

Synchronizing Time on Cisco Remote PHY Devices

This section explains how to synchronize time on the Remote PHY (R-PHY) devices and CCAP core of the Cisco cBR Router.

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Hardware Compatibility Matrix for Cisco Remote PHY Device

Note Unless otherwise specified, the hardware components introduced in a given Cisco Remote PHY Device Software Release are supported in all subsequent releases.

Table 1: Hardware Compatibility Matrix for the Cisco Remote PHY Device

Cisco HFC Platform	Remote PHY Device
Cisco GS7000 Super High Output Node	**Cisco 1x2 / Compact Shelf RPD Software 2.1 and Later Releases** Cisco Remote PHY Device 1x2 • PID—RPD-1X2= **Cisco 1x2 / Compact Shelf RPD Software 2.1a and Later Releases** Cisco Remote PHY Device 1x2 • PID—RPD-1X2-PKEY=

Cisco HFC Platform	Remote PHY Device
Cisco GS7000 Super High Output Intelligent Node (iNode)	**and Later Releases** Cisco Intelligent Remote PHY Device 1x2 • PID—iRPD-1X2= • PID—iRPD-1X2-PKEY=

Note The -PKEY suffix in the PID indicates units that enable the SCTE-55-2 Out-of-Band protocol support.

Information about Time Synchronization

In a Remote PHY system, synchronizing its local timestamp and reference frequency to the cable converged access platform core function (CCAP Core) is important. The protocol used for this feature, the Precision Time Protocol (PTP), helps in synchronizing time between a CCAP core function and a series of remote PHY devices (RPD) that enable R-PHY and provides support for converged DOCSIS, video, and out-of-band (OOB) services.

Cisco CBR-8 supports PTP Ordinary Clock (OC) slave mode, in which the PTP slave ports are from the backhaul 10GE Ethernet ports or the management Ethernet ports of SUP PIC.

Remote DTI

Remote DOCSIS Timing Interface (R-DTI) is the network synchronization protocol used between CCAP-core and R-PHY. When traffic from the CCAP-Core is received on the downstream receiver, the following processes occur:

- Terminates DEPI framing
- Extracts the payload, frames it, modulates, and transmits it out

During the upstream process, the signal is received from the coax and the system demodulates it. From the FEC payload, the DOCSIS frames are extracted and placed in the UEPI encapsulation. The frames are then transmitted through the upstream transmitter to the CCAP core. A local CPU manages DEPI and GCP control planes, and interfaces with network management. A clocking circuit interfaces with the R-DTI and manages clocking for the R-DTI entity.

The GS7000 R-PHY supports map re-stamp option.

Restrictions for Configuring Time Synchronization

The following restrictions are applicable to configuring time synchronization on Cisco cBR-8.

- Cisco cBR-8 supports PTP slave on both SUP-PIC and DPIC.

- Cisco RPD PTP does not support pass-through mode. Pass-through mode means RPDs are communicating with PTP server through cBR-8, and cBR-8 is PTP unware of the communication between RPDs with PTP server.

How to Configure Time Synchronization



Note To know more about the commands referenced in this module, see the Cisco IOS Master Command List.

Configuring Time Interface and PTP domain

To configure time interface and PTP domain, use the following procedure.

```
enable
configure terminal
interface type [slot_#/]port_#
interface Loopback1588
  ip address <IP Address/subnet>

interface TenGigabitEthernet<slot/port>
  ip address <IP Address/subnet>

ip route < PTP master IP Address/subnet> < loopback IP Address>

ptp clock ordinary domain 0 (This is for CBR PTP connection)
 servo tracking-type R-DTI
 clock-port slave-from-903 slave
  delay-req interval -4
  sync interval -5
  sync one-step
  transport ipv4 unicast interface Lo1588 negotiation
  clock source < PTP master loopback IP Address>
```

The following table explains the parameters used in this example:

Table 2: Parameters for time interface and PTP domain configuration

Parameter	Description	Value Range	Default Value
ptp r-dti [id]		1-64	
description	R-DTI name or description		
ptp-domain [id]	Domain number of IEEE 1588	0-127	
local-priority [value]	Set local priority	128	128
priority1 [value]	Set priority1	0-255	128
priority2 [value]	Set priority2	0-255	255

