· TIMING SUBCOMMITTEE · CAPITOL BALLROOM 567

Chair: Dr. Patricia Larkoski, Lead Sensor Engineer, The MITRE Corporation; Deputy Chair: Dr. Bijunath Patla, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)



2:00 p.m. MDT	Welcome Remarks / Introduction Dr. Patricia Larkoski, Chair; Dr. Bijunath Patla, Deputy Chair
2:10	USNO Report to the CGSIC Timing Subcommittee Dr. James Hanssen, Precise Time Department, US Naval Observatory (Virtual)
2:30	Time and Frequency Activities at the JHU Applied Physics Laboratory Mr. Stephen Mitchell, Johns Hopkins University, Applied Physics Laboratory
2:50	A Layered Approach to Resilient PNT Mr. David Sohn, Orolia
3:10	A Cybersecurity Perspective to Addressing PNT Vulnerabilities Mr. Ernest Wong, Technical Manager, Science & Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
3:30	Break
3:40	Report from NIST Dr. Bijunath Patla, National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST)
4:00	Clock and Timing Data Analysis for GNSS Products and Applications Dr. Michael Coleman, Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)
4:20	Industry Trends for Resilient Timing of Critical Infrastructure Greg Wolff, Senior Product Line Manager, Frequency & Time Systems, Microchip
4:40	Will We Have a Negative Leap Second? Dr. Demetrios Matsakis, Masterclock, Inc.
5:00	Questions and Discussion
5:30	Adjourn



Summary

USNO specializes in real-time timekeeping

- UTC(USNO) is the official source of time for the DOD
- USNO continues to improve the master clock to support emerging timing requirements
- UTC(USNO) is disseminated to users via many methods, including GPS

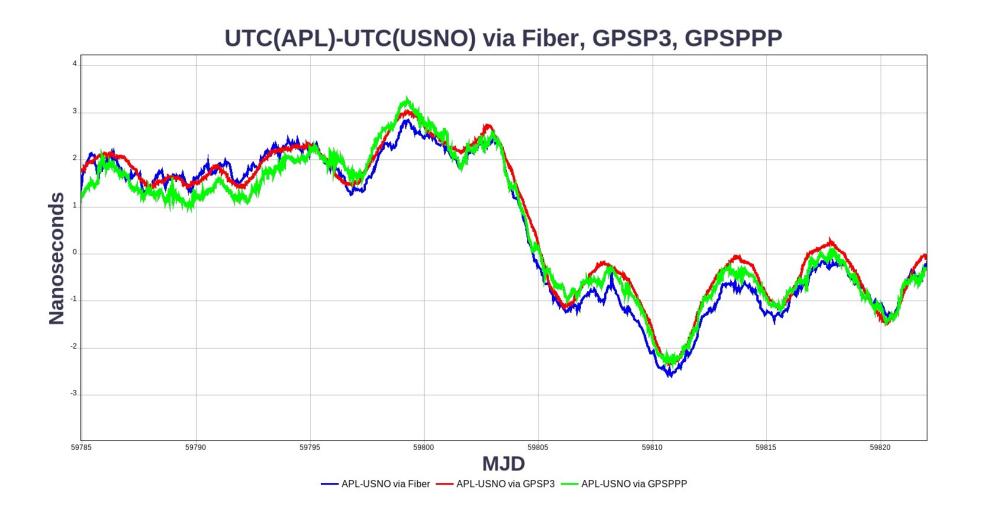
USNO provides the timing reference for GPS

- Monitor and report the offset of GPS Time from UTC(USNO)
- Ensure the validity of reported numbers through receiver calibrations

USNO monitors other GNSS Time

Will report GGTO data to GPS with OCX

Fiber Time Transfer with USNO





Scope: Generate an ensemble reference time that: estimates phase, frequency and drift of member clocks, is not solely dependent on one clock as master, and is capable to steering to any identified source."

