

A large, semi-transparent watermark image of a classical European university building with multiple gables and arched windows, surrounded by trees and a clear blue sky, serves as the background for the entire slide.

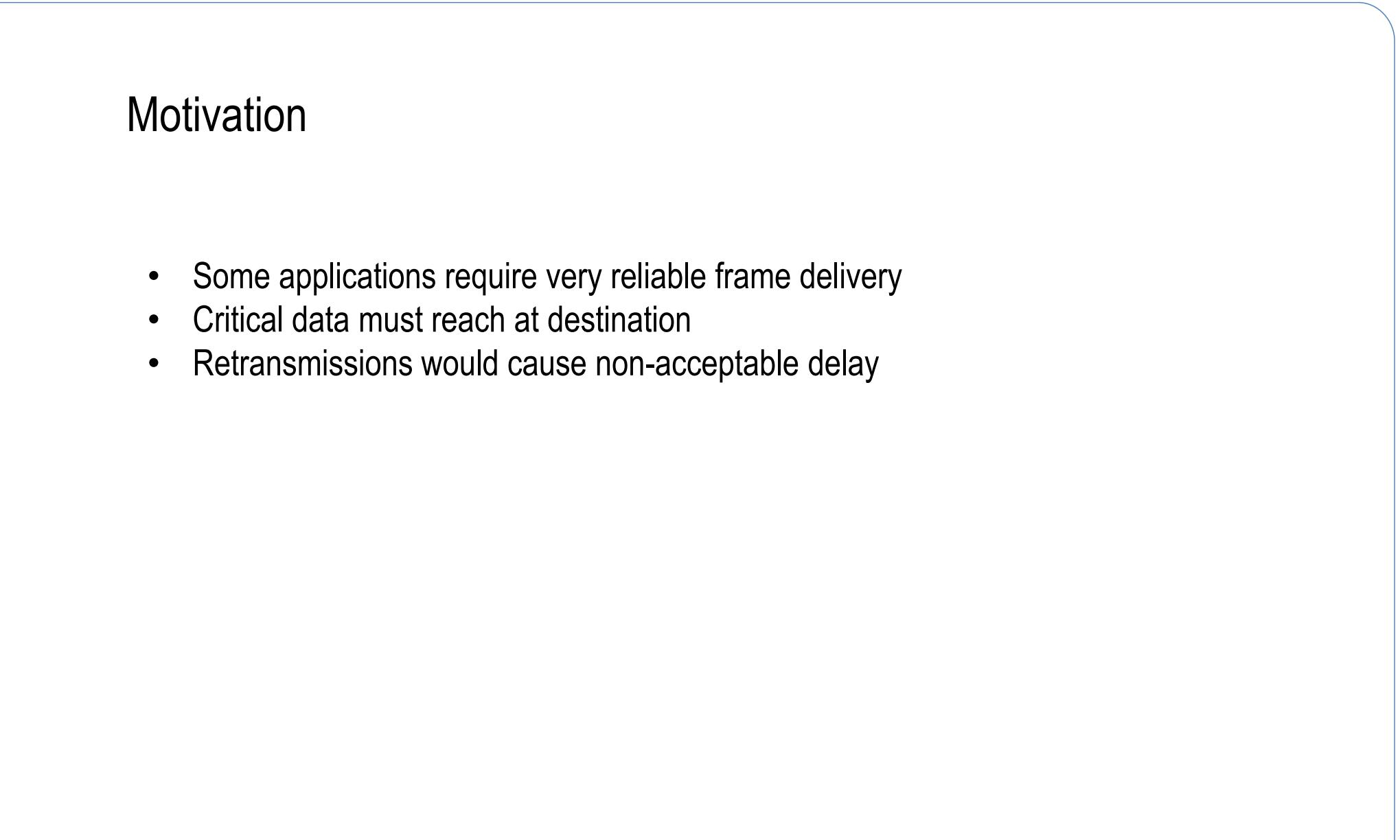
# Frame Replication and Elimination for Reliability (FRER) in Time-Sensitive Networks