Parameter	Description	Value Range	Default Value
mode [value]	R-DTI mode	other, slave master	slave
profile [value]	Set PTP ITU-T profile	default/G.8275.2	default
clock-port [id]	Configure clock port	1-32	
state [value]	Set Ethernet port admin status	other, up, down, testing	up
ethenet [value]	Set Ethernet port for clock port	0-32	The default value is clock port index
clock source [ip] gateway [ip]	Set clock address	ipv4 address, ipv6 address	
clock alternate-first	Select alternate source first		
transport [value]	Set transport encapsulation	other, ipv4, ipv6	ipv4
transport cos [value]	COS of 802.1Q	0-7	6
transport dscp [value]	DSCP of IP differentiated services	0-63	47
local-priority [value]	Set local priority	1-255	128
sync interval [value]	Set an interval for sync packets	0-7(-7 -0)	
announce interval [value]	Set an interval for announcement packets	0-3(-3 -0)	
delay-req interval [value]	Set an interval for PTP delay-req packets0-7(-7 -0)		
announce timeout [value]	Set timeout interval for announcement packets	3-255	
unicast grant-duration [value]	Set the grant duration time in seconds for unicast	60-1000	300
description	Clock port name or description		

Verifying Time Interface and PTP Domain Configuration

The following example shows how to verify the time interface and PTP domain configuration:

```
Router# show ptp clock running domain 0
Load for five secs: 5%/2%; one minute: 6%; five minutes: 6%
No time source, 15:16:20.421 CST Wed Mar 15 2017

                     PTP Ordinary Clock [Domain 0]
State          Ports Pkts sent Pkts rcvd Redundancy Mode
PHASE_ALIGNED  1     3687693   11177073  Hot standby
                              PORT SUMMARY
                                          PTP Master
Name           Tx Mode Role  Transport State Sessions Port Addr
slave-from-903 unicast slave Lo1588    Slave 2        10.10.10.11

                             SESSION INFORMATION
slave-from-903 [Lo1588] [Sessions 2]
Peer addr       Pkts in Pkts out In Errs Out Errs
10.10.10.11      5588900 1843789  0       0
10.10.10.12      5588173 1843904  0       0
```

Configure RPD PTP Connection

To configure RPD PTP connection, use the following commands.

```
enable
configure terminal
interface type [slot_#/]port_#
ptp r-dti 1 (RPD PTP connection)
 ptp-domain 0
 clock-port <same domain number with PTP server>
   clock source ip <IP Address> gateway ip <IP Address>
   clock source ip <IP Address> gateway ip <IP Address> alternate
  !--<clock-source is PTP master loopback ip, gw is the next hop to reach the ptp master
>--!
```

Verifying RPD PTP Connection Configuration

The following example shows how to verify the RPD PTP Connection configuration:

```
Router# show ptp clock 0 config
Domain/Mode         :   0/OC_SLAVE
Priority 1/2/local  : 128/255/128
Profile             : 001b19000100-000000 E2E
Total Ports/Streams : 1  /2
--PTP Port   1, Enet Port   1 ----
  Port local Address :10.10.10.11
  Unicast   Duration :300 Sync Interval : -4
  Announce  Interval :  0 Timeout       : 11
  Delay-Req Intreval : -4 Pdelay-req    : -4
  Priority  local    :128 COS:  6   DSCP: 47
  ==Stream 0 : Port 1  Master IP: 10.10.10.11
  ==Stream 1 : Port 1  Master IP: 10.10.10.11
```

Associate R-DTI with RPD

To associate R-DTthe local prefix SID associated to the segment ID, use the following commands.

```
enable
configure terminal
interface type [slot_#/]port_#
cable rpd node1
```

```
identifier 0044.4f04.0044 (node vbh0 mac)
 core-interface Te3/1/0
 rpd-ds 0 downstream-cable 3/0/0 profile 3
 rpd-us 0 upstream-cable 3/0/0 profile 3
r-dti 1
rpd-event profile 0
rpd-55d1-us-event profile 0
```

