



Brighton, UK | 9-13 JUNE 2025

**BRIGHTER** TOGETHER

# Time, Frequency and White Rabbits

Supporting Science and Society with Precision Timing

**Raimena Veislari**

TNC25

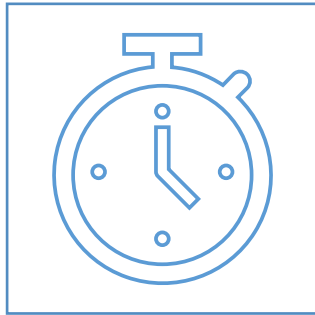
Wednesday, 11<sup>th</sup> June 2025



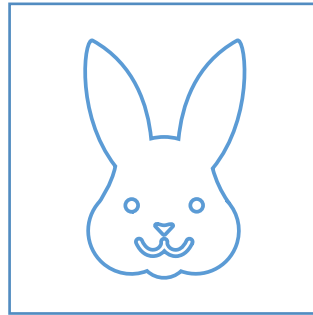
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# Content



Importance of Time Services  
and Opportunities for NRENs



Low-Cost High-Accuracy Time  
Service with White Rabbit



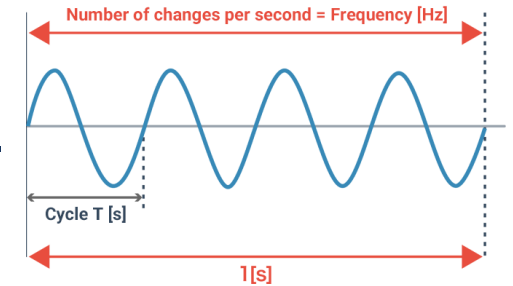
Activities in GEANT and  
NRENs

## Importance of Time Services and Opportunities for NRENs

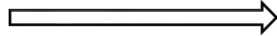


# Time and Frequency in a Nutshell

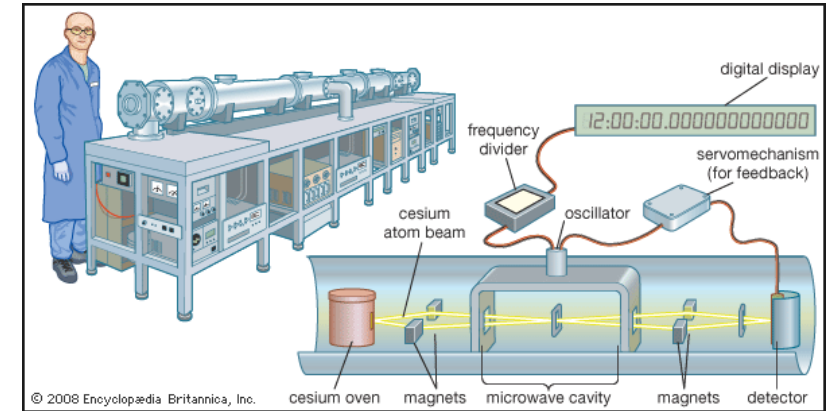
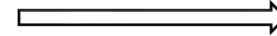
- **Time** is how long something takes, and **Frequency** is how often it repeats.



1500 B.C.



17<sup>th</sup> Century  
Pendulum  $f=50\text{Hz}$

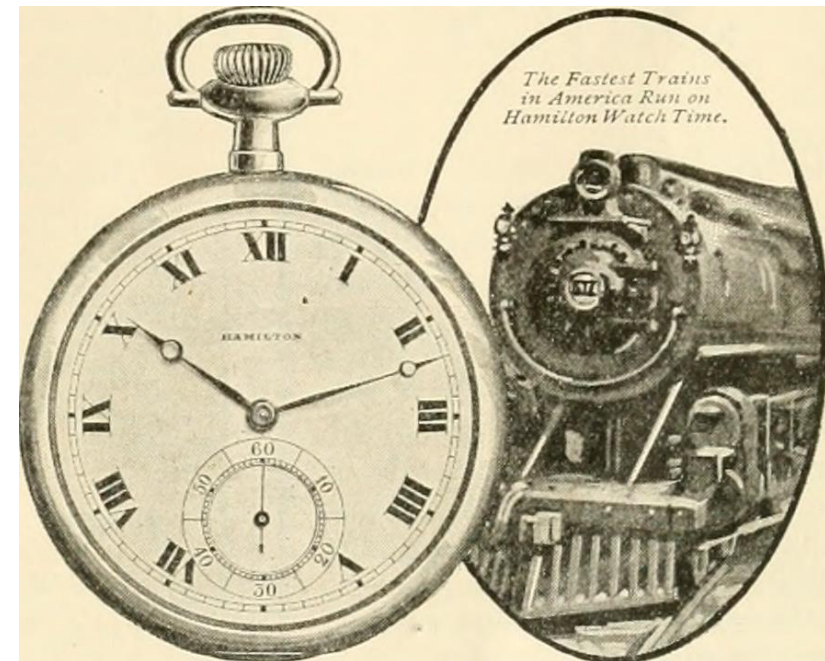
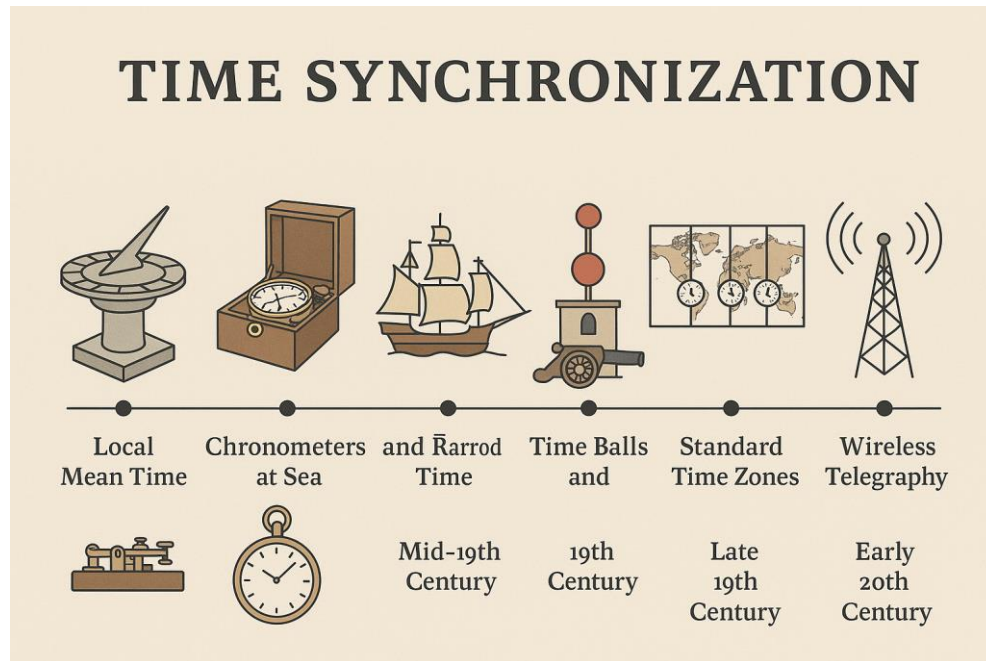


Source: Encyclopedia Britannica

Louis Essen's 1955 invention of the first practical atomic clock  
1968 definition of second  $f=9,192,631,770\text{Hz}$

# Time and Frequency in a Nutshell

- How did we “know” the time when moving in different geographical locations?

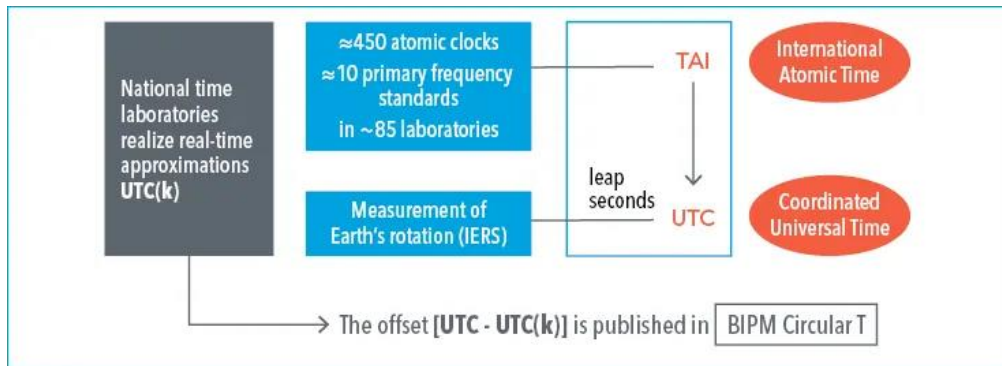


Src: Zmodal, How Railroads Created Standardized Time Zones

# How Do We Measure and Maintain Time Now?

- Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) is the worldwide reference time scale computed, maintained and improved by the Bureau international des poids et mesures (BIPM) – the international organization focused on measurement science and standards.
  - National Metrology Institutes (NMIs) maintain and distribute the national timescale.
  - Their clocks provide regular measurement data to BIPM, as well as the local real-time approximations of UTC, known as UTC(k), for national use. BIPM compares and gives the NMIs the offset.

