

# TSN domain boundary considerations

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# Agenda

1 Introduction and Recapitulation

2 Use Cases

3 TSN Domain Boundary in Detail

4 Identification of Standardized Mechanism

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  - 4** Identification of Standardized Mechanism
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## Continuation of our work...

Recapitulation

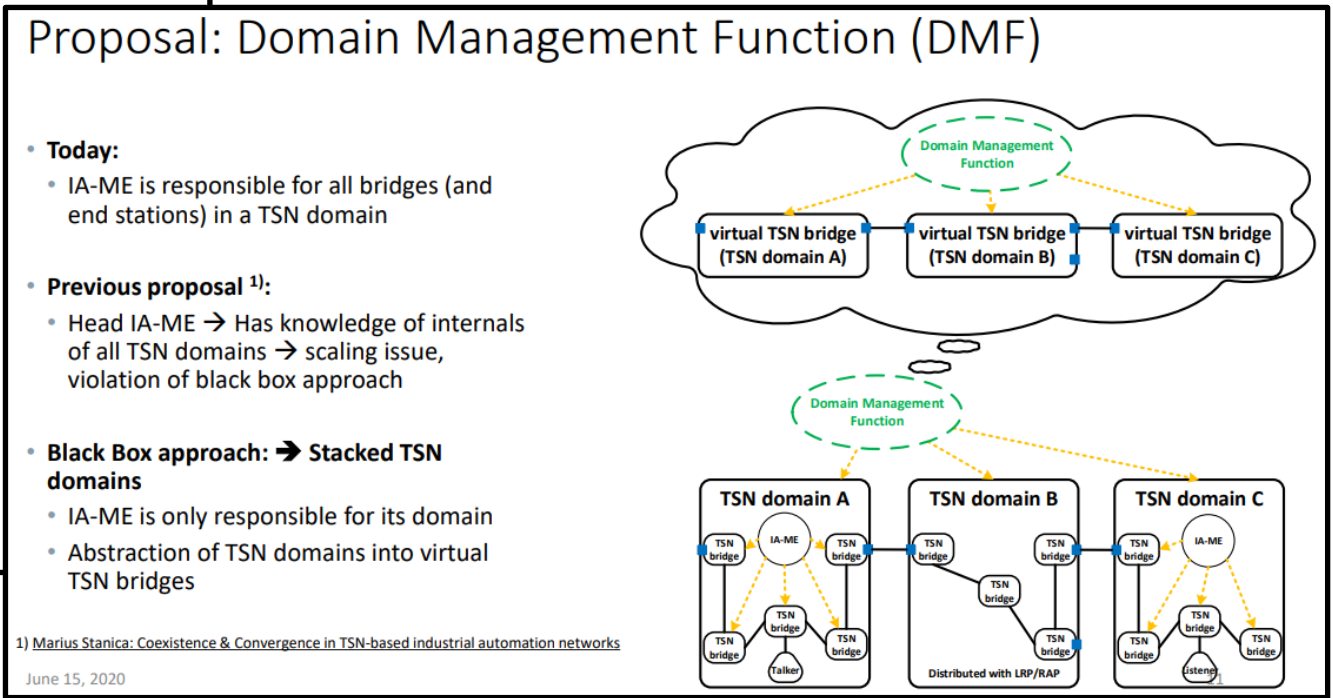
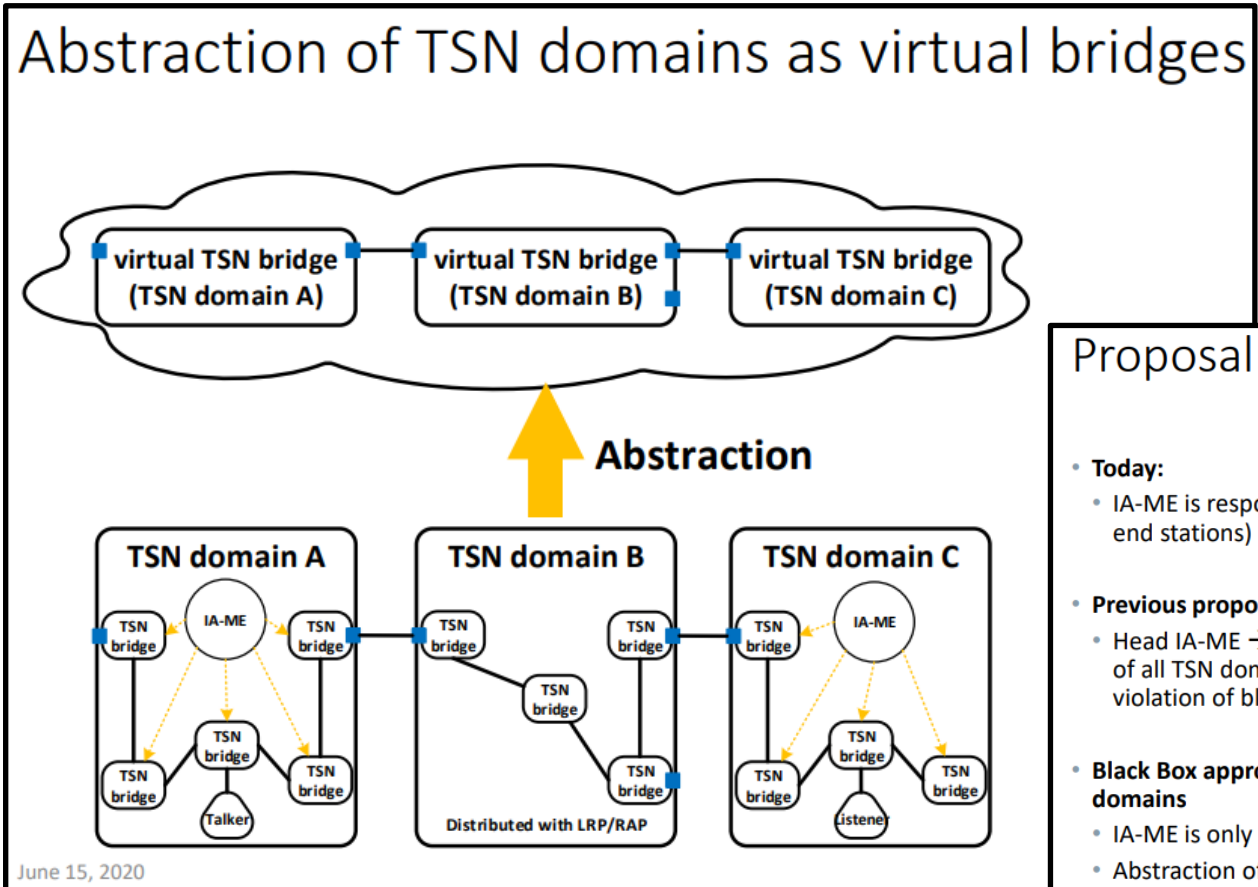
- **[1] Josef Dorr, Stephan Höme, Sven Kerschbaum, Günter Steindl: TSN inter domain communication concept** (January 2020)
  - Scope: TSN domains and inter TSN domain communication within a layer 2 broadcast domain
  - Consideration of TSN domains as black boxes
- **[2] Josef Dorr, Stephan Höme, Sven Kerschbaum, Günter Steindl: Inter TSN domain communication concept** (June 2020)
  - Proposal for TSN domain definition, TSN domain characteristics and TSN domain ID
  - Approach for Inter TSN domain communication based on a Domain Management Function (DMF)
    - Abstraction of TSN domains as virtual bridges
    - Delegation of partial TSN stream reservation
    - Collaborative DMF
- **Focus of this presentation:**  
**Consideration of TSN domain boundary ports within a layer 2 network**

