

[October 2024]

ETHERNOVIA

Optimizing Ethernet Small-Frame Processing Overhead

Brian Petersen

IEEE SA Ethernet & IP @ Automotive Technology Day, Detroit

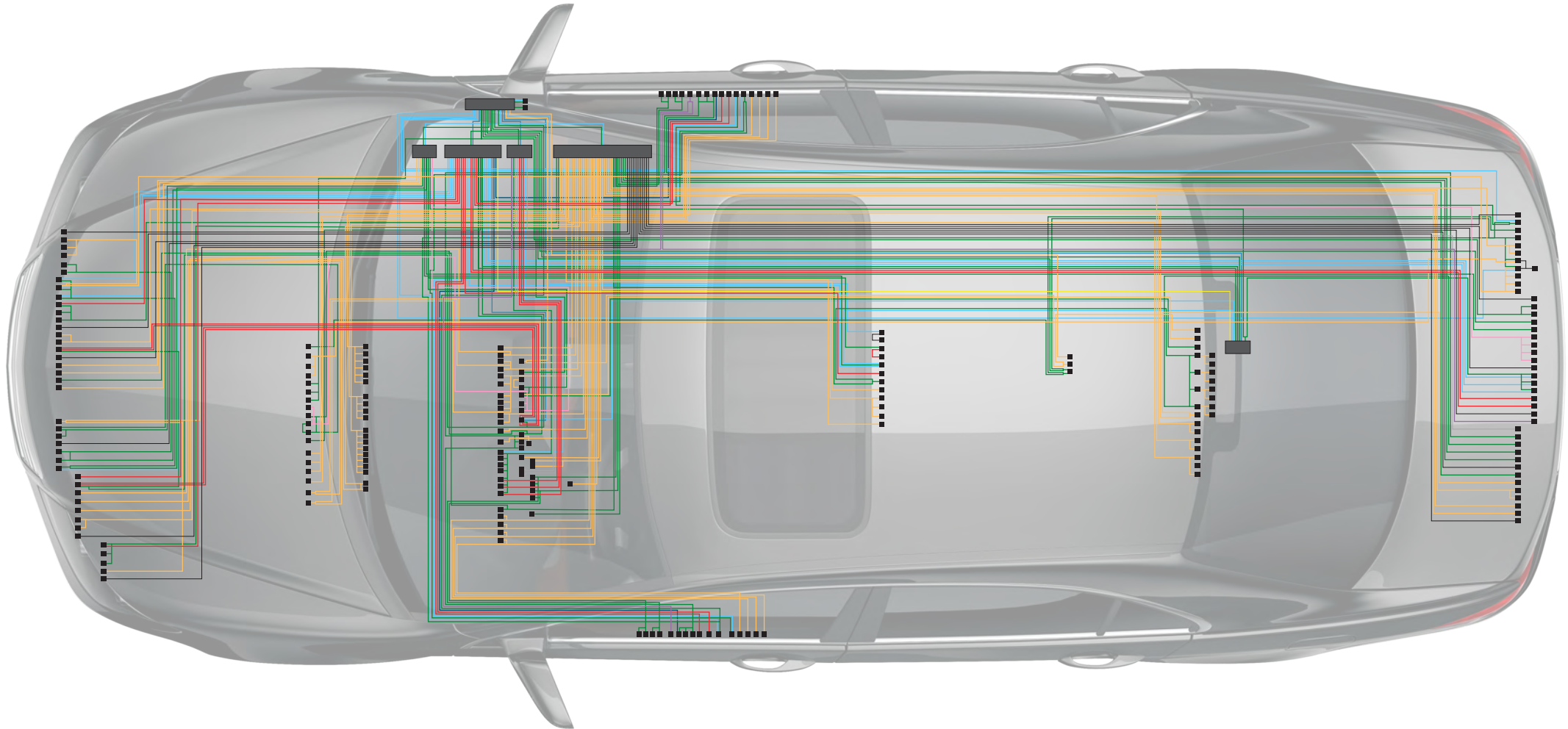
Fundamental Concepts

- Next-hops
 - next forwarding node
 - or ultimate destination
- Tunnels
 - conveying packets within packets