## OMNeT++ Community Summit 2021

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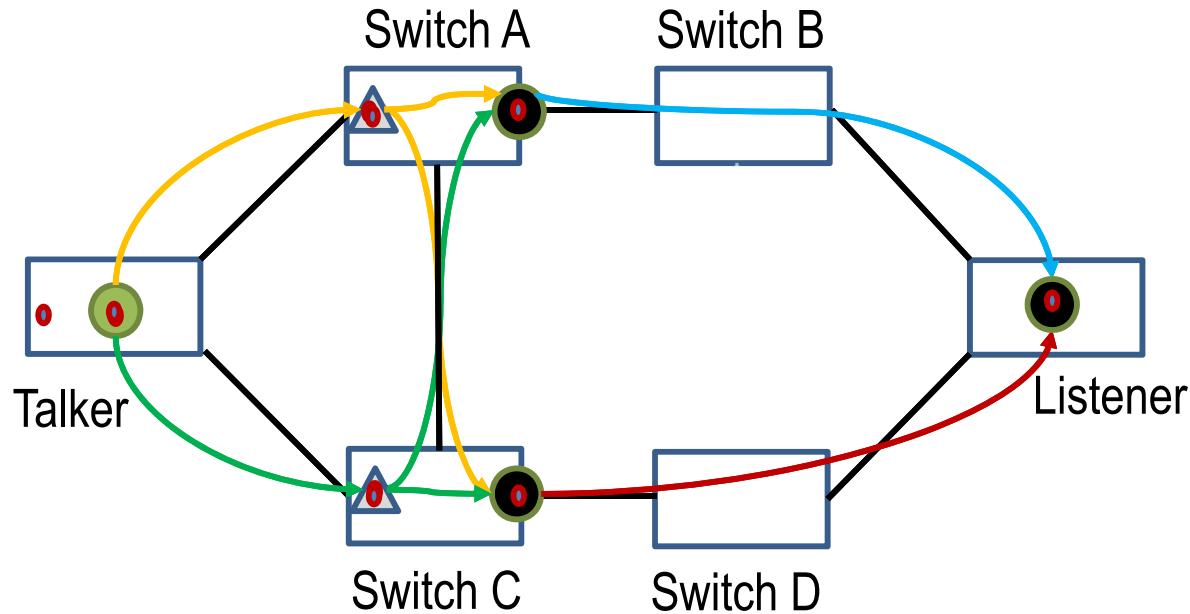


- Some applications require very reliable frame delivery
- Critical data must reach at destination
- Retransmissions would cause non-acceptable delay



## Problem statement

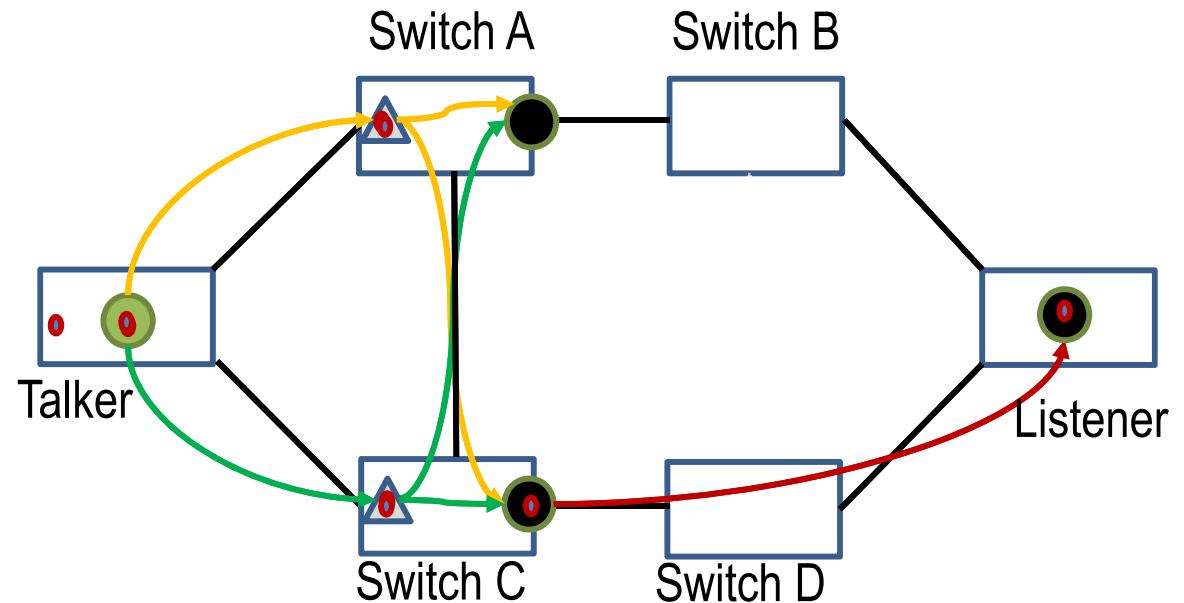
- How to ensure reliable communication in Ethernet networks?





