

ePRTC in Datacenters – GNSS Backup as a Service (GBaaS)

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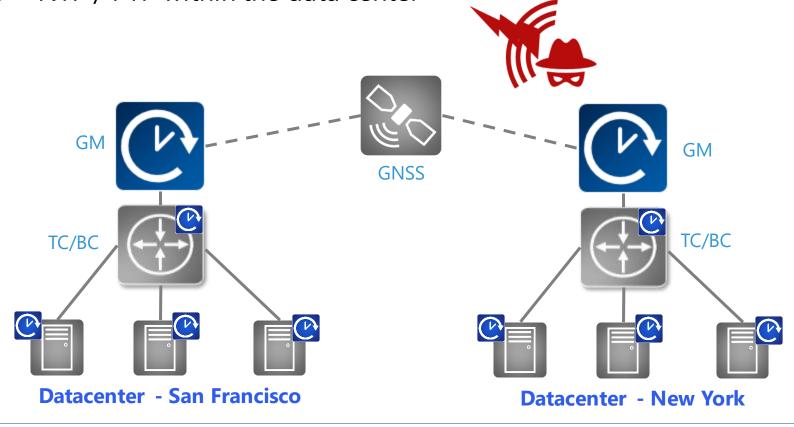
WSTS May , 2022



Why Synconization is needed in datacenters?

- Motivation: Improve data consistency management across distributed datacenters
- Tight time synchronization reduce the probability of records inconsistency and reduce the need to rollback unresolved records

 Common time across distributed datacenters is achieved by using GNSS as common reference + NTP / PTP within the data center



GNSS vulnerabilities and threats

GNSS segment errors

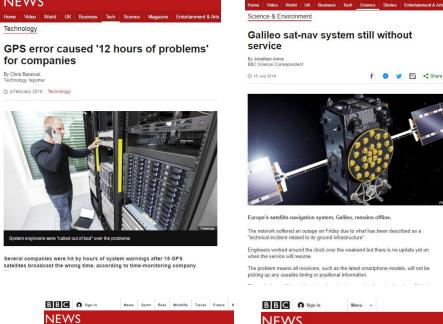
BBC 🐧 Sign in





jamming

signals at Israel's Ben Gurion airport.



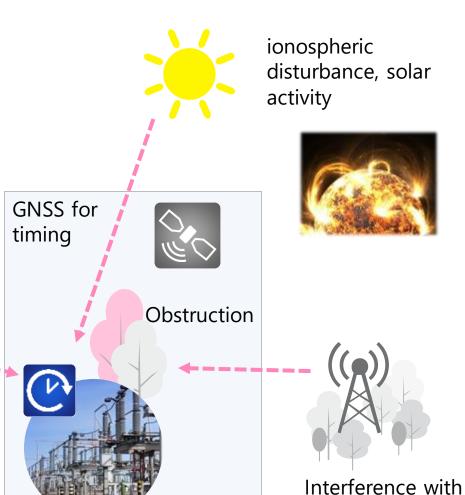


northern airspace was disrupted during recent Nato war games in





Jamming and spoofing





transmitters at

adjacent bands

What is the resilient PNT mandate/standard?

Driven by US federal gov's executive order 13905 of Feb 2020



- Protect critical gov & industry infrastructure against PNT disruptions from GPS/GNSS jamming/spoofing & other cyberattacks
- Define critical infrastructure under national security threats
 - Power grid
 - Finance
 - Transportation
 - Communications (5G, broadcast, defense, etc)
 - Data centers
- Use published resilient PNT guidelines
 - DHS Resilient PNT Conformance Framework
 - NIST <u>Cybersecurity Framework for PNT Profile</u>
 - IEEE P1952 Resilient PNT UE Standard working group