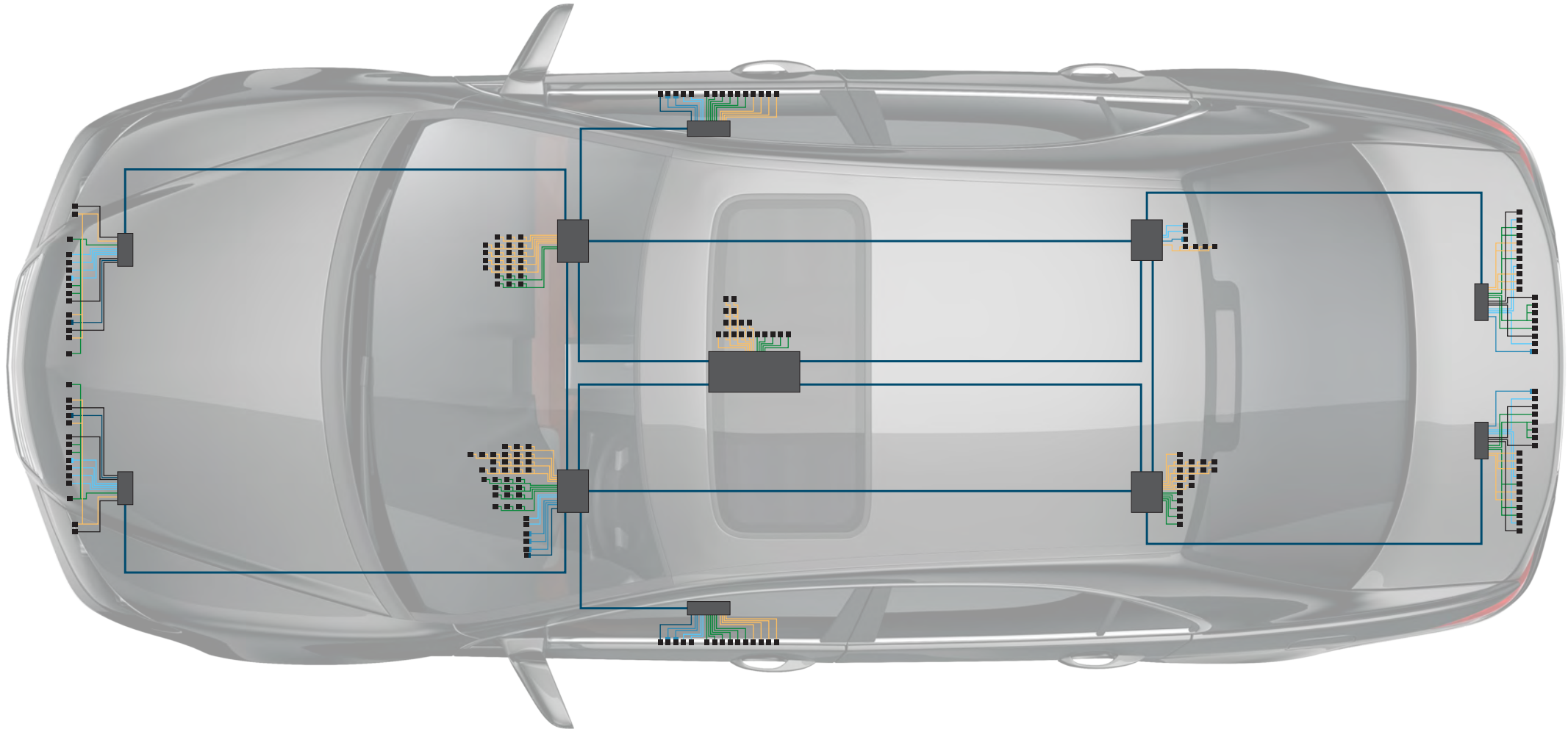
The Objectives

- Maximize efficiency
 - increase performance
 - decrease cost
- Simplify
- Enhance flexibility
- Improve security
- Improve resilience

