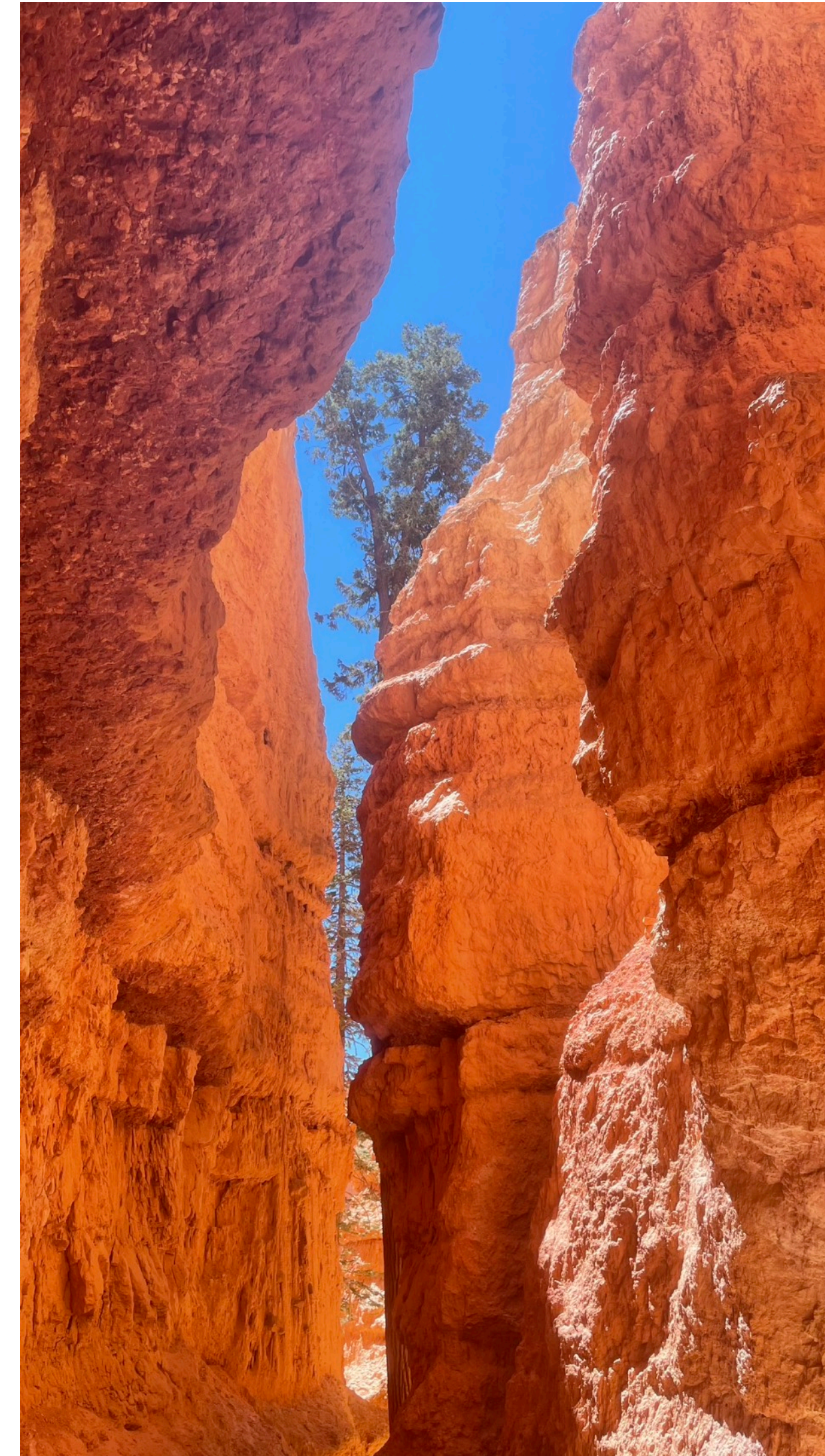
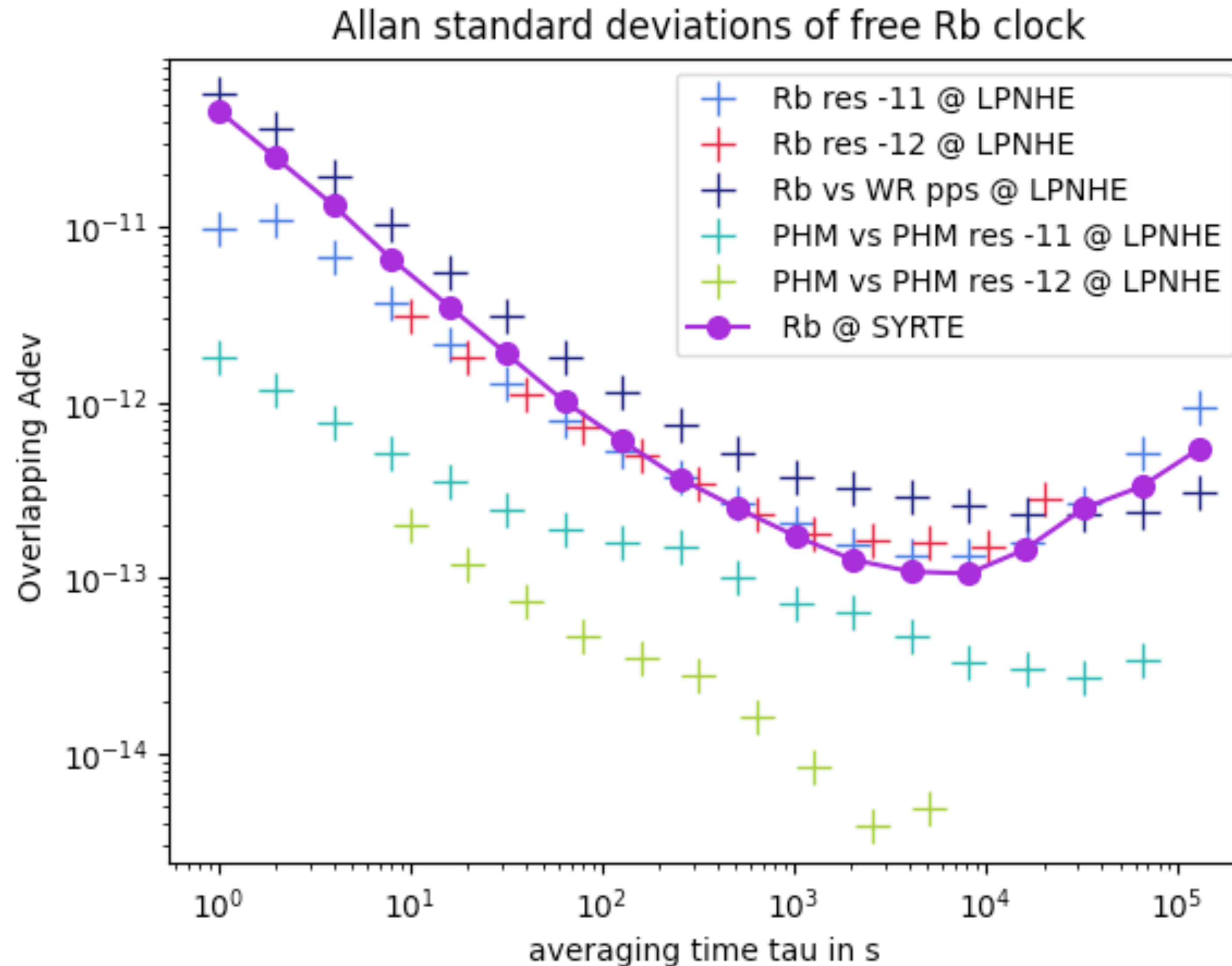


Update on clock studies and simulations



Group meeting 04th oct 2022, LPNHE, Lucile Mellet

Final characterization of the rubidium clock with frequency counter

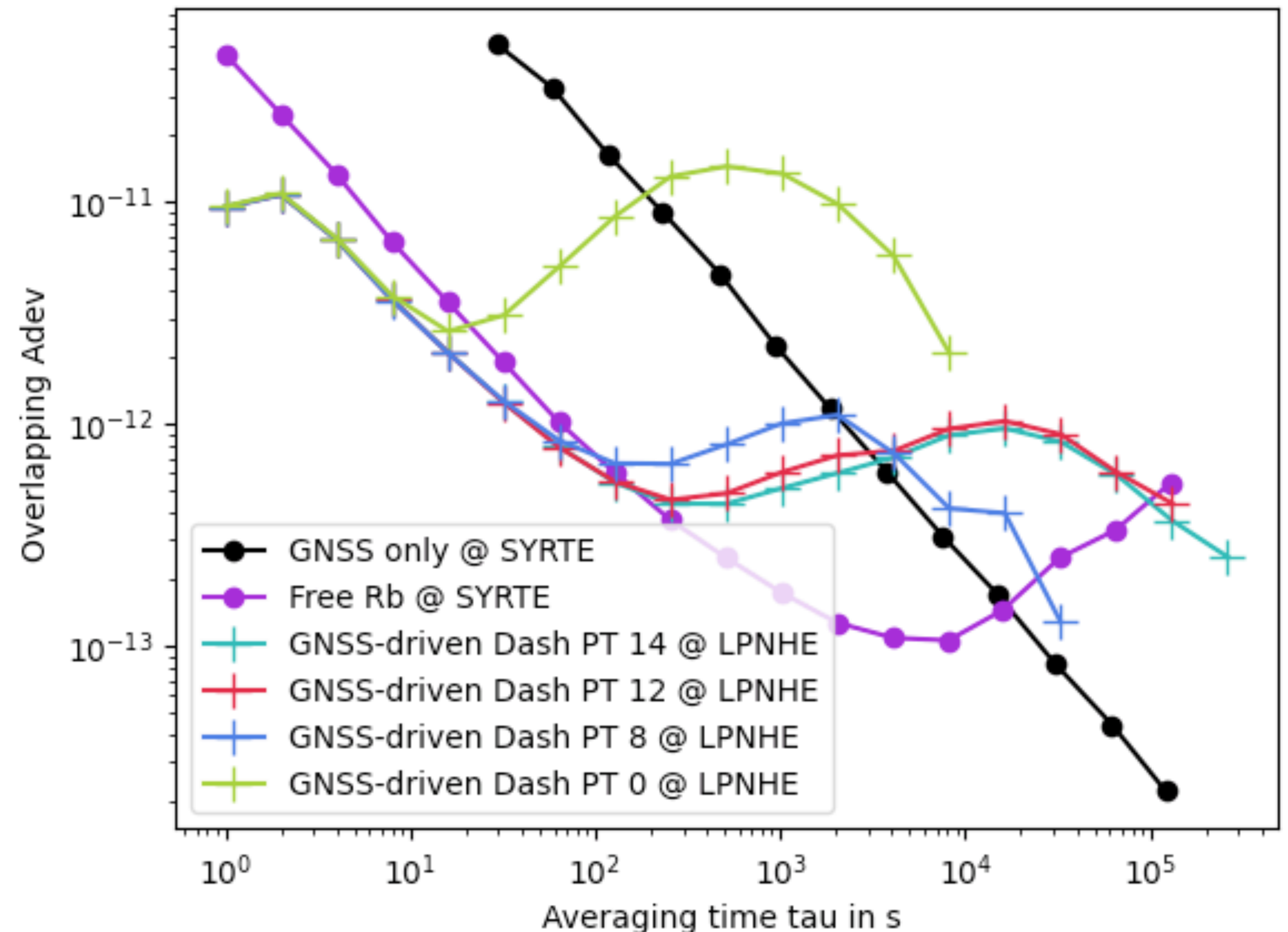


SK-like configuration with different time constants

PLL Table for all PT values, assuming a stability factor, $\zeta=1$.

PT Parameter	Integrator Time-Constant	Integral Gain	Proportional Gain	Natural Time-Constant
Parameter set by PT command	(hours)	(SF bits per hour per ns of time-tag)	(SF bits per ns of time-tag)	Characterizes PLL response (hours)
0	0.07	-14.063	-3.95	0.14
1	0.14	-7.031	-2.80	0.20
2	0.28	-3.516	-1.98	0.28
3	0.57	-1.758	-1.40	0.40
4	1.14	-0.879	-0.99	0.56
5	2.28	-0.439	-0.70	0.80
6	4.55	-0.220	-0.49	1.12
7	9.10	-0.110	-0.35	1.59
8	18.20	-0.055	-0.25	2.25
9	36.41	-0.027	-0.17	3.18
10	72.82	-0.014	-0.12	4.50
11	145.64	-0.007	-0.09	6.36
12	291.27	-0.003	-0.06	8.99
13	582.54	-0.002	-0.04	12.72
14	1,165.08	-0.001	-0.03	17.99

Allan standard deviations of GNSS driven Rb clock

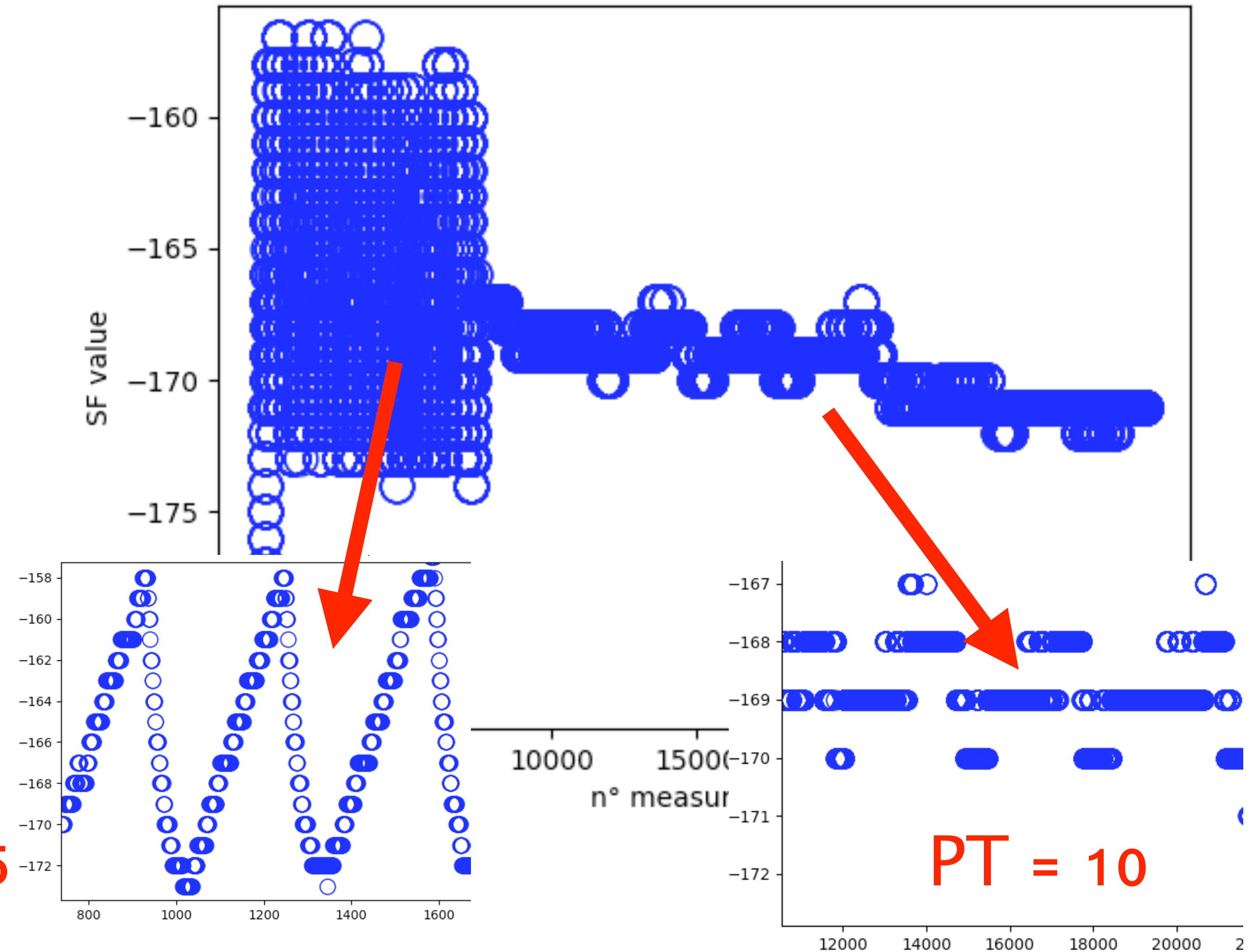


SK-like configuration with different time constants

PLL Table for all PT values, assuming a stability factor, $\zeta=1$.