## Possible failures

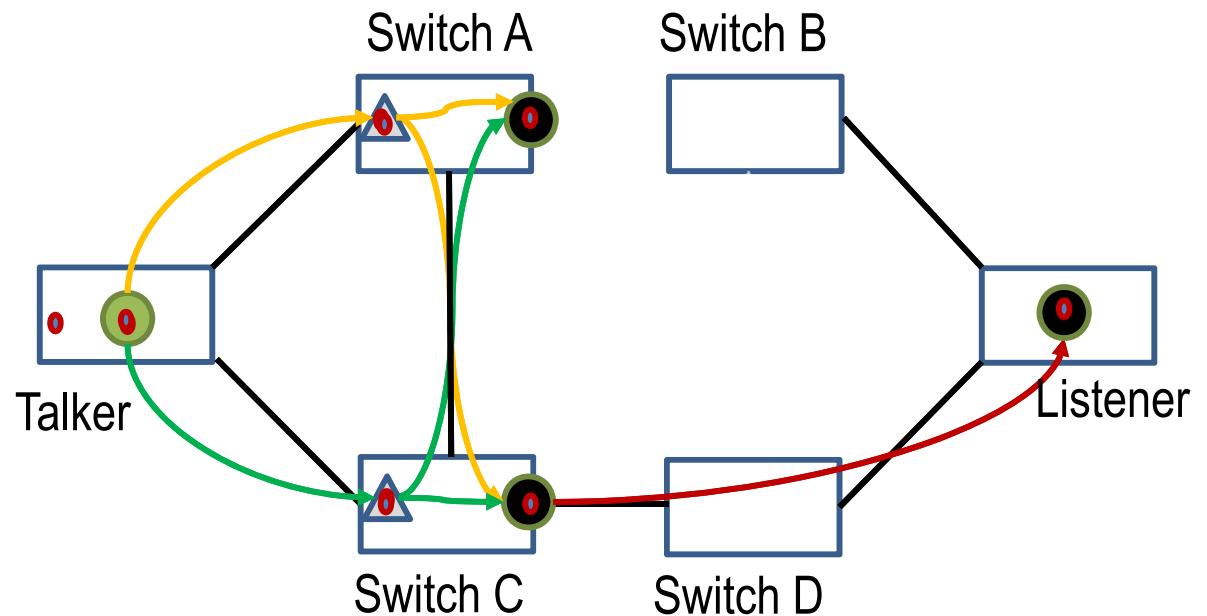
- Packet loss





## Possible failures

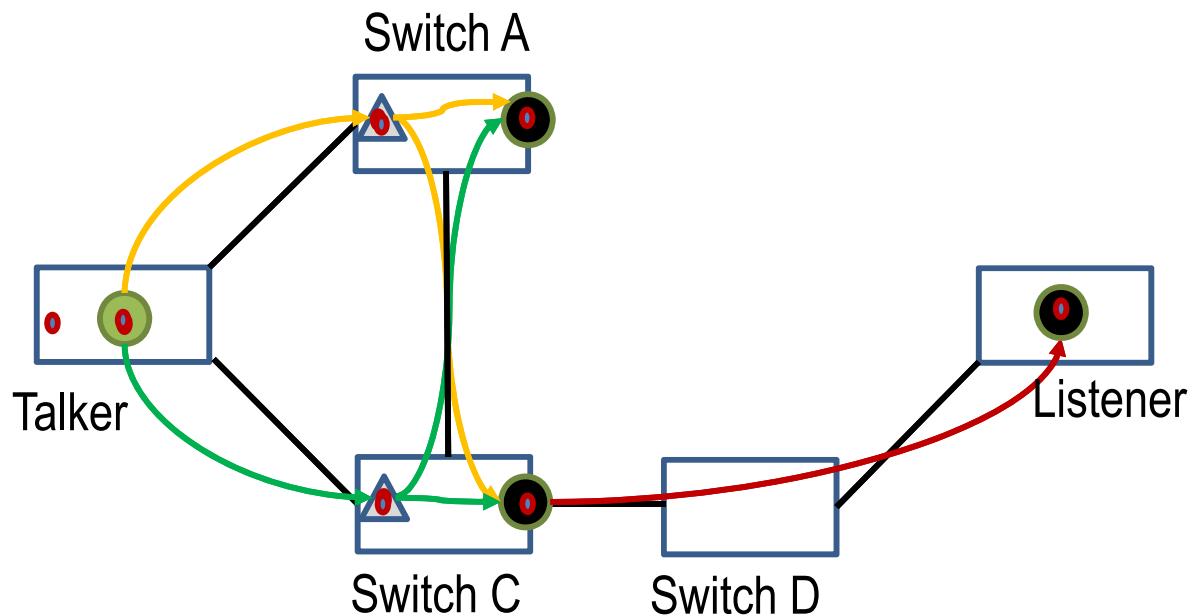
- Packet loss
- Failing link





## Possible failures

- Packet loss
- Failing link
- Failing bridge





## Supplements to the FRER standard

- Unaddressed aspects in the FRER standard
  - Which traffic to replicate?
  - How many times to replicate the traffic?
  - What happens in the case of a permanent error?



## Which traffic to replicate?

- Video
- Voice
- Internetwork control
- Network control

Priority	Traffic Types
0	Background
1	Best Effort
2	Excellent Effort
3	Critical Application
4	Video, <100ms
5	Voice, <10ms
6	Internetwork Control
7	Network Control



