



T&F update Finland (CSC/Funet and VTT)

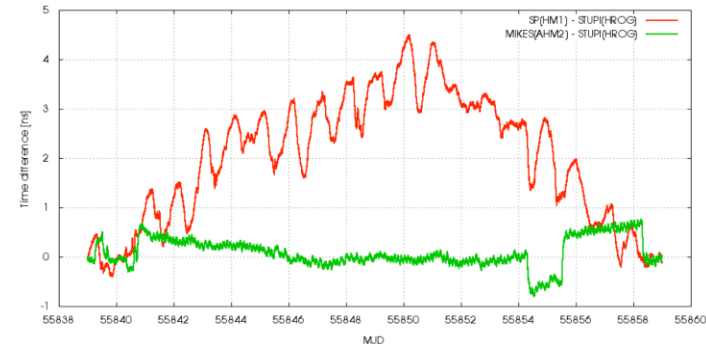
9.9.2024, GÉANT 15th SIG-NGN/TFN, Bergen, Norway

Jani Myry, CSC/Funet



Time & Frequency transfer – the very beginning (2011)

- We got a proposal from Sweden
 - “We have a router (Cisco 12K) and one of Sven-Christers optical boxes we can lend to Mikes, I can even drive it there in my old VW bus...” (Peter Löthberg)
- The link was built
 - Used STM-64 transponders not needed anymore for our uplinks
- Survived NORDUnet’s upgrade to coherent system
 - Was moved to OTN switching layer
- Decommissioned almost 10 years ago



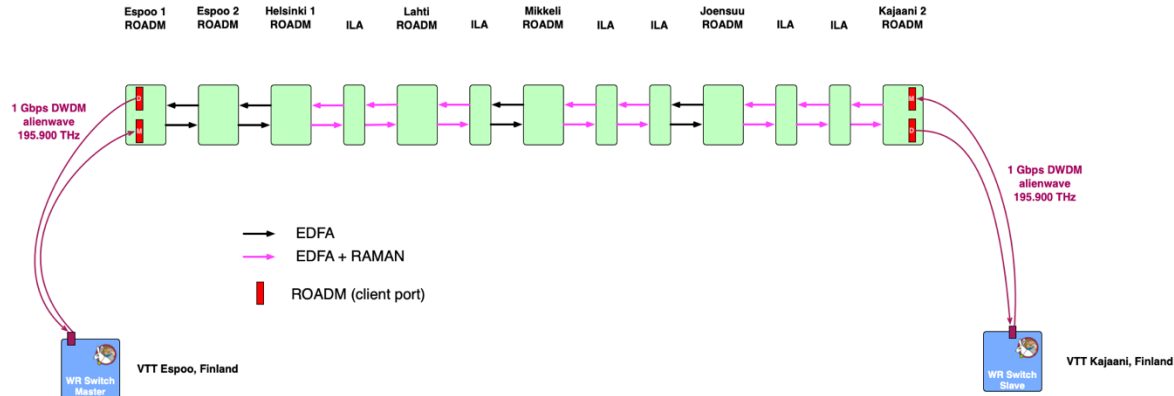
T&F fast-forward to the present day

- PTP White Rabbit unidirectional (since 2013)
 - VTT/Mikes wanted to build a T&F connection with newer technology ie. PTP White Rabbit
 - Originally designed at CERN and for max 10 km but this was ~ 800 km? Required changes to White Rabbit software to support extended latency.
 - We tested it with and alienwave, 1G DWDM SFPs and it just worked!
 - As far as we know, it was the first White Rabbit based long-haul link in the world and still running
- PTP White Rabbit bidirectional
 - Later and the current approach

Unidirectional T&F transfer

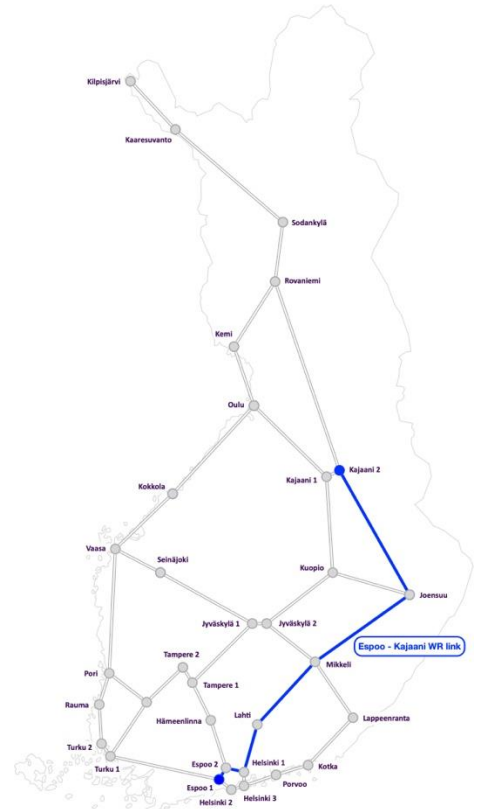


Espoo – Kajaani PTP White Rabbit link



ADVA FSP3000:

