



Time transfer by using SONET connections between SP and Mikes

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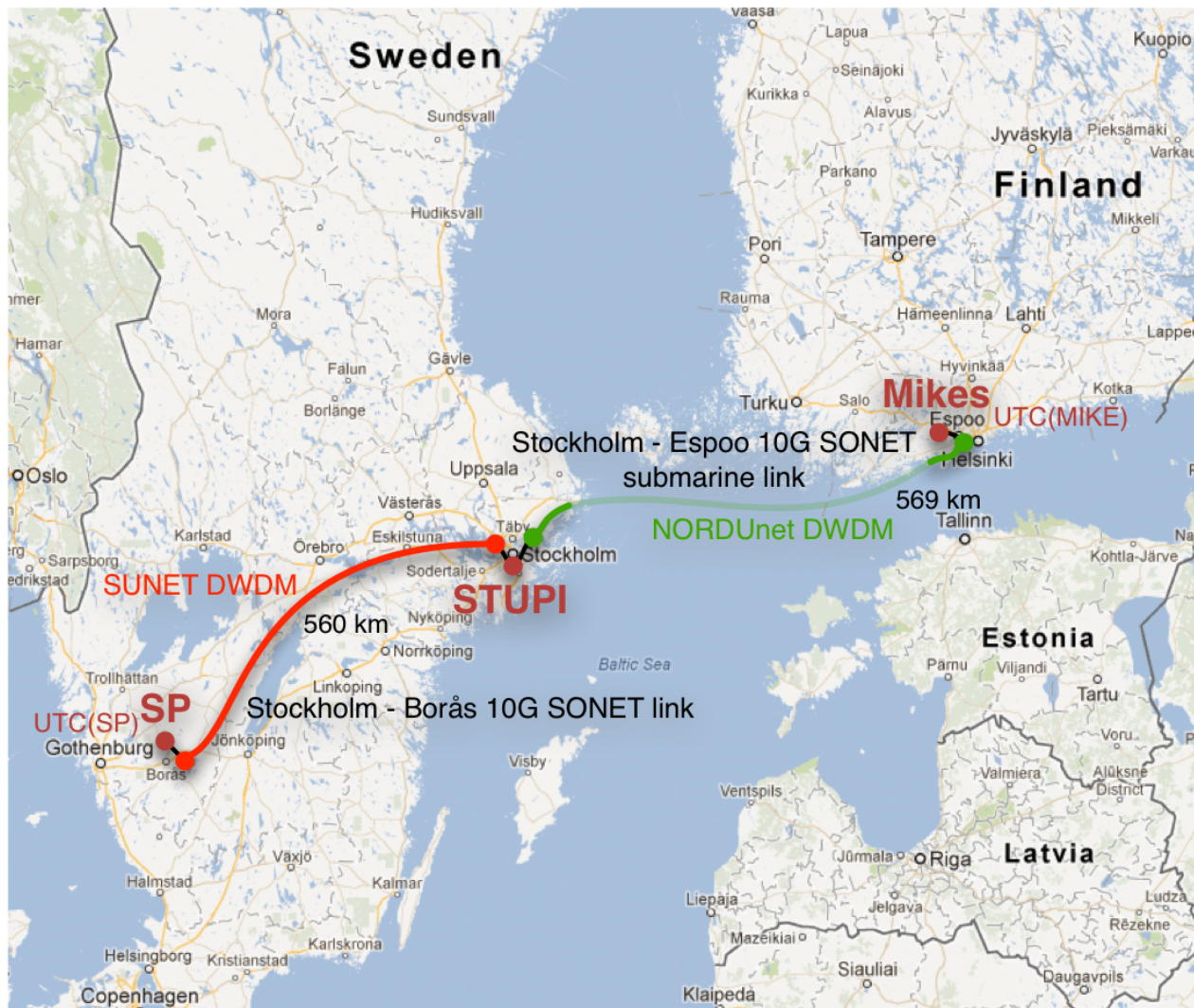
Background and acknowledgements

- A joint experiment between:
 - SP, Technical Research Institute of Sweden
 - Mikes, Centre for metrology and accreditation, Finland
 - STUPI, Sweden
- Funet, NORDUnet and SUNET are carriers for SONET links and provide last-mile connections
- Passive SONET frame detection and listening equipment have been developed by SP
- Setup info, figures and results in this presentation are based on a paper released at PTTI 2011 conference:
 - [1] **"Time Transfer between UTC(SP) and UTC(MIKE) Using Frame Detection in Fiber-Optical Communication Networks"**, S-C Ebenhag et al.
- More information ("time experts"): Sven-Christian Ebenhag, SP; Mikko Merimaa, Mikes; Peter Löthberg, STUPI

