



# USNO Report to the CGSIC Timing Subcommittee

Stephen Mitchell US Naval Observatory (USNO) September 14, 2015

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- The Secretary of the Navy shall direct the U.S. Naval Observatory to:
  - Develop and maintain the standards for Precise Time and Time Interval (PTTI) services, earth orientation parameters, and the celestial reference frame for the DoD Components
  - Provide representation to PNT committees and working groups, as necessary
  - Serve as the DoD PTTI Manager for all DoD systems

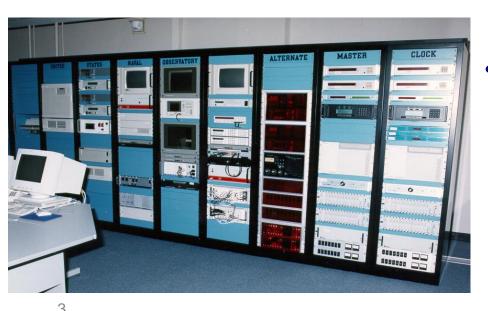
# Maintain the Master Clock for the DoD Community



## **USNO Master Clocks**



- Master Clock Washington, DC
  - 68 High Performance Cesiums
  - -29 Cavity-Tuned Masers
  - 4 Rubidium Fountains



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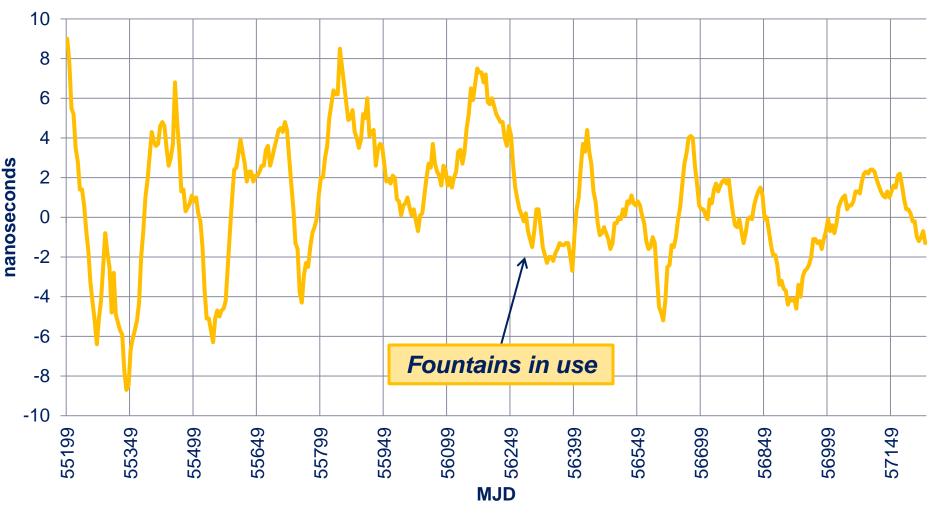


- Alternate Master Clock
  Shriever AFB
  - 12 High Performance Cesiums
  - -4 Cavity-Tuned Masers
  - 2 Rubidium Fountains in test mode





