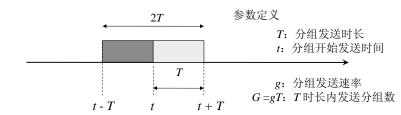
第九章 网络性能分析

第九章 网络性能分析

- 9.1 以太网吞吐性能
- 9.2 无线局域网吞吐性能
- 9.3 TCP吞吐性能

易损期

- ▶ Vulnerable period,可能发生冲突的时间区间
- ▶ 前一分组开始发送时间,大于 t-T
- ▶ 后一分组开始发送时间,小于 t + T

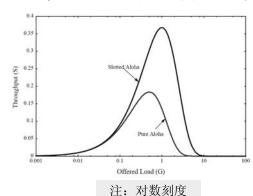


纯随机接入机制 Aloha 回顾

- ▶想说就说: 随机发送
- ▶ 听不见再说: 无应答重发

吞吐量

- ▶ 易损期内只一个分组到达的概率
- ▶ G 个分组随机到达,其中正确送到的分组数量



$$P_{suc} = e^{-2gT}$$

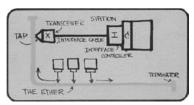
$$S = gTe^{-2gT}$$

$$= Ge^{-2G}$$

极值条件:

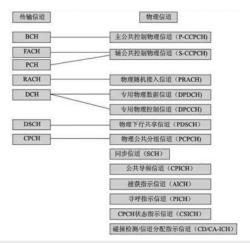
$$dS/dG = e^{-2G} (1 - 2G) = 0$$

CSMA/CD分析



Aloha 的拓展应用

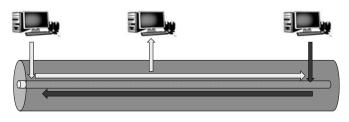
- ▶ 3G/4G的信道请求 与分配(RACH)
- ▶ 带有快速捕获指示的 时隙ALOHA方式
- ▶ 请求紧急呼叫、位置 更新、响应寻呼时间 同步、越区切换等



[REF] Vukovic I, Filipovich I. Throughput analysis of TDD LTE Random Access Channel [C]. PIMRC, 2011:1652~1656

易损期、可测期的计算依据

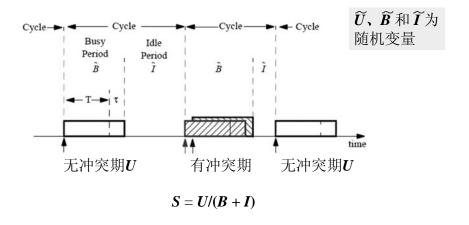
- \blacktriangleright 信号传播 T_p 时长后,可以避免其他站冲突争用
- ightharpoonup 冲突信息再传播 T_p 时长,才能被发送端检出



 $\tau = 51.2 \mu s$

分组传送时间 = $T + \text{\tau}$

传输过程的周期性



空闲时长与无冲突时长

空闲时长

即上一分组结束,到下一分组开始发送,之时间间隔

$$F_I(x) = \text{Prob}[\tilde{I} \le x] = 1 - \text{Prob}[\tilde{I} > x]$$

= $1 - P[\text{No packet scheduling during } x] = 1 - e^{-gx}$ $I = \frac{1}{8}$

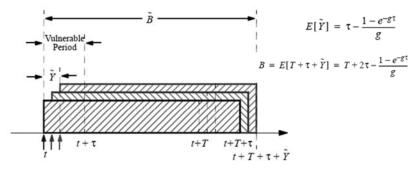
无冲突时长

$$U = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} T & \text{Successful Period} \\ 0 & \text{Unsuccessful Period} \end{array} \right. \\ U = E[\tilde{U}] = T \cdot P_{\mathit{suc}} + 0 \cdot (1 - P_{\mathit{suc}}) = T P_{\mathit{suc}}.$$

 $P_{suc} = \text{Prob}[\text{No arrival in the period } [t, t + \tau]] = e^{-g\tau}$

$$U = Te^{-g\tau}$$
.