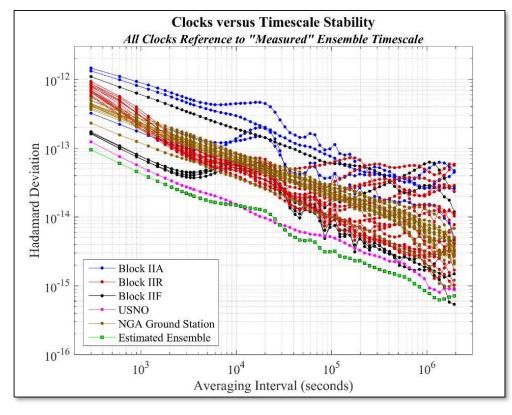
Completion Milestones

- Installation to OCX enterprise mostly complete as of 2020.
- First stage of testing has passed requirements.
- Several rounds of testing remain to exercise other capabilities.



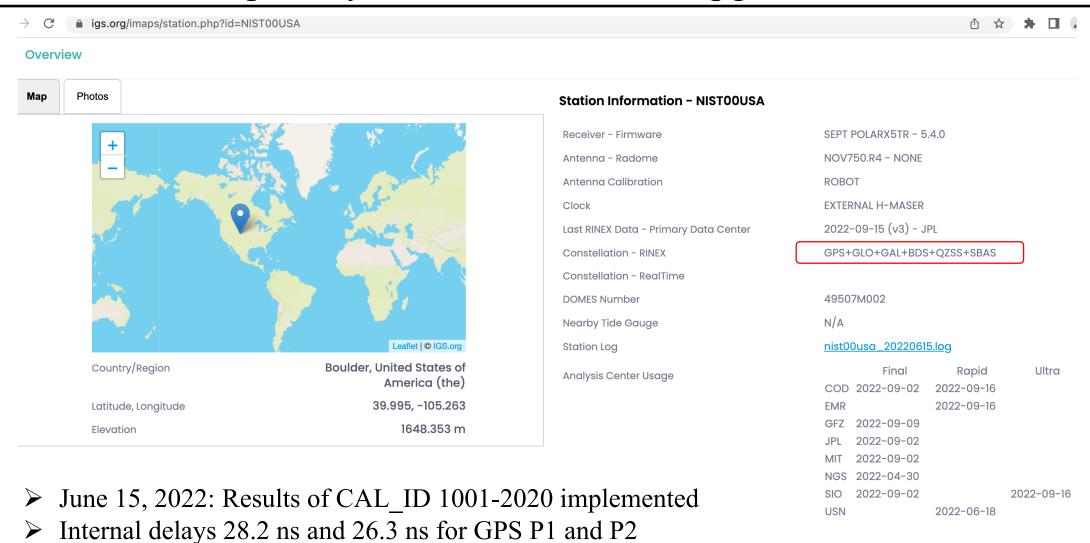
Capabilities

- Multi-weighting (one set of clock weights for each noise process) yields a more stable ensemble over a wider range of averaging intervals.
- Autonomous break detection allows self correction of clock states for several types of clock anomalies.
- Independent measurement weight reduces impact of outliers or excessive noise on measurements.
- Linear Quadratic Gaussian steering control parameters



