

Objective

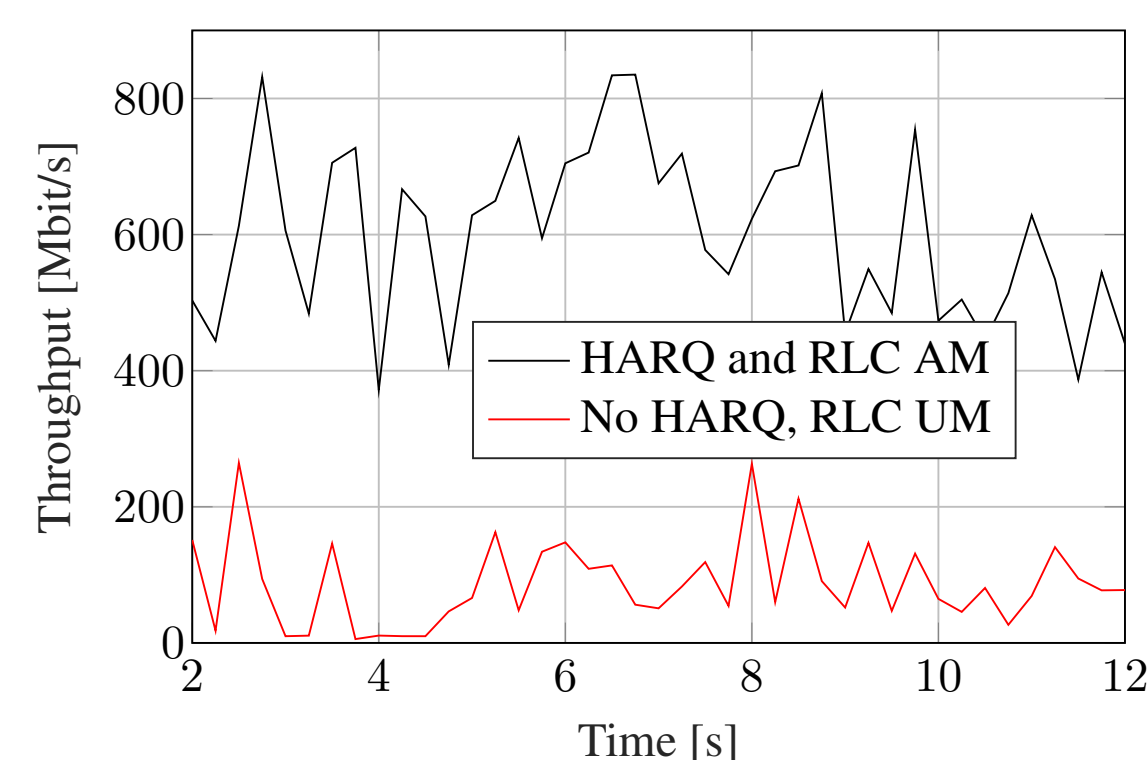
Evaluate **MP-TCP** on mmWave + LTE networks

- What is the best combination of paths?
- Which congestion control (CC) algorithm to use?

