Preamble

The subsequent slides (not including this slide) contain **draft** material proposed for inclusion into a planned 802 tutorial on CTF (see https://mentor.ieee.org/802.1/dcn/21/1-21-0015-04-ICne-ctf-study-item-planning-proposal.pdf):

- **At the time this draft slide set is published, an 802 tutorial has not been approved!**
- However, the contents of the following slides are designed to show the final content, including indications for such a tutorial, as it would look like if such a tutorial would be approved.

The current version of this slide set contains the proposed introduction to the topic, intended to be followed by existing (and potential upcoming) use-case presentations. The existing use-case presentations are the following ones:

- Industrial Automation https://mentor.ieee.org/802.1/dcn/21/1-21-0018-00-ICne-ctf-industrial-use-case.pdf
- Data Center Networks https://mentor.ieee.org/802.1/dcn/21/1-21-0019-01-ICne-ctf-for-dcn.pdf

Tutorial:
Cut-Through Forwarding (CTF) in Bridges and Bridged Networks

Johannes Specht, Jordon Woods, TBD

Abstract

Cut-Through Forwarding (CTF) is a known method to improve the delay performance in Bridged Networks. In contrast to the store and forward operation of standardized switched Ethernet, CTF allows frame transmission in Bridges before reception is completed. Although not standardized in IEEE 802, CTF is already implemented in existing Bridge implementations. It is therefore technically feasible, but different implementations face interoperability problems that can be resolved by standardizing CTF in IEEE 802.

This tutorial introduces CTF on a technical level, explains application areas, markets and use-cases for CTF, and describes one possible integration of CTF into switched Ethernet.

Disclaimer

This presentation should be considered as the personal views of the presenters not as a formal position, explanation, or interpretation of IEEE.

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At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that his or her views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position of IEEE.

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Introduction

Johannes Specht

IEEE 802.1 TSN Context, Basic CTF Operation Guaranteed Latency, CTF Performance, Reasons for standardizing CTF

TSN Context

Time-Sensitive Networking (TSN) Profiles (Selection and Use of TSN tools)

- Audio Video Bridging [802.1BA]
- Fronthaul [802.1CM/de]
- Industrial Automation [IEC/IEEE 60802]
- Automotive In-Vehicle [P802.1DG]
- Service Provider [P802.1DF]
- Aerospace [P802.1DP]

TSN Components

(Tools of the TSN toolbox)

Synchronization

Reliability

Latency

Resource Management

Time synchronization:

Timing and Synchronization [802.1AS-2020]
(a profile of IEEE 1588)
Hot Standby [P802.1ASdm]
YANG [P802.1ASdn]

High availability / Ultra reliability:

Frame Replication and Elimination [802.1CB]
Path Control and Reservation [802.1Qca]
Per-Stream Filtering and Policing [802.1Qci]
Reliability for Time Sync [802.1AS-2020]

Bounded low latency:

Credit Based Shaper [802.1Qav]
Frame Preemption [802.1Qbu & 802.3br]
Scheduled Traffic [802.1Qbv]
Cyclic Queuing and Forwarding [802.1Qch]
Asynchronous Traffic Shaping [802.1Qcr]
QoS Provisions [P802.1DC]

Zero congestion loss = Bounded latency

Dedicated resources & API:

Stream Reservation Protocol [802.1Qat]
Link-local Registration Protocol [802.1CS]
TSN Configuration [802.1Qcc]
Foundational Bridge YANG [802.1Qcp]
YANG for CFM [P802.1Qcx]
YANG for LLDP [P802.1ABcu]
YANG for 802.1Qbv/Qbu/Qci [P802.1Qcw]
YANG & MIB for FRER [P802.1CBcv]
Extended Stream Identification [P802.1CBdb]
Resource Allocation Protocol [P802.1Qdd]
TSN Configuration Enhancements [P802.1Qdj]
LLDPv2 for Multiframe Data Units [P802.1ABdh]
Multicast and Local Address Assignment [P802.1CQ]