Verifying Associating R-DTI with RPD

The following example shows how to verify whether the RPD is associated to R-DTI:

```
Router# show running-config
Load for five secs: 8%/2%; one minute: 9%; five minutes: 9%
Time source is user configuration, 11:00:17.381 CST Wed Mar 22 2017
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 107879 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 10:59:23 CST Wed Mar 22 2017
!
version 16.6
service timestamps debug datetime msec localtime show-timezone
service timestamps log datetime msec localtime show-timezone
service internal
no platform punt-keepalive disable-kernel-core
platform ipccl log-history 0
platform punt-policer 10 10
platform punt-policer 10 10 high
platform punt-policer 80 10
platform punt-sbrl subscriber rate no-drop
platform shell
!
hostname RphyNode-L09
!
boot-start-marker
boot system harddisk:cbrsup-universalk9.16.05.01prd9.SPA.bin
boot-end-marker
!
!
----
!
cable tag 10
 name docsis1.0
 docsis-version docsis10
!
cable tag 11
 name docsis1.1
 docsis-version docsis11
!
-----
cable load-balance docsis-group 1
 restricted
 upstream Upstream-Cable 3/0/3 us-channel 0-3
 method utilization
 threshold load 15
 threshold load minimum 2
 policy pure-ds-load
 init-tech-list 4
 interval 60
 tag docsis1.0
 tag docsis1.1
 tag docsis2.0
 tag docsis3.0
```

```
!
---
cable metering ipdr-d3 session 1 type 1
cable metering source-interface TenGigabitEthernet4/1/1
cable modem remote-query 30 public
cable modem vendor 00.02.00 "Apache-ACB"
cable modem vendor E8.6D.52 "Motorola"
cable modem vendor 00.1F.E1 "Ambit"
cable modem vendor 00.1F.E2 "Ambit"
cable modem vendor 00.D0.DD "Sunrise"
!
!
----
!
no network-clock synchronization automatic
!
ptp clock boundary domain 0
 servo tracking-type R-DTI
 clock-port slave-from-903 slave
  delay-req interval -4
  sync interval -5
  sync one-step
  transport ipv4 unicast interface Lo1588 negotiation
  clock source 10.10.10.11
  clock source 192.168.0.0
 clock-port master-local master
  transport ipv4 unicast interface Lo1588 negotiation
!
-----
r-dti 2
 rpd-event profile 0
 rpd-55d1-us-event profile 0
!
ptp r-dti 2
 ptp-domain 0
 clock-port 1
   clock source ip 10.10.10.11
   clock source ip 192.168.0.0 alternate
!
ptp r-dti 3
 ptp-domain 0
 clock-port 1
   clock source ip 10.10.10.11
   clock source ip 192.168.0.0 alternate
!
ptp r-dti 10
 ptp-domain 0
 clock-port 1
   clock source ip 10.10.10.11
   clock source ip 192.168.0.0 alternate
   announce interval -3
   announce timeout 3
!
ptp r-dti 11
 ptp-domain 0
 priority1 101
 priority2 102
 local-priority 100
 clock-port 2
   ethernet 1
   clock alternate-first
   clock source ip 10.10.10.11
   clock source ip 192.168.0.0 alternate
   transport cos 0
```

```
   transport dscp 63
   sync interval -1
   announce timeout 255
   delay-req interval -7
   unicast grant-duration 60
   local-priority 255
!
ptp r-dti 12
 ptp-domain 0
 clock-port 1
   ethernet 0
   clock source ip 10.10.10.11
!
ptp r-dti 60
 ptp-domain 0
!
cable video
!
end
```

Verifying PTP Clock Functioning

To verify whether the PTP Clock is running, use the following commands:

```
Router#show ptp clock running
Load for five secs: one minute: 5%; five minutes:
Time source is NTP, 14 CST Fri Feb 17 2017
PTP Ordinary clock [Domain 0]
State         Ports pkts sent pkts rcvd Redundancy Mode
PHASE-ALIGNED 1     7339500   22245593  Hot standby
   Port Summary
Name           Tx Mode Role  Transport State Sessions PTP Master Port Addr
slave-from-903 unicast slave  L01588    Slave 2        10.10.10.11
```

Verifying PTP Clock Running Domain

The following example shows how to verify the PTP clock running domain:

```
Router#show ptp clock running domain 0
Load for five secs: 5%/2%; one minute: 6%; five minutes: 6%
No time source, 15:16:20.421 CST Wed Mar 15 2017
                      PTP Ordinary Clock [Domain 0]
State          Ports Pkts sent Pkts rcvd Redundancy Mode
PHASE_ALIGNED  1     3687693   11177073  Hot standby
                               PORT SUMMARY
                                                PTP Master
Name           Tx Mode Role  Transport State Sessions Port Addr
slave-from-903 unicast slave Lo1588    Slave 2        10.10.10.11

                              SESSION INFORMATION
slave-from-903 [Lo1588] [Sessions 2]
Peer addr       Pkts in Pkts out In Errs Out Errs
10.10.10.11      5588900 1843789  0       0
192.168.0.10     5588173 1843904  0       0
```

Verifying Time Sync State

To verify the status of time synchronization, use the show ptp clock <n> state command as given in the following example:

```
Router# show ptp clock 0 state
apr state       : PHASE_LOCK
clock state     : SUB_SYNC
current tod     : 1485414295   Thu Jan 26 07:04:55 2017
active stream   : 0
==stream    0   :
  port id       :                0
  master ip     :       10.10.10.11
  stream state  :       PHASE_LOCK
  Master offset :             -405
  Path    delay :           -17071
  Forward delay :           -17476
  Reverse delay :           -16623
  Freq offset   :          -291143
  1Hz  offset   :             -676
==stream    1   :
  port id       :                0
  master ip     :      192.168.0.11
  stream state  :       PHASE_LOCK
  Master offset :             -369
  Path    delay :            -1619
  Forward delay :            -1988
  Reverse delay :            -1260
  Freq offset   :          -297905
  1Hz  offset   :             -664
```

