

Congestion Control Workshop

Data from measurements and simulations

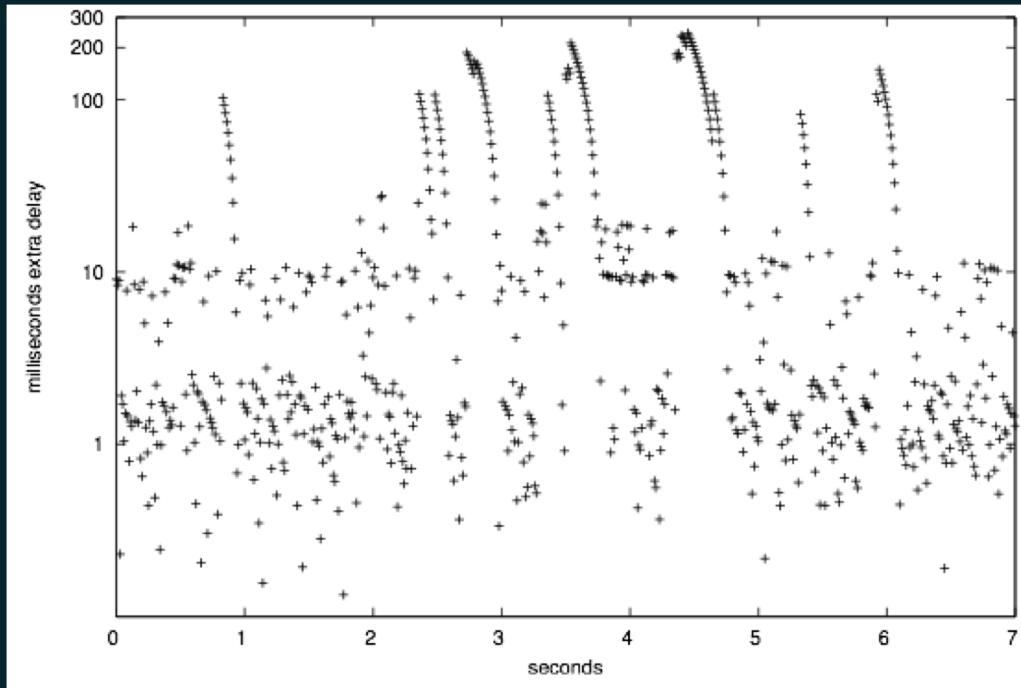
July 28, 2012



Goals

- Goal of this session is too have a discussion where we learn about the relevant data to help us understand the problem and design solutions
- Want to increase understanding of topics like:
 - Latency we see on networks
 - Impact waiting for congestion to happen on latency
 - What happens when TCP competes with Voice/Video
 - Impact on retransmissions vs forward error correction

LTE Latency – Paper 28



- Commercial LTE networks have:
 - Near-infinite queue (no losses until >5 seconds)
 - Poisson-distributed packet arrivals
 - Quickly-varying link speed
 - Highly long-tailed delays (RTCP jitter estimate is bad)
- Operators do not (yet) believe this.
- Open question: How much throughput would transport forfeit if it wanted to cap queue at 100 ms?

Impact of ECN - Paper 4

- Simulation of ECN on LTE shows

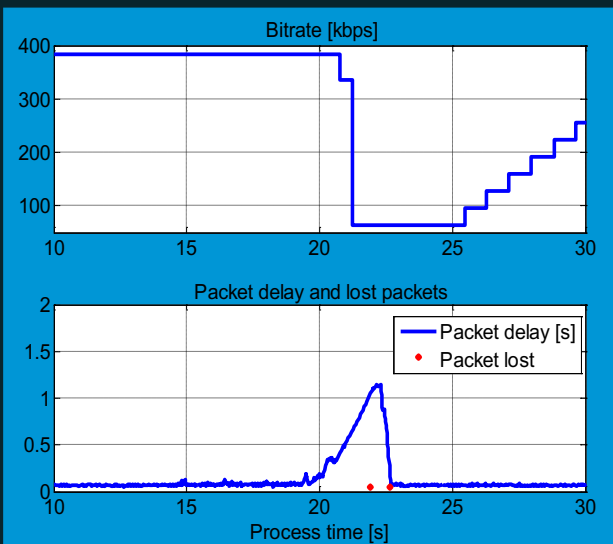
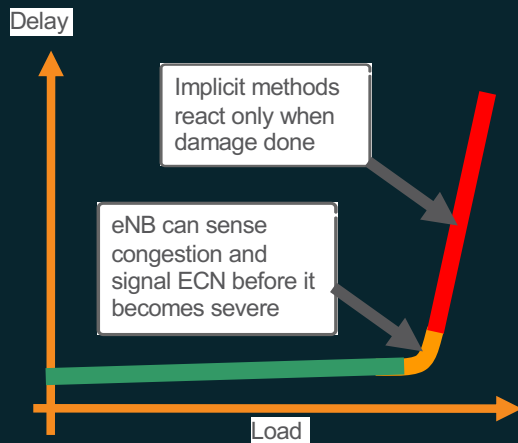
significantly less packet loss

