

Mobility Management for TCP in mmWave Networks

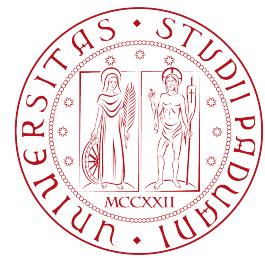
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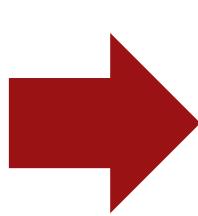


Outline

- Introduction
- TCP in mmWave cellular networks
- Mobility management architectures
- Performance evaluation
 - ns-3 mmWave module
 - Results
- Conclusions

mmWave cellular networks

- Part of 3GPP New Radio
- PHY-layer issues impact the higher layers
 - Small cells
 - Beamforming
 - Blockage

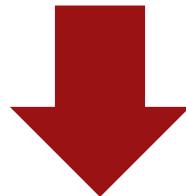


Joint performance analysis of
transport layer and *mobility* in
mmWave cellular networks

TCP in mmWave cellular networks

- TCP – most used transport protocol (so far..)
- Loss-based congestion control

→ Performance on wireless networks has been investigated since the 90s



mmWave cellular networks introduce new challenges

Challenges for TCP in mmWave

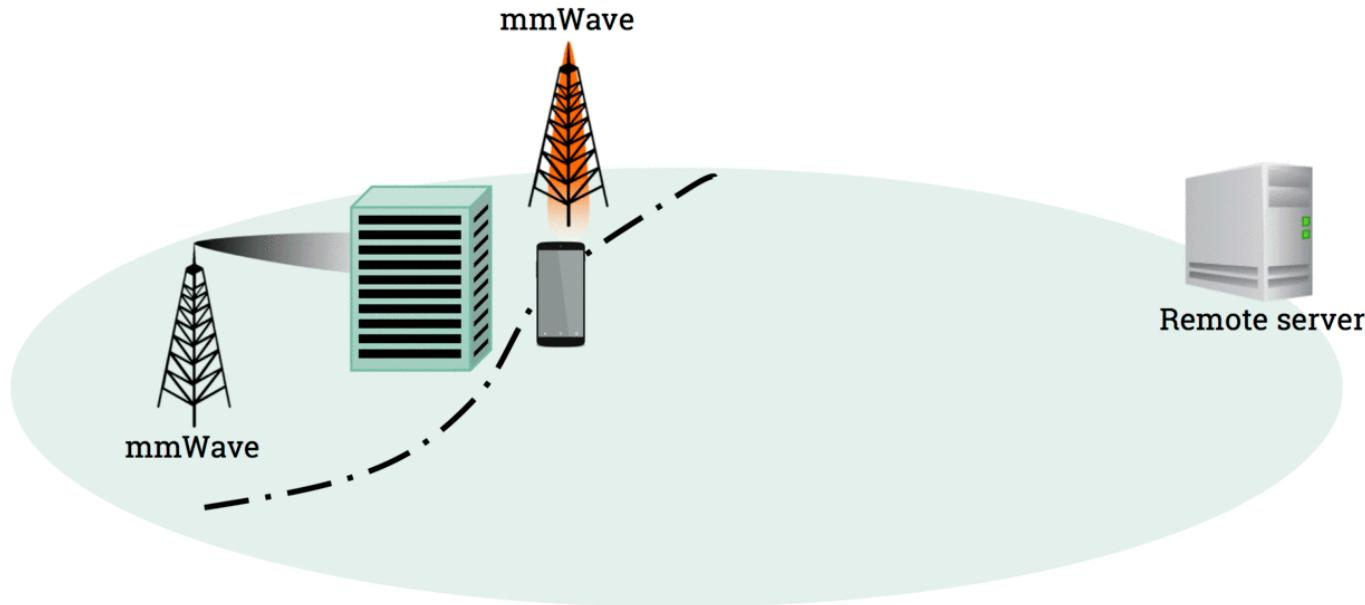
- Very high bandwidth
 - Issues with congestion window slow ramp-up
- Extended outages
 - Retransmission timeouts and resets
- LOS/NLOS link variability
 - Bufferbloat

Cross-layer approaches? Multipath TCP?
Rely on smart network management?

