**Power Matters** 



# IEEE-1588 and Synchronous Ethernet – the Whole is Greater Than Its Parts

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#### Introduction

- Delivery of Frequency via Synchronous Ethernet
- Methods for delivering phase
  - Phase over Unaware networks
  - Phase over Partially aware network
  - Phase over Aware networks
- Comparison of results using different methods

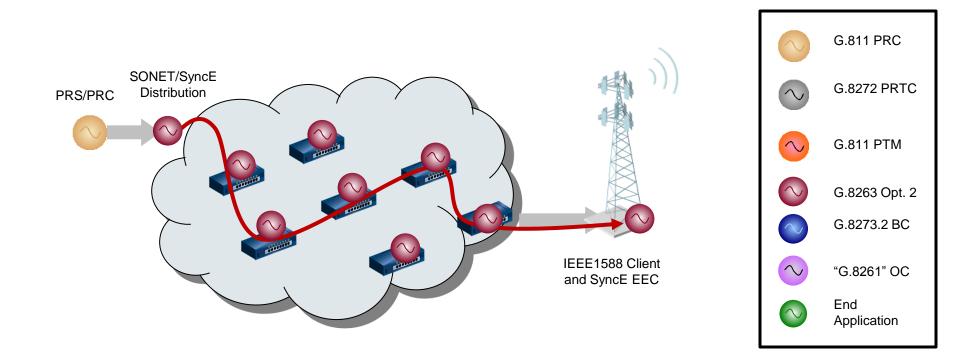


# Use case – SyncE for frequency distribution

- Advantages
  - Synchronous Ethernet extends the SONET/SDH timing model to Ethernet
  - Meets all existing frequency requirements via the bit rate of the Ethernet physical layer
    - Independant of packets and loading
  - Need to upgrade equipment in the Ethernet packet chain to support SyncE
  - Need unbroken chain of SyncE equipment from frequency source to end application
    - May use SONET or PDH to add timing to Ethernet at some intermediate point in the network (i.e. at egress from SONET over packet network to Ethernet network)
- Fully approved in ITU-T G.8262



#### SyncE Syntonization





#### Transition from Frequency to Frequency and Phase



# Terminology: Aware networks

- Aware
  - Addition of Boundary clock at each node in the network
    - According to ITU model current under study
  - Split up the network in to smaller pieces
  - Needed for end-to-end time of day performance