Scope of this presentation

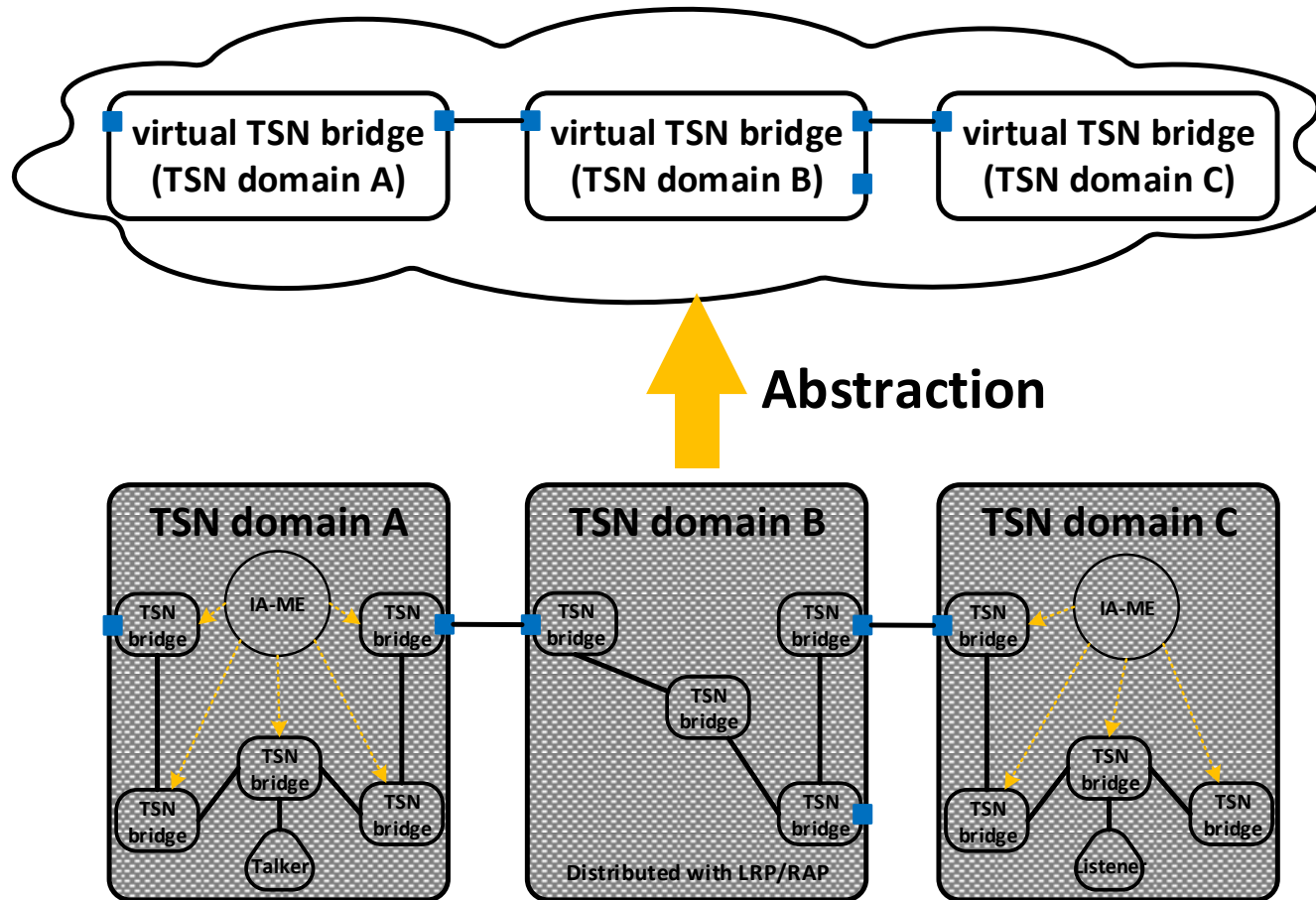
|       |   |
|-------|---|
| R2.1  | The TSN-IA profile shall support <b>TSN domain interconnections via bridges (layer 2)</b> , or routers (layer 3), or application gateways (layer 7).  |
| R2.2  | To <b>support connectivity between multiple TSN domains</b> via bridges or routers a method for reserving time-sensitive streams over multiple TSN domains shall be specified, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find the communication partner</li> <li>• Identify the involved TSN domains</li> <li>• Identify the involved management entities independent from the configuration model (centralized, hybrid, fully distributed)</li> <li>• Ensure the needed resources</li> <li>• Parameterize the TSN domain connection points to allow stream forwarding between domains if needed</li> </ul> |
| R12   | The TSN-IA Profile shall <b>support integration of</b> should allow to integrate <b>brownfield devices</b> (see UC12: New machine with brownfield devices).   |
| R12.1 | It shall be possible to decouple/ <b>protect all TSN domain internal traffic</b> (stream traffic and non-stream traffic) from the brownfield cyclic real-time traffic.  |
| R12.2 | Brownfield cyclic real-time data traffic QoS requirements shall be met within the TSN domain  |
| R19.1 | All <b>machine internal communication, which is internal to a TSN domain</b> (stream traffic and non-stream traffic) <b>shall be protected from M2M inter-TSN-domain traffic</b> – and vice versa.  |
| R19.4 | All <b>machine internal communication</b> (stream traffic and non-stream traffic) <b>shall be protected from additional “pass-through” traffic.</b>   |