PT Parameter	Integrator Time-Constant	Integral Gain	Proportional Gain	Natural Time-Constant
Parameter set by PT command	(hours)	(SF bits per hour per ns of time-tag)	(SF bits per ns of time-tag)	Characterizes PLL response (hours)
0	0.07	-14.063	-3.95	0.14
1	0.14	-7.031	-2.80	0.20
2	0.28	-3.516	-1.98	0.28
3	0.57	-1.758	-1.40	0.40
4	1.14	-0.879	-0.99	0.56
5	2.28	-0.439	-0.70	0.80
6	4.55	-0.220	-0.49	1.12
7	9.10	-0.110	-0.35	1.59
8	18.20	-0.055	-0.25	2.25
9	36.41	-0.027	-0.17	3.18
10	72.82	-0.014	-0.12	4.50
11	145.64	-0.007	-0.09	6.36
12	291.27	-0.003	-0.06	8.99
13	582.54	-0.002	-0.04	12.72
14	1,165.08	-0.001	-0.03	17.99

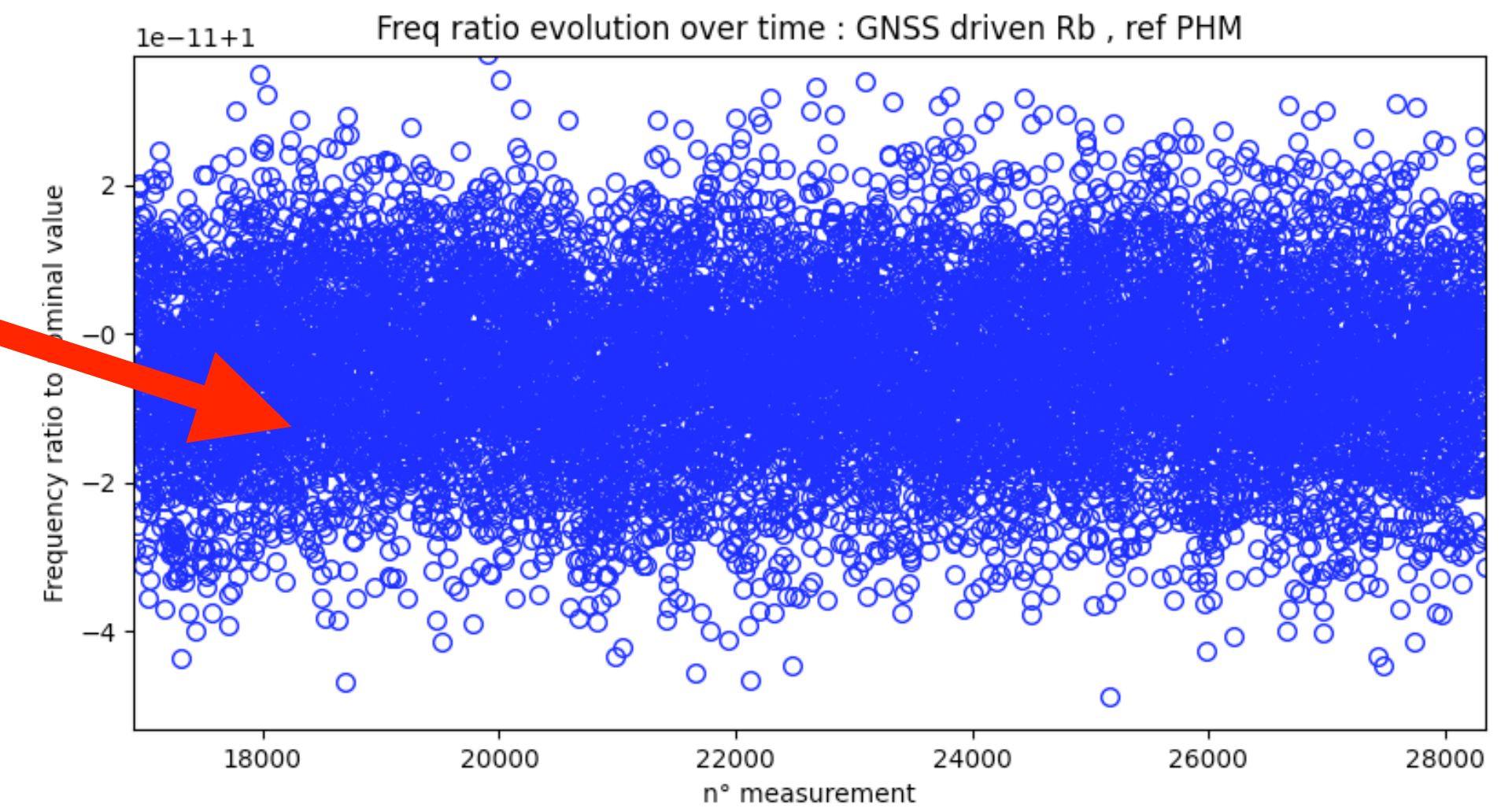
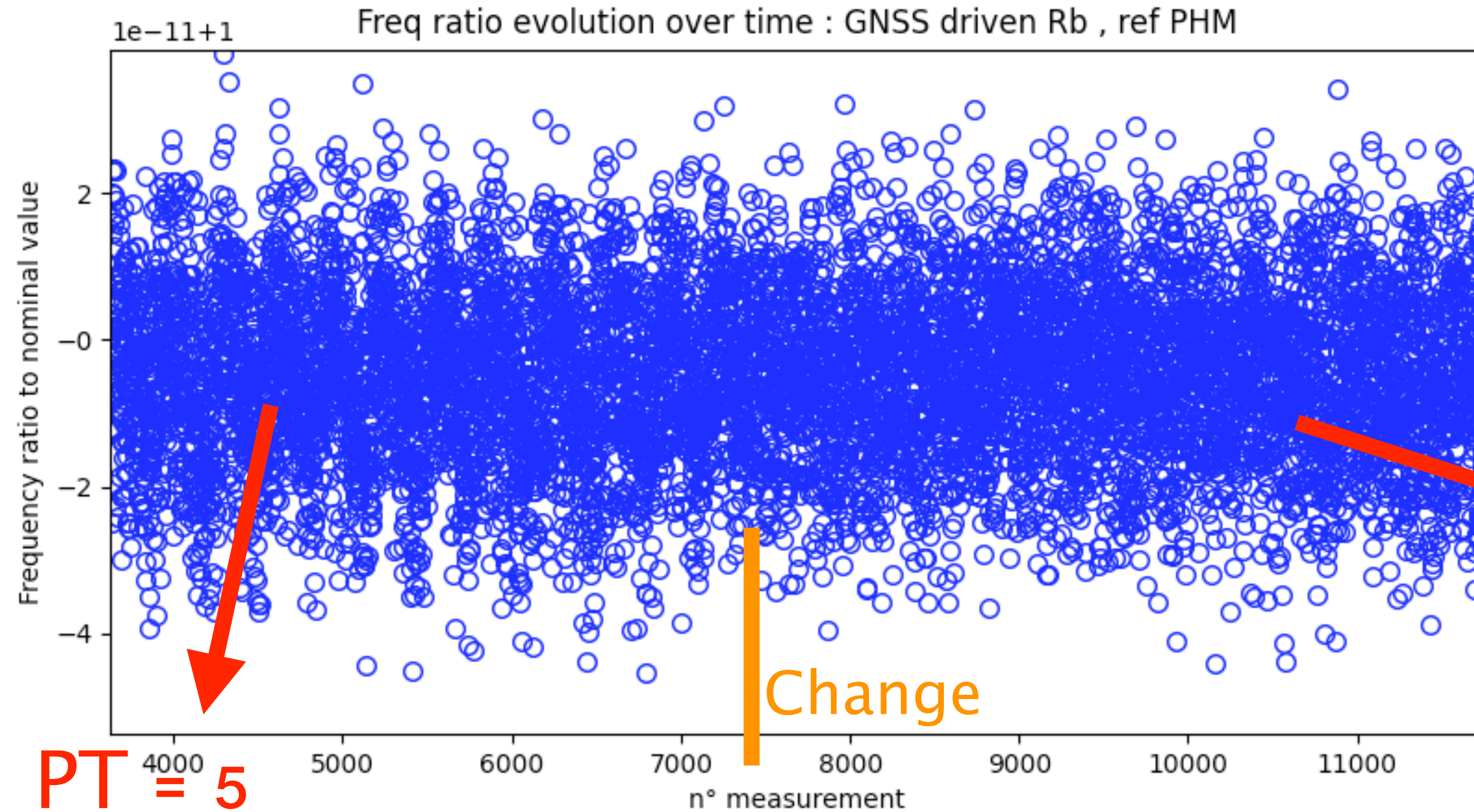
SF value over time : GNSS driven Rb , ref PHM



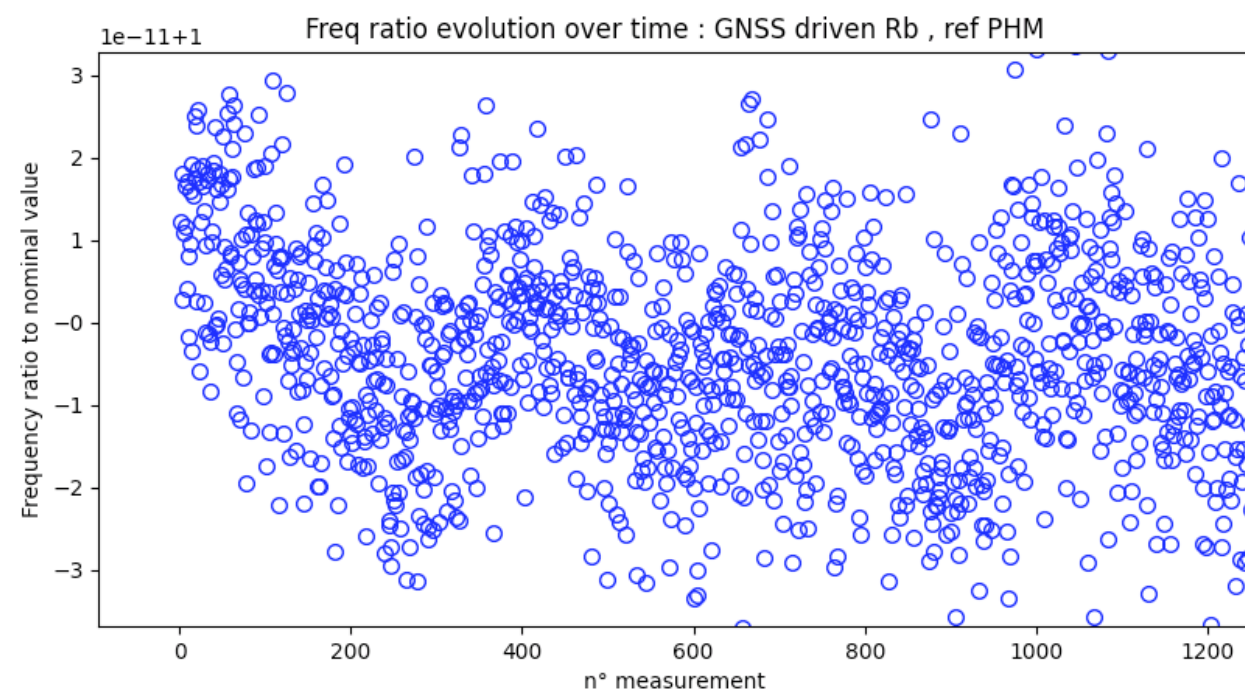
PT = 5

PT = 10

SK-like configuration with different time constants



PT = 10



Simulations of data and first correction tests

Phase series are simulated with chosen noises (WN freq, **WN phase**, RW freq) : order of mag coming from a data fit
Time series reconstructed from this
Corrections applied between fake Rb and perfect signal or fake Rb/fake **GNSS**
For now : Jumps of data, linear or quadratic fits of time differences on fixed interval lengths
Later : overlapping fits, splines, SK like ? , ...

More details :

PPS for simulation (easier)

Ref = perfect signal or fake GNSS

-> Production of time series (perfect = 1 2 3 4 5 etc)

$\Delta t_{fakedata-ref}$

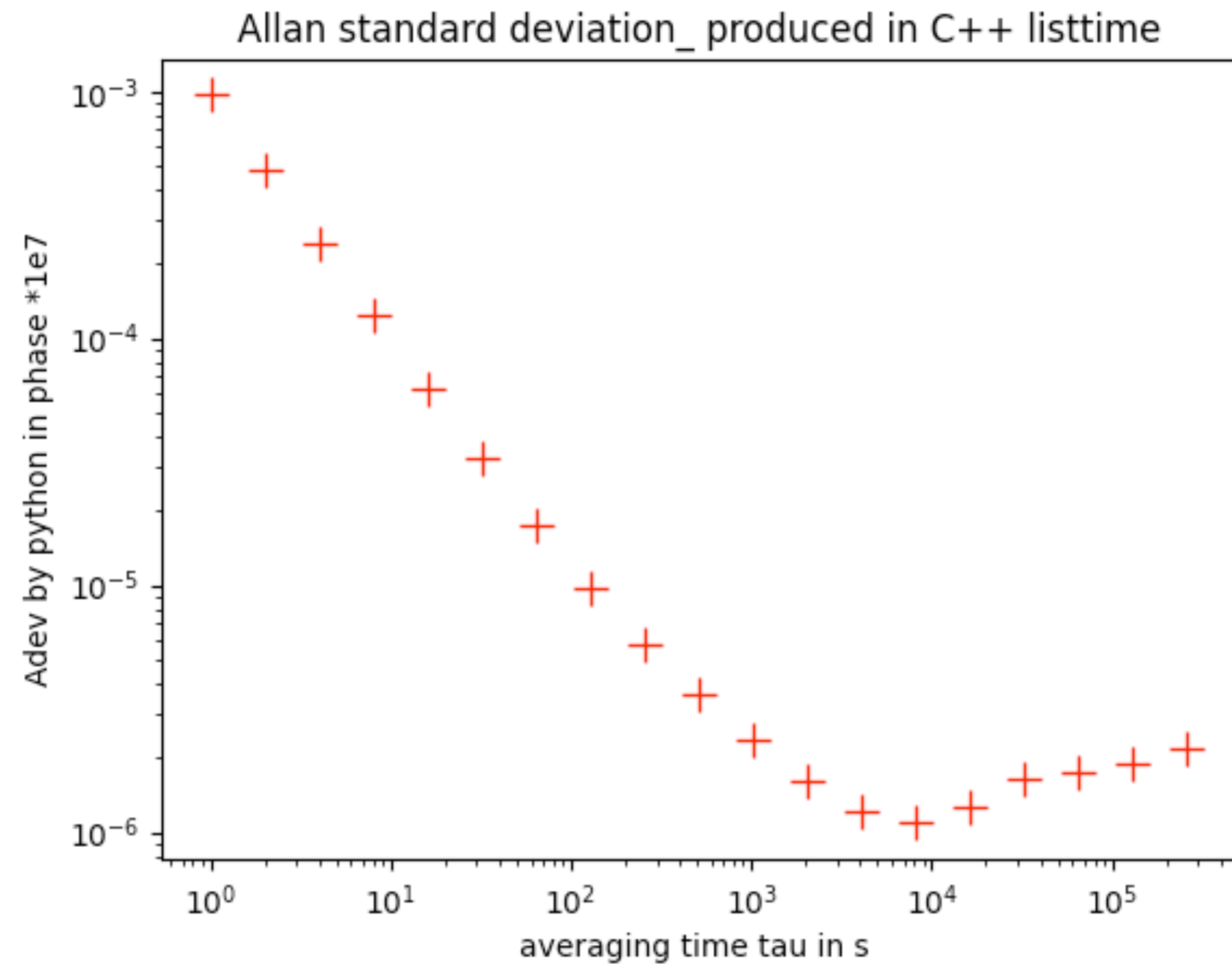
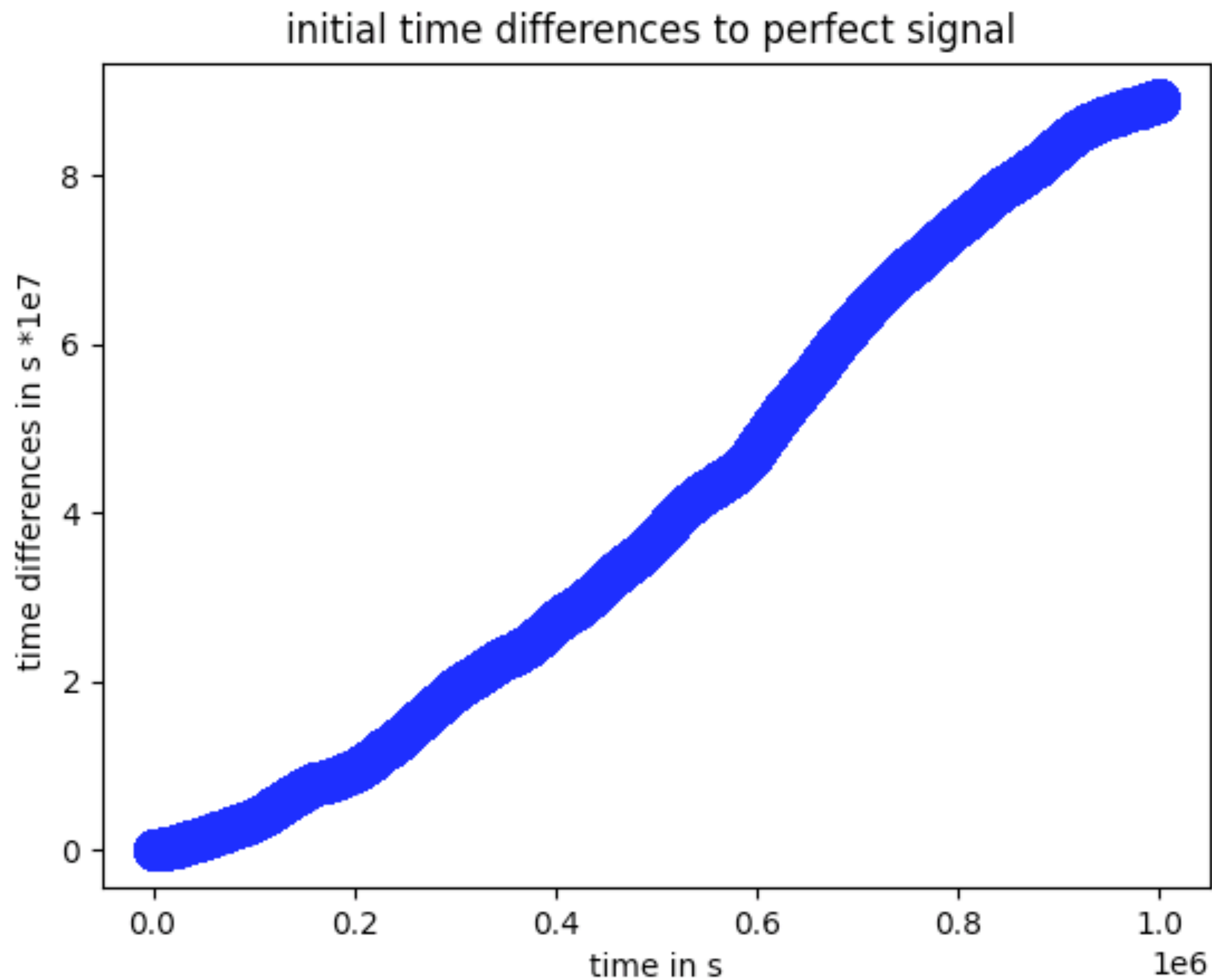
Fit this Δt on N intervals of length L

