





5G New Radio Simulations with ns-3

Lorenza Giupponi

Research Director, Mobile Networks Department Centre Tecnològic de Telecomunicacions de Catalunya (CTTC)

Thomas R. Henderson

ns-3 co-founder and lead maintainer Executive Director, University of Washington ns-3 Consortium

> ACMSE Conference April 17, 2021





Tutorial goals

- Attendees should gain a basic understanding of the scope of the 5G New Radio module in the ns-3 discreteevent network simulator
- Attendees should be able to start running and modifying
 5G New Radio example programs





Outline

- 1. ns-3 orientation
- 2. Overview of NR module
- 3. Review of NR example program

- We will monitor the conference chat for questions
- We will take a 5 minute break at the end of each hour, and answer questions
- Slides are posted on the conference site
- Video will be posted at a later date



Acknowledgments

- Tom Henderson's work on ns-3 has been supported by multiple NSF and NIST awards*
- A team led by Lorenza Giupponi at CTTC has developed ns-3 cellular models for almost a decade
- ns-3 credits nearly 300 authors, and is built upon the ns-2 and ns-1 tools that originated in the 1990s

*

- NSF award CNS-0551686: (2006-10)
- NSF award CNS-0958139: (2010-15)
- NSF award CNS-1836725 (2018-present)
- NSF award CNS-2016379: (2020-present)
- NIST Cooperative Agreement 70NANB17H170: (2017-2020)
- NIST Cooperative Agreement 70NANB20H179: (2020-present)



What is 5G NR?

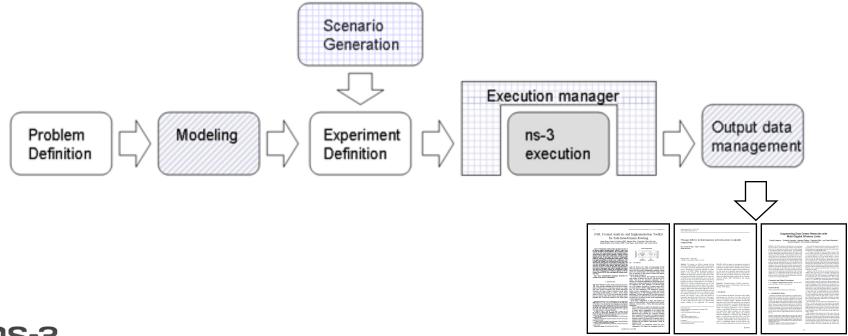
The next generation cellular system

- eMBB (enhanced Mobile Broadband)
- URLLC (Ultra Reliable Low Latency Communications)
- mMTC (massive Machine Type Communications)



What is ns-3?

- A set of C++ discrete-event simulation libraries
- Community-contributed and maintained modules
- A tool to answer performance questions about computer networks





What has ns-3 been used for?

- Thousands of publications to date
 - search of 'ns-3 simulator' on IEEE and ACM digital libraries, or Google Scholar

FSR: Formal Analysis and Implementation Toolkit for Safe Interdomain Routing Anduo Wang, Limin Jia, Member, IEEE, Wenchao Zhou, Yiqing Ren, Boon Thau Loo, Jennifer Rexford, Senior Member, IEEE, Vivek Nigam, Andre Scedrov, and Carolyn Talcott

Abtract—Interdomain routing stitches the disparate parts of the Internet tengther, making protocal stability a critical trust tendents and practicators. We, vicasculars created to the contraction of the

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pungest princeson won.

V. Nigam is with the Computer Science Department, Ludwig-Maximilians
University of Munich, Munich 80539, Germany.

C. Talcott is with the SRI International, Menio Park, CA 94025 USA (e-mail:



safety [4], [8]–[11], [33]. While our understanding of BGP safety has improved dramatically in the past decade, each research study still proceeds independently—manually creating proofs and counterexamples, and sometimes building simulations. lators or prototypes to study protocol overhead and transient

Charles from Collectify states, and supercolar evaluate constructions to find the process of the

Given policy configurations as input, FSR produces an analysis of safety properties and a distributed protocol implementation, as shown in Fig. 1. FSR has three main underlying

 Policy configuration as algebra: Our extensions to routing Policy configuration as algebra: Our extensions to routing algebra [13], [36] allow researchers and network operators to express policy configurations in an abstract algebratic form. These configurations can be anything from high-level policy guideline: (e.g., proposed constraints that a researcher wants to study) or a completely specified policy instance [e.g., an IBGP configuration or a multi-au-tonomous-system (AS) network that an operator wants to analyze]. Router configuration files can be automatically anaryzej. Kouter counguration hies can be automatically translated into the algebraic representation, easing the adoption of FSR. Safety analysis: To automatically analyze the policy configuration, FSR reduces the convergence proof to a

