

Time Travel and its Black Holes



WSTS17

4-6th April 2017

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Chronos Technology Ltd

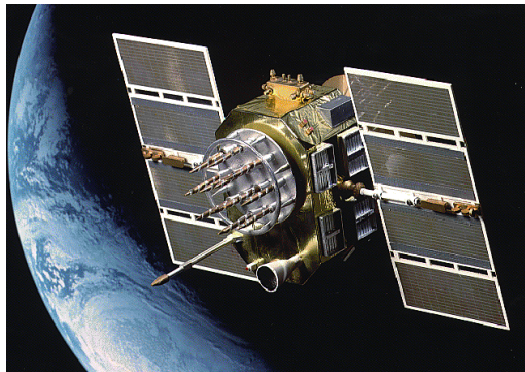
Presentation Contents



- About Time
- Time travel
- Who needs Time?
- Black Holes
- Is there hope?



Black Swan Events

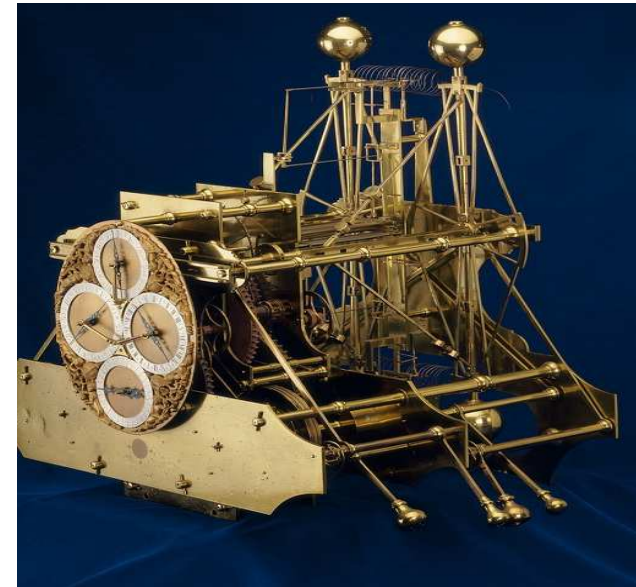


Nassim Nicholas Taleb
2007 “The Black Swan”

- **Surprise** to the **observer**
- **Significant impact**
- With **hindsight** – could have been **predicted**.
- **Not necessarily a surprise to all**

3 Types of Time

- Time of Day
 - What time is it?
 - Time stamping
- Timing “Frequency”
 - Frequency syntonisation
 - Constant Speed
- Alignment to Timescale “Phase”
 - UTC /1pps/Phase/Synchronisation
 - Time slot alignment (TDD)



UTC Traceability

- Coordinated Universal Time
 - ‘Temps Universel Coordonné’
 - Compromise Acronym ‘CUT’ & ‘TUC’ = ‘UTC’
- UTC = Time Standard
 - Not a ‘time zone’ like GMT or BST
- BIPM in Paris coordinates ‘Time’ globally
 - from ~400 Atomic ‘Quantum1’ Clocks at ~70 Metrology Labs
 - e.g. NPL, NIST, USNO
- Traceability – via GNSS or National Metrology Lab



