

OSA 323xB Cesium Clock

introduction

Rev D

OSA 323xB Cesium Clock

introduction

Oscilloquartz Magnetic Cesium Clock family

- ENHANCED WITH NEW EUROPEAN CESIUM TUBE TECHNOLOGY



OSA 3230B

- exhaustive solution for telecom networks
- frequency accuracy $\pm 1 \times 10^{-12}$
- ETSI and ANSI 19"
- ITU-T G.811 / ST1
- 2 direct outputs 5 & 10 MHz
- 4 auxiliary programmable outputs
- 1 PPS input
- 4 telecom outputs (optional)



OSA 3235B

- Primary reference for labs and metrology with premium performance
- frequency accuracy $\pm 1 \times 10^{-12}$
- ANSI 19"
- 2 direct outputs 5 & 10 MHz
- 4 auxiliary programmable outputs
- 1 PPS input
- ultra low noise outputs
- 4 telecom outputs (optional)
- internal battery (optional)

OSA 3230B is available in version ePRC-A compatible G811.1

OSA 323xB Cesium Clock

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OSA 32XXB is a magnetic atomic Cesium clock suitable as timing source for a Primary Reference Clock for telecommunications networks, laboratory, metrology or defence.

- generates a timing signal of a quality exceeding ITU-T Rec. G.811, using an atomic Cesium oscillator.
- provides a 10 MHz low phase noise signal derived from the atomic Cesium oscillator.
- provides additional programmable AC-MOS output (1, 5 or 10 MHz)
- displays equipment alarms on front panel LED and send them on relay contacts
- is manageable by a CMSW (Configuration & Monitoring Software) through a RS 232 port.
 - optional remote management can be installed through a “Universal Management Interface” (UMI 2)

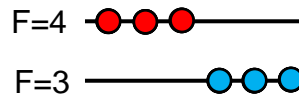
functions of the OSA 323xB family

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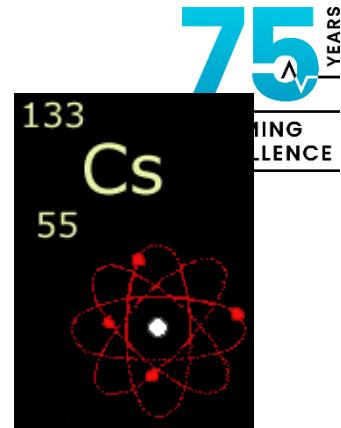
introduction

Time and Cesium

- **it's all about time:**
 - need to define a Time scale:
 - **absolute time (initial sync of all clocks)**
 - time interval (1 second) to maintain time right in all clocks (frequency)
- **UTC defines the second as a property of the Cesium atom**
 - Cs atom change their energy state from level F=3 up to F=4 when excited
 - by a microwave at 9'192'631'770 Hz
 - this property is absolutely repeatable (in any condition and at any time)
- **definition of the SECOND : 9'192'631'770 periods of the Cesium F3/F4 transition**
- **maintaining Time ACURATELY → Cesium clock is the only way**