1063-6692/\$31.00 C 2012 IEEE

Message delivery in heterogeneous networks prone to episodic connectivity

Rao Naveed Bin Rais - Thierry Turletti

Abstract We present an efficient message delivery framework, called MeDeHa, which enables communication in an internet connecting heterogeneous networks that is prone to disruptions in connectivity. MeDeHa is comple-mentary to the IRTF's Bundle Architecture: besides its ability to store messages for unavailable destinations. MeDeHa can bridge the connectivity gap between infra-structure-based and multi-hop infrastructure-less networks. It benefits from network heterogeneity (e.g., nodes supporting more than one network and nodes having diverse resources) to improve message delivery. For example, in IEEE 802.11 networks, participating nodes may use both infrastructure- and ad-hoc modes to deliver data to otherwise unavailable destinations. It also employs opportunistic routing to support nodes with episodic connectivity. One of MeDeHa's key features is that any MeDeHa node can relay data to any destination and can act as a gateway to make two networks inter-operate or to connect to the backbone network. The network is able to store data destined to temporarily unavailable nodes till the time of their expiry. This time period depends upon current storage availability as well as quality-of-service needs (e.g., delivery delay bounds) imposed by the application. We showcase

R. N. B. Rais (№) COMSATS Institute of Information Technology (CHT), Lahore, Pakistan e-mail: naveedhinrais@ciitlahore.edu.pk

INRIA, Sophia Antipolis, France e-mail: thierry.tufetti@sophia.inria.fr

K. Obraczka University of California, Santa Cruz, CA, USA

a diverse set of interconnected networks and evaluate its performance through extensive simulations using a variety of scenarios with realistic synthetic and real mobility tra-ces. Our results show significant improvement in average de Every ratio and a significant decrease in average de Every delay in the face of episodic connectivity. We also demonstrate that MeDeHa supports different levels of quality-of-service through traffic differentiation and message prioritization

Heterogeneous networks · Node relaying · Store-carry-andforward - DTN routing

heterogeneous not only due to the wide variety of end devices it interconnects, but also in terms of the underlying range from wired- and wireless backbones (e.g. community wireless mesh networks) to wireless infrastructure-based and ad-hoc networks (e.g., MANETs). On the other hand, current and emerging applications, such as emergency response, environmental monitoring, smart environments (e.g., smart offices, homes, museums, etc.), and vehicular networks, among others imply frequent and arbitrarily long-lived disruptions in connectivity. The resulting disruntion- or delay-tolerant networks (DTNs) will likely come an important component of future internets

works is a challenging problem as these networks may

have very different characteristics. Node diversity may also

Augmenting Data Center Networks with Multi-Gigabit Wireless Links

Daniel Halperin-1, Srikanth Kandula1, Jitendra Padhye1, Paramvir Bahl1, and David Wetherall-Microsoft Research1 and University of Washington1

Another — In OUTLE wireless econology can in now emerging has the potential to provide dense and extremely that connectivity at low cost. In this paper, we explore its use to relieve hotsposts in oversubscribed data center (DC) networks. By experimenting with protetype equipment, we show that the DC environment is well saided to a deployment of 60 GHz littles contray to economis about interference and link reliability. Using directional antennas, many wireless links can not occurrently at multi-Ghps rates on top-ofwireless tinks can run concurrently at multi-t-trips rates on top-or-rack (ToR) switches. The wired DC network can be used to sidestep several common wireless problems. By analyzing production traces of DC traffic for four real applications, we show that adding a small of DC traffic for four rul applications, we show that adding a small amount of network cappings in the from of welrest growpers to the wind DC network can improve performance. However, to be of leading to the contract of the property of

Categories and Subject Descriptors

General Terms

Design, Experimentation, Measurement, Performance

1. INTRODUCTION

Millimeter wavelength wireless technology is rapidly being de-veloped. Spectrum between 57–54 GHz, colloquially known as the 65 GHz band; a savilable overfle which for unificence tux. The band contains over 80 times the bandwidth available for 802.11b/g at 24 GHz, and supports devices with multi-Chys data raises. Further-mone, 66 GHz devices with directional antennas can be deployed densely, because the signal attenuates rapidly due to the high fre-quency. The VLSI technology has now matured to the point where 60 GHz radio hardware can be built using CMOS technology, and companies like SiBeam [26] promise to deliver 60 GHz devices at less than \$10 per unit at OEM quantities. In summary, 60 GHz tech-nology can lead to dense, high-bandwidth wireless connectivity at

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permission and/or a fae. \$1GCOMM*11, August 15-19, 2011, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Convright 2011 ACM 978-1-4503-0797-0/13/08_510.00.