**UTC is based on about 450 atomic clocks, which are maintained in 85 national time laboratories around the world.**



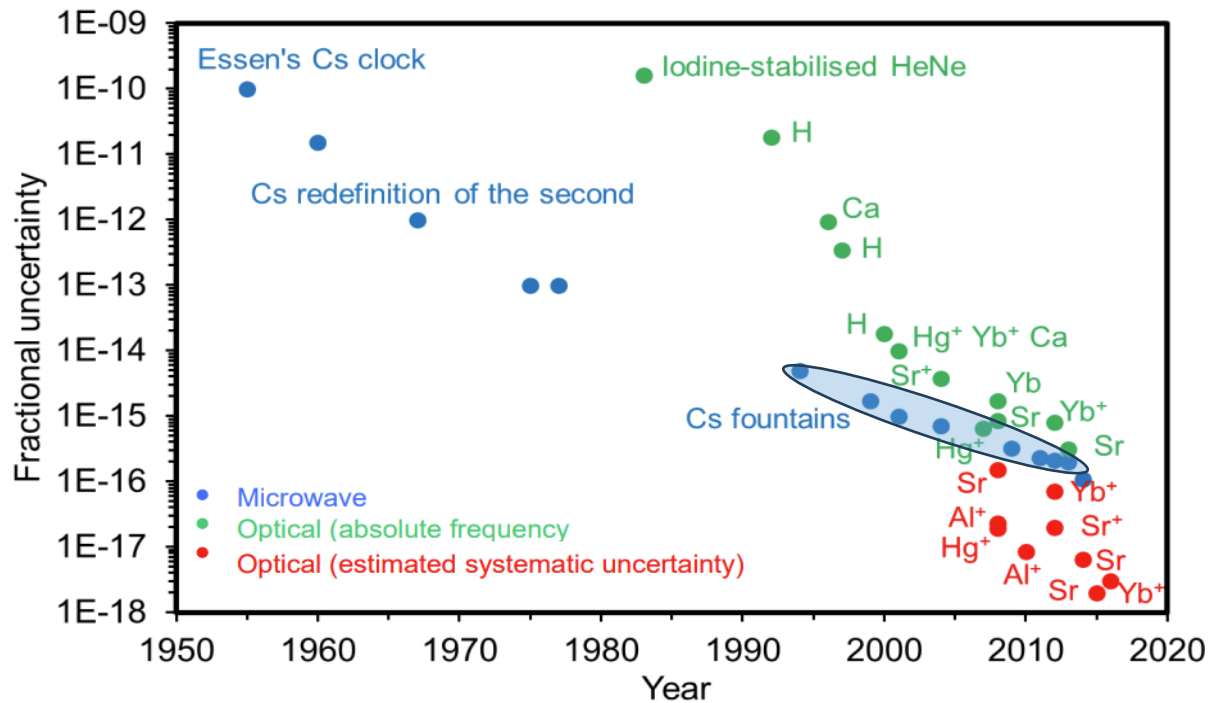
Source: BIPM

Precision timing underpins many features of our daily lives: mobile phones, financial transactions, electric power grids and global navigation satellite systems all rely on time and frequency standards.

# Optical Atomic Clocks

## The Future of Time

- Since 1968 the second has been defined by measurement using Cesium 'RF' atomic clocks.
  - E.g. an atomic clock with a fractional uncertainty of  $1\text{E-}16$  will drift by one second in 300 million years.
- Optical atomic clocks are now a better technology for measuring time at  $1\text{E-}18$ .
  - $\sim 31.7$  billion years, less than 1 second drift since the Big Bang.



Courtesy: Guy Roberts, TNC 2024

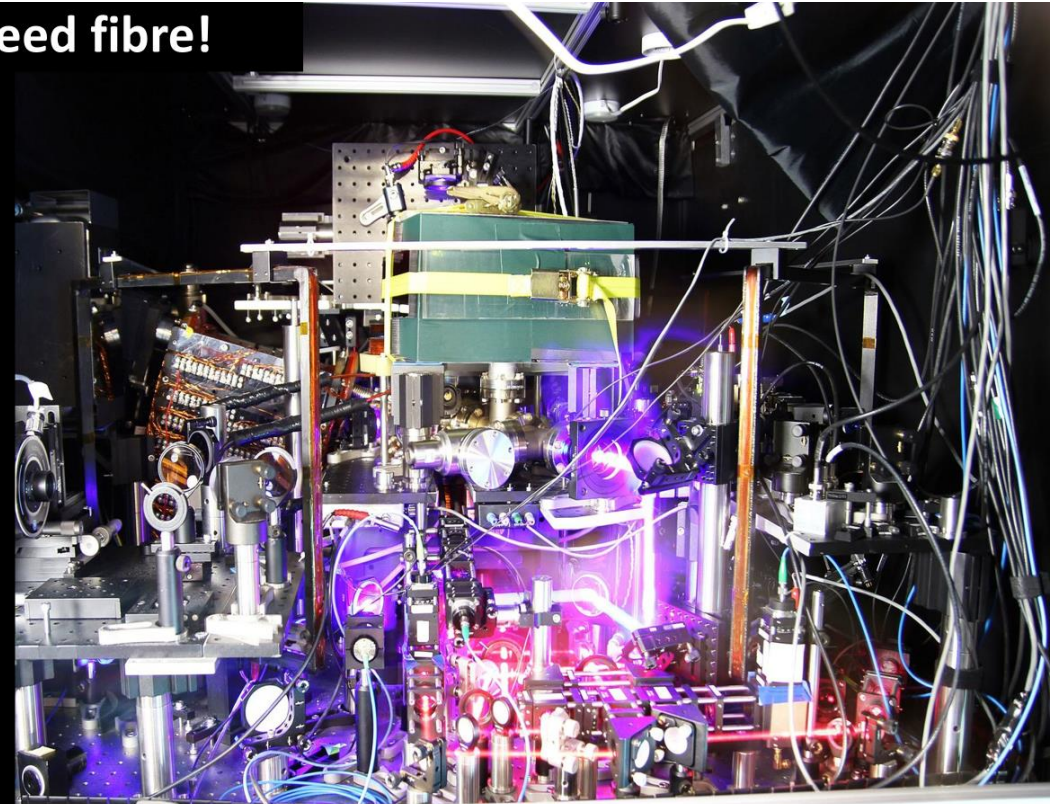
# Redefinition of the SI Second and the Role of NRENs

- **Support the redefinition of the SI second** being carried out between now and 2030+ by NPL, PTB, Syrte and INRIM and other NMIs.
- GEANT GN5-2 C-TFN project ongoing for fibre-based time and frequency distribution in Europe.

## Optical clocks need fibre!

- In 2022, the 27th CGPM approved Resolution 5 towards the redefinition of the second by 2030 using optical clocks
- “Member States to support the development of national and international infrastructures mandatory for optical frequency standard comparisons”
- “As of today, **only** comparisons mediated by **optical fibre** links provide the required instability and accuracy for comparing optical clocks”

NRENs are really good at this bit!

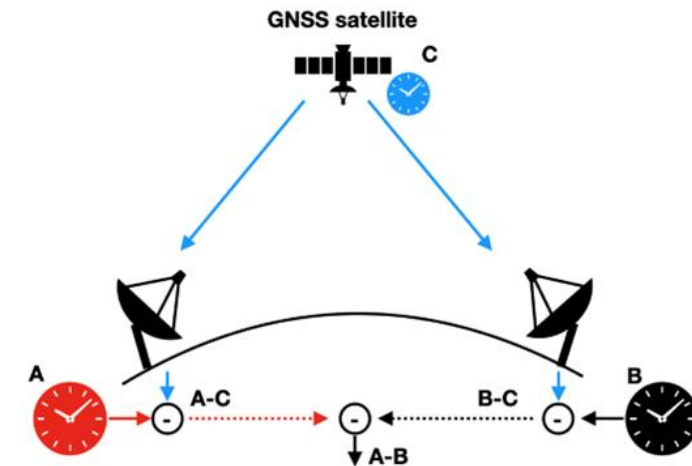


Courtesy: Guy Roberts, SIG-TFN Workshop, Ispra, 2025

# Maintaining the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

- BIPM organizes the international network of time links to compare national/local realizations of UTC(k) from contributing laboratories.
- The network of time links used is non-redundant and relies on observation of Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and two-way satellite time and frequency transfer.
  - Need to compensate for the delay due to e.g. the ionosphere, the gravitational field, movement of satellites, etc.
- Future: complement with reliable and high-precision distribution through optical fibres.

