

BCN Calibration Simulation Results

Innocent Flows With Varying Hot Spot Degree

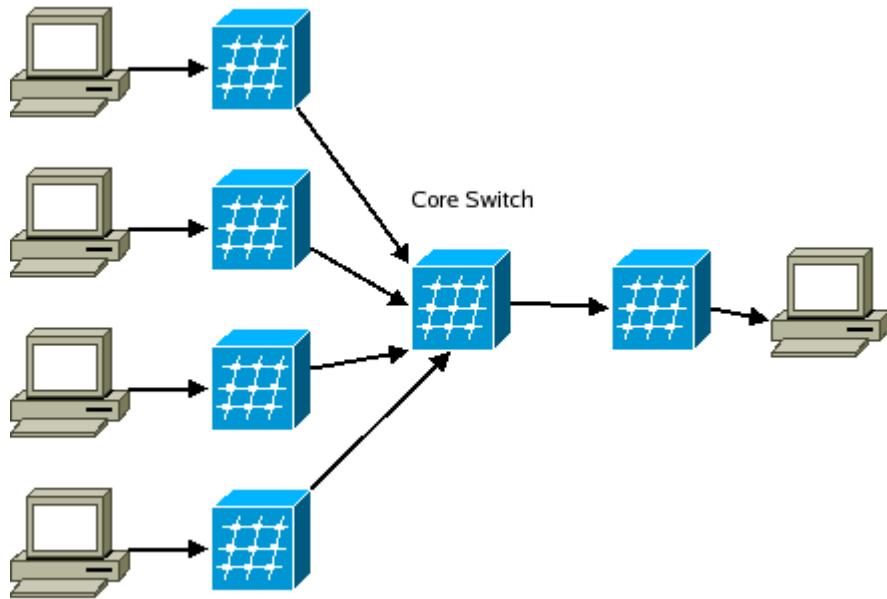
Zhi-Hern Loh
zloh@fulcrummicro.com
11/09/2006



Workload

- **Traffic Type:** 100% UDP (or raw Ethernet) Traffic
- **Destination:** EP0-EP3 sending to EP4
- **Frame Size Distribution:** 1500 byte fixed
- **Arrival Distribution:** Bernoulli temporal distribution
- **Offered load at endpoint = 50%**

Baseline Topology

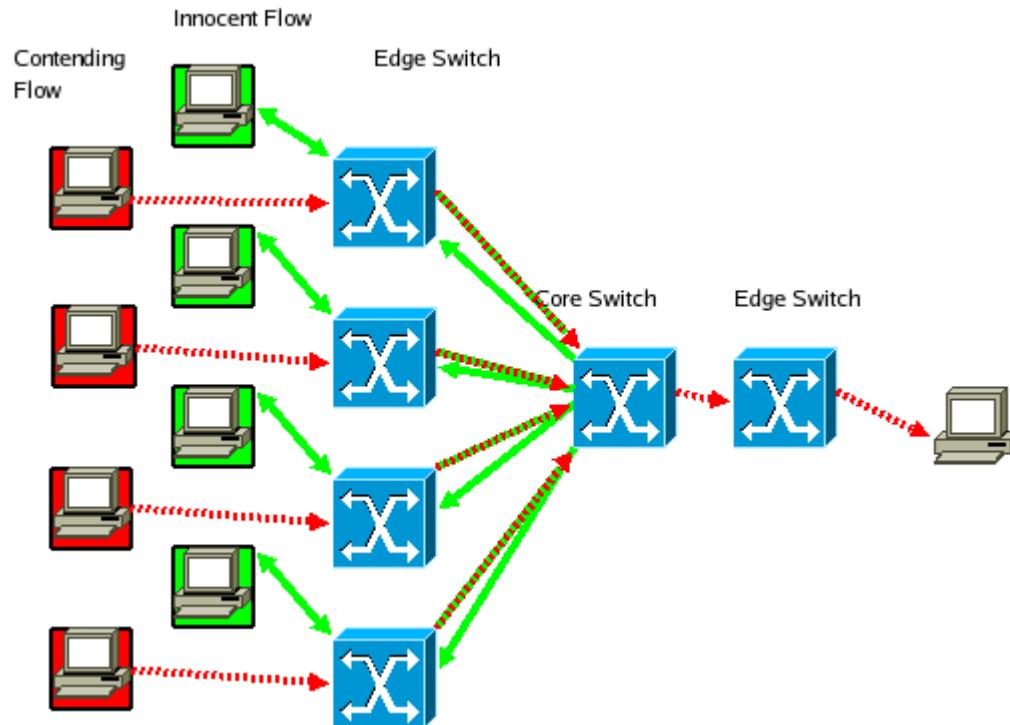


- Link capacity 10Gbps
- Core switch egress port buffer size infinite
- Rate limiter queue buffer size 150KB
- Switch latency (1 us)
- Link length (not modelled, 0 latency)
- Endpoint response time (not modelled, 0 latency)