有冲突的时长



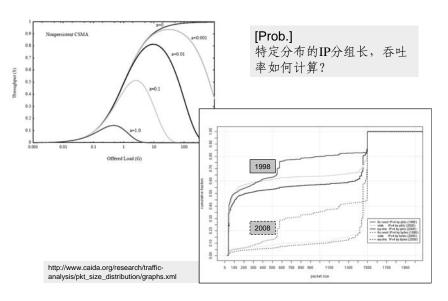
$$F_Y(y) = \operatorname{Prob}[\tilde{Y} \leq y] = \operatorname{Prob}[\operatorname{No packet arrival during } \tau - y] = e^{-g(\tau - y)}$$
 $0 \leq y \leq \tau$ $f_Y(y) = e^{-g\tau}\delta(y) + ge^{-g(\tau - y)}$ $y = 0$ 时,同时发出的分组,单独计入

CSMA的吞吐率

$$\begin{split} B &= E \big[T + \tau + \tilde{Y} \big] = T + 2\tau - \frac{1 - e^{-g\tau}}{g} \qquad I = \frac{1}{g} \qquad U = T e^{-g\tau}. \\ S &= \frac{U}{B+I} = \frac{T e^{-g\tau}}{T + 2\tau - \frac{1 - e^{-g\tau}}{g} + \frac{1}{g}} = \frac{gT e^{-g\tau}}{g(T+2\tau) + e^{-g\tau}} \\ S &= \frac{G e^{-aG}}{G(1+2a) + e^{-aG}}. \qquad a \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \tau/T \quad G = gT. \end{split}$$

[Prob] S随G、a变化有无极值?

吞吐率与参数a的变化



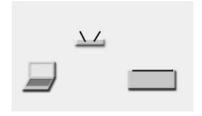
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IEEE 802.11标准类型

002 11	发布时	Freq.	带宽	速率	мімо	2田 在1	室内	距离	室夕	距离
802.11	间	(GHz)	(MHz)	(Mb/s)	流数	调制	(m)	(ft)	(m)	(ft)
	Jun 1997	2.4	20	1, 2	1	DSSS, FHSS	20	66	100	330
	Sep	5	20	6~54	1	OFDM	35	115	120	390
a	1999	3.7	20	0~34	1	OFDM	-	_	5,000	16,000
b	Sep 1999	2.4	20	1~11	1	DSSS	35	115	140	460
g	Jun 2003	2.4	20	6~54	1	OFDM, DSSS	38	125	140	460
	Oct	2.4/5	20	7.2~ 72.2	4		70	230	250	820
n	2009	2.4/5	40	15~150	4		70	230	250	820
			20	up to 87.6		OFDM				
	Jan	5	40	up to 200	8					
ac	2014		80	up to 433.3						
			160	up to 866.7						
ad	Dec 2012	60	2,160	up to 6912 (6.75Gb/s)	1	OFDM		·		

IEEE 802.11 BASIC

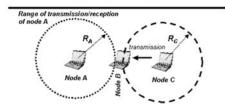


指数退避的发送控制

- ▶ 准备就绪时, 在(0, w-1)一致性随机选择延后发送;
- ▶ 起始时 $w = CW_{\min}$, 最大不超过 CW_{\max} ;
- ▶ 冲突发生后, w 倍增;
- ▶ 如遇信道忙, w 冻结。

PHY	Slot Time (σ)	CW_{\min}	$CW_{\rm max}$
FHSS	50 μs	16	1024
DSSS	$20 \mu s$	32	1024
IR	8 μs	64	1024

Hidden Node Problem

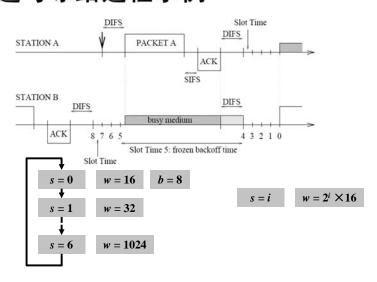


IEEE 802.11 DCF(CSMA/CA)

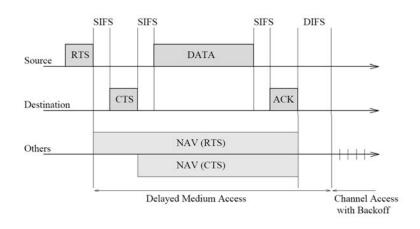
Bianchi, Giuseppe. "Performance analysis of the IEEE 802.11 distributed coordination function." *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, 2000, 18(3): 535-547.

