



Strategy for Resilient Synchronization of Smart Grids

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YOUR TAX DOLLARS AT WORK!



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

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ELECTRICITY

CAST is a program at Oak Ridge National Laboratory sponsored by the US Department of Energy, Office of Electricity

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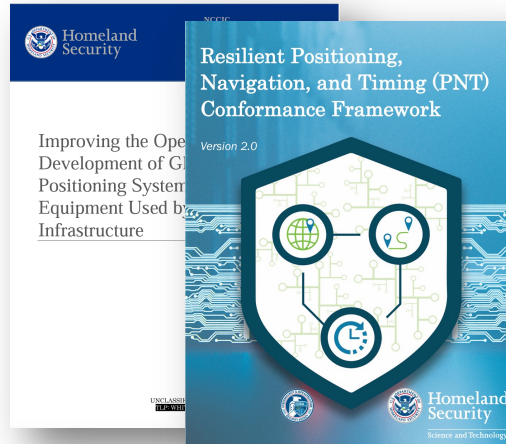
— Center for Alternative —
Synchronization and Timing

Alternative PNT is a National Security Imperative

Executive order 13905: Strengthening National Resilience Through Responsible Use of Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Services

Critical infrastructure is fundamentally dependent on PNT

- Power grid
- Finance
- IoT sensors
- Internet
- Communications



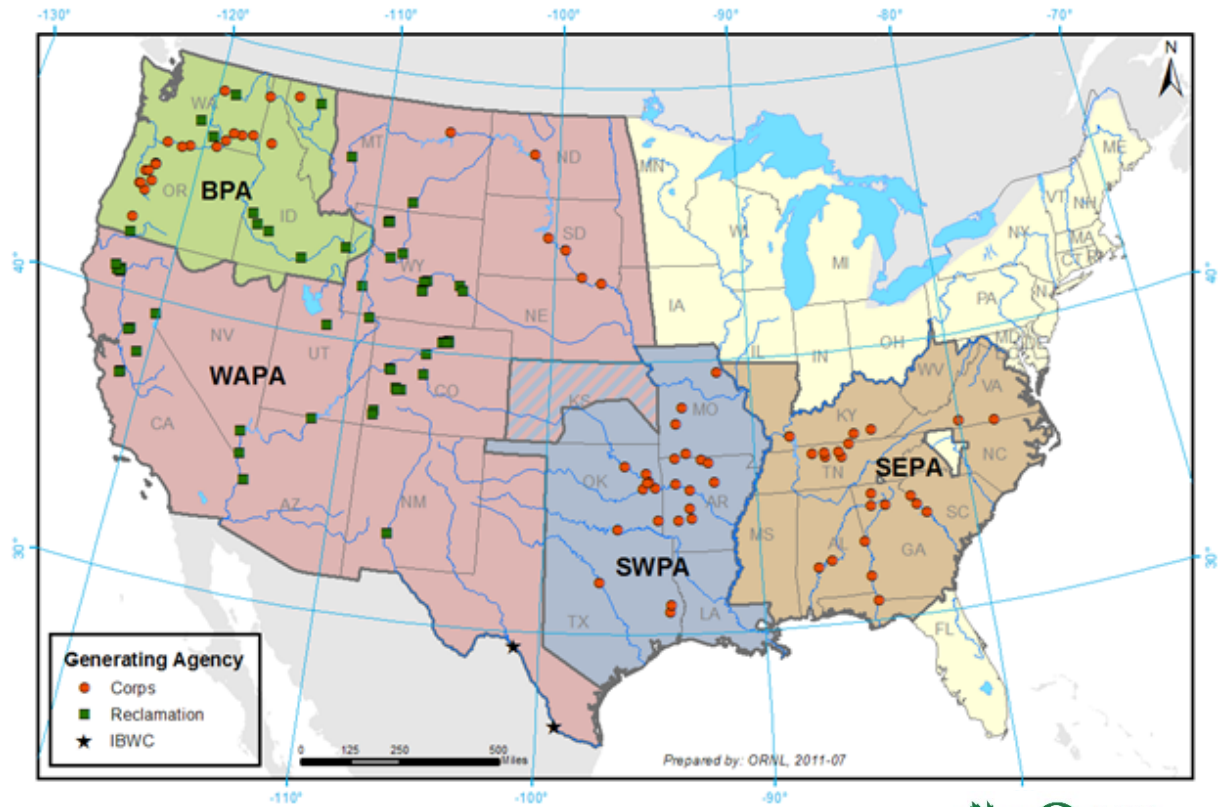
Executive Order 13905 of February 12, 2020

Strengthening National Resilience Through Responsible Use of Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Services

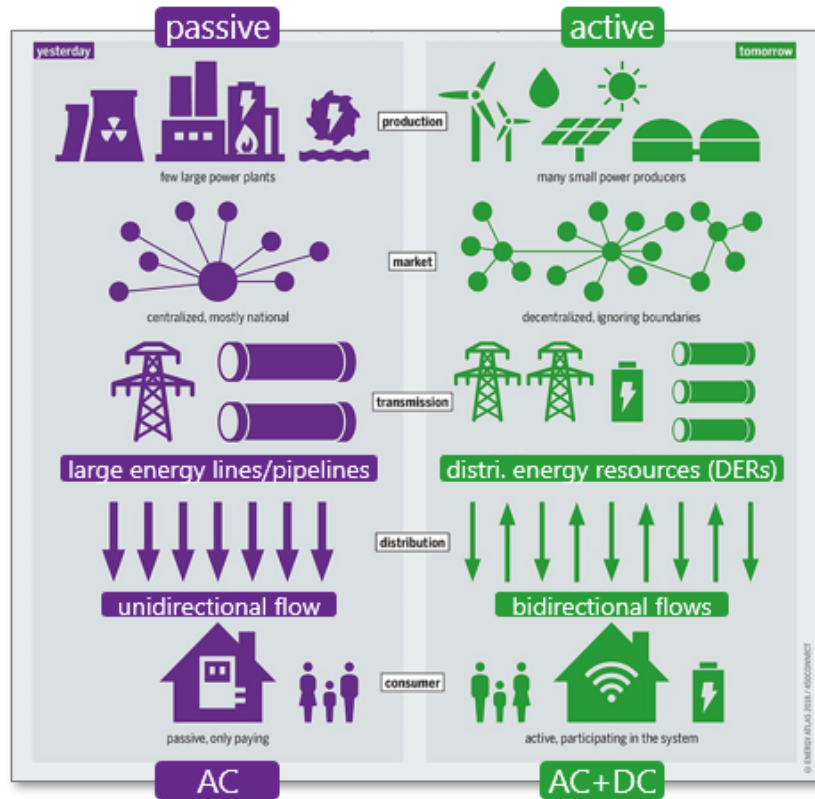
By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. The national and economic security of the United States depends on the reliable and efficient functioning of critical infrastructure. Since the United States made the Global Positioning System available worldwide, positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) services provided by space-based systems have become a largely invisible utility for technology and infrastructure, including the electrical power grid, communications infrastructure and mobile devices, all modes of transportation, precision agriculture, weather forecasting, and emergency response. Because of the widespread adoption of PNT services, the disruption or manipulation of these services has the potential to adversely affect the national and economic security of the United States. To strengthen national resilience, the Federal Government must foster the responsible use of PNT services by critical infrastructure owners and operators.

