

A QoS Aware Approach to Service-Oriented Communication in Future Automotive Networks

Mehmet Çakir, Timo Häckel, Sandra Reider, Philipp Meyer, Franz Korf and Thomas C. Schmidt 4 December – 6 December 2019, Los Angeles, California 2019 IEEE Vehicular Networking Conference (VNC)

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- 1. Introduction to In-Vehicle Networks
- 2. Automotive Service Classification
- 3. Middleware for QoS Aware Communication
- 4. Performance Evaluation
- 5. Conclusion & Outlook

- Scenarios such as Autonomous driving and V2X pose new challenges on in-vehicle networks
- Automotive services have heterogeneous communication requirements
- Ethernet as high-bandwidth communication medium replaces legacy bus systems
- SOME/IP introduces Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) and promises flexibility
- Time-Sensitive Networking (TSN) provides Quality-of-Service (QoS) with hard deadlines

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A mechanism is missing that merges the concepts of SOA and QoS-enhanced communication for dynamically changing communication relations.

- We derived four QoS classes based on automotive service requirements
- We developed an automotive specific multi-protocol stack
- We designed a protocol for dynamic QoS agreements
- We evaluated the performance of our middleware in simulation

Class	Description	Examples

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(WS)	level services	Smart City
IP-based Services	Non time-critical	Temperature,
(IPS)	car control	Windows Regulator
Real-Time Services	Time-critical	Electronic Stability Control,
(RTS)	car control	Rear Camera

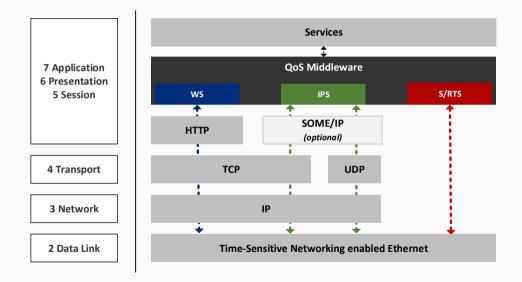
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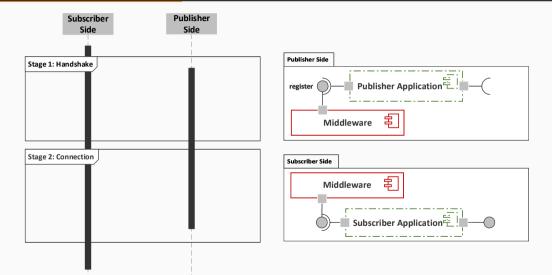
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	Static Real-Time Services (SRTS)	Safety- & time-critical car control	Airbag, Brakes

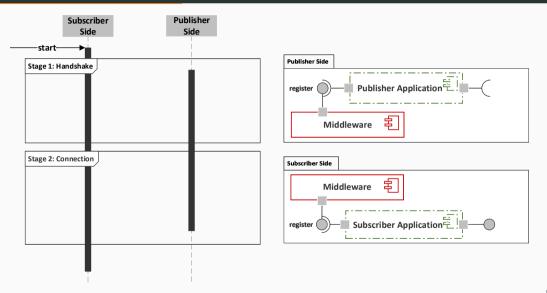
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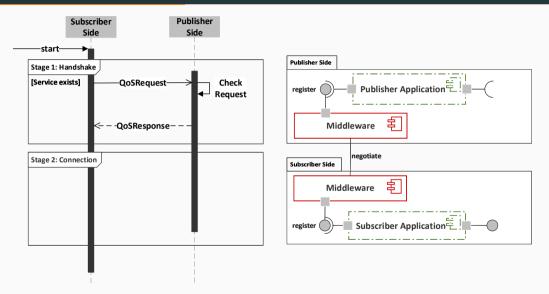
An in-depth explanation can be found in the paper.