$$\nu_{RF} = 9.192 \text{ GHz}$$



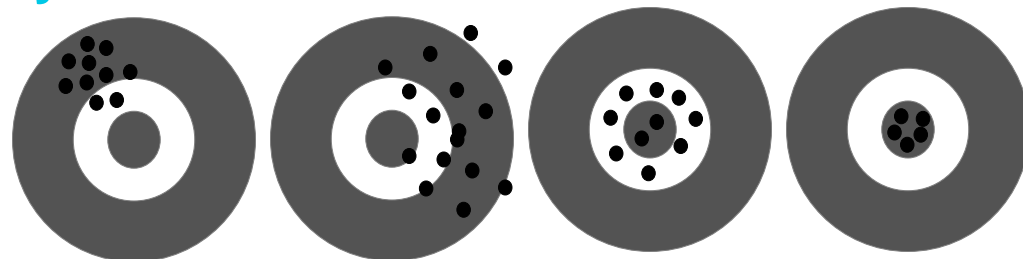
Cesium 133 is not radioactive

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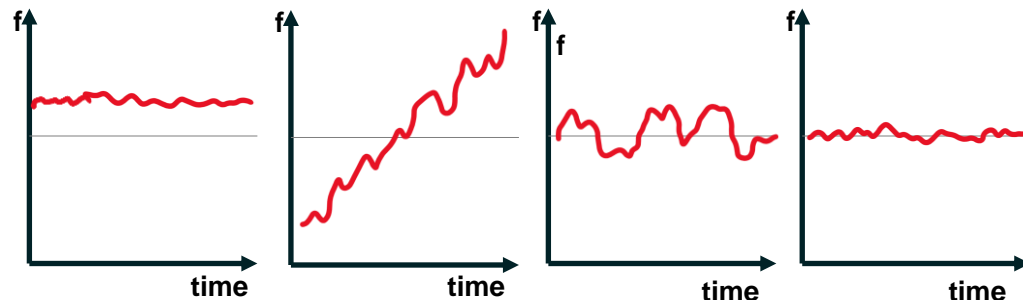
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accuracy, precision and stability

- **stable but not accurate:**
example: a cesium clock not correctly calibrated to UTC
- **not stable and not accurate:**
example: a SDH equipment or a cell site in holdover
- **accurate but not stable:**
example: E1 signal at the end point of a network and affected by wander
- **Stable and accurate:**
The best case. For example, the output 10Mhz of a cesium clock.



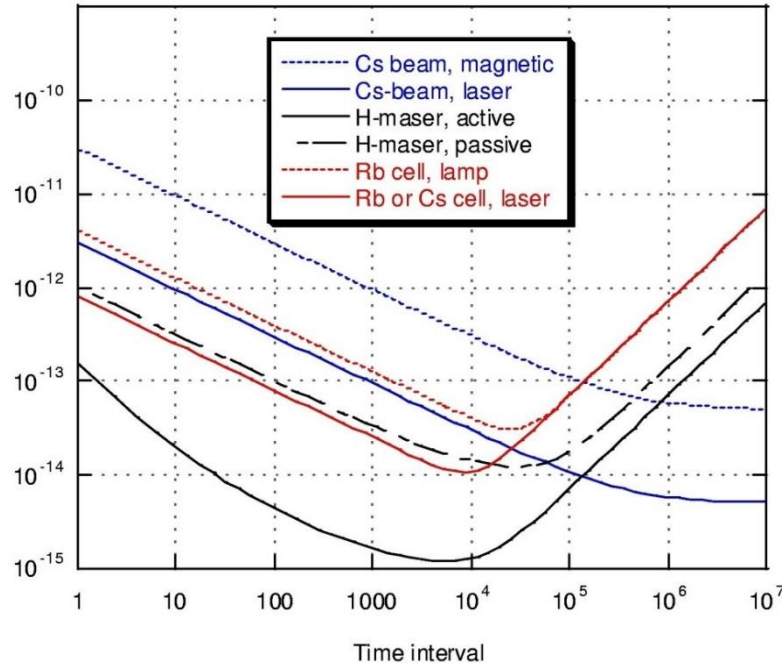
precise but not accurate not precise and not accurate accurate but not precise accurate and precise



stable but not accurate not stable and not accurate accurate but not stable accurate and stable

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- **ADEV (Allan Deviation)** expresses
 - the clock frequency instability vs. the observation time
 - the lower the **ADEV** curve is the better the stability is
- **different atomic clock exist:**
- **Rb cell clock**
 - for good short-term stability and compactness
- **H-maser cell clock**
 - for best short and mid-term stability but bulky instrument
- **Cs beam clock**
 - for best long-term stability due to absence of atomic collisions

Why Cs atomic beam clock ?

