



AUSTRON Model 2201A
GPS Satellite Receiver
Unit Serial No. _____
Maintenance Manual
P/N 12712778-000-2, Revision C

July 6, 1995

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be easily accessible to all relevant parties.

2. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling any discrepancies or errors that may arise. It is important to identify the cause of the error and to take appropriate steps to correct it. This may involve adjusting the accounts and notifying the relevant parties of the changes.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of regular communication and reporting. This includes providing regular updates to the management and the board of directors on the financial performance of the organization. It also involves maintaining open lines of communication with the external auditors.

4. The fourth part of the document outlines the responsibilities of the various departments and individuals involved in the financial reporting process. This includes the accounting department, the internal audit function, and the external auditors. Each party has a specific role to play in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong internal control system. This includes implementing policies and procedures that are designed to prevent and detect errors and fraud. It also involves regularly reviewing and updating the internal control system to reflect changes in the organization's operations.

6. The sixth part of the document outlines the importance of transparency and disclosure. This includes providing clear and concise information about the organization's financial performance and the risks it faces. It also involves disclosing any significant events or transactions that may affect the financial statements.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with the external auditors. This involves providing them with all the information they need to perform their audit and to issue their opinion on the financial statements. It also involves keeping them informed of any changes in the organization's operations or financial reporting process.

8. The eighth part of the document outlines the importance of maintaining a strong ethical culture. This includes promoting honesty, integrity, and transparency in all business dealings. It also involves providing training and guidance to all employees on the organization's code of ethics and the consequences of unethical behavior.

Table of Contents

Section 1 Functional Description 1

 1.1. Scope Of Section 1

 1.2. Basic Operation 1

 1.3. Circuit Configuration 5

 1.3.1. Hardware Arrangement 5

 1.3.2. Main Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) 5

 1.3.3. DC-to-DC Converter 5

 1.3.4. Oscillator Control Card 5

 1.3.5. Main Power Supply 5

 1.3.6. I/O Modules 9

 1.3.7. Option Slots 9

 1.3.8. Covers 9

 1.4. Circuit Descriptions 9

 1.4.1. Power Distribution and Interconnection (A2 and A3) 11

 1.4.2. Power Supply Module (A2A1) 25

 1.4.3. Front Panel I/O (A1A2) 37

 1.4.4. Oscillator Control Card 43

 1.4.5. Data Processor 49

 1.4.6. Signal Controller (A2A3) 59

 1.4.7. Signal Processor 65

 1.4.8. Antenna Interface Module (A3A8) 71

Section 2 Maintenance 79

 2.1. Scope Of Section 79

 2.2. Trouble Analysis Guide 79

 2.3. Cautions And General Procedures 80

 2.3.1. Cautions 81

 2.3.2. Brief Hardware Description 81

 2.4. Recommended Test Equipment 82

 2.5. Receiver Tests 82

 2.5.1. Power Supply Tests 82

 2.5.2. Front Panel I/O Tests, P/N 10911118 83

 2.5.3. Data Processor Calibration, P/N 10312798 84

 2.5.4. Signal Controller Tests, P/N 10310952 85

 2.5.5. Signal Processor Tests, P/N 10310873 87

 2.5.6. Antenna Interface Module Tests, P/N 23411147 89

 2.5.7. Option Modules Calibration 91

 2.5.8. PCB Locations 91

INDEX Index-1

List of Tables

Table 1: Osc. Control Card Select Settings	43
Table 2: Troubleshooting Chart	79
Table 3: Keypad/LCD Test	84

