

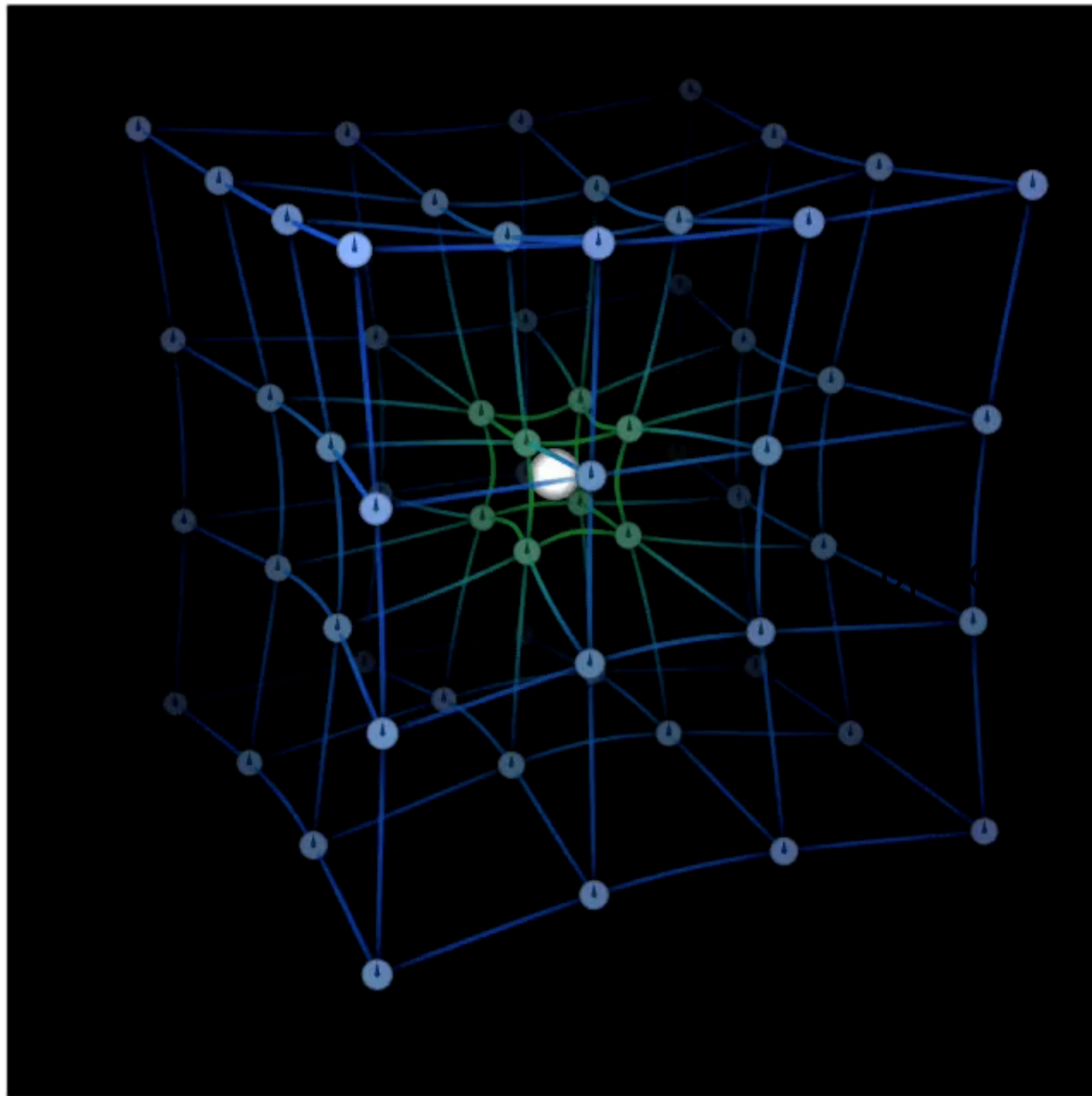
# Delay Compensation for Free Space & Campus Time Transfer

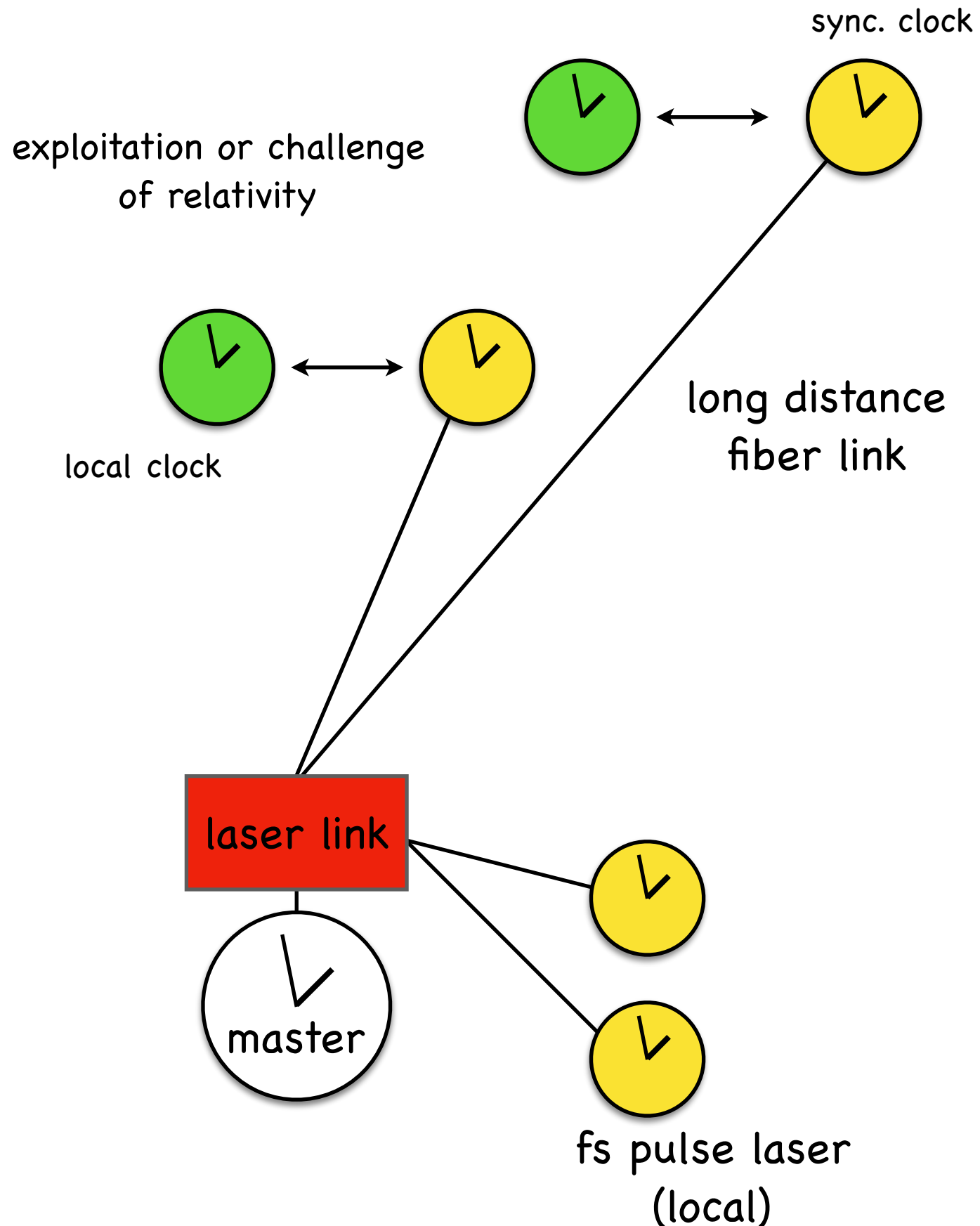
Ulrich Schreiber

Research Facility Satellite Geodesy  
Technical University of Munich

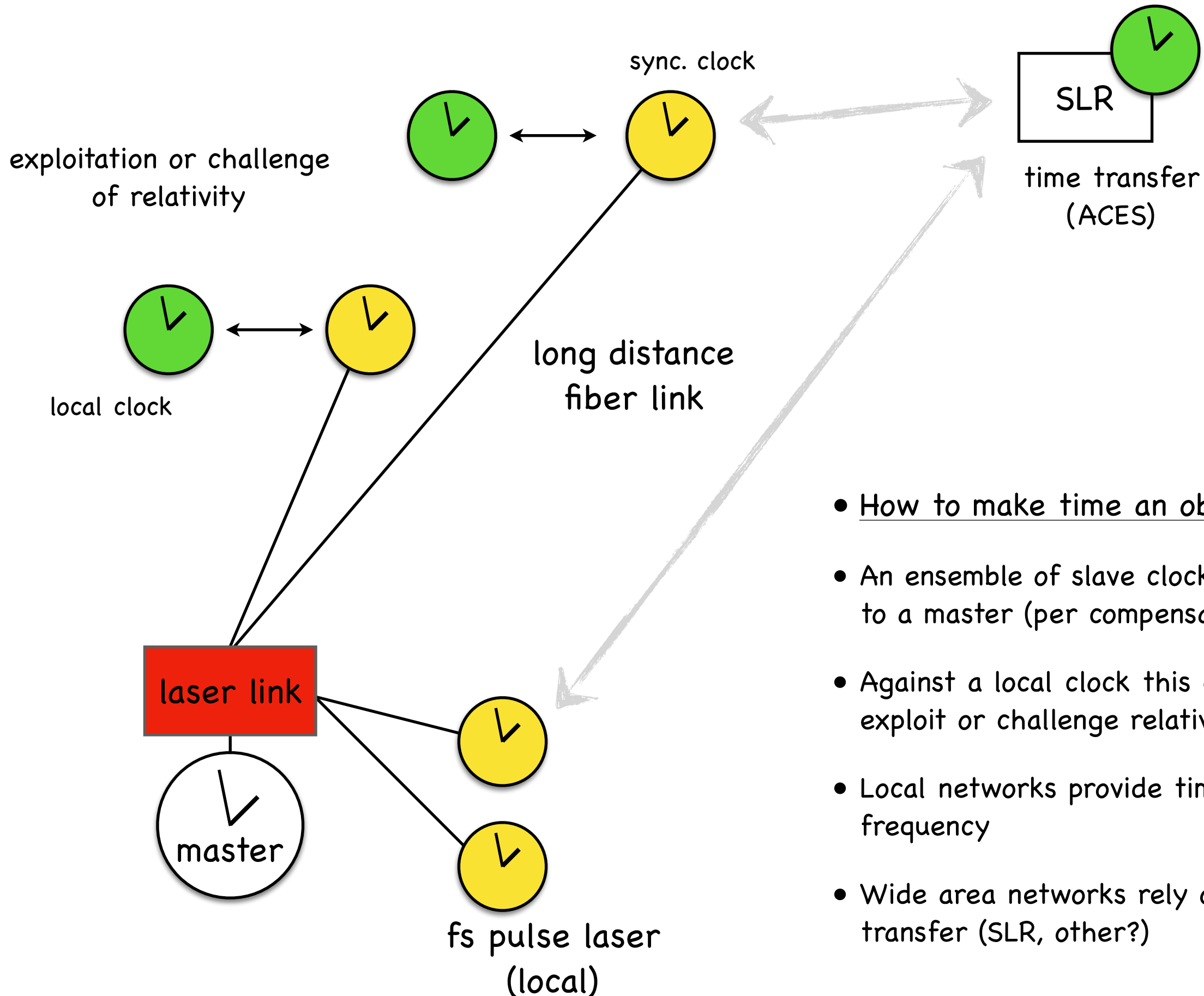
## The value of optical time transfer

- Clocks probe the local physics (gravity and velocity)
- Clock oscillator performance demonstrated to 1 part in  $10^{18}$
- Frequency transfer over fiber links theoretically stable to 1 part  $10^{19}$
- Optical time transfer (ground to satellite on T2L2  $\approx 7$  ps @ 30s)
- Coherent optical round trip time transfer (2 km free space on ground: 1 fs @ 1000 s)
- 2-way optical time transfer on a compensated fiber link (600 m) achieved stability of 1 ps over a week.



