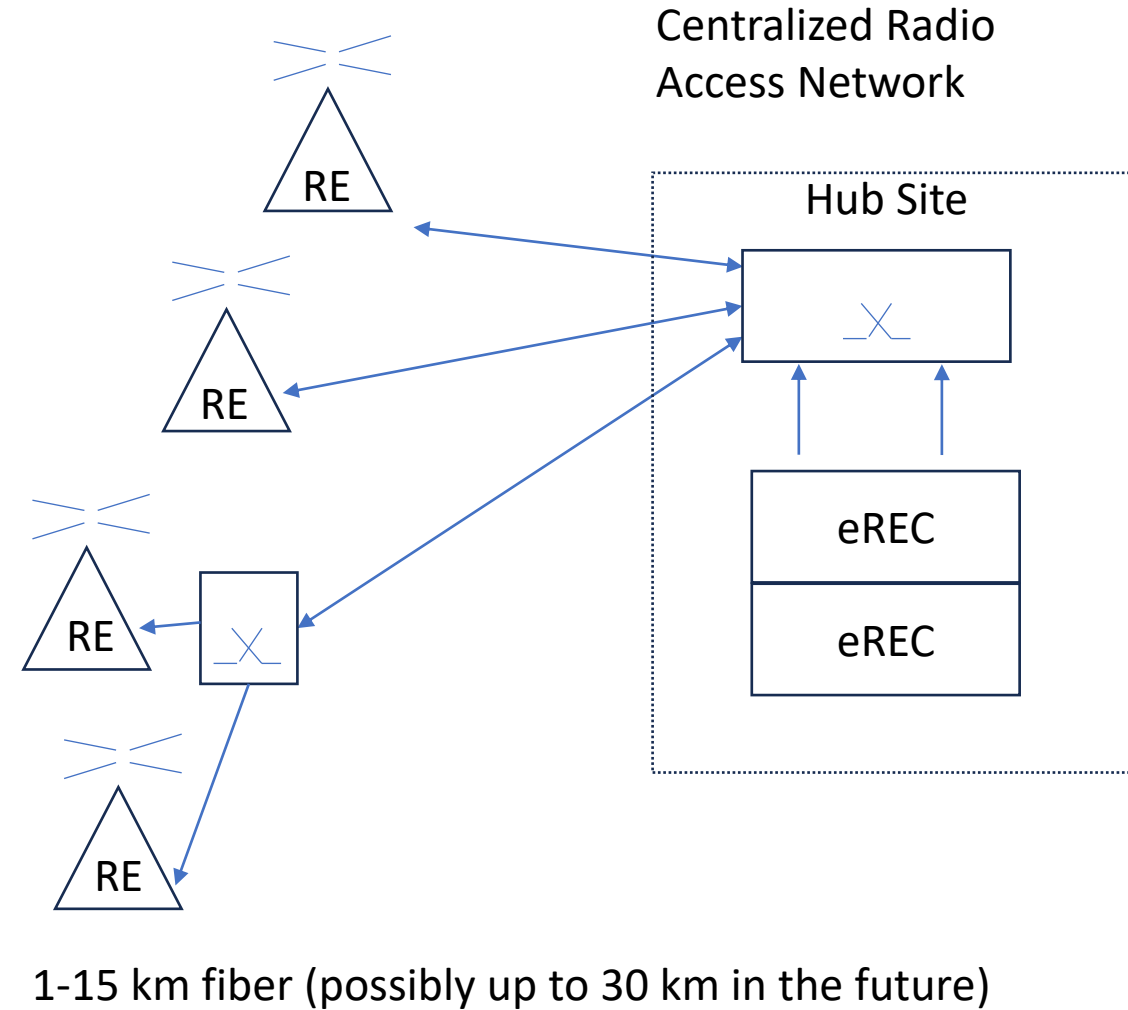
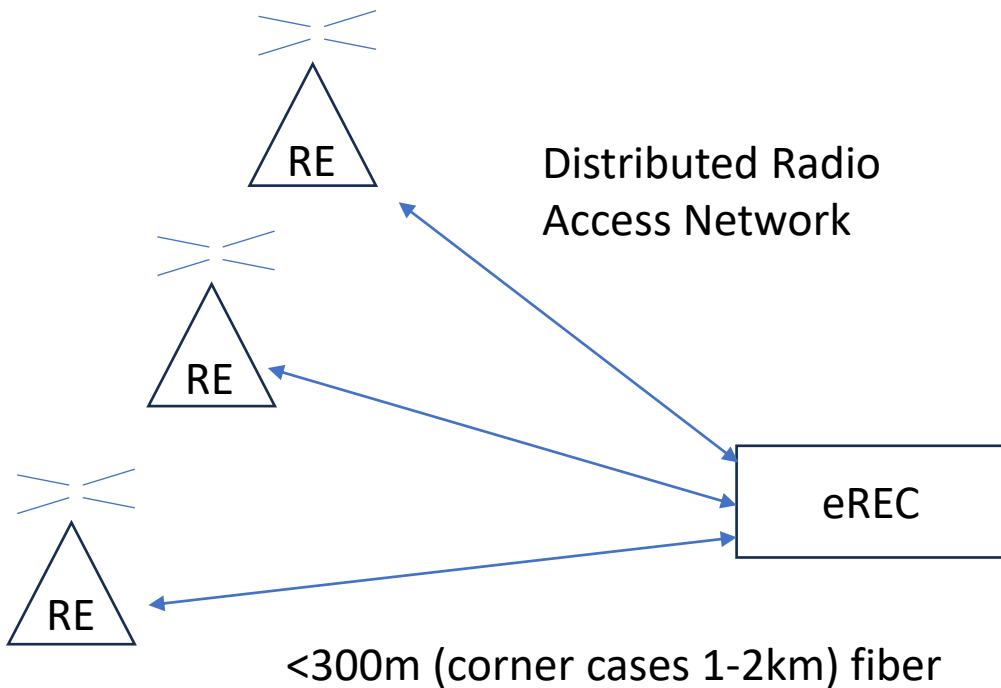