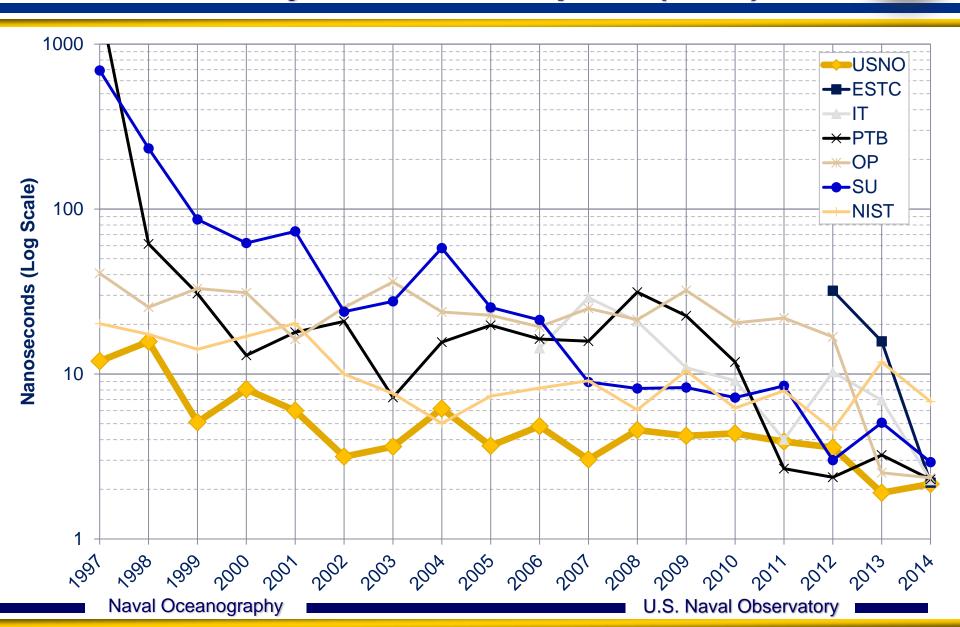
#### UTC - UTC(USNO)

