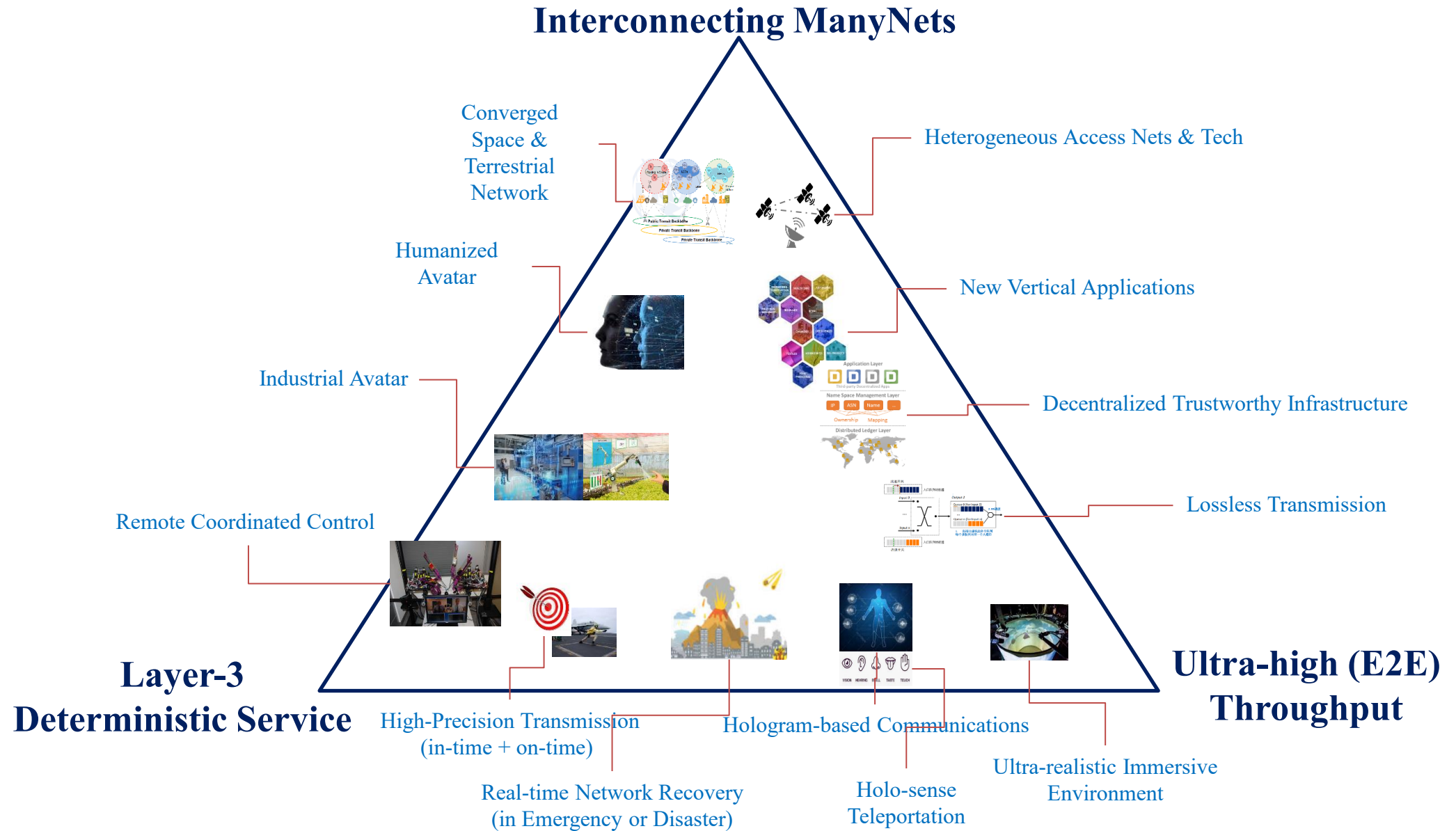


Delay and Buffer Bounds for QoS in Satellite Constellation Networks

Jérôme Lacan, with Ahlem Mifdaoui, Oana Hotesu,
Thierry Leydier, Louis Barbier

