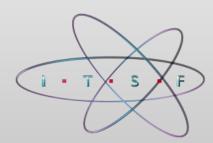
We are your competitive edge

Certification • Independent Opinion • Assessment



Certification of EGNSS Timing Receivers and Services

Roland Bauernfeind 03.11.2016



International Timing & Sync Forum 2016,
Time for a Smart Future



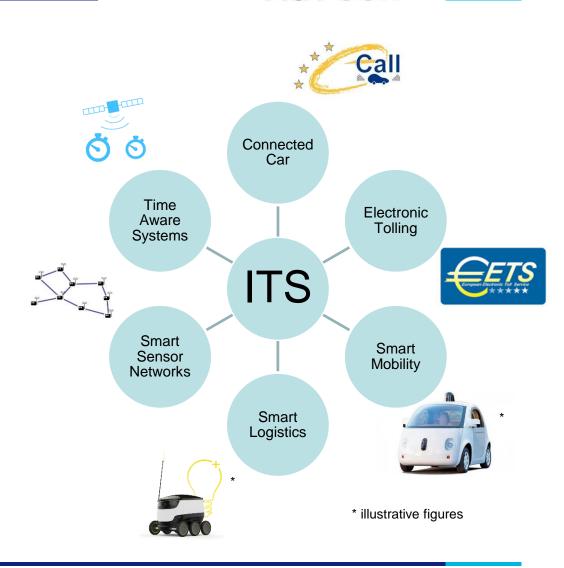
NavCert, "the GNSS-Certifier for ITS"

NavCert

- 2006 founded as joint venture between TÜV SÜD and OECON
- 2012 became 100%-subsidiary of OECON group
- Office in Munich and Braunschweig
- ISO 17025 accredited Laboratory for GNSS Equipment and Applications
- Notified Body (NB2603) for the European Electronic Toll Service (EETS)
- Certification based on cooperation with TÜV SÜD, certification mark:



- Current R&D-Projects:
 - GNSS: FOSTER ITS, Robust EGNSS Timing Services
 - eCall: I_HeERO, EMYNOS



Robust EGNSS Timing Services Project

NavCert

- Netherlands Aerospace Centre (NLR)
 Consortium lead
- Finnish Geospatial Research Institute (FGI)
 Concept development, testing environment
- Dutch Metrology Institute (VSL) synchronisation service, business case
- VTT MIKES Metrology synchronisation service, testing, timing receivers, business case
- NavCert GmbH
 Standardisation and Certification
 - Development of standardization roadmap
 - Definition of possible certification schemes based on analysis of stakeholder's opinions
- Funding: European Commission DG GROW











Content



- Overview
 - EGNSS Services (specific Timing Service)
 - Certification Needs
- Certification Entity
 - Qualified by Legal Entity
 - Accredited by Authority
- Specifications and Standards
 - Roadmap
- Summary and Conclusions

Overview - Services



- GNSS time determination capabilities within current portfolio of services
 - Galileo
 - Open Service (OS)
 - Commercial Service High Accuracy (CS-HA)
 - Commercial Service Authentication (CS-Auth)
 - Public Regulated Service (PRS)

- **EGNOS**
 - Open Service (OS)
 - Safety of Life (SoL) Service

- Performance requirements only for UTC time reference scale, not for the user receiver time solution
- Establishing a specific Galileo and EGNOS Timing Service (TS) with associated performance requirements
 - Todays accuracy is more than sufficient for the majority of the current timing applications
 - Focus on providing robustness and trust
 - Standardization of reference receiver signal processing, incl. Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring (RAIM)
 - Leveraging Galileo Authentication Features
 - Definition of Certification Schemes

