ELECTRONICS & DEFENSE

(Resilient)²PNT

A Robust Solution Combining Device & Network Resiliency

The dependency on Position, Navigation and Timing (PNT) services for critical infrastructure has continuously increased in the last decades. It is widely accepted that GNSS vulnerabilities represent a real threat for critical infrastructures mainly depending on GNSS as timing source. Recently, the EU commission launched an initiative (AltPNT) to evaluate technologies to enhance the resiliency of PNT to GNSS vulnerabilities. Rather than a single technology, we illustrate how diverse technologies can complement each other to enhance resiliency.

#Trustable #Resilient #rPNT #HighAccuracy #FollowTheWhiteRabbit

Device based resiliency

- Resiliency to Jamming (GNSS denied scenario): \bullet
 - Multi-band & multi-constellation for cross-validation
 - IDM suite for early detection of threats



- External passive hydrogen maser (PHM) or local holdover (DOCXO, mini-Rubidium mRO)
- Optional LEO STL (Satelles) tracking if GNSS L1/E1 bands are jammed \bullet
- Resiliency to Spoofing: \bullet
 - Open Service Navigation Message Authentication (OSNMA) for Galileo allows spoofing detection
 - STL is fully encrypted to protect against spoofing \bullet

Network based resiliency

- WR/PTP-HighAccuracy (sub-ns time transfer capability) allows measuring and comparing distributed GNSS spread at tens of km.
- Smooth switching mechanism from one timing source to the other with no degradation in case the majority differs from actual timing source (voting scheme as trust metric).
- PTP might be used as backup PNT source with bounded degraded performance •

\rightarrow Resilient²PNT=(Device Resiliency x Network Resiliency) ✓ Cross-connected PNT sources ✓ At least 3 cross-verified PNT sources ✓ Continue operating with no degradation ✓ Continue operating with bounded performance ✓ Identify and isolate possible threats Continue operating with degraded performance ✓ User initiates recovery Level 2 Level 3 Level Level 4

ResilientPNT solution fulfills all levels according to DHS







aa Home 🕱 🗠								G Last 24 hours	
Tag device_type ~	Value WRZ ~								
				Device	Overview ~				
	Serial Number 🕅	Firmware Version 🖓	Preset + 🕅		Timing Status 💎	Act. Reference 🖓	Act. Reference Stat 🚏	Act. Reference cod 🖤	
<u>z16-197</u>	S01_197	v3.2.0.4-LJ	GM ext GNSS	Ok	Ok	GM: Front-panel	Locked	10000	
<u>z16-196</u>	S01_196	v3.2.0.4-LJ	GM ext GNSS	Ok	Ok	GM: Front-panel	Locked	10000	0
wrztpfl-826	S04_826	v3.2	GM ext GNSS	Ok	Ok	GM: Front-panel	Locked	10000	Unknow
<u>z16-192</u>	S01_192	v3.2.0.4-LJ	Custom	Ok	Ox	BC: WR @ wr0	Locked (TRACK_PH	20001	0
<u>z16-193</u>	S01_193	v3.2.0.4-LJ	BC wr0 slave	Ok	Ok	BC: WR @ wr0	Locked (TRACK_PH	20001	
		Alerts					Network Topology		
		Level 💝	Description		716	106	*16-107	wratefl. 926	
2021-11-24 22:37:00	192.168.1.100	Warning	The device has timing issue(s)		0	lk	Ok	Ok	
2021-11-25 03:22:30	192.168.1.100	Warning	The device has system issue(s)						
2021-11-24 14:20:30	192.168.1.100	Warning	CPU usage is too high	h	wr1	wr0	wr1 wr14	wel we15	
	In the local division of the local divisiono			- C210					

The device has timing issue(s)

Low available memory (RAM)



Measuring at the device under test (DUT1)

Both GMb & GMc are drifting from the actual time reference (GMa) which means that GMa is under attack. The voting mechanism embedded in **DUT1** detect it and recover switching from GMa to GMb.

Monitoring framework

1-11-24 15:47:30 192.168.1

2021-11-24 12:00:30 192.168.1

Main dashboard view of the centralized monitoring system installed in the monitoring server. It retrieve alerts from SNMP and SYSLOG. It also uses LLDP for topology discovery and reverse PTP.



External PPS measurement in laboratory

At t1, a drift of 1ns/s is simulated on GMa. At t2, it is stopped and then reverted at t3. The device under test (DUT1) shows how it smoothly failing over GMa to GMb