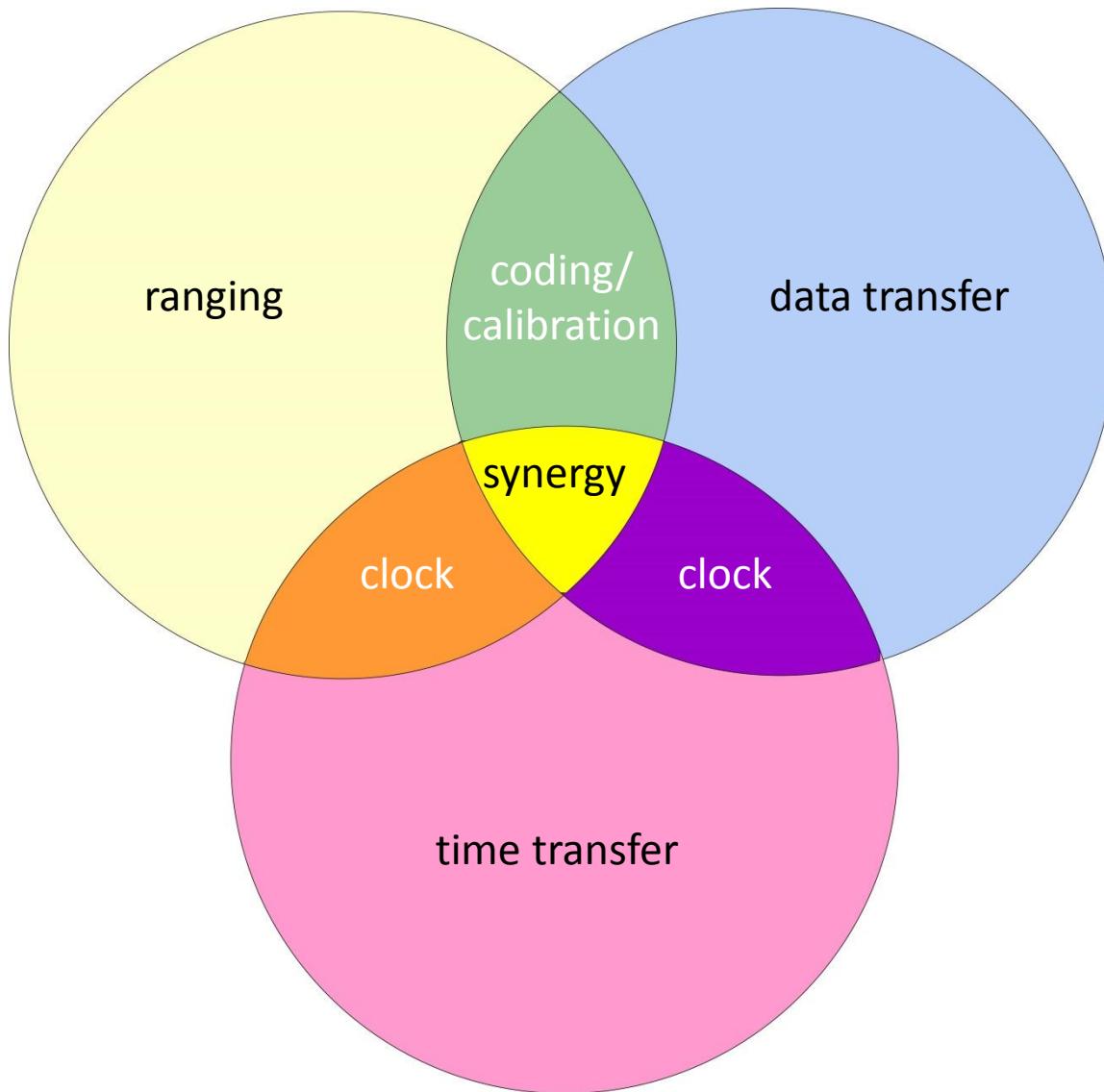


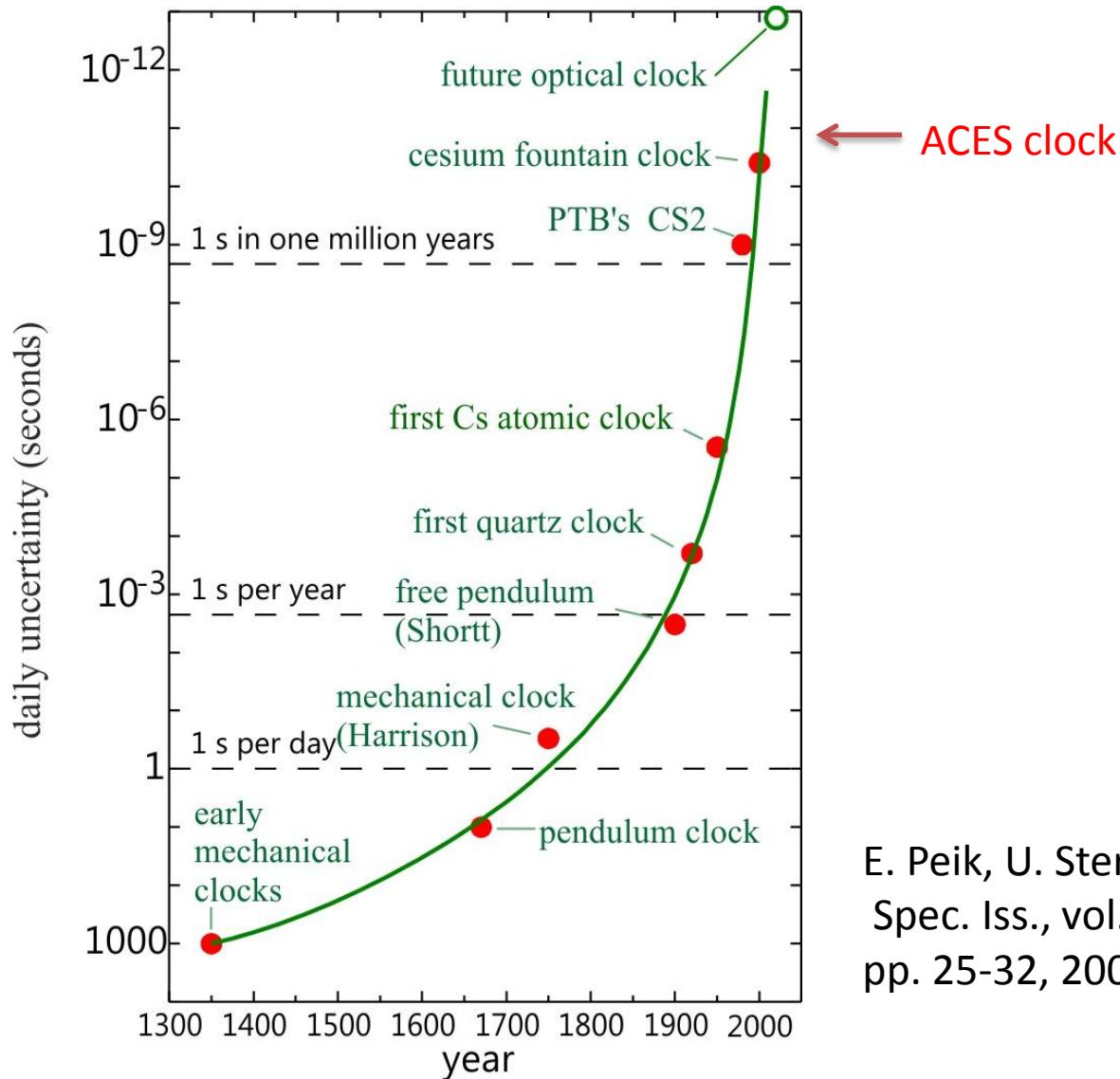
Time Transfer: sideline or geodetic objective?

Anja Schlicht, Ulrich Schreiber
(Technische Universität München),
Ivan Prochaska (Czech Technical University of Prague)
Pierre Exertier (Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur)

Why time transfer?