2014.3.24被引用6520次

退避与冻结过程示例



DCF 4-way 握手

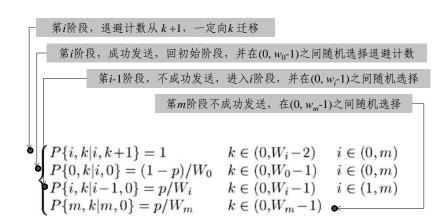


符号定义和假设条件

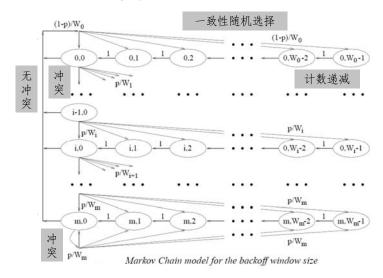
$$b(t)$$
 退避计数 $s(t)$ 退避阶段 $W_i=2^iW$ $i\in(0,m)$ $W=CW_{\min}$ $CW_{\max}=2^mW$ 退避阶段取值范围 $\{s(t),b(t)\}$ 状态 p 假设冲突概率衡定

$$\begin{cases} P\{i,k|i,k+1\} = 1 & k \in (0,W_i-2) & i \in (0,m) \\ P\{0,k|i,0\} = (1-p)/W_0 & k \in (0,W_0-1) & i \in (0,m) \\ P\{i,k|i-1,0\} = p/W_i & k \in (0,W_i-1) & i \in (1,m) \\ P\{m,k|m,0\} = p/W_m & k \in (0,W_m-1) \end{cases}$$
计数为 i , 阶段为 k

状态迁移概率

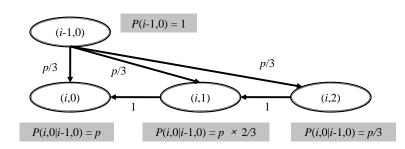


2D状态迁移图



状态(i,0)的概率

出于简化,考虑 w=3, 阶段迁移概率为 p



平衡状态

$$b_{i,k} = \lim_{t \to \infty} P\{s(t) = i, b(t) = k\}$$
 不随时间变化
$$b_{i-1,0} \cdot p = b_{i,0} \qquad \to b_{i,0} = p^i b_{0,0} \quad 0 < i < m$$

$$b_{m-1,0} \cdot p = (1-p)b_{m,0} \quad \to b_{m,0} = \frac{p^m}{1-p}b_{0,0}$$
 计数为0的概率
$$b_{i,k} = \frac{W_i - k}{W_i} \cdot \begin{cases} (1-p)\sum_{j=0}^m b_{j,0} & i = 0 \\ p \cdot b_{i-1,0} & 0 < i < m \\ p \cdot (b_{m-1,0} + b_{m,0}) & i = m \end{cases}$$

$$b_{i,k} = \frac{W_i - k}{W_i} b_{i,0} \quad i \in (0,m), k \in (0,W_i - 1)$$
 计数不为0的概率

站点发送概率

$$\tau = \sum_{i=0}^{m} b_{i,0} = \frac{b_{0,0}}{1-p} = \frac{2(1-2p)}{(1-2p)(W+1) + pW(1-(2p)^m)}$$

$$b_{i-1,0} \cdot p = b_{i,0}$$
 $\rightarrow b_{i,0} = p^i b_{0,0} \quad 0 < i < m$
 $b_{m-1,0} \cdot p = (1-p)b_{m,0}$ $\rightarrow b_{m,0} = \frac{p^m}{1-p}b_{0,0}$

$$b_{0,0} = \frac{2(1-2p)(1-p)}{(1-2p)(W+1) + pW(1-(2p)^m)}$$

归一化条件
$$W_i = 2^i W$$
 $b_{i,0} = p^i b_{0,0} \quad 0 < i < m$ $b_{m,0} = \frac{p^m}{1-p} b_{0,0}$

$$1 = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \sum_{k=0}^{W_i - 1} b_{i,k} = \sum_{i=0}^{m} b_{i,0} \sum_{k=0}^{W_i - 1} \frac{W_i - k}{W_i} = \sum_{i=0}^{m} b_{i,0} \frac{W_i + 1}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{b_{0,0}}{2} \left[W \left(\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (2p)^i + \frac{(2p)^m}{1-p} \right) + \frac{1}{1-p} \right]$$