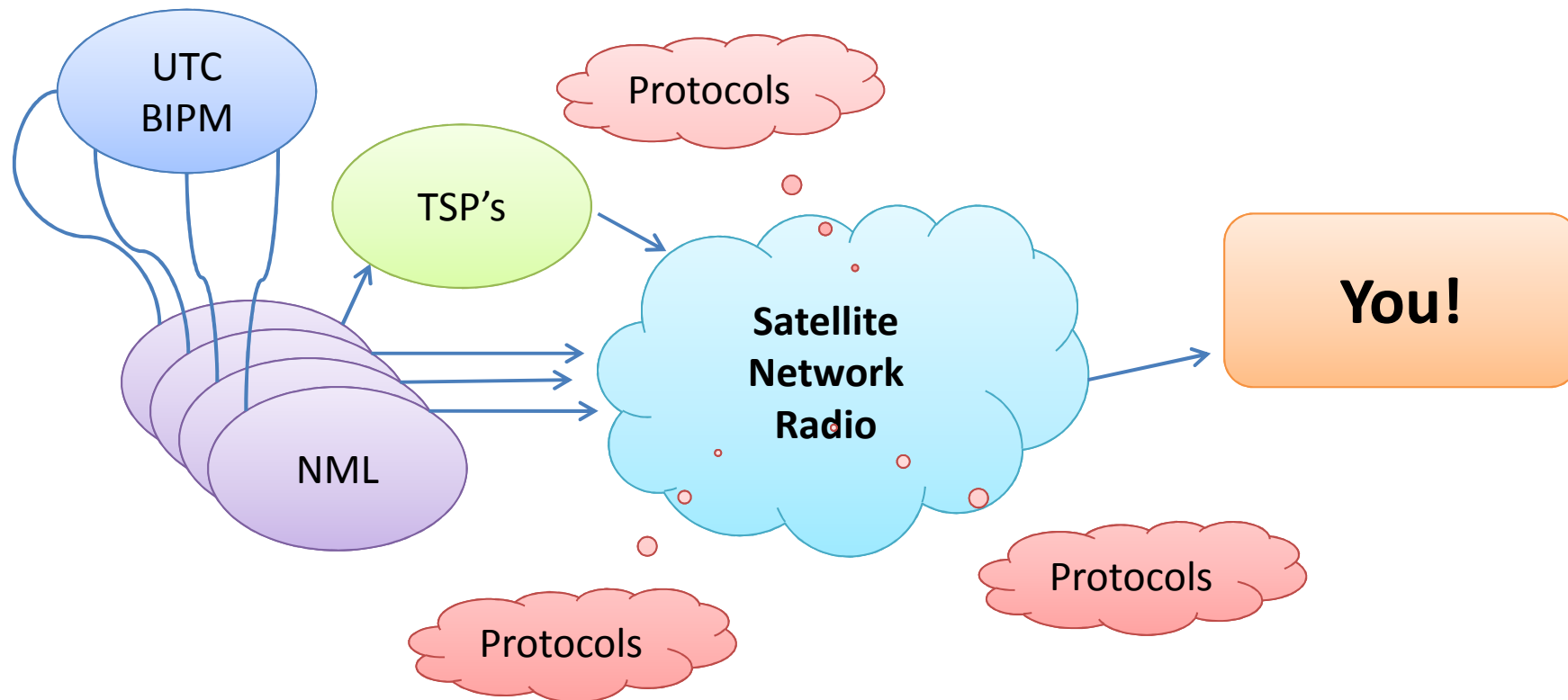
Courtesy USNO

Time Travel!

- Network
 - NTP, PTP, SyncE,
 - White Rabbit
- Sky
 - GNSS (GPS, Galileo, Glonass, etc.)
 - Iridium
- Terrestrial LF Radio
 - MSF 'Rugby' 60 KHz, eLoran 100 KHz, Droitwich 198 KHz, DCF77



Your Timing Universe



Who Needs Time?



- Critical National Infrastructure
- Telecom
- Broadcast
- Utilities
- Financial Services
- Transport
- Defence
- + many more



Chronos 24x7 Time System
Support Operations

Why is Time Critical?

