



# Dual Queue & AQM Interplay Between CCAs and Speed Tests

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# CCAs, Speed Tests & AQM/Dual Queue

Comcast deployed ultra low latency to internet customers in the US:

- Downstream AQM (DOCSIS-PIE, [RFC 8034](#))
- Dual queue (L4S & NQB) in downstream and upstream
- Deployed to over 7.5 million homes so far (and growing) ~270M devices

Bandwidth capacity tests (aka speed tests) used for service assurance, troubleshooting, compliance

Interesting: What happens when you have a capacity test with working latency (latency under load) that pushes the connection to a congested state and the underlying congestion control algorithm is new?

# Existing Capacity Test

- An aggregate bandwidth capacity test
- Embedded into home gateways
- Bandwidth test uses iPerf3 and runs on TCP
- 700,000+ tests run per day – both scheduled (randomly) and on-demand (user-prompted, technician-prompted, AI/ML-triggered)

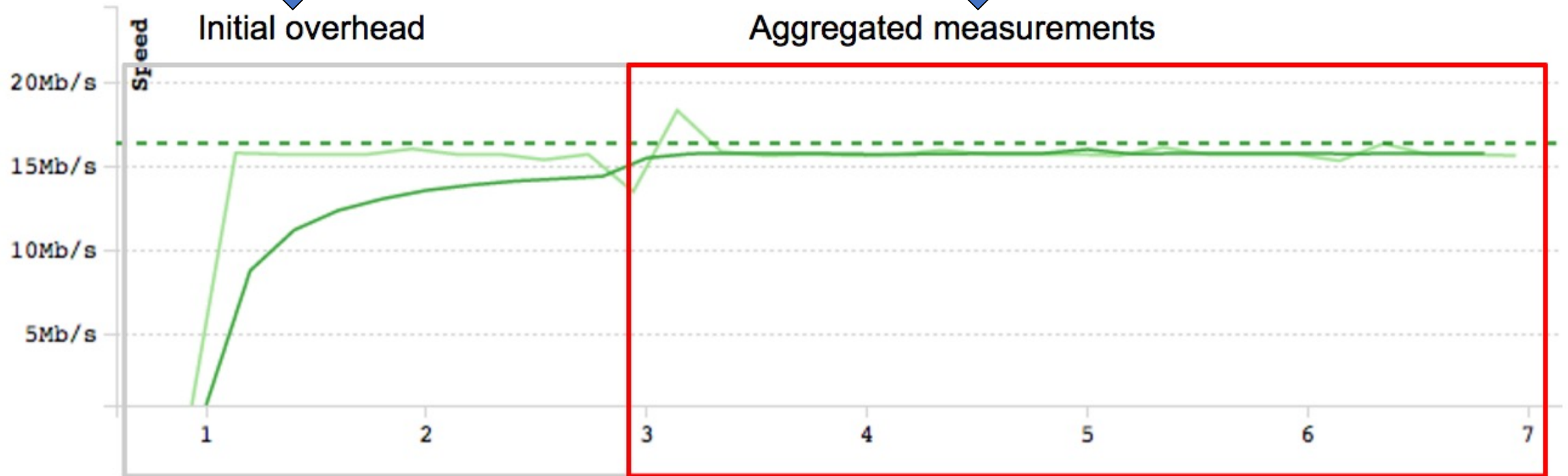
Key parameters of the existing test:

- Protocol (TCP)
- Number of parallel connections
- Omit time
- Duration time

# Existing Capacity Test

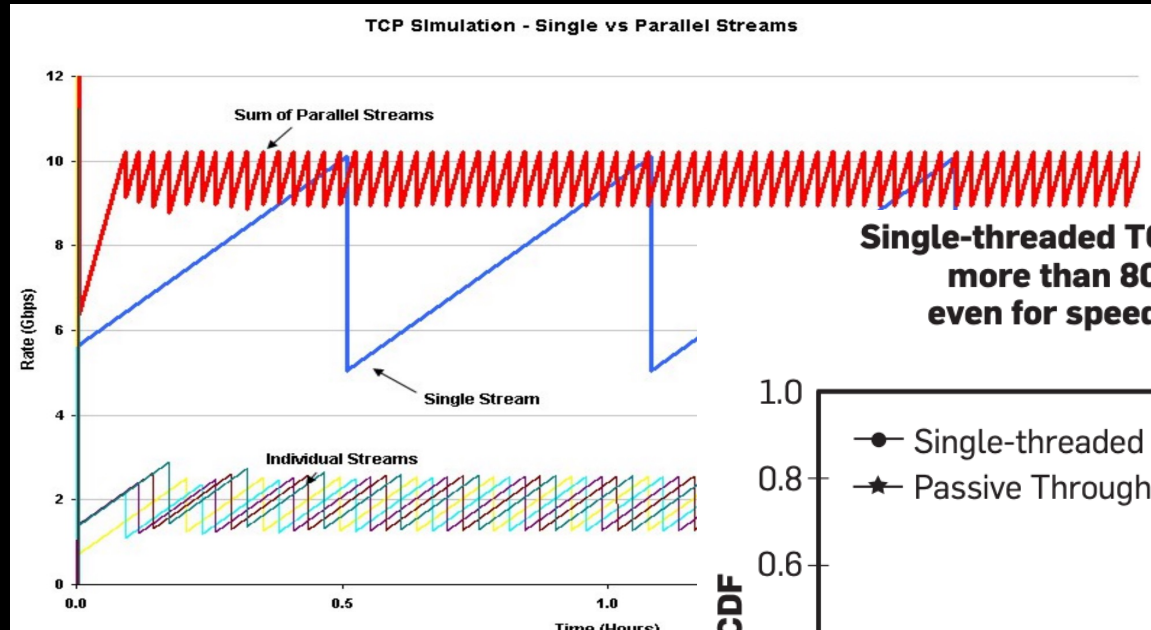
*Ramp Up - Omit Time*

*Steady State – Duration*

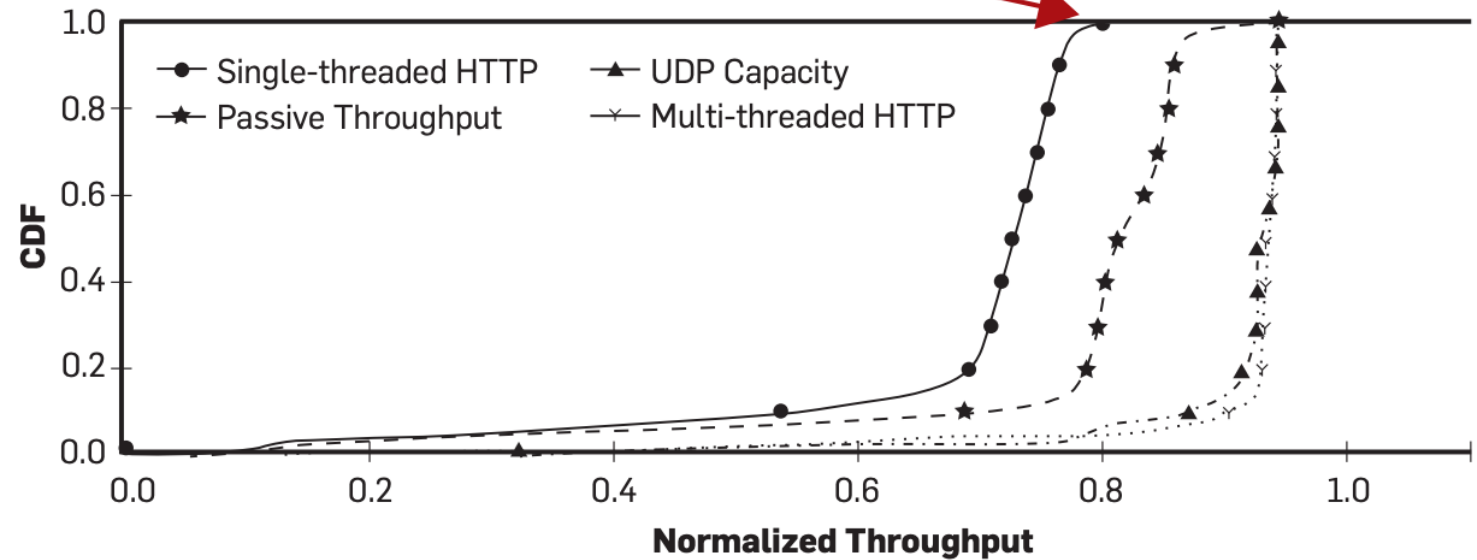


# Existing Capacity Test

*One connection insufficient for aggregate capacity test, hence parallel connections*