List of Drawings

Block Diagram, Model 2201A GPS Receiver. Dwg. No. 12411319 Rev C	3
Final Assembly, Model 2201A GPS Receiver. Dwg. No. 25412779 Rev D	7
Schematic, Power Dist. And Interconnect. Dwg. No. 12311947 Rev D	1
Schematic, Main Interconnect. Dwg. No. 12311962 Rev B	17
PCB Assembly, Main Interconnect. Dwg. No. 10311962 Rev B	19
Schematic, AUX Interconnect. Dwg. No. 12311963 Rev B	21
PCB Assembly, AUX Interconnect. Dwg. No. 10311963 Rev B	23
Module Power Supply. Dwg. No. 23310989-* Rev F	27
Schematic, Module Power Supply. Dwg. No. 12310979 Rev G	29
PCB Assembly, Module Power Supply. Dwg. No. 10310979-* Rev G	31
Schematic, AC/DC \pm GND Power Input. Dwg. No. 12312479 Rev A	33
PCB Assembly, AC/DC \pm GND Power Input. Dwg. No. 10312479 Rev A	35
Schematic, Front Panel I/O. Dwg. No. 12310754 Rev B	39
PCB Assembly, Front Panel I/O. Dwg. No. 10310754 Rev D	41
Schematic, Osc Cntl/Freq Counter. Dwg. No. 12312676 Rev E	45
PCB Assembly, Osc Cntl/Freq Counter. Dwg. No. 10312676-* Rev J	47
Schematic, Enhanced Data Processor. Dwg. No. 12312798 Rev A	53
PCB Assembly, Enhanced Data Processor. Dwg. No. 10312798 Rev A	57

Schematic, GPS Signal Controller.
Dwg. No. 12310952 Rev C 61

PCB Assembly, GPS Signal Controller.
Dwg. No. 10310952 Rev B 63

Schematic, GPS Signal Processor.
Dwg. No. 12310873 Rev E 67

PCB Assembly, GPS Signal Processor.
Dwg. No. 10310873 Rev G 69

Module Assembly, Antenna Interface.
Dwg. No. 23411147 Rev A 73

Schematic, Antenna Interface.
Dwg. No. 12310732 Rev A 75

PCB Assembly, Antenna Interface.
Dwg. No. 10310732 Rev B 77

1. Functional Description

1.1. Scope Of Section

Section One discusses the operation of the Model 2201A GPS Satellite Receiver. Included are schematics, detailed circuit descriptions and assembly drawings. In Section Two you will find detailed discussions of the Model 2201A GPS test and calibration procedures. These two sections are of interest to those persons interested in the operation of the receiver for maintenance and/or calibration purposes. For the option modules (I/O and Oscillator) refer to the manual supplements for circuit descriptions, schematics and assembly drawings.

1.2. Basic Operation

Dwg. No. 12411319 shows the block diagram of the Model 2201A GPS Satellite Receiver. The general flow begins at the left with the antenna.

The antenna receives, amplifies and filters the GPS signals. Using the reference frequency from the receiver, it generates the first local oscillator frequency and mixes it with the amplified and filtered RF to create the first intermediate frequency (first IF). The first IF is amplified and filtered at the antenna, then sent to the receiver. Connection between the antenna and the receiver is through a length of RG58 cable, with 15 volt power and the 10 MHz reference going to the antenna and the first IF coming from the antenna.

The antenna cable connects to the Antenna Interface module, plugged into the rear panel of the receiver. In this module (the down converter in the block diagram) the first IF is mixed with the second local oscillator frequency, which is phase modulated by the C/A code of the satellite being tracked. The second IF is amplified and filtered, then mixed with the third local oscillator frequency to generate the third IF. The third IF is amplified and filtered and sent to the Signal Processor PCB.

On the Signal Processor PCB, the third IF passes through an automatic gain control circuit, which allows the receiver to maintain a constant level during tracking. The signal is then mixed with a final signal which removes the third IF and the Doppler, leaving only the data. The signals that result from this are in phase and quadrature signals that are converted to binary numbers for use in the software. The software processes these numbers to produce corrections to the final LO, generated by the NCO (number-controlled-oscillator), and corrections to the phase of the C/A code. The software also collects the satellite data, one bit at a time, and sends it to the Data Processor PCB.

The activity of the Signal Processor PCB is controlled by the Signal Controller PCB which contains a 68010 microprocessor, 16 Kbytes of EPROM, 4 Kbytes of dual port RAM and the C/A code generator circuitry. Information from the Data Processor passes through the dual port RAM to the microprocessor. This information tells the Signal Controller what satellites to track and how long to track each one. Using this information, the software controls the Signal Processor hardware, and causes it to acquire and track up to eight satellites chosen by the Data Processor. It then sends satellite data and status information back to the Data Processor through the dual port RAM.

