Queuing Networks Modeling Virtual Laboratory

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Outline

- Non Markovian Queues
- Performance Measures
- Simple Examples

M/G/1 Queue

- Arrival follows Poisson process with rate \lambda
- Service time (B) has arbitrary distributions with given E(B) and E(B^2)
 - Service times are iid and independent of arrival times
 - -E(service time) = 1∧mu
- Single server queue

State Probabilites

$$X_{n+1} = \begin{cases} A_{n+1}, & X_n = 0 \\ X_n - 1 + A_{n+1}, & X_n \ge 1 \end{cases} \qquad a_r = P(A_n = r) \\ = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^r}{r!} dG(t), \quad r = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$v_j = \lim_{n \to \infty} P_{ij}(n), \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Pollaczek-Khinchin (P-K) mean formula

$$L_s = \rho + \frac{\lambda^2 (E(B)^2)}{2(1-\rho)}.$$

$$L_q = L_s - \lambda E(B); \quad E(B) = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda}$$

$$W_s = \frac{L_s}{\lambda}$$

Special Cases

M/M/1 Queue

$$L_s = \rho + \frac{\rho^2}{2(1-\rho)}$$

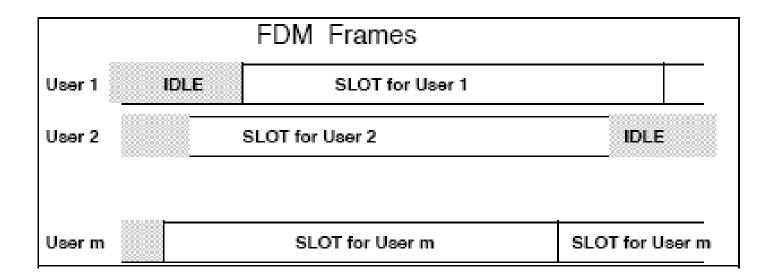
• M/D/1 Queue

$$E[X] = 1/\mu$$
; $E[X^2] = 1/\mu^2$

$$W = \frac{\lambda}{2\mu^2(1-\rho)} = \frac{\rho}{2\mu(1-\rho)}$$

FDM Example

- Assume m Poisson streams (with rate \lambda/m) of fixed length packets each multiplexed by FDM on m subchannels. Total traffic = \lambda
- Suppose it takes m time units to transmit a packet, hence \mu = 1/m
- The total system load: \rho = \lambda



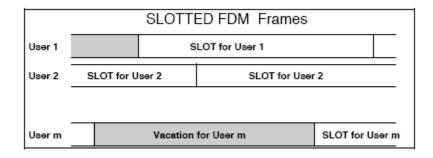
FDM Example Cont...

By M/D/1 queueing system, we have

$$W_{FDM} = \frac{(\lambda / m)m^2}{2(1-\rho)} = \frac{\rho m}{2(1-\rho)}$$

Slotted FDM Example

- Suppose that the system is slotted and transmissions start only m time unit boundaries
- Server goes on vacation for m time units where there is nothing to transmit
- E(V) = m,
- $E(V^2) = m^2$



$$W_{SFDM} = W_{FDM} + E[V^2]/2E[V]$$
$$= W_{FDM} + m/2$$