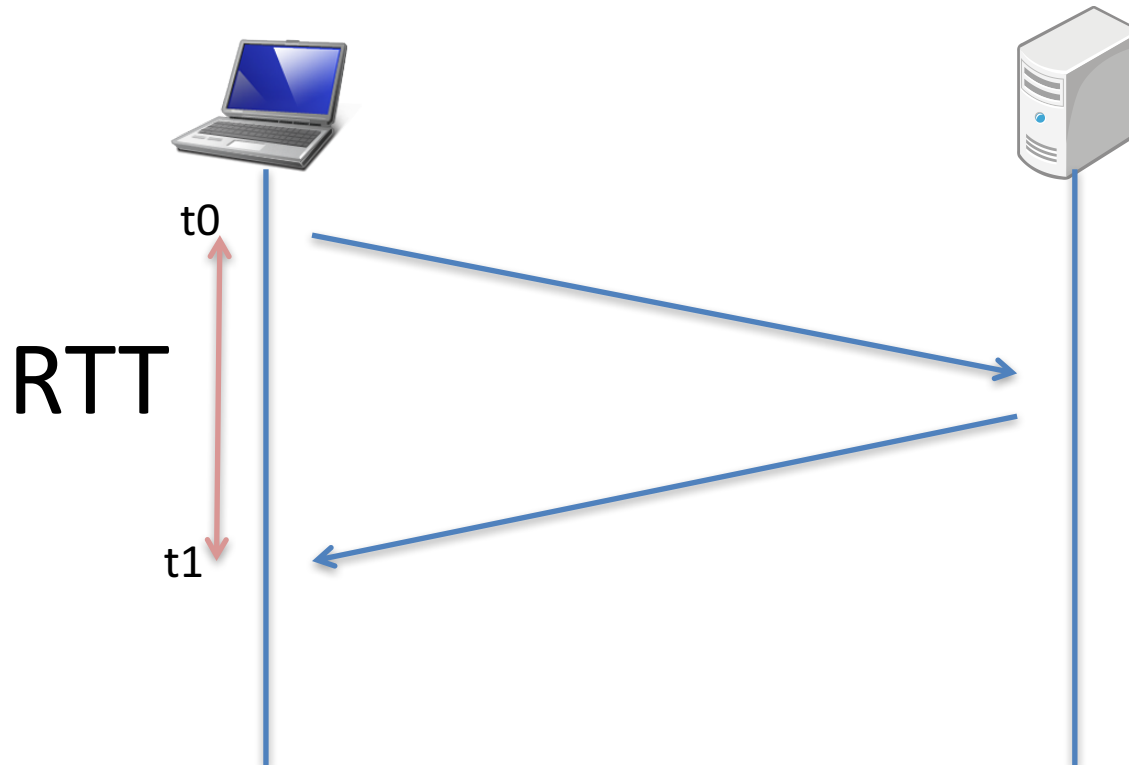


RTT matters

Matsuzaki 'maz' Yoshinobu

<maz@iij.ad.jp>

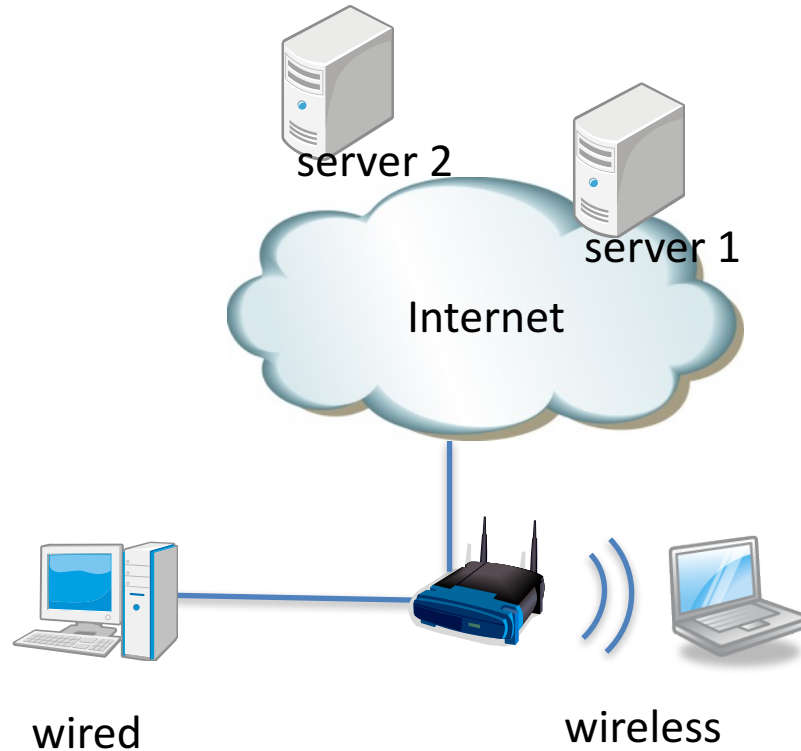
Round Trip Time (RTT)