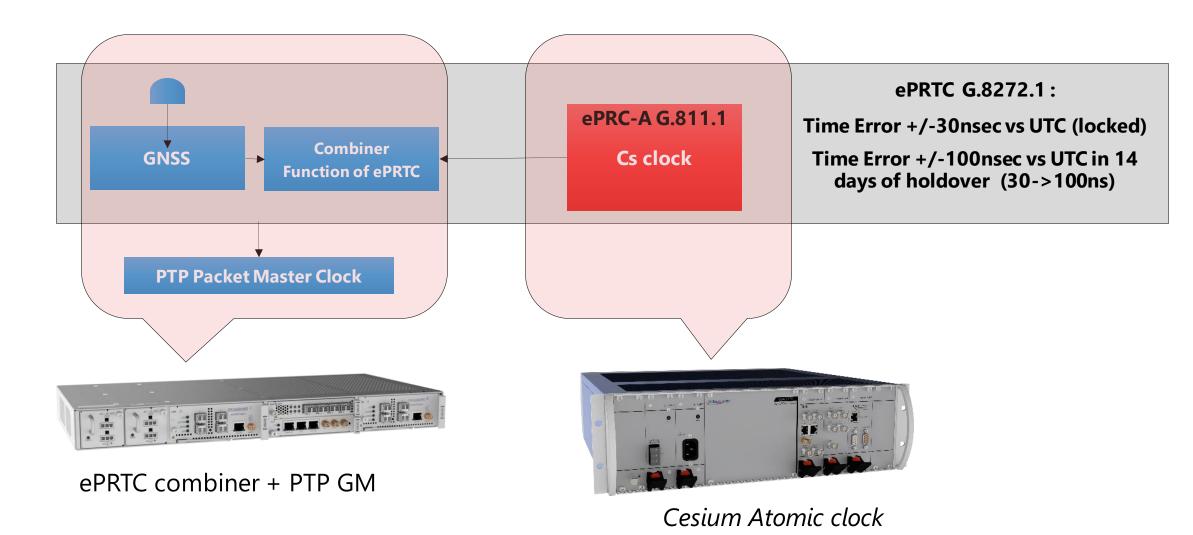
& standard in progress







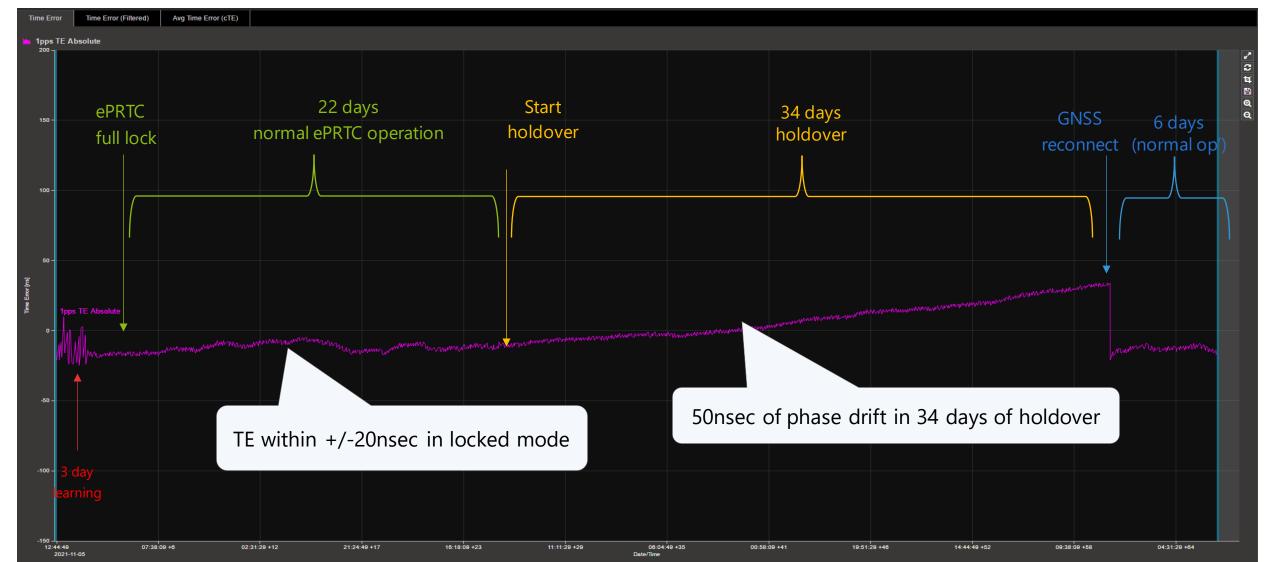
Typical ePRTC implementation



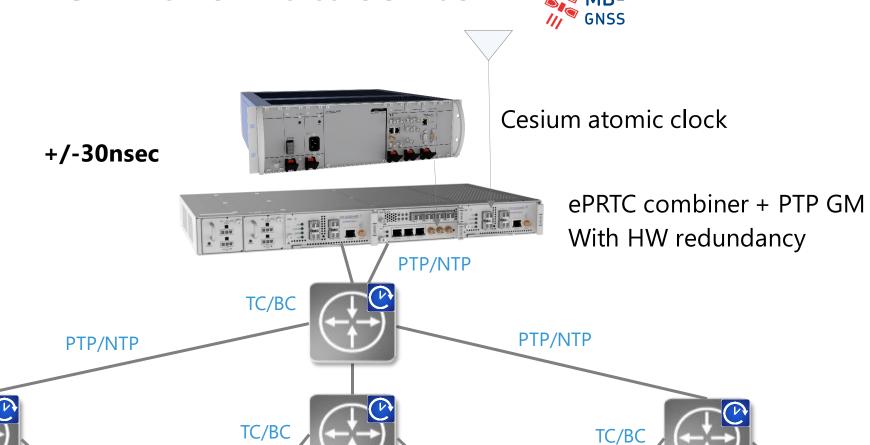


ePRTC lock and holdover results

full 65 days run



