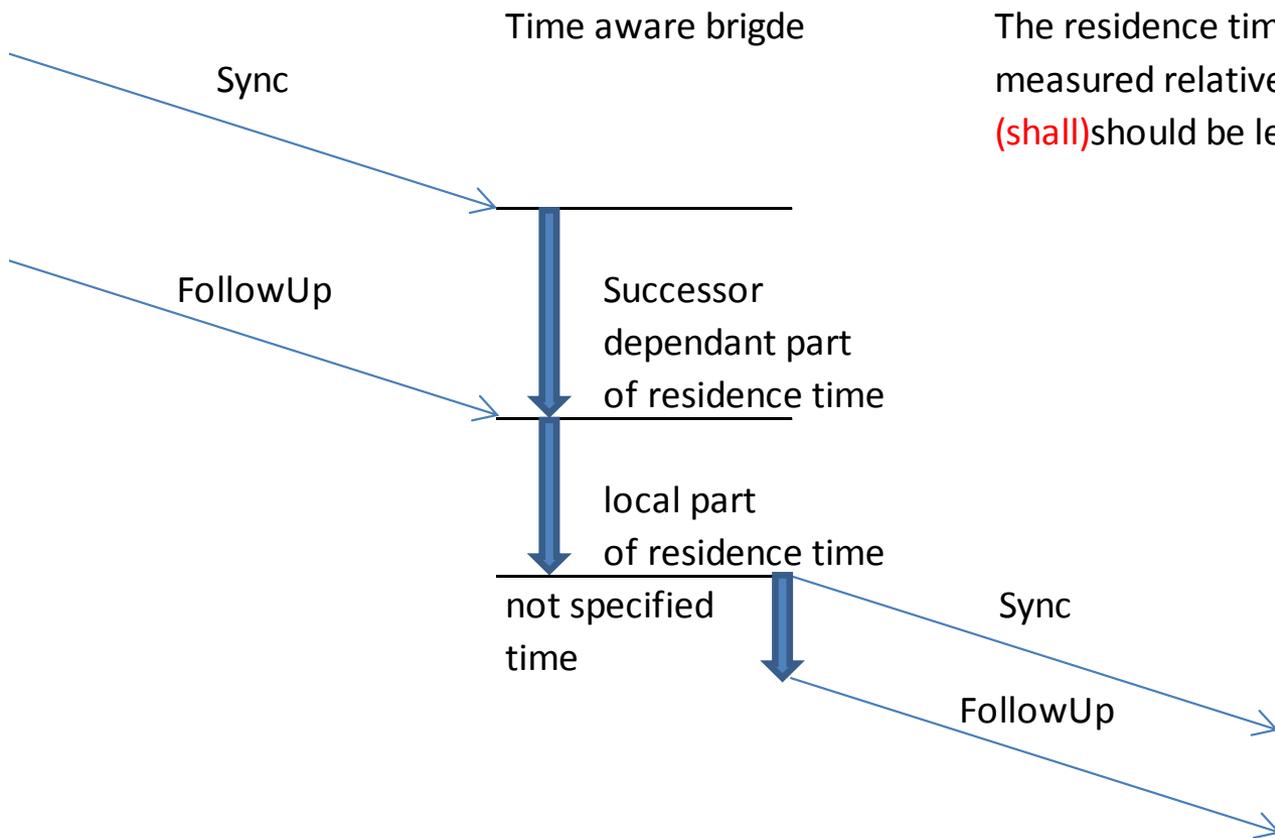


Will timeout work?

Karl Weber, Beckhoff Automation



Definition of forwarding



The residence time (see 3.17) of a time-aware system, measured relative to the TAI frequency (see 8.2), **(shall)** should be less than or equal to **10** ms.

The delays are not specified

- Delays have negative effects on time quality
 - Control loop error and statistical error
 - Unpredictable Performance
 - Special critical factor:
..... Variation in delay
- Under this circumstances we should at least assume a delay between 0 and 20ms
- This could cause easily a gap **greater than 100ms** with 7 bridges in between

