

A blurred photograph of a modern office hallway with large glass windows and a central revolving door. Several people in business attire are walking through the hallway, their figures slightly out of focus to convey a sense of movement and activity.

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IEEE 802.1ASbt for Industrial Networks

# Requirements on Forwarding of Sync Messages

IEEE 802 Plenary Meeting - March 2015, Berlin  
Feng Chen, Franz-Josef Goetz  
Siemens AG

# Outline

- ❑ Requirements from industrial applications
  - for Universal Time
  - for Working Clock
  
- ❑ Constraints to meet the requirements from industrial
  - for Universal Time
  - for Working Clock
  
- ❑ Problem on forwarding of sync messages

## Requirements from Industrial Applications

Parameters	Universal Time	Working Clock
Hop count	up to 128	up to 64
Sync accuracy at the last hop	$< \pm 100 \mu\text{s}$	$< \pm 1 \mu\text{s}$
Max. frequency drift rate *	3 ppm/sec	3 ppm/sec

\* due to temperature changes, shock, vibration or aging, @SyncMaster, modelled as sine curve)

## Constraints to Meet the Industrial Requirements

Parameters	For Universal Time	For Working Clock
Time stamp accuracy	< 8ns	< 8ns
Time stamp resolution	<= 8ns	<= 4ns
Sync interval	125ms	31.25ms
Forwarding delay of Sync messages in bridges	< 10ms	< 1ms
Frequency tolerance	<± 50ppm	<± 25ppm for GM <± 50ppm for others

## Problem on Forwarding Delay of Sync Messages

One of the essential constraints to meet industrial requirements for working clock synchronization is *Forwarding delay of Sync messages in bridges < 1ms*

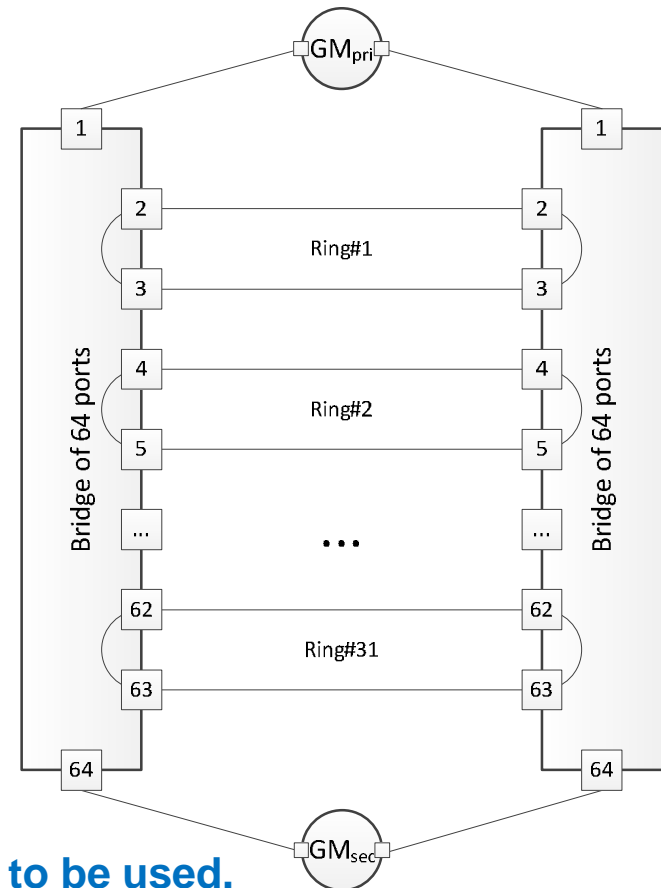
Consider the following use case

- 2 GMs (primary and secondary)
- 2 bridges, each with 64 ports
- 31 rings, each with 32 devices
- both redundant GM/Sync paths applied

⇒ Each bridge needs to forward  
63 x 2 Sync Msgs per Sync interval

**Problem:** if forwarding of sync msgs (incl. port selection and Sync Msg replication) is primarily conducted by software, it is very difficult to guarantee that the Sync forwarding delay < 1ms

Sync Forwarding with bridging mechanism needs to be used.



# Domain Specific Forwarding of Sync messages

## Assumptions

- All sync messages use the same group MAC address
- Use different domain numbers for redundant GMs/Sync trees, thus each of redundant gPTP packet is transported within its own gPTP instance

## Problem on Sync forwarding with bridging mechanism

- In principle the existing bridging mechanism cannot be used for sync forwarding e.g. domain number is present in the gPTP header  
=> Special HW is needed to identify domain specific gPTP Sync Msgs

