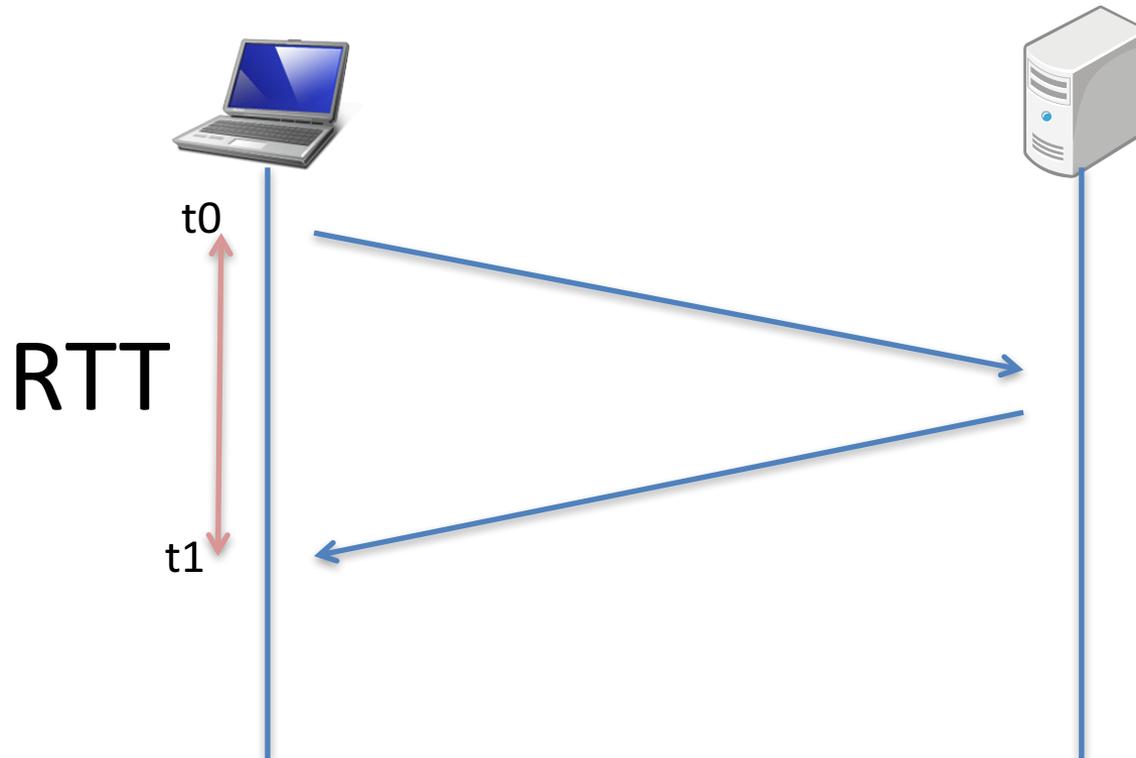


# RTT matters

Matsuzaki 'maz' Yoshinobu

<maz@iij.ad.jp>

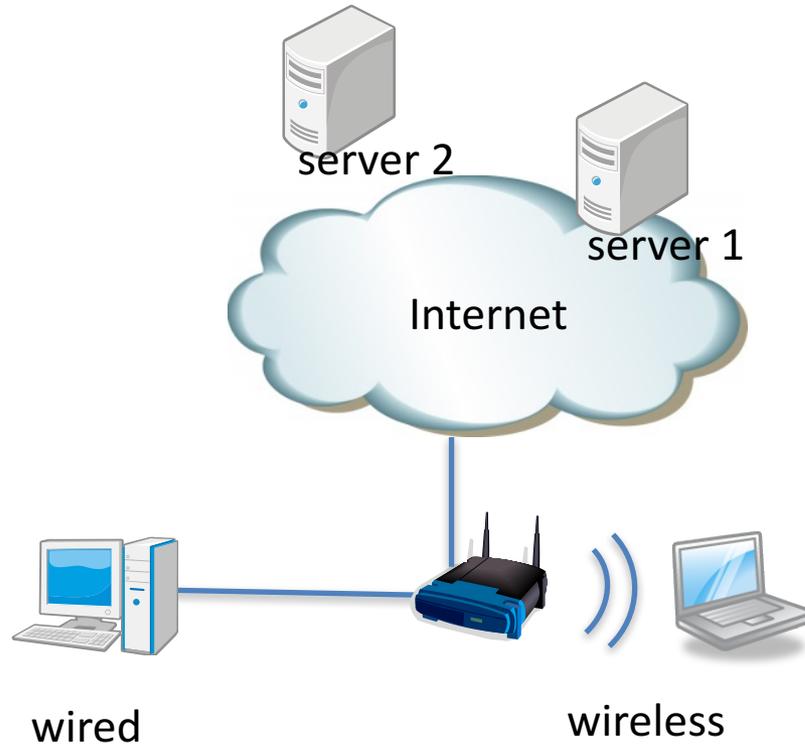
# Round Trip Time (RTT)