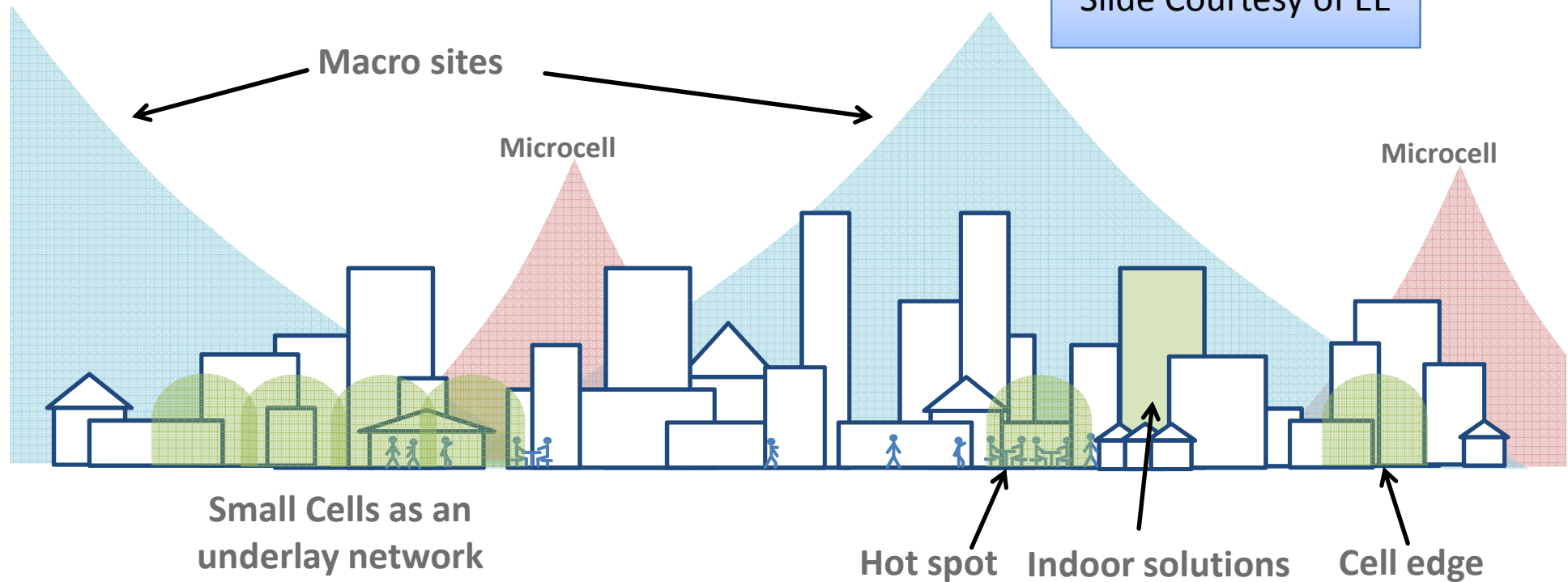
- Time Stamping of Calls/Trades
 - Time of Day - (ms, μ s, ns?)
- Consistent data rates
 - Data Traffic Timing (μ s, ns)
- Using TDD in 4G/5G (ns)
- Inter-Cell Interference Cancellation (ns)
 - Phase
- Emerging Standards
 - MiFID II



Small cells and Heterogeneous Networks



Slide Courtesy of EE



Why is Time Critical? – Broadcast



- Synchronising Programmes
 - Time of Day (ms)
- Broadcast
 - Frequency – Tuning (ms, μ s)
- Digital Audio/Video Broadcast (DAB, DVB)
 - Phase - Single Frequency Networks (SFN) (ns)

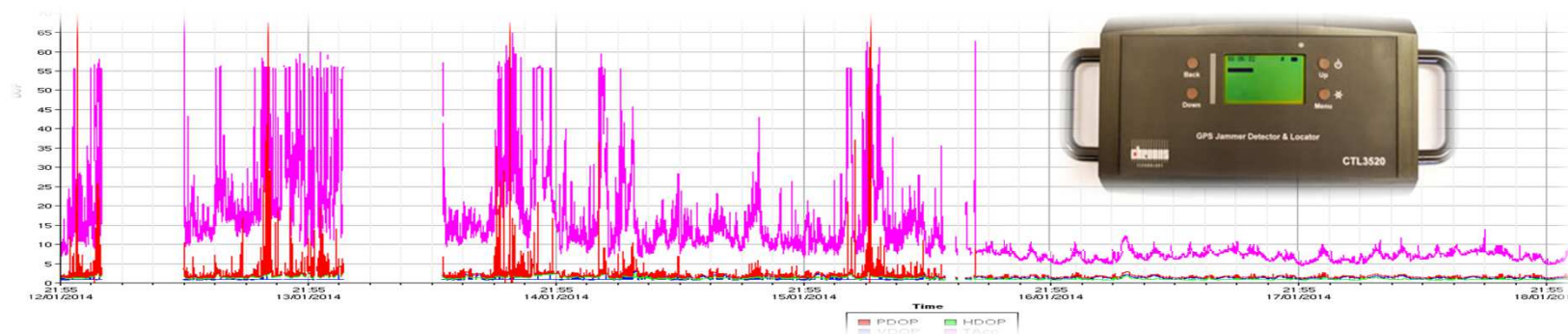


Black Holes

- Rogue Antennas
- Poor Installations
- Jamming Problems
- Satellite Problems
- Receiver Problems



Rogue Antennas



Poor Installations



24/03/2017

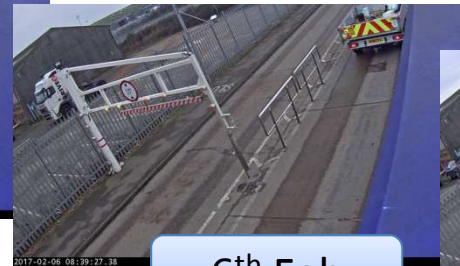
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Every Day Jamming – Container Port



