## Synchronization between remote sites for the MINOS experiment







#### A collaboration

#### **NIST:**

- S. Römisch
- S. Jefferts
- V. Zhang
- T. Parker
- N. Ashby

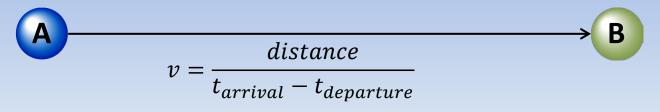
#### **MINOS:**

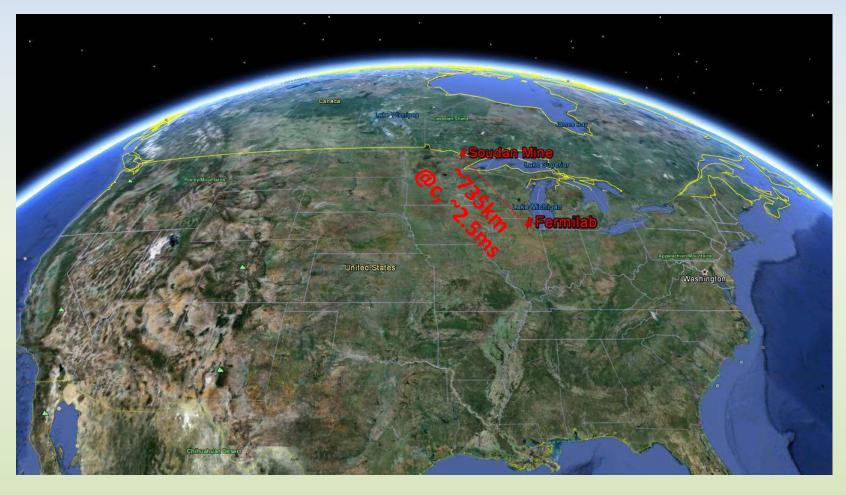
- P. Adamson [Fermilab]
- G. Barr [U. Oxford]
- A. Habig [U.Minnesota, Duluth]
- C. James [Fermilab]
- R. Nicol [University College, London]
- R. Plunkett [Fermilab]
- C. Rosenfeld [U. South Carolina]

#### **USNO:**

- R. Bumgarner
- M. Christensen
- J. Hirschauer
- B. Fonville
- D. Matsakis
- A. McKinley
- S. Mitchell
- E. Powers
- J. Wright

#### The experiment

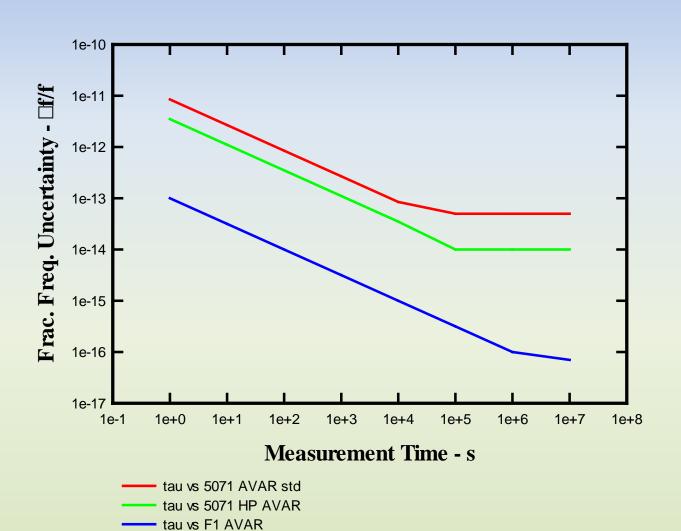




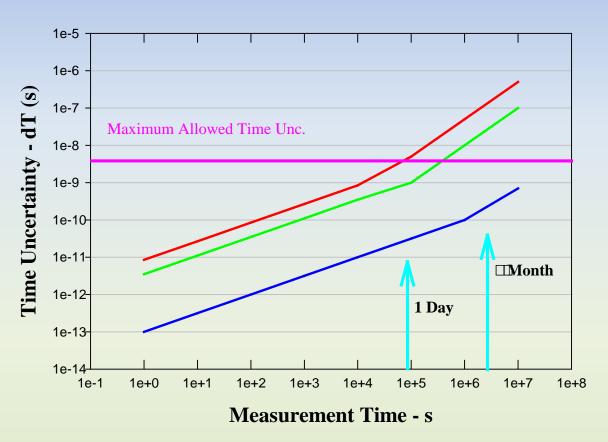
#### We need......

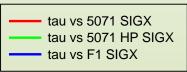
- 1) Distance .....This is the geodesist's job.....see talk at 10:15 this session
- 2) Something to measure .... A physical event..... OK, this is the neutrino beam
- 3) The time between departure and arrival....this involves 2 separate clocks in two different locations....which implies we must have synchronization between them....how hard can this be, ie. go ½ way between Fermi and Soudan with two clocks, set them to the same time and carry them slowly to their final destinations right.....(hint this doesn't work)......forget General & Special Relativistic effects, clocks have (at best) white frequency noise...time is ∫ωdt so that the frequency noise averages down, but the time uncertainty grows like √T ..... even very good Cs clocks are several ns/day