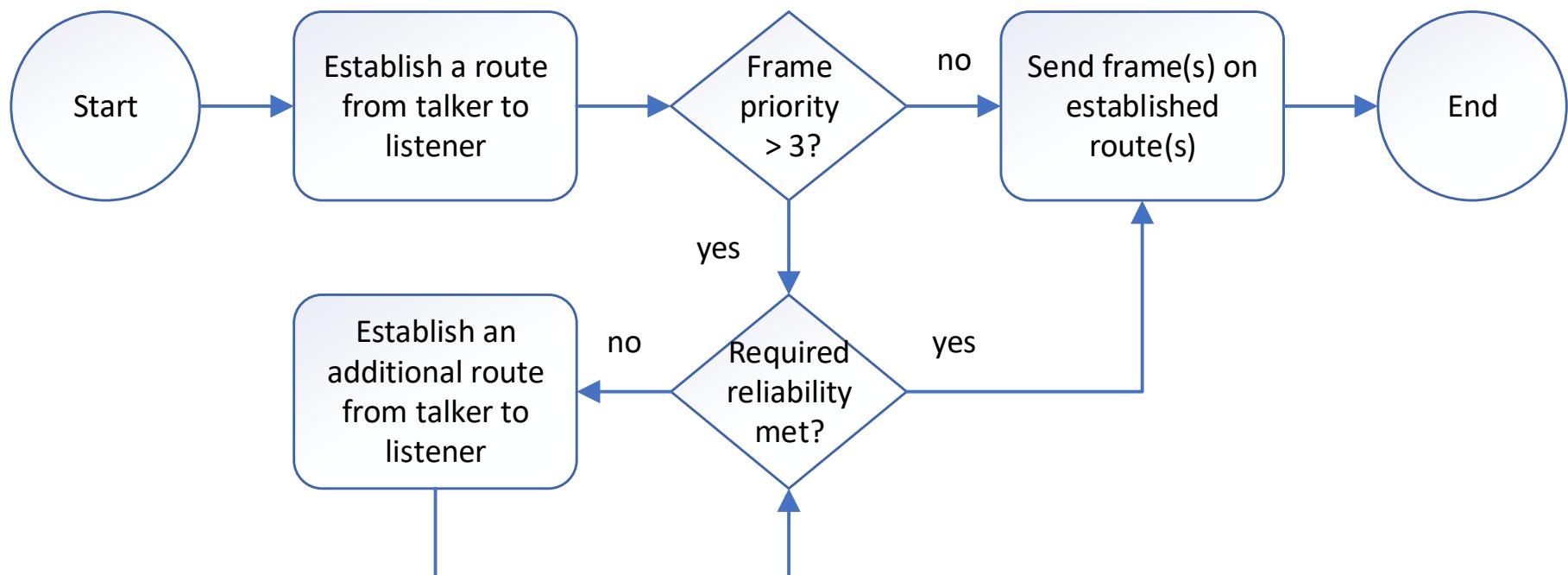
## Which traffic to replicate?

- Video
- Voice
- Internetwork control
- Network control

Priority	Traffic Types	Reliability [%]
0	Background	
1	Best Effort	
2	Excellent Effort	
3	Critical Application	
4	Video, <100ms	99
5	Voice, <10ms	99.9
6	Internetwork Control	99.99
7	Network Control	99.999



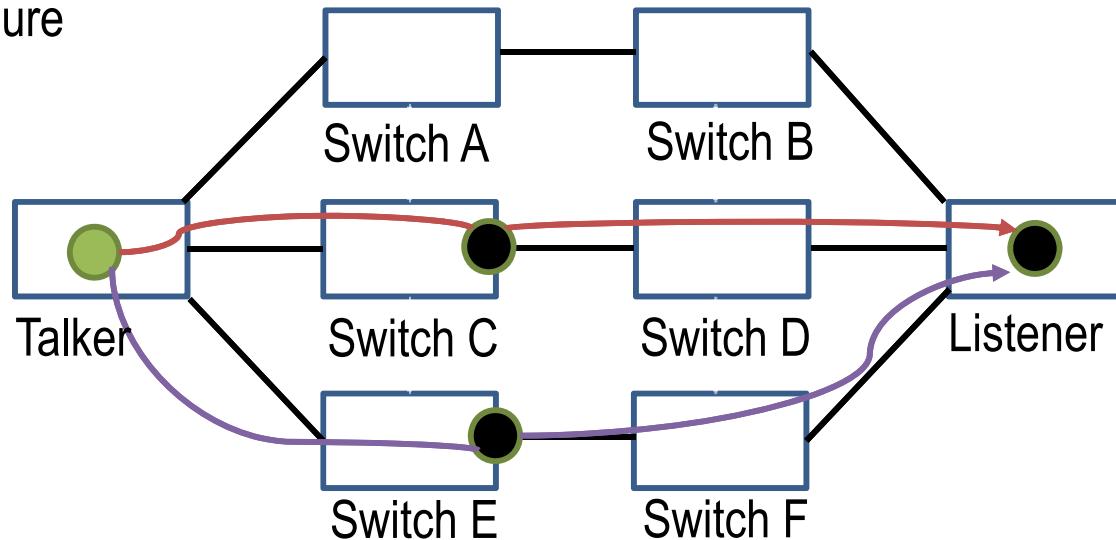
## How many times to duplicate the traffic?