# Inter TSN domain communication concept

Recapitulation [2]



# TSN domains are black boxes!



**TSN domains are black boxes,  
i.e. their internals doesn't matter to the  
outside world**

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**3** TSN Domain Boundary in Detail

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**4** Identification of Standardized Mechanism



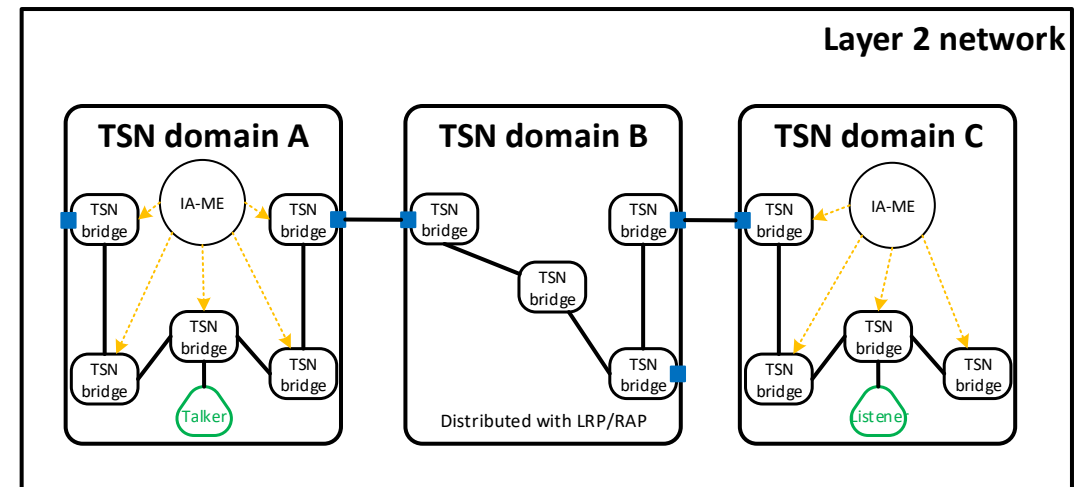
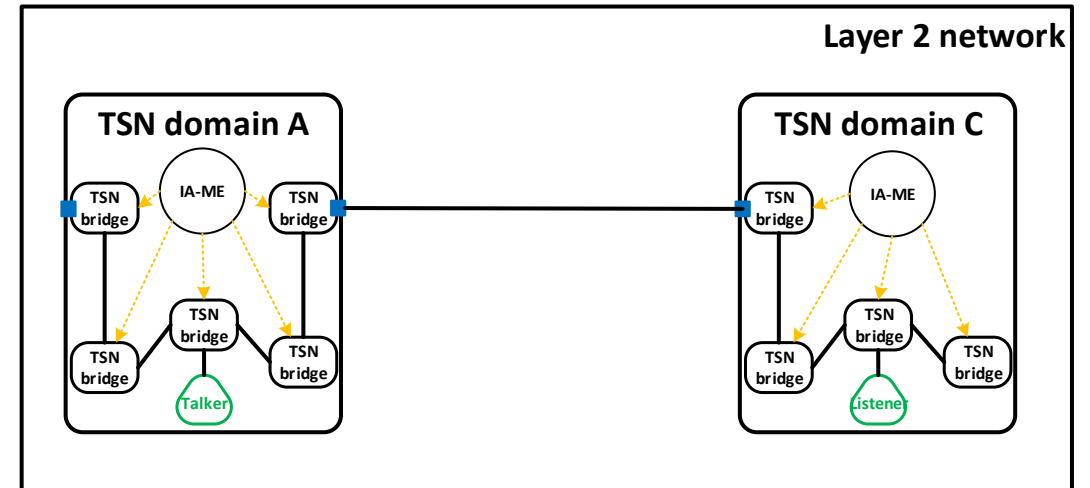
# Use Case 1: TSN stream traffic over TSN domain boundary

