Primary Sources for Time and Frequency

WSTS, April 16-18, 2013

San Jose, CA

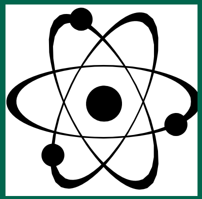
Marc A. Weiss, Ph.D.
Time and Frequency Division
National Institute of
Standards and Technology
mweiss@boulder.nist.gov/ ++1-303-497-3261

Primary Sources for Time and Frequency

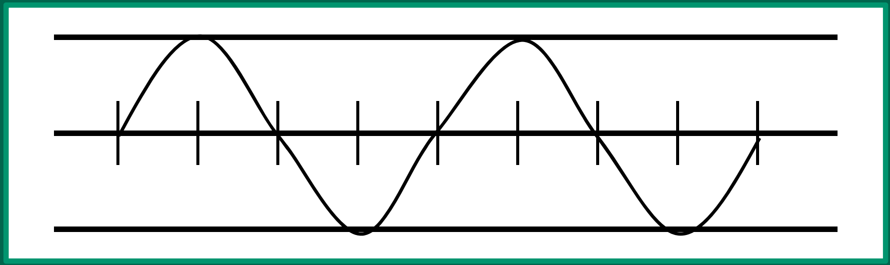
- **Intro: PRS and Time vs Frequency**
- **Atomic Clocks**
- **Time and Frequency Transfer**
- **GNSS**
- **Conclusions**
- **Extra Slides**

Time and Frequency Sources

- A clock is a frequency device based on physics



- Electronic systems count cycles for time interval



- Time is steered to UTC

Time and Frequency Needs Signals!

- Signals are Physical
  - Accuracy and stability are no better than the physical layer
  - Data layers disrupt the T & F signals
  - Interference to the physical signal blocks access to T & F
- Communications systems are layered with devices only connected to the neighboring layers
  - Sync gets worse farther from the physical layer
- Time accuracy requires access to UTC through a national lab – GNSS used
- GNSS signals are vulnerable!
- Frequency Accuracy requires access to the Cs. Atomic transition

Two Issues Here

- Since a clock is a frequency device, the best clock exhibits only white noise on frequency, hence a random walk in phase. Even the best clocks will walk off unboundedly in time.
- Since the time standard is artificial, time MUST be transferred from the relevant time standard
  - There is often confusion with the human experience of time vs. metrological time. Standard time is a signal plus data
  - Often what is needed is synchronization among locations, not UTC per se, though that is often the most efficient way to achieve sync

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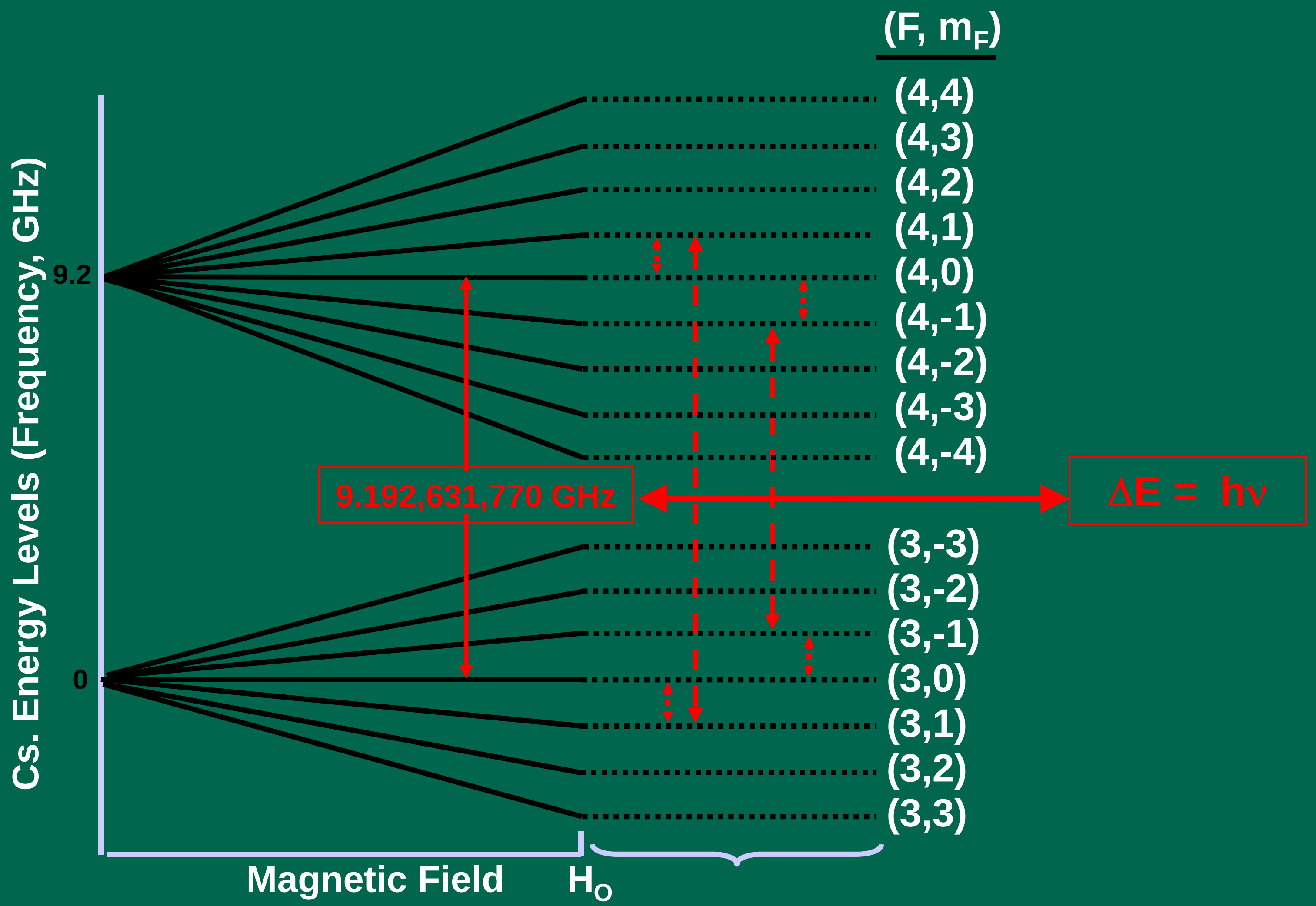
Atomic Frequency Standards:
Produce Frequency Locked to Atomic Transition



Basic Passive Atomic Clock

- Obtain atoms to measure
- Depopulate one hyperfine level
- Radiate the state-selected sample with frequency ν
- Measure how many atoms change state
- Correct ν to maximize measured atoms in changed state

Primary & 'Almost' Primary Reference Sources

Parameters (benign environment; ±5°C)	**Cs Beam Frequency Std.**	**GPS disciplined* Rb T/F System**	**Passive Hydrogen Maser (Russia)** (~1E-15/day aging)	**Hi Performance Rb Oscillator** (5E-12/mo. aging)
Frequency Accuracy	±1E-12 for Life	< ±1E-12	~ ±5E-14 after Cal	±1E-12 after Cal
Free-run 30 Days	±1E-12	< ±1E-11	< ±5E-14	< ±1E-11
Free-run 100 Days	±1E-12	~ ±1E-11	±1E-13	< ±2E-11
Time Accuracy	Only after Calib'n	50 ns peak of UTC	Only after Calib'n	Only after Calib'n
Free-run 30 Days	~ ±3 us	< 20 us	< 1 us	< 50 us
Free-run 100 Days	~ ±10 us	< 50 us	< 2 us	< 100 us
Stability at 10^5 s	~1E-14	-	< 5E-15	~ 1E-13
GPS C/A signal	N/A	< 2E-13	N/A	N/A
GPS P(Y) Signal	N/A	< 2E-14	N/A	N/A
No GPS Signal	N/A	~ 1E-13	N/A	N/A
Reliability	~ 5% Return/Yr.	~ 0.5% Return/Yr.	< 10% Return/Yr. ?	< 0.5% Return/Yr.
Lifetime Expectancy	7 to 10 yrs, then Cs Tube Replacement	25 years	4 to 6 yrs.?, then Getter & H_2 Supply Replacement	25 years +
Size	19" Rack, 3 to 5U	19" Rack, 1U & <	19" Rack, ~5U	20 in^3
Portability & Weight	No / < 40 lbs.	Yes / < 15 lbs.	No / < 50 lbs.	Very / <4 lbs.
Cost Range	$25K to $50K	$8K to $12K	$20K to $30K	$3K to $5K

Courtesy H. Fruehauf, ViaLogy LLC

*Optimized GPS disciplining and Rb Osc. modeling algorithm

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Time and Frequency Transfer: Desired Quantities

- Time Transfer Accuracy Requires Calibrating Delays

- Time Stability = Frequency Accuracy

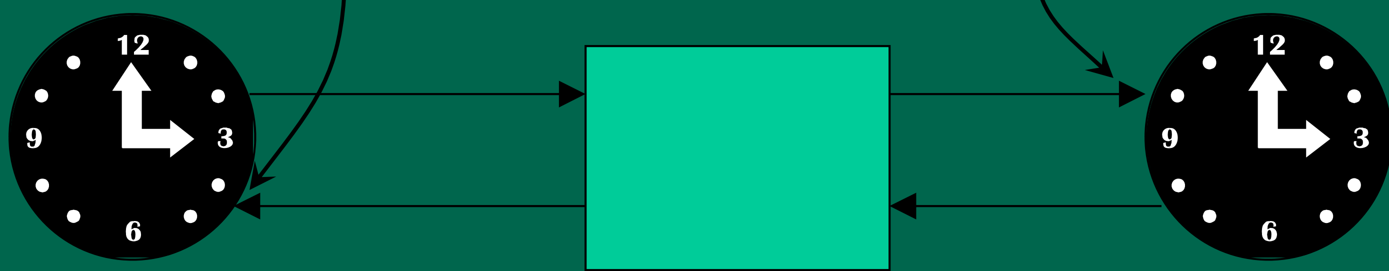
Two -Way Comparison System, e.g. IEEE1588 (PTP)

•Measure t_{12}= Clock1-Clock2 $+d_{21}$

•Measure t_{21}= Clock2-Clock1 $+d_{12}$

•Clock 1

•Clock 2



•Clock 1 Systematics and Noise

•Measurement Noise and Path Perturbations Largely Reciprocal: $d_{21} = d_{12}$

•Clock 2 Systematics and Noise

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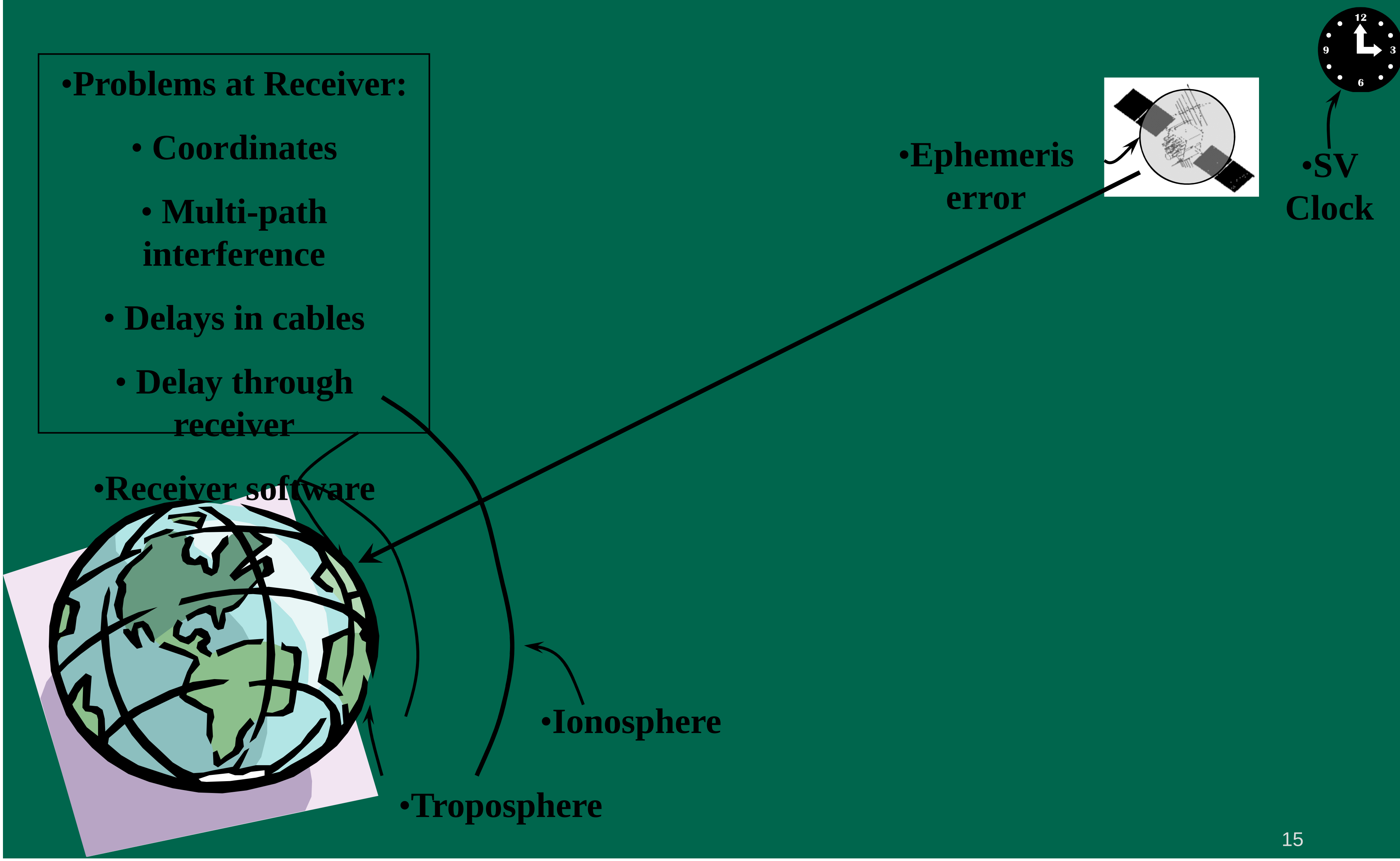
Two Messages About GNSS

1. GNSS are robust and growing and provide real-time UTC time and navigation in a $10B industry

2. GNSS signals are dangerously vulnerable to both accidental and intentional interference

Time from GNSS: Noise Sources



Time From GNSS

- Clocks on SVs are free-running
  - Data provides the offset in Time and Frequency
  - System time is offset from UTC
- The position of the satellite is needed for the delay
- Clocks and positions are ***predicted*** and uploaded, for GPS about once per day

