

IEEE-1588™

Many Applications, Different Requirements

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AGENDA

- **IEEE-1588™ Status**
- **Applications of Interest for 1588**
- **IEEE-1588 Standard's work**
 - **Transparent Clock**
 - **Short Frame**
 - **Fault Tolerant Clocks**
 - **Security**
- **Summary**

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IEEE-1588 Status

- **IEEE-1588 – Standard for a Precision Clock Synchronization Protocol for Networked Measurement and Control Systems**
 - Defines a Precision Time Protocol (PTP) designed to synchronize real-time clocks in a distributed system
 - Intended for Local Area Networks using multicast communications (including Ethernet)
 - IEEE-1588 designed to work within a building or factory
 - Intended typically for industrial automation and test and measurement systems (e.g. synchronized printing presses)
 - Targeted accuracy of microsecond to sub-microsecond
 - Approved in September 2002 and published November 2002
 - Available from the IEEE-1588 web site
<http://ieee1588.nist.gov>

IEEE-1588 Status, Cont'd

- **The PAR (Project Authorization Request) was approved in March 2005**
 - **P1588 – Precise Networked Clock Synchronization Working Group was formed**
 - Resolution of known errors
 - Conformance enhancements
 - Enhancements to address new applications (including telecom)
- **P1588 is meeting twice monthly via conference calls**
- **Face-to-face meeting in June at NIST in Gaithersburg**
- **IEEE 1588 Workshop in October at NIST in Gaithersburg**

Application of Interest

- **Industrial Automation**
- **Test and Measurement:**
 - RF Spectrum correlation, I/Q
 - Signal Correlation, Stimulus-Response, and High-Speed Logic
 - Low Frequency Devices
- **Telecom**
- **Residential Ethernet (AVB group at IEEE 802.1)**
- **Military**
- **Power Industry**
- **Measurement and Control**
 - Process Control Applications
- **Automotive (On-Board Control)**

Industrial Automation

- **Several different applications**
 - **General Motion Control**
 - High-speed Printing can be very demanding regarding accuracy
 - **Robotics**
 - Load Sharing
 - Process Relative Motion
- **Controlled Network**
- **Synchronization accuracy from microseconds to milliseconds**