- Talker and listener belong to different TSN domains
- **TSN stream**<sup>1)</sup> between talker and listener

- a) Adjacent TSN domains
- b) Intermediary TSN domain(s)

Note: see [Use Cases IEC/IEEE 60802 V1.3](#)  
Use case 17: Machine to Machine/Controller to Controller (M2M/C2C) Communication

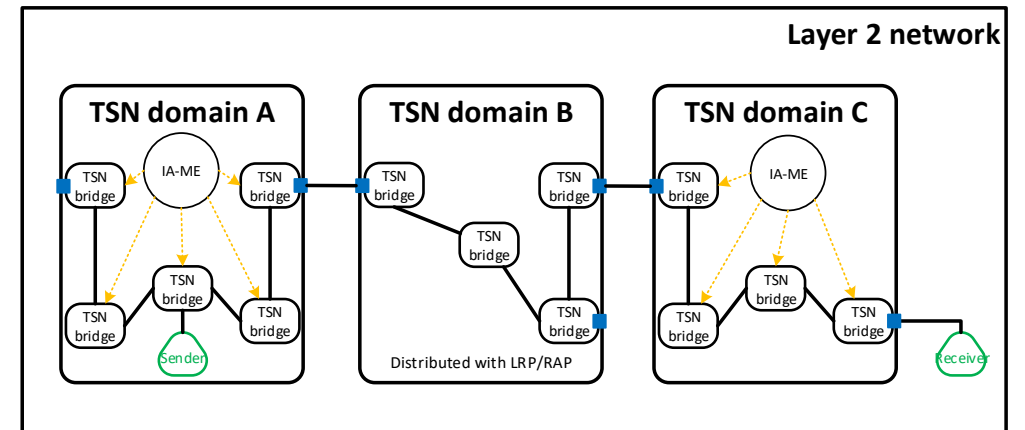
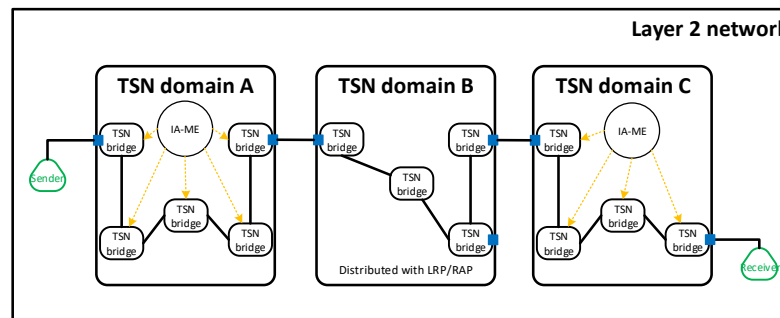
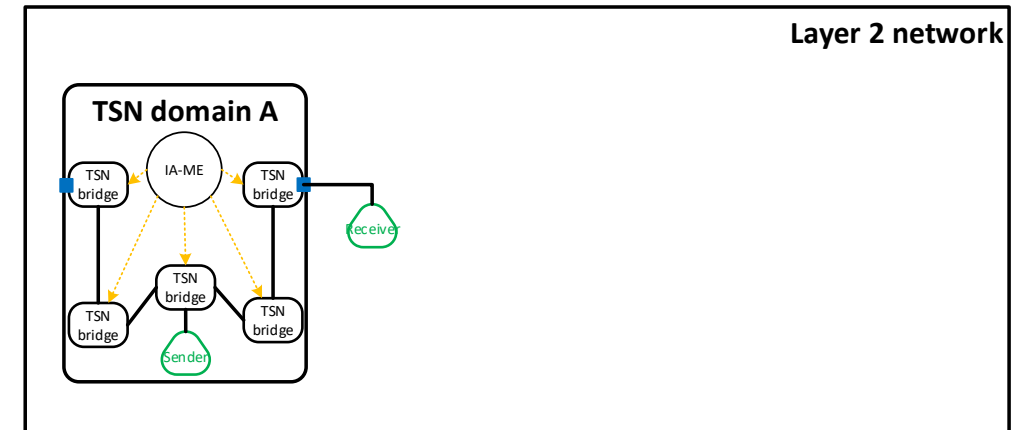
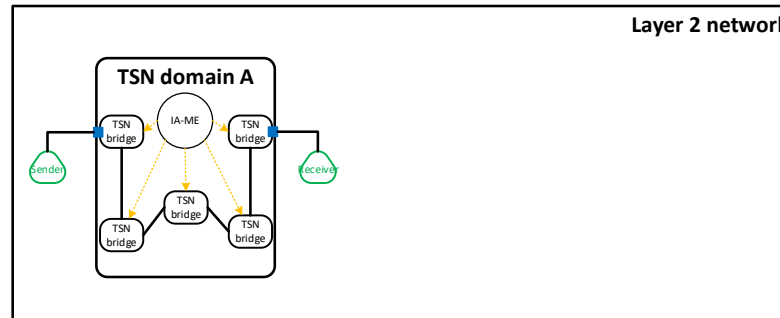
**1) In this presentation, the term TSN stream always refers to a IEEE 802.1Q time-sensitive stream!**



