

# ADAPTIVE NETWORK TRAFFIC REDUCTION WITH PROGRAMMABLE DATA PLANES

PÉTER VÖRÖS



NATIONAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT  
AND INNOVATION OFFICE  
HUNGARY

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# Introduction

- Industrial networks use standard real-time communication protocols, e.g.: ProfiNet
  - Cyclic data exchange between IO devices and PLCs
  - IO devices report at predefined frequency
    - Unchanged device state is a life signal
- The traffic generated by a single device is insignificant, but in an industrial site with hundreds of such devices, the number of packets to be transmitted adds up



# Cloud-assisted industrial environment

- Data communication between IO devices (sensors and actuators) is deployed in the industrial site
- Software PLCs running in the cloud
- The industrial site has a 5G radio access to connect
  - software PLCs
  - IO devices





# Problem statement

## Connecting PLCs and IO devices via 5G is challenging

- Sensors and PLCs send status signals with predetermined frequencies usually between 1 and 1000 Hz
- High overhead affecting both spectral and energy efficiency

## Big percentage of the data is redundant

- No new sensor information
- PLCs and IO devices are sensitive to packet loss and jitter

## Packet filtering is not an option



# Active – Passive phases

## Active phase

- Reported IO data continuously changes
  - Robot arm performs an industrial task
  - Temperature sensor environment is not static

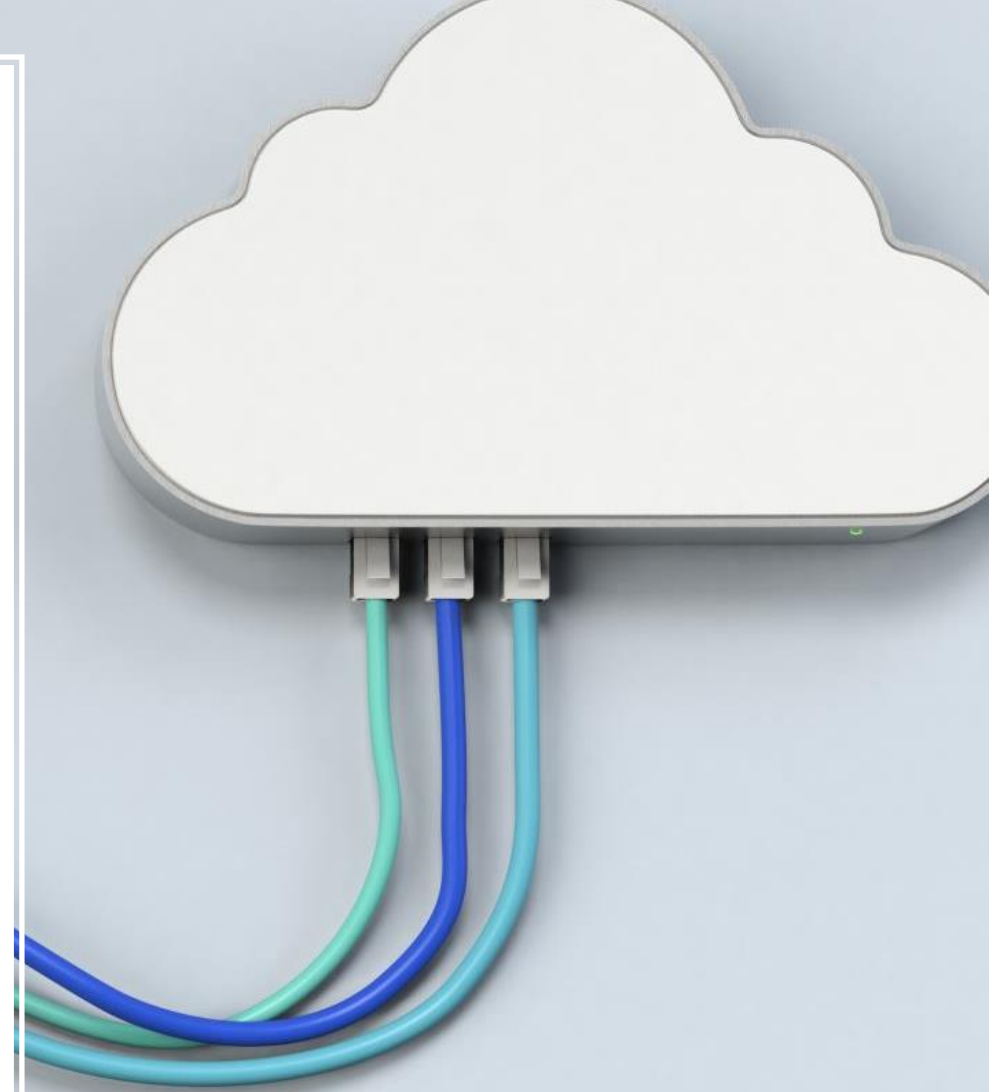
## Passive phase

- IO device is in an idle state
  - robot arm waiting for the next product
  - Temperature sensor environment is static
- Network traffic with constant IO data.