Option 1: ePRTC in the Datacenter





+/-100nsec

TC/BC

Option 2 : GNSS Backup as a Service (GBaaS)

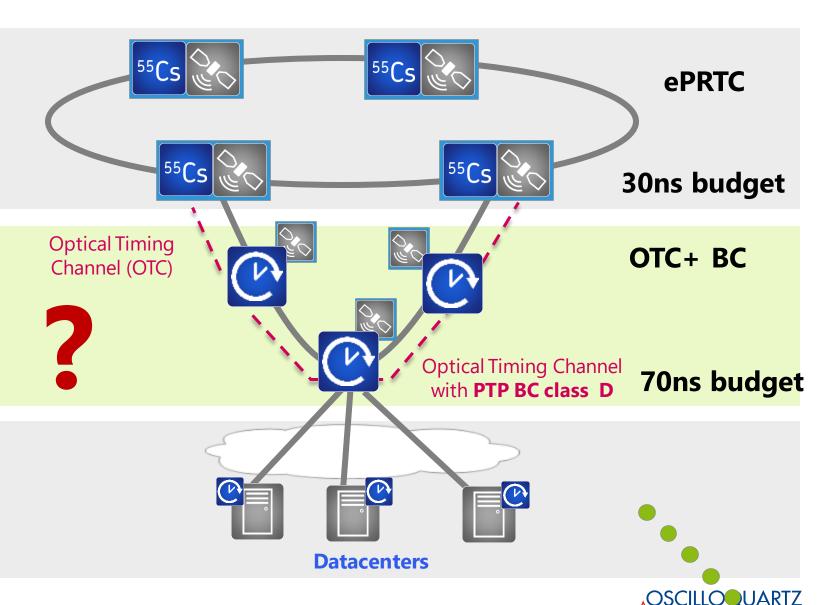
Core time base network Single-digit number of locations for large operator ePRTC enabled, $TE \le \pm 30$ ns