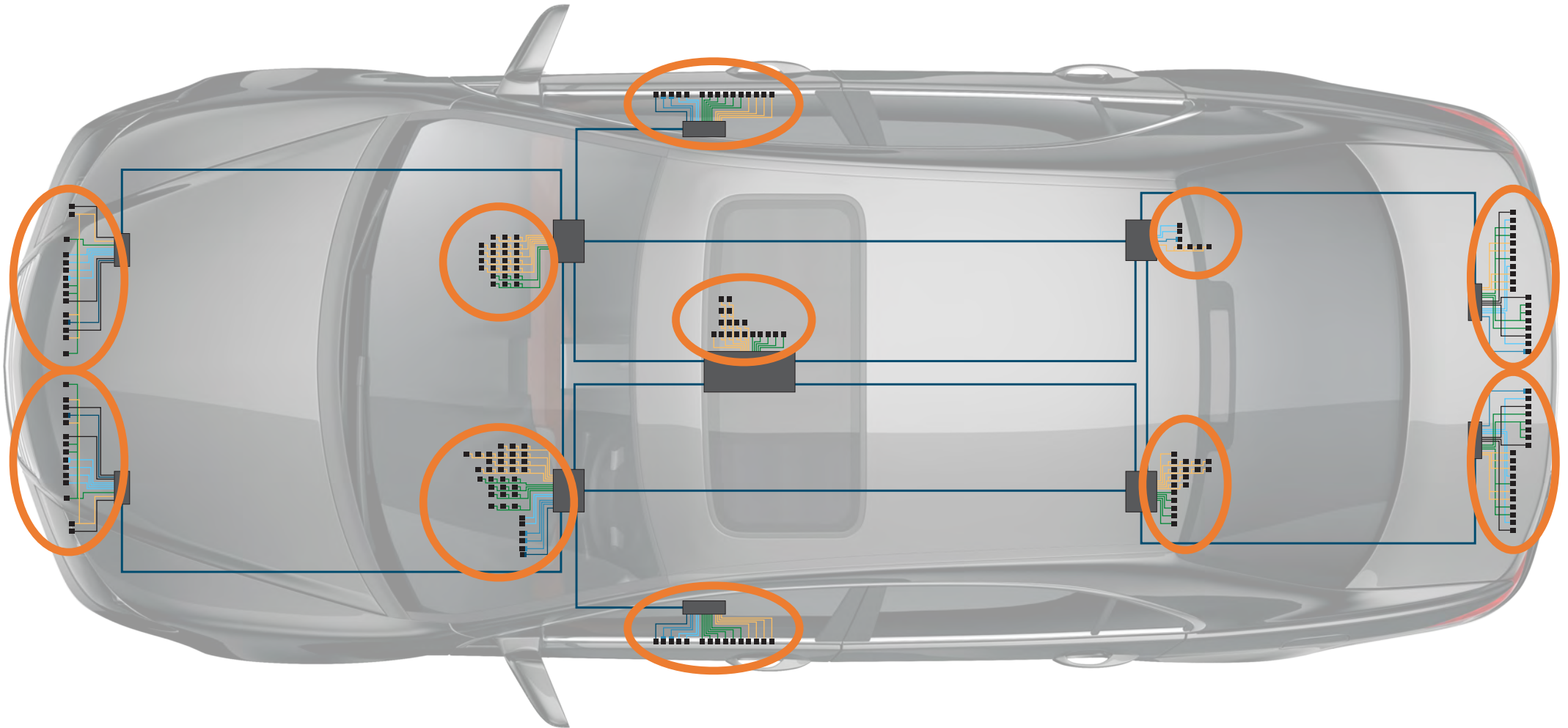
The Challenges



The Challenges



One Particular Challenge



Sensors and Servos

- Sensors—inputs to ECUs
 - temperature, pressure, radar, cameras, etc.
- Servos—outputs from ECUs
 - solenoids, lights, video displays, etc.

Sensors and Servos



Sensors

- High data rate
 - e.g., video cameras

Sensors

- High data rate
 - e.g., video cameras
- Medium data rate
 - e.g., speed sensors

Sensors

- High data rate
 - e.g., video cameras
- Medium data rate
 - e.g., speed sensors
- Low data rate
 - e.g., buttons & switches



- 12 Cameras
- 60 fps
- 720 interrupts/sec
- Sync'd cameras:
 - 60 interrupts/sec

Sensors

- High data rate
 - e.g., video cameras
- Medium data rate
 - e.g., speed sensors
- Low data rate
 - e.g., buttons & switches

Medium Data Rate, Big Overhead

- 100 sensors
- × 100 transmits per second
- = 10 000 frames per second
- or, 100 μ s between interrupts



Contributions to Overhead

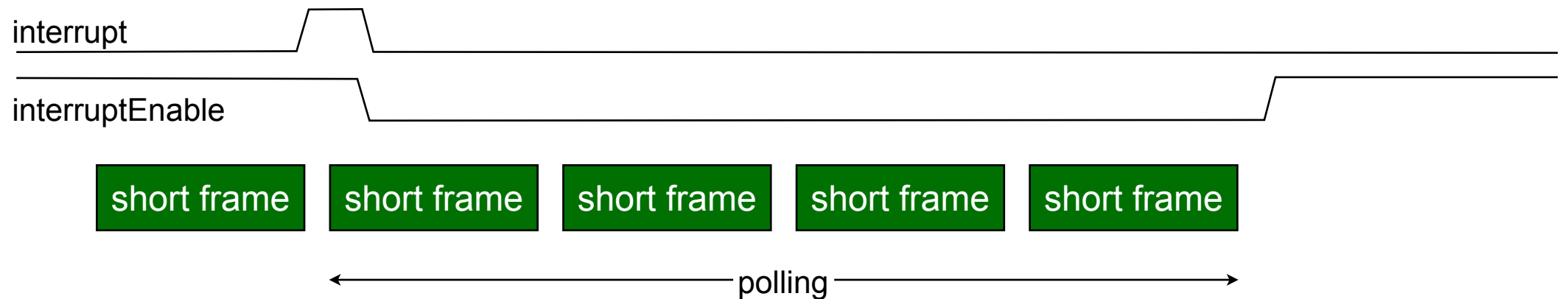
- Interrupt signal
- Context save/restore
- Cause determination
- Work scheduling
- Event/work/completion queue processing
- Handling-function dispatch

What Can Be Done?