## Permanent error model

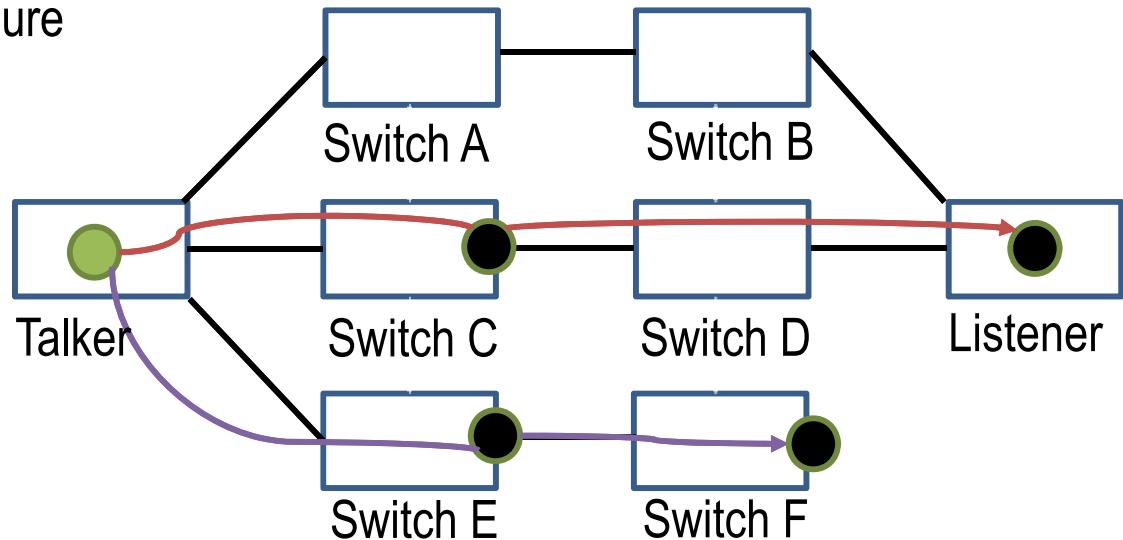
- Permanent error, e.g., link failure





## Permanent error model

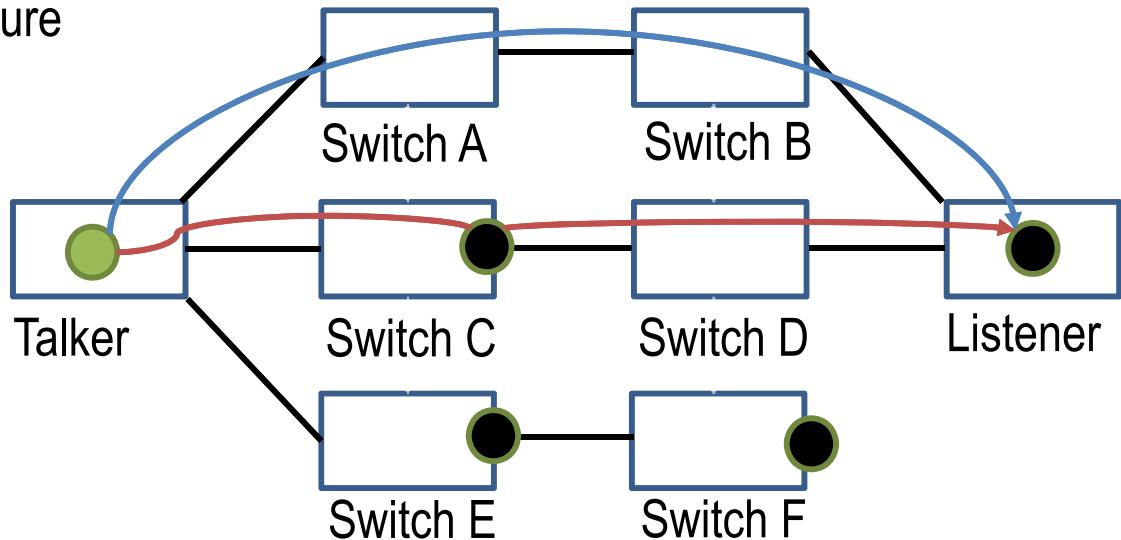
- Permanent error, e.g., link failure