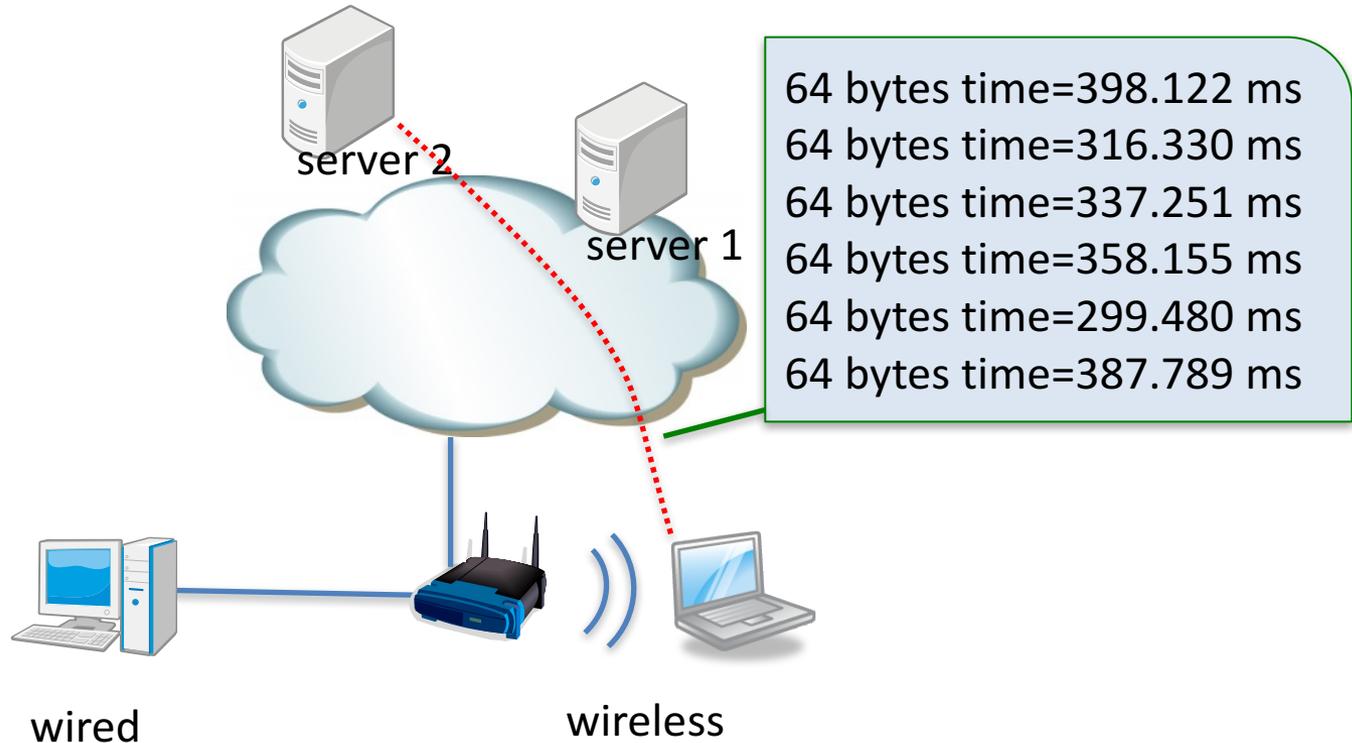
# RTT

- The lower, the better
  - Faster TCP handshake
  - Better TCP throughput
  - Faster TCP recovery from a packet loss
- There are various efforts to improve TCP performance even in a high latency situation