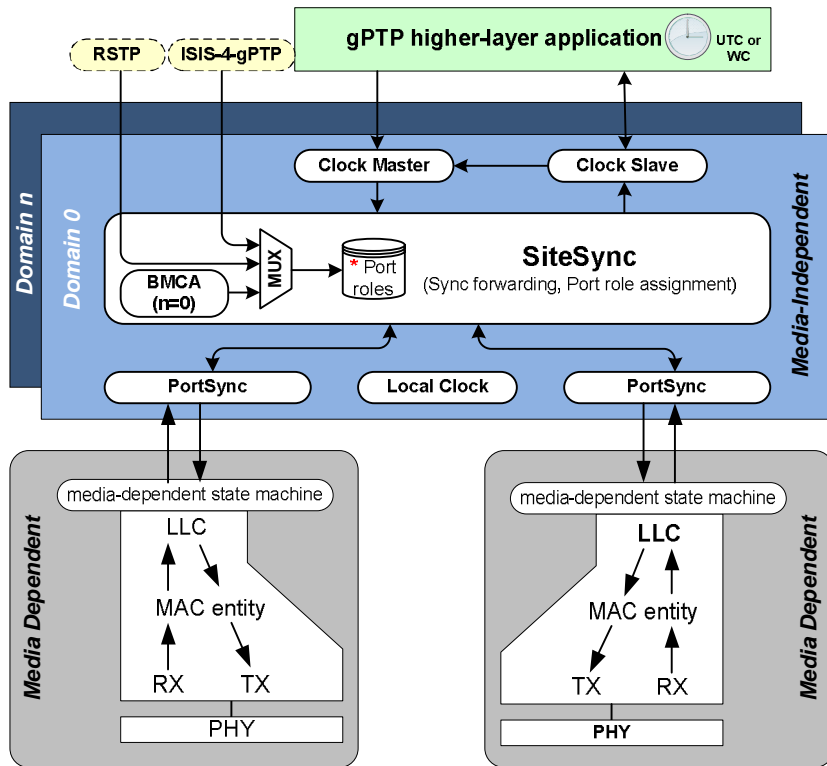
**Discussion:** possible ways to enable domain specific forwarding of Sync Msgs with existing bridging mechanism (one may not solve all the problems)

- VLAN-tagged PTP sync packet
- One group MAC address per domain
- Implementation-specific solution:  
Map domain-specific port roles sets to FDB (per domain slave port <-> master ports)

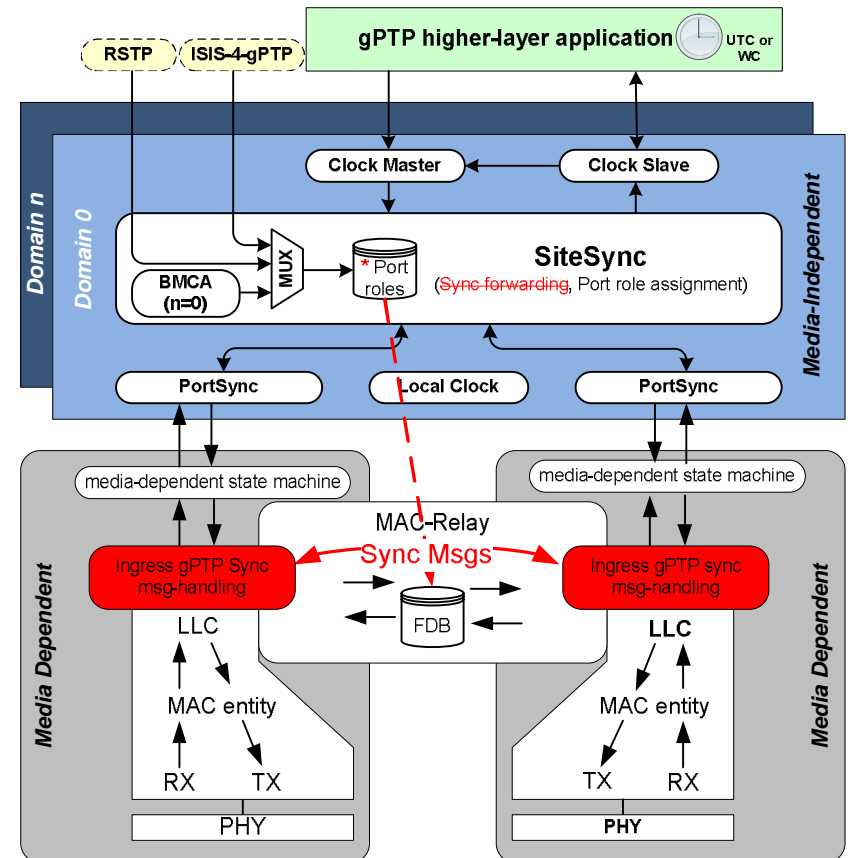
# Summary

The standardization should take care that the gPTP model (also for redundant synchronization) allows a HW implementation using existing bridging mechanism + small add-ons per port!

## gPTP Model



## gPTP Implementation



**Thank you for your attention!**



**Feng Chen**

PD TI ATS TM5 1

Gleiwitzer Str. 555

90475 Nürnberg

Phone: +49 (911) 895-4955

Fax: +49 (911) 895-3762

E-Mail: [chen.feng@siemens.com](mailto:chen.feng@siemens.com)

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