

1588 and the 802.1 Model

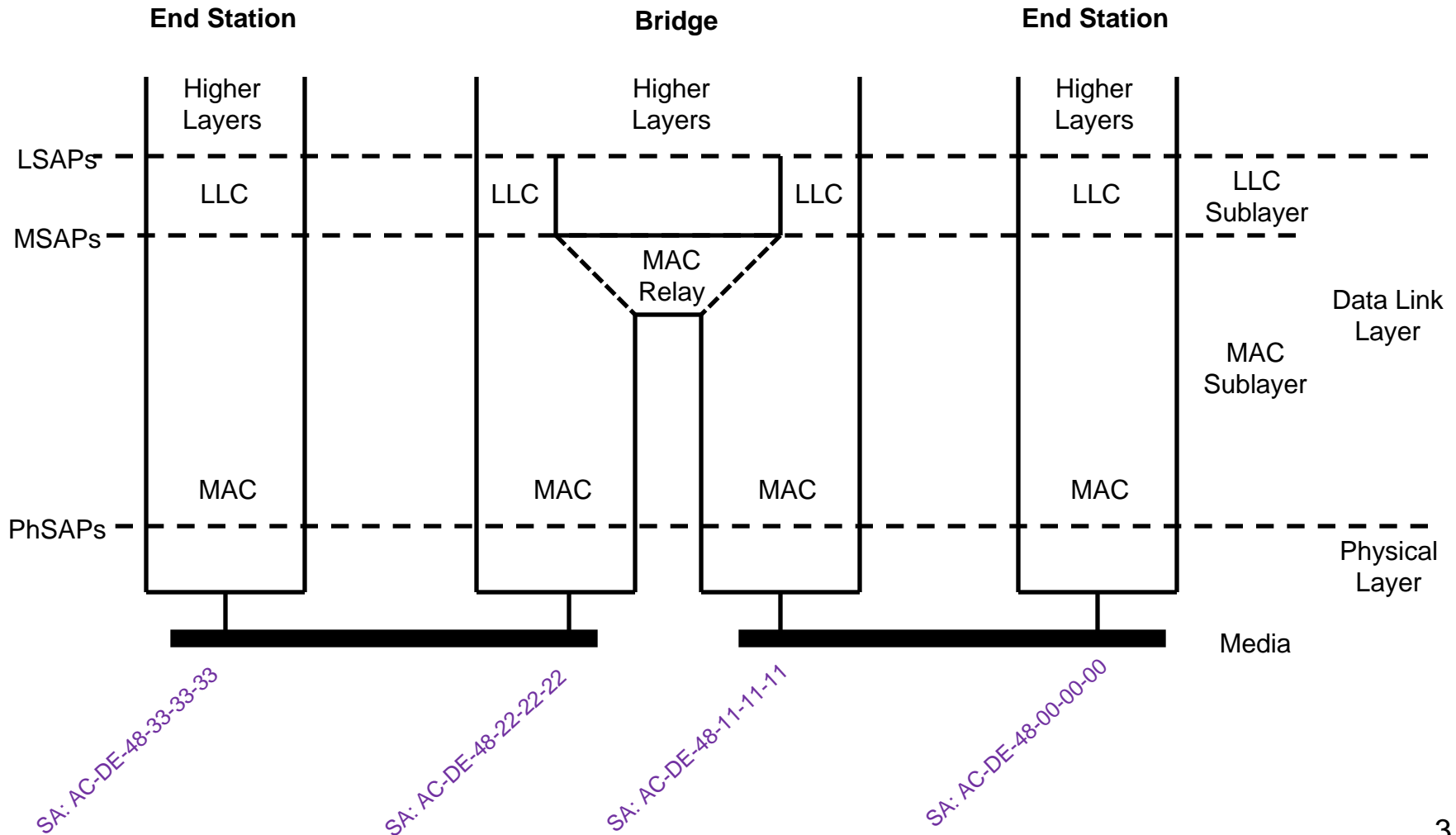
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(based on L2CP slides by Steve Haddock – MEF 42033)