# WiFi is getting popular



# I faced a trouble

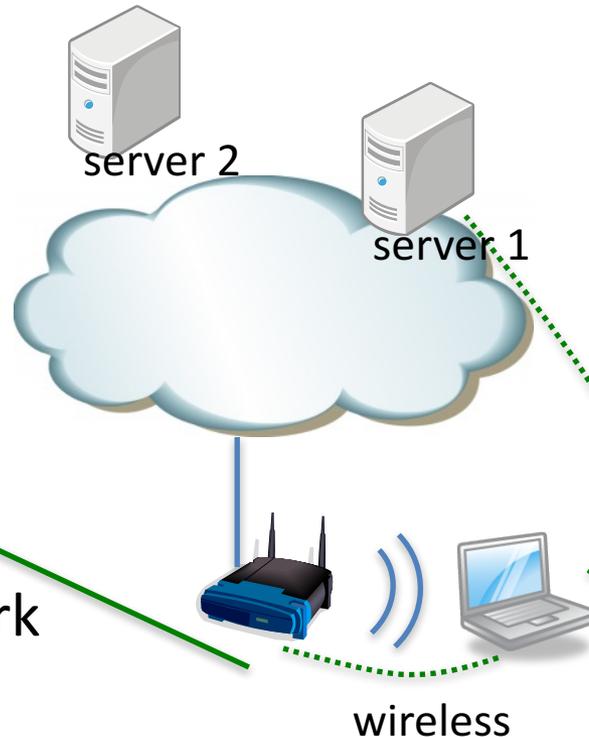


- RTT was not stable from a wireless client to the server 2. ☹️

# let's try to isolate the problem

64 bytes time=3.757 ms  
64 bytes time=3.789 ms  
64 bytes time=3.768 ms  
64 bytes time=3.718 ms  
64 bytes time=3.644 ms  
64 bytes time=3.762 ms

1) The local WiFi network looks pretty stable

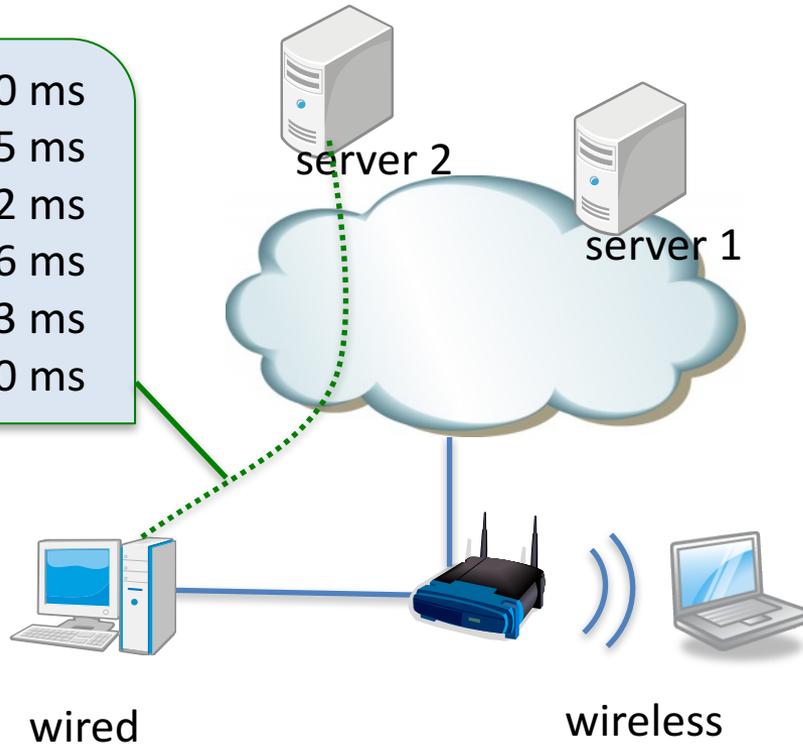


64 bytes time=169.588 ms  
64 bytes time=170.666 ms  
64 bytes time=169.793 ms  
64 bytes time=168.185 ms  
64 bytes time=169.783 ms  
64 bytes time=169.957 ms