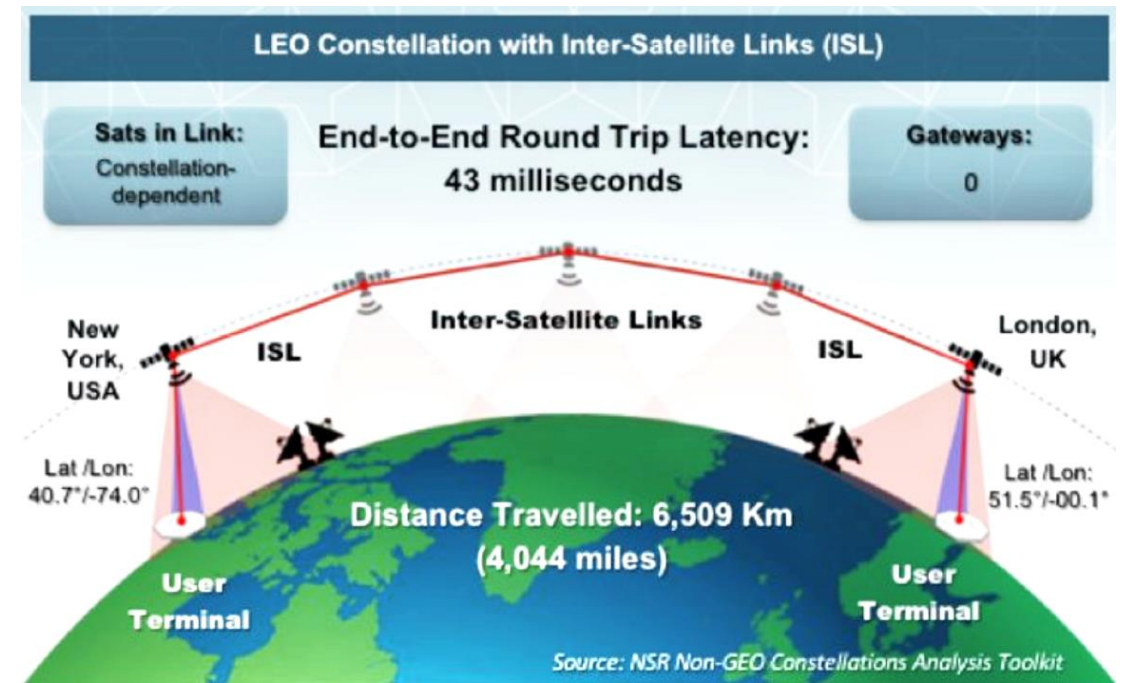
NTN Days 2025

Requirements For Future Networks



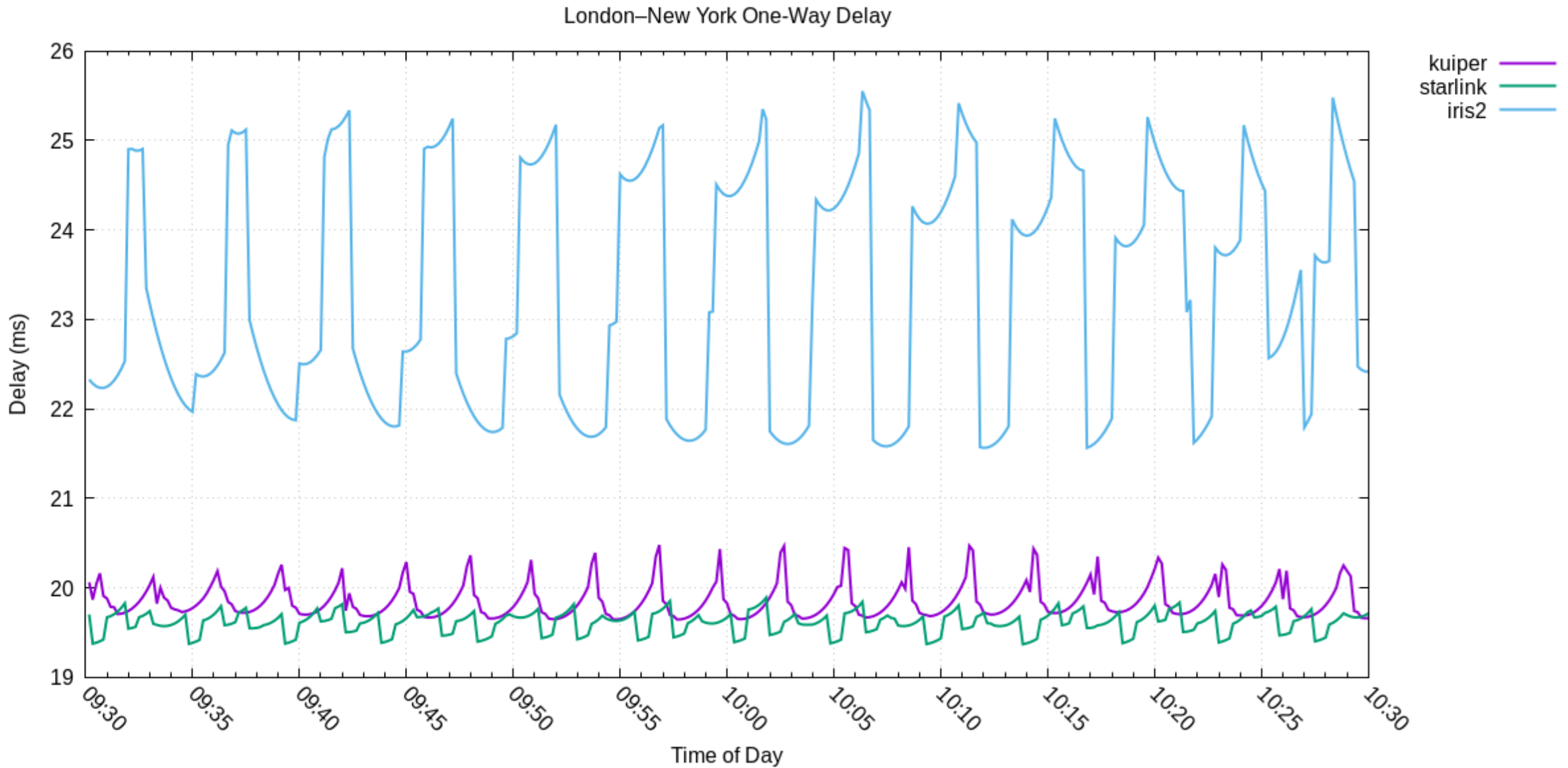
Example: Round-Trip Time for High Frequency Trading

