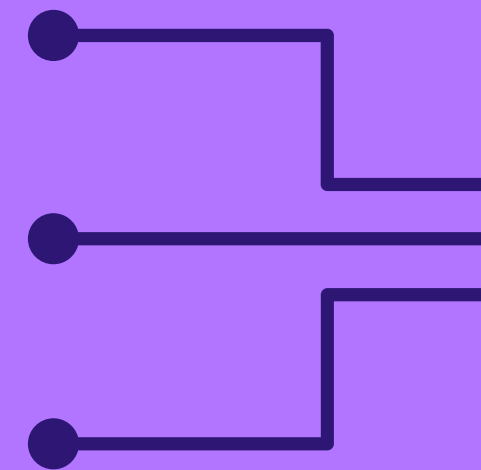
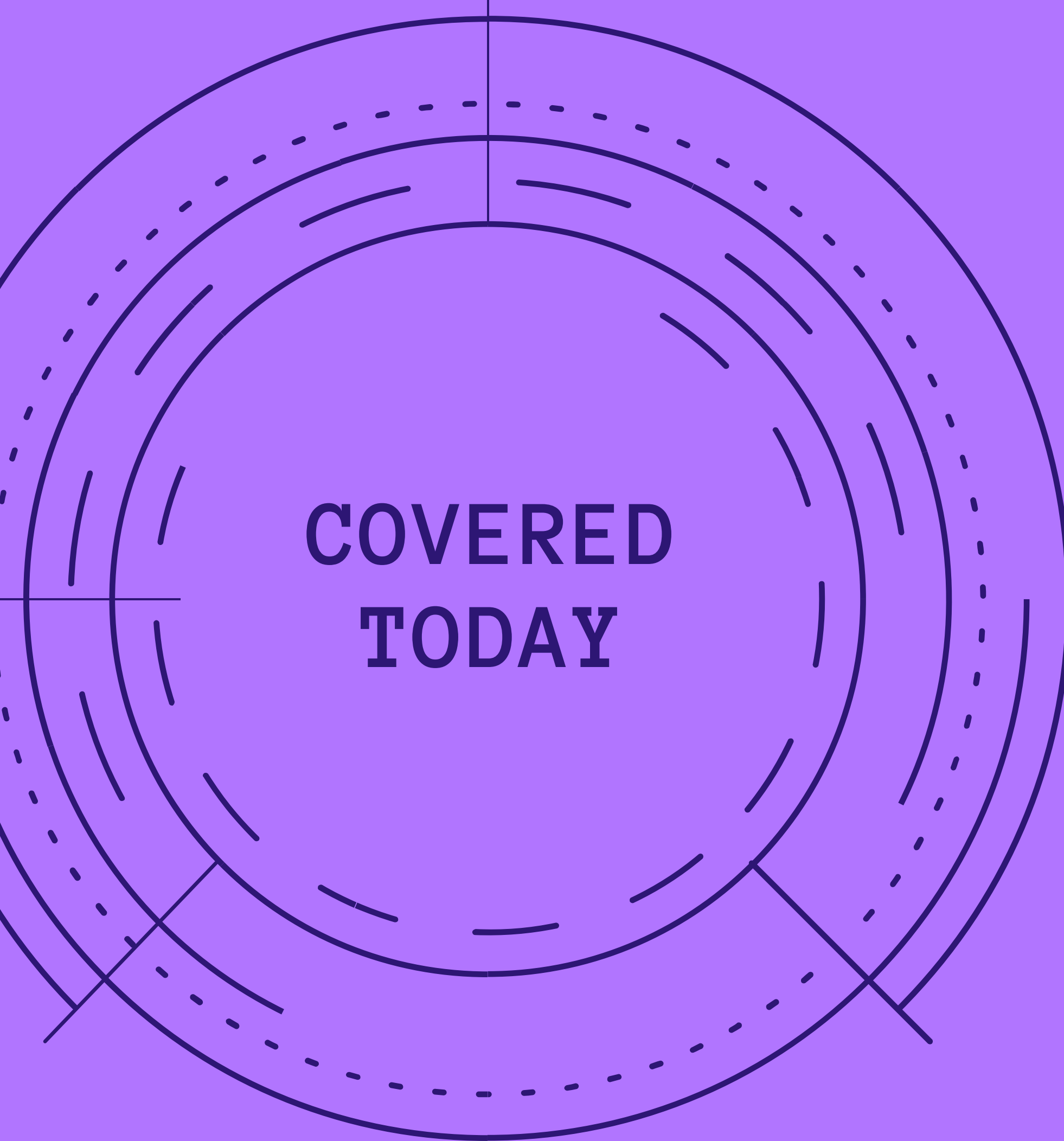