2) RTT to server 1 looks also stable

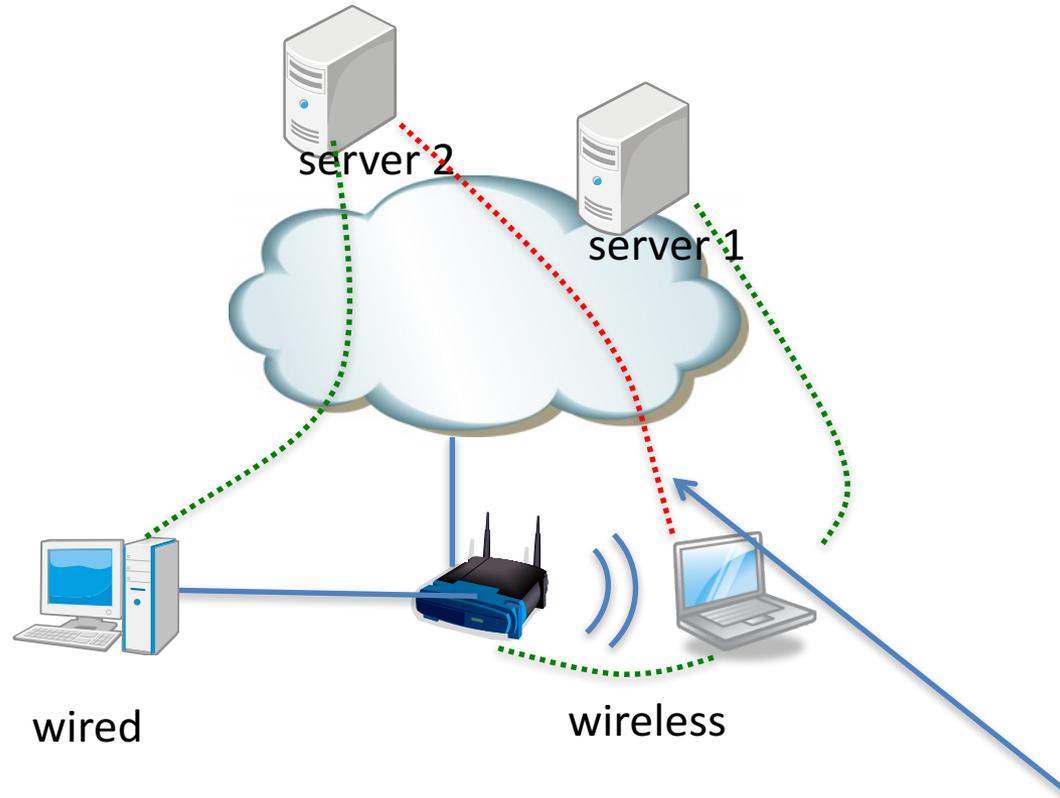
# hmmm...

64 bytes time=296.040 ms  
64 bytes time=296.105 ms  
64 bytes time=296.442 ms  
64 bytes time=296.186 ms  
64 bytes time=296.103 ms  
64 bytes time=296.070 ms



- 3) From the wired host in the same network, RTT to the server 2 looks stable

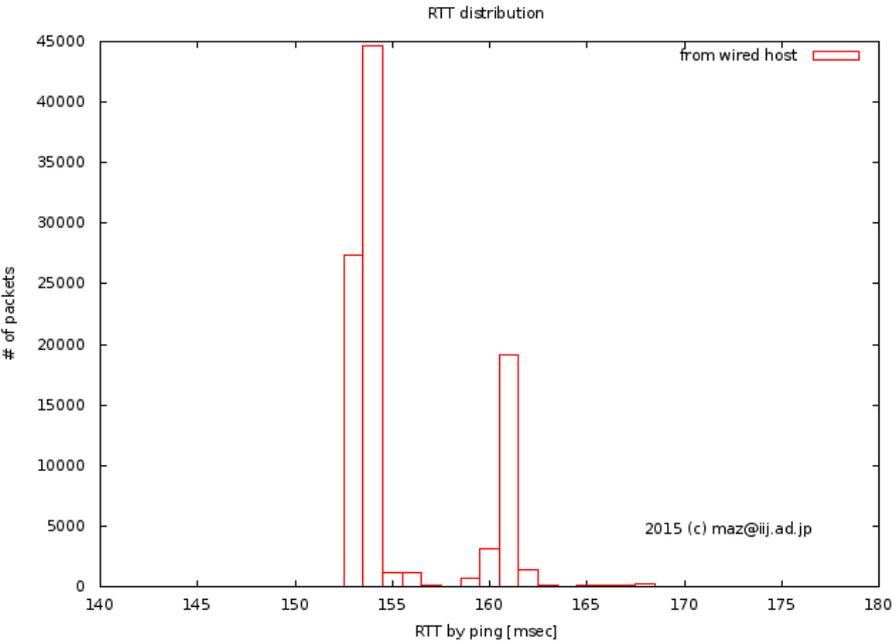
# SO...



