IEEE1588, PRECISION TIME PROTOCOL: WHERE IT CAME FROM AND WHERE IT'S GOING



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Agenda



- IEEE 1588 (PTP) Basics
- History and evolution of the standard and technology
- Thoughts on the past and future of IEEE 1588



Like all time distribution systems IEEE 1588 provides:

- A mechanism for establishing the time distribution topology,
- A mechanism for distributing the time.
- Definition of all attributes, message formats and other information to enable the distribution of precise time

In addition IEEE 1588 provides a mechanism (profiles) for specializing IEEE 1588 for particular applications or industries.

The mechanism for establishing the time distribution topology IEEE 1588:

- Uses a master-slave hierarchy for time distribution
- The root of this hierarchy is a clock termed the grandmaster
- The grandmaster is the source of time distributed by the protocol
- The determination of the hierarchy is done via a distributed algorithm called the best master clock algorithm, or BMCA
- The BMCA uses attributes defining clock characteristics and topological information.

By contrast NTP defines a collection of servers that jointly determine the time to be distributed to clients.

Calnex

Master Slave Time Time Timestamps t_1 known by slave t_{ms} Syne Follow_Up t_2 t_1, t_2 t_3 t_1, t_2, t_3 Delay Req $t_{sm} \downarrow t_4$ Delay_Resp

Grandmaster- M \triangleleft S - BC - M \triangleleft S - OC

IEEE 1588 Basics

If link is symmetric: Offset = $t_{slave} - t_{master} =$ $[(t_2 - t_1) - (t_4 - t_3)]/2 =$ $[t_{ms} - t_{sm}]/2$

 $\begin{aligned} &Propagation \ time = \\ &[(t_2-t_1)+(t_4-t_3)]/2 = \\ &[t_{ms}+t_{sm}]/2 \end{aligned}$

IEEE 1588 is a two-way time transfer protocol where time information is exchanged between a master and slave .

 t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4

The mechanism for distributing the time





The mechanism for distributing time-(more details)



The major impairments to precise time transfer are: jitter in measuring timestamps, jitter in path latency and in path asymmetry.

IEEE 1588's contribution to solving these issues:

- Recommends that timestamps be generated as close as possible to network interface (e.g. within the PHY)
- Two-step clocks (use follow up messages) for easier implementation
- On-path support (boundary and transparent clocks) to eliminate latency and jitter in bridges
- Specification of how to handle asymmetry if known
- Unlike NTP, PTP does not specify synchronization servo algorithms (which allows telecom vendors to create algorithms for filtering PDV)

Definition and profiles

IEEE 1588-2008:

- Defines all attributes, message formats and other information to enable the distribution of precise time
- Allows organizations (e.g. ITU-T) to define profiles which specialize IEEE 1588 for their particular applications.
- Current profiles are:
 - Default profiles for use in general application work
 - ITU-T profiles for telecom (these will be discussed in more detail in later talks)
 - Power industry profile
 - 802.1AS (audio applications, also being extended to automotive and industrial)
 - WIP: enterprise, financial, motion picture industry



(wherein all is revealed about telecom's growing influence on IEEE 1588- and the consequences thereof)



- PTP is based on work started in the late '80s at Hewlett Packard and continued at Agilent Technologies.
- IEEE 1588-2002 committee consisted of 13 members: Test and Measurement (T&M) 46%, Industrial Automation (IA) 31%, Timing Community (Time) 23%, (sorry no telecom)
- In 2003 the first IEEE 1588 workshop held at NIST : 16 papers (12 IA, 2 T&M, 1 power, and 1 telecom)

"Implementation of IEEE Std.-1588 in a Networked I/O Node", Mark Shepard, GE Drives & Controls





Courtesy of General Electric

"IEEE 1588 Proposal for Metro Ethernet Enterprise Solutions", Glenn Algie, Nortel Networks



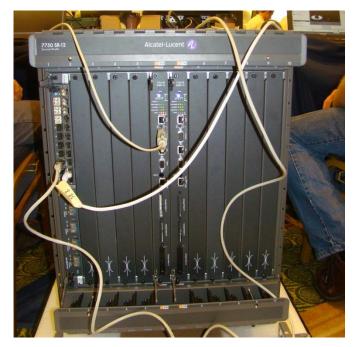


Courtesy of Huawei



- 45%, Telecom 42%, IA 8%, Power 6%, Military 4%, Time 2%
- ISPCS 2012 San Francisco: Plugfest with heavy telecom presence







- 2013 IEEE ICAP certification process for telecom profile
- IEEE 1588-201? committee consists of 187 members of which 59 are voting members: Of voting members: General (includes chip, GM clock vendors) 39%, Telecom 31%, IA 12%, Academic 8%, T&M 7%, Power 2%, Military 2%
- 2013 operating PTP application device count in order (an educated guess)
 - Telecom: ~500K to 1M nodes (China Mobile alone reported 440K at ITU)
 - Power generation: ~100K (based on conversations with GE)
 - T&M, financial, industrial, audio and consumer, scientific, others: <10K each.



All applications are important in making PTP widely adopted and in advancing the technology



Brüel & Kjaer





Alan D. Monyelle, USN, 5/23/02



CERN



Agilent Technologies



Kuka



Brüel & Kjaer



UC Berkeley

Thoughts on the past and future of IEEE 1588 A guess (maybe even a certainty)



- Users will demand accurate, precise, robust, ubiquitous time
- Users are going to try running their own IEEE 1588 domains over the public internet.
- It will not be satisfactory (no on-path support)
- How will this affect telecom sync and operators?
- (so far you have thought about IEEE 1588 primarily for telecom purposes)

What if we brought back popcorn?





"At the next tick of the IEEE 1588 clock the time will be: 2013-11-05 10:35:02.010234 1µs TAI (or for a few more \$,€,₤/month 10ns)"

My guess is-



- Result in more deployment of distributed applications
- More robust timing based on redundancy between GPS, wire line (NTP and IEEE 1588), and
- <u>New innovative ways of using time by customers</u> you have never heard of

Conclusions



- We have only scratched the surface of time-based applications
- GPS, NTP and IEEE 1588 will jointly and separately play key roles
- We can expect many more innovative uses of time and of high accuracy time
- Ubiquity is key- time must be a service not an application domain function
- <u>Telecom industry has a KEYSTONE role to play to</u> <u>enable timing capabilities and opportunities for your</u> <u>customers</u>



Thank you