How precise are clocks?



E. Peik, U. Sterr, PTB-Mitteilungen,
Spec. Iss., vol. 119, no. 2,
pp. 25-32, 2009

Why do we put clocks in orbit?

- **Navigation:** GPS, GLONASS, QZSS, BeiDou, Galileo, DORIS
1-way: „pseudoranges“ -> „biased ranges“
- **Fundamental physics:** ACES, STE-QUEST
gravity red-shift
- **Transponder:** LRO, Messenger
- **Global time scale:** clock in GEO/Lagrange/GNSS

How can we compare space and ground clocks?

- Microwave links: 100MChips/s Ku Band (ACES)
- T2L2: optical pulsed 10Hz
- LRO

Future:

- ELT: optical pulsed single photon (1kHz)
- LCT: optical modulated 5Gbit/s

SLR contribution:

- Experience with range biases, accuracy
- Distance: Single photon, 1-way transponder

T2L2 – ELT: What's the difference?

- Space segment: clock,
detector (T2L2: multiphoton, ELT: single photon)
- Efforts from the individual stations:
both: ps resolution of start event crd format
definition and calibration to clock reference point
(integrated GPS)
ELT specific: single photon mode at ISS (and on ground)
fit into short timing window on ISS (200ns)
laser response to trigger < 30ns uncertainty
synchronisation to UTC < 30ns accuracy
laser safty

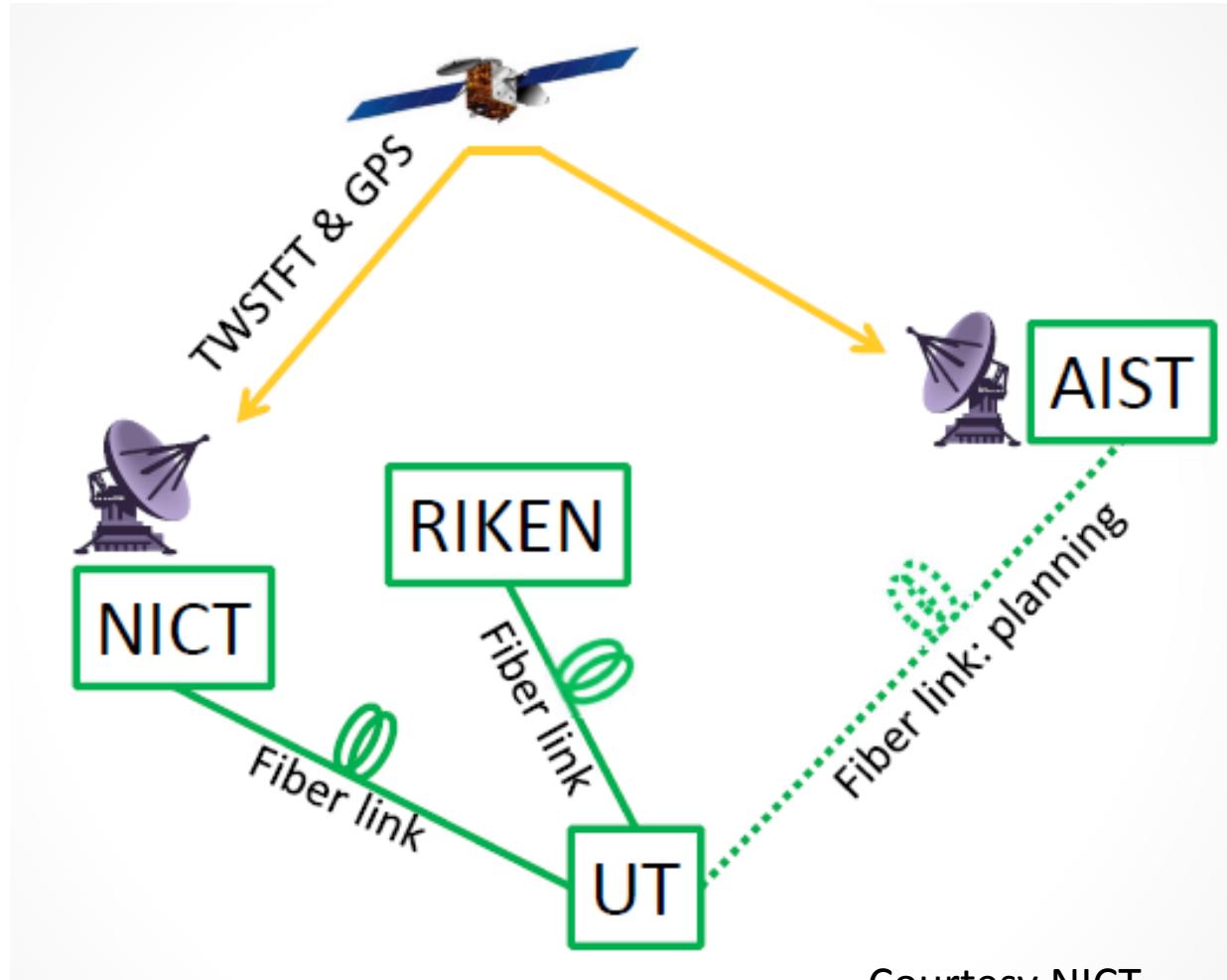
Which „clock“ do we need?

