

Steering or not steering ?

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And the BIPM Task Group on Lunar Time

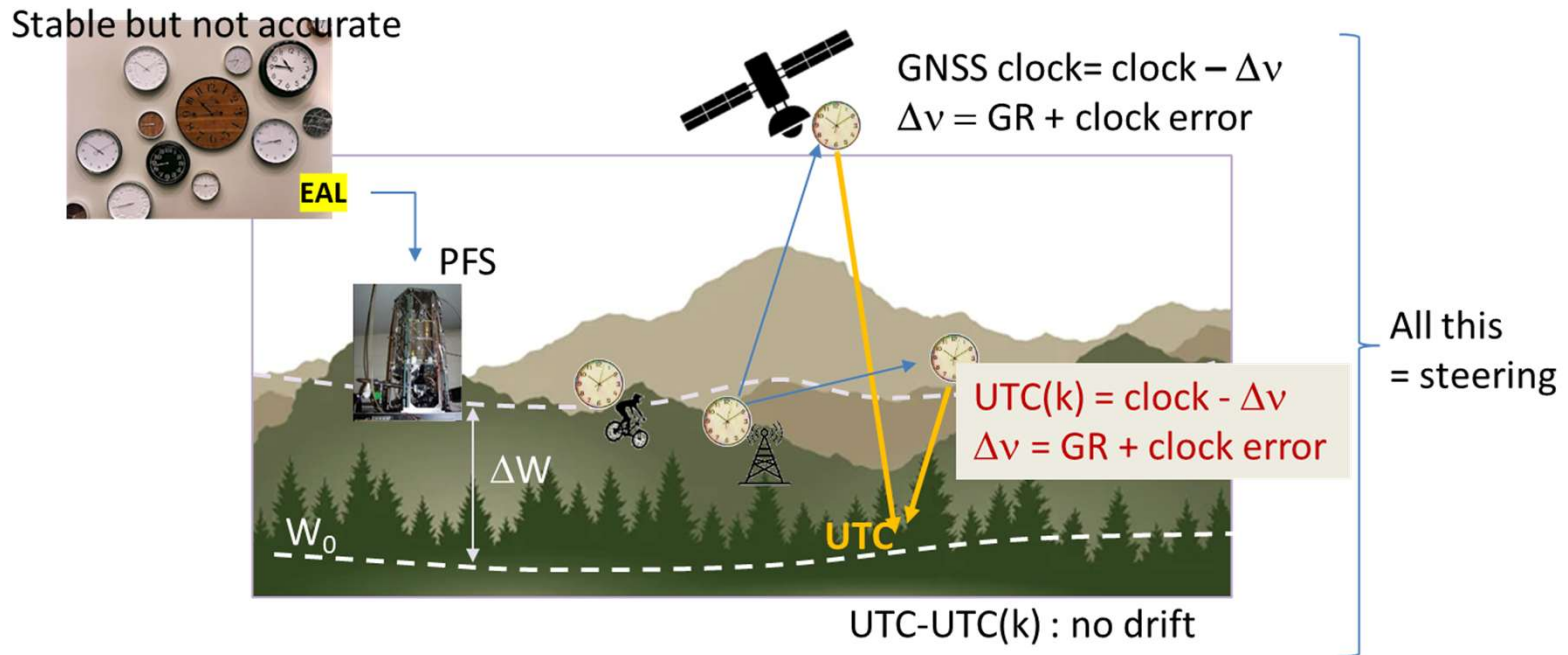
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context

- Some space agencies prefer option 2 because
 - Prefer avoiding the need to steer the clocks when possible
 - Prefer having system similar as with Earth GNSS

How do we manage the relativity on Earth ?