# IMPACT OF MACSEC ON ETHERNET TRAFFIC LATENCY AND PTP TIMESTAMPING ACCURACY

Ulf Parkholm – Ericsson

# Latency sensitivity of Ethernet traffic in fronthaul

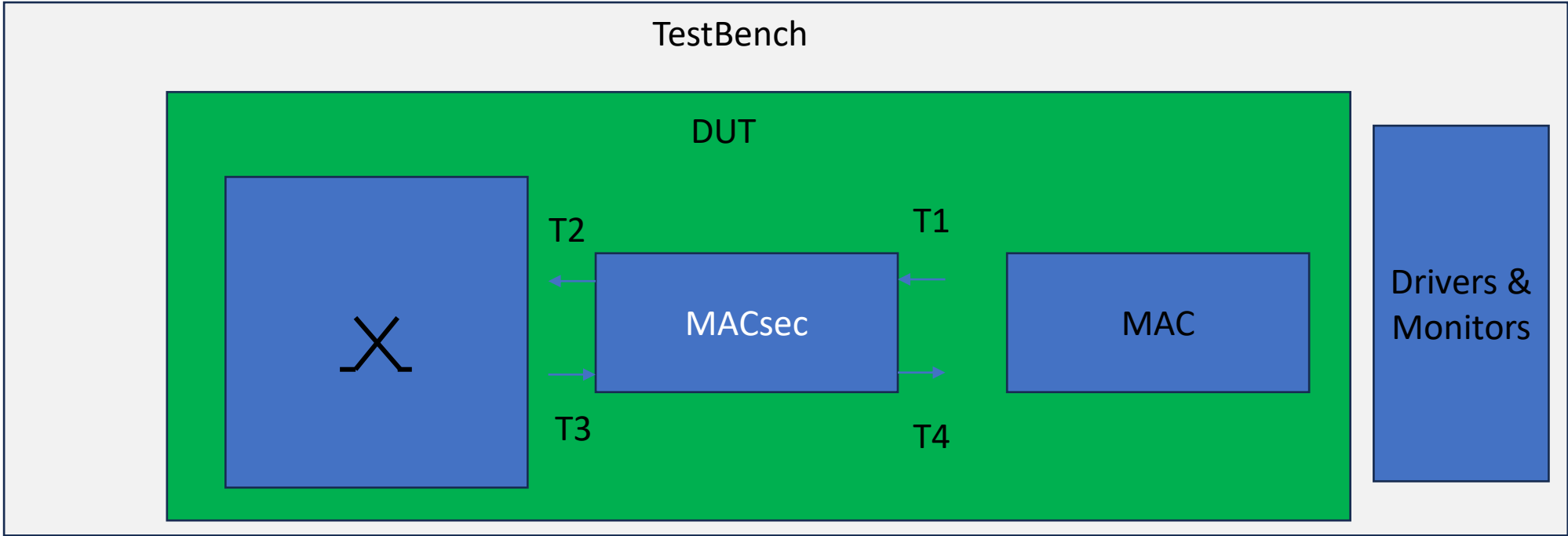
Time constants typically for 3GPP signaling is Slot level 1 ms, e.g. HARQ-loop



