

It's About Time

PTP and the SMPTE ST 2059 Reference Standard

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Synchronization analogy



Synchronization analogy



Black, DARS, Timecode

Distributing fundamental signals

What we distribute are media signals posing as reference signals BlackBurst (or TLS) – video with no picture DARS – audio with no sound Timecode –Good ol' ST12 (12M to some) longitudinal timecode

What are we really sending around:

Frequency (periodic edges of the waveform) e.g. HSync Phase (periodic alignment events in the waveform) e.g. VSync That's all it takes for genlock.

Old-school reference signals

Streaming media signals – native to the formats they synchronize Easy!

What about IP?

No way to transport these signals (easily) Want references to live on same network as media Want to support all legacy media formats Need to to support unknown future formats What to do?

A new kind of reference "signal"

IEEE1588 Precision Time Protocol (PTP) – a special type of clock Delivers precision time to many slave devices over network Runs on IP (and Layer 2) networks Provides for a master ("Grandmaster") and slave devices Offers master and distribution redundancy Offers external (GNSS, etc.) lock to frequency and time Can coexist happily with other network traffic Network switches can participate to improve performance

Basically GNSS inside the network

So what? Is this safe? Where's the frequency and phase?

Who uses PTP? Is it safe? Uhhh, yeah.









PTP Span and Granularity





PTP on the network

Transmits very small packets

Can be all of either or a mix of unicast and multicast messaging

Reserved addresses

Specific network domains

Very robust in the presence of traffic

IP switches can provide PTP-specific services to improve performance

So what? How do we use it?

The new opportunity of IP



SMPTE ST 2059 Phase anchoring in PTP

We need to have an anchor so all slaves are event-synchronous PTP defines 1970.01.01 00:00:00 as the "Epoch"

We (SMPTE) define that all signals had their events at the epoch Knowing this, slaves can calculate future events Because events occurred at a known time (epoch), all slaves calculate the same event times.

This concept is central to the ST-2059 standard.

SMPTE ST 2059 - "Our" flavour of PTP

SMPTE Standard suite for network-delivered references 2059-1 "Epoch and Signal Generation"

Alignment points for interface signals (that exist today)

Formulae for direct calculation of signals from PTP time

Formulae and algorithms for deterministically calculating ST 12 time-address and ST 309 date

2059-2 "SMPTE PTP Profile"

Specific PTP rules required by SMPTE application SMPTE-specific helper metadata

Network and SMPTE parameters

Virtualizing references

By specifying the alignment of signals at the PTP Epoch, we can predict their time of alignment into the future

When clocked with a precision timebase, we can forecast alignment for a very long time

PTP locked to GNSS provides the best commercial frequency accuracy available today

GNSS time and frequency enable us to build locked and synchronous systems - anywhere

In summary

Will work happily in hybrid IP / legacy systems
Will enable new workflows on IP
Higher confidence system building
Can be evolutionary or revolutionary as appropriate
Can support any foreseeable future standard / format
Just specify alignment to the Epoch





ST 2059 and PTP It's About *Time*

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