Tutorial on Packet Time Metrics

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Introduction

- Frequency transport
  - One-way: forward & reverse packet streams can be used separately
  - Asymmetry is irrelevant
  - Stable frequency needed
  - PRC (primary reference clock) needed
  - GNSS/GPS antenna cable compensation/calibration not needed
  - GSM frequency backhaul (50 ppb) is example technology

- Time transport
  - Two-way: forward & reverse packet streams used together
  - Asymmetry is critical
  - Stable time and frequency needed
  - PRTC (primary reference time clock) needed
  - GNSS/GPS antenna cable compensation/calibration needed
  - LTE-TDD time/phase (1.5 µsec) is example technology

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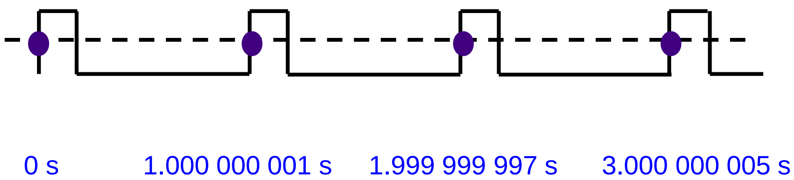
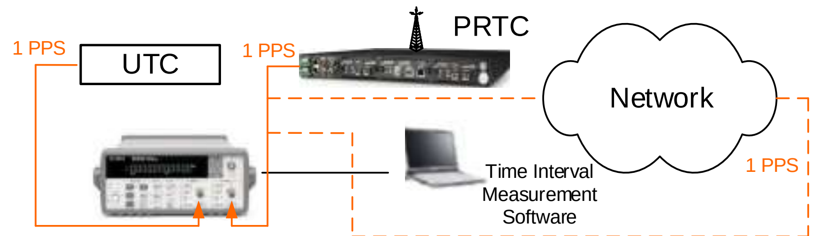
Testing Time “Physical” vs. “Packet”

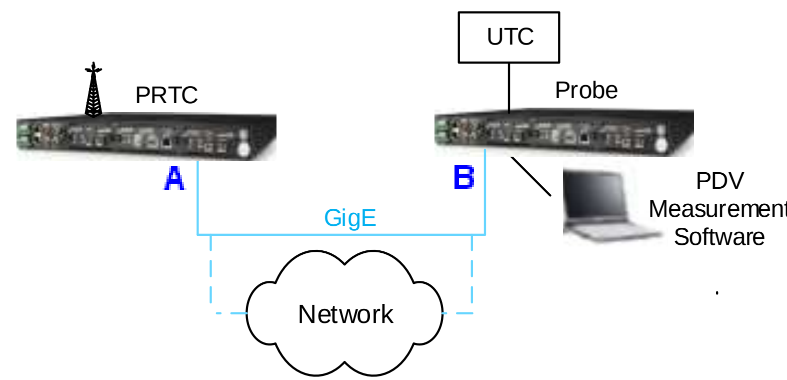
- “1 PPS” (Single Point Measurement)
  - Measurements are made at a single point – a single piece of equipment in a single location - a phase detector with reference - is needed





- “Packet” (Dual Point Measurement)
  - Measurements are constructed from packets time-stamped at two points – in general two pieces of equipment, each with a reference, at two different locations – are needed

	Timestamp A	Timestamp B
F	1286231440.883338640	1286231440.883338796
R	1286231441.506929352	1286231441.506929500
F	1286231441.883338640	1286231441.883338796
R	1286231442.506929352	1286231442.506929500
F	1286231442.883338640	1286231442.883338796
R	1286231443.506929352	1286231443.506929516



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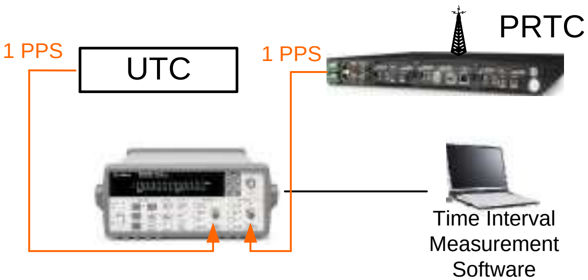
Time Accuracy and Stability Requirements