- 1G alienwave 195.90 THz
- Without CD compensation
- ~ 800 km



Bidirectional T&F transfer



Oulu – Kajaani link

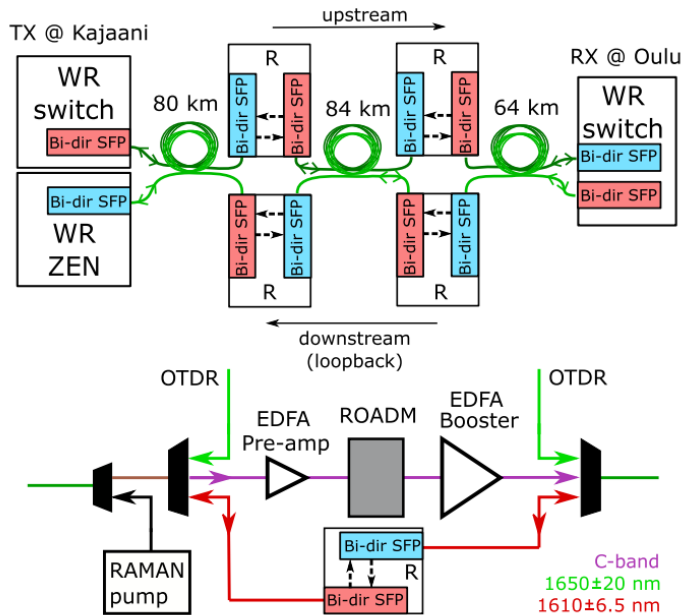


Fig. 2. Top: Schematics of the WR link with two repeater stations (R) based on bidirectional SFP transceivers (1605 and 1615 nm). Bottom: Schematics of the optical connections at a repeater station. OTDR: optical time-domain reflectometry. ROADM: reconfigurable optical add-drop multiplexer. WDM: wavelength-division multiplexer.

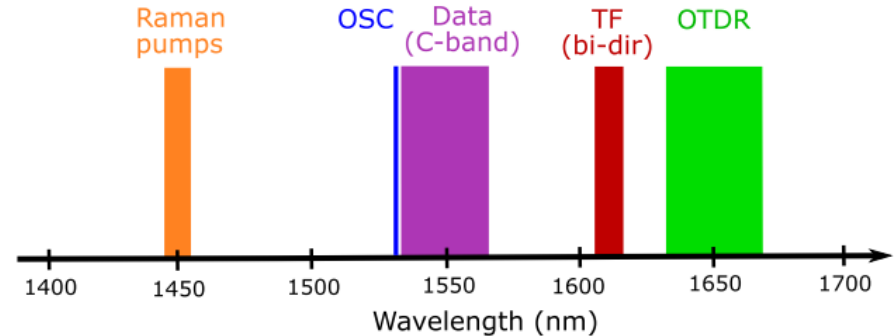
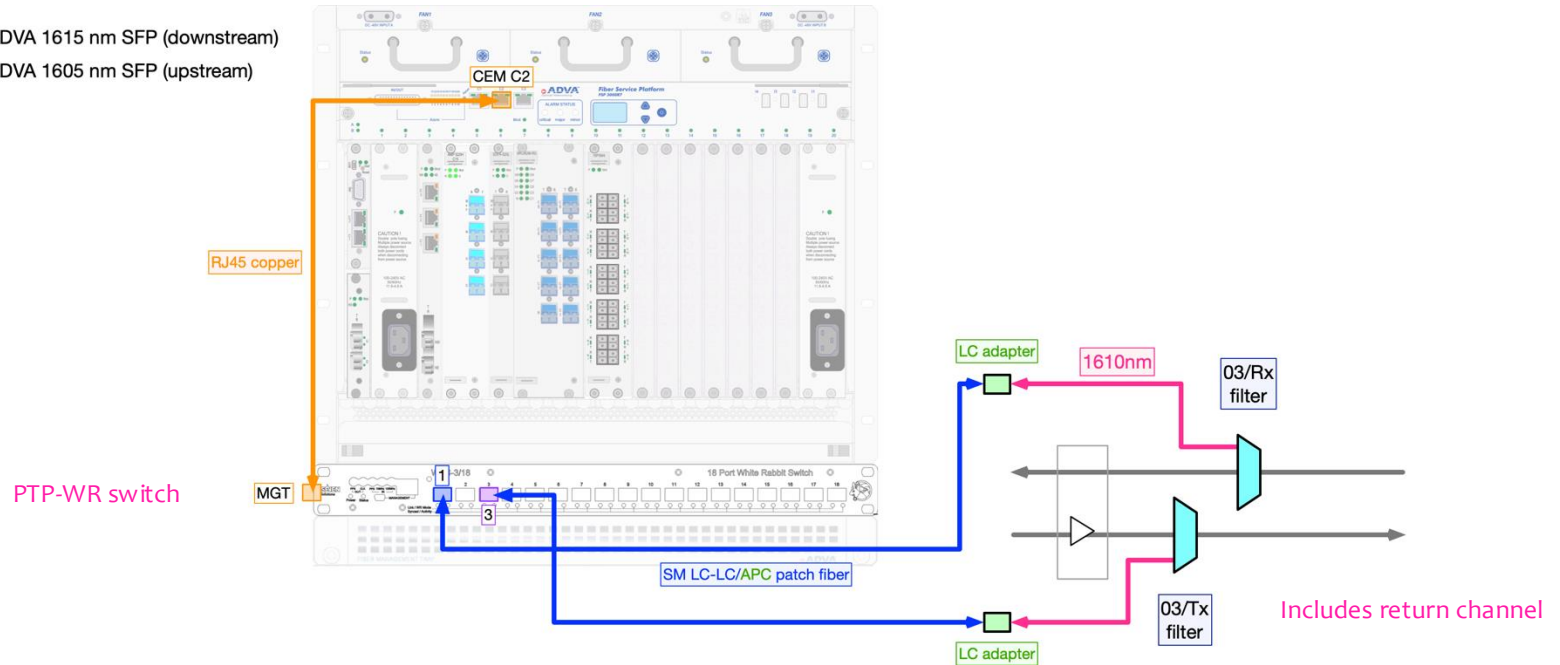