## Permanent error model

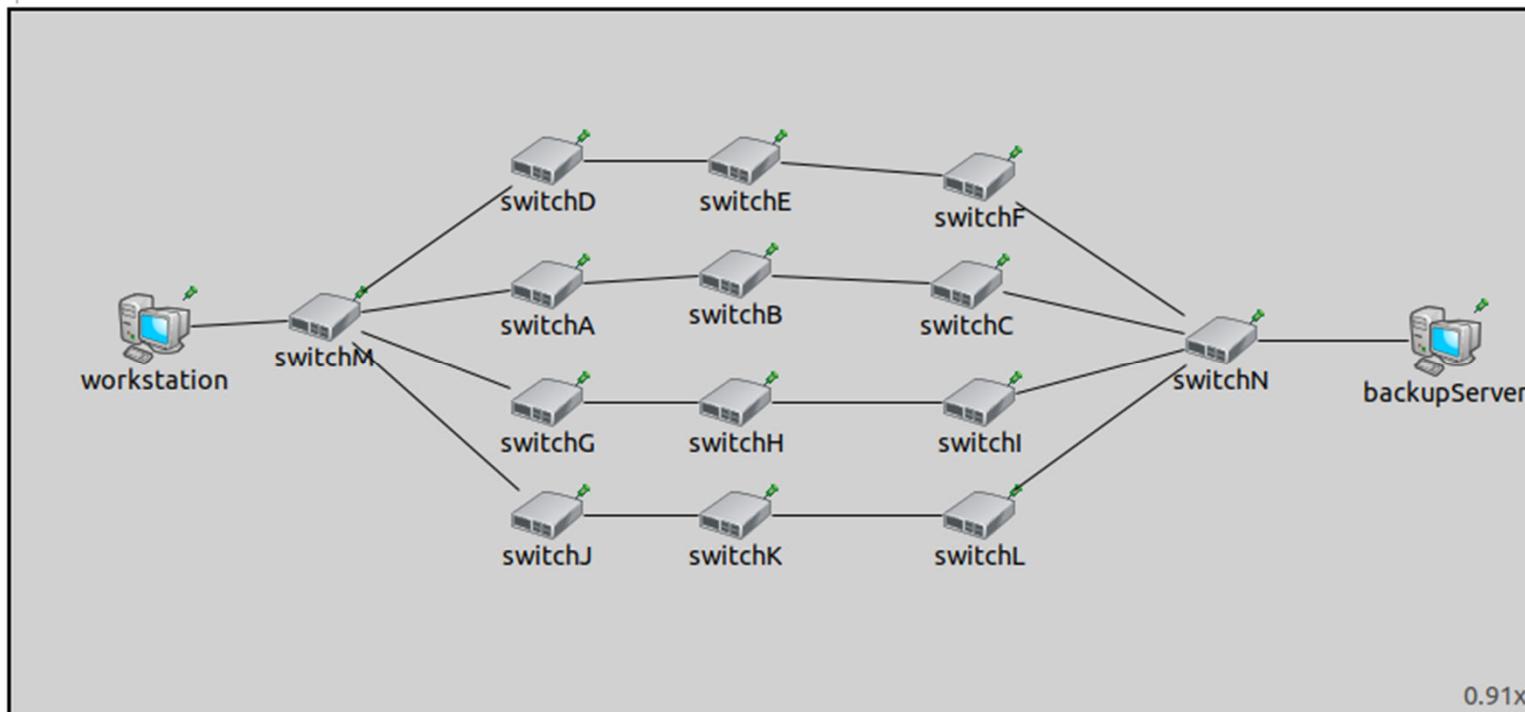
- Permanent error, e.g., link failure
- Establish new route





## Implementation

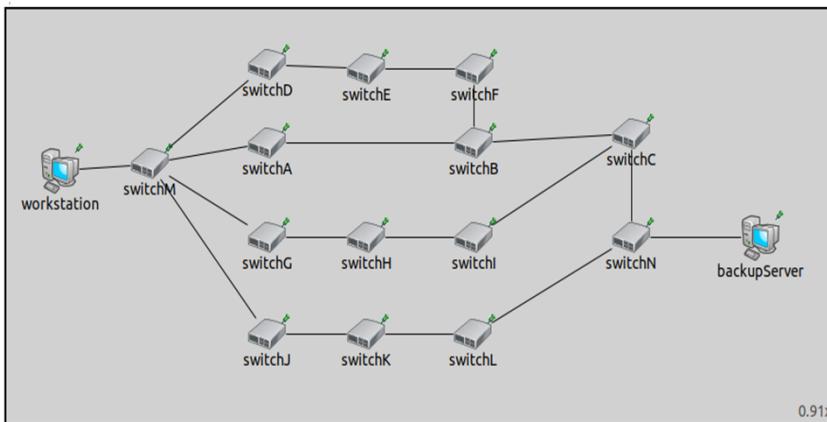
- Example topology: FRER functionality is added to NeSTiNG talker and bridge