Each interval : $\Delta t = a*j + b$

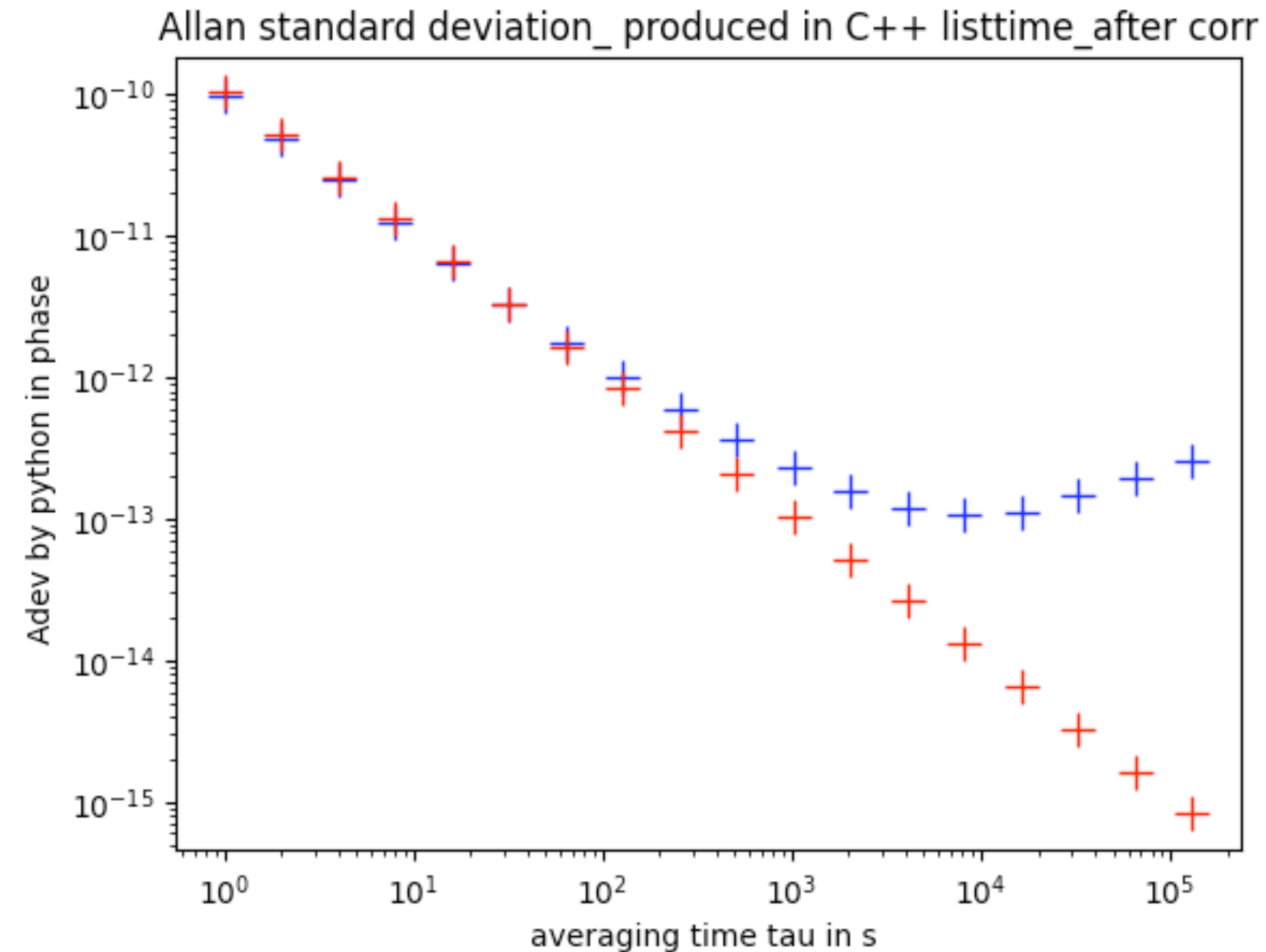
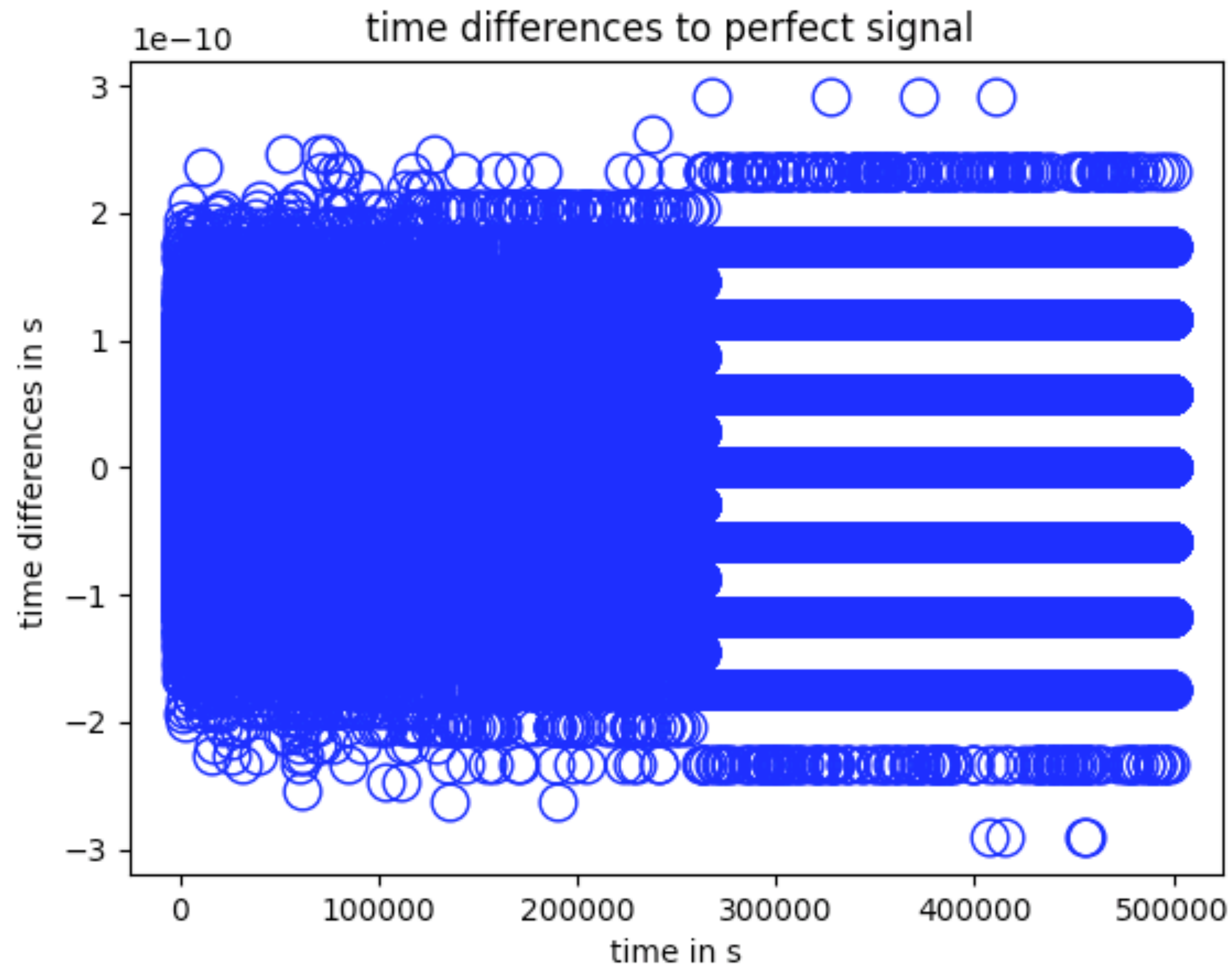
Correction : - $a*j + b$ on each time hit with corresponding a and b

Plot remaining time differences and ASD of those

Time series diff sans corrections

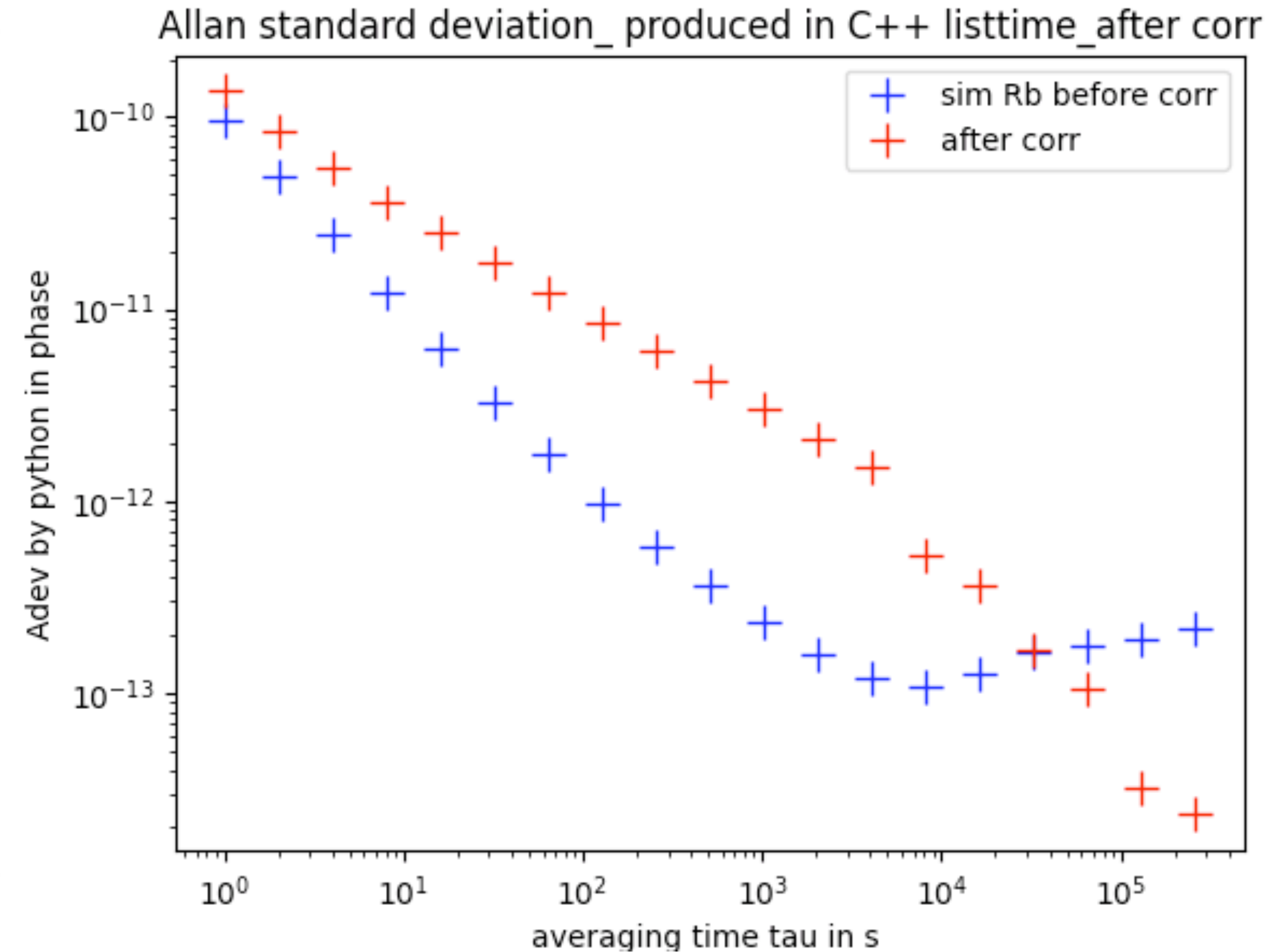
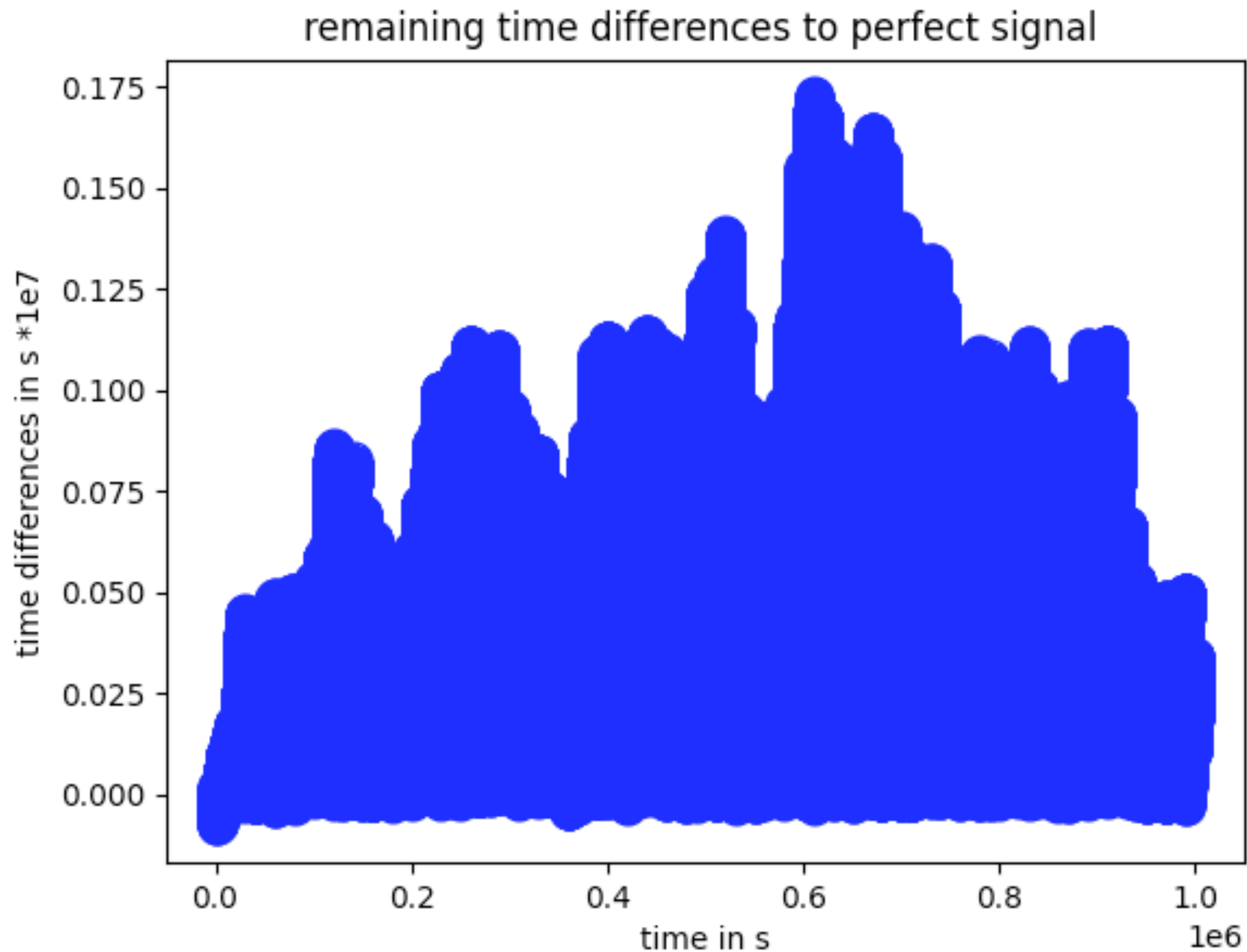


Sur chaque tranche de 10^2 s sans recouvrement, fit quadra des diff par rapport à 1 pps parfait.