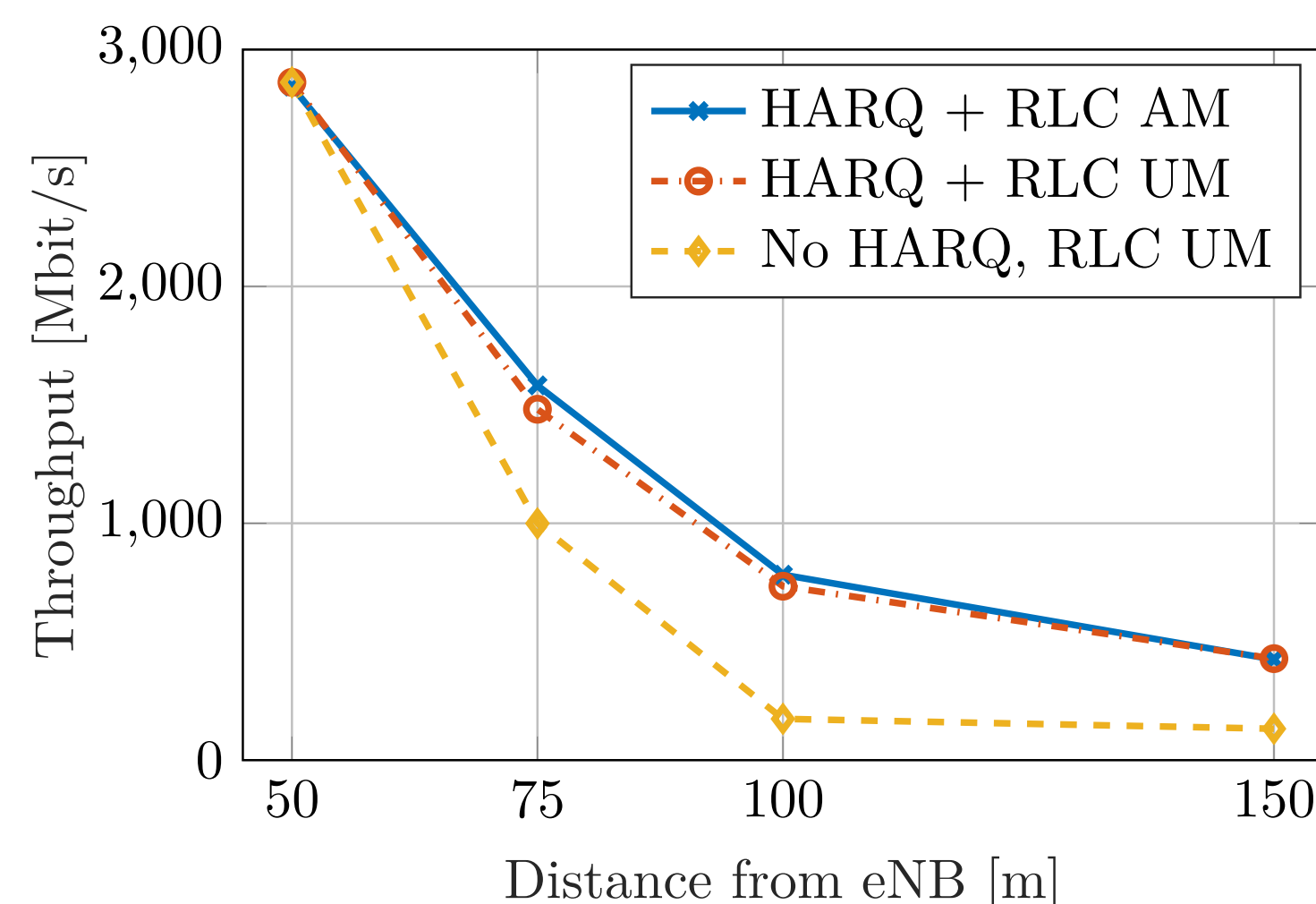
mmWaves and TCP

Challenges: blockage and high variability

Example: throughput over time in NLOS condition