The Data Processor PCB is the main controller in the Model 2201A. It interfaces with the User through the keyboard and liquid crystal display, it interfaces with external instruments through various optional modules (i.e., IEEE-488, RS-232, etc.) and it interfaces with the Signal Controller PCB. The Data Processor consists of a 68010 microprocessor, 512 Kbytes of erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM), 256 Kbytes of static memory (RAM),

4 Kbytes of battery-backed RAM and a time-interval-counter. Data from the Signal Controller is processed and used to generate an on-time 1 pps, to correct the frequency of the internal oscillator and to calculate the position of the receiver. Measurements of the accuracies of an external 1 pps and an external frequency can also be made. In addition, the Data Processor monitors various conditions in the receiver, enabling alarms when necessary.

1.3. Circuit Configuration

1.3.1. Hardware Arrangement

Dwg. No. 25412779 illustrates the arrangement of the hardware in the Model 2201A. The Model 2201A consists of seven main areas, including eight plug-in boards, ac-to-dc power section, the front panel assembly and the option-module section. The front panel assembly consists of the panel and two PCBs. To remove the assembly from the chassis, first unscrew the two screws in the top corners of the panel, then tilt the panel outward. Disconnect the 26-pin ribbon cable and lift the panel out of the groove in the bottom crossbar. It is reinstalled by reversing this procedure.

1.3.2. Main Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs)

The three large PCBs go in the center section behind the front panel. They can be installed in any order, although the following order is preferred.

- 1) Data Processor (10312798), top slot
- 2) Signal Controller (10310952), second slot
- 3) Signal Processor (10310873), third slot

1.3.3. DC-to-DC Converter

The front left section of the chassis contains the DC-to-DC Converter assembly. This assembly plugs into the small connector on the Interconnect PCB and is secured to the side panel by the thumbscrew on the power supply heatsink. Attach the assembly firmly to the side panel while power is applied.

1.3.4. Oscillator Control Card

The Oscillator Control Card is plugged into the Interconnect PCB in the right front section of the chassis. The Oscillator Control Card is long enough that it nearly touches the back of the front panel. This prevents it from being knocked out of the connector by a hard shock while the panel is in place.

1.3.5. Main Power Supply

The left rear section of the chassis contains the main power supply. This includes the ac-to-dc power supply, the external dc input, ac fuse, and dc circuit breakers.

NOTES:

1.3.6. I/O Modules

The center section at the rear of the chassis has slots for the I/O modules (top two slots, any order) and the Antenna Interface module (bottom slot). These modules are secured to the rear panel by two thumbscrews. A keying pin in the bottom right corner prevents modules which do not belong there from being accidentally installed.

1.3.7. Option Slots

The main option slots are located on the right side of the chassis at the rear. These three slots will accept any combination and any order of several different option modules. These slots are also keyed.

1.3.8. Covers

The top and bottom covers slide in grooves in the side panels and are secured by two screws at the rear. During normal operation, the covers should be in place and securely tightened. This reduces dust accumulation on the PCBs. It also reduces the amount of externally generated EMI (Electro Magnetic Interference) that could affect the operation of the Model 2201A, and reduce the amount of internally generated noise that could affect other equipment.

1.4. Circuit Descriptions

The following paragraphs describe in detail the various assemblies used in the Model 2201A. As you read through this section, refer to the figures indicated at the beginning of each discussion. Generally, signals are traced from left to right on the schematics, with inputs on the left and outputs on the right. When the discussions refer to digital signals, a high level (2.4 to 5 volts) is a logical ONE, and a low level (0.0 to 0.8 volt) is a logical ZERO.

NOTES:

1.4.1. Power Distribution and Interconnection (A2 and A3)

Reference Dwg. No. 12311947, Dwg. No. 10311962, Dwg. No. 12311962, Dwg. No. 10311963 and Dwg. No. 12311963

All PCBs and modules plug into one of two Interconnect PCBs. In addition, the Auxiliary Interconnect PCB is plugged into the Main Interconnect PCB. Power and signals are distributed around the instrument via these two Interconnect PCBs.