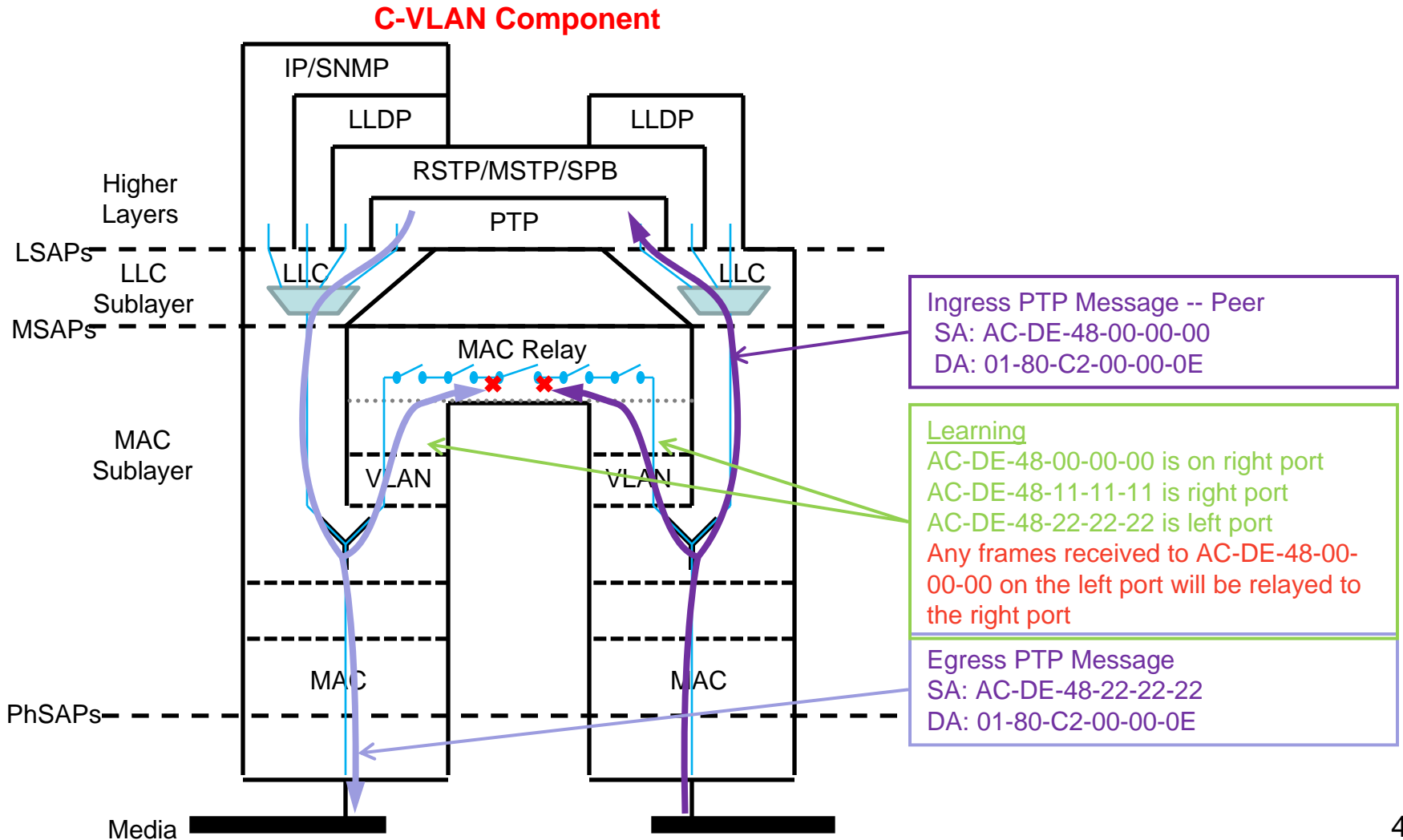
802.1 Handling of 1588 frames

- 802.1 Bridges
 - Decide whether to filter or forward an 1588 frame based on the Destination Address and VID.
 - Decide whether to peer an 1588 frame based on the protocol identifier (and, in some cases, the DA and/or VID).
 - These are orthogonal decision points.
- PTP messages
 - Does not require the original SA (identifying the clock) to be maintained
 - Optional features (e.g., acceptable master table) require this