#### **Clock Behavior 101**

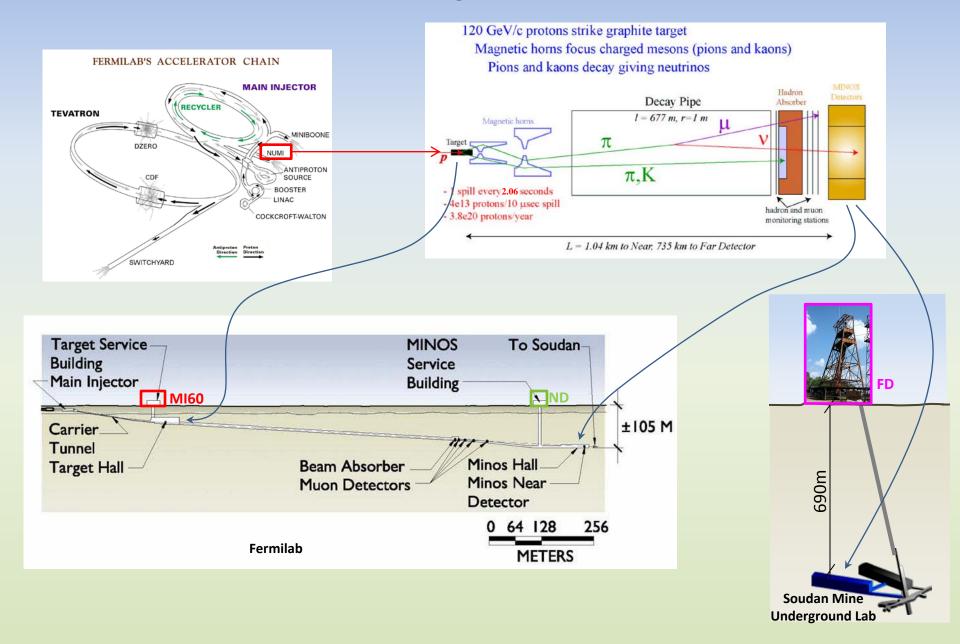


#### **Clock Behavior 101 - cont**

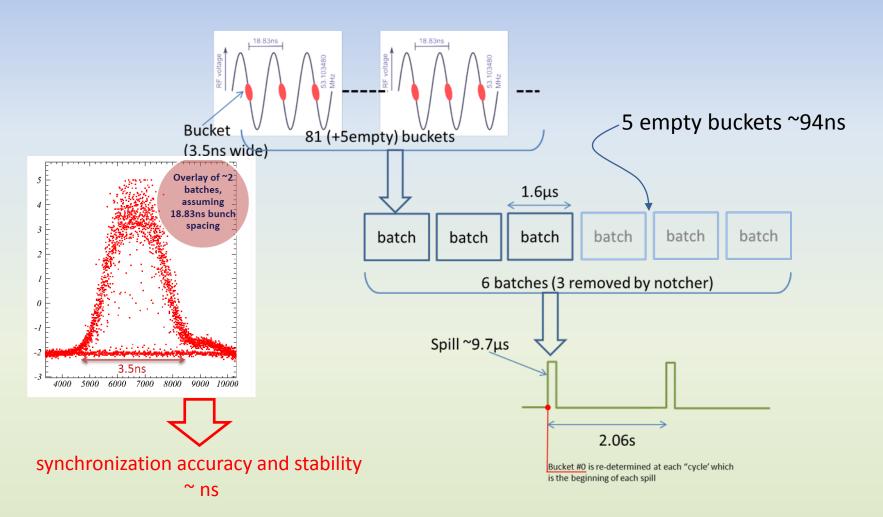




#### The experiment

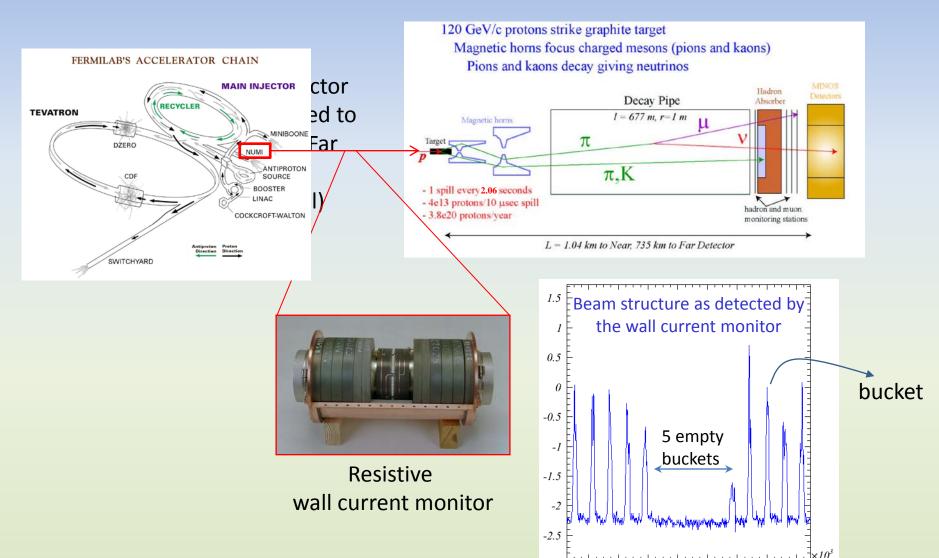


#### **Beam structure**



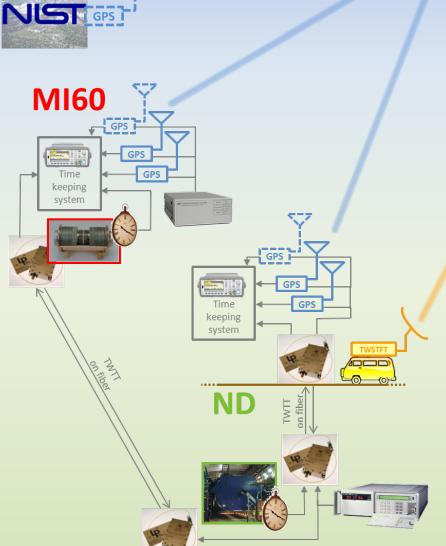
First-time ns-requirement outside the T&F community!