END-TO-END CONGESTION CONTROL APPROACHES FOR HIGH THROUGHPUT AND LOW DELAY IN 4G/5G CELLULAR NETWORKS

Computer Communication and Networks – ISE 2
Under the guidance of Prof. Jignesh Sisodia

Presented by Amal Thundiyil – 2020400066



A BRIEF OUTLINE

Introduction
Conventional congestion control
4G/5G technologies
Use cases on congestion control
References

INTRODUCTION

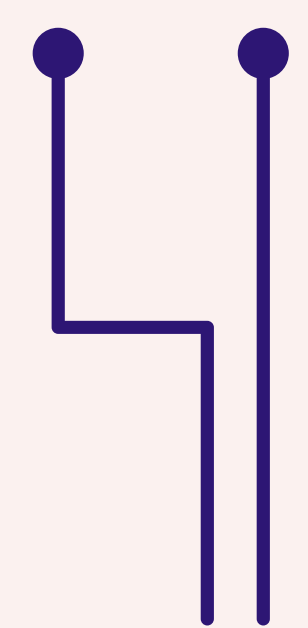
- Data delivery through cellular networks has seen a meteoric rise.
- Ubiquitous use of smartphones.
- 2G networks introduced the first digital infrastructure for data services like SMS.
- 3G made mobile Internet usage and video calls possible.
- 4G technology has paved the way for gaming and video conferencing services over cellular networks.

CONVENTIONAL CONGESTION CONTROL

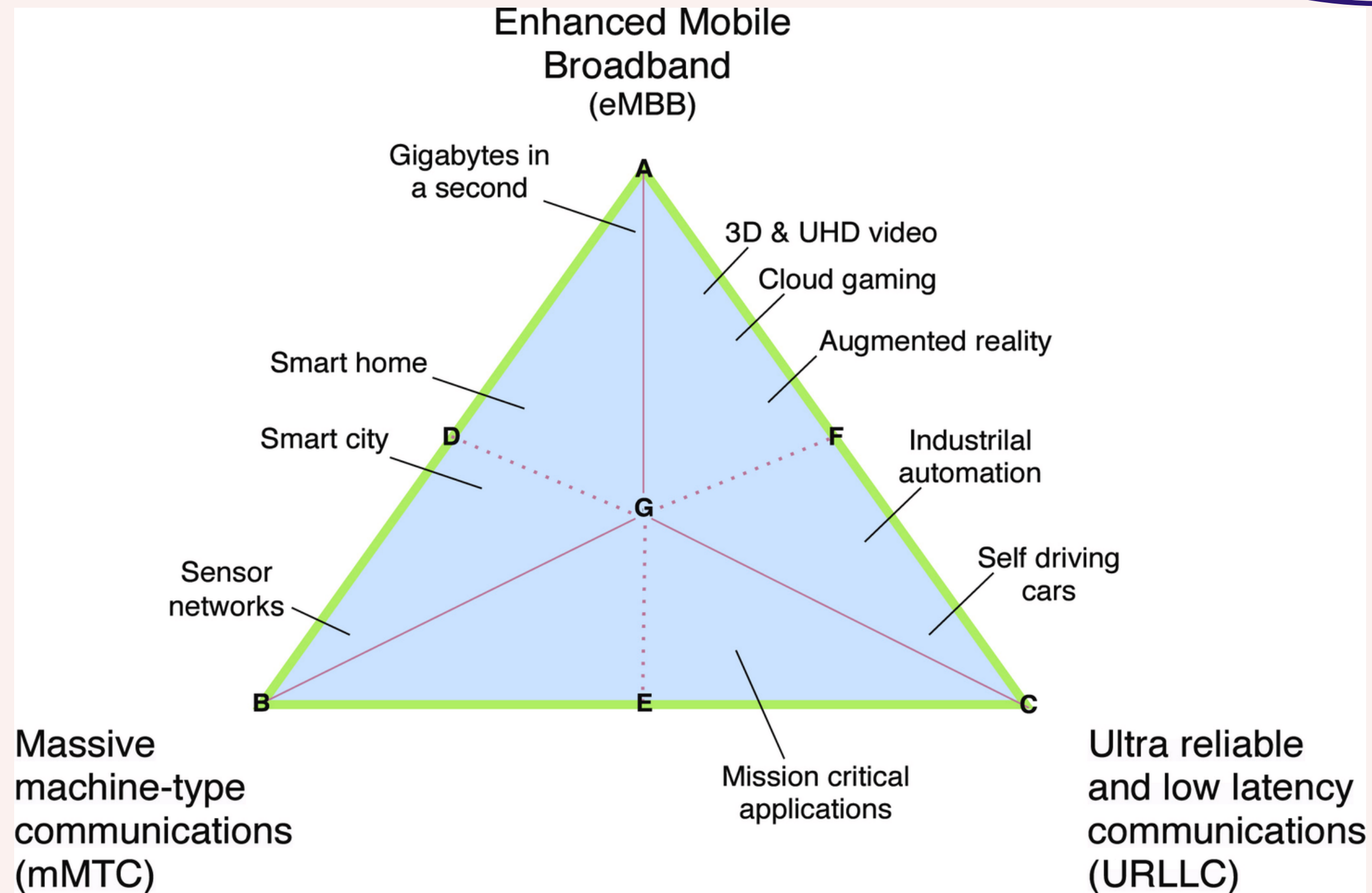
- Combination of flow and congestion control
- Leaky bucket and Token bucket algorithms
- Problems
 - Slow-start: starts slowly, increment is exponential to threshold
 - Congestion avoidance: After threshold, increment is by 1
 - Congestion detection: Sender goes back to Slow start phase or Congestion avoidance phase.

