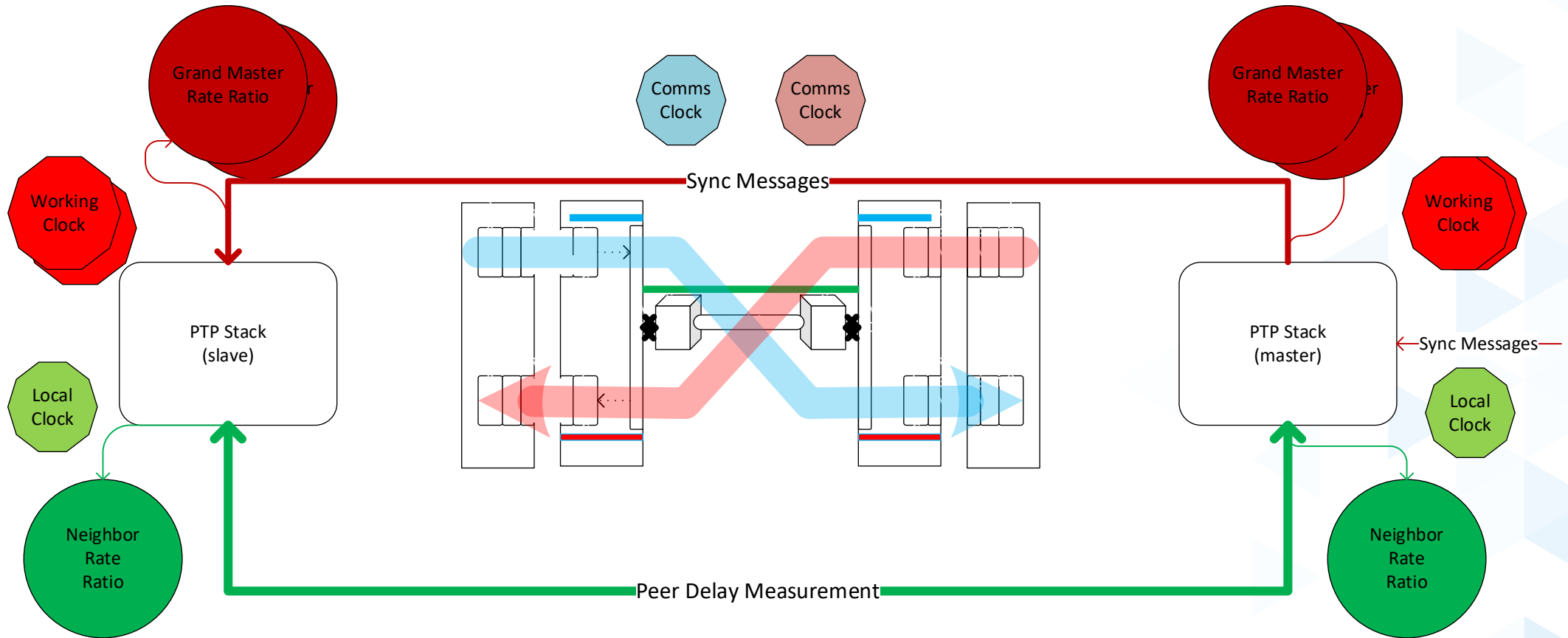


# Ethernet Timestamping Precision/Accuracy

Dave Alsup  
Analog Devices

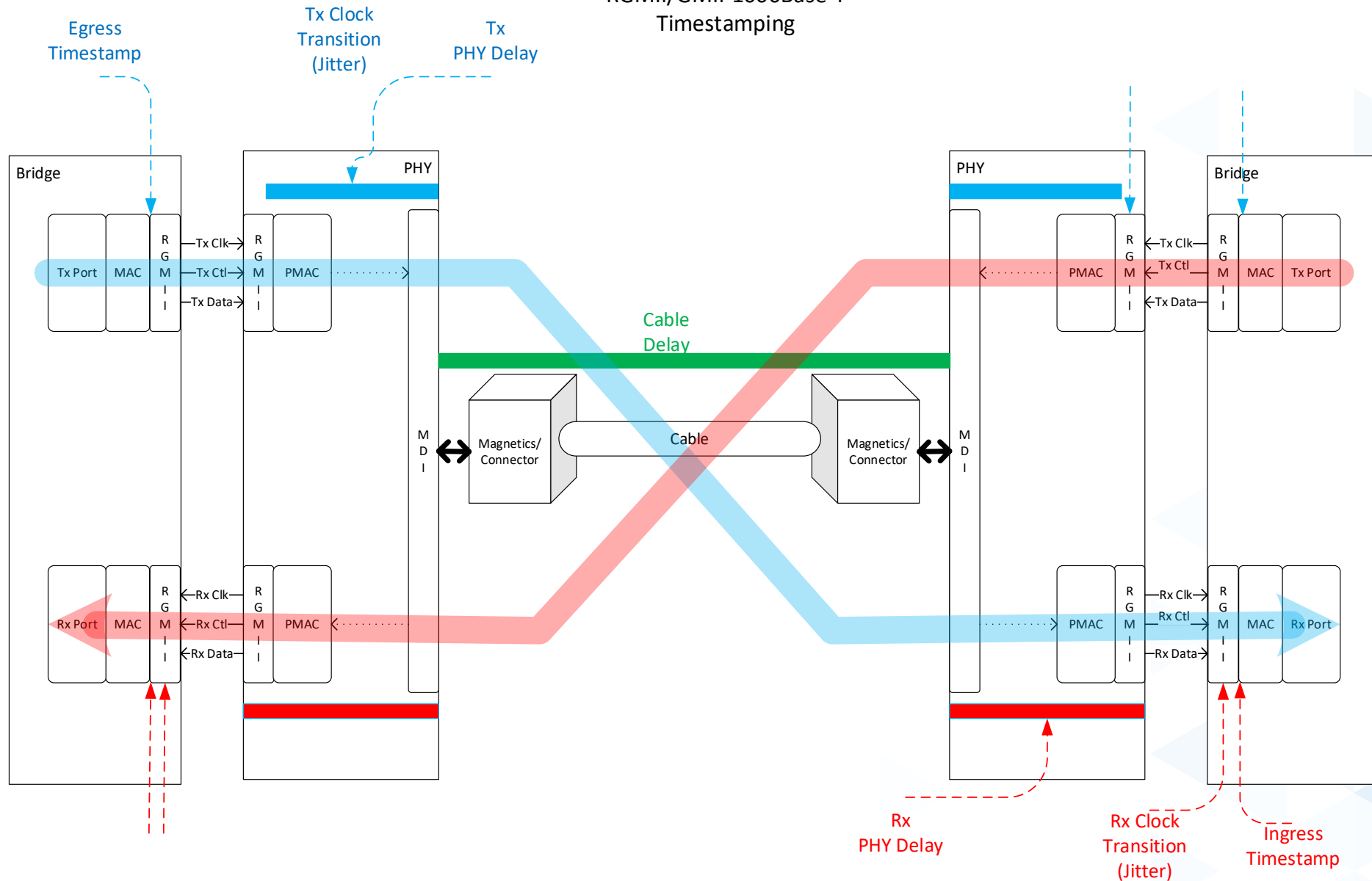


# Clocks/Relationships

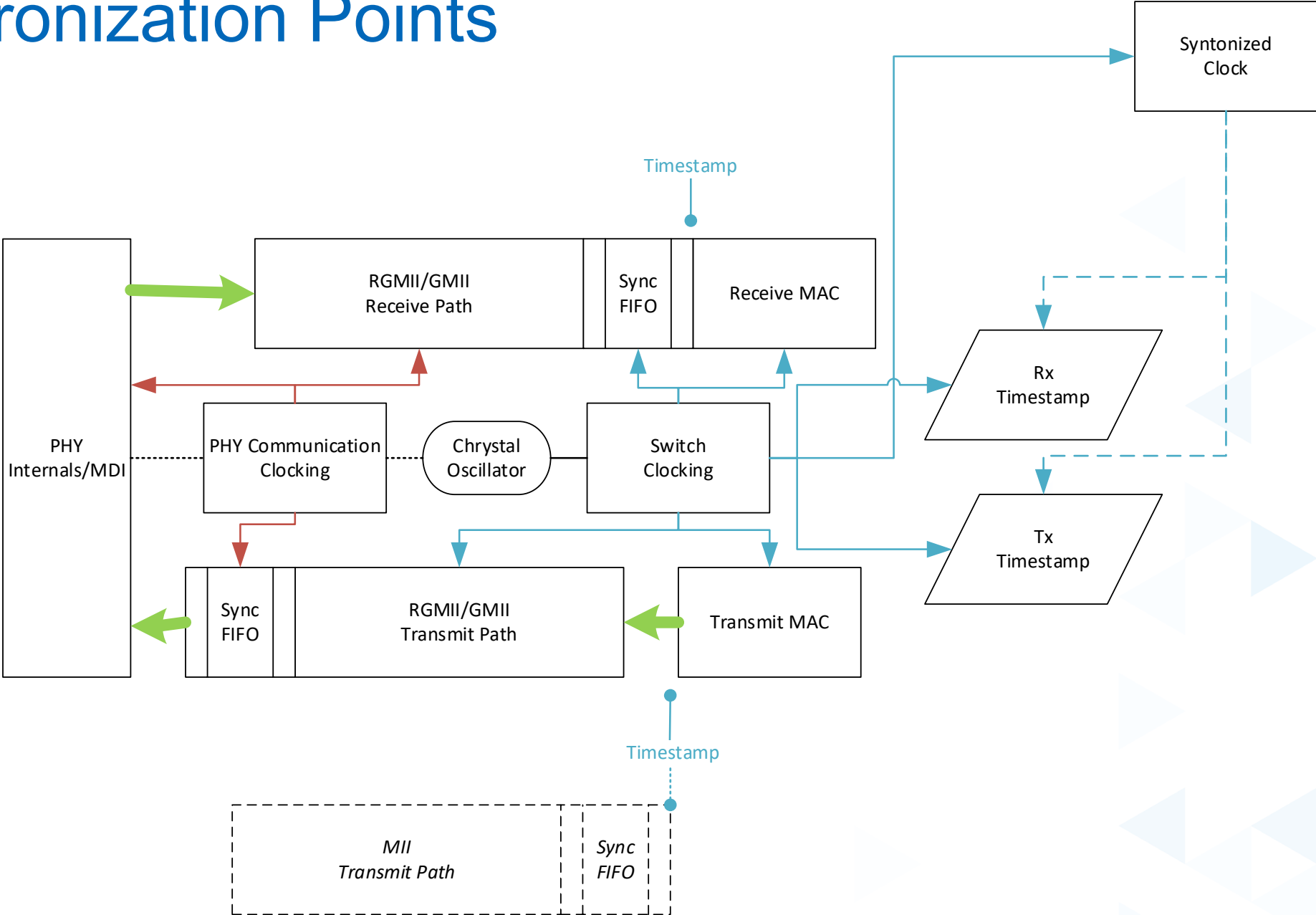


# Timestamp Points/Signals

## RGMII/GMII-1000Base-T Timestamping



# Synchronization Points



- ▶ Typical implementation minimizes magnitude and number of clock frequencies
- ▶ Typical MAC/port clock frequency in the neighborhood of 125 Mhz (Gbit support)
- ▶ MII is the only standard interface that provides high frequency information of transmit timing
  - MII doesn't support Gbit operation and is unpopular due to high pin count
- ▶ To support timestamp precision greater than 8 nsec:
  - Need additional signaling from the PHY to bridge on transmit path
    - Non-standard. Existing implementations differ (and most don't support preemption).
  - Need higher frequency logic or custom capture unit to sample timing signals (both tx and rx)
  - Need to integrate information from high precision signal logic into timestamp generation units