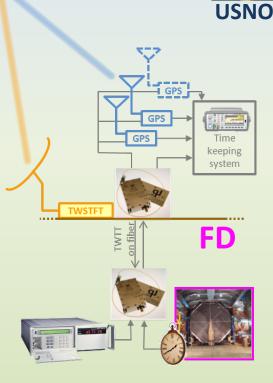
#### The proton wall detector (MI60)



1000 1020 1040 1060 1080 1100 1120 1140

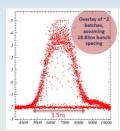
# Synchronization setup GPS TWSTFT





#### Synchronization: how well should we do?

- Given the scrutiny that a possible superluminal result would trigger, it is important to consider the confidence of each calibration, not only its accuracy/stability
- We should then think 3- $\sigma$  error bars (99.5% confidence)
- From the graph of a "bucket" shown previously, we understand the need for accuracies (and stabilities) on the order of few ns



- Three ways to provide synchronization between clocks at remote locations:

  - Two-Way Satellite Time and Frequency Transfer (TWSTFT)
  - Clock trip

Independent calibration accuracies

GPS: ~ns/year
TWSTFT: ~ns/year
Clock Trip ~ ns or so

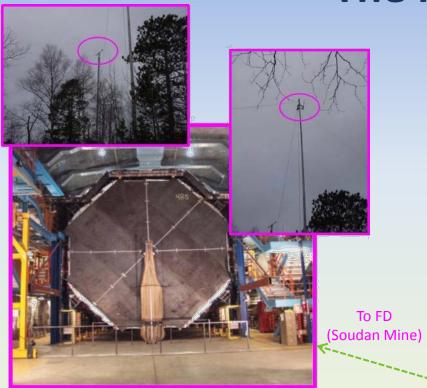
(68% confidence)



few ns/year (99.5% confidence)

The noise types aren't Gaussian so sigma isn't a good measure

#### The locations



Far Detector (FD)
Soudan Mine

#### **Near Detector (ND)**

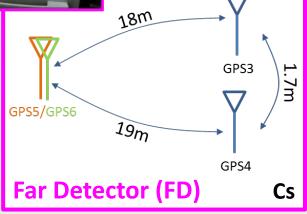


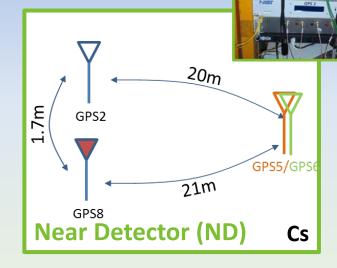


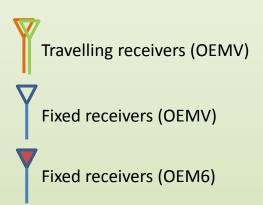
**Fermilab** 

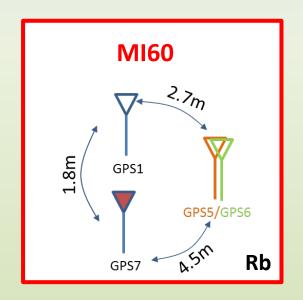
# AND GPS I

#### The receivers

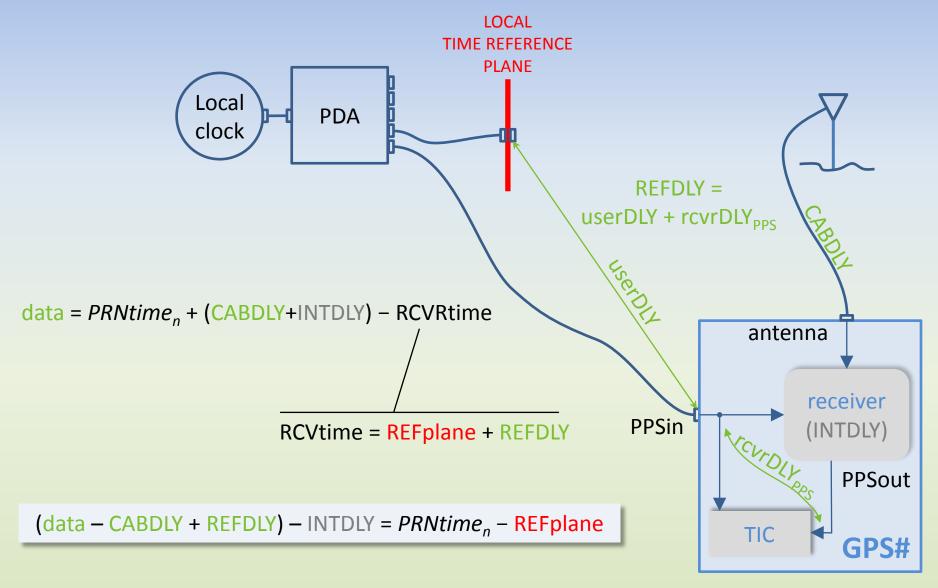








#### C/A: for each receiver



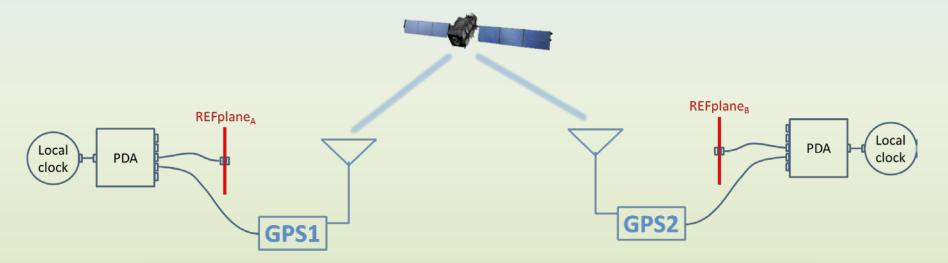
#### **C/A: Common View**

#### **SEPARATE LOCATIONS**

$$(data - CABDLY + REFDLY)_1 - INTDLY_1 = PRNt_n - REFplane_A$$

$$(data - CABDLY + REFDLY)_2 - INTDLY_2 = PRNt_n - REFplane_B$$

$$\Delta data_{1,2} - \Delta CABDLY_{1,2} + \Delta REFDLY_{1,2} - \Delta INTDLY_{1,2} = REFplane_B - REFplane_A$$