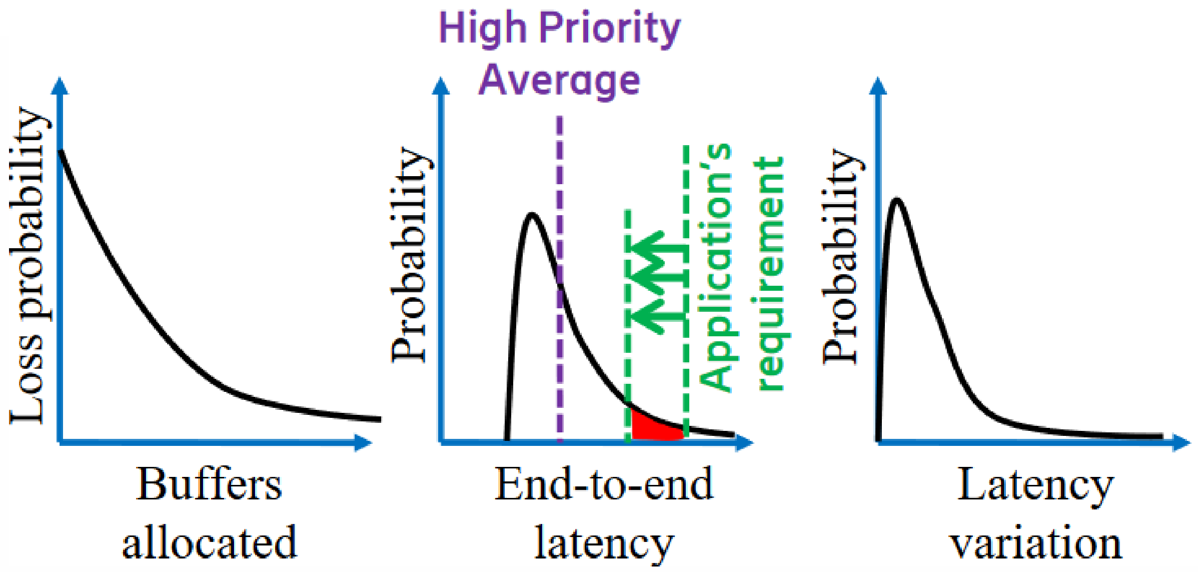
Note: A 'P' in front of an ID indicates an ongoing Project.

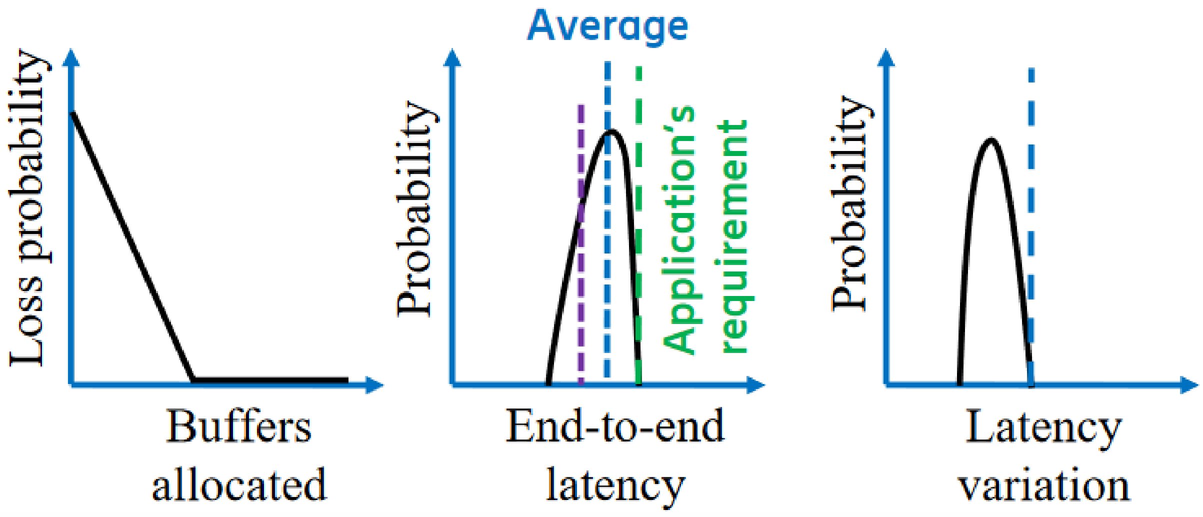
Source: https://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2021/admin-tsn-summary-0221-v01.pdf

