



# Time sensitive networks over private 5G

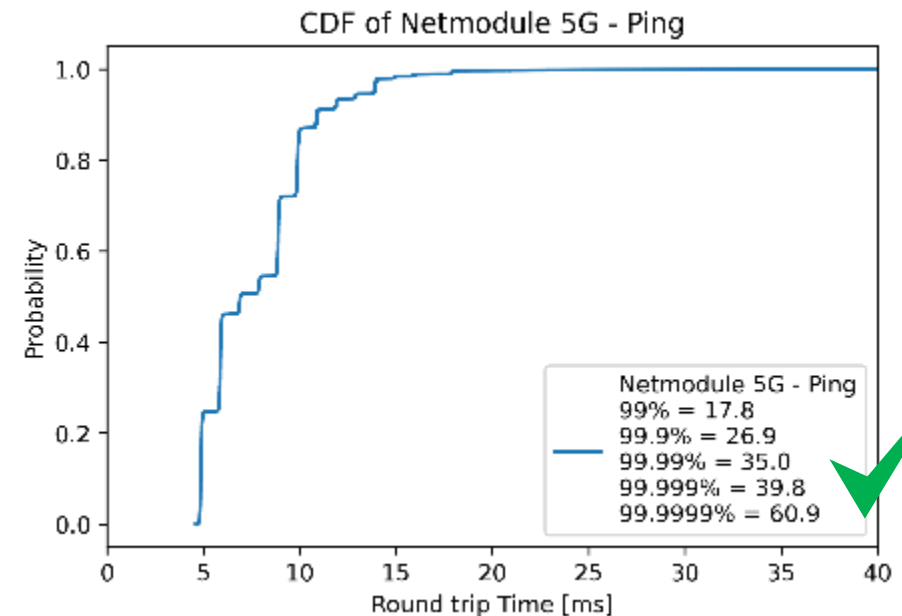
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Date: 09/06/202

# NB1800: NetModule Industrial Router

- ✓ 2x Gigabit Ethernet, 1x SFP
- ✓ 2xLTE, 2x micro-SIM
  - ✓ AP or client mode
  - ✓ IEEE1588v2
  - ✓ IEEE802.1AS (TSN)
  - ✓ IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac
  - ✓ **VXLAN Layer-2 Tunnel**
- Telit 5G Modem: FN980 (RED certified)
  - **3GPP Release 15**, Qualcomm chipset
  - Stand alone, non-standalone
- Telit 5G Modem: FN990
  - 3GPP Release 16, Qualcomm chipset SDX62
  - Stand alone (SA), non-standalone (NSA)



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# Why TSN over 5G?

TSN makes uRLLC usable  
for operation technologies

Sensor Data: FFT of ultra  
sound

Position of the 5 axis milling



# 5G Use Cases versus Business Case or Value Proposition



Use case : preventive maintenance

- **Use Case**
  - Manufacturing: high precision alignment of sensor data in time and space
  - Next generation of sensors: 4k, ultrasound, lidar
- **Time to market:**
  - we are still in the early adopter phase – 5G needs to solve a problem
  - Full feature set and business volume is for later
- **Economic viability**
  - High material cost – titanium blisk ~ 100k€
  - High tool cost, 10 – 20k€

# Motivation for Time Sensitive Networks



## Brown Field

- Ethernet functions like place Etoile in Paris
- Industrial Ethernet requires determinism which led to proprietary solutions
  - Profinet
  - Ethercat
  - CC-link

Based on non standard Ethernet hardware

## TSN

- Time Sensitive Networks is a set of standards
- IEEE802.1AS provides time synchronization
- TSN Layer 2 has been incorporated in Profinet, EtherCat, CC-link, etc.
- TSN leads to more economic (standard) hardware