It measures the difference between the clocks at the two locations

#### C/A: Common View

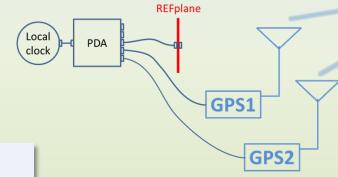
#### **COMMON CLOCK**

$$(data - CABDLY + REFDLY)_1 - INTDLY_1 = PRNt_n - REFplane_A$$

$$(data - CABDLY + REFDLY)_2 - INTDLY_2 = PRNt_n - REFplane_A$$

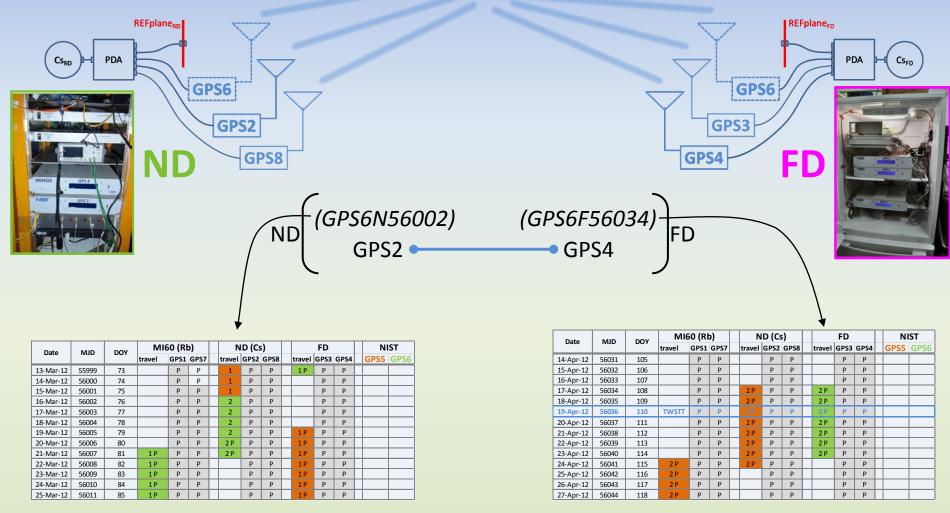
$$\Delta data_{1,2} - \Delta CABDLY_{1,2} + \Delta REFDLY_{1,2} = \Delta INTDLY_{1,2}$$

The local clock "drops out" so the time deviation of the time difference establishes a lower limit for the **stability** of the GPS link



If one of the two receivers is a travelling receivers, the time difference allows for a *differential calibration* of receivers

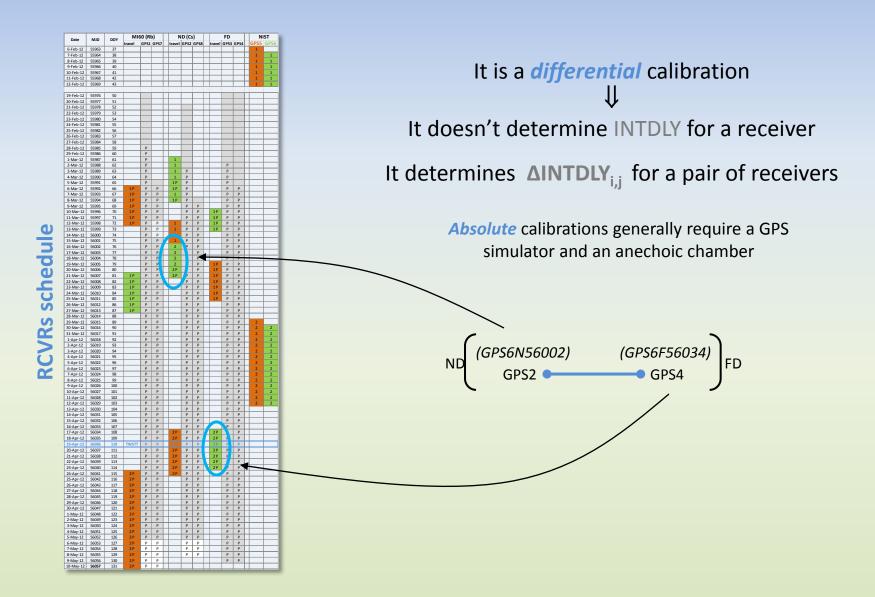
#### Time difference between sites



(data - CABDLY + REFDLY)<sub>1</sub> - (data - CABDLY + REFDLY)<sub>2</sub> - (INTDLY<sub>1</sub> - INTDLY<sub>2</sub>)

REFplane<sub>B</sub> - REFplane<sub>A</sub>

#### Calibration with travelling receivers

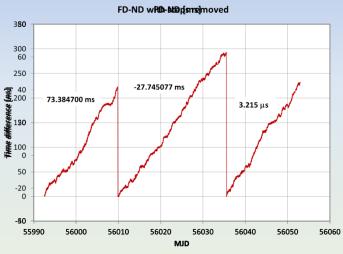


#### Calculation of time difference



 $\Delta data_{1,2} - \Delta CABDLY_{1,2} + \Delta REFDLY_{1,2} - \Delta INTDLY_{1,2} = REFplane_B - REFplane_A$ 

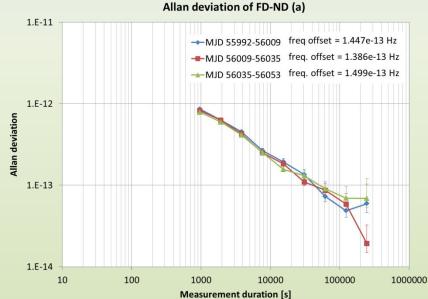
The stability of the time difference is consistent with the stability of standard performance HP5071 Cs clocks