Verifying Time Sync Statistics

To verify the statistics of the time synchronization, use the show ptp clock <n> state command as given in the following example:

```
Router# show ptp clock 0 statistics
 AprState    4  :
  2@0-00:06:51.568 1@0-00:06:41.930 0@0-00:04:17.925
  4@0-00:03:58.724
 ClockState  5  :
  5@0-00:07:12.640 4@0-00:07:10.182 3@0-00:07:06.825
  2@0-00:06:51.825 1@0-00:06:51.530
 BstPktStrm  1  :
  0@0-00:06:42.029
 SetTime     1  :
  1000000000@0-00:04:00.045
 StepTime    1  :
  125126755@0-00:06:14.670
 AdjustTime  64 :
  -676@0-07:34:32.546 -733@0-07:33:31.545  -838@0-07:32:30.546
  -892@0-07:31:29.545 -935@0-07:30:28.545 -1033@0-07:29:27.545
  -914@0-07:28:26.546  916@0-07:26:24.545  2507@0-07:25:18.170
streamId  msgType           rx     rxProcessed lost        tx
 0        SYNC              433439 433439      4294574083  0
 0        DELAY REQUEST     0      0           0           433439
 0        P-DELAY REQUEST   0      0           0           0
 0        P-DELAY RESPONSE  0      0           0           0
 0        FOLLOW UP         0      0           0           0
 0        DELAY RESPONSE    433437 433437      4294548766  0
 0        P-DELAY FOLLOWUP  0      0           0           0
 0        ANNOUNCE          27098  27098       0           0
 0        SIGNALING         285    285         0           285
 0        MANAGEMENT        0      0           0           0
   TOTAL                    894259 894259      8589122849  433724
 1        SYNC              433435 433435      4294574085  0
 1        DELAY REQUEST     0      0           0           433439
 1        P-DELAY REQUEST   0      0           0           0
```

```
 1        P-DELAY RESPONSE  0      0           0           0
 1        FOLLOW UP         0      0           0           0
 1        DELAY RESPONSE    10351  10351       4104        0
 1        P-DELAY FOLLOWUP  0      0           0           0
 1        ANNOUNCE          27098  27098       4294901760  0
 1        SIGNALING         285    285         0           285
 1        MANAGEMENT        0      0           0           0
   TOTAL                    471169 471169      8589479949  433724
```

Configuration Examples

This section provides examples for configuring Cisco cBR for time synchronization.

Example: Configuring Time Interface and PTP Domain

The following example shows how to configure time interface and PTP domain:

```
enable
configure terminal
interface Loopback1588
ip address 10.10.10.11 255.255.255.224

interface TenGigabitEthernet5/1/3 (connect to PTP master)
ip address 192.168.0.13 255.255.255.224

ip route 10.10.10.11 255.255.255.224 192.168.0.12   (route to PTP master loopback ip)

ptp clock ordinary domain 0 (This is for cbr ptp connection)
 servo tracking-type R-DTI
 clock-port slave-from-903 slave
 delay-req interval -4
 sync interval -5
 sync one-step
 transport ipv4 unicast interface Lo1588 negotiation
 clock source 10.10.1.11 (PTP master loopback ip)
```

Example: Configure RPD PTP Connection

The following example shows how to configure RPD PTP connection:

```
enable
configure terminal
ptp r-dti 1
ptp-domain 0
 mode slave
 priority1 128
 priority2 255
 local-priority 128
 clock-port 1
   ethernet 1
   …
 clock-port 2
   ethernet 2
   …
clock-port 1
   ethernet 1
   state up
   transport ipv4
   clock source ip 10.10.1.12 gw 10.10.1.1
```

```
 clock source ip 192.168.0.0 gateway ip 10.10.1.2 alternate
transport cos 6
transport dscp 47
sync interval -4
announce interval 0
announce timeout 11
delay-req interval -4
unicast grant-duration 300
local-priority 128
```

Example: Associate R-DTI with RPD

The following example shows how to associate R-DTI with RPD:

```
enable
configure terminal
cable rpd node1
 identifier 0004.9f03.0061 (node vbh0 mac)
 core-interface Te3/1/0
 rpd-ds 0 downstream-cable 3/0/0 profile 3
 rpd-us 0 upstream-cable 3/0/0 profile 3
r-dti 1
 rpd-event profile 0
rpd-55d1-us-event profile 0
```

Feature Information for Synchronizing Time on R-PHY Devices

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about the platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to the www.cisco.com/go/cfn link. An account on the Cisco.com page is not required.

Note The following table lists the software release in which a given feature is introduced. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 3: Feature Information for Synchronizing Time on R-PHY Devices

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Synchronizing Time on R-PHY Devices	Cisco 1x2 RPD Software 1.1	This feature was introduced on the Cisco Remote PHY Device.