## GNSS time-transfer



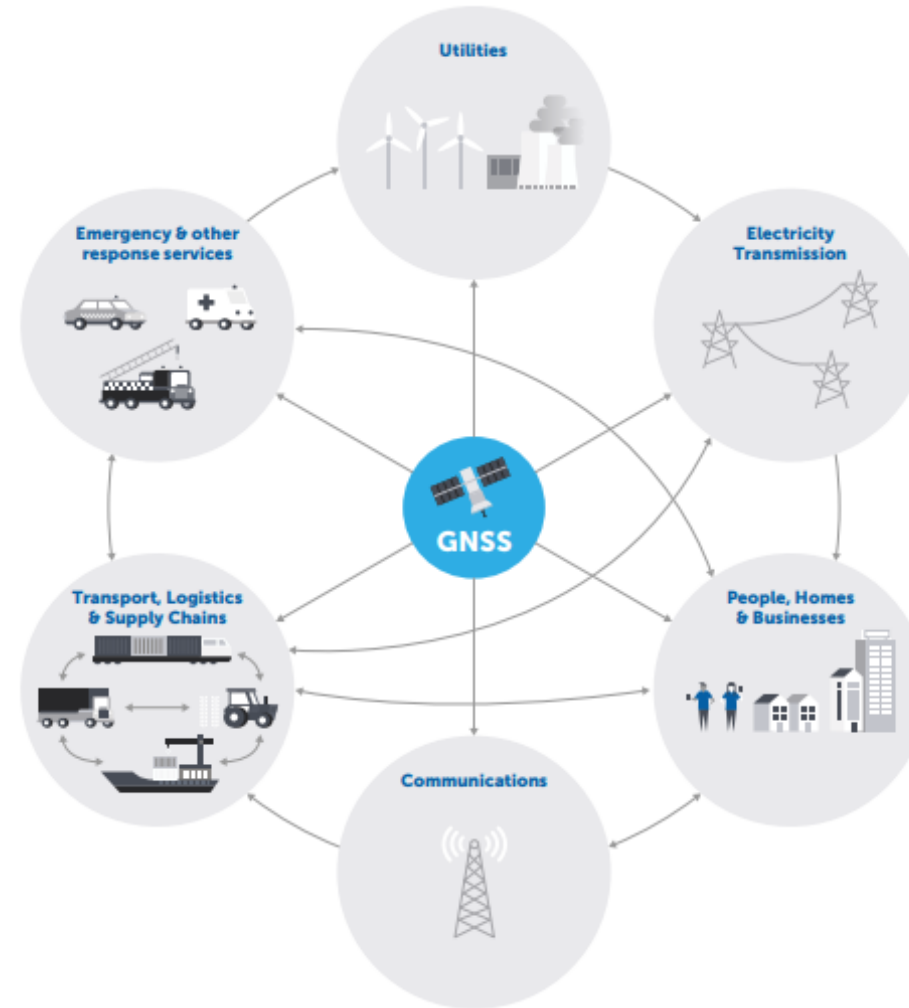
## Common View GNSS Time Transfer

Source: NIST

Comparing remote clocks, A and B with a common GPS clock (C). The time differences are computed using measurements logged by GNSS receivers that are referenced to local clocks A and B.

# GNSS for Positioning Navigation and Timing (PNT)

- Ubiquitous in today's society :
  - Your mobile phones (mobile networks)
  - Financial services
  - Electric power networks (smart grids)
  - Automotive
  - Aviation
  - Emergency services and public safety
  - ....



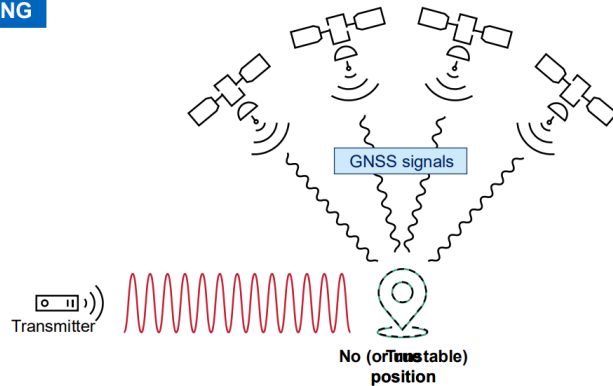
Source: UK Government Office for Science Report  
[\*Satellite-derived Time and Position: A Study of Critical Dependencies\*](#)

# GNSS Vulnerability

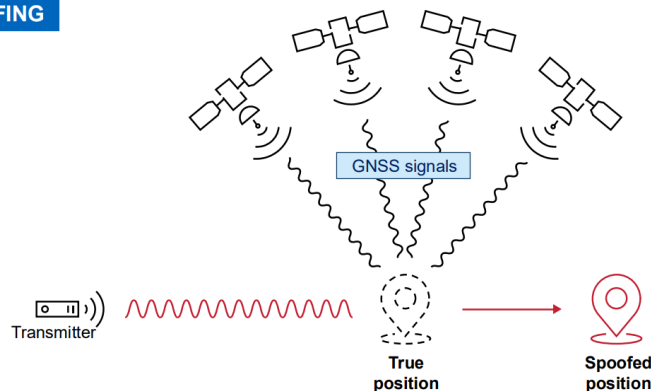
Achilles' heel: low power system at Rx

- Multiple type of attacks possible with cheap and accessible devices one can buy easily.

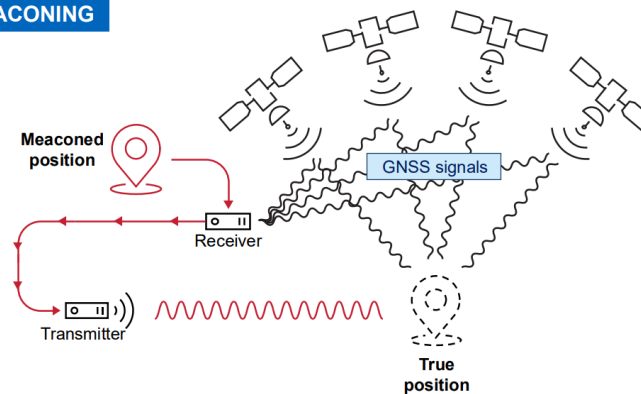
## JAMMING



## SPOOFING

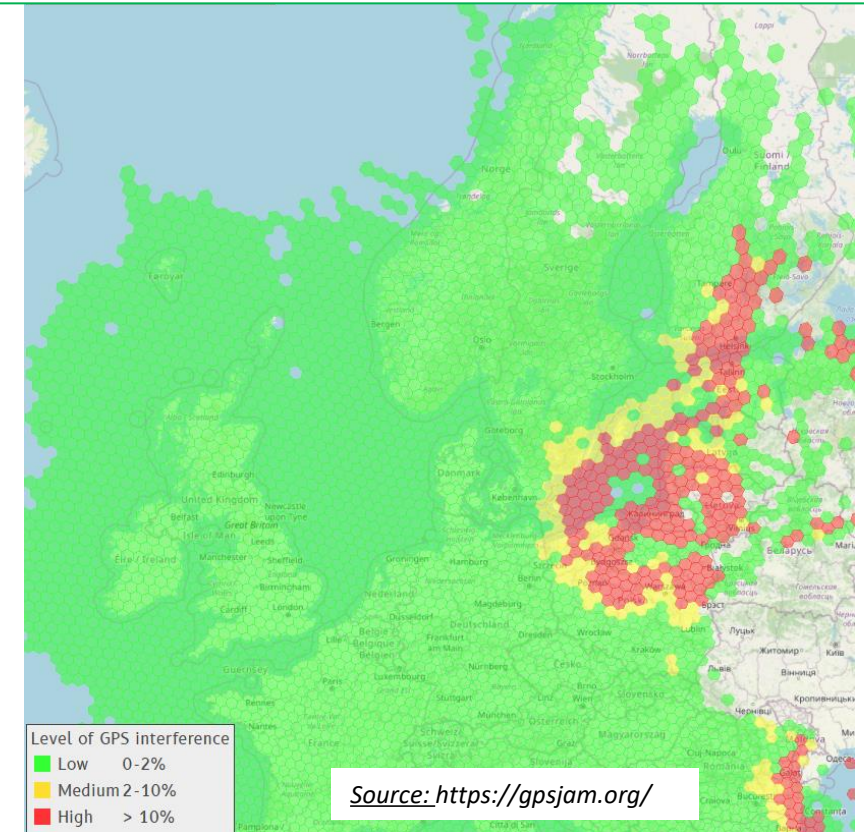


## MEACONING



Source: Jammertest 2025 [Information Meeting](#).

