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RTO considerations in LPWAN draft-gomez-lpwan-rto-considerations-01

Authors:

Carles Gomez <carlesgo@entel.upc.edu>
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (Spain)
Jon Crowcroft <jon.crowcroft@cl.cam.ac.uk>
University of Cambridge (UK)



1. Introduction

- Long or very long RTTs in many LPWANs:
 - In ideal scenarios: in the order of seconds or tens of seconds
 - Higher order RTTs: up to several minutes or even more
- RTT (and its variance) in LPWAN, much greater than typical one on the Internet
 - Default RTO in TCP, currently: 1 second
 - Default RTO in CoAP: between 2 and 3 seconds
- In LPWAN, RTOs:
 - When using CoAP, for CON messages
 - In SCHC fragmentation (ACK-Always, ACK-on-Error)

How do we deal with LPWAN RTTs ?

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2. Status

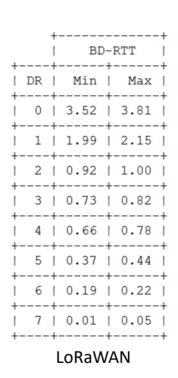
- Version -00 presented in Prague (IETF 104)
 - Uplink-RTT (U-RTT) analysis
 - Proposal of an algorithm for the RTO
- New version: -01
 - Added terminology: U-RTT, Downlink-RTT (D-RTT)
 - Added D-RTT analysis
- Additionally
 - Preliminary evaluation results of proposed algorithm

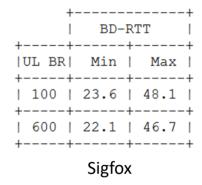
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3. D-RTT analysis

Components

- Wait time until next uplink transmission
 - Depends on app, might be minutes, hours...
 - May be zero for ideal, scheduled uplink transmissions
- Time since uplink completed until D-RTT completed
 - Basic D-RTT (BD-RTT)







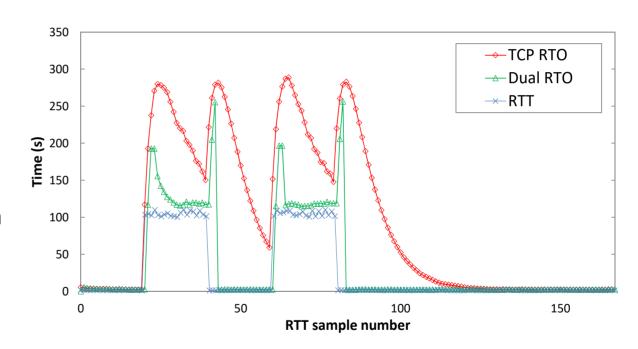
4. Approaches for the RTO

- If delay is not relevant, set the (default) RTO to the highest expected RTT
- If delay is relevant, and higher order RTTs expected:
 - Dual-RTO algorithm



5. Simulation results

- Dual RTO using the TCP RTO in each state
- Scenario with high RTT intervals
- High RTT value known a priori: time between uplink messages
- Improvement depends on the duration of high and low RTT intervals



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6. Questions

Interest in this work?

- Way forward?
 - Different kinds of contributions:
 - Guidance for RTO settings
 - Proposal of an algorithm