# Use Case 2: Non-TSN traffic over TSN domain boundary

- **Non-TSN traffic** between sender and receiver
- **No QoS guarantees** for pass-through traffic

Note: see [Use Cases IEC/IEEE 60802 V1.3](#)  
see case 18: Pass-through Traffic



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# TSN domain boundary tasks

- 1. TSN domain boundary discovery**
- 2. Protection of TSN domain internal resources:**
  - TSN streams and non-TSN traffic
  - Bridge resources, e.g. queuing memory, FDB entries
- 3. Support of TSN streams between TSN domains**  
(i.e. TSN streams over TSN domain boundaries)  
while ensuring black box approach
- 4. Optimization of non-TSN traffic over TSN domain boundary**

# TSN domain boundary tasks and possible solutions

1. **TSN domain boundary discovery** → **802.1AB: LLDP**
  
2. **Protection of TSN domain internal resources:**
  - TSN streams and non-TSN traffic
  - Bridge resources, e.g. queuing memory, FDB entries→ **802.1Q: Priority regeneration**  
→ **802.1Q: VLAN assignment, stripping and translation**  
→ **802.1Q: Ingress policing**
  
3. **Support of TSN streams between TSN domains (i.e. TSN streams over TSN domain boundaries) while ensuring black box approach** → **802.1CB: Active Destination MAC and VLAN Stream identification**
  - Compare Stream DA and VLAN-ID
  - Replace Stream DA, VLAN-ID and priority
  
4. **Optimization of non-TSN traffic over TSN domain boundary** → **Priority “restauration” at egress port (PCP “tunneling” over TSN domain)**

# Task 1: TSN domain boundary discovery

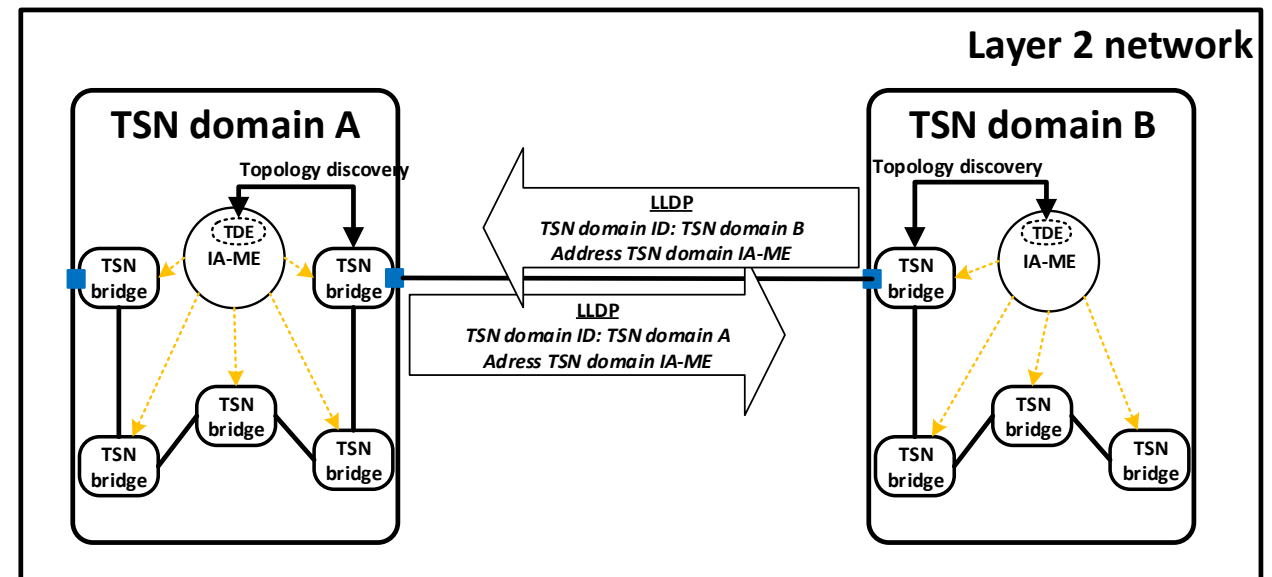
- **TSN domain advertisements based on LLDP:**

- New 802.1Q TLV, e.g.
  - TSN domain ID encoded as UUID
  - Address of TSN domain management entity (IA-ME for centralized and LRP/RAP proxy for distributed configuration model)

➔ Each IA-ME (more precise: TDE) can build a table containing information about adjacent TSN domains based on the information derived by the topology discovery (reading LLDP exchanged information from the stations)

- *Notes:*

- *LLDP: link layer discovery protocol*
- *TLV: type-length-value*
- *TDE: Topology Discovery Engine*