Participating clock laboratories

- SP and Mikes are national time laboratories which maintain UTC representations, UTC(SP) and UTC(MIKE)
 - They contribute to TAI, the international atomic time scale
- STUPL contributes to TAI via SP and maintains its own UTC representation
- All have multiple hydrogen masers and atomic clocks in dedicated clock lab facilities

Clock labs and the link topology



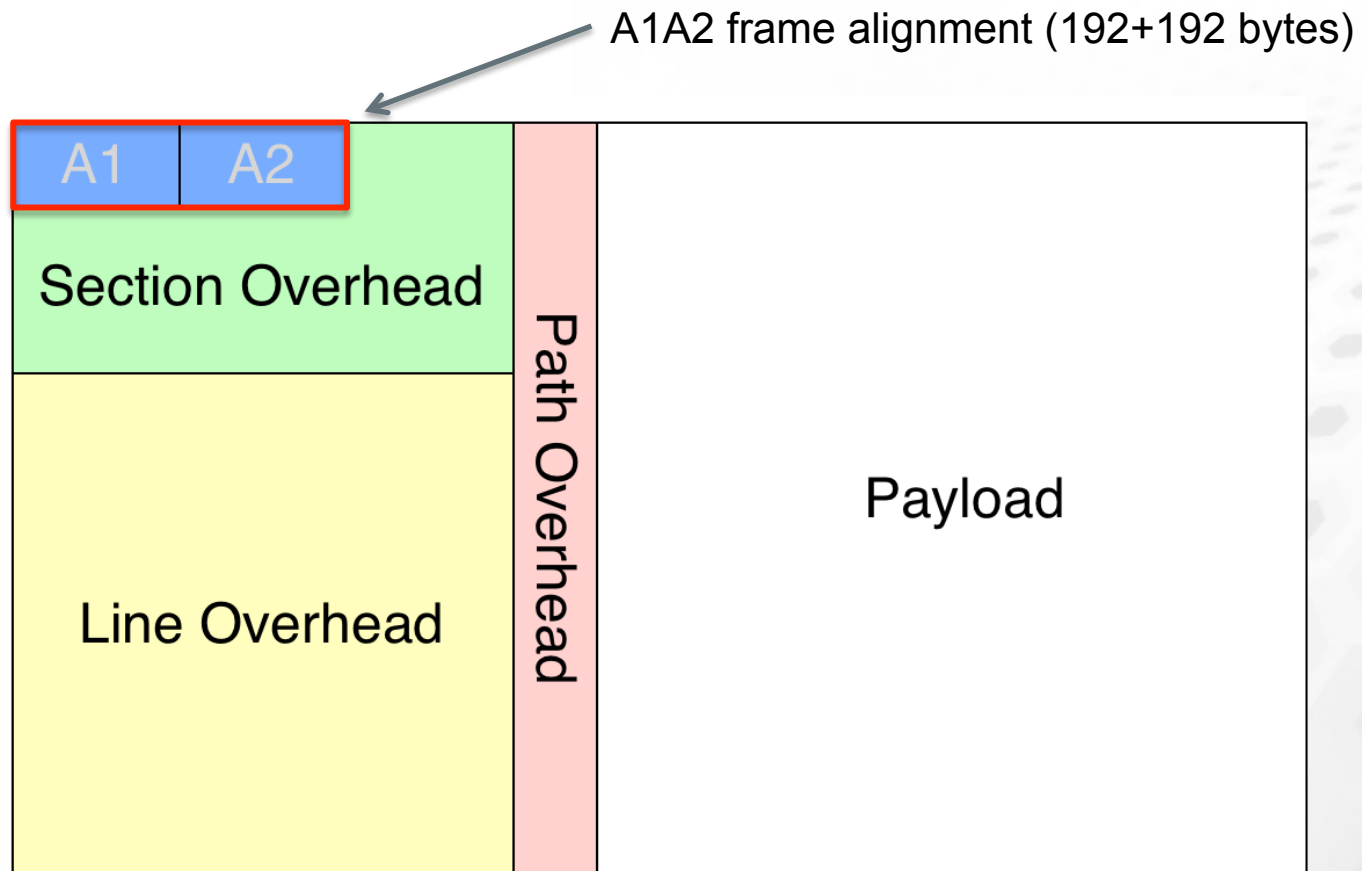
Network equipment

- 10G OC-192 SONET signal is carried over a non-modified DWDM system
 - 10G DWDM transponders for WAN links
 - Last-mile done with standard optics over dedicated single-mode dark fiber links
- Routers in both ends have normal 10G OC-192 linecards
 - SONET transmission synchronized to local router OCXO oscillator
 - Could be used to carry other unrelated traffic, but in Finland the router (Cisco 12k) does not officially support these cards ie. the backplane is too slow
- Passive SONET frame listening and detection done just before/after the router client ports

