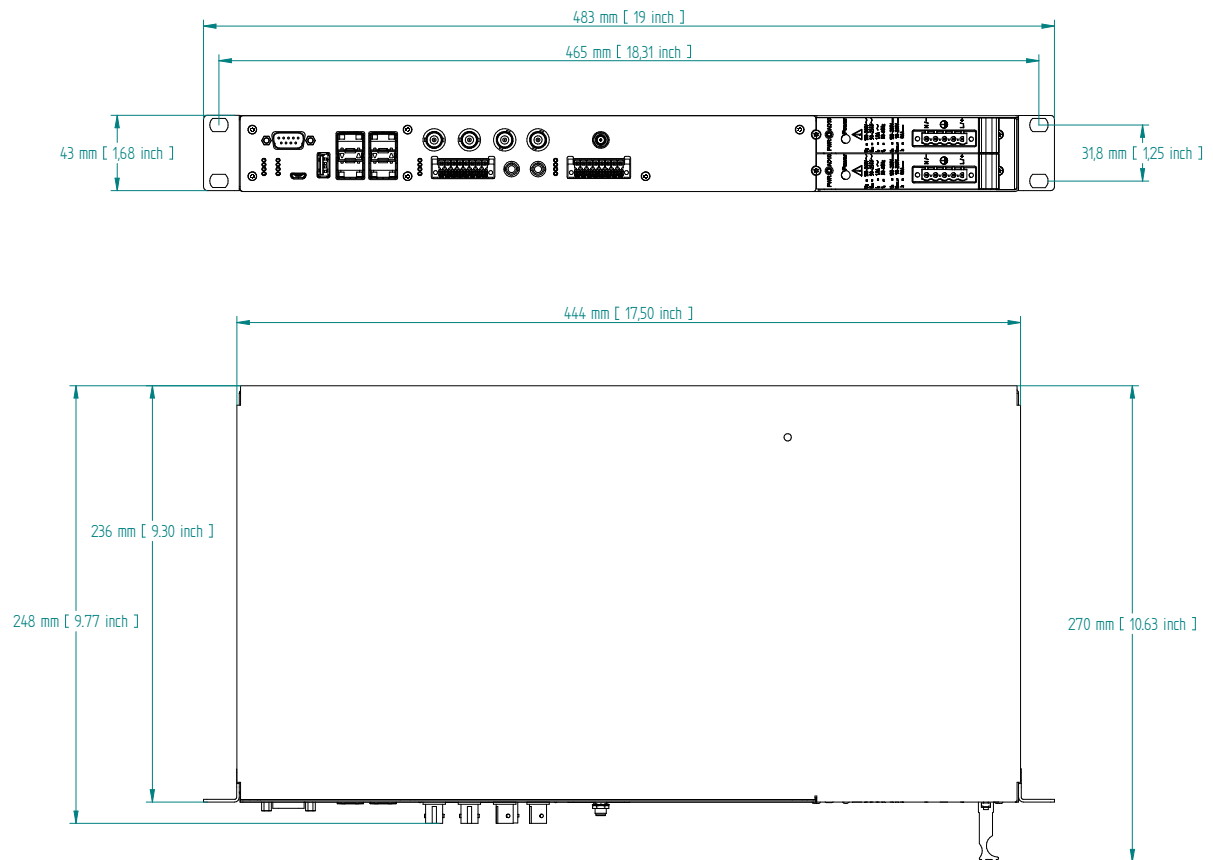
Operation: Max. 4,000 m above sea level (13,123 ft)

Atmospheric Pressure: 615 to 1,600 hPa

Acoustic Emissions: 0 dB (A)

IP Rating: IP30

Housing Dimensions



12.2 Description of Timecode Formats

Each IRIG format carries a designation comprising a letter followed by three numerical digits. The letter and each of the digits represents a characteristic property of the corresponding IRIG code.

The timecode formats supported will depend on your Meinberg product.

A002:	1000 pps, DCLS signal, pulse-width modulated, no carrier, BCD time-of-year
A003:	1000 pps, DCLS signal, pulse-width modulated, no carrier, BCD time-of-year, SBS time-of-day
A132:	1000 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 10 kHz carrier frequency, BCD time-of-year
A133:	1000 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 10 kHz carrier frequency, BCD time-of-year, SBS time-of-day
B002:	100 pps, DCLS signal, pulse-width modulated, no carrier, BCD time-of-year
B003:	100 pps, DCLS signal, pulse-width modulated, no carrier, BCD time-of-year, SBS time-of-day
B006:	100 pps, DCLS signal, pulse-width modulated, no carrier, BCD time-of-year, BCD calendar year
B007:	100 pps, DCLS signal, pulse-width modulated, no carrier, BCD time-of-year, BCD calendar year, SBS time-of-day
B122:	100 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 1 kHz carrier frequency, BCD time-of-year
B123:	100 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 1 kHz carrier frequency, BCD time-of-year, SBS time-of-day
B126:	100 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 1 kHz carrier frequency, BCD time-of-year, BCD calendar year
B127:	100 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 1 kHz carrier frequency, BCD time-of-year, BCD calendar year, SBS time-of-day
E002:	10 pps, DCLS signal, pulse-width modulated, no carrier, BCD time-of-year
E112:	10 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 100 kHz carrier frequency, BCD time-of-year
G002:	10000 pps, DCLS signal, pulse-width modulated, no carrier, BCD time-of-year
G006:	10000 pps, DCLS signal, pulse-width modulated, no carrier, BCD time-of-year, BCD calendar year
G142:	10000 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 100 kHz carrier frequency, BCD time-of-year
G146:	10000 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 100 kHz carrier frequency, BCD time-of-year, BCD calendar year

Abbreviations:

BCD = Binary-Coded Decimal, SBS = Straight Binary Seconds

In addition to the original IRIG standards, there are other specifications issued by other bodies that define specific extensions.

- AFNOR:** Code according to NF S87-500, 100 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 1 kHz carrier frequency, BCD time-of-year, complete date, SBS time-of-day, signal level specified by standard.
- IEEE 1344:** Code according to IEEE 1344-1995, 100 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 1 kHz carrier frequency, BCD time-of-year, SBS time-of-day, IEEE 1344 extensions for date, time zone, Daylight Saving Time, and leap seconds in Control Functions (CF) segment.
- (See also table “**Structure of CF Segment in IEEE 1344 Code**”)
- IEEE C37.118:** Identical to IEEE 1344, but with UTC offset +/- sign bit reversed
- NASA 36:** 100 pps, AM sine-wave signal, 1 kHz carrier frequency, time resolution: 10 ms (DCLS), 1 ms (AM carrier), BCD time-of-year: 30 bits – seconds, minutes, hours, and days

12.3 Programmable Pulse Signals

The programmable pulse outputs of microSync systems can be operated in the following modes:

Idle

Selecting “Idle” allows individual programmable pulse outputs to be disabled.