## Task 2: Protection of TSN domain internal resources (1/4)

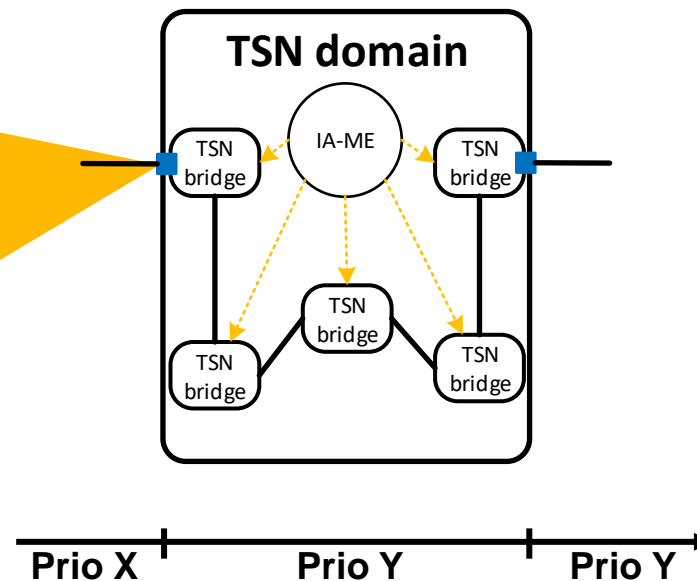
**Priority regeneration** at a TSN domain boundary ports

→ **Protection of bridge resources and calculated latencies**

- **Avoid interference of pass-through traffic with internal TSN domain traffic**
- Priority regeneration tables for ingress traffic

**Exemplary table:**

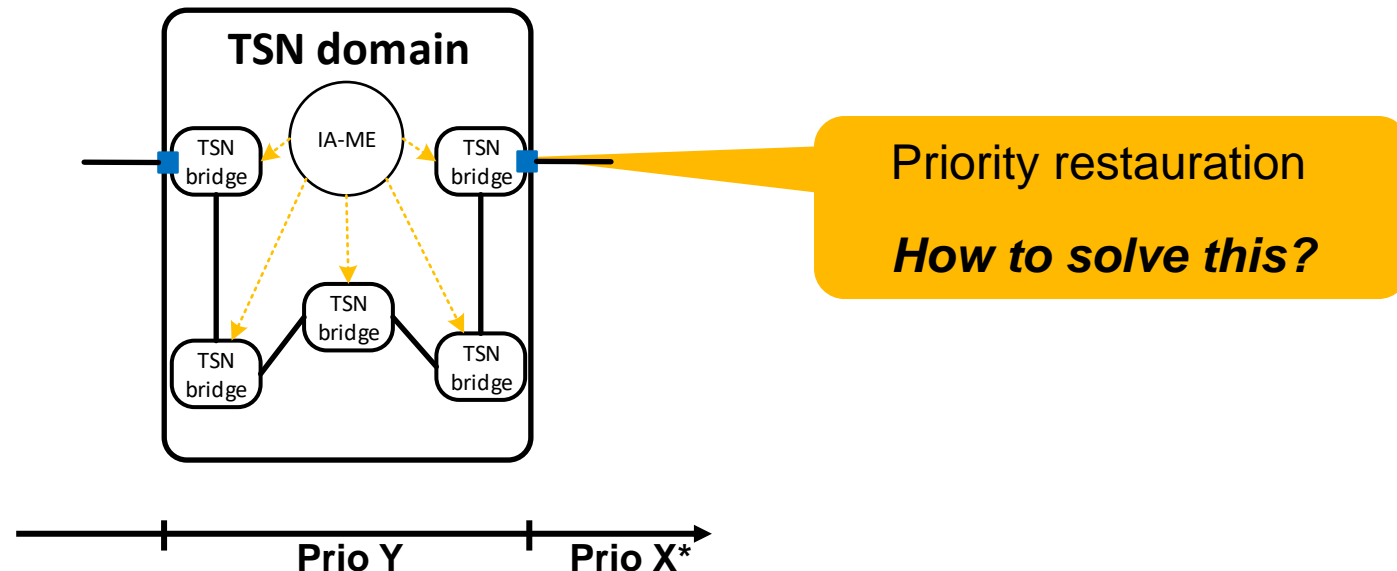
| TCI.PCP Source | TCI.PCP Destination |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 7              | 1                   |
| 6              | 4                   |
| 5              | 3                   |
| 4              | 1                   |
| 3              | 0                   |
| 2              | 0                   |
| 1              | 0                   |
| 0 or untagged  | 0                   |



## Task 2: Protection of TSN domain internal resources (2/4)

Priority “restauration” at egress TSN domain boundary ports

- Allows optimization for e.g. brownfield RT traffic
- Priority restauration for egress traffic



**Priority “restauration” at egress port  
is currently not an IEEE standard!**



## Task 2: Protection of TSN domain internal resources (3/4)

- **VLAN assignment/stripping/translation → Protection of the TSN domain internal FDB configuration**
  - Separation of TSN streams and non-TSN traffic by using different VLANs and “Individual VLAN Learning”
  - Separation of internal TSN domain communication and (pass-through, M2M) communication