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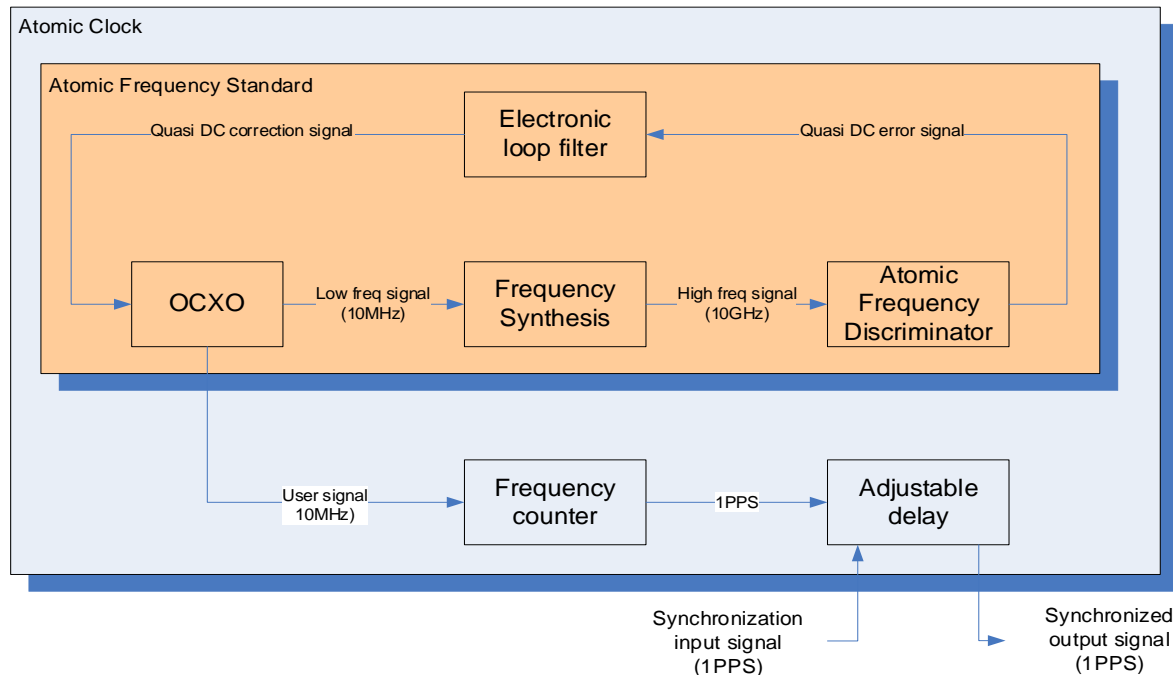
Cesium Clock contains:

- quartz oscillator whose frequency is locked to the hyperfine transition frequency (clock transition) of the cesium atom
- cesium atomic beam resonator (cesium tube)
- control circuits, driven by the quartz oscillator frequency, delivers an interrogation signal to the atomic generator
 - the response of the resonator is a resonance signal whose amplitude is maximum when the interrogation signal frequency is equal to the clock transition frequency
- servo loop circuits, fed by the tube output signal, which control the quartz oscillator frequency so that the interrogation frequency is locked to the clock transition
- power supplies

Principles of Operation

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What is an atomic clock / frequency standard ?

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- magnetic cesium beam tube is working under vacuum
- in case of a long storage period, it is necessary to power on the tube regularly in order to maintain this vacuum

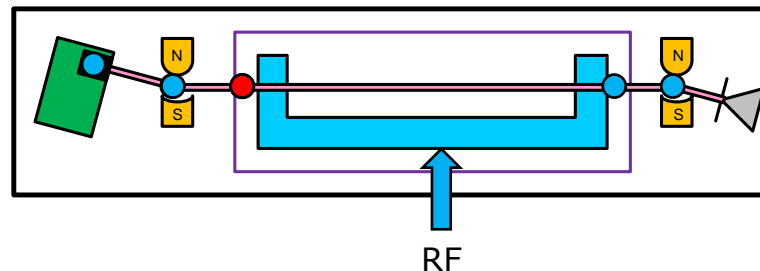


view of a magnetic cesium tube

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- in a cesium clock, cesium is heated to a gaseous state in an oven
- a hole in the oven allows the atoms to escape at high speed
- magnets separate the atoms to exclude the impurities

