



Software-Defined Networks Supporting Time-Sensitive In-Vehicular Communication

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1. TSN & SDN in Vehicular Networks
2. Concepts on Implementing TSN + SDN
3. Timing & Latency Analysis
4. Conclusion & Outlook

Why TSN?

- Quality-of-Service traffic classes with timing guarantees
- Synchronous (scheduled TDMA) and asynchronous (reserved bandwidth) traffic

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Why TSN + SDN = TSSDN

- Central (re-)calculation, verification and (re-)configuration of timings during runtime
- Robust safety and security methods

Step 1

Combine switching modules of SDN and TSN

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Step 2

Map signalling of TSN to SDN

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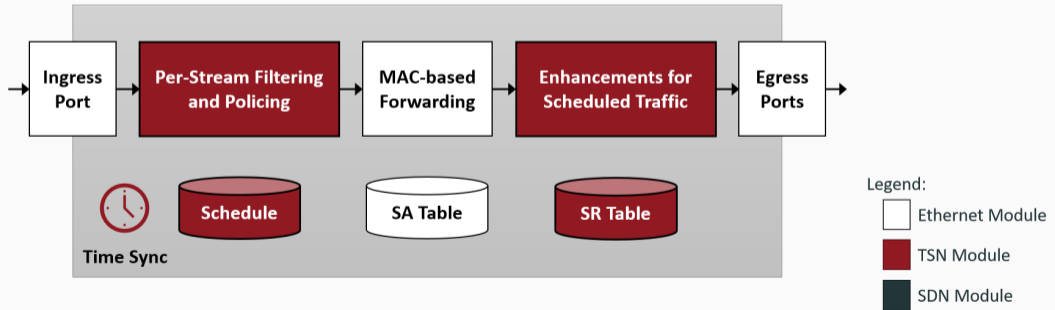
Step 2

Map signalling of TSN to SDN

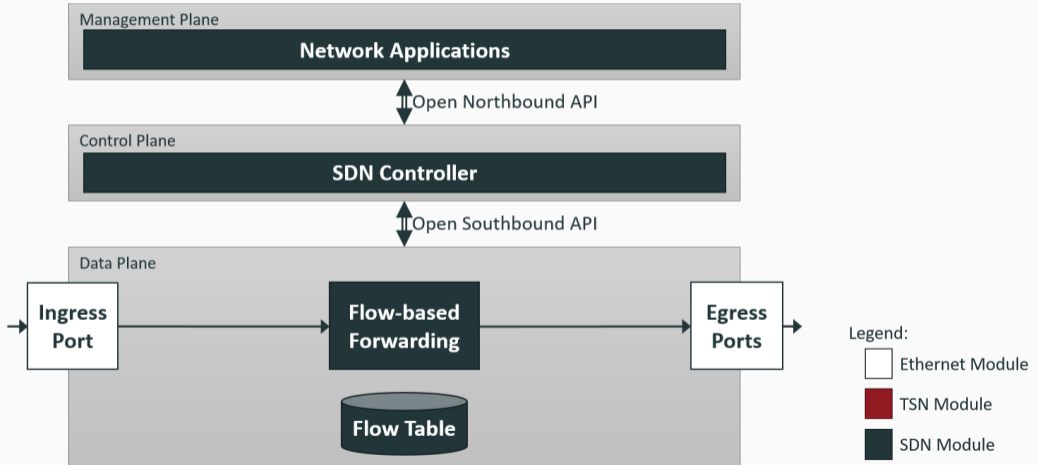
Step 3

Define OpenFlow matching of time-sensitive flows

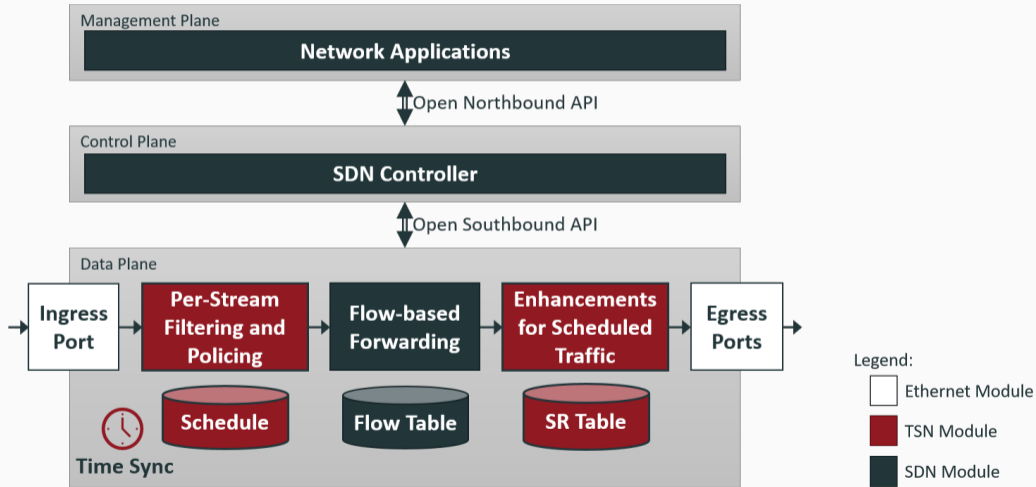
Combining Switching Modules of SDN and TSN