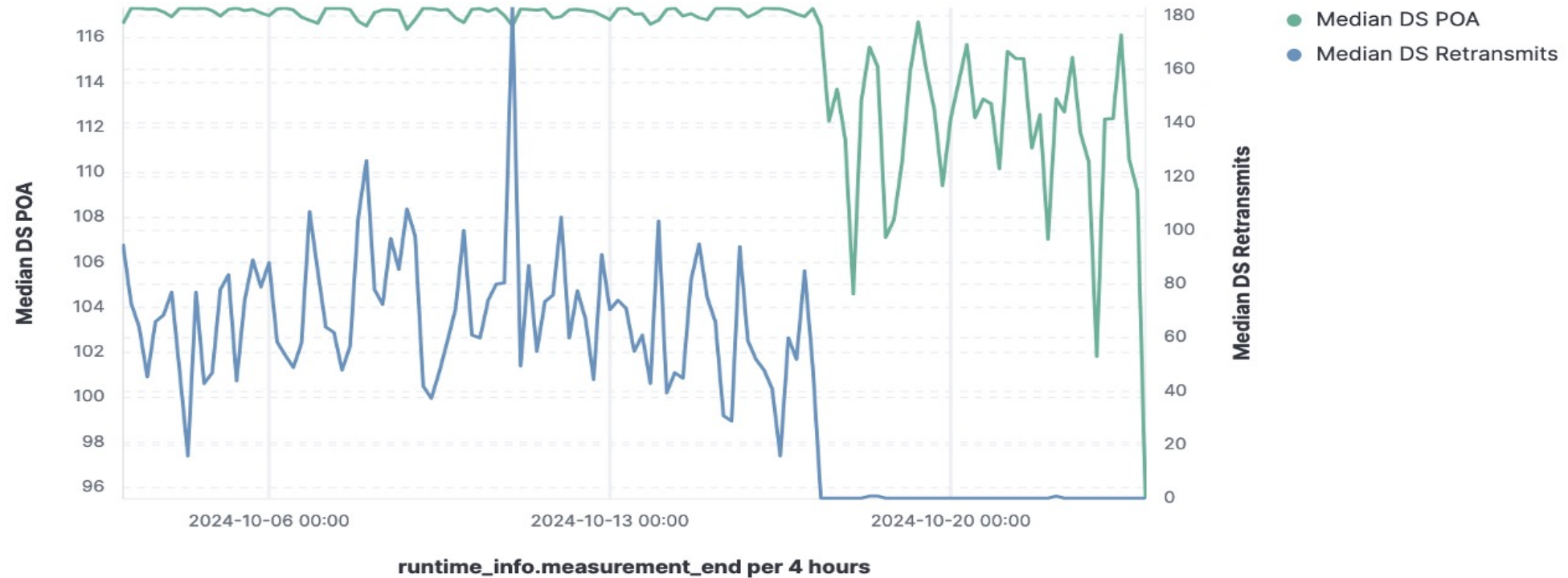
**Single-threaded TCP never achieves more than 80% capacity, even for speeds of 10 Mbps.**