- This strange behavior happens only for this combination ☹️

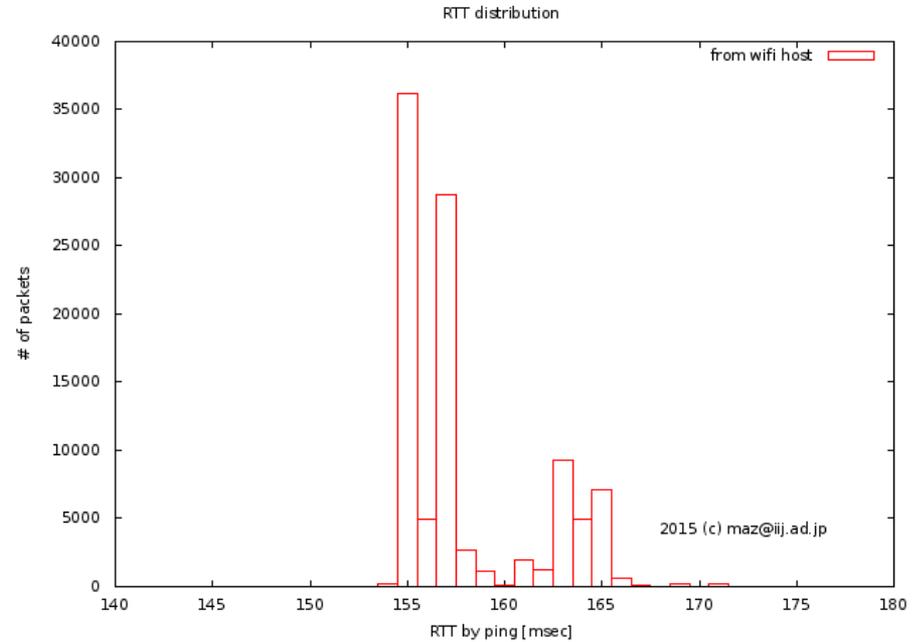
# RTT distribution to server 1

## wired



from wired host to server 1

## wifi

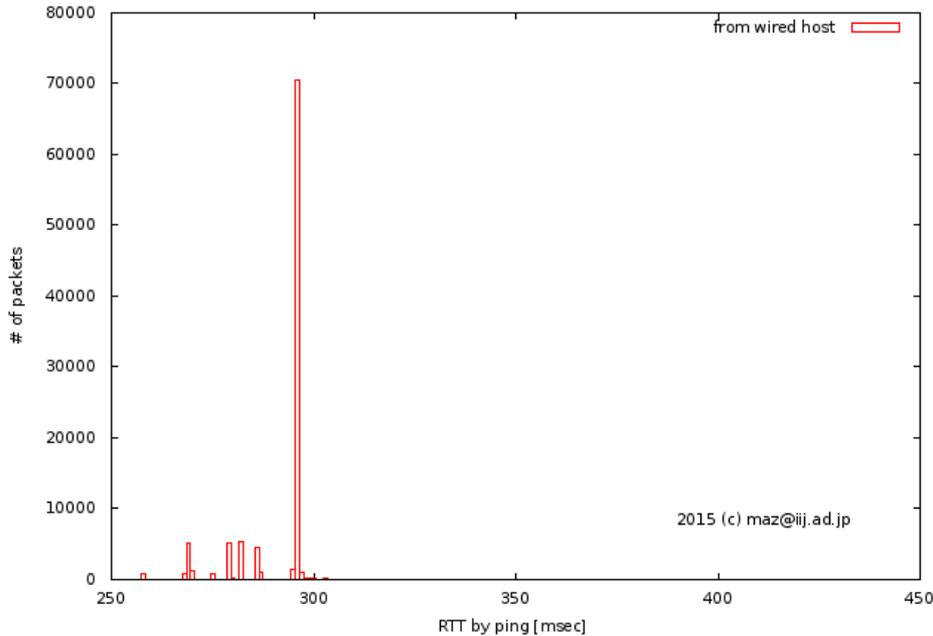


from wifi host to server 1

# RTT distribution to server 2

## wired

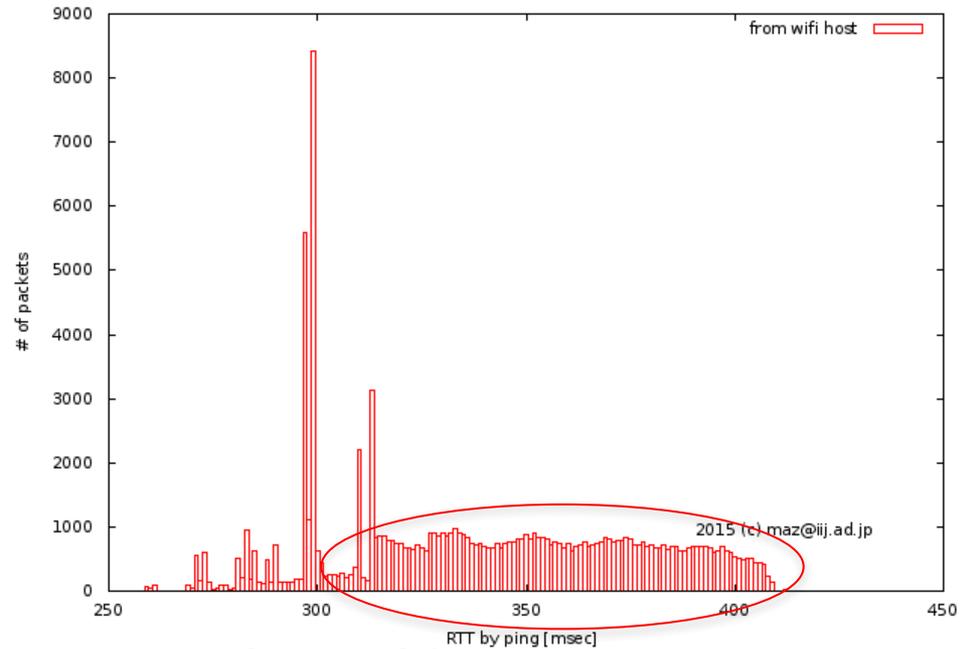
RTT distribution



from wired host to server 2