To date, GGIIk withrough pass been explored for inducid pointtap-point links. A common recentries in these centralization, e.g., as possible to the common recentries in these centralizations, e.g., as to the size of the considered to the common recentries to the size the considered to the common recentries to the common re-tent and the common recentries of the common recentries as a promising represent to explore for several stateous. First, we note that the mentions in a DC or denoisy product, to writers a decision that growth high baseless the corresponding real real decision that growth high baseless the corresponding recentries and decision that growth high baseless the corresponding recent places and the common recentries are the contralization of the con-traction of the common recentries are the contraction of the con-traction of the common recentries are the contracted and convenient for contractions are considered as the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of well of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the well of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the well of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the well of the contraction of the well of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction o

from the ToR to the aggregation switch can be oversubscribed with a ratio of 1:4. However, each oversubscribed link is a potential a ratio of 1st. However, each oversubscribed list is a potential hospite that histonics meet Det application. Recent research tacknoped that histonics meet Det application. Recent research tacknoped the properties of multiputh routing to that the core of the network is not large material cost and implementation completely [13]. Some dotted and the properties of the prop The links, called flyways, add extra capacity to the base network to alleviate hotspots. When the traffic matrix is sparse (i.e. only a

to allowing the hotspots. When the traffic matrix is sparse (i.e. only a few ToR windows at Pool, a small number of flyways can significantly improve performance, without the cost of building a fully manner of the property of the propert

Other measurements have explored use of their optic cables and MEMS witches [7,20] for exating flygway. We believe that 6G GIE thyways are an attractive choice because wineless devices simplify DC opgrades, an owing changes are needed. Furthermore, 6G GIE technology is likely to become inexpensive as it is commodificed by consumer applications, while optical wineless are not Writers and vices can introduce additional issues as well—for example, where is a dynamic topology, the network management may become more



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Why simulation for wireless networks?

Simulation is commonly used for wireless research, for the following reasons:

- 1) experiments can be replicated exactly
- 2) testbeds often do not provide **low-level access** to change how devices work
- 3) tests at scale are hard or expensive to orchestrate
- 4) there may be **frequency coordination**/interference concerns

Simulation is also used in the technical standardization process; e.g.

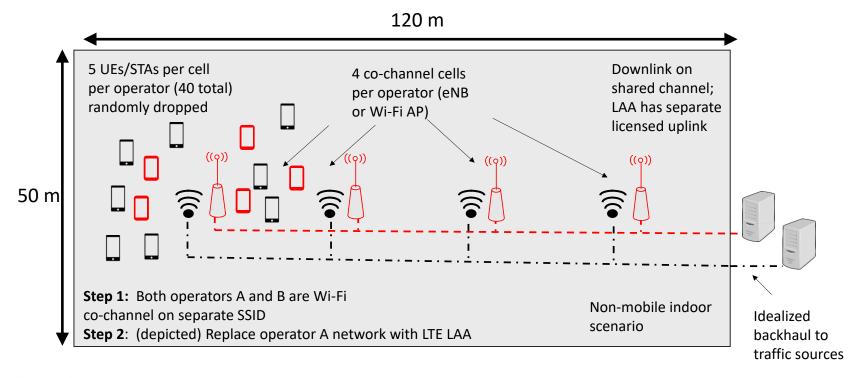
- IEEE 802.11-14/0571r12, 11ax Evaluation Methodology
- 3GPP TR 36.889: Study on Licensed-Assisted Access to Unlicensed Spectrum



Example performance study

LTE Licensed-Assisted Access (LAA) coexistence

 "Can a specific unlicensed variant of LTE (LAA) operate in the same spectrum as a Wi-Fi network, without impacting Wi-Fi system throughput and latency more than another co-located Wi-Fi network would impact it?"





