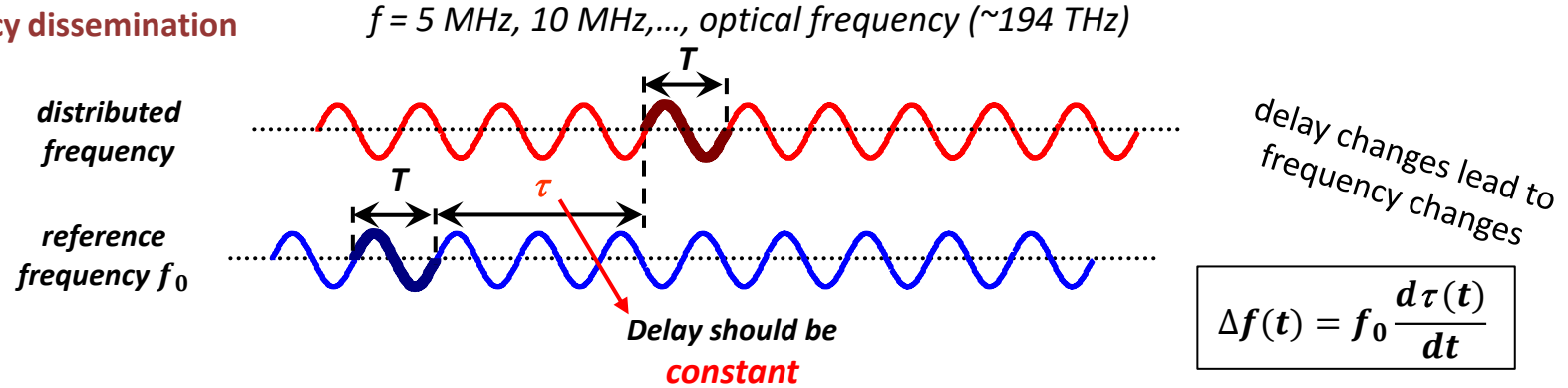


Time and radio frequency transfer using the optical ELSTAB system

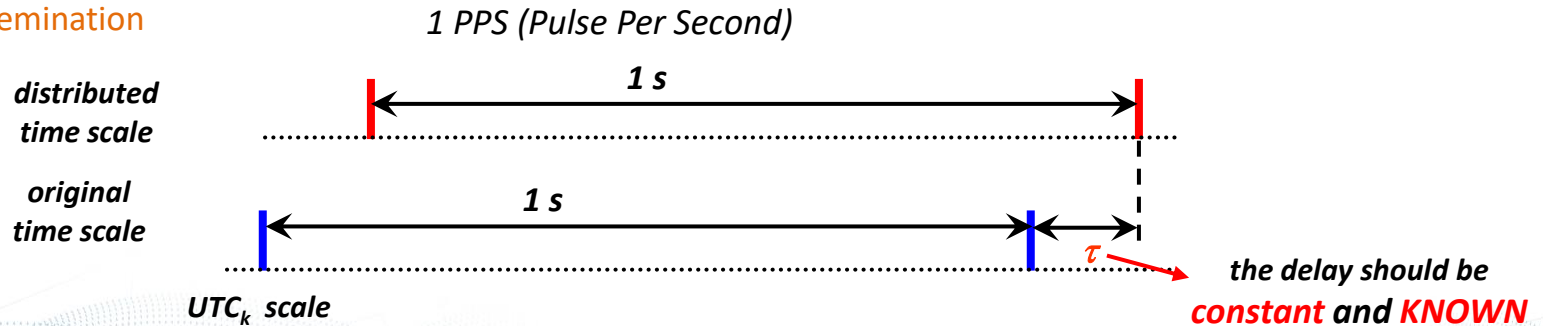
Krzysztof Turza
Wojbor Bogacki

Main difference between frequency and time dissemination

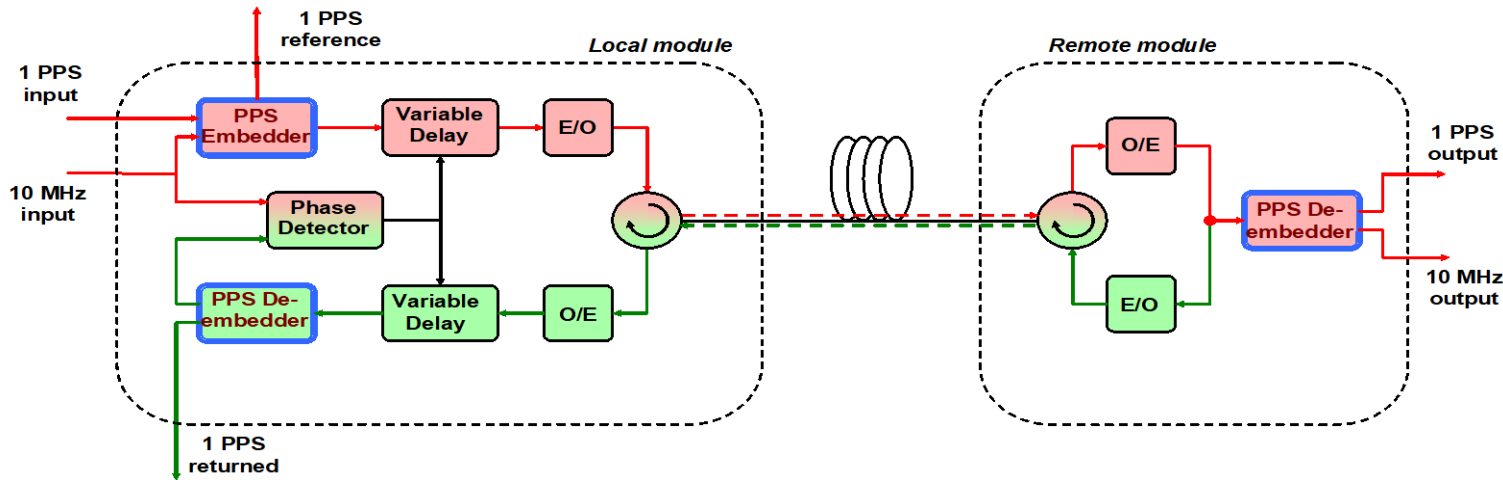
Frequency dissemination



