



Thus, the 5071A's response to environmental conditions such as temperature and humidity are virtually eliminated. The 5071A primary frequency standard maintains its accuracy and stability, even in unstable environments.

### Satellite Communications

Stable frequency generation is required to transmit and receive signals properly between ground terminals and communication satellites. Frequency flexibility is also needed to adjust for satellite-to-satellite carrier-frequency differences. The 5071A's state-of-the-art technology produces offset and primary frequencies with the same guaranteed stability.

For secure communications, precise timing synchronization ensures that encrypted data can be recovered quickly. Frequency-agile signals also require exact synchronization between transmitter and receiver during channel hops.

The 5071A automates the synchronization to any external 1PPS signal, greatly simplifying this aspect of satellite communications.

### The 5071A and GPS

The 5071A primary frequency standard can work very well with a GPS timing receiver to produce and maintain highly accurate time and frequency.

The GPS system provides accurate time, frequency, and location information worldwide by means of microwave radio broadcasts from a system of satellites. Timing accuracy for the GPS system is based, in large part, on the

accuracy and stability of a number of 5071A primary frequency standards. These standards are maintained by the GPS system, the US Naval Observatory, and various timing laboratories around the world which contribute to UTC, the world time scale.

Because of their accurate time reference, GPS signals processed by a good GPS timing receiver, can provide highly accurate time and frequency outputs. However, since GPS receivers rely on very low level microwave signals from the satellites, they sometimes lose accuracy because of interfering signals, local antenna problems, or bad satellite data.

In spite of these problems, a GPS timing receiver can be an excellent backup and reference to a local 5071A primary frequency standard. The GPS receiver provides an independent reference that can be used to verify the accuracy of a caesium standard, or it can be used as a temporary backup should the caesium standard need repair. The local 5071A standard has better short-term stability, better output signal quality, and is not perturbed by interfering signals, intermittent signal loss, or bad satellite data.

With these characteristics, the synergy created by combining a good quality GPS timing receiver and a 5071A primary frequency standard can produce a highly robust, inexpensive, and redundant frequency and time system.

### Exceptional Accuracy

The intrinsic accuracy of the improved cesium beam tube assures that any 5071A Option 001 will power up to within  $\pm 2.0E-13$  of the accepted standard for frequency. This is achieved under full environmental conditions in 30 minutes or less—and without the need for any adjustments or alignments.

### Unsurpassed Stability

The 5071A Option 001 high-performance cesium beam tube guarantees stability to be better than 1 part in  $10^{14}$  for averaging times of five days or greater. The 5071A is the first cesium standard to specify stability for averaging times longer than  $1 \times 10^5$  seconds (approximately one day).

The 5071A is also the first cesium standard to specify and guarantee a flicker floor. Flicker floor is the point at which the standard's stability ( $\sigma_y(2, \tau)$ ) does not change with longer averaging. The 5071A Option 001 Flicker floor is guaranteed to be 1 part in  $10^{14}$  or better. Long-term measurements at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) show that the flicker floor is typically better than  $5 \times 10^{-15}$ .

Unstable environments are normal for many cesium standard applications. The 5071A features a number of microprocessor-controlled servo loops which allow it to virtually ignore changes in temperature, humidity, and magnetic fields.

The 5071A delivers exceptional performance over very long periods of time, greatly increasing the availability of critical time and frequency services. Actual measurements made at NIST have demonstrated that a 5071A with the Option 001 High- Performance CBT will drift no more than  $5 \times 10^{-14}$  over the entire life of the CBT.

### Traditional reliability

The 5071A has demonstrated an average mean time between failures (MTBF) of greater than 160,000 hours since its introduction in 1992. This data is based on actual field repair data. Backing up this reliability is a 10-year warranty on the Standard Long-Life Cesium Beam Tube and a five-year warranty for the highperformance tube.

Complete repair and maintenance services are available at four strategically located service centers worldwide.

### Full traceability to NIST

Symmetricom provides NIST traceability to the accuracy measurements made on every 5071A. Traceability to NIST is maintained through the NIST-supplied frequency measurement and analysis system (FMAS). This service exceeds the requirements of MIL-STD-45662A and can be a valuable tool in demonstrating traceability to your customers.

