



Tarkka aikasynkronointi ja aikalinkit kriittisessä infrastruktuurissa

MATINE TUTKIMUSSEMINAARI 16.11.2017

Anders Wallin

VTT MIKES Metrologia

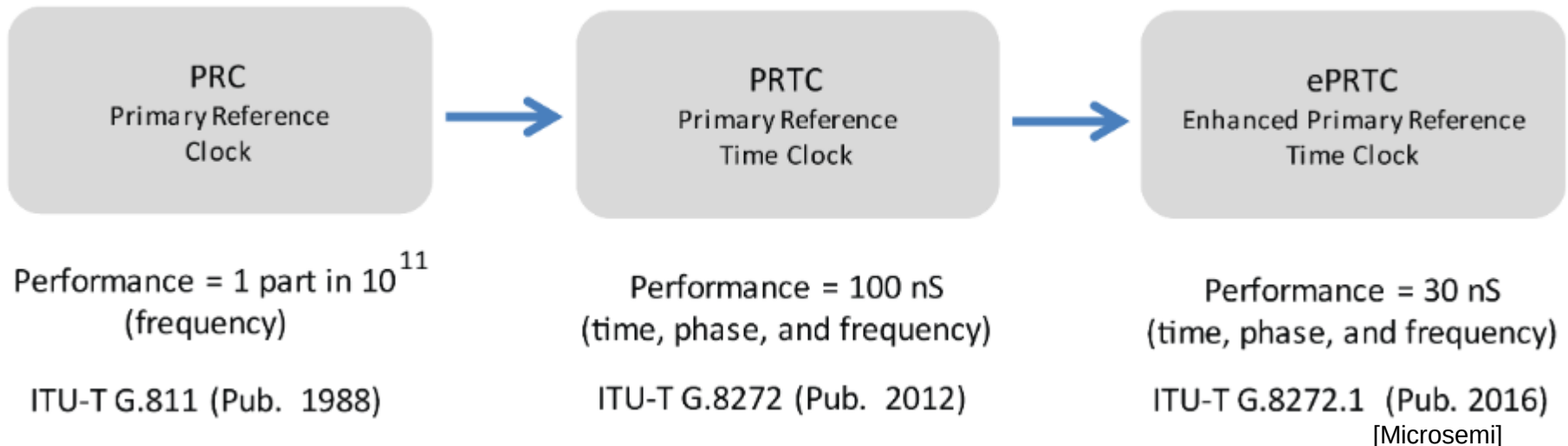
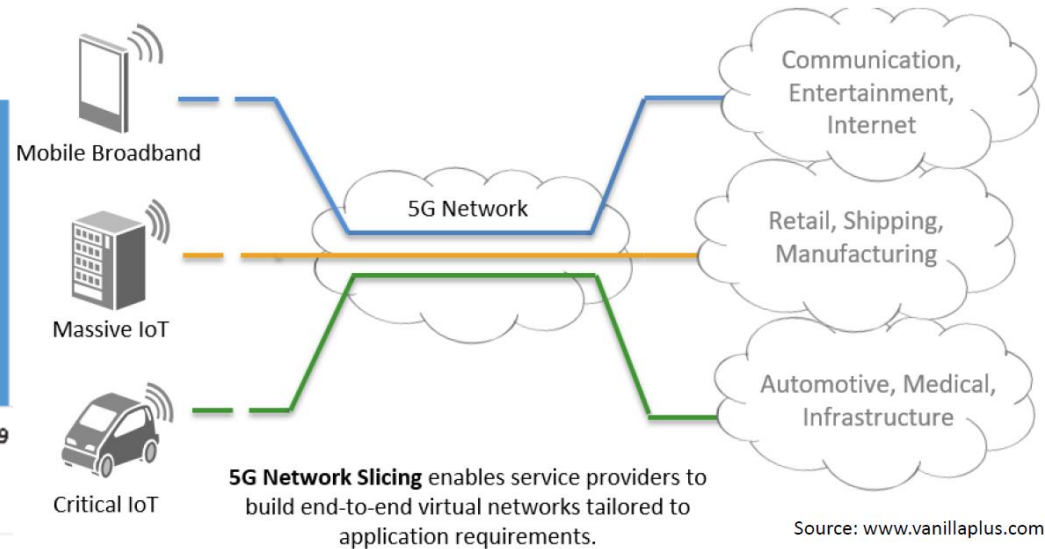
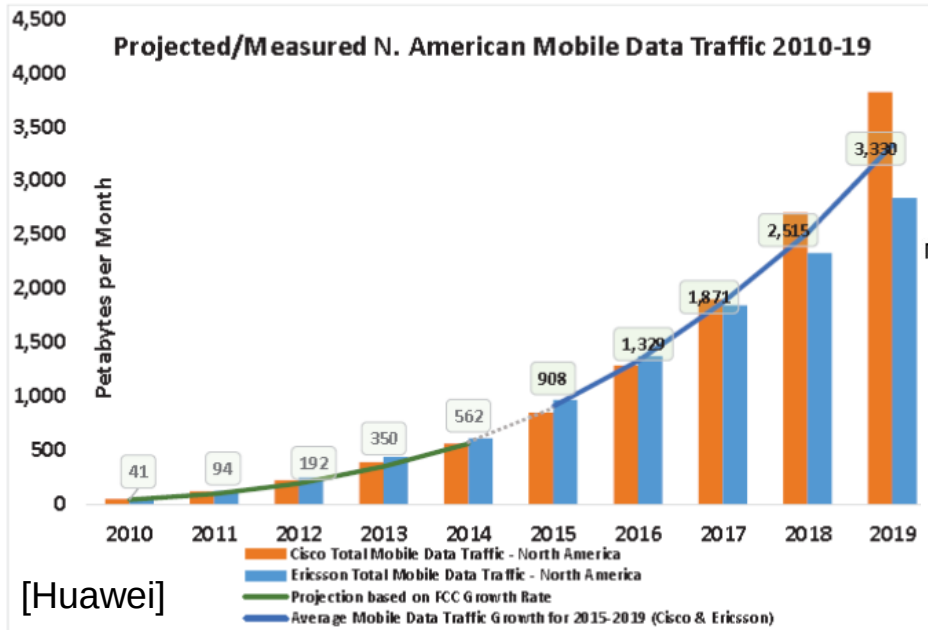
Tarkka aika

- Tarpeet ja standardit
 - ITU PRTC ja ePRTC vaatimukset televerkoille
 - Digitaalinen sähköasemastandardi (IEC61850)
 - Hajautettu passiivitutka / paikannus
 - Aikaleimaus ja sähköinen kauppa (MIFID-2 EU direktiivi)
- Haasteet
 - GNSS häirintä ja harhautus
 - Televerkkojen epäsymmetriat
 - Pitkä jäljitettävyyshetki
- Ratkaisut
 - Ajan lähde: UTC-laboratorio
 - Ajansiirtotekniikat
 - Tarkkaa aikaa PTP White Rabbit ajansiirrolla
 - Kajaani, Metsähovi, jne. pilottihankkeet