- Round-Trip Time with fiber :
 - **London and New York :**
 - Theoretically : $2 \times 5\,577 \text{ km} \times \text{light speed} \times 0.66 = 55 \text{ ms}$
 - Practical ping : $\sim 75 \text{ ms}$
 - **Sydney and New York**
 - Theoretically : $2 \times 16\,000 \text{ km} \times \text{light speed} \times 0.66 = 161 \text{ ms}$
 - Practical ping: $\sim 200 \text{ ms}$



<https://news.satnews.com/2020/10/14/leo-speed-when-milliseconds-are-worth-millions-an-nsr-insight/>

Delay Estimation With Modern Constellations



Iris² One Way Delay Test



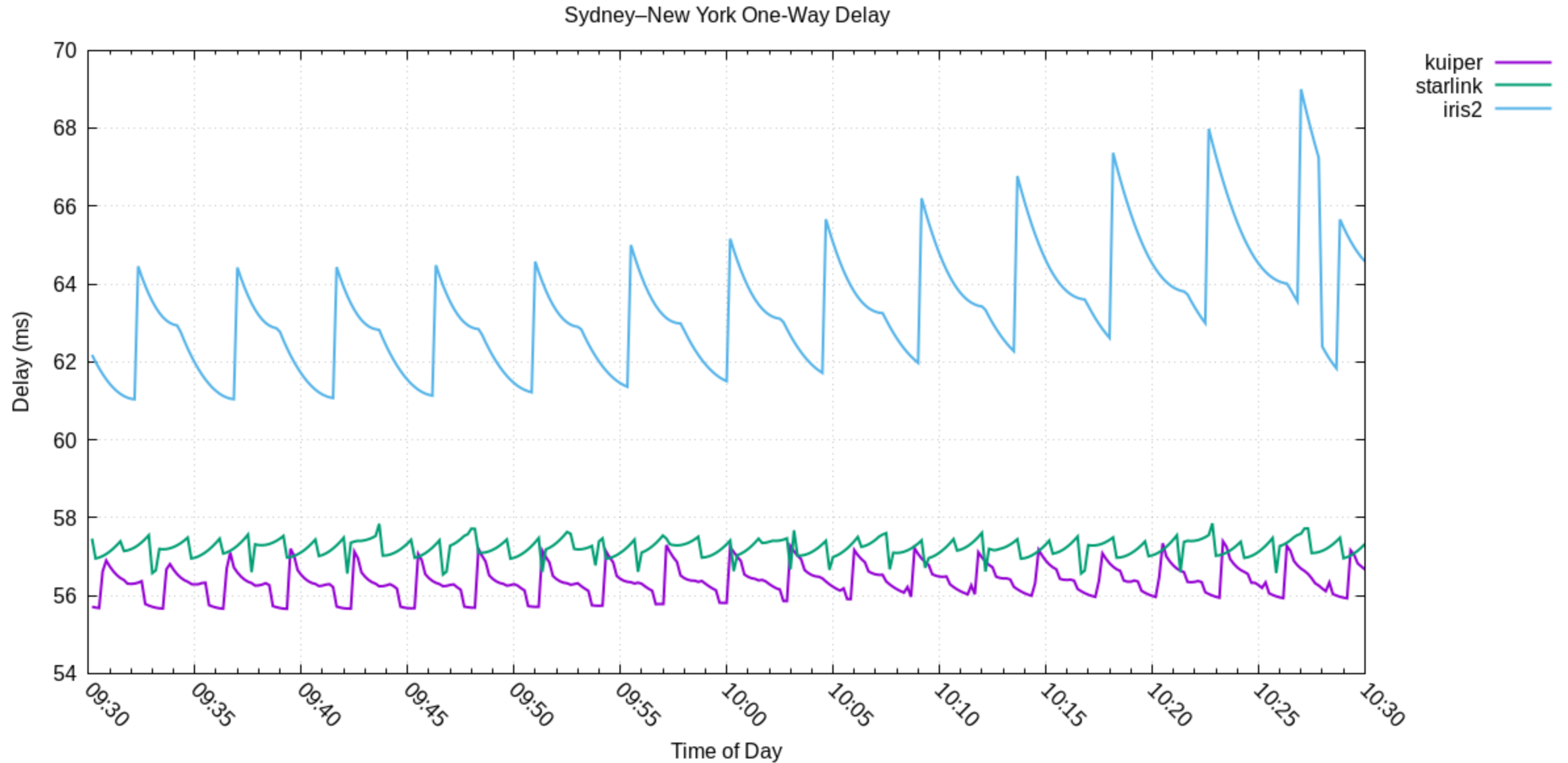