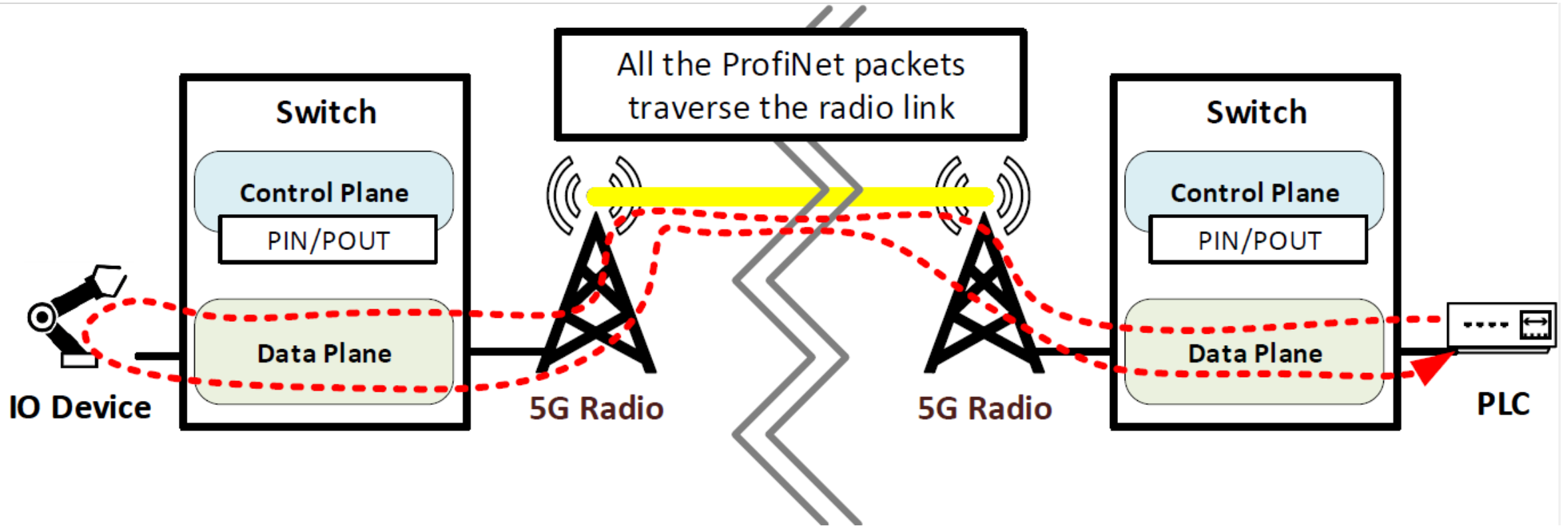
Passive and active phases alternate with each IO device

# P4 switches on both side of the radio

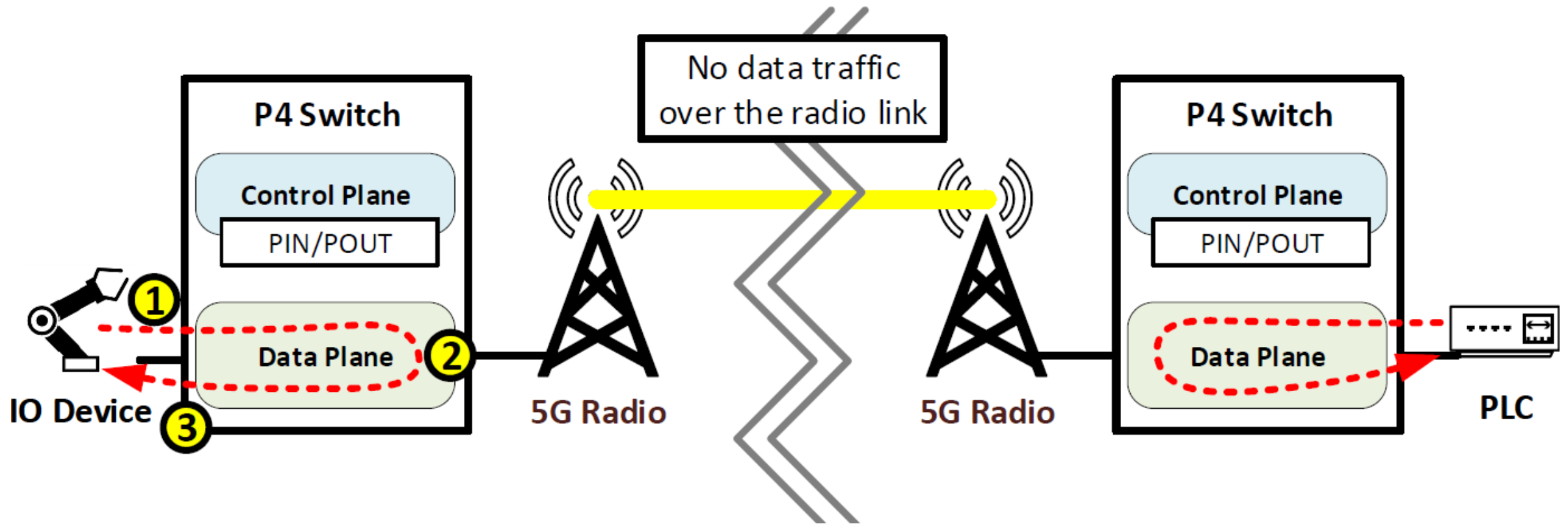
- In-network traffic reduction method
  - Avoid the transmission of unnecessary packets over the radio
  - Switches cooperate to keep track of the latest state
  - Filter out redundant traffic
  - Recognize whether a device is in an active or a passive phase
  - Turn traffic reduction on and off
  - Detect the device and radio link failures.
- No modification in the IO devices or in the protocol