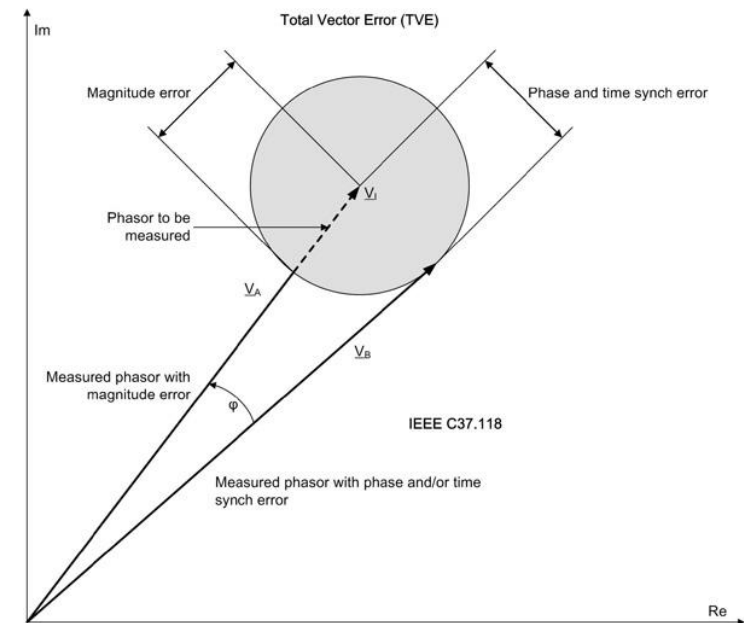
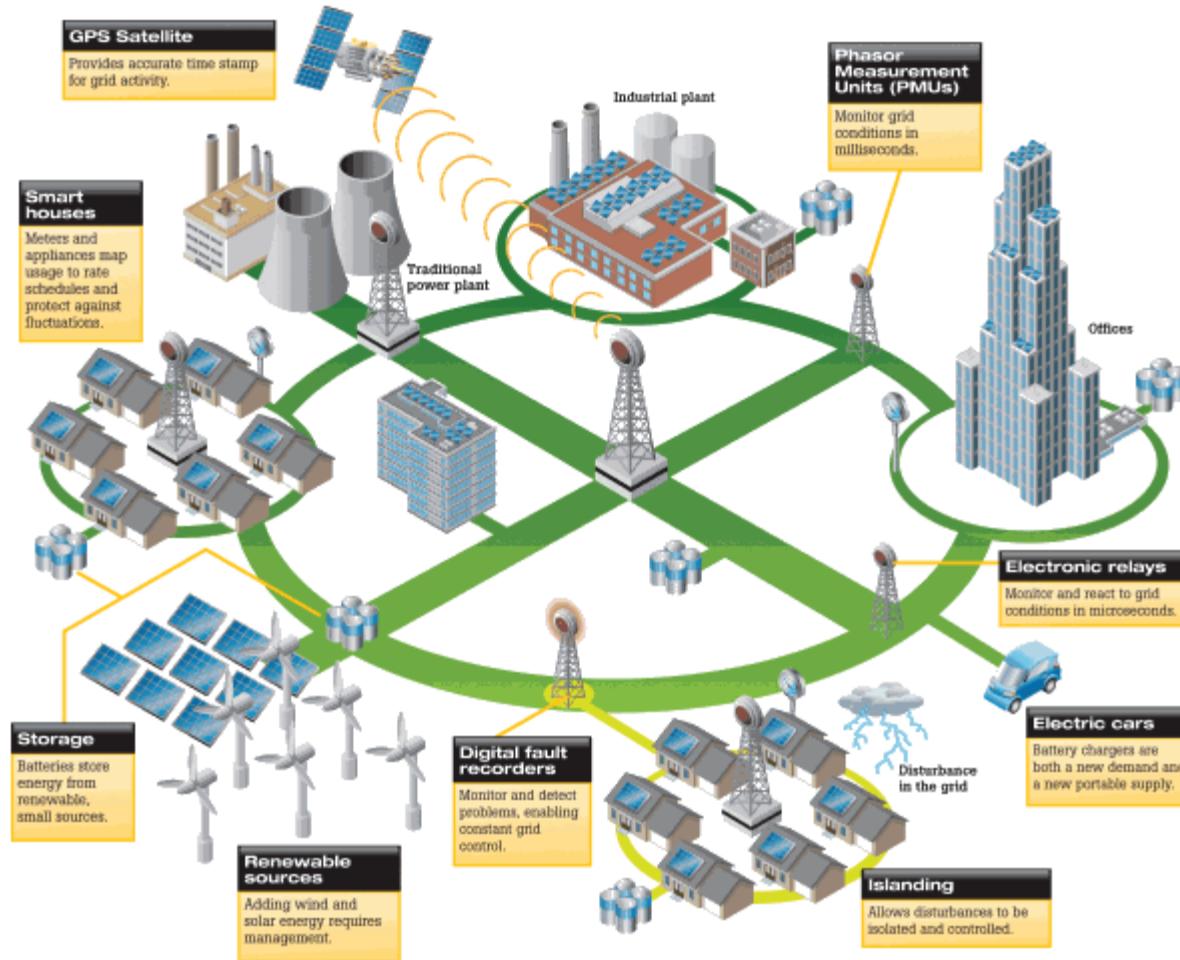
Tarkan ajan tarpeet ja standardit

- Televerkot
- Energiaverkot
- Paikannus
- Aikaleimaus



Smart Grid

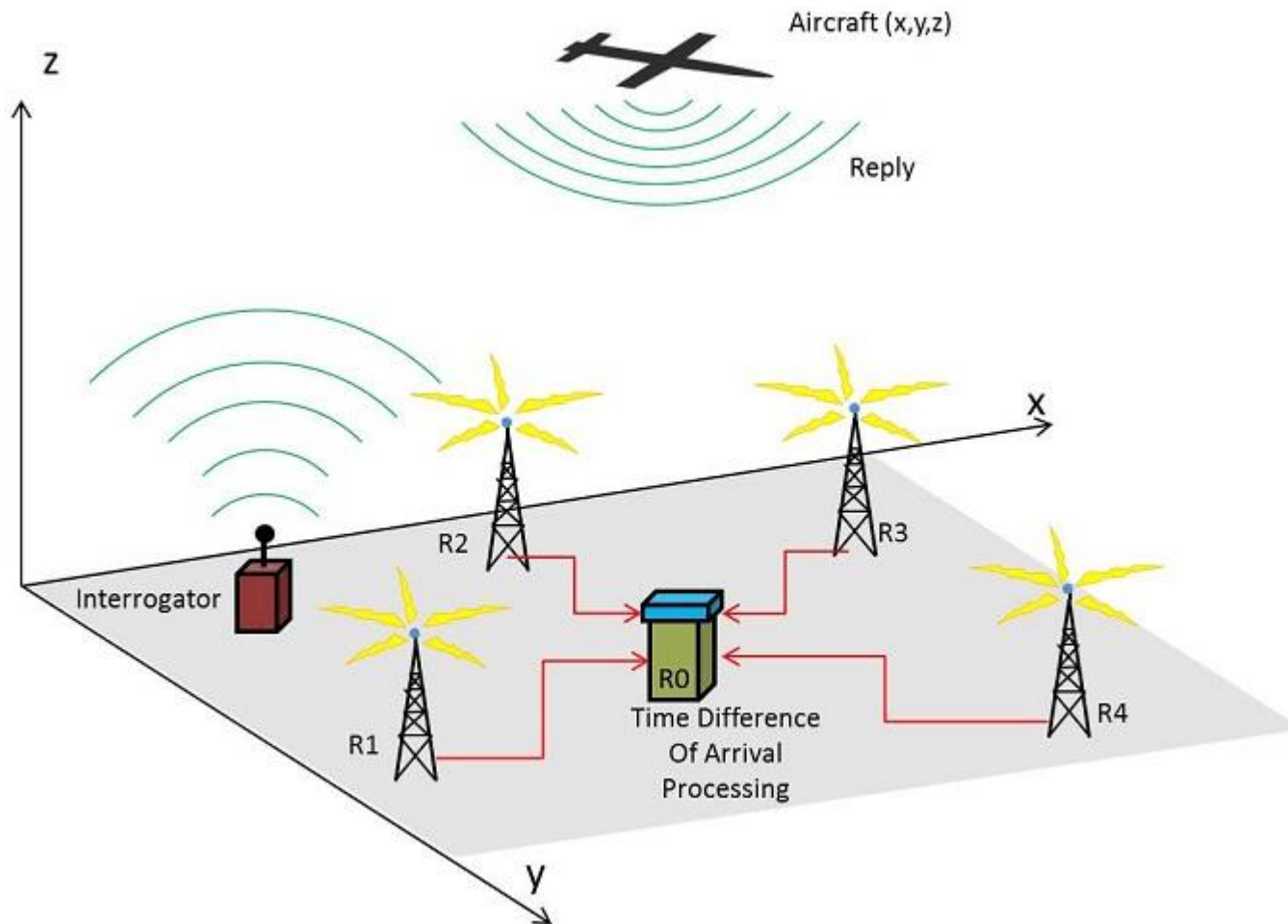
A real-time, dynamic network of electrical demand, supply, and control



[Fluke]

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Navigation





Business Clocks – What requirements will apply with MiFID II?