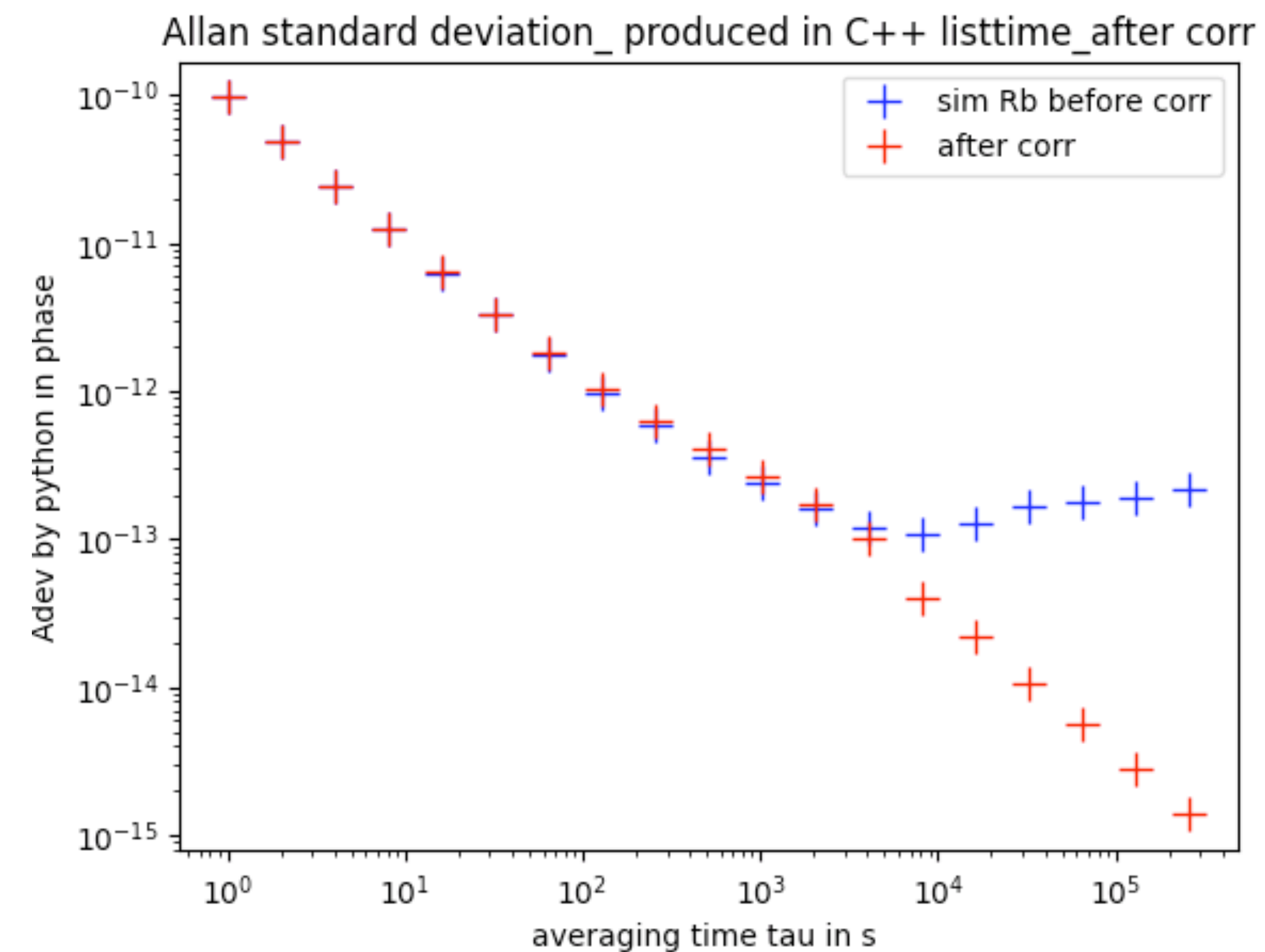
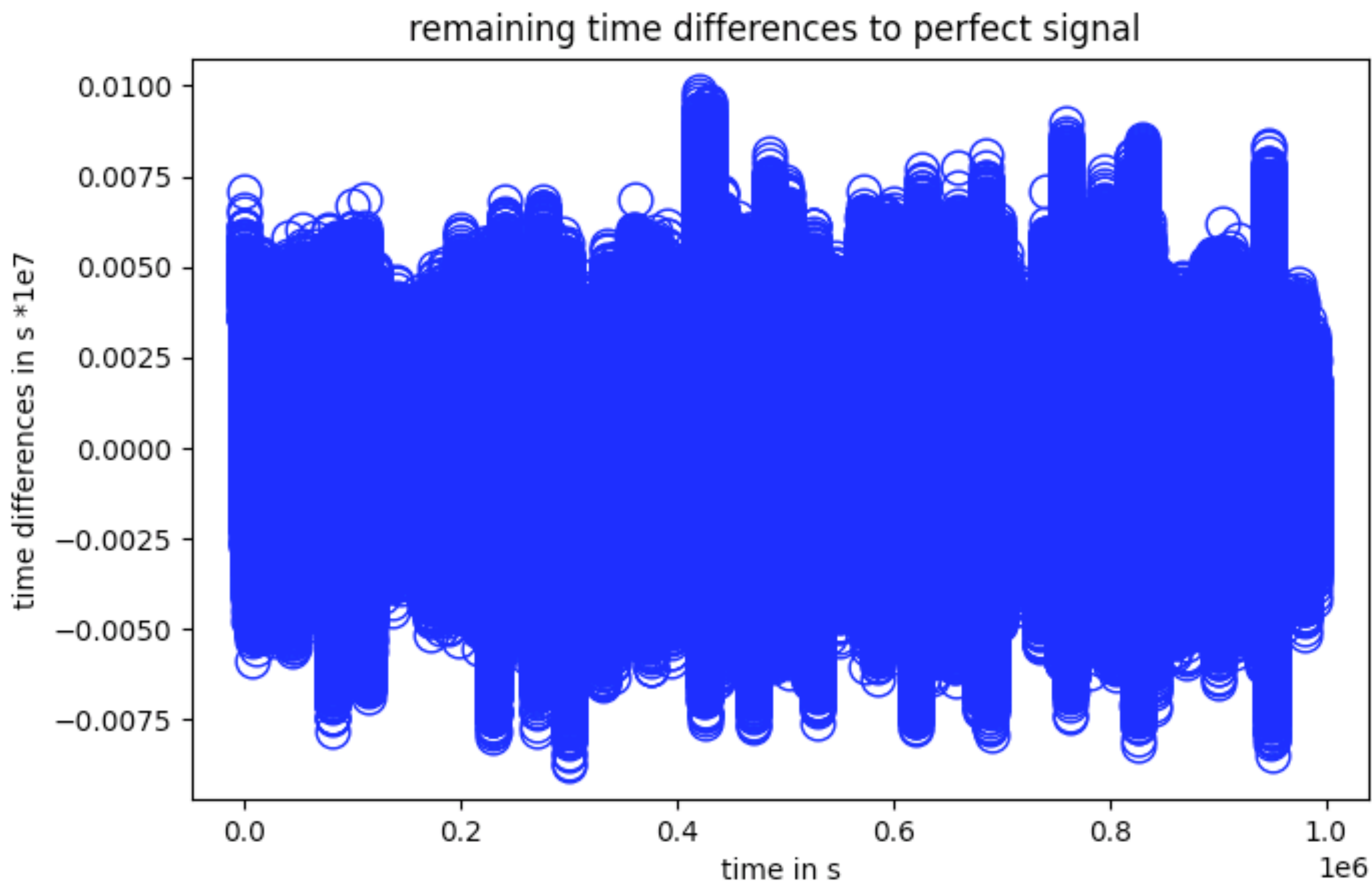


Discretization issue -> Now fixed

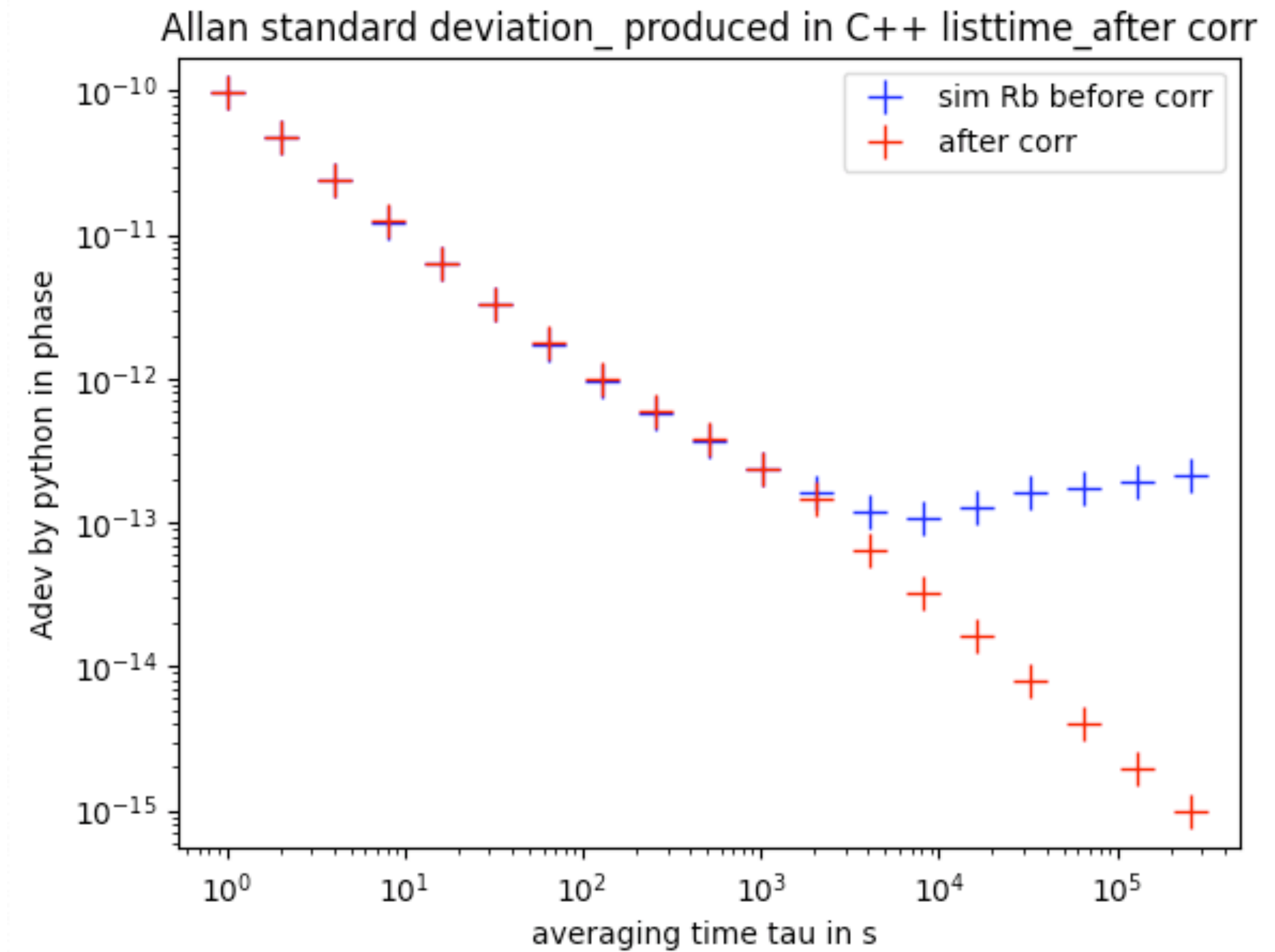
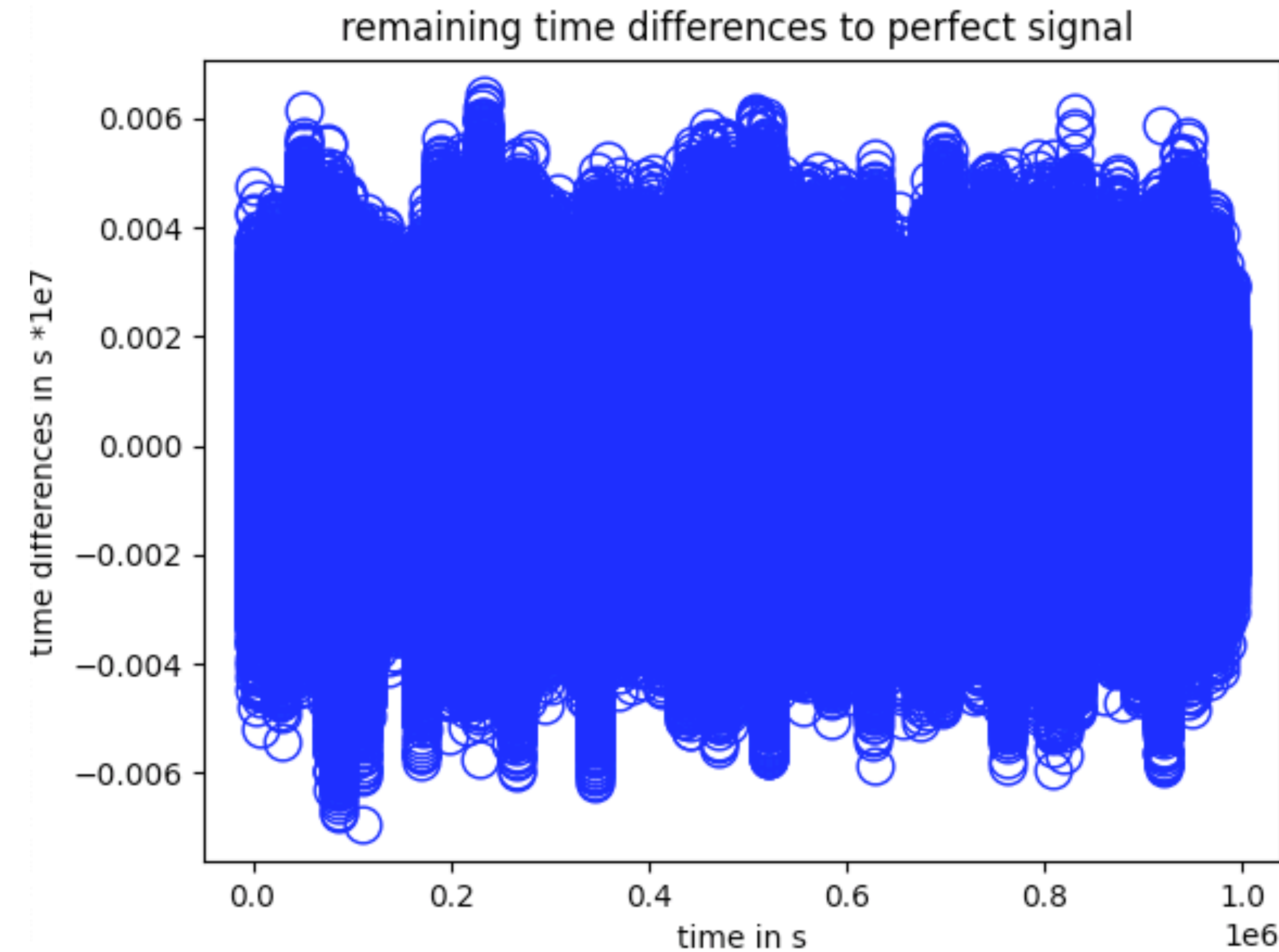
A chaque 10^4 s sans recouvrement, worst case scenario : 1 jump des diff par rapport à 1 pps parfait.