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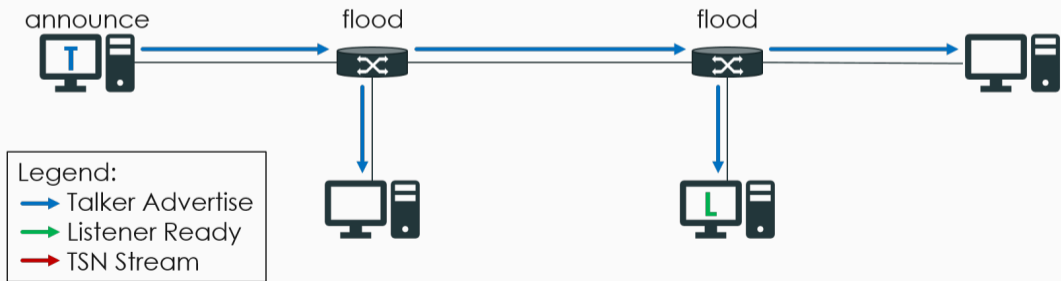
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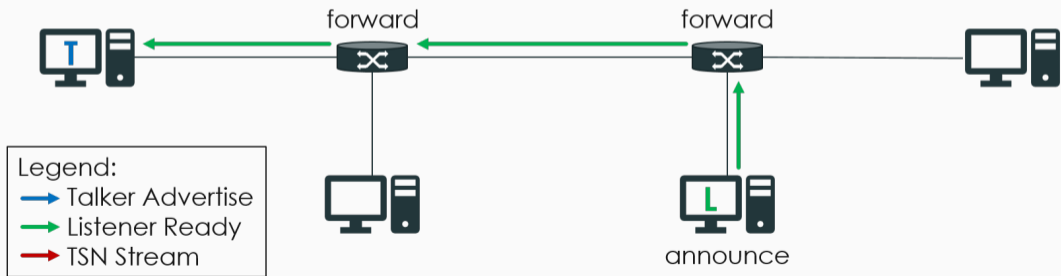
Signalling of TSN Stream Reservation