October



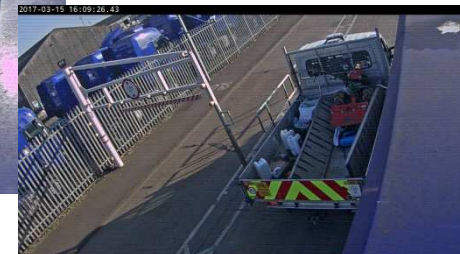
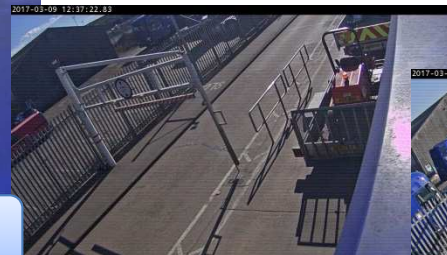
6th Feb



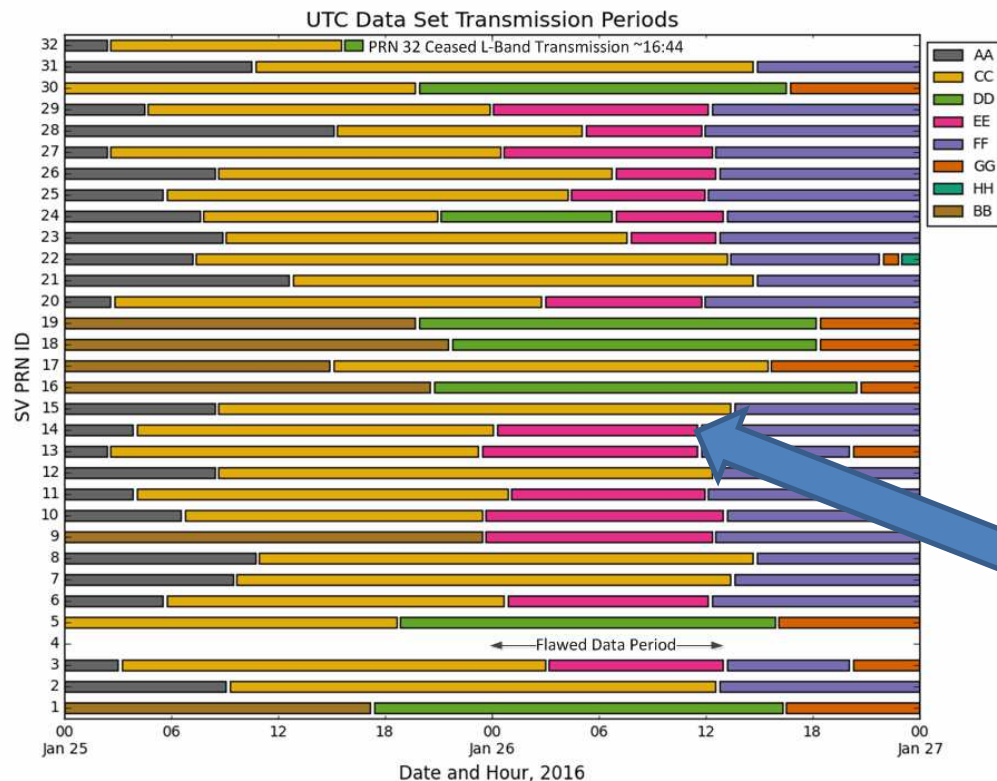
Innovate UK
Project AJR



Feb/Mar



GPS UTC Offset Anomaly - 2016

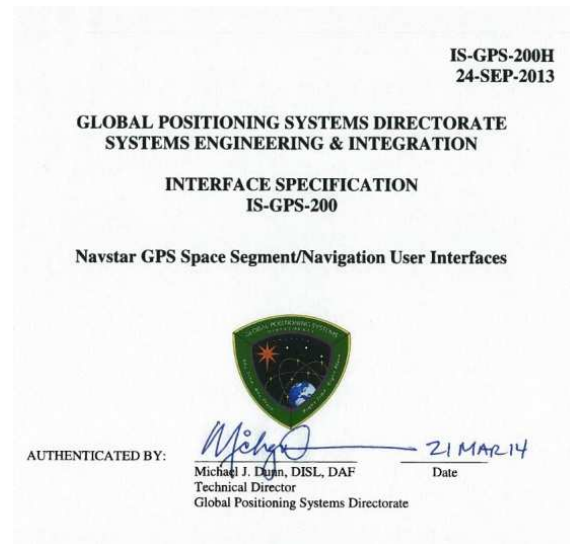


**ION 2016 Portland OR
GPS Receiver Impact from the
UTC Offset (UTC0) Anomaly of
25-26 January 2016**

*Karl Kovach, Philip J. Mendicki,
The Aerospace Corporation; Ed
Powers, US Naval Observatory;
Brent Renfro, ARL, The
University of Texas at Austin*