Requirements for TCP and mobility

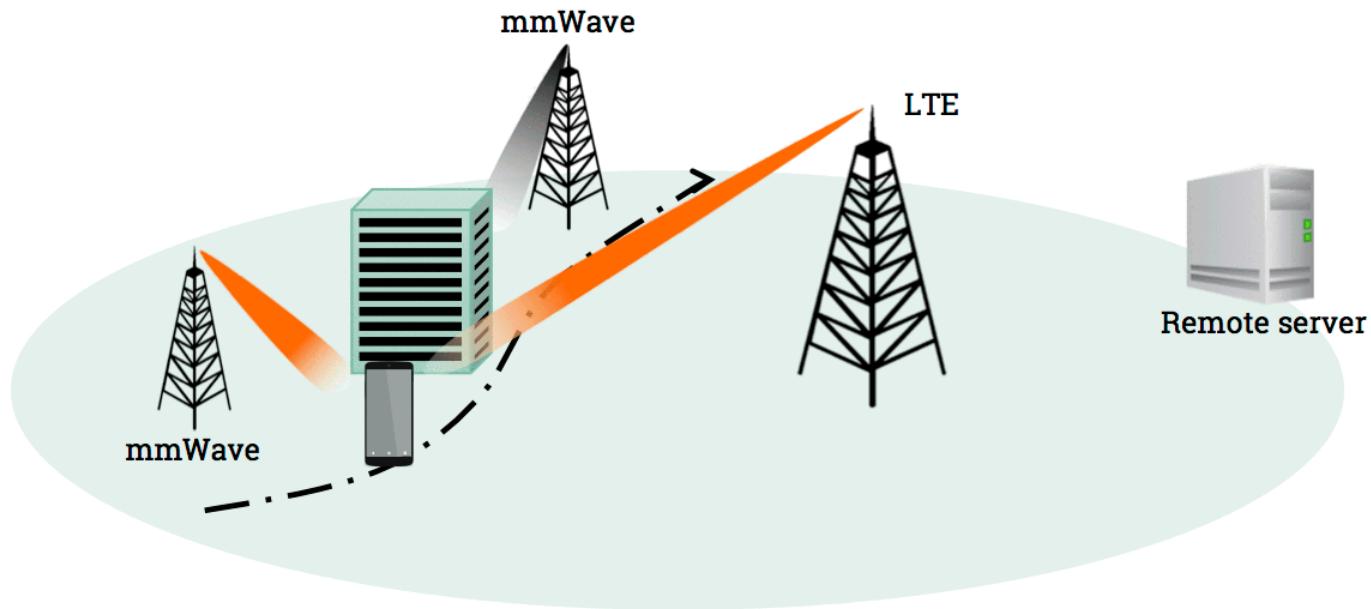
- Prompt reaction to channel updates
- Continuous coverage
 - Availability of multiple beams
- Minimize
 - Packet loss
 - Handover interruption time
- Low end-to-end latency

Mobility management in mmWave



- Stand-alone
 - Single connectivity
 - Traditional Hard Handover (HH)