PRTC



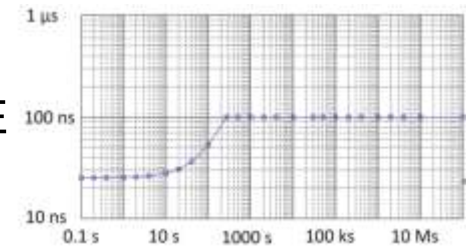
G.8272

Time Accuracy

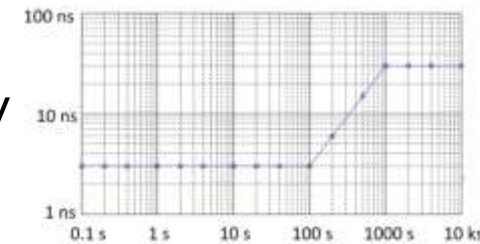
Time Error: <=100ns

Time Stability

MTIE

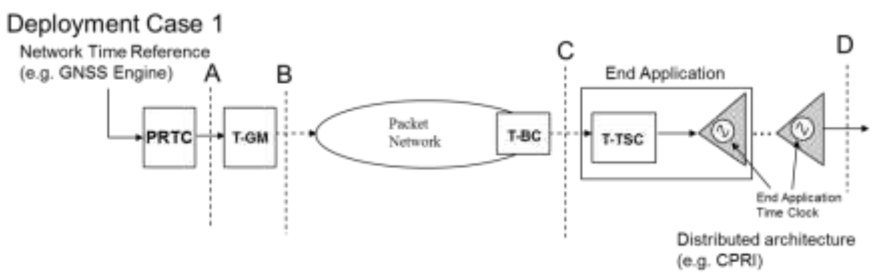


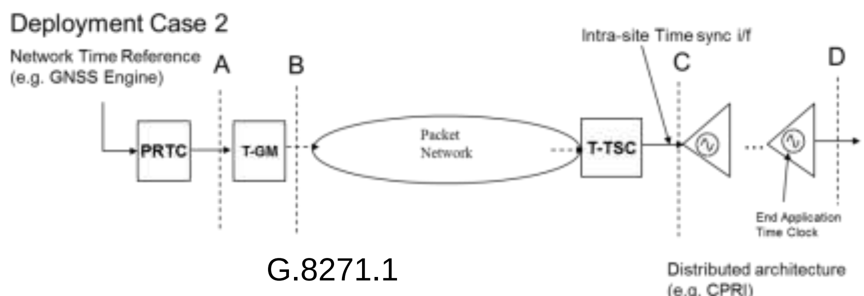
TDEV



MTIE is G.811 with 100 ns maximum
TDEV is G.811 exactly

Packet Network Limits





G.8271.1

A: Time Error: <=100ns

C: Time Error: <=1.1µs

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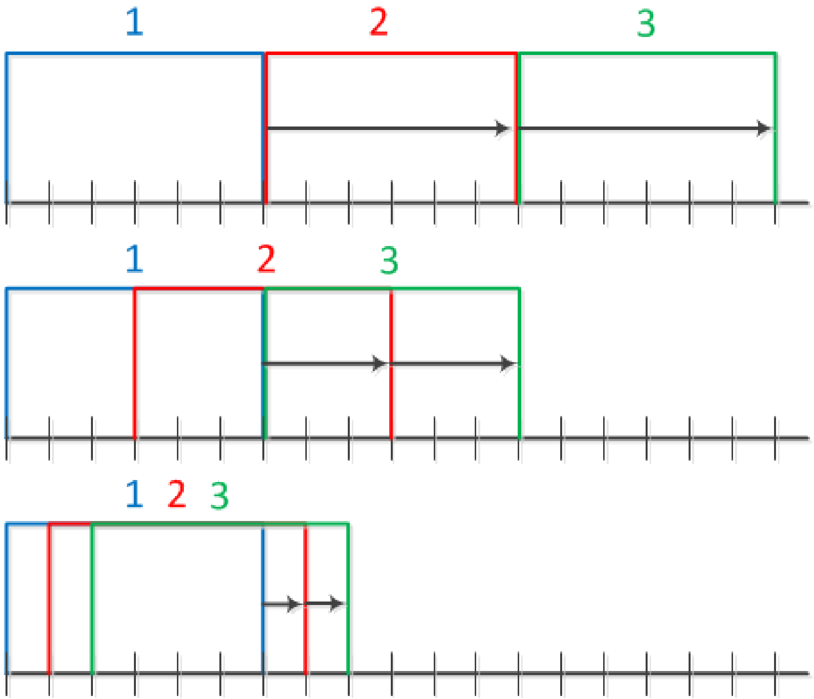
Stability metrics for PDV