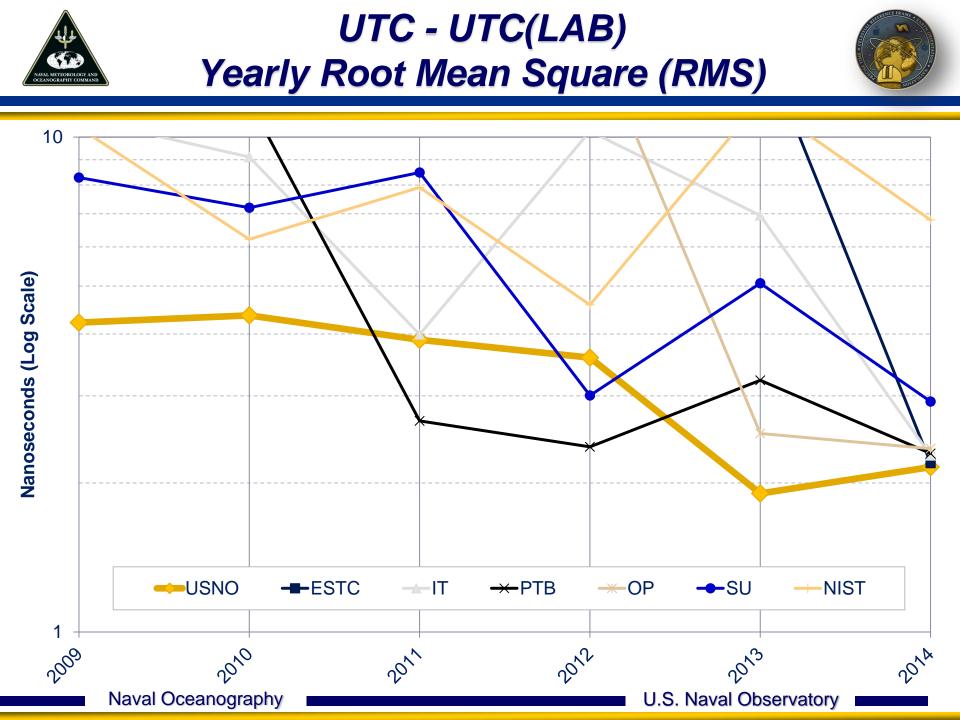


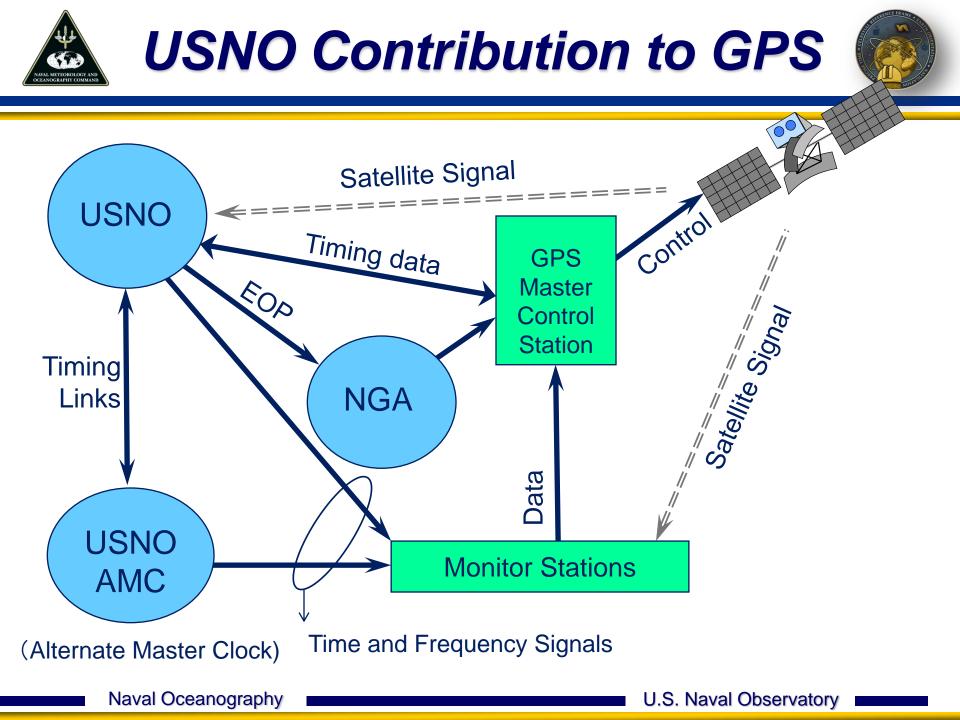
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#### UTC - UTC(LAB) Yearly Root Mean Square (RMS)









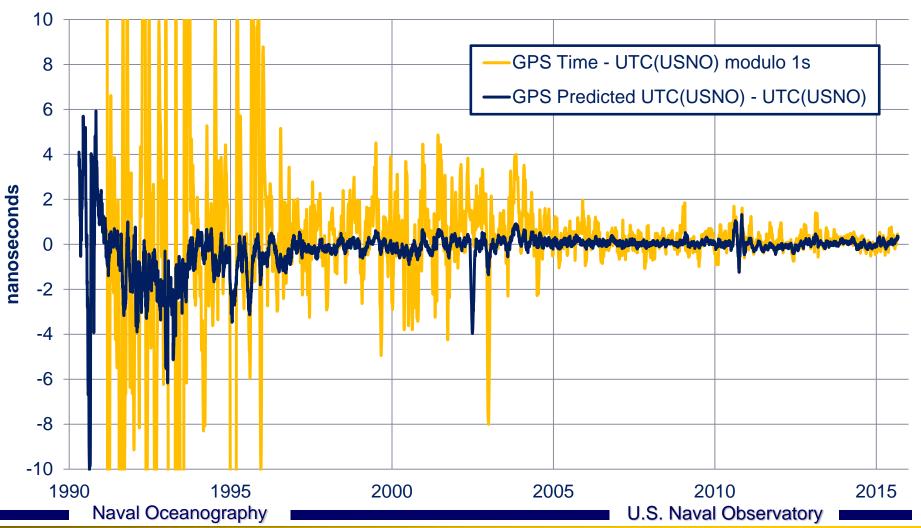


- GPS Time is a Navigational Timescale
  - No leap seconds
  - Intelligent average of system clocks
    - Satellite and ground clocks
- USNO utilizes a specialized set of calibrated GPS timing receivers to track GPS
  - We compute the offset of GPS System Time to UTC(USNO) and deliver this to the USAF
- USAF 2<sup>nd</sup> Operations Squadron (2SOPS) uses this data to accelerate GPS Time to match UTC(USNO)
  - There are no time or frequency steps in GPS Time, only steps in the acceleration



