Latency Analysis in TSN for Service Provider Networks

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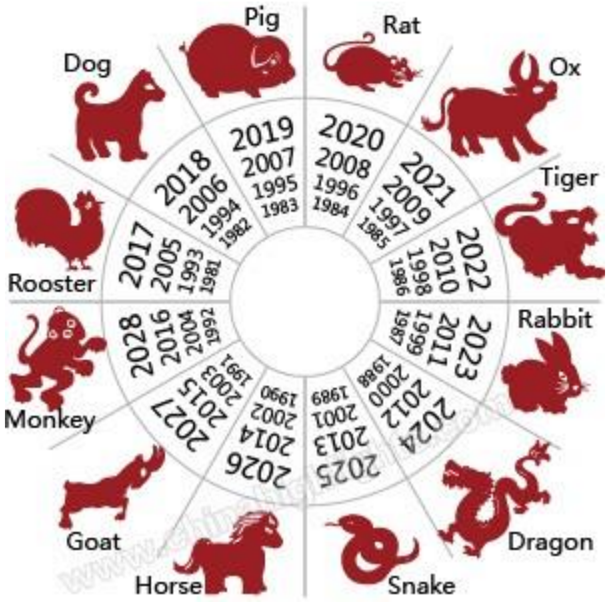
Happy Chinese New Year!



TSN for Service Provider Networks
- Use cases / Requirement

5QI Value	Resource Type	Default Priority Level	Packet Delay Budget	Packet Error Rate	Default Maximum Data Burst Volume(NOTE 2)	Default Averaging Window	Example Services
1	GBR NOTE 1	20	100 ms	10^{-2}	N/A	2000 ms	Conversational Voice
2		40	150 ms	10^{-3}	N/A	2000 ms	Conversational Video (Live Streaming)
3		30	50 ms	10^{-3}	N/A	2000 ms	Real Time Gaming, V2X messages Electricity distribution – medium voltage, Process automation - monitoring
4		50	300 ms	10^{-6}	N/A	2000 ms	Non-Conversational Video (Buffered Streaming)
65		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2000 ms	Mission Critical user plane Push To Talk voice (e.g., MCPTT)
66		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2000 ms	Non-Mission-Critical user plane Push To Talk voice
67		15	100 ms	[illegible]	N/A	2000 ms	Mission Critical Video user plane
75		25	50 ms	10^{-2}	N/A	2000 ms	V2X messages
5	Non-GBR NOTE 1	10	100 ms	10^{-6}	N/A	N/A	IMS Signalling
6		60	300 ms	10^{-6}	N/A	N/A	Video (Buffered Streaming) TCP-based (e.g., www, e-mail, chat, ftp, p2p file sharing, progressive video, etc.)
7		70	100 ms	10^{-3}	N/A	N/A	Voice, Video (Live Streaming) Interactive Gaming
8		80	[illegible]	[illegible]	N/A	N/A	Video (Buffered Streaming) TCP-based (e.g., www, e-mail, chat, ftp, p2p file sharing, progressive video, etc.)
9		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
69		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N/A	N/A	Mission Critical delay sensitive signalling (e.g., MC-PTT signalling)
70		55	200 ms	10^{-6}	N/A	N/A	Mission Critical Data (e.g. example services are the same as QCI 6/8/9)
79		65	50 ms	10^{-2}	N/A	N/A	V2X messages
80		68	10 ms	10^{-6}	N/A	N/A	Low Latency eMBB applications Augmented Reality
81	Delay Critical GBR	11	5 ms	10^{-5}	160 B	2000 ms	Remote control (see TS 22.261 [21])
82		12	10 msNOTE 5	10^{-5}	320 B	2000 ms	Intelligent transport systems
83		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Intelligent Transport Systems
84		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Discrete Automation
85		22	10 ms	10^{-4}	1358 B NOTE 3	2000 ms	Discrete Automation

Bandwidth Sensitive Services

Connection Services

URLLC Latency Sensitive Services

3GPP SA2 Table 5.7.4-1: Standardized 5QI to QoS characteristics mapping

Three main types for services co-exist in 5G carrier networks, especially in backhaul networks or metro networks, according to 3GPP requirement document.

- *Bandwidth sensitive services* care more about throughput as long as its short term bursting can be buffered and transit later.
- *Latency sensitive services* are new applications appear with new era carrier networks. TSN techniques are most useful on this aspect.
- *Connection services* are the legacy services on 802 or IP networks.