- Packet Selection Processes
  1) ***Pre-processed:*** packet selection step prior to calculation
     - Example: ***TDEV***(*PDVmin*) where *PDVmin* is a new sequence based on minimum searches on the original PDV sequence
  2) ***Integrated:*** packet selection integrated into calculation
     - Example: ***minTDEV***(*PDV*)

- Packet Selection Methods
  - Minimum: $x_{\min}(i) = \min\lfloor x_j \rfloor for(i <= j <= i + n - 1)$
  - Percentile: $x'_{pct\_mean}(i) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{j=0}^{b} x'_{j+i}$
  - Band: $x'_{band\_mean}(i) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{j=a}^{b} x'_{j+i}$
  - Cluster: $x(n\tau_0) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{(K-1)} w((nK+i)\tau_P)\cdot\phi(n,i)}{\sum_{i=0}^{(K-1)}\phi(n,i)}$ $\qquad \phi(n,i) = \begin{cases} 1 & for \quad |w(nK+i) - \alpha(n)| < \delta \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$

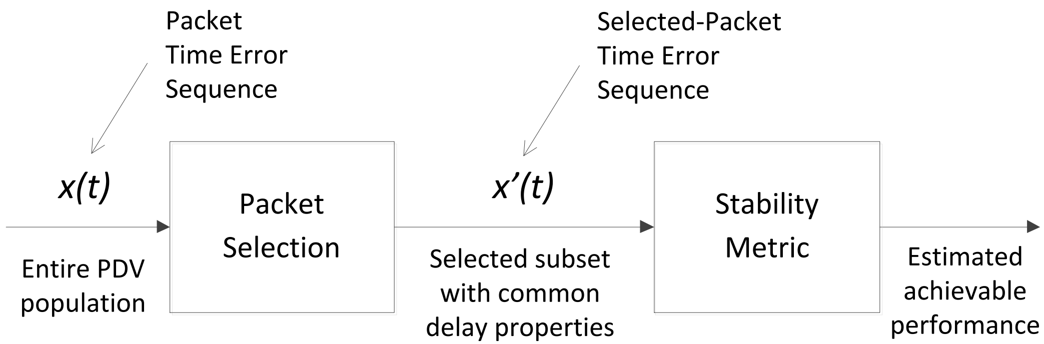
Packet Selection Windows

- Windows
  - ***Non-overlapping windows*** (next window starts at prior window stop)
  - ***Skip-overlapping windows*** (windows overlap but starting points skip over N samples)
  - ***Overlapping windows*** (windows slide sample by sample)

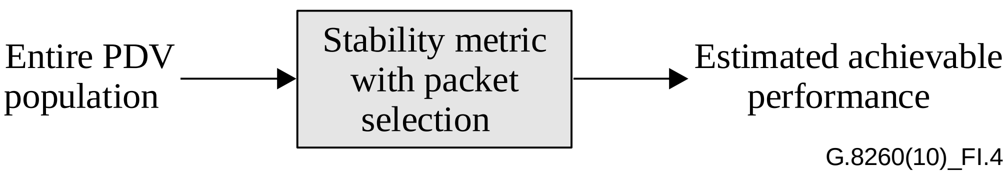


- Packet Selection Approaches (e.g. selecting fastest packets)
  - Select X% fastest packets (e.g. 2%)
  - Select N fastest packets (e.g. 10 fastest packets in a window)
  - Select all packets faster than Y (e.g. all packets faster than 150µs)