#### **GPS Time and GPS Predicted UTC(USNO)**

1 month smoothed

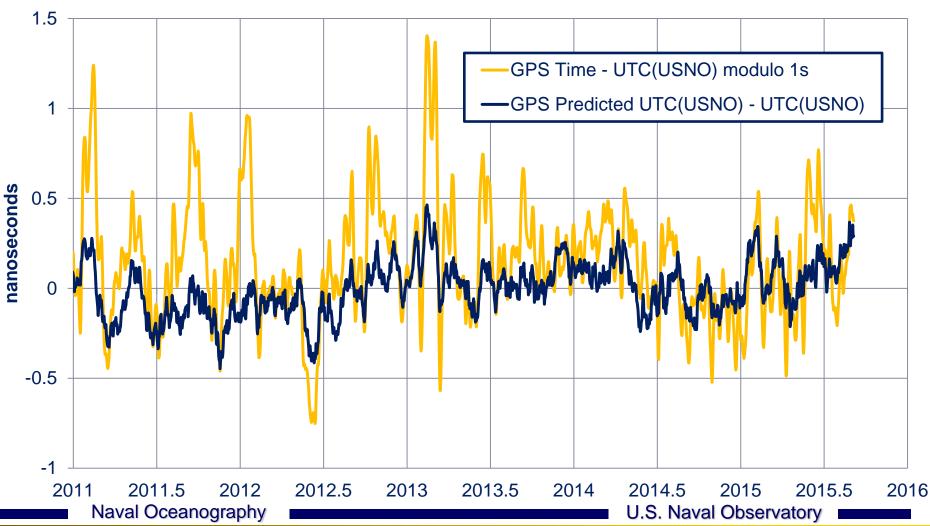






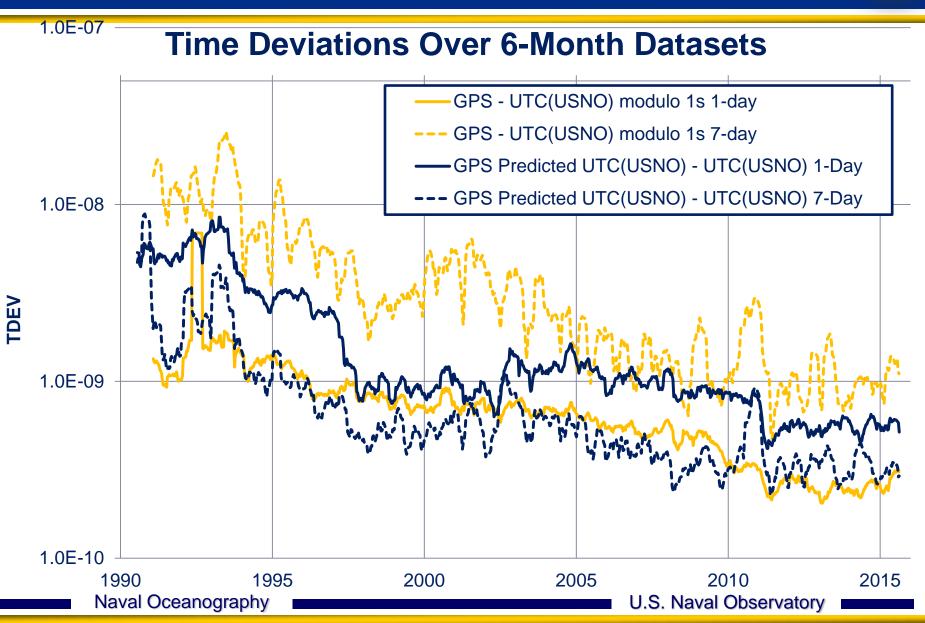
### GPS Time and GPS Predicted UTC(USNO)