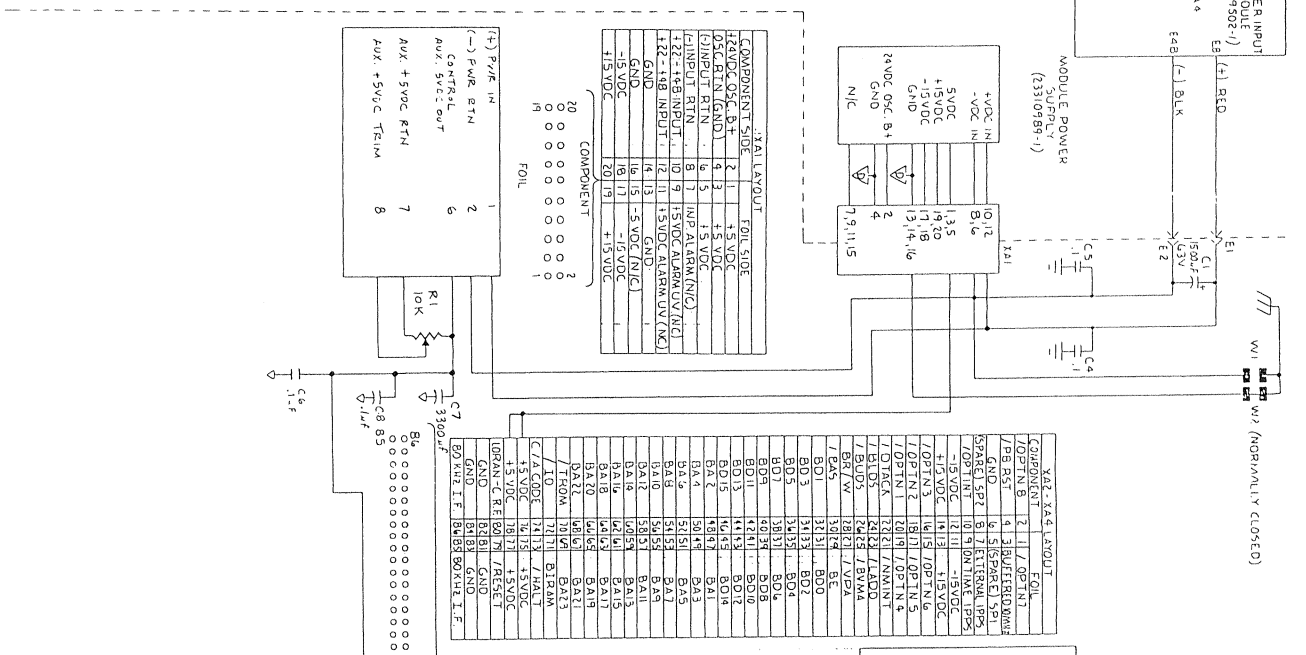
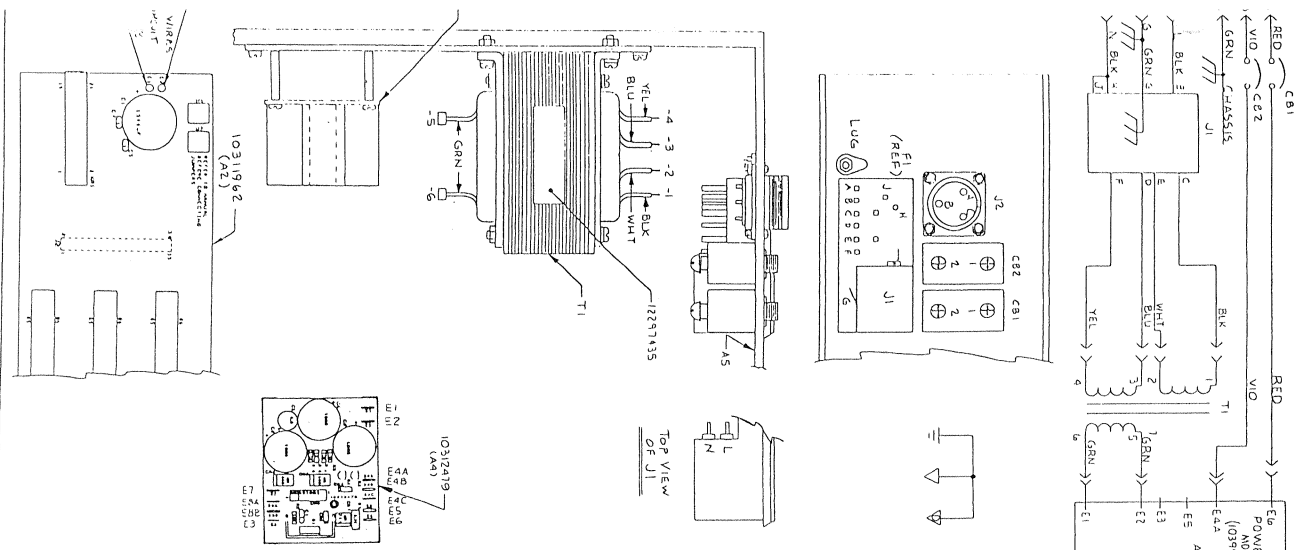
External ac and dc power enter the instrument through connectors J1 and J2, respectively, on the rear panel. AC power is current limited by fuse, F1, and dc power is limited by circuit breakers, CB1 and CB2. AC power is reduced in voltage in transformer, T1. The outputs of T1 are connected to E1 and E2 of the Power Input module (P/N 10312479).