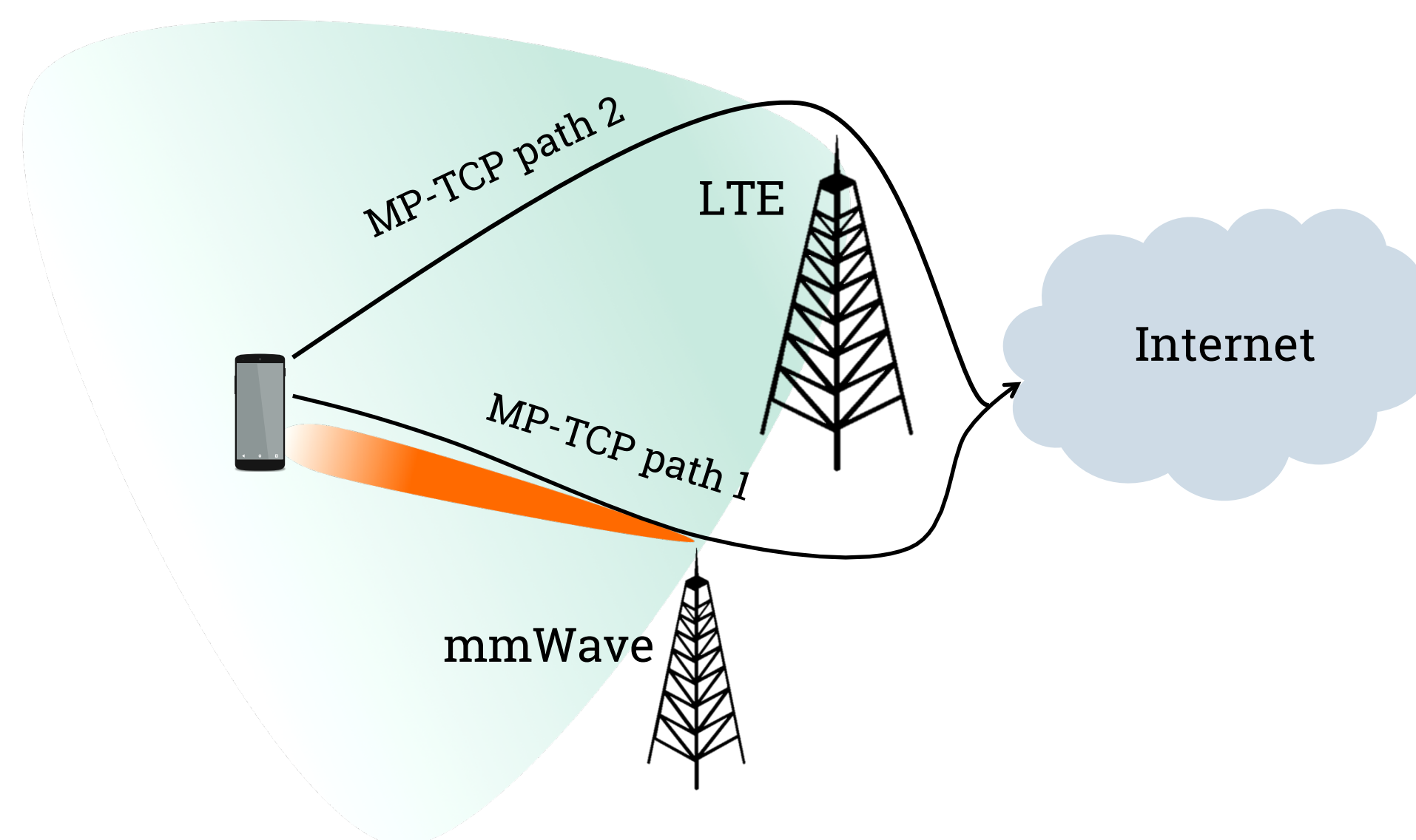


Lower-layer retransmissions (*time diversity*) increase the throughput...