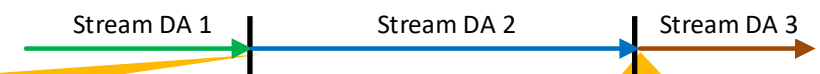
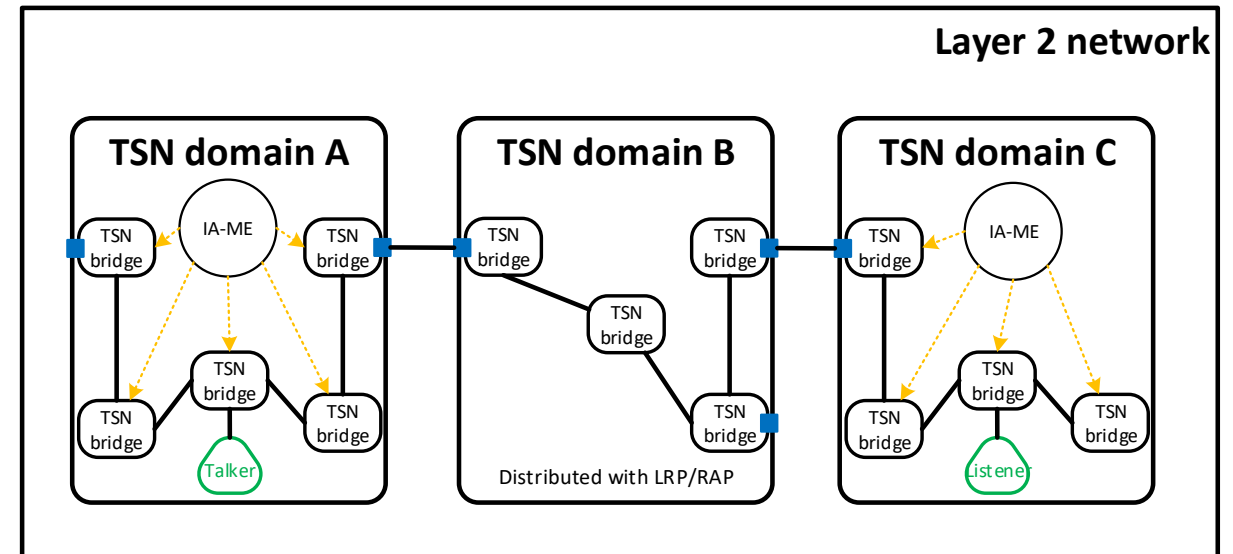
## Task 2: Protection of TSN domain internal resources (4/4)

- **Ingress traffic policing of Non-TSN traffic at TSN domain boundary ports**  
→ **Protection of the TSN domain internal bandwidth**
- Ingress policing according IEEE 802.1Q
- Separate policing for unicast and multicast/broadcast traffic (2x ingress policer)
- Ingress policing per traffic class: 8 traffic classes  
→ **8x2=16 ingress policer per port required**

# Task 3: Support of TSN streams between TSN domain Active Destination MAC and VLAN Stream identification

- **Assumptions:** (see 60802-Steindl-et-al-ExampleSelectionTables-0520-v24.xlsx)
  - **Maximal 128 inter TSN domain streams** (64 in, 64 out) per TSN domain
  - **Maximal 64 TSN domains** per layer 2 network (16 device x 64 TSN domains = 1024 devices)
  - => **Maximal 4096 inter TSN domain streams** per layer 2 network (64 domains x 64 out streams)

- **Stream DA per TSN domain:**
  - Each IA-ME provides a Stream DA for the TSN stream in its TSN domain
- **Translation of Stream DA, VLAN-ID and priority at TSN domain ingress boundary ports**



**Stream DA, VLAN-ID and priority translation**

**Stream DA, VLAN-ID and priority translation**

# Task 3: Support of TSN streams between TSN domain

## In Detail: Why TSN stream DA translation is necessary!

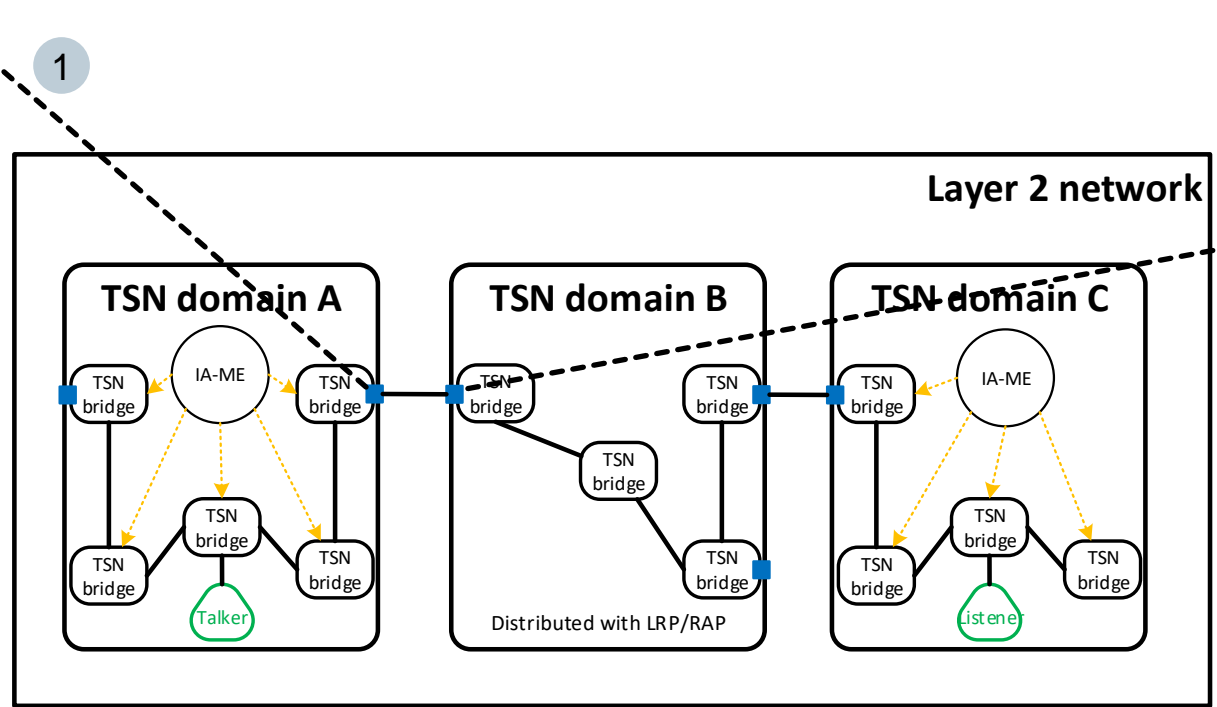
- **Intra TSN domain streams:**
  - Frames never leave TSN domain due to disabled default forwarding for the TSN stream-VLAN
  - Intra TSN domain streams in different TSN domains may use the same TSN stream DA
- **Inter TSN domain streams:** Two possibilities:
  - TSN stream DA is unique within all involved TSN domains
    - Requires Stream DA allocation service (may be P802.1CQ: Multicast and Local Address Assignment or consistent traffic engineering for multiple TSN domains)
  - TSN stream DA is only unique within its TSN domain
    - Stream DA translation necessary
- **TSN domains** should be treated as black boxes
- Internal TSN domain configuration shouldn't matter to the outside world
  - TSN stream DAs are under the control of the TSN domain
- **TSN stream DAs are unique in the context of its TSN domain**
- **Translation at the ingress of TSN domain boundary necessary**