Federal Power Marketing Administration territories and facilities



Tighter NTP-to-PTP data timestamping accuracy requirements



Grid applications	Timing requirements (min reporting resolution & accuracy relative to UTC)
Advanced time-of-use meters	15, 30, and 60 minute intervals are commonly specified (ANSI C12.1)
Non-TOU meters	Ongoing, with monthly reads or estimates
SCADA	Every 4-6 seconds reporting rate
Sequence of events recorder	50 μ s to 2 ms
Digital fault recorder	50 μ s to 1 ms
Protective relays	1 ms or better
Synchrophasor/phasor measurement unit (30 - 120 samples/second)	Better than 1 μ s 30 to 120 Hz
Traveling wave fault location	100 ns
Micro-PMUs (sample at 512 samples/cycle)	Better than 1 μ s
Substation communications protocols	
Substation local area network communication protocols (IEC 61850 GOOSE)	100 μ s to 1 ms synchronization
Substation LANs (IEC 61850 Sample Values)	1 μ s

source: [NASPI Time Sync Task Force Report, 2017](#)

Developing Wide-Area Time Synchronization Solutions to Augment GPS for US Critical Infrastructure

National Security & Modernization Imperative

- GPS is an amazing capability but is vulnerable to spoofing and other cyber threats
- Executive Order 13905 (2020): National Resilience through PNT
- PTP timing necessary for a smart grid

One-of-a-Kind Testbed with Dozens of Commercial Partners

- Leveraging COTS capabilities to evaluate against strict accuracy & cyber requirements of the grid
- Partnerships to improve, refine, and adapt OEM capabilities

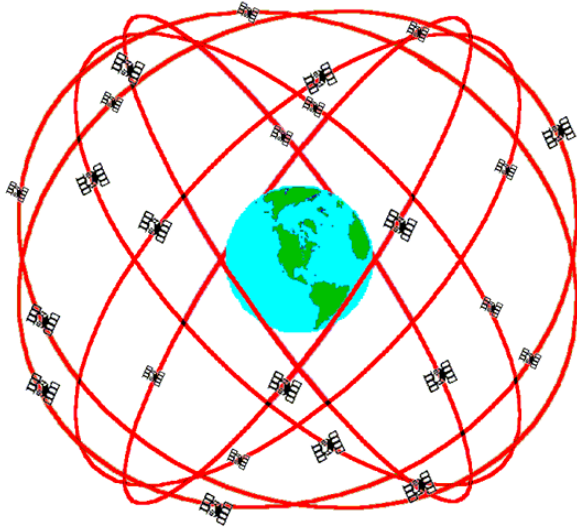
R&D and T&E of Novel Timing Architectures for the Grid

- Developing nanosecond-scale secure timing solutions
- Testing across a variety of terrestrial and space-based comms links
- Evaluating integrations with existing utility equipment baselines

Established Capacity for Transition to Utilities

- CAST is collaborates with PMAs and utilities to demonstrate and implement new synchronization capabilities
- Team is documenting best practices for sharing with and supporting utilities

GPS Constellation vs Iridium (LEO) Constellation



GPS Nominal Constellation

24+ Satellites in 6 Orbital Planes

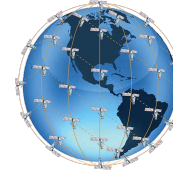
4 Satellites in each Plane

20,180 km Altitude, 55 Degree Inclinations

Orbital speed 14,000 km/hr (9k mph)

Orbital period 12 hours (2x/day)

Different satellite in each plane every 3 hrs



Iridium Nominal Constellation

66 Satellites in 6 Orbital Planes

11 Satellites in each Plane

781 km Altitude, Polar orbits (86.4 degrees)

Orbital speed 27,000 km/hr (17k mph)

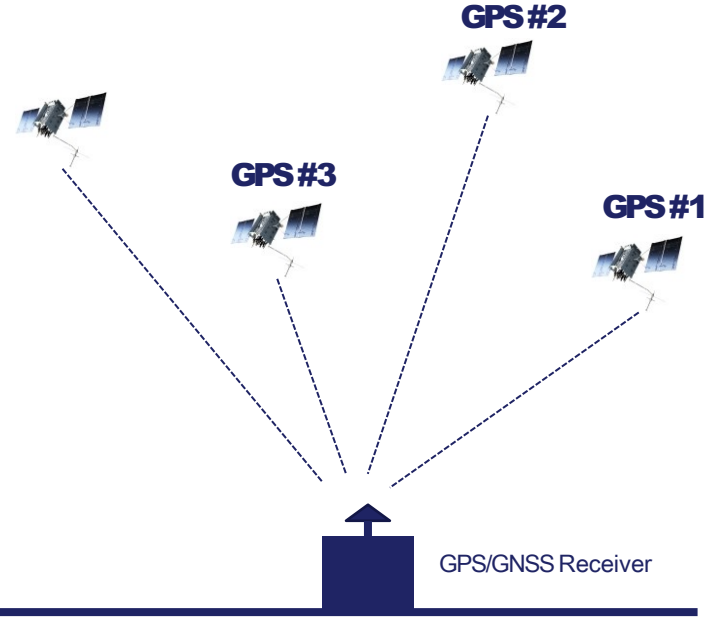
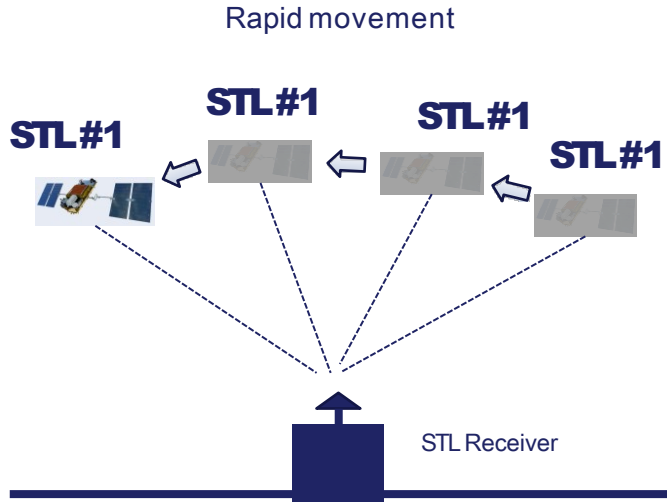
Orbital period 100 minutes (14x/day)