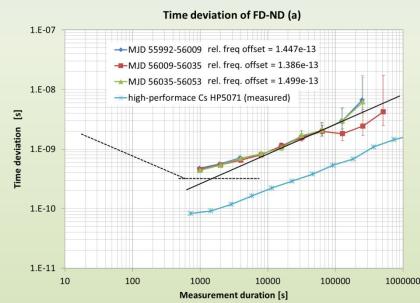


 $INTDLY_2 - INTDLY_4$ 0.23 ns

The clocks at the two locations are two HP5071 (Cs) standard performance

Time steps were manually introduced to bring the two clocks closer in time





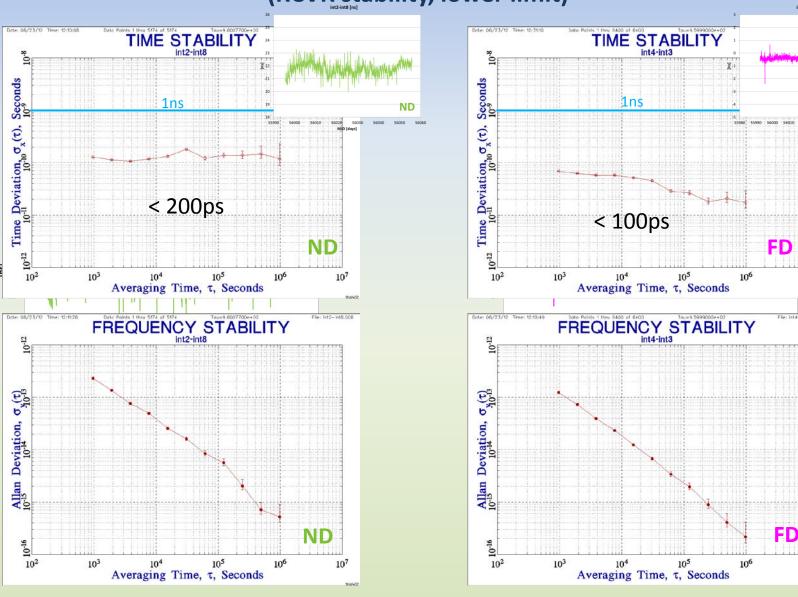
## Tools for evaluating the uncertainty of the GPS link

- Common-clock, short-baseline measurement
  - Lower limit for the *stability* of the receivers. The iono/troposphere effects cancel as well
    as other effects of the shared local environments (multipath, temperature, etc.)
- Differential calibration of INTDLY with travelling receiver
  - Common-clock, short-baseline measurement, it determines the accuracy of the link in the short term.
- Calibrated double-difference between remote sites
  - The mean is a (optimistic) measure of the *accuracy* of the link in the long term. It uses only one calibration, so it doesn't include the calibration repeatability, and it cannot show all the "common-mode effects" intrinsic in the GPS link (multipath, code interference, etc.).
  - The time deviation sets a lower limit for the *stability* of the link. The iono/troposphere effects still cancel, but the other local effects do so to a lesser extent than in the common-clock measurement.
- Repeated differential calibrations with travelling receivers
  - It determines the *accuracy* of the link on in the long(er) term by showing the long-term behavior (slow variations) of the differential calibrations.
- Comparison with independent synchronization systems (TWSTFT, TW in fiber, clock trips)
  - Accuracy: the means may or may not be statistically consistent...

#### Common-clock, short-baseline measurement

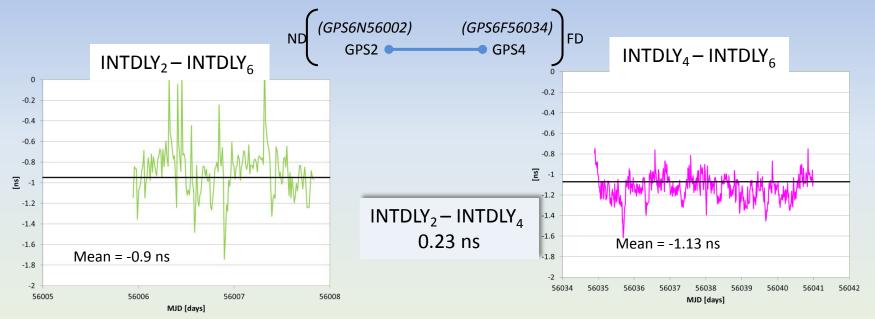
(RCVR stability, lower limit)

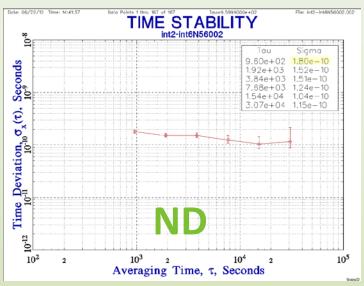
int4-int3 [ns]



#### Differential calibration of the receivers

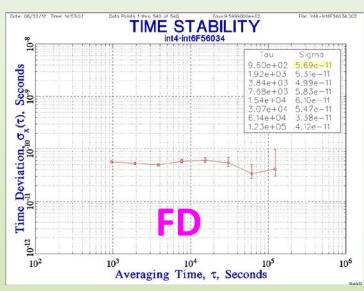
(accuracy, lower limit)