initiating the rate adaptation in advance of actual congestion

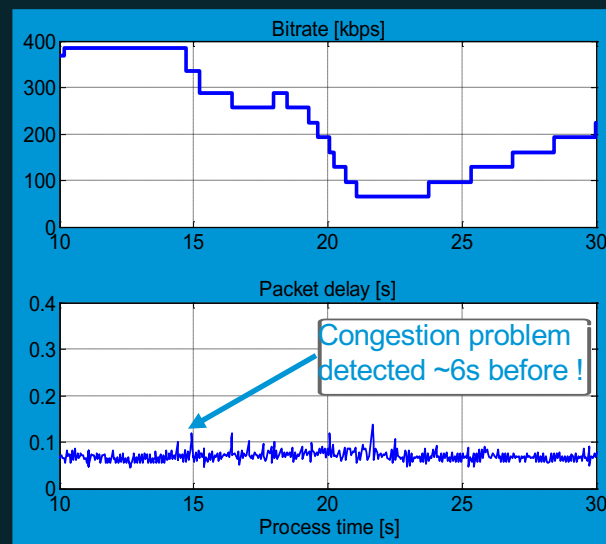
better sharing the cost of congestion

a very significant reduction in latency

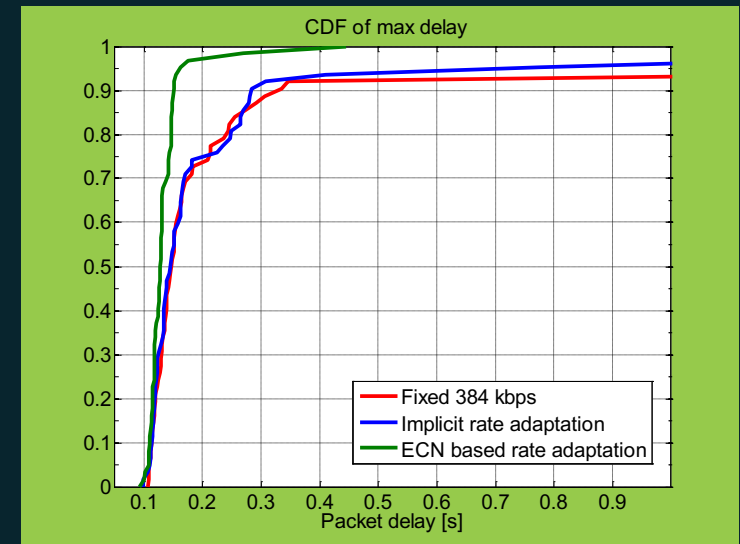
better quality for all users



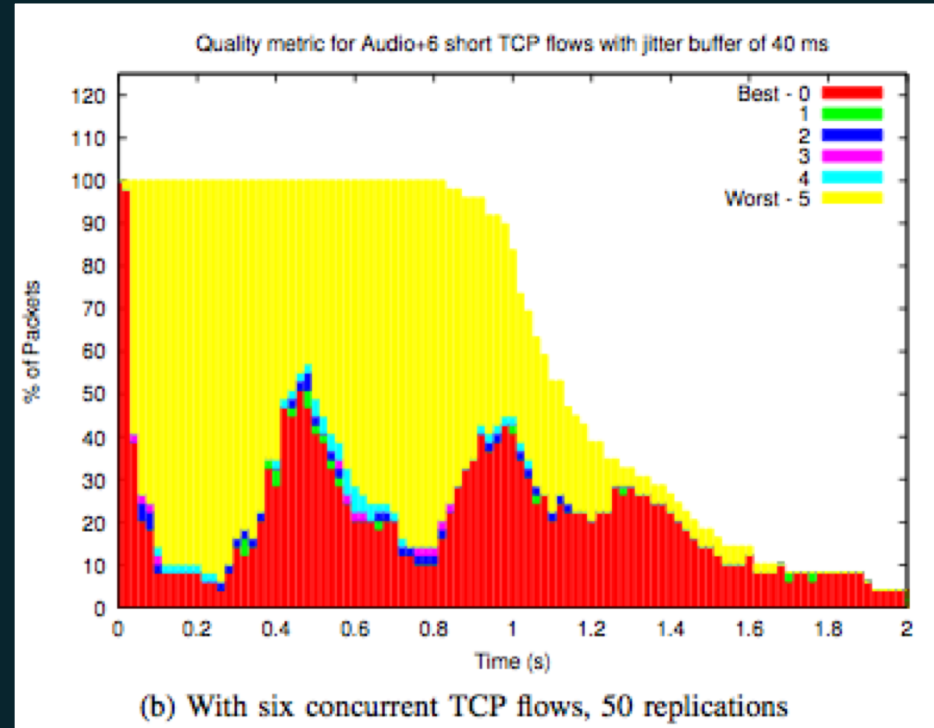
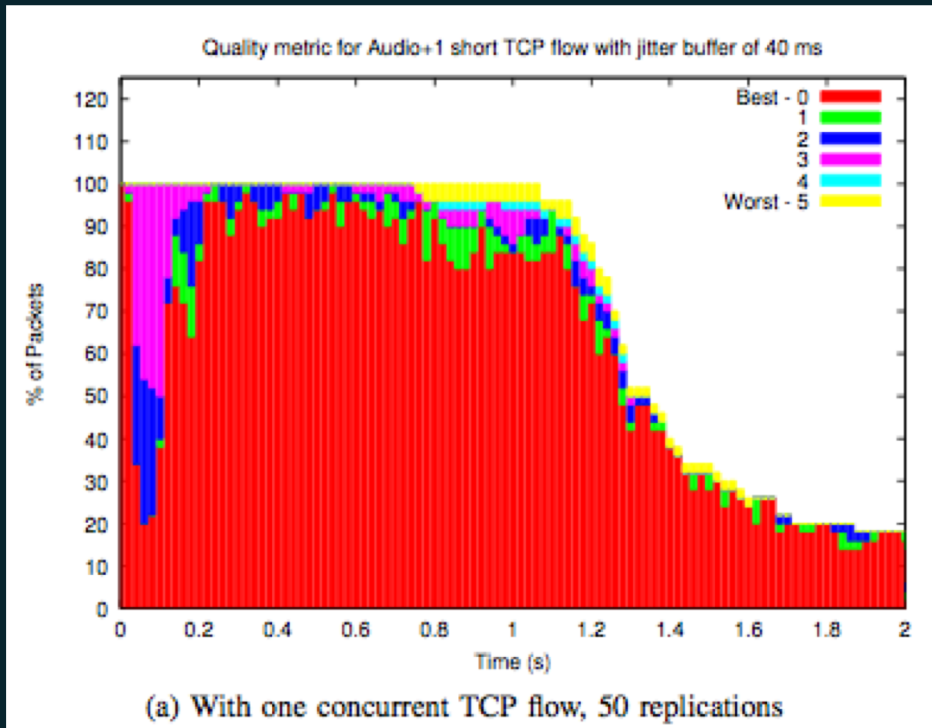
Implicit method