Different satellite in each plane every 9 min

Satellites Needed for STL vs GPS/GNSS

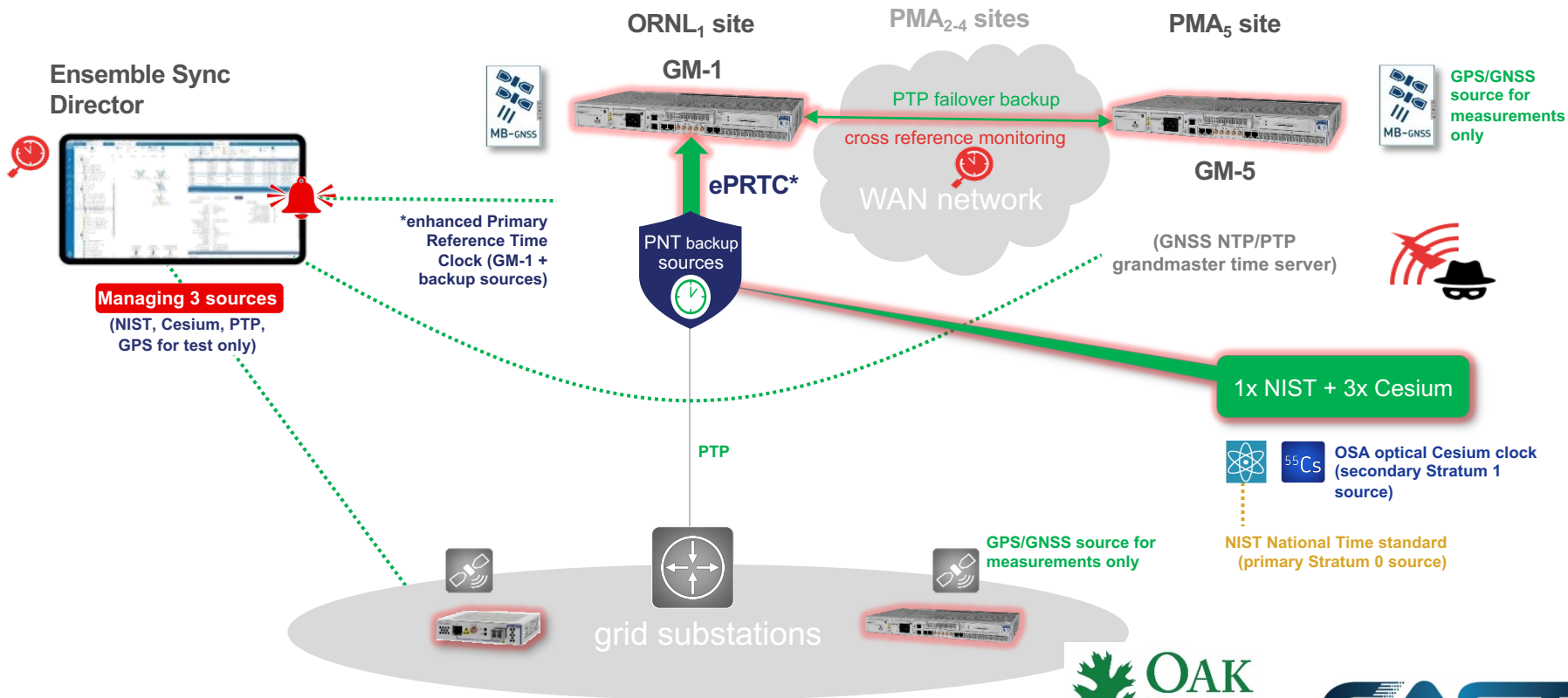
Iridium (LEO) Satellites circle the Earth every **100 minutes**. They move so fast their ranging angle can change up to 1 degree every 4 seconds, enabling a user location using just 1 satellite in view.

GPS/GNSS (MEO) Satellites circle the Earth every **12 hours**. They move so slowly that at least 4 satellites must be used to determine a user's location.