# Test setup

- Data collected using RTL (Register-Transfer Level) simulation tool, cycle accurate simulation for ASIC and FPGA, [fs] resolution (result data on page 5 has been rounded to closest 0,5ns)
- Simulation chosen over real-life measurement to allow isolation of MACsec contribution, portability and repeatability of test data collection
- Measurement presented taken from an existing SOC, and is accurate value of an real world delay of a IEEE 802.1AE MACsec implementation
- Test was repeated on multiple SOC and MACsec IP generations with similar or lower result

# DUT and TestBench architecture

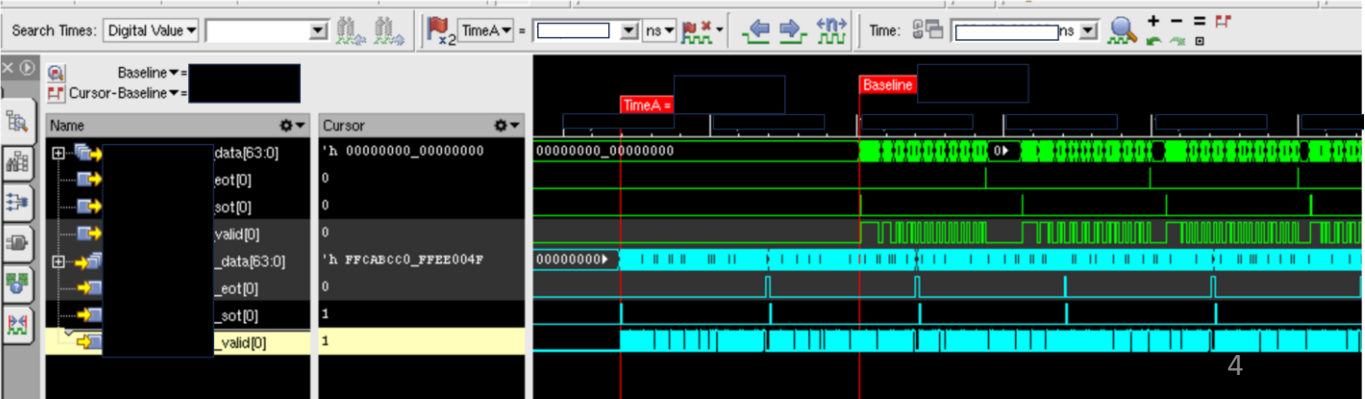


- 1500byte Pkt size
- Randomized IPG
- Port Speed 25Gbps
- 100 frames

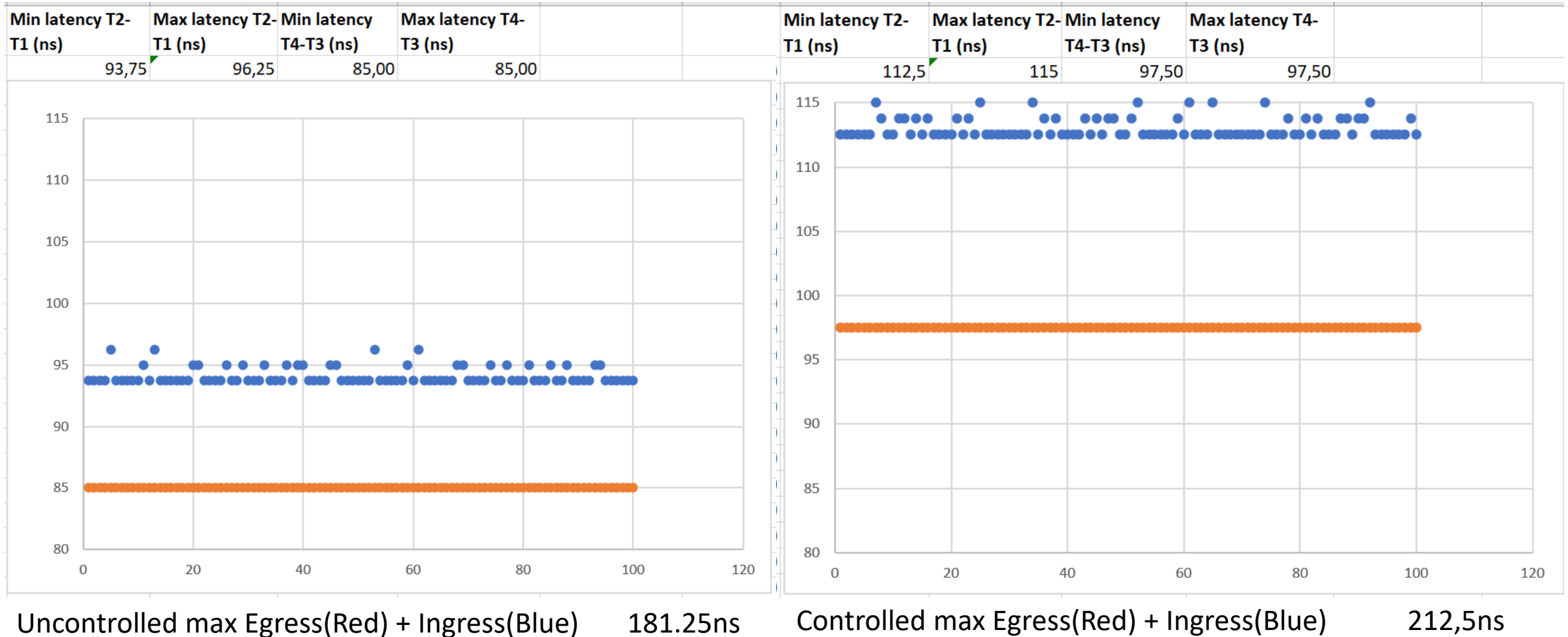
Ingress {TimeA = T2 - BaseLine T1}

Egress {TimeA = T3 - BaseLine T3}

The applicable Ingress or Egress Tuple of timing data are captured for each Ethernet frame



# Delay measurement result



\*The delay for no MACsec in above SOC is estimated to be 10ns, due to physical placement of functions in silicon

# Conclusion

Delay of fiber is  $\sim 5\text{ns} / \text{m}$

Delay of controlled MACsec flow Egress + Ingress                      212ns  $\sim 42$  meter's of fiber