Explicit (ECN) method

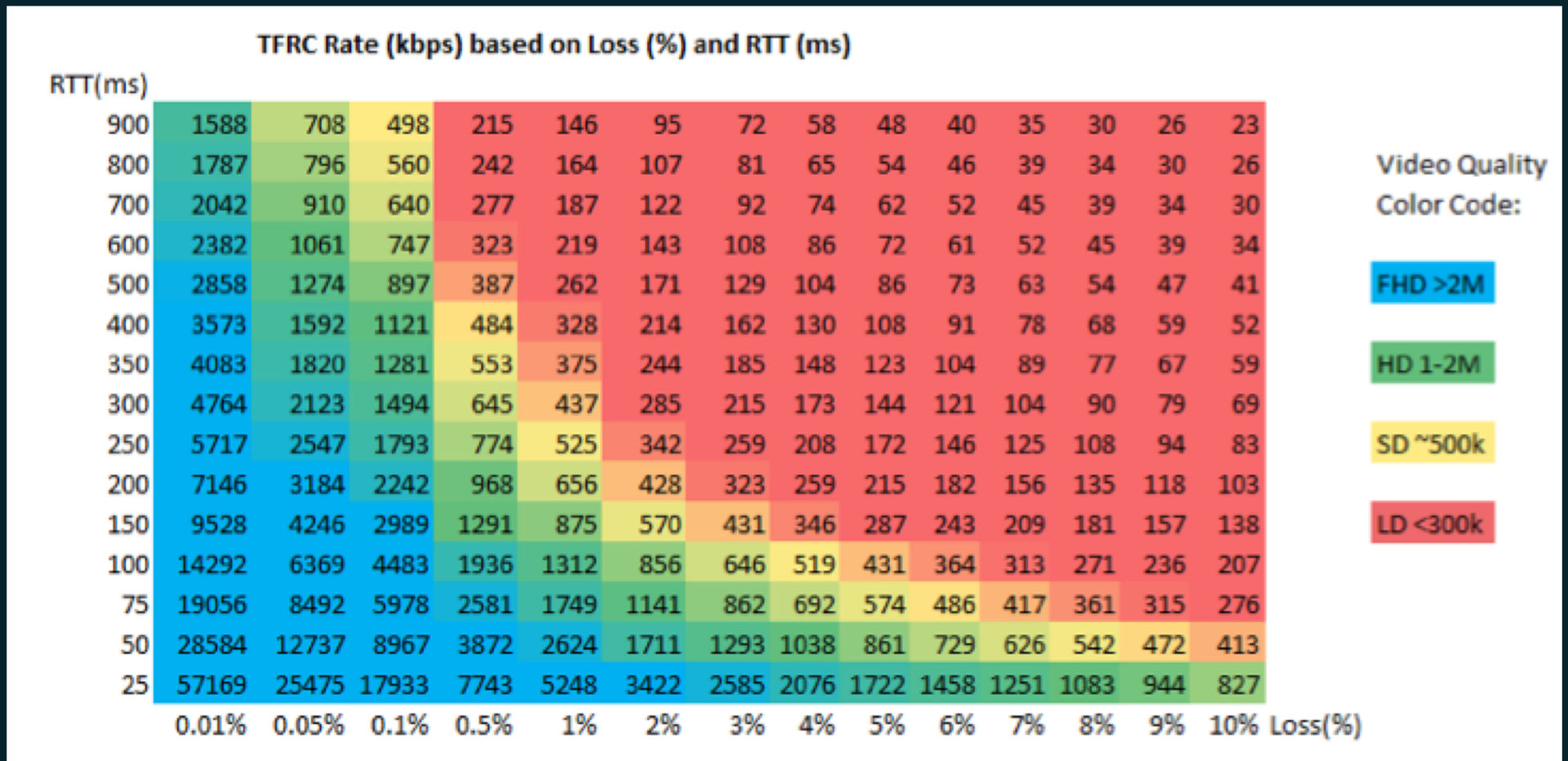


Impact of TCP– Paper 9



- Single short TCP flow impacts voice on startup but six short TCP flows destroy voice quality on high speed cellular network (2 mbps)
- Drops are due to the jitter, not losses

Can we be TFRC style fair ? – Paper 25



- What bandwidth would be safe relative to 1 TCP connection?

Can we be TFRC style fair ? – Paper 25

MultFRC Rate (kbps) based on Loss (%) and RTT (ms) for N=4

RTT(ms)	0.01%	0.05%	0.1%	0.5%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	Loss(%)
900	6362	2845	2010	889	618	421	330	272	230	196	167	141	117	93	
800	7157	3200	2261	1000	696	474	371	306	258	220	188	159	131	105	
700	8180	3657	2584	1143	795	542	424	350	295	252	215	181	150	120	
600	9543	4267	3014	1333	927	632	495	408	344	294	250	211	175	140	
500	11451	5120	3617	1600	1113	758	593	489	413	352	300	254	210	168	
400	14314	6400	4521	2000	1391	948	742	612	517	441	376	317	263	210	
350	16359	7314	5167	2286	1590	1083	848	699	590	504	429	362	300	240	
300	19086	8534	6029	2666	1855	1264	989	816	689	587	501	423	350	280	
250	22903	10240	7234	3200	2226	1517	1187	979	827	705	601	507	420	336	
200	28629	12800	9043	4000	2782	1896	1484	1223	1033	881	751	634	525	420	
150	38172	17067	12057	5333	3710	2528	1978	1631	1378	1175	1001	846	700	560	
100	57257	25601	18086	7999	5564	3792	2967	2447	2067	1762	1502	1269	1051	840	
75	76343	34134	24115	10666	7419	5055	3956	3262	2756	2350	2003	1692	1401	1121	
50	114515	51201	36172	15999	11129	7583	5934	4894	4133	3525	3004	2537	2101	1681	
25	229029	102403	72344	31998	22258	15166	11868	9787	8267	7049	6009	5075	4202	3362	

Video Quality
Color Code:

FHD >2M

HD 1-2M

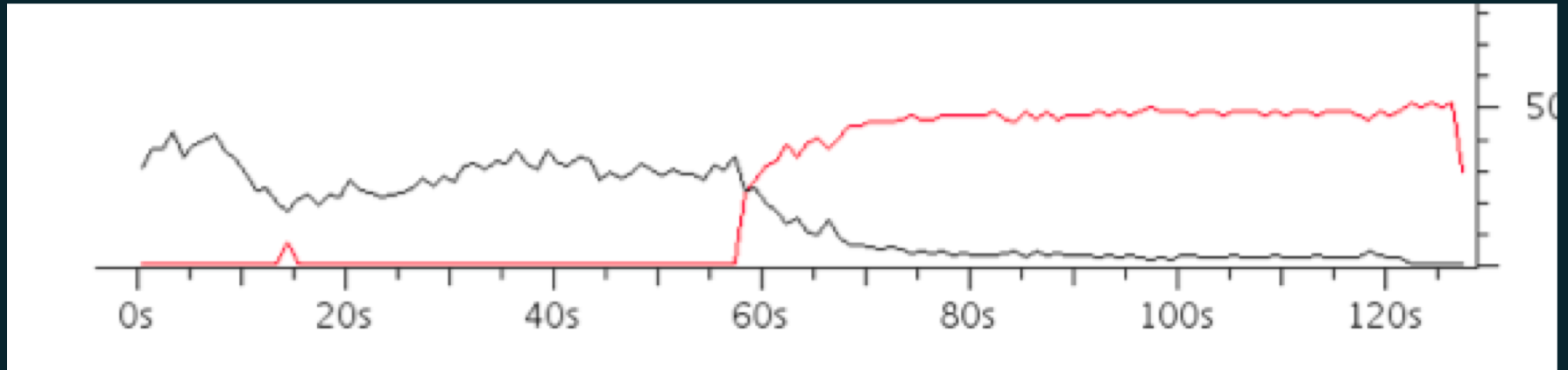
SD ~500k

LD <300k

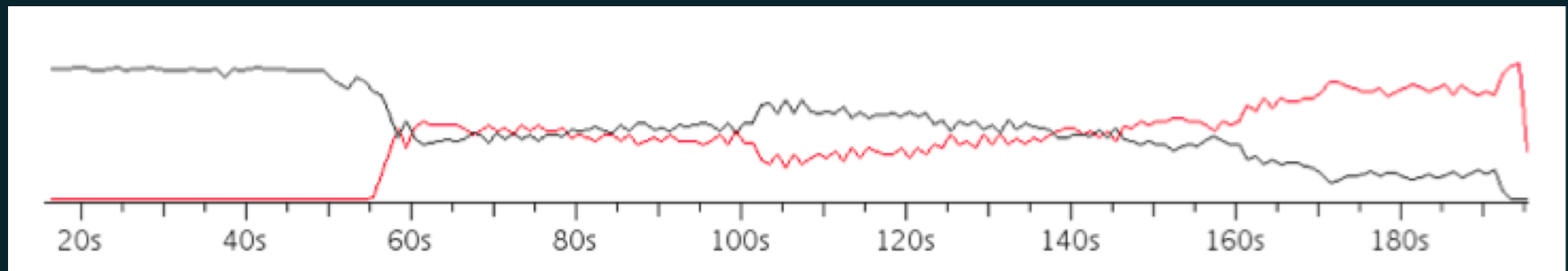