Fig. 1. Wavelength allocations in the FUNET. A similar structure is used in the SUNET [5]. OSC: optical supervisory channel. TF: time and frequency. OTDR: optical time-domain reflectometry.

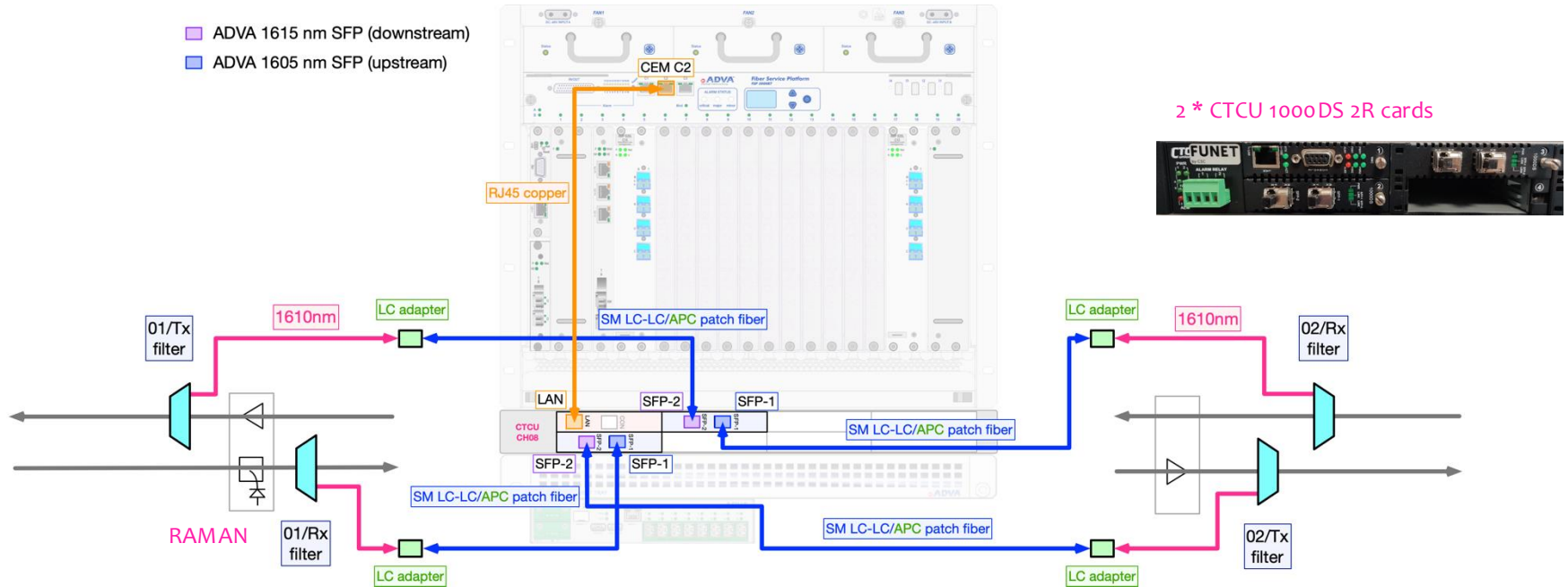
Long-haul use case: Kajaani-Oulu bidi PTP-WR link (end-sites)