- 1 **Reference time:** Operators of trading venues and their members or participants shall synchronise the business clocks they use to record the date and time of any reportable event with the **Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)**
- 2 **Level of accuracy:** Applicable for operators of trading venues and their members

	Gateway-to-gateway latency ¹	Max. divergence from UTC	Granularity of timestamp
Trading venues	$\geq 1 \text{ ms}^2$	1 ms	1 ms or better
	$< 1 \text{ ms}^2$	100 μs	1 μs or better
HFTs	-	100 μs	1 μs or better
Voice trading	-	1 s	1 s or better
RFQ	-	1 s	1 s or better
Negotiated Transactions	-	1 s	1 s or better
Other trading activity	-	1 ms	1 ms or better

μs = microsecond, ms = millisecond, s = second



Tarkan ajan haasteet

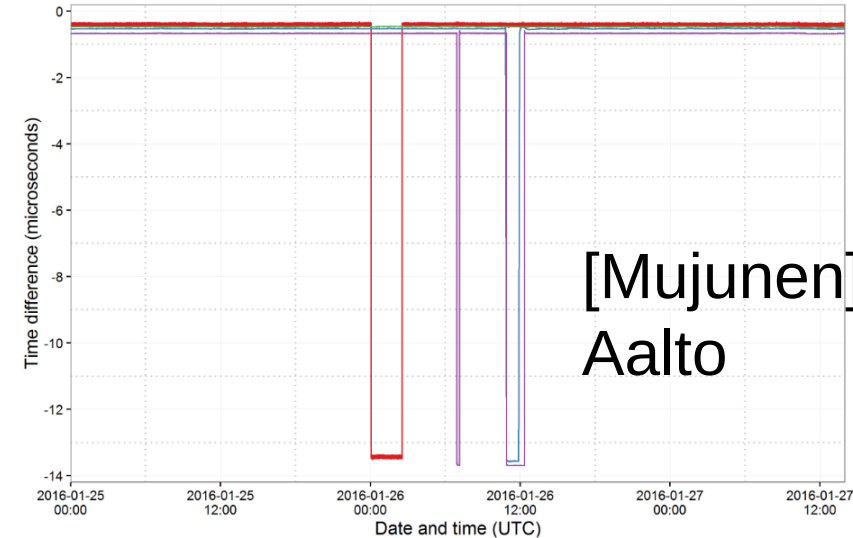
- GNSS**
- epäsymmetriat televerkoissa**

GNSS Threats

GNSS System incidents

- SVN23 Incident - 26th January 2016
- 13 microsecond jump on some receivers

Unintentional Interference



[ITSF2016]

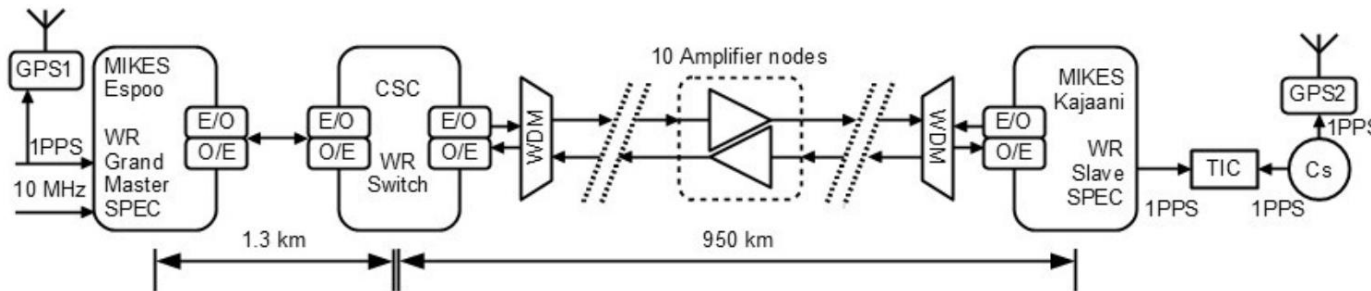


Intentional jamming/spoofing!

US \$42 / Piece
made-in-china.com



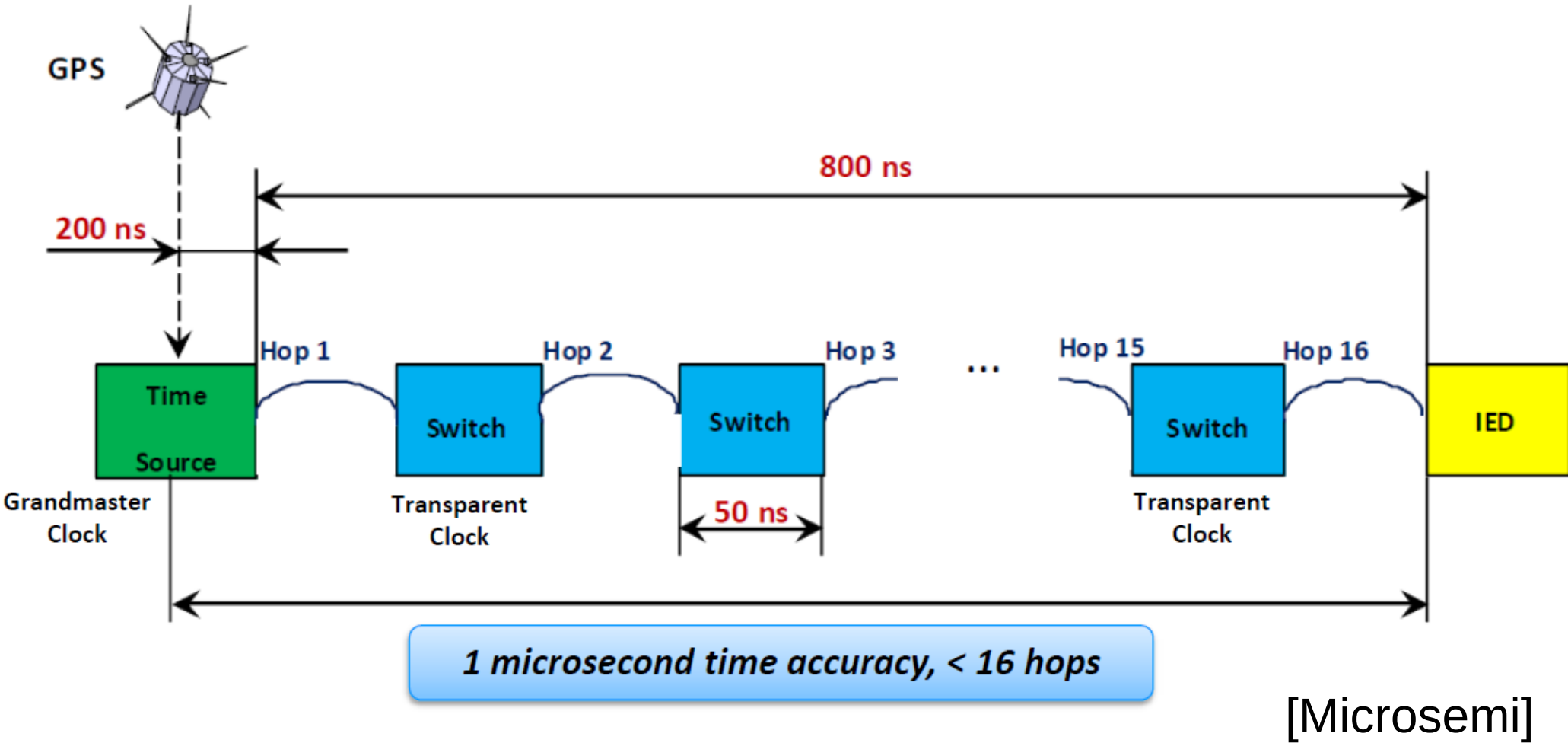
Asymmetries in typical DWDM networks



- Uplink delay $\neq$ downlink delay !!
- Dispersion control fiber length not controlled
- PTPv2 / SyncE support in:
 - Switches
 - Media-converters
 - Other E/O or O/E converters on the path

Link	Round-trip-time	Observed Asymmetry
Kajaani, 1000km	~10 ms	~4 μ s
MATINE, 280 km	~ 2.5 ms	~1 μ s
Metsähovi 50 km	~ 500 μ s	Low!?