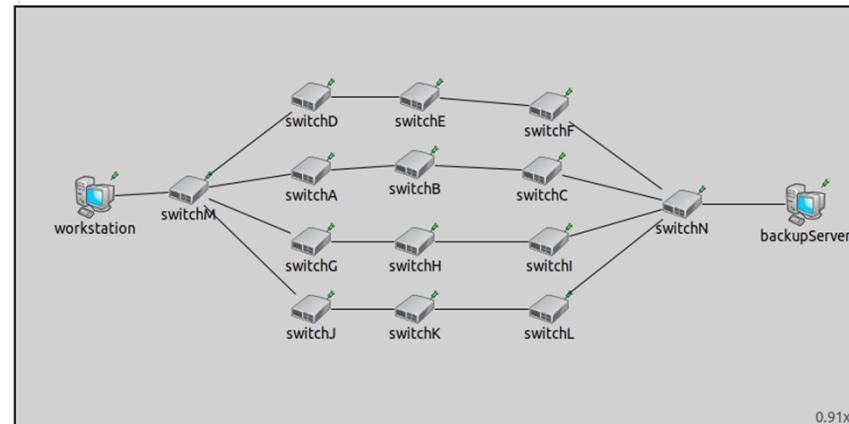


## Results: 7 test cases

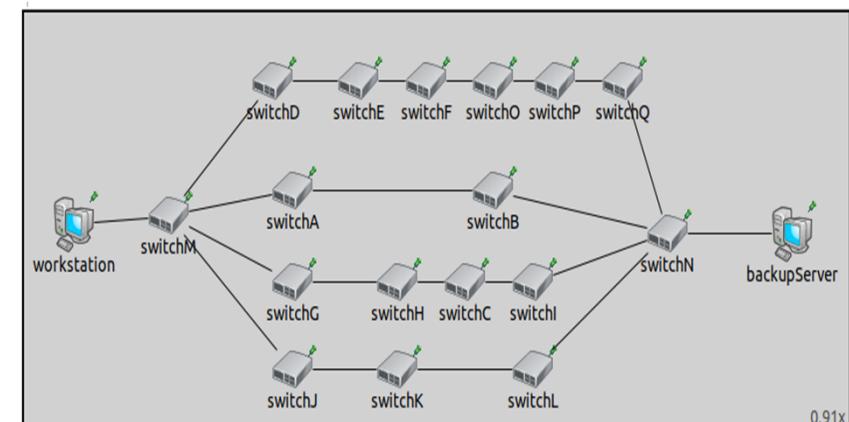
- Proof of concept
  - Without errors
  - Transient errors
  - Permanent errors
- Three different topologies used



Topology with interconnecting links between four parallel paths



Topology with four parallel paths

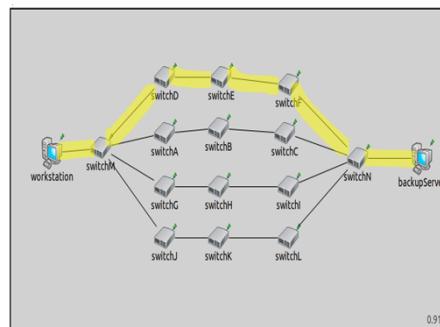


Topology with different numbers of bridges on four parallel path



## Without errors: topology with four parallel paths

- Priority three

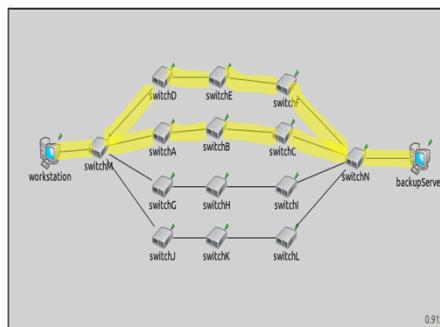


<b>Message</b>	<b>Initial Time (μs)</b>	<b>Final Time (μs)</b>	<b>Packet Delay (μs)</b>
1	10	53.984	43.984
2	40	83.984	43.984
3	70	113.984	43.984
4	100	143.984	43.984
5	130	173.984	43.984
6	160	203.984	43.984
7	190	233.984	43.984
8	220	263.984	43.984
9	250	293.984	43.984
10	280	323.984	43.984



## Without errors: topology with four parallel paths

- Priority four
- Priority five

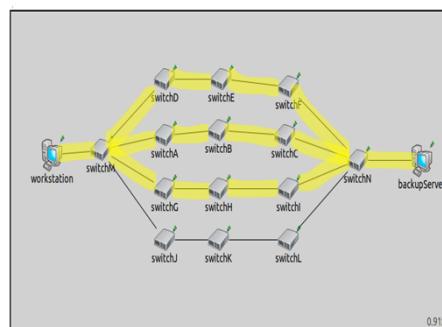


<b>Message</b>	<b>Initial Time (μs)</b>	<b>Final Time (μs)</b>	<b>Packet Delay (μs)</b>
1	10	53.984	43.984
2	40	83.984	43.984
3	70	113.984	43.984
4	100	143.984	43.984
5	130	173.984	43.984
6	160	203.984	43.984
7	190	233.984	43.984
8	220	263.984	43.984
9	250	293.984	43.984
10	280	323.984	43.984



## Without errors: topology with four parallel paths

- Priority six
- Priority seven

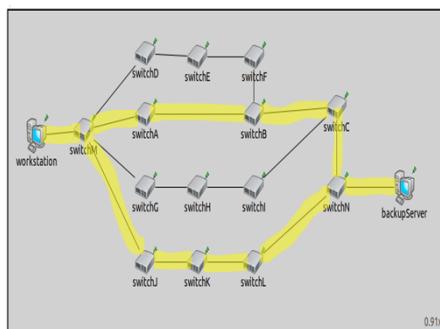


<b>Message</b>	<b>Initial Time (μs)</b>	<b>Final Time (μs)</b>	<b>Packet Delay (μs)</b>
1	10	53.984	43.984
2	40	83.984	43.984
3	70	113.984	43.984
4	100	143.984	43.984
5	130	173.984	43.984
6	160	203.984	43.984
7	190	233.984	43.984
8	220	263.984	43.984
9	250	293.984	43.984
10	280	323.984	43.984