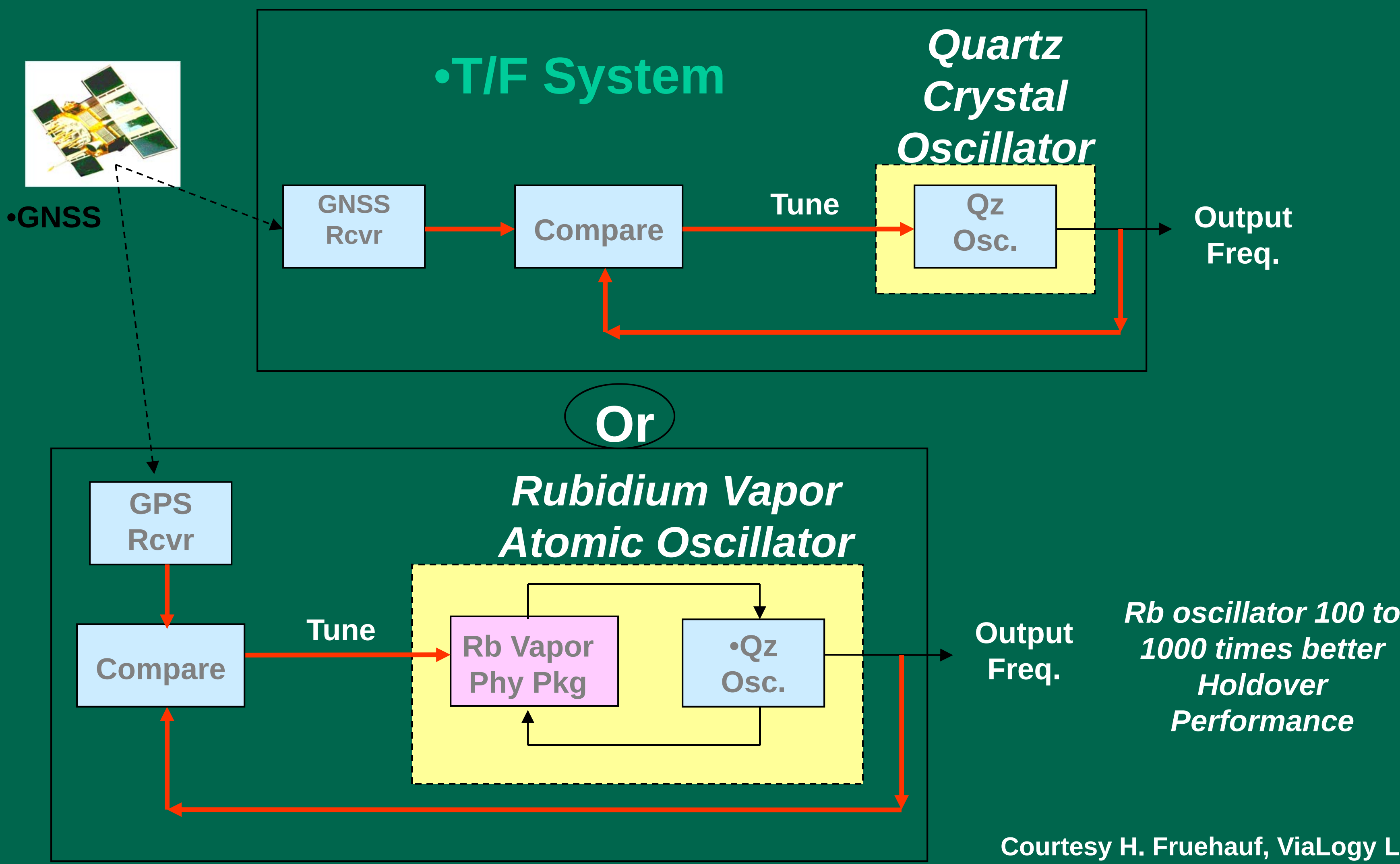
The Family of Global Navigation Systems

•GPS	•Galileo	•GLONASS	•Beidou/Compass
•US	•EU	•Russia	•China
•(24+, Now 30)	•(27, Now 4 IOV)	•(24, Now 23)	•(35, Now 14)

GNSS Systems: General Properties

- Position, Navigation, Timing (PNT)
- Four + synchronized timing signals from known locations in space required for navigation
- Two + frequencies measure ionosphere
- Control, Space, User Segments
- Open and Restricted Services
- All signals are weak and clustered in the spectrum
  – Allows interoperability
  – But also makes it is relatively easy to jam GNSS and becoming easy to spoof

GNSS-aided Time and Frequency Systems



T/F System

Courtesy H. Fruehauf, ViaLogy LLC

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Conclusions

- Time and Frequency synchronization have different requirements
  - Time sync requires time transfer
  - Freq sync requires initial calibration and perhaps a lock loop
  - Time or frequency transfer through telecom has conflicting requirements with data transfer
- Atomic clocks are accurate and/or stable by design
  - Cs. can be a primary frequency standard
  - Others can be very stable
- Time transfer requires calibration of the delay
  - Two-way cancels the delay if it is symmetric
  - GNSS measures the delay
- GNSSs are very accurate both for time and frequency, many signals free for use, and are very reliable
  - Perhaps their greatest advantage and disadvantage!
  - Signals are subject to interference

Extra Slides
for Further Study
and Information

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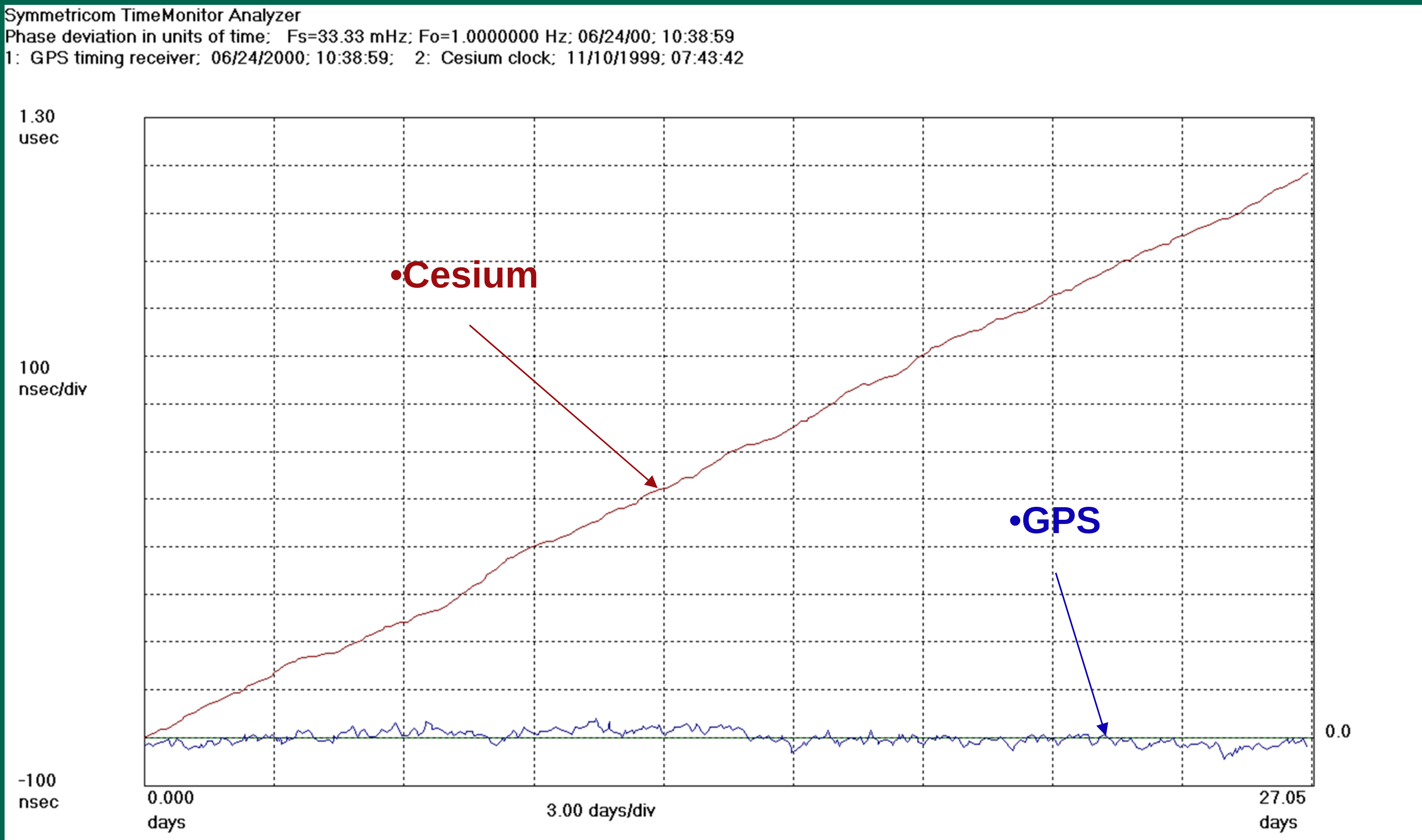
Where Do T&F Signals Come From? How Do We Get Them?

Time vs. Frequency

It all starts with clocks, then travels through distribution systems

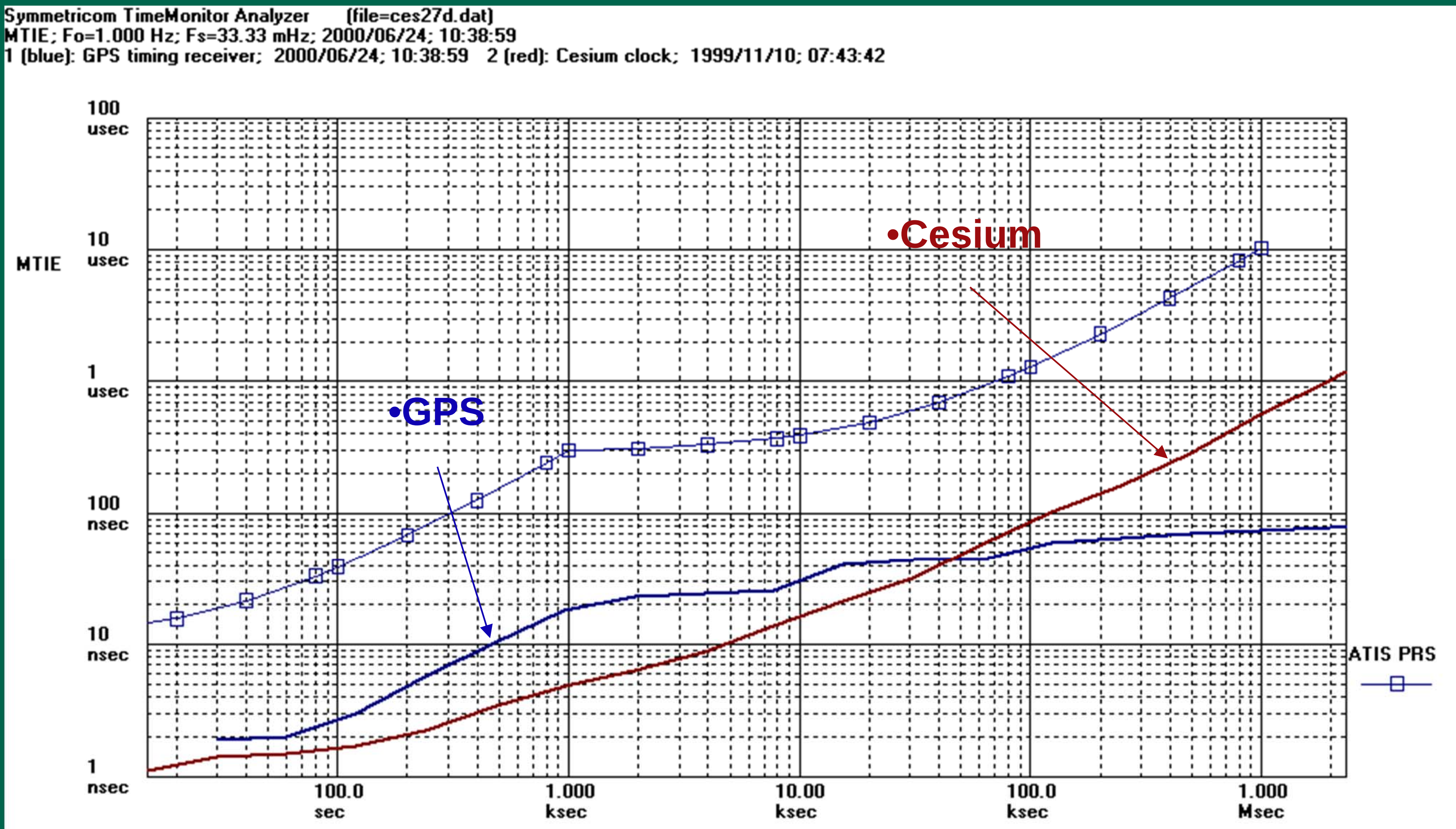
- Frequency Synchronization, Syntonization
  - *Stability* of delay from frequency source is important
- Time-of-Day, Time Synchronization
  - *Absolute* delay is essential for obtaining time from source reference

GPS vs. Cesium



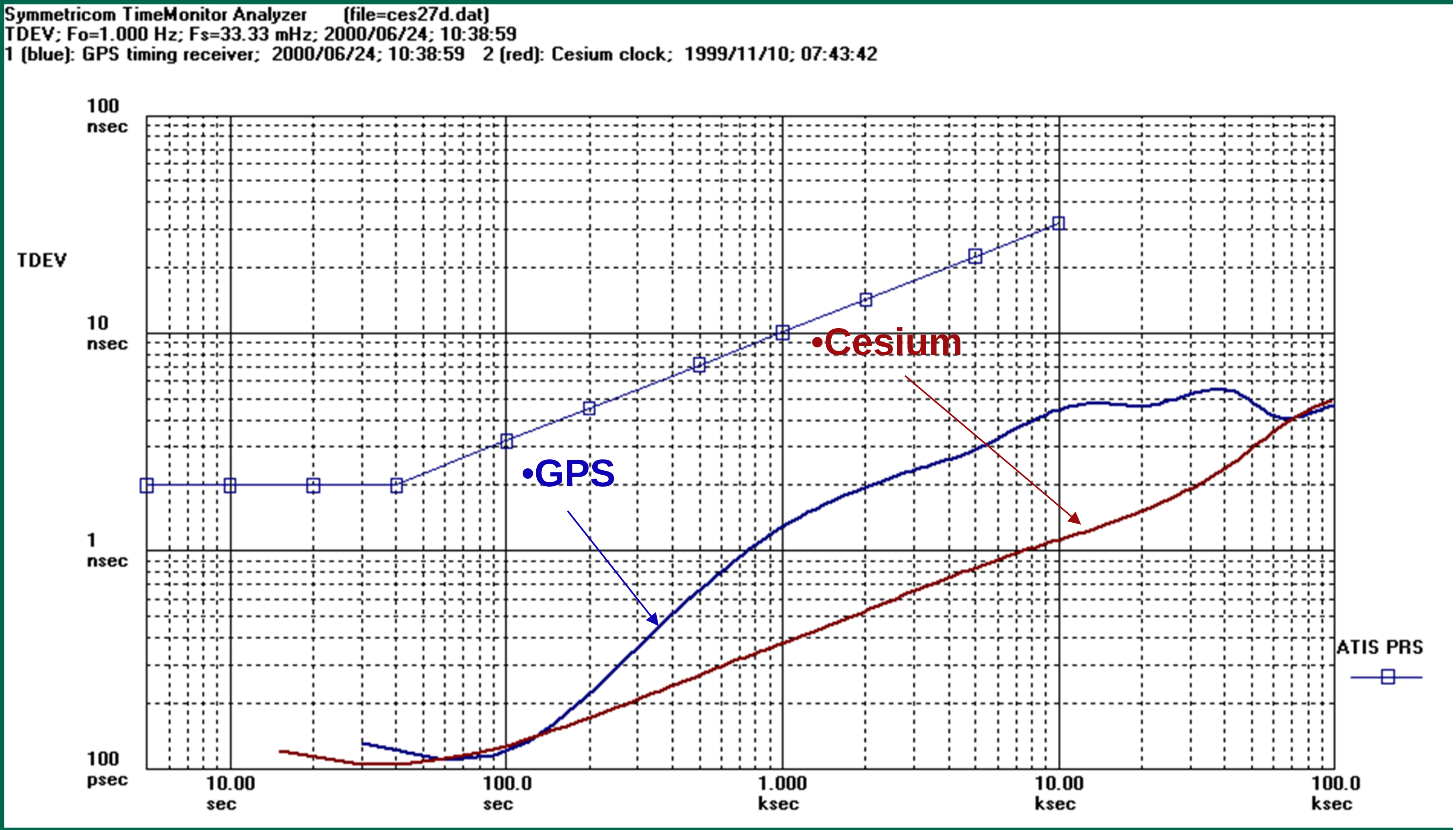
Thanks to Lee Cosart and Symmetricom for this slide