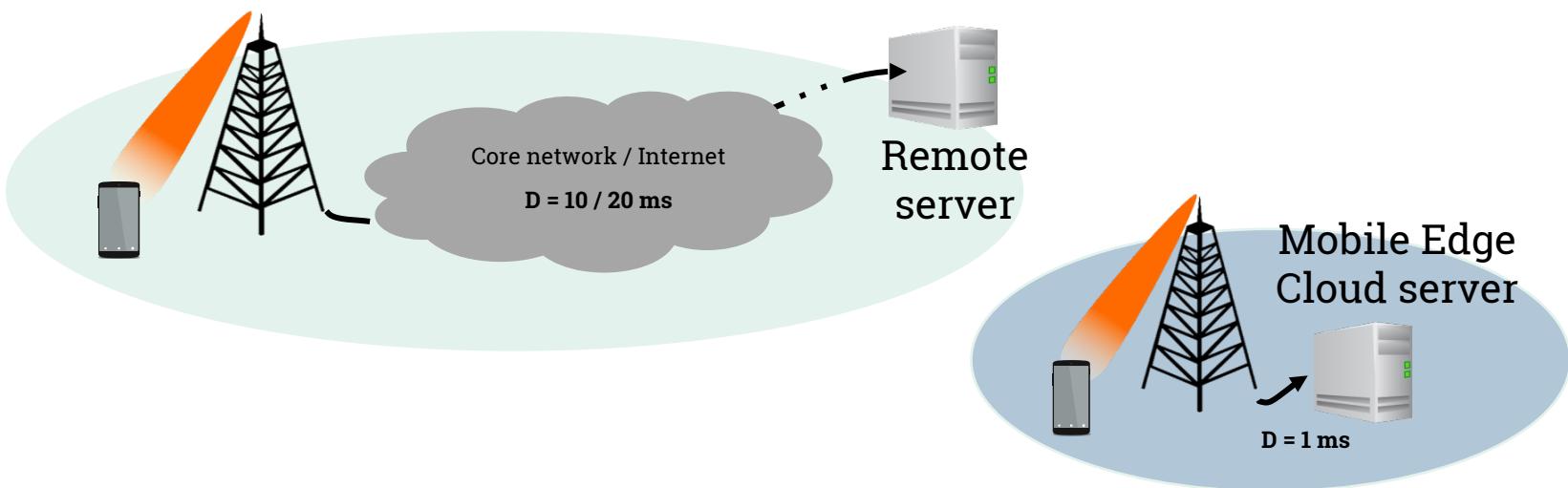
Mobility management in mmWave



- Dual-connectivity
 - LTE overlay + mmWave base station
 - Fast switch + faster secondary cell handover