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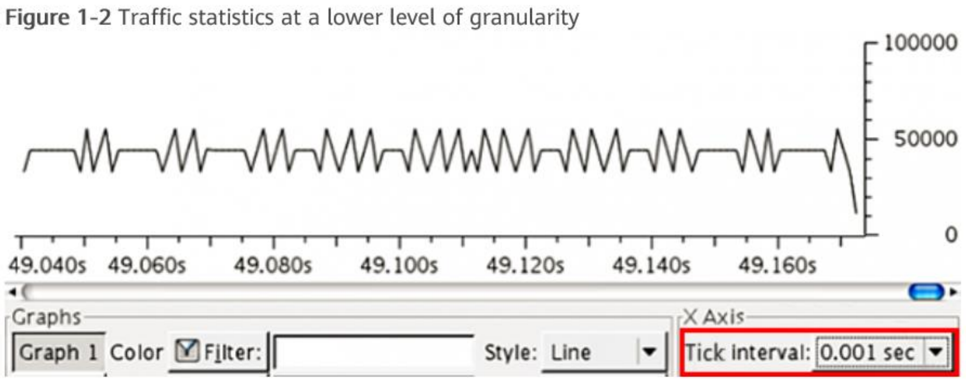
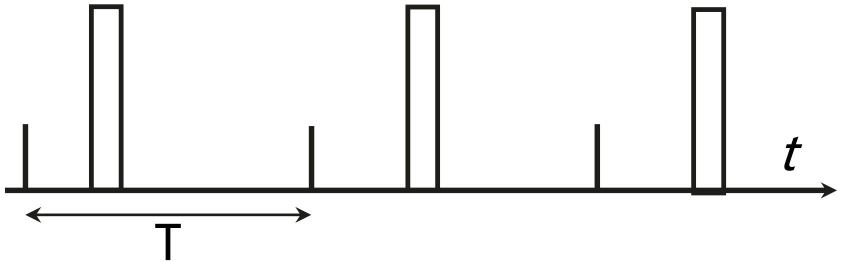
Differentiated SLA in Service Provider Networks

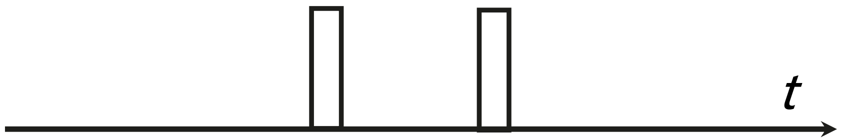
- Type 1 Bandwidth sensitive application
  - Care more about average rate and peak rate, usually have CIR/PIR parameters to specify user requirements. Not so much on latency, have tolerance on microburst and congestion, use buffering to solve bursting and gaps in data stream.
  - Use cases : TV/Sport Videos, Surveillance Video, etc.



- Type 2 Latency sensitive application
  - Care more about bounded latency, have T-SPEC parameter to specify traffic model (TrafficInterval, BurstSize), and latency bound requirement.
  - Use cases : Smart Grid Teleprotection, Cloud VR.



- Type 3 Connection services
  - Messages



TSN Toolbox on Forwarding Plane

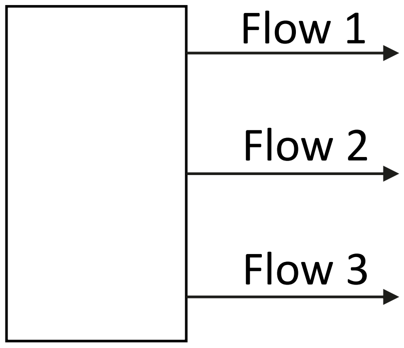
Both scheduling and shaping functions affect latency bound. For some specific TSN techniques, they have shaping and scheduling function combined together.

- TAS/Async TAS; (Refer to IEEE Std 802.1Qbv)
- Generic CQF; (Refer to IEEE Std 802.1Qch)
- Strict Priority/WRR; (Refer to IEEE Std 802.1Q-2018)
- CBS/BLS; (Refer to IEEE Std 802.1Qav)
- Dedicated physical lines

Some techniques are more for bounded latency, some others are more about to get low jitter; while Strict Priority/WRR algorithms generally have lower average delay and may benefit on bandwidth utilizations.

Within Smart Grid scenarios, we compared legacy QoS algorithms(Strict Priority/Deficit Round Robin/etc.) and dedicated physical lines to ensure that with fundamental 802.1 TSN techniques , bounded latency services can be achieved in service provider networks; nevertheless, performance on latency and jitter varies.