- What bandwidth would be safe relative to 4 TCP connection?

Video vs TCP– Paper 11

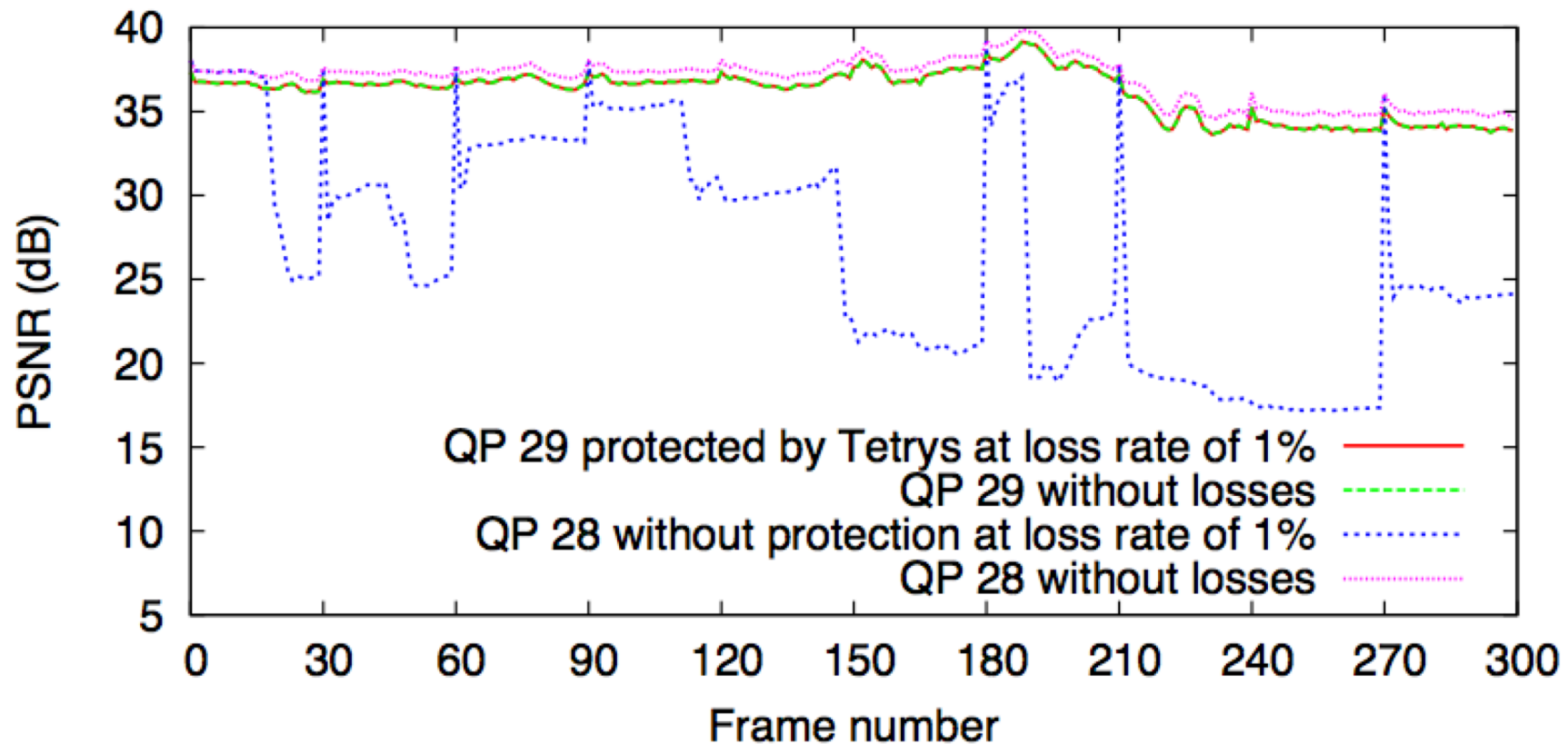
- Not so fair ...