Earth at Sea Level

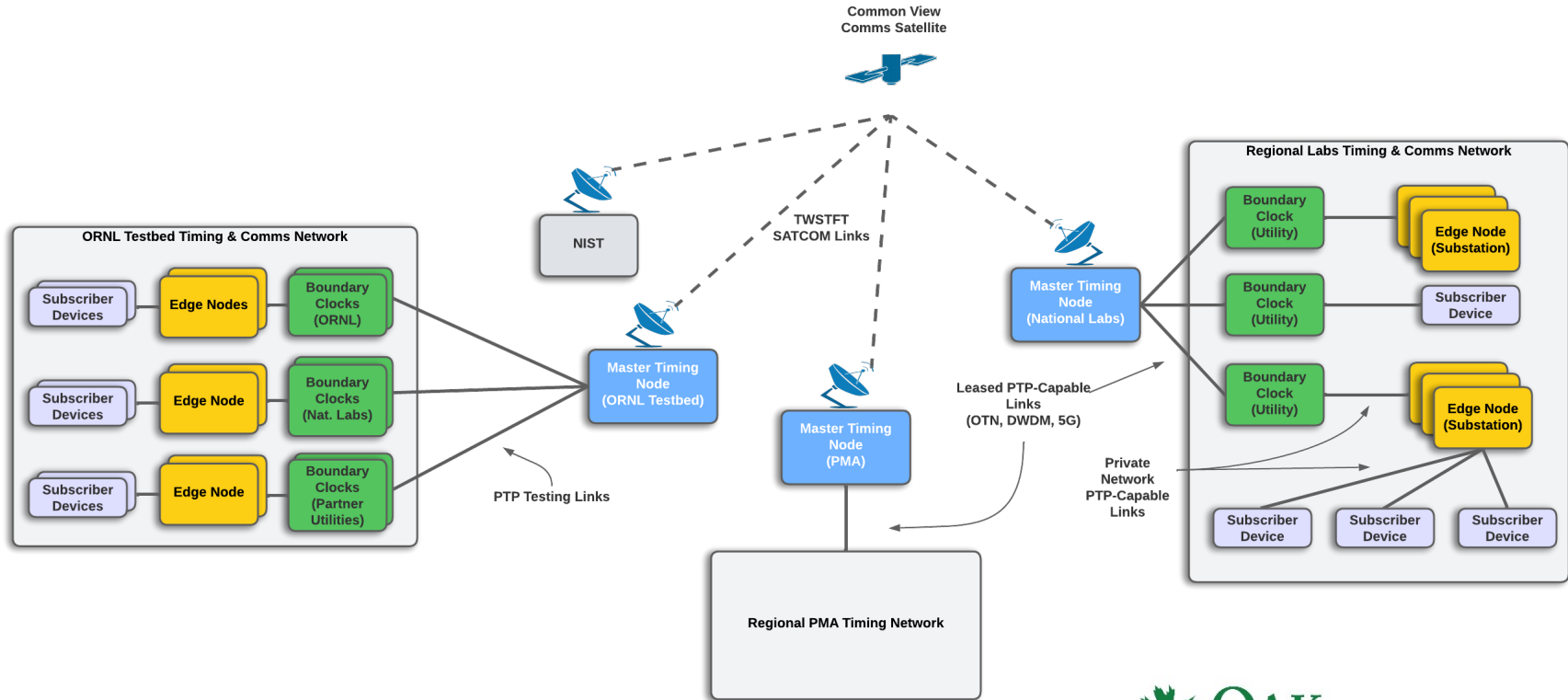
ORNL zero-trust multisource backup timing architecture



CAST Current R&D Priorities

<p>PTP over OTN</p> <p><i>Critical for private and protected high-speed networks</i></p> 	<p>PTP over 5G</p> <p><i>Critical for low-cost distribution to austere environments</i></p> 	<p>PTP over Satellite Internet</p> <p><i>Critical for low-cost distribution to austere environments and mobile deployments</i></p> 	<p>Geographic Redudency</p> <p><i>Critical for authoritative time strata fail-over to ensure master clock resilience</i></p> 
<p>Multi Source Common View</p> <p><i>Critical for synchronization of disconnected grand master clocks</i></p> 	<p>NTS4PTP Security</p> <p><i>Critical for securing the timing signal at a low cost</i></p> 	<p>Operations Insights</p> <p><i>Critical for sharing the best practices for timing equipment operations</i></p> 	<p>Real-Time Dashboard</p> <p><i>Critical for monitoring, visualizing, and analyzing system state and performance</i></p> 

Multi-Tier Timing Architecture for Resilient PNT



ORNL Timing & Synchronization Test-Bed: Industry-Leading Technologies and Nationwide Partnerships

One-of-a-Kind Technology Baseline

Multiple **atomic clocks**

- One optically-pumped cesium clock
- Two magnetic cesium clocks
- Two rubidium clocks

Cyber accredited, industry leading firewall and signal **encryption**

Multiple **communications networks** integrated to the lab

- Dark fiber
- DWDM
- Carrier Ethernet
- OTN
- DOE ESNet
- Cellular/5G
- Dedicated SATCOM Satellite Internet

Industry and Lab Partnerships for Testing and Development

Hardware

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| • Adtran Oscilloquartz | R&D and Testing |
| • Microchip | • Idaho National Lab |
| • Palo Alto | • Sandia National Lab |
| • Juniper | • Savannah River National Lab |
| • Arista | • National Institute of Standards of Technology (NIST) |
| • Nokia | • Electric Power Board of Chattanooga (EPB) |
| • Safran | • Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) |

Communications

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| • ESNet | • Dominion Energy |
| • AT&T, Verizon | • Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) |
| • SES Government | |
| • InMarSat | |
| • Iris Networks | |



Real-Time Clock Measurements



Network Routing Change Affected Latency



Network Routing Change Affecting PTP



GM Normal ePRTC Locked

Identification

Entity ID: TIME CLOCK-1-1-1-1

Status

Selected Reference	: GPS-1-1-1-1	TC Lock Progress (%)	: 100
Clock Mode	: Locked	ePRTC Holdover Ready Progress (%)	: 100
Leap59	: False	Holdover Estimated Drift (nSec)	: Not Applicable
Leap61	: False	Expected Time Left In EPRTC Holdover	: Not Applicable
Time Traceability Status	: Time Locked	Current Mode	: EPRTC
UTC Offset	: 37	Cross Reference Validation Status	: N/A
Current QL	: QL-EPRTC		
Current Time Of Day	: 2024-04-10 19:09:17 TAI		