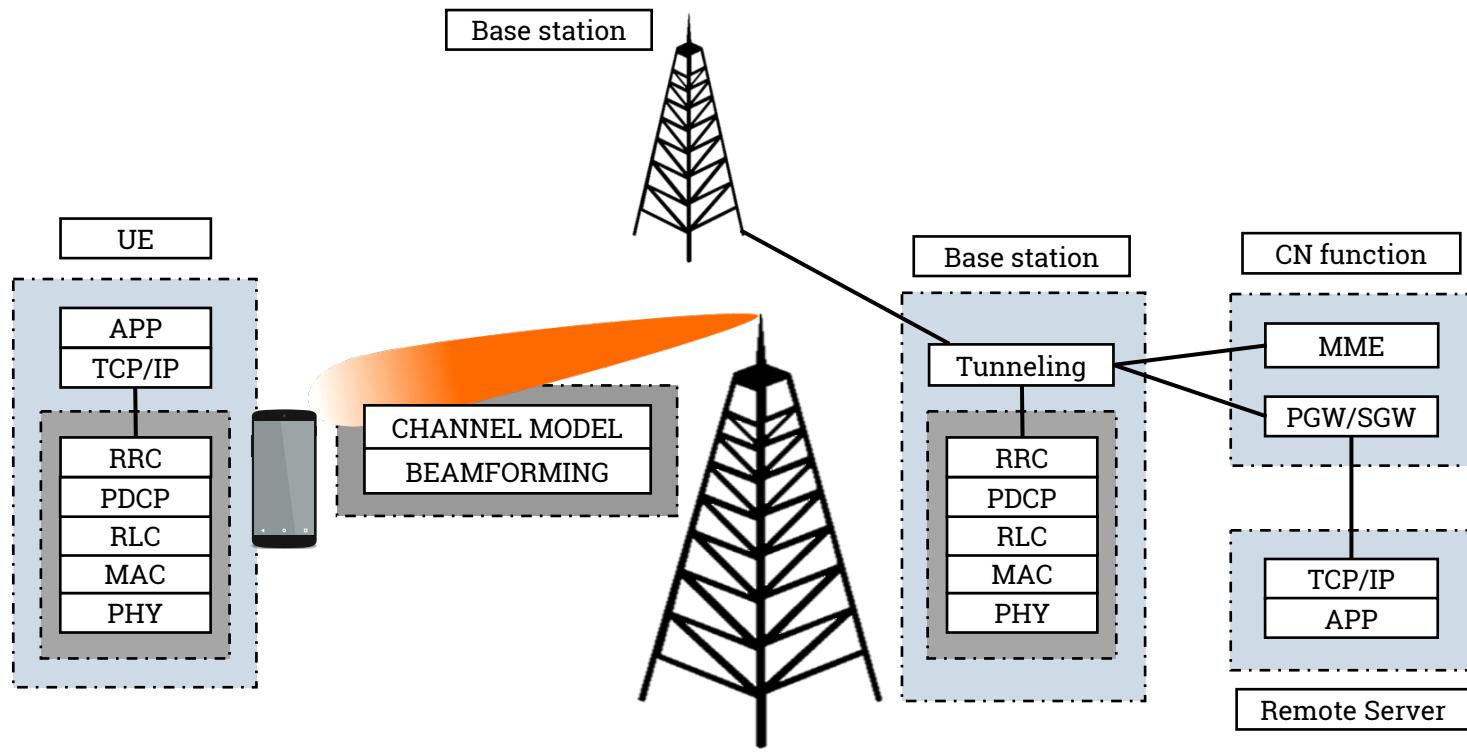
Performance evaluation

- Comparison of
 - Single base station scenario (no handover)
 - Single Connectivity with Hard Handover
 - Dual Connectivity
- Different server deployment scenarios

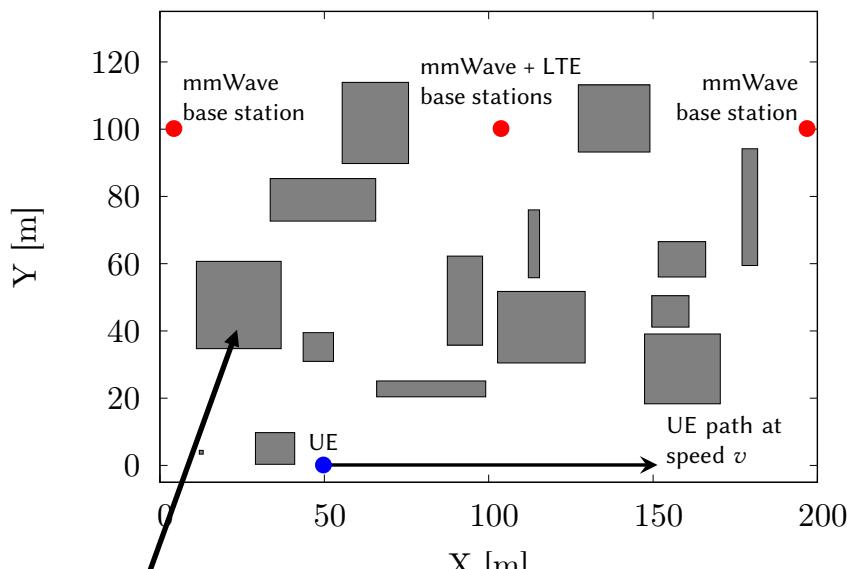


ns-3 mmWave module

- Based on ns-3 + LTE module
- End-to-end performance analysis
- 3GPP mmWave channel implementation