Configuration details

Unlicensed channel model	3GPP TR 36.889	ns-3 implementation
Network Layout	Indoor scenario	Indoor scenario
System bandwidth	20 MHz	20 MHz
Carrier frequency	5 GHz	5 GHz (channel 36, tunable)
Number of carriers	1, 4 (to be shared between two	1 for evaluations with DL+UL Wi-Fi
	operators) 1 for evaluations with DL+UL Wi-Fi coexisting with DL-only LAA	coexisting with DL-only LAA
Total Base Station (BS) transmission	18/24 dBm	18/24 dBm
power		Simulations herein consider 18 dBm
Total User equipment (UE) transmission power	18 dBm for unlicensed spectrum	18 dBm
Distance dependent path loss, shadowing and fading	ITU InH	802.11ax indoor model
Antenna pattern	2D Omni-directional	2D Omni-directional
Antenna height	6 m	6 m (LAA, not modelled for Wi-Fi)
UE antenna height	1.5 m	1.5 m (LAA, not modelled for Wi-Fi)
Antenna gain	5 dBi	5 dBi
UE antenna gain	0 dBi	0 dBi
Number of UEs	10 UEs per unlicensed band carrier per	Supports all the configurations in TR
	operator for DL-only 10 UEs per unlicensed band carrier per operator for DL-only for four unlicensed carriers. 20 UEs per unlicensed band carrier per operator for DL+UL for single unlicensed carrier. 20 UEs per unlicensed band carrier per operator for DL+UL Wi-Fi coexisting with DL-only LAA	36.889. Simulations herein consider the case of 20 UEs per unlicensed band carrier per operator for DL LAA coexistence evaluations for single unlicensed carrier.
UE Dropping	All UEs should be randomly dropped and be within coverage of the small cell in the unlicensed band.	Randomly dropped and within small cell coverage.
Traffic Model	FTP Model 1 and 3 based on TR 36.814 FTP model file size: 0.5 Mbytes. Optional: VoIP model based on TR36.889	FTP Model 1 as in TR36.814. FTP model file size: 0.5 Mbytes Voice model: DL only
UE noise figure	9 dB	9 dB
Cell selection	For LAA UEs, cell selection is based on RSRP (Reference Signal Received Power. For Wi-Fi stations (STAs), cell selection is based on RSS (Received signal power strength) of WiFi Access Points (APs). RSS threshold is -82 dBm.	RSRP for LAA UEs and RSS for Wi-Fi STAs
Network synchronization	For the same operator, the network can be synchronized. Small cells of different operators are not synchronized.	Small cells are synchronized, different operators are not synchronized.

Figure from: <u>Giupponi et al., Simulating LTE and</u>
<u>Wi-Fi Coexistence in Unlicensed Spectrum with ns-3</u>

3GPP TR 36.889 V13.0.0 (2015-06) 3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Study on Licensed-Assisted Access to Unlicensed Spectrum; The present document has been developed within the 3rd Generalen Personship Project (1978)rd polaring to father deblowant for the purposes of 2077. The present document has not been deployed to very expression process, the 2077 Organizational Persons and document to be implement.
This Report is precised for father development work within 2077 each; The Organizational Persons accept as liability for any new of this Specialization and Report for triplementation of the 1077 Organization and Persons accept as liability for any new of this Specialization and Report for triplementation of the 1077 Organization of Persons and Destruct Production Offices.

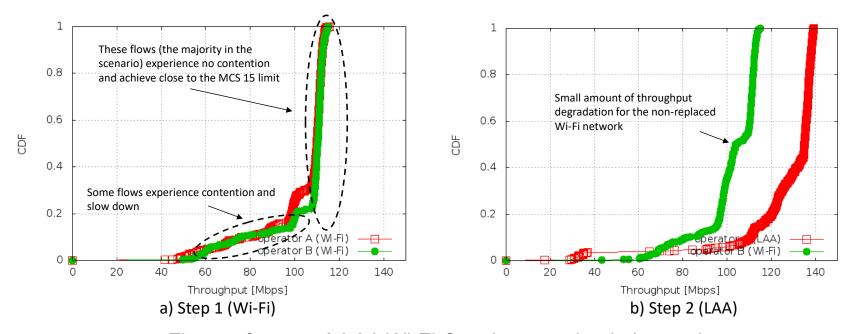
Configuration drawn from TR 36.889



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Sample results

 Place two Wi-Fi networks in same region, fully load the system, and plot a CDF of observed throughputs per station. Repeat by replacing one Wi-Fi network with LAA.



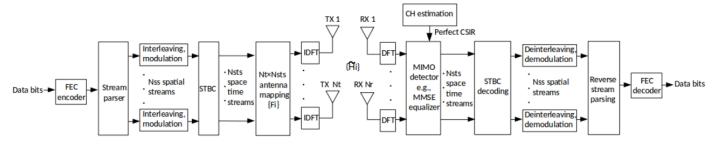
Figures from ns-3 LAA Wi-Fi Coexistence simulation project

This is exemplary of an ns-3 performance study



Simulation alternatives

- "Link" or physical-layer simulations
 - MATLAB, Vienna LTE-A Simulator
 - Unit of granularity is the symbol (high-level of PHY realism)



Sian Jin, Sumit Roy, Weihua Jiang, and Thomas R. Henderson. 2020. Efficient Abstractions for Implementing TGn Channel and OFDM-MIMO Links in ns-3. In Proceedings of the 2020 Workshop on ns-3 (WNS3 2020).

modified from T. Paul and T. Ogunfrunmiri. 2008. Wireless LAN Comes of Age: Understanding the IEEE 802.11n Amendment. IEEE Circuits and Systems Magazine 8, 1 (First 2008), 28–54.

$N_t \times N_r (= N_{ss})$	Bandwidth	MATLAB Full-link
1 × 1	20MHz	28 min
1 × 1	40MHz	25 min
2×2	20MHz	37 min
2 × 2	40MHz	39 min
3 × 3	20MHz	51 min
3 × 3	40MHz	60 min

Run-times for 40,000 simulated packets between two nodes

Table 2 from Jin et al (cited above)



Simulation alternatives (cont.)

