



Proposed 802.11v “Timing Measurement” changes and implications to 802.1AS

Kevin Stanton
Intel Corporation
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Introduction

- November 2006, 802.11v approved a proposal to add time-offset-measurement option to existing location feature
- This week, Alan Thompson of Cisco proposing rewrite of location feature
 - <https://mentor.ieee.org/802.11/file/08/11-08-0441-00-000v-normative-text-for-d2-0-location.doc>
- The proposal redefines and separates time measurement from location
- This presentation provides an overview of the relevant changes and enhancements

But first, some review...

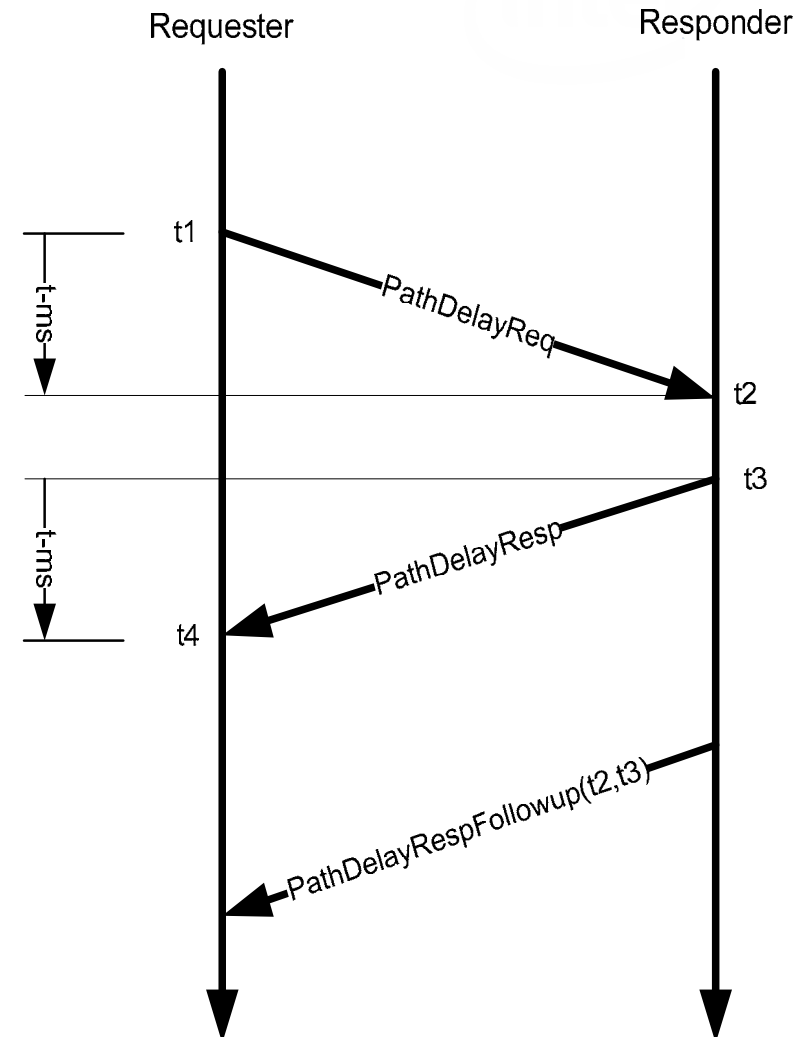
For Ethernet links (step 1 of 2)

Measure link delay:

1. Requester schedules PathDelayReq for transmission
2. As it passes out the PHY, t1 is captured
 - Using master's free-running clock
3. Time t2 captured as passes from PHY to MAC
 - Using slave clock
4. Responder schedules PathDelayResp for transmission
5. Timestamps t3 and t4 captured
 - Using local free-running clock
6. PathDelayRespFollowup carries t2 and t3 to requester

If link delay is fixed & symmetric:

$$\text{link_delay} = [(t4-t1) - (t3-t2)] / 2$$



Ethernet time sync (step 2 of 2)