PFS: no steering but frequency offset

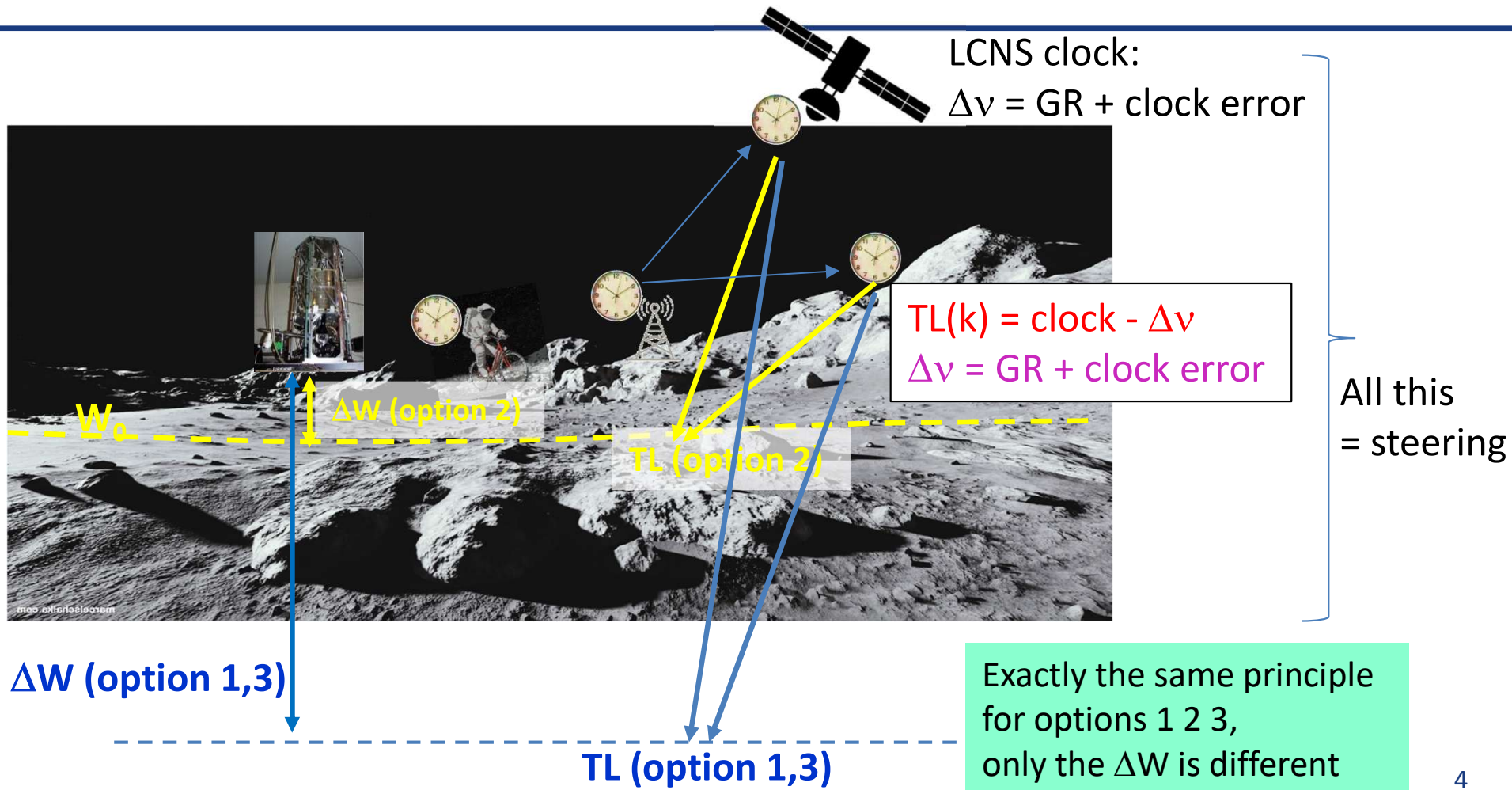
correction: $\Delta W/c^2$

Example NIST : 1600 m

$\Delta W / c^2 \sim 10^{-13}$ in relative frequency

PFS (Primary Frequency Standard) =
 the most accurate clocks with full uncertainty budget
 → provide the accuracy of the scale unit of UTC

