



Class A Bridge Latency Calculations

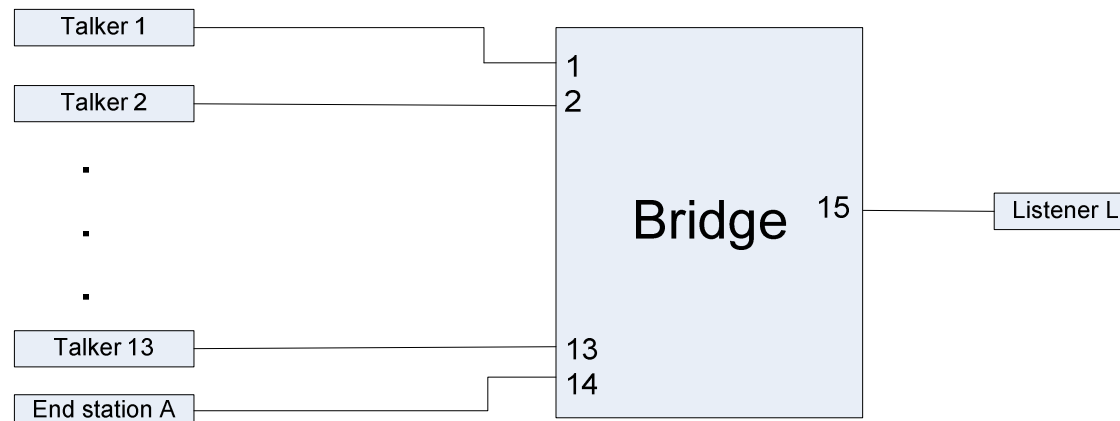


Christian Boiger
christian.boiger@fh-deggendorf.de
IEEE 802 Plenary Meeting
November 2010
Dallas, TX



Example

- 15 port FE Bridge
- 13 FE talkers, each is sending one stream
- 1 FE listener L, is receiving all 13 streams
- 1 non AVB FE end station A





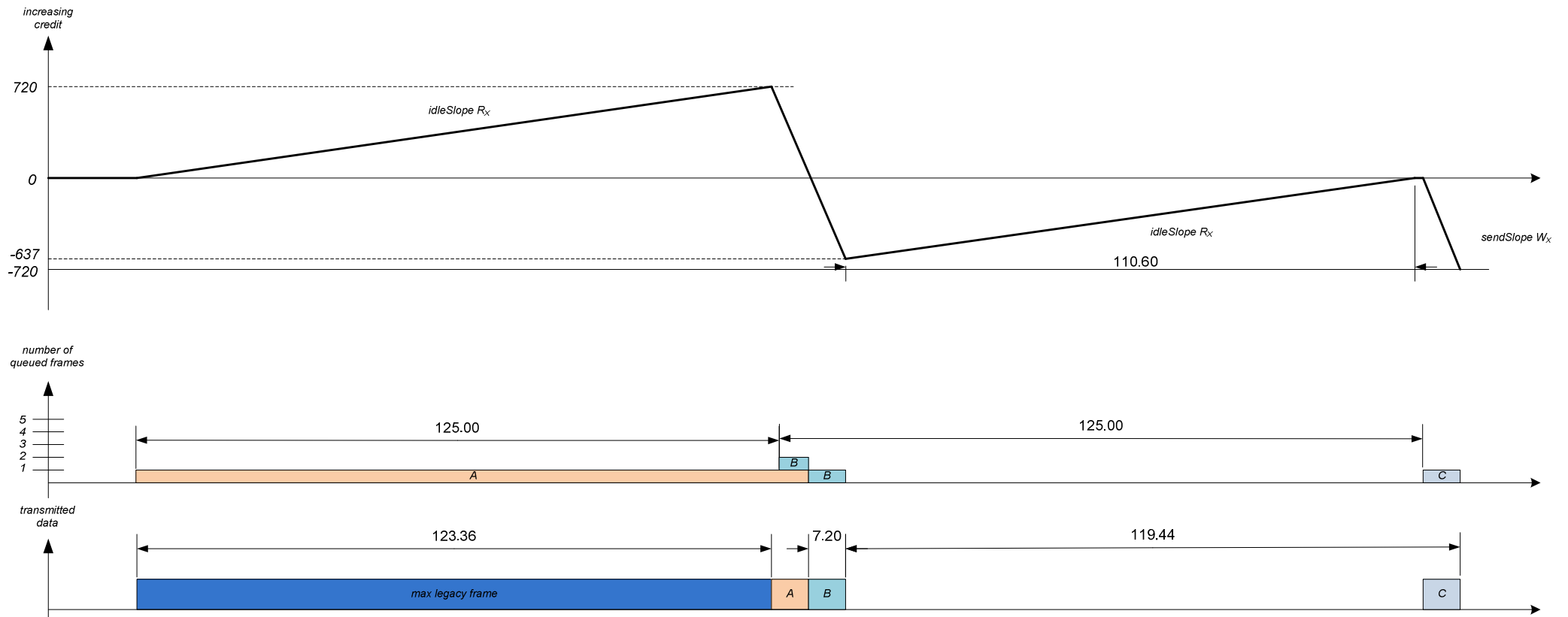
Talker Behavior

- One class A stream to listener L with 70 bytes stream size → 90 bytes packet size incl. IFG and preamble (7.2μs @FE)
- 90 bytes * 13 = 1170 bytes class A traffic
- Every talker starts with a max size legacy frame (1542 bytes) to end station A at $t_{0-1\text{clk}}$ (123.36μs @FE)
- At t_0 a 90 bytes class A stream packet needs to be transmitted
- At $t_0 + 125\mu\text{s}$ a second class A stream packet needs to be transmitted
- At $t_0 + 250\mu\text{s}$ a third class A stream packet needs to be transmitted



