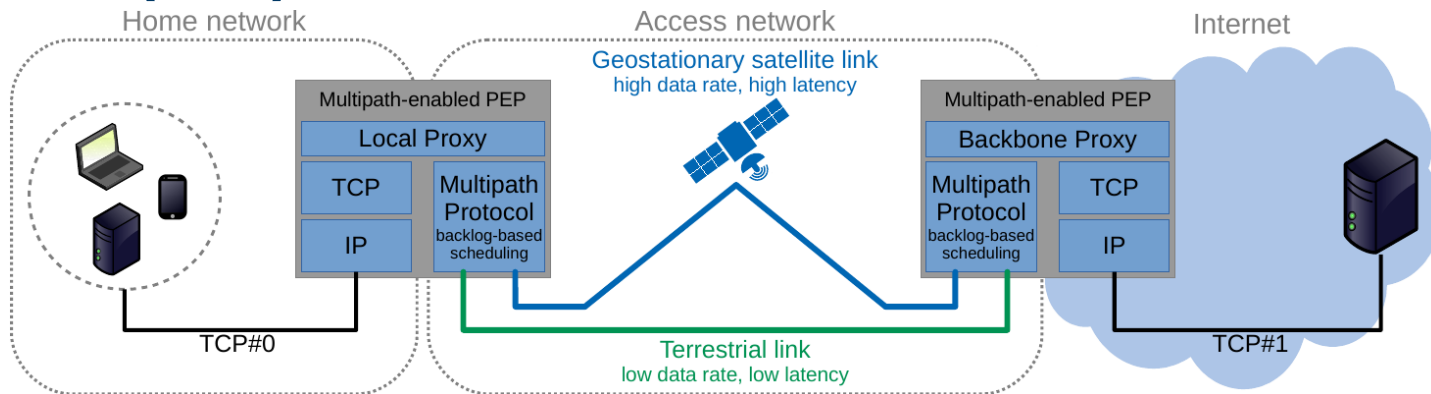


- **Motivation**

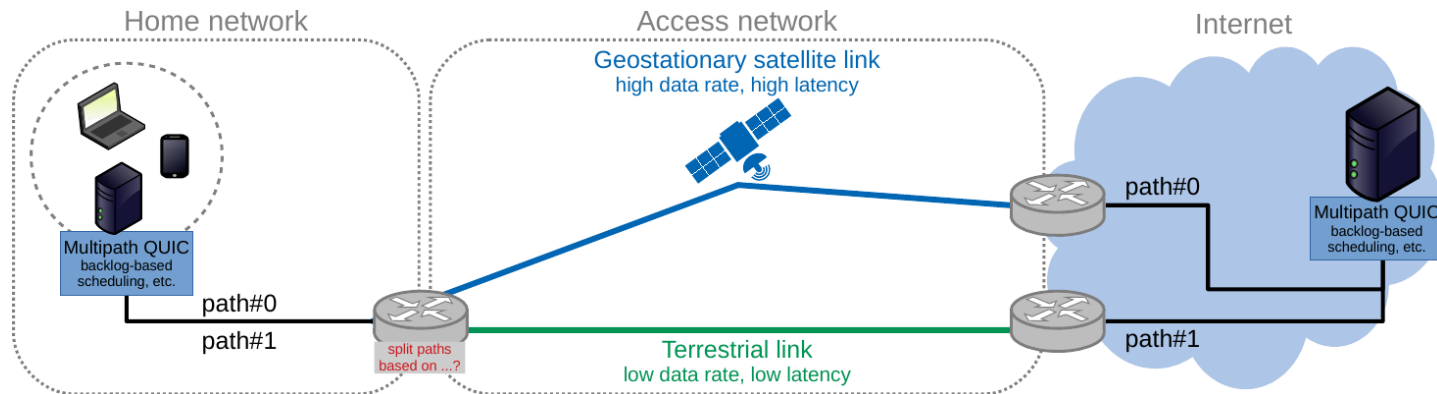
- combine two sub-optimal access links to provide a good one
 - compensate high latency of geostationary satellite links
 - vice versa: boost data rate of slow terrestrial links
- especially for (rural) areas with poor Internet connectivity

- **Current (TCP) architecture**



- **scheduling: switch frequently among heterogeneous links**
 - connection setup / requests → terrestrial link; large chunks of data → satellite link; small data → terrestrial link, etc.
 - requires availability and knowledge of both paths at the same time

- **QUIC → no PEPs → end-to-end multipath → Multipath QUIC**
 - good (single-path) QUIC performance over satellite link?
 - fine-grained scheduling and frequently switching among heterogeneous paths realizable with connection migration?
 - quick (0-RTT) connection setup for both links?
 - implementation and performance tests work in progress
- **Future (Multipath QUIC) architecture without PEPs?**



- **Variety of Internet access links a motivation for multipath?**
 - DOCSIS, DSL, cellular, satellite (**LEO**, MEO, GEO), ...

- **More information**

[1] Deutschmann J., Hielscher KS.J., German R. (2020)

An ns-3 Model for Multipath Communication with Terrestrial and Satellite Links

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-43024-5_5

https://www7content.cs.fau.de/~deutschmann/2020_MMB_SatTerMultipath_paper.pdf

draft-deutschmann-sat-ter-multipath-00

Supported by:



on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag

- Performance results with current (TCP) architecture
 - Linux-based prototype implementation (preliminary!)
Browsertime v10.1.0