- "Packet-level" or full-stack simulations
 - The main unit of granularity is the packet
 - ns-2, ns-3, OMNeT++, OPNET, QualNet

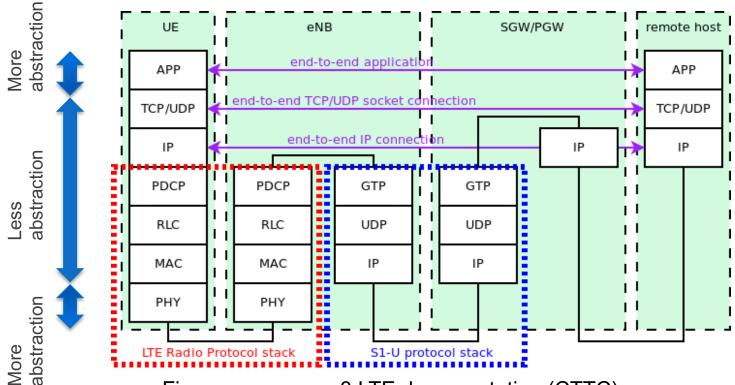


Figure source: ns-3 LTE documentation (CTTC)



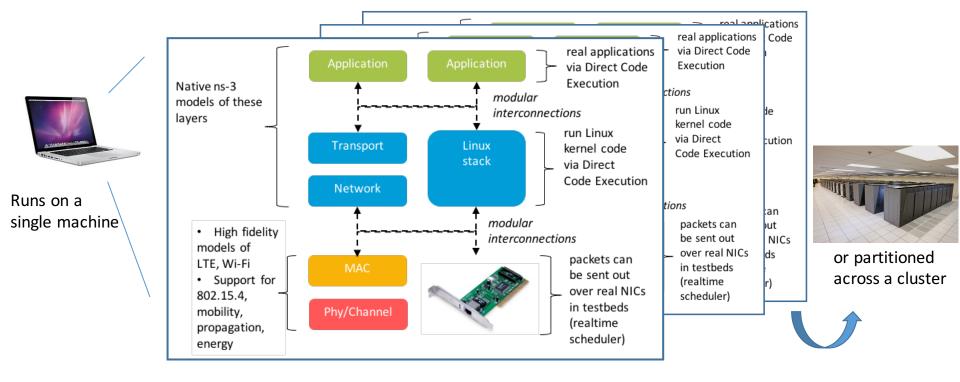
Simulation alternatives (cont.)

- "System-level" or flow simulations
 - Individual packets are not modeled, but the effects of messages exchanged or packet aggregates (flows)
 - examples: <u>ExtendSim</u>, <u>SimGrid</u>



ns-3 architecture

 ns-3 is a leading open source, packet-level network simulator oriented towards network research, featuring a high-performance core enabling parallelization across a cluster (for large scenarios), ability to run real code, and interaction with testbeds





Outline

- 1. ns-3 orientation
 - Obtaining the code
 - Configuring and building ns-3
 - Walkthrough of simple example: udp-client-server.cc
- 2. Overview of NR module
 - Assumptions and Architecture
 - PHY
 - MAC
 - Validation
 - Extensions (NR-U, NR-V2X)
- 3. Review of existing NR example
 - cttc-nr-demo.cc
 - pointers to documentation of other examples



Software orientation

ns-3 is written in C++, with Python bindings

 Users need to work at the Linux (or Unix, macOS, etc.) commandline, compile the code, and handle raw output data

Key differences from other network simulators:

- 1) Command-line, Unix orientation
 - vs. Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
- 2) Simulations and models written directly in C++ and Python
 - vs. a domain-specific simulation language



ns-3 not written in a high-level language

```
Submodule vectors, gate vectors and multiple connections are illustrated in the following example:
simple Hub
  gates:
    out: outport[];
endsimple
simple Station //...
module Star
  submodules:
    hub: Hub
      gatesizes: outport[4];
    station: Station[4];
  connections:
    for i=0..3 do
          hub.outport[i] --> station[i].in;
    endfor
endmodule
The result of the above is depicted in Fig.4.
Star
                          station[0]
    hub
                           station[2]
                          ¶station[3]
```