Talker Behavior

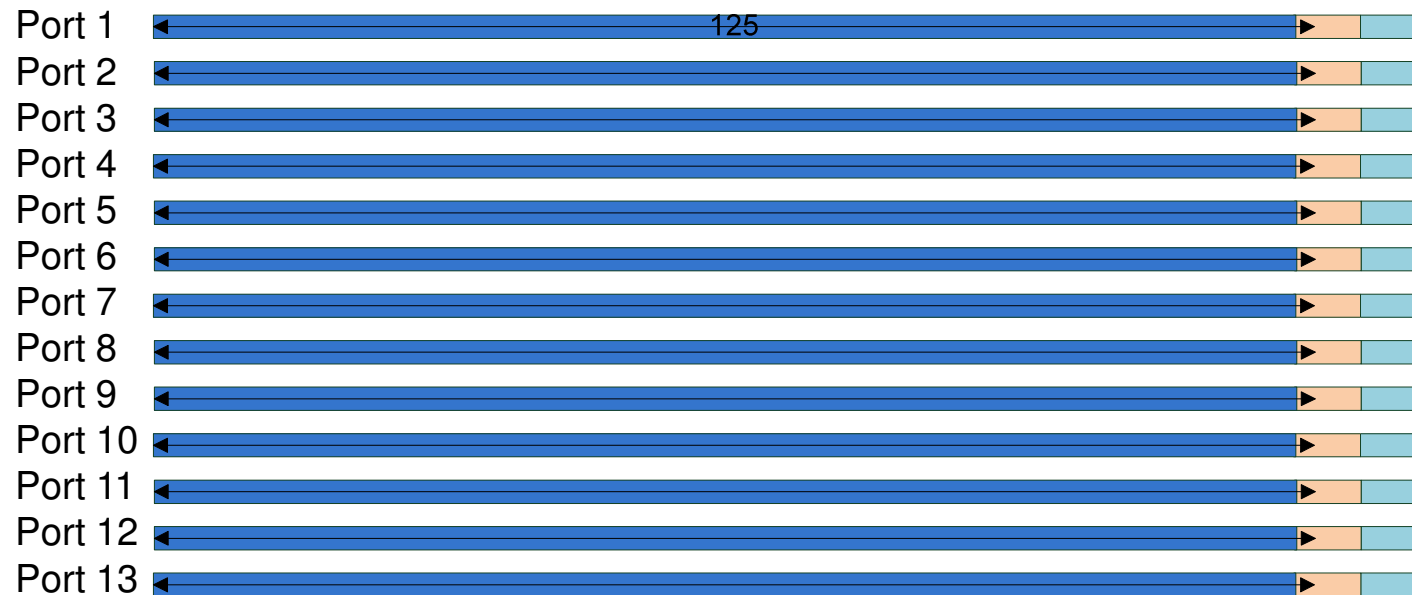
Result:





Bridge Ingress

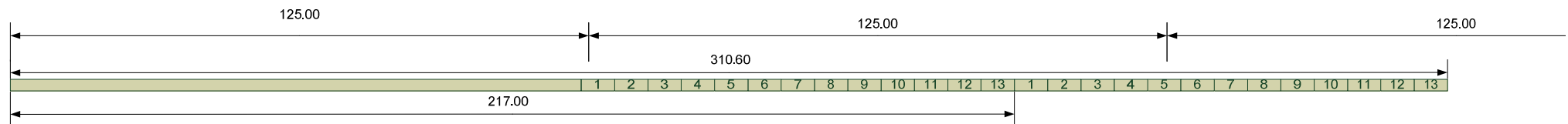
Every talker sends the same traffic pattern.
This results in the following bridge ingress:



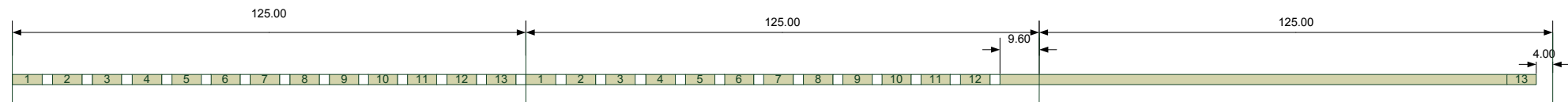


Bridge Egress to Listener

Bridge egress with one max legacy frame from end station A starting at t_{0-1clk} :

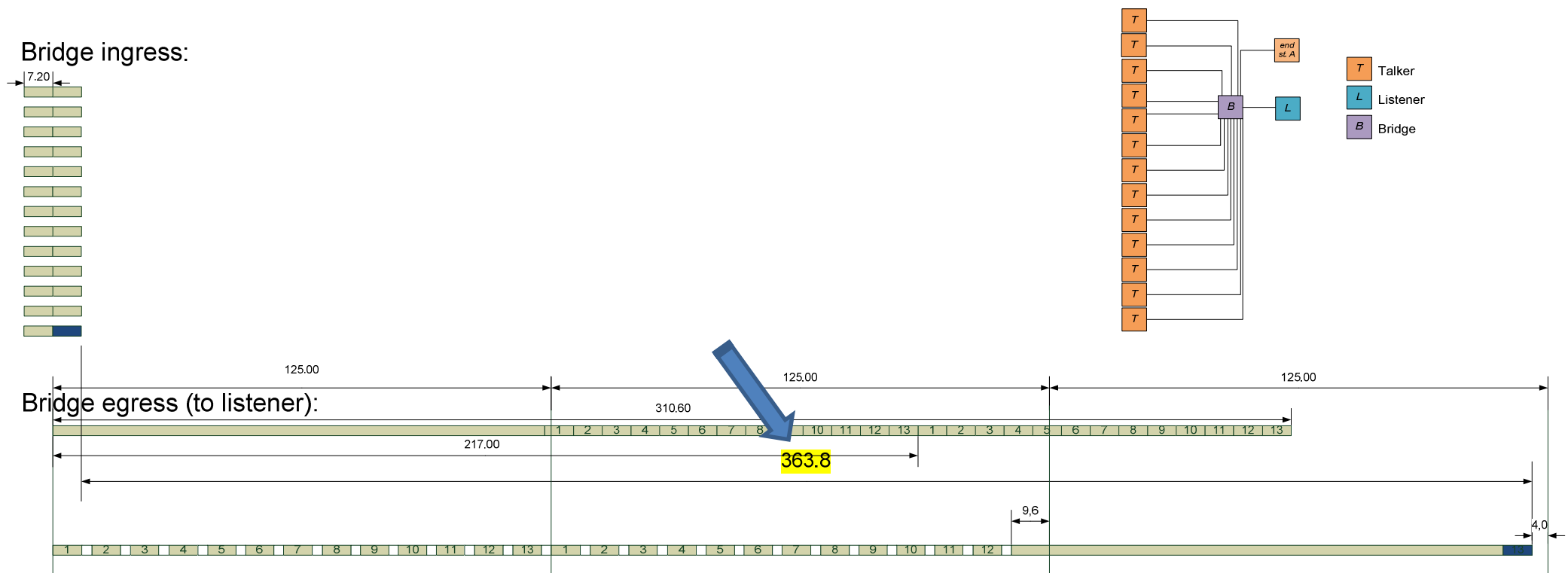


Bridge egress with one max legacy late interfering frame from end station A:





Bridge Latency @FE – Case 1

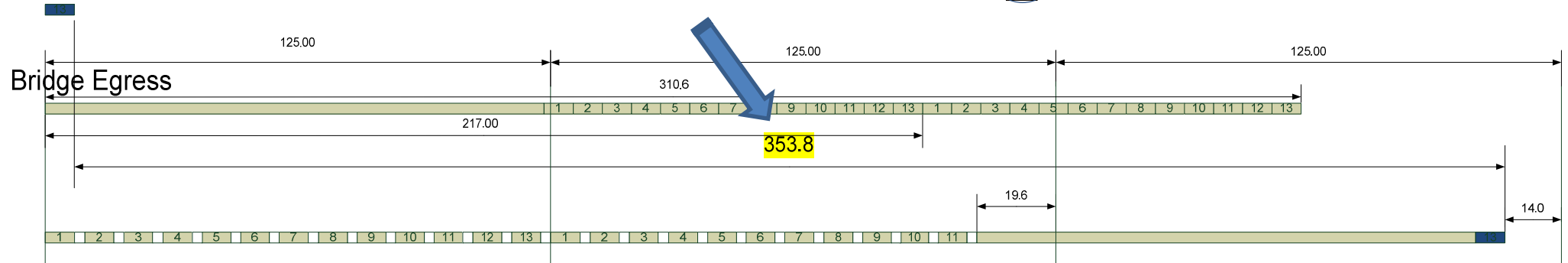
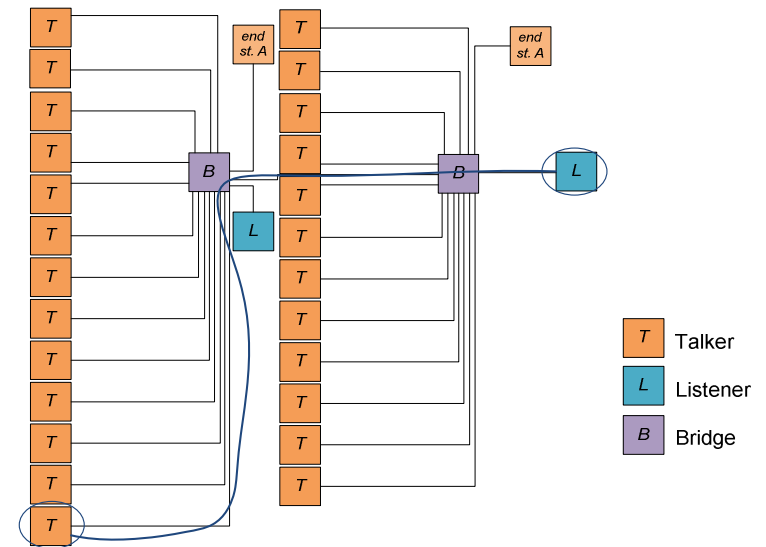
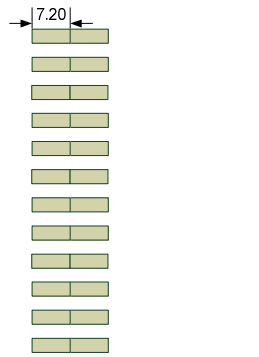




Bridge Latency @FE – Case 2

- Can this happen every hop?
 - No. But this can happen at every bridge.

Bridge Ingress





FE Case 2 Results

- Bridge latency:
 $12 \text{ (talker)} * 2 \text{ (frames)} * 7.2\mu\text{s (90 bytes)} * 1.3333 \text{ (pacing 100/75)} + 123.36\mu\text{s (1542 bytes legacy frame)} + 7.2\mu\text{s (13. talker)} - 7.2\mu\text{s (frame arrival)} = 353.76\mu\text{s}$
- Over 7 hops the example could end up with a latency of:
 $249.64\mu\text{s (FE talker}^1) + 6 * 353.76\mu\text{s (FE bridges)} = \underline{2372.2\mu\text{s}}$

→ >2 ms over 7 hops

¹ <http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2010/ba-pannell-latency-math-0910-v4.pdf>



FE Case 2 Results (Fan-In = 7)

- Bridge latency:
 $6 \text{ (talker)} * 2 \text{ (frames)} * 13.36\mu\text{s (167 bytes)} * 1.3333 \text{ (pacing 100/75)}$
 $+ 123.36\mu\text{s (1542 bytes legacy frame)} + 13.36\mu\text{s (7. talker)} - 13.36\mu\text{s}$
 $\text{(frame arrival)} = 337.12\mu\text{s}$
- Over 7 hops the example could end up with a latency of:
 $249.64\mu\text{s (FE talker}^1) + 6 * 337.12\mu\text{s (FE bridges)} = \underline{2272.36\mu\text{s}}$

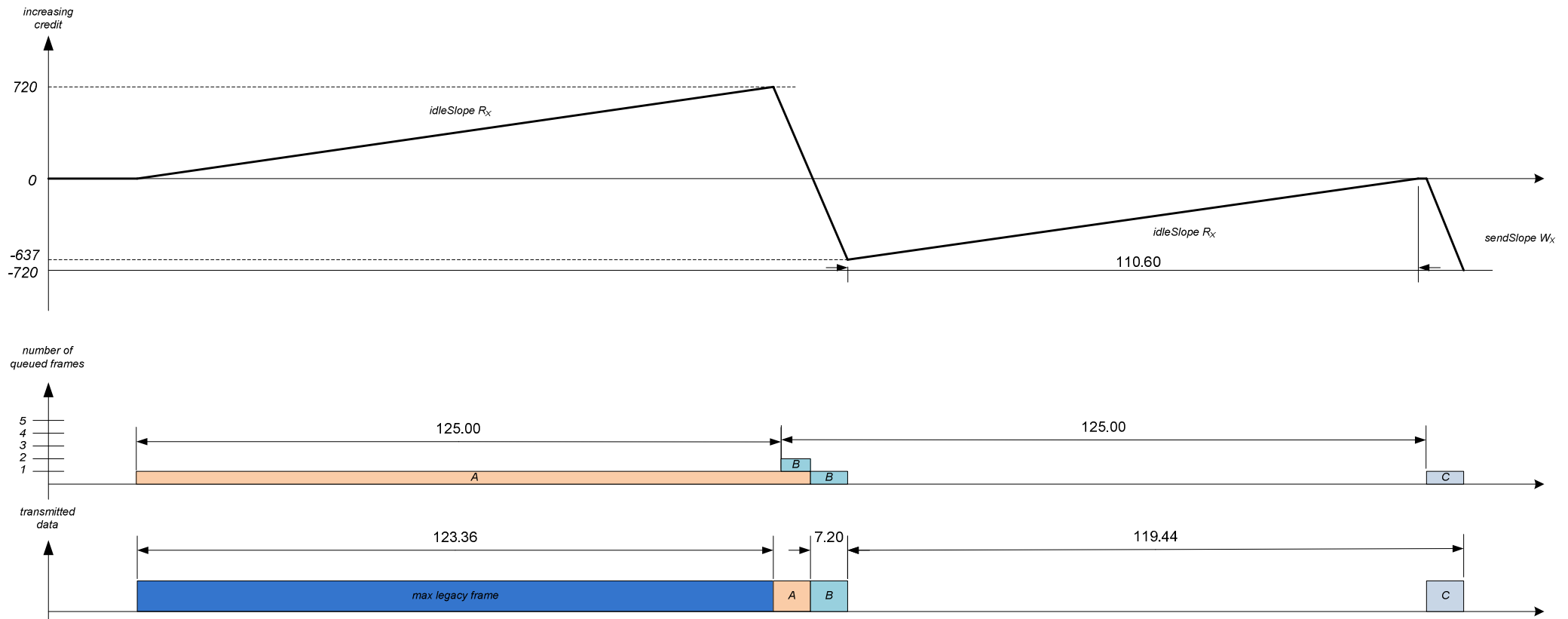
→ >2 ms over 7 hops
- But is this the worst case?
Is it possible that more than 2 frames of the same stream bunch together?

