

Relative Timing Agreement In Small PTP Networks

**Doug Arnold
Meinberg Radioclocks**

My partners in this study:

- **Dr Andreja Jarc**
- **Andre Hartman**
- **Daniel von der Heide**

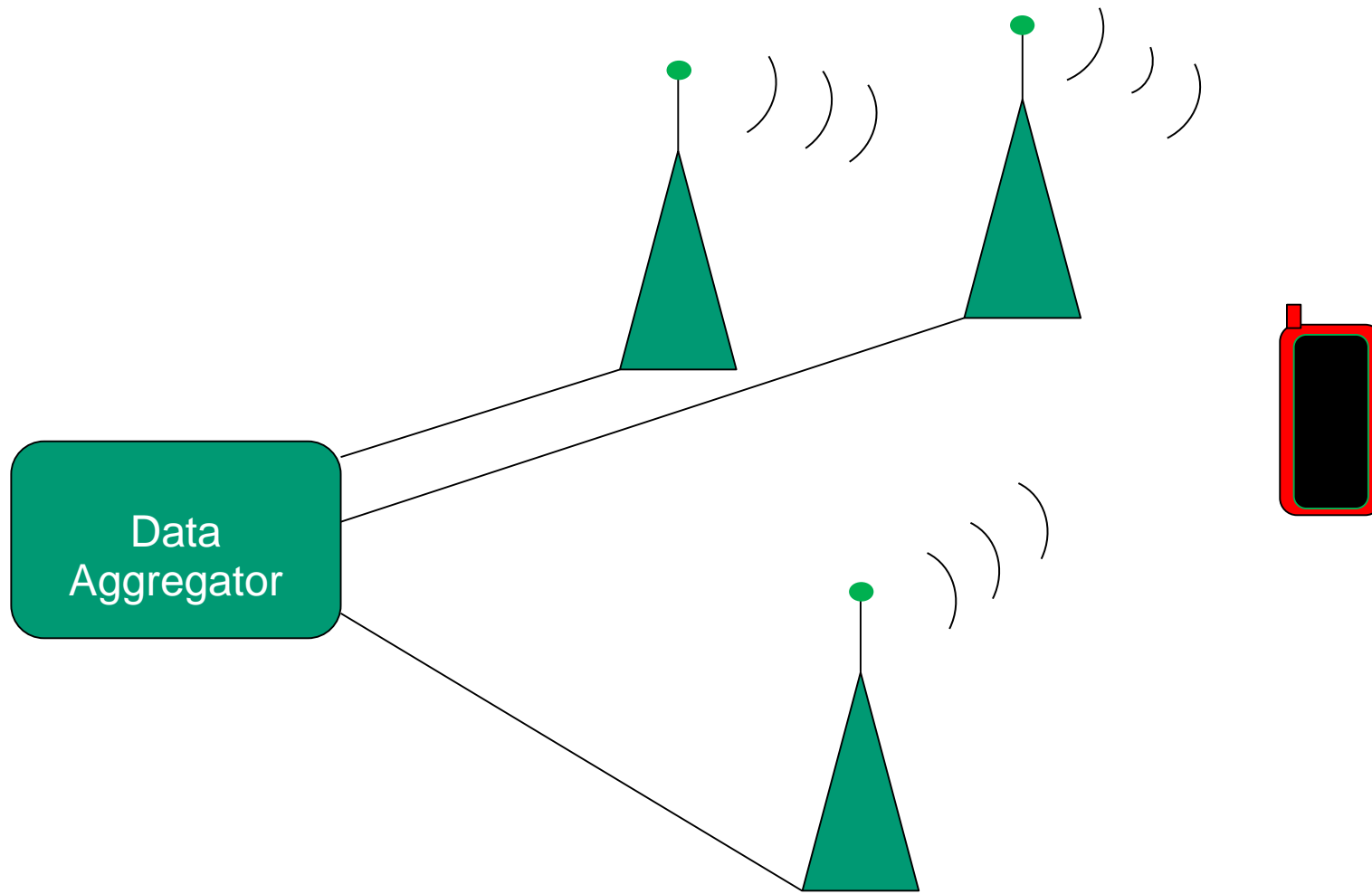
- **Absolute vs Relative Time**
- **Example use cases**
- **Experimental set up**
- **Results**
- **Summary**