The uncertainties are summed in quadrature

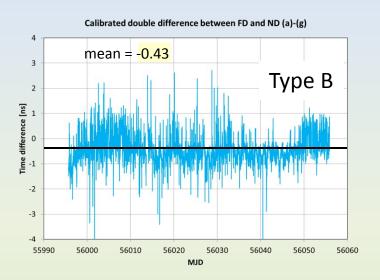
uncertainty 0.2 ns

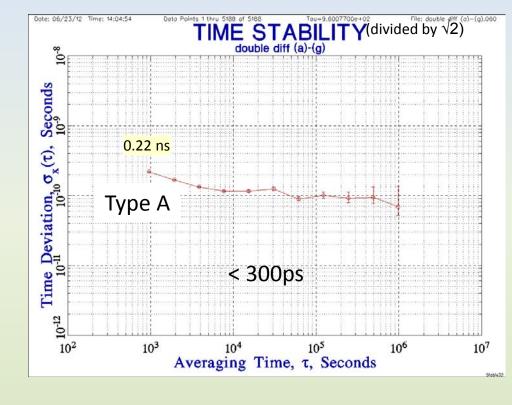


#### Calibrated double-difference between sites

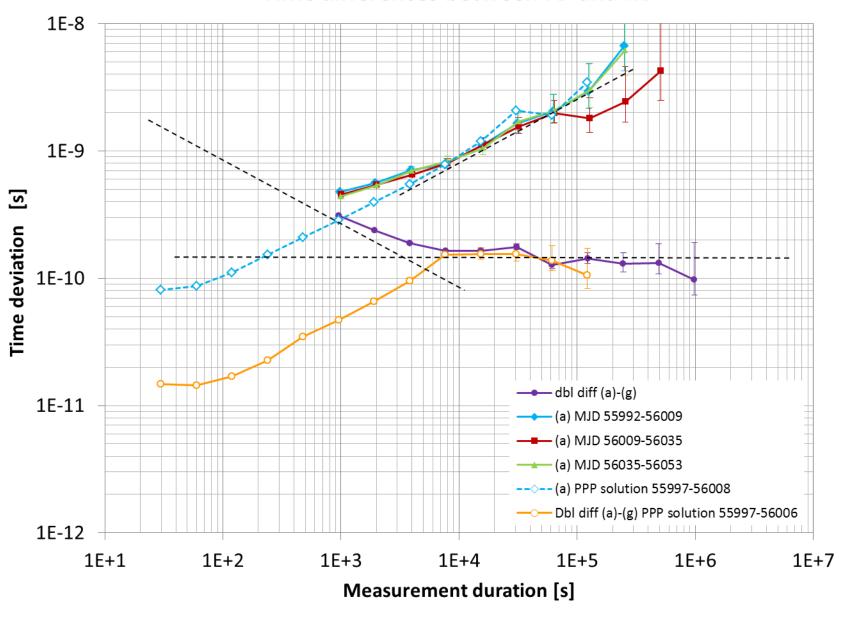
(stability and accuracy, lower limit)



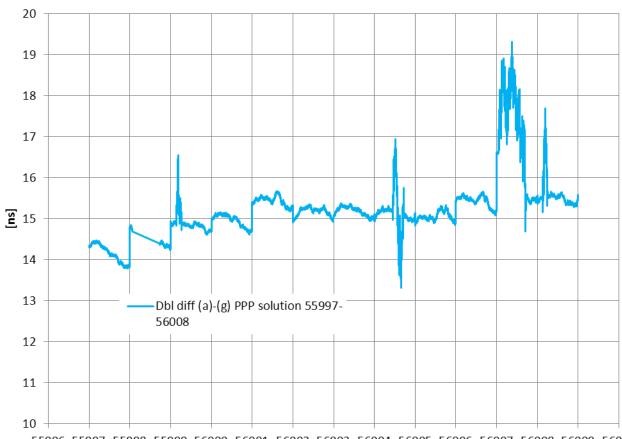




#### Time differences between FD and ND



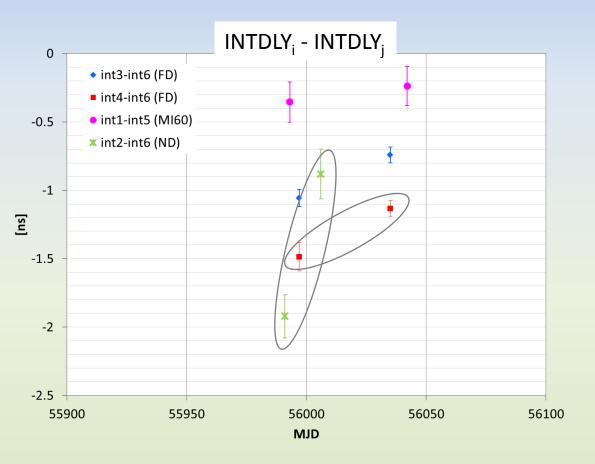




55996 55997 55998 55999 56000 56001 56002 56003 56004 56005 56006 56007 56008 56009 56010 MJD

#### Repeated differential calibrations

(accuracy in the longer term)



Deterministic behavior (i.e. annual term) also recognizable in the calibrated double difference

The "trend" can be use to correct the data

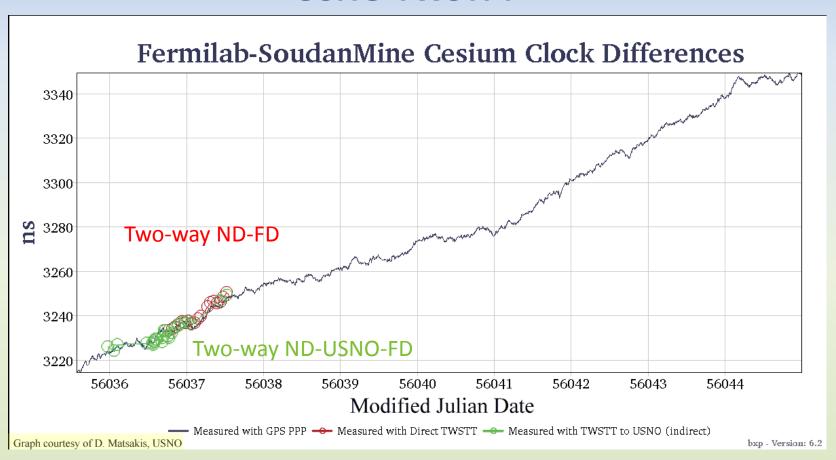
The scatter of calibration data is stochastic

The uncertainty of the calibrations is increased until all results are statistically consistent