$$b_{0,0} = \frac{2(1-2p)(1-p)}{(1-2p)(W+1) + pW(1-(2p)^m)}$$

冲突概率与发送概率的关系

一个站点在发送时, n-1个站点不发送, 则不发生冲突; 反之则发生冲突:

$$p = 1 - (1 - \tau)^{n-1}$$

至少有一站点发送的概率:

$$P_{tr} = 1 - (1 - \tau)^n$$

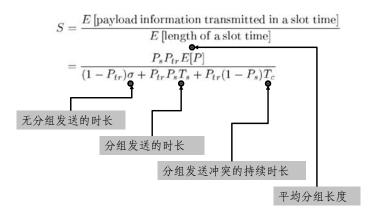
有一个成功发送的概率:

$$P_s = \frac{n\tau(1-\tau)^{n-1}}{P_{tr}} = \frac{n\tau(1-\tau)^{n-1}}{1-(1-\tau)^n}$$

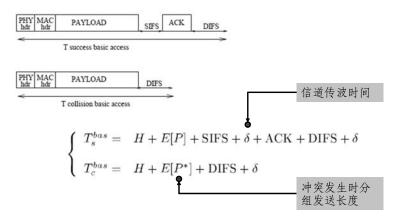
发生成功发送的概率:

$$P_{tr}P_s$$

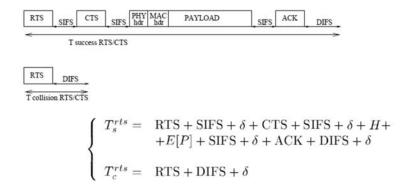
吞吐性能的表达式



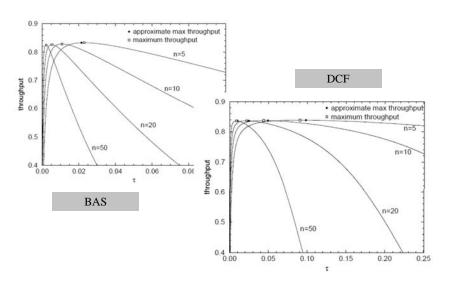
BAS



DCF



吞吐性能与发送概率的关系



最大吞吐性能

$$S = \frac{E[P]}{T_s - T_c + \frac{\sigma(1 - P_{tr})/P_{tr} + T_c}{P_s}}$$
 等效表示

最大值条件:

$$\frac{Ps}{(1-P_{tr})/P_{tr}+T_c/\sigma} = \frac{n\tau(1-\tau)^{n-1}}{T_c^*-(1-\tau)^n(T_c^*-1)} \quad T_c^* = T_c/\sigma$$

上式极值条件:

$$(1-\tau)^n - T_c^* \{ n\tau - [1-(1-\tau)^n] \} = 0$$

低负载的近似:
$$(1-\tau)^n \approx 1 - n\tau + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\tau^2 \qquad \qquad \tau << 1$$

$$\tau = \frac{\sqrt{[n+2(n-1)(T_c^*-1)]/n}-1}{(n-1)(T_c^*-1)} \approx \frac{1}{n\sqrt{T_c^*/2}}$$

TCP与RED工作机理

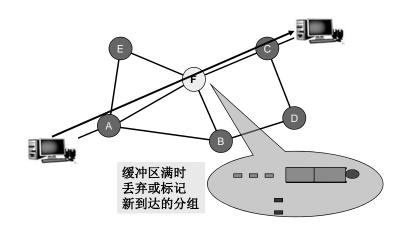
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Misra V, Gong W B, Towsley D. Fluid-based analysis of a network of AQM routers supporting TCP flows with an application to RED[C]. ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review. ACM, 2000, 30(4):

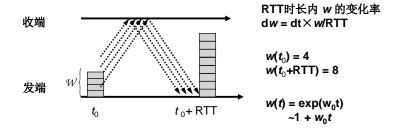
2014.4.2, 引用数1428.