- Adaption takes time ...



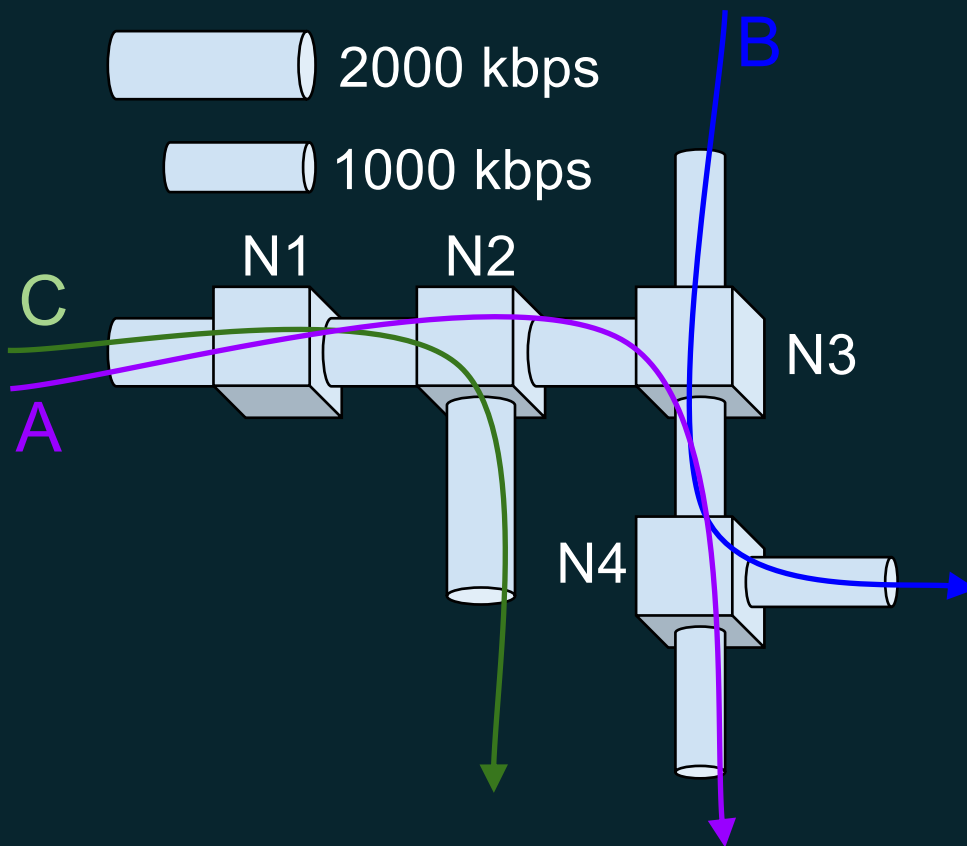
Forward Error Correction – Paper 30



- Better to user experience with lower bit rate + fec
- Better latency than ARQ based schemes