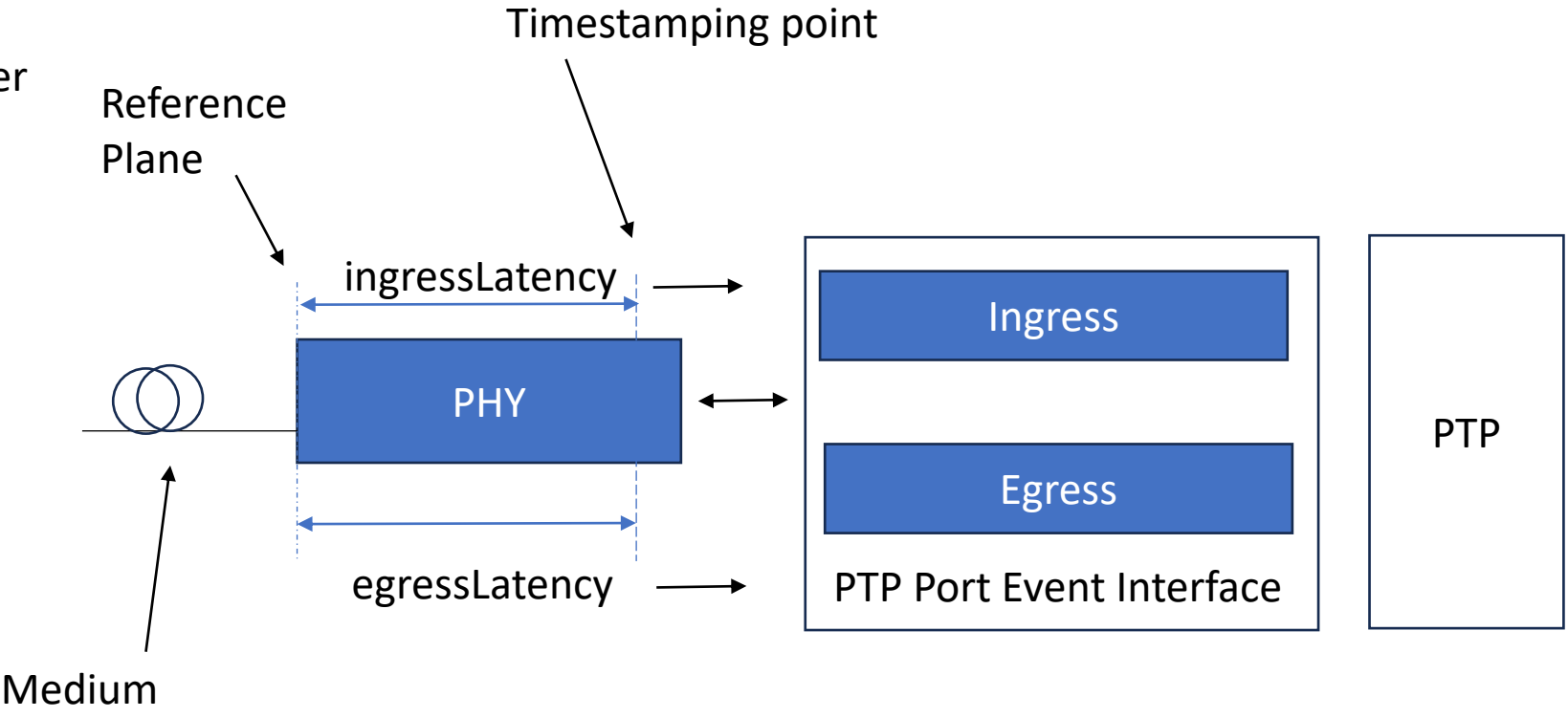
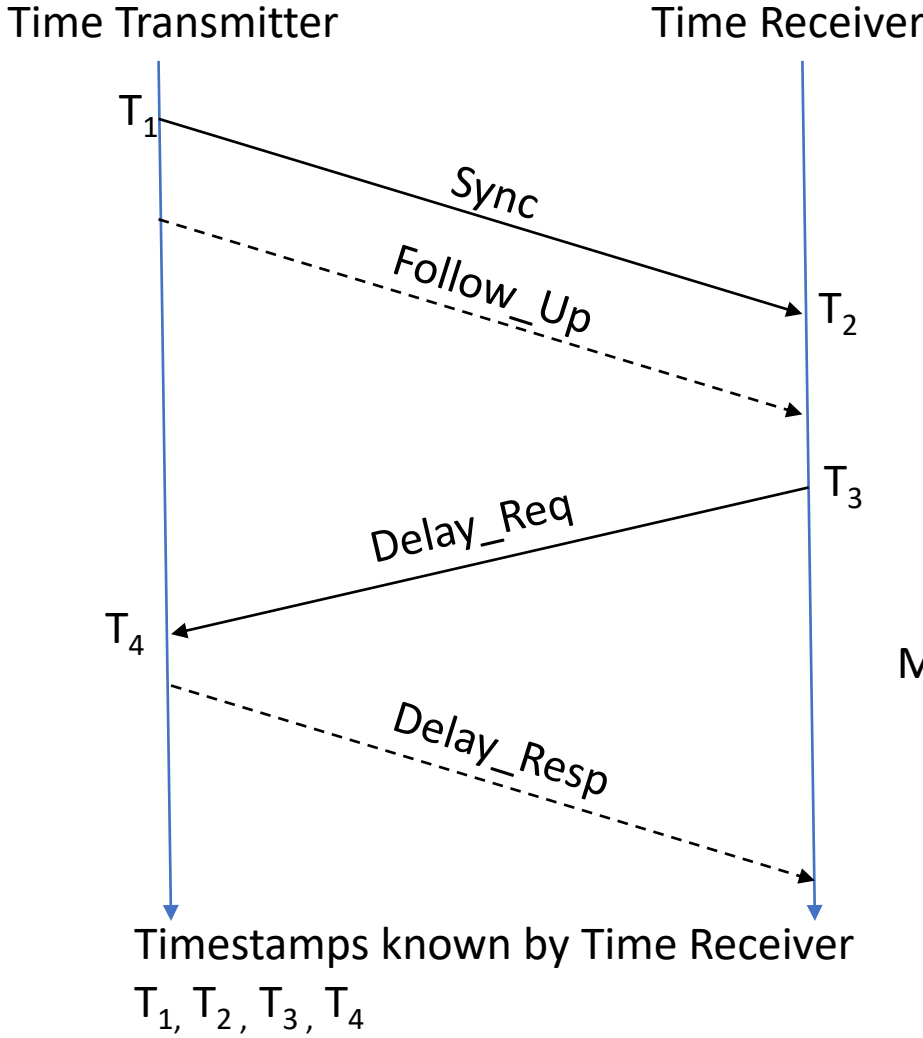
MACsec delay addition  $<$  Fiber distance of Fronthaul