Example of OMNeT++ Network Description (NED) language Figure excerpted from http://www.ewh.ieee.org/soc/es/Nov1999/18/ned.htm



ns-3 does not have a graphical IDE

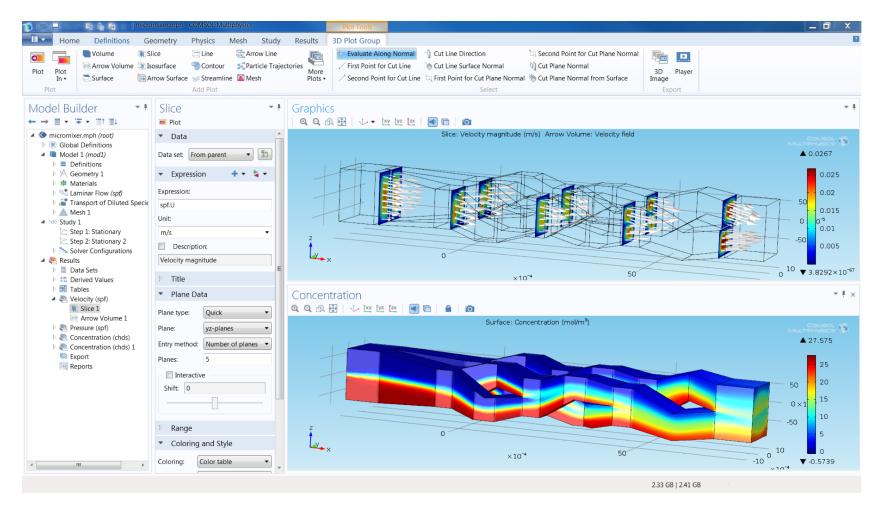


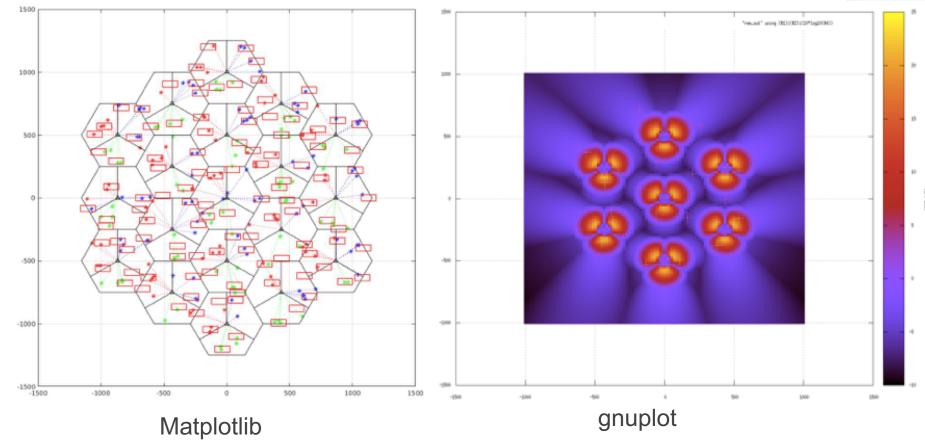


Figure source: https://www.comsol.com/comsol-multiphysics
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ns-3 uses external programs for graphics

Network cell structure showing eNBs, UEs, and buildings

Radio environment map showing signal strength from eNBs





ns-3 users write scripts for plotting



Plots or animations

EmsVideo_1_Server 942.36392953 RX 1012 1061 U 2395

EmsVideo 1 Client 942.37317727 TX 1012 1061 U 2398

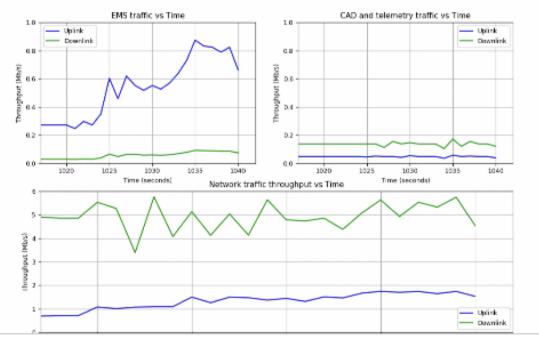
EmsVideo 1 Client 942.377 RX 64 113 U 2397

WebBrowsingGraphics_0_Server 942.38092876 TX 1024 1073 U

2399

WebBrowsingGraphics_0_Client 942.394 RX 1024 1073 U 2399 AvlAssetPerimeter_1_Server 942.42492988 RX 1408 1457 U 2401

Throughput vs. time for incident scenario



Used to measure KPIs

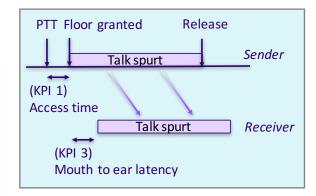
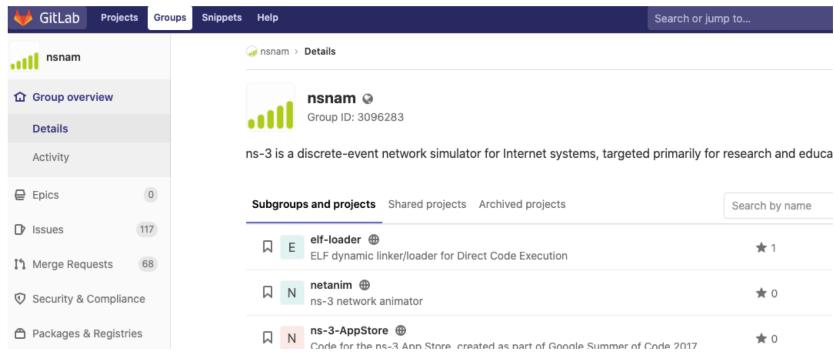