¹ <http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2010/ba-pannell-latency-math-0910-v4.pdf>



Bridge Latency @FE – Case 3(1)

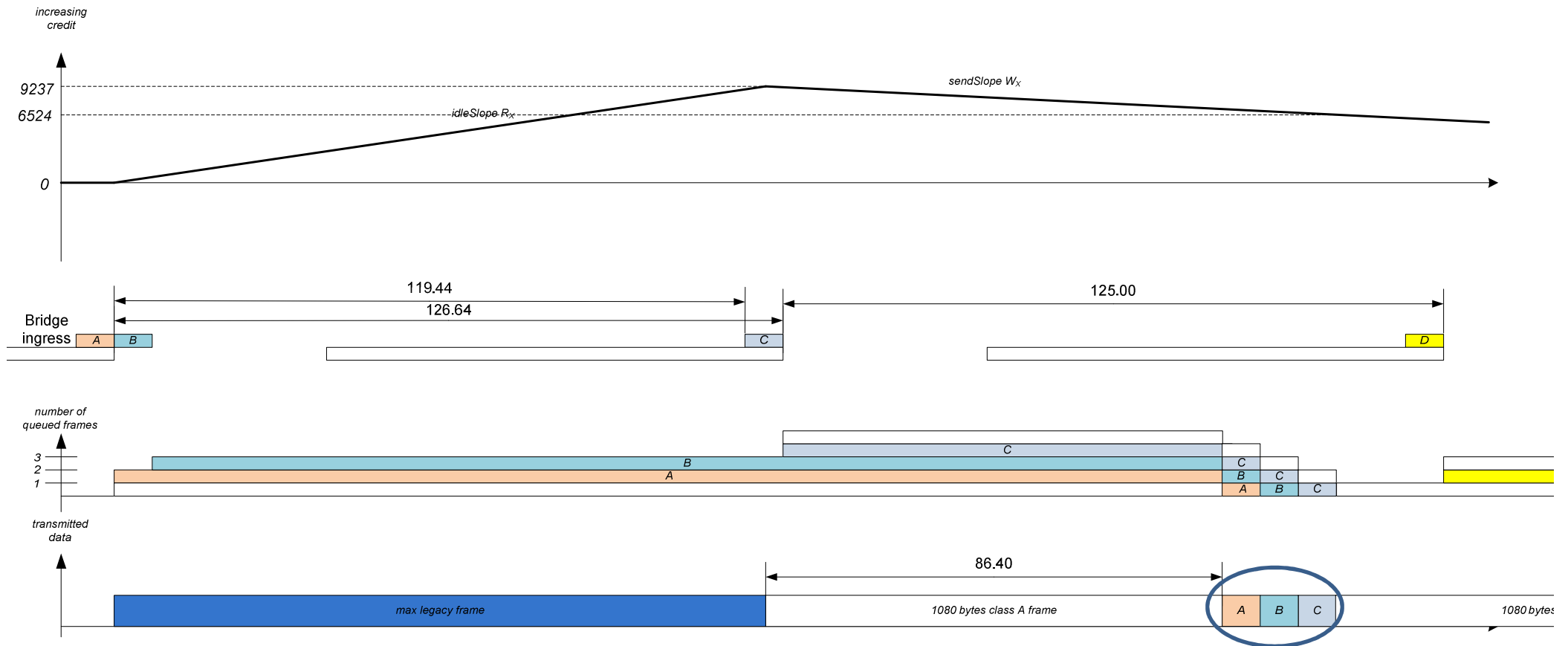
Talker:





Bridge Latency @FE – Case 3(2)

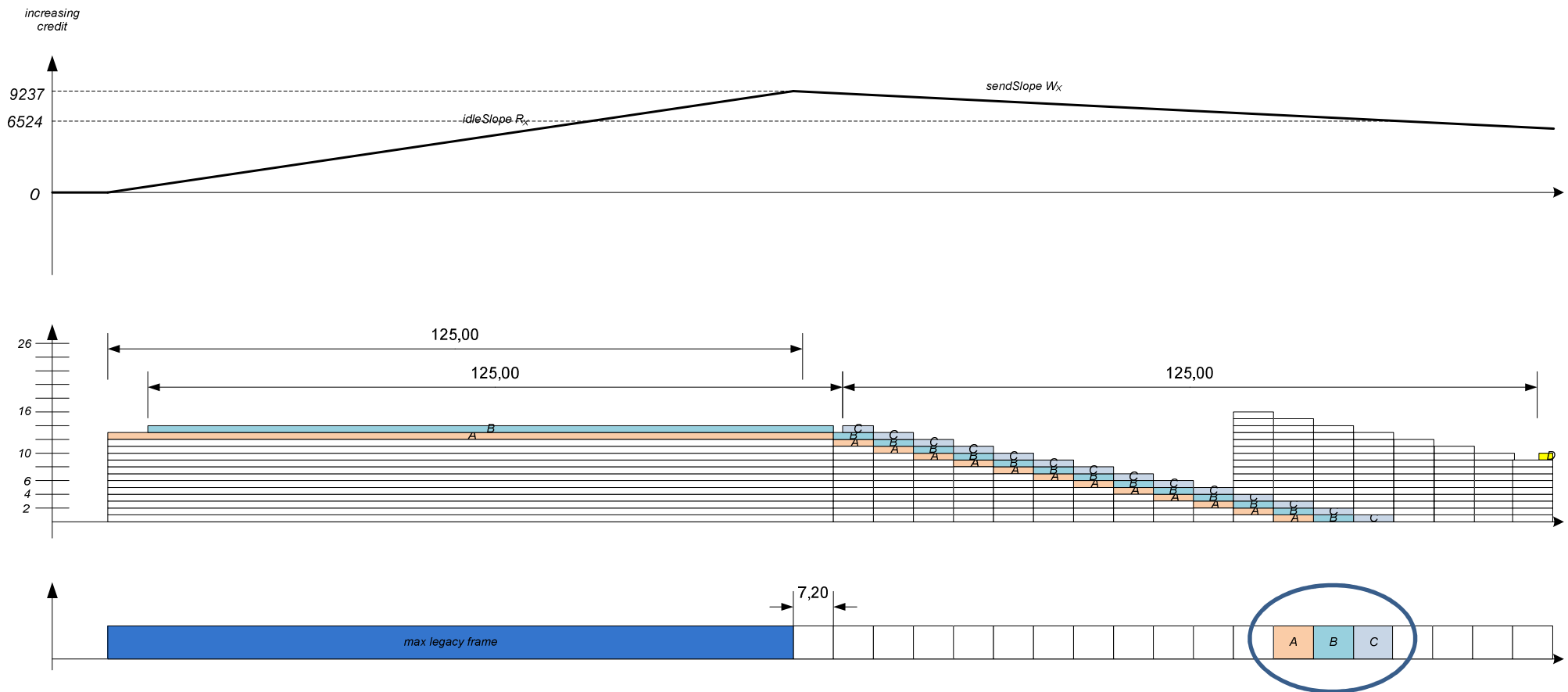
First bridge (after talker):