1 month smoothed











# **Precise Timing Applications**





## Communications



## Financial



### **Power Grid**



## Scientific

GPS/USNO Provided Timing Service is Critical to the Modern World's Infrastructure

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- Increased reliability and availability of Position, Navigation, and Timing
  - Especially for users in challenging environments such as urban canyon users
- Requires coordination between navigational timescales
- USNO and Galileo to broadcast the difference between their navigational timescales
  - Galileo GGTO, GPS-GALILEO Time Offset
  - Parallel operational measurements
  - Shared and Compared
  - System running in test mode
- Bias Measurements being actively measured by USNO





- USNO will act to coordinate GPS Time with other GNSS systems Time and provide a correction message to GPS
  - USNO is presently providing both GLONASS and Galileo time differences in support of special CNAV testing (not presently being broadcast)
  - USNO is moving into an operational phase coordinating the Galileo to GPS Time Offset (GGTO) information with Galileo system
- Also supporting OCX, USNO will work with USAF for the determination of the GPS satellite and reference stations intersignal and inter-frequency biases
  - This is needed to ensure that average constellation biases are removed in a consistent way to ensure accuracy for timing user community





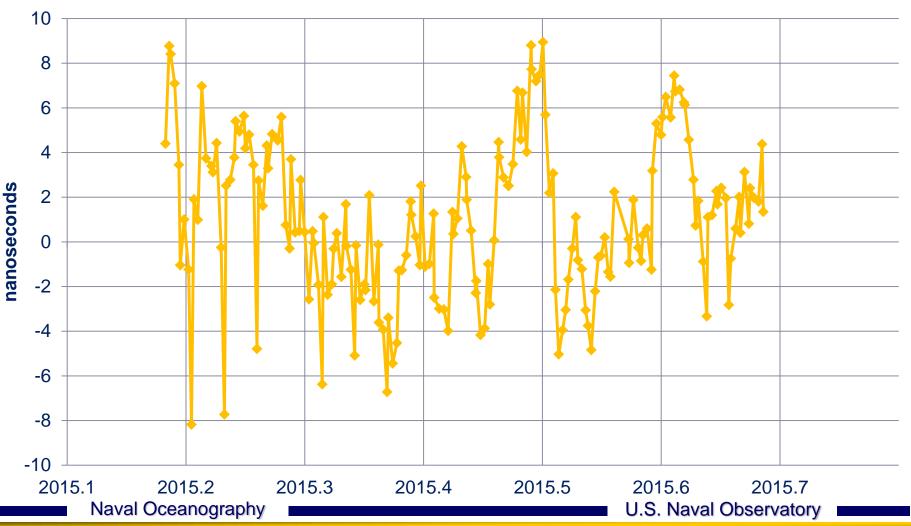
- CNAV Message Type 35 contains the GPS-to-GNSS Offset (GGTO) for various systems
- Will come online this fall with real data from USNO
- GLONASS and GALILEO planned for broadcast this fall
- Software Development complete, solutions automatically computed daily
- Need to finalize calibration procedure and incorporate receiver calibrations into solutions
  - Utilizing new multi-GNSS simulator