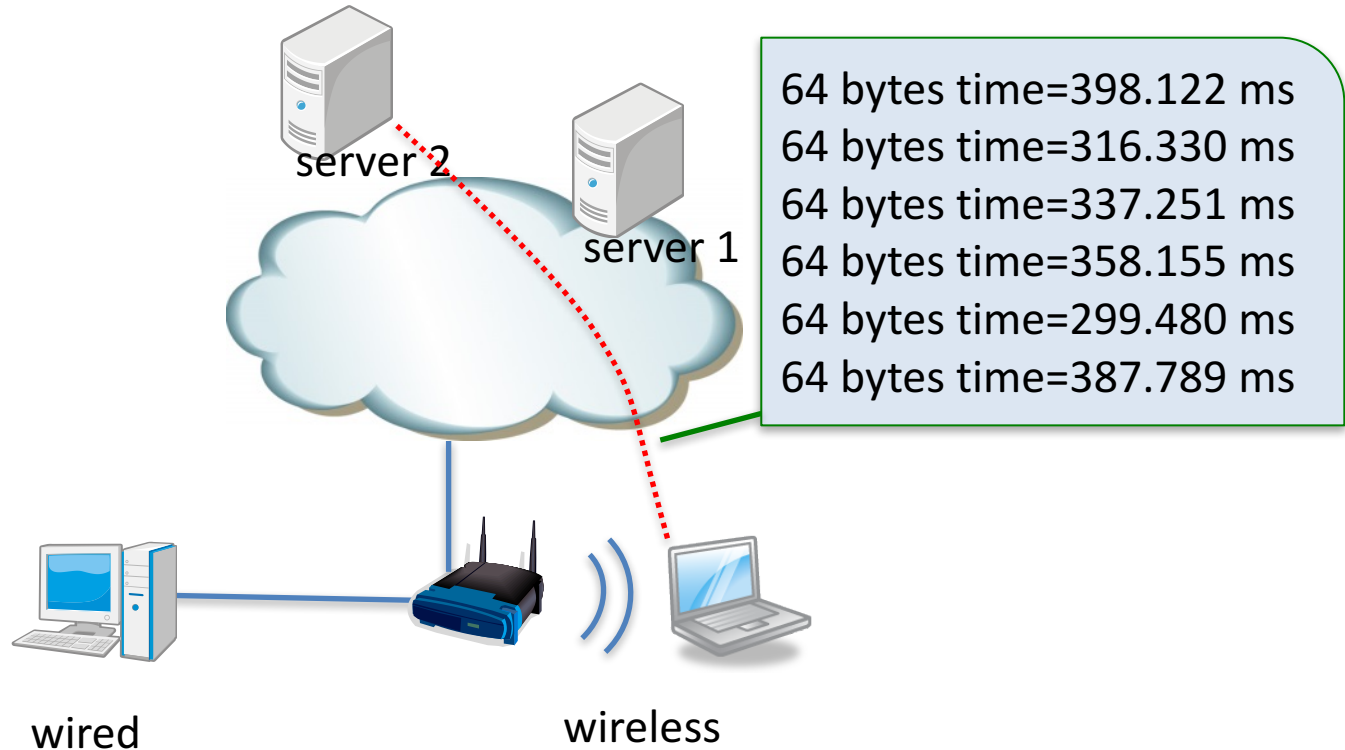
RTT

- 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

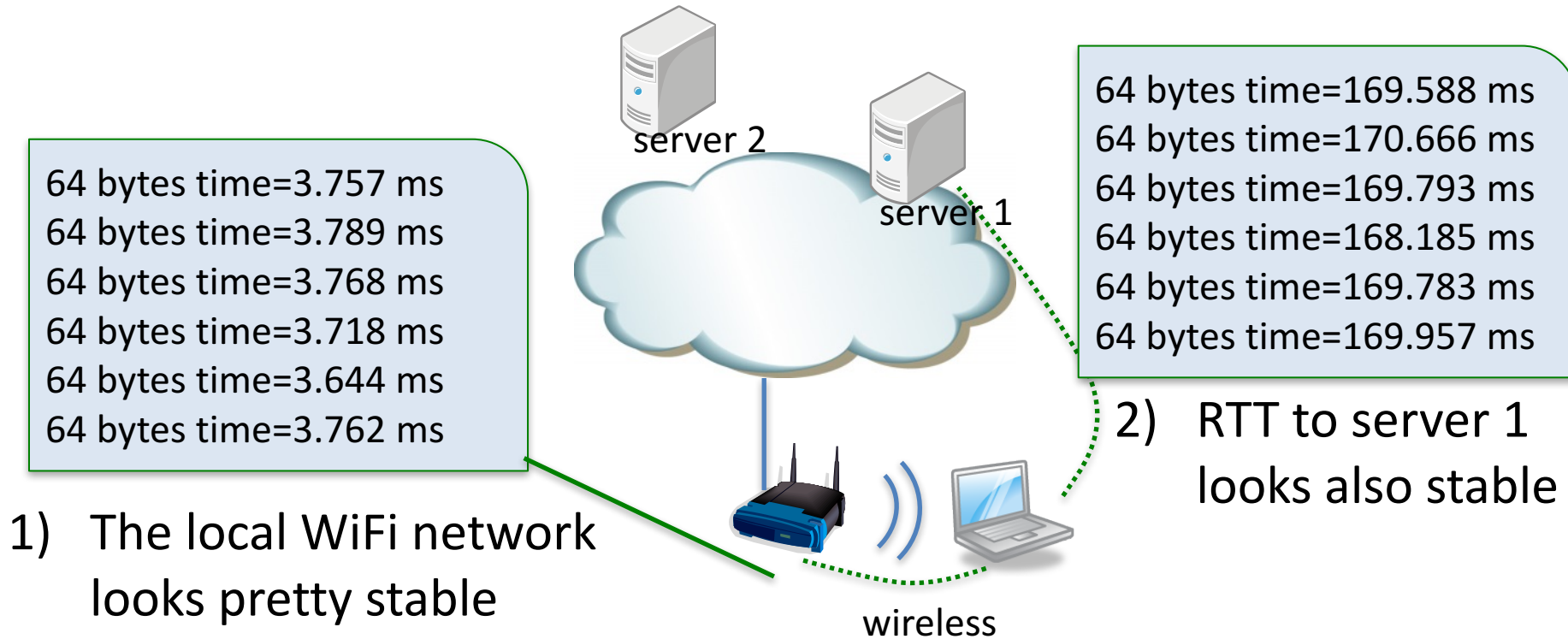