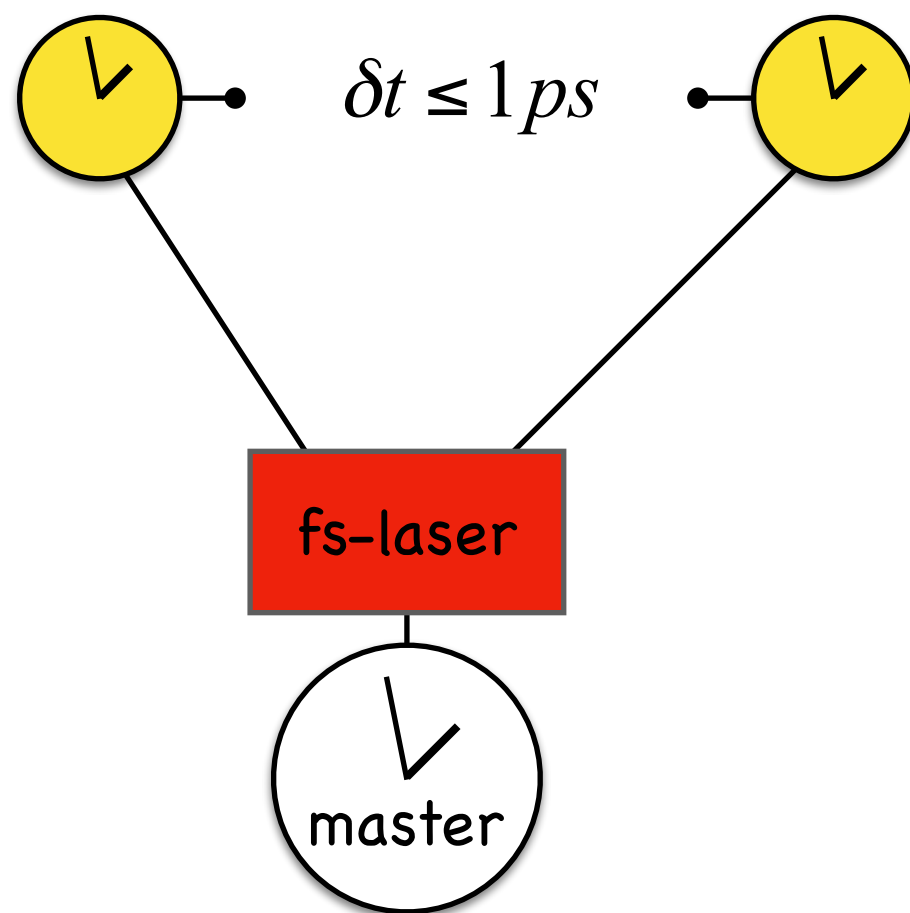


- How to make time an observable
- An ensemble of slave clocks are sync'ed to a master (per compensated fiber link)
- Against a local clock this can be used to exploit or challenge relativity
- Local networks provide time and frequency

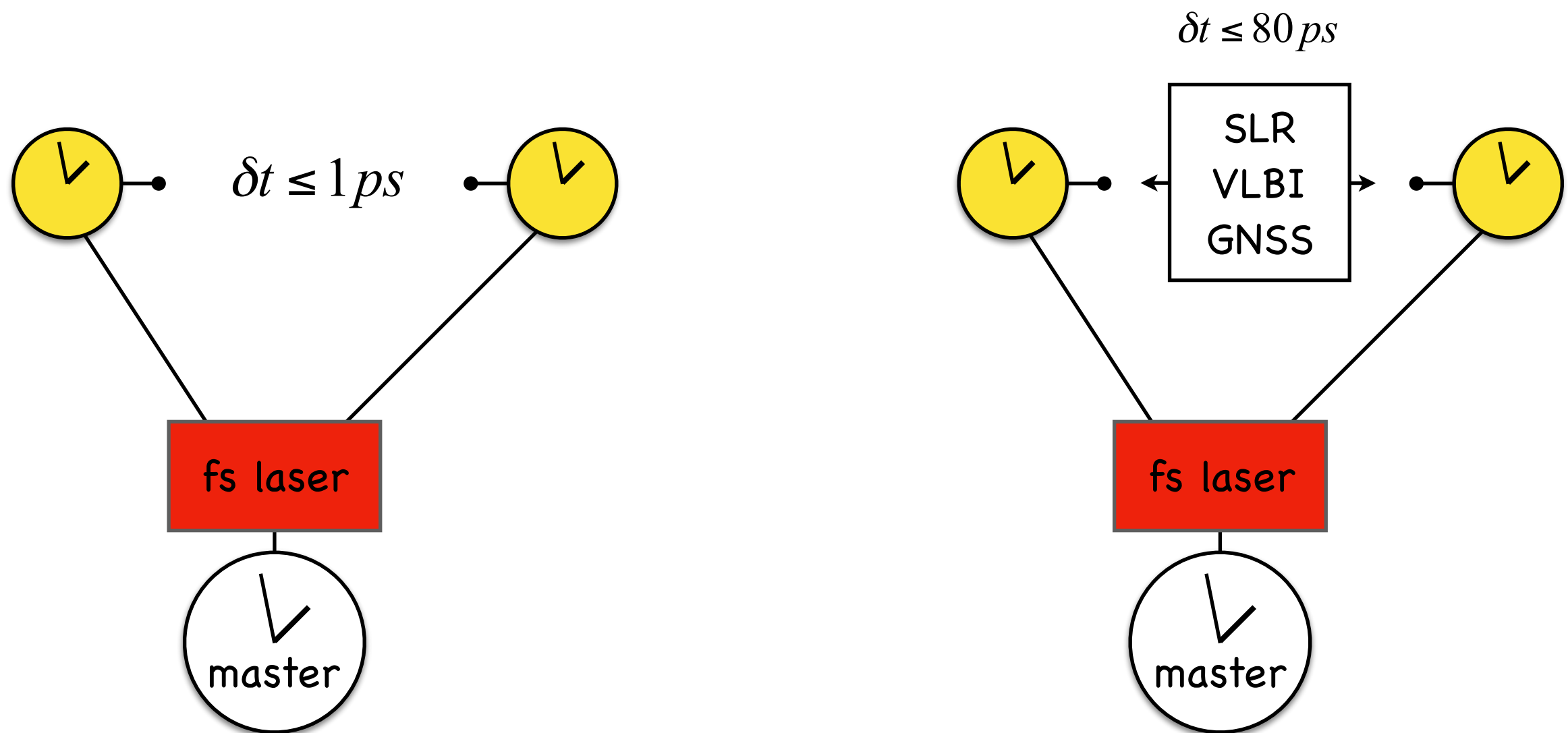


- How to make time an observable
- An ensemble of slave clocks are sync'ed to a master (per compensated fiber link)
- Against a local clock this can be used to exploit or challenge relativity
- Local networks provide time and frequency
- Wide area networks rely on optical time transfer (SLR, other?)

# Probing System Performance utilizing Time

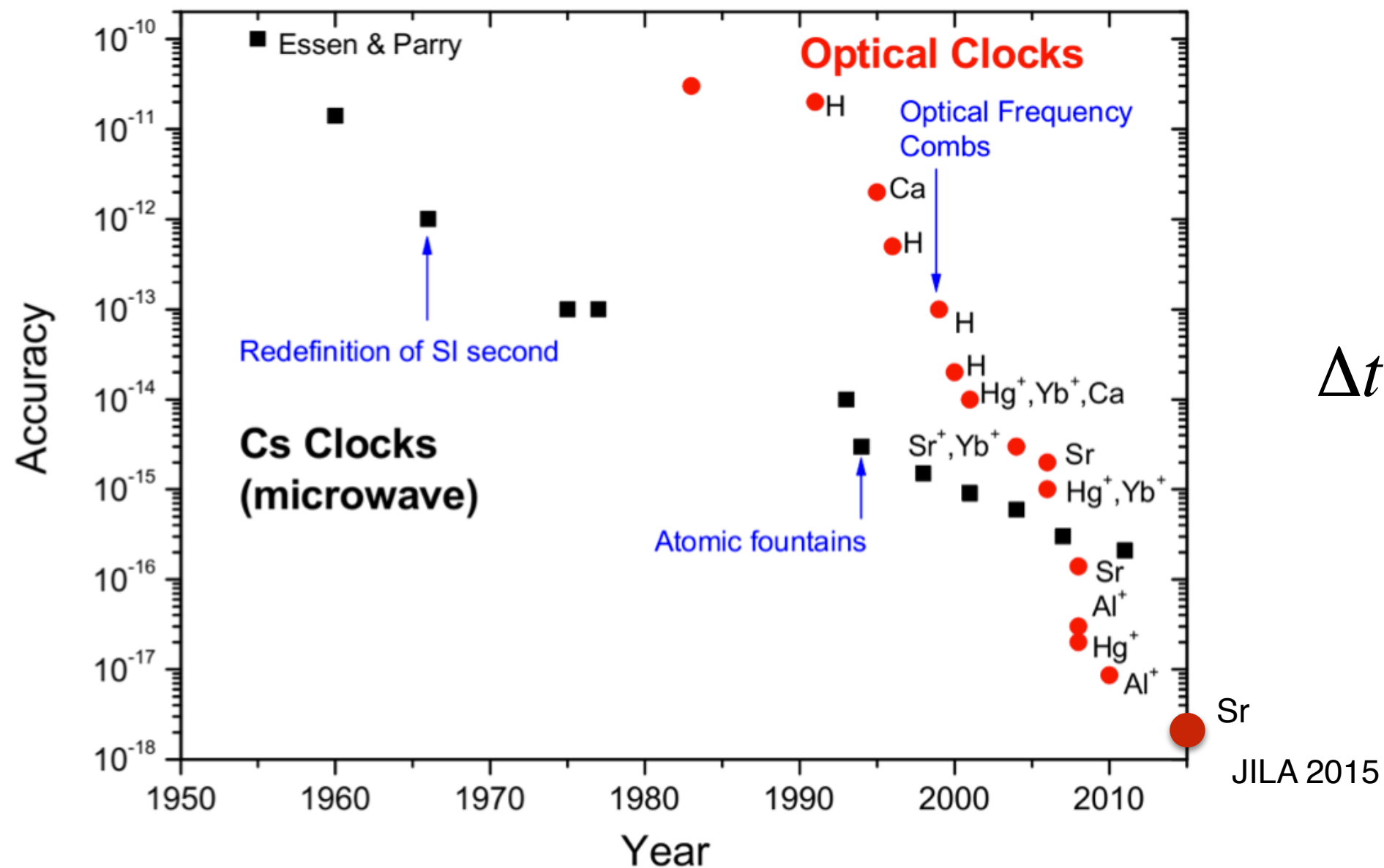


# Probing System Performance utilizing Time



# Building Block 1

Highly accurate clocks exploit **frequency** to utilize GR for a height system:

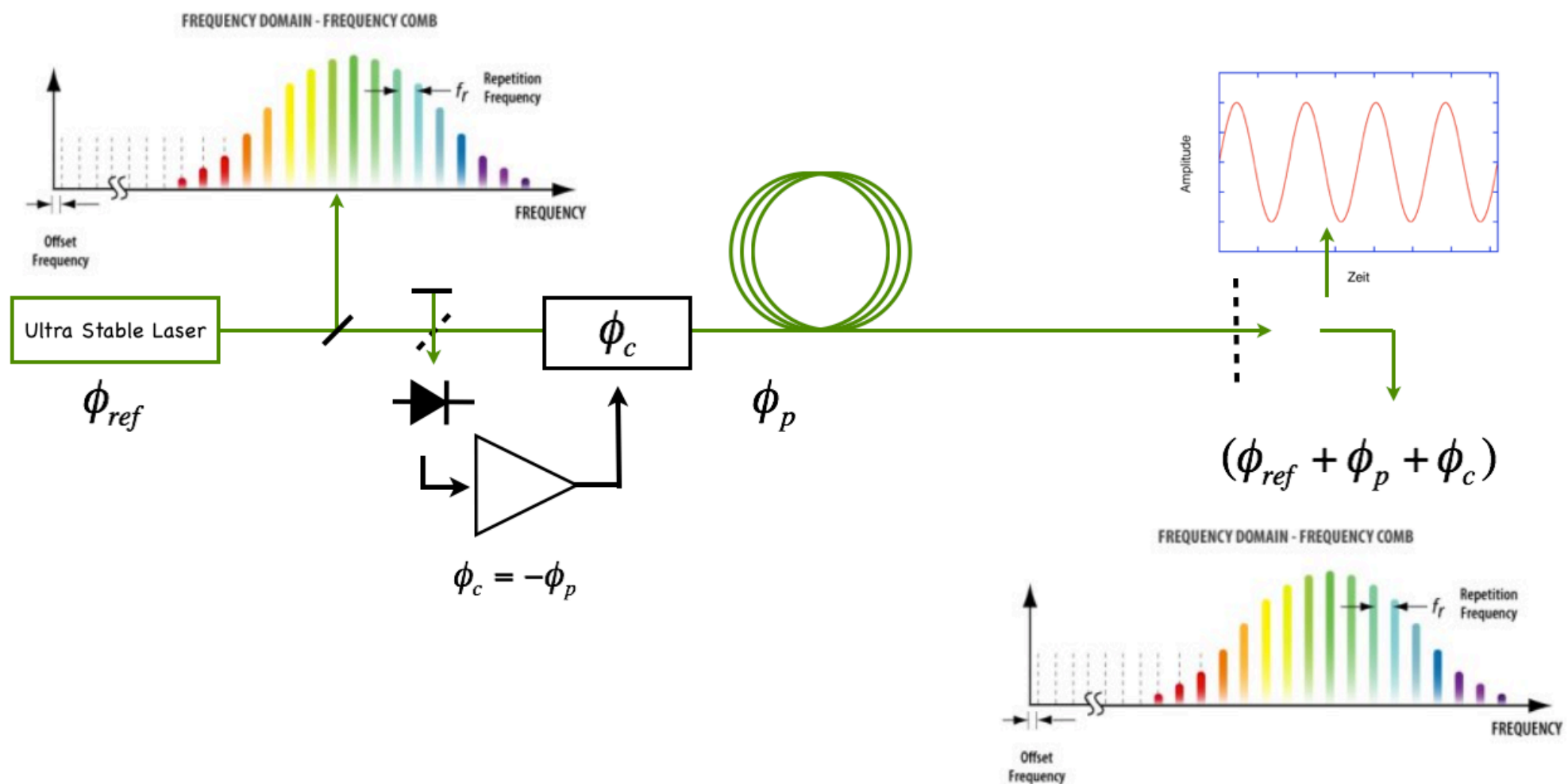


$$\Delta t' = \left(1 + \frac{g \cdot h}{c^2}\right) \Delta t$$

"clock geodesy" -> Contribution of Chr. Lisdat

## Building Block 2

### Accurate Comparison of remote optical oscillators by fiber link



Lossless Fiber Links -> Contribution by G. Vishnyakova



How to compare two remote clocks... Einstein Synchronization!

### 3. *Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper; von A. Einstein.*

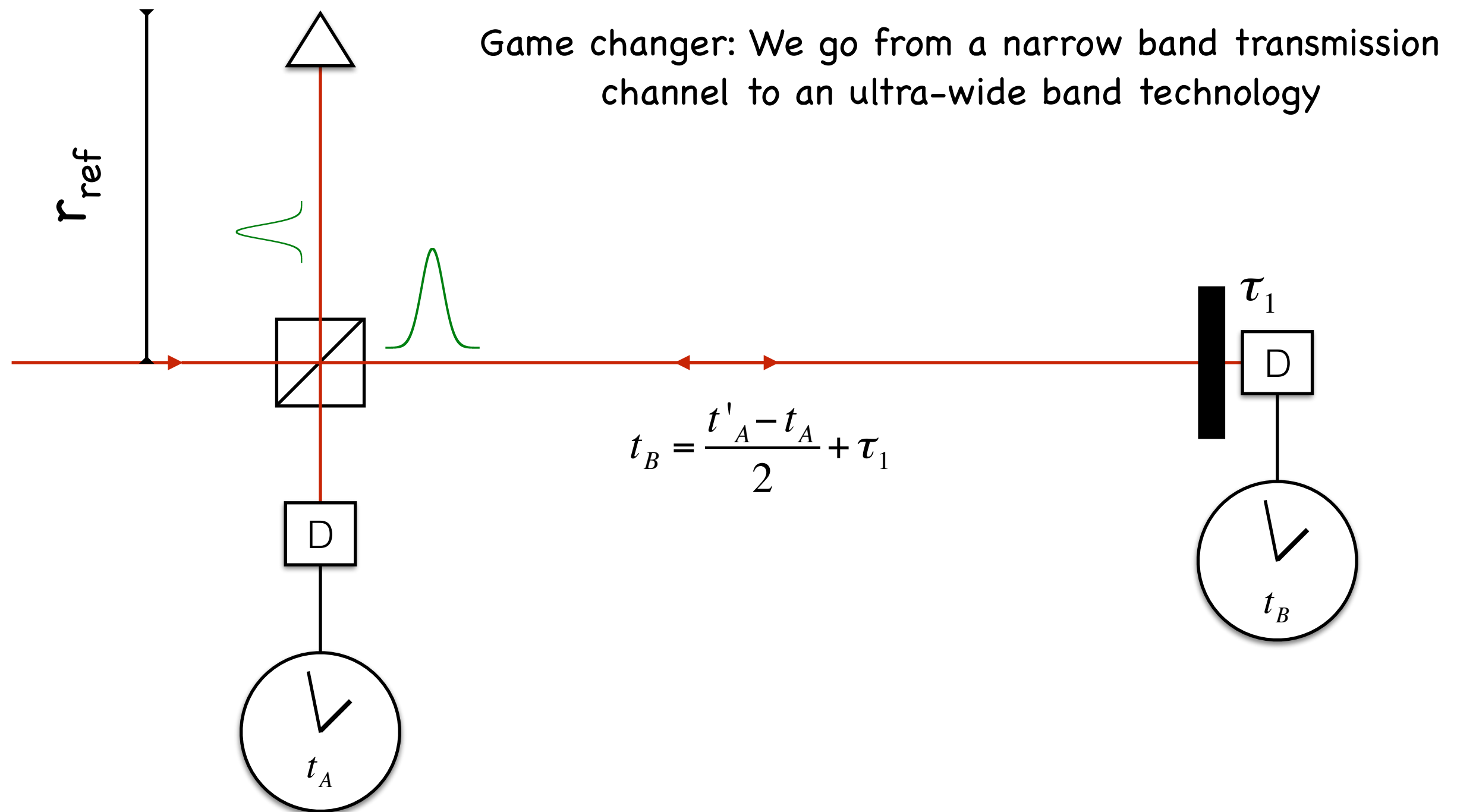
Die letztere Zeit kann nun definiert werden, indem man *durch Definition* festsetzt, daß die „Zeit“, welche das Licht braucht, um von  $A$  nach  $B$  zu gelangen, gleich ist der „Zeit“, welche es braucht, um von  $B$  nach  $A$  zu gelangen. Es gehe nämlich ein Lichtstrahl zur „ $A$ -Zeit“  $t_A$  von  $A$  nach  $B$  ab, werde zur „ $B$ -Zeit“  $t_B$  in  $B$  gegen  $A$  zu reflektiert und gelange zur „ $A$ -Zeit“  $t'_A$  nach  $A$  zurück. Die beiden Uhren laufen definitionsgemäß synchron, wenn

$$t_B - t_A = t'_A - t_B.$$

*Annalen der Physik.* 17, 1905, S. 891–921

Isotropy of the speed of light!

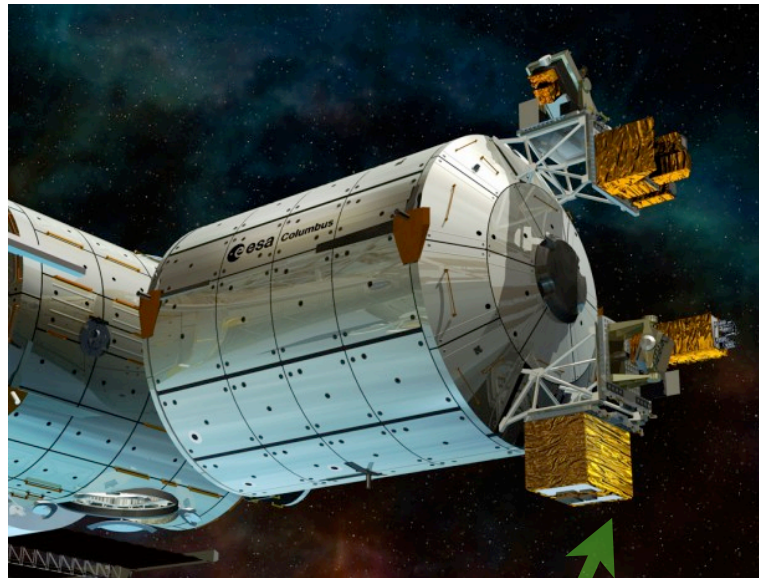
# SLR is the practical Realization of the Einstein Synchronization...