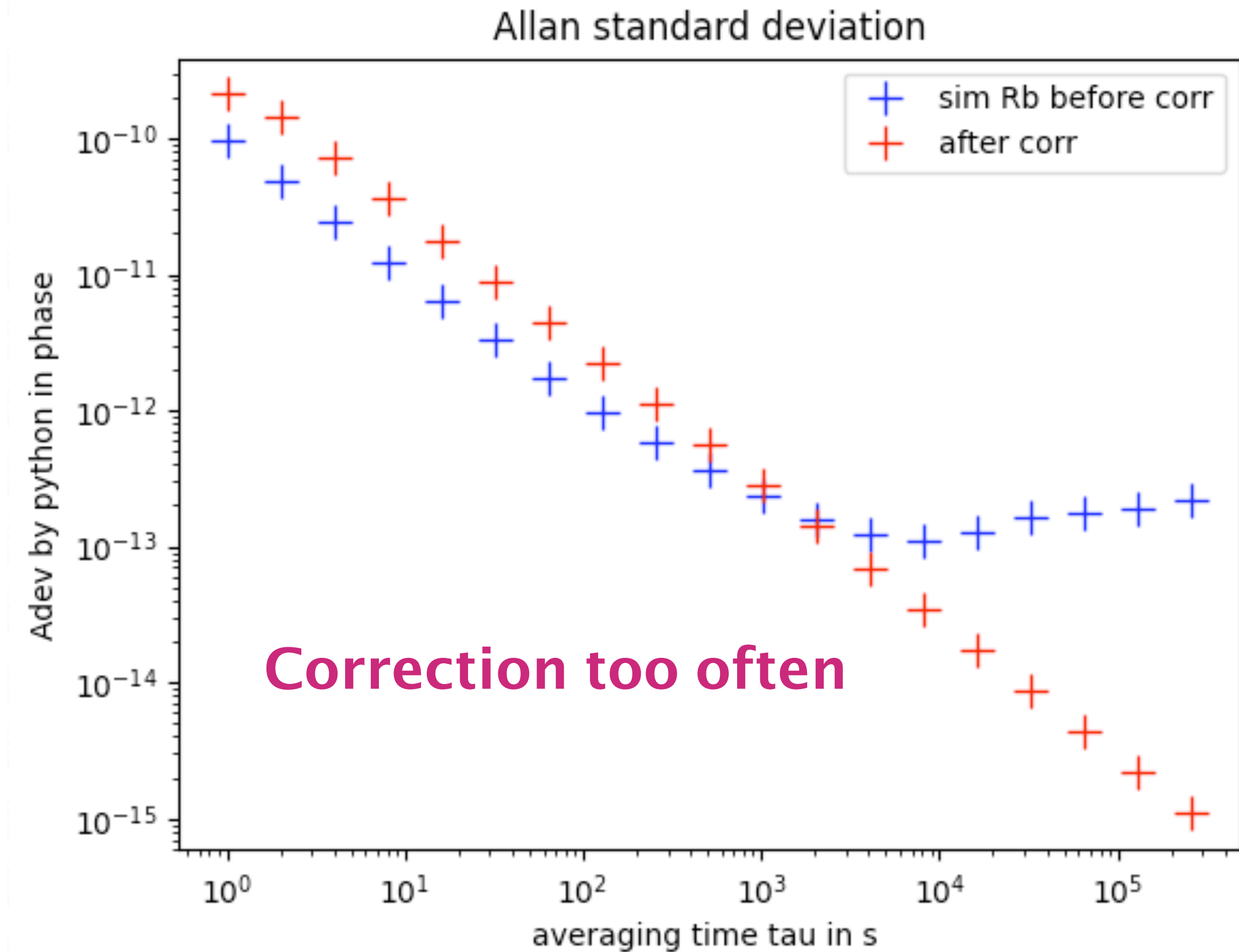
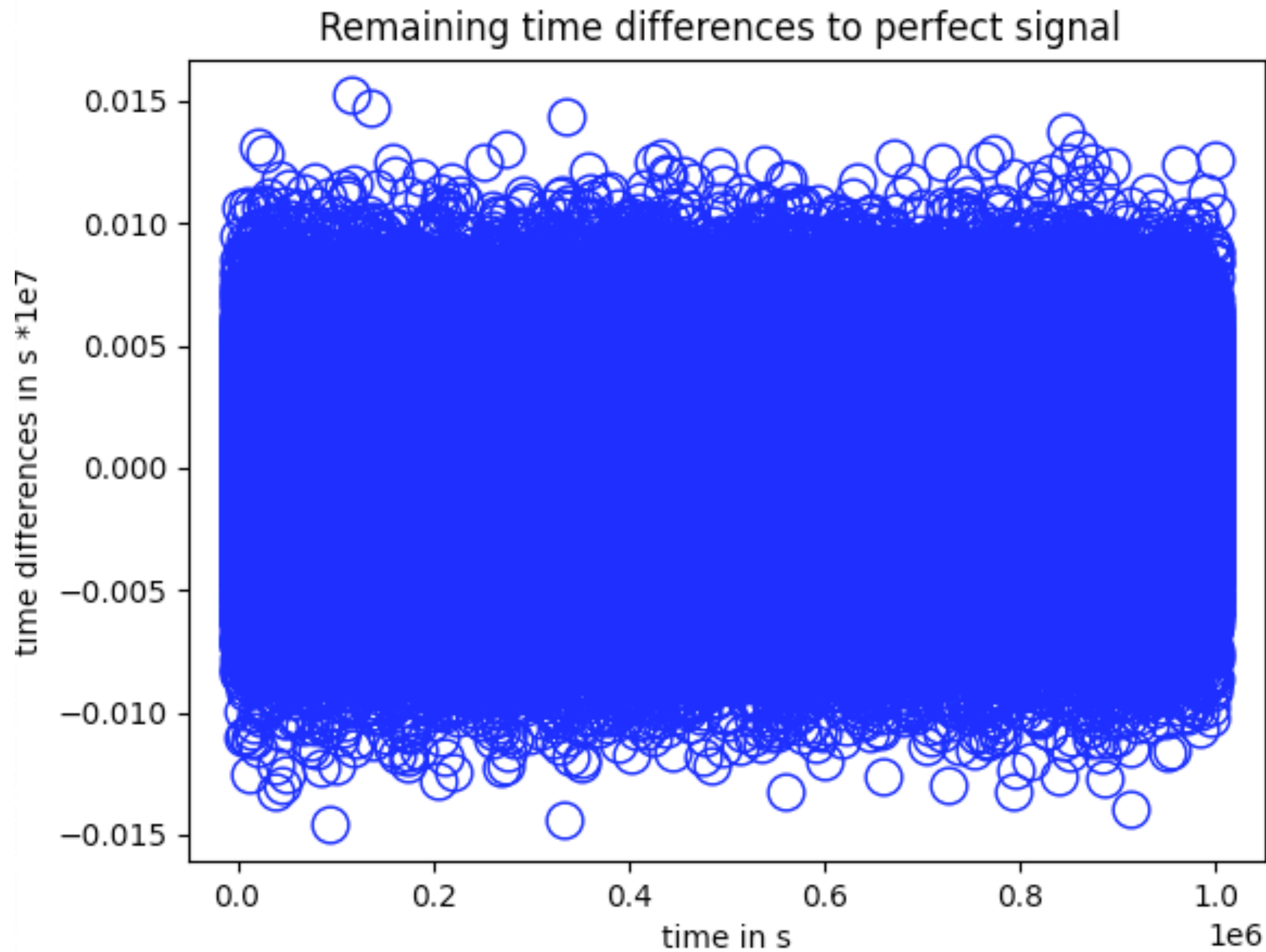
Sur chaque tranche de 10^4 s sans recouvrement, fit linéaire des diff par rapport à 1 pps parfait.



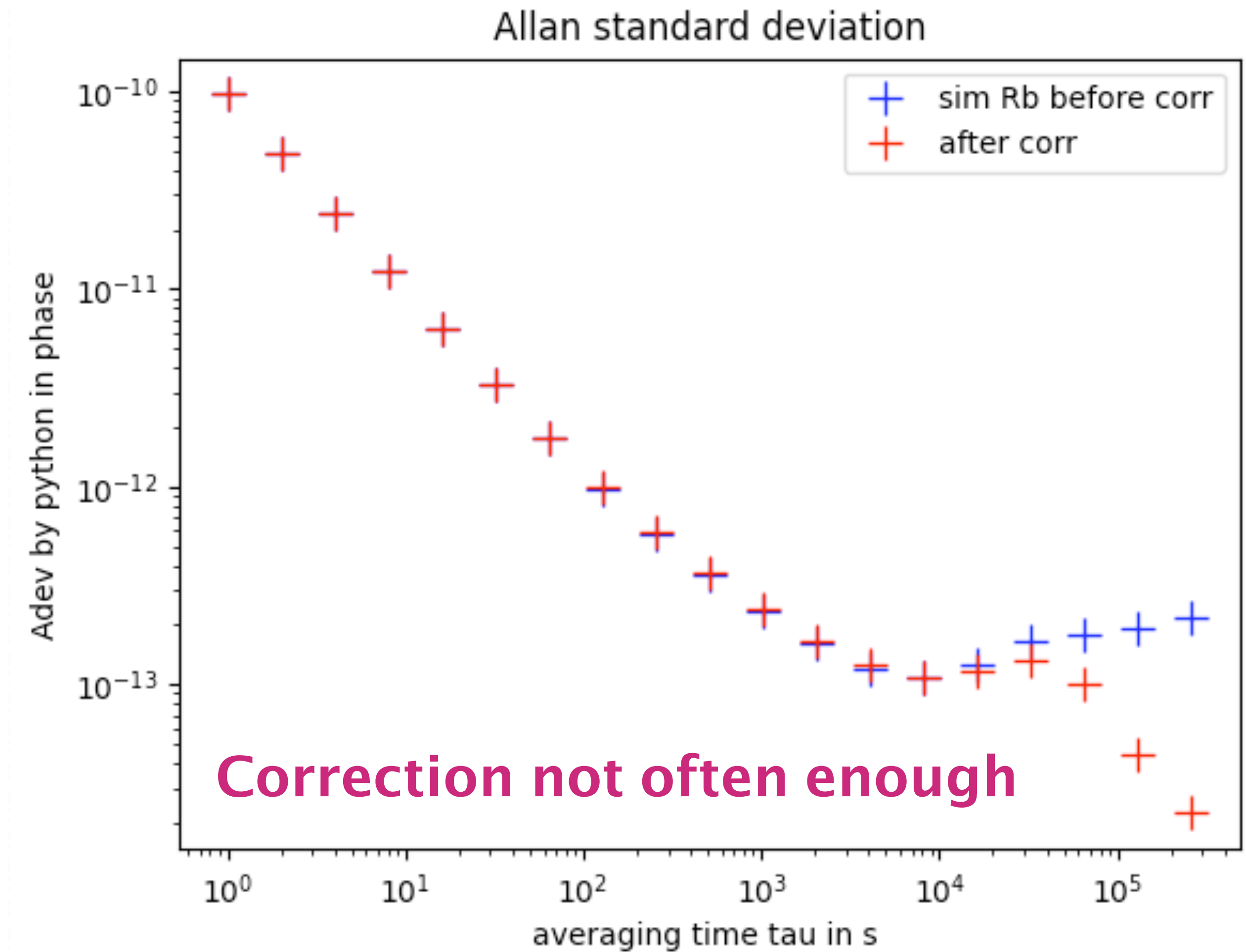
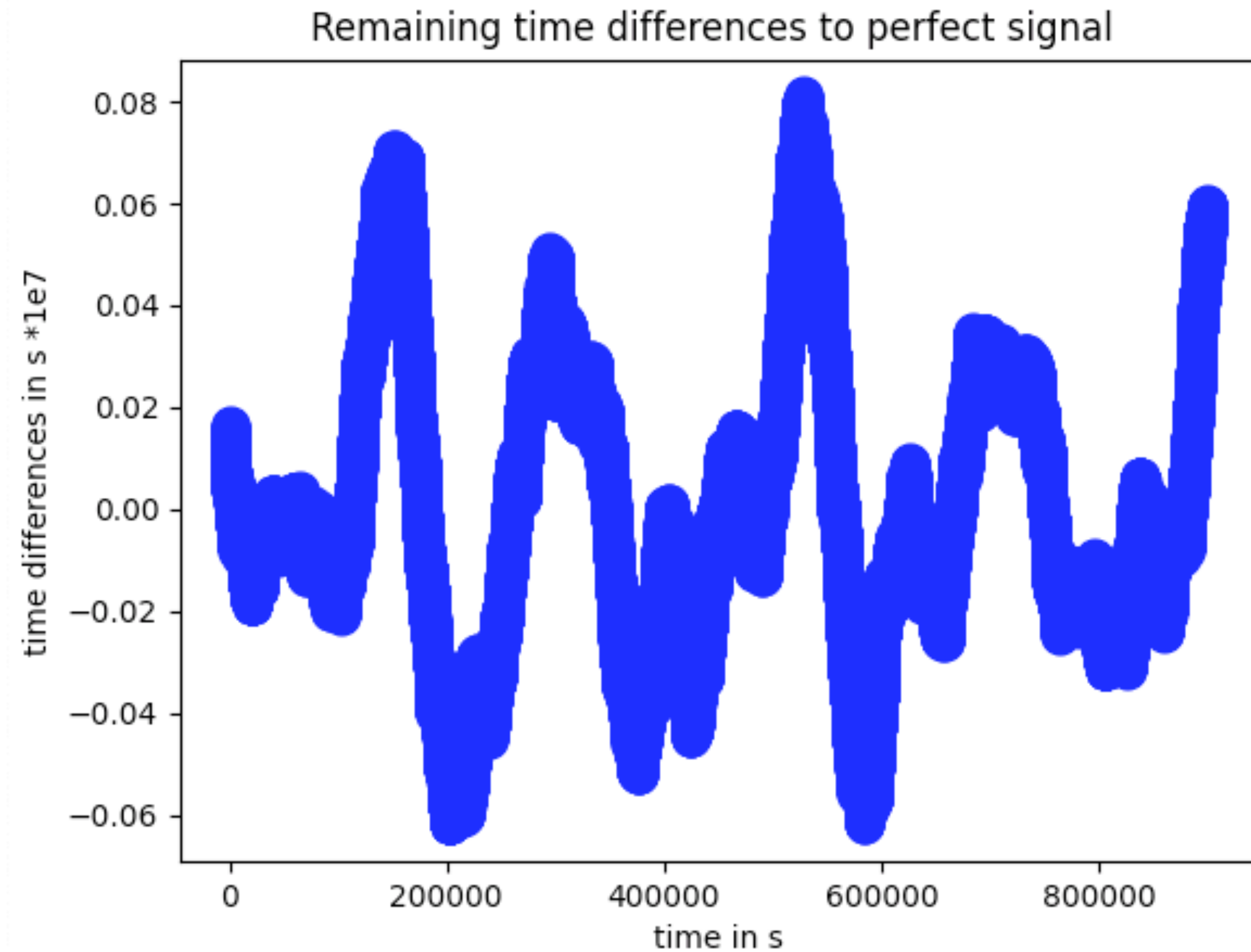
Sur chaque tranche de 10^4 s sans recouvrement, fit quadra des diff par rapport à 1 pps parfait.



Sur chaque tranche de 5 s sans recouvrement, fit quadra des diff par rapport à 1 pps parfait.



Sur chaque tranche de $3 \cdot 10^5$ s sans recouvrement, fit quadra des diff par rapport à 1 pps parfait.



Simulations of data and first correction tests

These were corrections wrt « perfect signal »