I faced a trouble



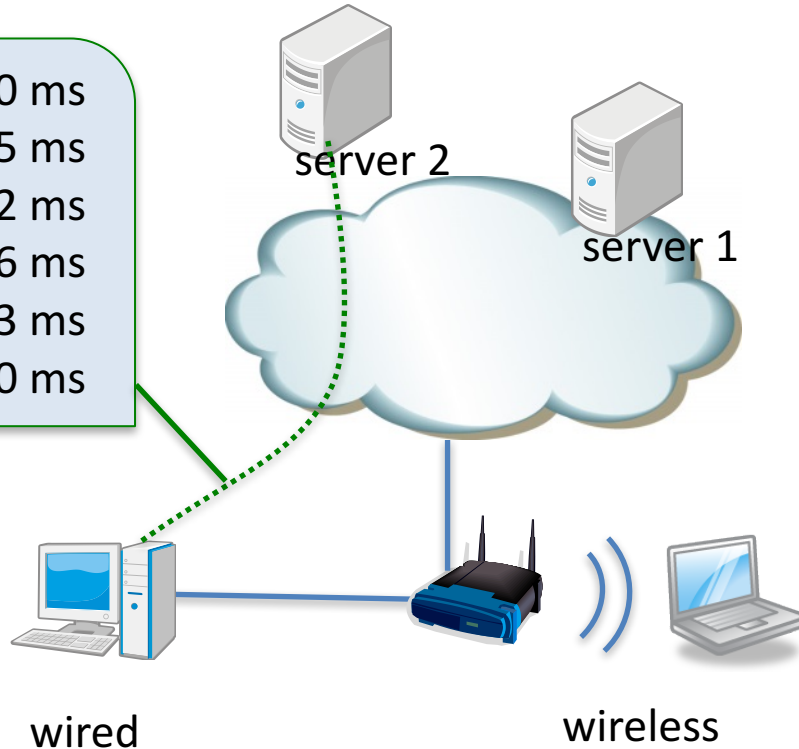
- RTT was not stable from a wireless client to the server 2. ☹️