GPS vs. Cesium: MTIE



Thanks to Lee Cosart and Symmetricom for this slide

GPS vs. Cesium: TDEV



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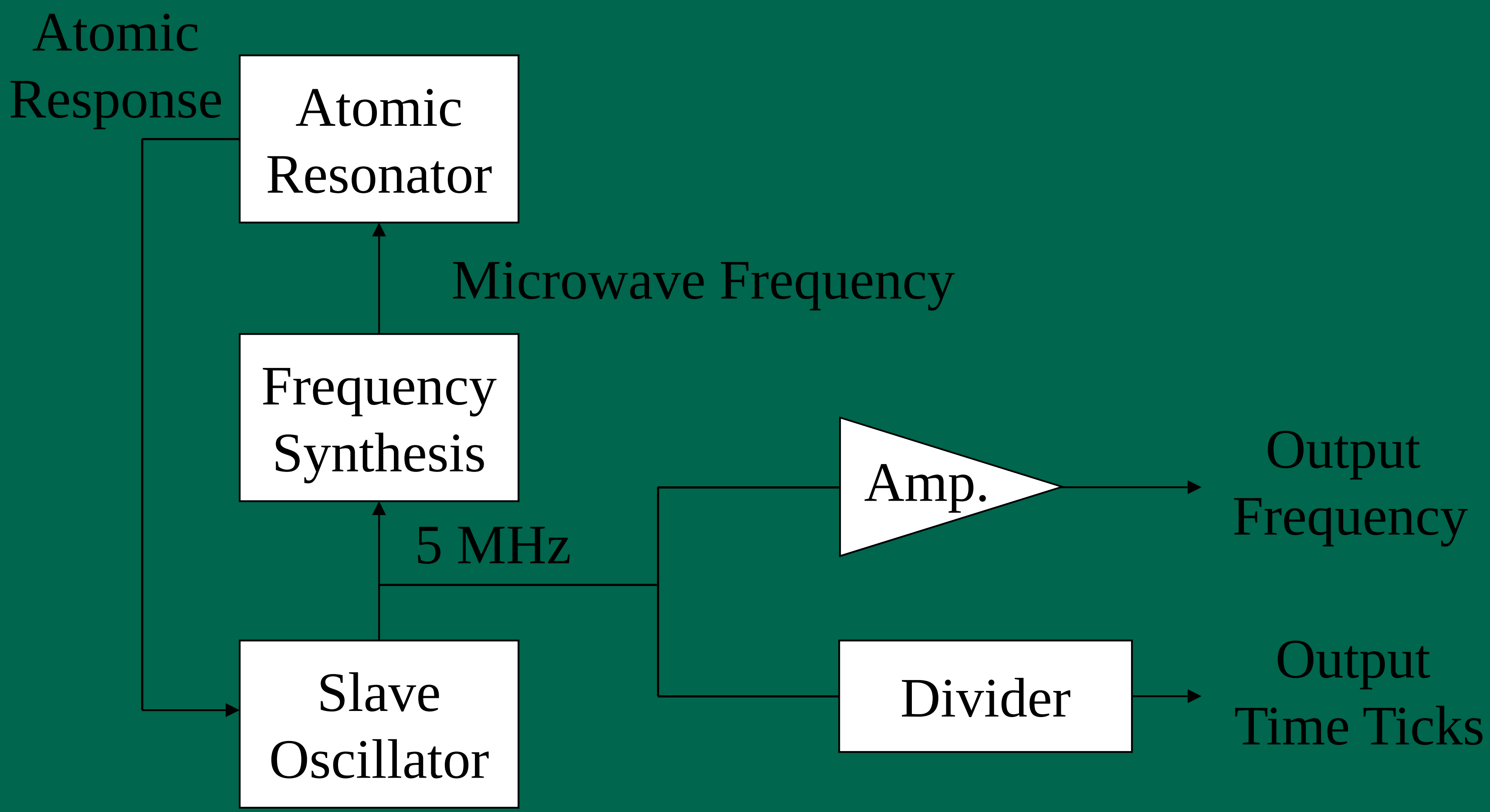
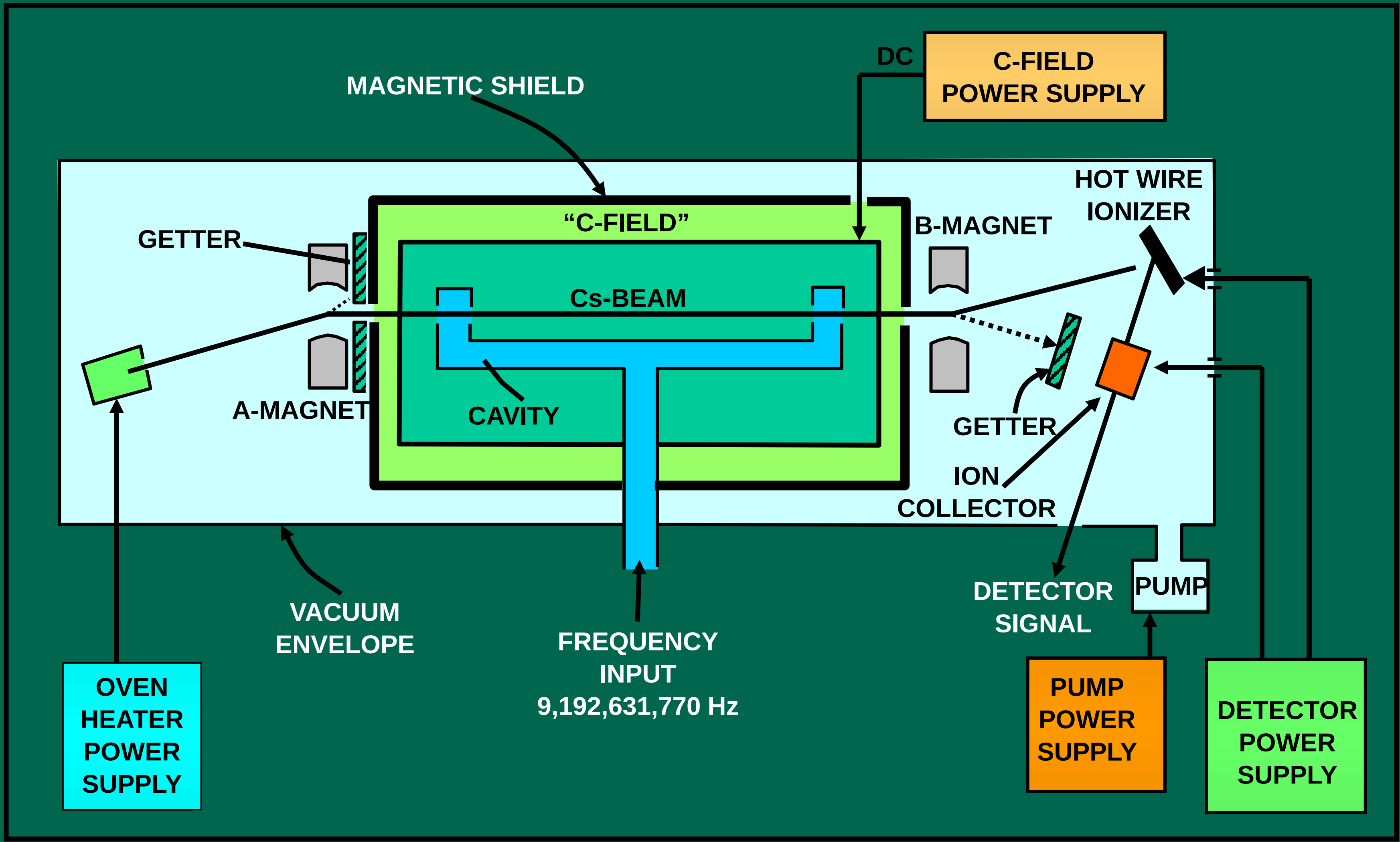
Block Diagram of Atomic Clock

Passive Standard

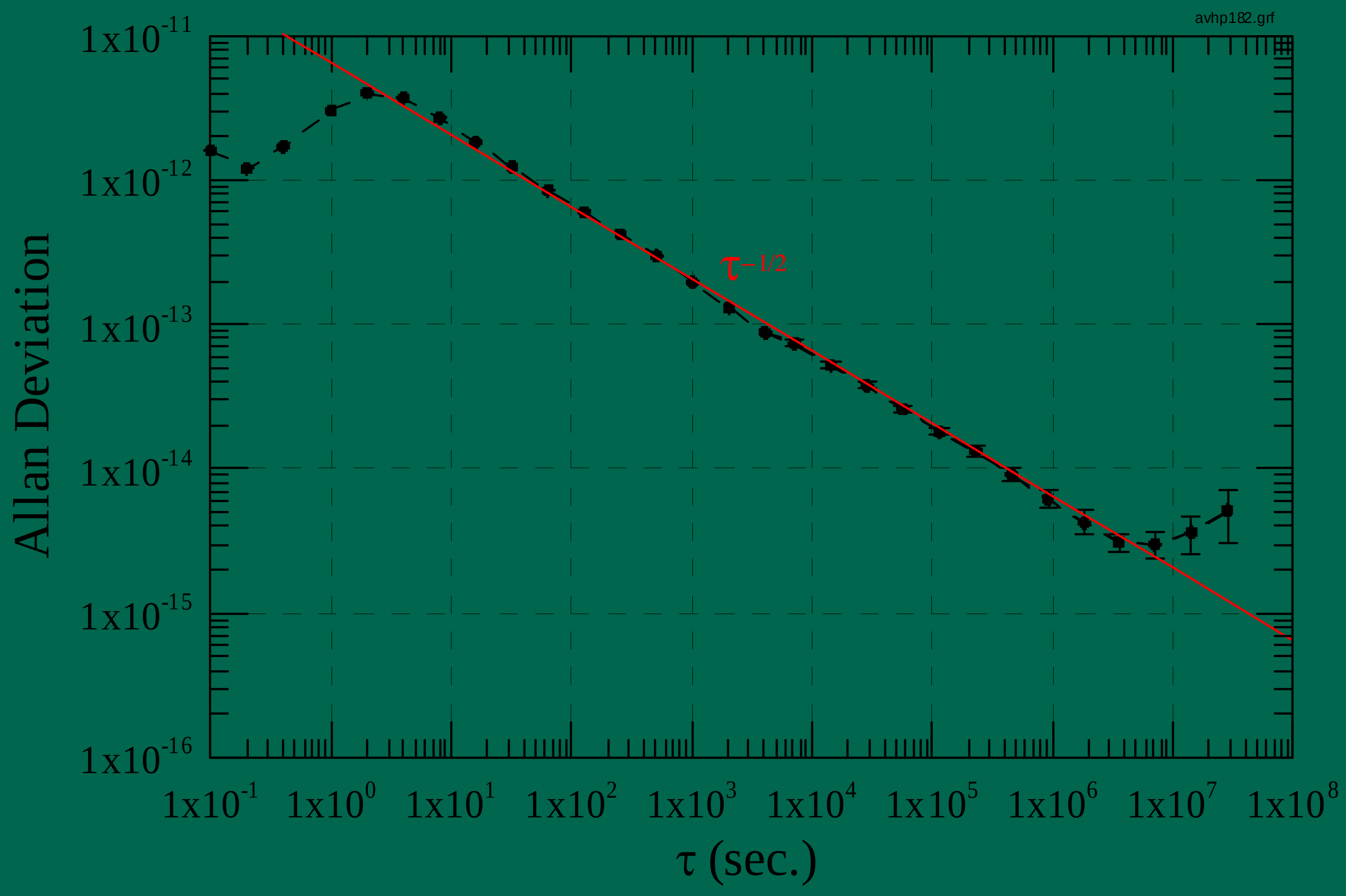


Cesium Standard

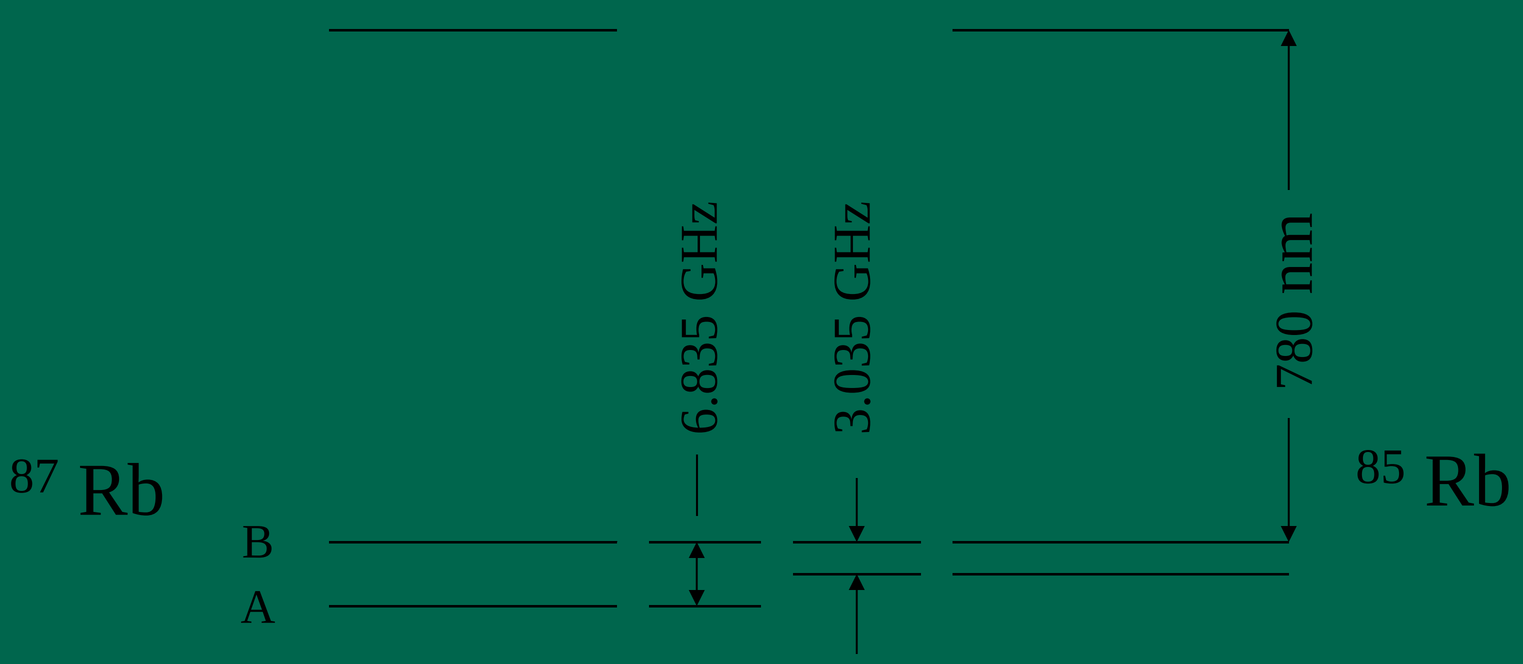
(Thermal Beam)