- ADVA 1615 nm SFP (downstream)
- ADVA 1605 nm SFP (upstream)



Long-haul use case: Kajaani-Oulu bidi PTP-WR link (ILA sites)

- ADVA 1615 nm SFP (downstream)
- ADVA 1605 nm SFP (upstream)

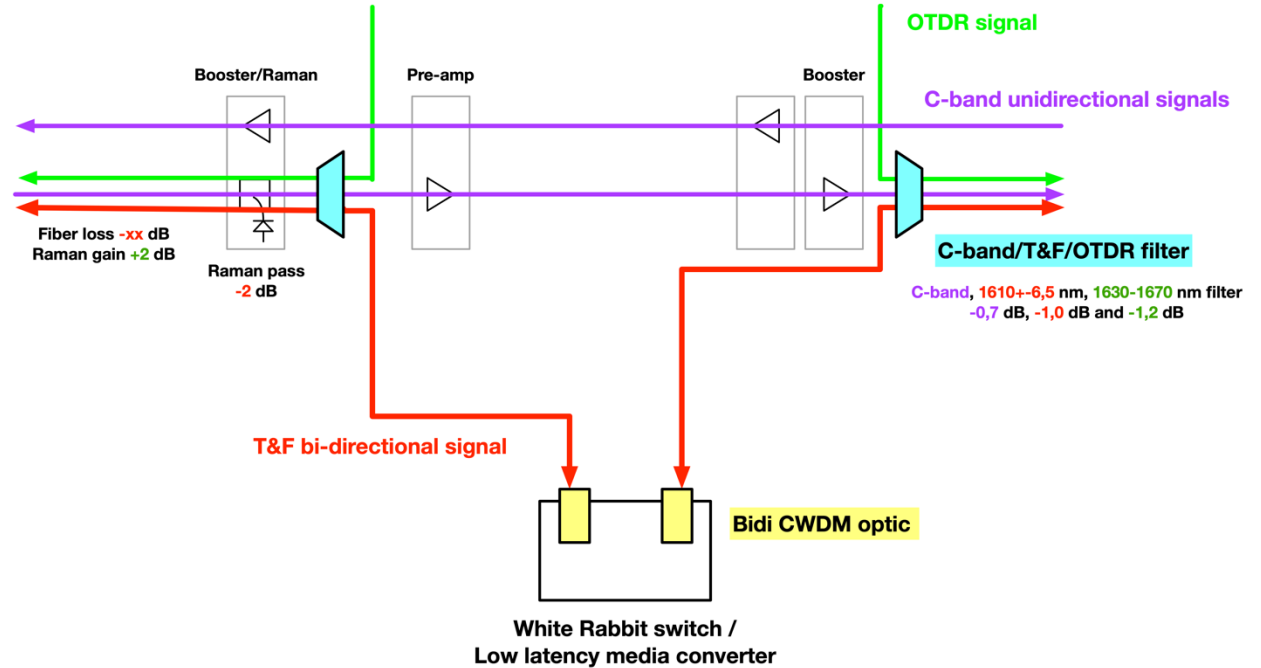


T&F filters used in the backbone

- Customized C-band (1525-1570 nm), T&F (1610 \pm 6,5 nm) and OTDR (1630-1670 nm) filter
 - 0,7 dB C-band loss (similar with existing OTDR filter)
 - 1,0 dB T&F loss
 - 1,2 dB OTDR loss
 - Fully bi-directional (no calibration needed)
- Very low CAPEX