... but it is possible to achieve a higher throughput with *path diversity*

Multipath TCP

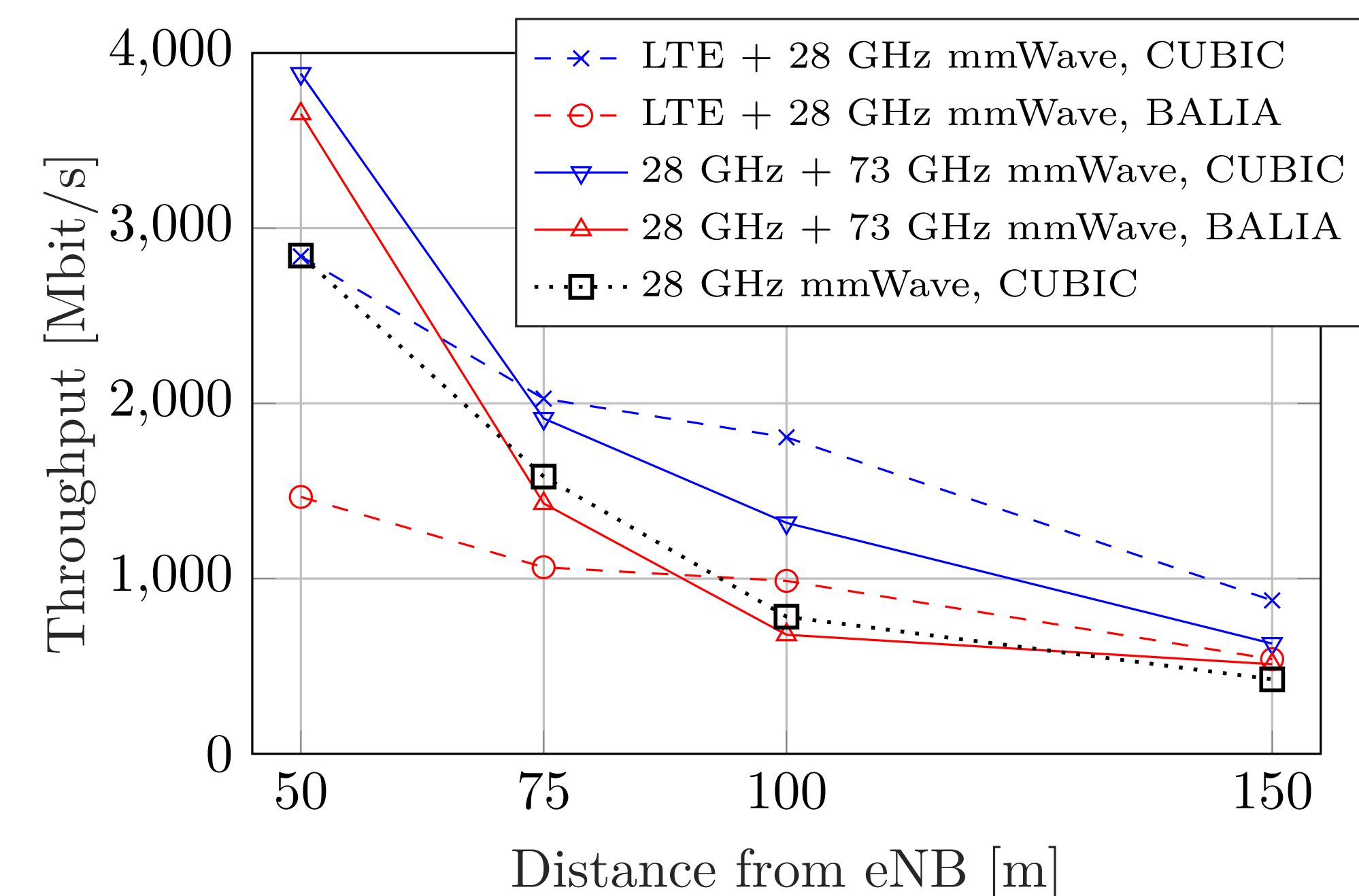


- Exploit **path diversity** with multi-connectivity
- Design goals of MP-TCP**
 - Improve throughput
 - Be fair with other TCP flows
 - Avoid congestion
- Congestion control algorithms
 - Coupled** – OLIA, BALIA – the congestion window of all the paths are **dependent** on each other (NewReno based)
 - Uncoupled** – each path is **independent**, any TCP CC (e.g., CUBIC) can be used

References

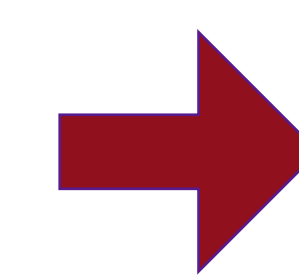
- [1] M. Polese, R. Jana, M. Zorzi, *TCP in 5G mmWave Networks: Link Level Retransmissions and MP-TCP*, accepted for presentation at the 2017 IEEE Conference on Computer Communications Workshops (INFOCOM WKSHPS)
- [2] M. Polese, R. Jana, M. Zorzi, *TCP and MP-TCP in mmWave Mobile Networks*, to appear on IEEE Internet Computing magazine, special issue on 5G
- *University of Padova, \diamond AT&T Labs-Research
Contacts: {polesemi, zorzi}@dei.unipd.it, rjana@research.att.com

Performance evaluation



Path choice

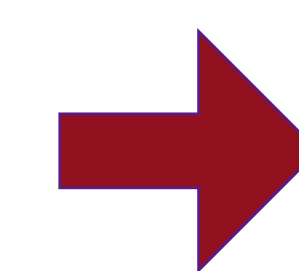
Dashed vs solid lines: at large distance, **mmWave 28 GHz + LTE** performs better than mmWave 28 GHz + mmWave 73 GHz



A **reliable subflow** with low bandwidth helps more than a high capacity, unreliable path

CC algorithms

Red vs blue lines: the uncoupled CC with CUBIC performs better than coupled BALIA. BALIA may perform worse than the single path TCP



State of the art CC algorithms do **not** meet the **MP-TCP design goals** in a mmWave scenario