Time Transfer Units

- Passive listening and detection done both in transmit and receive ends
 - Between DWDM transponder client and router ports, near the router end
 - 1% optical splitter in Tx, 10% optical splitter in Rx
- Listens and detects SONET frames
 - Frame length 125 μ s
 - Every frame starts with well-known A1 and A2 sequences (frame alignment), both 192 bytes in OC-192
 - This A1A2 is detected
- A reference marker is generated (electrical pulse) when a full A1A2 sequence is detected

SONET OC-192 frame detection



Time Transfer Units

- SP developed hardware



Source: [1]



Source: [1]

2U TTU hardware, more details:

[2] K. Jaldehag, S. C. Ebenhag, C. Rieck, and P. O. Hedekvist, "Time Transfer Using Frame Detection in Fiber-Optical Communication Networks: New Hardware," in Proc. of the 2011 Joint Conference of the IEEE International Frequency Control Symposium & European Frequency and Time Forum, San Fransico, California, USA, pp. 300 – 303, 2011.

A low cost initiative

- ➊ Starting point: no budget
- ➋ Step 1: reuse old NREN hardware
 - Old SUNET Cisco 12k was available with prototype OC-192 linecards fitted in (provided by Peter)
- ➌ Step 2: reuse old NREN uplink connectivity
 - Funet had just switched its NORDUnet links to Ethernet, so old STM-64/OC-192 waves were “available”
 - NORDUnet agreed to provide a 10G wave free-of-charge for testing period (which still continues...)
- ➍ Step 3: reuse existing last-mile fiber in Finland which was rented for other use (an NTP service cold spare)
- ➎ Step 4: TTU (and the router) was loaned and carried to Mikes, researchers made the installations and spliced the fibers needed
- ➏ Result: a 10G international wave, without any traffic, just to listen some frame alignment bytes in empty frames

Measurements

- Measurements were done for two spans
 - SP(HM1) – STUPI(HROG)
 - MIKES(AHM2) – STUPI(HROG)
- Third result was calculated from these
 - UTC(MIKE) – UTC(SP) =