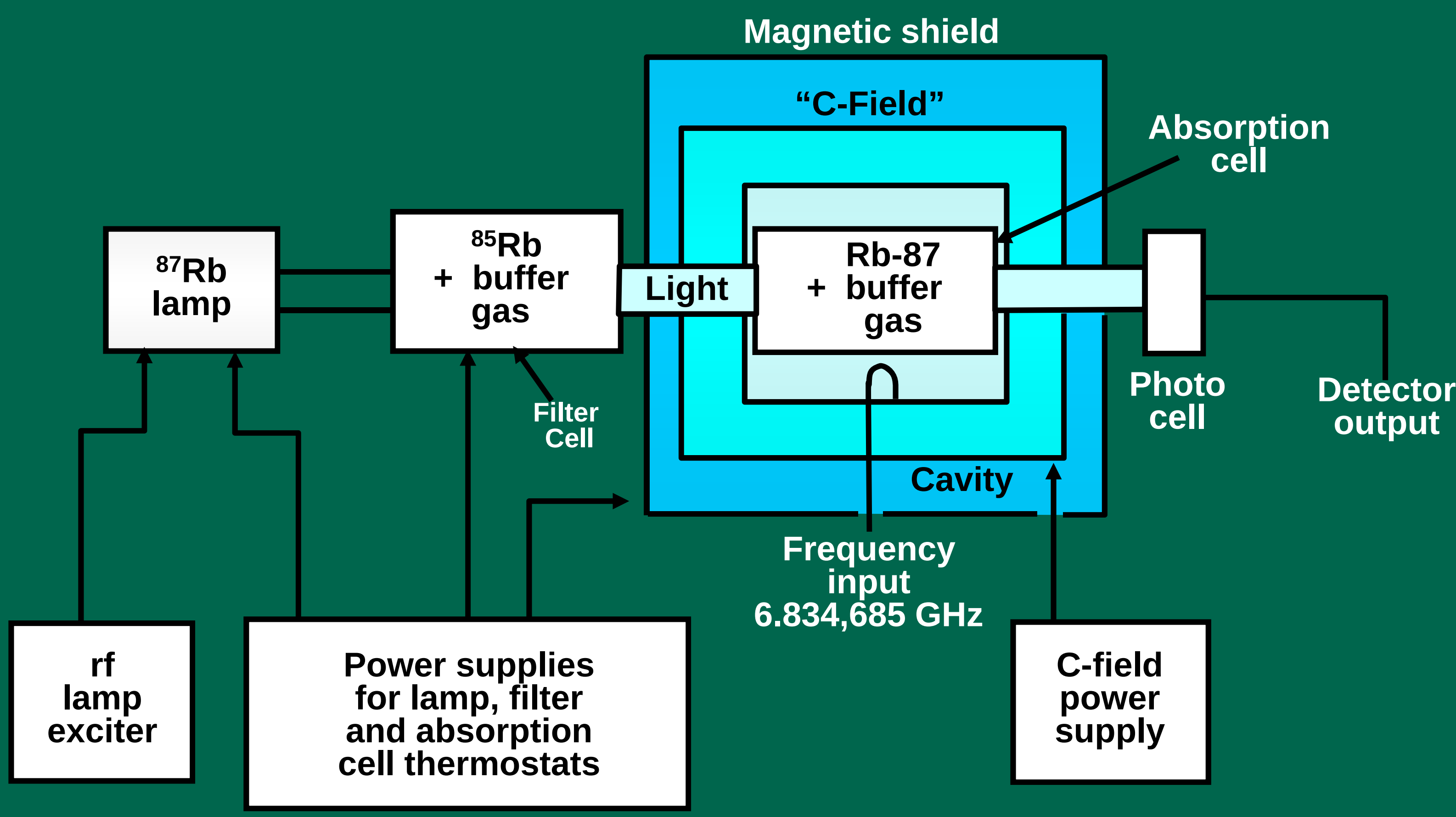
Frequency Stability of a Cesium Standard
(No frequency drift removed)



Optical Microwave Double Resonance
Simplified Rb energy level diagram



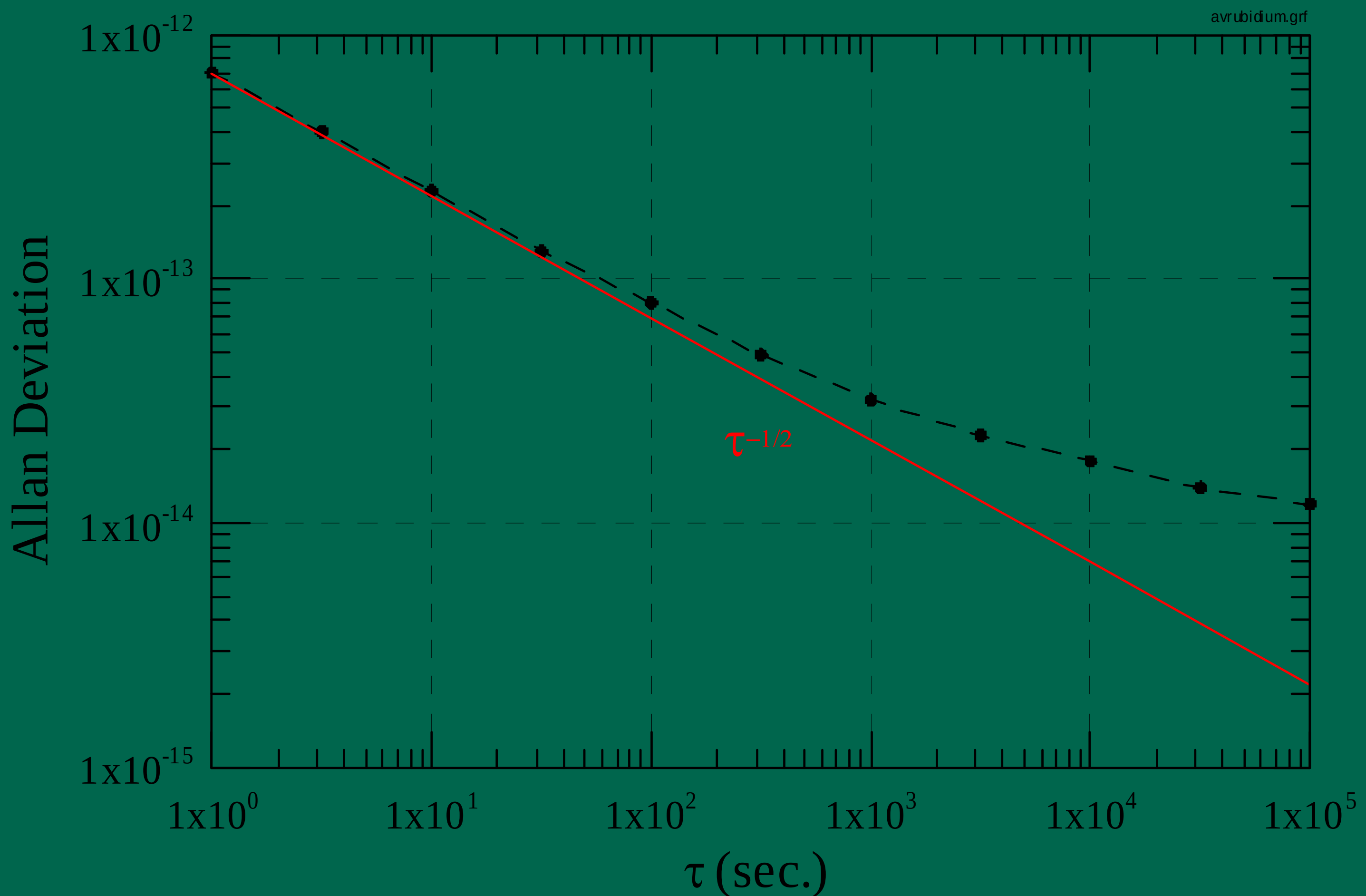
Rubidium Standard (Gas Cell)



Adapted from figure by John Vig

Frequency Stability of a Rubidium Standard

(Frequency drift removed – 3x10^{-13}/day typical)



Courtesy of Bill Riley

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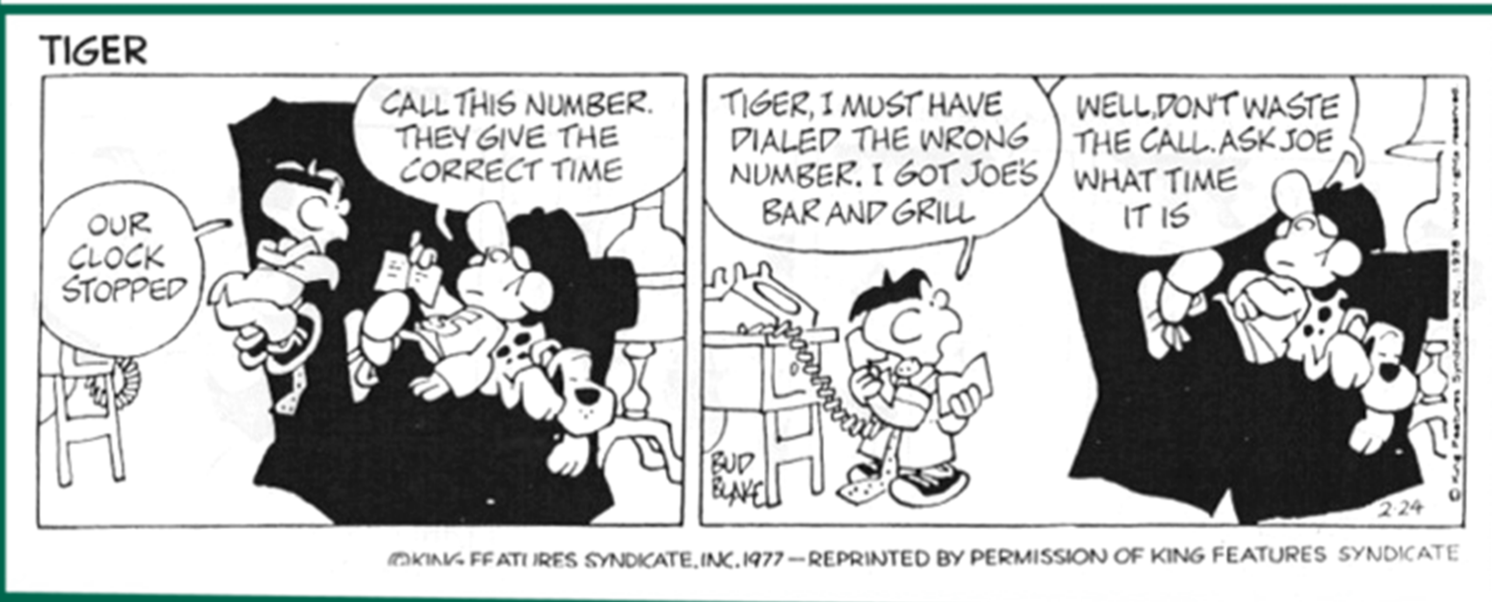
•Delay and Convenience



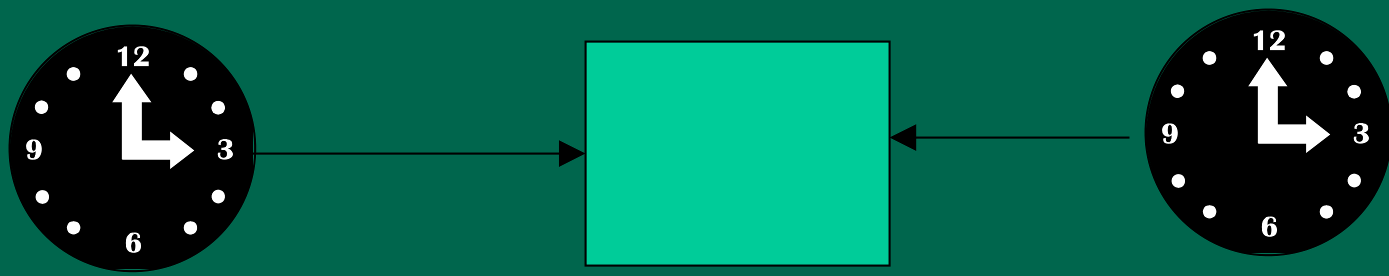
Time and Frequency Transfer

- It's all about the transfer Delay and Convenience
- Accuracy and Stability are the Concerns
  - Time Transfer Accuracy Requires Calibrating Delays
  - Time Stability = Frequency Accuracy
- Delivery Styles
  - Continuous vs. Intermittent
  - Comparison vs. Lock local clock

•Dissemination or Comparison System

•Clock 1

•Clock 2



•Clock 1 Systematics and Noise

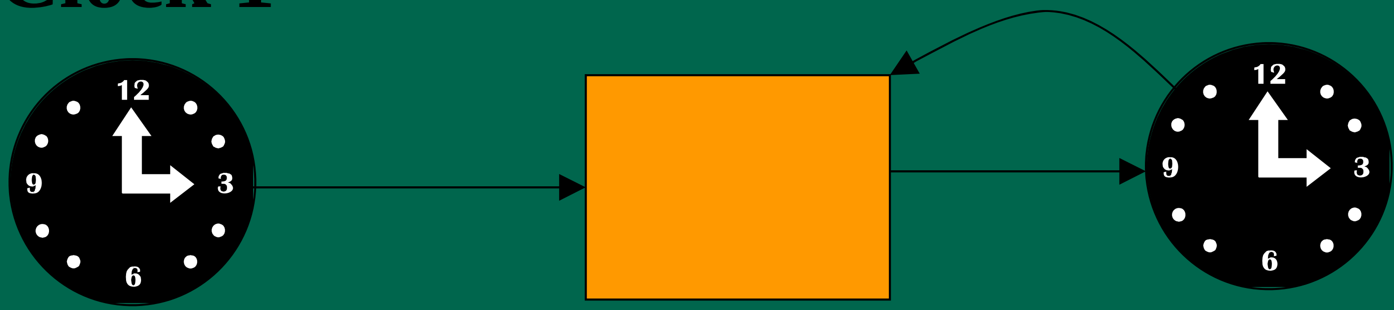
•Delay, Perturbations, and Measurement Noise

•Clock 2 Systematics and Noise

•Clock Hierarchies

•Clock 1

•Clock 2



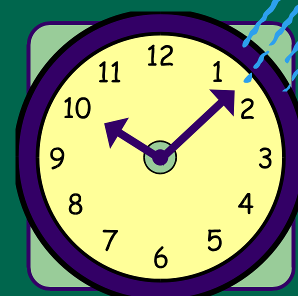
•Clock 1 Systematics and Noise

•Lock Loop Systematics and Noise: Contributions from Measurement Noise and Path Perturbations