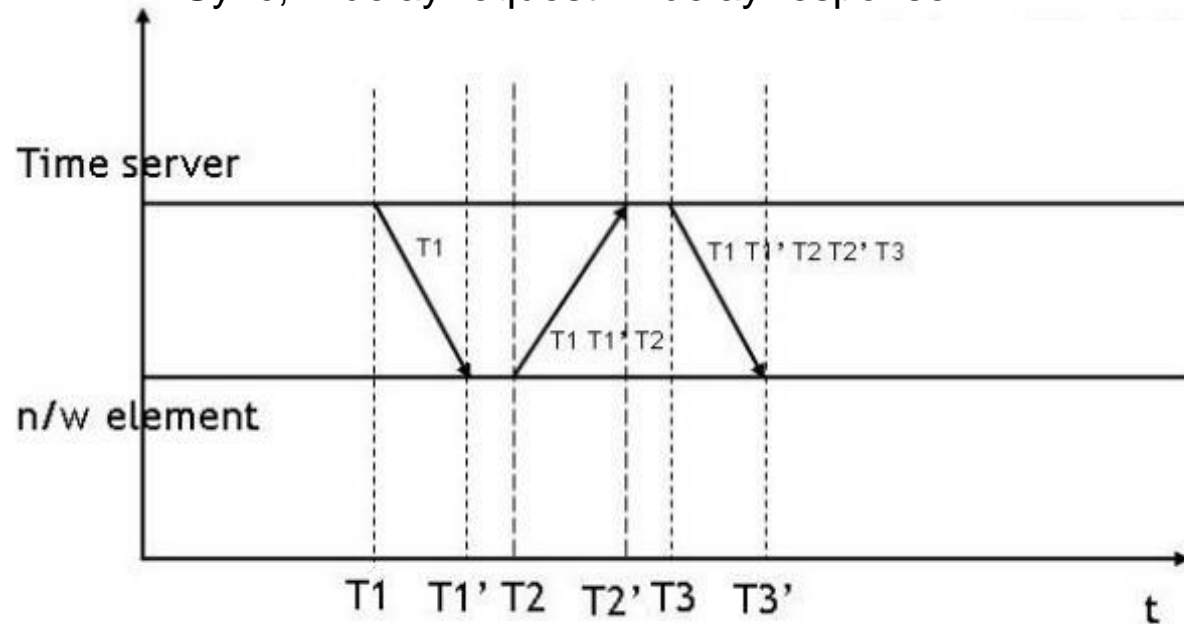
# Typical timing generation, delivery and synchronization mechanisms

| Source                         | Typical Precision          | Description  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Atomic Clock</b>            | 1 part per10 <sup>15</sup> | An extremely expensive method of generating very high precision time. The root time reference for all other systems is typically an atomic clock                       |
| <b>NTP</b>                     | <20ms                      | Network Time Protocol: Dominant protocol for distributing time over Internet. Not suitable for precision time delivery.  |
| <b>PTP (IEEE1588)</b>          | <1us                       | Precision Time Protocol: Requires end-to-end support at all switches. Used in controlled deployments (e.g., factory, radio access network)                             |
| <b>GPS / GLONASS</b>           | <50 ns                     | Global Positioning System: Over the air, free and very accurate. Requires outdoor unobstructed antenna.  |
| <b>5G NR+CN<br/>TSN-Bridge</b> | ±1.5 ns                    | 5G system may provide timing based on several references; Universal Time Coordinated (UTC), GNSS or Local Time. TSN over 5G specified in TS23.501, starting Release 16 |

# Principle of Precision Time Protocol



- Offset =  $\frac{1}{2} [(T1' - T1) - (T2' - T2)]$
- Latenz =  $\frac{1}{2} [(T1' - T1) + (T2' - T2)]$
- Condition : symmetrie ?
- Sync,-> delay request -> delay response



## Clock hierarchies 1588

- Grand Master Clock  
transmits synchronization information to the clocks residing on its network segment.
- Transparent Clock  
multiport devices such as bridges
- Boundary Clock  
has multiple network connections and can accurately synchronize one network segment to another
- Ordinary Clock:  
is a device with a single network connection

## Clock hierarchies TSN

- Relay Instance ~ Boundary Clock
- End Instance

## Profiles: 1AS is a profile of PTP

- Faster clock locking
- Allows for easier / lower cost implementation, L2 Ethernet
- Every device in the path (endpoints and relays) must support 802.1AS