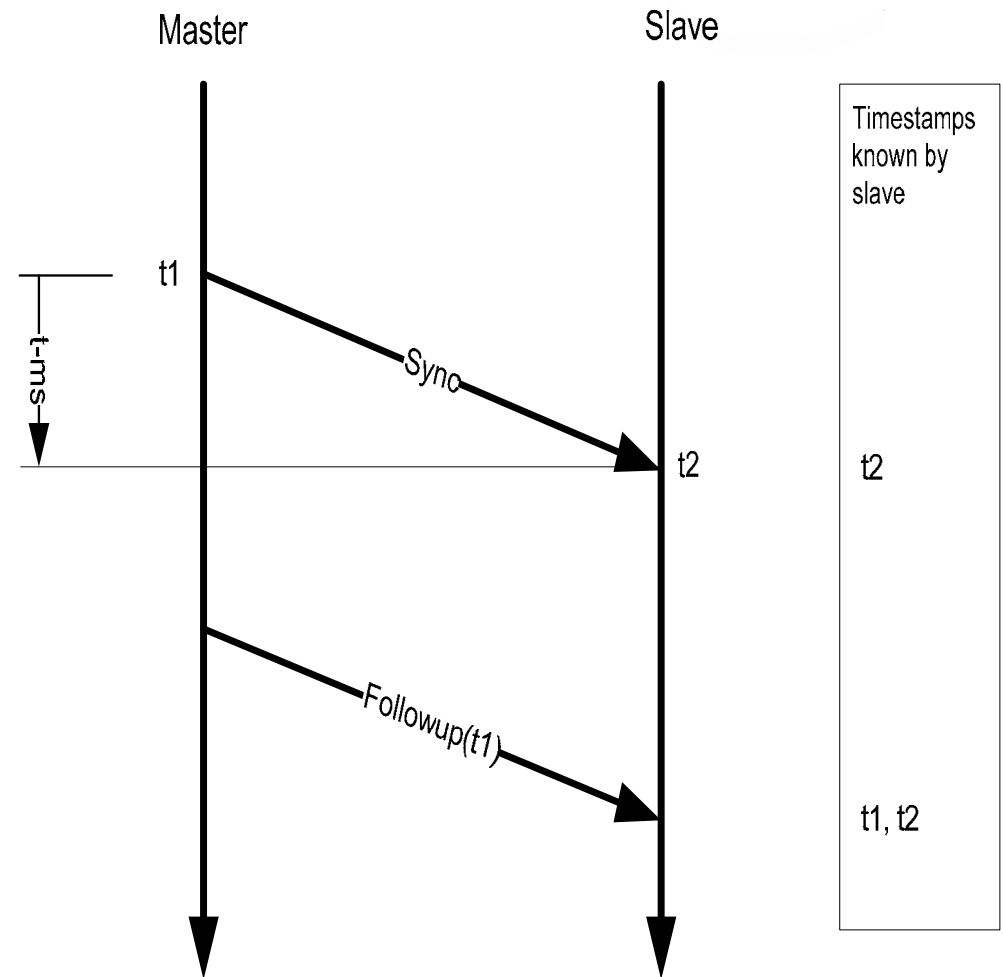
Synchronize clocks

1. Master schedules Sync for Tx
2. As it passes out the PHY, t_1 captured
 - Using master's free-running clock
3. Time t_2 captured as passes from PHY to MAC
 - Using slave clock
4. FOLLOWUP carries t_1 to slave

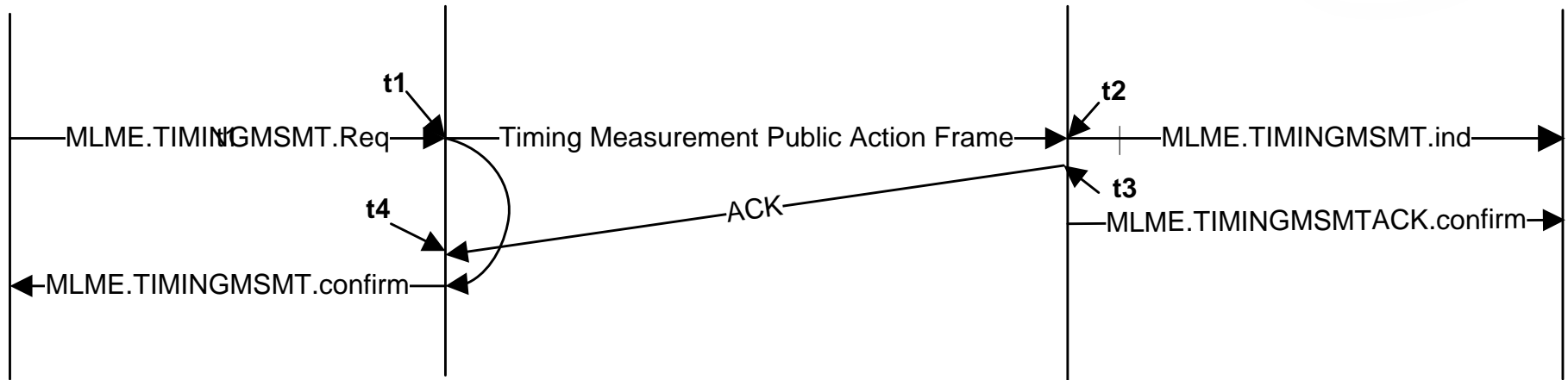
If link delay is fixed & symmetric:

Slave's clock offset
 $= t_2 - t_1 - \text{link_delay}$

Note: APs & bridges do this too,
communicate the 'residence time'
of each Sync in each
corresponding Followup frame



802.11v measurement protocol



STA initiates request, unicast action frame → 2 timestamps
Subsequent ACK control frames → 2 timestamps

$$\text{Time offset} = [(t4-t3) - (t2-t1)]/2$$

$$\text{Link delay} = [(t4-t1) - (t3-t2)]/2$$

Question: How are timestamps communicated?

Communicating timestamps to the peer station

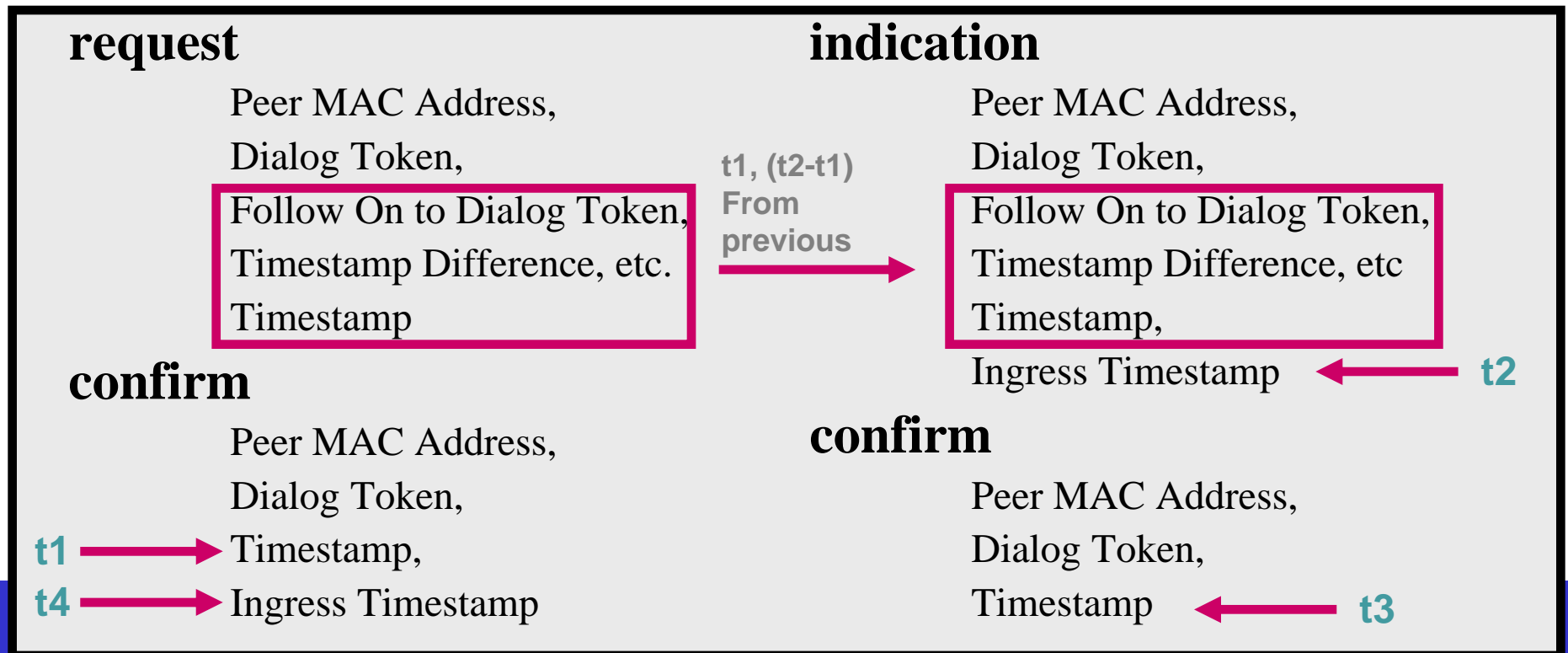
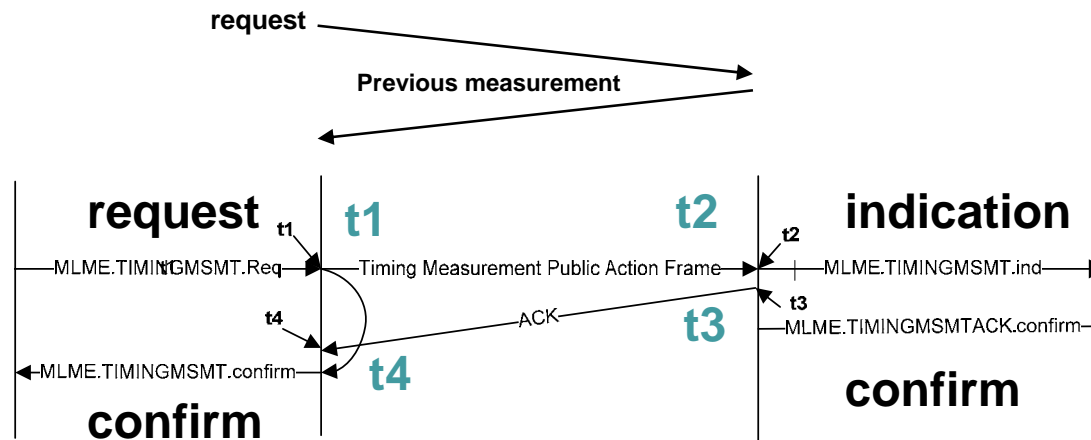
Two choices:

1. Requester sends its timestamps t_1 and t_4 in a subsequent frame
 - Just like Sync / Followup of 1588
2. Responder sends its timestamps t_2 and t_3 in a subsequent frame
 - Just like PathDelayReq / PathDelayRespFollowup
 - Note: “PathDelayResp” is implicit via the ACK control frame

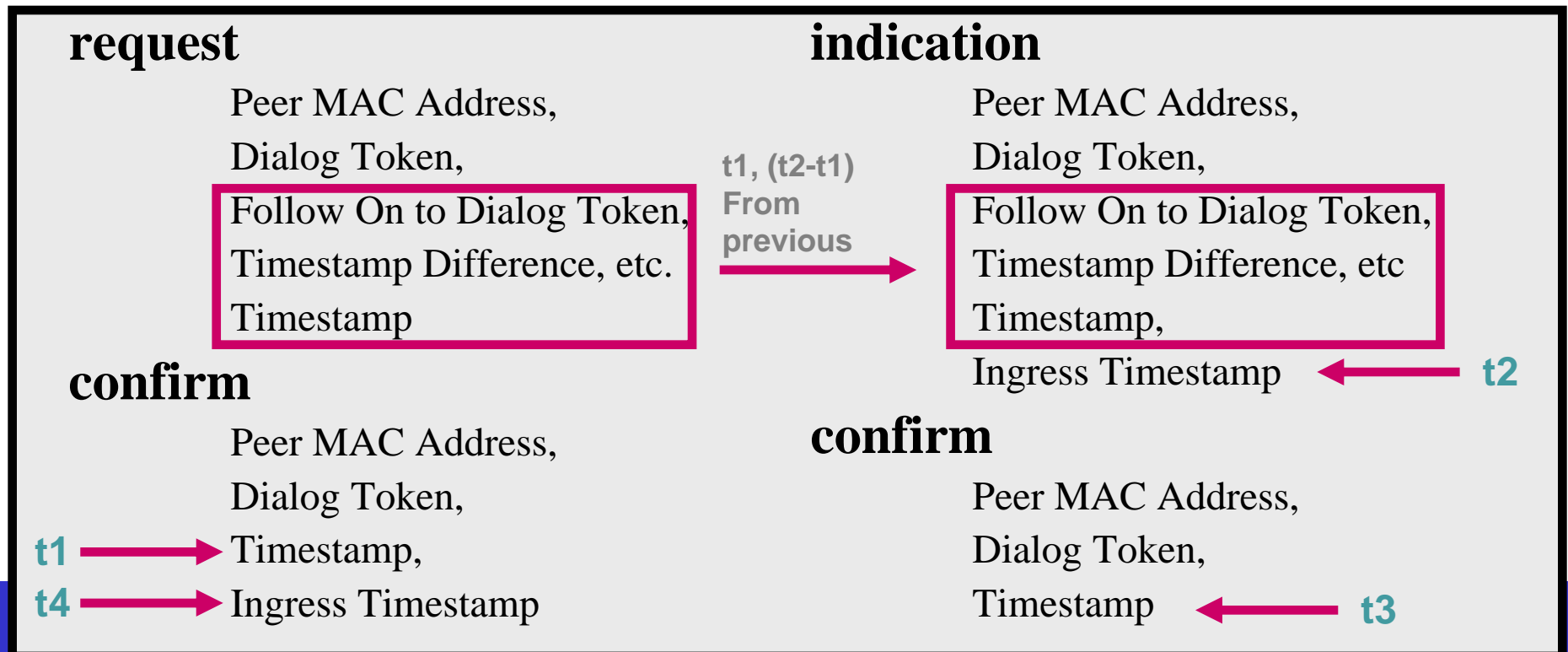
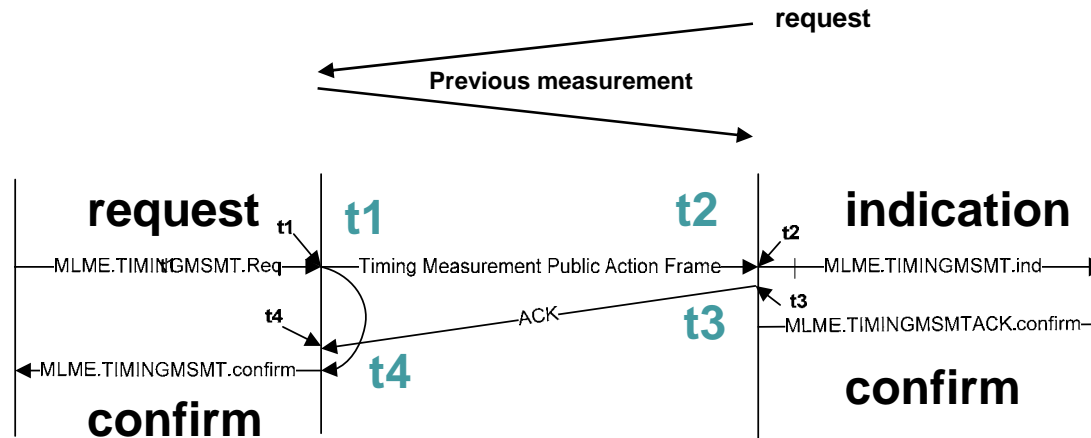
FrameUseMode bit selects which mode is intended

Proposal “11-08-0441” supports both choices

FrameUseMode=0 → “Follow-up”



FrameUseMode=1 → “Follow-up”



Time measurement action frame

	Category	Action	Dialog Token	Follow On to Dialog Token	Timestamp Difference	Frame Use Mode/Timestamp Difference Units	Timestamp Difference Accuracy	Timestamp
Octets:	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	10

Rx & Tx times from previous measurement are in the Timestamp & timestamp difference fields

Currently this is a Public Action Frame – can be sent to STA even if not associated

Vendor specific extensions

We must translate TLV extensions to .11v

7.4.5 Vendor-specific action details

The Vendor Specific Action frame is defined for vendor-specific signaling. The format of the Vendor Specific Action frame is shown in Figure 7-101. An OUI, in the octet field immediately after the Category field, differentiates the vendors.



Figure 7-101—Vendor Specific Action frame format

The Category field is set to the value indicating the vendor-specific category, as specified in Table 7-24.

The OUI field is a public OUI assigned by the IEEE. It is 3 octets in length. It contains the OUI of the entity that has defined the content of the particular vendor-specific action.

Agenda



- Media synchronization (why)
- The 802.1 AVB standards (how)
- **Clock requirements (how accurate)**