# Existing Capacity Test

**MAAOPP201**

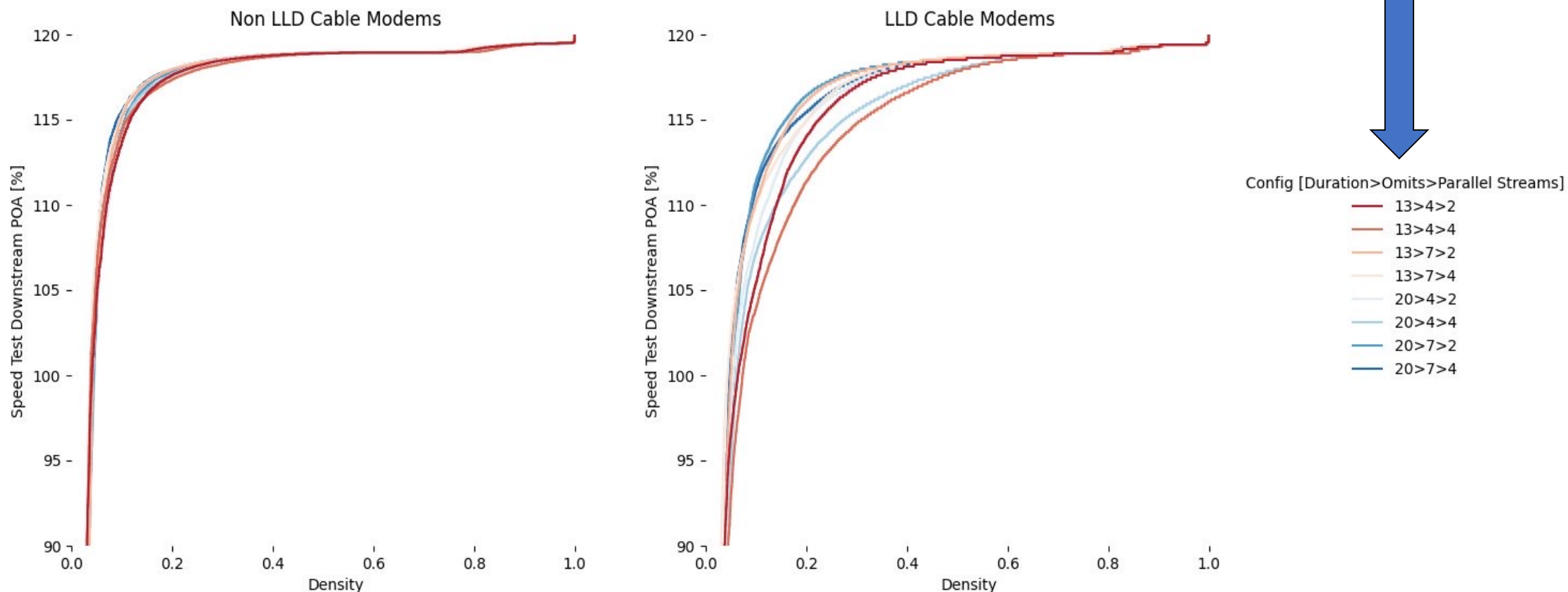
*We don't see normal  
retransmit traffic? LOL*



# Deployment Update

## Speed Test Downstream POA CDF by Configuration & Modem LLD Status

Speed Tests Sampled between 2025-02-15 and 2025-02-24 from 3 PPODs



Speed test downstream performance as measured by percent-of-advertised (POA) speed achieved from non-errored tests ran on 300, 500, 800, 1000 Mbps advertised speed tiers. The scheduler ran tests on non LLD and LLD cable modems using pre-selected configurations on PPODs: CABAPP106, CABJPP102, FLNDPP107.