### Straightforward Operation

Internal microprocessor control makes start-up and operation of the 5071A extremely simple. Once connected to an ac or dc power source, the 5071A automatically powers up to its full accuracy specifications. No adjustments or alignments are necessary during power-up or operation for the life of the cesium tube.

An intuitive menu structure is accessible via the front panel LCD display and keypad. These menus—Instrument State, Clock Control, Instrument Configuration, Event Log, Frequency Offset and Utilities—logically report status and facilitate control of the instrument. These functions are described below.

#### *Instrument State*

Overall status is displayed, including any warnings in effect. Key instrument parameters such as C-field current, electron multiplier voltage, ion pump current, and cesium beam tube oven voltage are available. You can initiate a hard copy report of this data on your printer with the push of a button.

#### *Clock Control*

Set the time and date, schedule leapseconds, adjust the epoch time (in 50-ns steps), and automatically synchronize the 1PPS signal to within 50 ns of an external pulse using this menu.

#### *Instrument Configuration*

Set the instrument mode (normal or standby) and assign frequencies (5 or 10 MHz) to the two independently programmable output ports; configure the RS-232C data port.

#### *Event Log*

Significant internal events (power source changes, hardware failures, warning conditions) are automatically recorded with the time and date of their occurrence. A single keystroke produces a hard copy on your printer for your records.

#### *Frequency Offset (Settability)*

Output frequencies may be offset by as much as 1 part in  $10^9$  in steps of approximately 6.3 parts in  $10^{15}$ . All product stability and output specifications apply to the offset frequency.

#### *Utilities*

The firmware revision level and cesium beam tube identification information can be displayed.

### High-Performance Cesium Beam Tube (5071A Option 001)

The 5071A Option 001 high-performance cesium beam tube is optimal for the most demanding operations. The Option 001 tube offers a full-environment accuracy specification of  $\pm 2.0E-13$ —two times better than the specification for the

standard tube. Stability is also significantly improved. The high-performance tube reaches a Flicker floor of  $1 \times 10^{-14}$  or better, and long-term measurements at NIST show that the flicker floor is typically better than  $5 \times 10^{-15}$ .

### Integrated Systems and Remote Operation

Today, cesium standards are often integrated into telecommunication, satellite communication, or navigation systems as master clocks. To accommodate these environments, the 5071A provides complete remote control and monitoring capabilities. Instrument functions and parameters can be interrogated programmatically.

Communication is accomplished via the standard commands for programmable instruments (SCPI) language and a dedicated RS-232C port. Also, a rear panel logic output can be programmed to signal when user-defined “abnormal” conditions exist.

For uninterruptible system service, an internal battery provides 45 minutes of backup in case of ac power failure. Thus, the 5071A can be managed easily even in the most remote locations.

## 5071A Specifications

### ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

#### • Frequency outputs

Frequency	5MHz & 10MHz <sup>1</sup>
Format	Sine
Amplitude	≥1Vrms
Harmonic	≤-40dBc
Non harmonic	≤-80dBc
Connector	N
Load impedance	50Ω
Location	rear panel
Isolation between ports	≥110dB (typical)

Frequency	100kHz & 1MHz
Format	Sine
Amplitude	≥1Vrms
Harmonic	≤-40dBc
Load impedance	50Ω
Location	rear panel
Connector	BNC

#### • Timing outputs

Format	1PPS
Amplitude	≥2.4V into 50Ω (TTL Compatible)
Pulse width	20us
Rise time	≤5ns (slew rate >10 <sup>9</sup> volts/second at 1.5V)
Jitter	≤1ns rms
Connector	BNC
Load impedance	50Ω
Location	One front panel Two rear panel Timing Inputs
Automatic synchronization to within 50ns of reference pulse	

Sync input	(2) 1PPS (each may be independently armed)
Amplitude	+2 to +10V Max
Pulse width	100nS min to 100us max
Rise time	≤50ns
Jitter	≤1ns rms
Connector	BNC
Load impedance	50Ω
Location	One front panel One rear panel