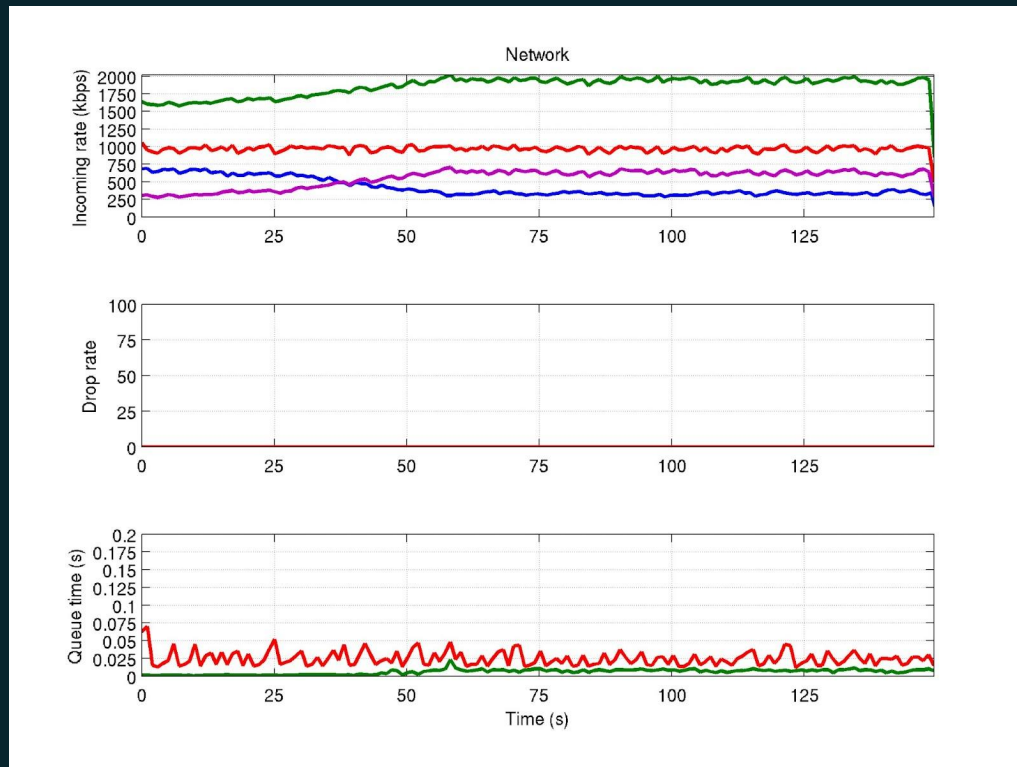
RRTCC Simulations – Paper 6

Self-fairness - Problems



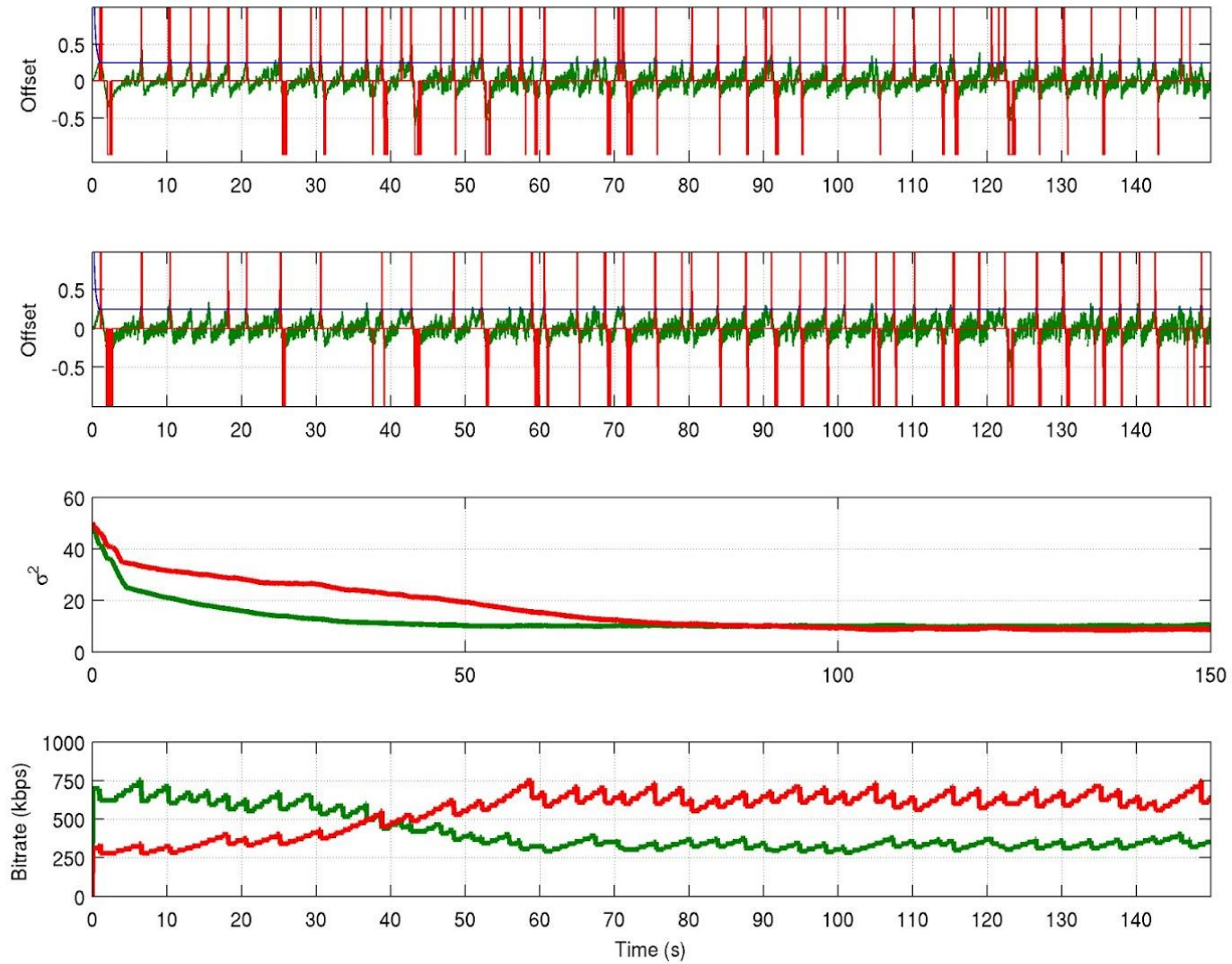
- Flow A and B are controlled by RRTCC.
- Flow C is constant at 1.3 Mbps.
- Flow A is "noisier" than B due to C.
- We expect that flow A and B will share the 1 Mbps bottleneck fairly, i.e., 500 kbps each.