Baseline BCN Parameters

- Q_{eq} 375 * 64 byte pages
- Frame Sampling 150KB +- 5KB (random jitter)
- $W = 2$
- $G_i = 5.3 \times 10^{-1}$
- $G_d = 2.6 \times 10^{-4}$
- $R_u = 1$ Mbps

Innocent Flow Topology



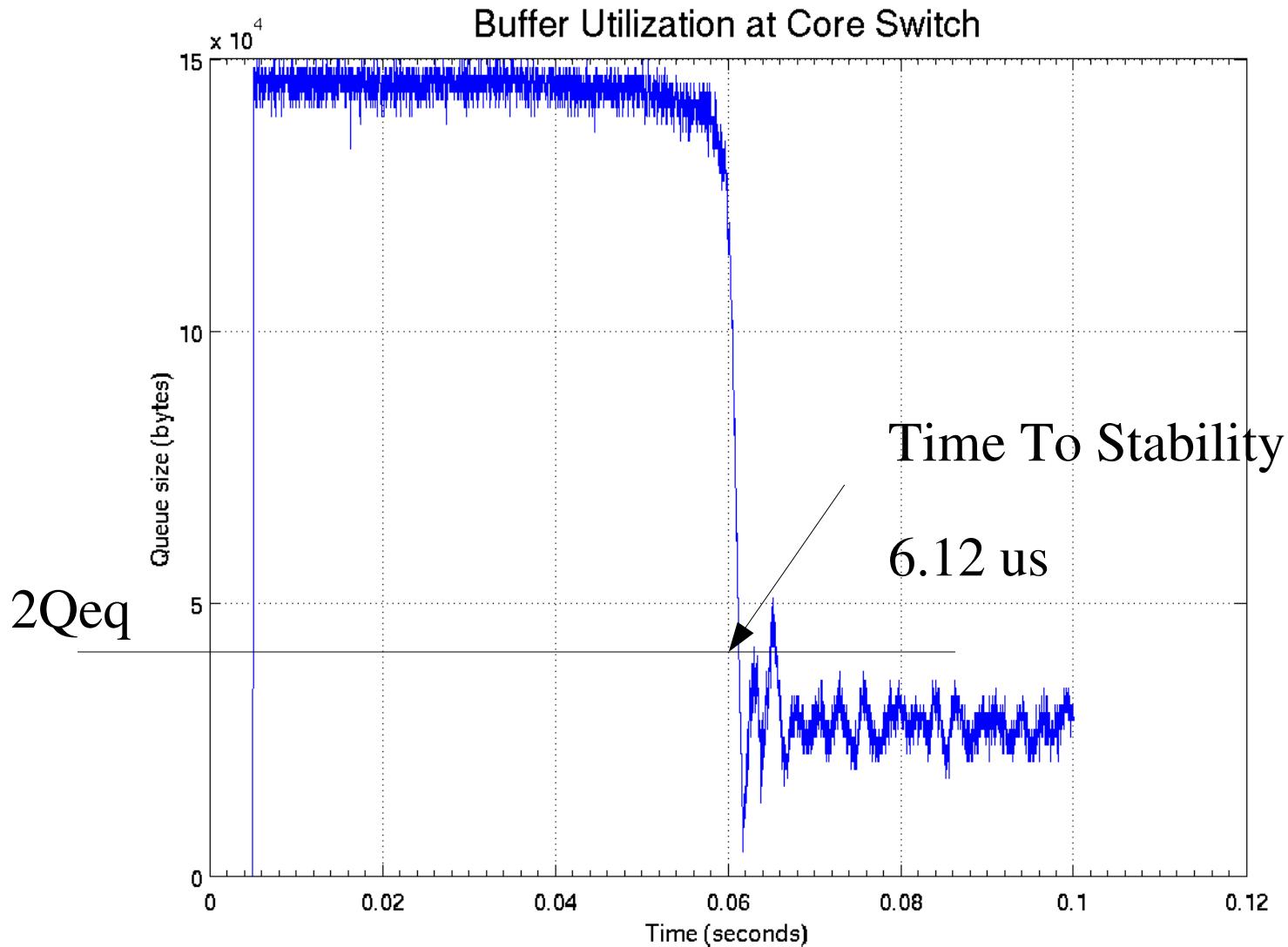
Simulation Setup

- Normal BCN, pause enabled (no BCN(0,0) BCN(max))
 - Pause On 140K, Pause Off 130K, Sample Period 100K
- Run with increasing hotspot degree, i.e. increasing number of senders 2, 4, 6 ...
- Keep hotspot severity constant, total congesting throughput = 20Gbps

