
TCP interactions with BOD/DAMA Networks

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Introduction

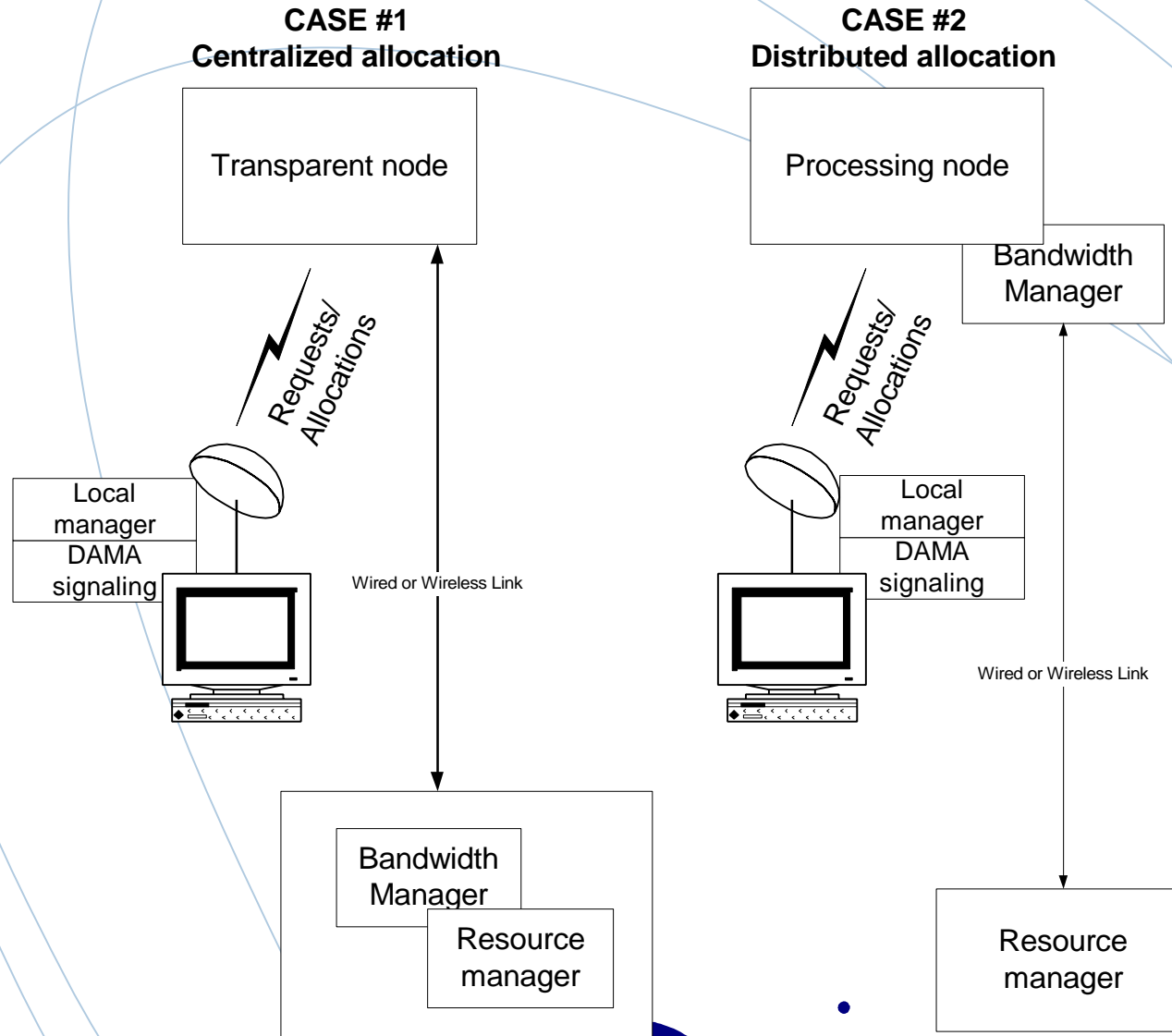
■ Demand Assignment Multiple Access (DAMA)

- Link protocol for “uplink” slot assignment in a shared channel (e.g., MF-TDMA).
- Use scarce network resources effectively by adjust bandwidth utilization to actual traffic.
- Commonly used in various satellite networks (LEO and GEO) and fixed broadband terrestrial wireless networks.

■ Bandwidth on Demand (BOD)

- Signaling protocol used to request DAMA slots.
- Distinct from resource reservation signaling (e.g., Q.2931 or RSVP).
- Time from request initiation to slot availability can range from 10ms to 500ms depending on link latency and framing structure.

Example



Interactions with TCP

- **Access delay:**
 - How long until the bandwidth is initially available (Request time + framing)
 - How long until a change of bandwidth becomes effective
- **Queuing delay:**
 - TCP/IP traffic may be queued waiting for access
- **Bandwidth Quantization**
 - Bandwidth in terms of specifics “chunks”
 - May exclude some IP packet fragments and results in delay variations

Challenges

- **TCP/IP transparency to BoD specifics**
- **Influence on:**
 - **Slow start and window sizes.**
 - **Retransmission time out.**
 - **Congestion avoidance.**
 - **Fairness between ground stations.**

Solution Space

- **Defining/predicting bandwidth requirements for:**
 - **Non-elastic, signaled (e.g., RSVP) services.**
 - **Elastic, TCP-like services.**
- **Optimization of request/allocation delay cycle.**
- **Optimization of packet/fragment transmission.**
- **DAMA interaction with congestion control (through interaction with mechanisms like ICMP, ECN, RED).**