Overview - EGNOS

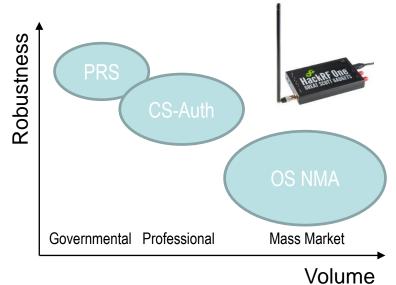


- Current EGNOS V2 augments the GPS L1 Coarse/Acquisition (C/A) civilian signal
- EGNOS V3 is the second generation of the EGNOS System
 - EGNOS V3 will provide Dual-Frequency (L1/L5) Multi-Constellation (GPS/Galileo) augmentation
 - EGNOS V3 Phases C/D ~2017-2024 (ESA Tender from 06/06/2016)
- Ongoing studies to include also safety critical applications in the maritime and rail sector
- EGNOS Safety of Life (SoL) Service Certification
 - EGNOS operator certified as Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP)
 - Certification requirements baseline Single European Sky Regulatory package
 - ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPS) Annex10 Volume I (Radio Navigation Aids)
 - EGNOS Safety of Life Receiver certified according ETSO-C145c/C146c
 - RTCA document DO-229D, Minimum Operational Performance Standards for Global Positioning System/Wide Area Augmentation System Airborne Equipment

Overview - Galileo Authentication



- Authentication to counter spoofing threats, the malicious manipulation of navigation signals in order to control
 position and time estimate of a targeted GNSS receiver
 - Galileo OS Navigation Message Authentication (NMA)
 - Authentication at Data Level
 - Enables attack detection (allows ranging under attack)
 - Galileo CS-Auth and Galileo PRS Spreading Code Encryption (SCE)
 - Authentication at Signal Level
 - Ranging only with valid keys (attacker does not know the PRN chips)



- Security Certification, e.g. Digital Tachograph External GNSS Facility
 - EU Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 165/2014 on tachographs in road transport
 - Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, ISO/IEC 15408
 - EC DG JRC IPSC develops Protection Profile (PP), an independent set of security requirements
 - Certification Scheme is provided by the Evaluation Authority, e.g. German Federal Office for Information Security

Certification Needs - Timing



- Certification to support applications within critical infrastructure
 - Performance, Conformance, Security
 - Receiver processing against which the system (Galileo/EGNOS) can ensure the specified performance
 - Alternative to common criteria security certification needed
- Example of alternative certification scheme company alliance:
 - Fast Identity Online (FIDO); "simpler stronger authentication"
 - Specifications and Certification scheme developed by FIDO Alliance
 - Initially conformance specifications, now developing also security specifications
 - Self-validation, to validate that the implementation conforms to the FIDO specifications
 - Documentation is submitted as a request for certification
 - "FIDO® Certified" mark and logo trademark usage is optional (based on license agreement)

Certification Entity



Qualification by **legal entities**:

qualify Certification entity (private organization)

Qualification entity (legal entities) qualify Certification entity (private organization)

Accreditation by **authorities**: Accreditation entity (authority) accredit Certification entity (private organization)

commission informs Accreditation entity (authority) notifies accredit Notified Body (private organization)