... including the unavoidable System- Delays

## Building Block 3

### Accurate distribution of time (Einstein Synchronization)



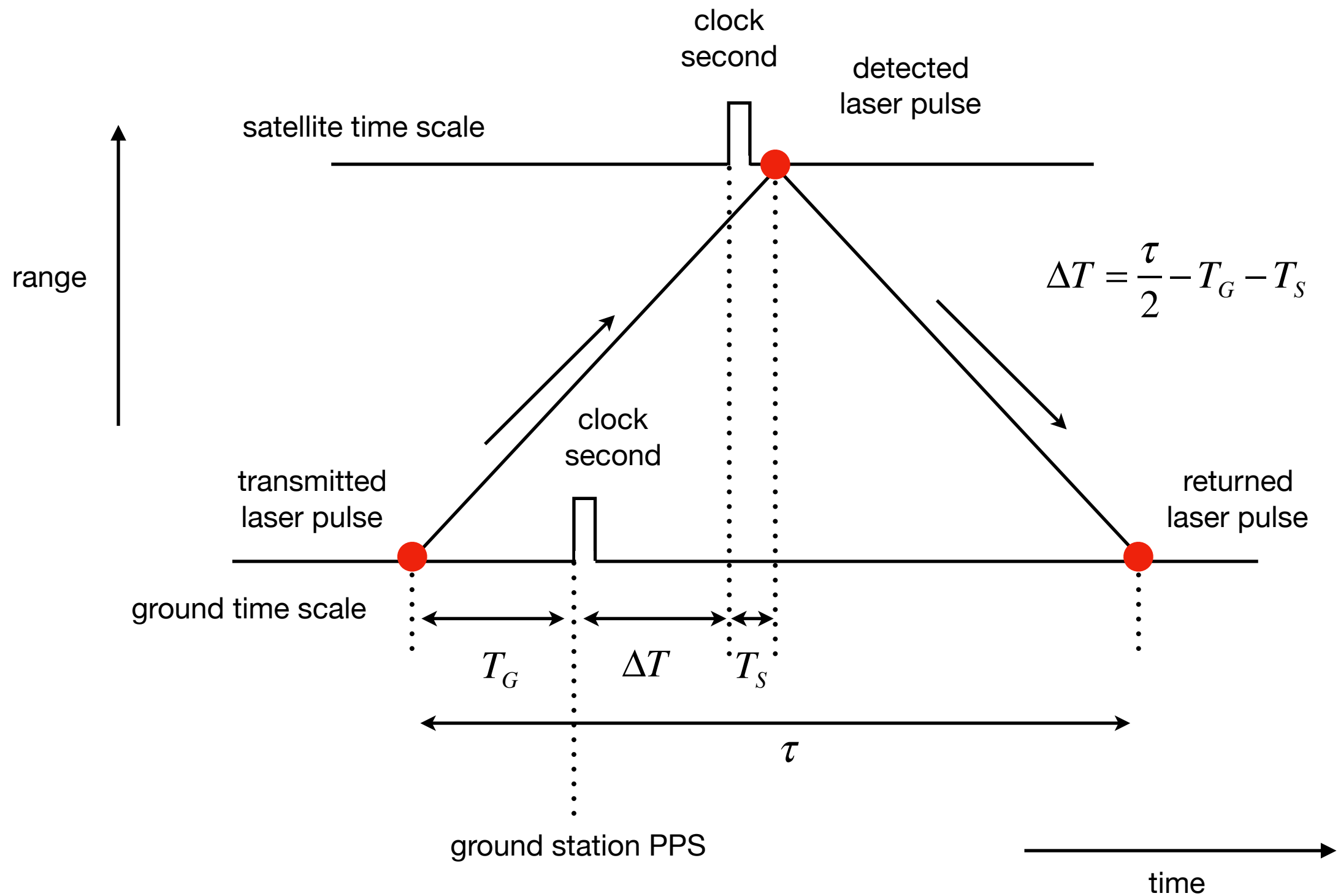
satellite clock  
(interpolator)

- Time is associated with a well defined geodetic coordinate
- The satellite is in fast motion and under changing gravity
- In order to preserve time, the orbit must be known
- Internal delays have to be knocked down

geodetic  
reference point  
(time)

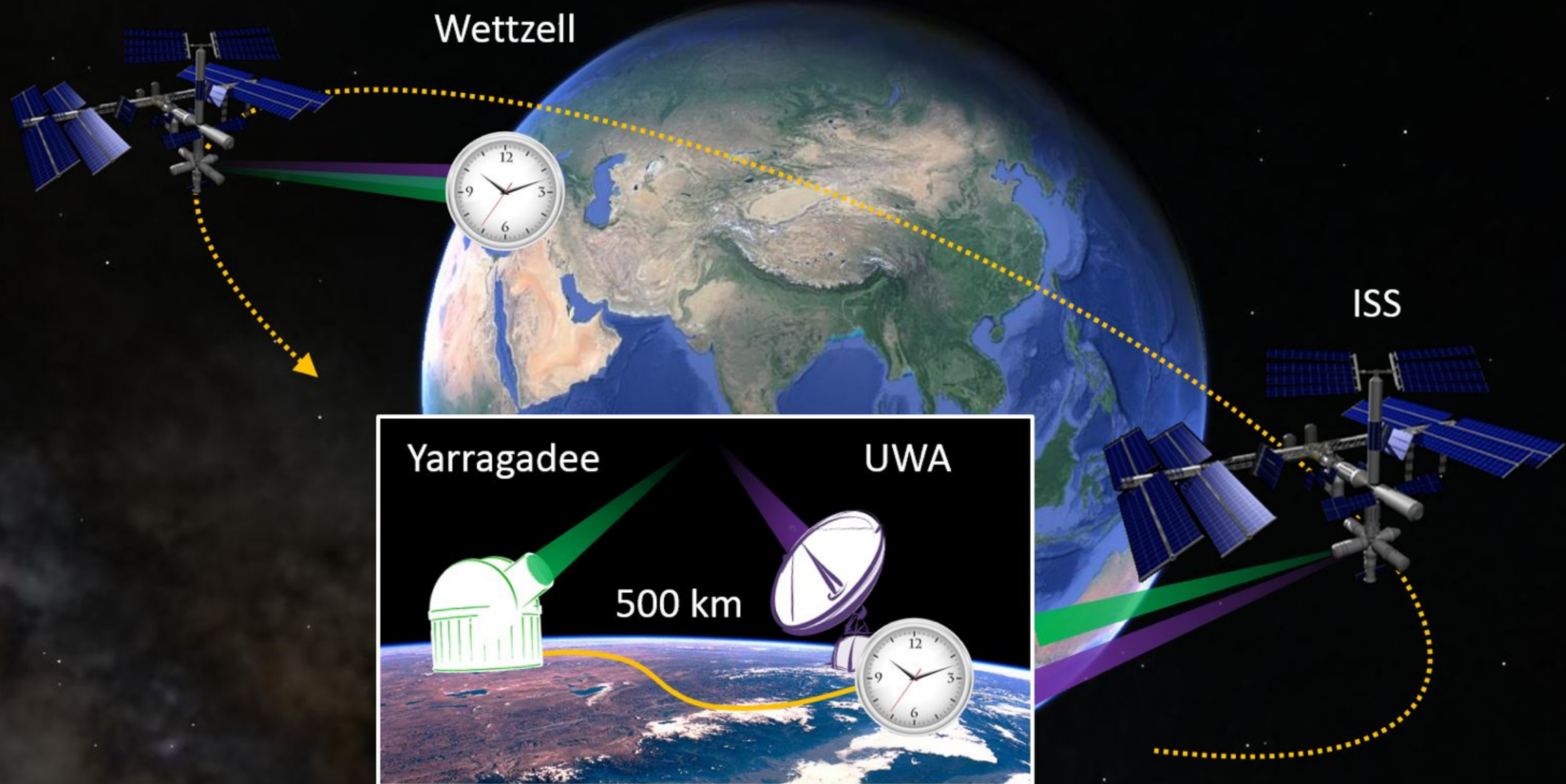


# Connecting a "local clock" to the world - The ACES mission

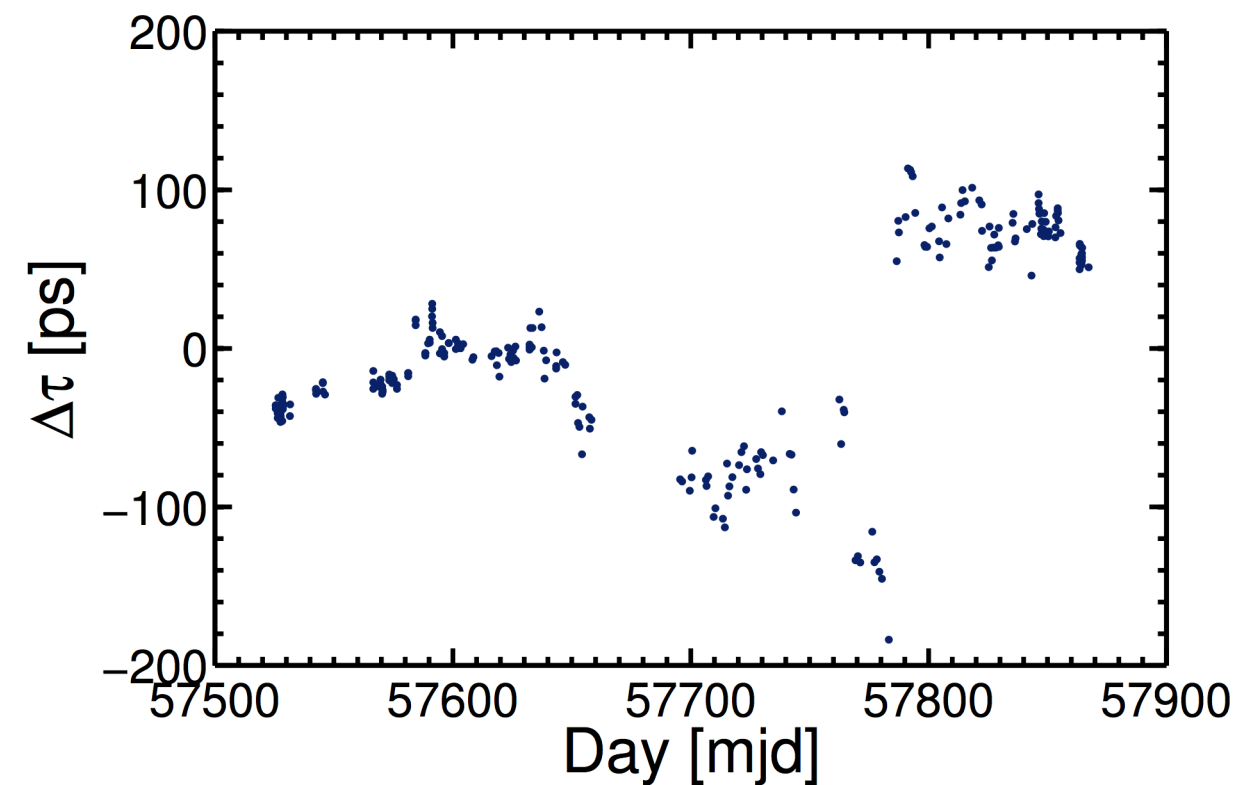
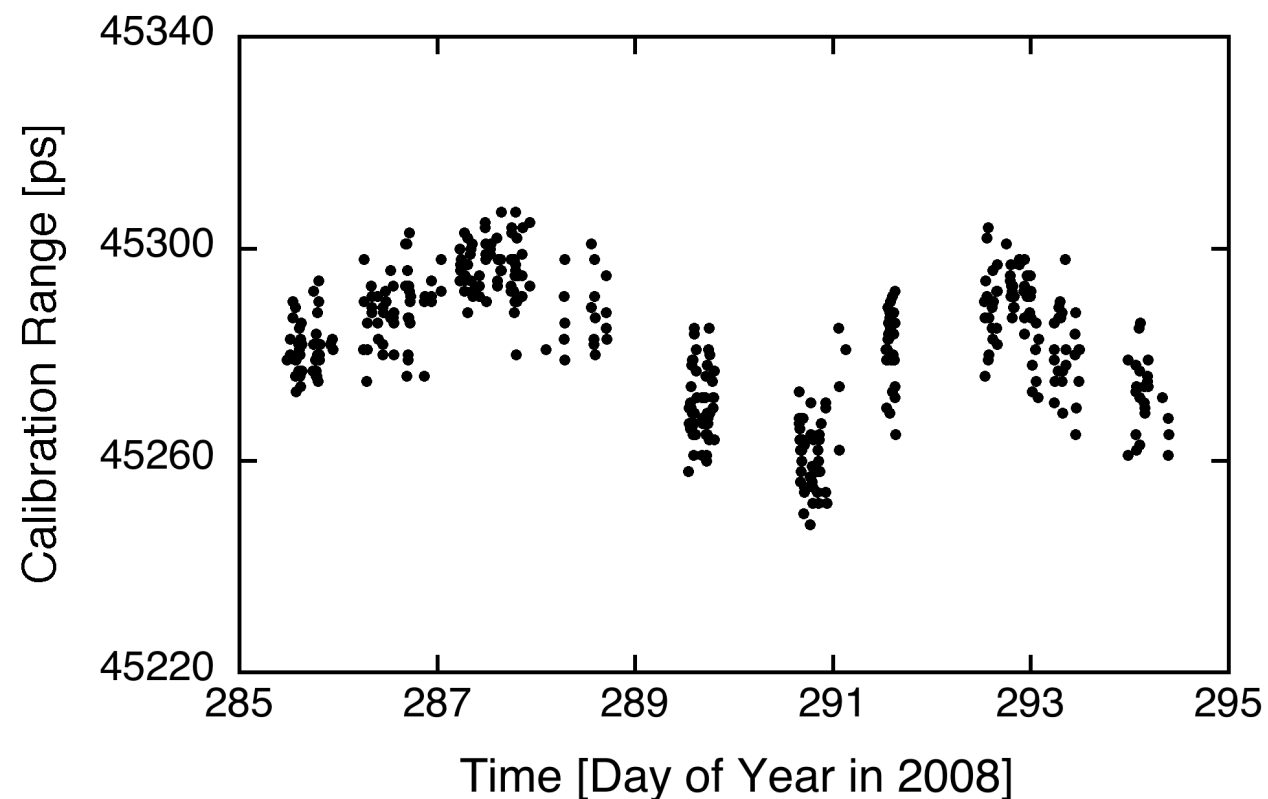
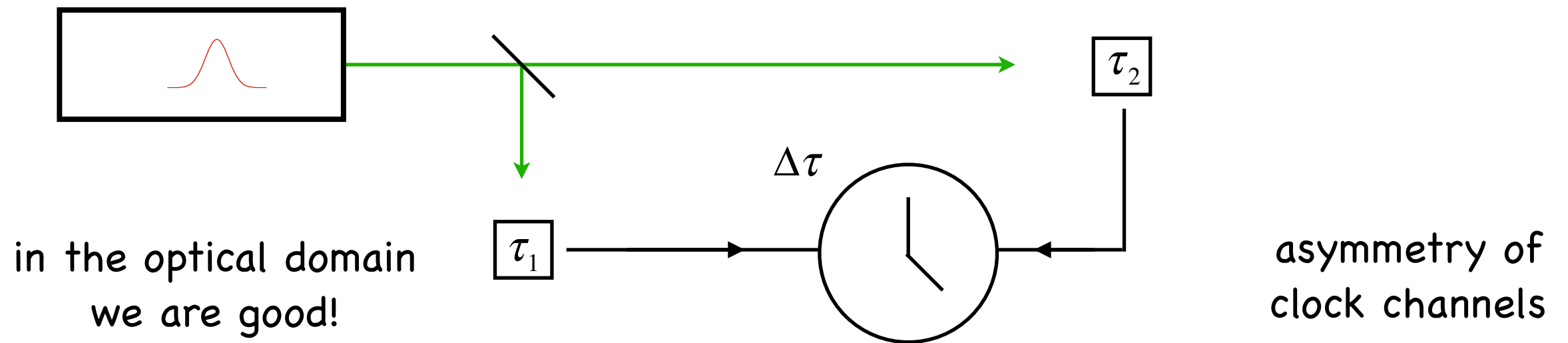