Traceability-chain

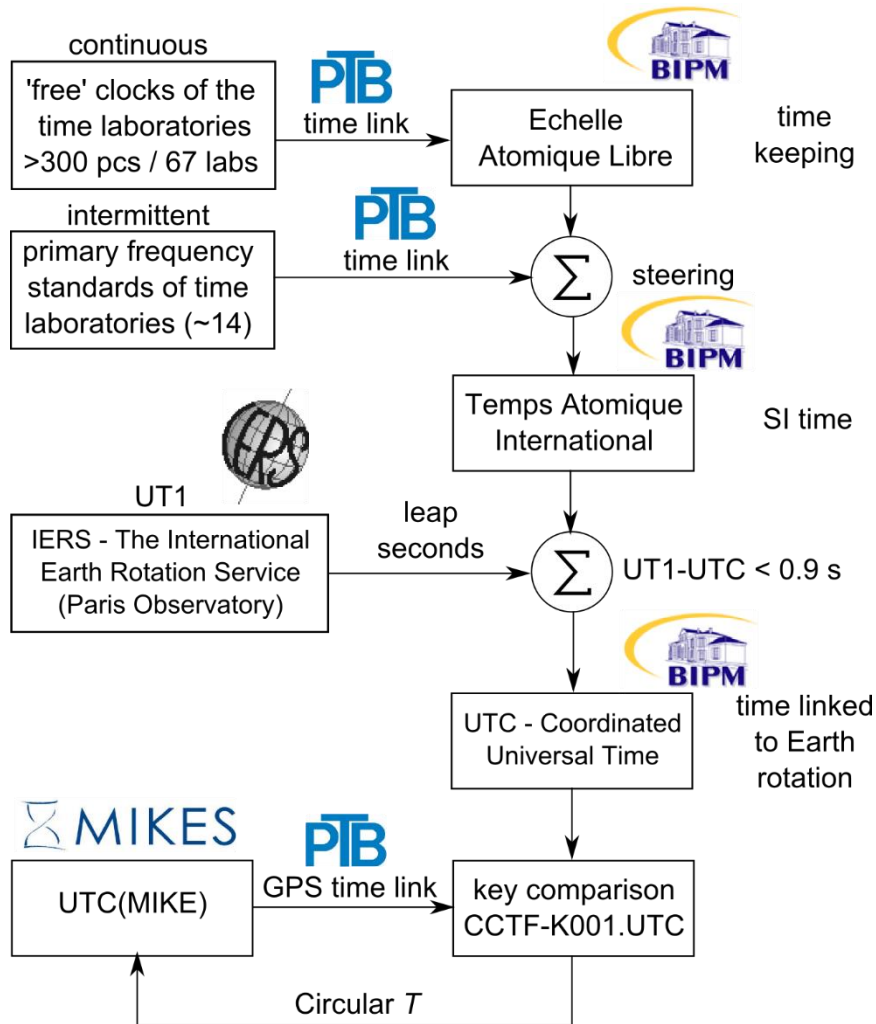




**Ratkaisut tarkkaan ajan
ylläpitoon ja ajansiirtoon**

- UTC laboratoriot
- Ajansiirto televerkossa
- PTP White Rabbit tuloksia

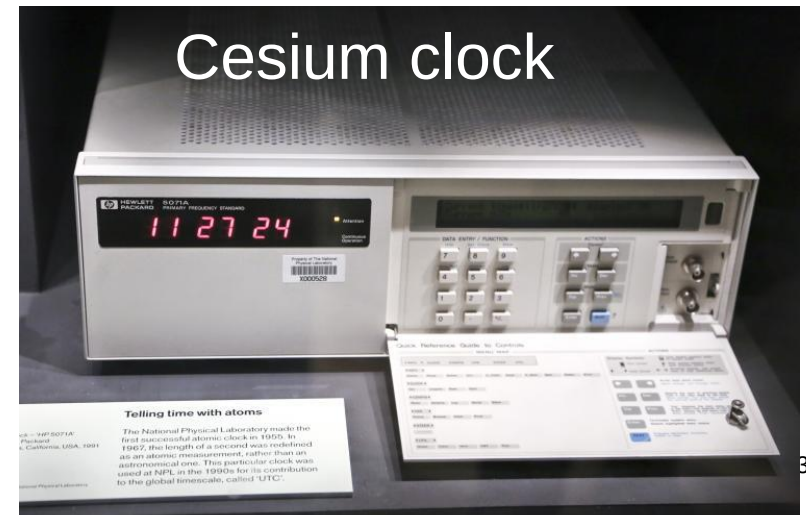
UTC timekeeping



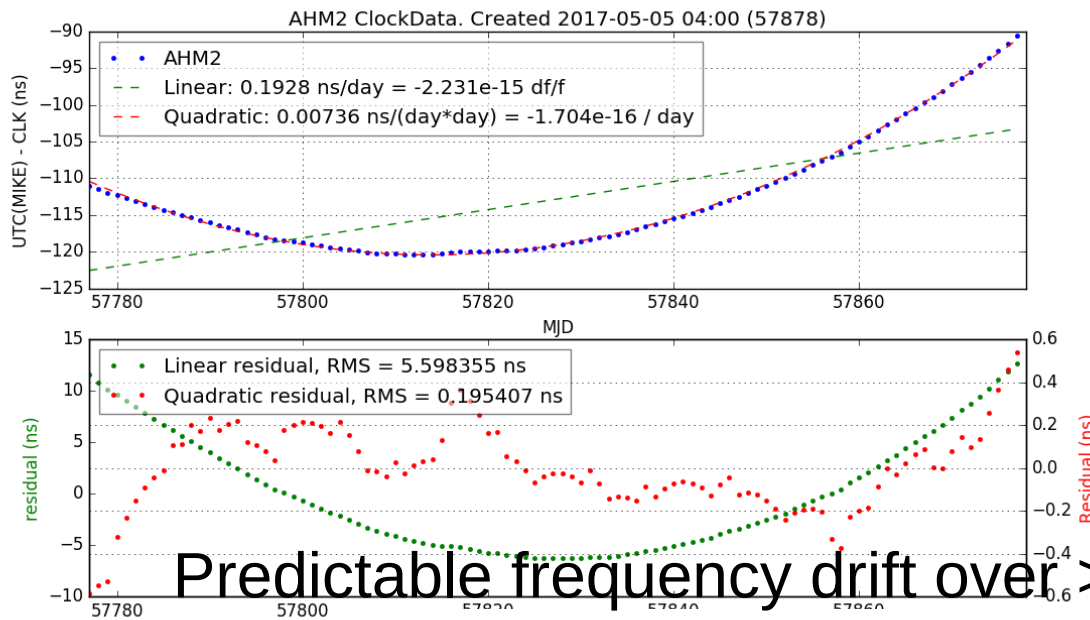
Active hydrogen maser



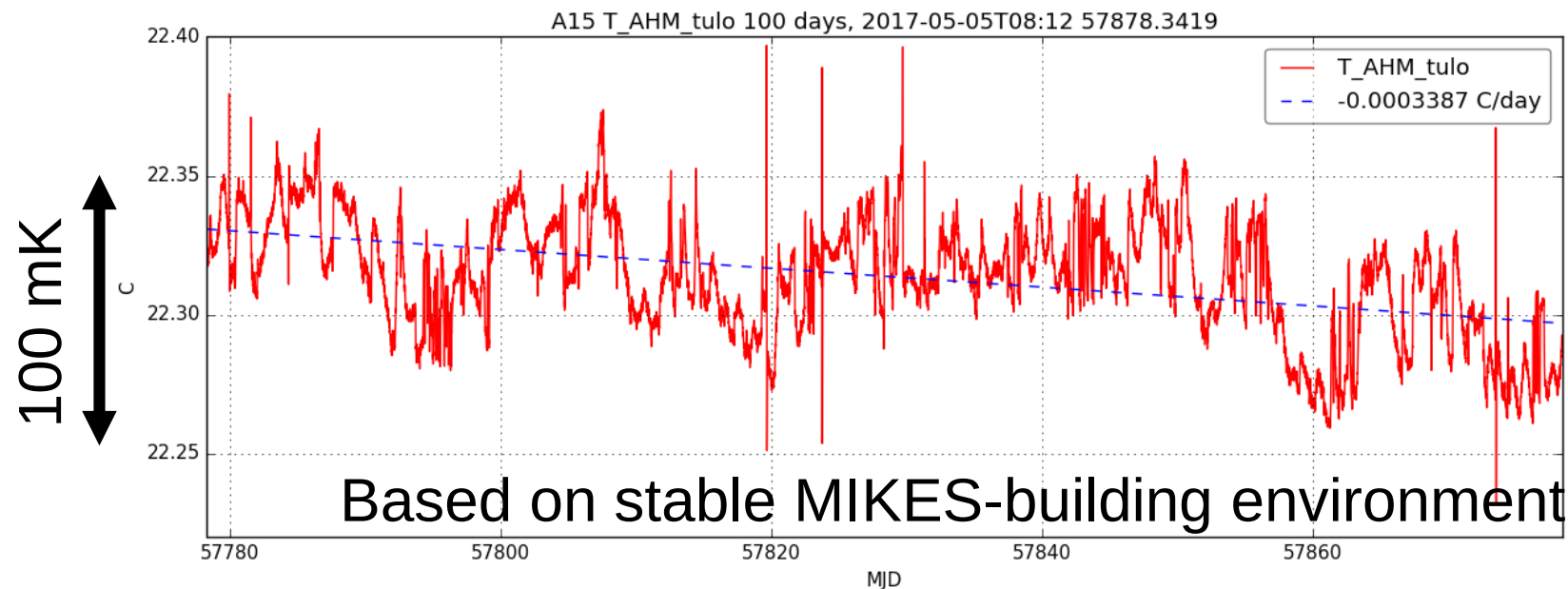
Cesium clock



Active Hydrogen Masers



Predictable frequency drift over >100 days



CIRCULAR T 357
2017 OCTOBER 10, 13h UTC

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BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES POIDS ET MESURES
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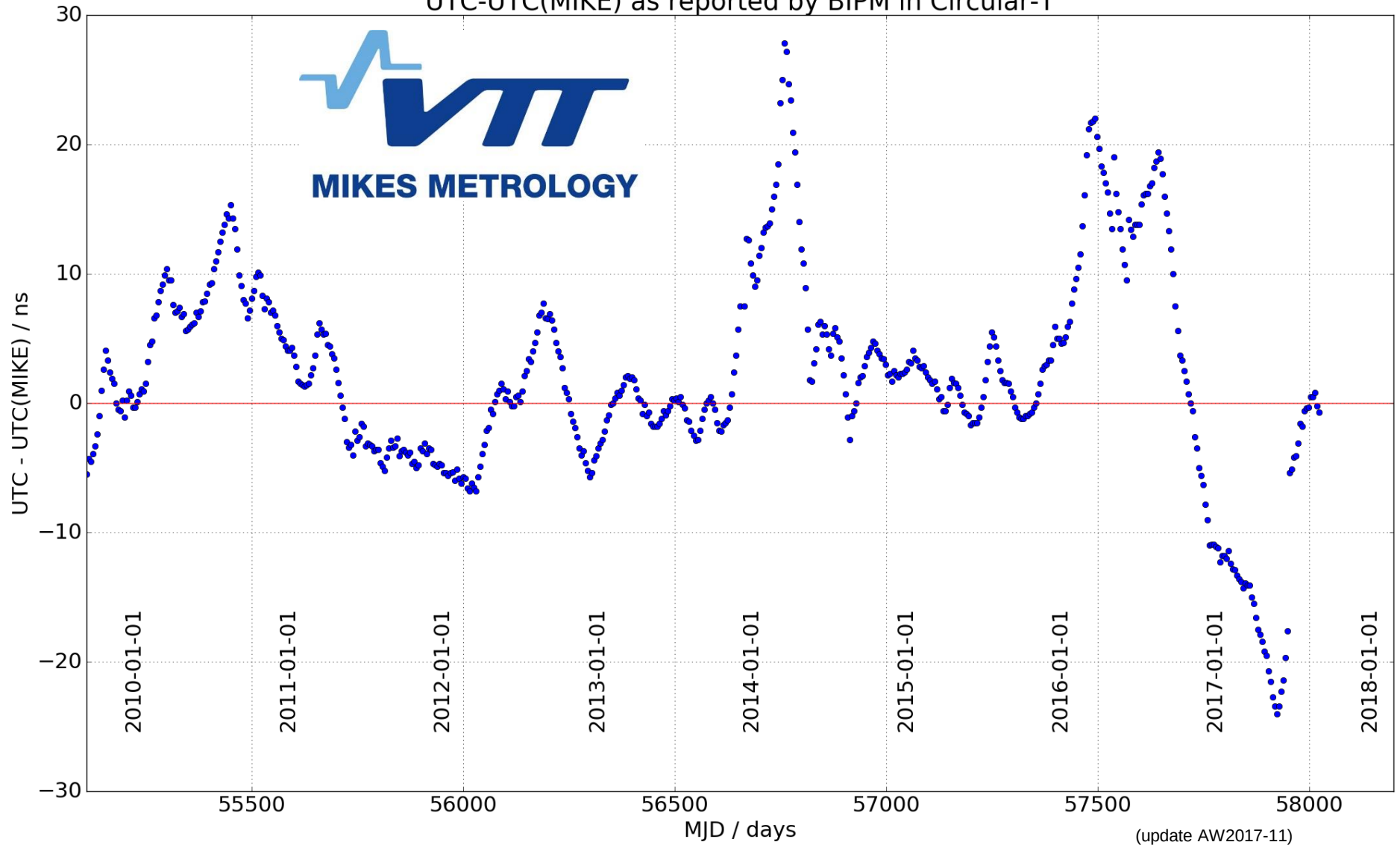
The contents of the sections of BIPM Circular T are fully described in the document "Explanatory supplement to BIPM Circular available at ftp://ftp2.bipm.org/pub/tai/publication/notes/explanatory_supplement_v0.1.pdf

1 - Difference between UTC and its local realizations UTC(k) and corresponding uncertainties.
From 2017 January 1, 0h UTC, TAI-UTC = 37 s.

Date 2017	0h UTC	AUG 29	SEP 3	SEP 8	SEP 13	SEP 18	SEP 23	SEP 28	Uncertainty/ns			Notes
MJD		57994	57999	58004	58009	58014	58019	58024	uA	uB	u	
Laboratory k		[UTC-UTC(k)]/ns										
JV (Kjeller)		4.8	-6.2	-17.2	-16.6	-17.6	-19.0	-19.6	0.4	20.0	20.0	
KEBS (Nairobi)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
KIM (Serpong-Tangerang)		141.1	168.3	169.5	174.4	188.4	200.4	173.8	2.0	20.0	20.1	