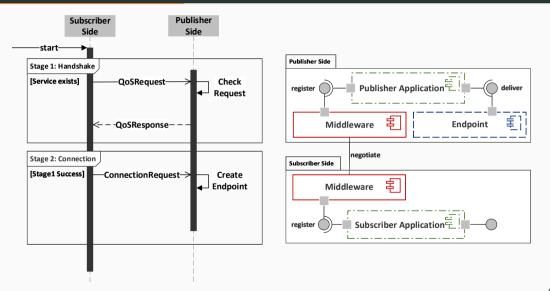
Multiprotocol Approach

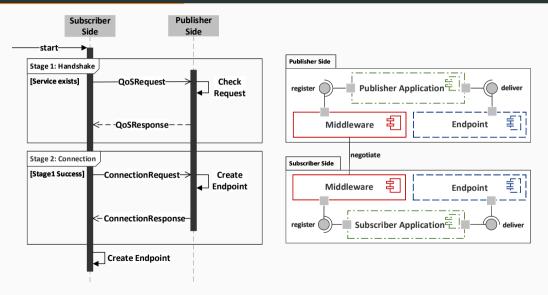


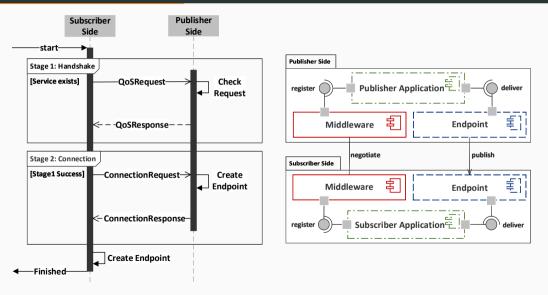




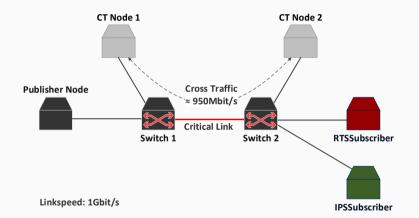


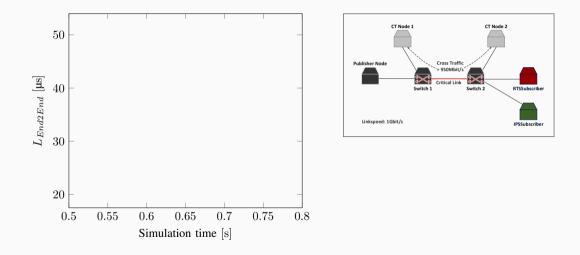


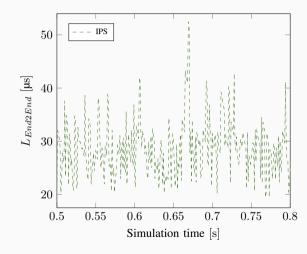


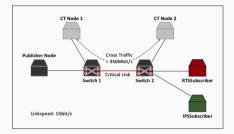


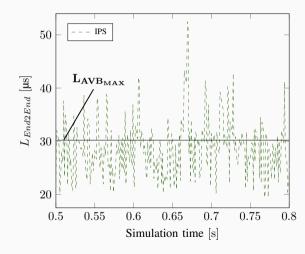
- Impact of cross-traffic on the latency of different QoS classes
- Scaling of setup time in relation to the number of services
- Setup time in a realistic automotive network with cross-traffic

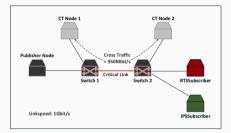




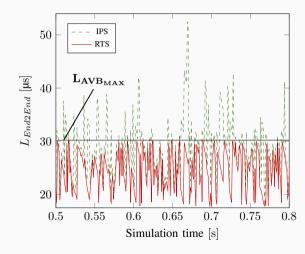


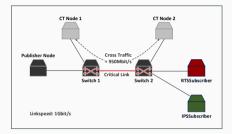




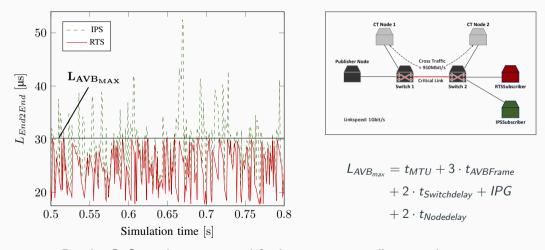


$$L_{AVB_{max}} = t_{MTU} + 3 \cdot t_{AVBFrame}$$
$$+ 2 \cdot t_{Switchdelay} + IPG$$
$$+ 2 \cdot t_{Nodedelay}$$



