Packet Packing and *m*TBEB Simulation Results

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Overview

- Packet Packing Overview¹
- Simulation Results
- *m*TBEB (Scaled Backoff¹) Simulation Results
- Observations

1. Reference Carrier Extension Issues, by Stephen Haddock presented 5/21/96

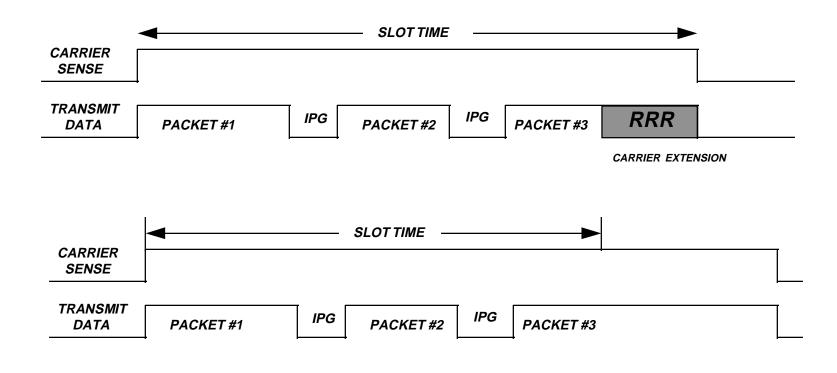
Overview

- Carrier Extension "wastes" up to 448 bytes for small packets
- Propose sending multiple packets in slot time if possible
- Current encoding proposal allows carrier extension (R character) indications
- All packets sent in a slot time are retransmitted by transmitter (and dropped by a receiver) if collision occurs
- Allows implementation of carrier extension & packet packing within current framework

Overview

- Station transmits first packet
- Station transmits subsequent packets inserting IPG spacing until last packet transmission exceeds slot time
- If there are no packets in the transmit queue and slot time is not complete, extend carrier as before

Packet Packing Timing



Simulation Environment

- 1000 Mbps Network
- 15 stations
- 512 byte slot times
- 200m network diameter
- Packet size distributions
 - All 64 bytes
 - All 1518 bytes
 - Workgroup average

Simulation Results

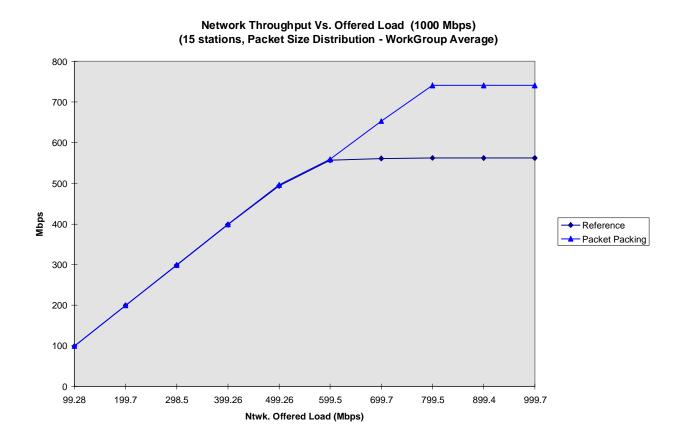
15 Stations, 100% offered load, Total Network Throughput

Packet Size	Reference	Packet Packing
64 bytes	90.68 Mbps	339.84 Mbps
1500 bytes	853.20 Mbps	853.20 Mbps
Workgroup Distribution ¹	562.19 Mbps	740.80 Mbps

1. Distribution data collected by Howard Frazier that averaged workgroup traffic across 10Mbps and 100Mbps networks

Observations

- Packet packing offers a significant performance boost for worst-case (64 bytes) at all network offered loads
- For workgroup-type distributions, improvement occurs only at high offered loads
- Packet packing has no effect on data throughput for large packet sizes
- Packet Packing increases capture effect minimally
 - Maximum of 5 (for 64 byte packets)
- Packet packing requires possible retransmission of several packets, not just one.



mTBEB Description

- Due to the increase in slot time (512 bits -> 512 bytes), decreasing the backoff time may mitigate capture effect
- Backoff time is the number of slot intervals r, where:

$$0 <= r < 2^k$$
; $k = min (n, 10)$

• Change to:

$$0 <= r < 2^{k}$$
; $k = min(n, 7)$

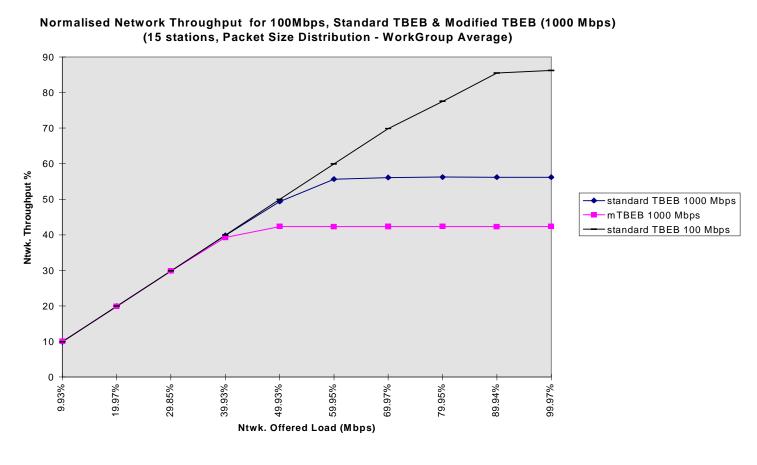
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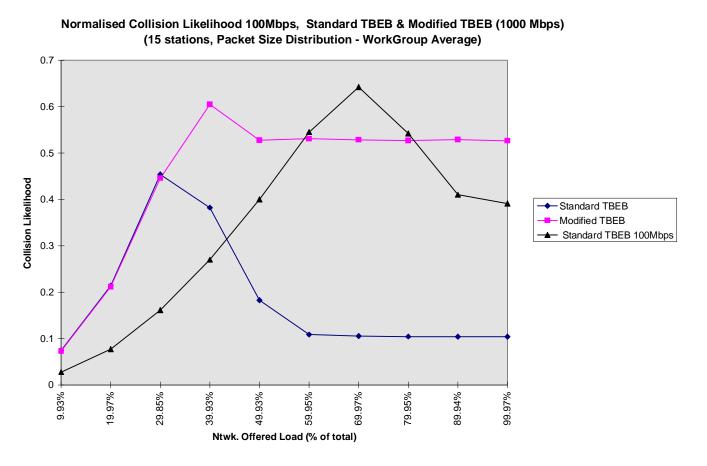
Modified TBEB Observations

- Decreasing *n* to 7 worsens all measures of performance with respect to n = 10 at 1000 Mbps except capture effect and access latency
- Capture effect is reduced due to the fact that stations contend more aggressively
 - Backoff occurs over a fewer number of bins (128 vs. 1024)
 - For similar conditions (100% offered load, etc., maximum consecutive packets transmitted is 10% of TBEB)

Modified TBEB Observations

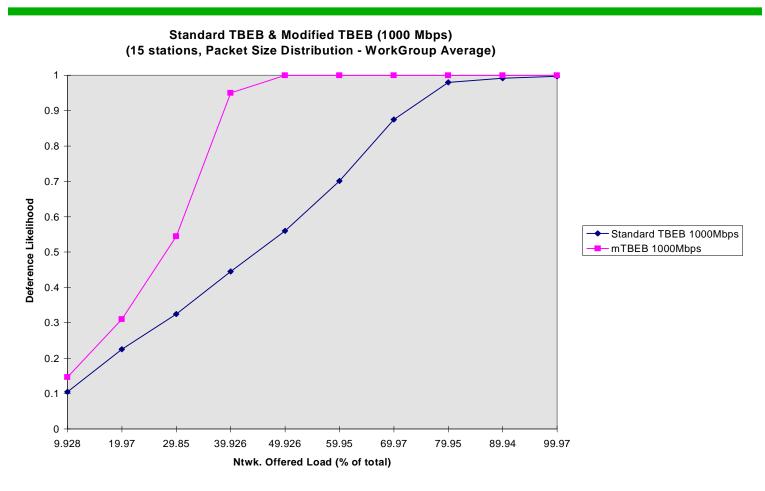
- As n increases, capture effect is expected to worsen.
- Inverse relationship between throughput and capture effect as n varies

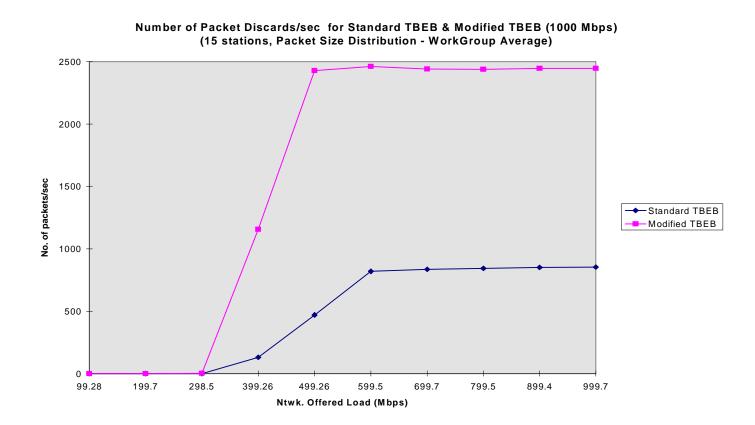




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