MACsec delay addition  $\llll$  Time constant of 3GPP signaling

# Synchronization Plane

- The synchronization plan implemented with PTP IEEE 1588 is important to distributed phase and time in the fronthaul network
- ITU-T Recommendation G.8273.2, Timing characteristics of telecom boundary clocks and telecom slave clocks.
  - cTE constant time error
- Fronthaul devices target is G.8273.2 Class C +/-10ns cTE for 5G

# 1588 BASICS



Timestamp shall reflect time when packet traverses the Reference plane

IngressLatency and egressLatency needs to be measured or estimated to maintain a sufficiently low RX and TX asymmetry 8

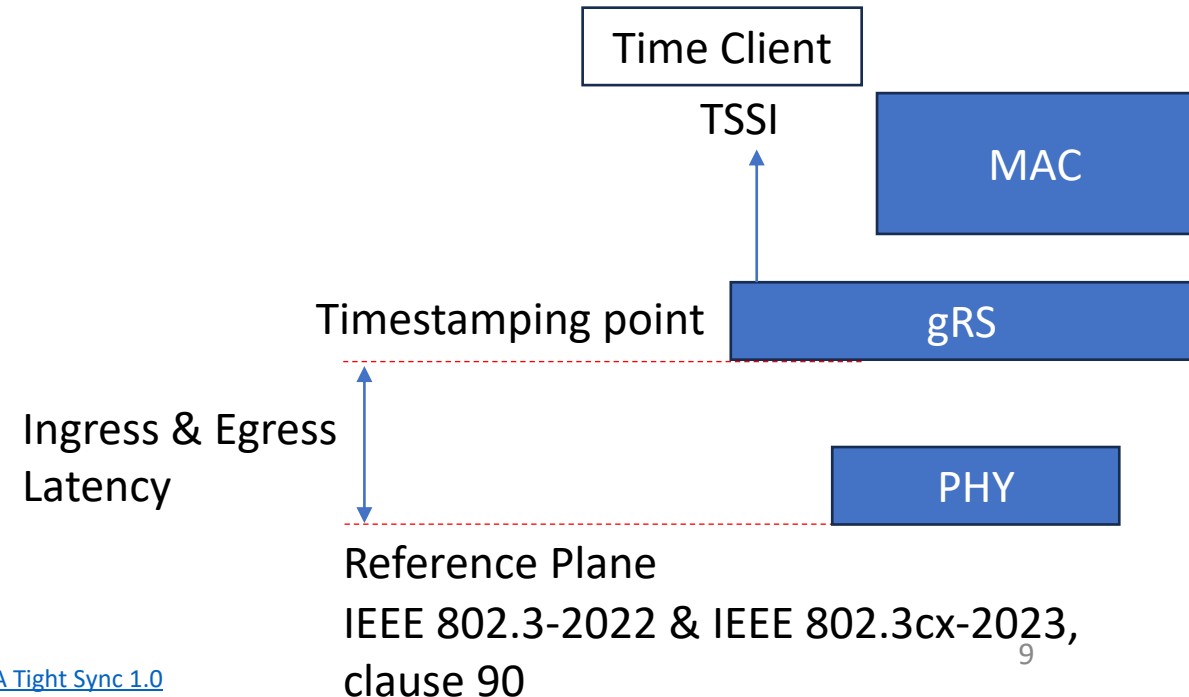


# IEEE 802.3 Timestamping

- The optional TSSI interface provides TimeClient with timing information on a per frame
- PHY may be restricted to send Timestamp packets on fixed positions with known TSSI values