Self-fairness - Problems

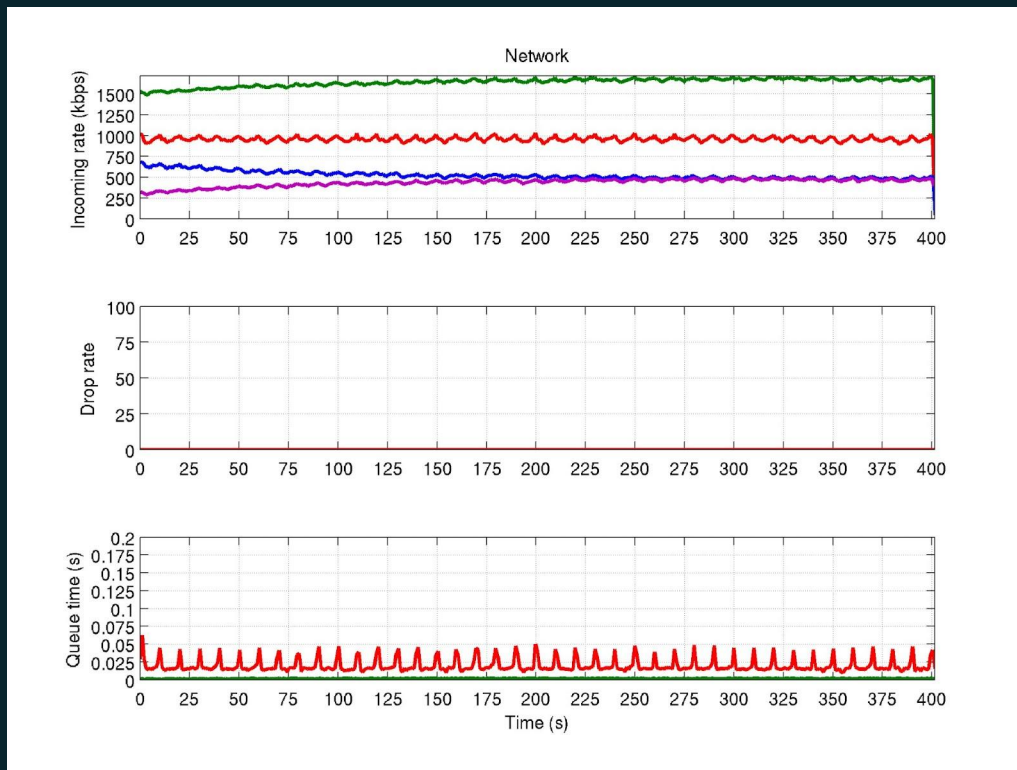


- Different amount of cross traffic.
 - Flow A is more noisy than B due to significant cross traffic at N1.
 - Noisier signal means more filtering and slower detection.
 - Flow B loses against flow A.
- Other problems: Self-aware burstiness.

Under the Hood



Self-fairness - Possible solution



- Fixed noise variance.
- Additive Increase, Multiplicative Decrease.
- Send-side smoothing.