Interrupt Coalescing

Interrupt Coalescing

- Disable
- Poll
- Loop
- Re-enable
- Software solution



Interrupt Coalescing

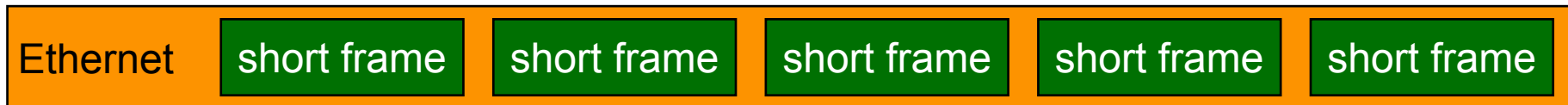
- Interrupt signal ✓
- Context save/restore ✓
- Cause determination ✓
- Work scheduling ✓
- Event/work/completion queue processing ✗
- Handling-function dispatch ✗

Frame Coalescing

Frame Coalescing

- Delay transmission
- Group by next hop
- Pack into Ethernet
- Also interrupt coalescing

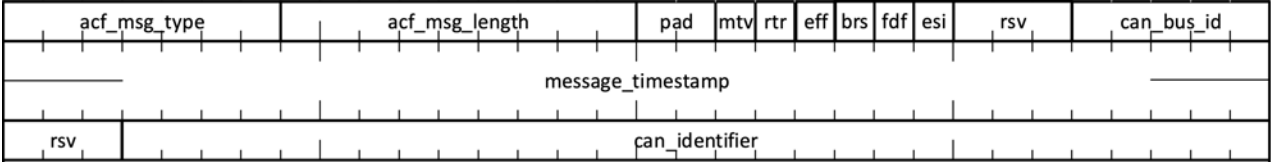
interrupt



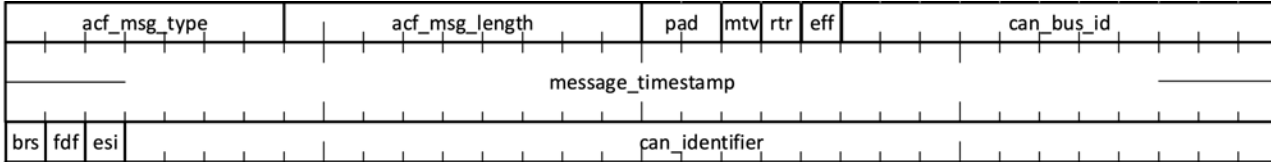
Frame Coalescing



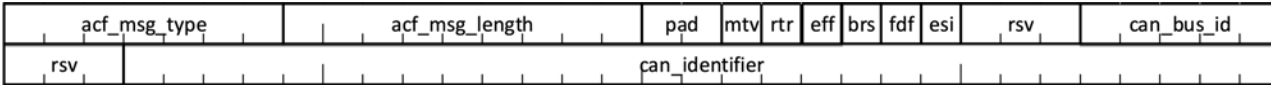
Frame Coalescing



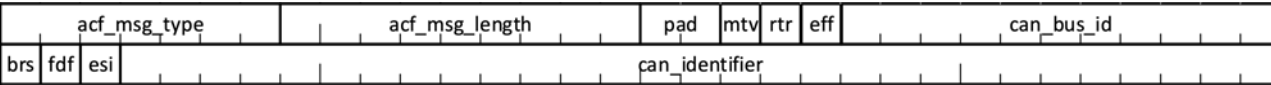
CAN/CAN FD



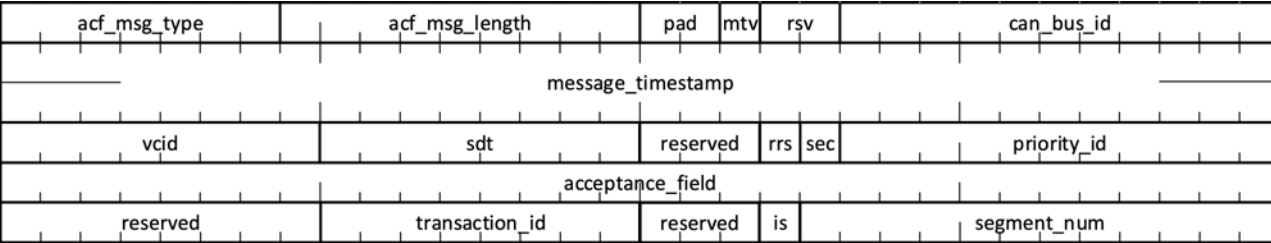
CAN/CAN FD, v2



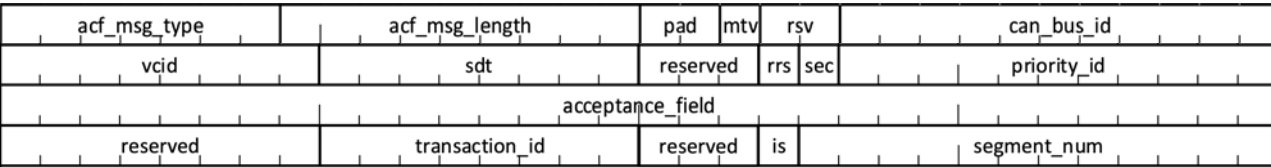
CAN/CAN FD, brief



CAN/CAN FD, brief, v2



CAN XL



CAN XL, brief

Frame Coalescing

- Ethernet + VLAN: 18 bytes
- AVTP header: 24 bytes
- ACF (brief) header: 8 bytes
- CAN payload: 8 bytes
- Ethernet payload: 46–1500 bytes
- CAN frames per Ethernet: 1–92
- Network bandwidth savings: 0%–80%

Frame Coalescing

- Interrupt signal ✓
- Context save/restore ✓
- Cause determination ✓
- Work scheduling ✓
- Event/work/completion queue processing ✓
- Handling-function dispatch ✗