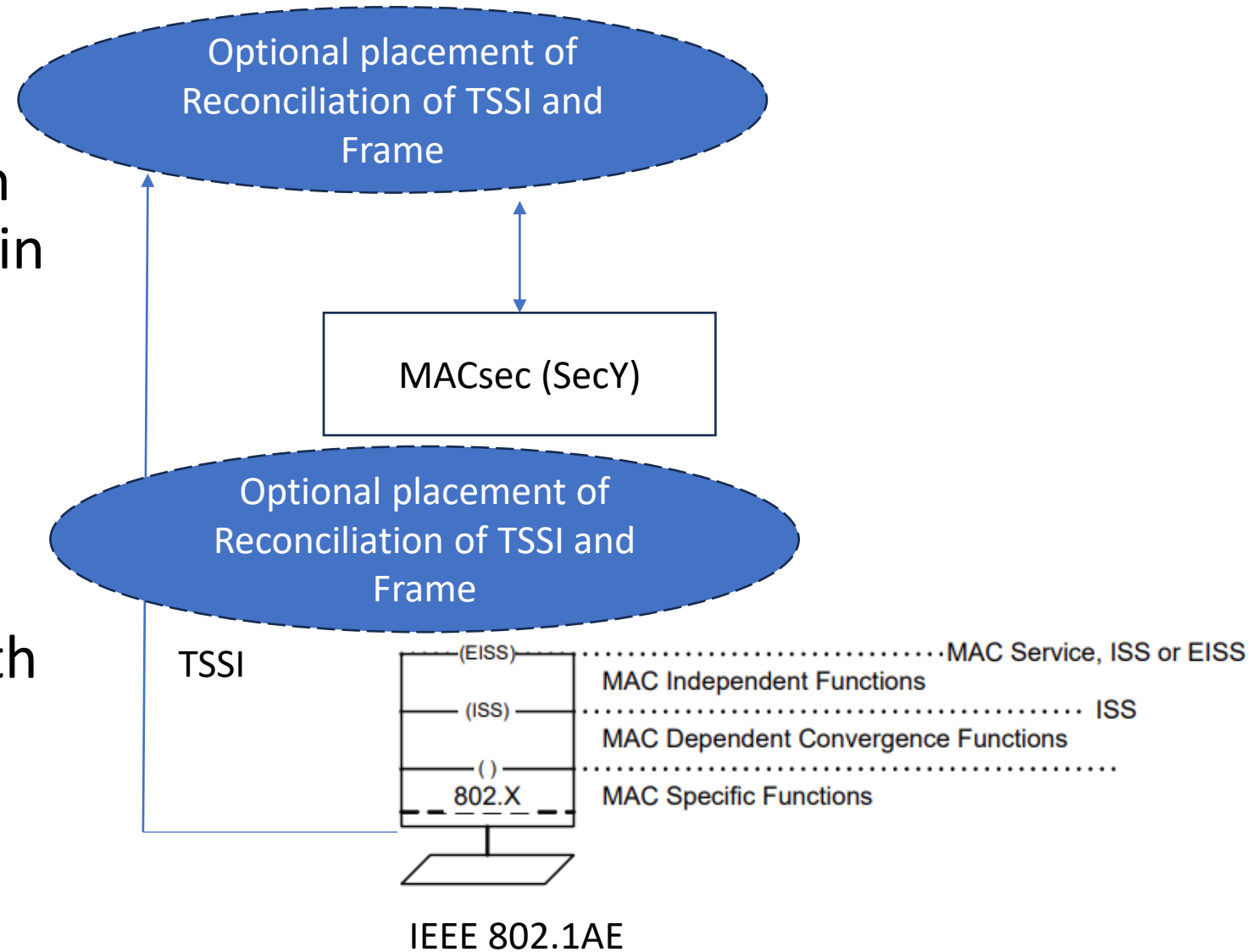
Some IEEE 802.3 rates and technologies would fail to meet ITU-T G8273.2 Class C without the TSSI information, see IEEE 802.3CX taskforce CFI

[Improving PTP Timestamping Accuracy on Ethernet Interfaces Call For Interest Consensus Presentation \(ieee802.org\)](https://www.ieee802.org/3/cx/TF/CFI/Improving_PTP_Timestamping_Accuracy_on_Ethernet_Interfaces_Call_For_Interest_Consensus_Presentation.pdf)