Timer

In “Timer” mode, the output simulates a timer with a fixed daily schedule. It is possible to configure three switch-on and three switch-off days for each day and each output. In order to set a timer, both the switch-on time (“ON”) and the corresponding switch-off time (“OFF”) must be set. If the switch-on time is later than the switch-off time, the switching scheduler will interpret this to mean that the switch-off time is on the next day.

Thus, if a program was set with a switch-on time of 23:45:00 and a switch-off time of 0:30:00, this would cause the output to be enabled on day n at 11:45 p.m., and then to be disabled on day $n+1$ at 12:30 a.m. If any of these three programs are to be left disabled, simply enter the same times into the ON and OFF fields. The “Active” selector specifies the active state for the timer periods. Selecting “Active: high” will put the output in a low state outside of switch-on periods and in a high state during switch-on periods.

Single Shot

“Single Shot” mode generates a single pulse of defined length once per day.

The time of day when the pulse is to be generated can be set via the “Time” value. The value “Length” allows the pulse length to be set in 10 ms increments and may be any value in the range of 10 ms to 10 s. Entries that are not multiples of 10 ms will be rounded down.

Cyclic Pulse

“Cyclic Pulse” mode is used to generate cyclically repeating pulses. The time between two pulses is defined, and this value must always be provided in hours, minutes, and seconds. It is important to note that the pulse train is always synchronized with 0:00.00 local time, so that the first pulse on any given day will always be output at midnight, and is repeated at the specified cycle interval henceforth. Thus, if a cycle duration of 2 s is specified, this will result in pulses being triggered at 0:00.00, 0:00.02, 0:00.04 and so on. While it is possible to set any cycle time between 0 and 24 hours, these repetitions are usually only useful if the time between pulses is always the same. For example, if a cycle time of 1:45.00 is set, this will output pulses at intervals of 6300 seconds. However, between the last pulse of any given day and the pulse at midnight on the following day, there will be an interval of just 4500 seconds.

Pulse per Second, per Min, per Hour Modes

These modes generate pulses of defined length once per second, once per minute, or once per hour. The configuration options for all three modes are the same. The value “Pulse Length” allows the pulse length to be set in 10 ms increments and may be any value in the range of 10 ms to 10 s.

DCF77 Marks

In “DCF77 Marks” mode the selected output simulates the time string transmitted by the German DCF77 time code transmitter. The output pulses are the 100 ms and 200 ms pulses (logical 0/1) typical for the DCF77 code. The absence of the 59-second marker is used to signal the start of a new minute.

The “Timeout” field can be used to enter how many minutes the system should wait while in free-run mode before DCF77 simulation is suspended. Entering 0 here will disable the timeout function.

Sync Modes

There are three different modes available for outputting the synchronization state of the clock.

Position OK, Time Sync und All Sync

The “**Position OK**” mode outputs a signal through the output whenever the GPS receiver is receiving enough satellites to determine its position.

In “**Time Sync**” mode, a signal is passed through the output while the clock’s internal timebase is synchronized to the GPS time. The “**All Sync**” mode requires both of the above states to be true?sufficient satellites for geopositioning and synchronization of internal timebase to GPS time?for a signal to be passed through the output.

DCLS Timecode

DC level shift timecode. The timecode output here is configured via the meinbergOS Web Interface in the "Configuration → Clock → I/O Config → IRIG Output" menu.

1 MHz Frequency, 5 MHz Frequency, 10 MHz Frequency

These modes are used to output a fixed frequency, using a PPS signal as an absolute phase reference (i.e., the falling edge of the signal is synchronized with the rising edge of the PPS signal).

Note: If the system is set to output a 1, 5, or 10 MHz frequency, these frequency signals will only be output if the oscillator is phase-locked to its reference, regardless of the output condition setting (“if sync” or “always”). As such, it may take some time for the output to generate the selected frequency even after the clock is time-synchronized to its reference.

If the clock loses synchronization with its reference, the continued frequency output will depend on the output condition setting. If the output is set to “always”, the frequency will continue to be output in free-run mode until the clock is resynchronized with a reference signal. If the output is set to “if sync”, the frequency output will be suspended upon loss of synchronization. In either case, once the reference signal is re-established, the clock will suspend frequency output if a deviation of $\pm 10 \mu\text{s}$ is detected and will only resume it once the oscillator achieves phase lock again.

DCF77-like M59

Sends a 500 ms pulse at the 59-second mark.

The “**Timeout**” field can be used to enter how many minutes the system should wait while in free-run mode before DCF77 simulation is suspended. Entering 0 here will disable the timeout function.

Synth. Frequency

The output of the frequency synthesizer is also configured via the “Outputs” menu.

PTTI 1PPS

This mode is used to pass a PPS signal of 20 μs length through the output.

12.4 Supported Time Strings

12.4.1 Meinberg Standard Time String

The Meinberg Standard time string is a sequence of 32 ASCII characters, starting with the character <STX> (Start of Text, ASCII code 02h) and terminated with the character <ETX> (End of Text, ASCII code 03h). The format is as follows:

```
<STX>D:dd.mm.yy;T:w;U:hh.mm.ss;uvxy<ETX>
```

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII-formatted numbers, whereas the other characters are directly part of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