•Clock 2 Systematics and Noise

Perceived Causes of Clock Deviations

•Environment

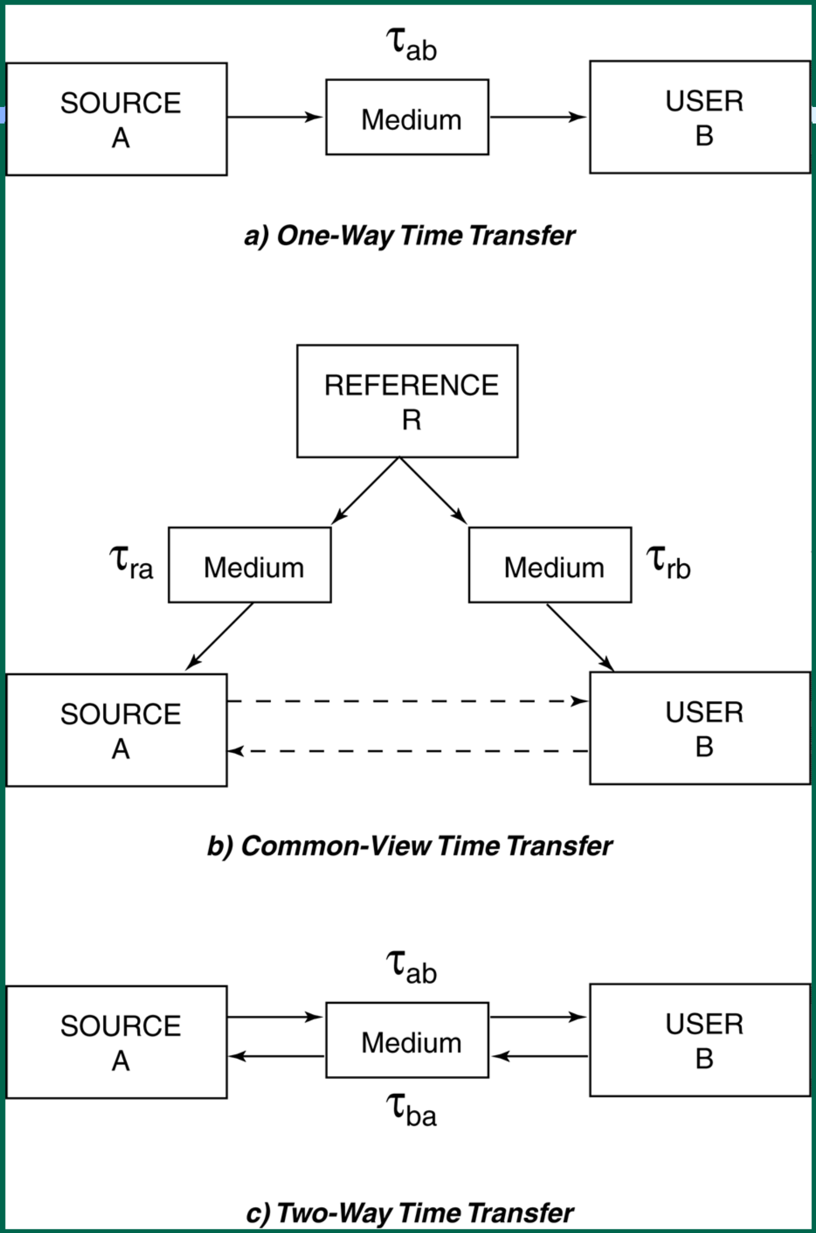


•Measurement

•Clock

•Perceived Deviations •= •Measurement Noise •+ •Clock Noise & Systematics •+ •Environmental Perturbations

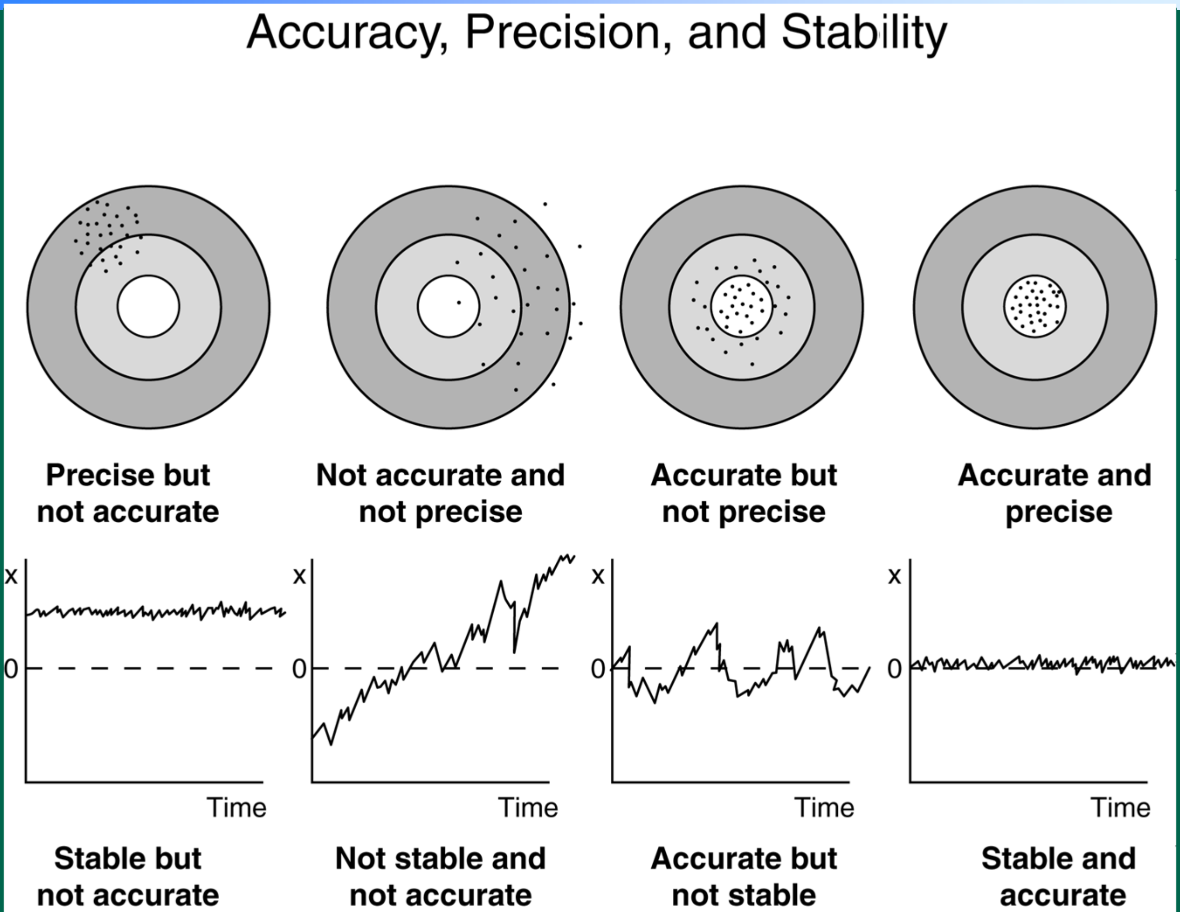
Three Remote Transfer Techniques



Ideal Two-Way Computation

- Measure t_{21}= Clock2 - Clock1 +d_{12}
- Measure t_{12}= Clock1 – Clock2 +d_{21}
- Reciprocity: $d_{12=}\, d_{21}$

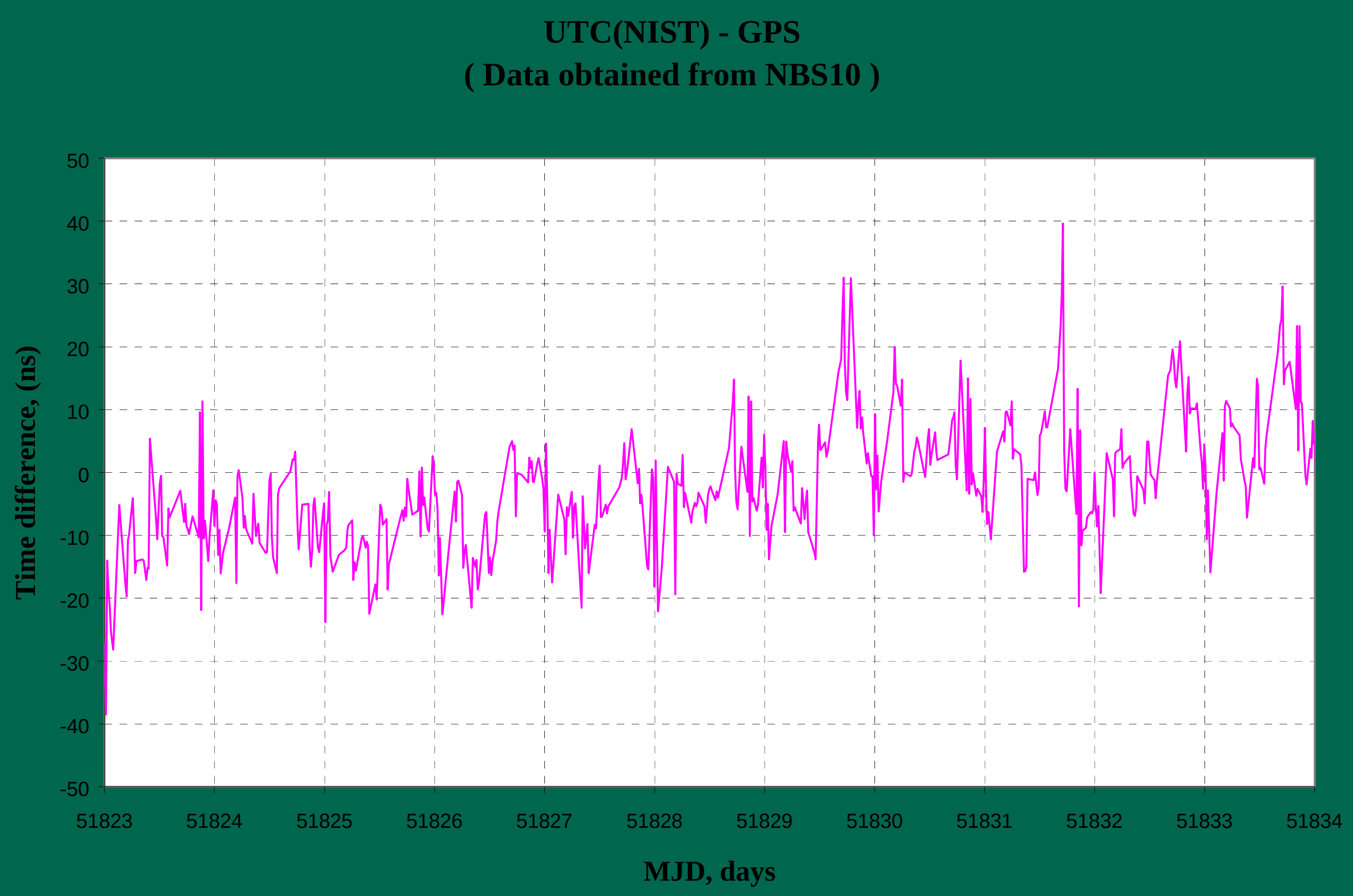
- Therefore
  - Delay= ½ (t_{12} + t_{21})
  - Clock1 – Clock2 = ½ (t_{12} - t_{21})



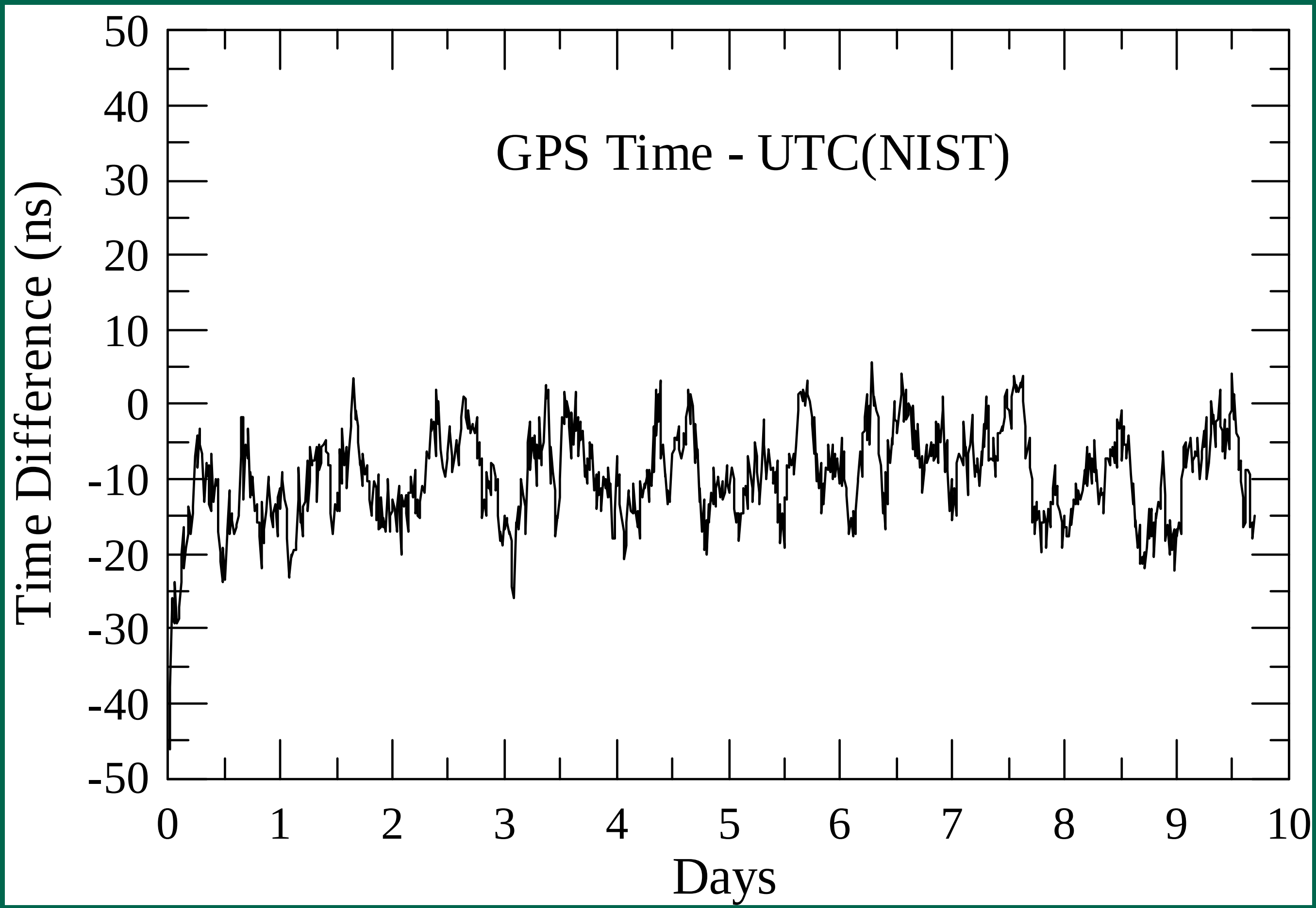
•**Adapted from Tutorial on Quartz Crystal Resonators and Oscillators by John R. Vig**