let's try to isolate the problem



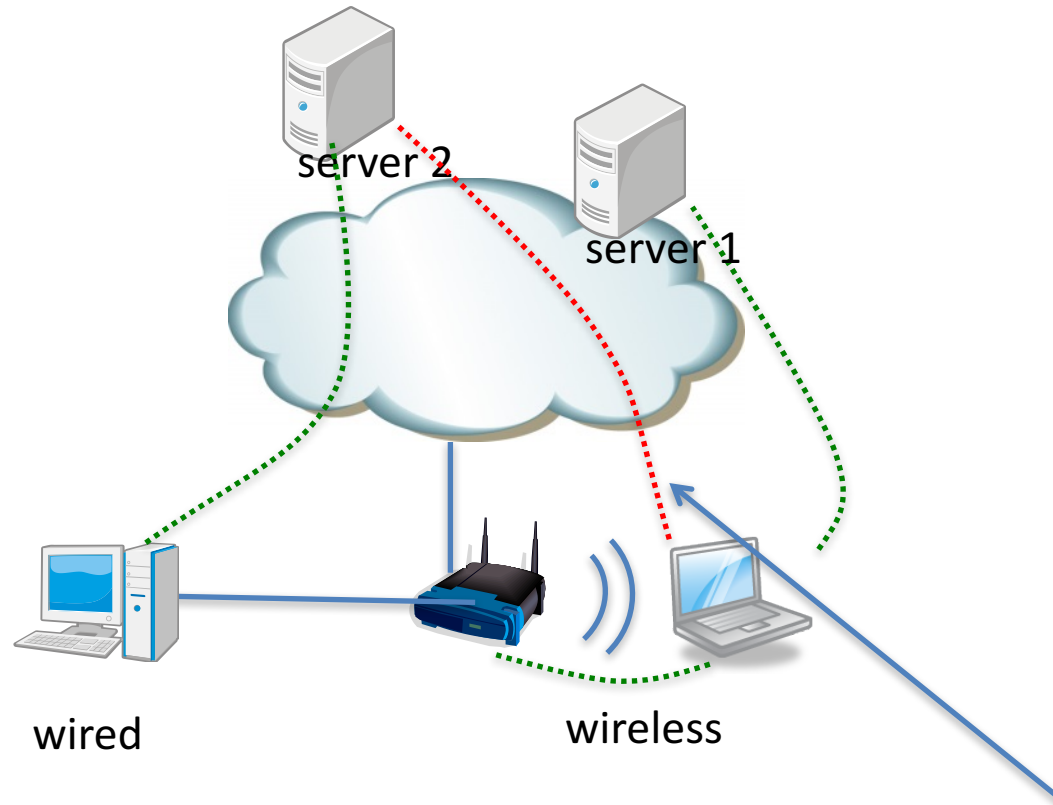
hmmm...