<STX>	Start of Text, ASCII code 02h sent with one-bit accuracy at the change of each second		
dd.mm.yy	The date:		
dd	Day of the month	(01–31)	
mm	Month	(01–12)	
yy	Year of the	(00–99)	
	Century		
w	The day of the week		(1–7, 1 = Monday)
hh.mm.ss	The time:		
hh	Hours	(00–23)	
mm	Minutes	(00–59)	
ss	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 during leap second)	
uv	Clock status characters (depending on clock type):		
u:	"#"	GPS: Clock is in free-run mode (no exact synchronization)	
		PZF: Time frame not synchronized	
		DCF77: Clock has not synchronized since last reset	
	" "	(Space, 20h)	
		GPS: Clock is synchronized (base accuracy is reached)	
		PZF: Time pattern synchronized	
		DCF77: Clock has synchronized since last reset	
v:	"*"	GPS: Receiver has not yet verified its position	
		PZF/DCF77: Clock currently in free-run mode	
	" "	(Space, 20h)	
		GPS: Receiver has determined its position	
		PZF/DCF77: Clock is synchronized with transmitter	
x	Time zone indicator:		
	"U"	UTC	Universal Time Coordinated, formerly GMT
	" "	CET	European Standard Time, Daylight Saving Time active
	"S"	(CEST) Central European Summer Time, Daylight Saving Time inactive	
y	Announcement of clock jump during last hour before jump enters effect:		
	"!"	Announcement of start or end of Daylight Saving Time	
	'A'	Announcement of leap second insertion	
	" "	(Space, 20h) nothing announced	
<ETX>	End of Text, ASCII code 03h		

12.4.2 Meinberg GPS Time String

The Meinberg GPS time string is a sequence of 36 ASCII characters, starting with the <STX> (Start of Text) character and ending with the <ETX> (End of Text) character. Unlike the Meinberg Standard time string, it does not contain UTC time or time adjusted to any local time zone. Instead, it contains GPS time without the UTC adjustments. The format is as follows:

```
<STX>D:dd.mm.yy;T:w;U:hh.mm.ss;uvGy;lll<ETX>
```

The letters printed in *italics* are replaced by ASCII-formatted numbers, whereas the other characters are directly part of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

<STX>	Start of Text, ASCII code 02h		
dd.mm.yy	The date:		
dd	Day of the month	(01–31)	
mm	Month	(01–12)	
yy	Year of the Century	(00–99)	
w	The day of the week	(1–7, 1 = Monday)	
hh.mm.ss	The time:		
hh	Hours	(00–23)	
mm	Minutes	(00–59)	
ss	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 while leap second)	
uv	Clock status characters:		
u:	"#"	Clock is in free-run mode (no exact synchronization)	
	" "	(Space, ASCII code 20h)	
		Clock is synchronized (base accuracy is achieved)	
	v:	"*"	Receiver has not yet verified its position
		" "	(Space, ASCII code 20h)
			Receiver has determined its position
G	Time zone identifier "GPS Time"		
y	Announcement of clock jump during last hour before discontinuity comes into effect:		
	"A"	Announcement of leap second insertion	
	" "	(Space, ASCII code 20h) nothing announced	
lll	Number of leap seconds between GPS time and UTC (UTC = GPS time + number of leap seconds)		
<ETX>	End of Text, ASCII code 03h		

12.4.3 Meinberg Capture Time String

The Meinberg Capture time string is a sequence of 31 ASCII characters, terminated with the sequence <CR> (Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh) and <LF> (Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah). The format is as follows:

CHx<SP>dd.mm.yy_hh:mm:ss.fffffff<CR><LF>

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII-formatted numbers, whereas the other characters are directly part of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

x	0 or 1, number of input		
<SP>	Space (ASCII code 20h)		
dd.mm.yy	Capture date:		
	dd	Day of the month	(01–31)
	mm	Month	(01–12)
	yy	Year without century	(00–99)
hh:mm:ss.fffffff	Capture Time:		
	hh	Hours	(00–23)
	mm	Minutes	(00–59)
	ss	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 during leap second)
	fffffff	Fractions of second, 7 digits	
<CR>	Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh		
<LF>	Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah		

12.4.4 SPA Time String

The SPA time string is a sequence of 32 ASCII characters, starting with the string ">900WD:" and terminated with the character <CR> (Carriage Return). The format is as follows:

>900WD:*yy-mm-dd_hh.mm;ss.fff:cc*<CR>

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII numbers whereas the other characters are unalterable parts of the time string. The groups of characters are as defined below:

<i>yy-mm-dd</i>	Current Date:	
<i>yy</i>	Year without century	(00–99)
<i>mm</i>	Month	(01–12)
<i>dd</i>	Day of the month	(01–31)
<i>" "</i>	(Space, ASCII code 20h)	
<i>hh.mm;ss.fff</i>	Current Time:	
<i>hh</i>	Hours	(00–23)
<i>mm</i>	Minutes	(00–59)
<i>ss</i>	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 during leap second)
<i>fff</i>	Milliseconds	(000–999)
<i>cc</i>	Checksum	This is calculated as the XOR sum of the preceding characters. The resultant 8-bit value is reported as a hex value in the form of two ASCII characters (0–9 or A–F)
<CR>	Carriage Return	ASCII code 0Dh

12.4.5 SAT Time String

The SAT time string is a sequence of 29 ASCII characters, starting with the character <STX> (Start of Text, ASCII code 02h) and terminated with the character <ETX> (End of Text, ASCII code 03h). The format is as follows:

<STX>*dd.mm.yy*/w/*hh:mm:ssxxxxuv*<ETX>

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII-formatted numbers, whereas the other characters are directly part of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

<STX>	Start of Text, ASCII code 02h sent with one-bit accuracy at the change of each second		
dd.mm.yy	The date:		
dd	Day of the month	(01–31)	
mm	Month	(01–12)	
yy	Year without century	(00–99)	
w	The day of the week (1 = Monday)		
hh:mm:ss	The current time:		
hh	Hours	(00–23)	
mm	Minutes	(00–59)	
ss	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 during leap second)	
xxxx	Time zone identifier:		
	"UTC"	Universal Time Coordinated, formerly GMT	
	"CET"	European Standard Time, daylight saving disabled	
	"CEST"	Central European Summer Time, Daylight Saving Time active	
u	Clock status characters:		
	"#"	Clock has not synchronized since last reset	
	" "	(Space, ASCII code 20h) Clock has synchronized since last reset	
v	Announcement for time jump during last hour before event:		
	"!"	Announcement of start or end of Daylight Saving Time	
	" "(Space, ASCII code 20h)	nothing announced	
<CR>	Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh		
<LF>	Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah		
<ETX>	End of Text, ASCII code 03h		

12.4.6 Uni Erlangen Time String (NTP)

The Uni Erlangen time string (NTP) is a sequence of 66 ASCII characters, starting with the character <STX> (Start of Text, ASCII code 02h) and terminated with the character <ETX> (End of Text, ASCII code 03h). The format is as follows:

```
<STX>dd.mm.yy; w; hh:mm:ss; voo:oo; acdfg i;bbb.bbbbn lll.lllle hhhhm<ETX>
```