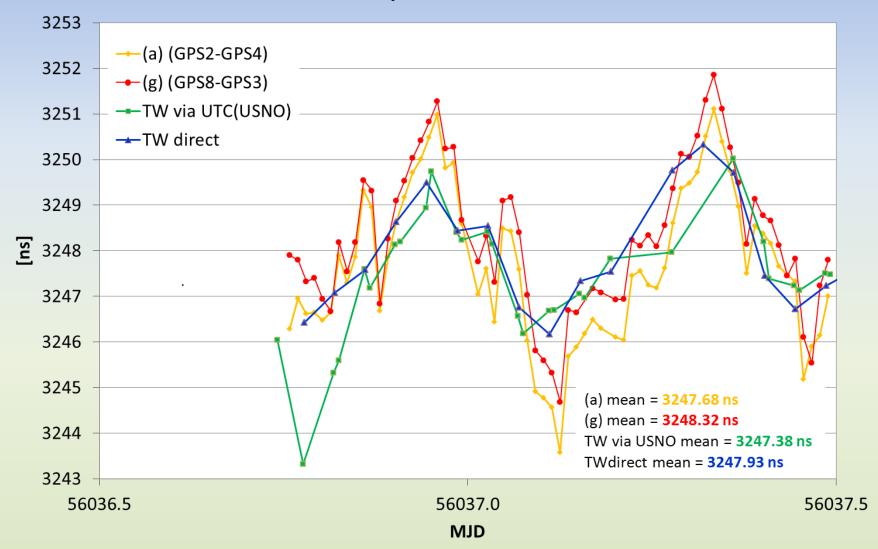
#### **Comparison with independent systems**

(stability and accuracy)

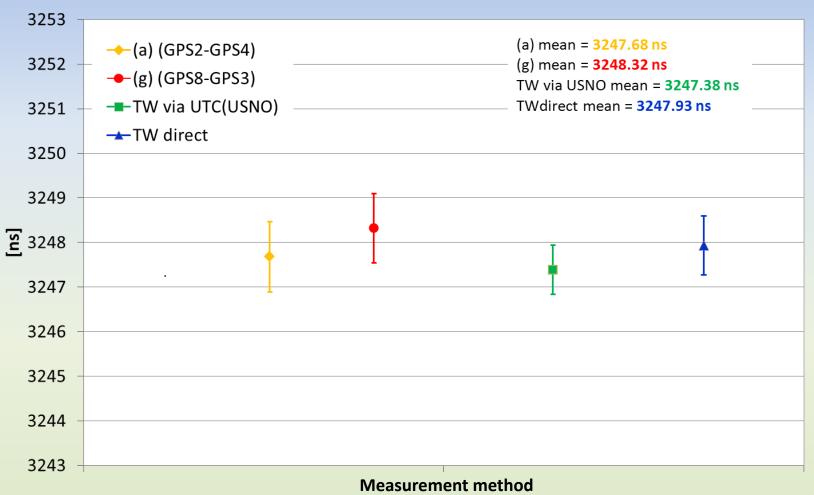
#### **USNO TWSTFT**



#### FD-ND quadratic drift removed



#### FD-ND



Error bars are Tdev @ ~1h

#### **Uncertainty estimates for GPS link**

	Stability	Accuracy
Common clock	< 200ps	
Differential calibration		200ps
Calibrated double-difference	< 300ps	< 400ps
Repeated calibration		~500ps
Comparison with TWSTFT		~1 ns

#### NIST – Clock Trip

Backward from traditional clock trips – here we have a "good" traveling clock and not so good fixed clocks at the ends.

Analysis suggests this is really bad.....so we probably have to get 3 good clocks for the calibration, one in Fermilab, one in Soudan and one flying between.

Accuracy of calibration is given by the clock stability at one round trip time

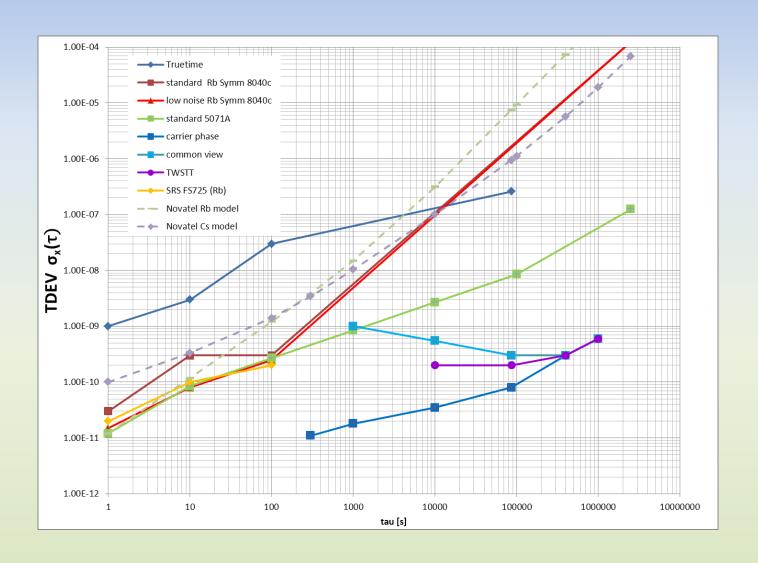
Soudan has Airport (Tower Muni 12D) about 10min drive, Fermilab (DuPage County KDPA) is 25 min. A/C 250knts ~ 2hours. So we can get ~ 6hour loop – should give well less than 2ns calibration accuracy.

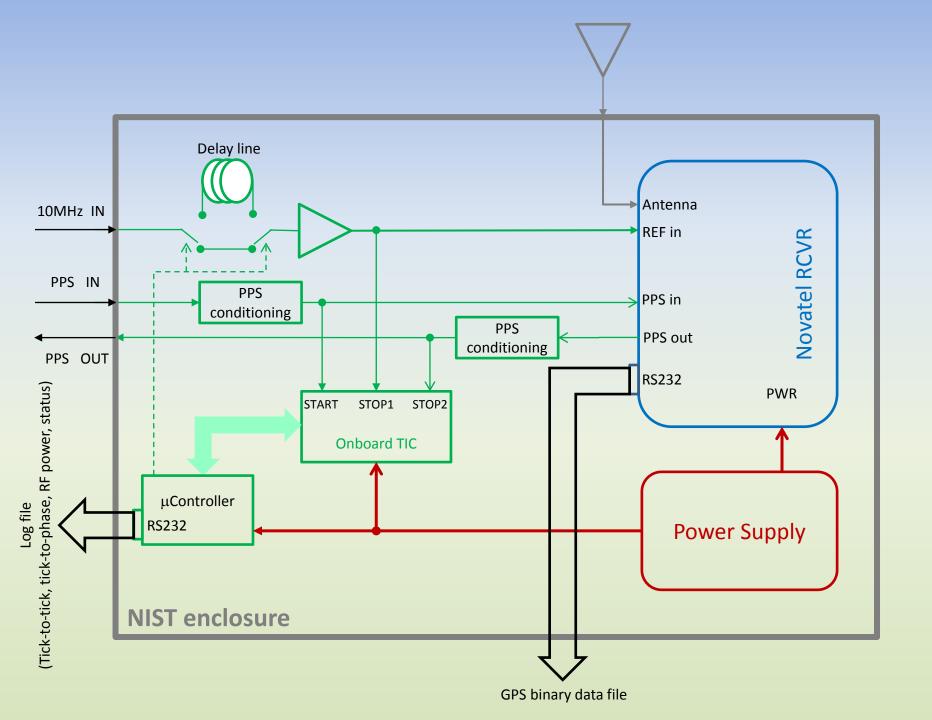
Must make special/general relativistic corrections quite well to achieve this – FUN!