Traditional and Deterministic Services

- Traditional Service
  - Curves have long tail
  - Average latency is good
  - Lowering the latency means losing packets (or overprovisioning)

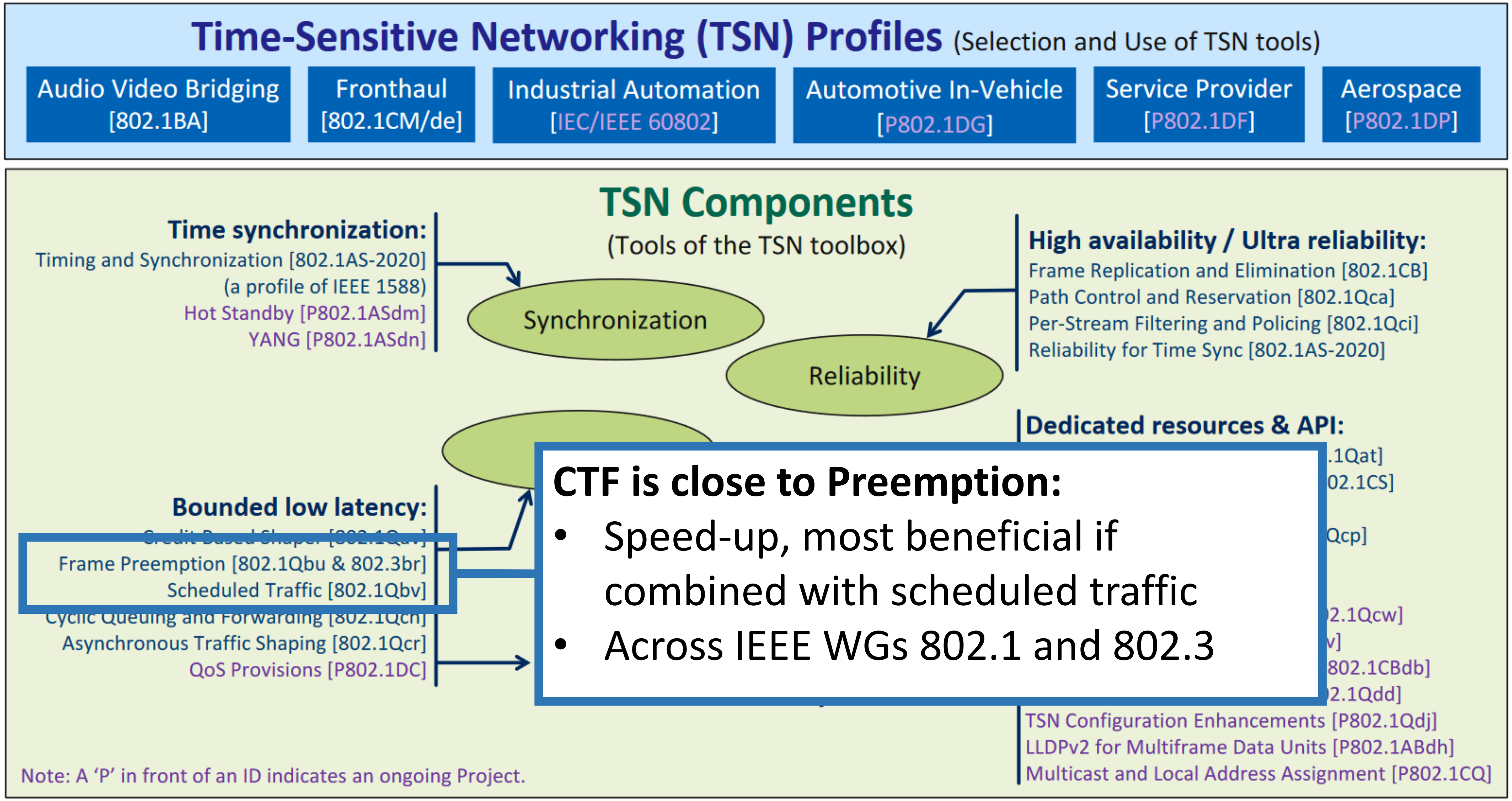
- Deterministic Service
  - Packet loss is at most due to equipment failure (zero congestion loss)
  - Bounded latency, no tails
  - The right packet at the right time





