# Signaled Minimum Fragment Size for IET

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**IEEE 802.1 TSN** 

### Overview

- In most cases IET can fragment a frame at byte 64 of the frame.
- It is usually a goal of IEEE 802 that new standards work with previous standards/use cases as well as future ones (wherever it is possible/feasible).
- There are a number of use cases where a receiver may not want the first fragment of a frame to finish after 60 data octets.
- We propose to expand the IET signaling ("99.4.2 Determining that the link partner supports preemption.") so the receiver can specify the minimum fragment size.

#### Why more than 64 bytes in 1<sup>st</sup> fragment

- A simple example is 1588 one step where the required information is contained within IPv4 or IPv6.
- There are a number of other system features that use "DPI" like classification (e.g., Quality of Service, Security, Application identity) where it is very inconvenient to have important information either in 2<sup>nd</sup> or subsequent fragments, or to have required tokens split across fragments.
- Deep packet inspection of IPv6 headers.
- This is particularly relevant to low cost or cut though systems that do not or can not retain extensive state between the fragments.

## Goal

 Enable MAC Clients that want bigger than default fragment size (for frames using the pMAC) to request this from the link partner.

- This does not impact other use cases.

- Signal the request in "Additional Ethernet Capabilities" using one of
  - minimum "not last" fragment size in units of 64 octets
  - minimum "first" fragment size in units of 64 octets
- Minimal impact on MAC receivers that do not need this service.
- Mandatory for MAC transmitters.

#### Request

- Add capability to 802.3BR IET to increase the "notlast" fragment size beyond the 64 octets default.
- Signal "fragSize" in LLDP using units of N x 64 octets (send N in the TLV).
- Transmitters keep track of this parameter, and are required to implement this function.