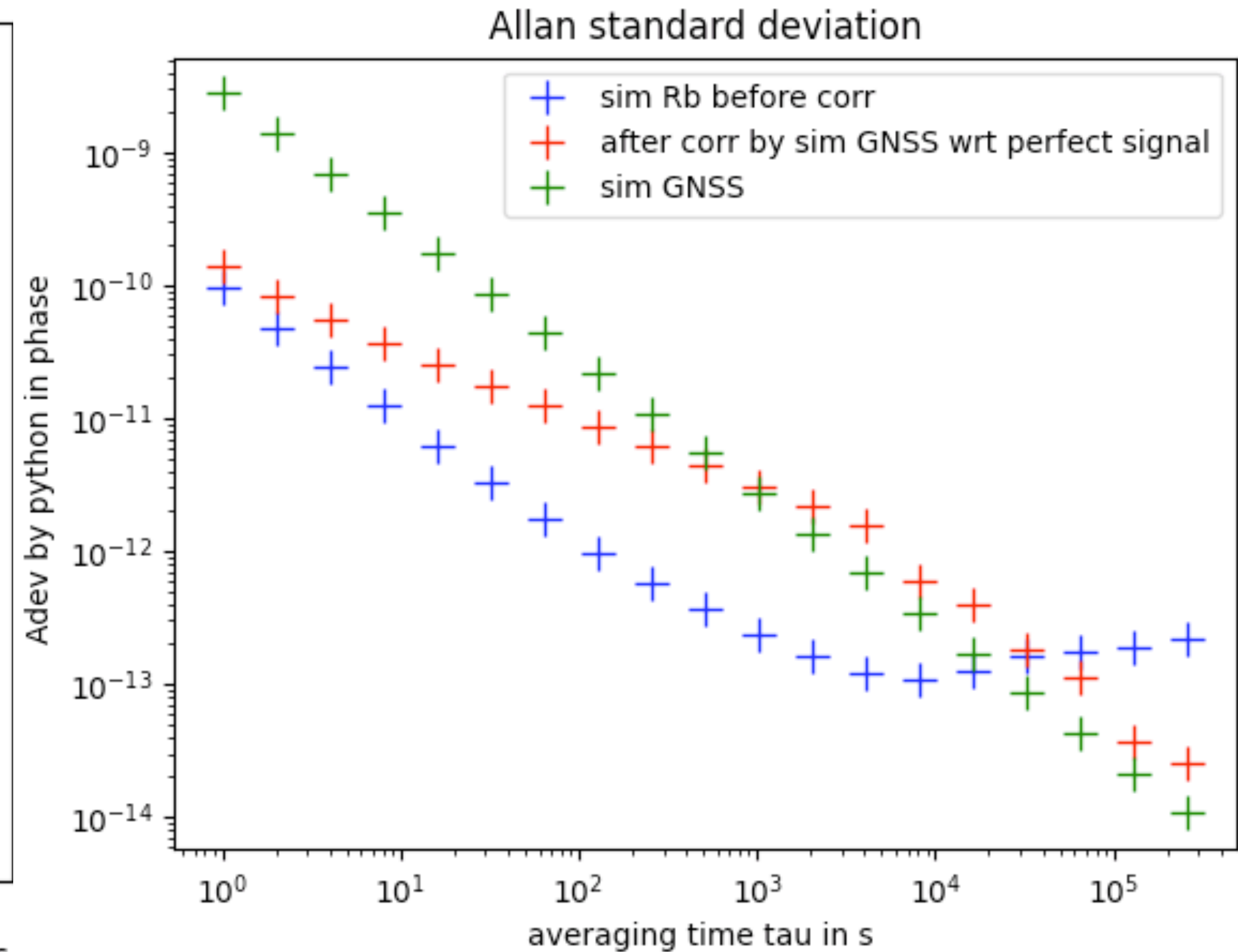
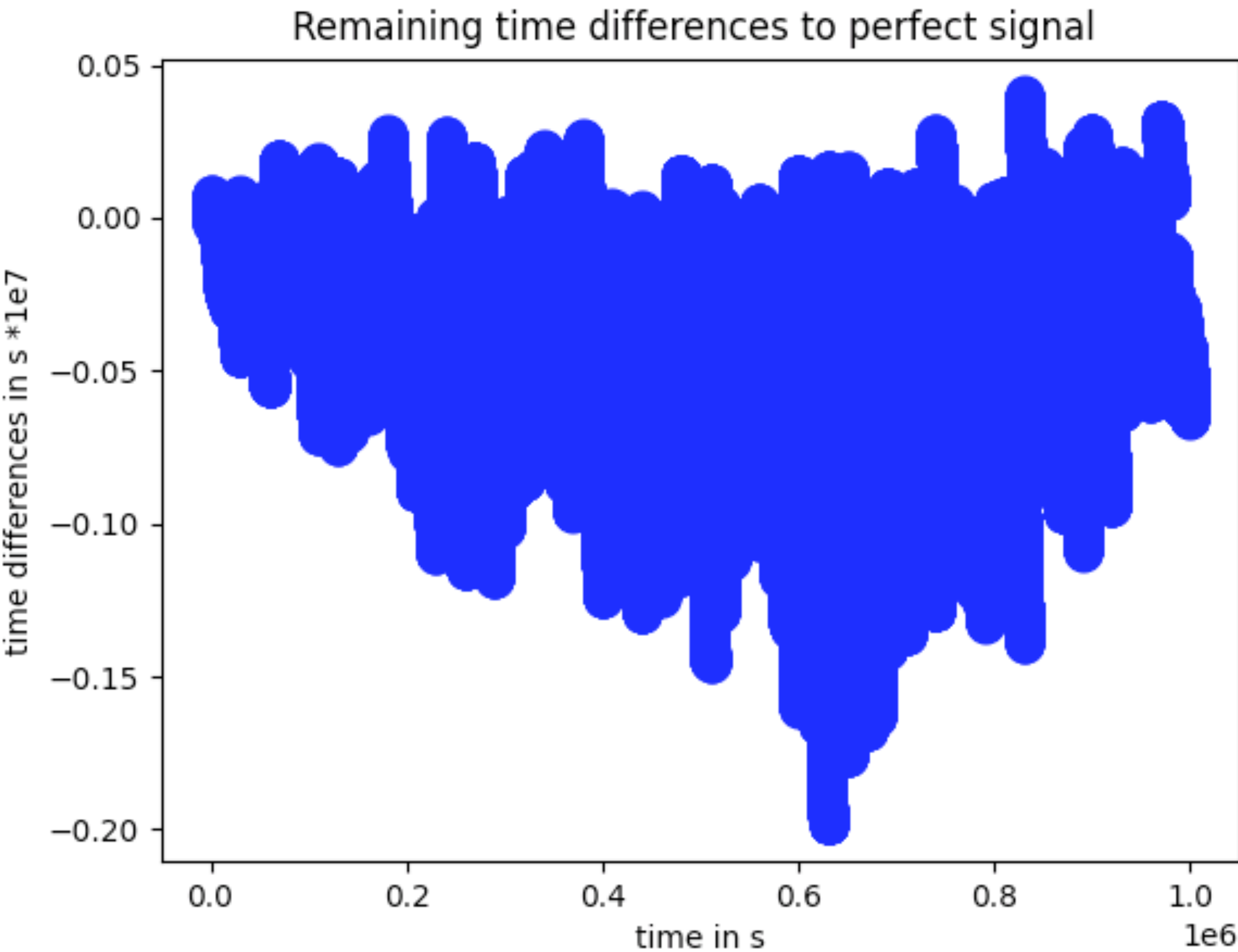
Now we simulate a GNSS receiver (only white phase noise)

Corrections wrt fake GNSS

ASD computed wrt « perfect signal »

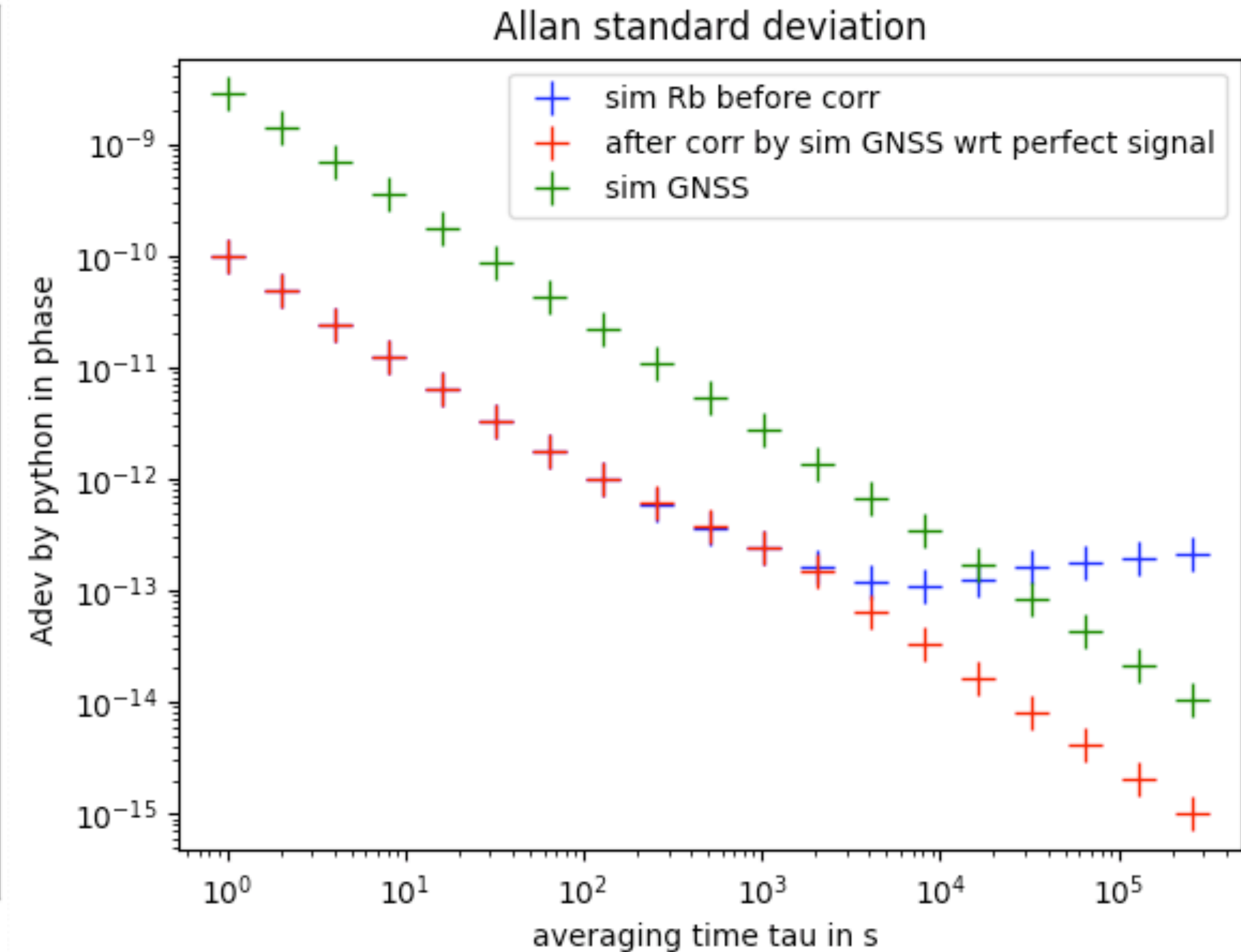
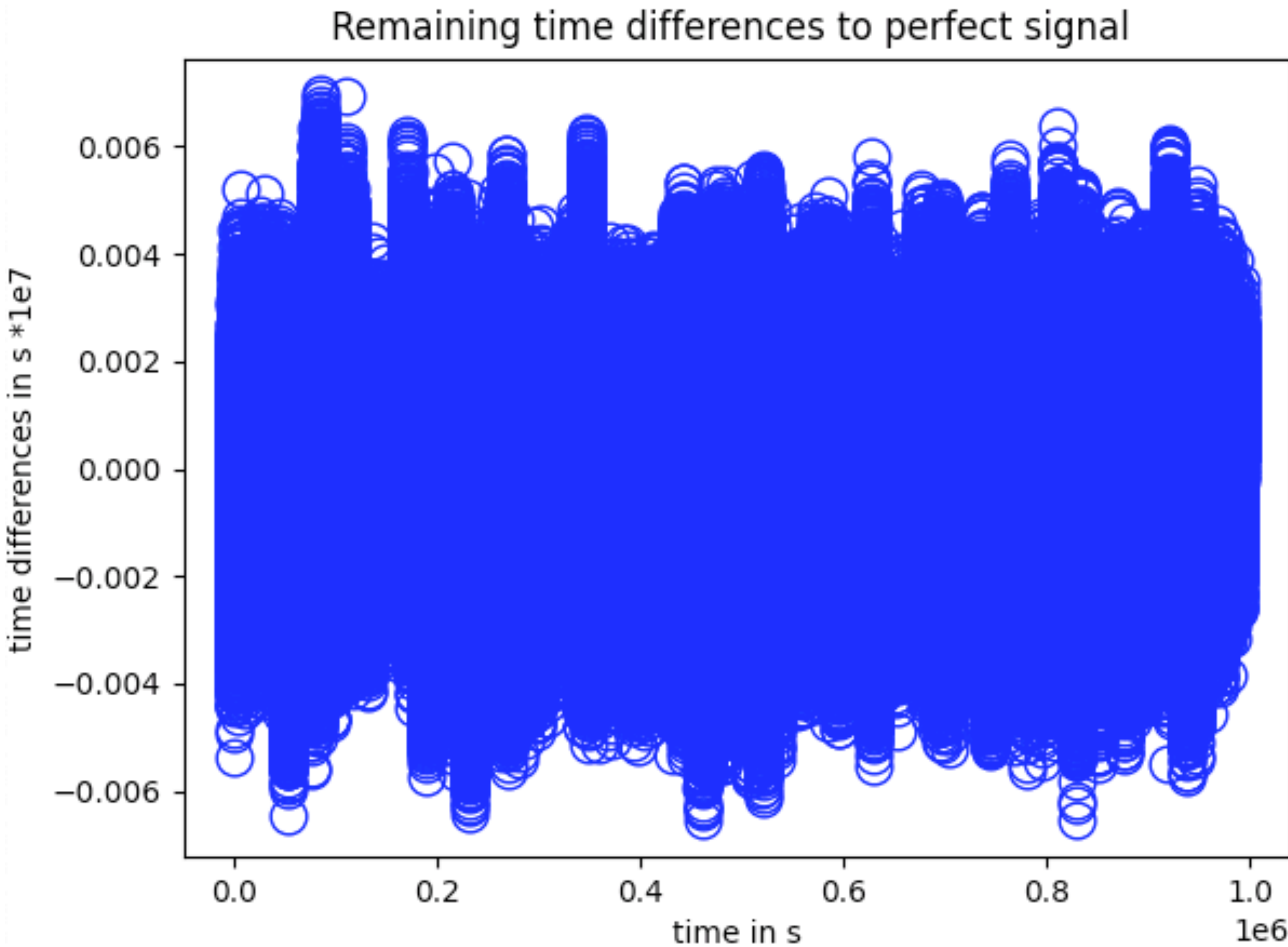
A chaque 10^4 s sans recouvrement, worst case scenario : 1 jump des diff

**Reference =
simulated GNSS**



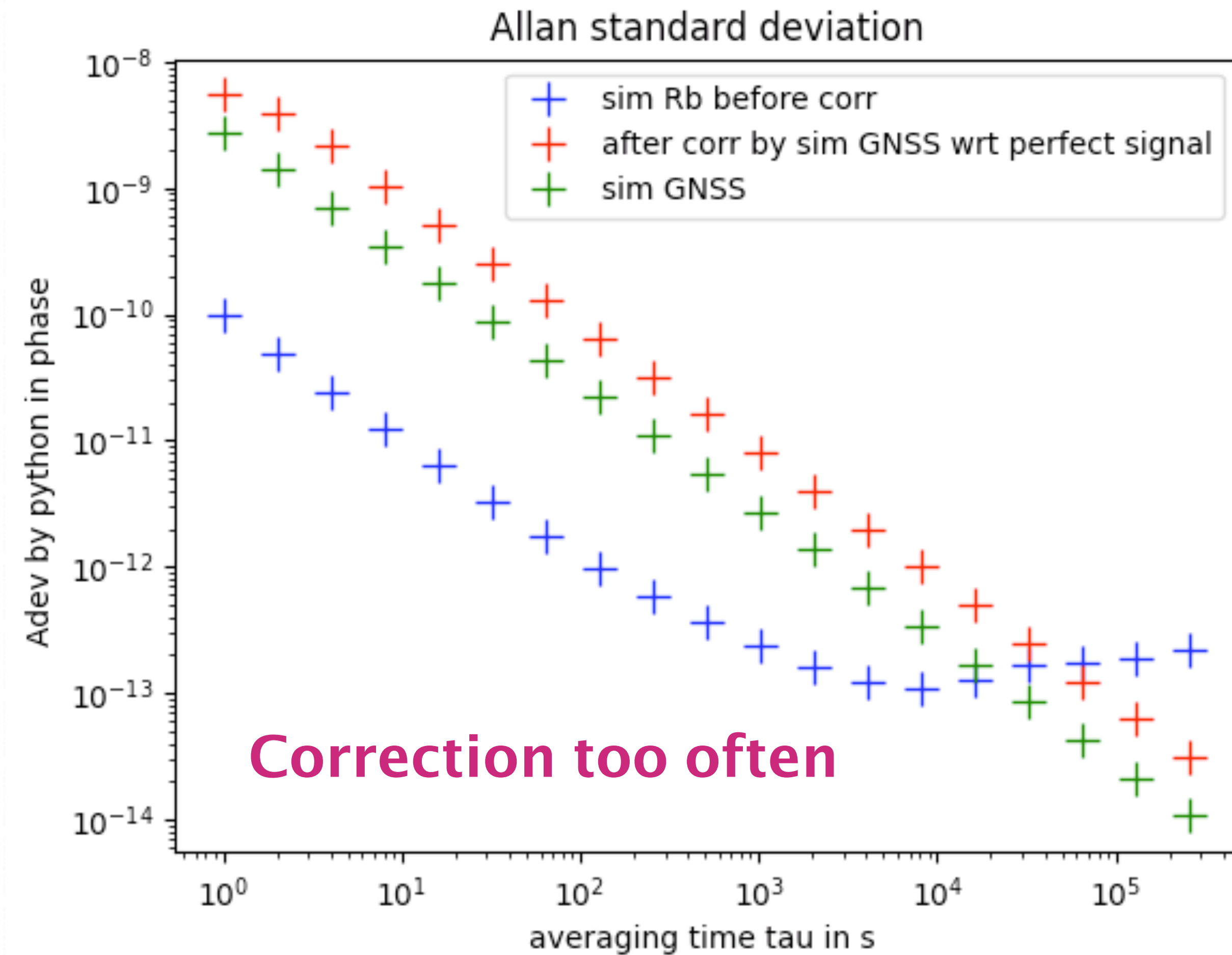
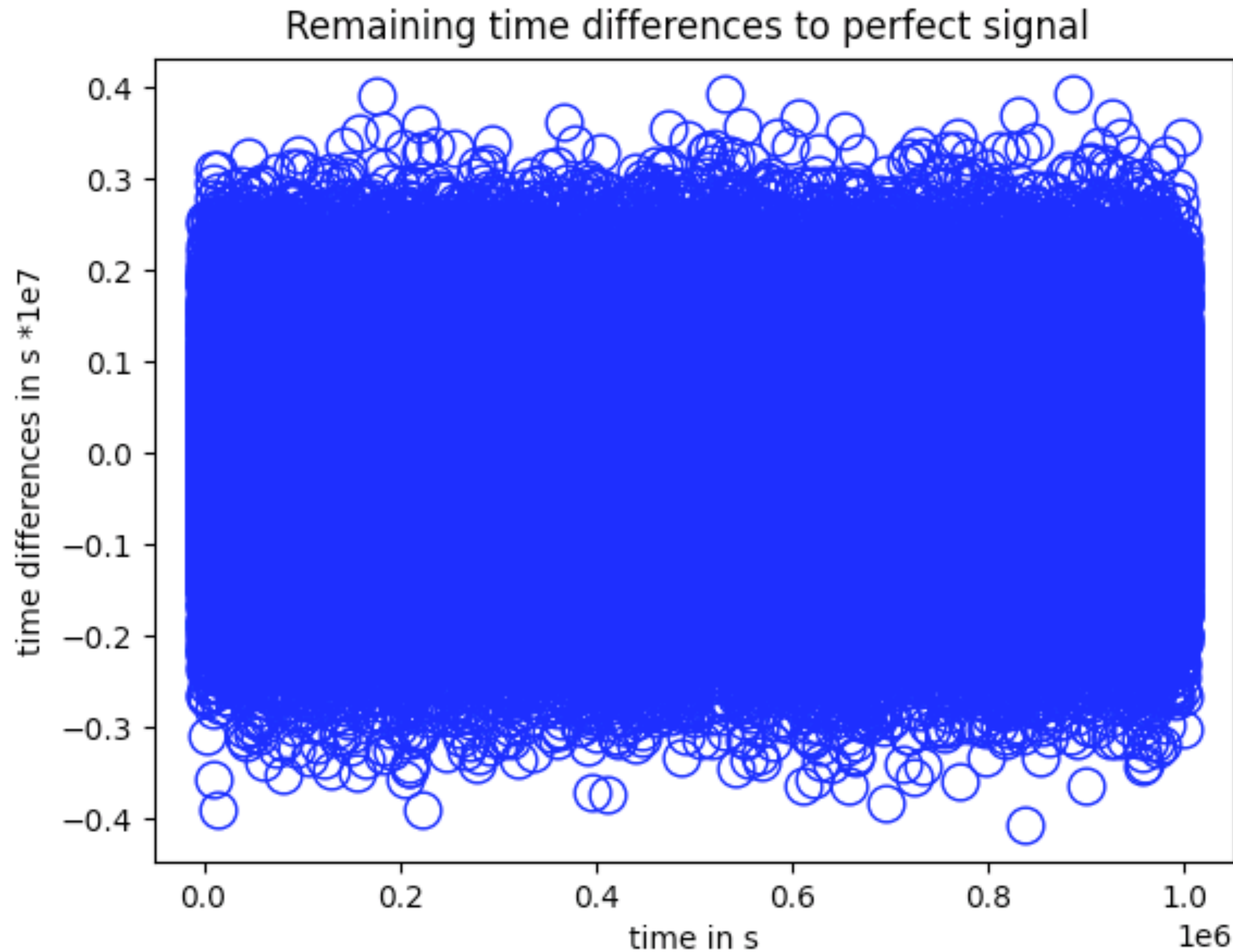
Sur chaque tranche de 10^4 s sans recouvrement, fit quadra des diff