Figure source: 3GPP TS 22.179



ns-3 software repositories

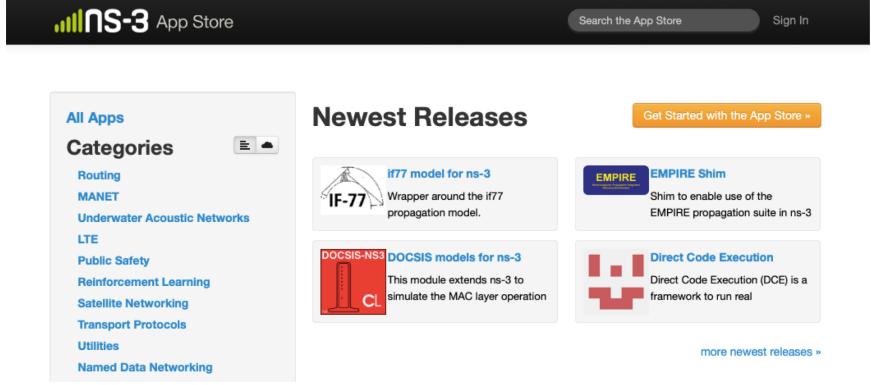
- The main web site (documentation, wiki) is https://www.nsnam.org
- Software is hosted in Git repositories at https://gitlab.com/nsnam/





ns-3 App Store

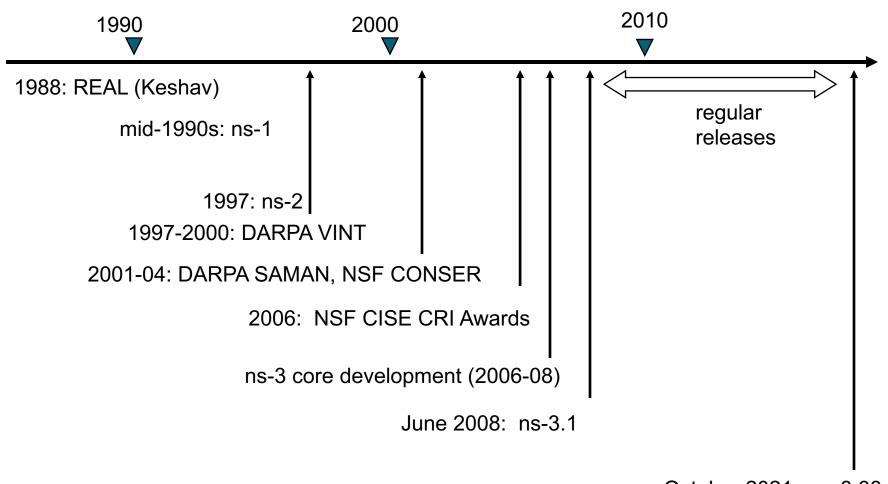
https://apps.nsnam.org





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ns timeline



October 2021: ns-3.33



An open source project

Between mid-2019 and mid-2020:

- 578 commits by 51 authors (<u>33 new!</u>)
- Maintainer commits from
 - Alexander Krotov, Biljana Bojovic, Manuel Requena, Mohit Tahiliani, Natale Patriciello, Peter Barnes, Getachew Redietab, Sebastien Deronne, Stefano Avallone, Tom Henderson, Tommaso Pecorella, Zoraze Ali
- 72,696 lines of C++ code added/deleted
 - parsed output of git diff --stat
- 261 Merge Requests opened
- 160 Issues filed



Links to videos, tutorials

- To get started using ns-3
 - ns-3 tutorial
 - ns-3 training videos (2019 annual meeting)
 - special sessions for TCP, Wi-Fi, LTE, sensor networks
 - Other videos (available also by searching YouTube)
- More information about ns-3 and wireless
 - 2019 Workshop on Next-Generation Wireless with ns-3 (WNGW)
 - many talks on a variety of wireless technologies, from industry and academia



4G LTE models in ns-3

- LENA: An open source product-oriented LTE/EPC Network Simulator
 - Developed by CTTC, Barcelona from 2012-present
 - Designed around an industrial API: the Small Cell Forum MAC
 Scheduler Interface Specification
 - Full stack, end-to-end
 - Accurate model of the LTE/EPC protocol stack
 - Specific Channel and PHY layer models for LTE macro and small cells
 - Emphasis on radio-level performance and end-to-end QoE
 - Extended for public safety networks (NIST, UW, CTTC, in the ns-3 App Store)