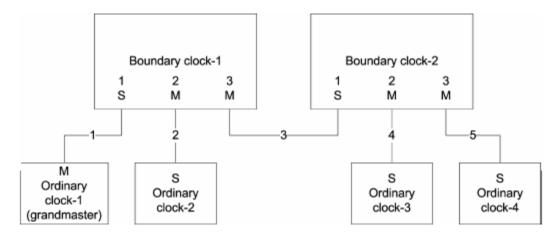


Figure 10—Simple master-slave clock hierarchy

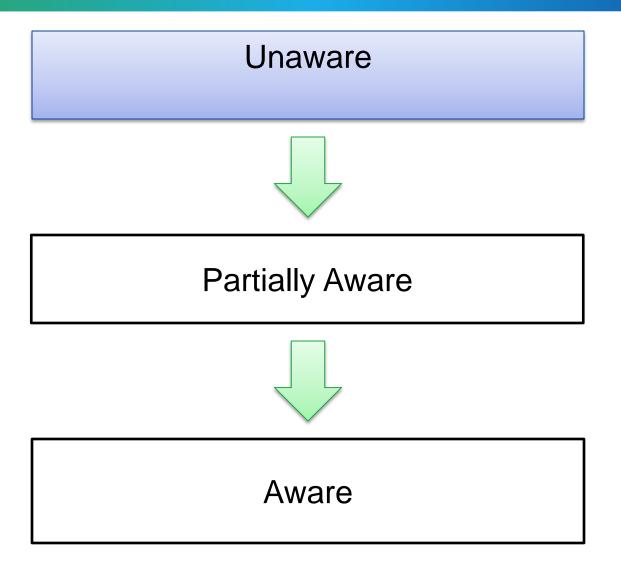
From IEEE Std 1588-2008 page 32



#### Power Matters. 6

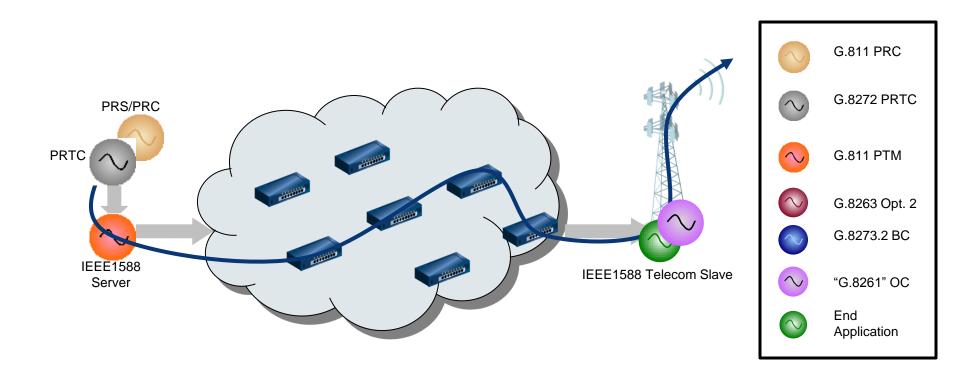
- Unaware networks
  - No processing of the PTP packets at intermediate nodes by Boundary Clocks
- Partially Aware
  - Some Boundary Clocks in the network but not at every node
  - May be needed for existing networks during transition
  - May allow phase transfer without upgrading all network elements in network
- Aware Networks
  - All nodes in the network have Boundary Clocks







#### Unaware No On-Path Support

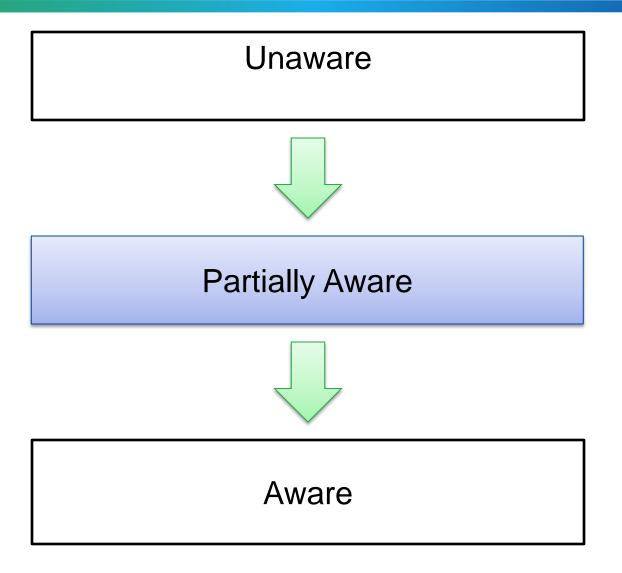




# Telecom profile for unaware frequency

- ITU-T G.8265., Precision time protocol telecom profile for frequency synchronization
  - Published in October 2010
  - Includes the set of PTP options to allow frequency transport
    - Integrate with the existing G.781 selection mechanism using SSM and existing frequency sources





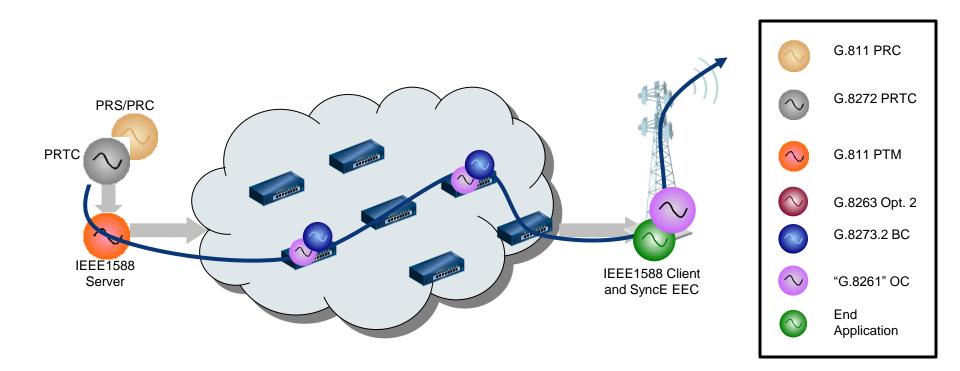


#### Use case Phase over Partially aware networks

- Not currently under study in standards
- Too many network types and configurations
- Unaware phase profile
- Unaddressed in standards
- Challenges
- May be possible in a managed network
  - Single carrier with careful engineering of link utilization and routing