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

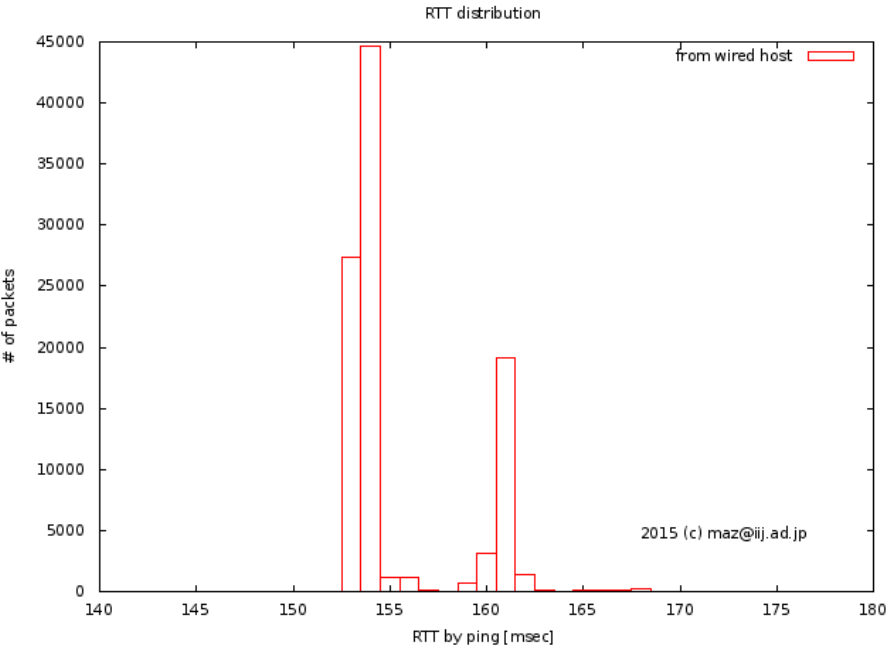
SO...