June 2022: NIST primary receiver and antenna upgrades

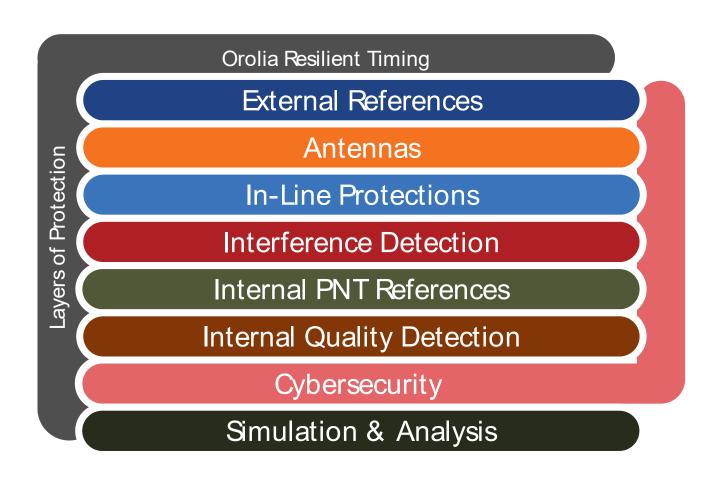
Ref. delay: 93.0 ns



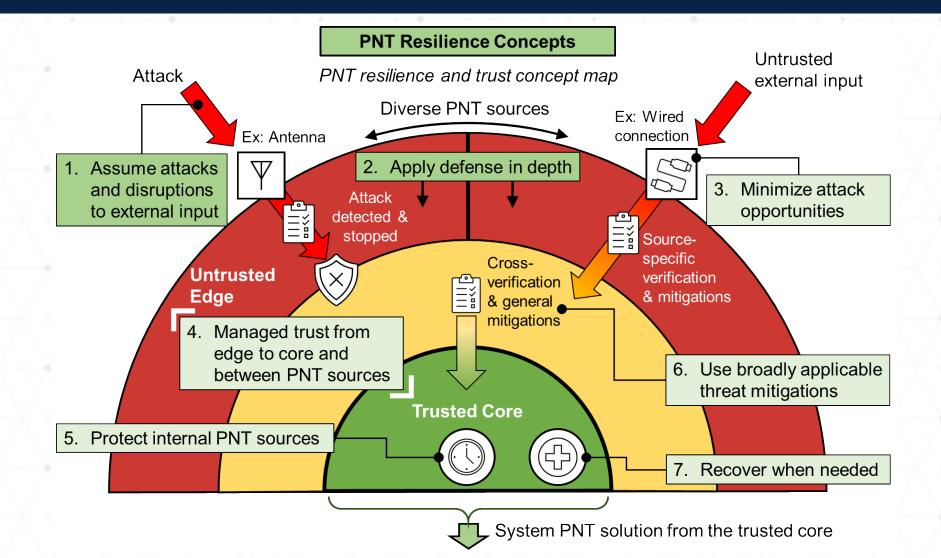
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LAYERED APPROACH

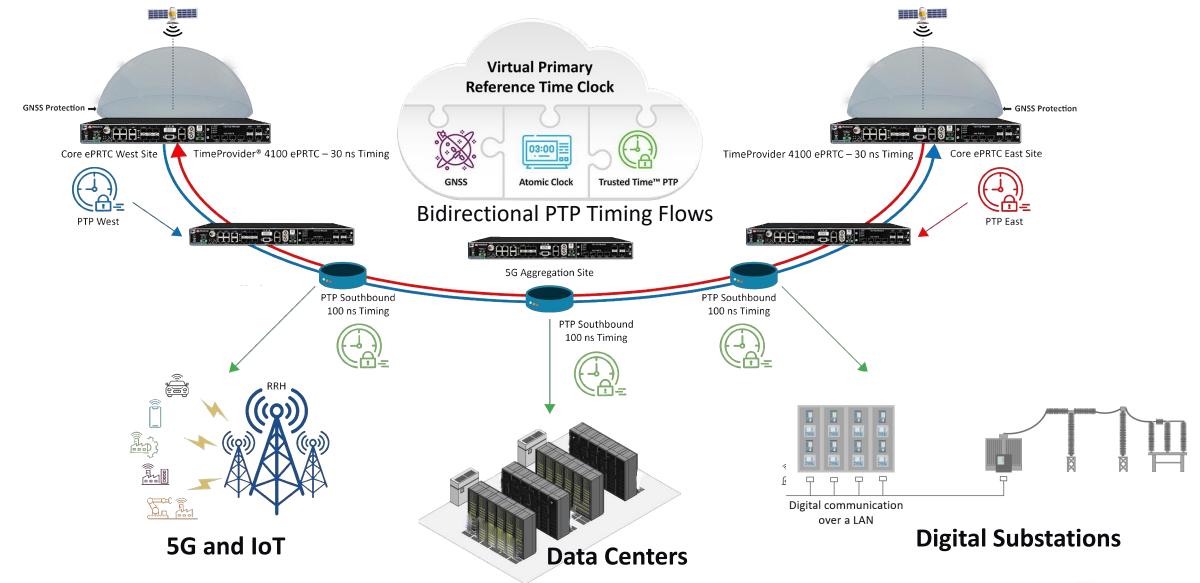
- Layered solutions exist to retrofit existing systems
- Look for modular capabilities to scale based on risk and requirements
- Upgradeability is important (gradual investment in Resiliency possible)
- Evolving with new threats and new technologies
- Protecting past investments