Bridge Latency @FE – Case 3(3)

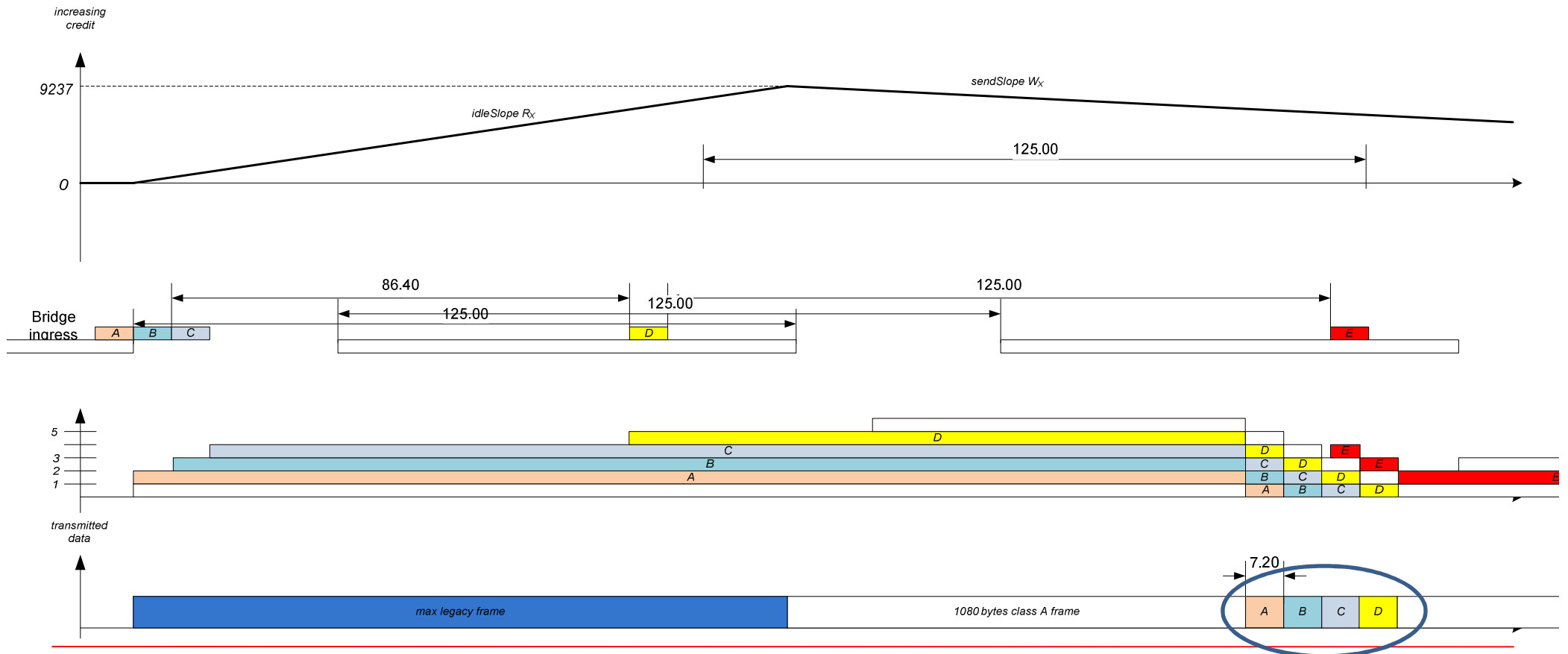
First bridge (after talker):





Bridge Latency @FE – Case 3(4)

Second bridge (after talker):
Interfering class A talker (1080 bytes)

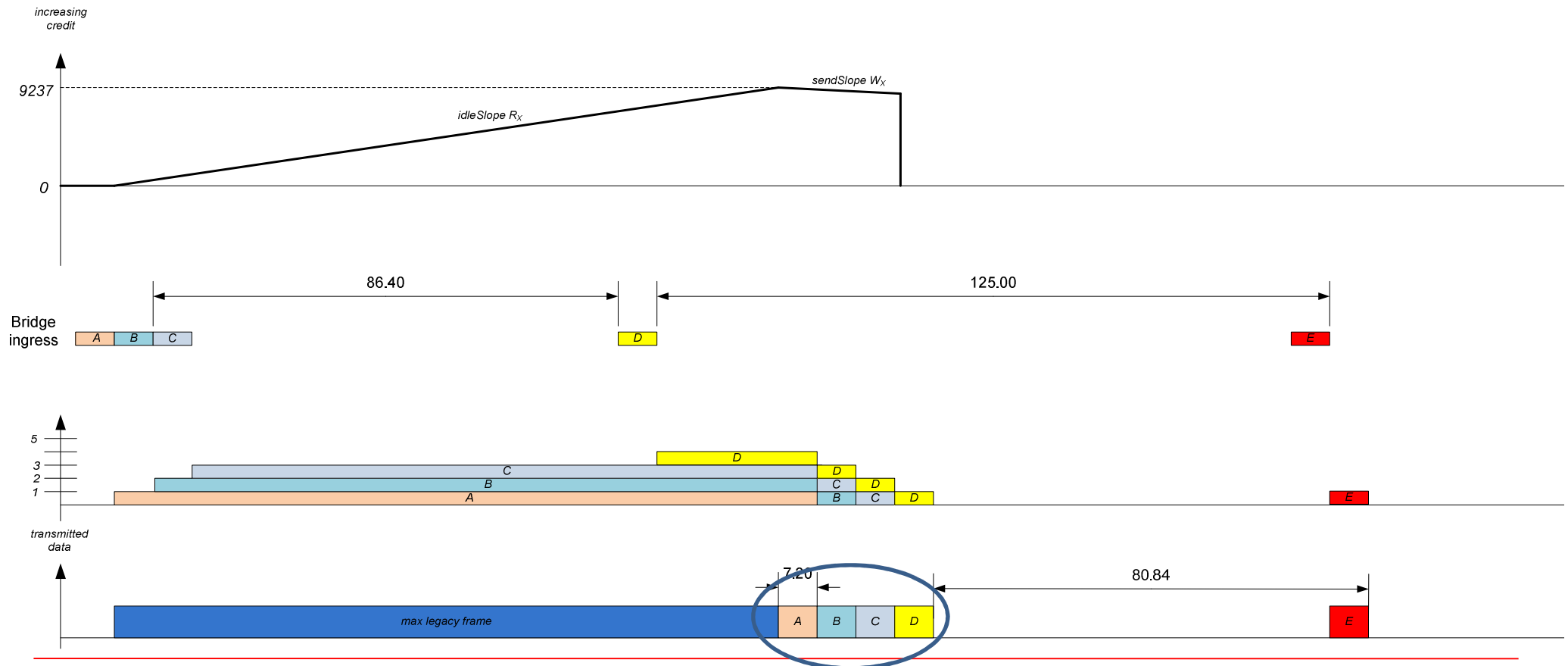




Bridge Latency @FE – Case 3(5)