Note: Additionally, translation of PCP and VID needs to be defined

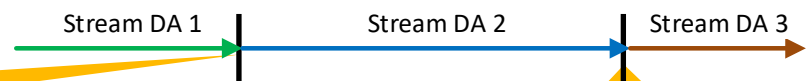
# Task 3: Support of TSN streams between TSN domain

## Forwarding of TSN stream frames over TSN domain boundaries

- Egress port is member of TSN stream VLAN of TSN domain A
- ➔ TSN stream can leave TSN domain A (i.e. bridge FDB entry)



- TSN stream identification based on DA+VLAN (802.1CB)
- ➔ Translation of  $\{DA, VLAN, PCP\}^{TSN\ domain\ A}$  to  $\{DA+VLAN, PCP\}^{TSN\ domain\ B}$
- Forwarding of TSN stream frames to internal LAN of the bridge
- Ingress port is member of TSN stream VLAN of TSN domain B
- ➔ TSN stream frames get forwarded according the TSN stream-VLAN FDB configuration of the bridges belonging to TSN domain B



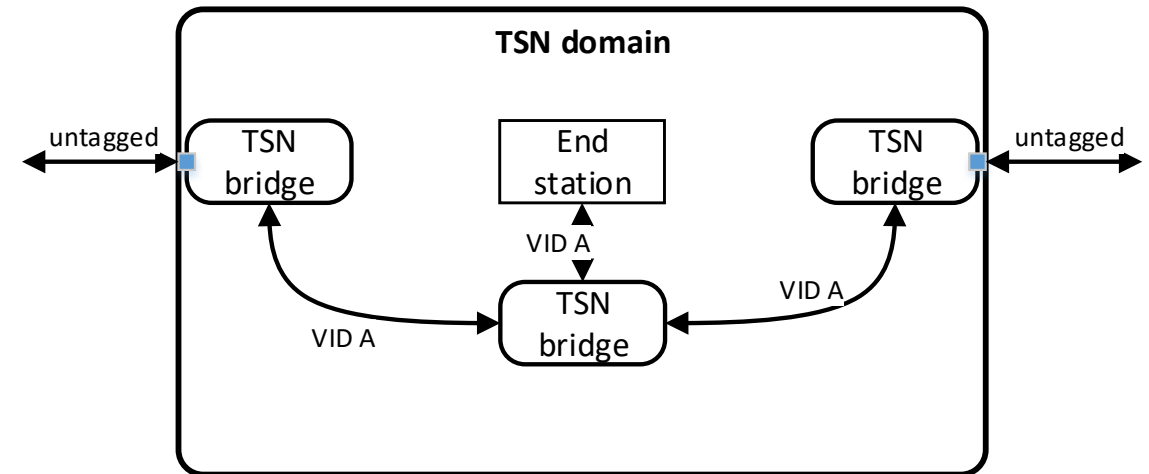
**Stream DA, VLAN-ID and priority translation**

**Stream DA, VLAN-ID and priority translation**

## Task 4: Support of non-TSN traffic over TSN domain boundary

- Only untagged Non-TSN traffic will be accepted by a TSN domain
- At the ingress of a TSN domain, Non-TSN traffic will be tagged by the non-TSN traffic VLAN of the TSN domain
- Non-TSN traffic will be untagged at the egress of the TSN domain

NOTE: That's just one case – up to four non-TSN traffic VLANs are required according to the IEC/IEEE 60802 d1.2



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# Conclusion

## Standardized mechanism required at TSN domain boundary

- LLDP (IEEE 802.1AB-2016)
  - **Missing feature:** New TLVs (TSN domain and management interface)
- Priority regeneration (IEEE 802.1Q-2018):
  - Only for ingress traffic standardized
    - Chapter 6.9.4 Regenerating priority
    - Chapter 12.20.3 The Priority Regeneration Override Table)
  - **Missing feature:** Priority restoration for non-TSN traffic at TSN domain boundary egress ports
- VLAN (IEEE 802.1Q-2018 Chapter 6.9 Support of the EISS)
  - Tagging and stripping
  - Translation
- Stream Identification IEEE 802.1CB-2017
  - Chapter 6.6 Active Destination MAC and VLAN Stream identification
- Ingress Policing IEEE 802.1Q-2018
  - Chapter 8.6.5 Flow classification and metering
  - Chapter 12.31 Managed objects for per-stream filtering and policing



# Thank You!

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