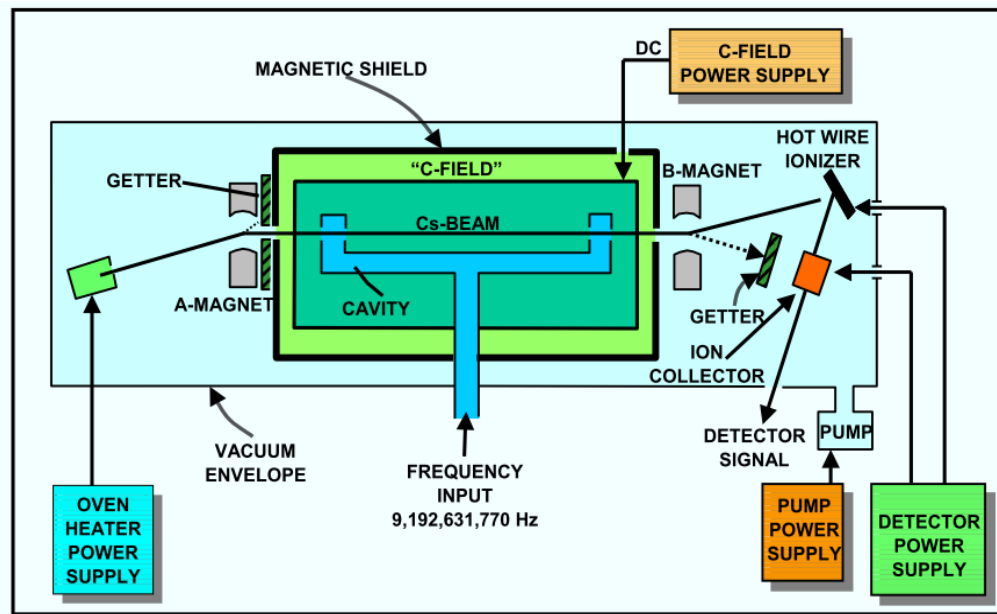


Cs beam atomic resonator 1/3

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- the atoms that can absorb energy are directed through a microwave cavity where they are exposed to radiation with a frequency very close to 9,192,631,770 cycles per second, which is given by the Quartz Oscillator
- these atoms are then pushed by another set of magnets toward a detector

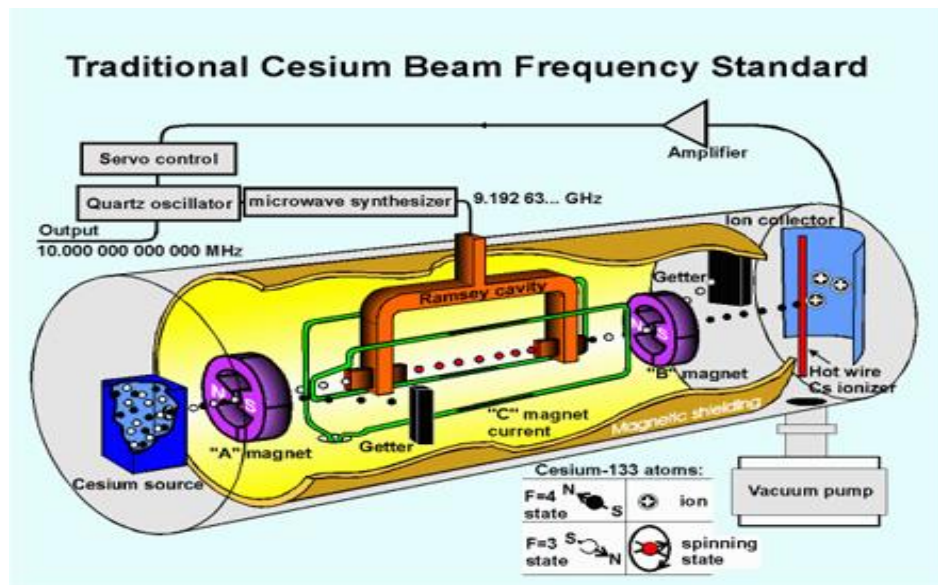


Cs beam atomic resonator 2/3

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- this feedback tunes the microwave frequency until it exactly matches the radiation frequency of the cesium atoms, maximizing the number of atoms that reach the detector
- once the microwave frequency is locked into the cesium atoms' frequency, it is then divided down to a frequency that can be used to mark time accurately to a few billionths of a second