# Evolution from IEEE 1588 towards IEEE 802.1AS-20



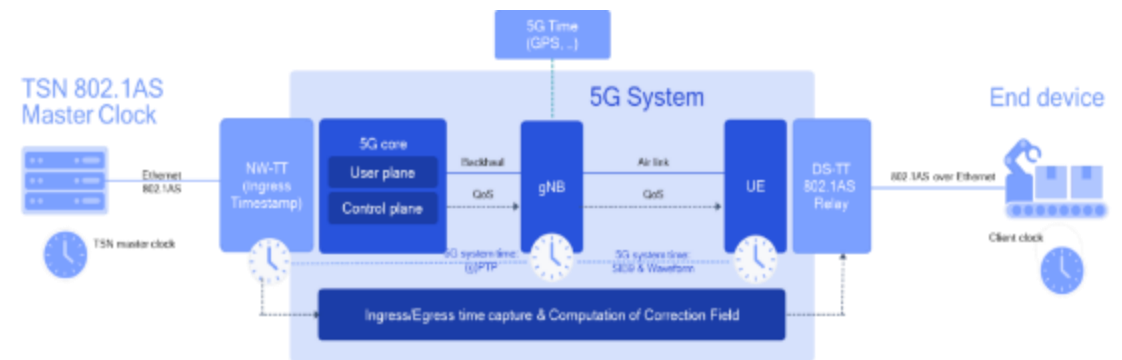
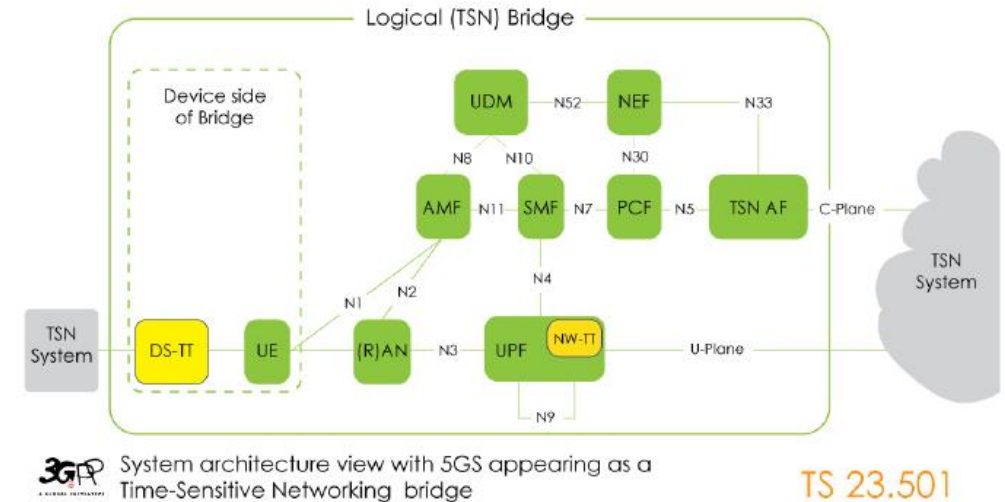
| IEEE                      | 1588-2002                          | 1588-2008 (V2)  | 802.1AS-2011            | 802.1AS-2020 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------|
| Residence time correction | No transparent clocks              | Transparent clocks<br>A switch adjusts packet time stamps with residence time |                         |              |
| Bridge                    | Time or non time aware             |   | Time aware              |              |
| Delay calculation         | Path delay                         | Peer delay or path  | Peer delay              |              |
| Protocols                 | Layer 2-4, IPv4 multicast          | Layer 2-4, IPv4, v6 multicast, unicast  | Layer 2 only : Ethernet |              |
| Grandmaster               | Multiple domains supported simult. |   | Single domain           | Redundant GM |
| Asymmetry                 | none                               | Correction optional   |                         |              |
|                           |                                    |   |                         |              |
|                           |                                    |   |                         |              |

IEEE 802.1AS Pdelay is not compatible with IEEE 1588 Pdelay



# Release 16 – support for TSN

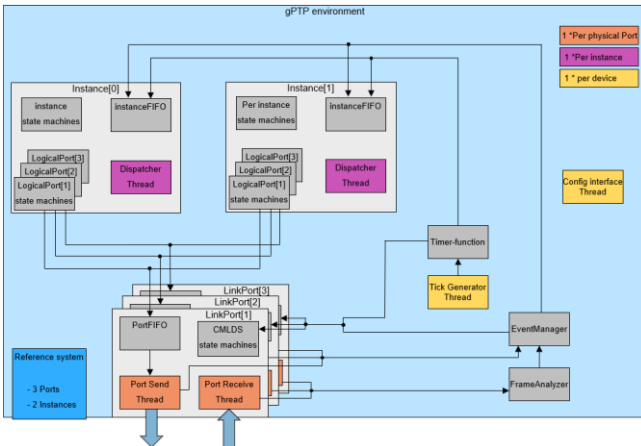
- **IEEE 802.1AS-based time synchronization.** Rel-16 supports only “downlink synchronization” i.e. scenarios with TSN GM clock residing on the network side.
- **Support of the fully centralized IEEE TSN configuration model (IEEE 802.1Qcc).** The 5GS architecture for TSN support is largely over-the-top because the TSN-related functionality is primarily confined to TSN Translator (TT) functions at the 5GS ingress points (AF, UPF, UE).
- **QoS support for TSN traffic.** 5GS supports Time-aware scheduling (IEEE802.1Qbv) and PFSP (Per Stream Filtering and Policing) capabilities (IEEE 802.1Qci).
- **IEC/IEEE60802:** Industrial automation profile, enables concurrent support of Profinet, EtherCat, OPC UA