The benefits of GNSS to the UK economy were estimated to be £13.62 billion per annum. The impact of a loss of GNSS for 7-days was estimated to be £7.64 billion and impact of a loss for 24 hours was estimated to be £1.42 billion. Report: The economic impact on the UK of a disruption to GNSS



# Positioning Navigation and Timing (PNT)

## Terrestrial High-Accuracy Time Service

**GPS WORLD** GNSS POSITIONING NAVIGATION TIMING

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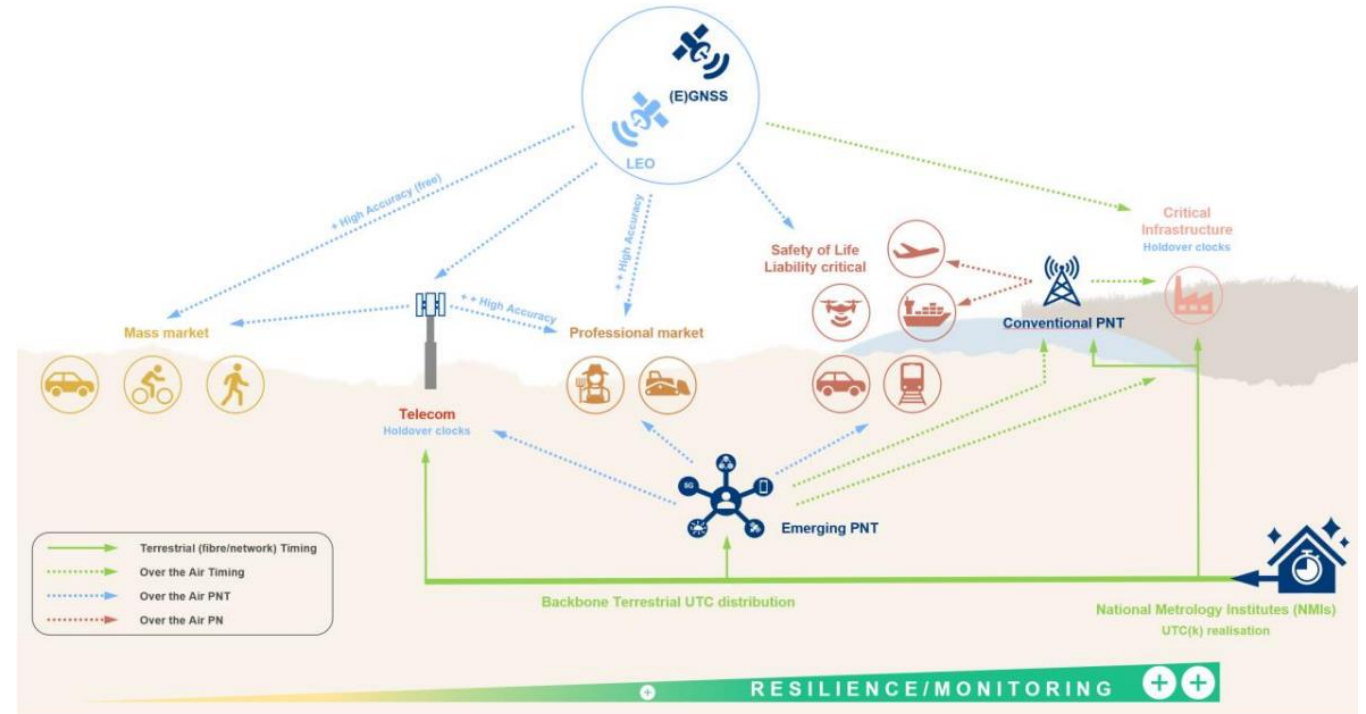
GNSS OEM Autonomous Survey Mapping Transportation Defense Mobile Machine

### Europe moving toward a “timing backbone” and looking for input

November 13, 2024 · By Dana Goward Est. reading time: 2:30

Citing a need for better “positioning, navigation and timing (PNT) resilience, availability and continuity,” a market consultation document from the EU’s Joint Research Center (JRC) says establishing a resilient PNT ecosystem is essential for “...EU autonomy, the economy’s overall resilience and EU global standing.” Therefore, creating this system of

Source: <https://www.gpsworld.com/europe-moving-toward-a-timing-backbone-and-looking-for-input/>



Such a backbone would:

- Interconnect existing Member States (MS) National Metrological Institutes (NMI) and National Research and Education Networks (NREN) architectures into a pan-European network.
- Maintain and (if possible) enhance the existing use cases (NMI, NREN and their existing commercial customers) and enable time

Source: European Commission, *European Radio Navigation Plan 2023* and JRC136355

# GNSS Attack Tests in Andøya, Norway

## Test and Develop Resilient Systems

- Jammertest is the largest open satellite signal resilience test in the world.
- Facilitate industry and authorities to test their systems and products for potential weaknesses against realistic and extreme signal disturbance attacks.
  - Organized yearly in September by the Norwegian Communication Authority NKOM and Norwegian NMI Justervesenet.
  - Record applications in 2025 from 150 organizations and 24 countries.



SIKT providing terrestrial time and frequency service with White Rabbit



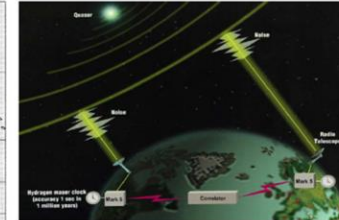
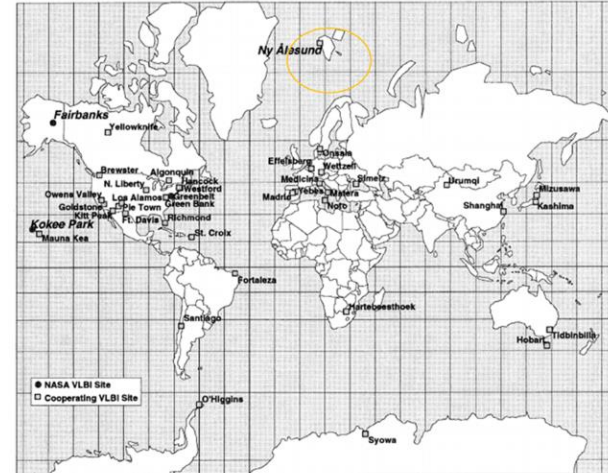
# Opportunities for GEANT and NRENs

## High-Accuracy Core Time and Frequency Network (C-TFN)

Use cases for T&F services are very wide-reaching and can be broadly broken down into the following categories:

- Redundancy to GNSS and terrestrial T&F
- Support the redefinition of the SI second being carried out between now and 2030.
- Support fundamental physics research.
- Opportunities for new services and applications.
- Contributing to European scientific leadership.

Polar Connect use case: eVLBI (Very Long Baseline Interferometry) .  
Global reference frame for Position, Navigation and Time



- NASA, Statens Kartverk (Norwegian Mapping Authority), Researchers
- Correlators in Bonn, MIT Haystack (Boston), Dwingeloo (NL), Washington
- Precision level proportional with the square root of network bandwidth.
- Creates a fundamental geodetic reference frame – for time, position and navigation
- Basis for GNSS/GPS
- Monitor position in space, tectonic platemovements in millimeter scale, global icemelting etc.