Without errors: topology with interconnecting links between four parallel paths

- Priority five

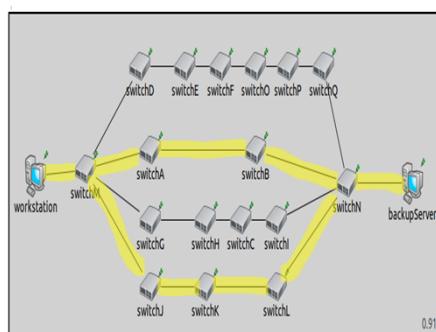


<b>Message</b>	<b>Initial Time (μs)</b>	<b>Final Time (μs)</b>	<b>Packet Delay (μs)</b>
1	10	53.984	43.984
2	40	83.984	43.984
3	70	113.984	43.984
4	100	143.984	43.984
5	130	173.984	43.984
6	160	203.984	43.984
7	190	233.984	43.984
8	220	263.984	43.984
9	250	293.984	43.984
10	280	323.984	43.984



Without errors: topology with different numbers of bridges on four parallel paths

- Priority five

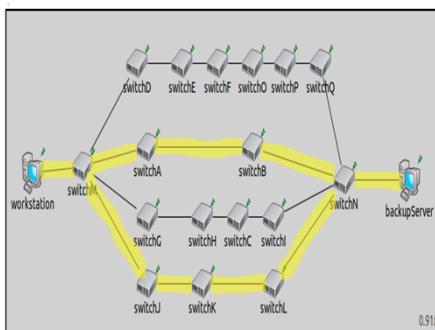


<b>Message</b>	<b>Initial Time (μs)</b>	<b>Final Time (μs)</b>	<b>Packet Delay (μs)</b>
1	10	45.82	35.82
2	40	75.82	35.82
3	70	105.82	35.82
4	100	135.82	35.82
5	130	165.82	35.82
6	160	195.82	35.82
7	190	225.82	35.82
8	220	255.82	35.82
9	250	285.82	35.82
10	280	315.82	35.82



## Transient error: topology with different numbers of bridges on four parallel paths

- Priority five
- Every third frame dropped

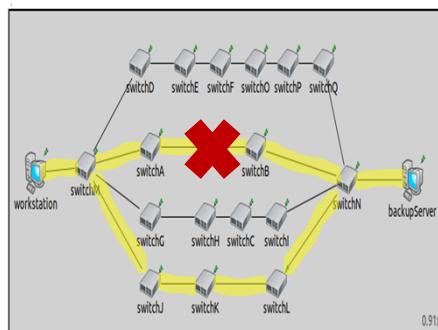


<b>Message</b>	<b>Initial Time (μs)</b>	<b>Final Time (μs)</b>	<b>Packet Delay (μs)</b>
1	10	45.82	35.82
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3	70	113.984	43.984
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5	130	165.82	35.82
6	160	203.984	43.984
7	190	225.82	35.82
8	220	255.82	35.82
9	250	293.984	43.984
10	280	315.82	35.82



## Permanent error: topology with different numbers of bridges on four parallel paths

- Priority five
- Route fails after 5<sup>th</sup> frame

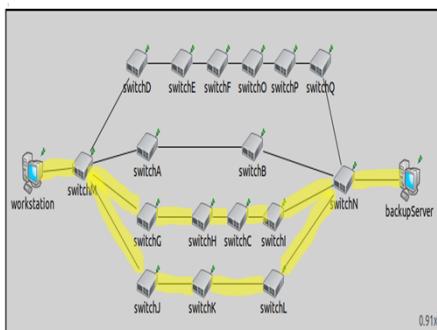


<b>Message</b>	<b>Initial Time (μs)</b>	<b>Final Time (μs)</b>	<b>Packet Delay (μs)</b>
1	10	45.82	35.82
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10	280	323.984	43.984



## Permanent error: topology with different numbers of bridges on four parallel paths

- Priority five
- New route is established



<b>Message</b>	<b>Initial Time (μs)</b>	<b>Final Time (μs)</b>	<b>Packet Delay (μs)</b>
1	10	45.82	35.82
2	40	75.82	35.82
3	70	105.82	35.82
4	100	135.82	35.82
5	130	165.82	35.82
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- ## Conclusion and future work
- Development of a simulation model for the IEEE 802.1CB standard (FRER) for reliability in time-sensitive networks
  - Integration of supplements for FRER standard
    - Which frames should be duplicated?
    - How many times a frame should be duplicated?
    - What happens in the case of a permanent path error?
  - Different topologies are tested under different conditions
    - Simulation results show that the model works as expected and protects against transient and permanent errors
  - Future work: configuration of the model at runtime



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

