## IEEE 802.1DG Profile(s) for Time Sync



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# **Automotive Profile – Time Sync**

#### **Scope of this presentation:**

 Detailed description of .1AS, as it pertains to the current 802-1DG-d1-0, required in a Basic vs. Extended profiles

#### Not in Scope of this presentation:

- Coverage of all 802.1 TSN specification required in these profiles
- A "one-size fits all" pre-selection of 802.1 mechanisms



# **Automotive Profile - Sync**

#### 802.1AS-Rev (Time Synchronization) -

- BMCA (Best Master Clock Algorithm) (for Extended Profile)
  - Not needed for Basic Profile
  - .1AS compliant bridge required to support BMCA
    - externalPortConfigurationEnabled = TRUE
  - Announce messages still required for leap second notification, UTC offset and GM clock quality
    - logTimeSyncInterval = -128
    - logAnnounceInterval = -128 (ignored w/syncLocked 10.7.2.3)
  - Grand Master will be manually assigned



- Sync messages
  - gPTP specifies that all local clock oscillators @  $\pm 100$ PPM with a total drift of  $\pm 25\mu$ s
  - Drift does not accumulate and is reset after each Sync message
  - To maintain a minimum drift margin Sync interval 8/sec or 125ms per sync period (default value) which equals 25µs drift per Sync message interval
  - Higher/faster Sync message intervals required for faster "network" sync start-up times without use of pDelay



- pDelay messages
  - Not required for basic profile
  - *neighborRateRatio* tracks the difference between link partner local clocks
  - Needed for ± 1µs accuracy over 7 hops (for Extended Profile)
  - required syncLocked (10.2.5.15) to adjust for different link partner local clock Sync frequencies or logMessageInterval
  - 90% of the inter-message intervals are within ±30% of the value of 2<sup>currentLogSyncInterval</sup> (10.7.2.3)



- Notes to consider:
  - Though it may not be applicable based on Ethernet vs. CAN bus and desired implementation - According to AUTOSAR 4.3.1 Document ID 674: AUTOSAR\_SWS\_TimeSyncOverCAN
    - Time Masters, Time Gateways and Time Slaves shall work with a Time Base reference clock with a worst-case accuracy of 10µs.
    - This equals local clock oscillators @ ±100PPM minimum (which supports and is the basis of previous .1AS calculations)



- Notes to consider:
  - One-Step vs. Two-Step ???
    - Two-Step uses S/W + same One-Step H/W accelerators but H/W doesn't have to update Sync message on fly (Two-Step matches Sync to Follow-Up)
    - H/W accelerator should be a requirement
    - Two-step requires a Follow\_Up message for every Sync messages to report the time accuracy, but uses same MDSendSync TC structure as One-Step for compatibility and equal cumulativeRateRatio and accuracy\*
    - Not enough time for H/W to process and update One-step @ 10Gbps+ (@ 51.2ns /64 byte TX\*\*) links
    - Recommend to use Two-Step approach

References:

\* http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2015/asrev-mjt-one-step-details-0407-v03.pdf

\*\*http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2015/ASRev-pannell-To-1-step-or-not-0315-v1.pdf



- Notes to consider:
  - Time Domains ???
    - Allows for multiple time domains that require unique Sync requirements and have physical attributes
    - KISS principle for Basic profile use default domain "0"
    - Multiple time domains for Extended profile (e.g. Active Safety, Autonomous, Infotainment)
    - Can be used for GM Sync/redundancy
    - Possible Issue that needs resolution: Application Profile move to SDV and integration with .1Qcc "God" box(es)



- Notes to consider:
  - Redundancy???
    - Time Sync vs. FRER redundancy
    - Does Basic need "network" BMCA redundancy probably not based on PPM/accuracy of local clocks and required/allowable drift margins
    - FRER w/BMCA configuration complicated



## Thank You