Absolute Time

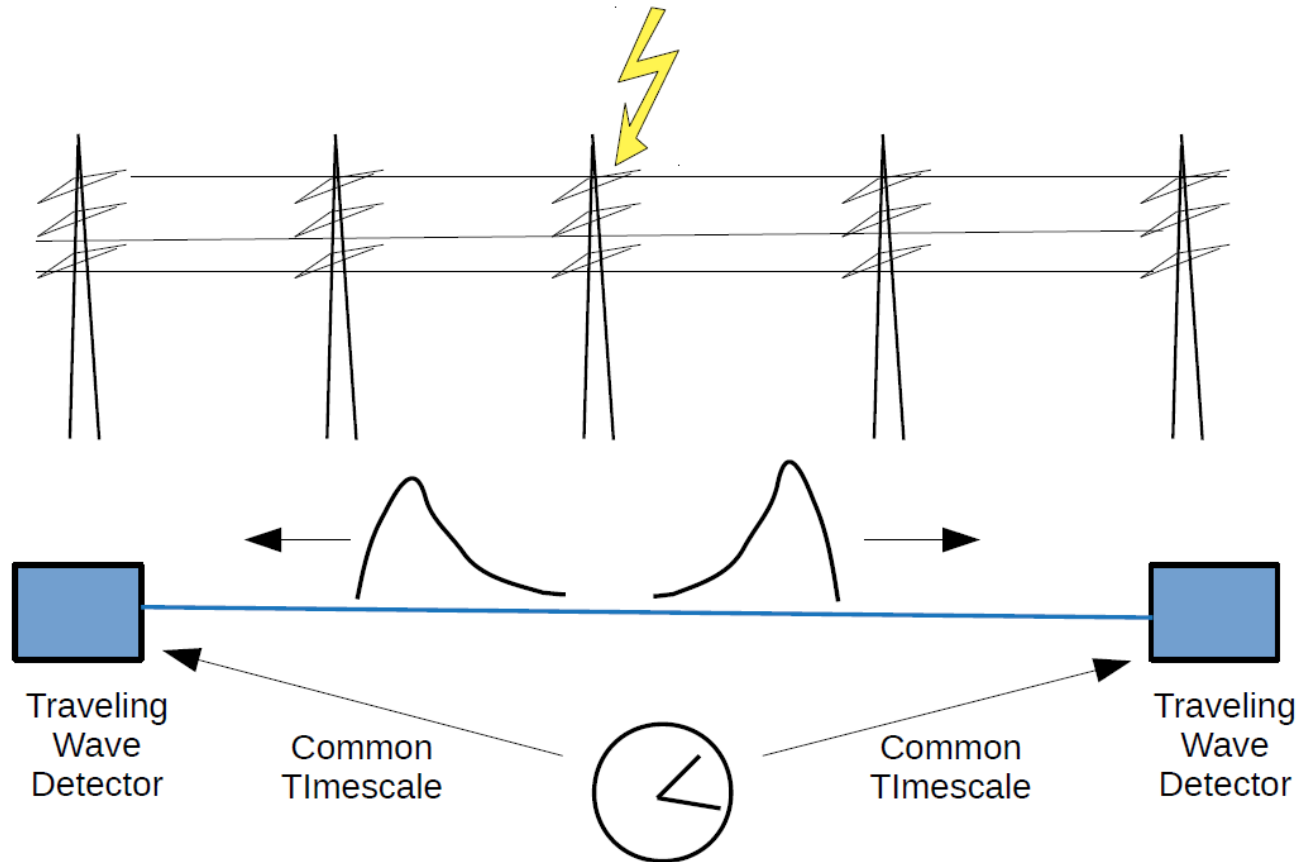
- **Traceable to international standards**
- **For example, UTC**
- **Advantages**
 - **Often required for regulatory requirements**
 - **Timing agreement among clocks easier to specify when tied to standards**
 - **Scales globally**

Relative Time

- **Timing agreement among some group of clocks**
- **Advantages**
 - **Better relative timing performance than absolute timing performance can often be achieved for small networks**



Timing agreement
desired among
5 G radio heads for
carrier aggregation
MIMO, 65ns -265 ns.