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII-formatted numbers, whereas the other characters are directly part of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

<STX>	Start of Text, ASCII code 02h sent with one-bit accuracy at the change of each second		
dd.mm.yy	The date:		
dd	Day of the month	(01–31)	
mm	Month	(01–12)	
yy	Year (without century)	(00–99)	
w	The day of the week	(1–7, 1 = Monday)	
hh.mm.ss	The time:		
hh	Hours	(00–23)	
mm	Minutes	(00–59)	
ss	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 during leap second)	
v	Positive/negative sign for offset of local time zone relative to UTC		
oo:oo	Offset of local time zone relative to UTC in hours and minutes		
ac	Clock status:		
a:	"#"	Clock has not synchronized since reset	
	" "	(Space, ASCII code 20h) Clock has synchronized since reset	
c:	"*"	GPS receiver has not verified its position	
	" "	(Space, ASCII code 20h) GPS receiver has determined its position	
d	Time zone identifier:		
"S"	CEST	Central European Summer Time	
" "	CET	Central European Time	
f	Announcement of clock jump during last hour before discontinuity comes into effect:		
"I"	Announcement of start or end of Daylight Saving Time		
" "	(Space, ASCII code 20h) nothing announced		
g	Announcement of clock jump during last hour before discontinuity comes into effect:		
"A"	Announcement of leap second		
" "	(Space, ASCII code 20h) nothing announced		
i	Leap second		
"L"	Leap second is currently to be inserted (only active in 60th second)		
" "	(Space, ASCII code 20h) No leap second announced		
bbb.bbbb	Geographical latitude of the receiver position in degrees Leading zeroes are padded with spaces (ASCII code 20h)		

n	Geographical hemisphere, possible characters are: "N" North of Equator "S" South of Equator
lll, llll	Geographical longitude of the receiver position in degrees Leading zeroes are padded with spaces (ASCII code 20h)
e	Prime meridian hemisphere, possible characters are: "E" East of Greenwich Meridian "W" West of Greenwich Meridian
hhhh	Altitude in meters of receiver position above WGS84 ellipsoid Leading zeroes are padded with spaces (ASCII code 20h)
<ETX>	End of Text, ASCII code 03h

12.4.7 NMEA 0183 String (RMC)

The NMEA 0183 RMC time string is a sequence of 65 ASCII characters, starting with the string "\$GPRMC" and terminated with the sequence <CR> (Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh) und <LF> (Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah). The format is as follows:

```
$GPRMC, hhmmss.ss, A, bbbb.bb, n, lllll.ll, e, 0.0, 0.0, ddmmyy, 0.0, a*hh<CR><LF>
```

The letters printed in *italics* are replaced by ASCII-formatted numbers, whereas the other characters are directly part of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

\$	Start character, ASCII code 24h sent with one-bit accuracy at the change of each second
GP	Device ID, in this case "GP" for GPS
RMC	Message type ID, in this case "RMC"
hhmmss.ss	The current time: hh Hours (00–23) mm Minutes (00–59) ss Seconds (00–59, or 60 during leap second) ff Fractional seconds (1/10 ; 1/100)
A	Status (A = Time data valid, V = Time data not valid)
bbbb.bb	Geographical latitude of the receiver position in degrees Leading zeroes are padded with spaces (ASCII code 20h)
n	Geographical hemisphere, possible characters are: "N" North of Equator "S" South of Equator
lllll.ll	Geographical longitude of the receiver position in degrees Leading zeroes are padded with spaces (ASCII code 20h)
e	Prime meridian hemisphere, possible characters are: "E" East of Greenwich Meridian "W" West of Greenwich Meridian
0.0, 0.0	Speed over the ground in knots and track angle in degrees. With a Meinberg GPS clock, these values are always 0.0, with GNS clocks, the values are calculated by the receiver for mobile applications.
ddmmyy	Current Date: dd Day of the month (01–31) mm Month (01–12) YY Year of Century (00–99)
a	Magnetic variation E/W
hh	Checksum (XOR sum of all characters except "\$" and "*")
<CR>	Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh
<LF>	Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah

12.4.8 NMEA 0183 Time String (GGA)

The NMEA 0183 GGA string is a sequence of characters starting with the string "\$GPGGA" and ending with the characters <CR> (Carriage Return) and <LF> (Line Feed). The format is as follows:

```
$GPGGA, hhmmss.ff, bbbb.bbbbb, n, lllll.ll, e, A, vv, hhh.h, aaa.a, M,
ggg.g, M, , 0*cs<CR><LF>
```

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII-formatted numbers, whereas the other characters are directly part of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

\$	Start character, ASCII code 24h sent with one-bit accuracy at the change of each second
GP	Device ID, in this case "GP" for GPS
GGA	Message type ID, in this case "GGA"
hhmmss.ss	The current time: <i>hh</i> Hours (00–23) <i>mm</i> Minutes (00–59) <i>ss</i> Seconds (00–59, or 60 while leap second) <i>ff</i> Fractional seconds (1/10 ; 1/100)
bbbb.bbbbb	Geographical latitude of receiver position in degrees Leading zeroes are padded with spaces (ASCII code 20h)
n	Geographical hemisphere, possible characters are: "N" North of Equator "S" South of Equator
lllll.lllll	Geographical longitude of the receiver position in degrees Leading zeroes are padded with spaces (ASCII code 20h)
e	Prime meridian hemisphere, possible characters are: "E" East of Greenwich Meridian "W" West of Greenwich Meridian
A	Position determined (1 = yes, 0 = no)
vv	Number of satellites used (0–12)
hhh.h	HDOP (Horizontal Dilution of Precision)
aaa.h	Mean Sea Level Altitude (MSL Altitude = WGS84 Altitude – Geoid Separation)
M	Meters (unit as fixed value)
ggg.g	Geoid Separation (WGS84 Altitude – MSL Altitude)
M	Meters (unit as fixed value)
cs	Checksum (XOR sum of all characters except "\$" and "*")
<CR>	Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh
<LF>	Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah

12.4.9 NMEA 0183 Time String (ZDA)

The NMEA 0183 ZDA time string is a sequence of 38 ASCII characters starting with the string "\$GPZDA" and ending with the characters <CR> (Carriage Return) and <LF> (Line Feed). The format is:

*\$GPZDA, hhmmss.ss, dd, mm, yyyy, HH, II *cs*<CR><LF>

ZDA - Time and Date: UTC, day, month, year, and local time zone.