TSN Toolbox on Forwarding Schedulers and Shapers



Dedicate Ports/Links

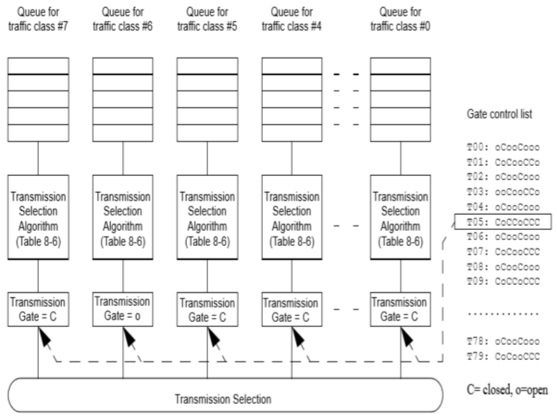
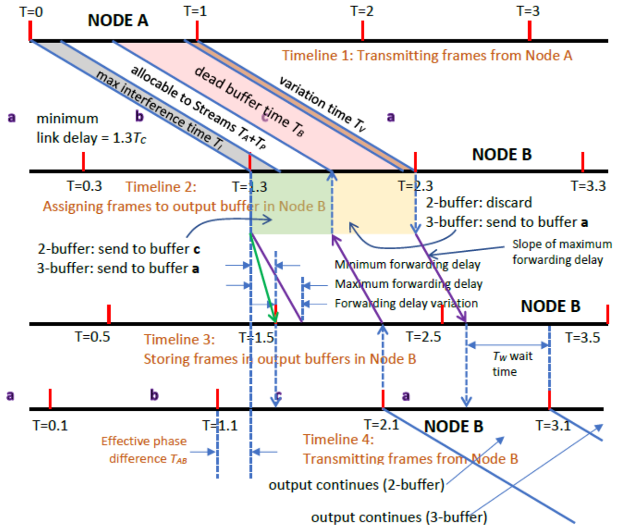
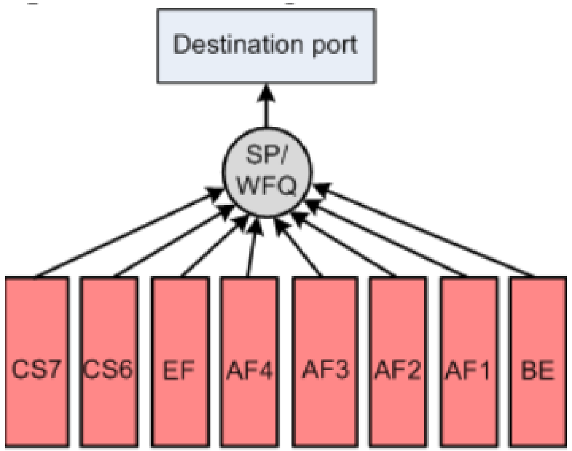


Figure 8-14—Transmission selection with gates

Time Aware Shaper



Generic CQF
(2 buffer/3buffer/etc.)



Strict Priority/Weight Fair Queueing

By using different schedulers and shapers, multiple types of traffic are transmitted with differentiated service levels (SLA) on shared network resources;
This is similar to network slicing concept, to divide network up and share among users/applications;
TSN techniques are capable to support network slicing with multiple levels of service guarantee;

Delay Decomposition and Comparison

```
        DetNet transit node A            DetNet transit node B
      +-------------------------+       +------------------------+
      |              Queuing    |       |              Queuing   |
      |   Regulator subsystem   |       |   Regulator subsystem  |
      |   +-+-+-+-+ +-+-+-+-+   |       |   +-+-+-+-+ +-+-+-+-+  |
   -->+   | | | | | | | | | +   +------>+   | | | | | | | | | +  +--->
      |   +-+-+-+-+ +-+-+-+-+   |       |   +-+-+-+-+ +-+-+-+-+  |
      |                         |       |                        |
      +-------------------------+       +------------------------+
      |<->|<------>|<------->|<->|<---->|<->|<------>|<------>|<->|<--
   2,3  4      5        6      1    2,3   4      5        6     1   2,3
                  1: Output delay       4: Processing delay
                  2: Link delay         5: Regulation delay
                  3: Preemption delay   6: Queuing delay.

                   Figure 1: Timing model for DetNet or TSN
```

https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-finn-detnet-bounded-latency-04