Second bridge (after talker):

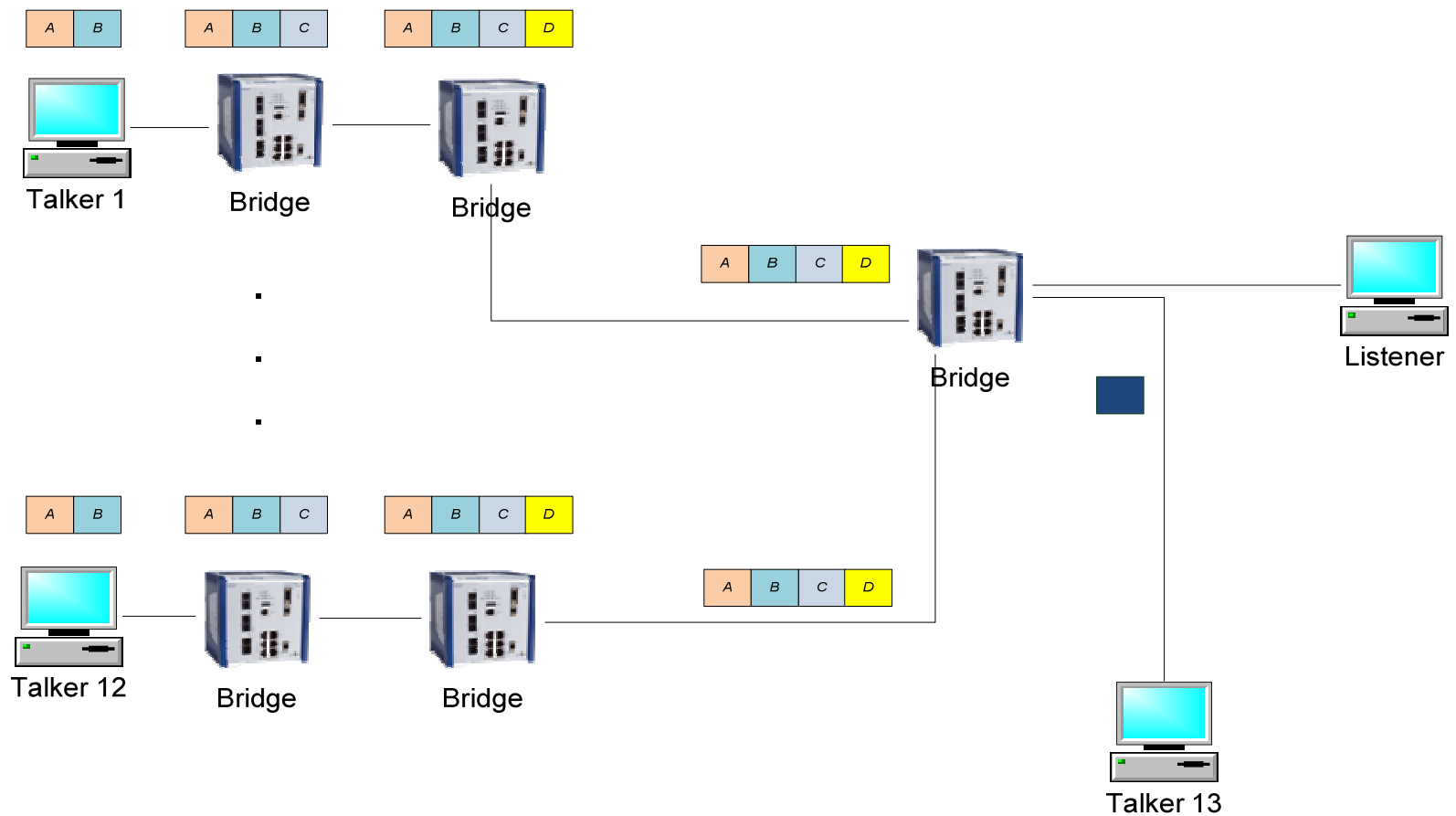
No interfering frame (75% of bandwidth allocated but not used)





Bridge Latency @FE – Case 3(4)

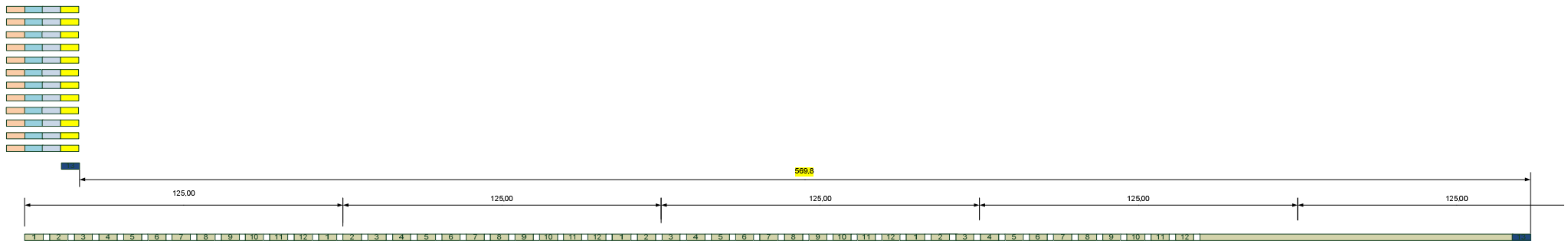
Bridge ingress:





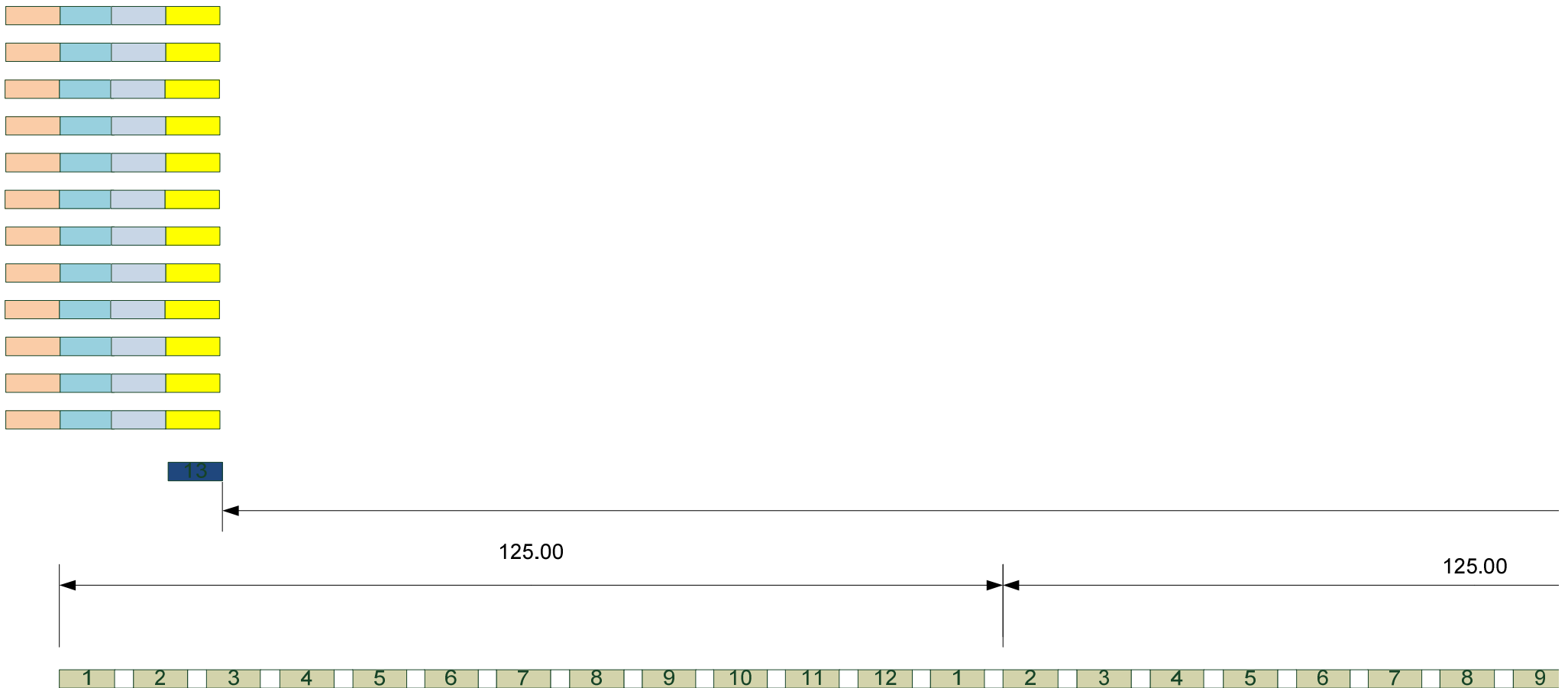
Bridge Latency @FE – Case 3(5)

Possible latency:



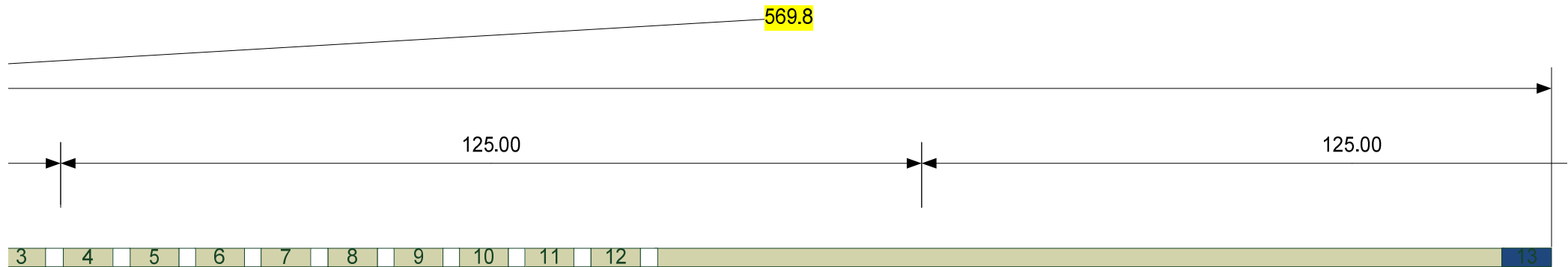


Bridge Latency @FE – Case 3(6)





Bridge Latency @FE – Case 3(7)





FE Case 3 Results

- Bridge latency:
 $12 \text{ (talker)} * 4 \text{ (frames)} * 7.2\mu\text{s (90 bytes)} * 1.3333 \text{ (pacing 100/75)} + 123.36\mu\text{s (1542 bytes legacy frame)} + 7.2\mu\text{s (13. talker)} - 3 * 7.2\mu\text{s (frame arrival)} = 569.76\mu\text{s}$
 - Over 7 hops the example could end up with a latency of:
 $249.64\mu\text{s (FE talker}^1) + 6 * 569.76\mu\text{s (FE bridges)} = \underline{3668.2\mu\text{s}}$
- ➔ >>2 ms over 7 hops

¹ <http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2010/ba-pannell-latency-math-0910-v4.pdf>



FE Case 3 Results (Fan-In = 7)

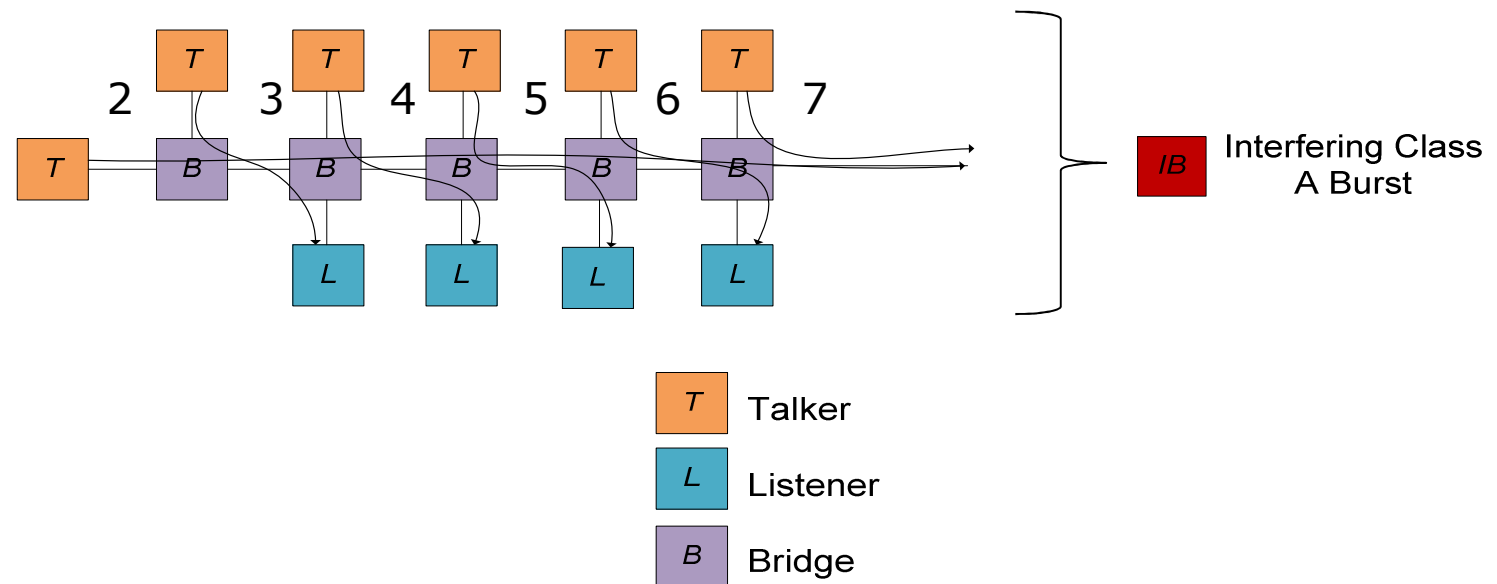
- Bridge latency:
 $6 \text{ (talker)} * 4 \text{ (frames)} * 13.36\mu\text{s (167 bytes)} * 1.3333 \text{ (pacing 100/75)}$
 $+ 123.36\mu\text{s (1542 bytes legacy frame)} + 13.36\mu\text{s (7. talker)} - 3 * 13.36\mu\text{s (frame arrival)} = 524.15\mu\text{s}$
- Over 7 hops the example could end up with a latency of:
 $249.64\mu\text{s (FE talker}^1) + 6 * 524.15\mu\text{s (FE bridges)} = \underline{3394.54\mu\text{s}}$
- ➔ >>2 ms over 7 hops
- What is the worst case?
 - I think at every talker/switch one frame can join the interfering class A burst