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII-formatted numbers, whereas the other characters are directly part of the time string. The groups of characters are as defined below:

\$	Start character, ASCII code 24h sent with one-bit accuracy at change of second		
hhmmss.ss	UTC time:		
hh	Hours	(00–23)	
mm	Minutes	(00–59)	
ss	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 during leap second)	
HH, II	The local time zone (offset to UTC):		
HH	Hours	(00–±13)	
II	Minutes	(00–59)	
dd, mm, yy	The date:		
dd	Day of Month	(01–31)	
mm	Month	(01–12)	
YYYY	Year	(0000–9999)	
cs	Checksum (XOR of all characters except "\$" and "*")		
<CR>	Carriage Return (ASCII code 0Dh)		
<LF>	Line Feed (ASCII code 0Ah)		

12.4.10 Computime Time String

The Computime time string is a sequence of 24 ASCII characters, starting with the character **T** and terminated with the character **<LF>** (Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah). The format is as follows:

T:*yy:mm:dd:ww:hh:mm:ss***<CR><LF>**

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII numbers whereas the other characters are unalterable parts of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

T	Start character Sent with one-bit accuracy at the change of each second
yy:mm:dd	The current date: yy Year without century (00–99) mm Month (01–12) dd Day of the month (01–31) ww Day of the week (01–07, 01 = Monday)
hh:mm:ss	The current time: hh Hours (00–23) mm Minutes (00–59) ss Seconds (00–59, or 60 during leap second)
<CR>	Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh
<LF>	Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah

12.4.11 RACAL Time String

The RACAL time string is a sequence of 16 ASCII characters started by a X character and terminated by the <CR> (Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh) character. The format is as follows:

XGUyyymmddhhmmss<CR>

The letters printed in *italics* are replaced by ASCII-formatted numbers, whereas the other characters are directly part of the time string. The groups of characters are as defined below:

X	Start character (ASCII code 58h) Sent with one-bit accuracy at the change of each second		
G	Control character (ASCII code 47h)		
U	Control character (ASCII code 55h)		
yyymmdd	Current date:		
yy	Year of Century	(00–99)	
mm	Month	(01–12)	
dd	Day of Month	(01–31)	
hh:mm:ss	Current time:		
hh	Hours	(00–23)	
mm	Minutes	(00–59)	
ss	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 during leap second)	
<CR>	Carriage Return (ASCII code 0Dh)		

12.4.12 SYSPLEX-1 Time String

The SYSPLEX 1 time string is a sequence of 16 ASCII characters, starting with the character <SOH> (Start of Header, ASCII code 01h) and terminated with the character <LF> (Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah).



Important!

To ensure that the time string can be correctly output and displayed through your terminal software of choice, a "C" must be sent (once, without quotes).

The format is as follows:

```
<SOH>ddd:hh:mm:ssq<CR><LF>
```

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII numbers whereas the other characters are unalterable parts of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

<SOH>	Start of Header (ASCII code 01h) sent with one-bit accuracy at the change of each second		
ddd	Day of the Year	(001–366)	
hh:mm:ss	The current time:		
hh	Hours	(00–23)	
mm	Minutes	(00–59)	
ss	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 during leap second)	
q	Clock Status:	Space (ASCII code 20h)	Time Sync (GPS Lock)
		"?" (ASCII code 3Fh)	No Time Sync (GPS Fail)
<CR>	Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh		
<LF>	Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah		

12.4.13 ION Time String

The ION time string is a sequence of 16 ASCII characters, starting with the character <SOH> (Start of Header, ASCII code 01h) and terminated with the character <LF> (Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah). The format is as follows:

<SOH>*ddd:hh:mm:ssq*<CR><LF>

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII-formatted numbers, whereas the other characters are directly part of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

<SOH>	Start of Header (ASCII code 01h) sent with one-bit accuracy at the change of each second		
ddd	Day of Year	(001–366)	
hh:mm:ss	Current time:		
hh	Hours	(00–23)	
mm	Minutes	(00–59)	
ss	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 while leap second)	
q	Quality Indicator	Space (ASCII code 20h) “?” (ASCII code 3Fh)	Time Sync (GPS Lock) No Time Sync (GPS Fail)
<CR>	Carriage Return (ASCII code 0Dh)		
<LF>	Line Feed (ASCII code 0Ah)		

12.4.14 ION Blanked Time String

The ION time string is a sequence of 16 ASCII characters, starting with the character <SOH> (Start of Header, ASCII code 01h) and terminated with the character <LF> (Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah). The format is as follows:

```
<SOH>ddd:hh:mm:ssq<CR><LF>
```



Important!

The blanking interval lasts for 2 minutes and 30 seconds and is inserted every five minutes.

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII numbers whereas the other characters are unalterable parts of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

<SOH>	Start of Header (ASCII code 01h) sent with one-bit accuracy at the change of each second
ddd	Day of the year (001–366)
hh:mm:ss	The current time:
hh	Hours (00–23)
mm	Minutes (00–59)
ss	Seconds (00–59, or 60 during leap second)
q	Clock Status: Space (ASCII code 20h) Time Sync (GPS Lock) "?" (ASCII code 3Fh) No Time Sync (GPS Fail)
<CR>	Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh
<LF>	Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah

12.4.15 IRIG-J Timecode

The IRIG-J timecode consists of a string of ASCII characters sent in “701” format, i.e.:

- 1 start bit
- 7 data bits
- 1 parity bit (odd)
- 1 stop bit

The start of the second is marked by the leading edge of the start bit of the string. The string is 15 characters long and is sent once a second at a baud rate of 300 or greater. The format is as follows:

`<SOH>DDD:HH:MM:SS<CR><LF>`

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII numbers whereas the other characters are unalterable elements of the string. The groups of characters as defined below:

<code><SOH></code>	Start of Header (ASCII code 01h)
<code>DDD</code>	Day of the year (ordinal date, 1–366)
<code>HH, MM, SS</code>	Time of the start bit in hours (<i>HH</i>), minutes (<i>MM</i>), seconds (<i>SS</i>)
<code><CR></code>	Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh
<code><LF></code>	Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah

12.4.16 6021 Time String

The 6021 time string is a sequence of 18 ASCII characters starting with the <STX> (Start of Text, ASCII code 02h) ASCII control character and terminated with the sequence <LF> (Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah), <CR> (Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh), <ETX> (End of Text, ASCII code 03h).