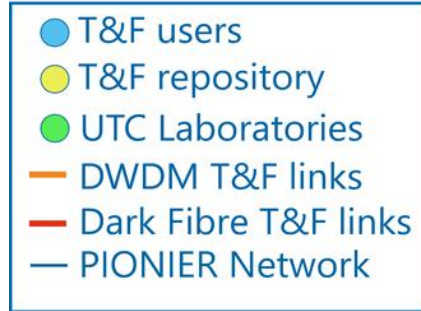
Time SCALE dissemination

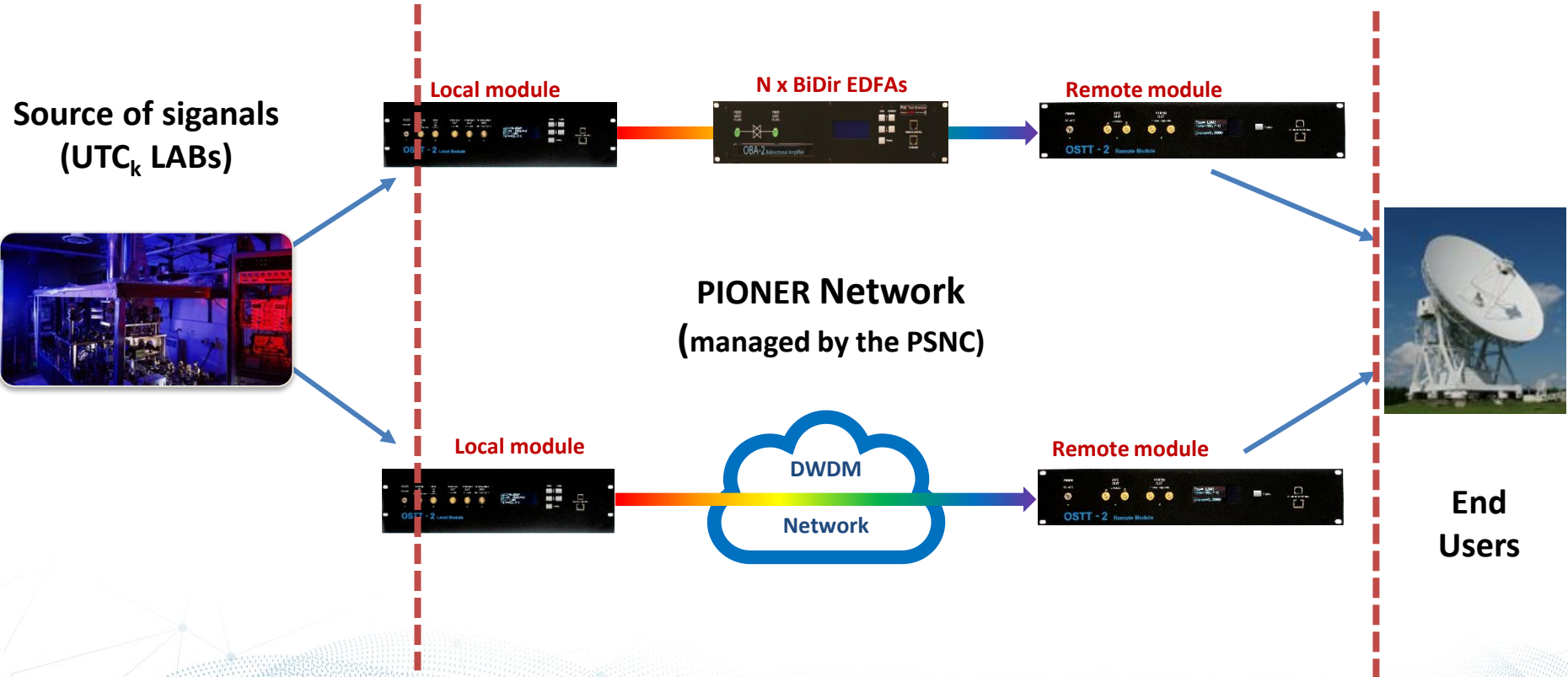


Electronically STABilized fiber T/F distribution system



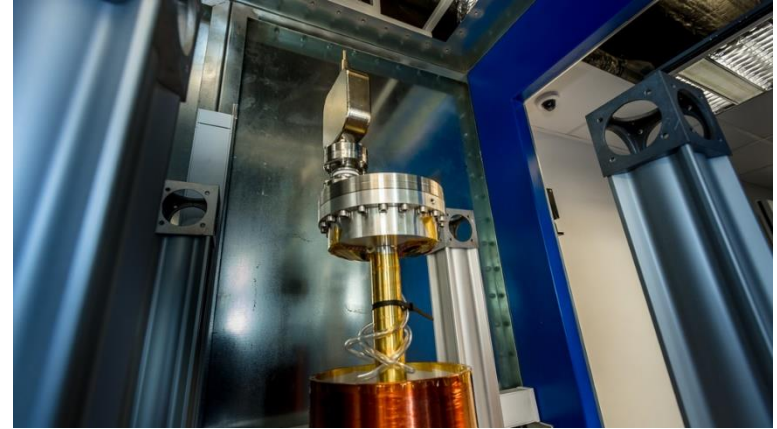
Current status





UTC_k LABs are responsible for:

- **Maintaining the time and frequency reference clocks**
- **Generation of reference signals (1 PPS and 10 MHz)**
- **Absolute time calibration (determination of total link delay)**



PSNC is responsible for:

- **Fibre optic network maintenance**
- **Management and monitoring of T&F transfer devices (Local + Remote + EDFAs)**
- **Support in time calibration (for cascaded links)**