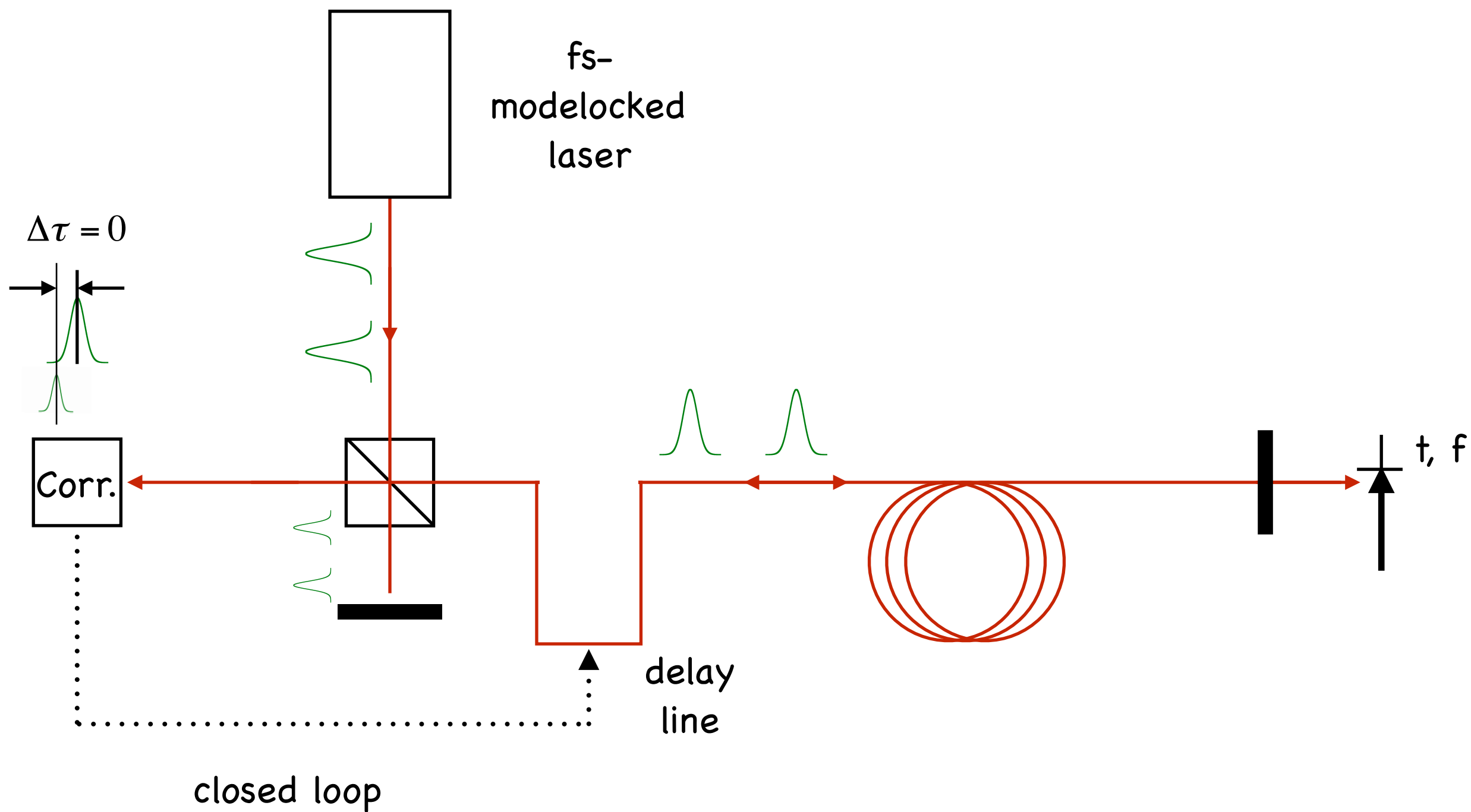


# Inter Continental Time Transfer via ACES



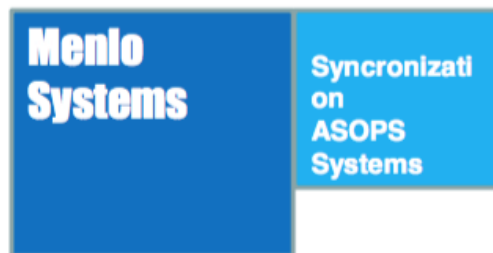
# Observation: Variable delays due to electronics





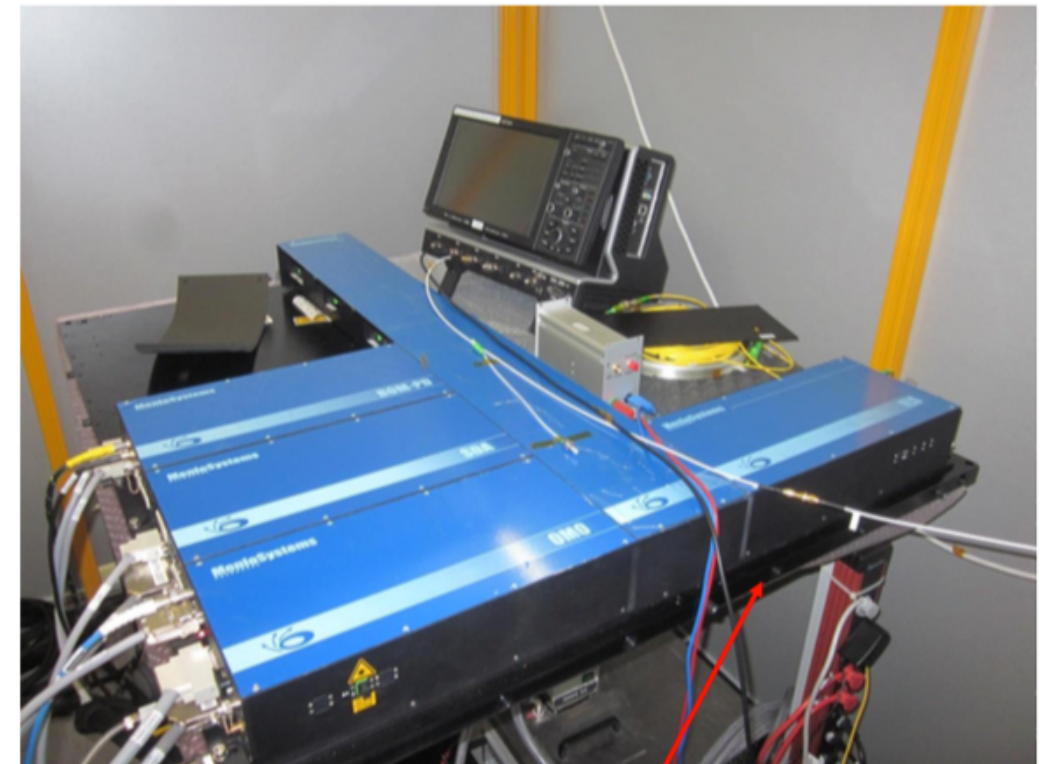
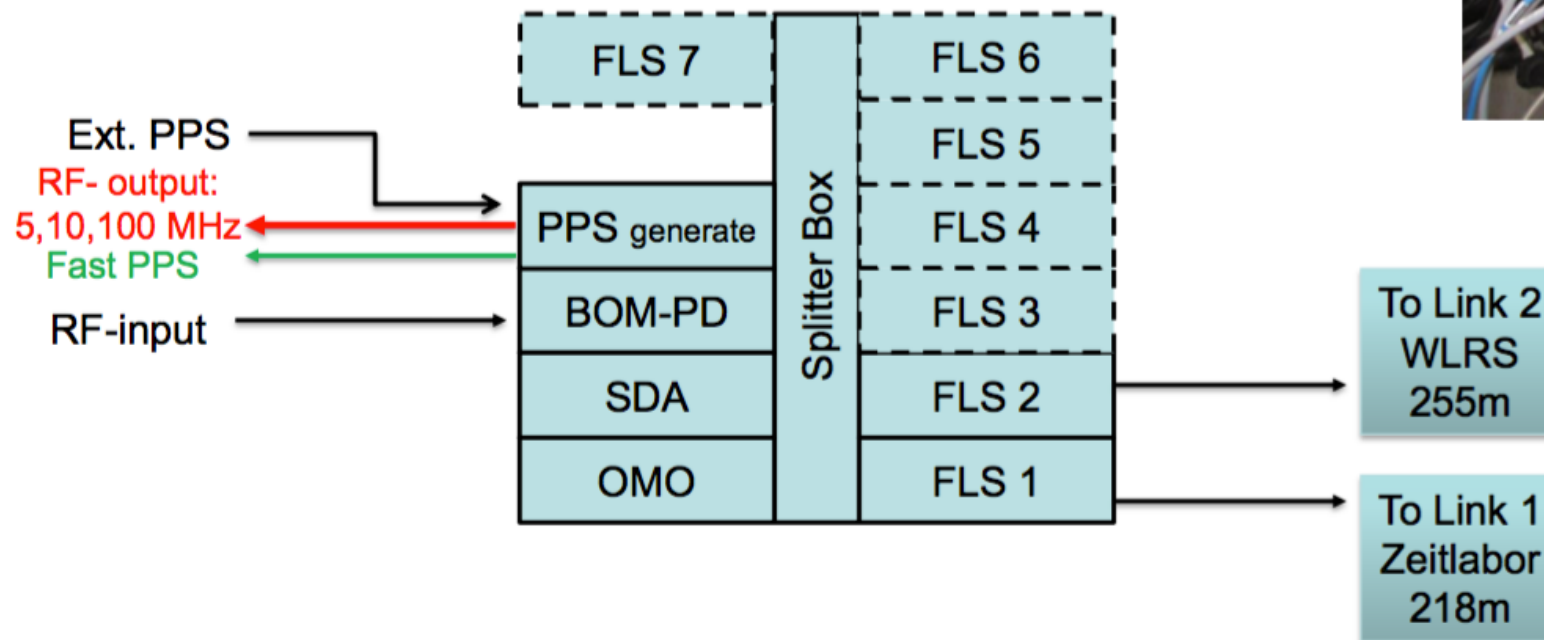
# Campus Distribution for accurate Time