- This strange behavior happens only for this combination ☹️

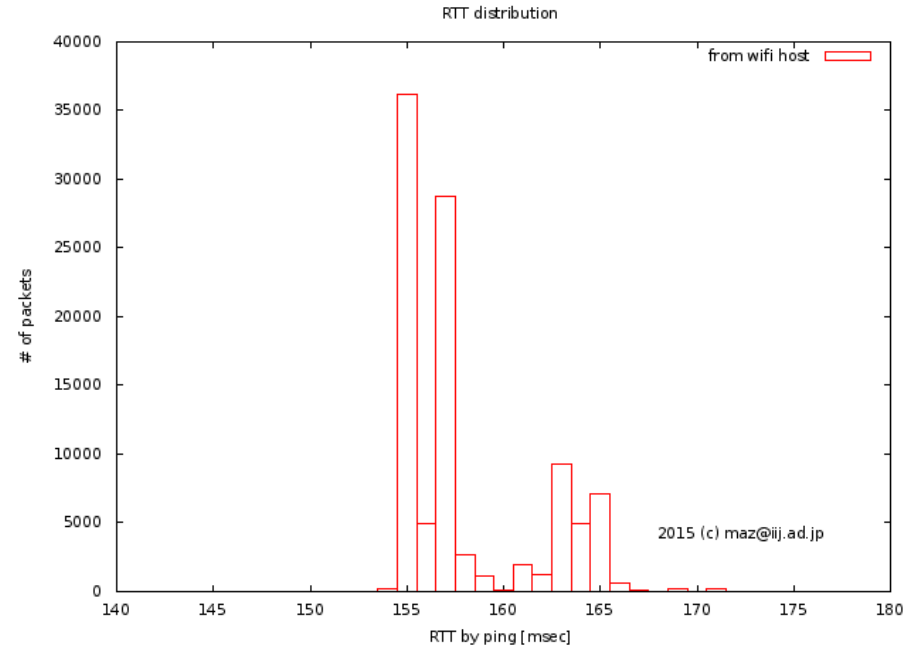
RTT distribution to server 1

wired



from wired host to server 1

wifi

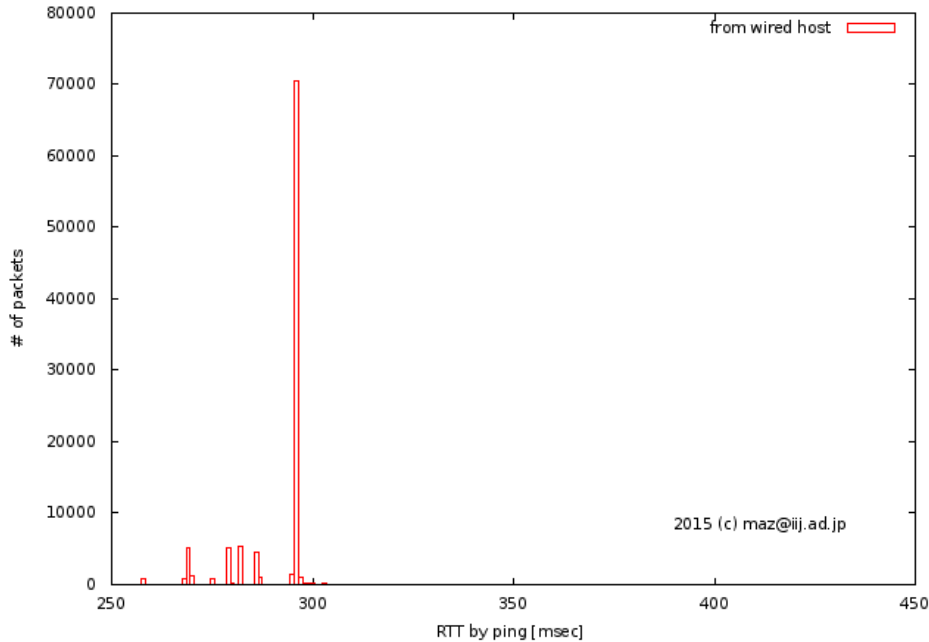


from wifi host to server 1

RTT distribution to server 2

wired

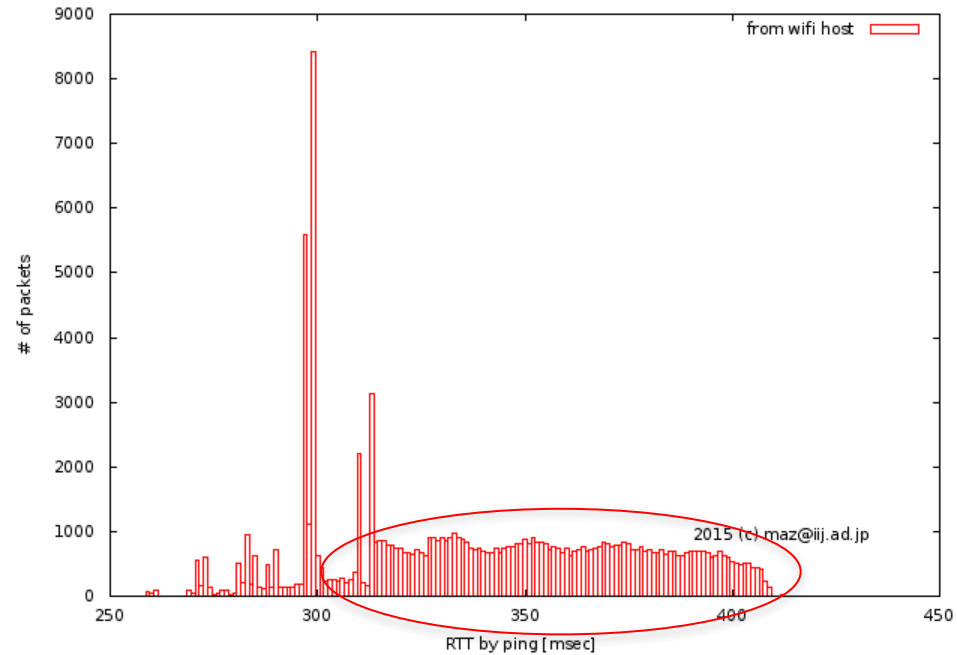
RTT distribution