Parameters monitored at the Local (transmitting) module:

- Presence of input signals (1 PPS, 10 MHz)
- Received optical signal level
- System status (status of proper operation of the stabilization system)

Using a time interval counter (TIC) it is also possible:

- Measure/monitor the round trip time delay
- Perform calibration measurements



Parameters monitored in BiDir EDFA amplifiers:

- Levels of optical input and output signals
- Amplifier Gain
- Amplifier pump current
- Module temperature

Modifiable parameters:

- Operation mode, Gain, pump current



Possibility to transfer T&F+OC in a single fibre (the same amplifiers)

Parameters monitored at the Remote module:

- Received optical signal level
- System status
(state of the stabilisation system)

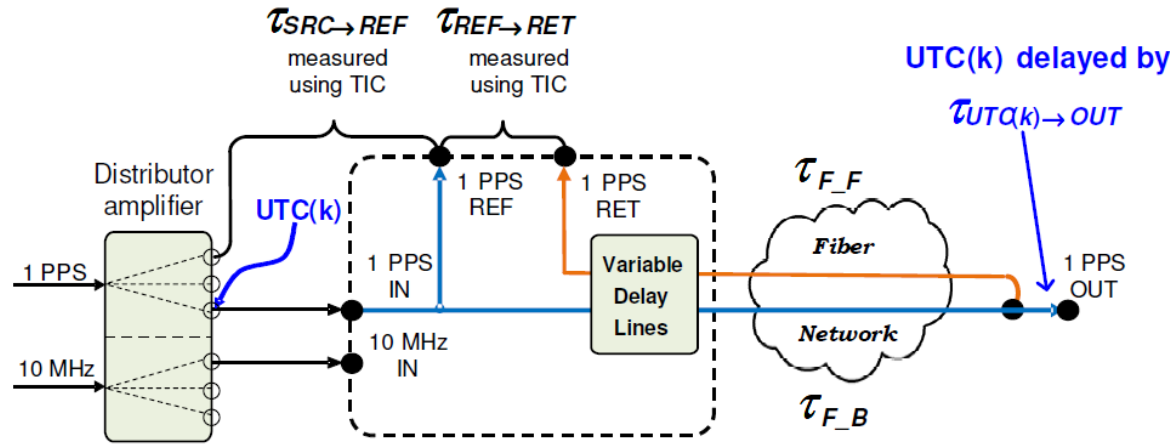


Communication interfaces/protocols:

- Access via „out of band” and/or „in band” channel
- SSH
- SNMP v2c/v3, SNMP Traps
- Access to device management with different authorisation levels
- Local or radius user authentication
- Event logging, syslog server ...

Example of SNMP monitoring





All the calibration measurements are done at the local side only

Basic calibration formulas:

$$\tau_{REF \rightarrow OUT} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\tau_{REF \rightarrow RET} + (\tau_{F_F} - \tau_{F_B}) + \tau_C \right]$$