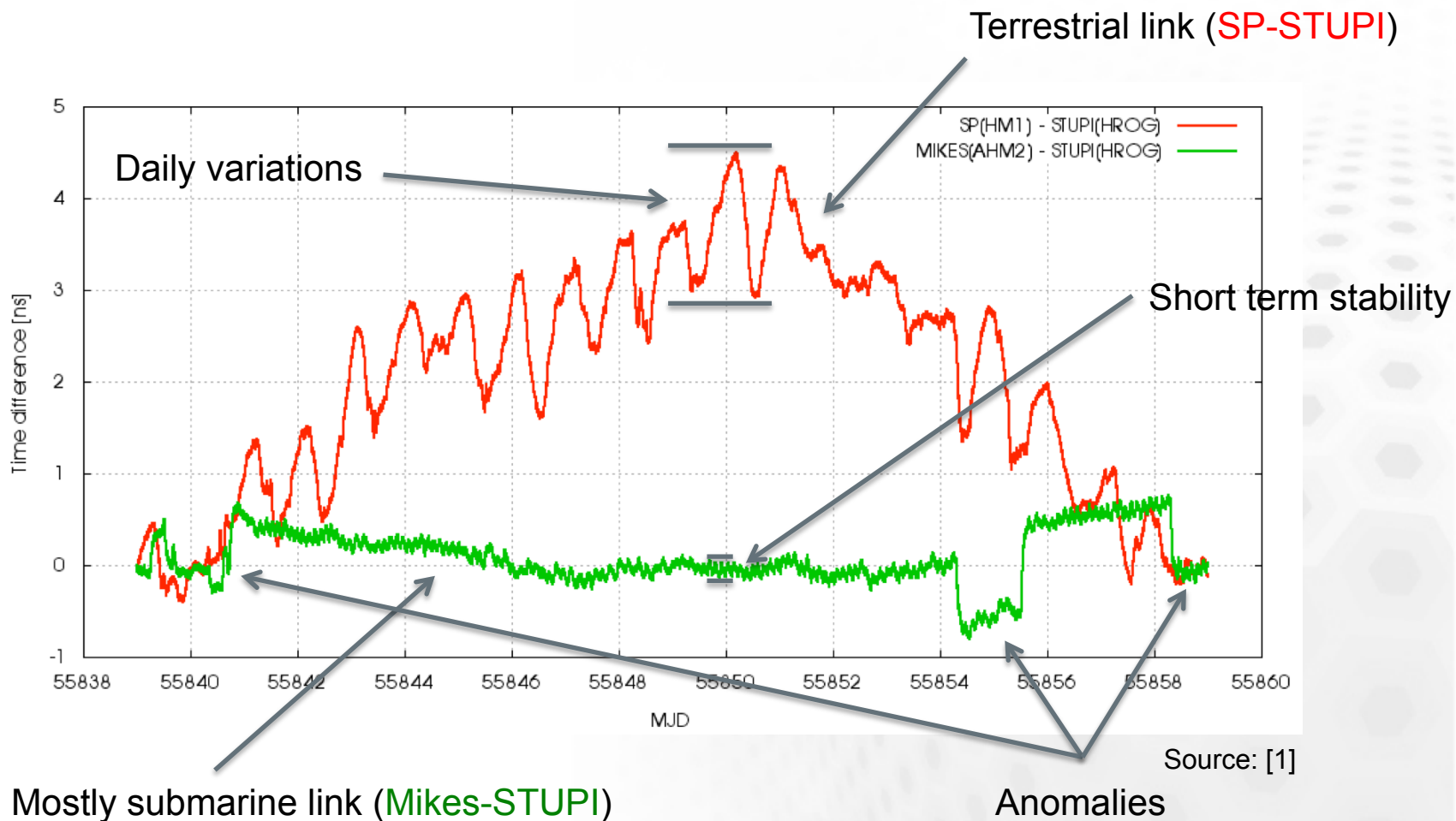
$$\frac{\{[UTC(MIKE) - MIKES(AHM2)] + [MIKES(AHM2) - STUPI(HROG)]\} - \{[UTC(SP) - SP(HM1)] + [SP(HM1) - STUPI(HROG)]\}}{2}$$
- and from local measurements with short term noise < 50 ps
 - [UTC(MIKE) – MIKES(AHM2)]
 - [UTC(SP) – SP(HM1)]
- Measurements were done between July and October 2011