**Reference =
simulated GNSS**



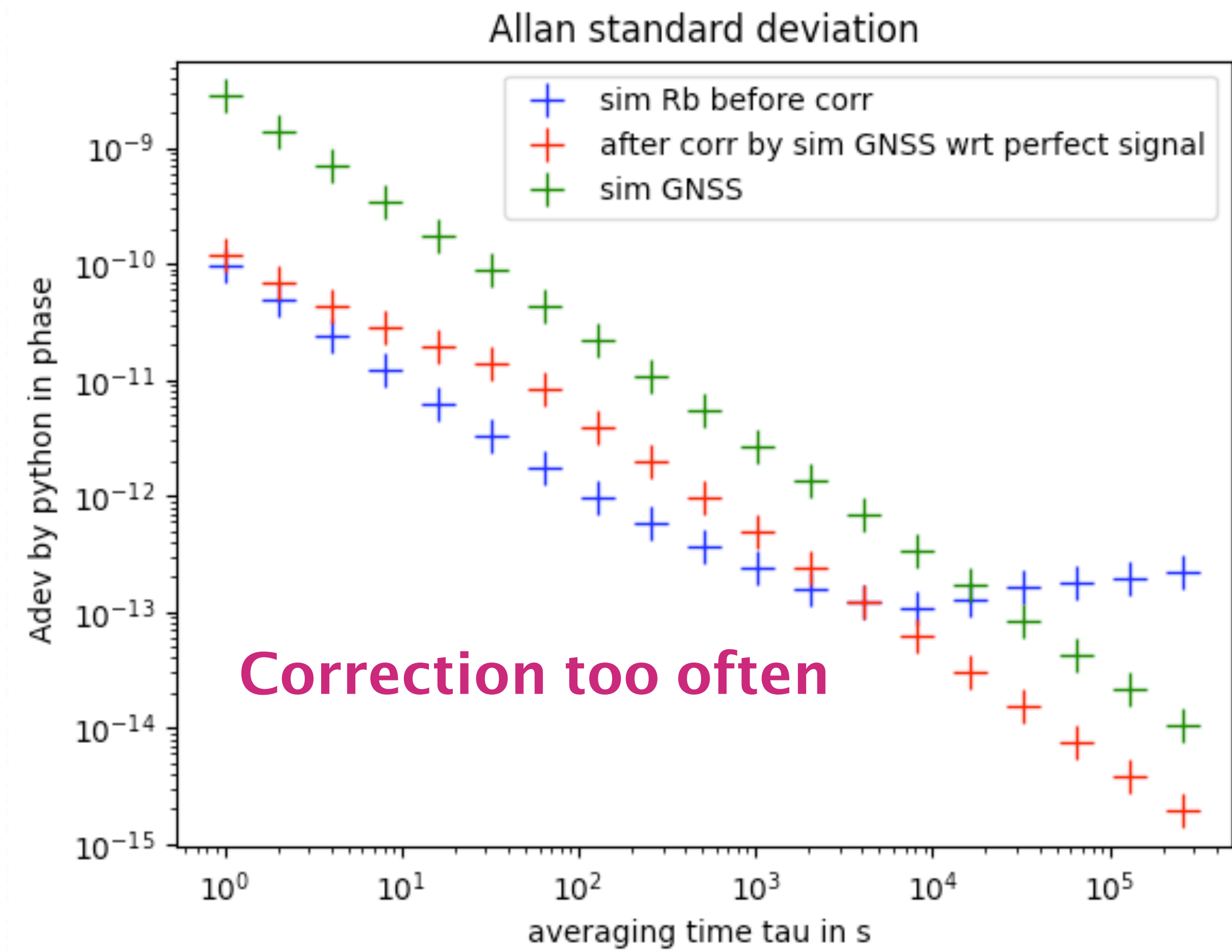
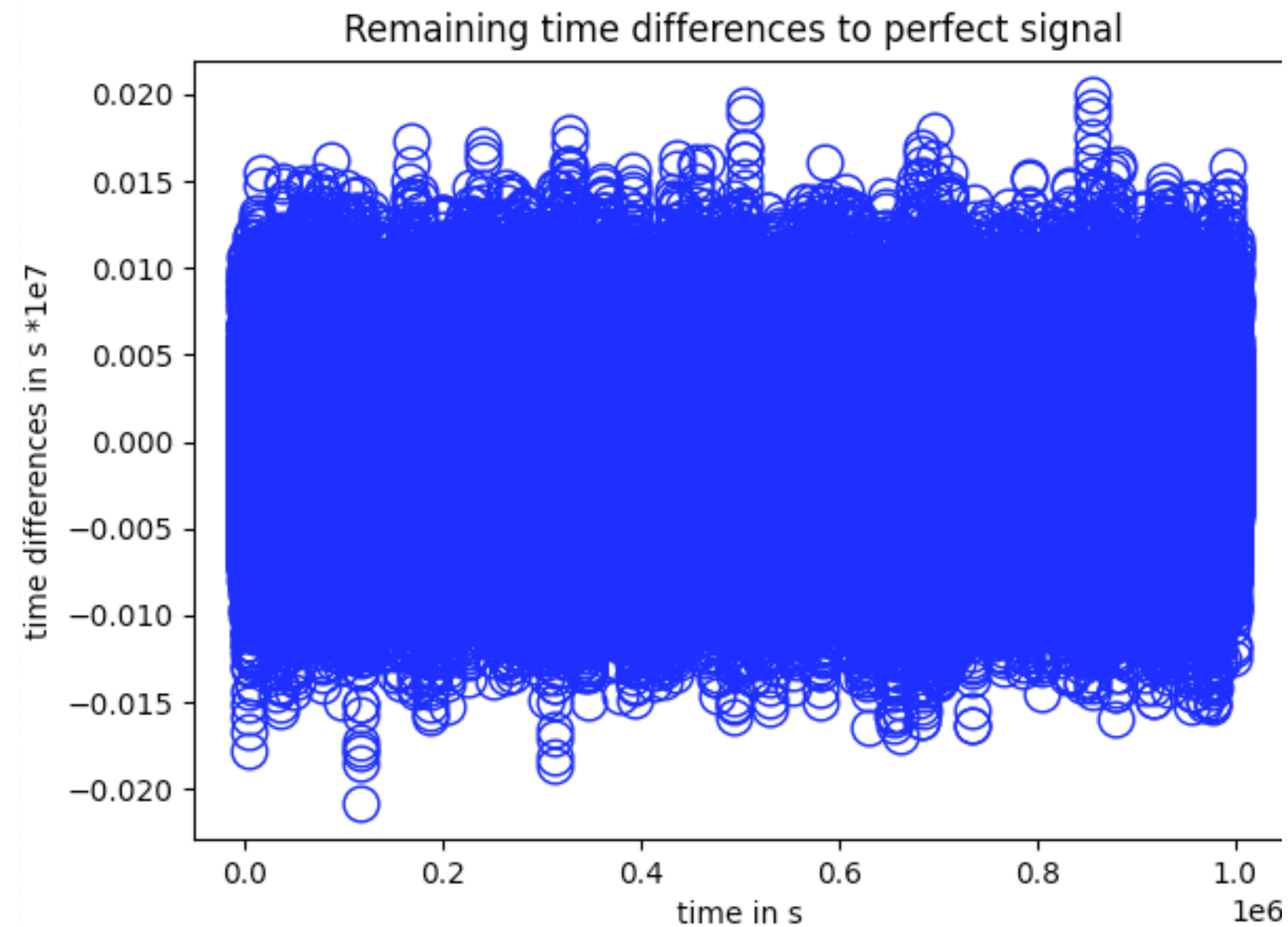
Sur chaque tranche de 5 s sans recouvrement, fit quadra des diff

Reference =
simulated GNSS



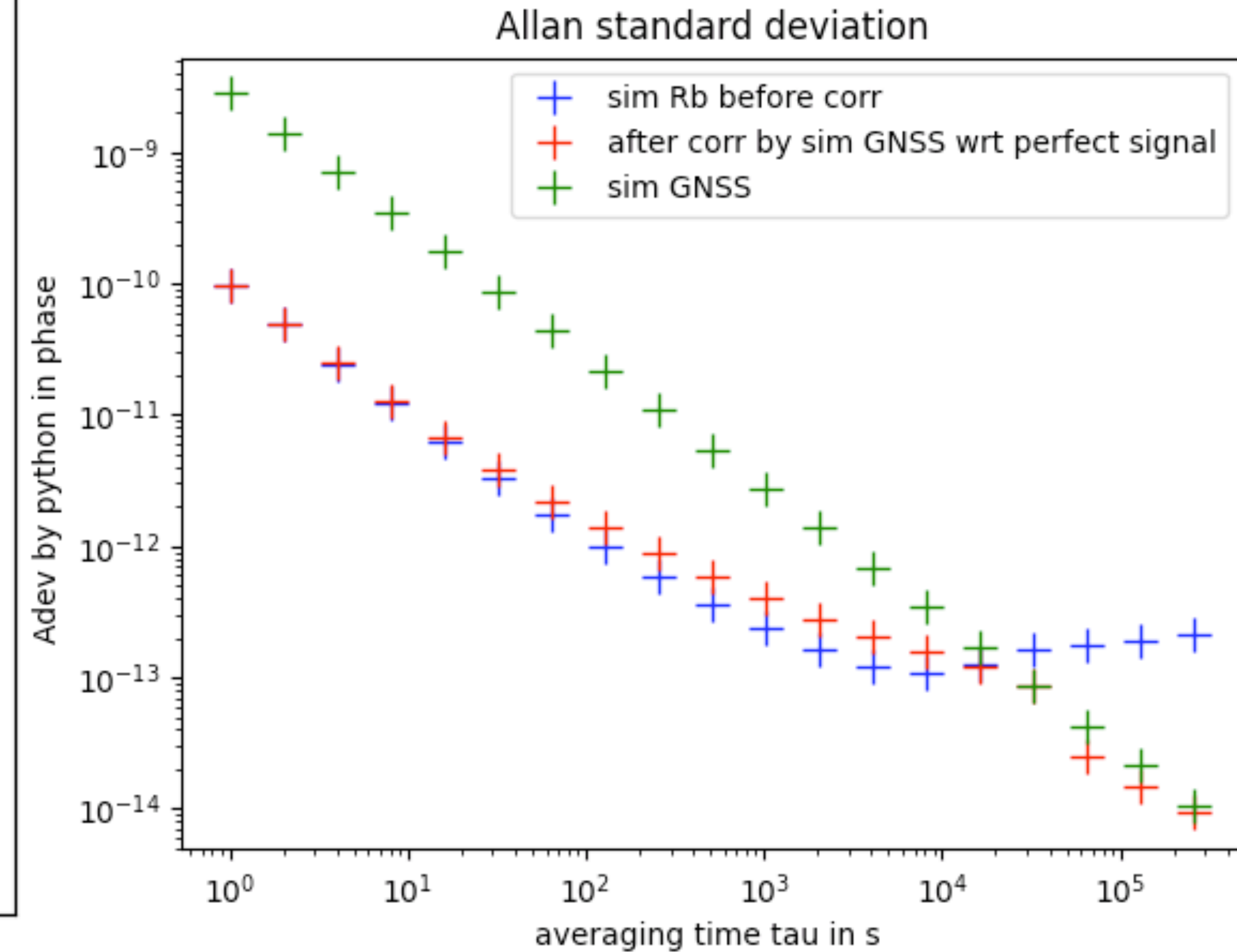
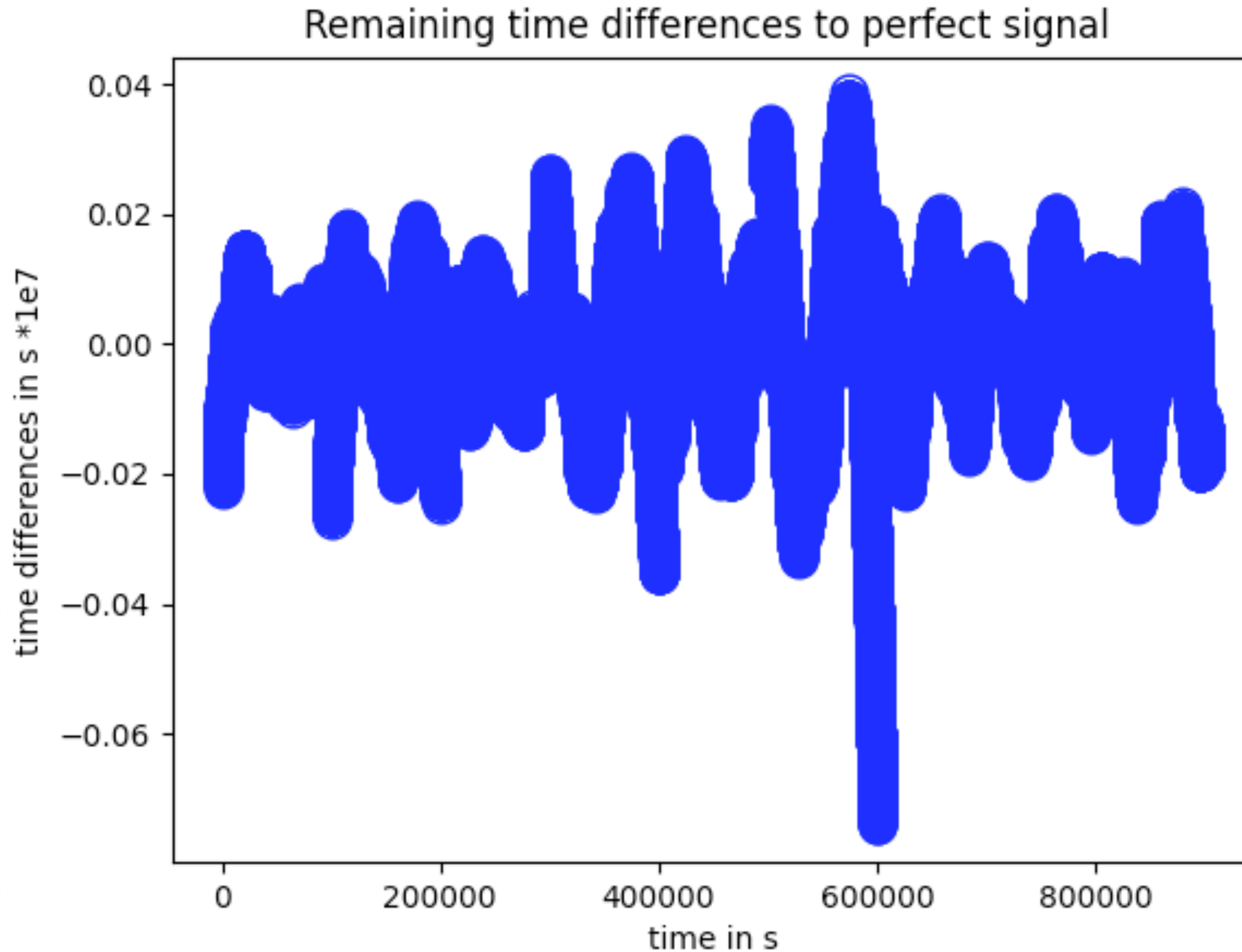
Sur chaque tranche de 10^2 s sans recouvrement, fit quadra des diff