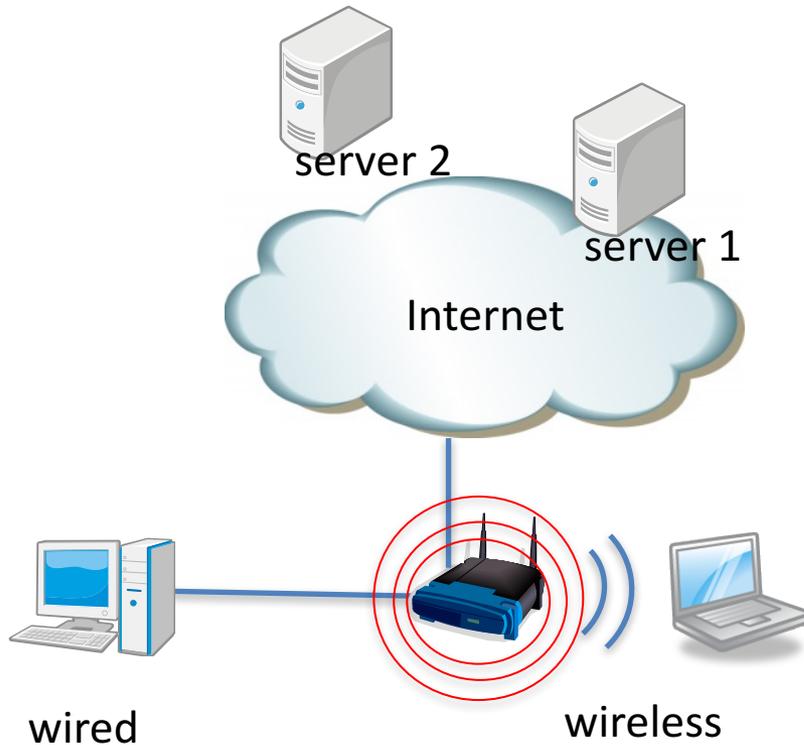
## wifi

RTT distribution



from wifi host to server 2

# WiFi AP was buffering packets



- This caused the unstable RTT ☹️

# My WiFi adapter does sleep

- To reduce battery usage
- Before sleeping, the client send a notification to the wifi AP, and the AP keeps packets until the client wake up
- My PC was asking the buffering!