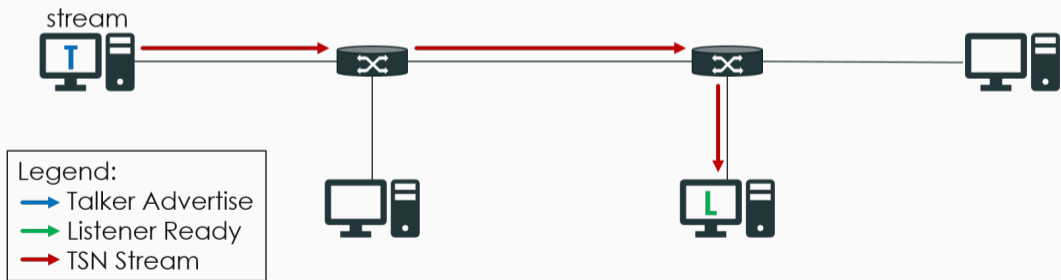
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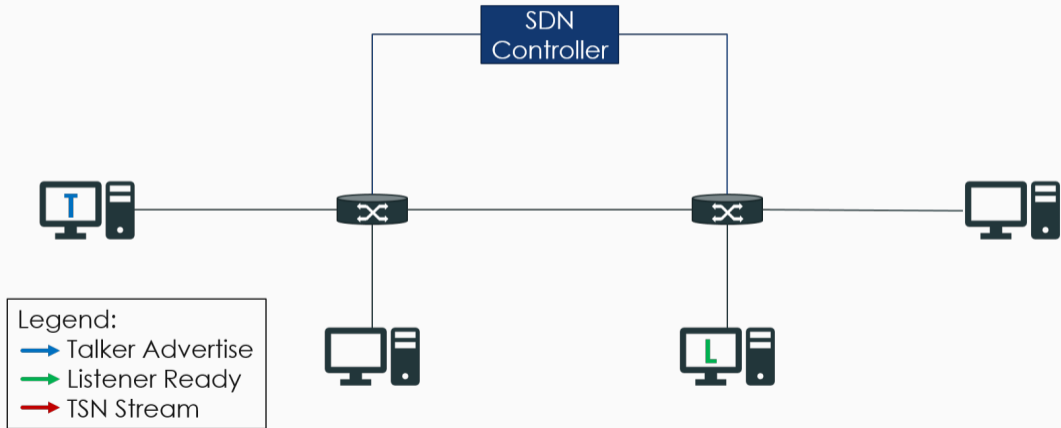
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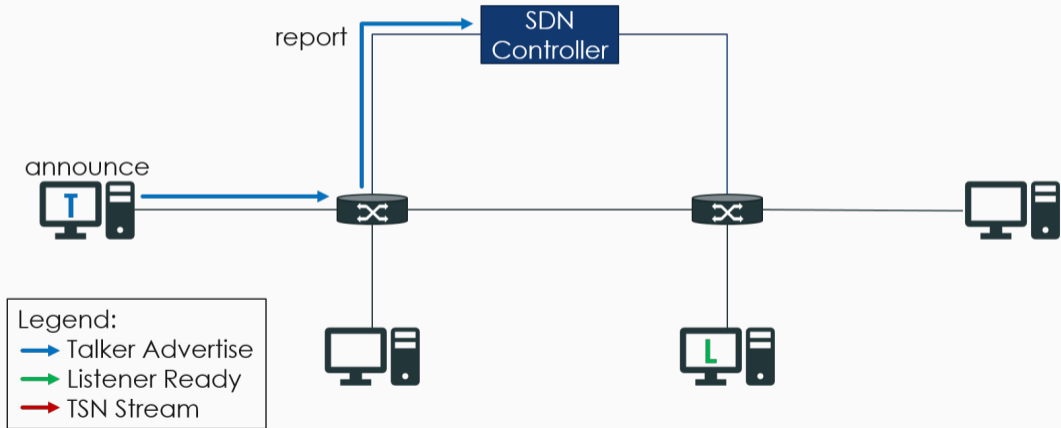
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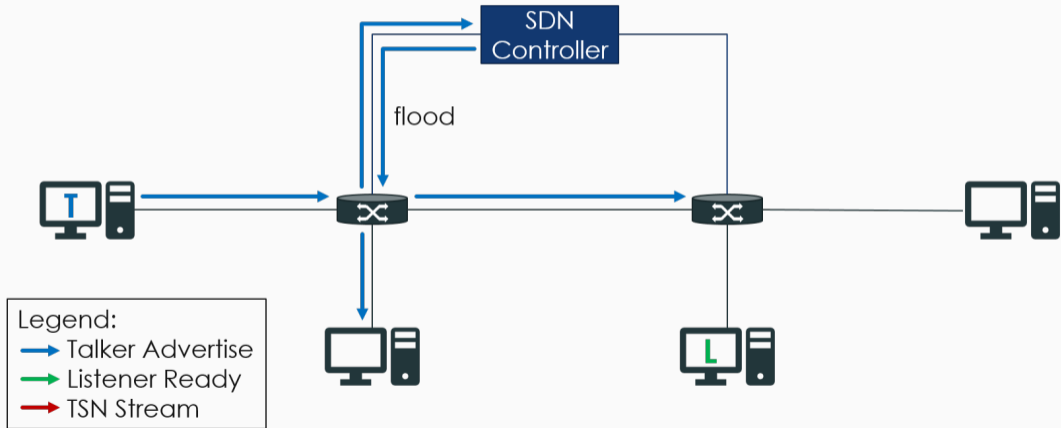
Mapping Signalling of TSN Stream Reservation to SDN