5G NR module (this tutorial)

- 5G NR (led by CTTC, Barcelona)
 - Leverages <u>mmWave models</u> developed by the University of Padova and NYU Wireless
 - Supports fundamental PHY-MAC NR features aligned with NR Release 15 TS 38.300
 - Additional recent work to support V2X and NR Unlicensed





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 - pointers to documentation of other examples



Obtaining the code

- For working with NR, we recommend using the development version of ns-3 along with the latest release of 5G LENA
 - ns-3-dev: git clone https://gitlab.com/nsnam/ns-3-dev.git
 - 5G NR: git clone https://gitlab.com/cttc-lena/nr.git
- Caveats:
 - 1. access to 5G NR must be requested from CTTC
 - the 5G NR module must be downloaded separately as a contributed module
 - we only support recent versions of Linux or macOS Command-Line Tools



Why a separately downloaded module?

- Useful to <u>track impact</u>
 - Supporting a module such as nr requires significant amount of institutional resources
 - CTTC benefits from this arrangement to better track the dissemination and impact of open sourcing this module for ns-3
- ns-3 in general is moving to a more <u>federated</u> development process through its App Store



Obtaining access to 5G NR module

Visit https://5g-lena.cttc.es





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Quick start

```
$ git clone https://gitlab.com/nsnam/ns-3-dev.git
$ cd ns-3-dev/contrib
$ git clone https://gitlab.com/cttc-lena/nr.git
$ cd nr
$ $ git checkout -b 5g-lena-v1.1.y origin/5g-lena-
v1.1.y
   Branch 5g-lena-v1.1.y set up to track remote
branch 5q-lena-v1.1.y from origin.
   Switched to a new branch '5q-lena-v1.1.y'
$ cd ../../
$ ./waf configure -d optimized --enable-examples --
enable-tests --enable-logs
$ ./waf build
$ ./test.py
$ ./waf --run cttc-nr-demo
```



Documentation

Extensive documentation at both sites

- Main ns-3 website https://www.nsnam.org
 - Tutorial, Manual, Model Library
 - Doxygen
 - Wiki
 - Release Notes
 - Training videos from past Workshops on ns-3
- 5G-LENA site: https://5g-lena.cttc.es/
 - Getting Started, Manual
 - Doxygen
 - Release Notes

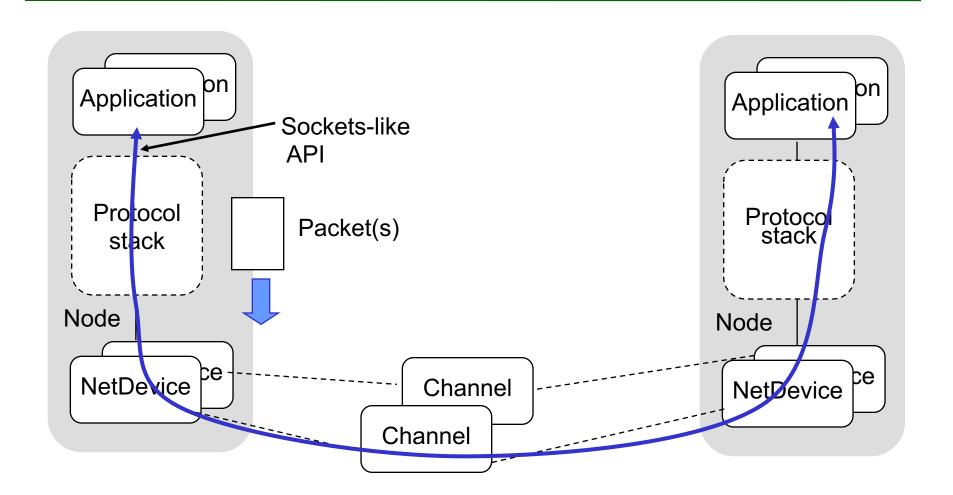


Placeholder

review of udp-client-server.cc example



Key classes in ns-3





Key concepts

- We are trying to represent the operation of a (wireless) network within a C++ program
- We need a notion of virtual time and of events that occur at specified (virtual) times
- We need a data structure (scheduler) to hold all of these events in temporal order
- We need an object (simulator) to walk the list of events and execute them
- We can choose to ignore things that conceptually occur between our events of interest, focusing only on the (discrete) times with interesting events



Discrete-event simulation

- Simulation time moves in discrete jumps from event to event
- C++ functions schedule events to occur at specific simulation times
- A simulation scheduler orders the event execution
- Simulation::Run() executes a single-threaded event list
- Simulation stops at specific time or when events end