#### **Conclusions**

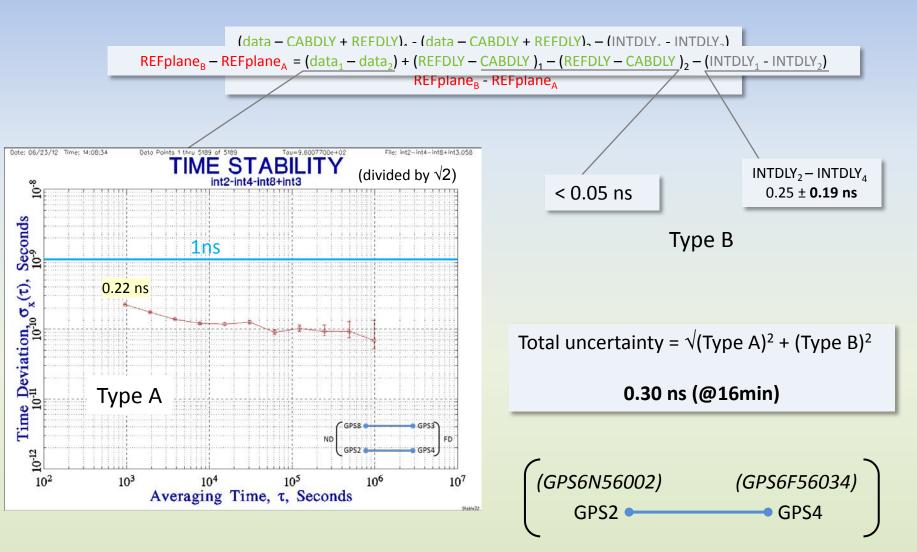
- The uncertainty seems to be (so far) at the ns level compatible with the width of a "bucket" of particles, but we clearly need more data.
  - "So far, so good....," said the man falling from the Empire State Building
- We are planning to continue into 2013 the synchronization with periodic calibrations with travelling receivers, totaling one year of differential calibrations.
- We are also planning a clock trip between MINOS sites.
- The beam at Fermilab is presently shut-down for a scheduled upgrade of the facilities. The measurements on neutrinos will resume in the summer of 2013.

#### **Backups**





#### Uncertainty of the time difference (1)



#### Uncertaint(ie)s

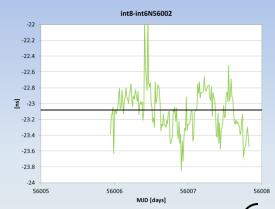
Total uncertainty =  $\sqrt{\text{(Type A)}^2 + \text{(Type B)}^2}$ 

0.297 ns (@16min)

Total uncertainty =  $\sqrt{\text{(Type A)}^2 + \text{(Type B)}^2}$ 

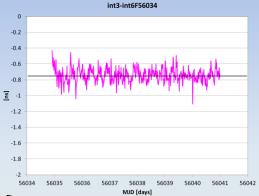
0.376 ns (@16min)

#### **Calibration (again)**

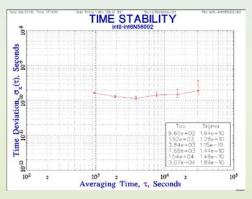


INTDLY<sub>8</sub> - INTDLY<sub>6</sub> -23.08 ± 0.164 ns

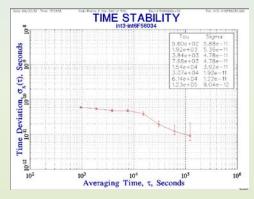




INTDLY<sub>3</sub> - INTDLY<sub>6</sub>  $-0.74 \pm 0.059$ ns

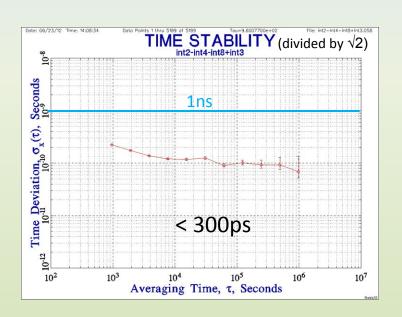


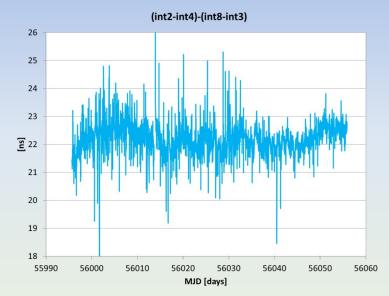
INTDLY<sub>8</sub> – INTDLY<sub>3</sub> 22.34 ± 0.174 ns

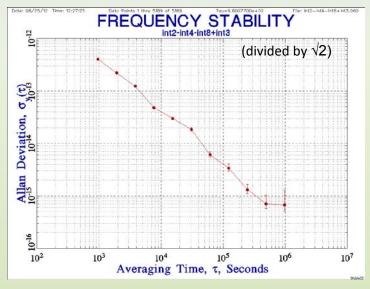


### Double-difference between remote sites (Stability)









#### Calibrated double difference between FD and ND (a)-(g)