Timing Distribution System (TDS) (Wettzell)



Timing Distribution System (TDS): **Final setup**

**Mechanical devices**



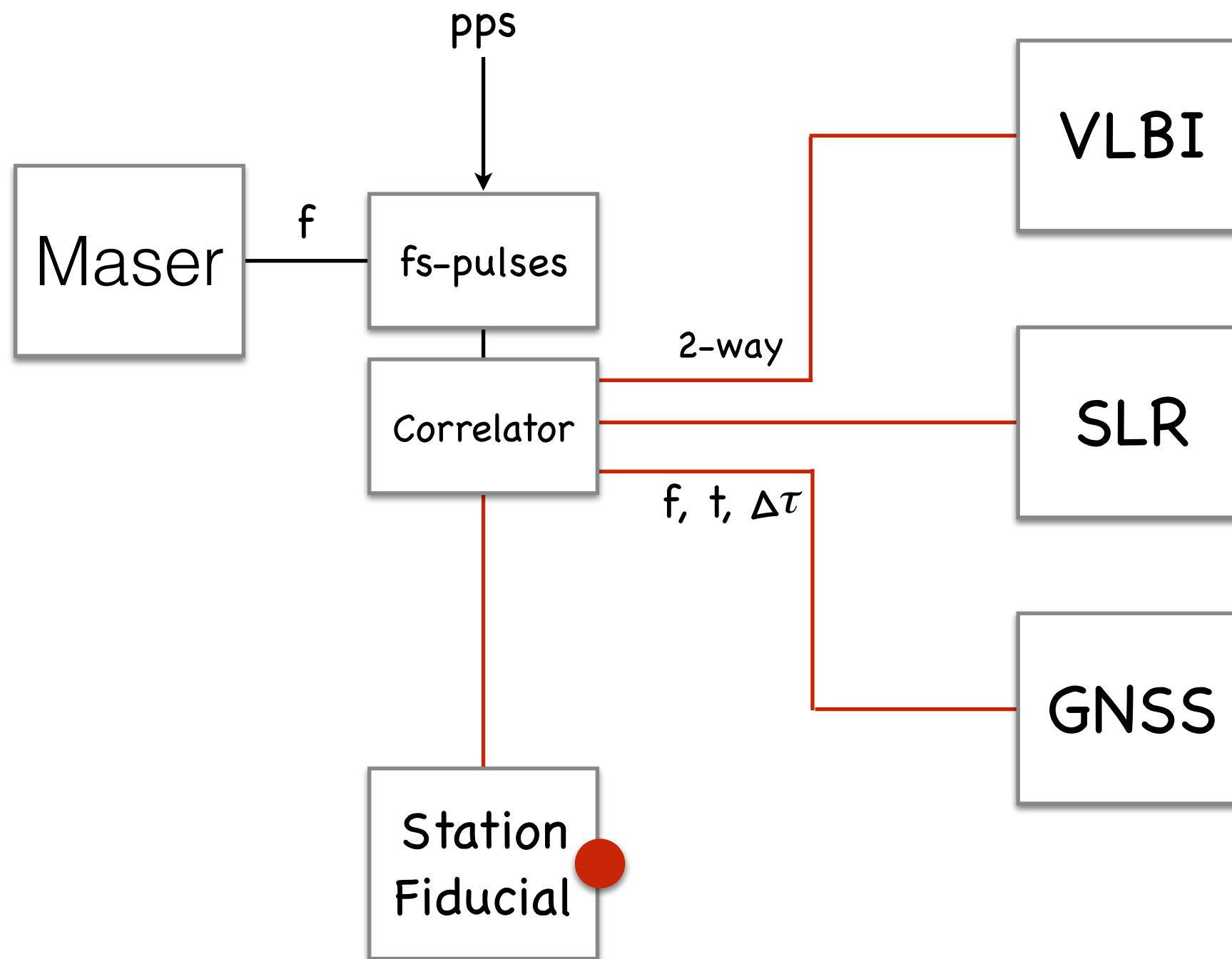
**Water cooled base plate**



lossless distribution

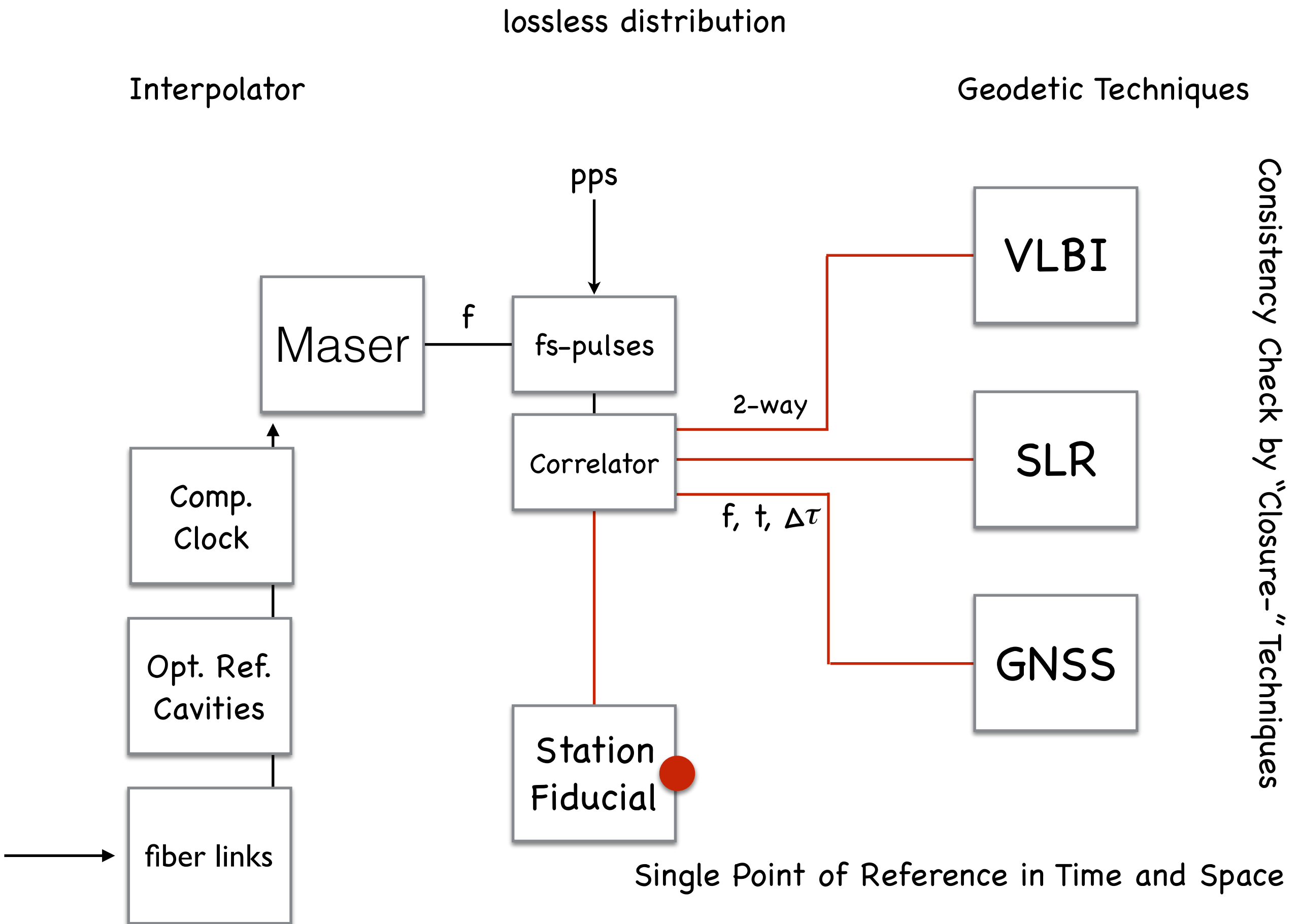
Interpolator

Geodetic Techniques



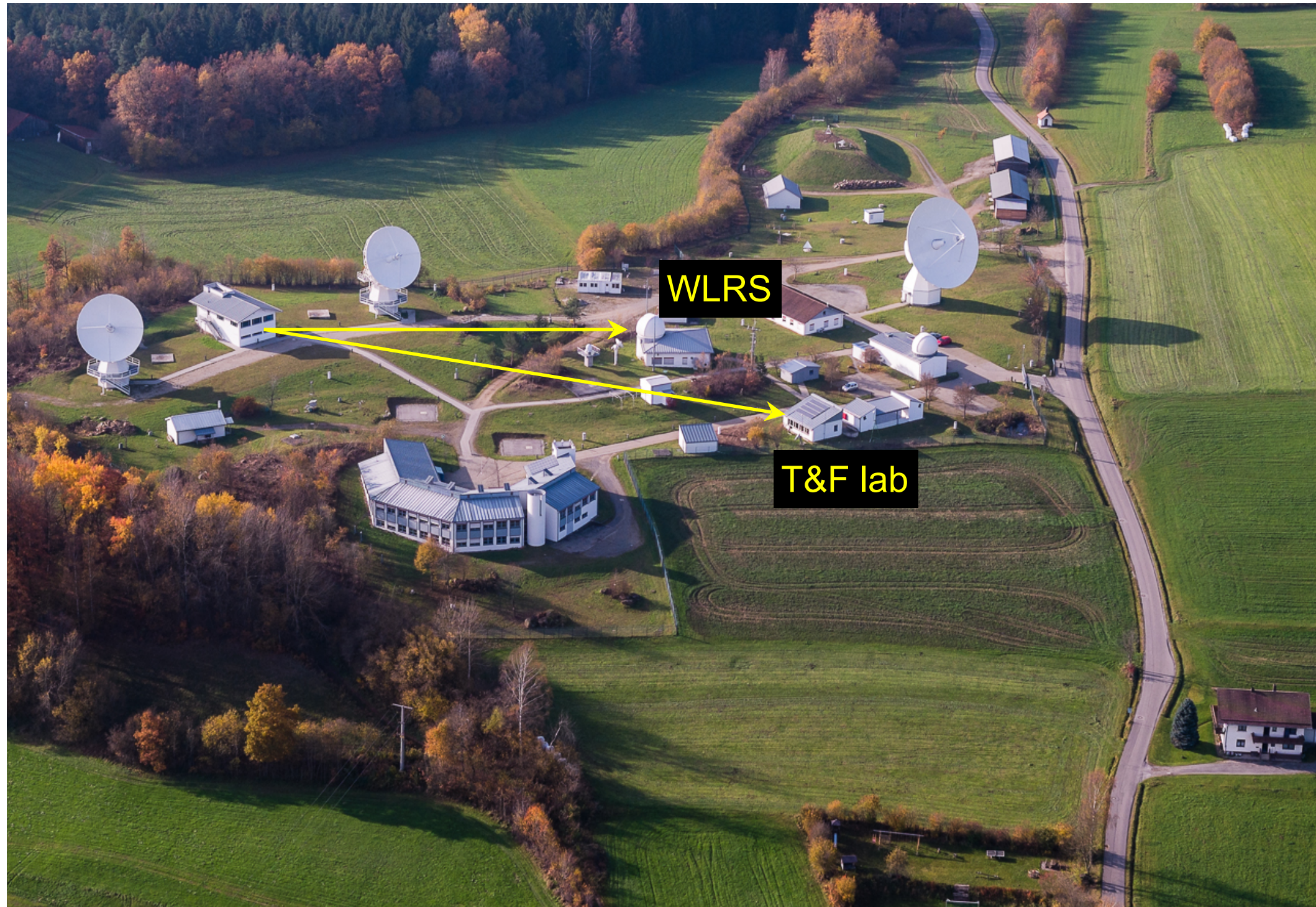
Consistency Check by "Closure-" Techniques