User Requests

Request: None
Target : None

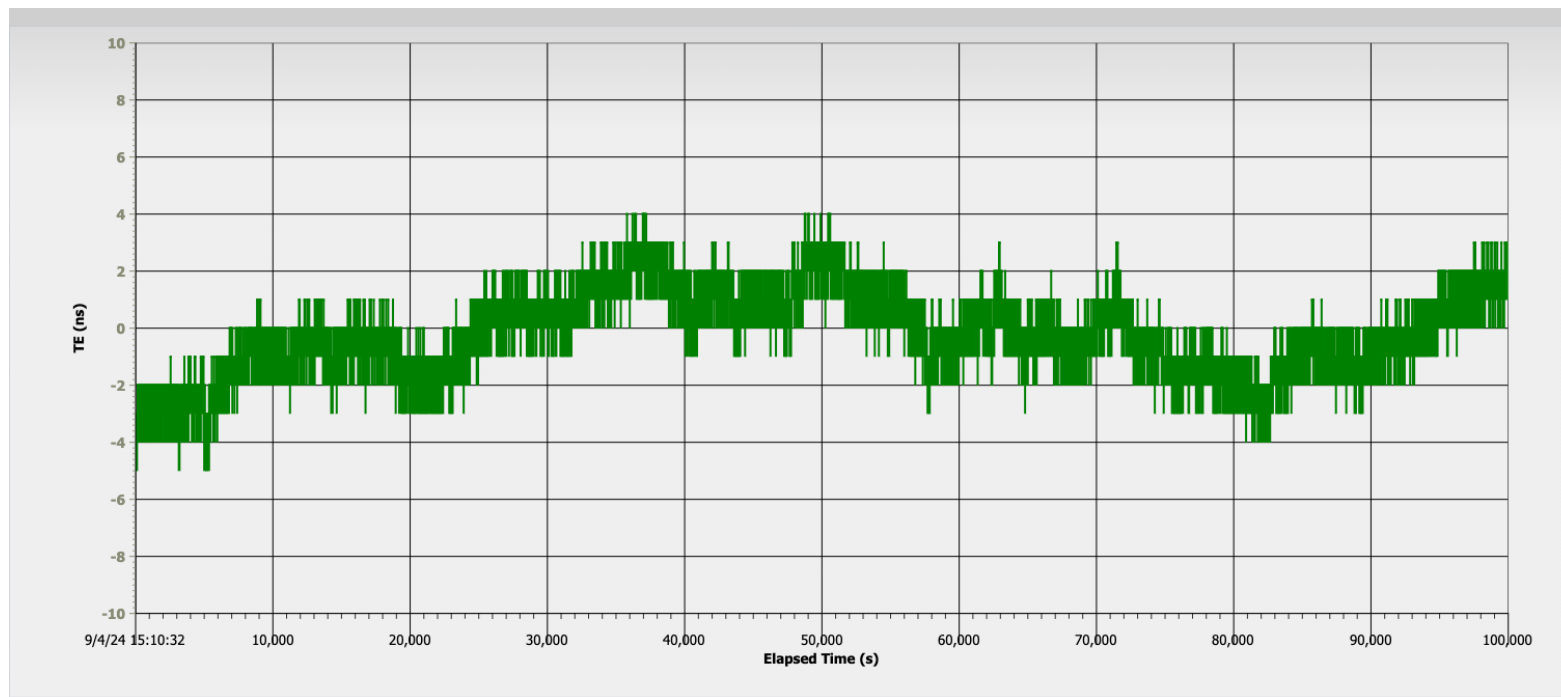
Output Steering

Steering Status : Idle
Time to target(sec) : 0
Accumulated Steering offset(sec) : 0
Accumulated Steering offset(nsec): 0

Time Clock Reference List

Time Ref Eid	Priority	Source	Source Status	State	EPRTC Filter Type	Alias
TIMEREF-1-1-1-1-1	NA	GPS-1-1-1-1	Reference OK	Active	NA	
TIMEREF-1-1-1-1-2	NA	CLK-1-1-1-1	Reference Frequency OK	Active	Type II	