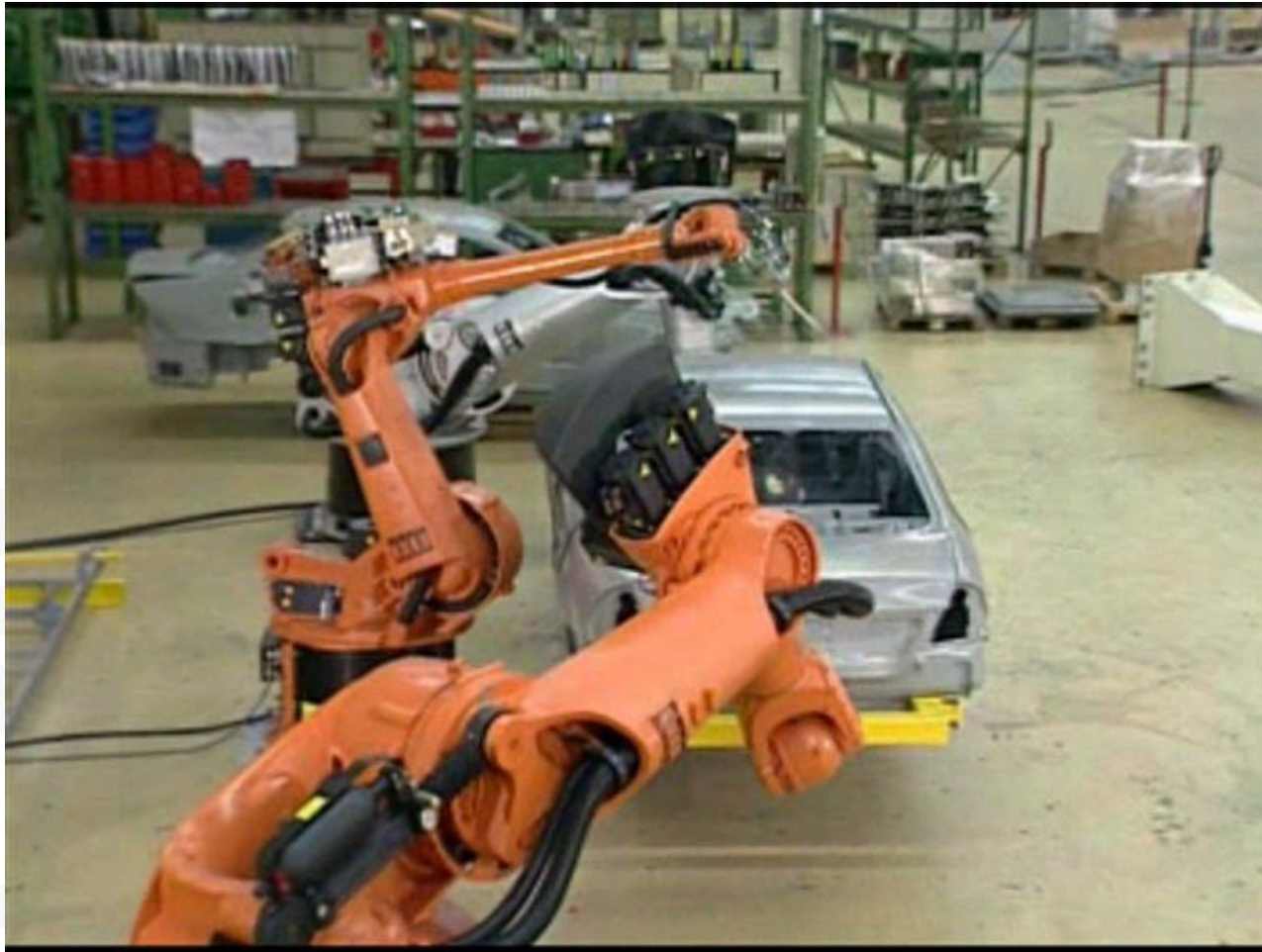
RoboTeam in Action: Load Sharing

Courtesy of Kuka Robotics Corp.



RoboTeam in Action: Process Relative Motion

Courtesy of Kuka Robotics Corp.



Test and Measurement

- **Different applications**
 - **Complex high-performance RF instrumentation**
 - **Signal Correlation, stimulus response**
- **Trend is to move from GPIB (IEEE-488) bus to connect instruments to a network connected modular systems**
- **Controlled network**
- **Synchronization accuracy from microseconds to milliseconds**

Telecom

- **Potential Applications**

- Wireless Backhaul
- Circuit Emulation Services (CES)
- Passive Optical Network (PON)

- **Uncontrolled Network**

- **Synchronization Requirements**

- GSM, WCDMA, and CDMA2000 require frequency accuracy of 0.05 ppm at air interface
- CDMA2000 requires time synchronization at +/- 3 μ s (+/-10 μ s worst case)
- WCDMA TDD mode requires 2.5 μ s time accuracy between neighboring base stations (i.e. +/- 1.25 μ s of UTC)
- CES applications requirements defined in G.8261 (formerly G.pactiming)
 - Maximum wander of 4.3 μ s (2048Kbits/s interface) and 4.5 μ s (1544kbits/s interface) for the CES Deployment Case 1
 - Maximum wander of 16 μ s for the CES Deployment Case 2

Residential Ethernet (AVB group at IEEE 802.1)

- **Home entertainment applications for voice, video, interactive applications and musical equipment**
- **Trend is to use Ethernet to connect home entertainment equipment**
 - For example, playing different audio tracks in each room, or playing same track in multiple room
- **Network model of 7 Switches**
- **Synchronization accuracy**
 - 1us maximum wander from the grand-master station