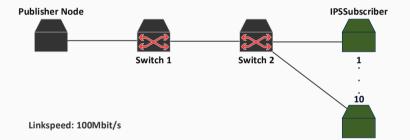


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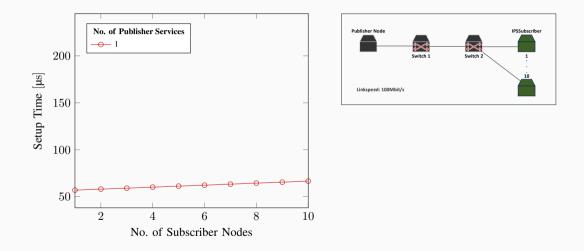


Result: QoS can be guaranteed for heterogeneous client requirements

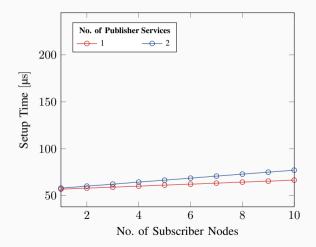
Setup Times with Increasing Numbers of Nodes

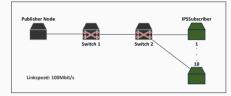


Setup Times with Increasing Count of Nodes

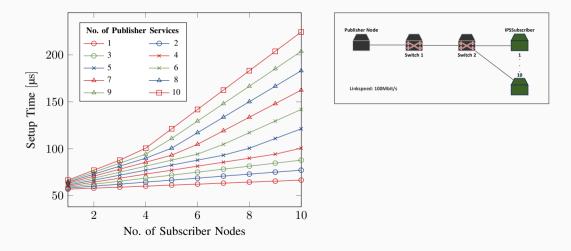


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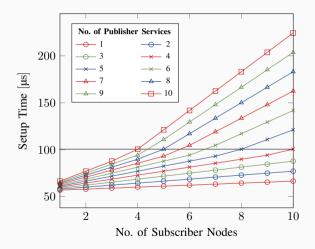


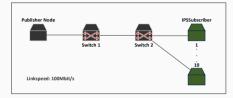


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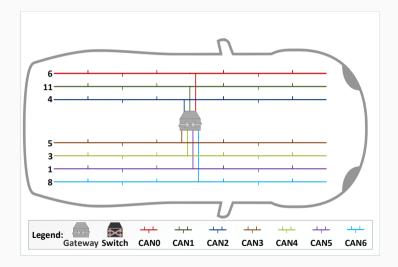
Result: The behaviour of the setup time is linear with the number of negotiations

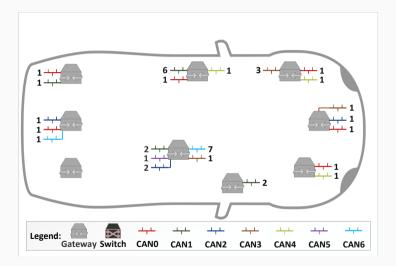


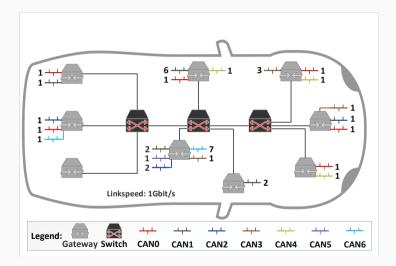


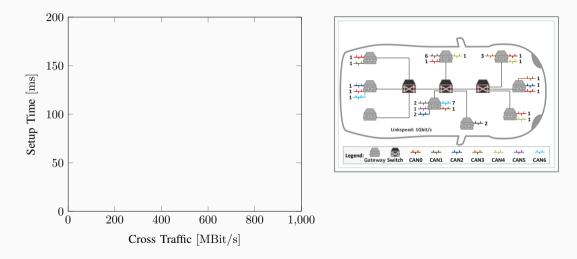
From 40 simultaneous negotiations the maximum bandwidth of 100 Mbit/s is exceeded and the network traffic becomes congested.