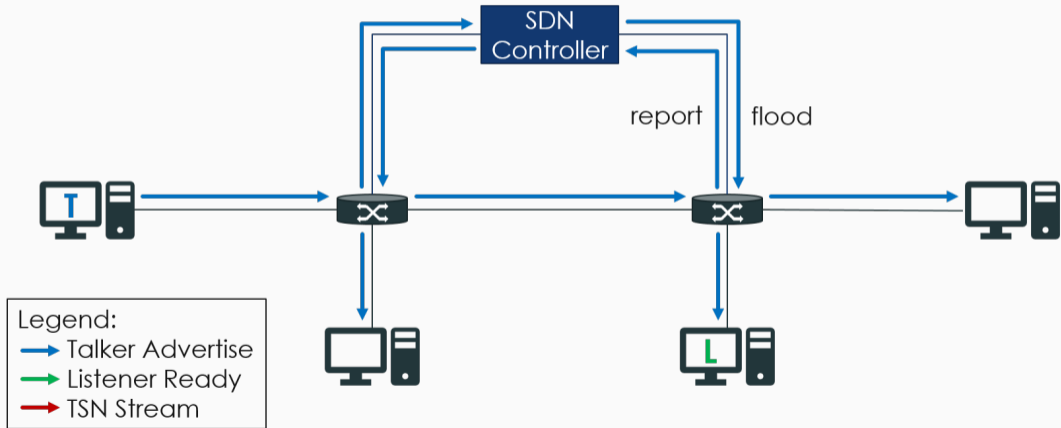
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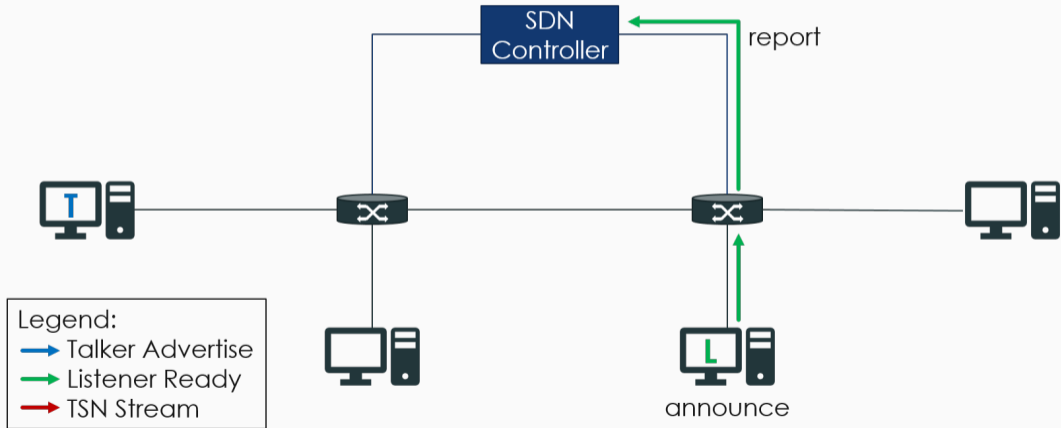
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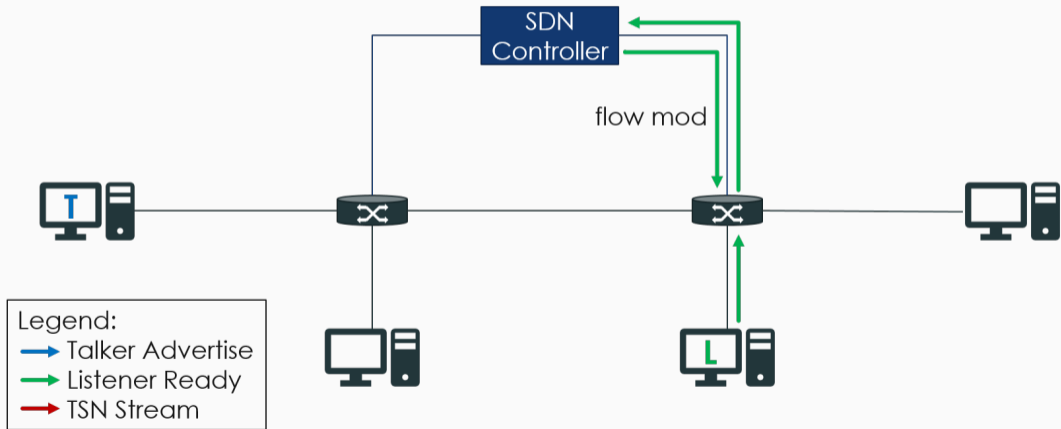
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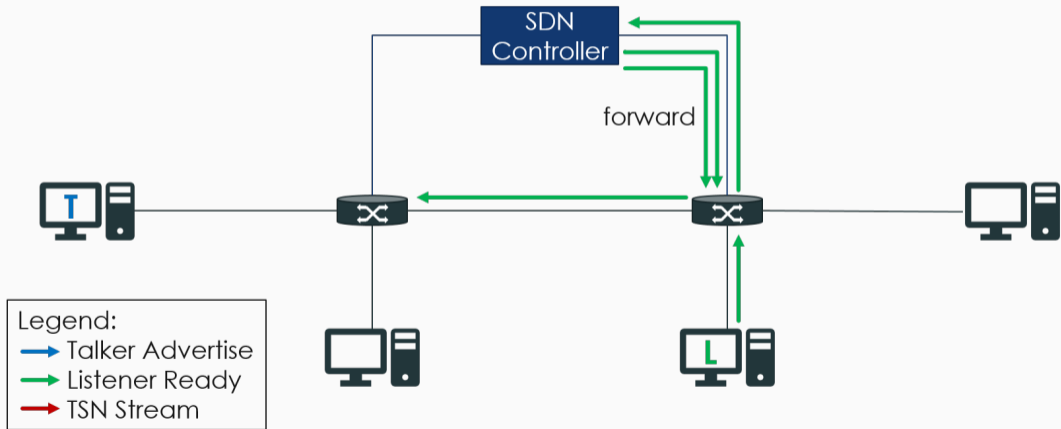
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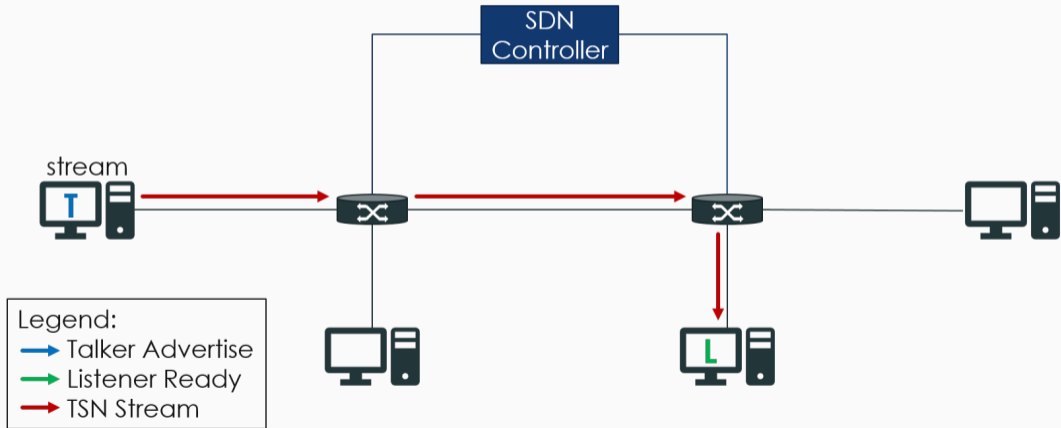
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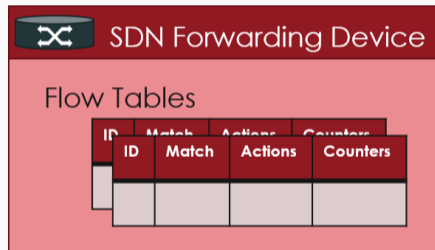