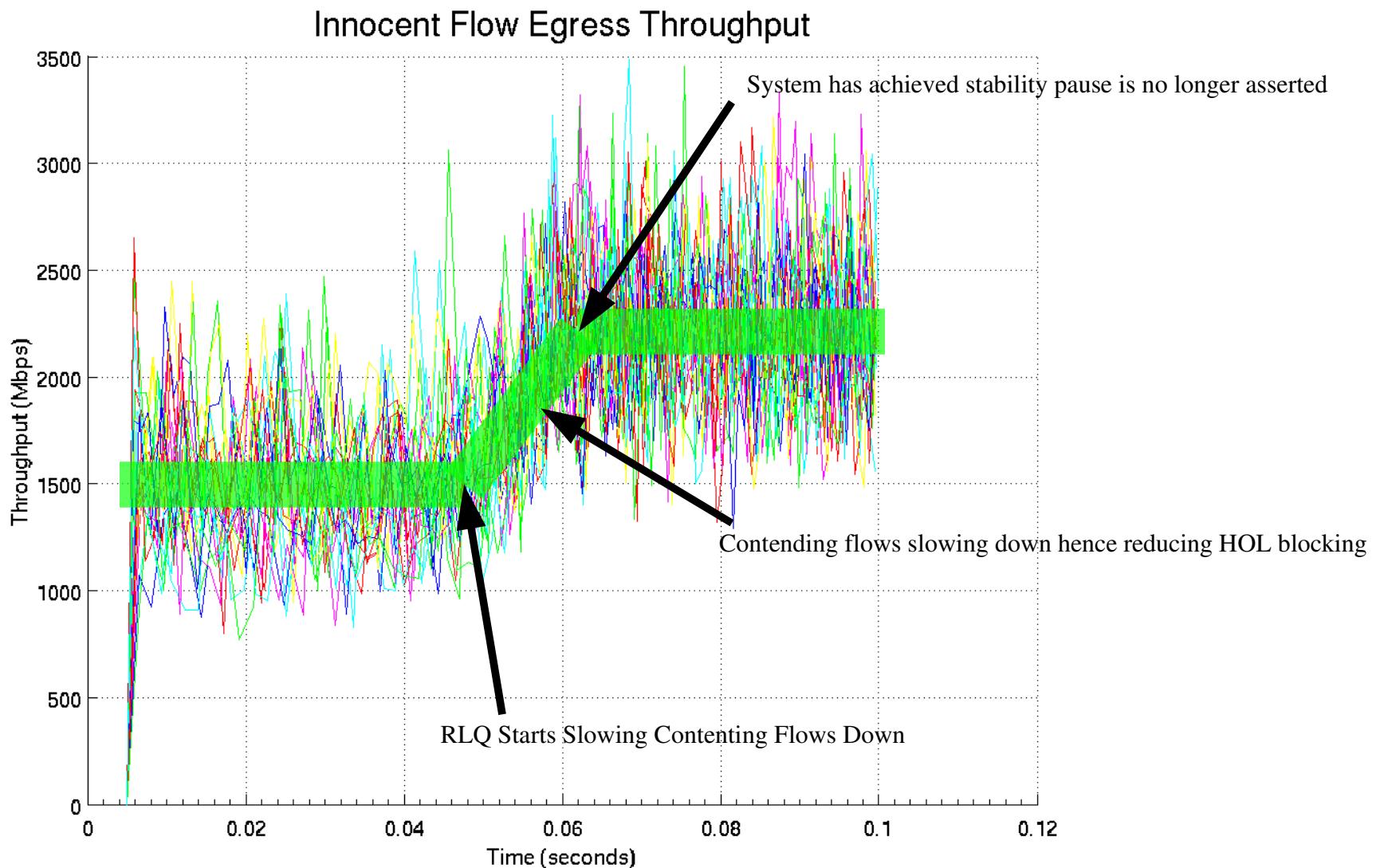
Define Metric: Time To Stability

- Want to measure length of congestion period
 - Indicates how long pause will be asserted when pause enabled.
 - Rough measure of drop period if dropping frames.
- Metric
 - Time To Stability = Simulation time when queue length first falls below $2 * Q_{eq}$

Hot Spot Degree: 22 Senders



Hotspot Degree 22: Innocent Flow Thpt.



Hotspot Degree vs Time To Stability