The secondary of T1, connected to E1 and E2, produces an ac voltage that, when rectified and filtered, gives a voltage large enough to keep the receiver from drawing power from the dc power source while ac power is present. The secondary of T2 is also rectified and filtered to produce the unregulated dc power used by the receiver. The dc output of the Power Input module, E8 and E4, goes to the Power Supply module, P/N 23310989-01.

In the Power Supply module, the unregulated dc from the Power Input module is regulated to produce 5 volts, primarily used by the digital logic circuits, and 15 volts used by the analog circuits. The Power Supply module plugs into XA1 on the Main Interconnect PCB, through which regulated power is distributed to the rest of the receiver.

On the Power Supply module, slide switch, S1, is used to disable the 5 and ± 15 volt outputs. It can be used to turn the receiver off without removing the external ac and dc power connections. To use this switch, remove the screws in the front panel and tilt it outward from the top. Before removing the ribbon cable, slide switch S1 to the OFF position. If it is necessary to remove the front panel from the rest of the unit (cable still attached) to get to the switch, be very careful not to touch the circuit boards on the back of the panel to any part of the chassis. Damage may be done to the panel on the receiver.

NOTES:



MAIN INTERCONNECT PCB
10311962 (A2)

COMPONENT	PCB LAYOUT	FOUR SIDE	RIGHT SIDE
CONVERTER	1	1	1
RESISTOR	2	2	2
DIODE	3	3	3
INDUCTOR	4	4	4
TRANSFORMER	5	5	5
ALARM	6	6	6
UV	7	7	7
UV	8	8	8
UV	9	9	9
UV	10	10	10
UV	11	11	11
UV	12	12	12
UV	13	13	13
UV	14	14	14
UV	15	15	15
UV	16	16	16
UV	17	17	17
UV	18	18	18
UV	19	19	19
UV	20	20	20
UV	21	21	21
UV	22	22	22
UV	23	23	23
UV	24	24	24
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UV	26	26	26
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UV	30	30	30
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UV	42	42	42
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UV	89	89	89
UV	90	90	90
UV	91	91	91
UV	92	92	92
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UV	95	95	95
UV	96	96	96
UV	97	97	97
UV	98	98	98
UV	99	99	99
UV	100	100	100

1.4.2. Power Supply Module (A2A1)

Reference Dwg. No. 23310989-*, Dwg. No. 10310979-*, Dwg. No. 12310979,
Dwg. No. 12312479, Dwg. No. 10312479

The power supply is made up of two sections. A power input section switches between ac and dc voltage supplies. A second section, the Power Supply module, supplies a variety of dc voltages. Together these sections allow operation from a wide variety of power sources, including referencing either dc input polarity to chassis ground.