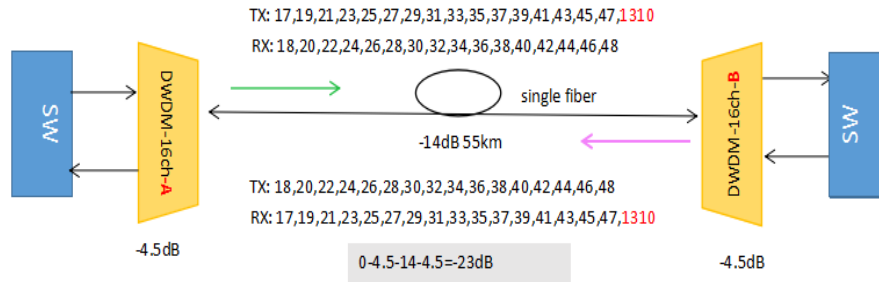


T&F filters in a node (bidi Adtran optics)

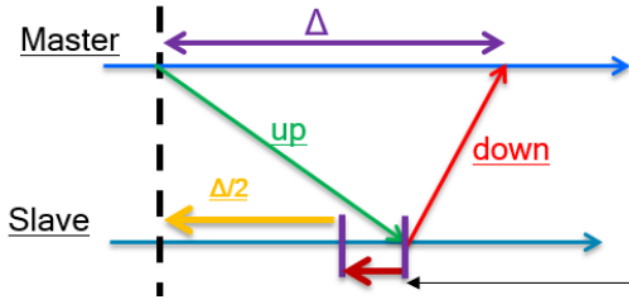


Metro use case: Espoo - Metsähovi T&F links

- A fiber pair (~55 km) splitted for two purposes:
 - One fiber for data traffic and another for T&F
- Connects VTT/Mikes and Metsähovi observatories
 - Aalto University, Finnish Geodetic Institute, National Land Survey



Asymmetry: Single fiber links are better



Correction to $\Delta/2$

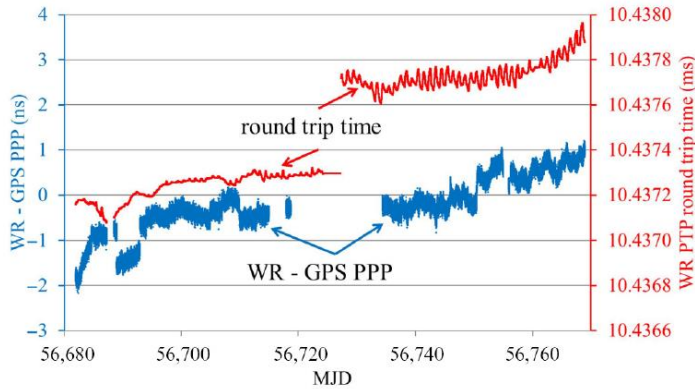
$$\frac{\alpha \Delta}{2 + \alpha 2} \approx \alpha \frac{\Delta}{4}$$

Propagation delay is taken to be half of round-trip time
 Asymmetry in propagation times shows up as PPS offset
 Dual fiber links: Length differences
 Single fiber links: Chromatic dispersion

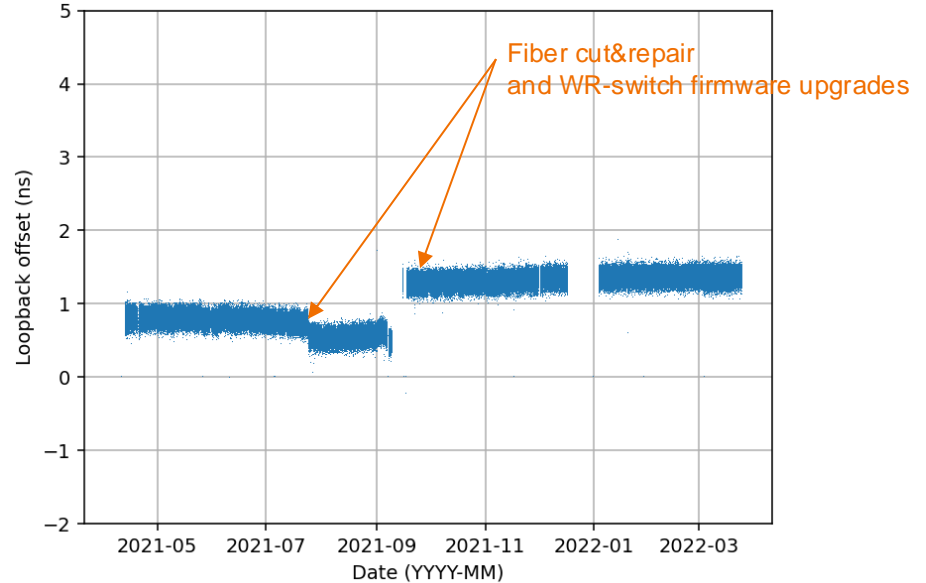
SFP standard/description	TX	RX	Asymmetry coefficient 'alpha' / PPM
1000BASE-BX10-D/U	1490 nm 1000BASEBX10-D	1310 nm 1000BASEBX10-U	250
	1550 nm	1490 nm	192
L-band BiDir optics from ADVA	1605 nm	1615 nm	37
10GBASE-BX, SFP+	1330 nm	1270 nm	14
L-band DWDM optics, spacing 100 GHz	1611.8 nm	1610.93 nm	3.9
C-band DWDM channels at 100 GHz spacing, 1000BASE-DWDM	ITU channels CH17-61 on Wavelength 1528.77-1563.86 nm	adjacent channel	~3
'below' C-band DWDM optics, spacing 100 GHz	1511.8 nm	1511.05 nm	2.2