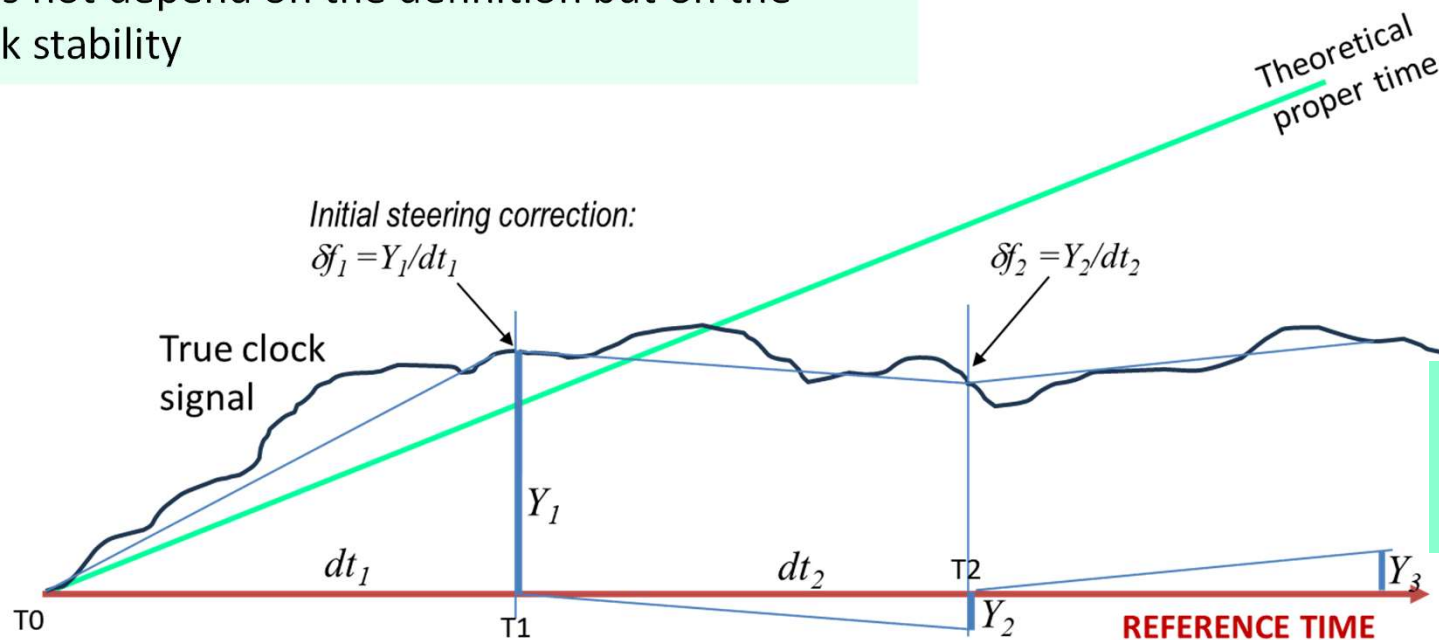
Same principle will be applied on the Moon



Process of steering

(clock – reference) is measured at T0, T1, T2

Holdover / Independence from the Earth :
Does not depend on the definition but on the clock stability



$\delta f_2, \delta f_3 \dots$ depend on the clock stability only, not on the TL definition

1. Same principle, same clock behaviour, whichever the TL definition
2. δf_{theor} can also be already corrected before launch, as done in GPS

Steering correction for clock on the Surface

10^{-9} ~steering O3
 10^{-11} ~steering O2

Option →	Clock accuracy (10^{-Y})	User need (10^{-X})								
		< 9			9 – 11			> 11		
		O1	O2	O3	O1	O2	O3	O1	O2	O3
Quartz	< 9	--	--	--	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9
Quartz-Rb	9 – 11	--	--	--	--	--	9	9 – 11	9 – 11	9
Cs/H-maser/ optical	> 11	--	--	--	--	--	9	11	> 11	9

