

Precedence Considerations

Martin Miller

Supporter: Piergiorgio Beruto, Canova Tech



Automotive Requirements

- Multidrop required to minimize cabling effort
- Deterministic behavior required for Functional Safety
- > PLCA on mixed segment needed





Motivation for further investigations

 PLCA offers fair access (round robin) to a multidrop network

BUT

- Some application require "unfair" arbitration mechanisms
 - <u>Analysis of worst case latencies in an 10 Mbit Ethernet network</u> (Meier)
 - Fairness Considerations for PLCA (Matheus)
 - Background firmware update download
 - Transfer of diagnostic information



How other standards deal with it

• Priorities

- Each frame has it's own priority.
- The higher priority frame is sent first
- Handled on Layer II, not in the PHY

Time division multiplex

- Each node gets one or multiple reserved time slots
- Doesn't work very well with packet oriented transmissions

Precedence

- Each node has a fixed ID
- Arbitration mechanism uses ID
 - All start to send at the same time
 - The lowest ID wins, others stop sending



Ideas how to solve the problem without changing spec.

- Multiple PLCA IDs
 - One node gets assigned multiple PLCA IDs
 - Allows a node to send multiple times during PLCA bus cycle
- Solutions offered from higher layers
 - Limiting Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU)
 - Use TSN features (requires more work in 802.1)



Potential additional solutions

• Burst Mode

- Node is configured to keep TO for more than one frame
- Allows a node to send multiple frames in one TO
- Available in other Ethernet standards

• Priorities (Don Pannell)

- Pro
 - Maximum feature set
- Contra
 - TSN might not be affordable/desired for some apps
 - Requires new MAC → out of scope

• **<u>Precedence</u>** (Re-start PLCA cycle after each frame)

- Pro
 - The lower the PLCA ID of a node, the higher becomes its precedence
- Contra
 - In high traffic situations, nodes with high PLCA ID may face starvation