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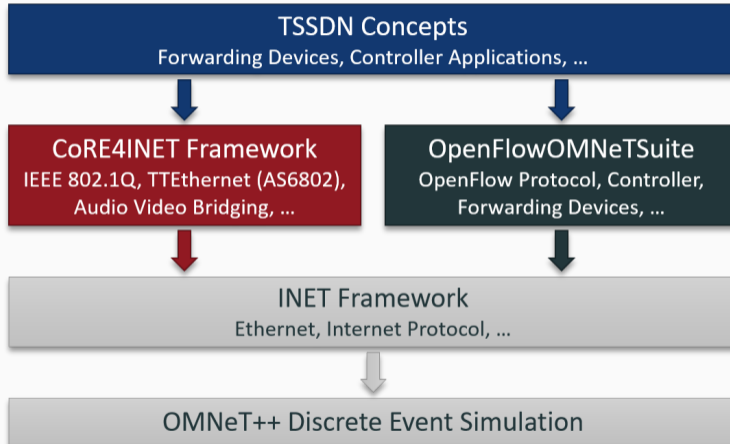


Defining OpenFlow Matching of Time-Sensitive Flows

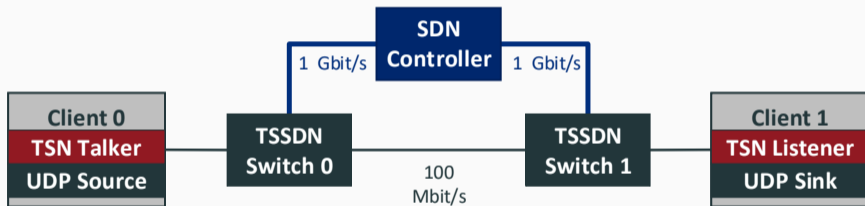
Match {
Listener Multicast **Ethernet Destination Address**,
Talker **Ethernet Source Address**,
Switch **Ingress Port**,
VLAN ID **802.1Q ID**,
Stream Priority **802.1Q PCP**
}