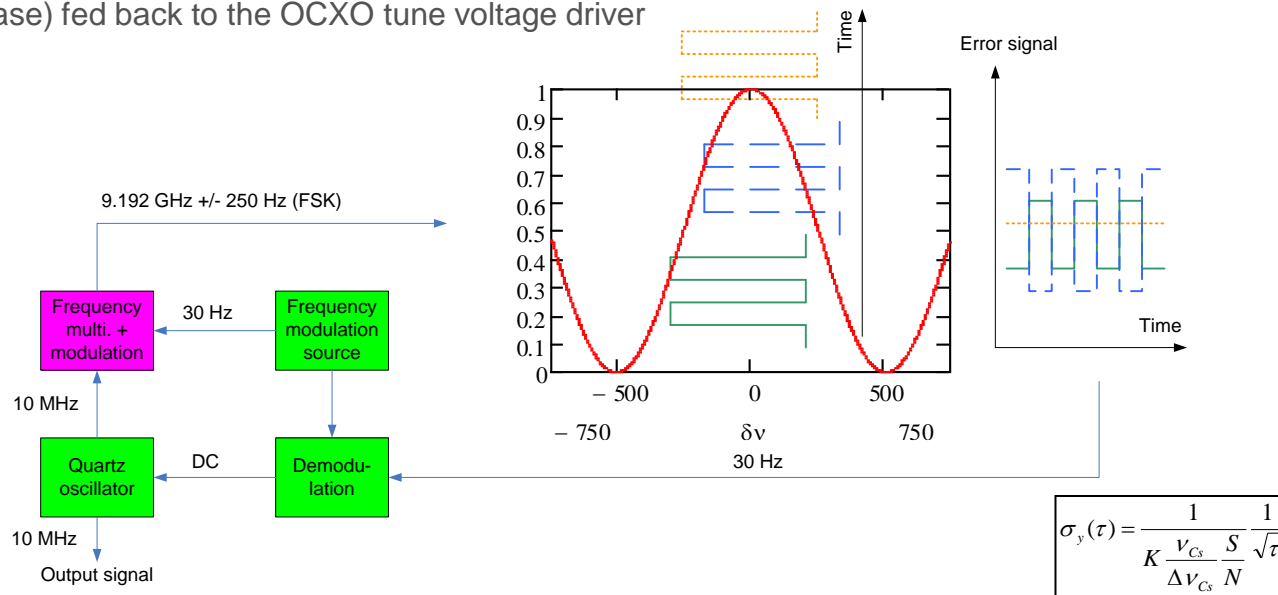


Cs beam atomic resonator 3/3

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- **RF square modulation** through DDS frequency modulation (10-30Hz)
- **synchronous detection** of atomic current (locking amplifier)
- **error signal** (ampl. and phase) fed back to the OCXO tune voltage driver