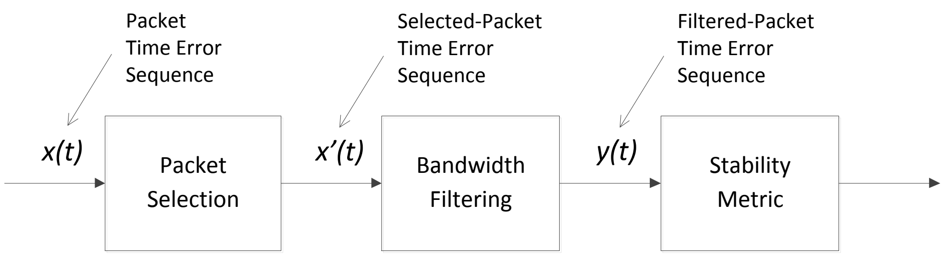
G.8260 Appendix I Metrics



Pre-processed packet selection



Integrated packet selection



Metrics including pre-filtering

FPC, FPR, FPP: Floor Packet Count/Rate/Percent

PDV metrics studying minimum floor delay packet population

Time Transport: Two-way metrics

Packet Time Transport Metrics

Normalized roundtrip: $r(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot [R(n) + F(n)]$

Normalized offset: $\eta_2(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot [R(n) - F(n)]$

xRoundtrip: $r'(n') = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot [R'(n') + F'(n')]$

xOffset: $\eta_2'(n') = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot [R'(n') - F'(n')]$

minOffset: $\eta_2^m(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot [R^m(n) - F^m(n)]$

pctOffset: $\eta_2^p(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot [R^p(n) - F^p(n)]$

clusterOffset: $\eta_2^c(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot [R^c(n) - F^c(n)]$

xTDISP (min/pct/clst time dispersion): xOffset {y} plotted against xRoundtrip {x} as a scatter plot

xOffset statistics: xOffset statistic such as mean, standard deviation, median, 95 percentile plotted as a function of time window tau

Weighted average: $w(n) = [a \cdot F(n) + (1-a) \cdot R(n)]$ where $0 \le a \le 1$

Time Transport: Two-way packet delay

Forward Packet Delay Sequence

#Start: 2010/03/06 17:15:30

0.0000,	1.47E-6
0.1000,	1.54E-6
0.2000,	1.23E-6
0.3000,	1.40E-6
0.4000,	1.47E-6
0.5000,	1.51E-6

Packet Delay SequenceReverse

#Start: 2010/03/06 17:15:30

0.0000,	1.11E-6
0.1000,	1.09E-6
0.2000,	1.12E-6
0.3000,	1.13E-6
0.4000,	1.22E-6
0.5000,	1.05E-6

#Start: 2010/03/06 17:15:30

0.0000,	1.47E-6,	1.11E-6
0.1000,	1.54E-6,	1.09E-6
0.2000,	1.23E-6,	1.12E-6
0.3000,	1.40E-6,	1.13E-6
0.4000,	1.47E-6,	1.22E-6
0.5000,	1.51E-6,	1.05E-6

Two-way Data Set

Constructing f' and r' from f and r with a 3-sample time window

Time(s)	f(μs)	r(μs)	f'(μs)	r'(μs)
0.0	1.47	1.11		
0.1	1.54	1.09	1.23	1.09
0.2	1.23	1.12		
0.3	1.40	1.13		
0.4	1.47	1.22	1.40	1.05
0.5	1.51	1.05		