It is broadly identical to the → “Freelance Time String”, but with a different order to the termination sequence.

The format is as follows:

```
<STX>C9hhmmssddmmyy<LF><CR><ETX>
```

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII numbers whereas the other characters are part of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

<STX> Start of Text, ASCII code 02h

C Clock status. This is represented as an ASCII nibble*, whereby each bit in the binary sequence has the following meaning:

Bit 0 (LSB)	Leap second announced (1) / not announced (0)
Bit 1	Leap second active (1) / not active (0)
Bit 2	Real-time clock time valid (1) / invalid (0)
Bit 3 (MSB)	Clock is synchronized (1) / not synchronized (0)

Example: If the clock outputs C (ASCII code 0x43h) at this position, this corresponds to a binary value of *1100*, indicating that the RTC time is valid and the clock is synchronized, and that no leap second has been announced, nor is one in effect.

9 UTC status of clock and day of the week. This is represented as an ASCII nibble*, whereby the three least significant bits represent the day of the week and may be any value between 1 and 7 (corresponding to Monday to Sunday). The most significant bit represents the UTC state and will be 1 if set to UTC and 0 if it is a local time zone. Thus, if the clock is outputting local (non-UTC) time, this will be in a range of 1–7, whereas if the clock is outputting UTC time, this value will be in a range of 9–F.

Example: If the clock outputs 9 (ASCII code 0x39h) at this position, this corresponds to a binary value of *1001*. The most significant bit of *1* here indicates that the clock is running on UTC time, while the 3-bit value represented by the least significant bits *001* indicates that the day is Monday.

hhmmss Current time:

hh	Hours	(00–23)
mm	Minutes	(00–59)
ss	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 during leap second)

ddmmyy Current date:

dd	Day	(01–31)
mm	Month	(01–12)
yy	Last two digits of year	(00–99)

<LF>	Line Feed (ASCII code 0Ah)
<CR>	Carriage Return (ASCII code 0Dh)
<ETX>	End of Text (ASCII code 03h)

* With ASCII nibbles, the actual ASCII character itself (0–9, A–F, ASCII codes *0x30h–0x39h* and *0x41h–0x46h*) represents the hexadecimal equivalent of a 4-bit binary sequence. For example, if the clock outputs “A” at these positions, this is equivalent to a binary sequence of *0x1010b*. Please note that it is not the binary equivalent of the ASCII code (*0x41h*) itself.

12.4.17 Freelance Time String

The Freelance time string is a sequence of 18 ASCII characters starting with the <STX> (Start of Text, ASCII code 02h) ASCII control character and terminated with the sequence <CR> (Carriage Return, ASCII code 0Dh), <LF> (Line Feed, ASCII code 0Ah), <ETX> (End of Text, ASCII code 03h).

It is broadly identical to the → “6021 Time String”, but with a different order to the termination sequence.

The format is as follows:

```
<STX>C9hhmmssddmmyy<CR><LF><ETX>
```

The letters printed in italics are replaced by ASCII numbers whereas the other characters are part of the time string. The groups of characters as defined below:

<STX> Start of Text, ASCII code 02h

C Clock status. This is represented as an ASCII nibble*, whereby each bit in the binary sequence has the following meaning:

Bit 0 (LSB)	Leap second announced (1) / not announced (0)
Bit 1	Leap second active (1) / not active (0)
Bit 2	Real-time clock time valid (1) / invalid (0)
Bit 3 (MSB)	Clock is synchronized (1) / not synchronized (0)

Example: If the clock outputs C (ASCII code 0x43h) at this position, this corresponds to a binary value of *1100*, indicating that the RTC time is valid and the clock is synchronized, and that no leap second has been announced, nor is one in effect.

9 UTC status of clock and day of the week. This is represented as an ASCII nibble*, whereby the three least significant bits represent the day of the week and may be any value between 1 and 7 (corresponding to Monday to Sunday). The most significant bit represents the UTC state and will be 1 if set to UTC and 0 if it is a local time zone. Thus, if the clock is outputting local (non-UTC) time, this will be in a range of 1–7, whereas if the clock is outputting UTC time, this value will be in a range of 9–F.

Example: If the clock outputs 9 (ASCII code 0x39h) at this position, this corresponds to a binary value of *1001*. The most significant bit of *1* here indicates that the clock is running on UTC time, while the 3-bit value represented by the least significant bits *001* indicates that the day is Monday.

hhmmss Current time:

hh	Hours	(00–23)
mm	Minutes	(00–59)
ss	Seconds	(00–59, or 60 during leap second)

ddmmyy Current date:

dd	Day	(01–31)
mm	Month	(01–12)
yy	Last two digits of year	(00–99)

<CR>	Carriage Return (ASCII code 0Dh)
<LF>	Line Feed (ASCII code 0Ah)
<ETX>	End of Text (ASCII code 03h)

* With ASCII nibbles, the actual ASCII character itself (0–9, A–F, ASCII codes *0x30h–0x39h* and *0x41h–0x46h*) represents the hexadecimal equivalent of a 4-bit binary sequence. For example, if the clock outputs “A” at these positions, this is equivalent to a binary sequence of *0x1010b*. Please note that it is not the binary equivalent of the ASCII code (*0x41h*) itself.

12.5 Configuration - Options

Receiver Options

RECEIVER TYPE	SIGNAL TYPE	VALUE	CONNECTOR
Meinberg GPS IF, 12-Channel	IF (Meinberg Antenna)	15 V DC	BNC
Meinberg GNS-UC GPS/Galileo IF	IF (Meinberg Antenna)	15 V DC	BNC
GNSS (GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou), 72-Channel	L1/E1/B1 Band	5 V DC	SMA

Oscillator Options

TYPE	HOLDOVER PERFORMANCE (1 DAY)	HOLDOVER PERFORMANCE (1 YEAR)
OCXO SQ	+/- 65 μ s	+/- 4.7 s
OCXO HQ	+/- 10 μ s	+/- 788 ms
OCXO DHQ	+/- 4.5 μ s	+/- 158 ms

PTP Performance Levels

Performance-Level	Max. Unicast Clients	Max. Delay Requests*
PL-A	8	1024
PL-B	256	32786
PL-C**	512	65536