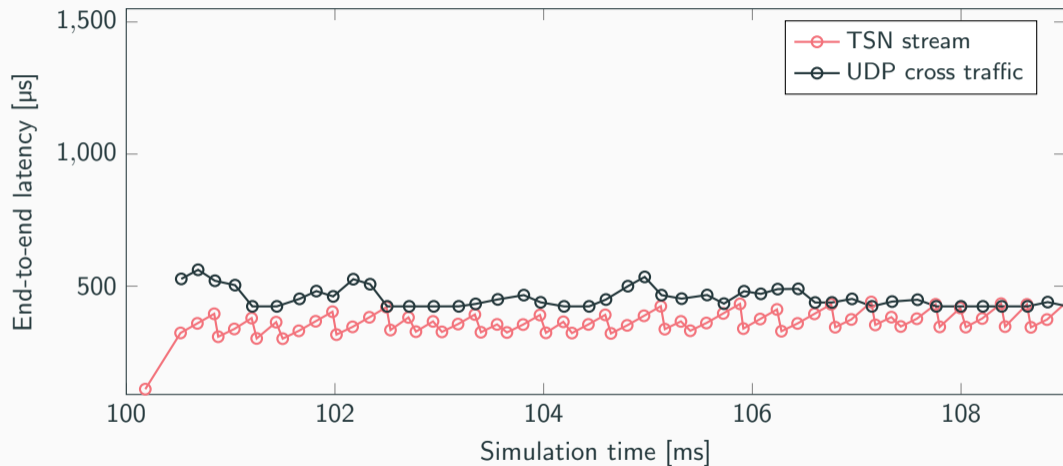
Simulation Environment



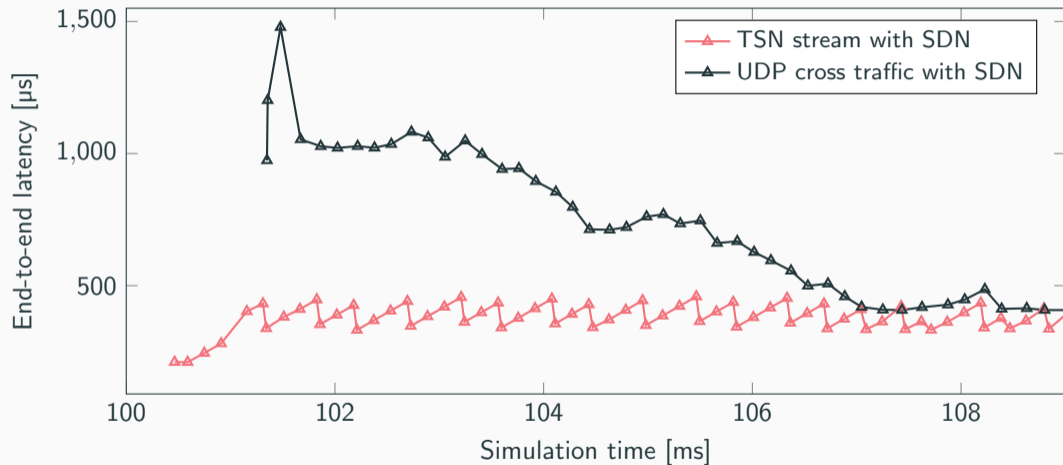
Simulation Case Study



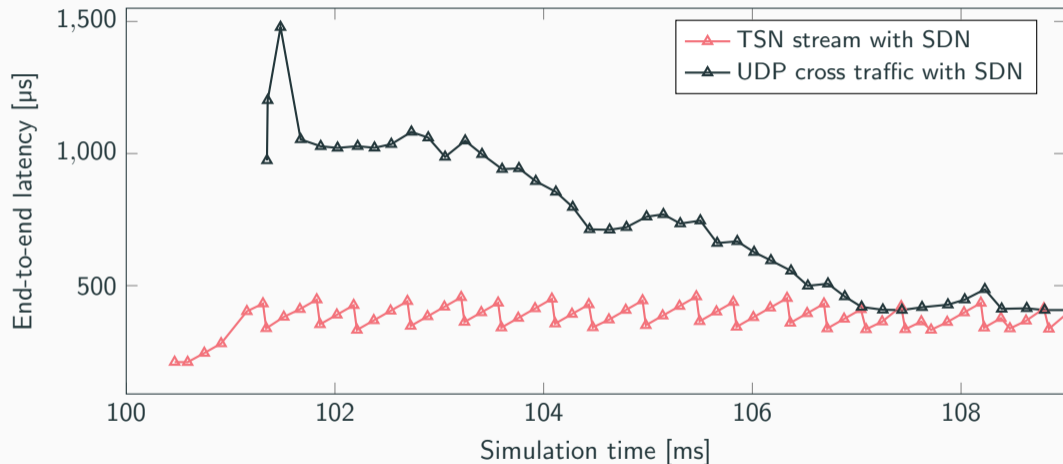
Latency Measurement of TSN



Latency Measurement of TSSDN

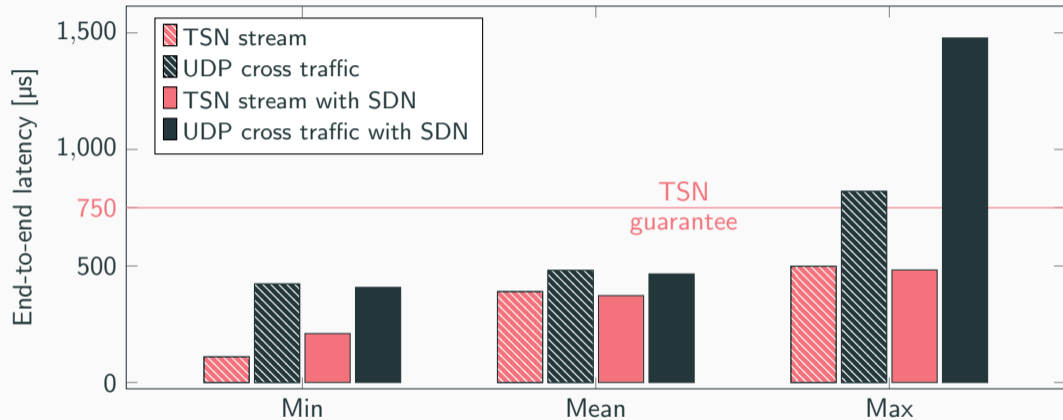


Latency Measurement of TSSDN

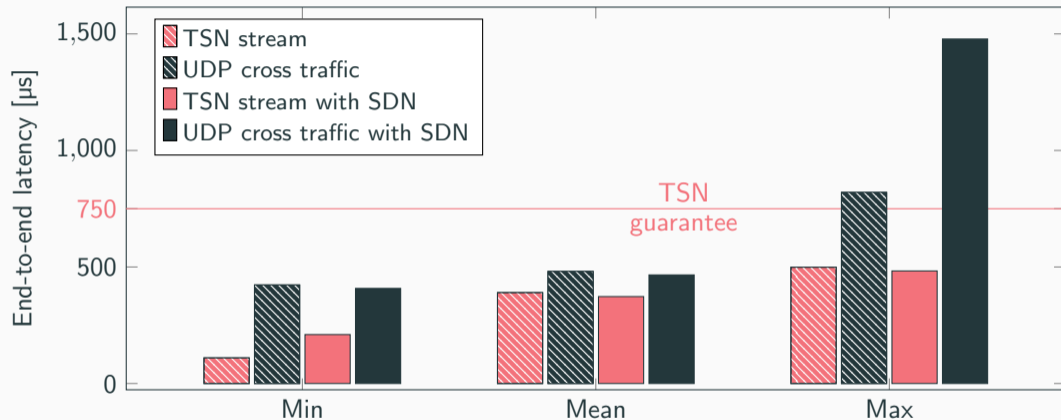


→ No delay penalty for time-critical flows, while taking advantage of SDN in vehicles

Comparing Maximum Latency



Comparing Maximum Latency



→ The timing guarantees are met for time-sensitive flows

Summary

- Combined TSN and SDN without a delay penalty for real-time traffic
- Presented our switching methodology that combines SDN and TSN
- Defined potentials of time-sensitive software-defined in-vehicular networks
- Opened the field of TSSDN in cars

Future Work

- Transfer more of TSNs control logic to the SDN controller
- Analyse the effect of SDN on synchronous TDMA flows
- Show potentials of TSSDN for vehicles including improvements on robustness and security

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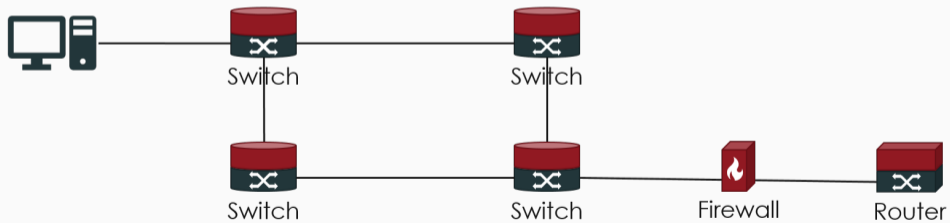
Sponsored by the