Applying Zero Trust Concepts to PNT



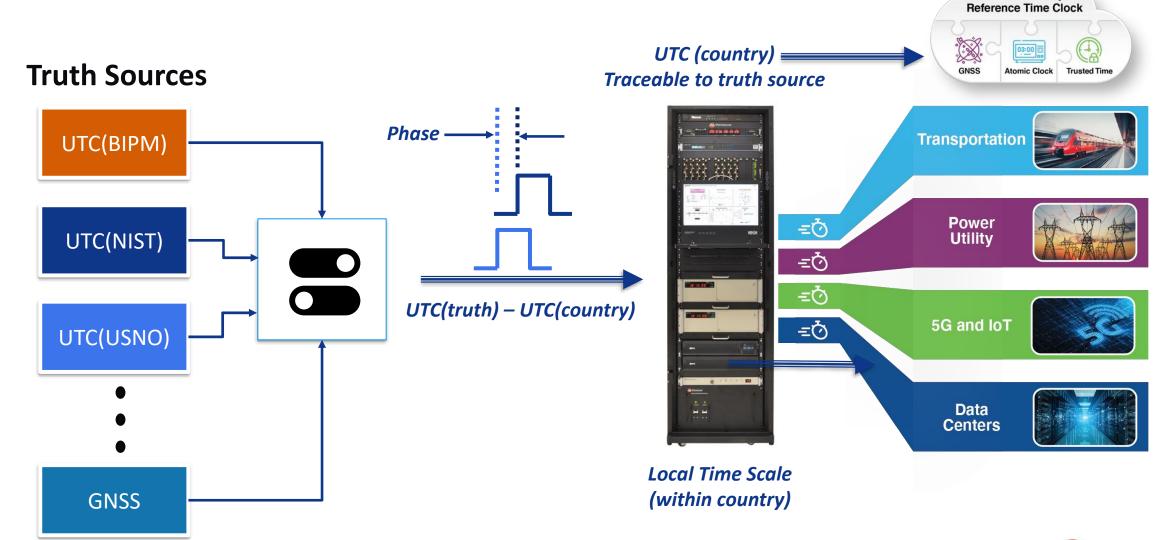
vPRTC for Resilient Timing





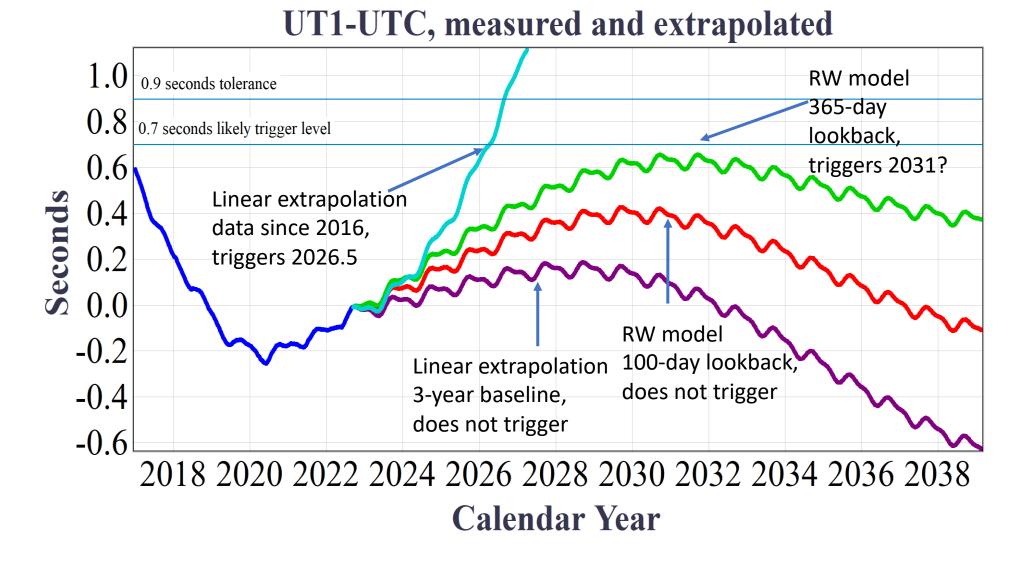
Time Scale Systems

National Timing Source for Critical Infrastructure





Virtual Primary



The largest source of error lies beneath our feet

Discussion topic

Would users benefit from a real-time GPS navigation message made available on a secure website?

Any strong objections?

Suggestions? Use cases?