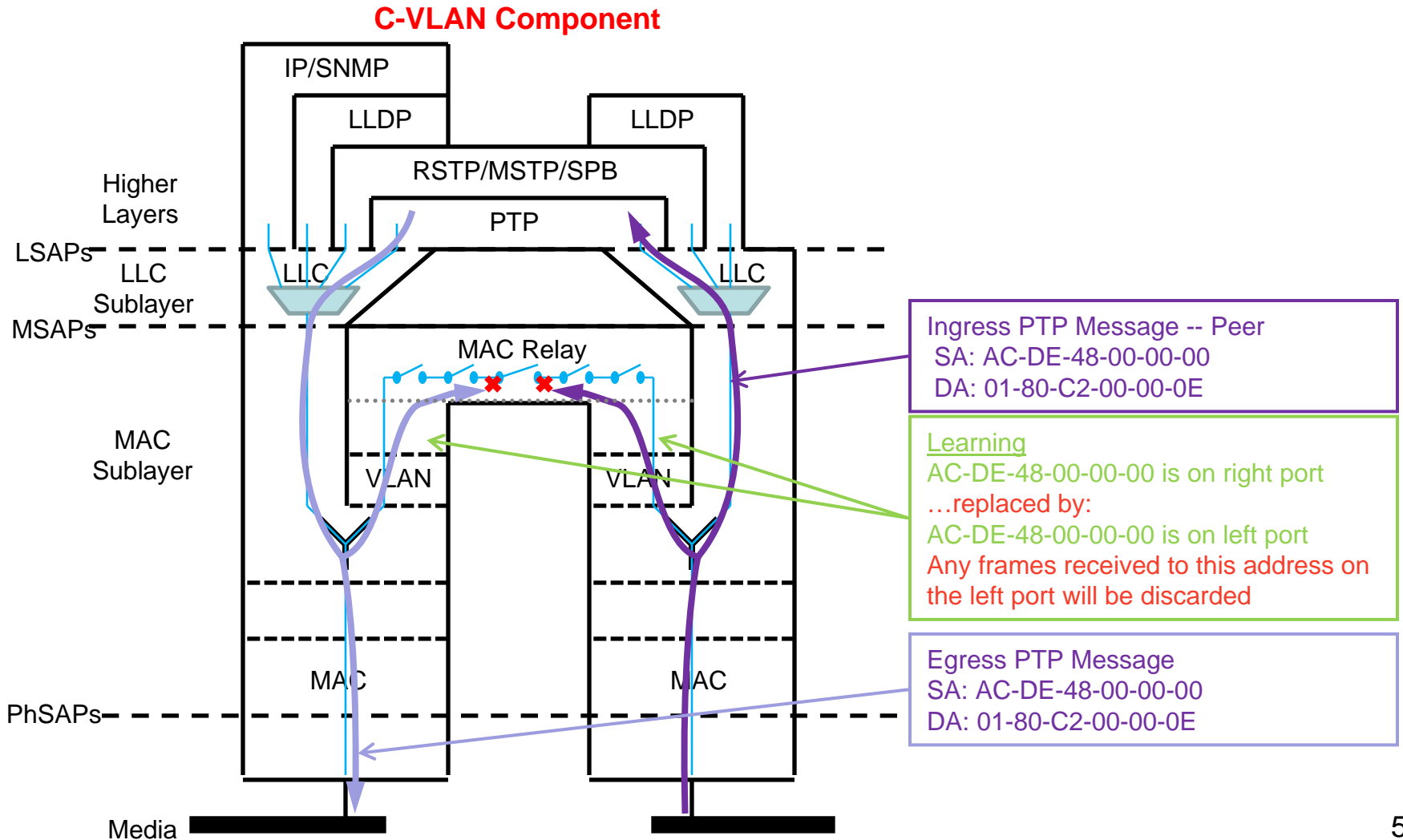
Bridge Model with Higher Layers



Customer Bridge – PTP mode A



Customer Bridge – PTP mode B



Possible solutions

1. Disable learning
 - PTP mode B will work with existing bridges only if learning is off
 - This requires the link and ports to be configured as point-to-point
2. Disable learning for reserved multicast DA
 - PTP mode B will work with bridges if learning is off for these PTP messages, or generally reserved multicast DA
 - Many vendors already support this, define this as an option in 802.1Q
3. Add a tag shim for correctionField
 - Use PTP mode B
 - Create a new tag with Ethertype in 802.1Q that is inserted before the PTP message and contains only the correctionField
4. Add a tag shim for PTP
 - Use PTP mode B.
 - Define the PTP Ethertype as a tag in 802.1Q
5. Move SA into PTP message
 - Use PTP mode A
 - Add a new TLV for the SA of the clock in 1588 or use clockIdentity for acceptable master clock
6. Abandon 1588 options
 - Use PTP mode A
 - Define an ITU-T alternative for acceptable master clock that does not depend on knowing the SA of the clock

Customer Bridge – PTP mode C

non-PTP aware Bridge

C-VLAN Component