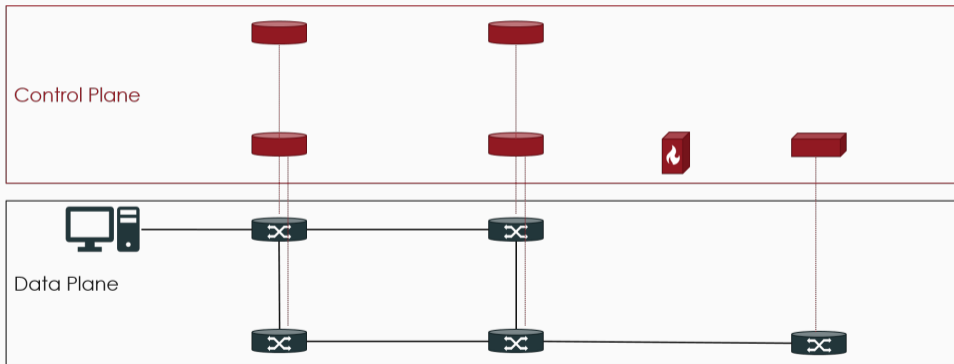
Time-Sensitive Networking

- Set of standards defined by the TSN task group of the IEEE
- IEEE 802.1Q-2018 extends Ethernet with the ability to forward concurrent real-time and cross traffic
- Different Quality-of-Service with several real-time traffic classes.
 - Synchronous, Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)
 - Asynchronous, such as TSNs predecessor Audio Video Bridging (AVB)
- IEEE P802.1Qcc draft introduces a controller for central network management
- However, this controller is only a centralised configuration unit
 - No vendor neutral standardised interface between the controller and the switches
 - No functionality of the network devices extracted into the control plane

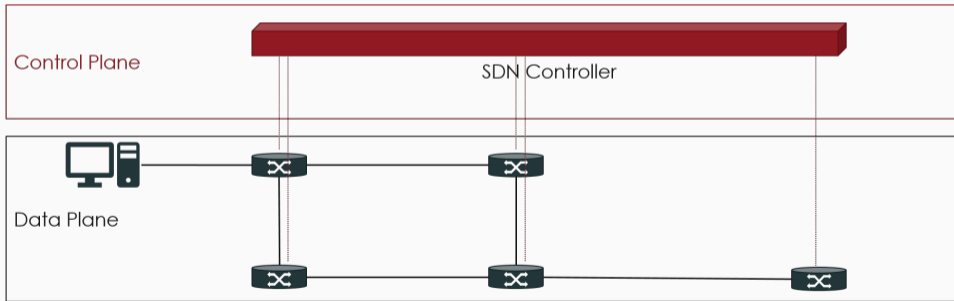
Software-Defined Networking



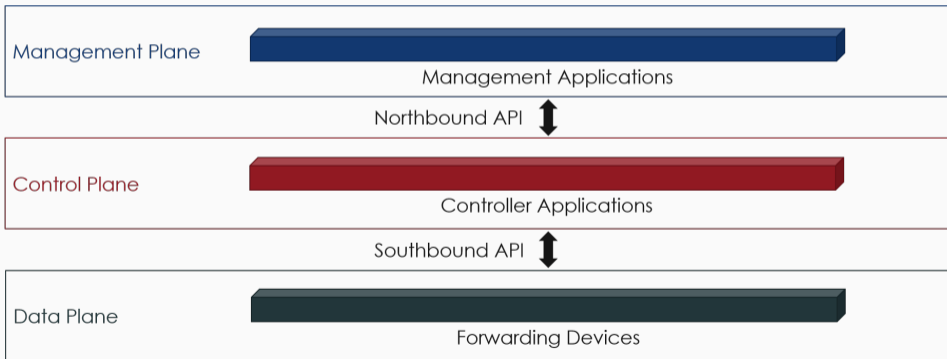
Software-Defined Networking



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Software-Defined Networking



The Case for In-Vehicular TSSDN

- OpenFlow standard and a centralised control logic
 - Vendor neutral selection of controller logic and forwarding devices
 - Allows for simple, exchangeable, inexpensive, and future proof forwarding devices
- Global network knowledge
 - Efficient route determination and re-routing
 - Central (re-)calculation and verification of timings over multiple links during run time
 - Central point for configuration and updates
- Robustness
 - SDN supports arbitrary network topologies
 - Combined with global network knowledge this is an enabler for robust safety methods
 - Network Security applications can be added to the SDN controller

TSN maximum latency calculation

- Calculation by counting port scheduling processes.
- For a 100 Mbit/s link with a maximum delay of $250\ \mu\text{s}$ for the highest priority