Example of One-Way Time Transfer

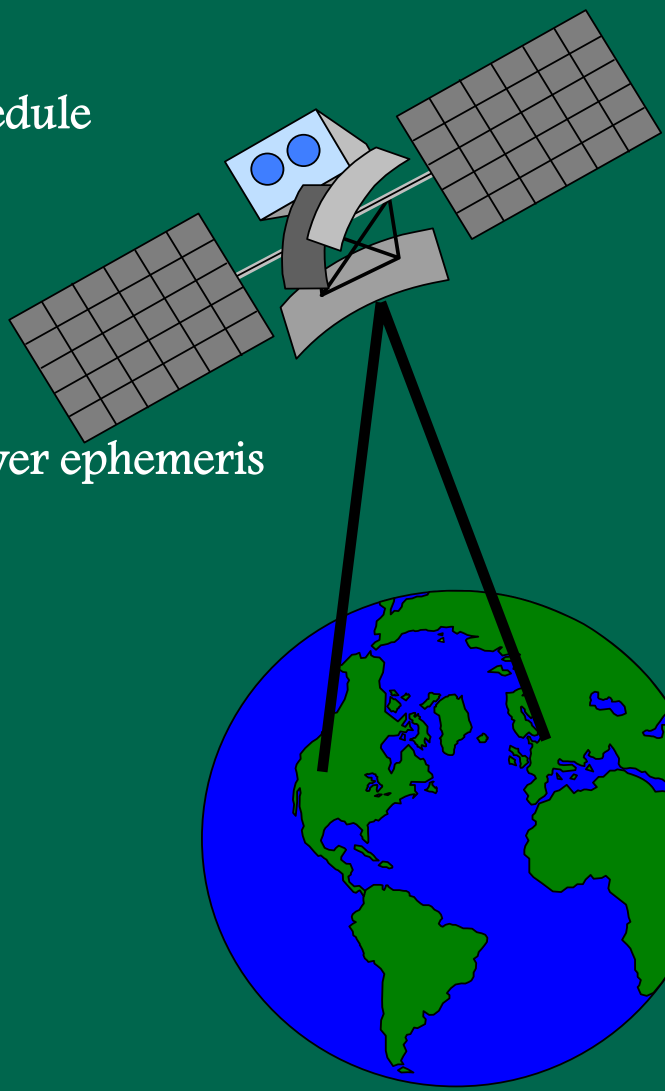
(13 second offset removed)



GPS Disciplined Quartz Oscillator



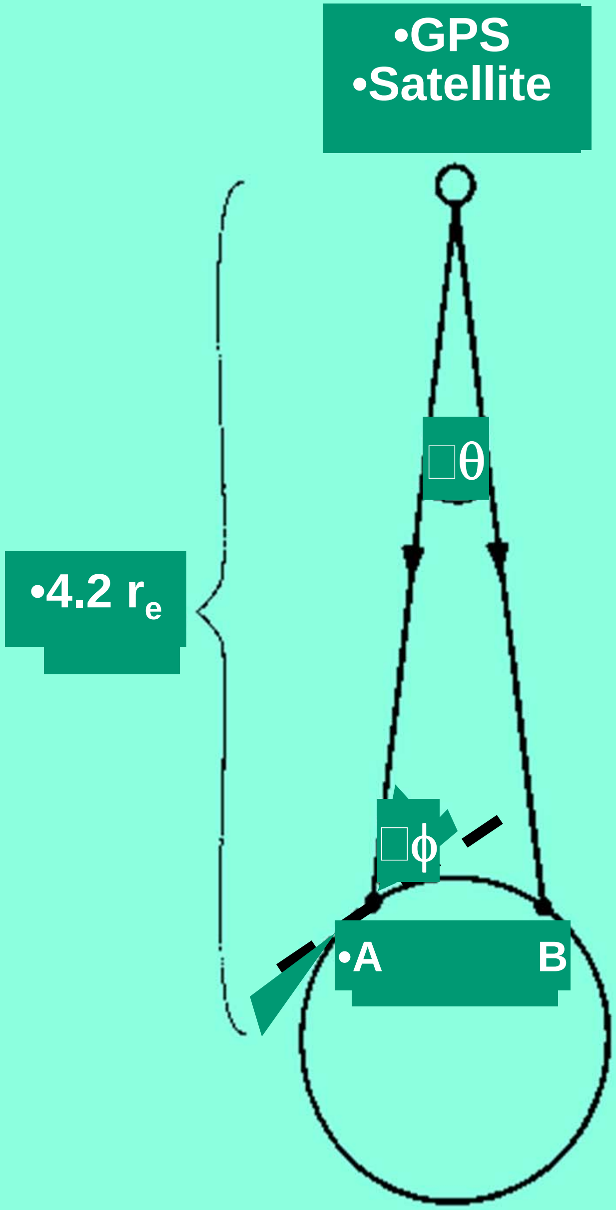
5. COMMON VIEW GPS
< 10ns Global Time Transfer



- two users, A and B, with time transfer units
- observe SV at same time, according to tracking schedule
- each user receives,
- Station(A) ~ GPS (1)
- Station(B) ~ GPS (2)
- subtract (2) from (1) to get difference between stations
- many common errors including S/A, cancel, however ephemeris errors are not eliminated, although diminished
- propagation errors also effect delay between sights, and can be as large as 40 to 70 ns.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
A - GPS - D_A \\
-\quad B - GPS - D_B \\
\hline
A - B - (D_A - D_B)
\end{array}
$$

where DA and DB are due to propagation and ephemeris errors



- A - GPS - D_A
- - B - GPS - D_B
- A - B - $(D_A - D_B)$
- constant

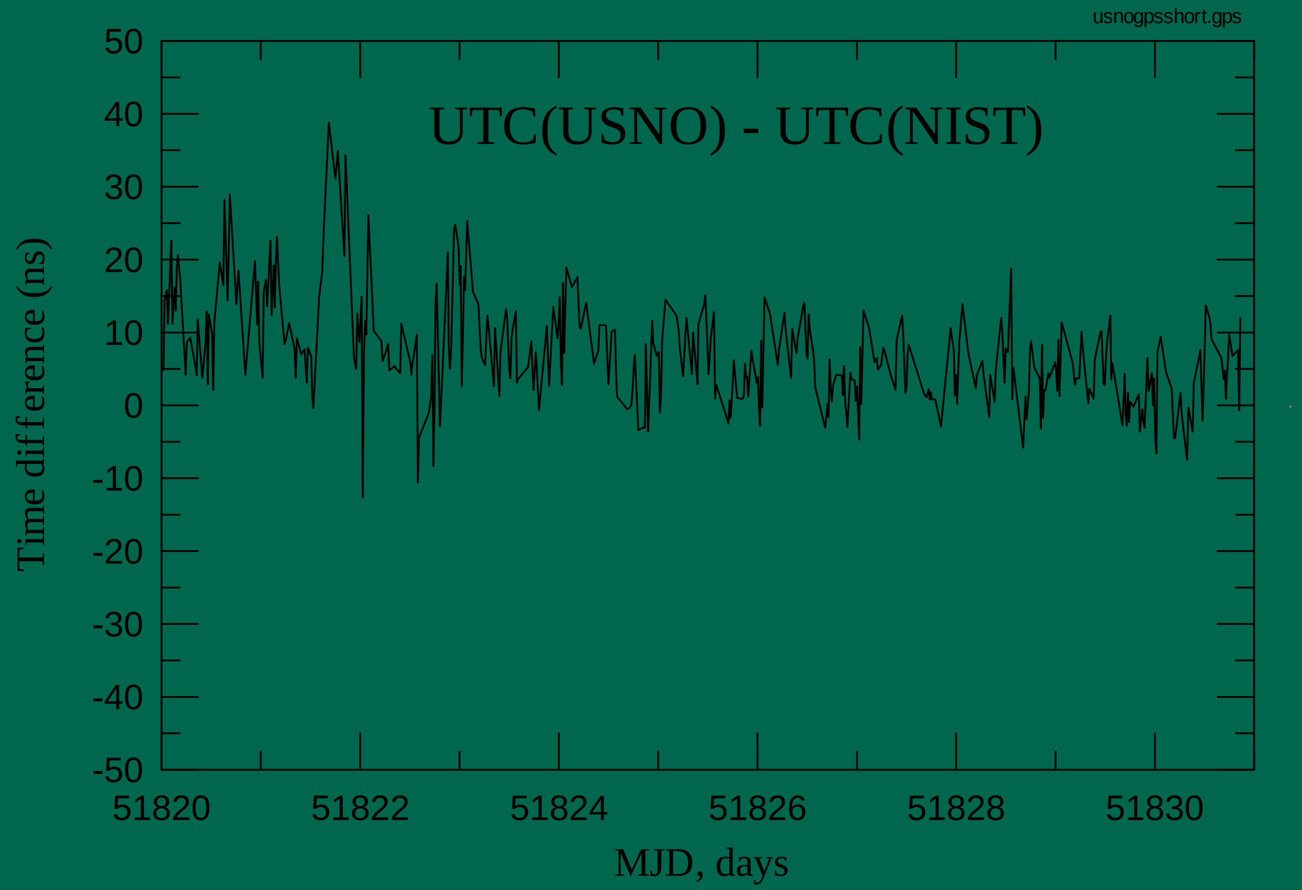
A	B	$\Delta\phi$ Max Elev $\leq$	$\Delta\theta$ Min Apex $\leq$	RMS *
NIST	USNO	76º	7º	2 ns
NIST	OP	45º	19º	5 ns
NIST	NRC	76º	7º	2 ns
NIST	PTB	44º	20º	4 ns
NIST	CRL	37º	22º	6 ns
	or NRLM			
NIST	NPLI	24º	25º	10 ns
USNO	OP	54º	16º	4 ns
USNO	NAOT	30º	24º	8 ns

* RMS error to measure A vs. B with 25 ns ephemeris erro

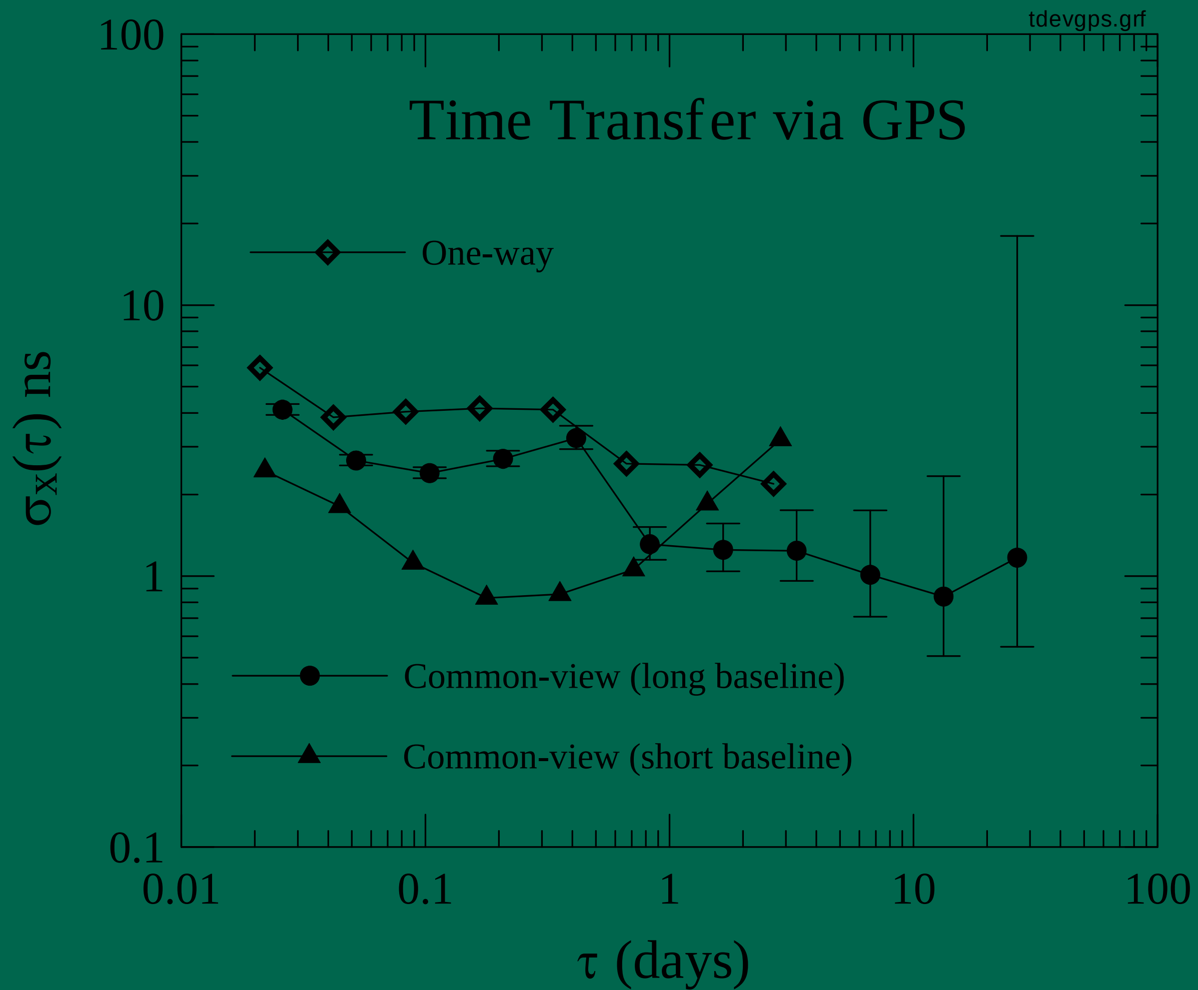
NIST GPS Services

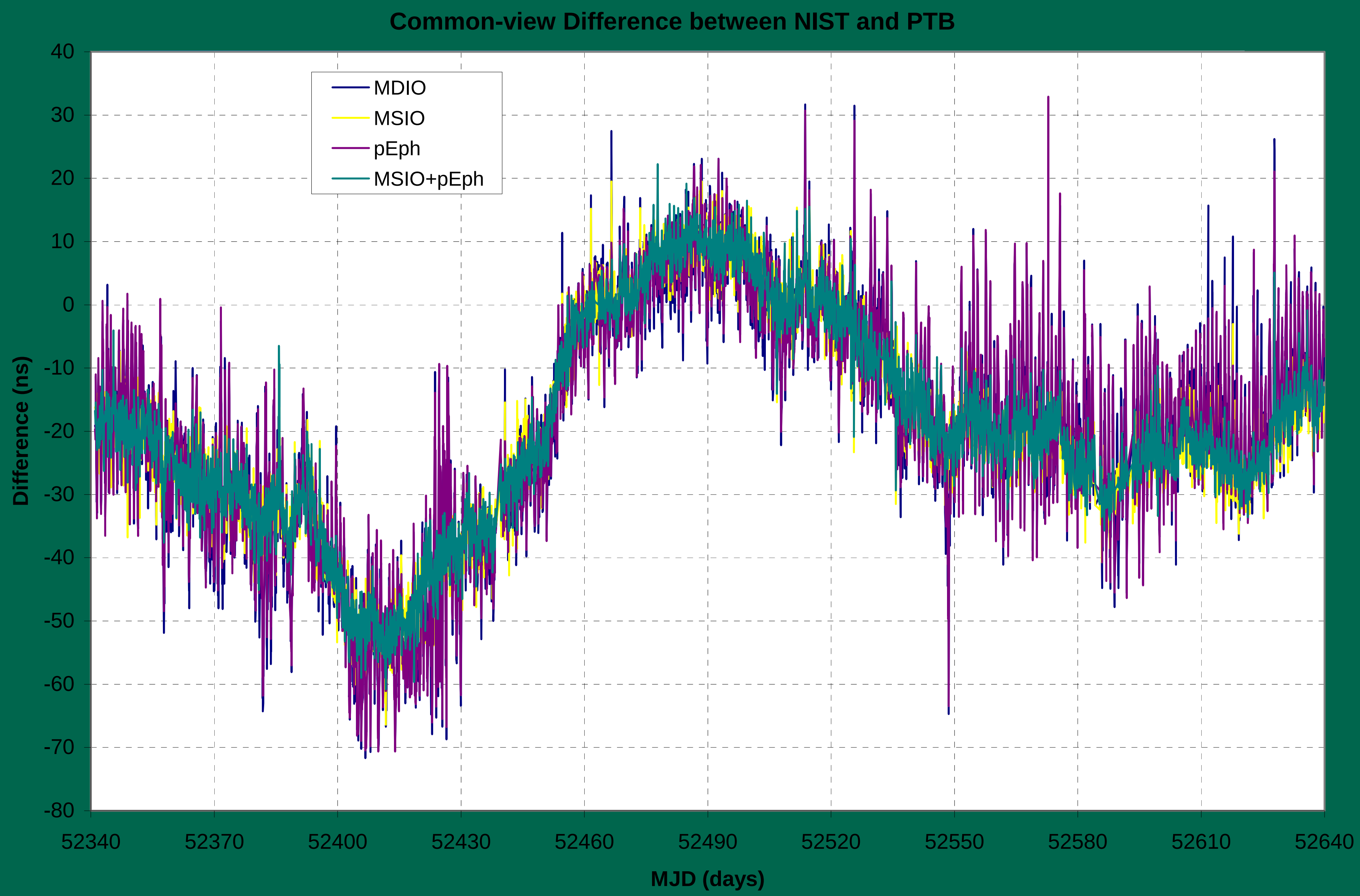
- Frequency Measurement and Analysis Service (FMAS)
  - GPS one-way service to provide frequency calibrations
- Global Time Service
  - Common-View GPS time and frequency service providing increased accuracy and traceability