# Overview 802.1AS in NB1800



1. Ethernet TSN stack between two Marvel PHYs  $\Delta \sim 338$  ns
2. TSN stack between Marvel PHY and virtual Ethernet Port
3. TSN Stack between Marvel PHY and ETH PDU on FN990



Control Plane  
SIB9  
User Plane  
L2 Ethernet

Extract ingress timestamps for Sync and pDelay messages

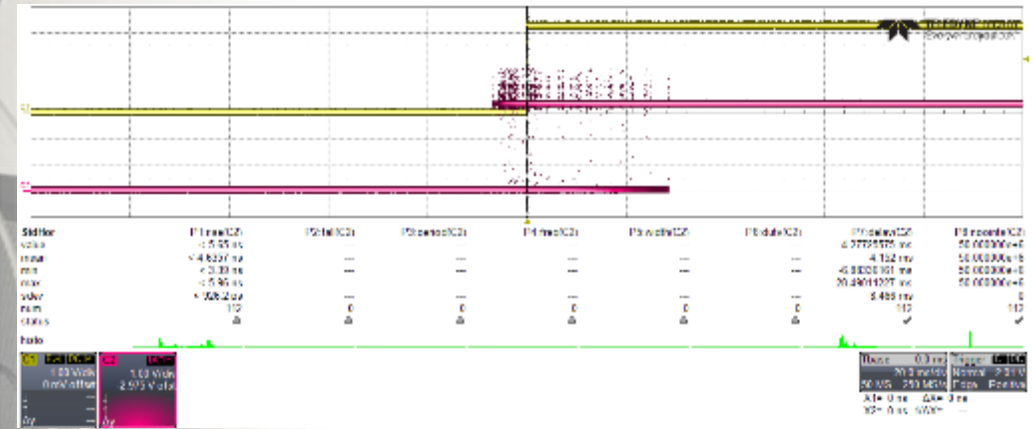
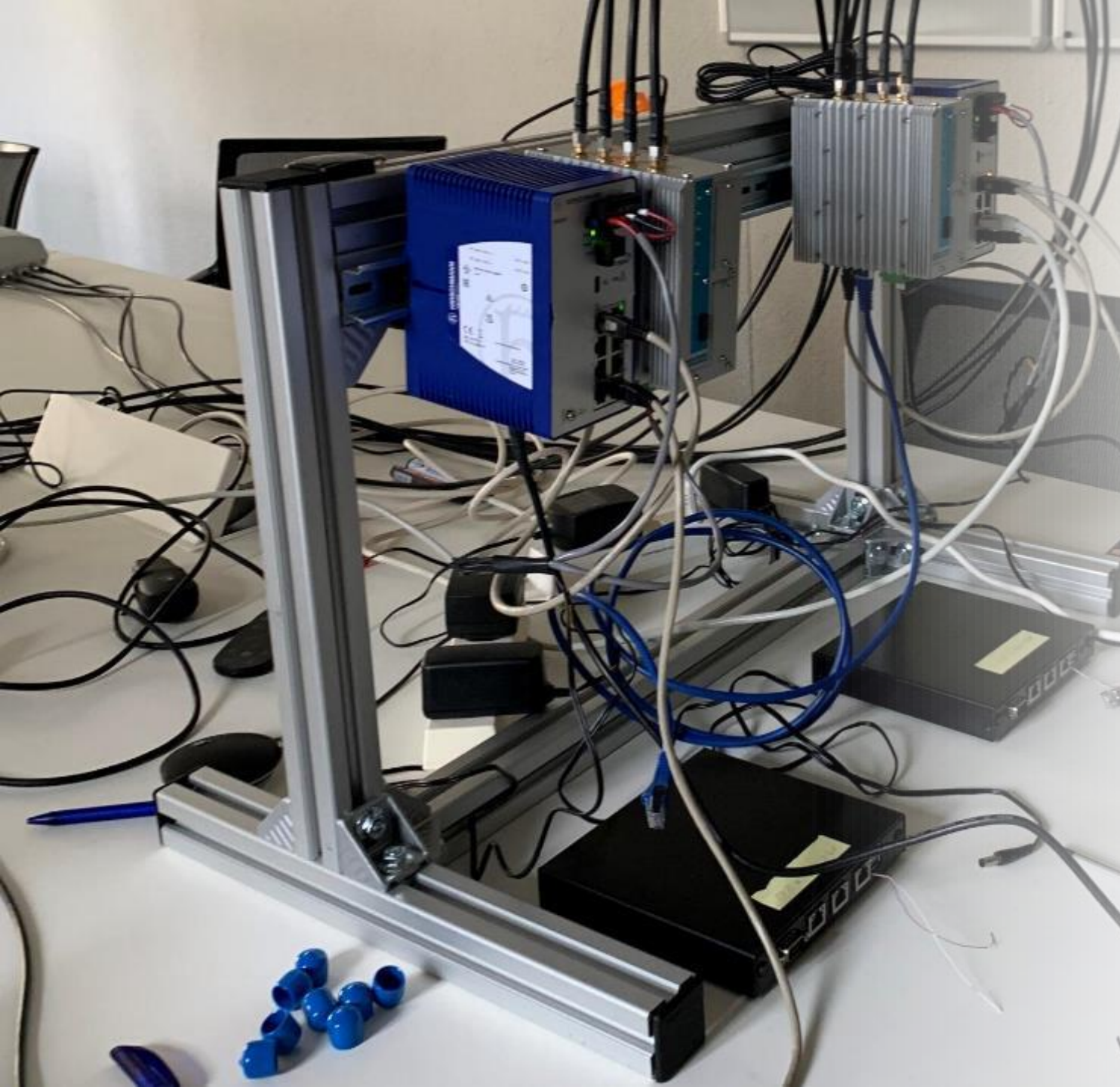
## SIB9