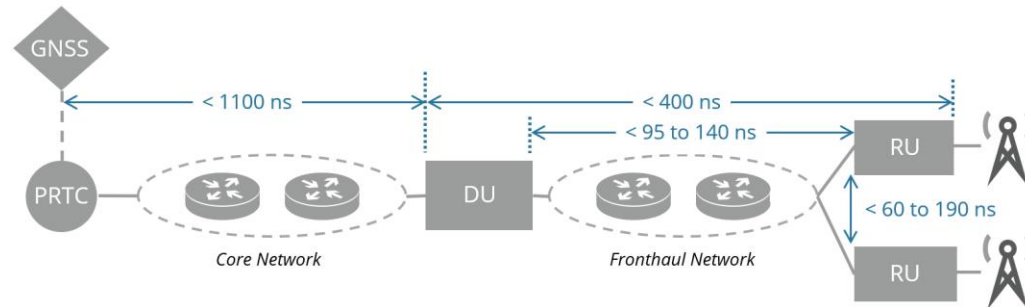
## Low-Cost High-Accuracy Time Service with White Rabbit



# Time Distribution in Data Networks

## Protocols for packet-based time transfer

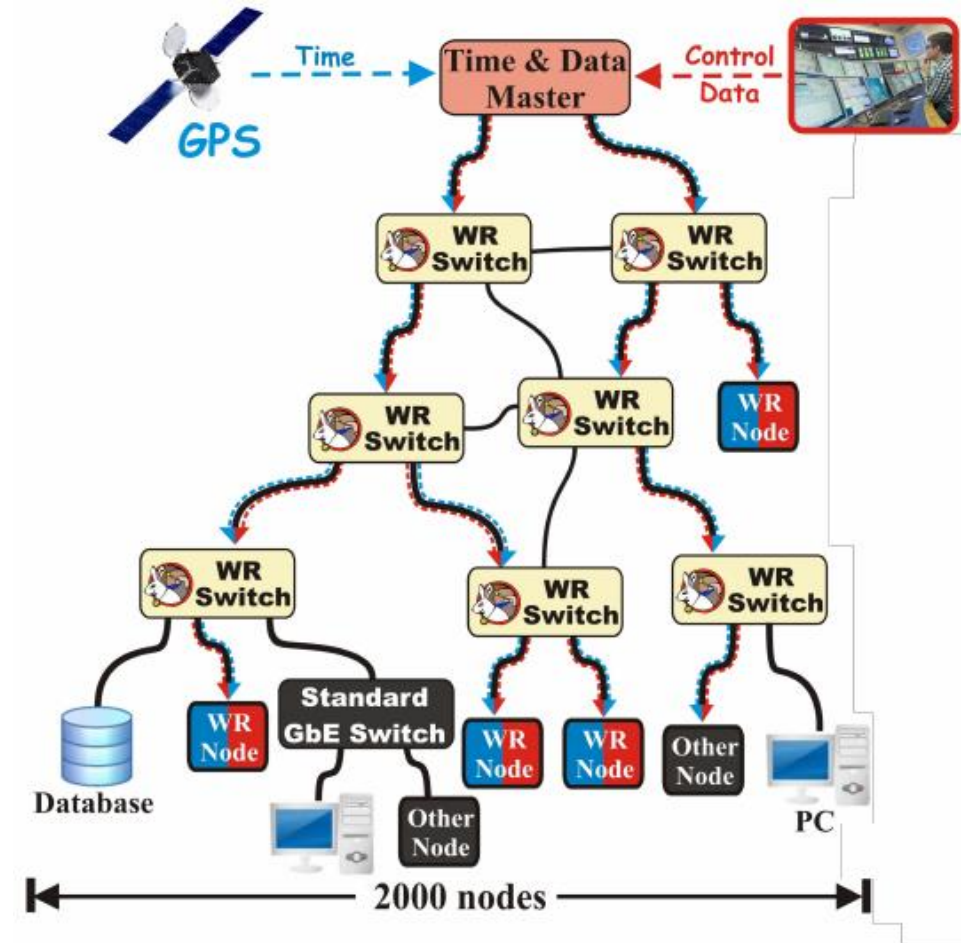
- 1985: Network Time Protocol NTP (your PC time) on Layer 7 (UDP)
  - Time accuracy in the tens of milliseconds on average
  - Heavily affected by delay variation as you are contending for capacity with other IP data packets
- 2002: Precision Time Protocol PTP (IEEE1588-2008, ITU-T profiles) on Layer 2 (Ethernet)
  - Time accuracy in the range of 1 millisecond down to hundreds of nanoseconds
  - Heavily affected by transmission path asymmetry, devices have free-running oscillators, etc.
  - Most “legacy” networks partially support it and not good enough for most use cases
    - E.g. Most mobile network operators had big issues during 5G roll out of Time Division Duplex Frequencies (e.g. 3.5GHz) requiring end-to-end time accuracy  $< 1.5\mu\text{s}$ .



# White Rabbit Protocol for Sub-Nanosecond Accuracy

## IEEE1588-2019 High Accuracy Profile

- First developed at CERN in 2008, meant for Big Physics facilities, e.g. CERN, GSI, NIKHEF
- Combination of IEEE1588-2008 with further extensions:
  - Clock syntonization over the physical layer L1Sync (similar to SyncE).
  - Enhancement of timestamps precision through phase measurement.
  - Automatic precise evaluation and compensation of transmission link asymmetry.
  - Backward compatible with PTP IEEE1588-2008.
    - No ITU-T profile.
- Open Source and commercially available
- Initial specs for links < 10km and scalable to 2000 nodes, but for maintaining sub-ns accuracy up to ~20 WR nodes in a chain.



Refer to [White Rabbit Collaboration](#) Source: Javier Serrano, *GEANT Time and Frequency Workshop*

# Why is White Rabbit Important?

- WR offers a solution that is unmatched by other technologies
- Gaining rapid acceptance among network operators
- Several system vendors are providing carrier-grade WR switches
- Continuous development with research and industry partners ([WR Collaboration](#)).
  - Further possibilities for development, e.g. an ITU-T telecom profile in the future?

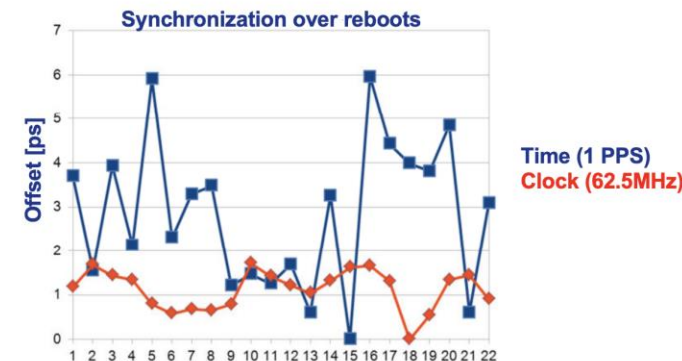
## White Rabbit performance today

### Time transfer performance

- Network-level: < 1ns accuracy
- A single link (<10km): < 20ps accuracy
- Long-distance support: ~1000km

### Frequency transfer performance

- Standard: 11ps RMS
- Low jitter: 2ps RMS
- Best jitter: 100fs RMS



White Rabbit – status and plans

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Version 4.0, 2024/10/15

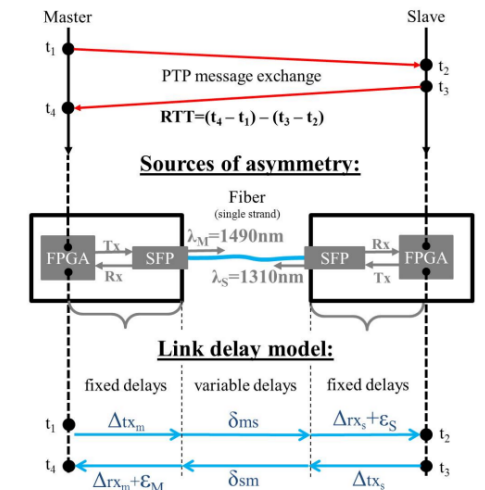
# White Rabbit Asymmetry Compensation

Rule of thumb: speed of light in optical fibre ~4.9 ns/1 meter -> 1ns ~20cm

- “Traditional” optical fibre communication uses fibre pairs, one fibre per direction (Tx Rx) using the same wavelength:
  - In practice fibres have different lengths even in the same cable from few to tens of meters. Different transmission time introduces delay variation/time error
  - Pre-calibration is difficult for in-situ as every “fix” of a fibre break will introduce unknown  $\Delta$  fibre length.
- Single fibre with different wavelengths per direction:
  - Asymmetry is introduced because of chromatic dispersion: different wavelengths travel at different speeds in the fibre medium (e.g. higher wavelengths travel faster).
  - Compensated with calibration.