SP(HM1) = active hydrogen maser

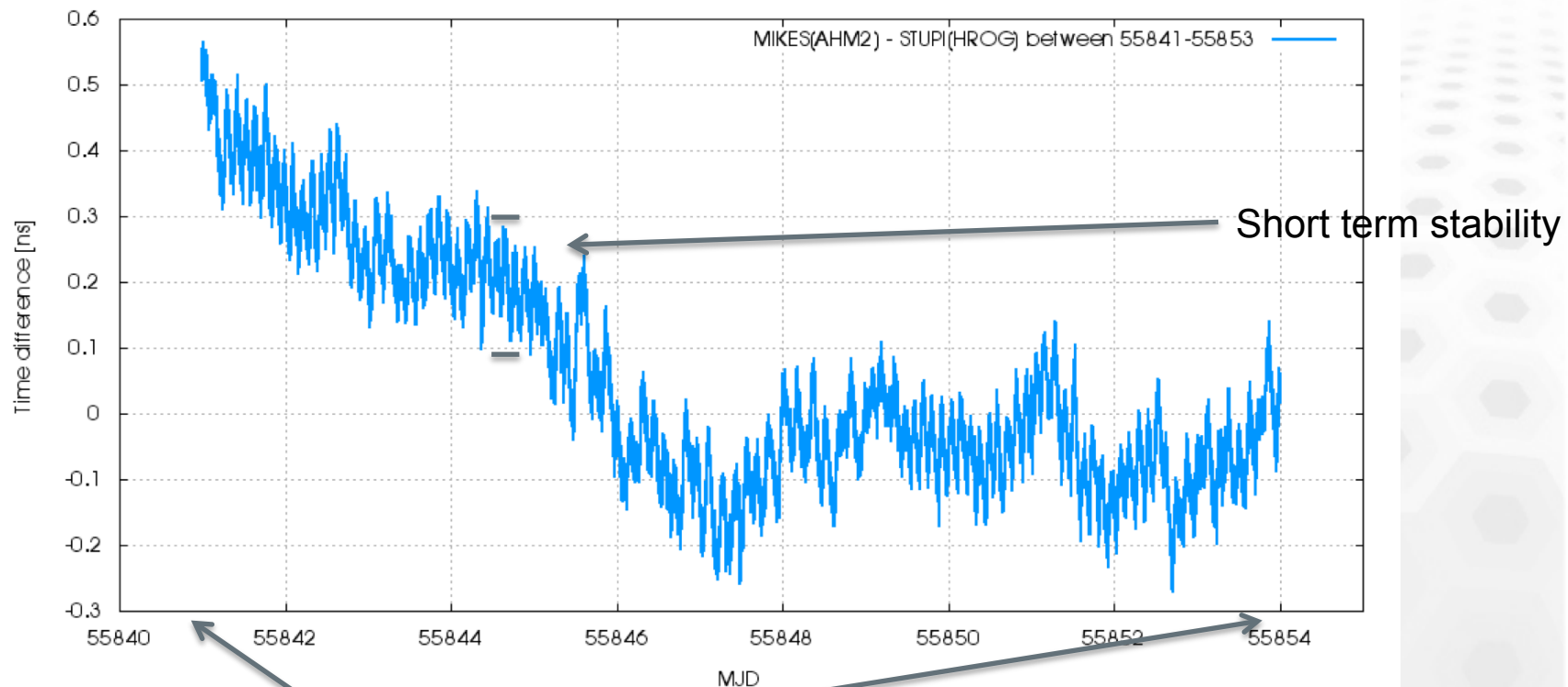
MIKES(AHM2) = active hydrogen maser

STUPI(HROG) = steered time scale referenced to hydrogen maser, not steered during the measurements

Clock difference SP-STUPI and Mikes-STUPI



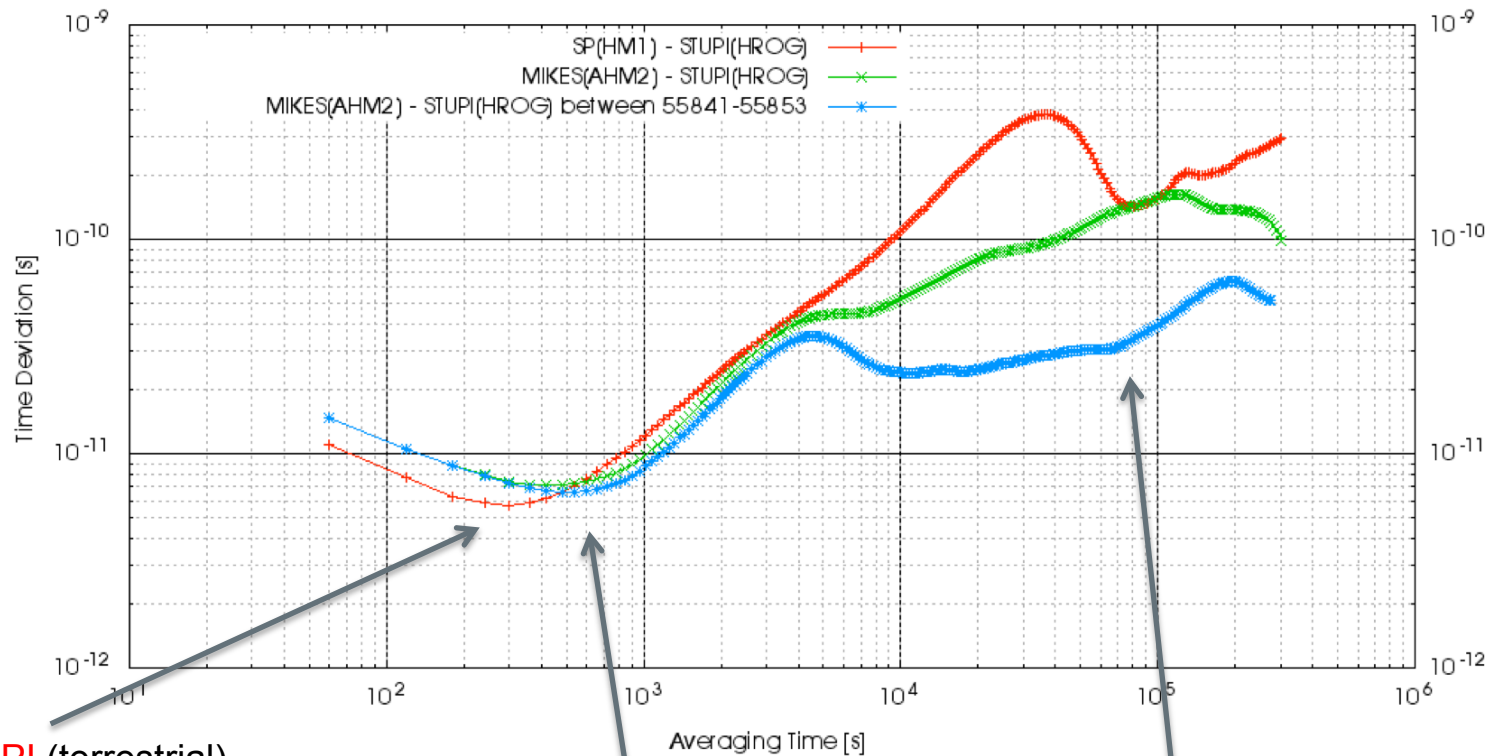
Clock difference MIKES-STUPI “best results”