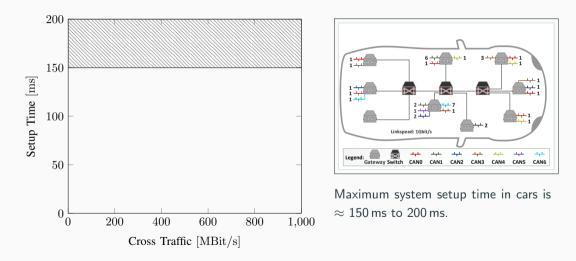
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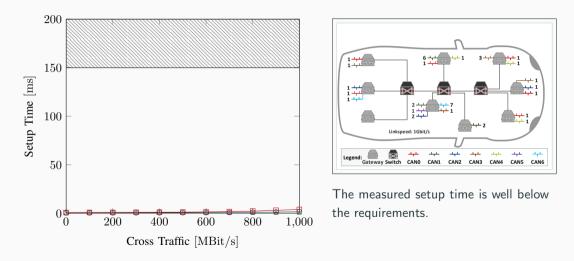


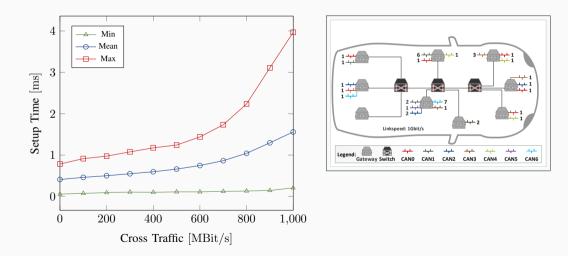


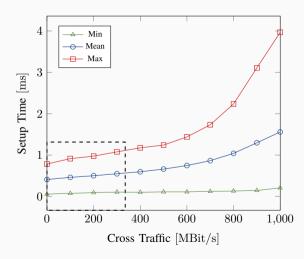


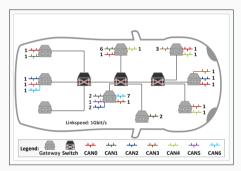




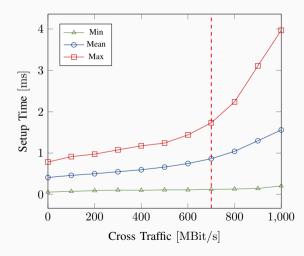


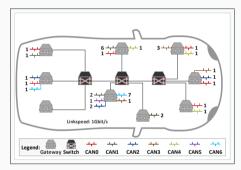




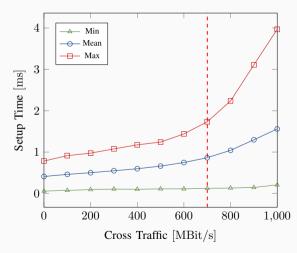


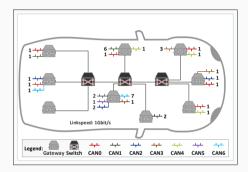
With cross-traffic of around 300 Mbit/s the setup time takes $\approx 1\,\text{ms.}$





From cross-traffic of around 700 Mbit/s the setup time rises exponentially and negotiations might not finish in time.





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Result: The setup time complies with automotive requirements of $\approx 150\,\mathrm{ms}$ to 200 ms $_{-1}$

Summary

- Introduced four QoS classes with a multi-protocol stack
- Presented a dynamic QoS negotiation protocol
- Showed successful support of mixed-critical communication
- Achieved acceptable setup-times in a realistic automotive network
- Implemented and evaluated with OMNeT++ Discrete Event Simulator Sourcecode available at: https://github.com/CoRE-RG/SOQoSMW

Future Work

• Determine real-world runtime delays with real car components

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