## Link delay model

- Correction of RTT for asymmetries
- Asymmetry sources: FPGA, PCB, SFP electronics/optics, chromatic dispersion
- Link delay model:
  - **Fixed delays** – FPGA, PCB, SFP
  - **Variable delays** – fibre:
$$\alpha = \frac{\nu_g(\lambda_s)}{\nu_g(\lambda_m)} - 1 = \frac{\delta_{ms} - \delta_{sm}}{\delta_{sm}}$$
  - Calibration procedure to find fixed delays and  $\alpha$

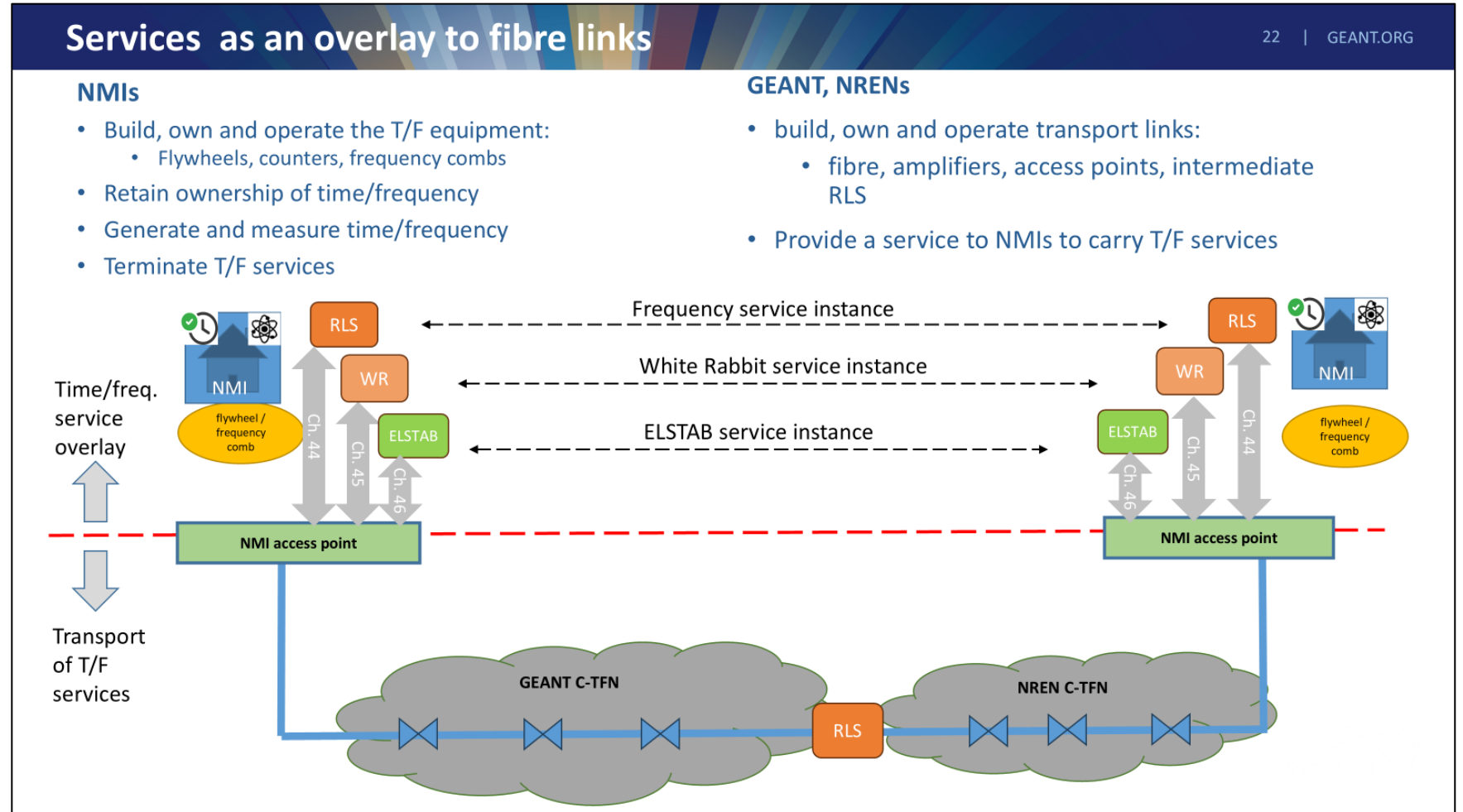


Source: M. Lipinski, *GEANT 2022 SIG-TFN WS*,

# White Rabbit over Dedicated Single Fibre

See outcomes from  
[CLONETS](#) project

- 2024: Build Pathfinder link and prepare C-TFN.
- GN5-2: 2025-27: Build C-TFN northern route .
- GN5-3: 2027-29: continue C-TFN southern route.