* per Second / Hybrid Mode / ** with PTPv1 Support

12.6 Protocols and Profiles

NETWORK PROTOCOLS	IEEE 1588 PROFILES
IPv4, IPv6	Custom Profil
NTPv3, NTPv4	Default E2E IEEE1588-2008 / Default P2P IEEE1588-2008
PTPv1, PTPv2	Power IEEE C37.238-2011 / Power IEEE C37.238-2017
IEC 62439-3 (PRP)	Telecom ITU-T G.8265.1
DHCP, DHCPv6	Telecom ITU-T G.8275.1 / Telecom ITU-T G.8275.2 SMPTE ST 2059-2
DSCP	ITU-T G.8265.1, ITU-T G.8275.1, ITU-T G.8275.2 Telecom-Profil
IEEE 802.1q VLAN Filtering/Tagging	AES67 Media
IEEE 802.1p QOS	IEEE 802.1AS
SNMPv1/v2/v3	Utility IEC 61850-9-3
Remote Syslog Support (UDP)	DOCSIS 3.1

12.7 Conformity

Conformity	
CB Scheme	
CE	
FCC	
UL	
CSA	
WEEE	Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals

13 Technical Appendix: GNSS Antennas + Accessories

13.1 Technical Specifications: 40 dB Multi-GNSS Antenna for Fixed-Location Applications

The microSync TRX200/AD10DC20 is typically shipped with an active 40 dB Multi-GNSS Antenna manufactured by PCTEL.

Detailed specifications and installation instructions for the PCTEL 40 dB Multi-GNSS Antenna are provided in the third-party manufacturer's data sheet under the following links:

Data Sheet:

[🔗 https://www.meinbergglobal.com/download/docs/datasheets/english/ds_gps-gln-l1-antenna.pdf](https://www.meinbergglobal.com/download/docs/datasheets/english/ds_gps-gln-l1-antenna.pdf)

Manual:

[🔗 https://www.meinbergglobal.com/download/docs/manuals/english/gps-gln-l1-antenna.pdf](https://www.meinbergglobal.com/download/docs/manuals/english/gps-gln-l1-antenna.pdf)

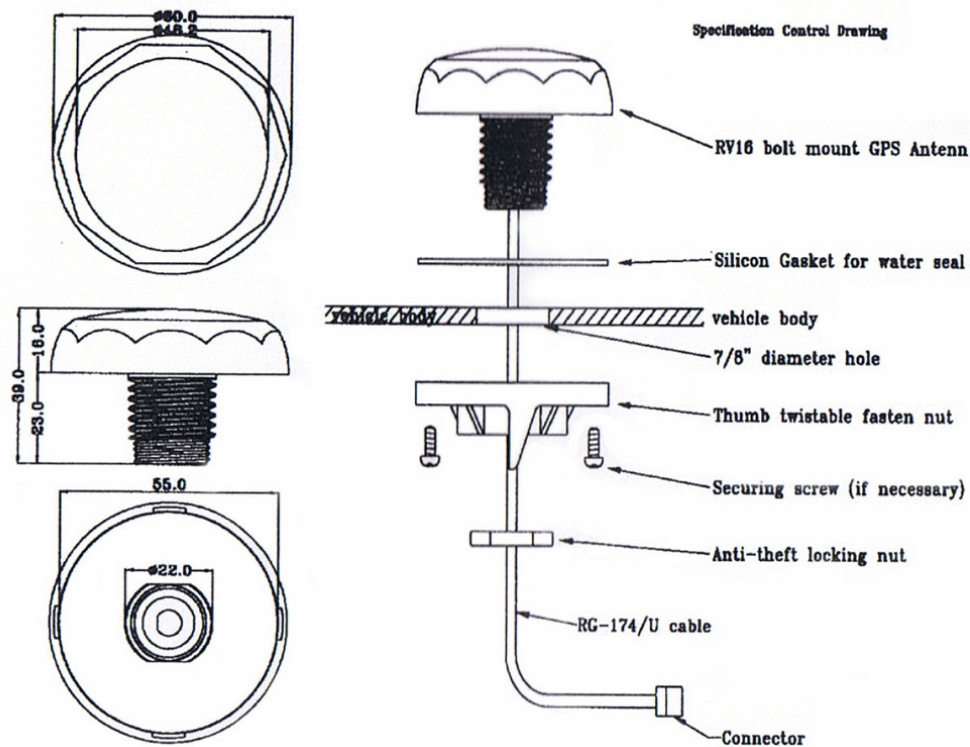
For any updated information about the product, please also visit the product website of the manufacturer PCTEL at:

[🔗 https://www.pctel.com/antenna-product/gps-timing-reference-antenna-2/](https://www.pctel.com/antenna-product/gps-timing-reference-antenna-2/)

13.2 Technical Specifications: 27 dB Mobile Multi-GNSS Antenna for Mobile Applications

The microSync TRX200/AD10DC20 can also optionally be shipped with a 27 dB Multi-GNSS Antenna manufactured by SANAV. This antenna is intended for *mobile applications*.

Installation Diagram



Detailed specifications are provided in the manufacturer's data sheet. The data sheet for the SANAV RV-76G Mobile Multi-GNSS Antenna can be downloaded via the following link:

https://www.meinbergglobal.com/download/docs/other/rv-76g_en.pdf

13.3 Technical Specifications: MBG S-PRO Surge Protector

The MBG S-PRO is a surge protector manufactured by Phoenix Contact (Type Designation CN-UB-280DC-BB) and designed to protect coaxial connections. It is patched directly into the antenna line and consists of a replaceable gas discharge tube that redirects the energy from the cable shielding to the ground potential when ignited. Connect the MBG S-PRO using a ground conductor cable that is as short as possible.

The MBG S-PRO has no dedicated input/output polarity and no preferred installation orientation.



Figure 13.1: MBG S-PRO Surge Protector (Phoenix CN-UB-280DC-BB)

Features

- Excellent RF Performance
- Multiple Strike Capability
- 20 kA Surge Protection
- Bidirectional Protection

Contents of Package:	Surge Protector with Mounting Bracket and Accessories
Product Type:	Surge Protector for Transmission and Receiver Devices
Construction Type:	In-Line Breaker
Connector Types:	Type-N, Female/Type-N, Female

The original product page of the supplier (see link) of the CN-UB-280DC-BB surge protector provides detailed specifications, as well as a variety of product-specific documents under the link below:

Data Sheet (Download):

https://www.meinbergglobal.com/download/docs/shortinfo/english/cn-ub-280dc-bb_pc.pdf

13.4 How Satellite Navigation Works

The use of a receiver for location tracking and time synchronization relies on the ability to measure the satellite-to-receiver propagation delay as precisely as possible. It is necessary to have simultaneous reception from at least four satellites so that the receiver can determine its relative spatial position in three dimensions (x, y, z) and measure the deviation of its clock against the system clock. Monitoring stations around the planet track the orbital trajectory of the satellites and detect deviations between the local atomic clocks and the system time. The collected data is transmitted up to the satellites, which then send navigation data back to Earth.