The clock should be better or comparable to the one on board:

- in our case: MASER with relation to UTC

Preparing the future

Tokyo area



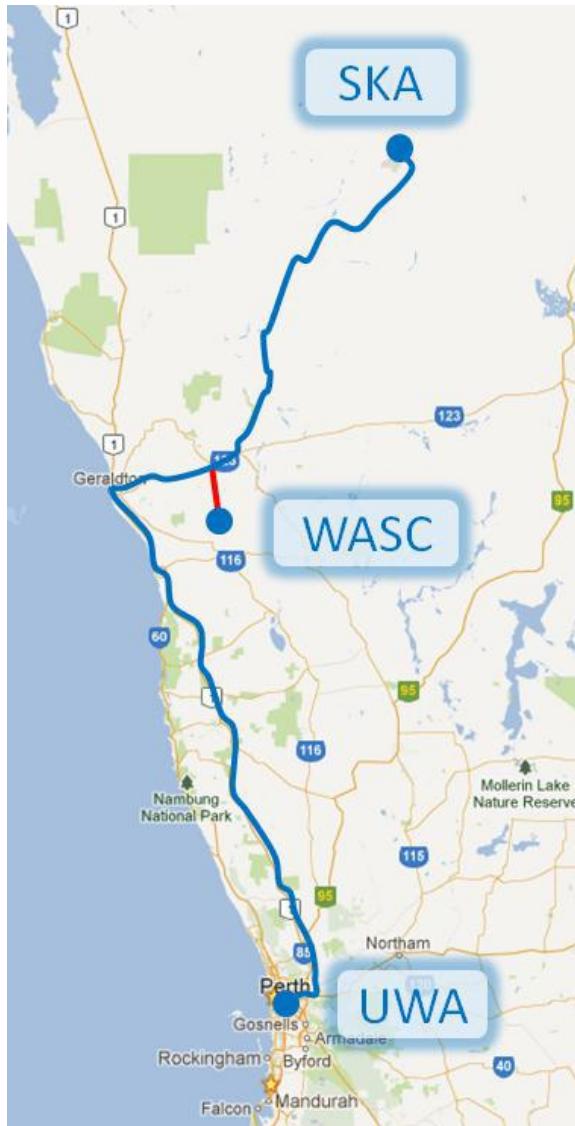
Courtesy NICT

Preparing the future (II)



Courtesy PTB

Preparing the future (III)