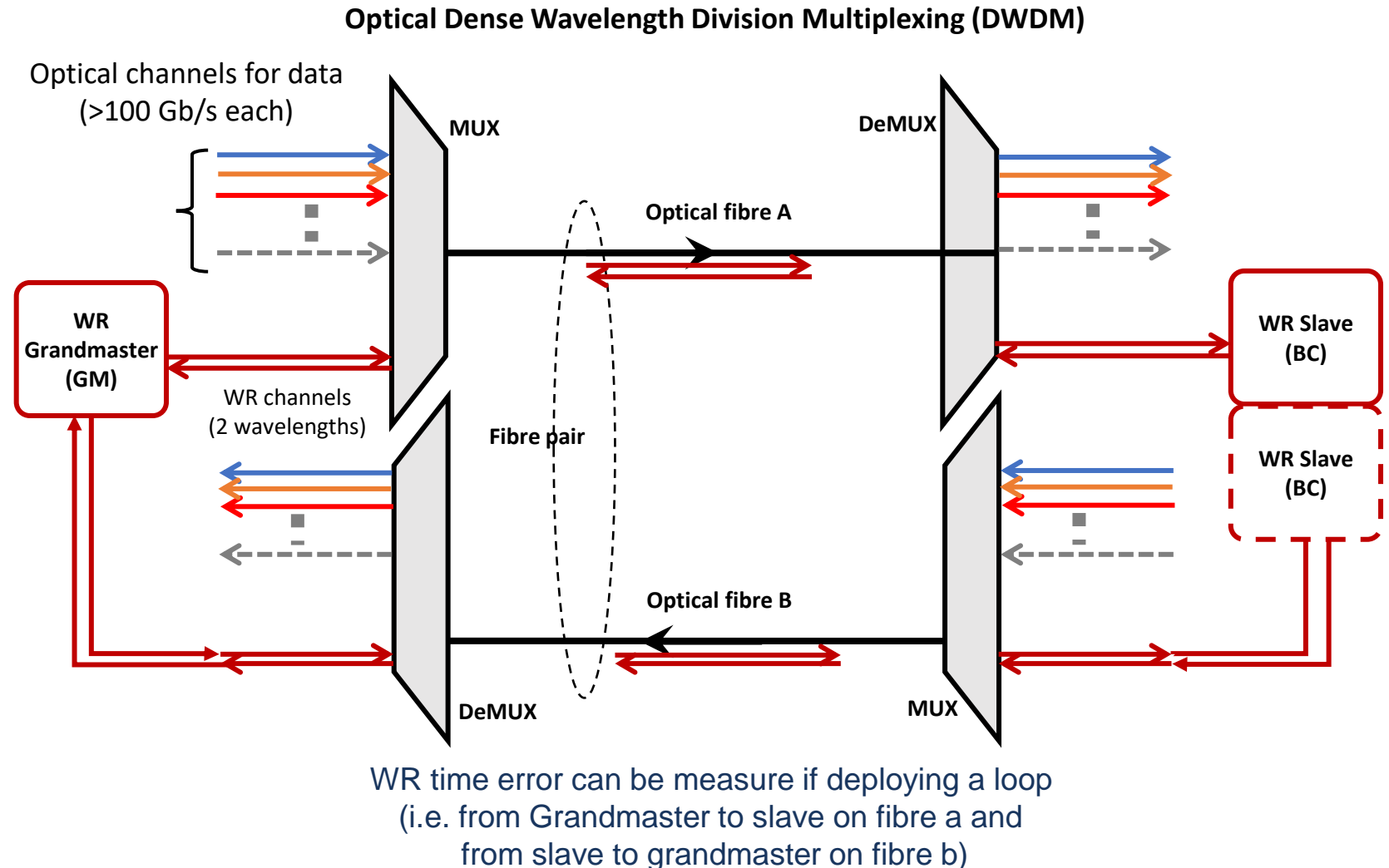


Courtesy: Guy Roberts, [SIG-TFN Workshop](#), Ispra, 2025

# White Rabbit over Fibre Shared with Telecom Data

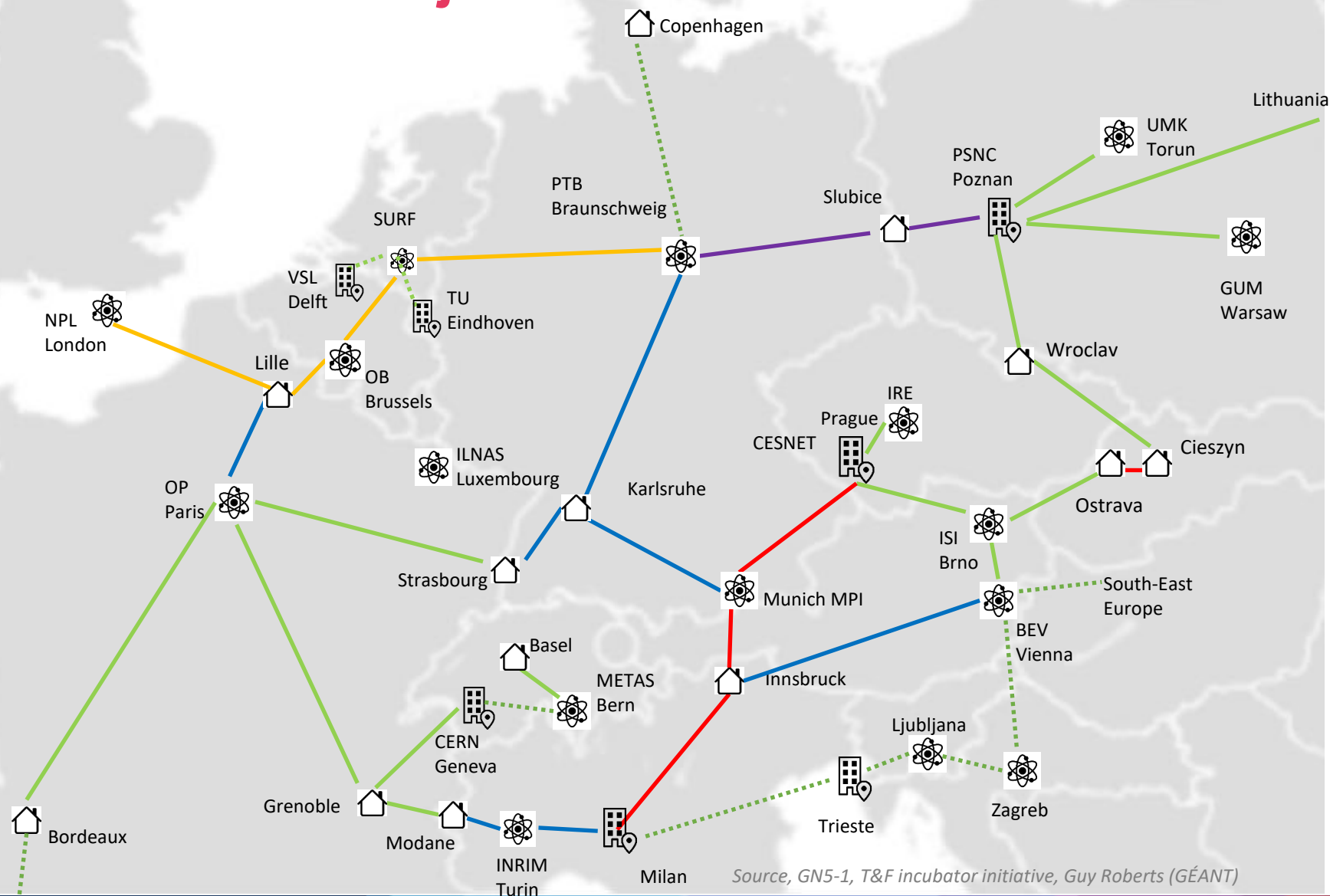
Using existing fibre-optic infrastructure in parallel with telecom data

- Low cost of deployment of telecom equipment
- No dedicated fibre required facilitates acceptance by network operators
- In long-haul transmission, at amplification sites solutions are required for the WR bidirectional optical path,



## Activities in GEANT and NRENs

# GEANT GN5-2 Project 2025-H1.2027




## Included:


- 10-year IRU for fibre on red routes
- Bidirectional amplifiers as needed to light the fibre on the red routes


## Excluded:

- Green lines – fibre built by NRENs
- Blue lines – fibre built by NMIs
- Dashed grey – proposed future links
- flywheels, counters frequency combs needed are to be funded by the national time/frequency providers
- Time/Frequency overlay services

— New established link

 NMI Frequency reference

 Research institute

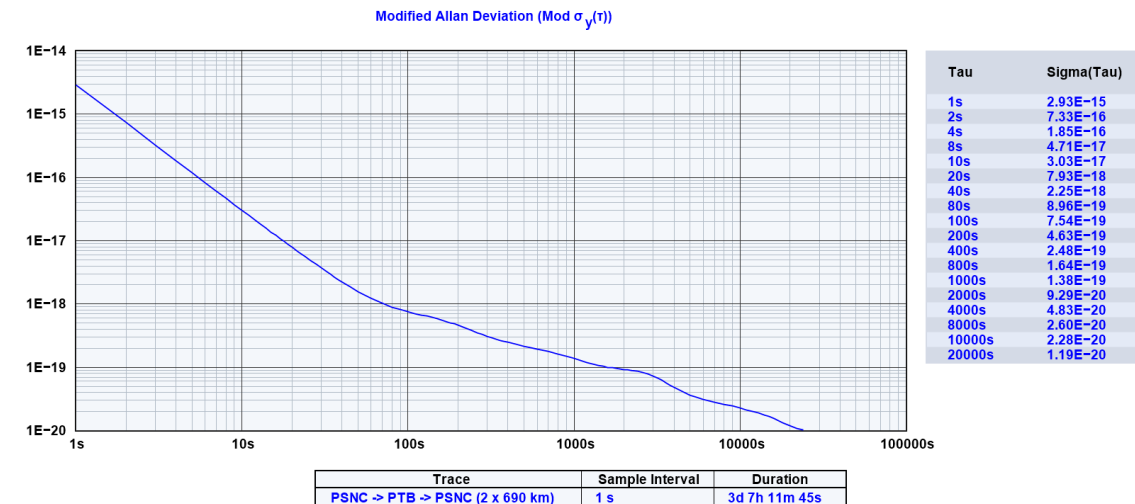
 Hut for housing RLS

# Pathfinder: Blaizing a Trail

- First proof-of-concept link for the CLONETS core-TFN.
  - GÉANT fibre from PTB to the polish border.
  - PSNC provides access to their existing fibre from the border to Poznan
- Purpose is to prove the technical concept
- Both frequency and time tested.