Source: https://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2018/detnet-tsn-farkas-tsn-basic-concepts-1118-v01.pdf

CTF in the TSN Context



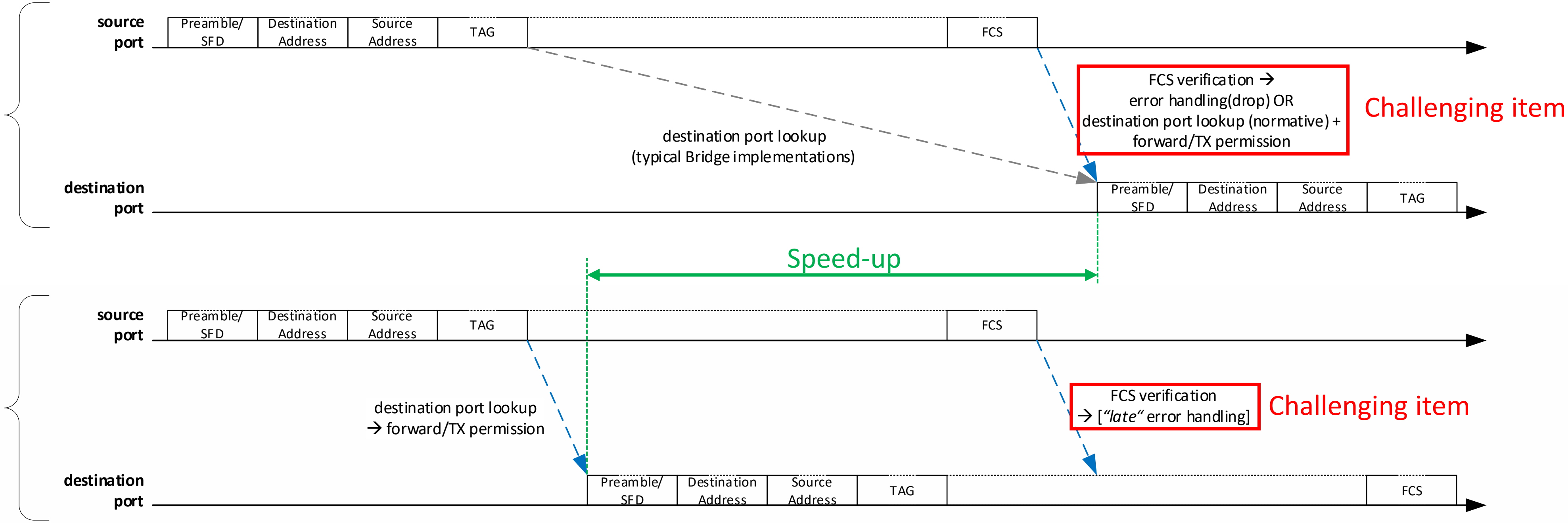
Source: https://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2021/admin-tsn-summary-0221-v01.pdf

Basic CTF Operation

CTF is an alternative forwarding method to Store & Forward (S&F) in Bridges

Store & Forward
IEEE Std 802.1Q-2018, IEEE Std 802.3-2018, and associated Standards

Cut-Through Forwarding (CTF)
Not standardized in IEEE 802.1 and IEEE 802.3



Delay performance enhancements

- Reduced residence times of frames in Bridges ("speed-up")
- Reduced frame length dependent jitter/delay variation