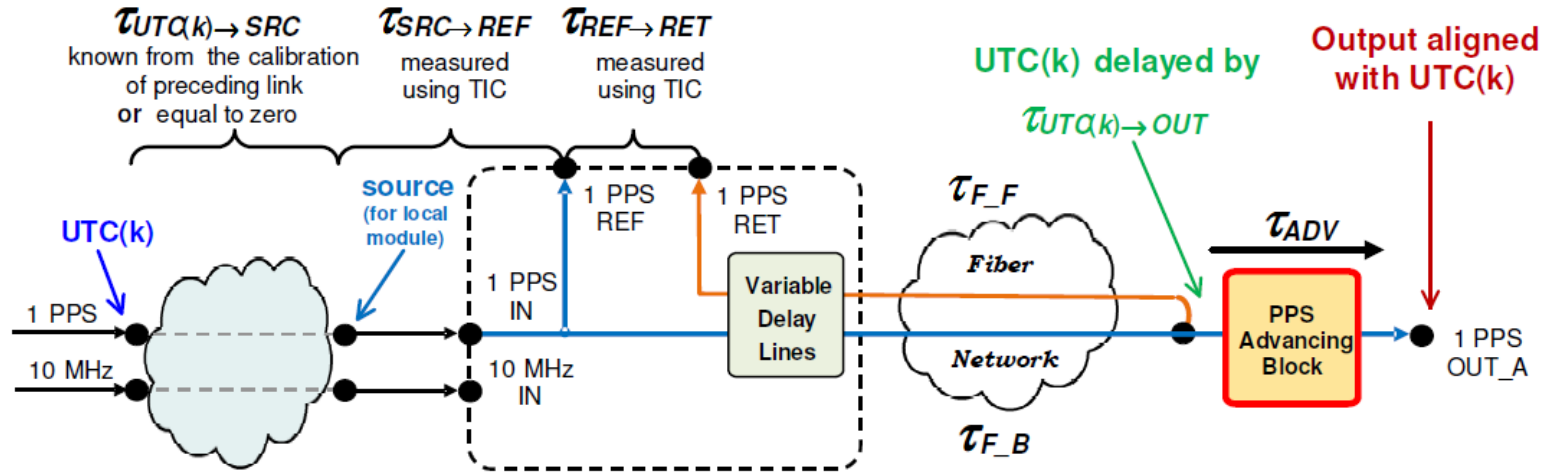
$$\tau_{UTC(k) \rightarrow OUT} = \tau_{UTC(k) \rightarrow REF} + \tau_{REF \rightarrow OUT}$$

Fiber forward-backward asymmetry:

$$\tau_{F_F} - \tau_{F_B} = D_T (\lambda_F - \lambda_B) \pm \frac{4\omega A_E}{c^2} + \tau_{BIR}$$

Local & remote modules asymmetry:

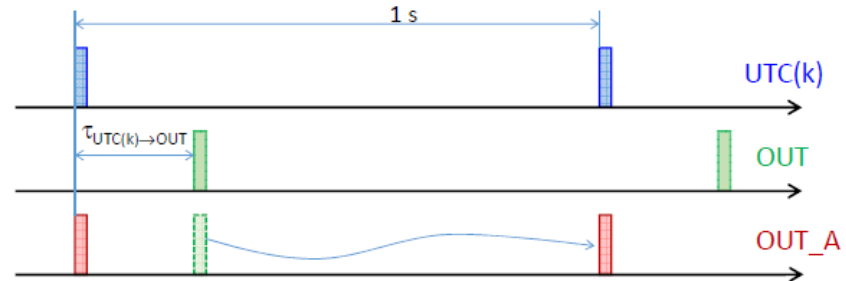
$$\tau_C = (2\tau_{REF \rightarrow OUT} - \tau_{REF \rightarrow RET}) \Big|_{SHORT PATCHCORD}$$



Calibration formulas:

$$\tau_{UTC(k) \rightarrow OUT} = \tau_{UTC(k) \rightarrow SRC} + \tau_{SRC \rightarrow REF} + \tau_{REF \rightarrow OUT}$$

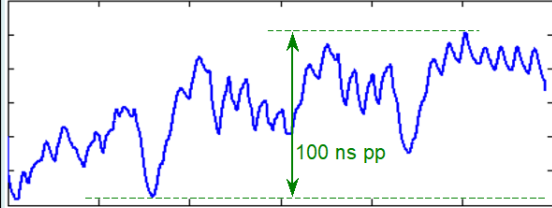
$$\tau_{UTC(k) \rightarrow OUT_A} = \tau_{REF \rightarrow OUT} - \tau_{ADV}$$