Military

- **Potential Applications**

- Tests
- Operational Systems

- **High-precision accuracy over wide geographical areas**

- **Synchronization accuracy can be fraction of microseconds**

Phased Array Radar test needs 10-50 picoseconds

1588 Standard's Work – Major Topics

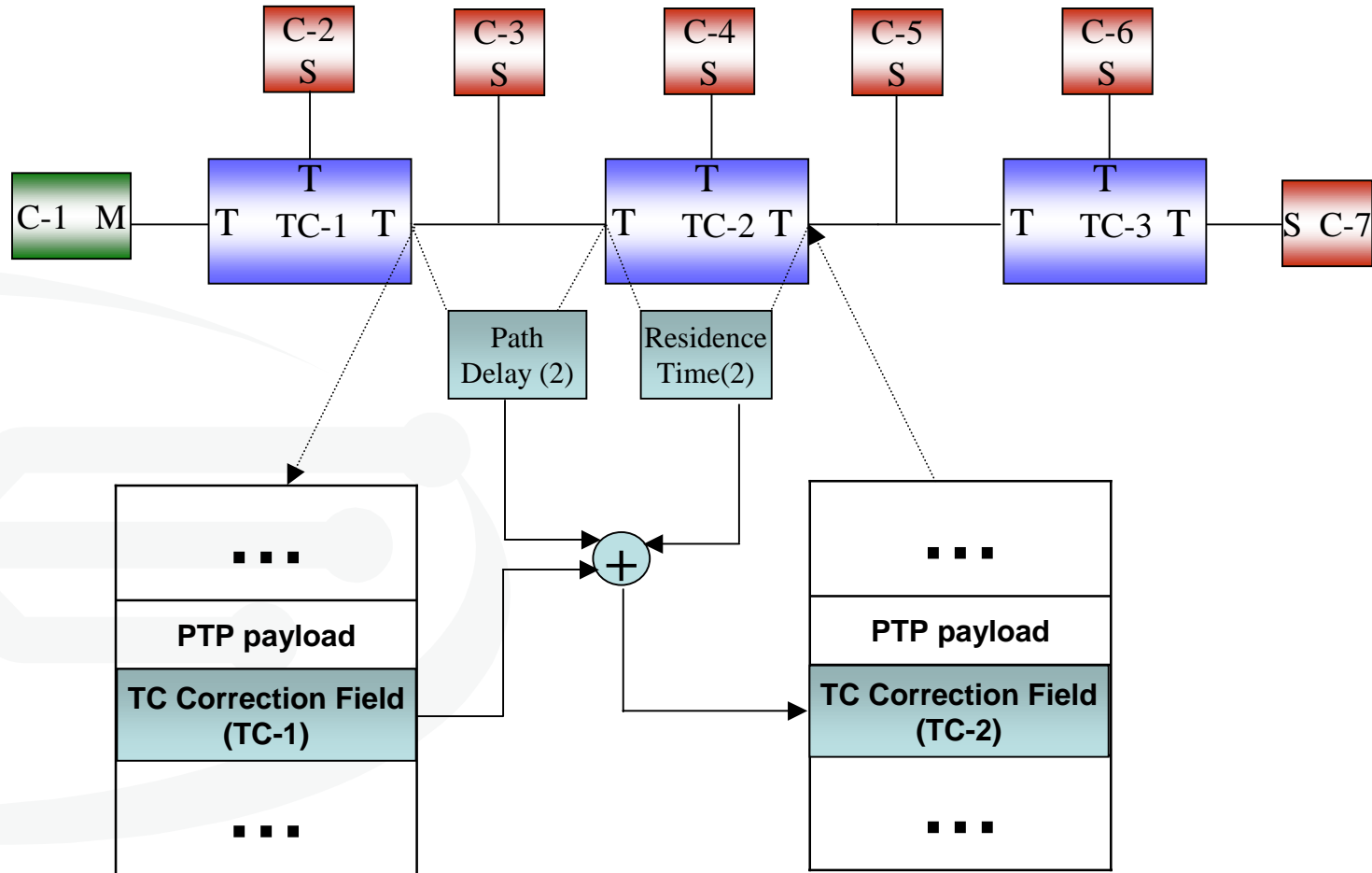
- **Transparent Clock**
- **Short Frame**
- **Fault Tolerant Clocks**
- **Security**