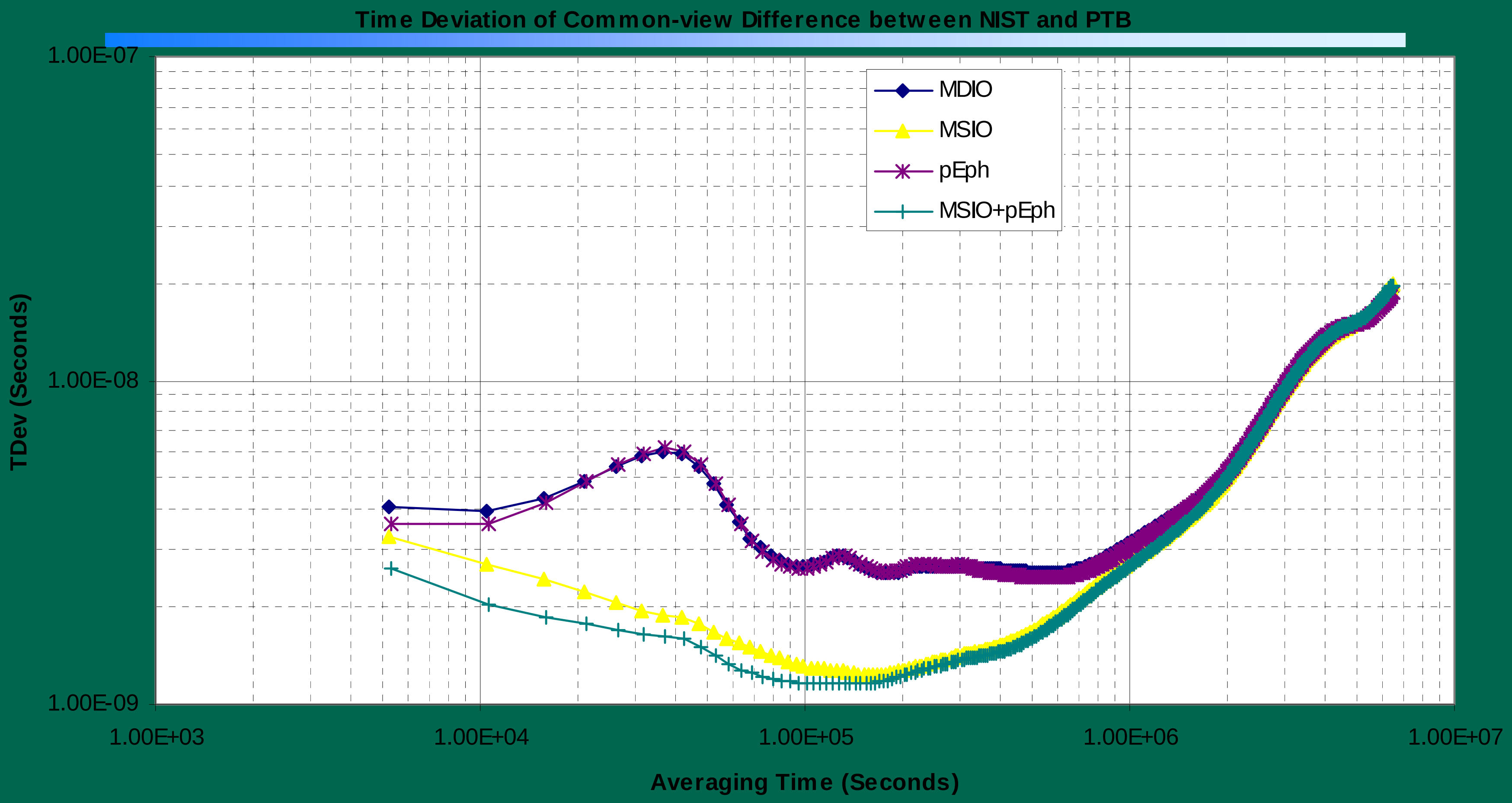
Example of Common-View Time Transfer



Time Transfer Stability (TDEV)




Common-view Difference between NIST and PTB
MDIO
MSIO
pEph
MSIO+pEph
Difference (ns)
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
52340
52370
52400
52430
52460
52490
52520
52550
52580
52610
52640
MJD (days)


Time Deviation of Common-view Difference between NIST and PTB
1.00E-07
1.00E-08
1.00E-09
TDev (Seconds)
1.00E+03
1.00E+04
1.00E+05
1.00E+06
1.00E+07
Averaging Time (Seconds)
MDIO
MSIO
pEph
MSIO+pEph

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GPS

GPS Modernization – New Civil Signals

- **Second civil signal "L2C"**
  - Designed to meet commercial needs
  - Available since 2005 without data message
  - Phased roll-out of CNAV message
  - Currently 9 SVs in operation

- **Third civil signal "L5"**
  - Designed to meet transportation safety-of-life requirements
  - Uses Aeronautical Radio Navigation Service band
  - Currently 2 SVs in operation

- **Fourth civil signal "L1C"**
  - Designed for GNSS interoperability
  - Specification developed in cooperation with industry
  - Launches with GPS III in 2015
  - Improved tracking performance

Urban Canyons

Improved performance in challenged environments

Early CNAV test capability currently in development

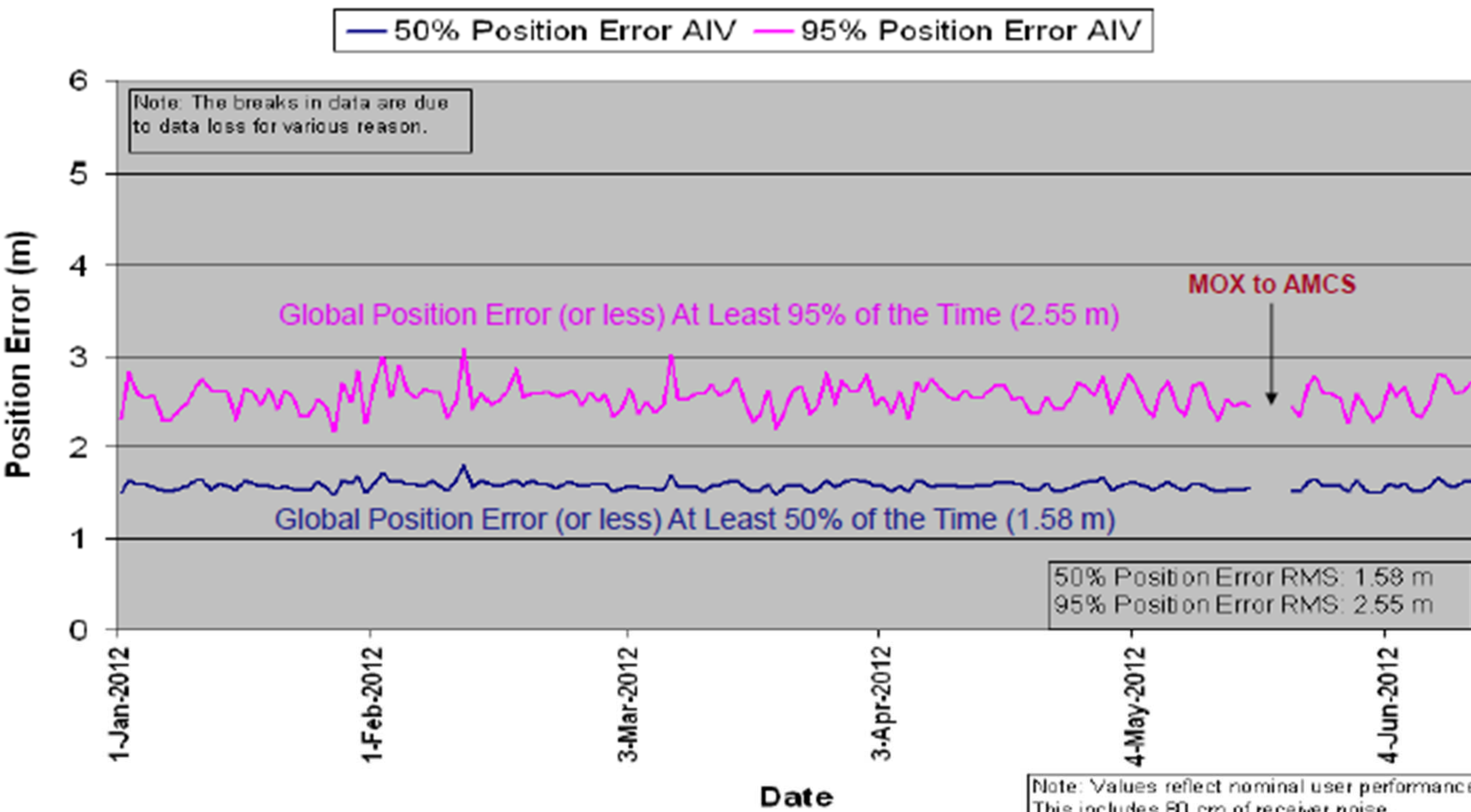
GPS IIF Status

- **Launched GPS IIF-2 on 16 Jul 11**
  - Satellite Vehicle Number 63, PRN 1
  - Set healthy 14 Oct 11
  - Second operational L5 signal
  - Providing enhanced GPS clock performance
- **2 total GPS IIFs on orbit**
  - Best accuracies in constellation (0.38 m RMS)
  - Demonstrated Flex Power capability
- **10 more GPS IIFs in the pipeline**
  - SVs 5-7 are in storage
  - SVs 3, 8 and 9 in assembly, integration and test
  - On-track to complete all production by Summer 2013
- **Next GPS IIF Launch scheduled for 4 Oct 12**

Accuracy – All in View Solution

GLOBAL GPS PERFORMANCE (1 Jan – 14 Jun 2012)

Nominal User Performance



Note: Values reflect nominal user performance. This includes 80 cm of receiver noise.

GPS III Status

- **Newest block of GPS satellites**
  - First satellite to broadcast common L1C signal
  - Multiple civil and military signals; L1 C/A, L1 P(Y), L1M, L1C, L2C, L2 P(Y), L2M, L5
  - Three Rubidium clocks
- **SV01 initial power turn-on 1QFY13**
- **GPS Processing Facility (GPF) ribbon cutting**
- **GPS Satellite Simulation delivered**
- **Factory to Factory link established June 2012**

GLONASS

GLONASS Modernization Plan

1982	2003	2011	2013-2014
"Glonass"	"Glonass-M"	"Glonass-K1"	"Glonass-K2"

"Glonass" (1982)

- 3 year design life
- Clock stability - $5*10^{-13}$
- Signals: L1SF, L2SF, L1OF, (FDMA)
- Totally launched 81 satellites
- Real operational life time 4.5 years

"Glonass-M" (2003)

- 7 year design life
- Clock stability $1*10^{-13}$
- Signals: Glonass + L2OF (FDMA)
- Totally launched 28 satellites and going to launch 8 satellite by the end 2012

"Glonass-K1" (2011)

- 10 year design life
- Unpressurized
- Expected clock stability $\sim 10 \ldots 5*10^{-14}$
- Signals: Glonass-M + L3OC (CDMA) – test
- SAR

"Glonass-K2" (2013-2014)

- 10 year design life
- Unpressurized
- Expected clock stability $\sim 5 \ldots 1*10^{-14}$
- Signals: Glonass-M + L1OC, L3OC, L1SC, L2SC (CDMA)
- SAR

CDMA signals general structure already designed

11

•Presented by
•Ekaterina Oleynik, Sergey Revnivykh, Central Research Institute of Machine Building
•Civil GPS Service Interface Committee, Portland, Oregon, 19th September 2011

Glonass Constellation Status, 23 Oct 2012

Total satellites in constellation	**31 SC**
Operational	24 SC
In commissioning phase	-
In maintenance	3 SC
Spares	3 SC
In flight tests phase	1 SC

Galileo

Galileo Implementation Plan

2014

•**INITIAL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY** (IOC) 18 satellites in orbit for under 4m horizontal accuracy

•interoperable with GPS for increased accuracy (current receivers would be simply required to get firmware updates)

2020

•**FULL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY** Complete constellation operational (27+3 satellites)

•Stand-alone GALILEO can be used to critical applications

Galileo Successful Launch October 12

- The two new Galileo satellites will join the first two spacecraft orbited on October 21, 2011

- Once all four are operational in space, they will provide the minimum number of satellites required for navigational fixes — enabling system validation testing when all are visible in the sky.

GALILEO System Architecture

- A constellation of 30 satellites in Medium-Earth Orbit (MEO). Each satellite will contain a navigation payload and a search and rescue transponder;
- 30-40 sensor stations;
- 3 control centres;
- 9 Mission Uplink stations;
- 5 telemetry, tracking and command (TT&C) stations.