(Main) Challenges

- Transmission of frames with errors discovered by FCS verification, and the associated consequences
- S&F operation "deeply" manifested in IEEE 802.1 and 802.3 Standards

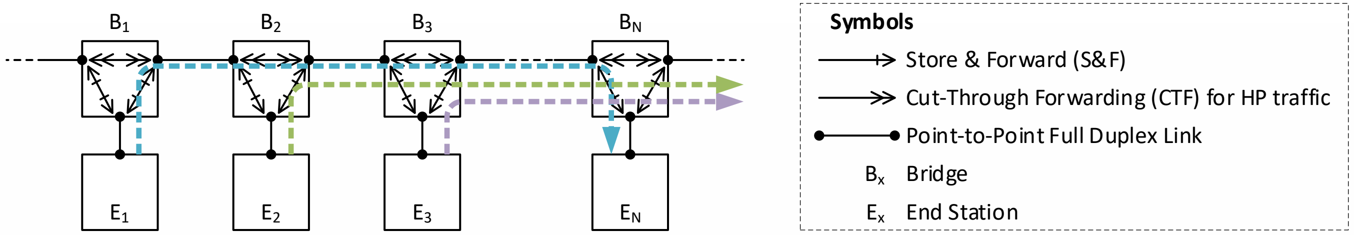
CTF Speed-up Analysis: Assumptions (1)

Purpose

- The following assumptions assemble a simplified model to focus on a simple speed-up analysis:
  - Some assumptions can be valid for some real systems, while being invalid for others.
  - The assumptions here are <u>not</u> intended as requirements or limitations for real systems with CTF.

Topology/Network

- Chain Network/Network segment
- Identical Link Speeds, Full-Duplex, negligible propagation delays
- CTF possible on all interconnections *except* from/to end stations (i.e., S&F at first and last hops)
- Strict Priority Transmission Selection Algorithm, optional with Enhancements for Scheduled Traffic



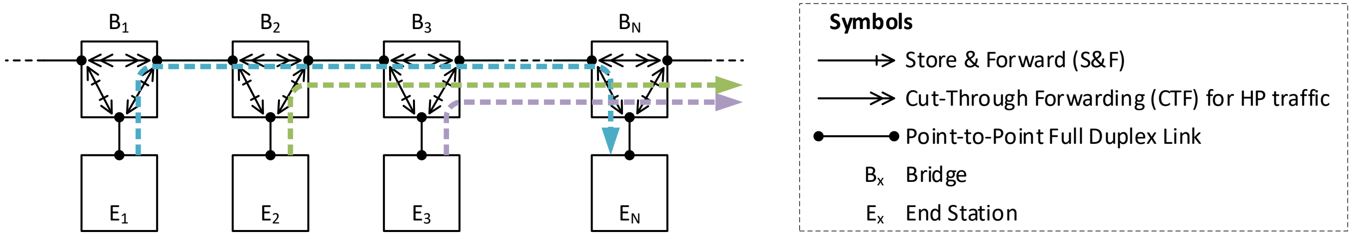
Errors

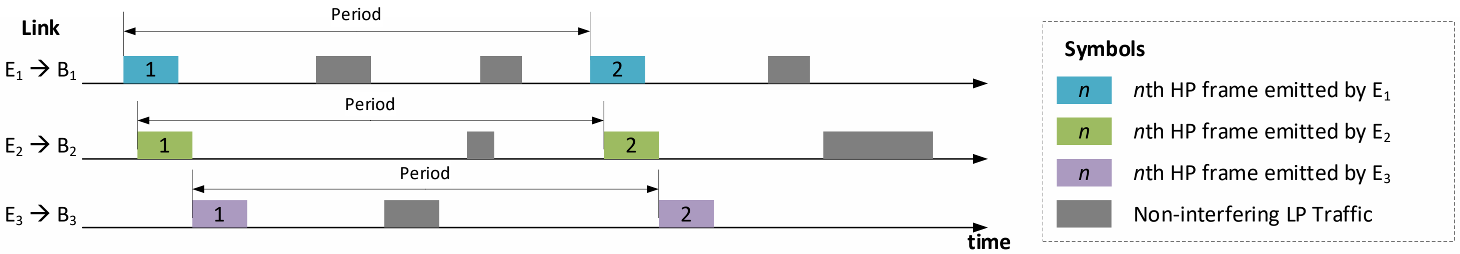
- Error free environment → no data corruption in frames
- However, errors, including late error handling, is addressed later in this tutorial