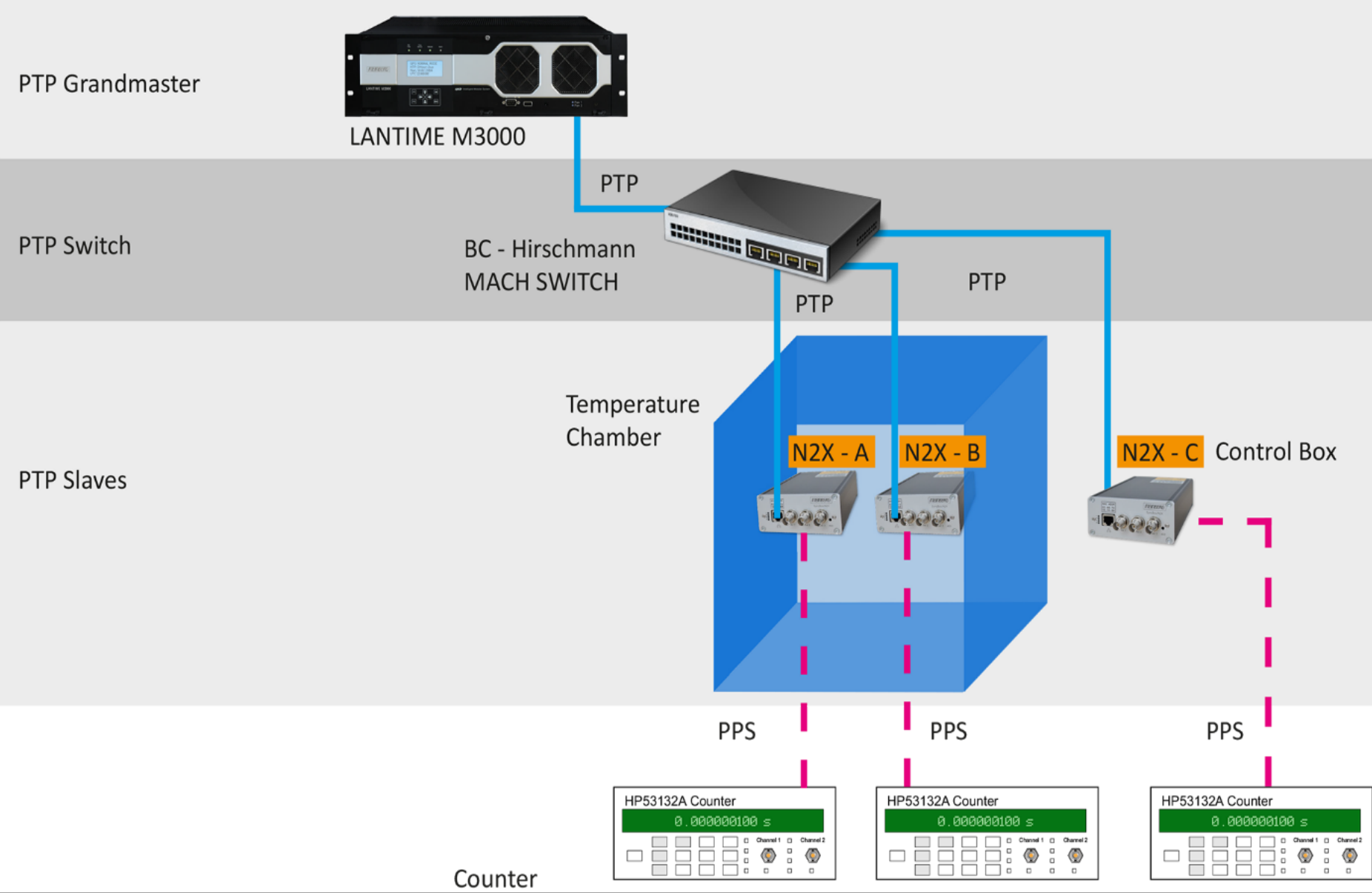


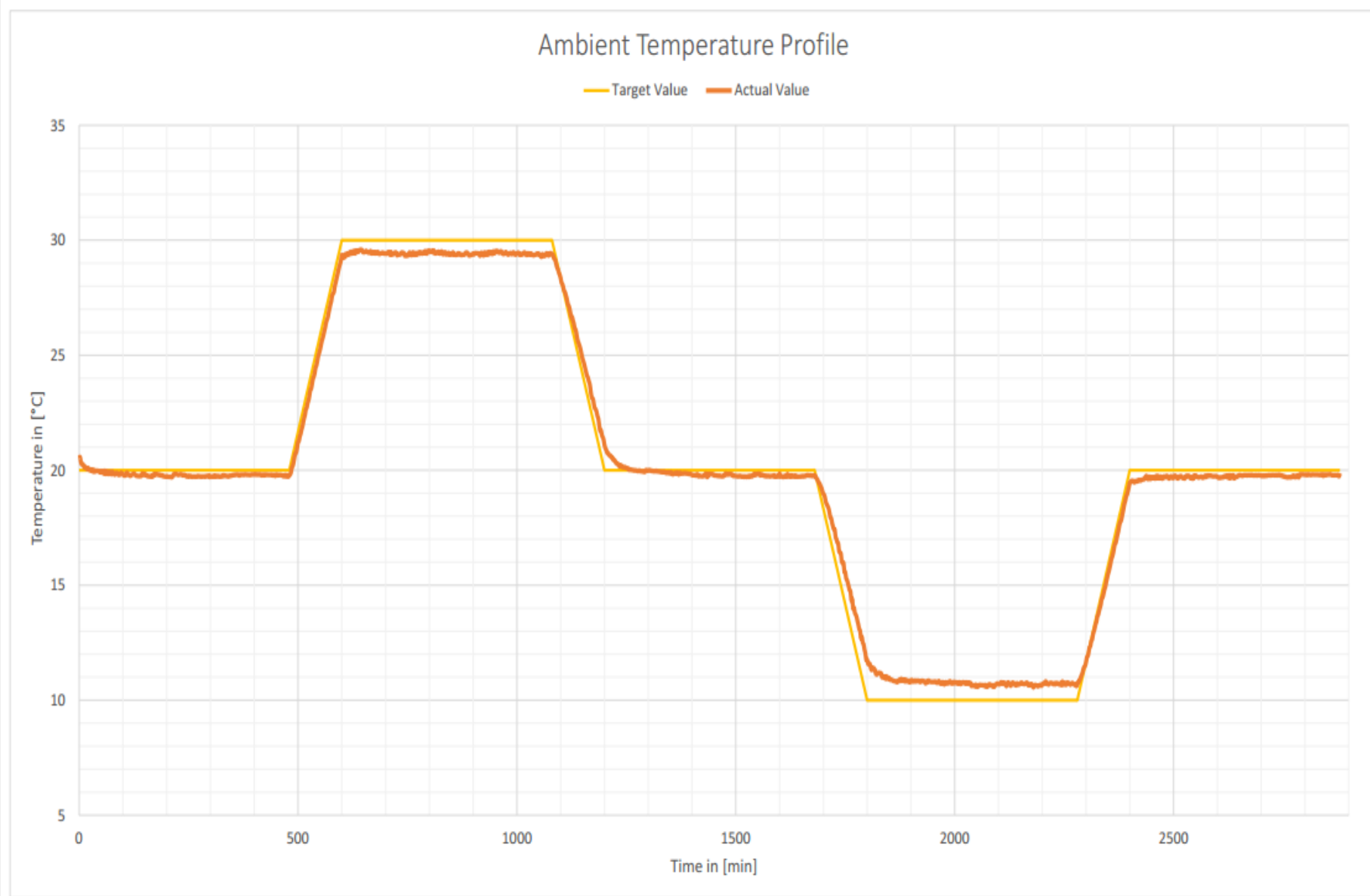
- 100 ns accuracy ~ 30 m location error
- Repair crews can spend less time finding the damaged equipment

