

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 802.1AS-Rev

Performance Requirements on Time Synchronization for Industrial Automation (Updated Version)

IEEE 802 Plenary Meeting
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Nov. 2015, Dallas

Overview

- ❑ This presentation shows a updated list of AS parameters as industrial requirements on time synchronization for Universal Time and Working clocks. [1]
- ❑ The intention is also to present the reasons why those parameters are chosen for industrial applications.

[1] The original version was presented at the March Plenary in Berlin and can be found in <http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2015/as-chen-goetz-industrial-requriments-sync-forward-0315-v01.pdf>

Requirements of Industrial Applications

Parameters	Universal Time	Working Clock
Hop count	up to 128	up to 64
Sync accuracy between Sync-master and Sync-slave at last hop	< 100 μs	< 1 μs
Sync accuracy between any two Sync-slaves	< 200 μs	< 2 μs

The parameters in the above table represents the requirements from the industrial applications for time synchronization in terms of the sync accuracy based on the given hop count.

These requirements shall be fulfilled in all operations, e.g. GM changes

Constraints to Meet Industrial Requirements

- ❑ In order to achieve the accuracy goals, certain constraints are placed on the accuracy and responsiveness of **Local clock** and **Time-aware systems** for Universal time and Working Clocks respectively.
- ❑ These constraint parameters are derived from our test, analytical model and simulation of PROFINET.^[1]

[1] <http://mediatum.ub.tum.de/doc/811576/811576.pdf>

LocalClock Constraints for Industrial Applications

Parameters	For Universal Time	For Working Clock
Frequency accuracy ^[1]	$\leq \pm 100$ ppm	$\leq \pm 100$ ppm
Max. frequency drift rate ^[2]	< 3 ppm/sec	< 3 ppm/sec
Time measurement granularity	≤ 10 ns	≤ 10 ns

[1] This requirement shall be fulfilled taking into account the frequency drift caused by temperature changes, shock, vibration, voltage variation and aging.

[2] due to temperature changes, shock, vibration, voltage variation and aging, @SyncMaster, modelled as sine curve. The 3 ppm/sec is derived from Transportation Norm: EN 50155, Rapid external ambient temperature variations resulting from running through tunnels shall be taken into account. For this purpose the rate of change of external temperature shall be assumed to be 3 K/sec.

Time-aware System Constraints for Industrial Applications

Parameters	For Universal Time	For Working Clock
Sync Residence time	$\leq 10 \text{ ms}^{[2]}$	$\leq 1 \text{ ms}^{[1]}$
Sync interval	$125 \text{ ms}^{[2]}$	$31.25 \text{ ms}^{[1]}$
Pdelay turnaround time	$\leq 10 \text{ ms}$	$\leq 10 \text{ ms}$

[1] These parameters for working clock are derived from our test, mathematic model and simulation of PROFINET to guarantee the sync accuracy of $1 \mu\text{s}$ especially during sync-master hold-over (200 ms), in case of GM change, where the cold-standby GM is preselected and synchronized to the primary GM.

For working clock: $64\text{hops} \cdot 1\text{ms} + 31.25\text{ms} \cdot 3 + \text{switch-over-time} < 200 \text{ ms}$ (after three successive sync loss, then switch to the cold-standby GM)

[2] for universal time already described in .1AS-2011

Thank you for your attention!



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