CTF Speed-up Analysis: Assumptions (2)

Traffic – Focus on Bounded Latency

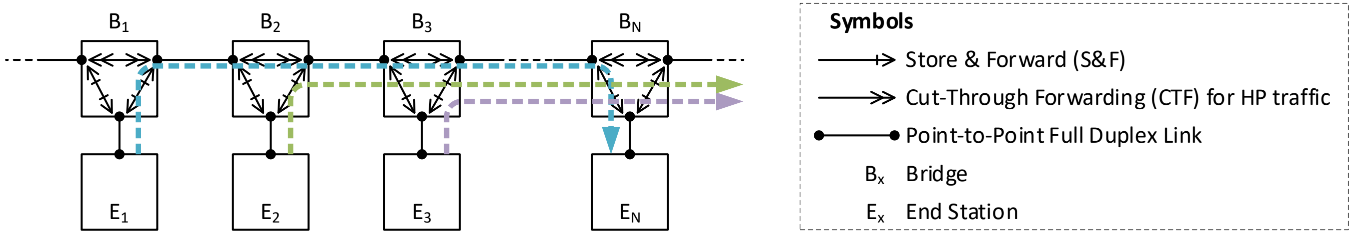
- CTF Traffic: High Priority (HP)
  - At most one stream sent by each end station
  - Constant frame length[1]
  - Periodic (same period for all streams)
  - Period < maximum end-to-end latency
  - Nominal transmission times at sending end stations
- Background Traffic: Low Priority (LP)
  - Always Store & Forward
  - Interferes with CTF traffic
    - Without preemption: 1542 octets (max. LP frame[1,2])
    - With preemption: 155 octets (max. non-preemptible LP frame[1,3])





1) Includes all media-dependent overhead for IEEE 802.3 point-to-point full duplex media (Preamble, SFD, minimal Interpacket Gap).
2) Upper limit of 1500 octets payload in a tagged frame.
3) Defined upper limit for addFragSize=0 (cmp. 99.4.8 of IEEE Std 802.3br-2016).

CTF Speed-up Analysis: Math



Delay until forwarding to destination ports happens. Assumed that the lookup starts after l_{Hdr} octets and finishes after d_{LU} µs. Note that the lookup can finish after frame completion during reception.

$$d_{SFF}^{max} = (H+2)\left(\max\{l_{HP}d_{Oct}, l_{Hdr}d_{Oct} + d_{LU}\} + d_Q\right) + (H+1)\left(l_{HP} + l_{Lp}\right)d_{Oct}$$

Maximum interference by crossing high priority traffic (l_{HP}) and crossing low priority traffic (l_{LP}). Dependent on the subsequently introduced communication schemes, either one or both types of interference exist or not (e.g., full TDM avoids both).

$$d_{CTF}^{max} = 2\left(\max\{l_{HP}d_{Oct}, l_{Hdr}d_{Oct} + d_{LU}\} + d_Q\right) + H\left(l_{Hdr}d_{Oct} + d_{LU} + d_Q\right) + (H+1)\left(l_{HP} + l_{Lp}\right)d_{Oct}$$