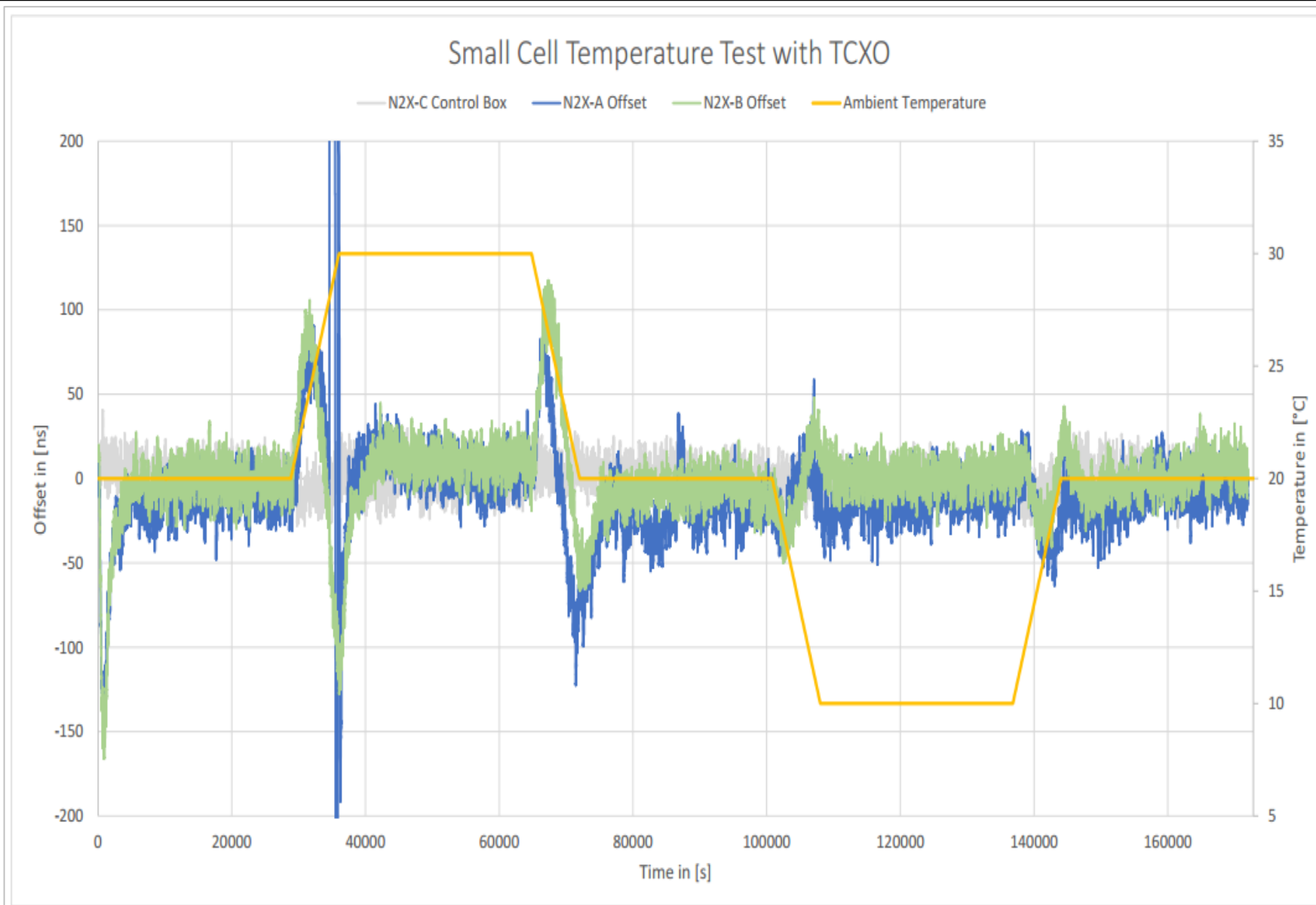
- **A group of initially synchronized clocks will exhibit disagreement during temperature gradients due to the effect on the local oscillators**
- **Even if when the same model of oscillators are used in the clocks**
- **Especially a problem for outdoor or poorly temperature controlled environments**