#### **GPS - GALILEO Time Offset**

Measured by USNO Combined Receiver, 1-Day Averages







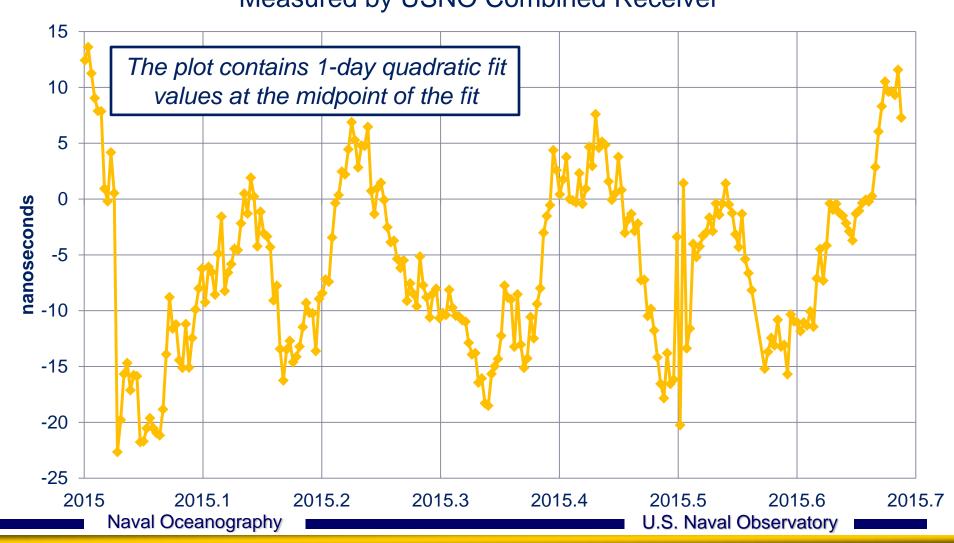
#### **GPS - GLONASS Time Offset** Measured by USNO Combined Receiver







#### **GPS - GLONASS Time Offset** Measured by USNO Combined Receiver







- Antenna change prompted new IGS Stations
  - USN3 → USN7
  - USN4 (MGEX) → USN8
  - USN5 (MGEX) → USN9
- Modernization of Processing Tools:
  - Ability to use RINEX3 data files
  - Support for higher data rates
  - Ability to use select signals from differing GNSS
- New HVAC Systems for better environmental control





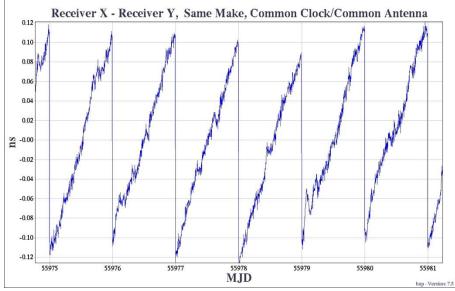
- 1. Stable Timescale Reference
- 2. Carrier Phase Analysis for GNSS
- 3. Environmental Control
- 4. Redundant Independent Receiver Systems
- 5. Multipath Reduction
- 6. Calibration, and Recalibration
- 7. Impedance Matching / Cable Reflections
- 8. Equipment Design
- 9. Inter-frequency Bias corrections



#### A Fixable Problem in Geodetic Receiver Design



- Receivers may give carrier phase and code data same timetag
- Delays inside the receiver circuitry can cause constant offset in "latching times"
  - The carrier frequency is Doppler shifted to higher values when the satellite is rising
  - The carrier frequency is Doppler shifted to lower values when the satellite is setting



- A too-large latching time offset can therefore result in a systematic frequency difference
- It can be up to a few 100s ps/day – Though often much less
- Rule of Thumb: 1 msec latching time offset leads to ~30 ps/day frequency error in PPP
- See Matsakis et al. ION-PNT, 2015 and Defraigne et al., IFCS/EFTF 2015
  - Article under preparation for Inside GNSS, probably NovDec 2015

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- USNO also measures the Earth Orientation Parameters, including the Earth's rotational angle UT1, for GPS and other users
- USNO serves as the rapid service/prediction center of the International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service (IERS)
- USNO maintains the Astronomical Almanac with Her Majesty's Nautical Almanac Office in the UK









- USNO specializes in real-time timekeeping
  - UTC realization
  - Dissemination
  - Monitoring
  - Device and analysis R&D
- Thank you!
- Questions?