Minimum Search Sequence

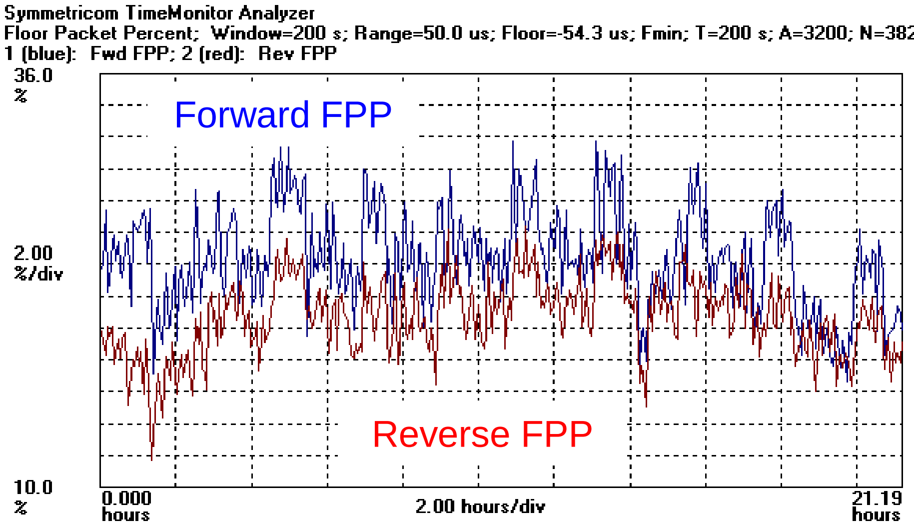
0.1	-0.07
0.4	-0.18

minOffset

$$\eta_2'(n') = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left[R'(n') - F'(n')\right]$$

Time Transport: Two-way metrics

Forward/Reverse FPP



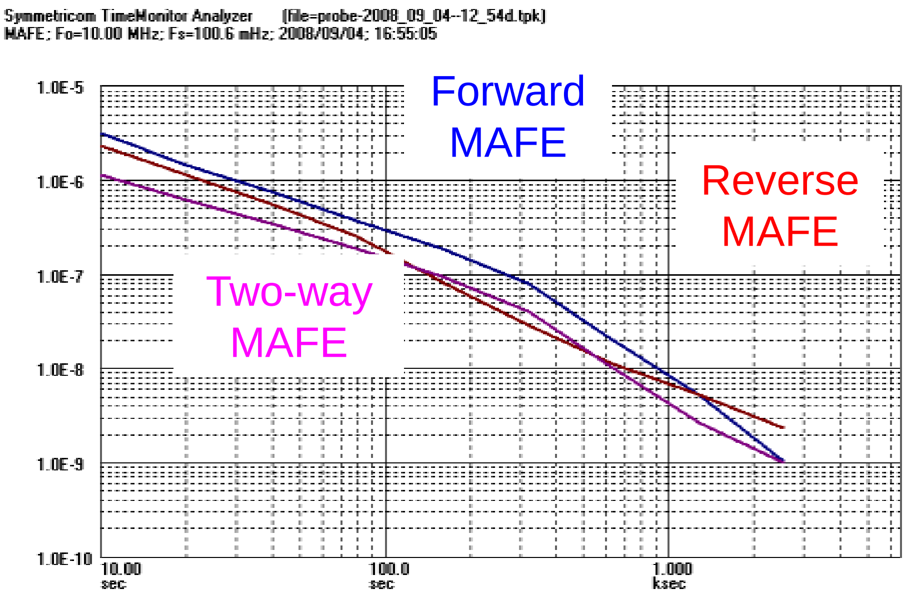
Approaches:

(1) Based on both one-way sequences

(2) Based on a single sequence constructed from both one-way sequences (e.g. offset)

Two-way MAFE

(MAFE of minOffset)



Comments:

(1) Knowledge of asymmetry and latency in both directions is critical

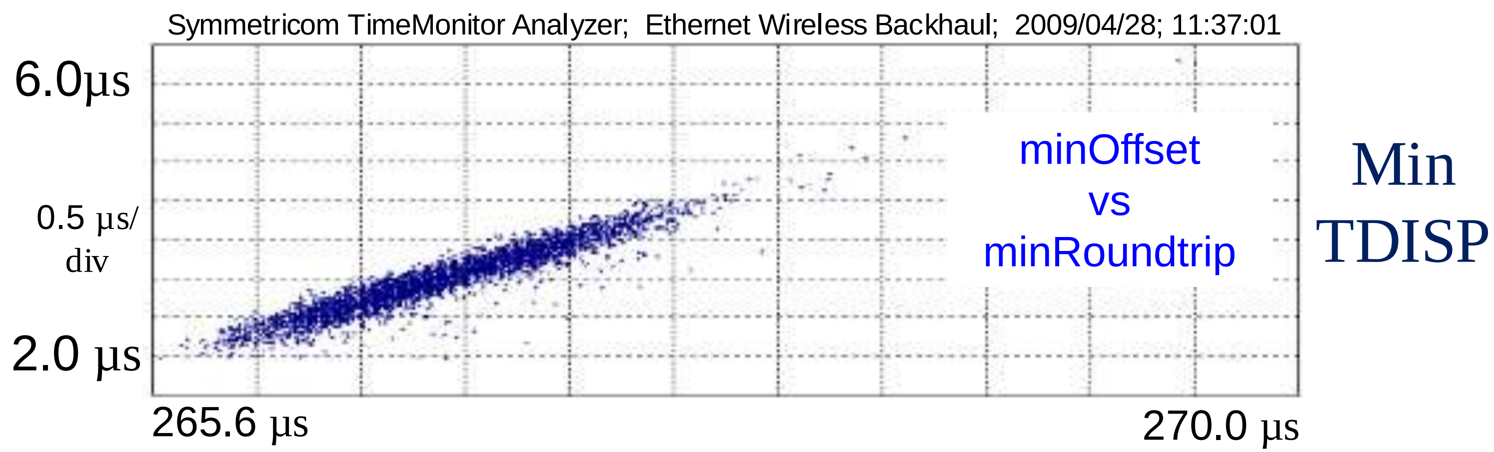
(2) Offset is a fundamental two-way calculation

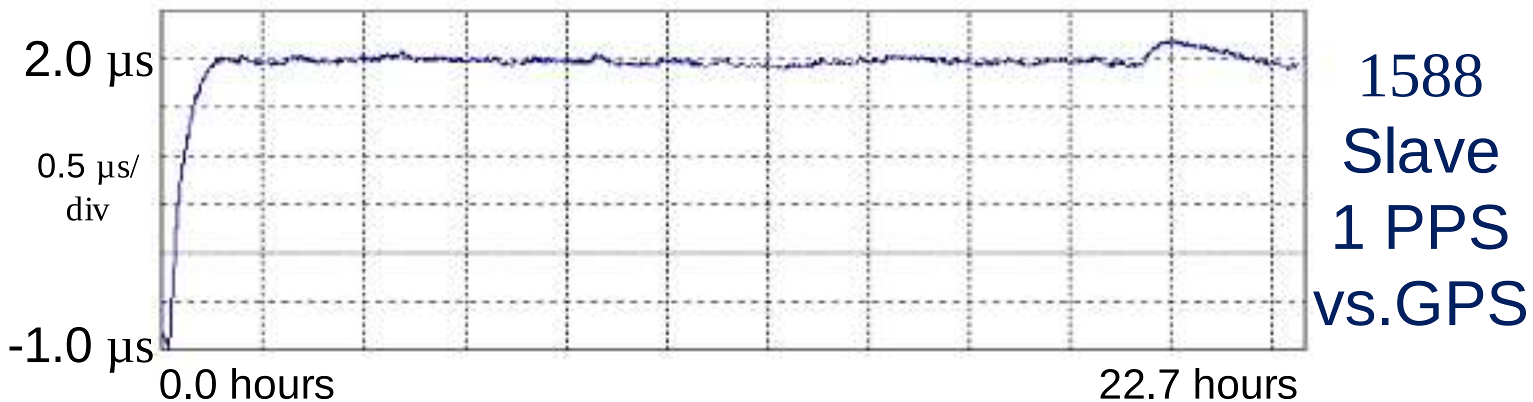
(3) Ideal fwd/rev packet: floor
Ideal offset: zero

Offset ⇔ Network Asymmetry

Asymmetry in Wireless Backhaul

(Ethernet wireless backhaul asymmetry and IEEE 1588 slave 1PPS under these asymmetrical network conditions)