	Queueing Delay
Dedicate Port	$D_{Port} = \frac{b}{R}$; R is output port data rate
TAS	Depends on GCL configuration and traffic timing; //need more assumption to compare
CQF	2 * Tc; //more analysis from Norman's whitepaper
SP/WFQ	$\frac{b_i}{R\frac{Q_i}{\sum Q}} + \frac{b}{R}$ //Q_i is the share of the bandwidth for flow i
CBS	$T^A = \frac{1}{R}\left(L^A + \frac{\bar{L}}{R}\right)$ //for Class A traffic, assuming no CDT

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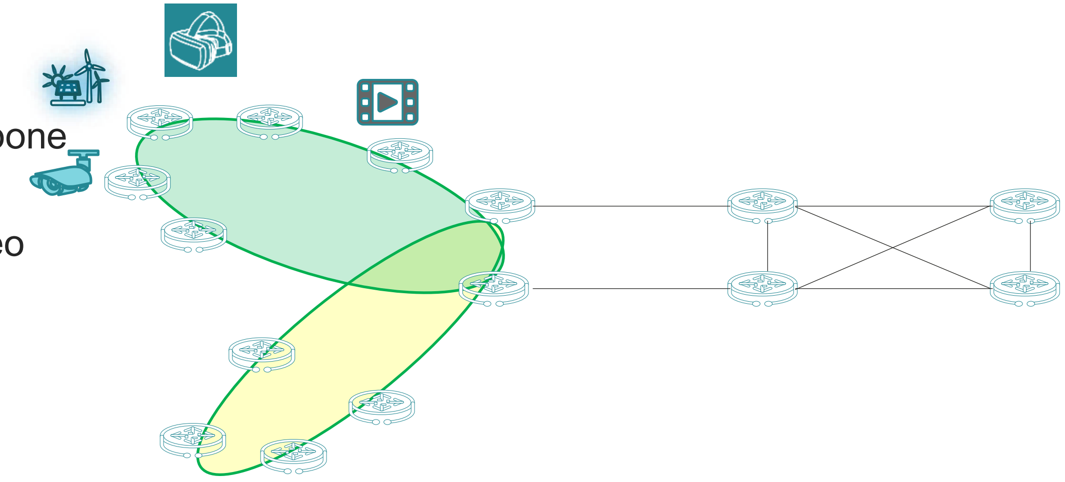
Delay Analysis in TSN for Service Provider Networks
- Comparison Between Schedulers



- Typical topology on backhaul network, with access ring, aggregate layer and backbone layer.
- Assume 8 DTU(digital transmitting unit) on access ring、16 VR stream and 40 video streams, with periodic burst traffic model.
  - Smart grid：in every 5ms，14*380Byte
  - VR Game：in every 15ms，60*1522Byte（ ~50Mbps）
  - Video：in every 70ms，168*1522Byte（~30Mbps）
- Different ways of bandwidth sharing(scheduling and shaping) cause performance varying.

Worst Case Latency Calculation	Dedicate Link	FIFO @10G	Strict Priority @10G	Strict Priority @10G + Edge Shaping	CQF @10G
Smart Grid Teleprotection	0.267 @2G	12.883	0.077	1.081	TBA
VR Game	3.796 @6G	13.347	2.565	8.138	
Video	73.438 @2G	14.778	23.019	19.121	

Worst case Latency in Simulation	Dedicate Link	FIFO @10G	Strict Priority @10G	Strict Priority @10G + Edge Shaping	CQF @10G
Smart Grid Teleprotection	0.244 @2G	7.991	0.050	0.728	TBA
VR Game	3.219 @6G	8.797	1.896	7.845	
Video	50.257 @2G	10.378	11.456	11.432	

TSN for Service Provider Networks Annex : - Network Calculus

- Briefly introduce Network calculus as necessary to explain delay analysis for different schedulers and shapers. //This work may update CBS latency analysis and bring up amendment request.
- Arrival Curves :
  - Current research on Network calculus use token bucket attributes on traffic models to setup arrive curve α (t) , such as

$$\alpha_{\sigma,\rho}(t) = \begin{cases} \rho t + \sigma, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0, \end{cases}$$

    while each flow has a burstsize σ, and data rate ρ;

  //Note: TSN standard usually use T-SPEC to describe input traffic model, need conversion here.

  //Aggregating behavior also changes traffic model

- Service Curves:
  - The service offer by the scheduler on an outgoing port can be characterized by a minimum service curve, denoted by β(t).
  - Service Curves for different schedulers(Strict Priority/WRR/CBS/TAS) will be sorted out and then evaluate the queueing latency

Thank you.

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