Voluntary certification

Voluntary certification

Directive certification







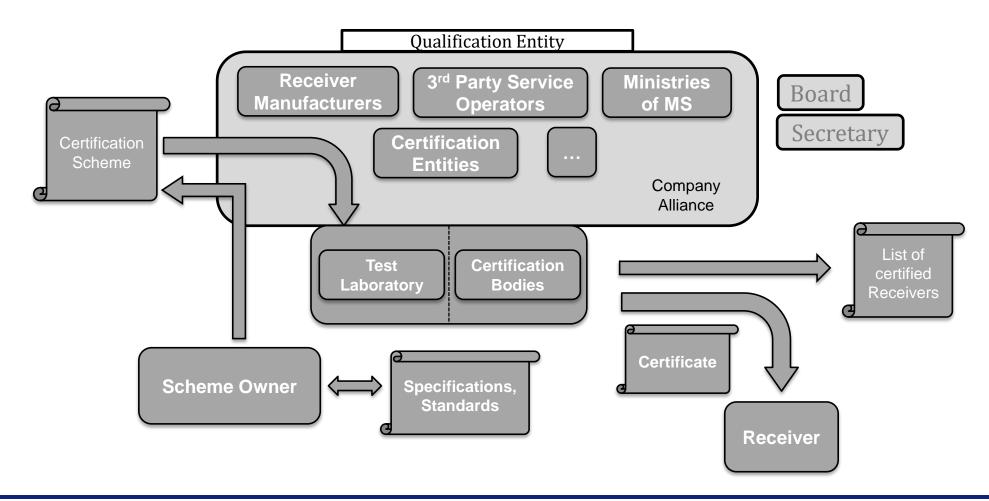
Voluntary certification



Qualified Certification Entity by Legal Organizations



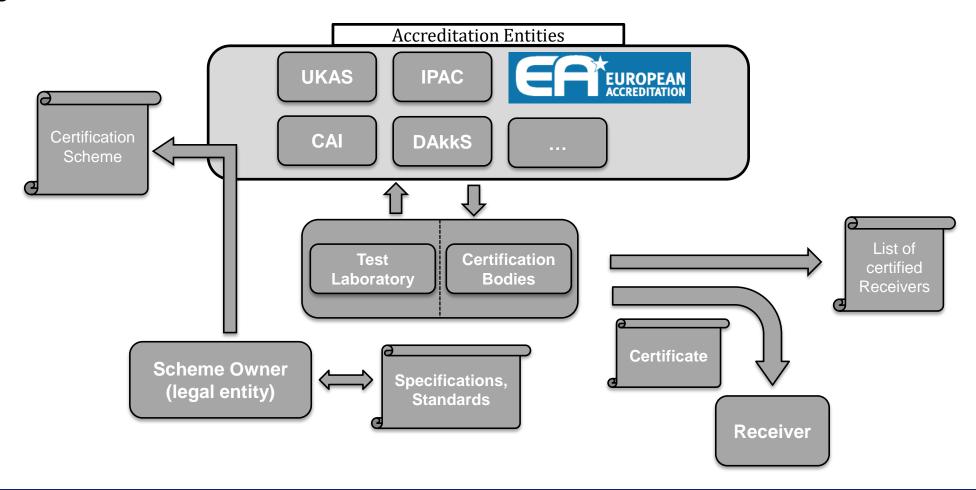
Typical association of stakeholders defines from scratch own processes, procedures and legal framework :



Accredited Certification Entity by Authorities



 European agency EA consisting of national accreditation bodies with agreed processes, procedures in an existing legal framework:



Certification Entity



- Comparison of both alternatives
 - Qualification Entity
 - Starting from scratch with freedom of action
 - Complexity in setting up processes, voting rights, membership
 - More flexible and independent solution
 - Company alliance can also develop the specifications
 - Accreditation Entity
 - Well-established, and accepted international organization structures
 - Existing, defined, official processes
 - Use of Accreditation Body is implemented and well known in every member states
 - Time-dependency for accreditation on internal authority processes

Specifications and Standards

NavCert

- Certification scheme based on Specifications / Standards
 - Issued by Company Alliance or Standards Developing Organization
 - Deliverables differentiate in respect on their degree of openness, consensus and formal approval process
- Timing related Specifications/Standards by organizations
 - GNSS Time Transfer (e.g. CGGTTS-Version 2E)
 - Time-stamping services (e.g. ISO/IEC 18014)
 - Clock Characteristics (e.g. ITU-T G.8272)
 - Precise Time Protocol Profiles (e.g. IEEE C37.238)
 - Performance Standards (e.g. ETSI TS 103 246)



Figure: Generic standardization process

Specifications and Standards



- Work Item Proposal to initiate an Standards project requires
 - Support, e.g. ETSI at least four companies (members)
 - Funding
- Example: Standardization initiated by European Commission Mandates
 - ETSI Technical Committee (TC) Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES) / Satellite Communications and Navigation (SCN)
 - Technical Specification (TS) 103 246: GNSS based location systems
 - European Standard (EN) 303 413; GNSS receivers; ...; Harmonized Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU
 - CENELEC Technical Committee (TC) 5 / Working Group (WG) 1
 - European Standard (EN) 16803: Space Use of GNSS-based positioning for road Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)

Summary and Conclusions



- Definition of Galileo Timing Service and EGNOS Timing Service to reflect the needs for timing users and the performance and limitations of the systems.
- Standardization of reference receiver processing for the assurance of specified service performance
- Certification to provide trust
- Standardization (IPR-based) and Certification (registered certification mark) can enable new business models based on licensing
- stakeholder's opinions, pros and cons, on possible certification of timing service, timing receiver or timing applications is very welcome (Looking for volunteers)

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