KRIS (Daejeon)		35.5	40.3	44.3	47.7	50.6	52.2	52.9	0.4	11.1	11.1	
KZ (Astana)		-294.7	-322.8	-334.3	-331.1	-313.3	-298.9	-301.0	1.5	9.3	9.4	
LT (Vilnius)		158.7	144.0	145.4	157.0	152.5	168.8	181.8	2.0	11.3	11.4	
MASM (Bayanzurkh)		-411.6	-428.7	-451.6	-	-	-34.5	-60.0	0.7	20.0	20.1	
MBM (Podgorica)		51657.3	51989.6	52323.7	52643.4	52978.9	53335.9	53658.6	1.5	20.0	20.1	
MIKE (Espoo)		-0.4	-0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	-0.2	-0.7	0.7	4.2	4.3	
MKEH (Budapest)		-65005.0	-65222.3	-65420.4	-65627.5	-65836.7	-66030.7	-66237.0	1.5	20.0	20.1	
MSL (Lower Hutt)		285.3	289.9	309.0	301.6	285.8	300.7	321.8	1.5	20.0	20.1	
MTC (Makkah)		1149.2	1164.1	1145.4	1170.6	1149.7	1204.2	1187.0	10.0	7.4	12.4	
NAO (Mizusawa)		99.4	86.1	93.0	95.8	97.0	89.5	75.7	2.0	20.0	20.1	
NICT (Tokyo)		-5.7	-5.8	-7.5	-6.9	-5.9	-4.2	-1.9	0.4	2.2	2.3	
NIM (Beijing)		5.2	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.7	2.9	0.7	1.9	2.0	
NIMB (Bucharest)		1813.1	1816.1	1803.5	1816.4	1818.9	1814.2	1808.5	0.4	7.2	7.2	
NIMT (Pathumthani)		203.3	208.9	214.5	217.7	219.5	218.6	221.5	1.0	20.0	20.1	
NIS (Cairo)		11.9	8.4	2.4	-19.9	-30.1	-48.5	-55.3	1.6	20.0	20.1	
NIST (Boulder)		0.5	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.4	4.9	4.9	

>75 laboratories in total

UTC-UTC(MIKE) as reported by BIPM in Circular-T



Time Distribution over Optical Fiber

NTP: milliseconds



(software time-stamping, unpredictable delays in routers/switches/gateways)