#### Manual sync

Range	-0.5 to +0.5s
Resolution	50ns

### Remote System Interface and Control

#### RS-232-C (DTE Configuration)

Complete remote control and interrogation of all instrument functions and parameters

Software command set: Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments (SCPI), version 1990.0 adapted for RS-232C

Connector	9-pin male rectangular D subminiature type
Location	rear panel

Alarm (TTL)	BNC
Output	TTL High, normal TTL low, fault

Circuit is TTL open collector with internal pull-up resistor. Circuit can sink up to 10mA

Location	rear panel
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#### • Accuracy and long term stability

Conditions - and any combination of

Temperature	0°C to 50°C
Humidity	0 to 85% (40°C max)
Magnetic field	dc, 55, 60Hz, 2G peak any orientation
Shock and vibration	100-mm drop

	Standard Performance	High Performance
Accuracy	±1.0E-12	±2.0E-13
Frequency change vs environment	±1.0E-13	±8.0E-14
Warm-up time (typical)	30 Min	30 Min
Reproducibility	±1.0E-13	±1.0E-13
Stability		
Range	±1.0E-9	±1.0E-9
Resolution	6.3E-15	6.3E-15
Control:	Via RS-232 port	

#### • Stability

	Standard Performance	High Performance
Avg. Time (s)	Allan Deviation	Allan Deviation
0.01	≤7.5E-11	≤7.5E-11
0.1	≤1.2E-11	≤1.2E-11
1	≤1.2E-11	≤5.0E-12
10	≤8.5E-12	≤3.5E-12
100	≤2.7E-12	≤8.5E-13
1,000	≤8.5E-13	≤2.7E-13
10,000	≤2.7E-13	≤8.5E-14
100,000	≤8.5E-14	≤2.7E-14
5 days	≤5.0E-14	≤1.0E-14
30 days	≤5.0E-14	≤1.0E-14
Flicker floor		
Guaranteed	≤5.0E-14	≤1.0E-14
Typical	≤1.5E-14	≤5.0E-15

### SSB Phase noise

Offset (Hz)	10MHz Output	5MHz Output
1	≤-100dBc	≤-106dBc
10	≤-130dBc	≤-136dBc
100	≤-145dBc	≤-151dBc
1,000	≤-150dBc	≤-156dBc
10,000	≤-154dBc	≤-160dBc
100,000	≤-154dBc	≤-160dBc

### ENVIRONMENTAL AND PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

#### • General environment

Temperature	
Operating	0°C to 55°C
Non-operating	-40°C to 70°C
Humidity	0 to 95%RH (45C max)
Magnetic field	dc, 55, 60Hz 0 to 2 gauss peak - any orientation
Atmospheric pressure	≤1E-13 change in frequency for pressure down to 19kPa (equivalent to an altitude of 12.2km)

#### Shock and vibration

Mil-T-28800D, Type III, class 5  
Hammer Blow Shock Test, Mil-S-901C, Grade A, Class 1, Type A  
Mile-STD, 167-1 (phase noise)

EMI:	Conducted and radiated emissions per CISPR 11/EN 55011, Group 1, Class A
EMC:	per MIL-STD-461C, Part 7, Class B dc magnetic field up to 7.8 Gauss

**AC Power requirements**

Operating voltage	100, 120 Vac $\pm$ 10%, 45 to 440 Hz 220, 240 Vac $\pm$ 10%, 45 to 66 Hz
Frequency	45 to 440Hz 45 to 66Hz
Power	
Operating	50W (Standard Performance) 58W (High Performance)
Warm-up	100W

**DC Power requirements**

22 to 42 VDC	
Operating	45W (Standard Performance) 50W (High Performance)
Warm-up	85W
Internal Standby battery	
Capacity	45 minutes from full charge
Charge time	16 hours max from fully discharged state
Charge source	ac input power supply

**Dimensions/weight**

Height	133.4 mm
Width	425.5 mm
Depth	523.9 mm
Weight	30 kg

MTBF >160,000 hrs.

<sup>1</sup> Each output can be set to either 5 or 10MHz from the front panel or by remote control.

<sup>2</sup> Lifetime accuracy (high performance CBT only) after a minimum two-month warm-up. Change no more than 5.0E-14 for the life of the CBT.



Rear View



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