Actual performance on VTT testbeds

950 km **dual-fiber** link: Espoo – Kajaani
asymmetries several microseconds, changing
with fiber-cuts and repairs

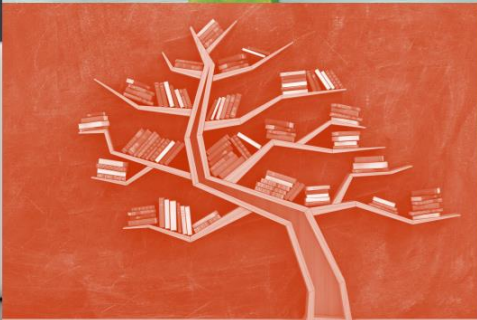


Round-trip performance on **single-fiber** 200 km link:
Kajaani – Oulu (200+200 km with loopback)



timing drift is about -80 ps during the first 102 days
and $+140$ ps during the last 16 months

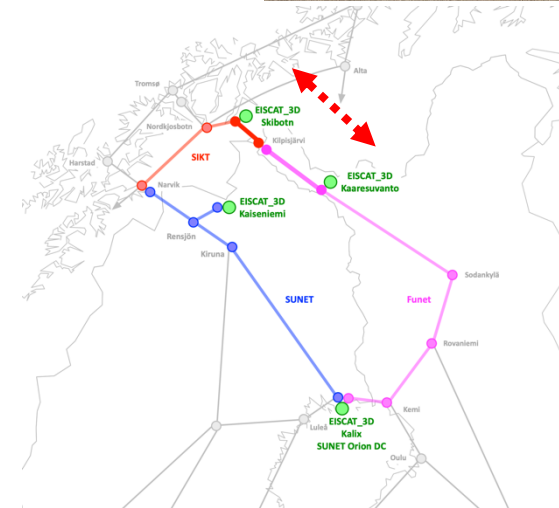
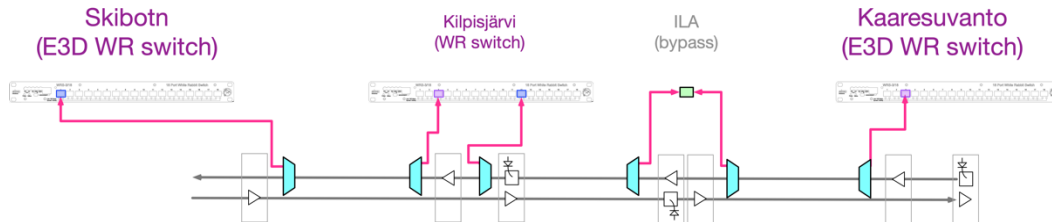
Overview of current and future links