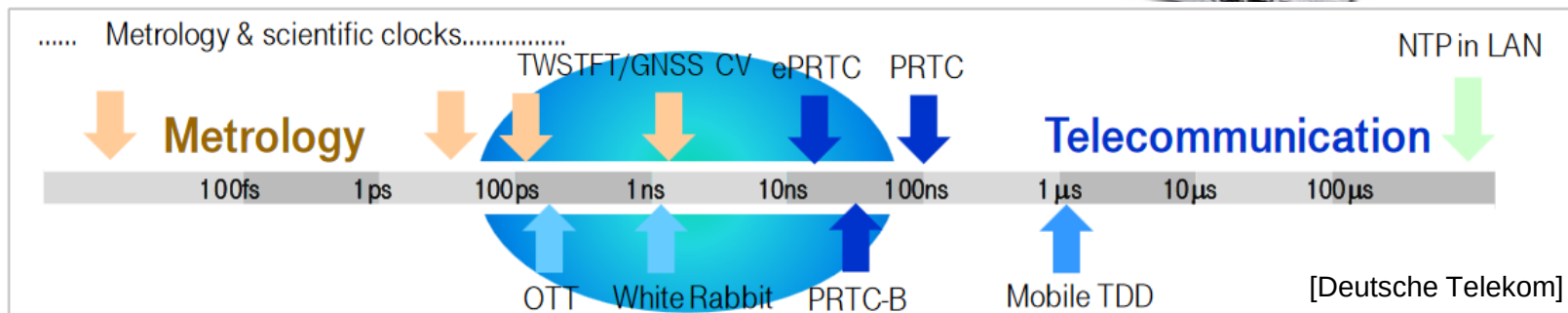
PTP: microseconds
(hardware time-stamping)

PTP = Precision Time Protocol
(IEEE 1588-2008, PTPv2)

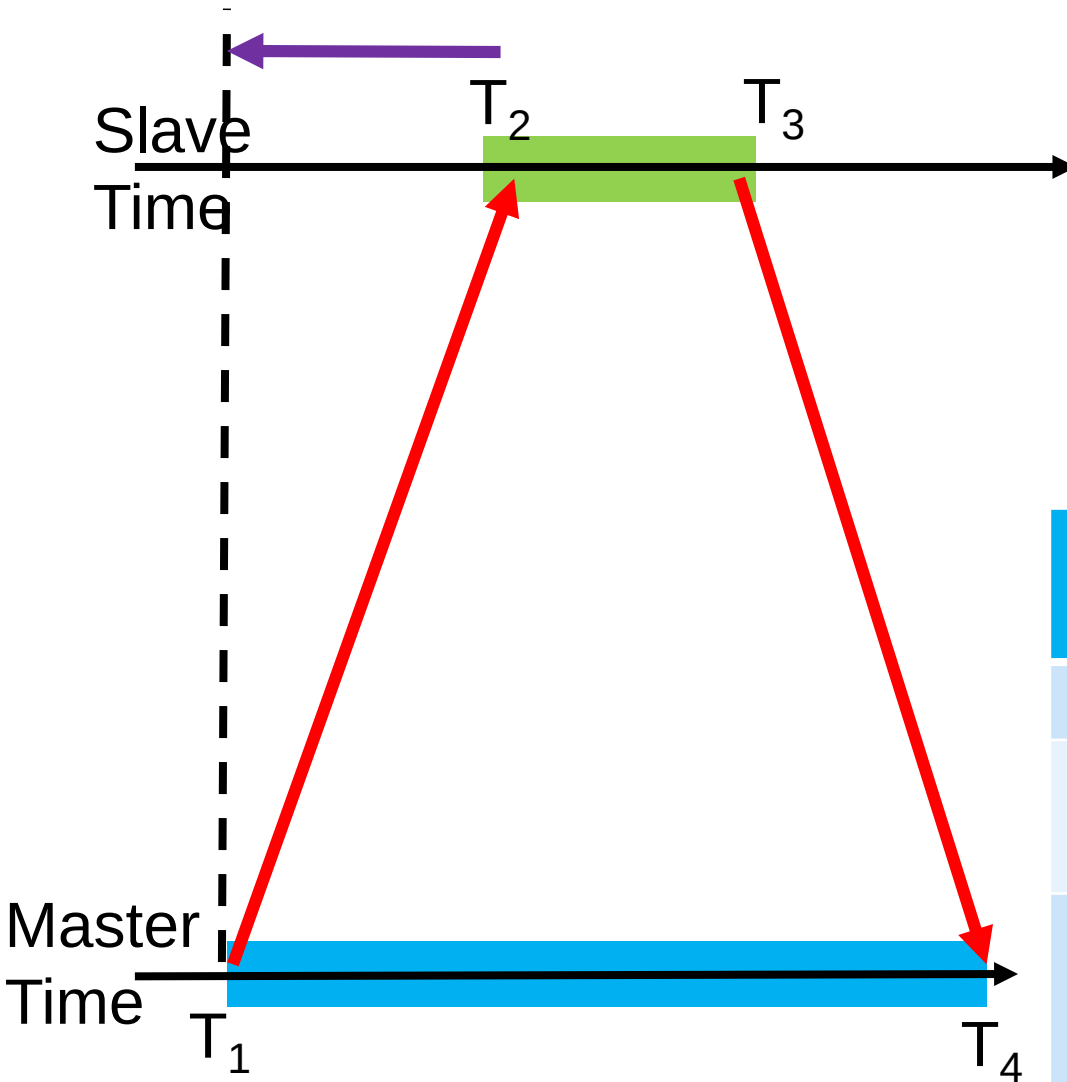


PTP White Rabbit: nanoseconds

(hardware time-stamping enhanced
by precise phase-measurement)



Time-transfer (principle)



$$\text{Round-Trip-Time} = (T_4 - T_1) - (T_3 - T_2)$$

$$\text{Master-Slave-Delay} = 1/2 \text{ Round-Trip-Time} \quad ?$$

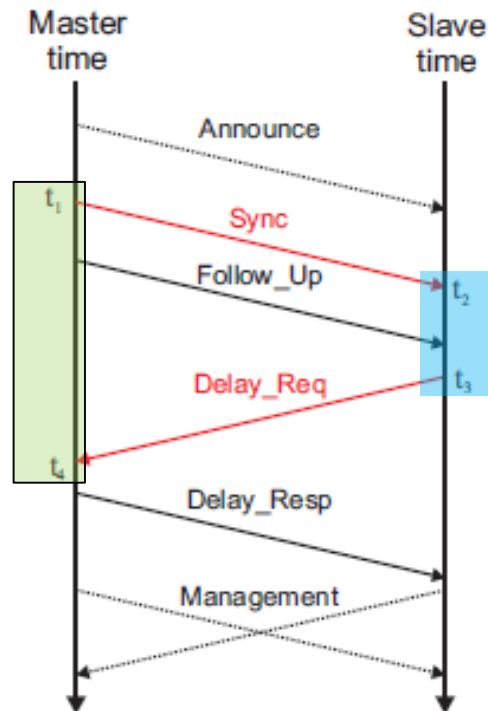
	Time-stamping	Time-stamp Accuracy	Allow for Link asymmetry?
NTP	Software	~ms	No
PTPv2 (IEEE1588-2008)	Hardware	~5-10 ns?	Usually no.
PTP White Rabbit IEEE1588-2018	Hardware SyncE + phase-measurement	< 1 ns	Allow for constant asymmetry

White Rabbit: Precision Time Protocol + Synchronous Ethernet



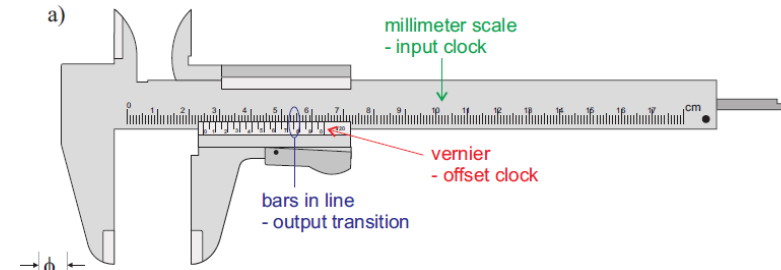
Step 1.

Hardware time-stamping of t_1 - t_4
Gives coarse (8 ns) RTT

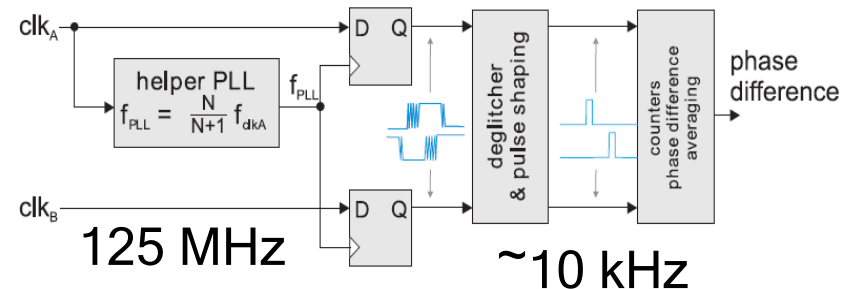


Step 2.