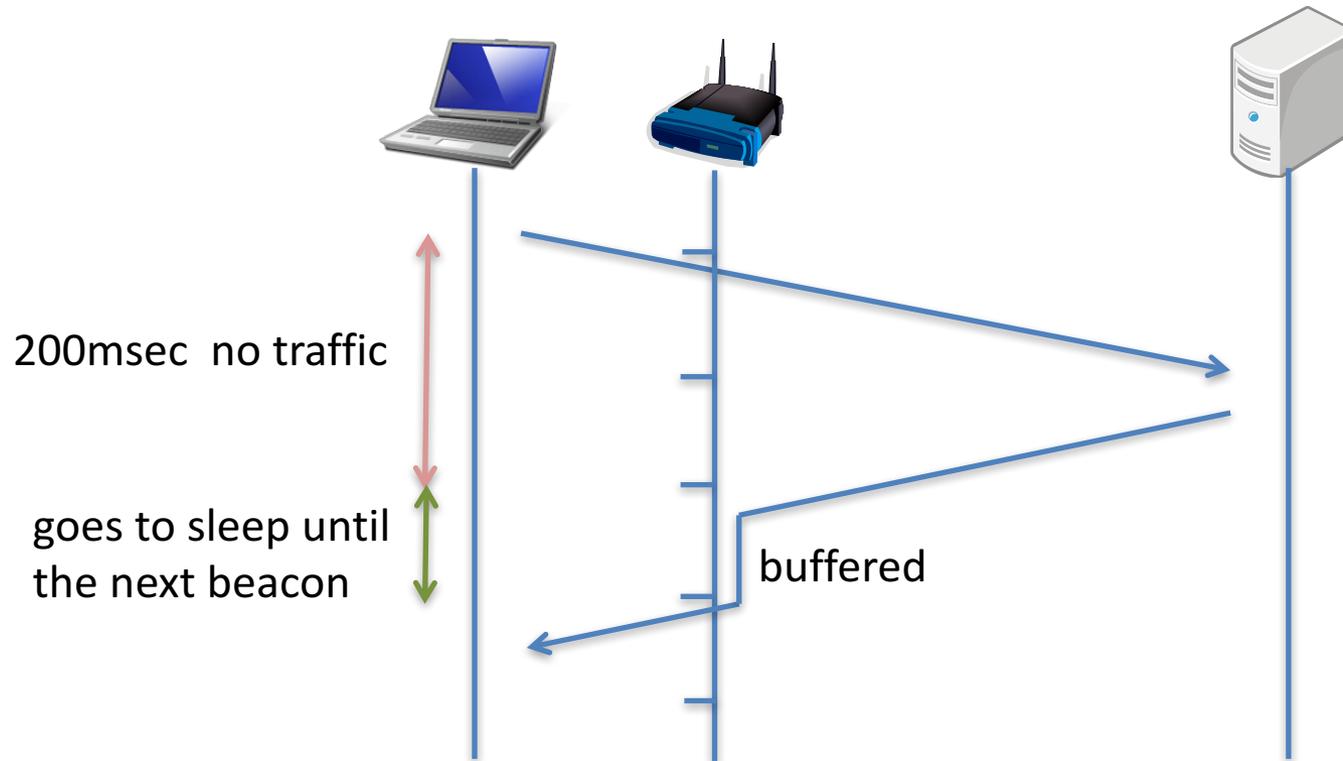
# WiFi AP sends beacon

- Beacon interval
  - time interval between beacon transmissions
  - usually 100msec, but it's configurable
- TIM (Traffic Indication Map)
  - to tell any sleeping clients if the AP has any buffered frames present for it
- WiFi adapter can sleep between beacons, and wake up to check a beacon (TIM can indicate if the adapter need to receive data or not)

# The scenario

- My wifi adapter went to sleep after 200msec of no traffic
  - that's why the unstable RTT happens only when I was communicating with server 2 (average RTT is 300msec)
- Based on the beacon interval information (which was 100msec in my case), it woke up and received a response
  - that's why most RTT distribution is within 100msec

# Sleeping and buffering



# Summary

- Strange RTT behavior happens if your communication is between:
  - a host connected to a wifi network and
  - a far end host (RTT>200msec)
- A WiFi adapter goes to sleep
  - “200msec of no traffic” seems a common trigger
- The sleep duration is manageable by setting beacon interval on your WiFi AP
  - 100msec would be reasonable
  - You might be able to reduce battery usage by setting it as 1000msec, but this could introduce more RTT penalty
  - You can enable U-APSD if your AP supports it so that clients can actually schedule the duration by itself.