Transparent Clock vs. Boundary Clock

- **Existing standard specifies Boundary Clock (BC) mechanism**
 - BC does not propagate Sync, Follow_Up, Delay_Req, or Delay_Resp messages
 - BC mechanism suitable for topology with small number of switches
 - Cascading BCs introduce the cascade effect
 - BC distributes timing based on the its local clock
 - Each clock depends on the quality of all preceding clocks
- **Version 2 of 1588 specifies Transparent Clock (TC) mechanism**
 - Two types of transparent clock - End to End (E2E) and Point to Point (P2P)
 - TC mechanism is suitable for topology with either small or large number of switches
 - Cascade effect in cascading TCs is much better than cascading BCs
 - Each clock does not depend on the quality of the preceding clocks

Transparent Clock



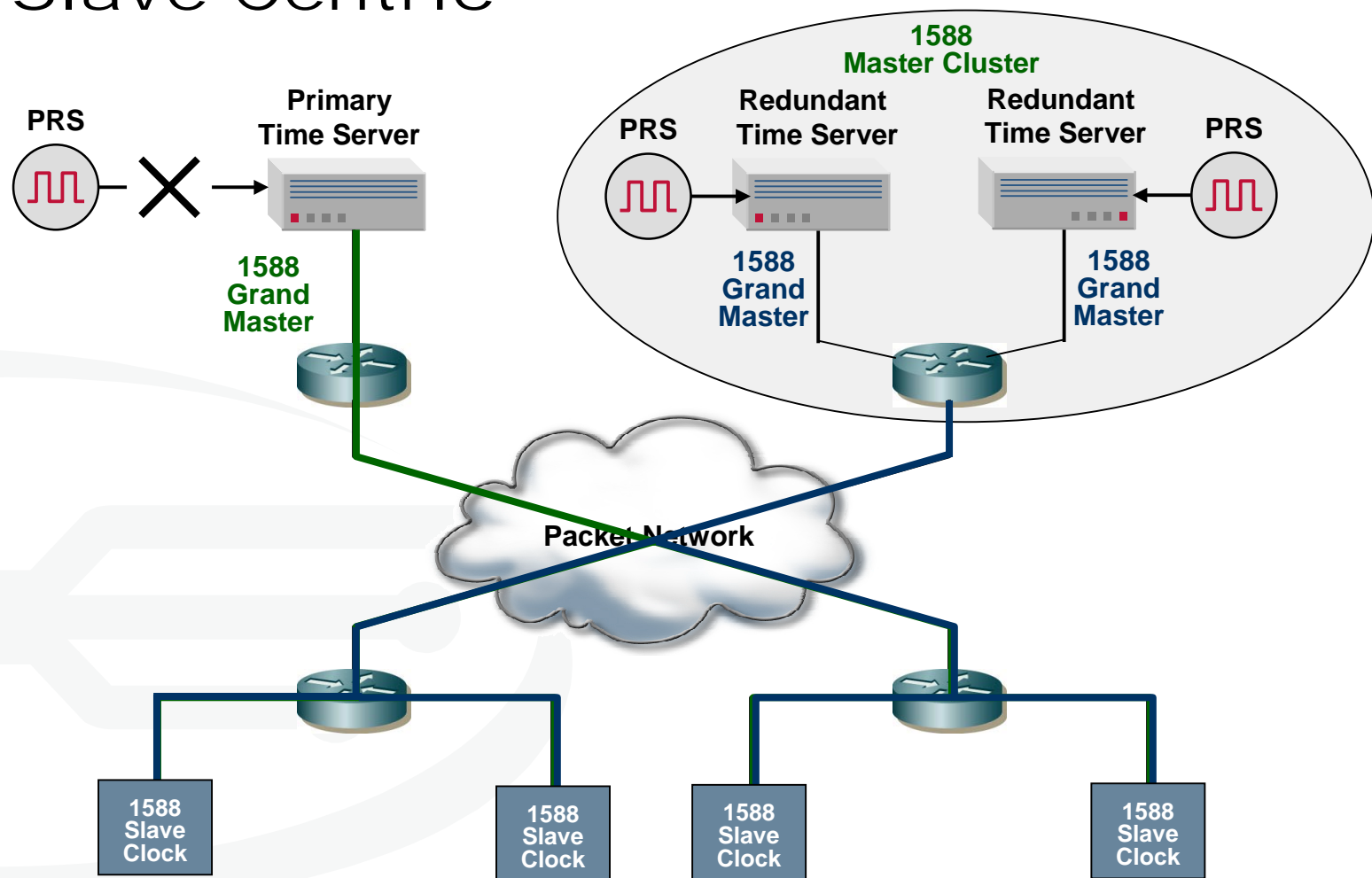
Short Frame Format

- **Variable Length Unified Frames Format**
 - Allows compatibility with 1588 version 1 hardware
 - Addresses IPV4, IPV6 and Layer 2 (Ethernet)
- **New Announce message to be used for Best Master Clock algorithm**
- **Variable Length Unified Frames Messages**
 - Sync Message
 - Follow-up Message
 - Delay_Request Message
 - Delay_Response Message
 - Pdelay_Request (for Transparent Clock)
 - Pdelay_Response (for Transparent Clock)
 - Pdelay_Response_followup (for Transparent Clock)
- **It allows shorter sync_intervals**