Phase measurement to enhance
T2 and T4



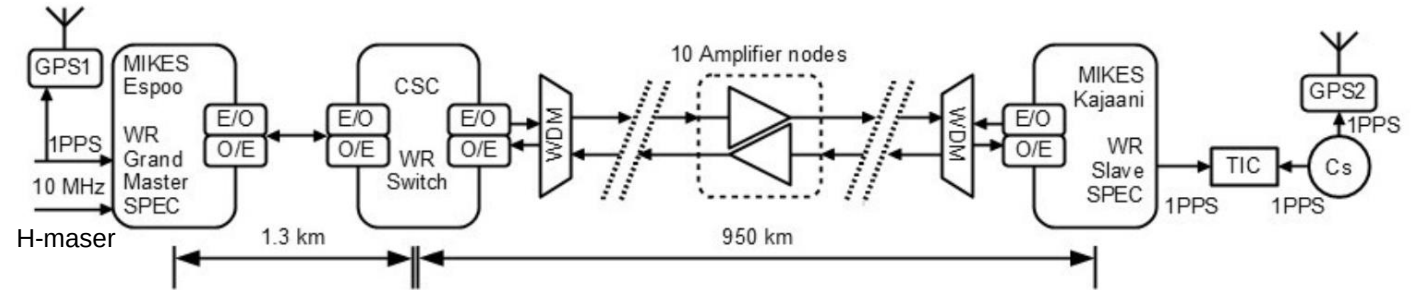
DDMTD: Measuring picoseconds with
~125 MHz clocks on FPGAs



-> Round-trip-time measurement
with sub-nanosecond precision

$$\text{delay_coarse} = (t_4 - t_1) - (t_3 - t_2)$$

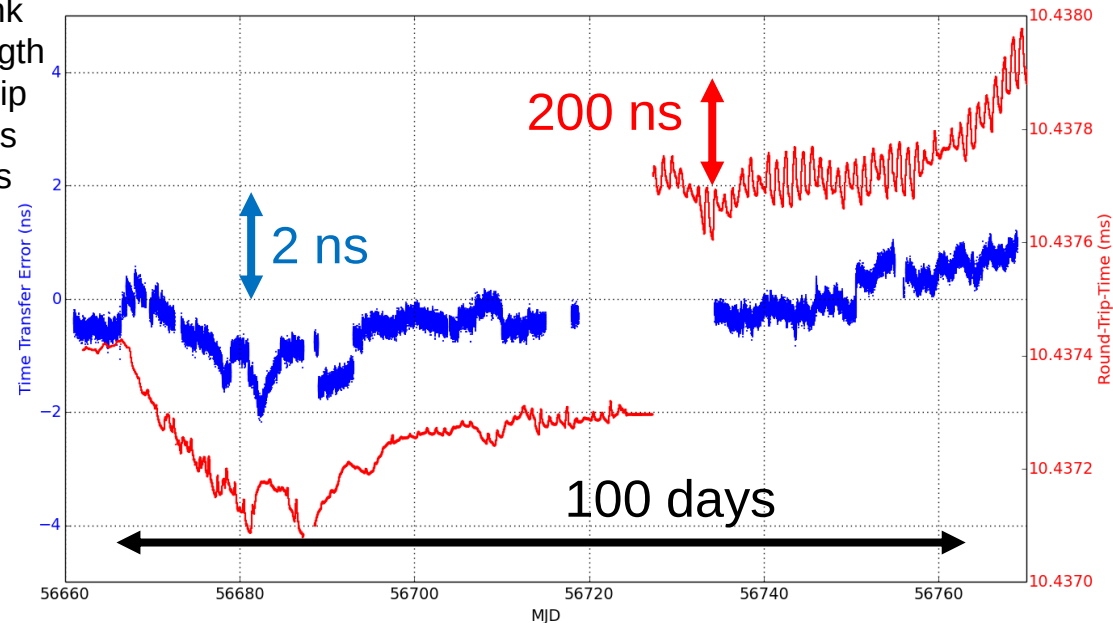
1000 km Espoo - Kajaani White Rabbit link



- bidir duplex SFPs and link
- 10 km ~ 1000 km link length
- 10.4 millisecond round trip
- Uplink – downlink = ~4 us
- 12 amplifiers/multiplexers
- Longest span ~140 km

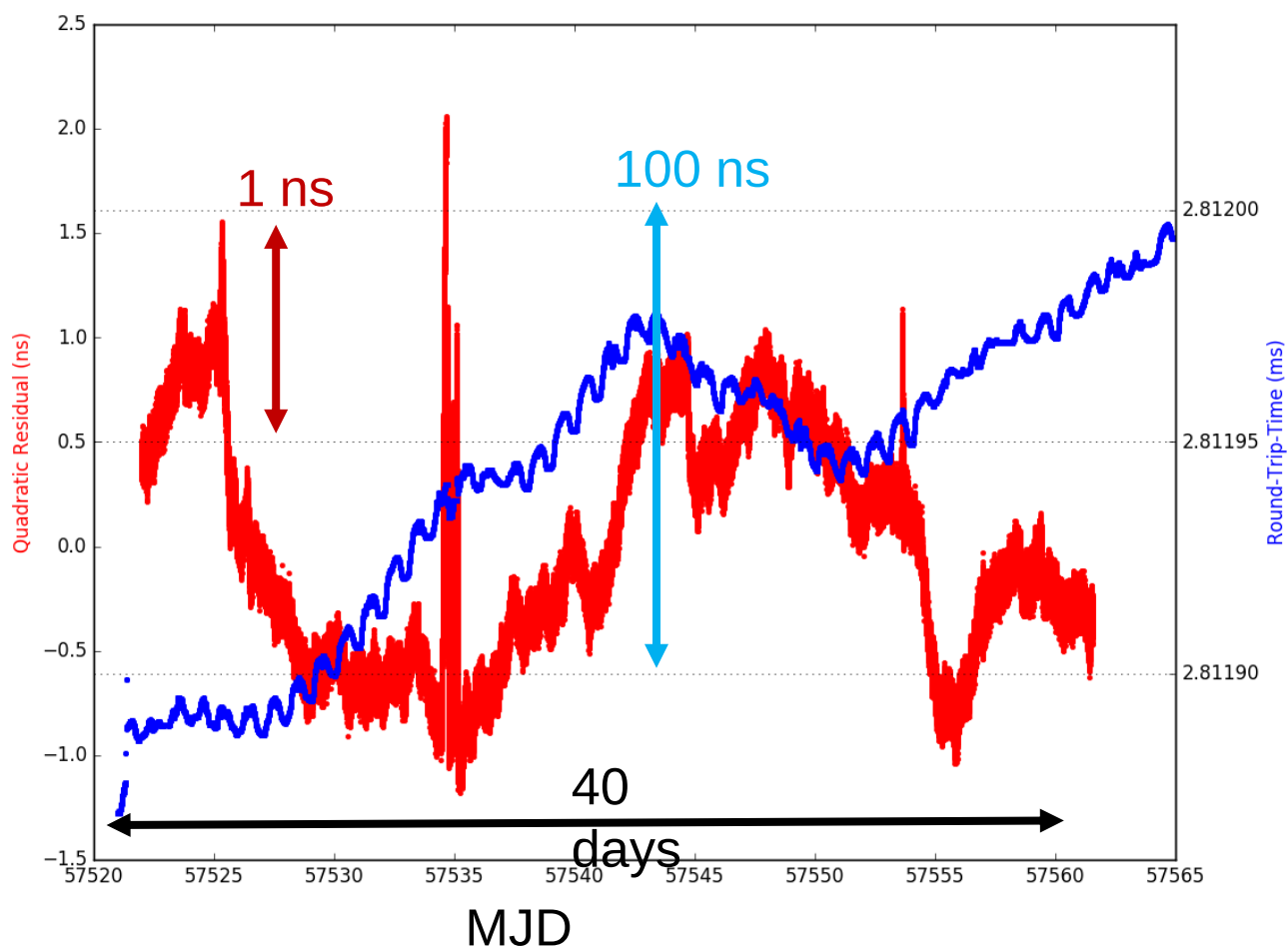
Issues:

- Network maintenance changes asymmetry
- Stability limited by Cs-clock and GPS-PPP