**EE Dataset Value of Δt_{UTC} was
-13.025 μs
Shown pink and impacted 15
satellites**

Calculating the UTC Offset



$$\Delta t_{UTC} = \Delta t_{LS} + A_0 + A_1(t_E - t_{ot} + 604800(WN - WN_t)), \text{ seconds}$$

Where:

Δt_{LS} = current leap second

t_E = GPS receiver's estimate of current GPS TOW

t_{ot} = reference time for UTC data secs in week

604800 = number of seconds in a week

WN = current full GPS week number

WN_t = UTC reference week number

Page 123 - Section 20.3.3.5.2.4
Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

Let's use real data

Values are taken from the navigation message from SVN43/PRN13 (one of the first satellites to be impacted) for times before the event (23:13) and during (23:26)

$$\Delta t_{UTC} = \Delta t_{LS} + A_0 + A_1(t_E - t_{ot} + 604800(WN - WN_t))$$

Date	Time	$\Delta t_{UTC} \mu s$	Δt_{LS}	A_0	A_1	t_E	t_{ot}	WN	WN_t
25 Jan	23:13	-0.002	17s	-9.93132e-10	5.33e-15	170034	319488	89	89
25 Jan	23:27	-13.025	17s	-1.3696e-05	1.24e-14	170874	0	89	0

Data and method courtesy John Lavrakas

Glomass in 2014



- Glonass 1st April 2014
 - All satellites broadcast corrupt data for 11 hours
 - Massive positional errors
- Glonass 14th April 2014
 - 8 satellites set unhealthy for 30 minutes
- Press Coverage
 - <http://gpsworld.com/the-system-glonass-fumbles-forward/>
 - <http://gpsworld.com/the-system-glonass-in-april-what-went-wrong/>



Galileo in 2017



Science & Environment

Galileo satellites experiencing multiple clock failures

By Jonathan Amos
BBC Science Correspondent

🕒 18 January 2017 | [Science & Environment](#)



The onboard atomic clocks that drive the satellite-navigation signals on Europe's Galileo network have been failing at an alarming rate.

Across the 18 satellites now in orbit, nine clocks have stopped operating.

Three are traditional rubidium devices; six are the more precise hydrogen maser instruments that were designed to give Galileo superior performance to the American GPS network.

Galileo was declared up and running in December.

Beware the Ides of March!



- Week Number Rollover 2019
 - 31st March 2019 – WN = 1023
 - 7th April 2019 – WN = 0
- Zeroing terms in Δt_{UTC} caused grief in January 2016
 - What will happen in April 2019?



Is there hope?



- Complementary Technologies
- 'Best of 3' Architecture
- Lots of Literature



eLoran

- Anthorn, UK Sovereign Time (ns)
- Sole Survivor of the European Loran Network
 - UTC Traceability via Chronos equipment
- Working with GO-Science and Cabinet Office
 - to get Norway, Germany, Denmark & France back on air
- eLoran is an important complement to GNSS
 - LDC can provide ephemeris data, differential data, PRS Keys, NANU/NAGU and spoofing alerts



Two out of Three Ain't Bad

- True resilience is 3 dissimilar sources of UTC over 3 dissimilar technological routes
 - Network time using PTP or SyncE
 - Multiple GNSS helps
 - Another off-air non-satellite UTC Traceable PNT e.g. eLoran
- One solution - easily compromised like a simple password
- Two solutions – dilemma - whose right and whose wrong?
- Three solutions - perfect Meat Loaf number!

Further Reading

- [SVN 23 Case Study](#)
- [SVN 23 White Paper](#)
- [Detecting Rogue GPS Antennas](#)
- [RAEng Report on GNSS Vulnerabilities](#)
- [RAEng Report on Space Weather](#)
- [Blackett Review Recommendation](#)

Blackett Quantum Review
Recommendation 2: (UK) Cabinet Office and the Government Office for Science should review the critical services dependent on GNSS timing signals and mitigate the risks by analysing how long they should be capable of operating with back-up or holdover technology.



Thankyou

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