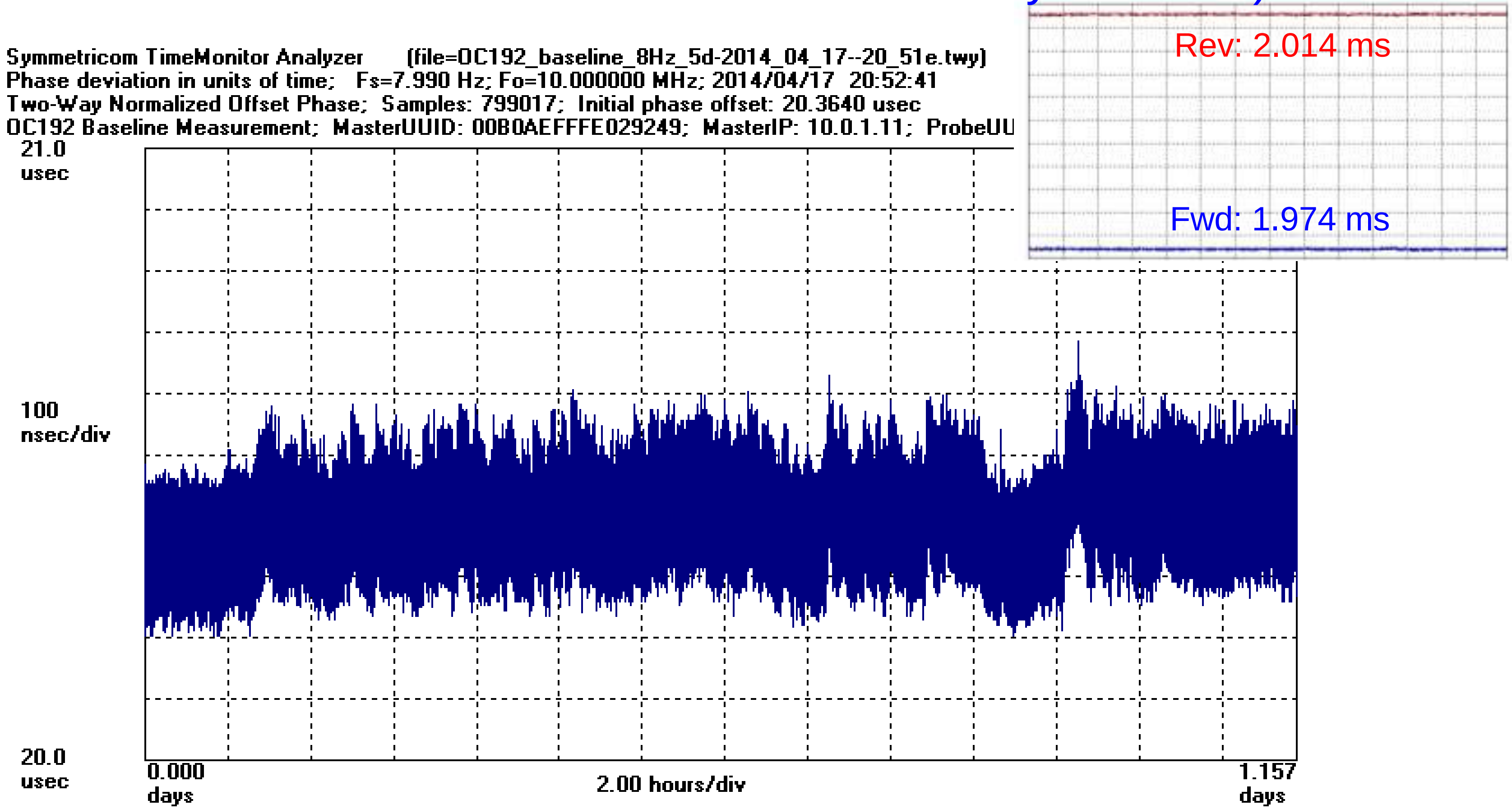




Network Asymmetry

150 km fiber SONET transport

(Offset is 20.4 µsec which represents the 40.8 µsec difference between forward and reverse one-way latencies)



Conclusions

- Packet time transport measurements require common time scale reference at both ends of the network being studied (GNSS at both ends is a way to do this)
- Asymmetry is everywhere, asymmetry is invisible to the IEEE 1588 protocol, thus asymmetry has a direct bearing on the ability to transport time precisely
- The “offset” calculation is a direct measure of asymmetry
- There are two ways to assess time transport: (1) measuring a 1PPS reference at the node being studied and (2) measuring a packet signal at the node being studied
- Packet metrics for time transport must use both forward and reverse streams together rather than separately as is the case for frequency transport
- Packet metrics for time transport can make use of much of the methodology used for packet frequency transport metrics

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Thank You

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