Source: [1]

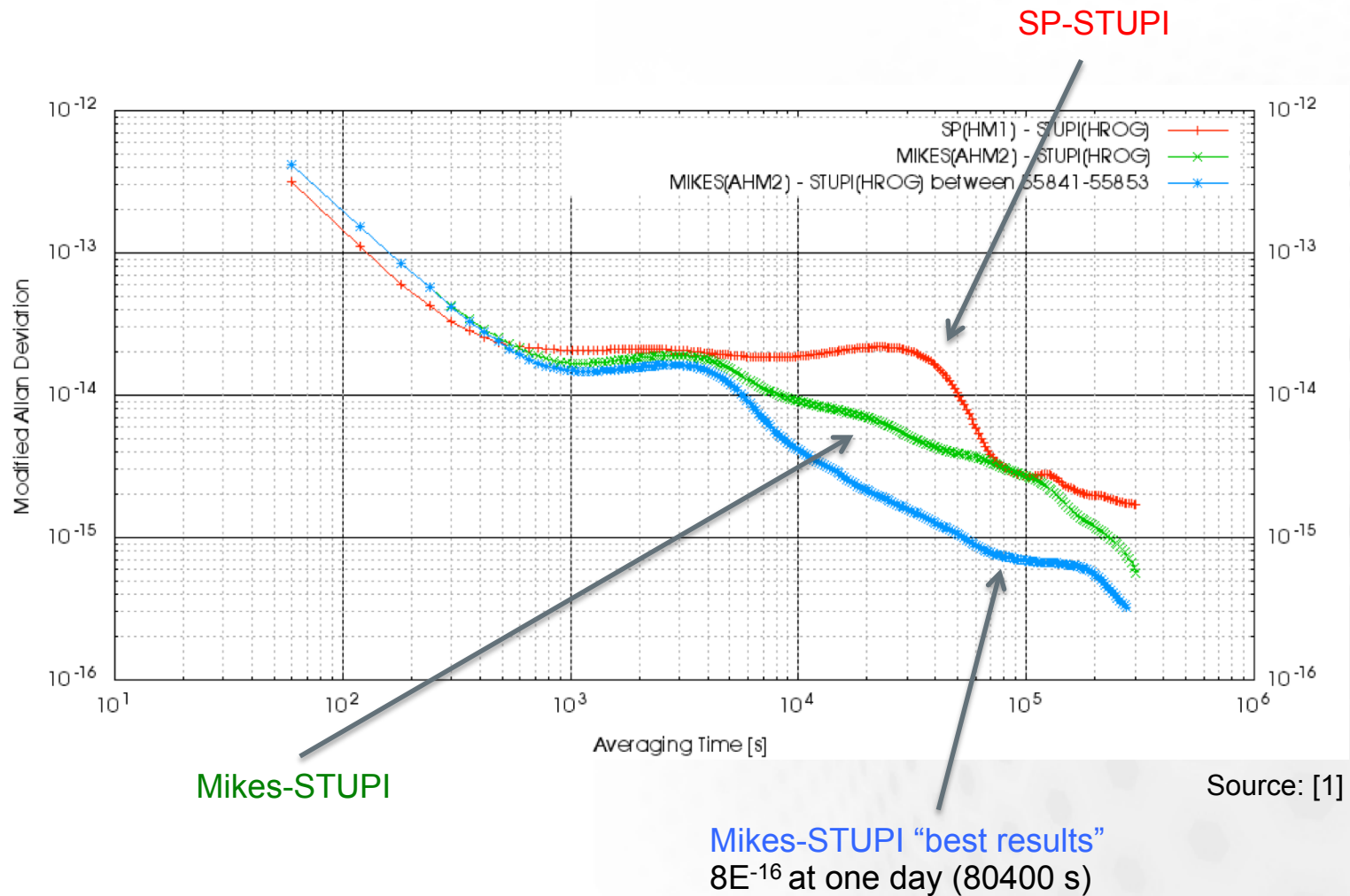
Period of MIKES-STUPI measurement between MJD 55841 - 55853