Aggregation network Hundreds of locations for large network

PRTC enabled, TE $\leq \pm 100$ ns

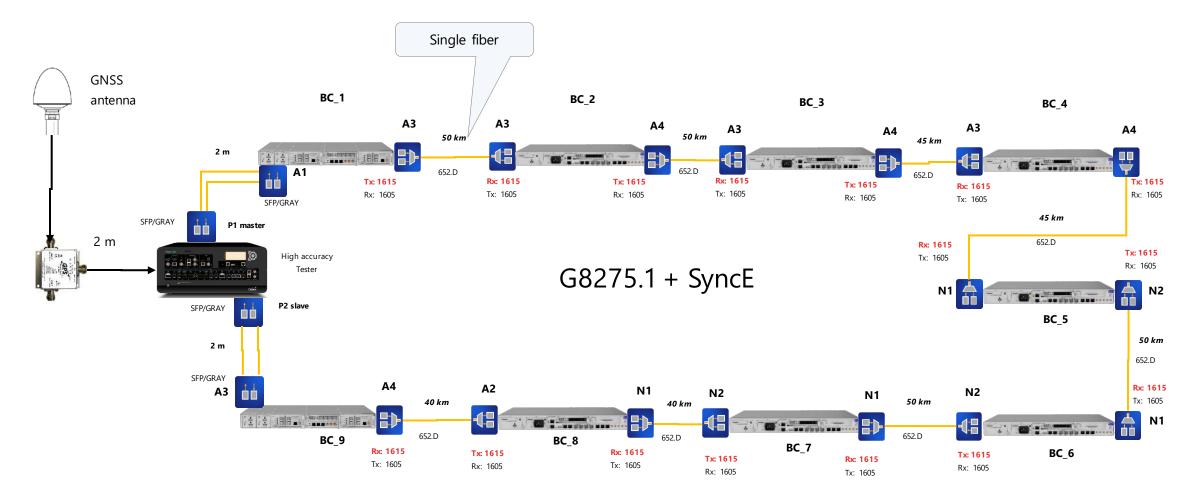
Feeders to end application Thousands of locations for large network

TE ≤ ± **1100ns**



Time distribution: 9xBC Class D

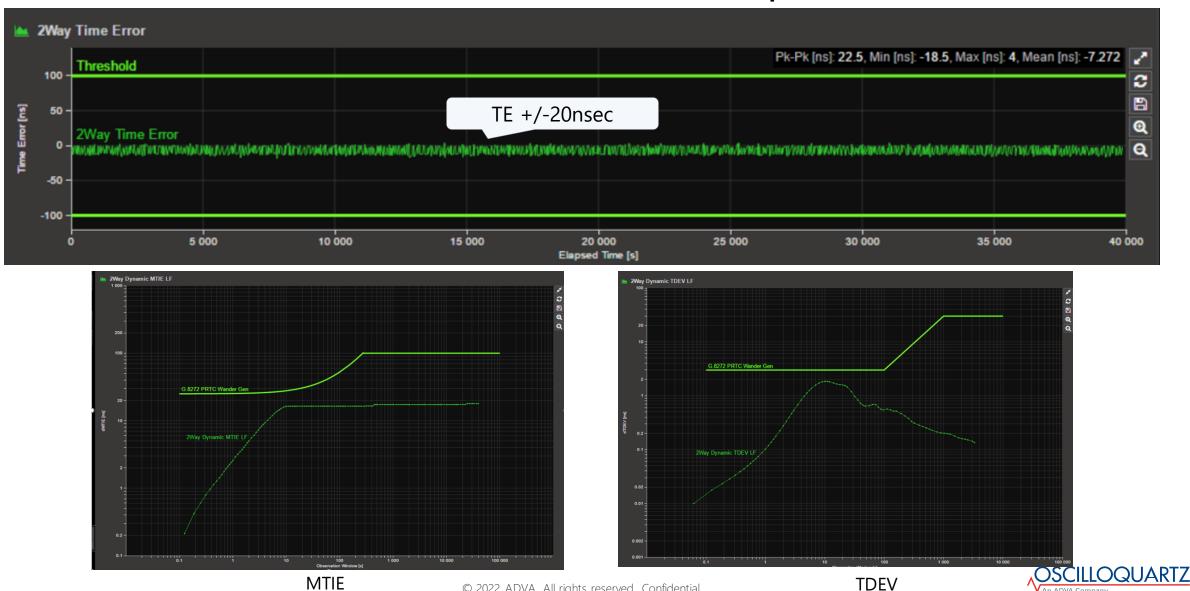
Test setup: 9 x Class D BC's and 370 KM of fiber (single fiber) Each BC class D (G.8273.2) adds up to 5nsec of max|TEL|





Time distribution: 9xBC Class D

Test results: 9 x Class D BC's and 370 KM of fiber meets ITU-T G.8272 requirements for PRTC-A clock.