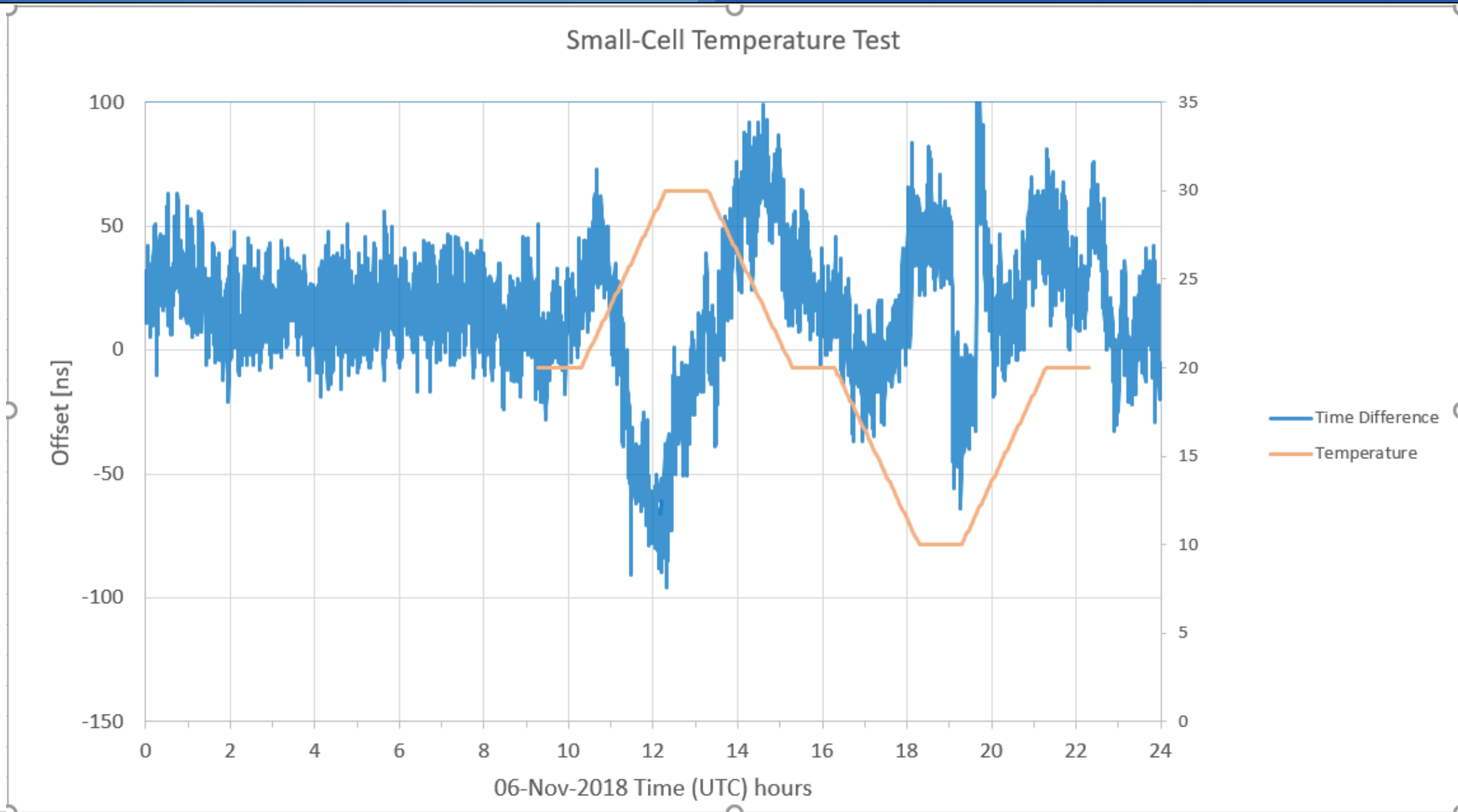
- **In our experiments we considered temperature ramps of 10C over 1 hour**