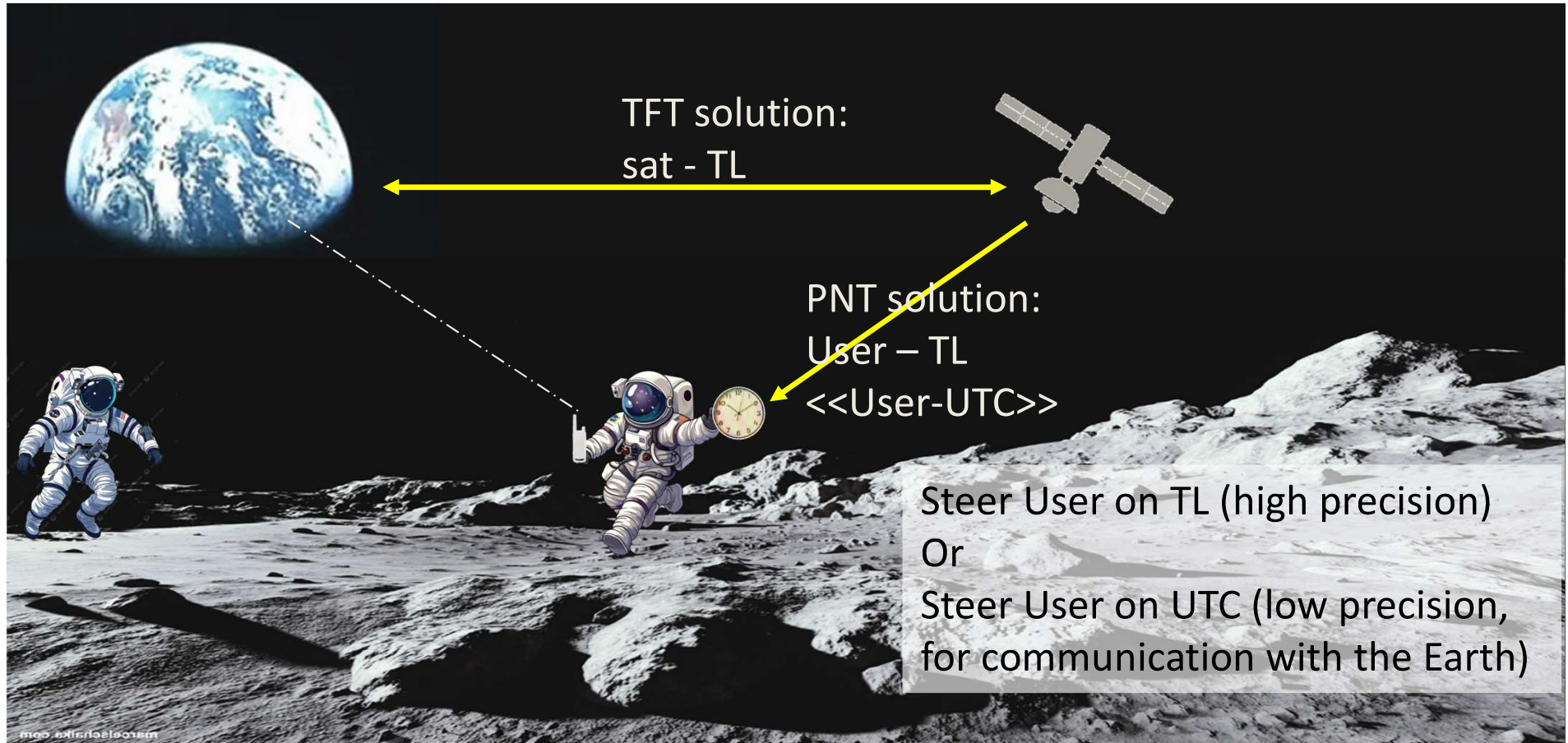
Current space
clocks

Black = Steering needed due to user need & clock accuracy
Bold red = steering needed due to the definition option

Needs for PNT
(< 10^{-13})

CONCLUSION : Option 2 reduces the magnitude of the initial steering correction only for accurate clocks like Cs/H-maser/optical, and user needs higher than those clock accuracies.

Time from the LCNS





Task Group on Moon Timing



THANK YOU