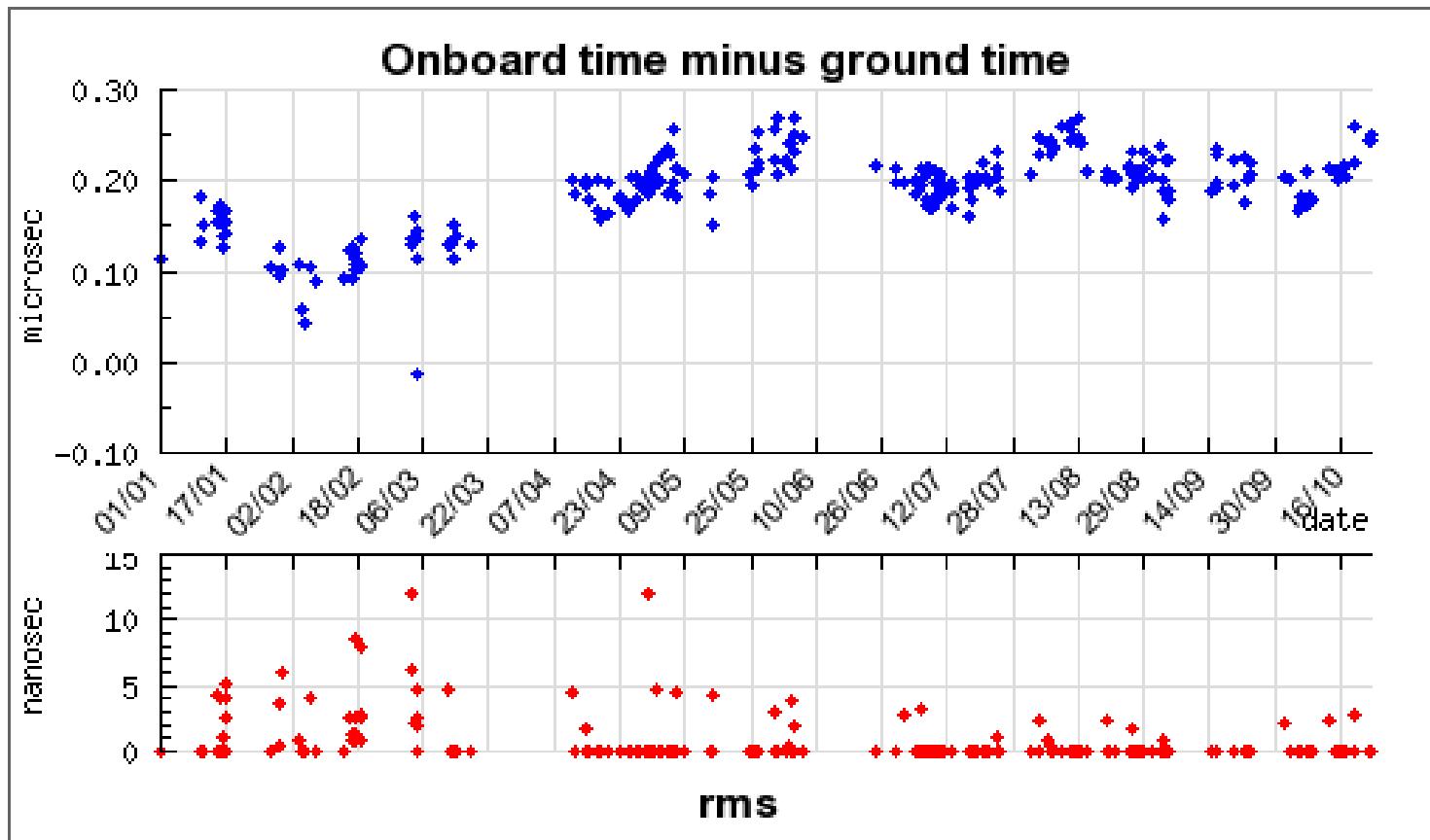
Australia

Courtesy Michael Tobar

Where is our strength?

