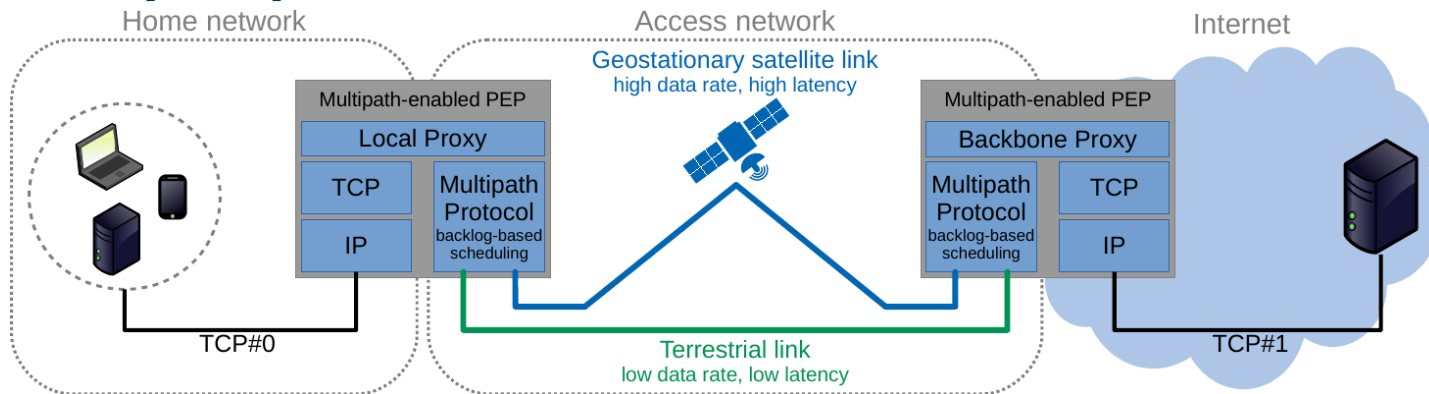


- **Motivation**

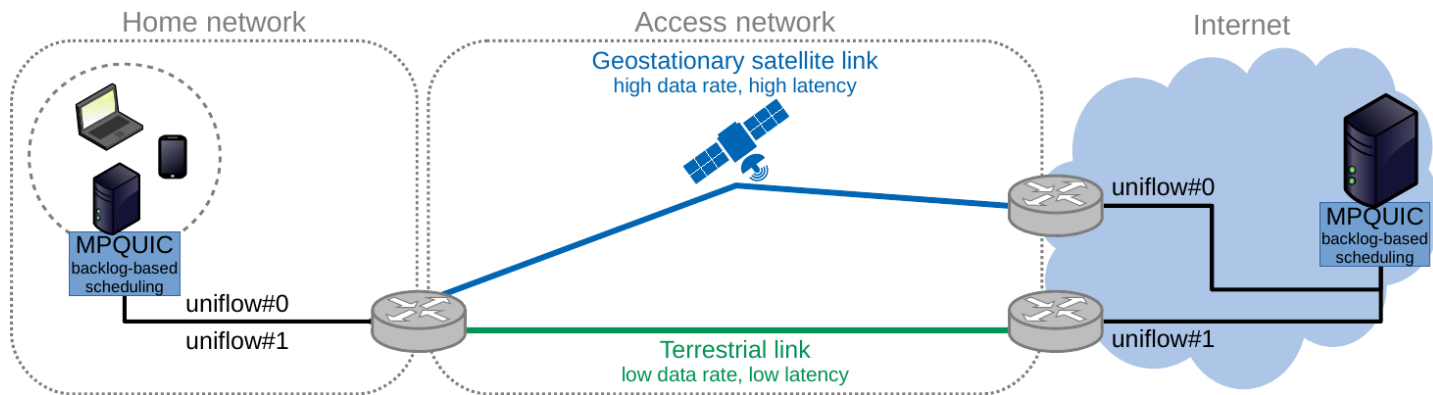
- combine two sub-optimal access links to provide a good one
  - compensate high latency of geostationary satellite links
  - vice versa: boost data rate of slow terrestrial links
- especially for (rural) areas with poor Internet connectivity

- **Current (TCP) architecture**



- **scheduling: switch frequently among heterogeneous links**
  - connection setup / requests → terrestrial link; large chunks of data → satellite link; small data → terrestrial link, etc.
  - requires availability and knowledge of both paths at the same time

- **QUIC → no PEPs → end-to-end multipath → MPQUIC**
  - frequently switching among heterogeneous paths realizable with connection migration?
  - implementation and performance tests work in progress
- **Future (MPQUIC) architecture without PEPs?**



- **Variety of Internet access links a motivation for multipath?**
  - DOCSIS, DSL, cellular, satellite (**LEO**, MEO, GEO), ...

- **More information**

[1] Deutschmann J., Hielscher K.S.J., German R. (2020)

*An ns-3 Model for Multipath Communication with Terrestrial and Satellite Links*

[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-43024-5\\_5](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-43024-5_5)

[https://www7content.cs.fau.de/~deutschmann/2020\\_MMB\\_SatTerMultipath\\_paper.pdf](https://www7content.cs.fau.de/~deutschmann/2020_MMB_SatTerMultipath_paper.pdf)

draft-deutschmann-sat-ter-multipath-00

Supported by:



on the basis of a decision  
by the German Bundestag

- **Performance results with current (TCP) architecture**
  - Linux-based prototype implementation (**preliminary!**)  
Browstime v10.1.0