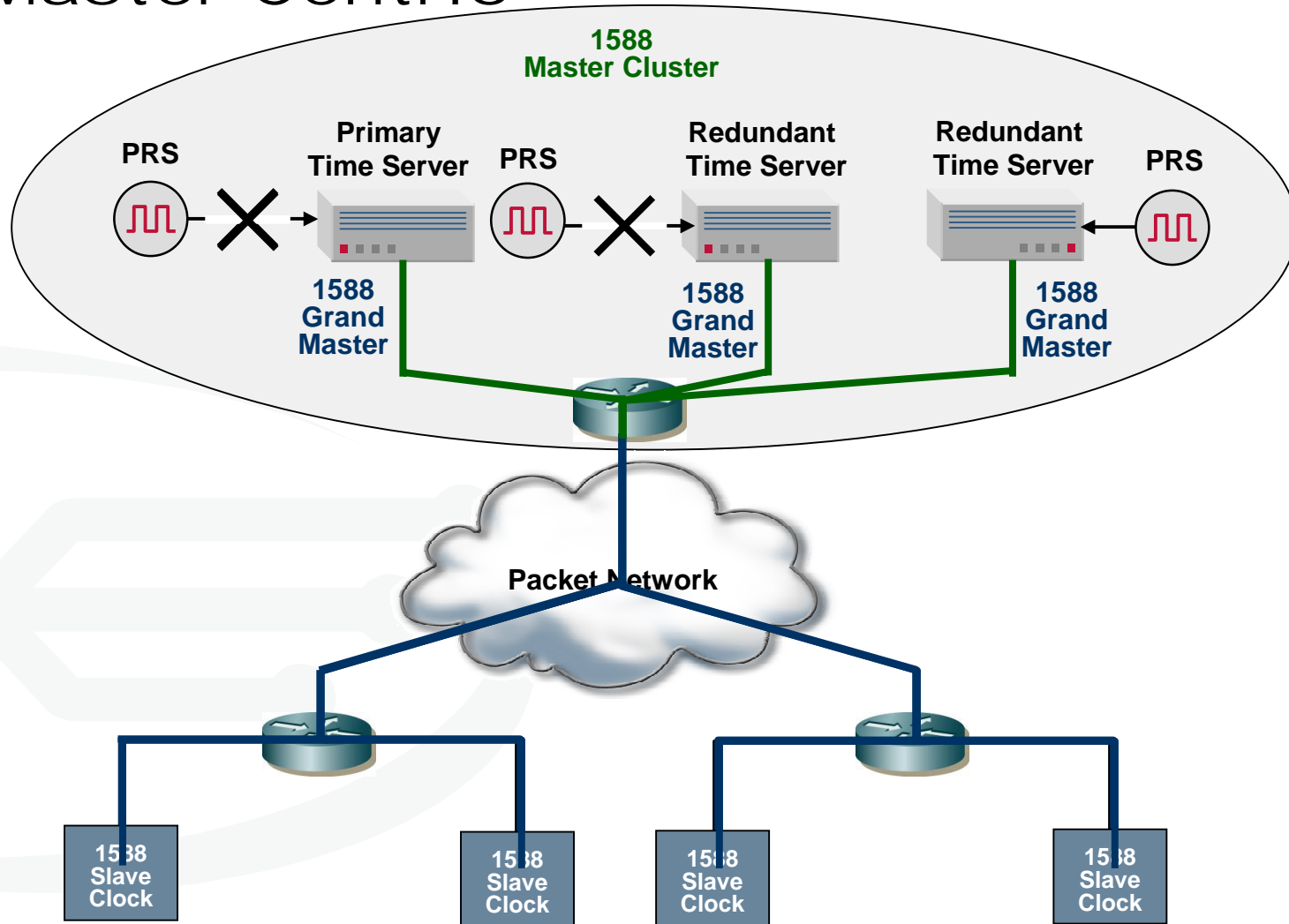
Fault Tolerant Clocks

- **Fault Tolerant Clock goals:**
 - **The fault of any single network element can not cause slaves to experience a sudden phase change**
 - **A faulty grand master should be detected and replaced rapidly by another grand master**
 - **Switching from one grand master to another should not result in a significant phase step at the slaves**
 - **Fault tolerant clocks must work in networks with simple slaves that uses inexpensive oscillators and have no processors**
 - **Fault tolerant clocks must work in networks with ordinary switches and routers**

IEEE-1588 Fault Tolerant Clocks – Slave Centric



IEEE-1588 Fault Tolerant Clocks – Master Centric



Security

- **Initial work on Security**

- **Message extension fields to be used as an option for security**
- **Encryption of messages does not seem to be required**
- **Integrity protection and authentication between PTP-Ports seems to be enough for the different applications**
- **Secure Administration of PTP-Ports**
- **Goal is to reuse suitable standardized algorithms for security**

Summary

- **Work on Version 2 of the IEEE1588 is progressing well**
- **Several Industries with different applications are participating in developing the second generation of IEEE1588**
 - **Compromises need to be taken to progress the work**
- **The work in IEEE1588 to support Telecom is progressing**
 - **Good work progress on Short Frame Format**
 - **Fault Tolerant work is on-going**
 - **Still several issues that need work**

Issues must be resolved in a timely matter

Adding complex functionality to the standard should be avoided as much as possible

References

- **Informal IEEE1588 Website:** <http://ieee1588.nist.gov/>
- **Formal IEEE 1588 Website:**
<http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/1588/>
- **John C. Eidson, Measurement, Control and Communication Using IEEE 1588, Springer, ISBN: 1-84628-250-0**
- **Matthias Wenk, Clock Synchronization based on Transparent Clock Approach, Proceedings of the 2005 IEEE 1588 Conference**
- **Stephan Schüeler, IEEE1588 Security Extensions: Requirements and proposed solutions, Proceedings of the 2005 IEEE 1588 Conference**
- **Doug Arnold et al., Proposal for Fault Tolerance, IEEE 1588 standard contribution**
- **Sivaram Balasubramanian, John Eidson, Proposal for Variable Length Unified Frames that Preserves Backward Compatibility with Existing Hardware, IEEE 1588 standard contribution**

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