Scenario

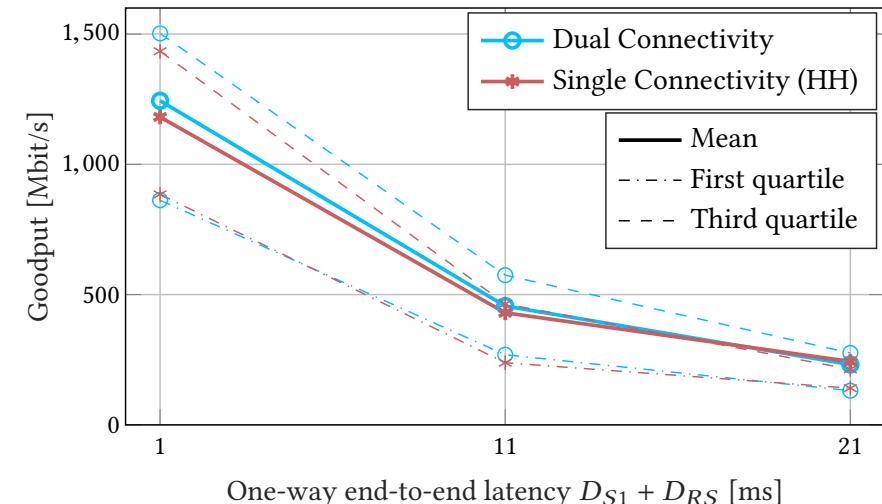
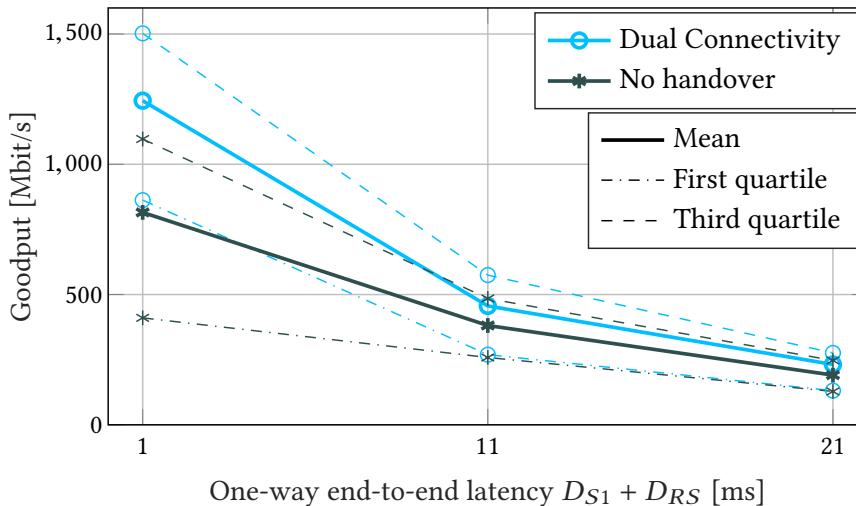


Randomly generated in each run (5 or 15 obstacles)

Parameter	Value
mmWave carrier frequency	28 GHz
mmWave bandwidth	1 GHz
LTE carrier frequency (DL)	2.1 GHz
LTE bandwidth	20 MHz
3GPP Channel Scenario	Urban Micro
mmWave outage threshold Ω	-5 dB
mmWave max PHY rate	3.2 Gbit/s
X2 link latency D_{X2}	1 ms
S1 link latency D_{S1}	1 ms
PGW to remote server latency D_{RS}	[0, 10, 20] ms
RLC buffer size B_{RLC}	1 MB
RLC AM reordering timer	1 ms
S1-MME link latency D_{MME}	10 ms
UE speed v	5 m/s
Number of obstacles N_{obs}	[5, 15]
TCP Maximum Segment Size	1400 byte