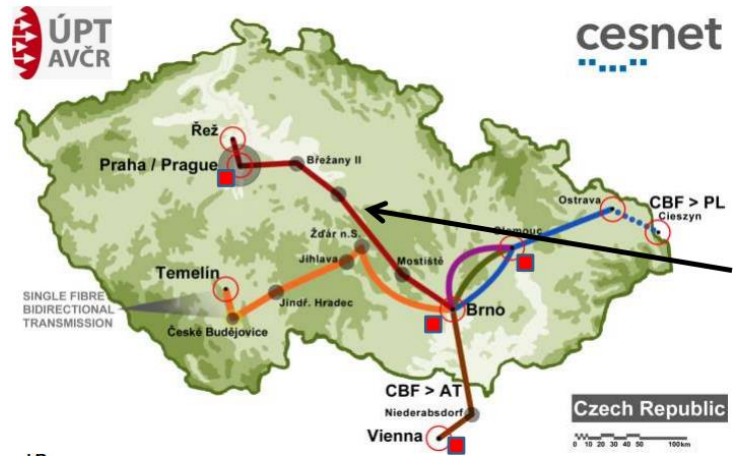


Bi-directional amp

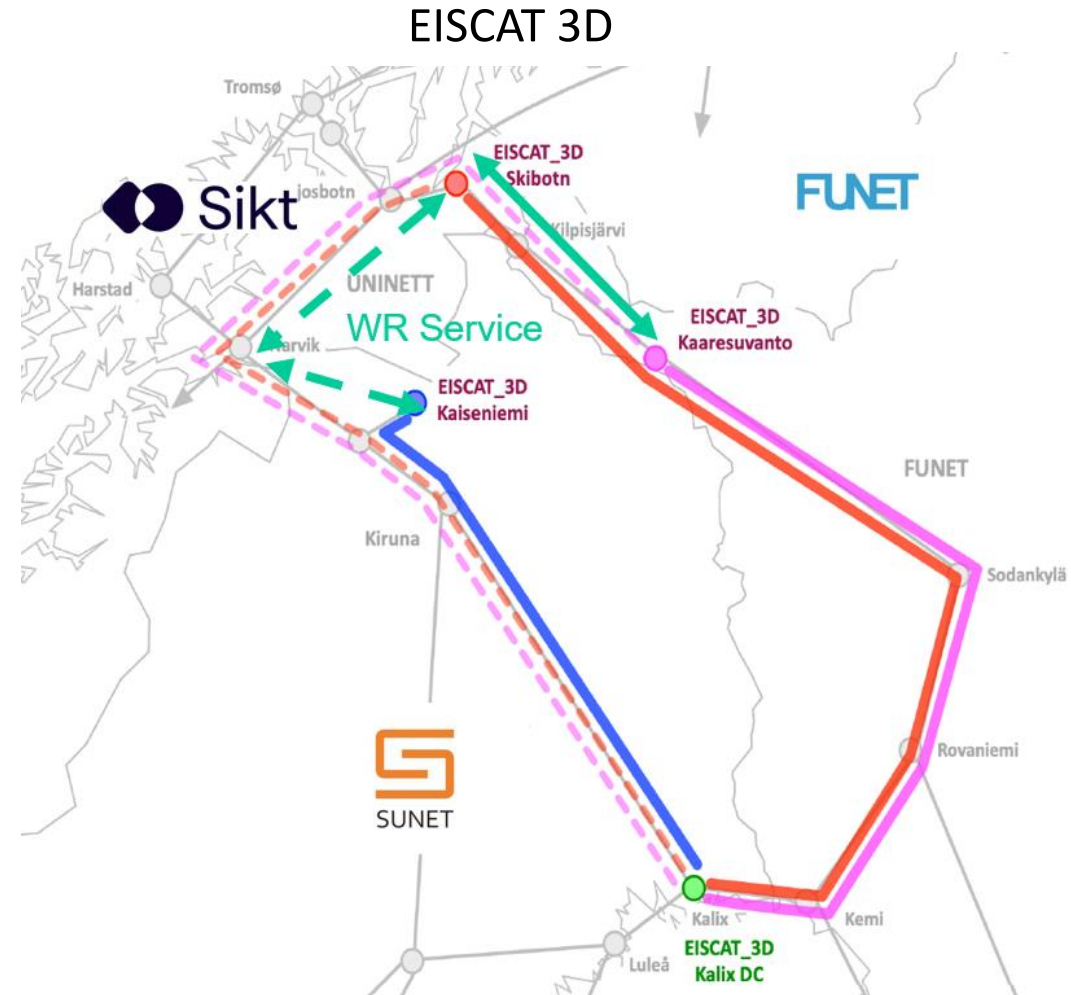
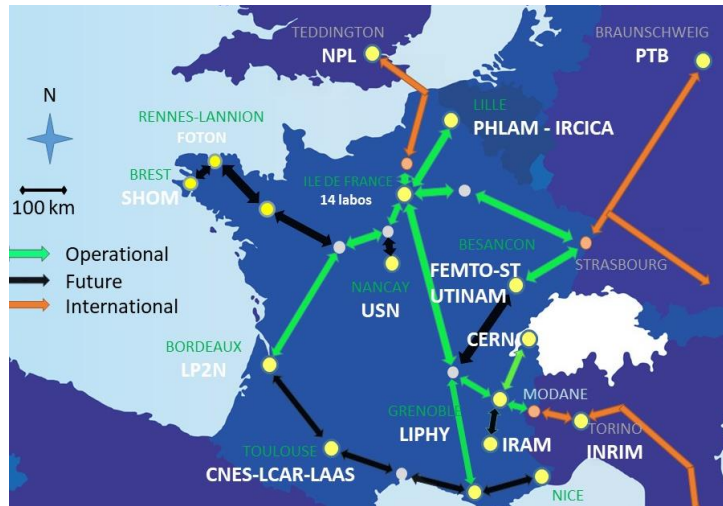


# Multiple NRENs Already Deploy National WR Networks

## A few examples

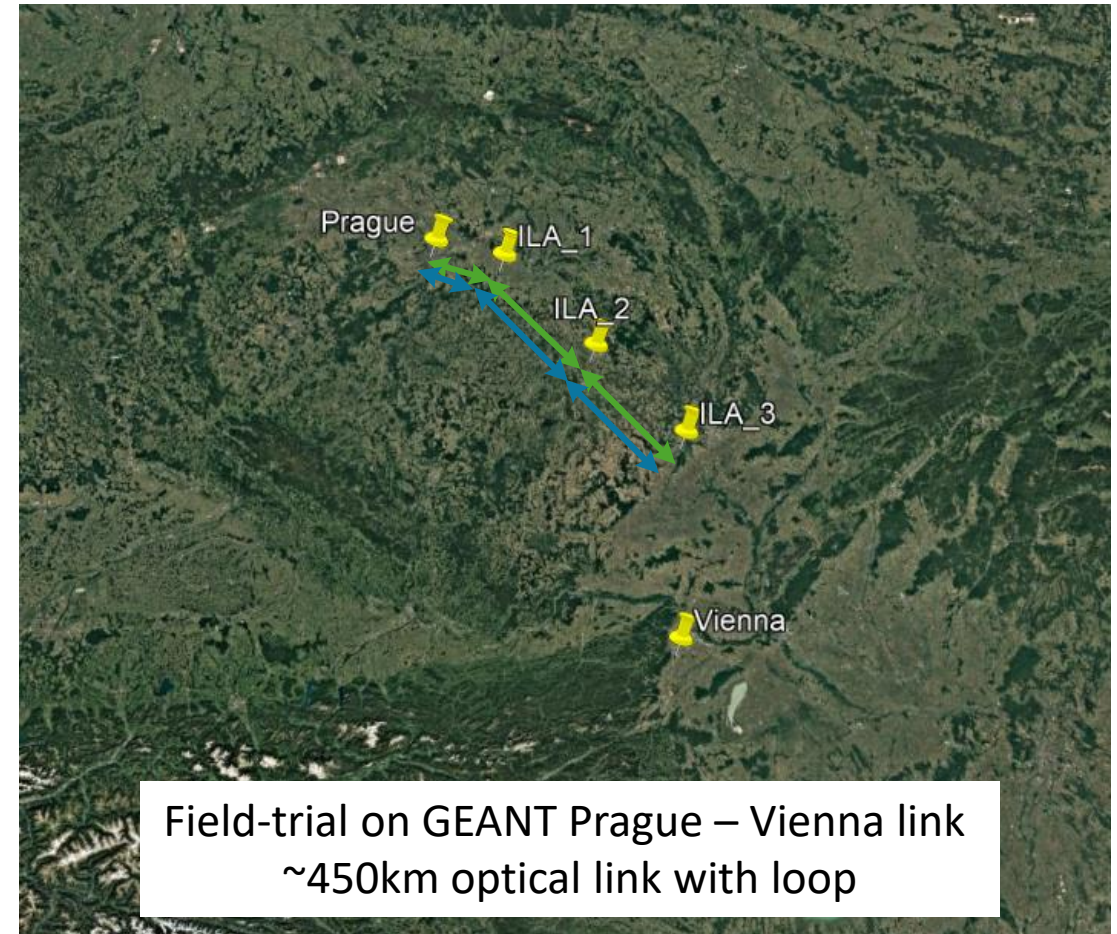


REFIMEVE



# Long-haul White Rabbit Time Distribution

- GEANT has initiated a WR incubator led by SIKT (Norwegian NREN) on long-haul WR time service over DWDM networks.
- Aims to evaluate the available solutions, compare the performance/cost ratio, and make recommendations to NRENs on how best to deploy WR in their long-haul DWDM networks.
- Key challenges for long-haul is the regeneration at In-line Amplification Sites (ILA). Competing solutions to be evaluated:
  - Bidirectional amplifiers, WR switches for regeneration, and Optical-Electrical-Optical media converters.
- Partners: GEANT, SIKT, CESNET, SUNET, FUNET, GARR
- If you would like to participate, please reach out [raimena.vesillari@sikt.no](mailto:raimena.vesillari@sikt.no)



# Thank you

Any questions?

[raimena.veisllari@sikt.no](mailto:raimena.veisllari@sikt.no)



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