Time stability



Source: [1]

Frequency stability



Time comparison SP-STUPI and Mikes-STUPI

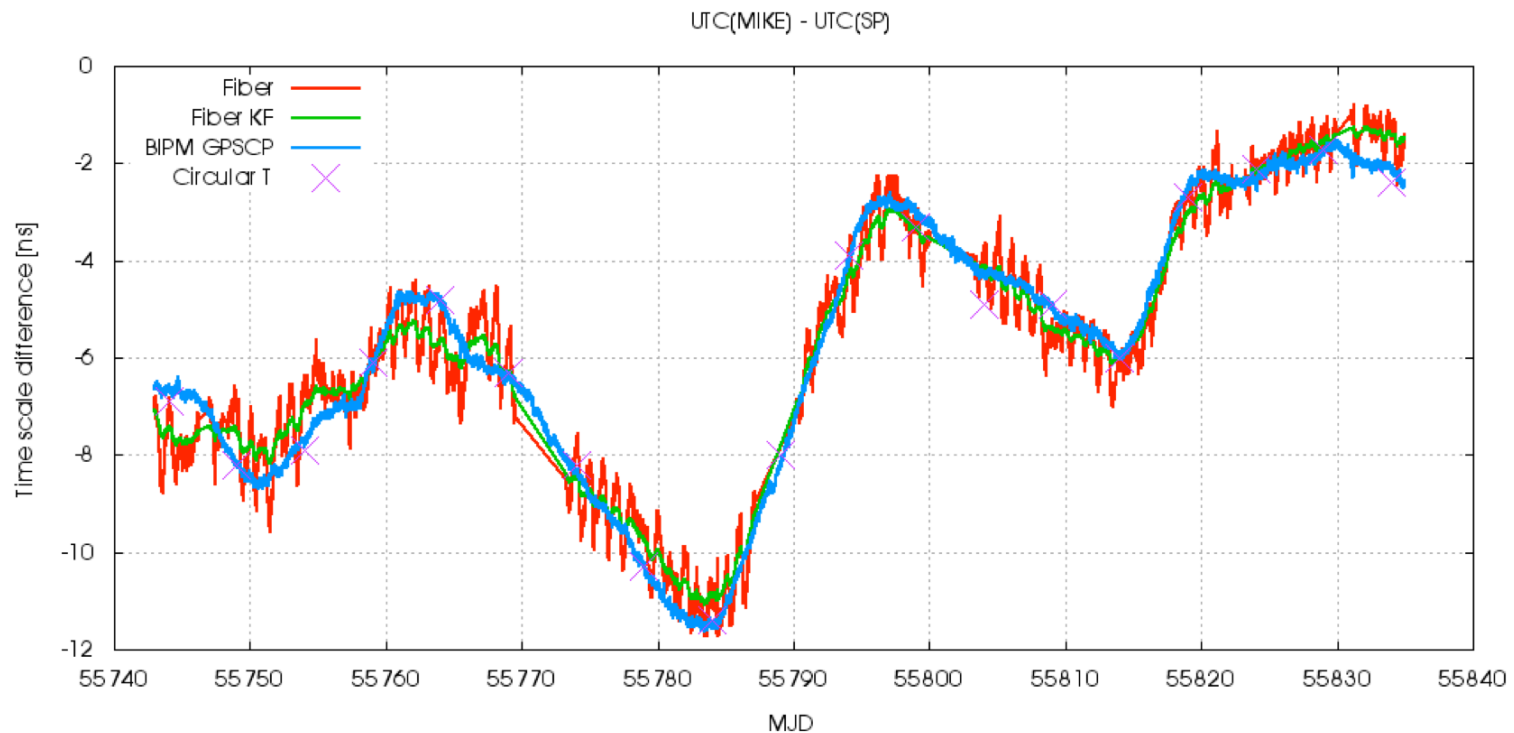
● SP(HM1) – STUPI(HROG)

- Time stability approaching 5-6 ps at averaging time 300s
- Daily variations up to 2 ns
 - Temperature changes and asymmetric paths?
- Frequency stability approaching $3E^{-15}$

● MIKES(AHM2) – STUPI(HROG)

- Time stability approaching 6-7 ps at averaging time 600s
- No similar daily variations, but short term stability worse
 - Fiber located in seabed of the Baltic Sea
 - Short term stability affected by clock noise?
- Anomalies up to 200 ps with a period 2 to 4 hours
- “best results” time stability 30 ps and frequency stability $8E^{-16}$ over one day

Time scale difference UTC(MIKE) – UTC(SP)