Timing over ...

	Asymmetry		
Timing over	Optimization methods	Time error	High
Layer 3 (Routed)	Small packet size	High (ms/µs)	
Layer 2 (Switched)	VLAN with high priority	Middle (µs)	
Layer 1 (OTN)	OTN buffer policing or inband transmission	Low (µs/ns)	Low
Layer 1 (Transparent WDM)	Single fiber working	Lowest (ns)	ОТС

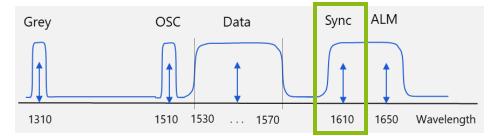


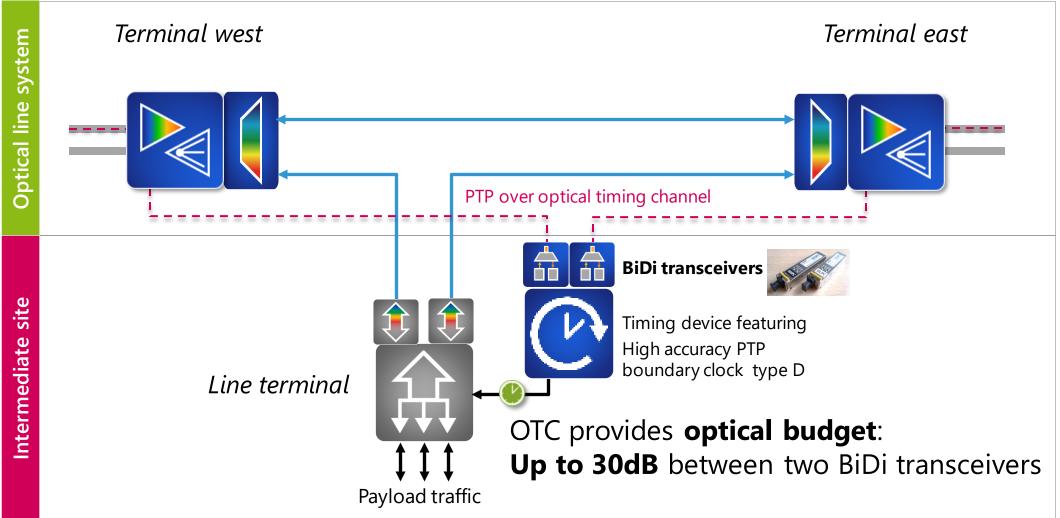
Node without OTC

The extract length of each of The different between length of fibers can be few tens the fibers is unknown of meters over long distance connections -> creating significant asymmetry (~2.5nsec/m) Optical line system Terminal east *Terminal* west The inline amplifiers are directional and adding site Grey OSC Data unknow delay which varies between generation of Intermediate amplifiers, types and suppliers 1310 1510 1530 ... 1570 Line terminal Payload traffic