Consequences

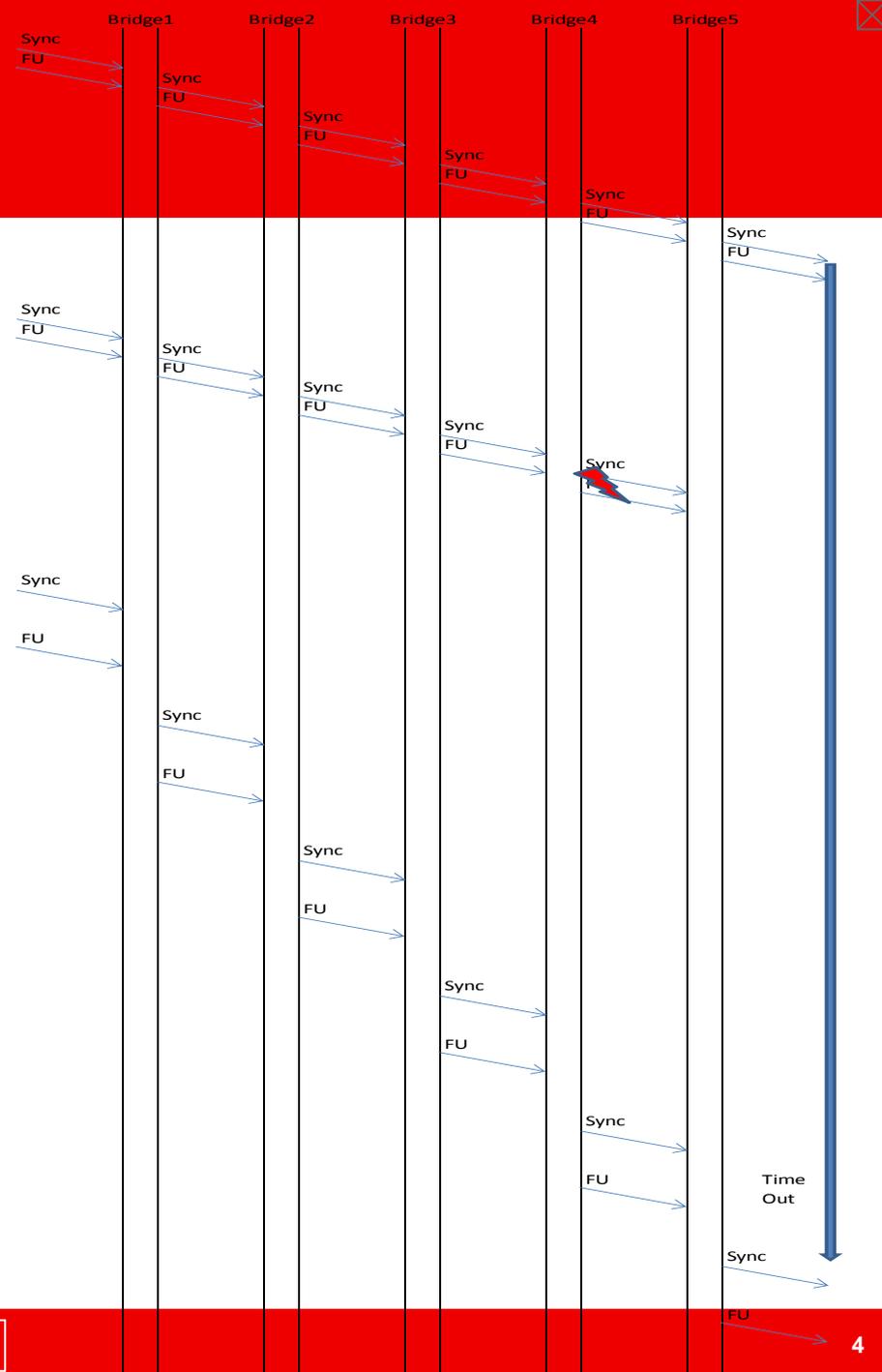
Delay Variation cause Timeout

Situation

- Delay occurs in third sync
- Second Sync lost
- Delay:
 - Sync → FU: 1/15ms
 - FU → Sync: 1/15ms
- 5 bridges cause add delays:
 $5 * 28 = 140\text{ms}$
→ more than one cycle

→ We need a flexible timeout:
= 3 Periods

+NumberHops*ResidenceVariation



Additional specifications for timeout

- The impact of delays (delay variations) to the timeout shall be specified
- More precise definition of residence time required for 2-step
 - Residence time (eff): between followUp(RX) and sync(TX)
 - Residence time (react): between sync(TX) and followUp(TX)
- Default timeout value (3) apply for „**low residence time jitter nodes**“

Residence time variation * Number of hops
is less than Sync Interval

Thank You!



We like smart high performance solutions!