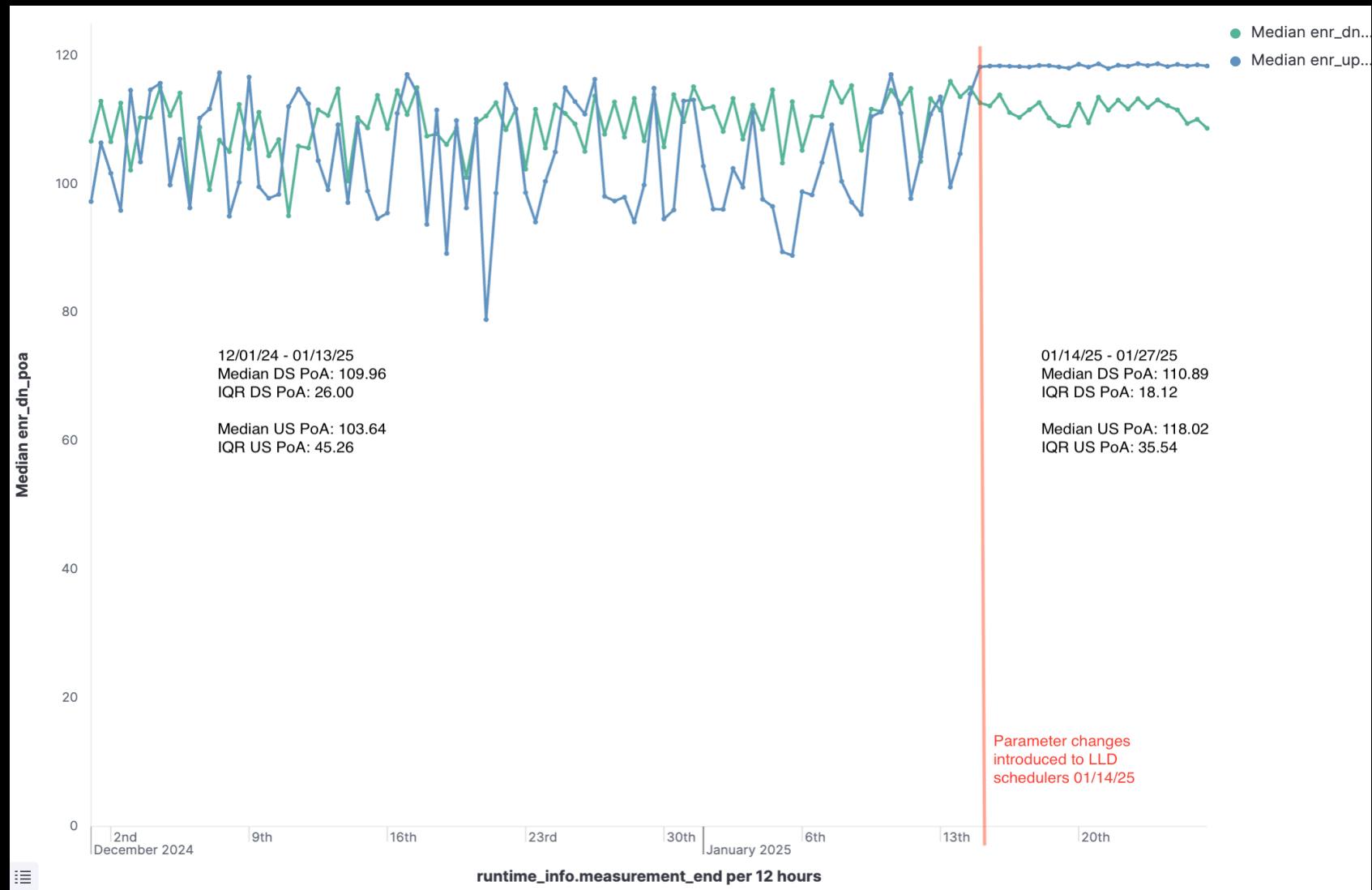
# DS AQM Deployed

**IMP Downstream classic latencies drop due AQM (DOCSIS PIE) algorithm implementation.**



- DS AQM DOCSIS PIE algorithm improved Classic Flow latency (~50 ms loaded latency to near ~25ms)
  - This is loaded latency in the classic queue – due to Active Queue Management (AQM).
  - Classic flow AQM is required for LLD to influence LL queue marking density and will be deployed for all users in vCMTS 2.27

# Deployment Update



# Summary

- TCP-based bandwidth tests are used for many operational monitoring purposes (e.g., service assurance, troubleshooting).
- But the measurement results fundamentally change when new access network and CPE AQMs are introduced!
- Developers/users of such tests should be prepared to update test parameters.
- Questions:
  - What are better methods? UDP-based?
  - Time to de-emphasize bandwidth tests? (easier said than done)
  - Introduce new latency-focused measures such as Responsiveness Under Working Conditions? (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ippm-responsiveness/>)



**Questions?**