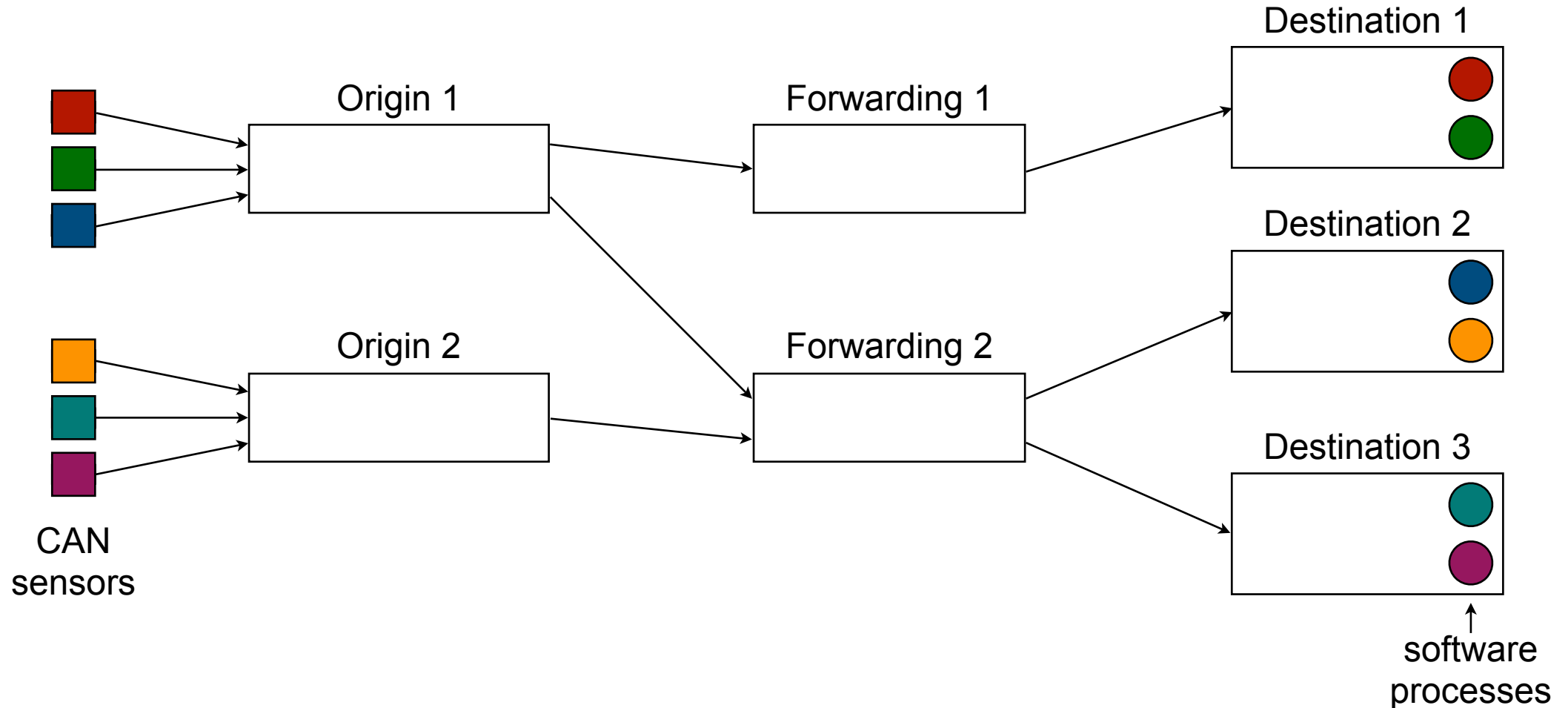
Functional Coalescing

Functional Coalescing

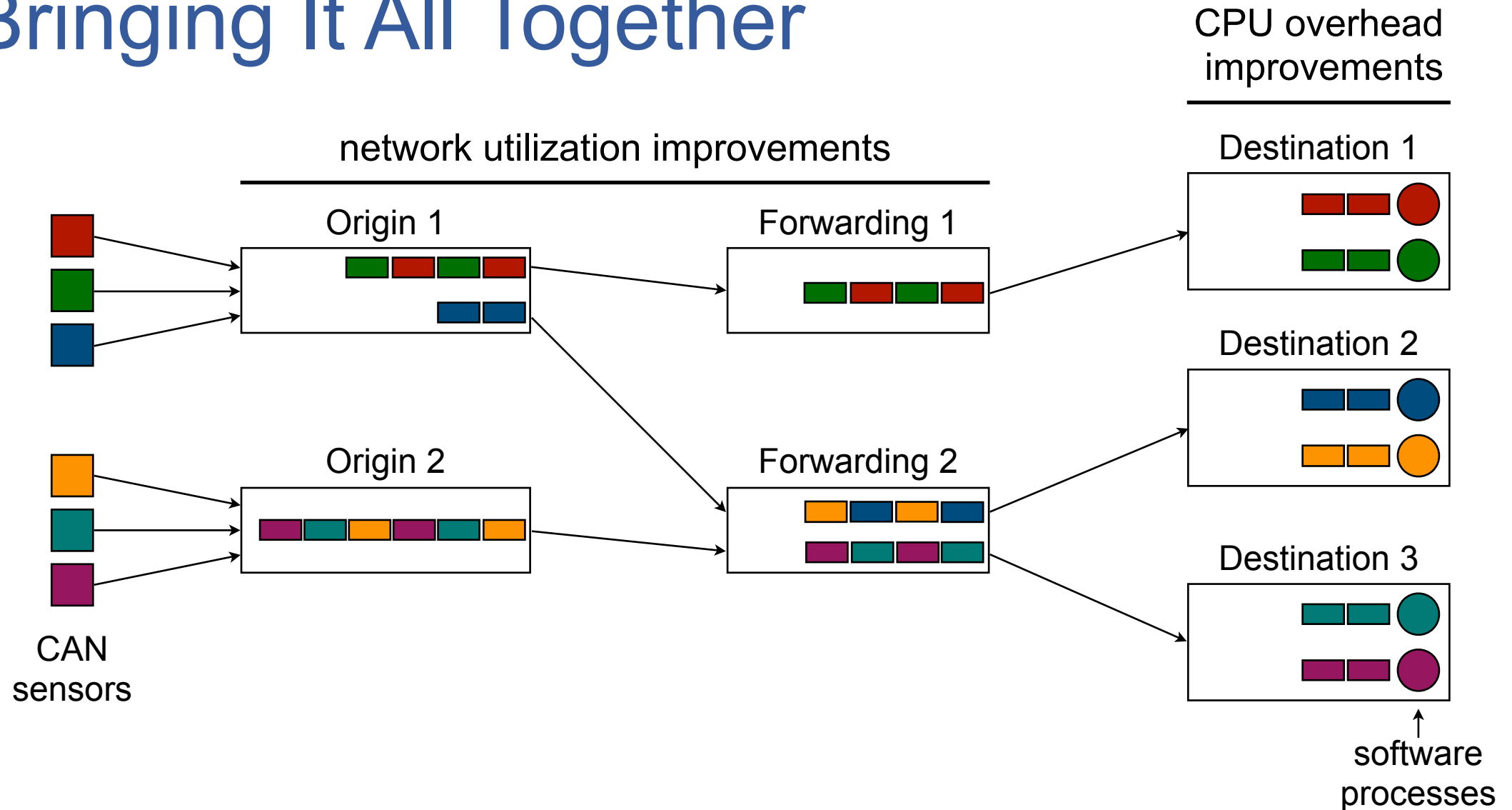
- Interrupt signal ✓
- Context save/restore ✓
- Cause determination ✓
- Work scheduling ✓
- Event/work/completion queue processing ✓
- Handling-function dispatch ✓