4G/5G TECHNOLOGIES



- Enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB),
 - Ultra reliable and low latency communications (URLLC),
 - Massive machine-type communications (mMTC).
 - eMBB intends to increase the data rates achieved by 4G MBB.
 - UHD videos, cloud gaming, and augmented reality, among others.
 - The 1 ms latency, 99.999% requirement of URLLC.
 - Self-driving cars and industrial automation.
- 


4G/5G TECHNOLOGIES



USE CASES IN CONGESTION CONTROL

- Link adaptation: Modulation and coding scheme based on the signal quality
- mmWave: 30 GHz and 300 GHz, high data rates and propagation loss
- Small cells: increase in the capacity
- Carrier aggregation: Use multiple carriers simultaneously to obtain a larger bandwidth for transmission

USE CASES IN CONGESTION CONTROL

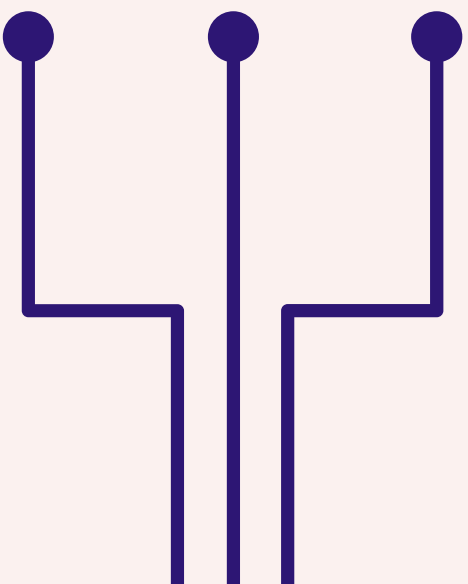


- Multiple input multiple output (MIMO) systems: Multiple antenna transmissions, higher data rates, better transmission reliability.
- Dual connectivity: Two access networks at the same time. (LTE, WLAN, 5G), high fluctuations in data rate
- Dynamic network slicing and resource allocation



REFERENCES

Haile, H., Grinnemo, K., Ferlin, S., Hurtig, P. and Brunstrom, A., 2022. End-to-end congestion control approaches for high throughput and low delay in 4G/5G cellular networks.





THANK YOU