路由器处理分组的方式



TCP拥塞控制

- ▶ 发送窗口w, 未收到确认时可发送的分组数
- , 随交互控制, 动态变化:
 - 。无丢失时,每RTT时长,增加1个MSS
 - 。有丢失时,减半

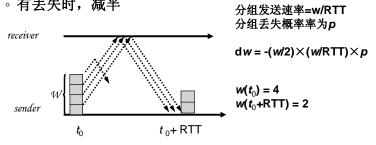


主动队列管理

- ▶ RED: Random Early Detect proposed in 1993
- Proactively mark/drop packets in a router queue probabilistically to
 - Prevent onset of congestion by reacting early
 - Remove synchronization between flows

TCP拥塞控制

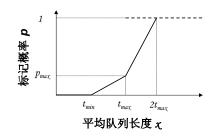
- ▶ 发送窗口w,未收到确认时可发送的分组数
- ▶ 随交互控制, 动态变化:
 - 。无丢失时,每RTT时间增加1
 - 。有丢失时,减半

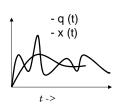


RED管理机制

RED: 基于平均队列长度x (t),对分组做标记或丢弃

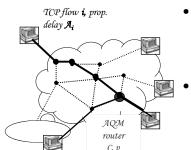
x (t): q (t)的平滑时间加权平均





动力学分析模型

单路由器RED模型



• AQM路由器

◆服务容量: C (pkt/sec)

●缓冲长度: q(t)●丢失概率: p(t)

• N个TCP流

◆ 窗口大小: W_i(t)

• 来回时间: $R_i(t) = A_i + q(t)/C$

• 吞吐率: $B_i(t) = W_i(t)/R_i(t)$

系统差分方程

窗口变化:
$$\frac{dW_i}{dt} = \frac{1}{R_i(q(t))} - \frac{W_i}{2} \times \frac{W_i(t-\tau)}{R_i(q(t-\tau))} p(t-\tau)$$

加性增长 乘性衰减 丢失率

到达数据

排队长度变化:
$$\frac{dq}{dt} = -1_{[q(t)>0]}C + \sum \frac{W_i(t)}{R_i(q(t))}$$

输出速率

队长和丢失率的关系

平均排队长度:
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\ln(1-\alpha)}{\delta}x(t) - \frac{\ln(1-\alpha)}{\delta}q(t)$$

 α = 加权平均因子 δ = 平滑计算周期~ 1/C

丢失率:
$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{dp}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} \Leftarrow \sum_{x}$$

多瓶颈网络模型

M个RED排队系统, K个TCP类别, n_k 个TCP流

$$\frac{d\bar{W}_{k}(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{R_{k}(q)} - \frac{\bar{W}_{k}(t)\bar{W}_{k}(t - \tau_{k})}{2R_{k}(q(t - \tau_{k}))} p_{k}(x(t - \tau_{k})) \quad 1 \le k \le K,$$

$$\frac{dq_{m}(t)}{dt} = -1_{q_{m}(t)}C_{m} + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{n_{k}A_{k,m}\bar{W}_{k}}{R_{k}(q)}$$

$$\frac{dx_{m}(t)}{dt} = -w_{m}x_{m}(t) + w_{m}q_{m}(t)$$

$$p_{m}(t) = f_{red}(x_{m}(t)) \quad 1 \le m \le M$$

第九章网络性能分析

- 9.1 对比分析纯Aloha和时隙Aloha的最大吞吐性能,并说明时隙Aloha需要支持的额外技术要求。
- 9.2 时隙Aloha系统的终端站,本地时钟相对于标准时钟的 偏差,最大为分组发送时长的一半,试求系统最大吞吐性能。
- 9.3 延用CSMA性能分析方法,求CSMA/CD的吞吐性能。
- 9.4 考虑路由器采用尾部丢弃缓冲区管理方法,给出TCP吞吐性能的分析思路。

固定步长Runge-Kutta数值求解

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = f(t, y(t)) \\ &y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{6} [k_{n,1} + 2k_{n,2} + 2k_{n,3} + k_{n,4}] \\ &k_{n,1} = f(t_n, y_n) \quad k_{n,2} = f(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2} k_{n,1}) \\ &k_{n,3} = f(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2} k_{n,2}) \quad k_{n,4} = f(t_n + h, y_n + h k_{n,3}) \end{aligned}$$