Table 1: Simulation parameters

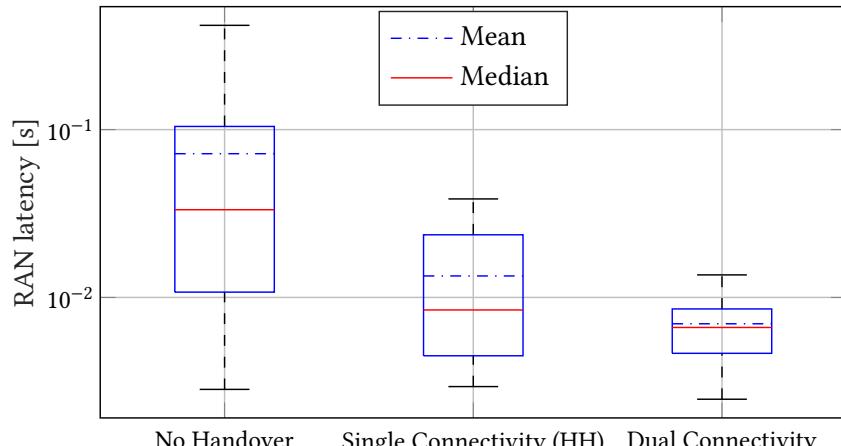
Goodput



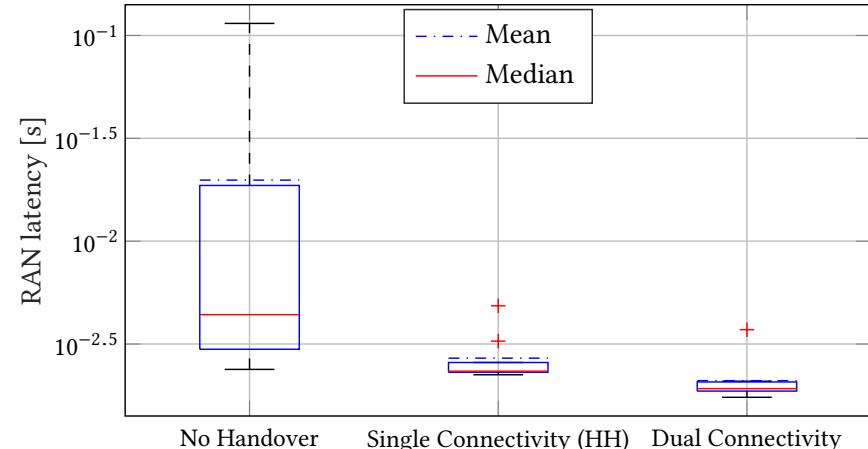
15 obstacles

- Dual and single connectivity -> better than no handover
- Impact of end-to-end latency (**edge server**)

Latency



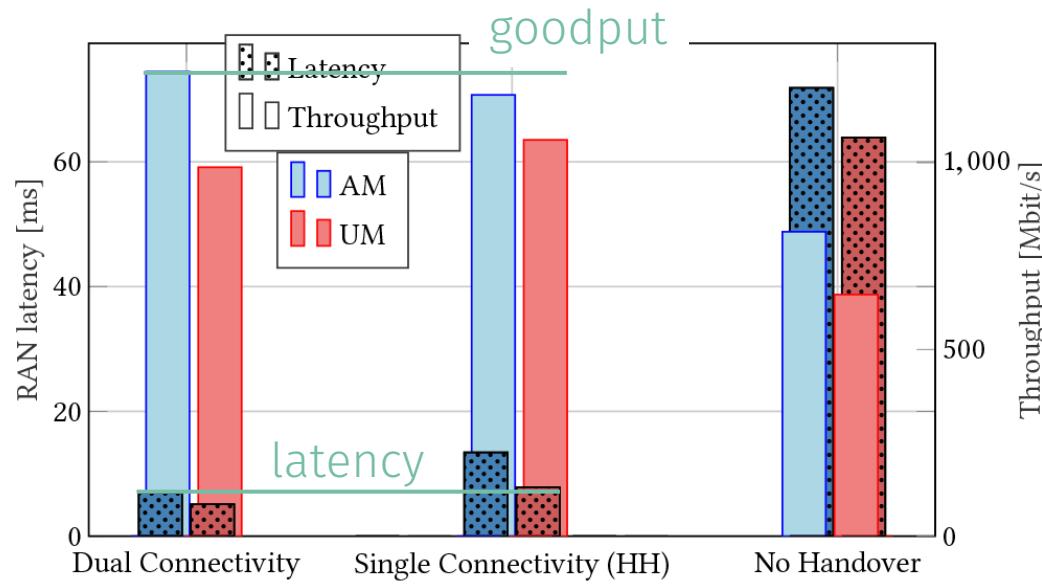
15 obstacles



5 obstacles

- No handover -> **bufferbloat**
- **Dual connectivity** (fast handovers – no service interruption) -> lowest RAN latency

Edge server: RLC AM or UM?



- DC with RLC AM -> highest goodput and smallest latency

Conclusions

- End-to-end evaluation of TCP, mmWave, mobility
- **Multiple base stations + fast handover** procedures improve both *goodput* and *latency*
 - No bufferbloat!
 - Edge server gives the best goodput performance
 - Dual connectivity allows to reduce latency
- Next steps:
 - TCP proxy -> improve TCP reactivity
 - Cross-layer approaches
 - Real testbed

Useful resources

- ns-3 mmWave module
 - <https://github.com/nyuwireless-unipd/ns3-mmwave> (branch new-handover for DC)
- mmWave cellular + vehicular research @ UNIPD
 - <http://mmwave.dei.unipd.it>
- NYU Wireless
 - <http://wireless.engineering.nyu.edu>

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