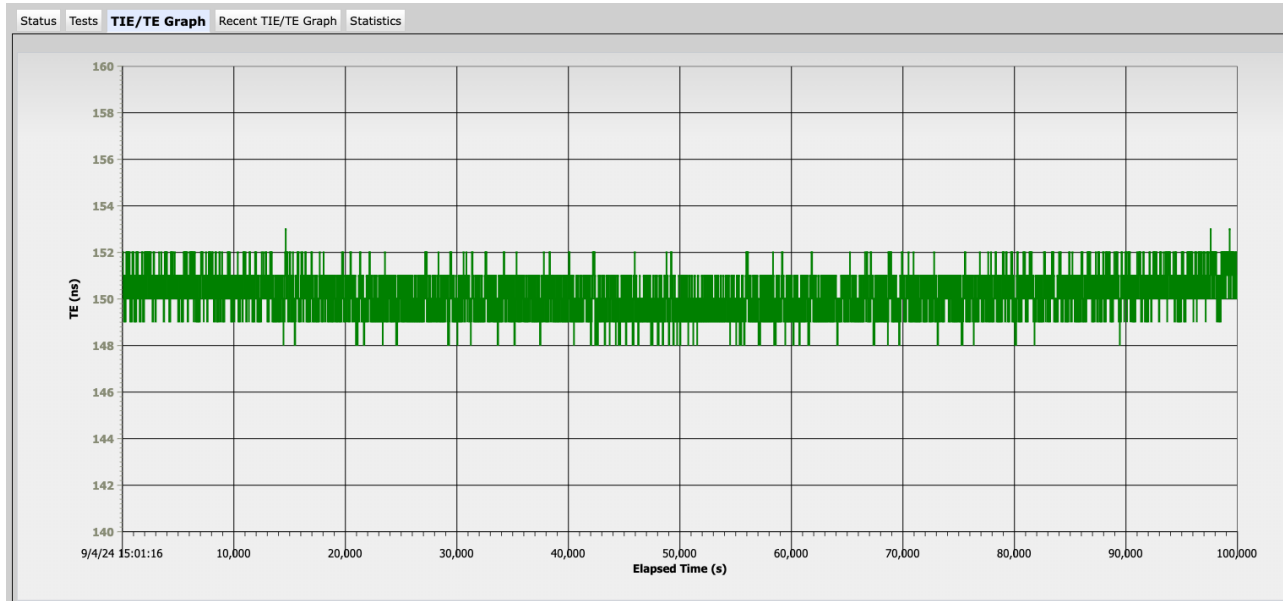
Clock Probe – GM locked ePRTC Mode



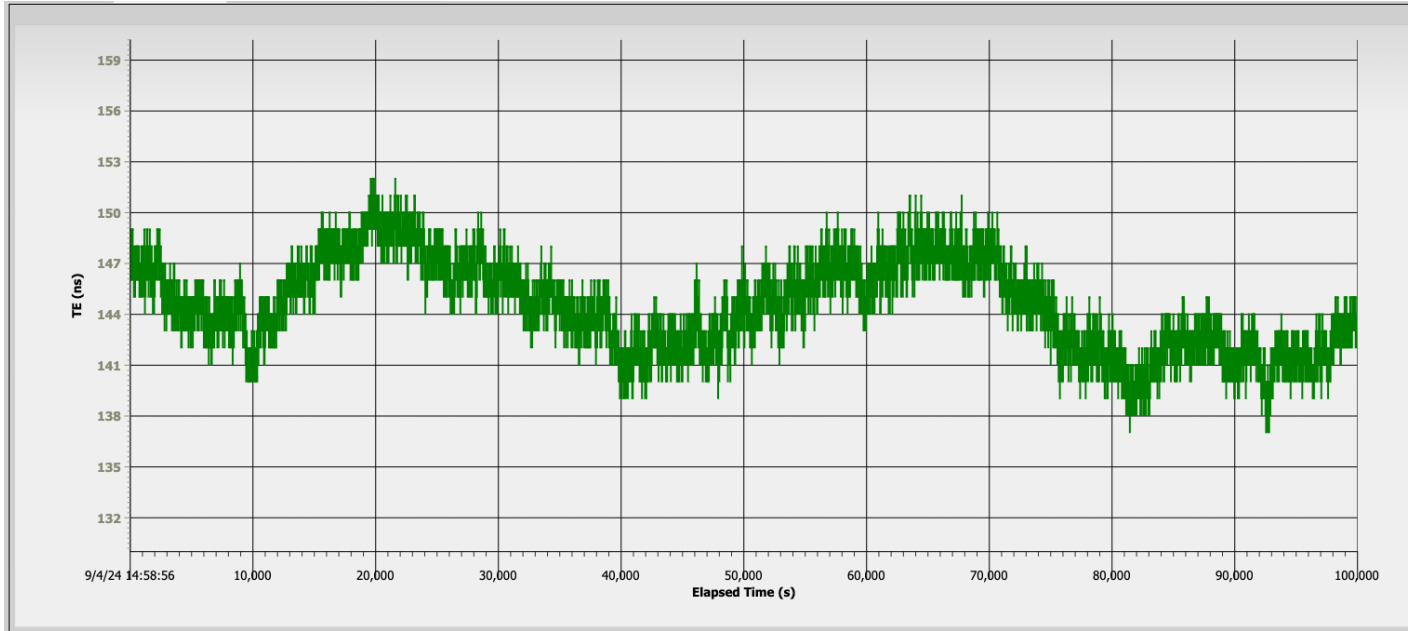
GM GPS Lost but ePRTC Locked (Holdover to Cs)

Identification					
Entity ID: TIME CLOCK-1-1-1-1					
Status					
Selected Reference	: CLK-1-1-1-1	TC Lock Progress (%)	: Not Applicable		
Clock Mode	: Locked	ePRTC Holdover Ready Progress (%)	: Not Applicable		
Leap59	: False	Holdover Estimated Drift (nSec)	: Not Applicable		
Leap61	: False	Expected Time Left In EPRTC Holdover:	: Not Applicable		
Time Traceability Status:	Time Holdover	Current Mode	: EPRTC		
UTC Offset	: 37				
Current QL	: QL-EEC1				
Current Time Of Day	: 2024-04-10 18:48:02 TAI				
User Requests					
Request: None					
Target : None					
Time Clock Reference List					
Time Ref Eid	Priority	Source	Source Status	State	Alias
TIMEREF-1-1-1-1-1	NA	GPS-1-1-1-1	Reference Failed	Unavailable	GNSS
TIMEREF-1-1-1-1-2	NA	CLK-1-1-1-1	Reference Frequency OK	Active	3230B