: Carries GPS time and UTC(Coordinated Universal Time)

```
SIB9 ::= SEQUENCE {
    timeInfo SEQUENCE {
        timeInfoUTC
        dayLightSavingTime
        leapSeconds
        localTimeOffset
    } OPTIONAL, -- Need R
    lateNonCriticalExtension OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,
    ...
}
```

INTEGER (0..549755813887); SFN boundary  
BIT STRING (SIZE (2)) OPTIONAL,  
INTEGER (-127..128) OPTIONAL,  
INTEGER (-63..64) OPTIONAL

# 802.1AS over public 5G



Without SIB9: mean 5,19 ms, min -6.4 ms, max 30 ms



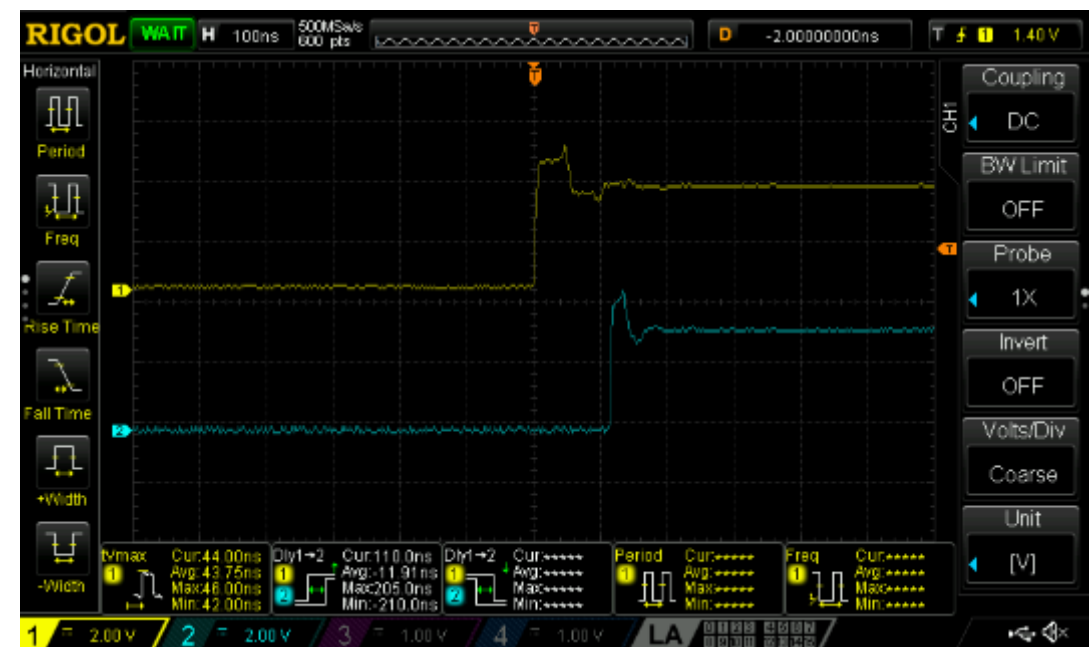