Galileo Services

- **Open Service**: basic signal provided free-of-charge;
- **Safety-of-Life Service**: Enhanced signal including an integrity function that will warn the user within a few seconds in case of a malfunction. This service will be offered to the safety-critical transport community e.g. aviation. It will be certified according to the applicable standards e.g. those of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and to the Open Sky regulations;
- **Commercial Service:** combination of two encrypted signals for higher data throughput rate and higher accuracy authenticated data;
- **Public Regulated Service**: two encrypted signals with controlled access for specific users like governmental bodies;
- **Search And Rescue Service**: Galileo will contribute to the international COSPAS-SARSAT cooperative system for humanitarian search and rescue activities. Each satellite will be equipped with a transponder transferring the distress signal from the user to the Rescue Coordination Centre and informing him that his situation has been detected.

Beidou/Compass

COMPASS Roadmap

- Phase 1 (2003+) consists of an experimental regional navigation system, BeiDou-1, which provided active navigation service.

- Phase 2 (2012+) BeiDou-2 consists of a reduced satellite constellation and provides open service over China. This phase aims at deploying a system with passive positioning and timing capability over a regional area.

- Phase 3 (2020+) By 2020, COMPASS would reach full operational capability with a Walker constellation of 27 MEOs plus 5 GEOs and the existing 3 IGSOs satellites of the regional system.

COMPASS Status

- By December 2011 operation on a trial basis
  - Initial passive positioning navigation and timing services for the whole Asia-Pacific region
  - Constellation of 10 satellites (5 GEO satellites and 5 IGSO satellites) and the Initial Operational Service was declared officially available.
- During 2012
  - Three launches where made in February, April and September
  - Added one additional GEO and four MEO satellites
  - In-line with the objective of expanding the service area to Asian-Pacific users and improving service performance (positioning accuracy better than 10 meters).
  - Currently 5 GEO + 5 IGSO + 4 MEO which corresponds to 14 operational satellites of the 35 planned.

COMPASS General Services

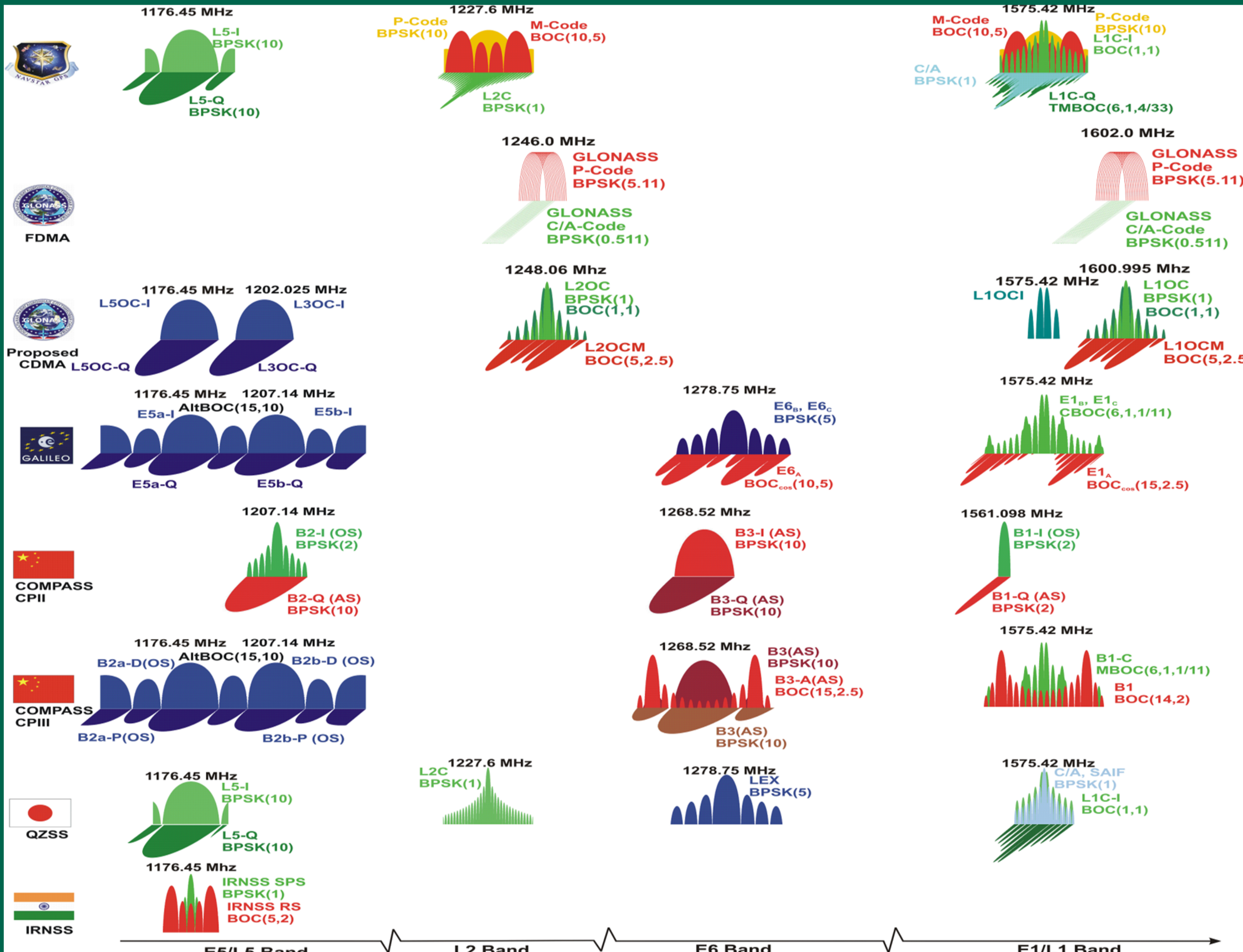
- Radio Determination Satellite Service (RDSS):
  - the user position is computed by a ground station using the round trip time of signals exchanged via GEO satellite.
  - Short message communication (guaranteeing backward compatibility with BeiDou-1)
  - Large volume message communication
  - Information connection
  - Extended coverage
- Radio Navigation Satellite Service (RNSS): very similar to GPS and Galileo

BeiDou-1 Satellites

Date	Satellite	Usable
10/31/2000	BeiDou-1A	?
12/21/2000	BeiDou-1B	Yes
5/25/2003	BeiDou-1C	Yes
2/3/2007	BeiDou-1D	No

BeiDou-2 (Compass) Satellites as of 18 Sep 2012

Date	Satellite	Usable
4/14/2007	Compass-M1	Testing only
4/15/2009	Compass-G2	No
1/17/2010	Compass-G1	Yes
6/2/2010	Compass-G3[47]	Yes
8/1/2010	Compass-IGSO1	Yes
11/1/2010	Compass-G4	Yes
12/18/2010	Compass-IGSO2[49]	Yes
04/10/2011	Compass-IGSO3[50]	Yes
07/26/2011	Compass-IGSO4[51]	Yes
12/02/2011	Compass-IGSO5	Yes
02/24/2012	Compass-G5	Yes
04/29/2012	Compass-M3	Yes
04/29/2012	Compass-M4	Yes
09/18/2012	Compass-M5	Yes
09/18/2012	Compass-M6	Yes


1176.45 MHz
L5-I
BPSK(10)
L5-Q
BPSK(10)
1227.6 MHz
P-Code
BPSK(10)
M-Code
BOC(10,5)
L2C
BPSK(1)
1575.42 MHz
M-Code
BOC(10,5)
P-Code
BPSK(10)
L1C-I
BOC(1,1)
C/A
BPSK(1)
L1C-Q
TMBOC(6,1,4/33)
1246.0 MHz
GLONASS
P-Code
BPSK(5.11)
GLONASS
C/A-Code
BPSK(0.511)
1602.0 MHz
GLONASS
P-Code
BPSK(5.11)
GLONASS
C/A-Code
BPSK(0.511)
FDMA
1176.45 MHz
1202.025 MHz
L5OC-I
L3OC-I
L5OC-Q
L3OC-Q
Proposed
CDMA
1248.06 Mhz
L2OC
BPSK(1)
BOC(1,1)
L2OCM
BOC(5,2.5)
1600.995 Mhz
1575.42 MHz
L1OCI
L1OC
BPSK(1)
BOC(1,1)
L1OCM
BOC(5,2.5)
1176.45 MHz
1207.14 MHz
E5a-I
AltBOC(15,10)
E5b-I
E5a-Q
E5b-Q
GALILEO
1278.75 MHz
E6B, E6C
BPSK(5)
E6A
BOCcos(10,5)
1575.42 MHz
E1B, E1C
CBOC(6,1,1/11)
E1A
BOCcos(15,2.5)
1207.14 MHz
B2-I (OS)
BPSK(2)
B2-Q (AS)
BPSK(10)
COMPASS
CPII
1268.52 Mhz
B3-I (AS)
BPSK(10)
B3-Q (AS)
BPSK(10)
1561.098 MHz
B1-I (OS)
BPSK(2)
B1-Q (AS)
BPSK(2)
1176.45 MHz
1207.14 MHz
B2a-D(OS)
AltBOC(15,10)
B2b-D (OS)
B2a-P(OS)
B2b-P (OS)
COMPASS
CPIII
1268.52 Mhz
B3(AS)
BPSK(10)
B3-A(AS)
BOC(15,2.5)
B3(AS)
BPSK(10)
1575.42 MHz
B1-C
MBOC(6,1,1/11)
B1
BOC(14,2)
1176.45 MHz
L5-I
BPSK(10)
L5-Q
BPSK(10)
QZSS
1227.6 MHz
L2C
BPSK(1)
1278.75 MHz
LEX
BPSK(5)
1575.42 MHz
C/A, SAIF
BPSK(1)
L1C-I
BOC(1,1)
1176.45 Mhz
IRNSS SPS
BPSK(1)
IRNSS RS
BOC(5,2)
IRNSS
E5/L5 Band
L2 Band
E6 Band
E1/L1 Band

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Time & Frequency Transfer and GNSS

- **Intro: Time and Frequency Signals**
- **GNSS**
- **GNSS Failure Modes and Vulnerabilities**
- **Conclusions & References**

Factors Impacting GPS Vulnerability

- Very Low Signal Power
- Single Civil Frequency
  - Known Signal Structure
- Spectrum Competition
- Worldwide Military Applications Drive a GPS Disruption Industry
  - Jamming Techniques are Well Known
  - Devices Available, or Can be Built Easily
  - Desire for “Personal Privacy” devices

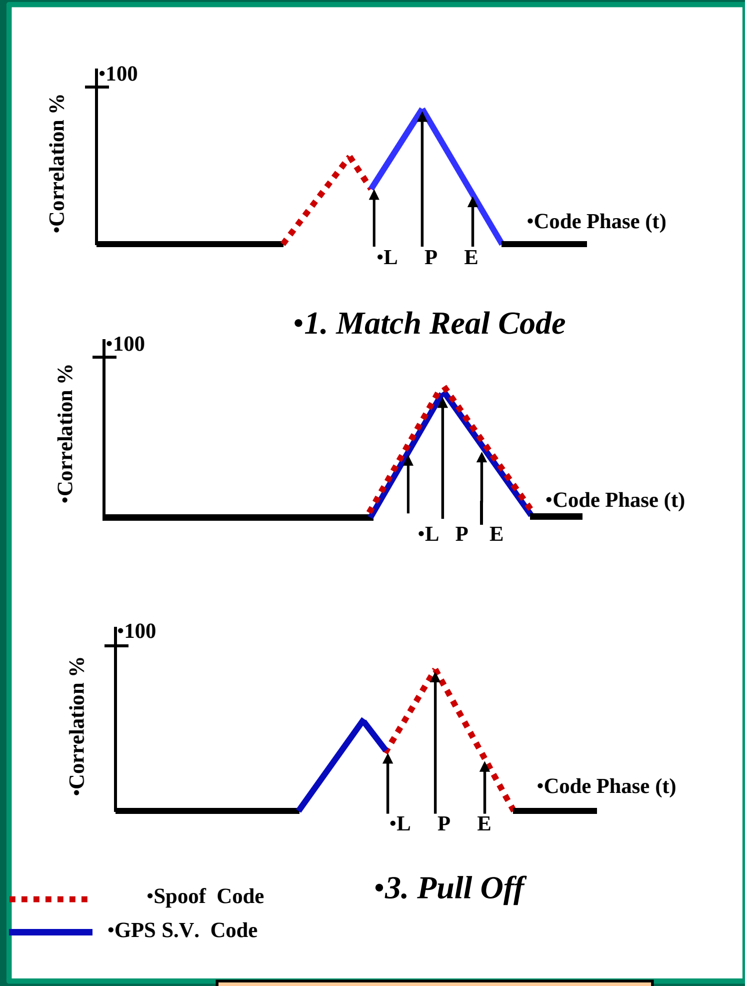
Disruption Mechanisms – Jamming

- Jamming Power Required at GPS Antenna
  - On order of a Picowatt (10^{-12} watt)
- Many Jammer Models Exist
  - Watt to MWatt Output – Worldwide Militaries
  - Lower Power (<100 watts); "Hams" Can Make
- Jamming Signal Types
  - Narrowband
  - Broadband
  - Spread Spectrum - PRN Modulation

•Russian Jammer

Disruption Mechanisms - Spoofing/Meaconing

- Spoof – Counterfeit GPS Signal
  - C/A Code Short and Well Known
  - Widely Available Signal Generators
- Meaconing – Delay & Rebroadcast
- Possible Effects
  - Long Range Jamming
  - Injection of Misleading PVT Information
- No "Off-the-Shelf" Mitigation



•Successful Spoof

GNSS Conclusions

- GNSS Now
  - Global GPS civil service performance commitment met/exceeded continuously since Dec 93
  - Glonass operational, committed to replenish
  - Galileo, Compass with new satellites
  - Augmentation systems exist
- GNSS Future
  - GPS: new signals, more accuracy, yet backward compatible, more integrity information
  - New/other systems: Glonass, Galileo, Compass, QZSS
  - New services: LBS, Integrity assurance
- GPS/GNSS vulnerabilities
  - GNSS must not be over-relied upon
  - Receiver systems should detect anomalies

- Many resources are available

Primary Sources for Time and Frequency

- **Intro: PRS and Time vs Frequency**
- **Atomic Clocks**
- **Time and Frequency Transfer**
- **GNSS**
- **Conclusions & References**

GPS & U.S. Resources

- GPS.gov

- U.S. Coast Guard Navigation Information Center
  - Voice Announcement ++1-703-313-5907
  - Resource Person ++1-703-313-5900
  - Web Page http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/
  - Civil GPS Service Interface Committee (CGSIC) – GNSS status and other info: http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/cgsic/meetings/48thMeeting/48th_CGSIC_agenda_final.htm

- U.S. Space-Based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Policy: http://pnt.gov/policy/

- US Timing Labs
  - NIST info: http://www.boulder.nist.gov/timefreq/index.html
  - U.S. Naval Observatory: http://tycho.usno.navy.mil/gpstt.html

GNSS Resources

- General
  - GPS World: www.gpsworld.com
  - Inside GNSS: www.insidegnss.com
  - Institute of Navigation www.ion.org
  - International GNSS Service (IGS) http://igscb.jpl.nasa.gov/
  - ESA Navipedia http://www.navipedia.net/index.php/Main_Page
- GLONASS
  - http://www.spacecorp.ru/en/press/publications/item2738.php
  - http://www.navipedia.net/index.php/GLONASS_Future_and_Evolutions
- Galileo
  - http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/satnav/galileo/why/index_en.htm
  - http://www.esa.int/esaNA/galileo.html
- Compass
  - http://www.dragoninspace.com/navigation/compass-beidou2.aspx
  - www.beidou.gov.cn