MJD = Modified Julian Date

Fiber = fiber link with arbitrary offset

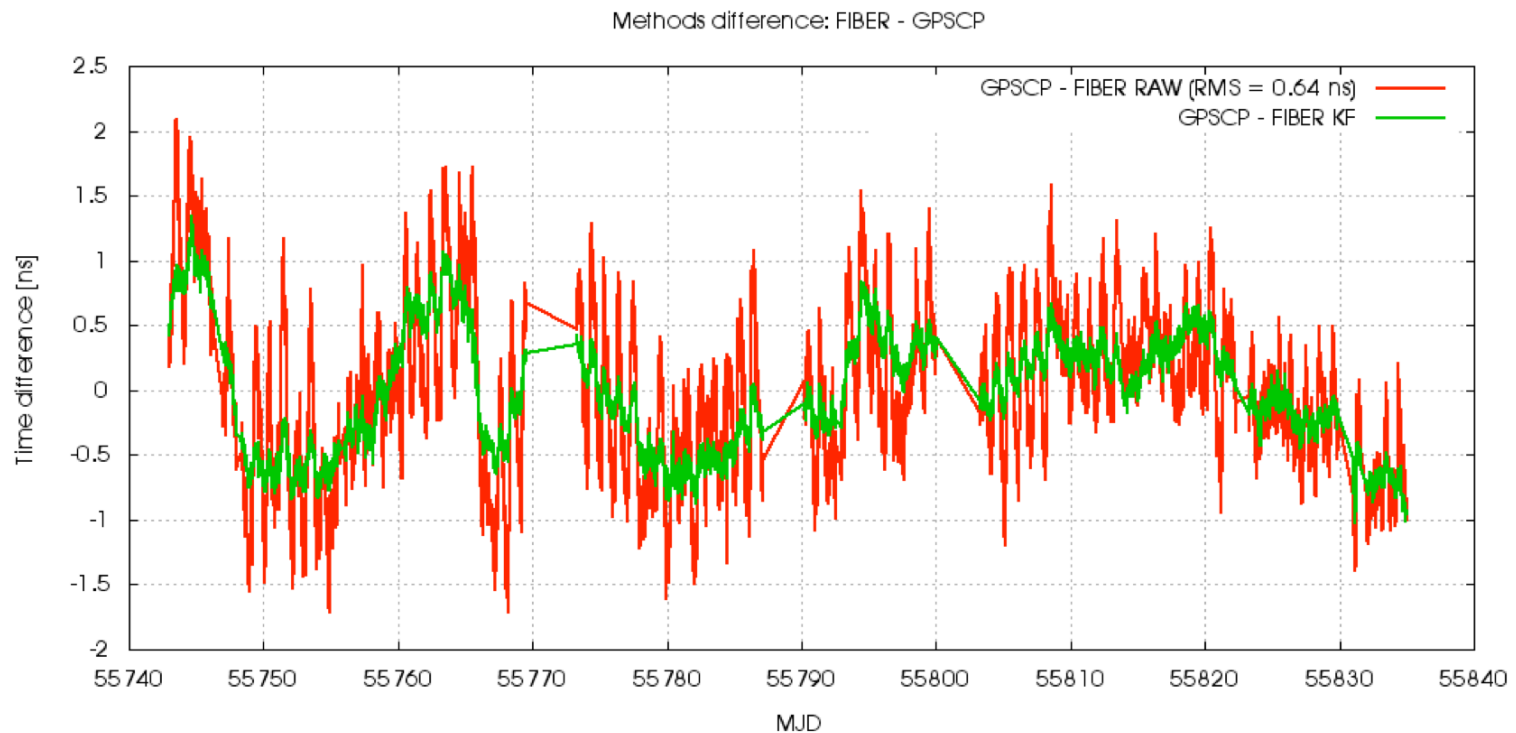
Fiber KF = Kalman smoothed fiber link

BIPM GPSCP = GPS carrier-phase (GPSCP) link as retrieved from BIPM

Circular T = BIPM Circular T data

Source: [1]

Comparison to GPS time link



MJD = Modified Julian Date

Fiber = fiber link with arbitrary offset

Fiber KF = Kalman smoothed fiber link

Source: [1]

Results

- Able to achieve with TTU hardware
 - Time stability of < 6 ps over 300 seconds
 - Frequency stability $< 1\text{E}^{-15}$ over one day
- Daily variations a few nanoseconds, due to
 - Temperature changes in the optical path (network equip., fibers etc.)
 - Asymmetric fiber paths (including dispersion compensation)
- RMS-agreement < 1 ns for longer term
 - Based on comparison to GPS time link over 3 months

Thanks



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