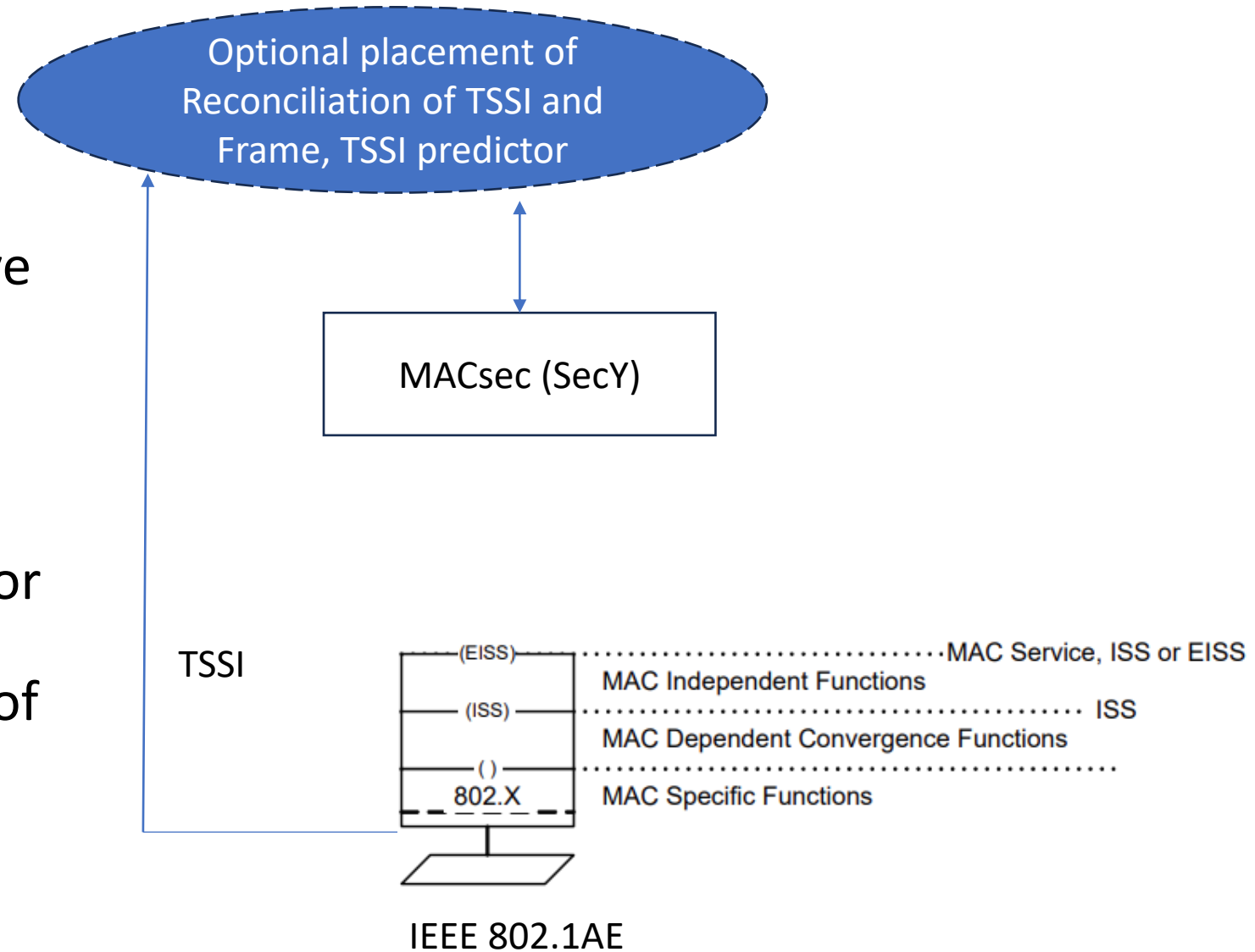
# 2-step

- TSSI to frame reconciliation and filtering may be done in SW, FW or HW, position is design choice
- Based on recorded TSSI with offline processing for Follow\_up and Delay\_Response Frames



# 1-step

- TSSI to frame reconciliation and filtering may be done in SW, FW or HW, position above SecY
- Ingress: Based on recorded TSSI with offline processing for Sync and Frames
- Egress: Based on estimation of future TSSI for processing of Sync and Delay\_Response Frames



# Conclusion

IEEE 802.1AE is orthogonal to the needs to support high accuracy PTP with a IEEE 802.3 PHY and MAC

There are multiple implementations to allow propagation and reconciliation of Ethernet frame and TSSI in time sync client

# Summary

With correct design and system consideration IEEE 802.3AE MACsec doesn't impact Ethernet Fronthaul latency

With correct design and system consideration IEEE 802.3 MACsec doesn't impact PTP accuracy and precision