Cross-border EISCAT_3D T&F pilot

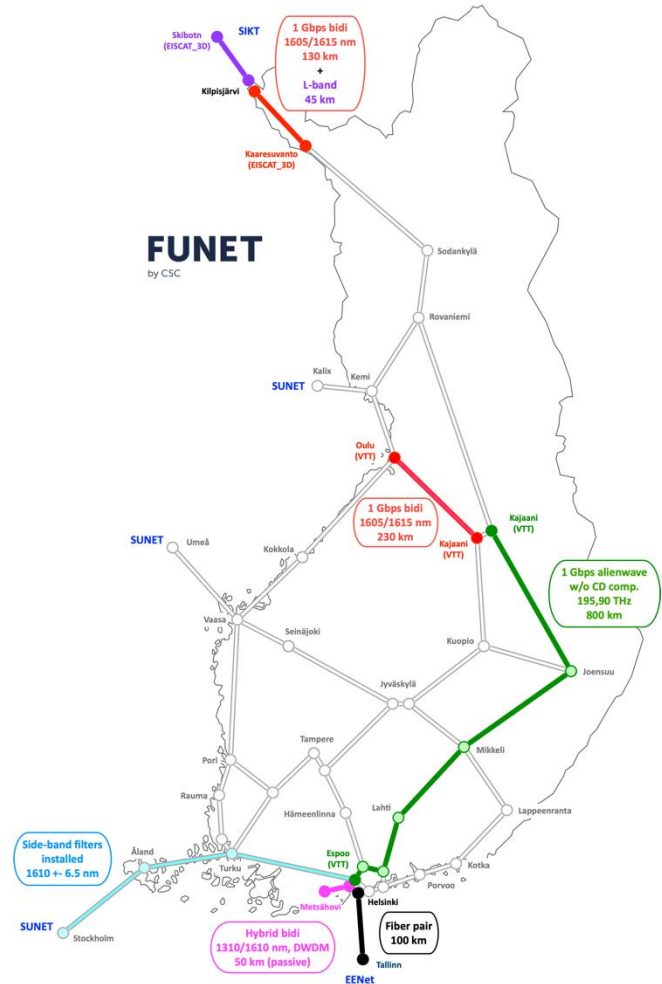


- Will connect EISCAT_3D sites in Kaaresuvanto, Finland and in Skibotn, Norway
 - Easiest and shortest span within the 1700+ km ring
 - Only single regeneration in a manned research station (Biological station in Kilpisjärvi)
- Will base on bidirectional signals on side-band filters at ~ 1600 nm
 - In Finland (Adtran OLS): Adtran bidi 1605/1615nm
 - In Norway (Nokia OLS): L-band DWDM or Adtran bidi 1605/1615nm (TBD)
- To be installed soon, equipment is ready



Other potential cross-border T&F links

- Finland - Estonia
 - Separate research fiber pair secured between Helsinki/Espoo and Tallinn, available soon
 - Greater extend of freedom to choose appropriate part of spectrum
 - Use cases: T&F, QKD and fiber sensing
- Finland - Sweden
 - Build-in sideband filters available (1610 nm) for T&F
- Getting sustainable funding probably the most difficult issue for cross-border links...



Optical T&F Network in National Research and Education Network

4.mars.2024

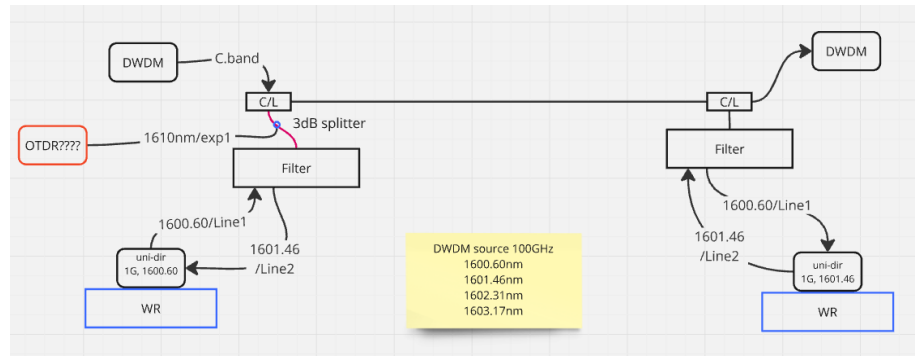
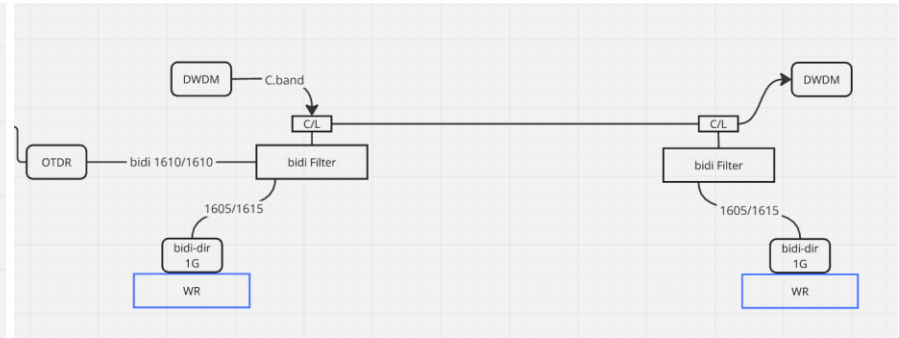
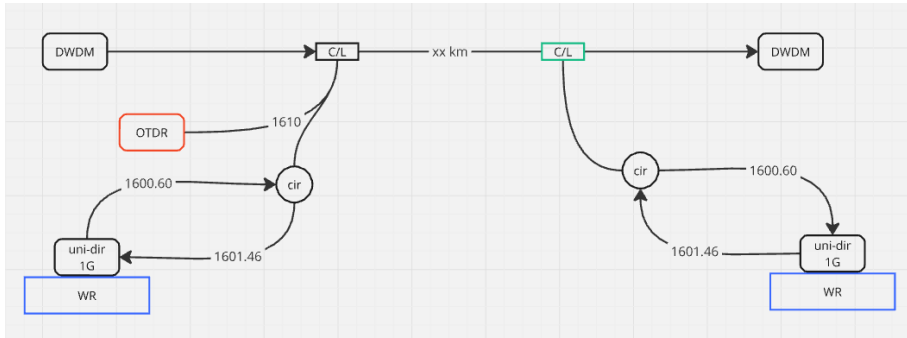
Teknisk møte om tid og frekvens 4. mars