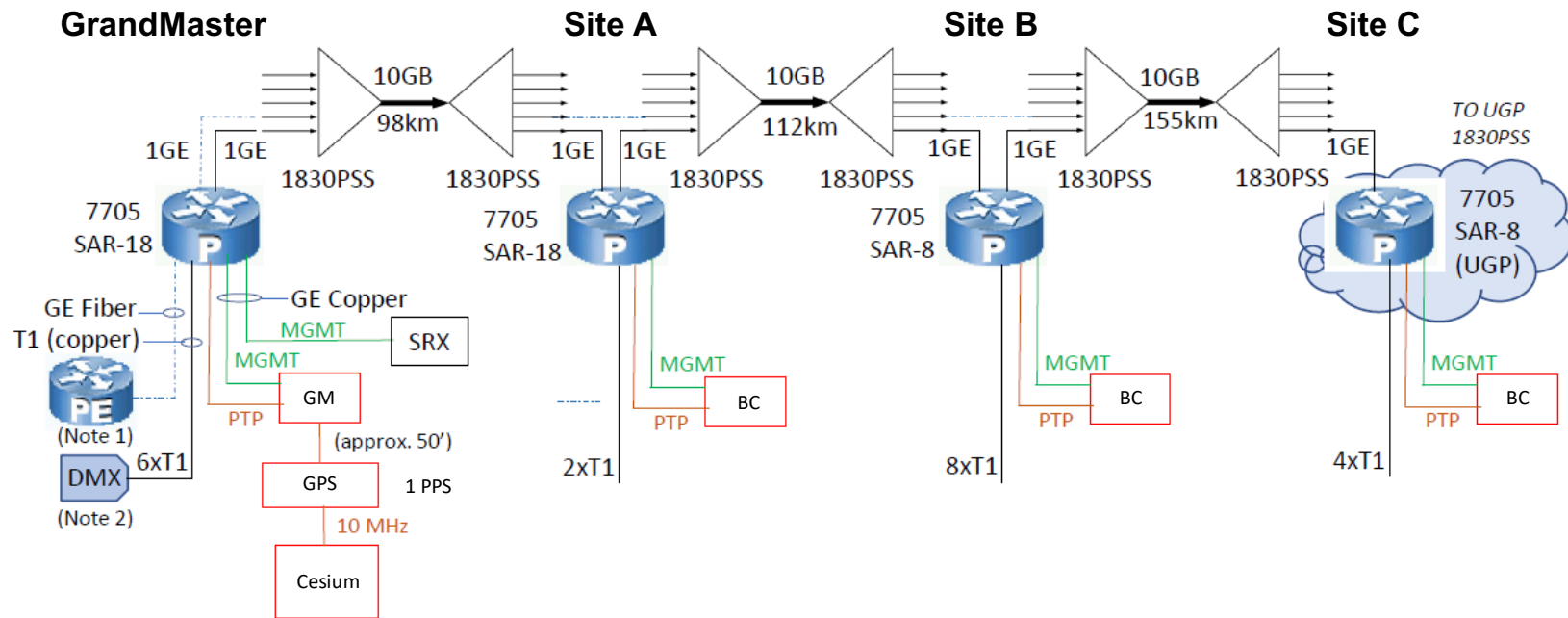
Clock Probe GM Holdover to Cs



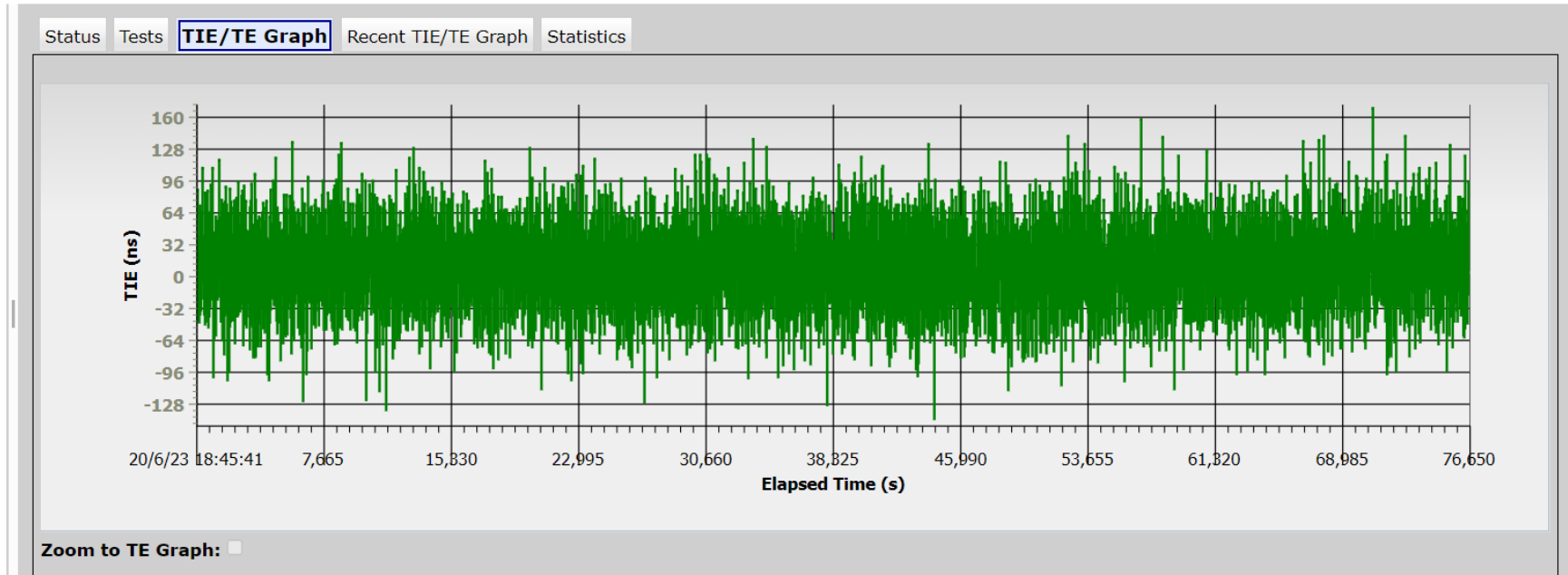
Clock Probe Time Receiver



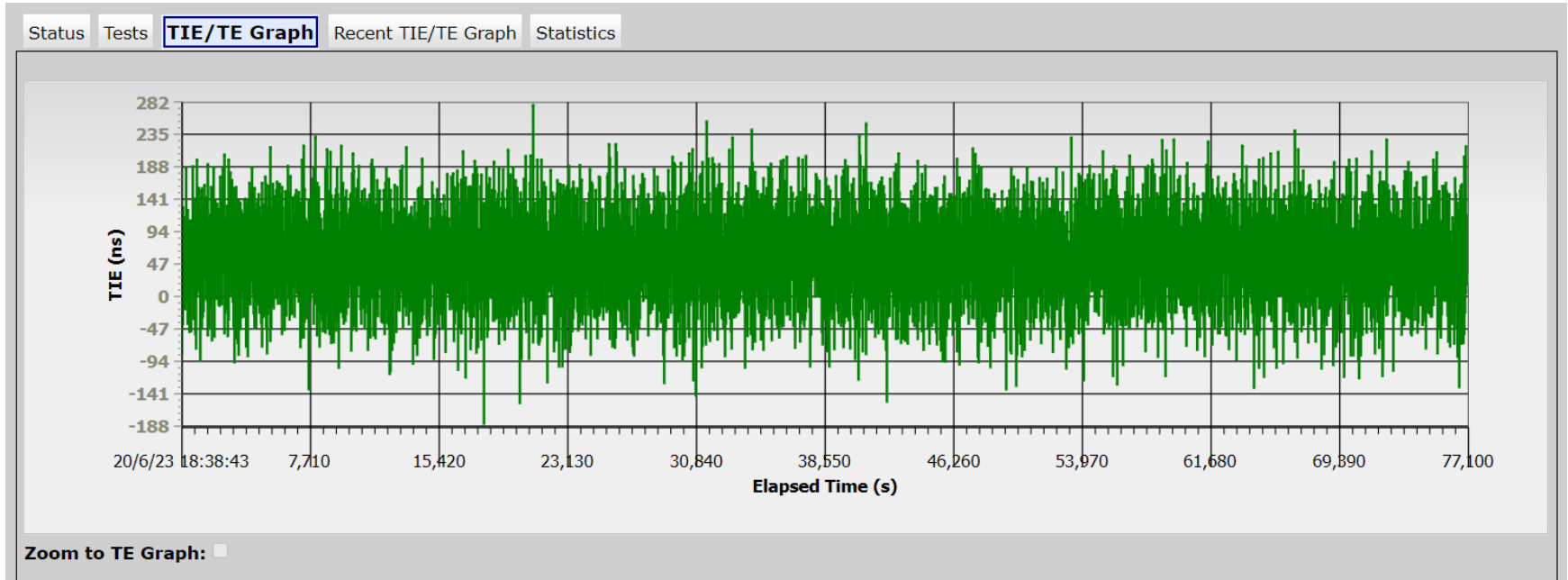
Testing in Real World Environment



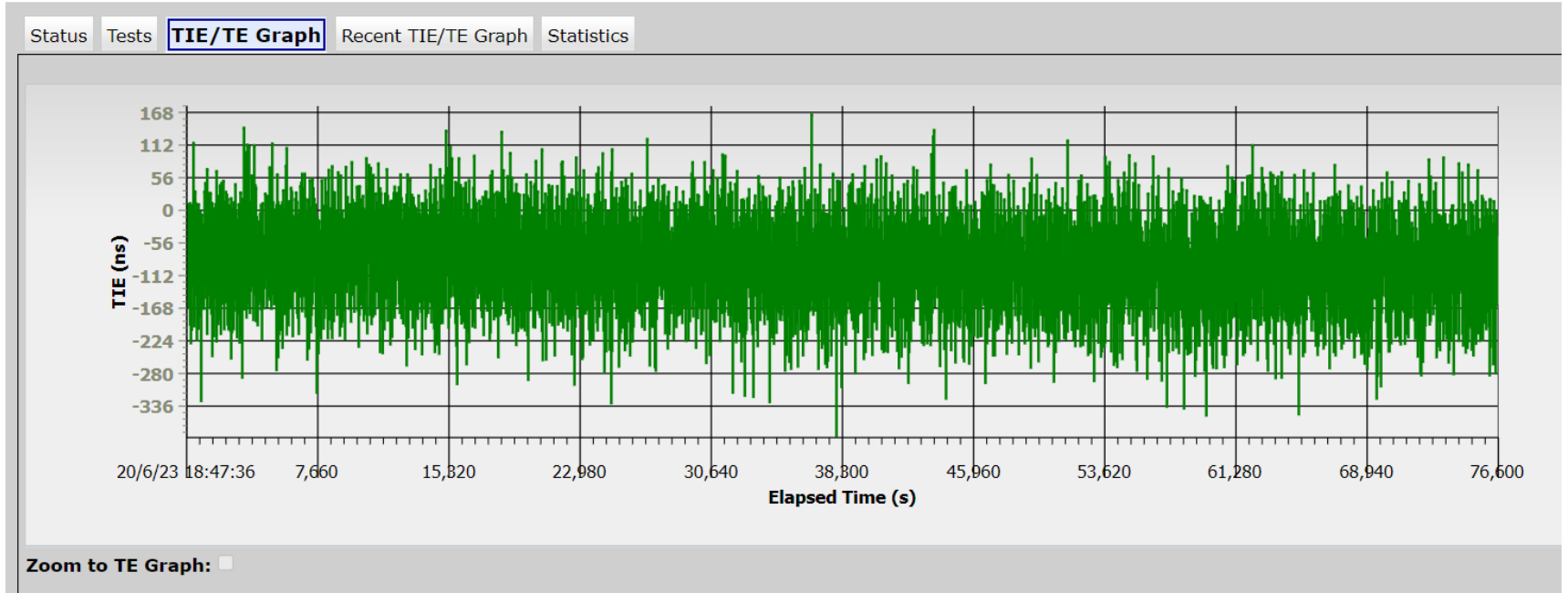
PTP Probe – Site A - 98km from GM



PTP Probe – Site B - 210km from GM

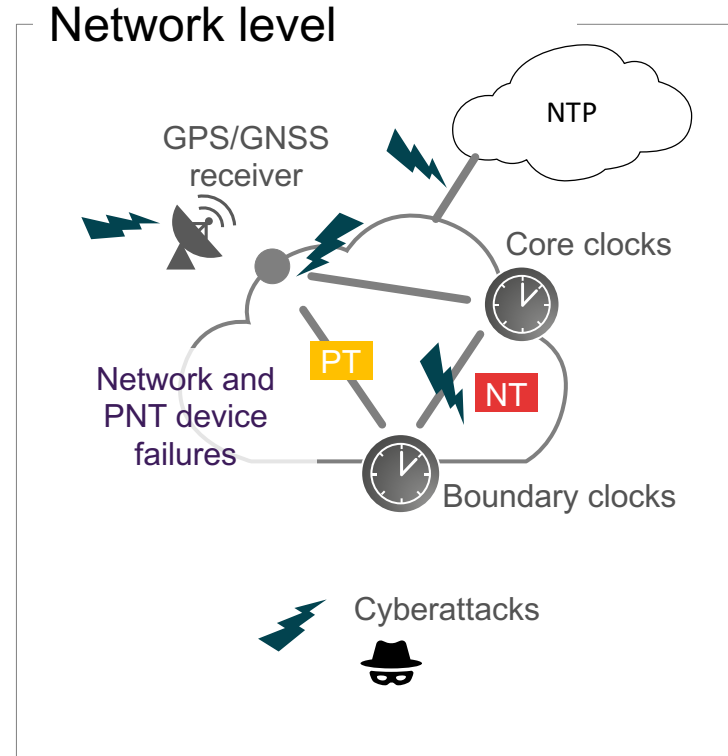


PTP Probe – Site C - 365km from GM



A word about NTP sourcing

- External NTP leaves your network vulnerable
- NTP packets and GPS signals can be manipulated to cause harm to your network
- Using internal NTP provided by a Grand Master Clock closes a pinhole into your network



Conclusions

- End users lack knowledge and experience required to deploy PTP in a network
- Must plan for and understand network rearrangements on the fly
- Ability for clocks to perform advanced testing is big plus (probing)
- PTP actually good tool for analyzing network performance (latency, etc.)
- Large installations require global view of timing (management system)
- Proving that network timing can be maintained during loss of GNSS/GPS (when properly planned)
- Prompt, expert vendor support is paramount to success
- Increased learning through partner participation
- Must be able to survive in multi-vendor environment
- Understanding how different network configurations, elements impact PTP

Learn more about the Center for Alternative Synchronization and Timing by visiting <https://cast.ornl.gov/>



Adtran



Thank You!

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