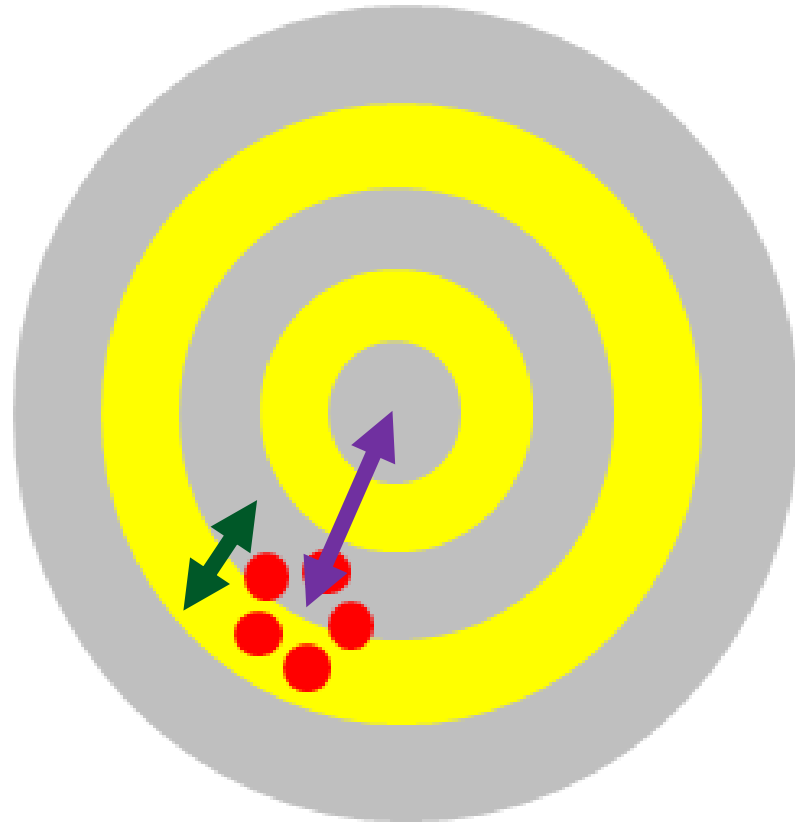


[Dierikx et al. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/TUFFC.2016.2518122>]

280km Link between H-maser clocks



Improving on Precision & Accuracy



1. Precision / Stability / random error

- Local Oscillator phase noise
 - use OCXO in WR-nodes?
- PLL between Reference-clock and WR-node
- Now at about $\text{ADEV}(1\text{s}) = 1\text{e-}11$

2. Accuracy / Systematic errors

Things that create asymmetric

Propagation

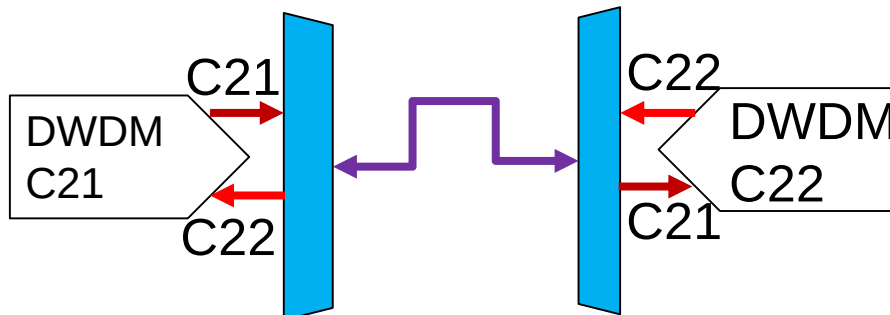
- Chromatic Dispersion
- Calibration of SFPs
- Calibration of nodes

Low Propagation Asymmetry Link

Standard White Rabbit recommends
1000BASE-BX10 SPFs: $f_{TX} - f_{RX} = 27.7 \text{ THz}$



Use adjacent DWDM channels in a single fiber!?
 $f_{TX} - f_{RX} = 100 \text{ GHz}$ (277-fold closer!)



Single-fiber DWDM MUX

Example1:

100km link (1 ms RTT)
, alpha known to be 250 PPM
with 10% error
-> resulting time-transfer
error of ~7.5 ns

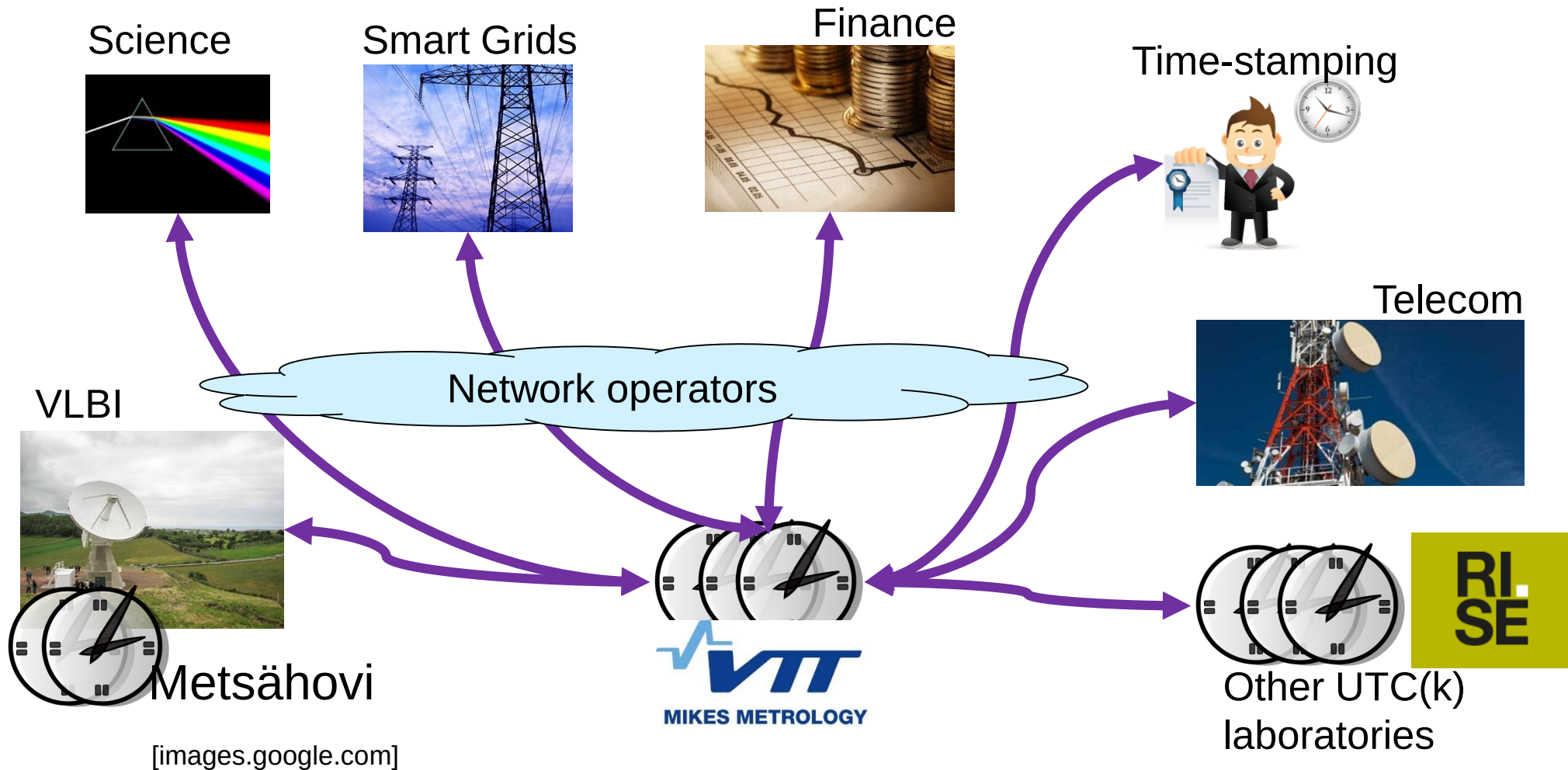
Example2:

100km link (1 ms RTT)
, alpha known to be 1 PPM
with 10% error
-> resulting time-transfer
error of ~70 ps

Summary

- Requirements
 - ITU PRTC and ePRTC for Telecom
 - IEC61850 for digital substations and Smart Grids
 - MIFID-2/RTS-25 for time-stamping in the Financial sector
- Threats and issues
 - GNSS Spoofing / Jamming
 - Network propagation asymmetries
 - Support for PTPv2 and SyncE throughout the network
- Solutions
 - Your local UTC(k)-lab!
 - Upcoming IEE1588-2018 High Accuracy profile = White Rabbit
 - Low-asymmetry links
 - Best-practices guidelines for use of GNSS receivers
 - Galileo offers alternative and new signals wrt. GPS/GLONASS

Outlook





TECHNOLOGY «» FOR BUSINESS