from wired host to server 2

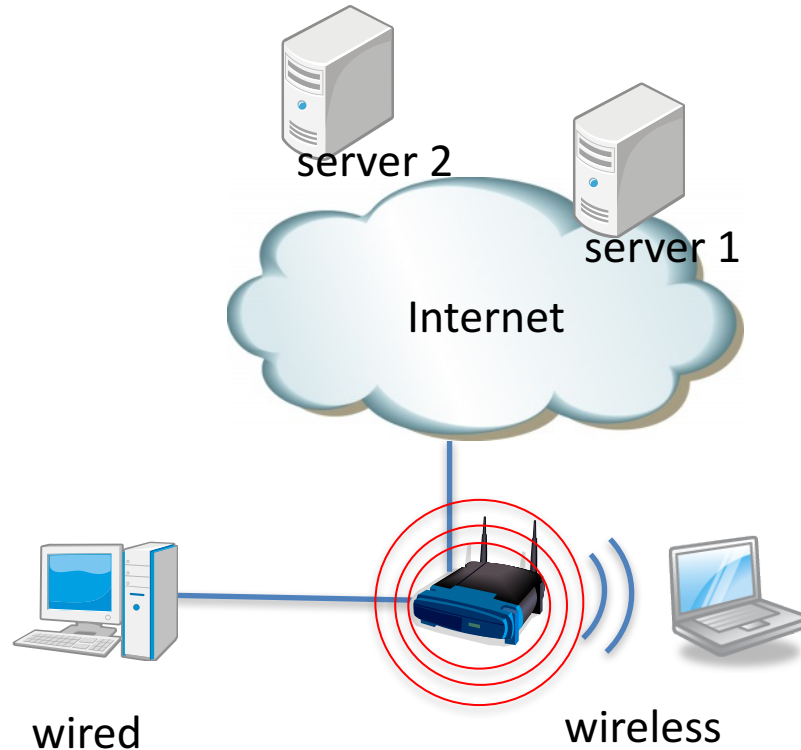
wifi

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!

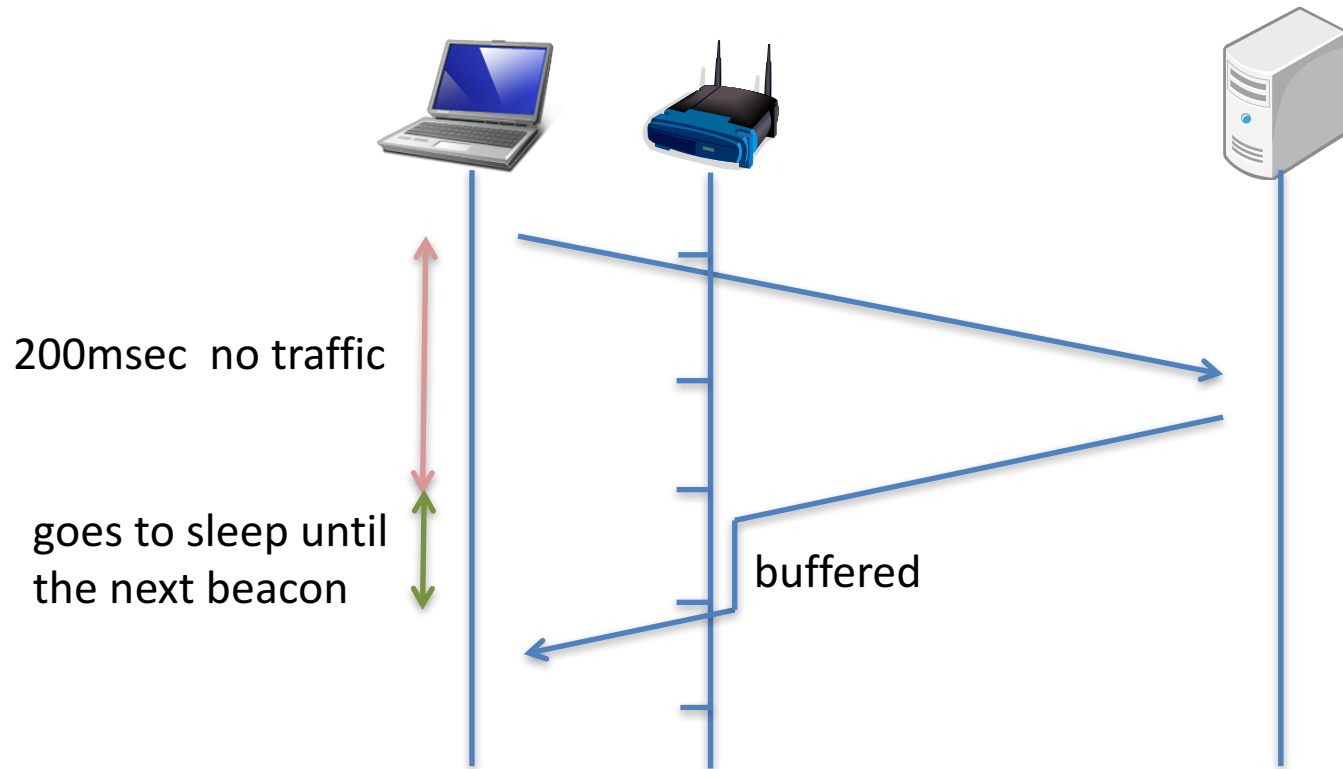
WiFi AP sends beacon

- 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 ($RTT > 200\text{msec}$)
- 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.