Bringing It All Together

Bringing It All Together

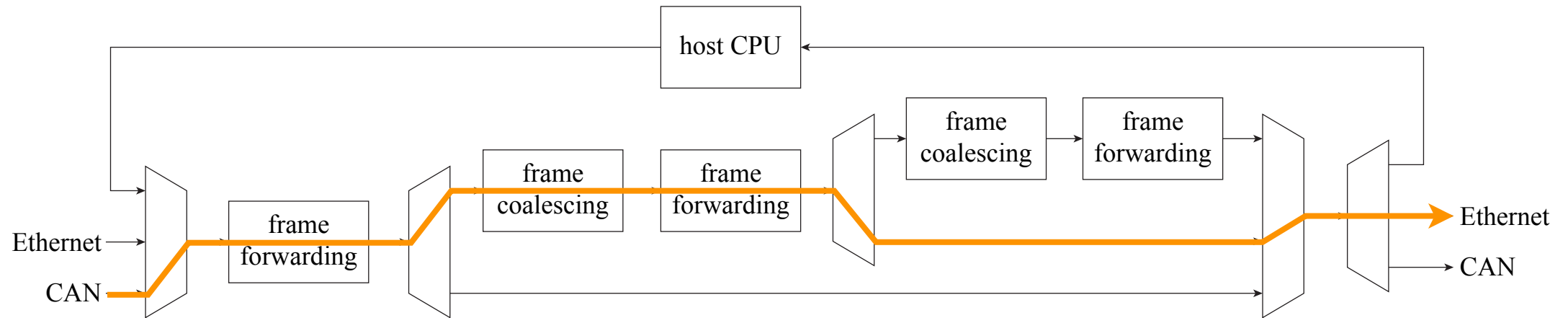


Bringing It All Together



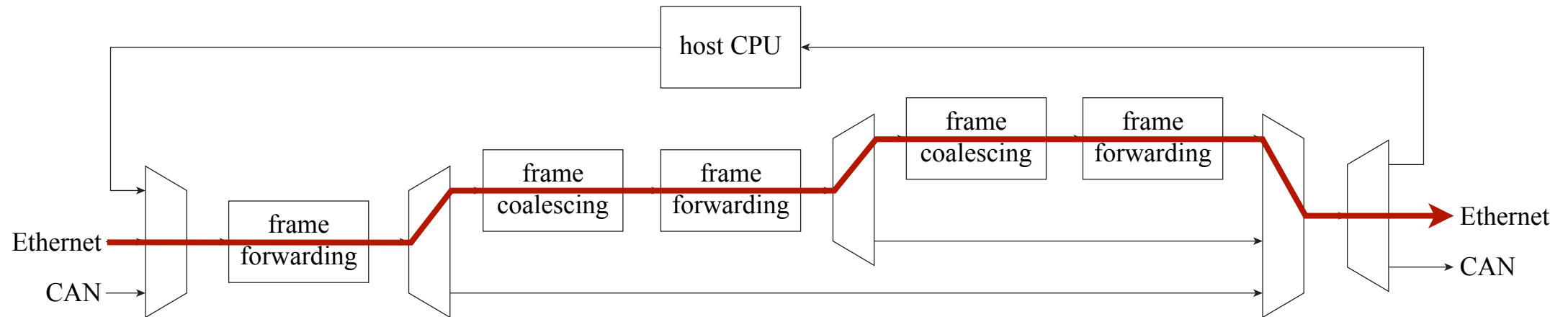


Bringing It All Together



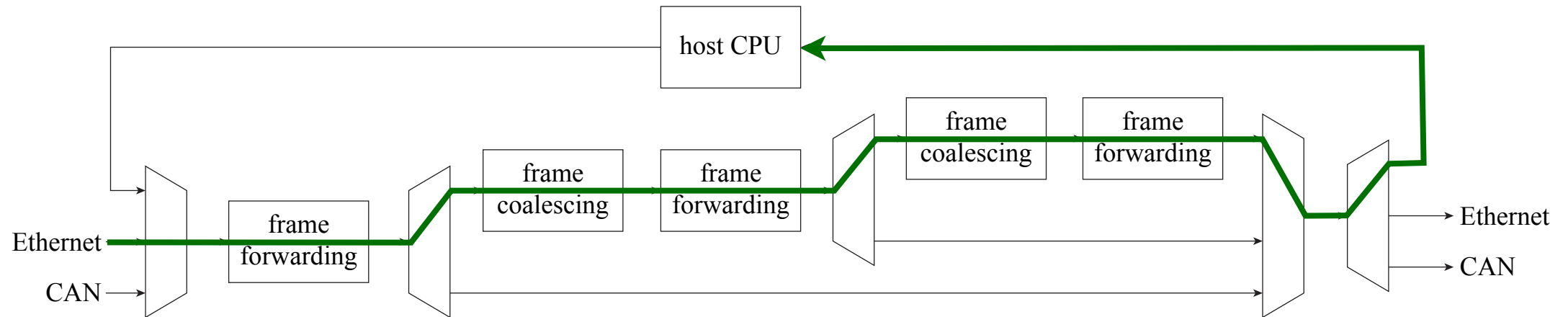
CAN-to-Ethernet Destination Coalescing

Bringing It All Together



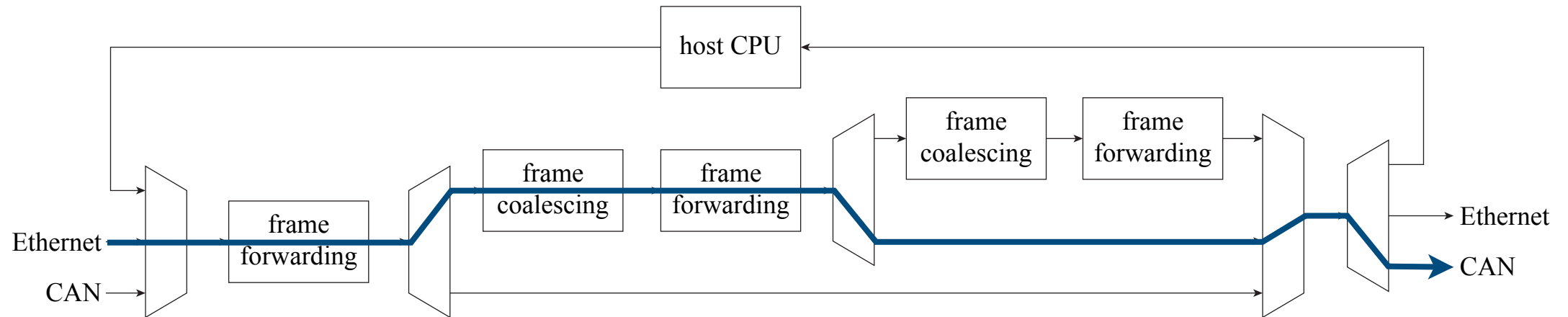
Network Midpoint Destination Coalescing

Bringing It All Together



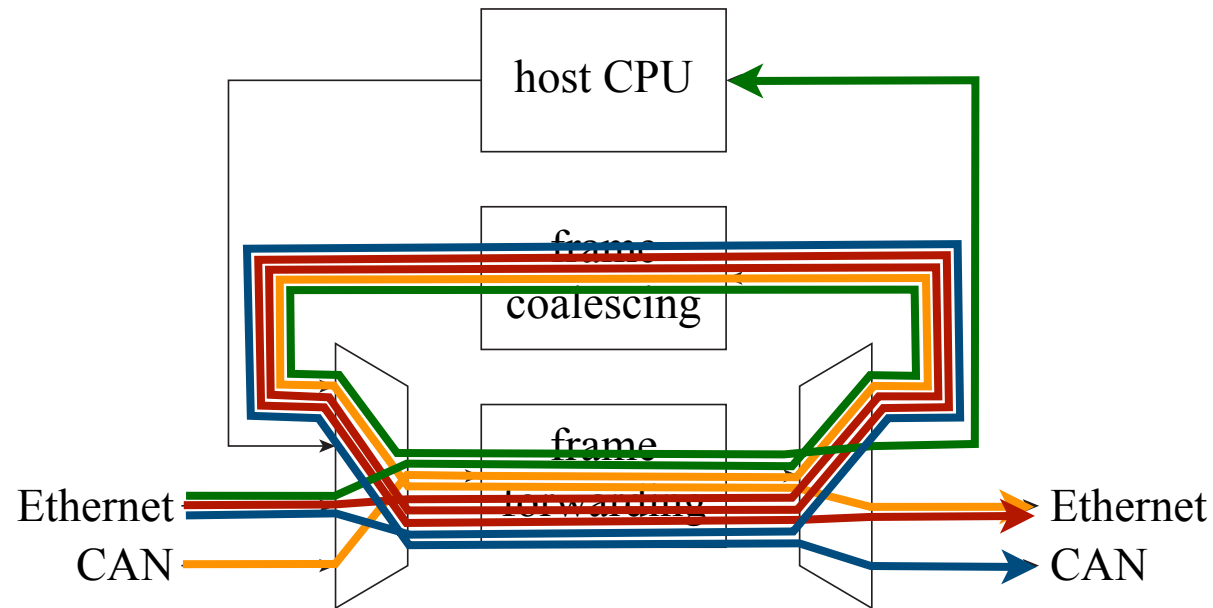
Destination Endpoint Functional Coalescing

Bringing It All Together



Ethernet-to-CAN Distribution

Bringing It All Together



What About Transmit?

What About Transmit?

- Lower overhead than receive
- Still significant
- Frame coalescing at source
- Frame distribution at destination

There's More...

10Base-T1S

10Base-T1S



Concluding Thoughts

Concluding Thoughts

- It's a real issue
- Interrupt and frame coalescing:
 - good first steps
- Next-hop coalescing at origin or midpoint:
 - some benefits
- Functional coalescing at destination hop
 - big benefits
- Must be done in hardware
 - that's the whole point

[October 2024]



ETHERNOVIA

Thank You