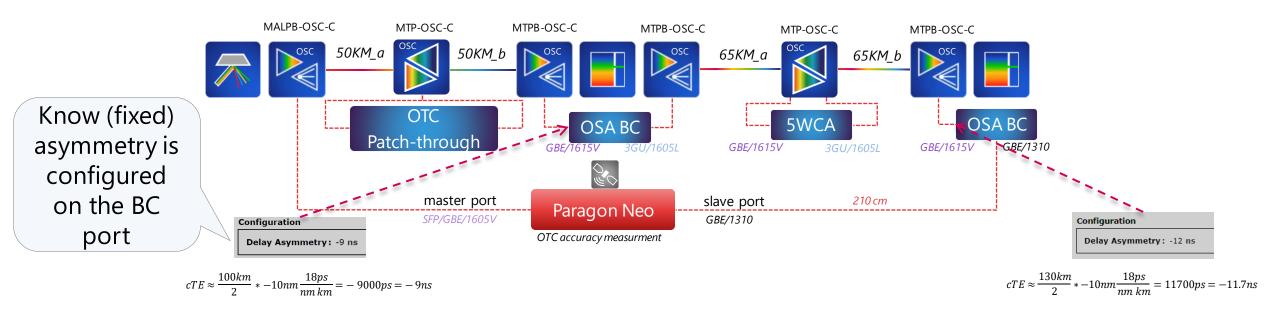


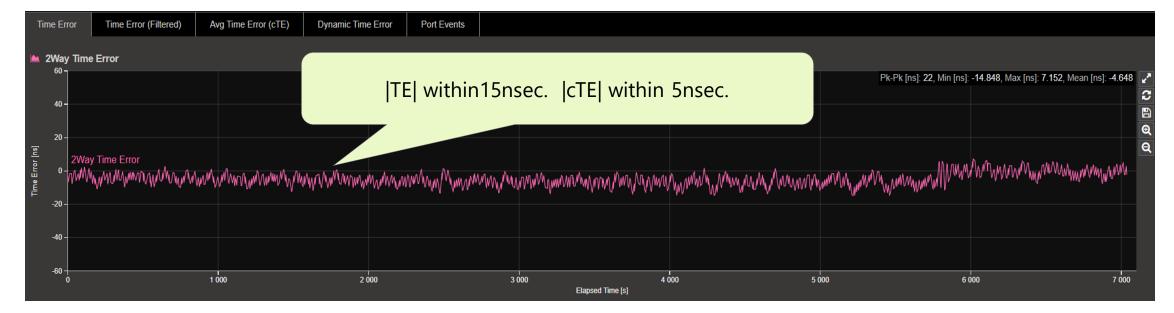
Node with OTC













Summary

- Datacenters require stringent phase and time synconization
- Accurate synchronization reduce the probability of records inconsistency and reduce the need to rollback unresolved records
- "GNSS everywhere" is subject to GNSS vulnerabilities (jamming /spoofing etc')
- ePRTC's can be used to mitigate these risks
- Sub 100nsec accuracy can be delivered from core ePRTC sites to datacenters sites using optical timing channel combined with BC class D



ePRTC and GBaaS enable robust synchronization in datacenters





Thank you

Pls contact me in case you have any comments or questions: nlaufer@adva.com

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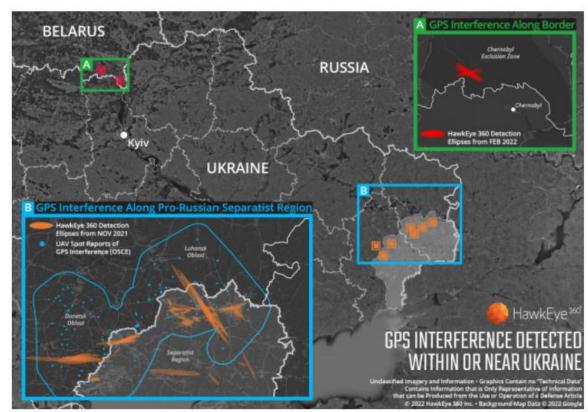
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Why assured PNT?

HawkEye 360 Detects GPS Jamming Along Ukraine **Border Prior to Russian Invasion**

By Anusuya Datta - 03/04/2022 3 Minutes Read



HawkEye 360 detected GPS jamming along Ukraine border. Photo courtesy of HawkEye 360



EASA warns of intensifying GPS jamming incidents linked to war in Ukraine













European aviation safety authorities have warned of risks from increased incidents of GPS jamming, following Russia's invasion of

he jamming or spoofing of Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) signals has been observed by aircraft in various phases of

EASA said that in certain cases the jamming and/or spoofing forced aircraft into "re-routing or even to change the destination due to

GPS is the most well-known type of GNSS, which is where satellites are used for positioning data. GNSS is a common way for commercial aircraft to navigate to waypoints in the air and can also be used to position for landing. Loss of GNSS data could also trigger issues with terrain avoidance and wind shear alerting systems, EASA said.