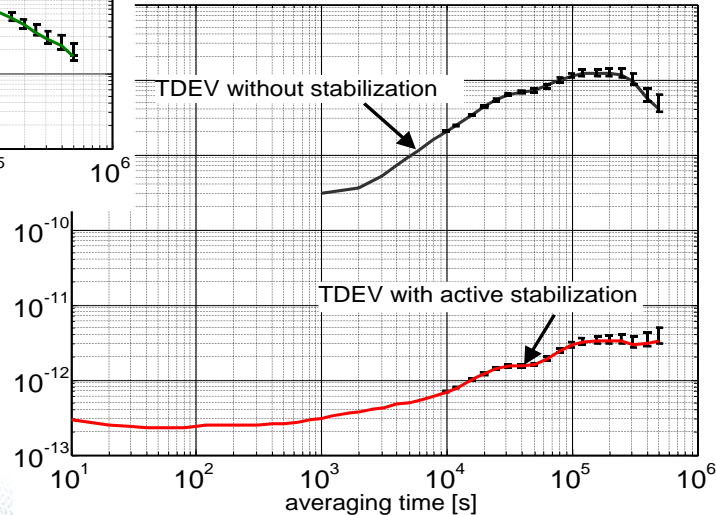
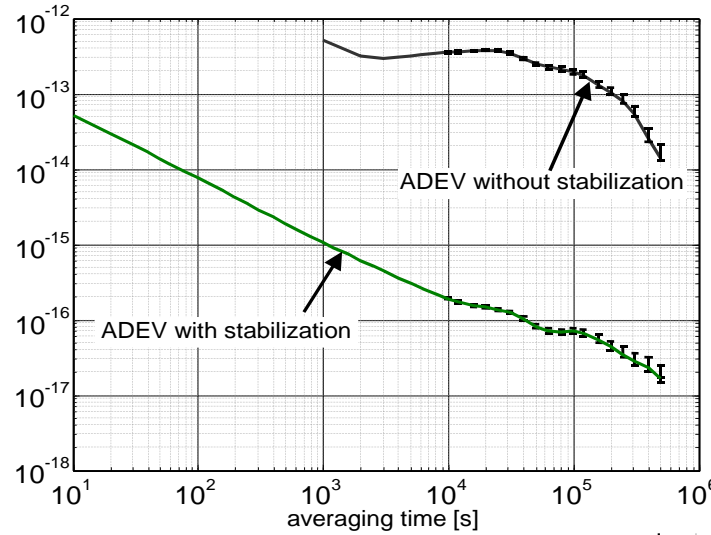
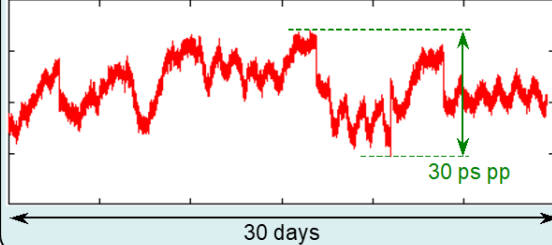
Example:

stability of 615 km long-distance transfer
using ELSTAB

fiber delay fluctuations: **100 ns pp**



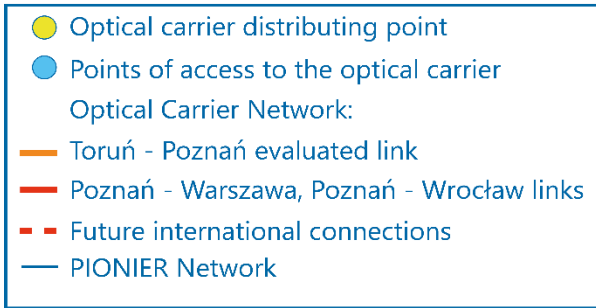
output signal fluctuations: **30 ps pp**



Work in Progress



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NATIONAL LABORATORY FOR
PHOTONICS & QUANTUM
TECHNOLOGIES



POZNAN SUPERCOMPUTING AND NETWORKING CENTER



Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry PAS
**Poznan Supercomputing
and Networking Center**

ul. Jana Pawła II 10, 61-139 Poznan,
tel: (+48 61) 858-20-01, fax: (+48 61) 852-59-54,
e-mail: office@man.poznan.pl, www.psnc.pl