Kurosh Bozorgebrahimi

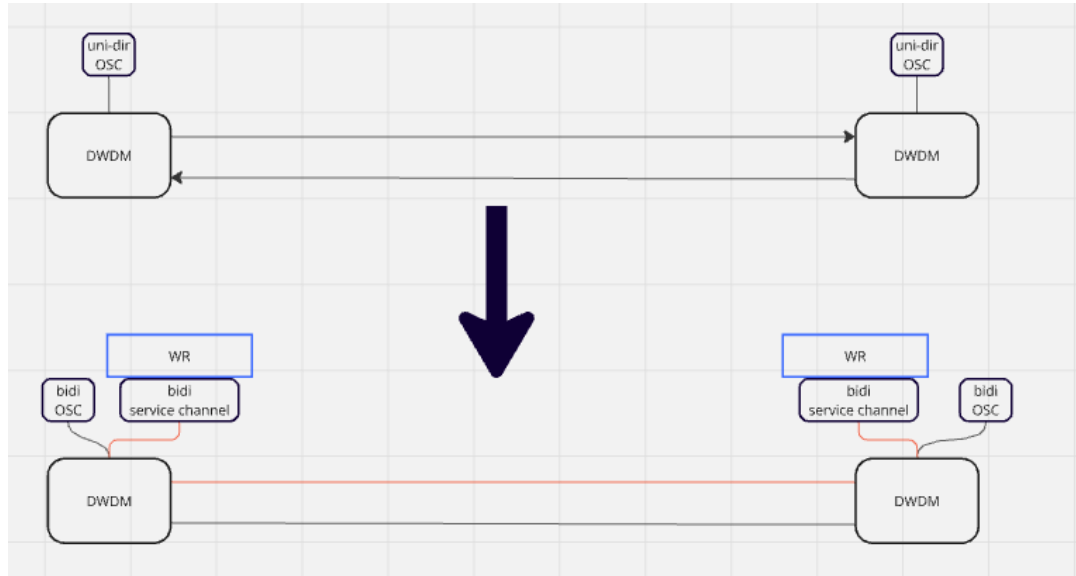
Raimena Veisllari

Sikt and the current T/F activities

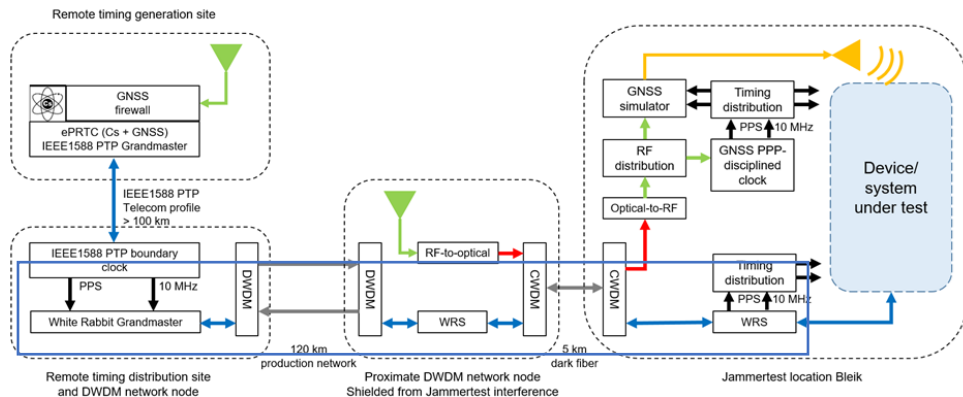
EISCAT challenges and possible solutions



EISCAT challenges and possible solutions



GNSS Attack Tests Andøya



Sikt WDM network with 3 white rabbit nodes



White Rabbit Field Trials in Svalbard