The high-precision trajectory data of each satellite, known as the satellite's ephemeris, is needed by the receiver to continuously calculate the precise location of the satellites in space. A roughly defined ephemeridal schedule based on empirical data, referred to as an almanac, is used by a receiver to identify which satellites are visible above the horizon given a known approximate location and time. Each satellite transmits its own ephemeridal schedule as well as the almanacs of all existing satellites.

Satellite Systems

GPS was installed by the United States Department of Defense (US DoD) and operates at two performance levels: the Standard Positioning Service, or SPS, and the Precise Positioning Service, or PPS. The structure of the messages transmitted by the SPS has been openly published and reception is provided for public use. The timing and navigation data of the more precise PPS is encrypted and is thus only accessible to certain (usually military) users.

GLONASS was originally developed by the Russian military for real-time navigation and ballistic missile guidance systems. GLONASS satellites also send two types of signal: a Standard Precision Signal (SP) and an encrypted High Precision Signal (HP).

BeiDou is a Chinese satellite navigation system. The second-generation system, officially referred to as the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS) and also known as "COMPASS", consists of 35 satellites. BeiDou entered service in December 2011 with ten satellites and was made available to users in the Asia-Pacific region. The system was completed in June 2020 with the launch of the final satellite.

Galileo is an in-development global European satellite navigation and time reference system controlled by a civilian authority (European Union Agency for the Space Programme, EUSPA). Its purpose is the worldwide delivery of high-precision navigation data and is similarly structured to the American GPS, Russian GLONASS and Chinese BeiDou systems. The main differences in the systems lie in their approaches to frequency usage & modulation and the satellite constellation.

13.4.1 Time Zones and Daylight Saving Time

GPS System Time is a linear timescale that was synchronized with the international UTC timescale (Coordinated Universal Time) when the satellite system became operational in 1980. Since it has entered service, however, several leap seconds have been introduced to the UTC timescale to adjust UTC time to irregularities in the Earth's rotation. While GPS System Time deviates from UTC time by several seconds for this very reason, satellite messages do incorporate the number of seconds by which these timescales deviate from one another, allowing GPS receivers to be synchronized internally with the international UTC timescale.

The receiver's microprocessor can identify any time zone based on UTC time and automatically apply Daylight Saving Time adjustments over several years if so configured by the user.

14 RoHS Conformity

Conformity with EU Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS)

We hereby declare that this product is compliant with the European Union Directive 2011/65/EU and its delegated directive 2015/863/EU “Restrictions of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment” and that no impermissible substances are present in our products pursuant to these Directives.

We warrant that our electrical and electronic products sold in the EU do not contain lead, cadmium, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalat (DEHP), benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), or diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) above the legal limits.



15 Declaration of Conformity for Operation in the European Union

EU-Konformitätserklärung

Doc ID: microSync TRX200/AD10-DC20-June 19, 2025

Hersteller Meinberg Funkuhren GmbH & Co. KG
Manufacturer Lange Wand 9, D-31812 Bad Pyrmont

erklärt in alleiniger Verantwortung, dass das Produkt,
declares under its sole responsibility, that the product

Produktbezeichnung microSync TRX200/AD10-DC20
Product Designation

auf das sich diese Erklärung bezieht, mit den folgenden Normen und Richtlinien übereinstimmt:
to which this declaration relates is in conformity with the following standards and provisions of the directives:

RED – Richtlinie <i>RED Directive</i> 2014/53/EU	ETSI EN 303 413 V1.2.1 (2021-04)
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EMV – Richtlinie <i>EMC Directive</i> 2014/30/EU	ETSI EN 301 489-1 V2.2.3 (2019-11) ETSI EN 301 489-19 V2.2.1 (2022-09) DIN EN IEC 61000-6-2:2019 DIN EN IEC 61000-6-3:2021 DIN EN 55032:2015/AC:2016/A11:2020/A1:2020 DIN EN 55035:2017/A11:2020
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Niederspannungsrichtlinie <i>Low Voltage Directive</i> 2014/35/EU	DIN EN IEC 62368-1:2020/A11:2020
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RoHS – Richtlinie <i>RoHS Directive</i> 2011/65/EU + 2015/863/EU	DIN EN IEC 63000:2018
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Bad Pyrmont, den June 19, 2025

Aron Meinberg
Quality Management


Meinberg Funkuhren GmbH & Co. KG
Lange Wand 9
31812 Bad Pyrmont

16 Declaration of Conformity for Operation in the United Kingdom

UK Declaration of Conformity

Doc ID: microSync TRX200/AD10-DC20-June 19, 2025

Manufacturer

Meinberg Funkuhren GmbH & Co. KG
Lange Wand 9
31812 Bad Pyrmont
Germany

declares that the product

Product Designation

microSync TRX200/AD10-DC20

to which this declaration relates, is in conformity with the following standards and provisions of the following regulations under British law:

Radio Equipment Regulations 2017
(as amended)
SI 2017/1206

ETSI EN 303 413 V1.2.1 (2021-04)

Electromagnetic Compatibility
Regulations 2016 (as amended)
SI 2016/1091

ETSI EN 301 489-1 V2.2.3 (2019-11)
ETSI EN 301 489-19 V2.2.1 (2022-09)
EN IEC 61000-6-2:2019
EN IEC 61000-6-3:2021
EN 55032:2015/AC:2016/A11:2020/A1:2020
EN 55035:2017/A11:2020

Electrical Equipment (Safety)
Regulations 2016 (as amended)
SI 2016/1101

EN IEC 62368-1:2020/A11:2020

The Restriction of the Use of Certain
Hazardous Substances in Electrical and
Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012
(as amended)
SI 2012/3032

EN IEC 63000:2018

Bad Pyrmont, Germany, dated June 19, 2025

Aron Meinberg
Quality Management


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