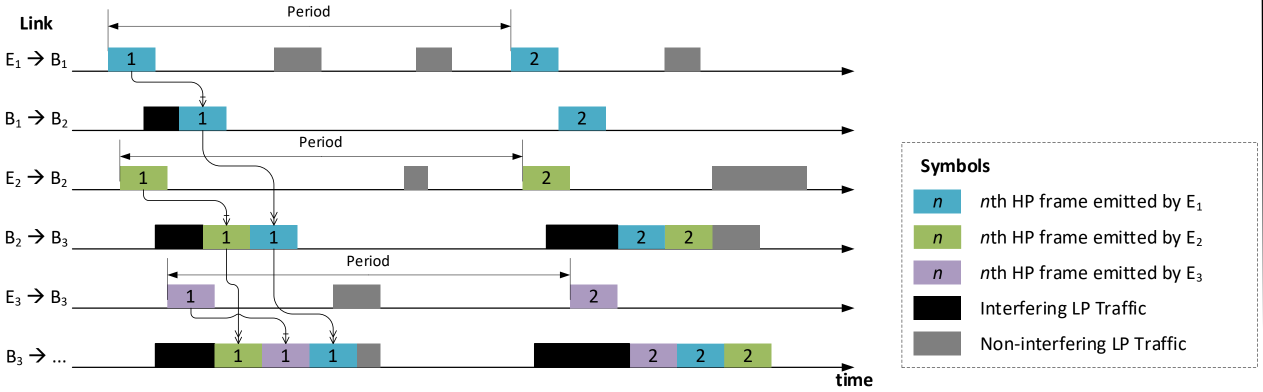
Separates the H interconnections (CTF) from the first and last ones (S&F). Note that, if the lookup finishes after frame completion during reception, then CTF provides no lower delay than S&F. The other way around, if the lookup is "fast enough", then CTF provides lower delays than S&F.

Symbol	Description
d_{SFF}^{max}	Maximum end-to-end delay without CTF of HP frames, in μs.
d_{CTF}^{max}	Maximum end-to-end delay with CTF of HP frames, in μs.
H	Number of possible CTF interconnections (e.g., N-2 for the stream of E_1).
l_{HP}	Frame size of high priority traffic (i.e., the traffic that can be subject to CTF), including all media dependent overhead, in octets.
l_{LP}	Frame size of low priority traffic (always S&F), including all media dependent overhead, in octets. Assumption: 1542 octets without preemption, 155 octets with preemption.
l_{Hdr}	Header length required for destination port lookup in Bridges, in octets. Assumption: 24 octets (preamble, start of frame delimiter, DA, SA, VLAN-Tag).
d_{Oct}	Nominal duration of an octet reflecting the link speed, in μs.
d_{LU}	Destination port lookup duration after l_{Hdr} octets were received, in μs. Assumption: 0.16 μs (e.g., 20 clock cycles @ 125 MHz).
d_Q	Interference-independent queuing delay (MAC delay, PHY delay, etc.), in μs. Assumption: 0.32 μs.

CTF Speed-up Analysis: Both Extremes

Uncoordinated

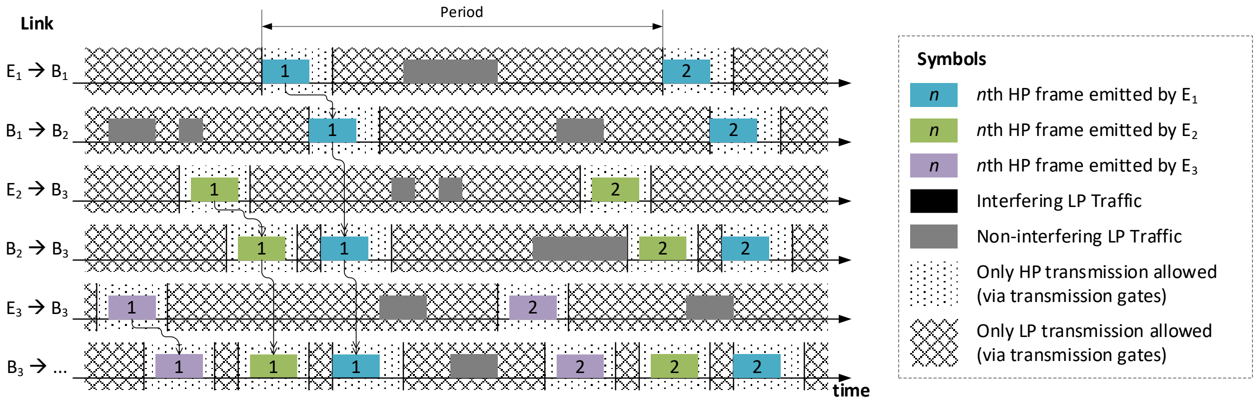
Interference by low priority <u>and</u> other high priority (CTF) traffic