Single Point of Reference in Time and Space





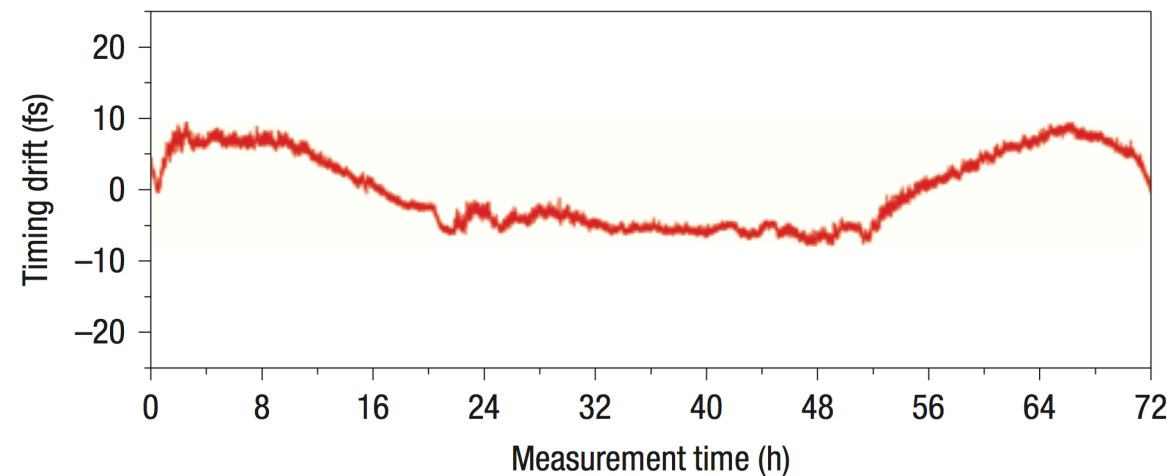
# Link Verification





# Common Clock for Space Geodetic Techniques

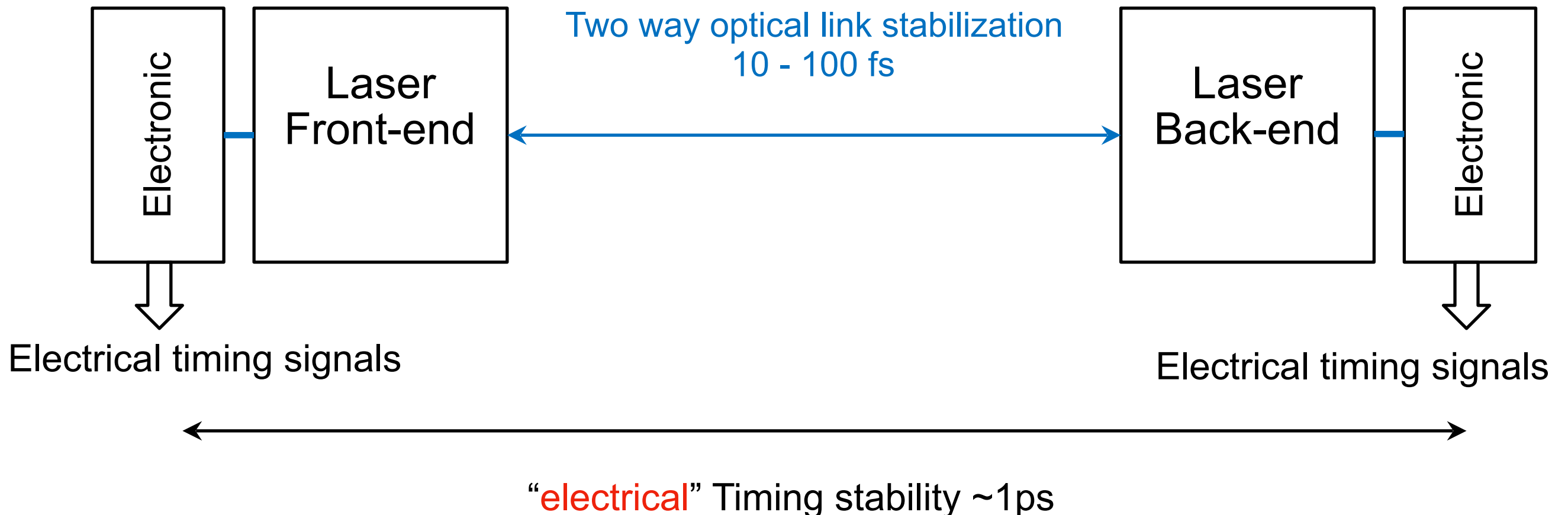
optical cross- correlation of  
2 fiber lines (300 m)



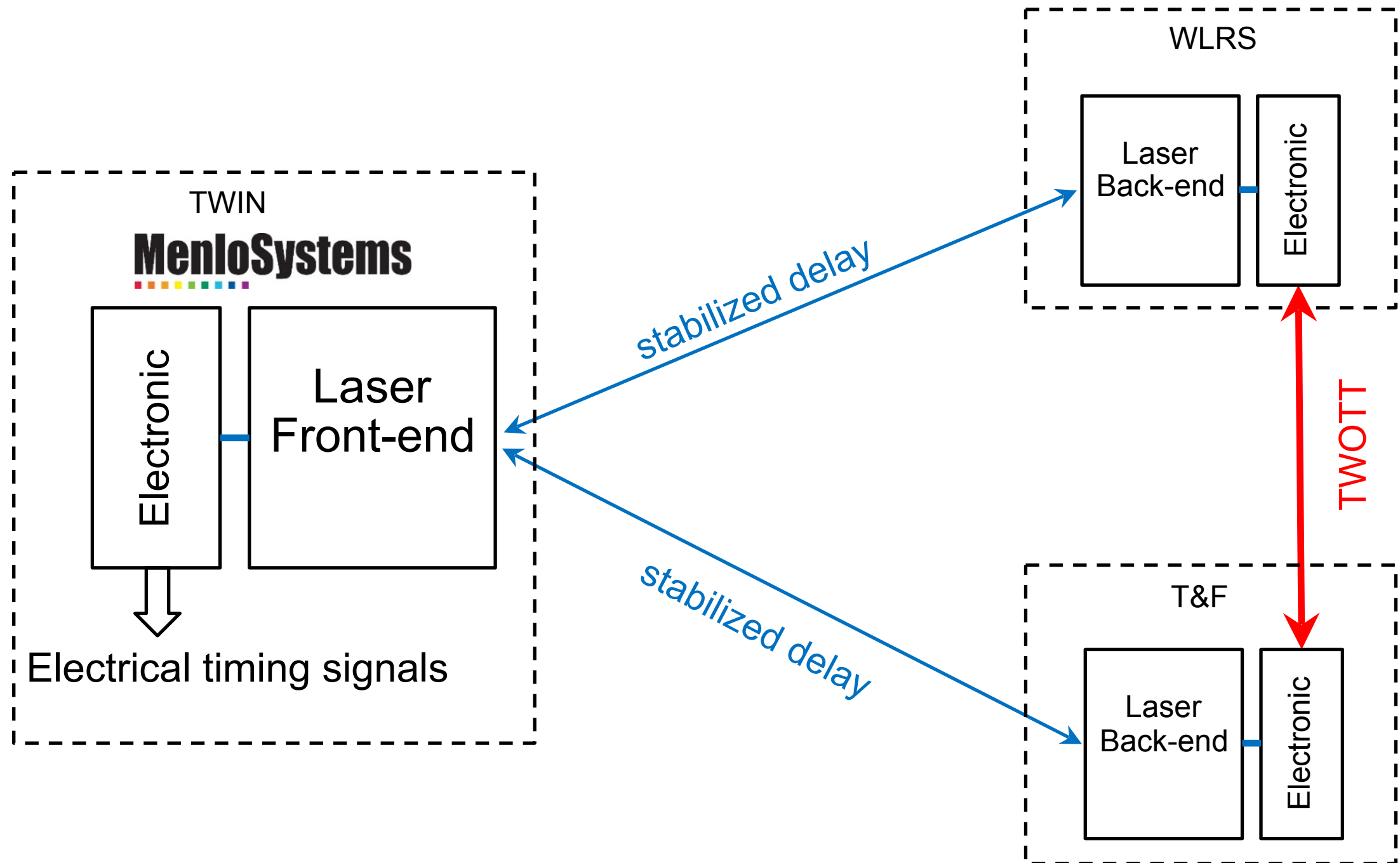
6.4 fs r.m.s.

Kim et al. Nature Photon, **2**(12), 733–736, (2008)