**Reference =
simulated GNSS**



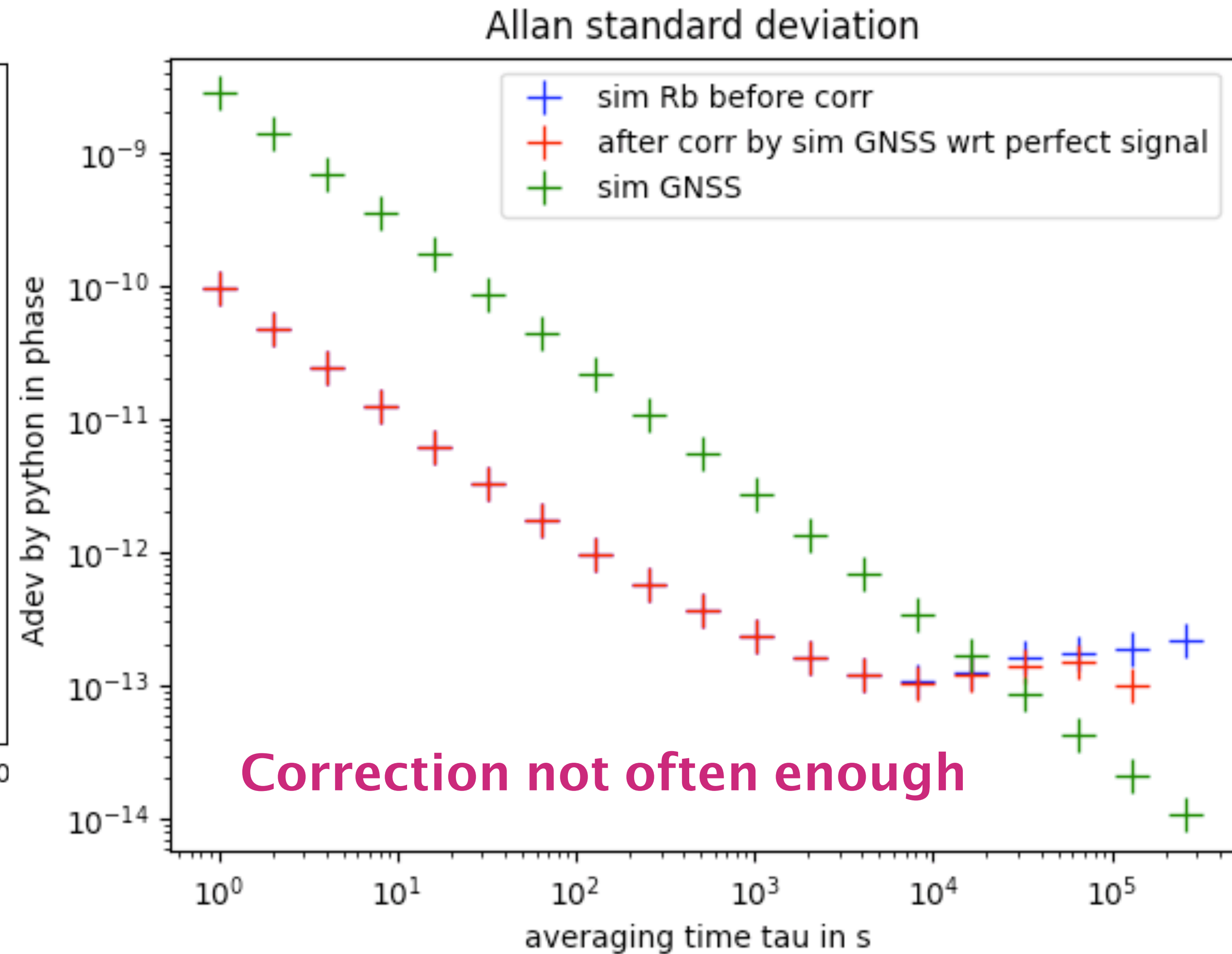
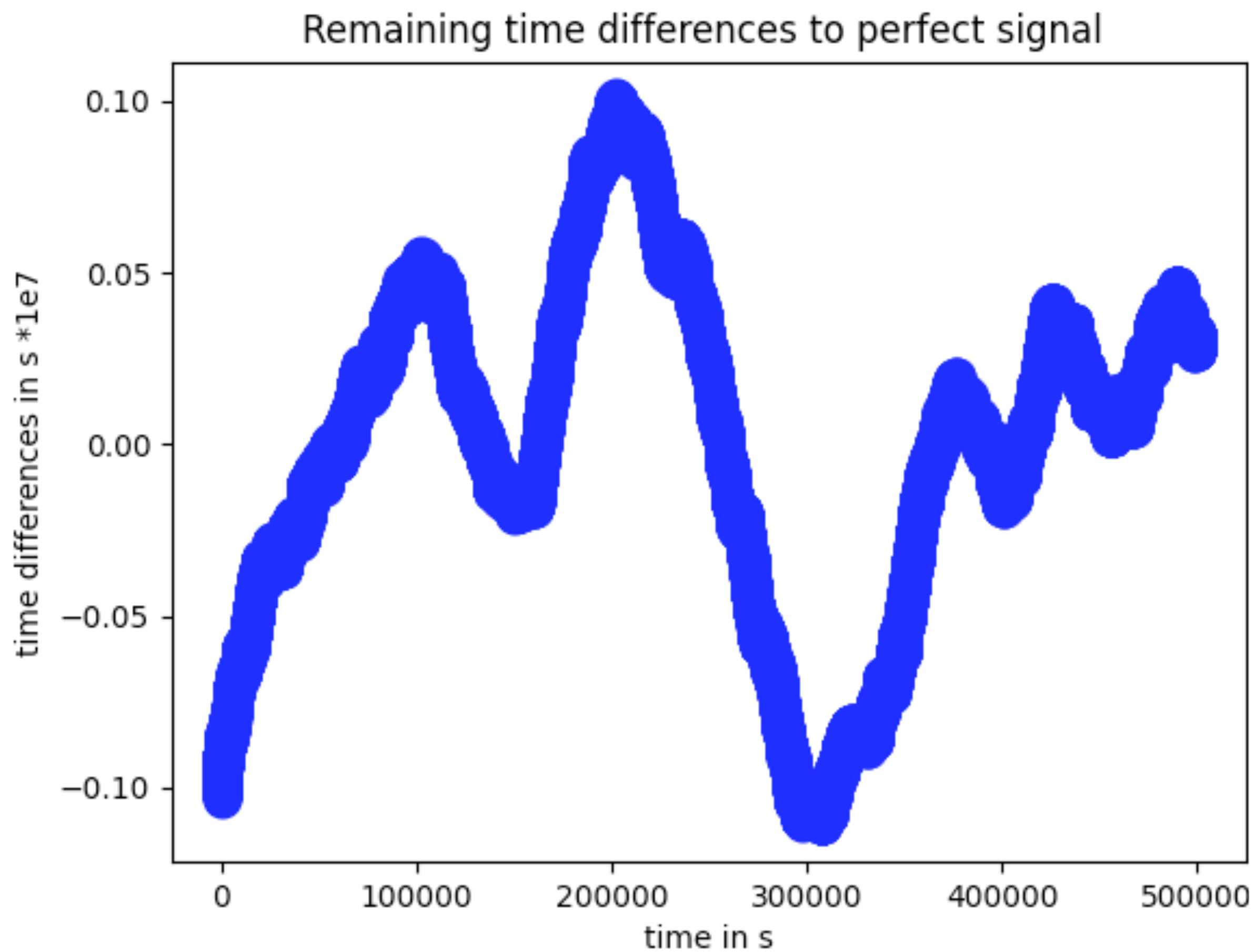
Sur chaque tranche de 10^5 s sans recouvrement, fit quadra des diff

Reference =
simulated GNSS



Correction not often enough

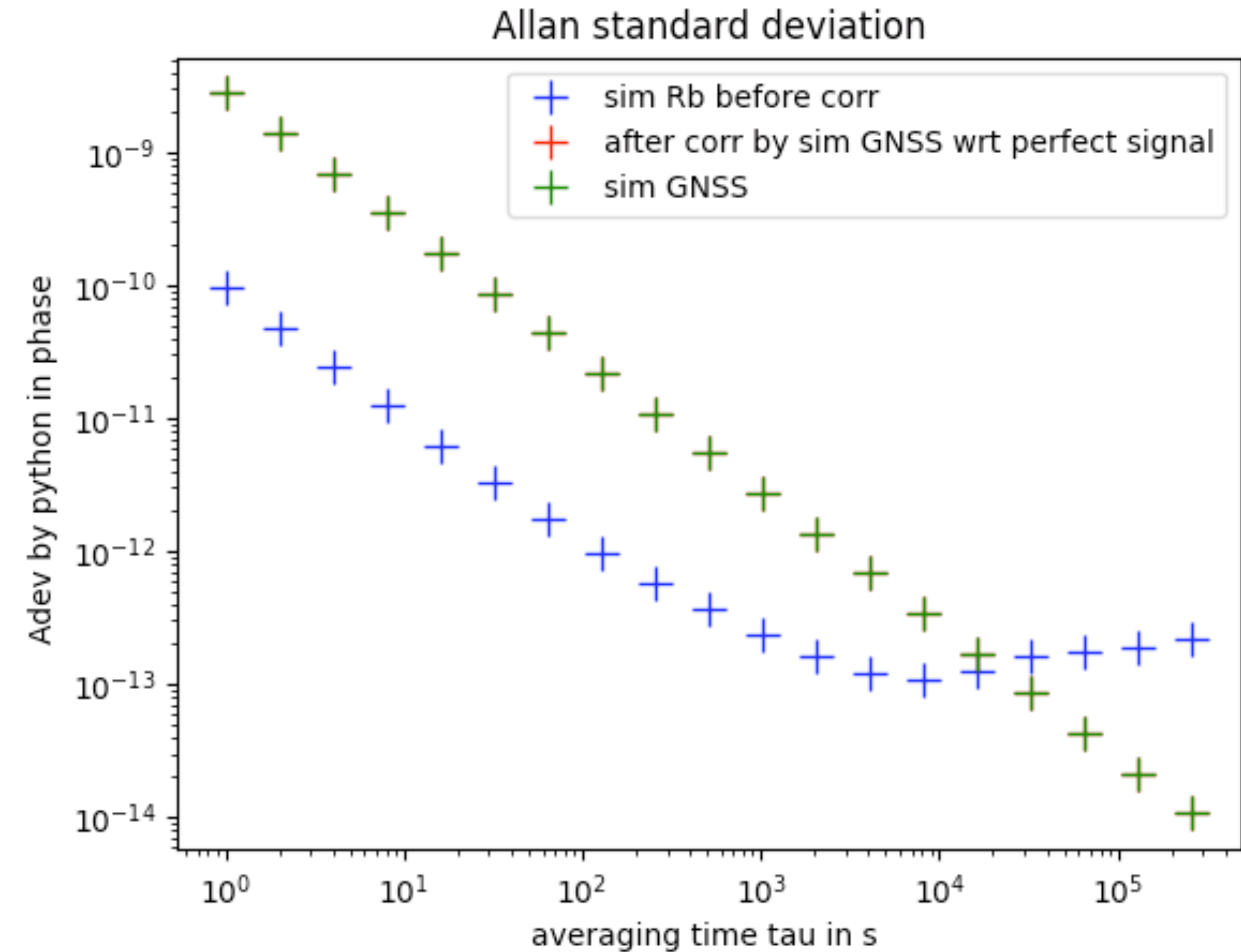
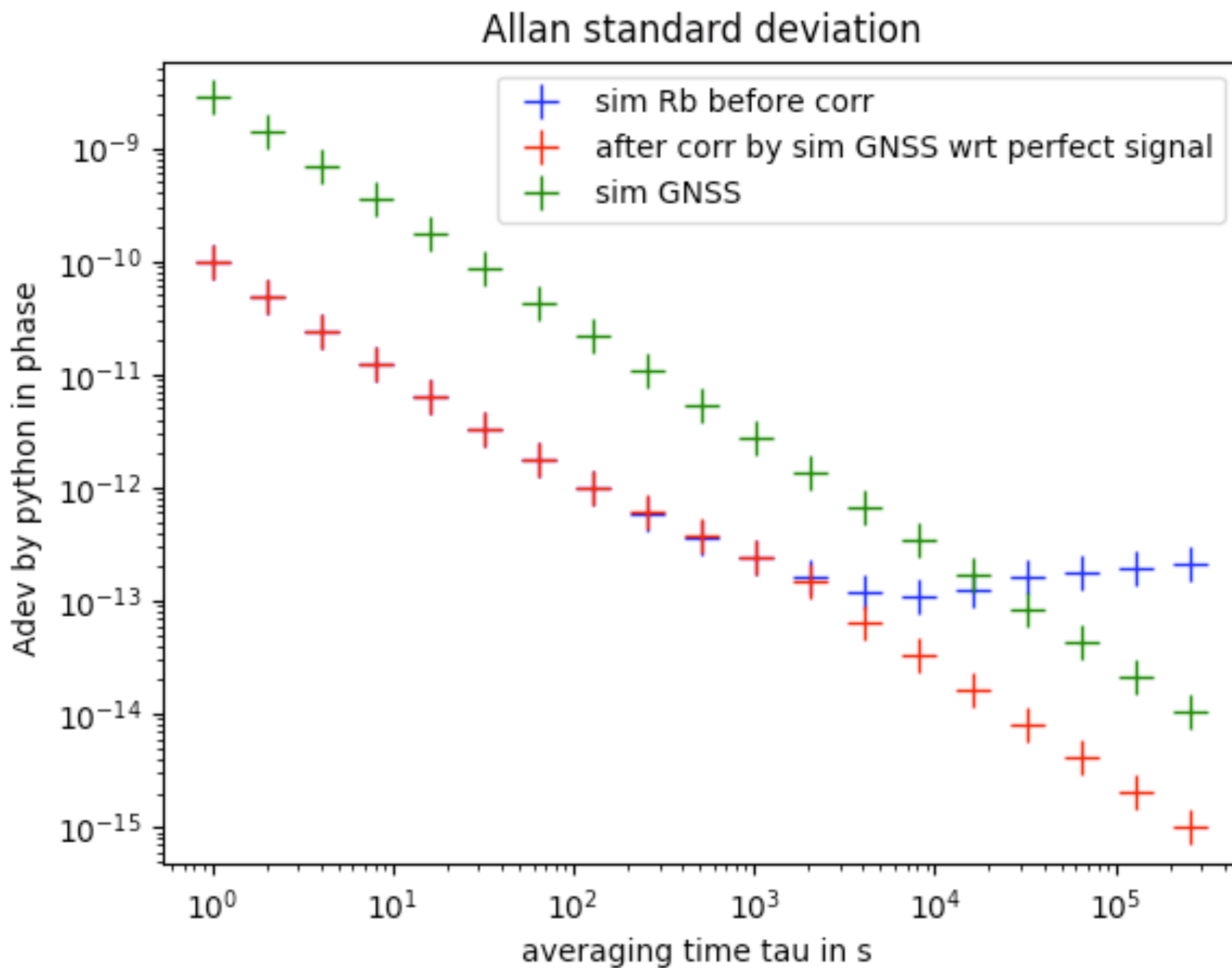
Sur chaque tranche de $5 \cdot 10^5$ s sans recouvrement, fit quadra des diff
**Reference =
simulated GNSS**



Sur chaque tranche de 10^4 s sans recouvrement, fit quadra des diff

Comparison corrected diff wrt
to ref and wrt perfect signal

**Reference =
simulated GNSS**



ASD of remaining diff wrt perfect signal

ASD of remaining diff wrt ref signal

-> We cannot have a representation of final stability for data (no suitable reference, unless we have a PHM as well for instance)

To-do lists for next steps

- Test more complicated corrections (~~overlap~~, SK-like, splines ...)
- Test on data ?
- Finish final characterization Rb and PHM and counter
- Take SK-like data with restricted elevation
- Redo time transfer with SYRTE to understand uncertainty values

(calculations for ASD slopes)