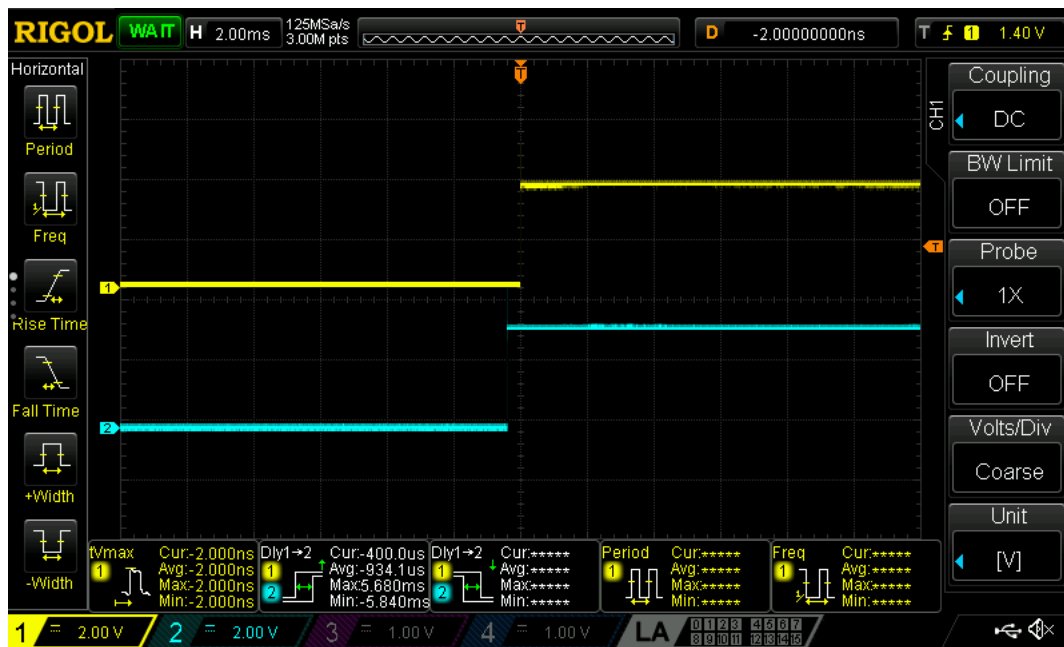
With SIB9: mean -15.51 ns, min -84.89 ns, max 58,18

# SIB9 – UTC time information broadcasted over 5G



## Standalone no SIB9

## SIB9 activated

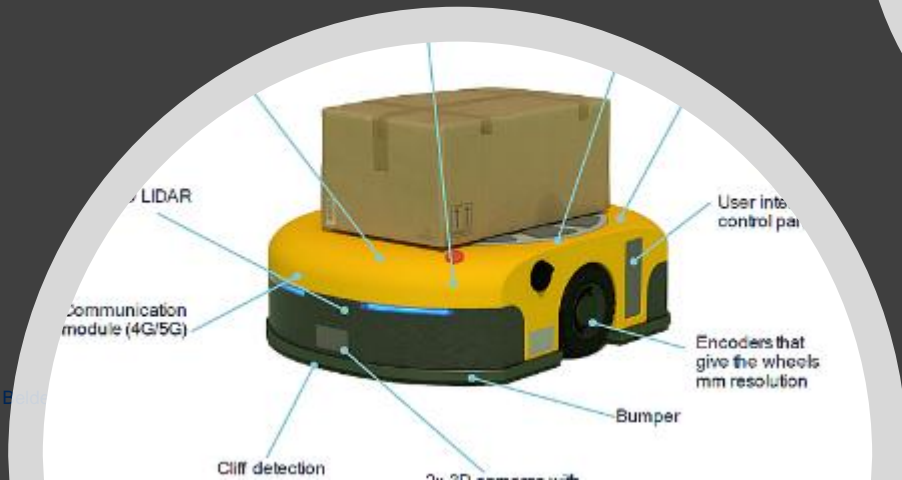


-> Average 1 milli sec, max 5,7 ms min -5,8 ms  
-> significantly better than public 5G networks

-> Average 12 nanosec, max 210 ns min -205 ns

# 5G use cases

- Collaborative robots.
- Automatic guided vehicles
- Convergence wireline - wireless





# Thank You



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