Russia responsible for GPS jamming in Europe, French air safety official claims



Russia is to blame for recent GPS jamming incidents that have affected aircraft over Finland, the Baltic Sea and near Russia's Kaliningrad exclave, a top French air safety official has said.

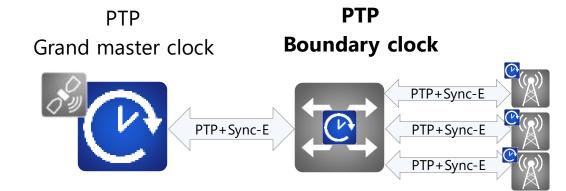


PTP Boundary clock classes

ITU-T BC Classes are defined in G.8273.2

BC main functions:

- Select best available master (BMCA)
- Filter input jitter (PTP/Sync-E)



Regenerate PTP to distribute time to subtended devices

T-BC Class	max TE (ns)	max TEL (ns)	Constant Time Error (ns)	MTIE (ns)	TDEV (ns)
Α	100	-	±50	40	4
В	70	-	±20	40	4
C	30	-	±10	10	2
D	FFS	5	FFS	FFS	FFS



Chromatic dispersion creates asymmetric delay

Asymmetric delay results in a deterministic time error





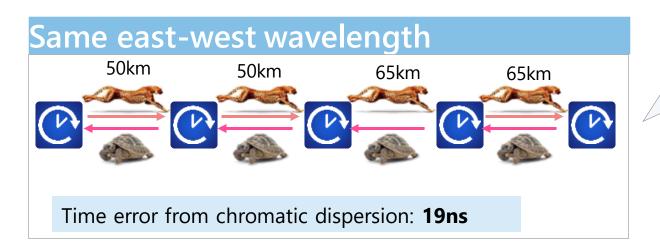






100km of fiber with dispersion of 18ps/(nm km)

$$cTE \approx \frac{100km}{2} 10nm \frac{18ps}{nm \ km} = 9000ps = 9ns$$



Constant and deterministic

Impact of chromatic dispersion can be efficiently compensated



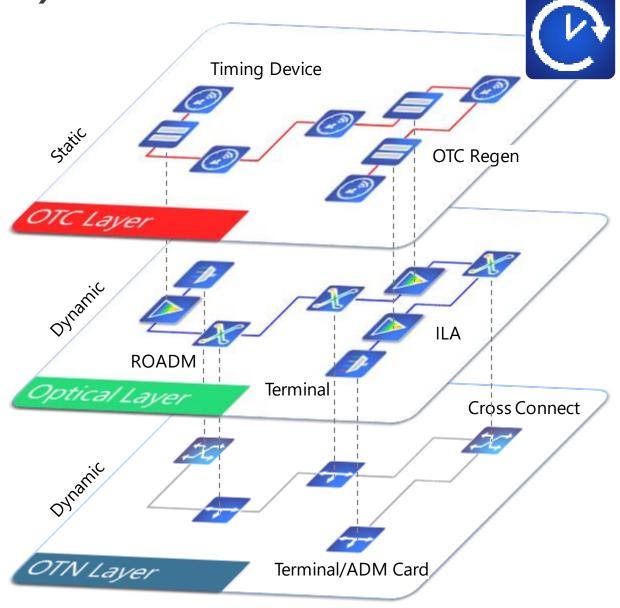
Optical Timing Channel (OTC)

The Optical Timing Channel (OTC) achieves high-accuracy time distribution by PTP (IEEE 1588) via Gigabit Ethernet over dedicated wavelengths on a single fibre

OTC has **minimal constant link asymmetry** due to bidirectional transmission on a single fiber.

OTC is **independent from other layers** (IP, Ethernet, OTN, reconfigurable optical layer) practically **eliminating dynamic time errors**

OTC does not change optical network engineering rules and is just an overbuilt to the optical transport layer





ePRTC Site