¹ <http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2010/ba-pannell-latency-math-0910-v4.pdf>



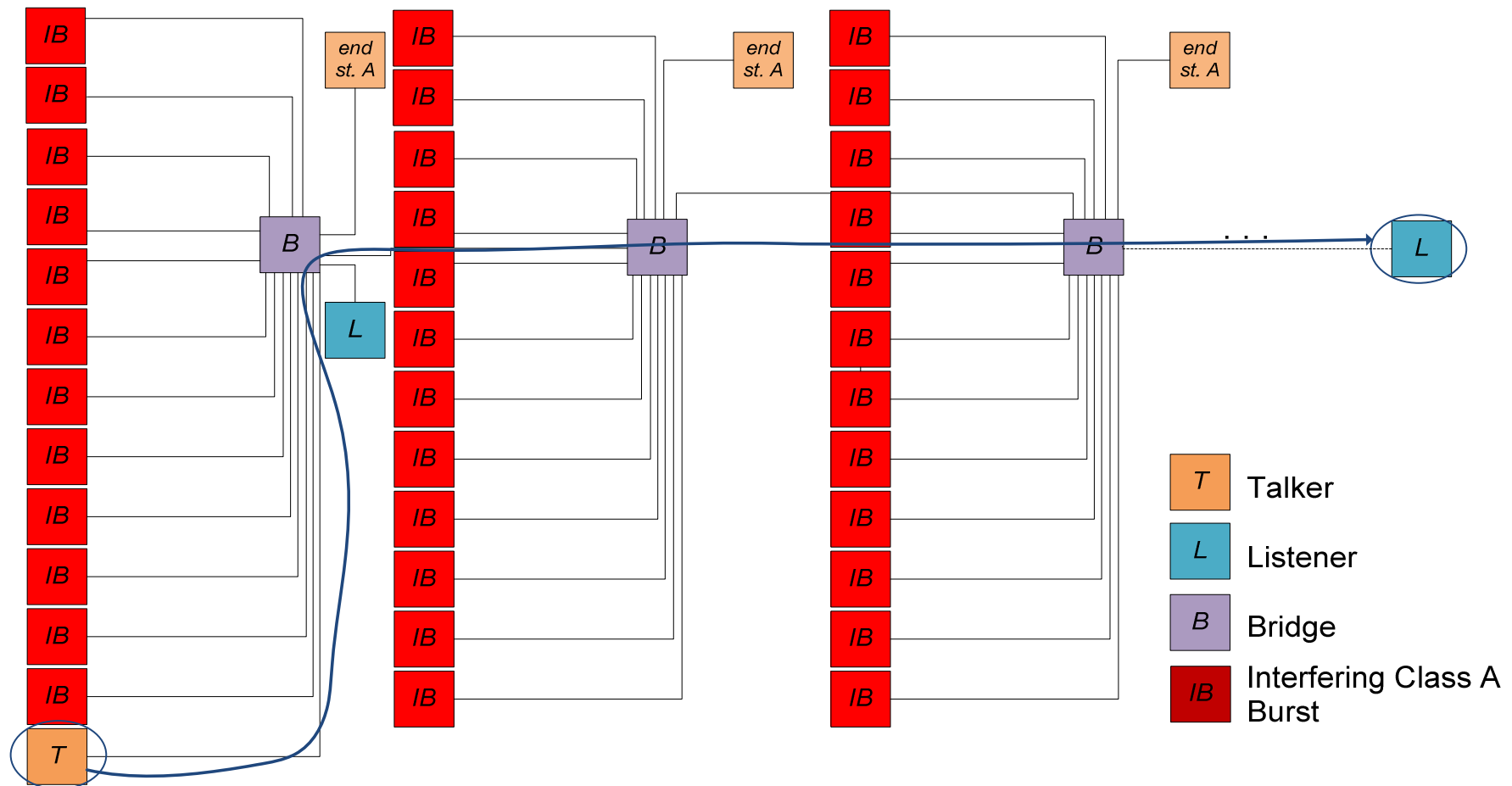
Bridge Latency @FE – Case 4(1)

With a limit of 7 hops for the interfering class A burst (is there a limit?) the following topology should be the worst case for the interfering burst:





Bridge Latency @FE – Case 4(2)





FE Case 4 Results

- Bridge latency:
 $12 \text{ (talker)} * 7 \text{ (frames)} * 7.2\mu\text{s (90 bytes)} * 1.3333 \text{ (pacing 100/75)} + 123.36\mu\text{s (1542 bytes legacy frame)} + 7.2\mu\text{s (13. talker)} - 6 * 7.2\mu\text{s (frame arrival)} = 893.76\mu\text{s}$
 - Over 7 hops the example could end up with a latency of:
 $249.64\mu\text{s (FE talker}^1) + 6 * 893.76\mu\text{s (FE bridges)} = \underline{5612.2\mu\text{s}}$
- ➔ >>2 ms over 7 hops

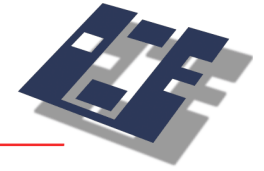
¹ <http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2010/ba-pannell-latency-math-0910-v4.pdf>



FE Case 4 Results (Fan-In = 7)

- Bridge latency:
 $6 \text{ (talker)} * 7 \text{ (frames)} * 13.36\mu\text{s (167 bytes)} * 1.3333 \text{ (pacing 100/75)}$
 $+ 123.36\mu\text{s (1542 bytes legacy frame)} + 13.36\mu\text{s (7. talker)} - 6 * 13.36\mu\text{s (frame arrival)} = 804.72\mu\text{s}$
 - Over 7 hops the example could end up with a latency of:
 $249.64\mu\text{s (FE talker}^1) + 6 * 804.72\mu\text{s (FE bridges)} = \underline{5077.96\mu\text{s}}$
- ➔ >>2 ms over 7 hops

¹ <http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2010/ba-pannell-latency-math-0910-v4.pdf>



Thank You