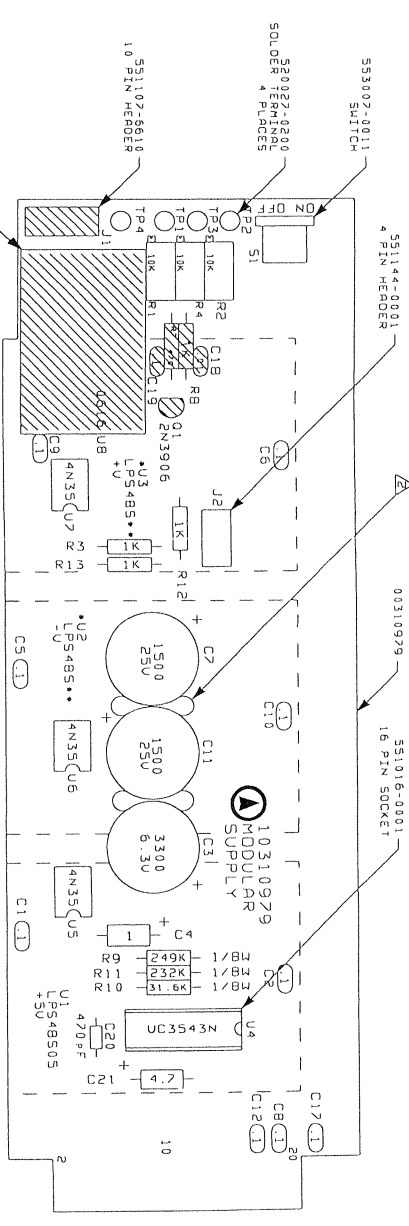
The power input circuit consists of an ac power transformer, bridge rectifier and auto switchover circuit. If an ac source is applied to J1, the switchover circuit will select the rectified ac and block any dc source connected to J2. Upon the failure or removal of the ac source, the switchover circuit will select the external dc source connected to J2.

The Power Supply module operates on an input range of 22 to 57 Vdc. Regulated output voltages are produced by dc-to-dc converters. These voltages consist of 5 Vdc and ± 15 Vdc. The power supply outputs are disabled by switch, S1, if desired.

NOTES:

DRSM NO.	U1	U2	U3	U4	U5	U6	U7	U8	U9	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17	U18	U19	U20
DRSM NO.	U1	U2	U3	U4	U5	U6	U7	U8	U9	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17	U18	U19	U20
DRSM NO.	U1	U2	U3	U4	U5	U6	U7	U8	U9	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17	U18	U19	U20

REV	DESCRIPTION	ECO NO.	DATE	BY
1	RELEASED			
2	REVISED PER ECO	10736	11/28/81	CR
3	REVISED PER ECO	10969	11/28/81	CR
4	REVISED PER ECO	11423	11/28/81	CR
5	REVISED PER ECO	11752	11/28/81	CR
6	REVISED PER ECO	11959	11/28/81	CR
7	REVISED PER ECO	12449	11/28/81	CR



PLACE A BEAD OF CONFORMING RTV NO. 3145 BETWEEN C2 & C11 AND C11 & C3
 CAPACITOR CASES ON BOTH SIDES FOR MECHANICAL SUPPORT.
 PLACE A GLASS BEAD OVER EACH LEAD OF LPS MODULES BEFORE
 MOUNTING TO PCB
 NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

REV	DESCRIPTION	ECO NO.	DATE	BY
1	RELEASED			
2	REVISED PER ECO	10736	11/28/81	CR
3	REVISED PER ECO	10969	11/28/81	CR
4	REVISED PER ECO	11423	11/28/81	CR
5	REVISED PER ECO	11752	11/28/81	CR
6	REVISED PER ECO	11959	11/28/81	CR
7	REVISED PER ECO	12449	11/28/81	CR



PCB ASSY
 MODULAR SUPPLY

REV	DESCRIPTION	ECO NO.	DATE	BY
1	RELEASED			
2	REVISED PER ECO	10736	11/28/81	CR
3	REVISED PER ECO	10969	11/28/81	CR
4	REVISED PER ECO	11423	11/28/81	CR
5	REVISED PER ECO	11752	11/28/81	CR
6	REVISED PER ECO	11959	11/28/81	CR
7	REVISED PER ECO	12449	11/28/81	CR

