

Incast number	Egress bandwidth	Parameter (increasing MD)
10	25Mbps	double Alpha = 0.2; double AI = 1.0; <b>double MD = 0.05;</b> double Hth = 4500; double Lth = 500; double initial_rate = 5; uint32_t n = 5; // HAI
10	25Mbps	double Alpha = 0.2; double AI = 1.0; <b>double MD = 0.5;</b> double Hth = 4500; double Lth = 500; double initial_rate = 5; uint32_t n = 5; // HAI
10	25Mbps	double Alpha = 0.2; double AI = 1.0; <b>double MD = 1;</b> double Hth = 4500; double Lth = 500; double initial_rate = 5; uint32_t n = 5; // HAI
10	25Mbps	double Alpha = 0.2; double AI = 1.0; <b>double MD = 3;</b> double Hth = 4500; double Lth = 500; double initial_rate = 5; uint32_t n = 5; // HAI

TCP TIMELY
99-percentile RTT: 9760 $\mu$ s Median RTT: 5009 $\mu$ s Average RTT: 5846.36 $\mu$ s AVG queue occupancy: 18.218 pkts AVG Throughput: 20.6901Mbps
99-percentile RTT: 6276 $\mu$ s Median RTT: 4708 $\mu$ s Average RTT: 4774.76 $\mu$ s AVG queue occupancy: 14.7984 pkts AVG Throughput: 18.8876Mbps
99-percentile RTT: 5698 $\mu$ s Median RTT: 4534 $\mu$ s Average RTT: 4559.9 $\mu$ s AVG queue occupancy: 4.61503 pkts AVG Throughput: 14.3157Mbps
FAILURE

Comments
A small MD may not limit RTT very well, and we may frequently touch the high threshold
Increasing MD reduces RTT, but at the same time limit the throughput
Increasing MD too much would hurt a lot of throughput and bring a little RTT benefits.
The sending rate becomes negative, and cause cast unsigned issue with window size