**MenloSystems**

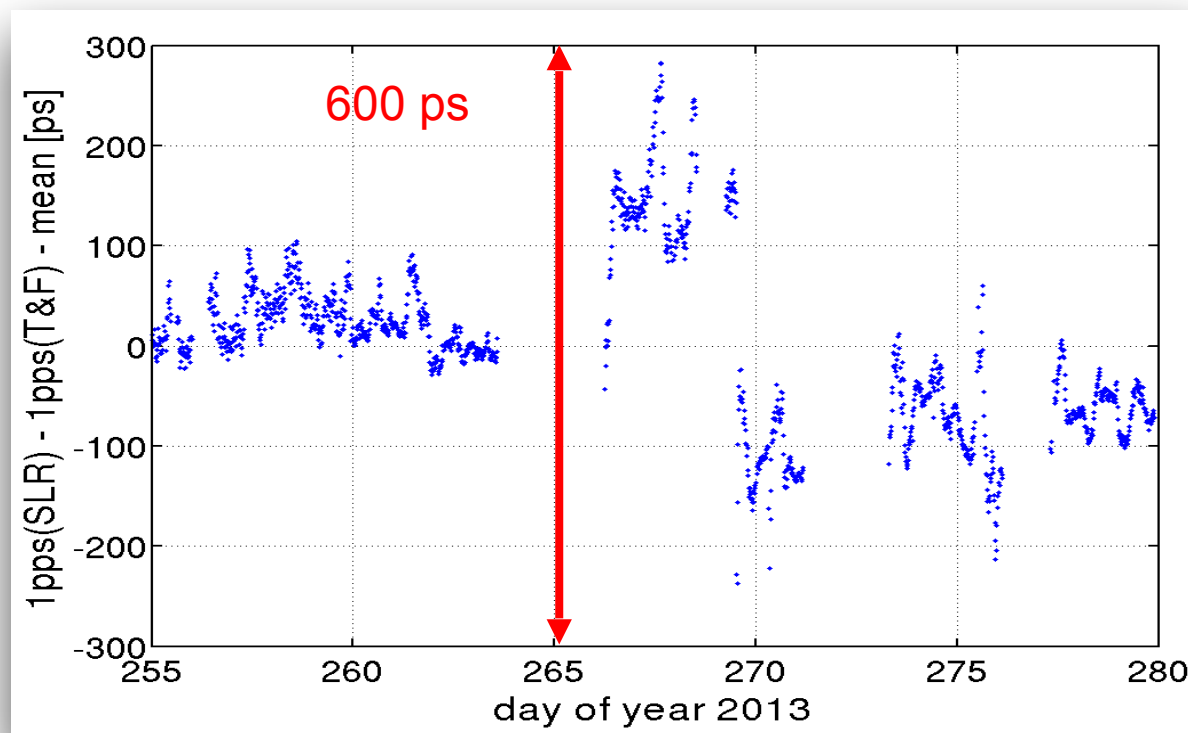


# Common Clock for Space Geodetic Techniques

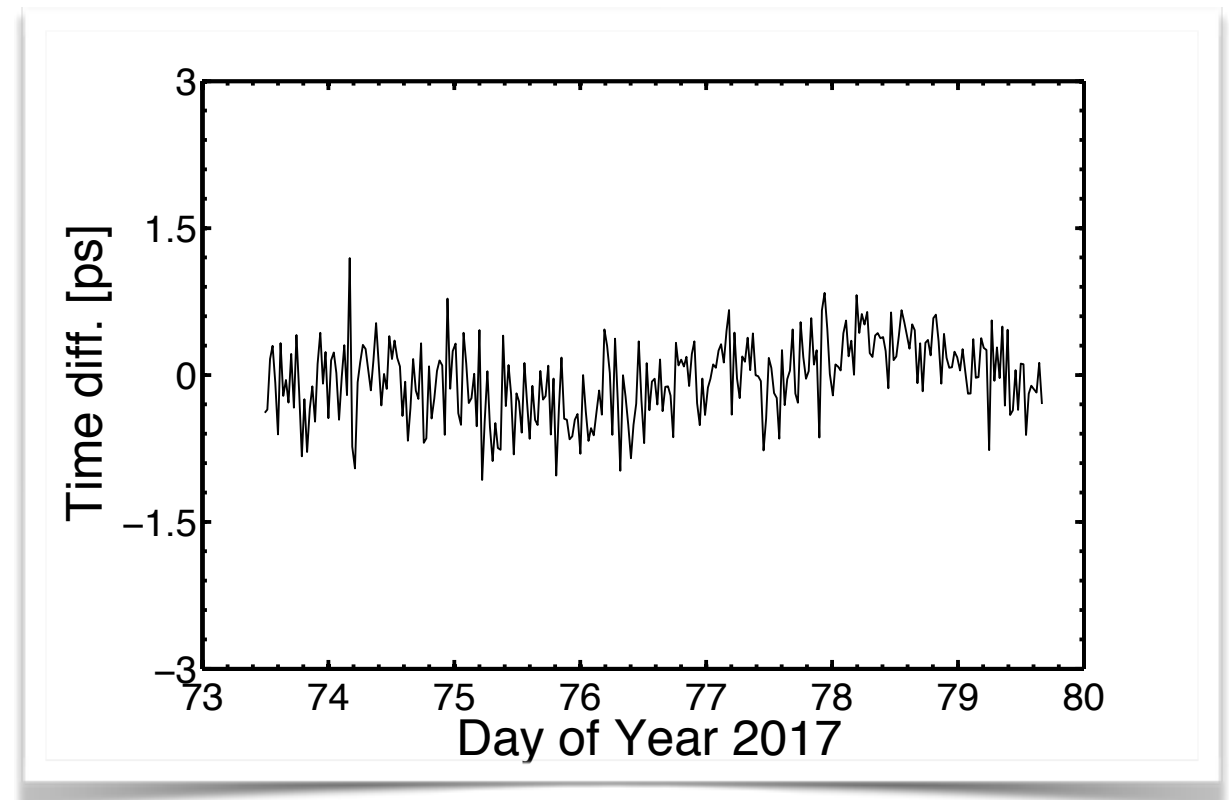


The distribution of the broadband PPS time signal over cable and electronic devices shows variability at the level of several hundred ps – and next to none over a compensated fiber link

cable based



fiber based

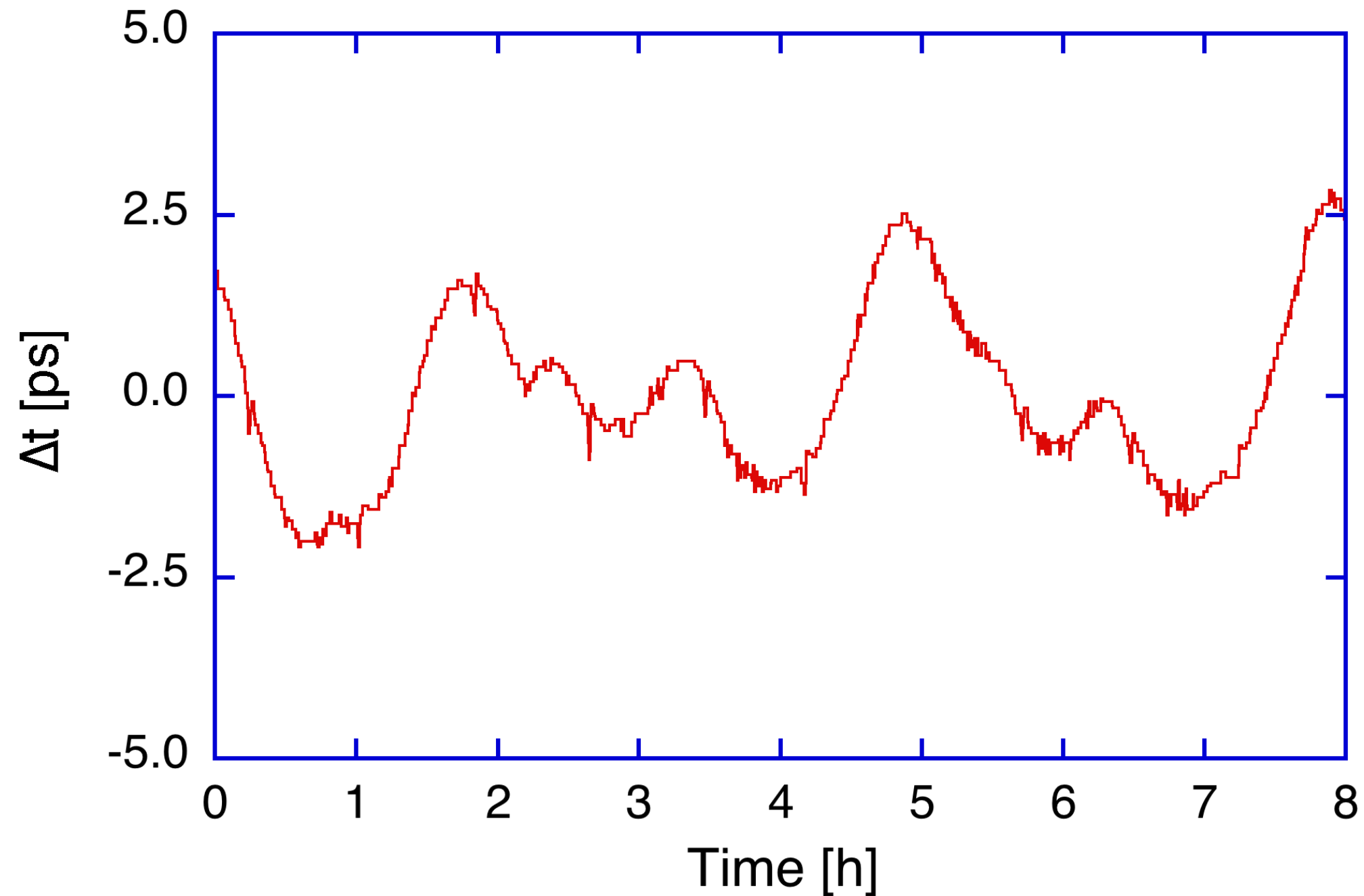


... over a longer period:  $\Delta t \leq 5 \text{ ns}$

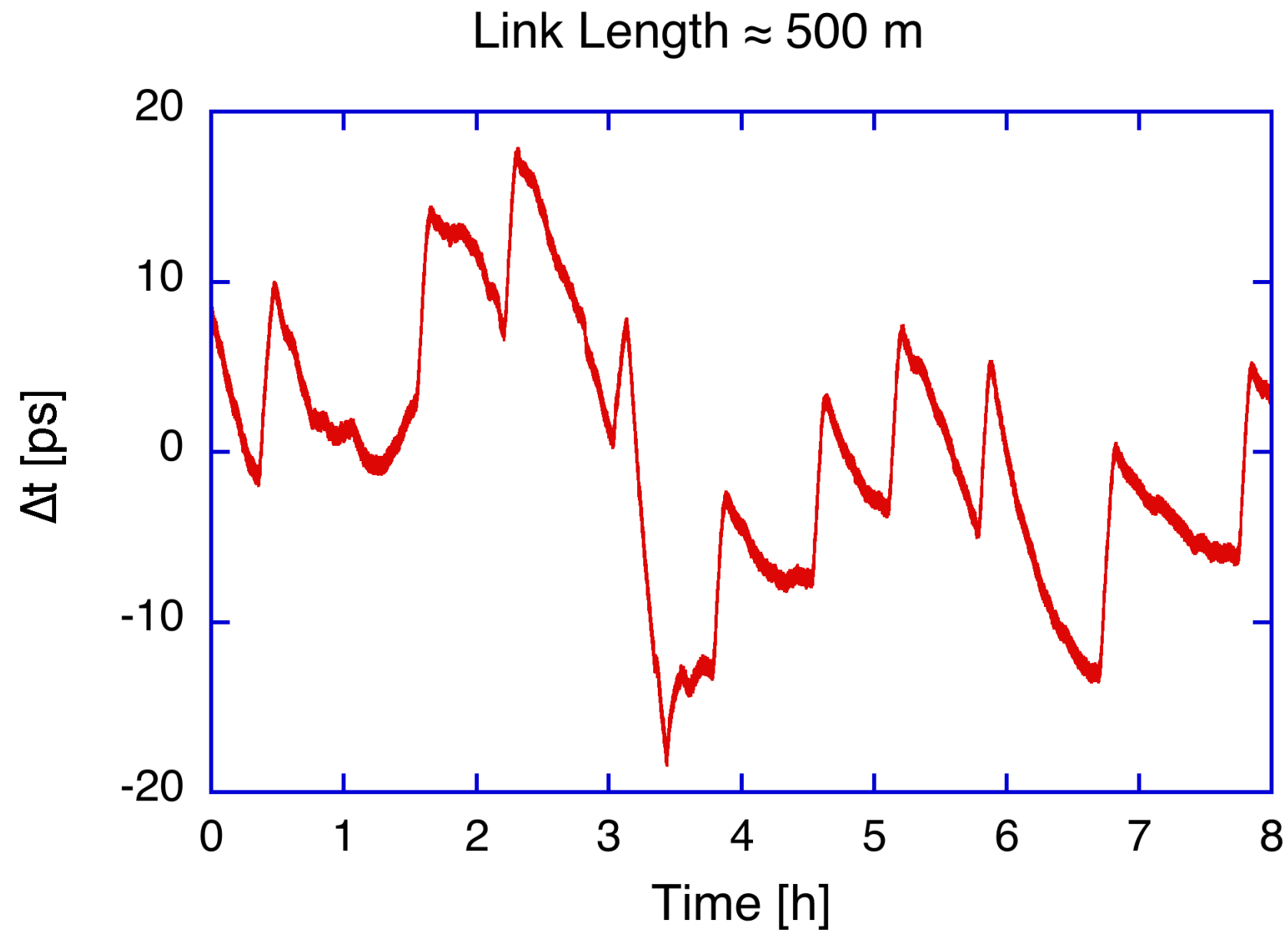
?

# Error Signal for the closed loop fiber stretcher

Link Length  $\approx 20$  m (VLBI Rack;  $\Delta t < 1^\circ\text{C}$ )



## Error signal for the closed loop fiber stretcher



Most of the excursions appear to be caused by the air conditioning