#### Aware Network Partial On-Path Support without SyncE Syntonization





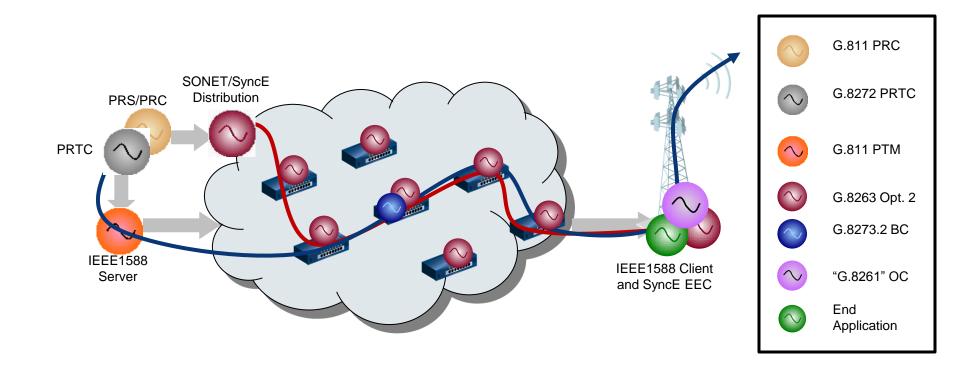
Results pending



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Power Matters. 14

#### Aware Network Partial On-Path Support with SyncE Syntonization



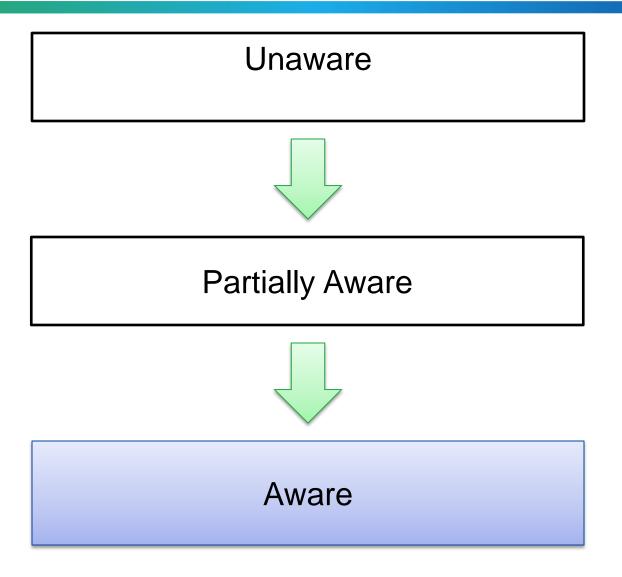


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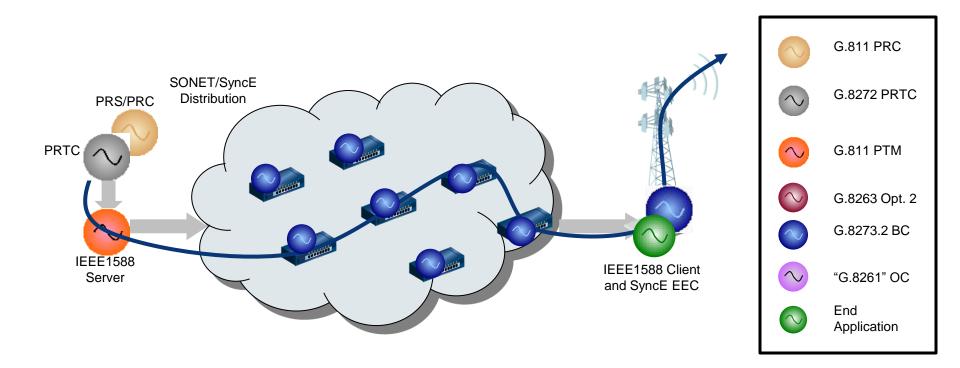
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Power Matters. 16





#### Aware Network Full On-Path Support without SyncE Syntonization

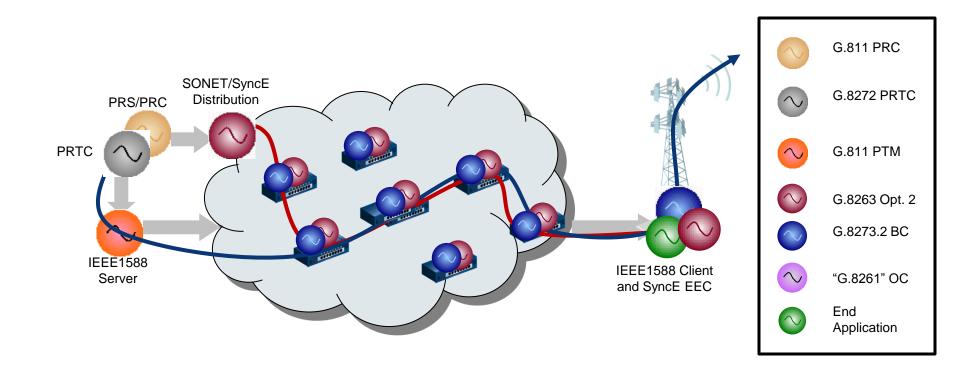




Results pending



#### Aware Network Full On-Path Support with SyncE Syntonization





Results pending



#### Summary

- Phase transfer results for various networks as shown in this presentation
- The use of aware network with SyncE support give the best performance
- The use of SyncE provides improvement in the partially aware case
- SyncE and IEEE-1588 together gives the best performance

Phase transfer (ns)	Partially Aware	Aware
No SyncE support	-	Better
With SyncE support	Good	Best