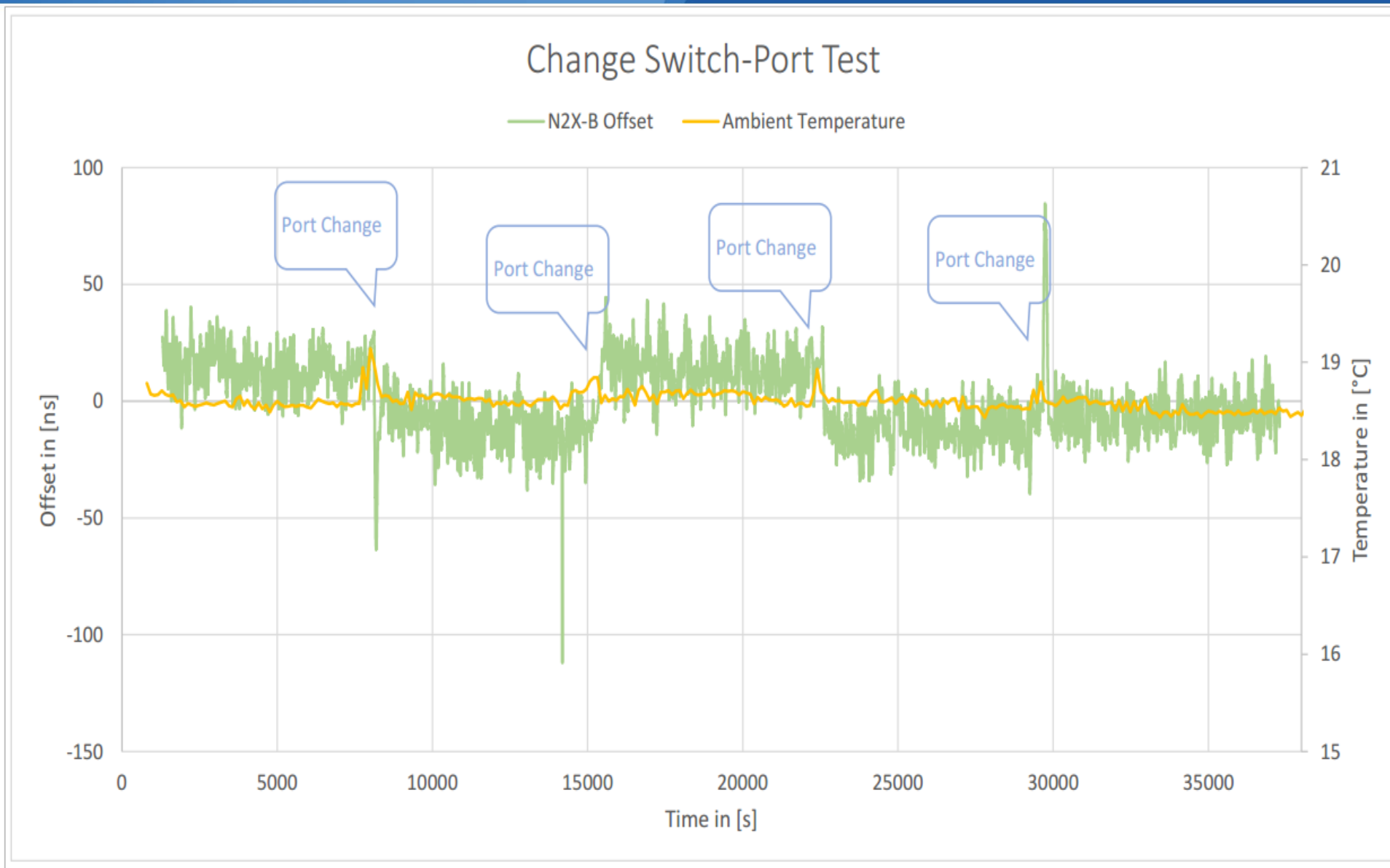
Experimental set-up











- **Applications with tight timing requirements may rely on relative timing**
- **Temperature changes can cause significant errors among clocks in outdoor or poorly temperature controlled environments**
- **Results for TCXOs**
- **Results for OCXOs**
- **Disagreement among Boundary Clock Ports Not expected to be a factor for applications with error budgets on the order of 100 ns**

Thank you for your attention

Doug Arnold
Doug.Arnold@meinberg.de