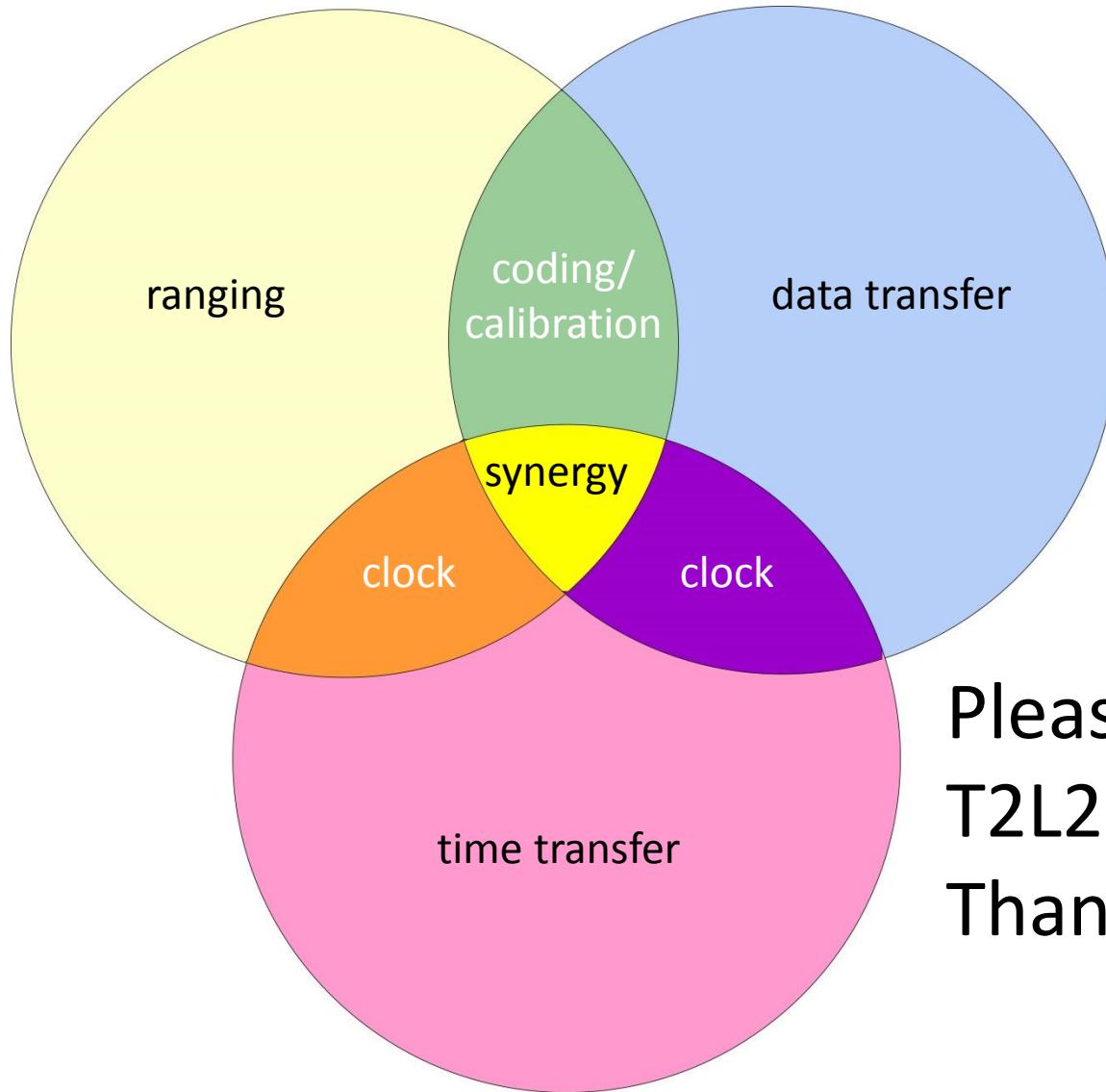
	SLR	Data transfer
Limitation of precision	10 kHz but low dispersion	100MChip/s (5Gbit/s) higher dispersion Influence of atmospheric fluctuations
accuracy	T2L2: 50ps (repeatability) ELT: 50ps ground-space ELT: 25ps ground-ground LRO: combination of MWL and optical	MWL ACES : 100ps
distance	LRO, Messenger	Optical TT limited
infrastructure	ILRS	

What can a station gain?



<http://www.geoazur.fr/t2l2/en/data>

Let's find our place in this synergy diagram!



Please contribute to
T2L2 and ELT!
Thank you very much!