operation principle: OCXO locking

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19" version

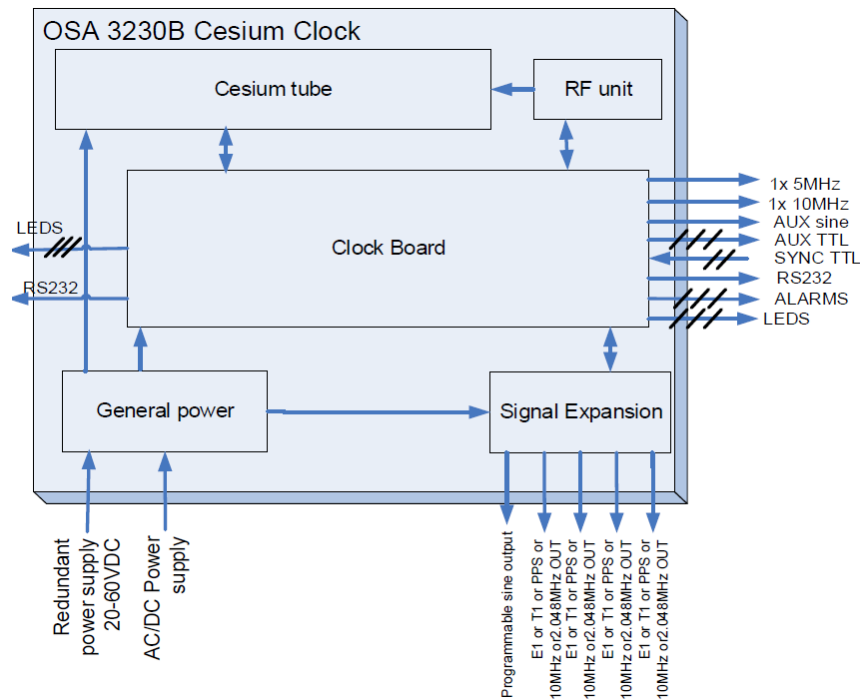
ETSI version



OSA 3230B Views

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OSA 3230B Block Diagram

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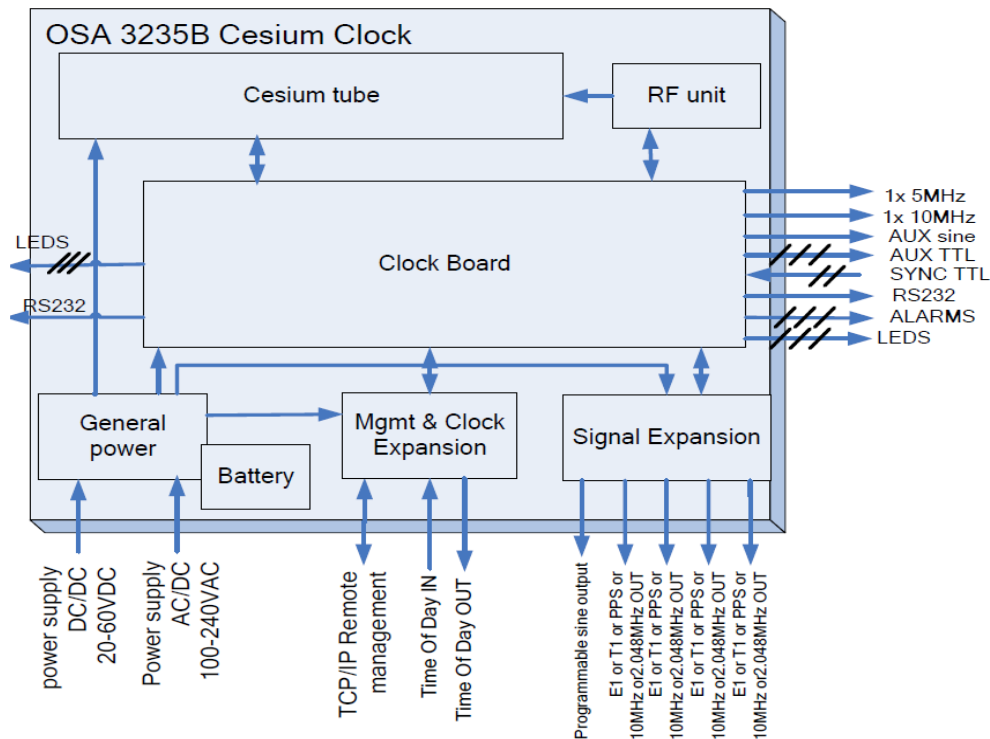
19" version, no ETSI version for the 3235B



OSA 3235B view

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OSA 3235 Block Diagram

Contacts

Training

training@adtran.com

Technical Services

Global Support

- Email: adva-support@adtran.com

The Adtran **Web Page** News, Updates and
Customer Login

www.adtran.com

Contact

customer-portal-admin@adva.com

for access to **Customer Login**