H	l_{HP} / Link	SFF-to-CTF ratio: Preemption unsupported 128	256	512	1024	1542	SFF-to-CTF ratio: Preemption supported 128	256	512	1024	1542
2	100 Mbps	96%	93%	88%	83%	80%	85%	80%	76%	74%	73%
4	100 Mbps	96%	91%	85%	79%	75%	82%	75%	70%	67%	66%
16	100 Mbps	95%	90%	82%	74%	70%	77%	68%	62%	59%	57%
64	100 Mbps	94%	89%	81%	73%	68%	76%	66%	60%	56%	54%
2	1 Gbps	97%	94%	89%	84%	81%	89%	82%	78%	75%	74%
4	1 Gbps	96%	92%	86%	80%	76%	86%	78%	72%	68%	67%
16	1 Gbps	96%	91%	83%	75%	70%	83%	72%	65%	60%	58%
64	1 Gbps	96%	90%	82%	74%	69%	82%	71%	62%	57%	55%
2	2,5 Gbps	98%	95%	90%	84%	81%	94%	86%	80%	76%	75%
4	2,5 Gbps	98%	93%	87%	81%	77%	92%	83%	75%	70%	68%
16	2,5 Gbps	97%	92%	85%	76%	71%	90%	78%	69%	62%	60%
64	2,5 Gbps	97%	92%	84%	75%	70%	90%	77%	67%	60%	57%

Full Time Division Multiplexing

No Interference



H	l_{HP} / Link	SFF-to-CTF ratio: Preemption supported or not 128	256	512	1024	1542
2	100 Mbps	61%	56%	53%	51%	51%
4	100 Mbps	48%	41%	37%	35%	35%
16	100 Mbps	31%	21%	16%	14%	13%
64	100 Mbps	25%	14%	9%	6%	5%
2	1 Gbps	75%	64%	58%	54%	53%
4	1 Gbps	67%	52%	43%	39%	37%
16	1 Gbps	56%	36%	25%	18%	16%
64	1 Gbps	52%	31%	18%	11%	8%
2	2,5 Gbps	88%	74%	64%	58%	55%
4	2,5 Gbps	84%	66%	52%	44%	40%
16	2,5 Gbps	79%	55%	36%	25%	21%
64	2,5 Gbps	77%	50%	31%	18%	13%

Lower percent values indicate higher end to end delay performance gains of CTF over S&F.

Reasons for standardizing CTF in IEEE 802

Interoperable and deterministic data plane (examples)

- Distinguish CTF Traffic from S&F Traffic
  - TAGs, Addresses, Ports?
- "Late" error handling
  - Shorten/truncate erroneous frames?
  - Mark erroneous frames?
  - Do nothing?
- Behavior of existing 802.1 Bridge mechanisms for CTF traffic
  - Flow Metering (e.g. Max. SDU size filters, MEF 10.3)?
  - Transmission selection algorithms?
  - Transmission gates?
  - Link speed transitions?[1]

Unified Management

- Elements
  - Configuration Parameters (e.g., enable/disable CTF)
  - Device properties (e.g., timing)
  - Status Variables (e.g., erroneous CTF frame counters)
- Required, for example, for automated, efficient and consistent TDM configuration (e.g., centralized network controller [802.1Qcc-2018])

Application and limitations of CTF in Networks

- Quality of Service[1,2]

Limit circulating erroneous frames in topological loops

- Security [1]

Prevent exposure of traffic (CTF and S&F) to untrusted network segments

1) See also https://ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2017/new-tsn-thaler-cut-through-issues-0117-v01.pdf
2) See also https://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2019/new-seaman-cut-through-scissors-0119-v01.pdf

Thank you for your Attention!

Questions, Opinions, Ideas?