# System overview – Simple forwarding

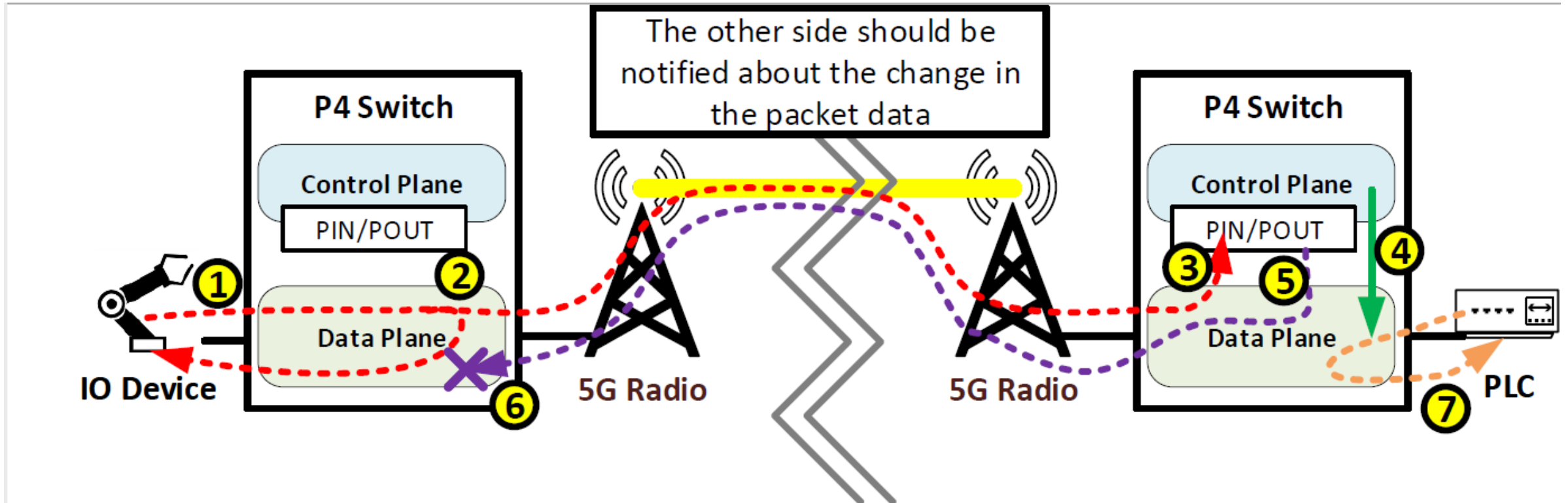


# System overview – Traffic reduction (Data const.)





# System overview – Traffic reduction (data changes)



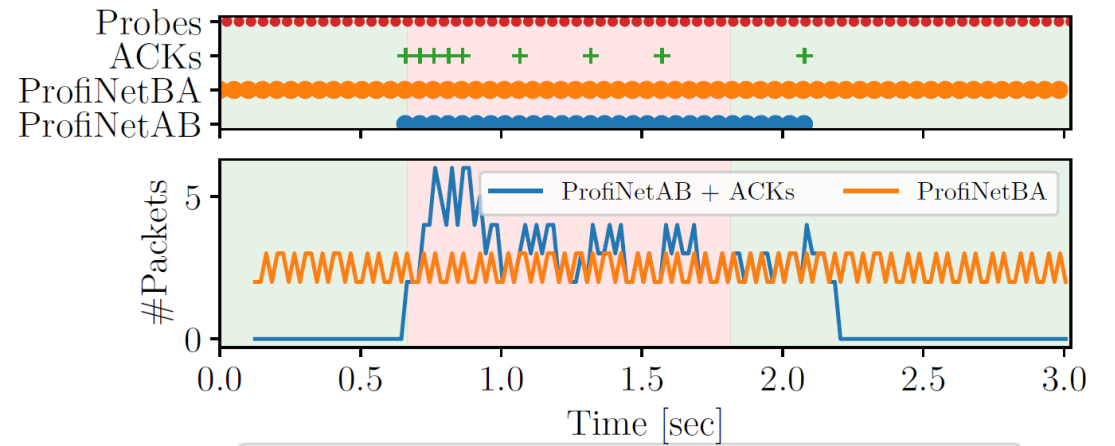
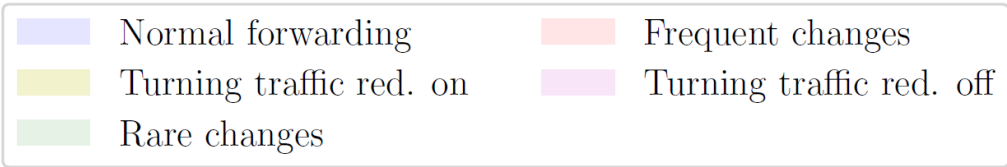
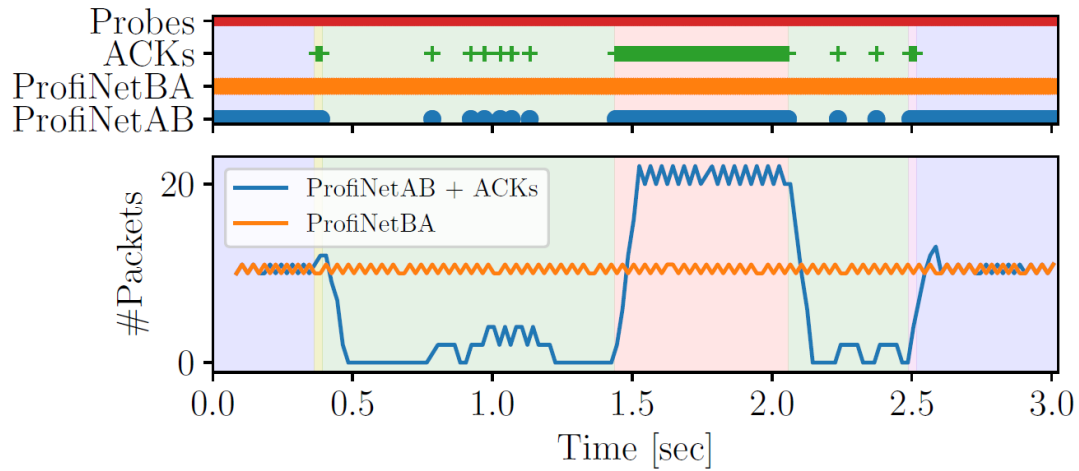
# Missing Event Detection

- React to failures as soon as possible
  - A packet generator engine generates probe packets at a predefined frequency
  - The probe filled with the status bitmap of IO devices
  - The probe sent over the radio link (TTL-1)
  - Probe received from the other side of the radio (TTL reset)
  - The bitmap of device states is refreshed according to the received information, and the probe packet is dropped.
- If failure is detected, the automatic responses stop
  - Original behavior of the industrial network

# Adaptivity

- In active phase
  - Traffic reduction method doubles the load on the radio link
  - Overhead of CP-ACK and Probe packets
- Dynamically enable and disable traffic reduction
- 3 possible options upon arrival of an IO data packet
  - Turn off traffic reduction
  - Turn on traffic reduction
  - Learn the new IO data, don't turn on traffic reduction yet
- Action is selected based on how frequently the IO data of a given device changes

# Evaluation





# Results

- Adaptive Network Traffic Reduction on the Fly with Programmable Data Planes
  - IEEE ACCESS – Under revision
    - Györgyi Csaba, Vörös Péter, Kecskeméti Károly, Laki Sándor, Szabó Géza (Ericsson)
- Radio Propagation Digital Twin Aided Multi-Point Transmission with In-network Dynamic On-Off Switching
  - IEEE JSAC Special Issue on Digital Twins for Mobile Networks – Waiting for review
    - Györgyi Csaba, Vörös Péter, Laki Sándor, Szabó Géza (Ericsson)

**Thank you for your attention!**



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