- Path length: 3 hops
- **Delay: 28ms**

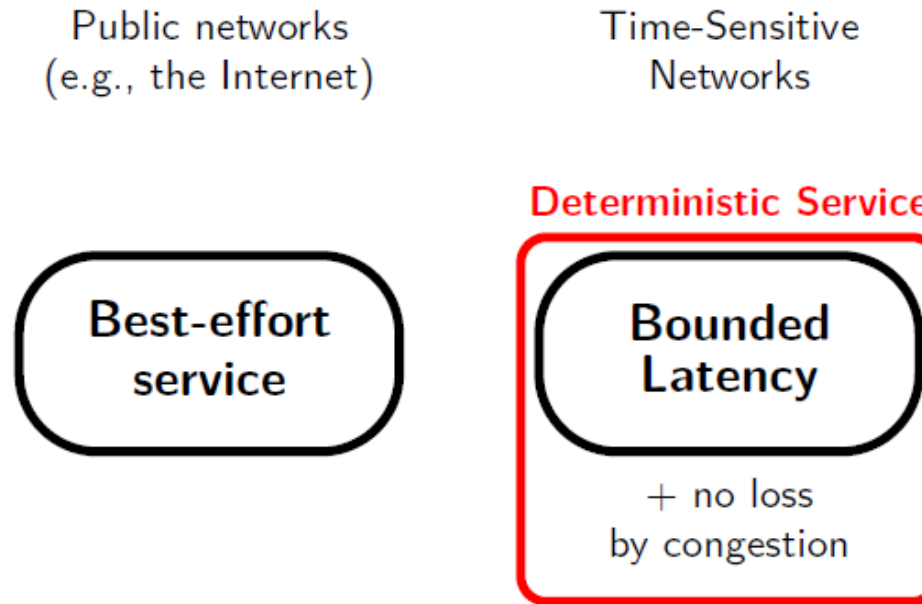
Starlink One Way Delay Test



- Path length: 4 hops
- **Delay: 22ms**
- First hop is descending

Delay Estimation With Modern Constellations





IEEE *Time-Sensitive Networking* (TSN)
IETF *Deterministic Networking* (DetNet)

- Satellite Constellations will bridge the gap between both domains
 - ⇒ Need deterministic guarantees on **end-to-end delays**
 - ⇒ Need a method to compute guaranteed delays
 - ⇒ **Network Calculus** is a potential solution commonly used for *Time-Sensitive Networks*

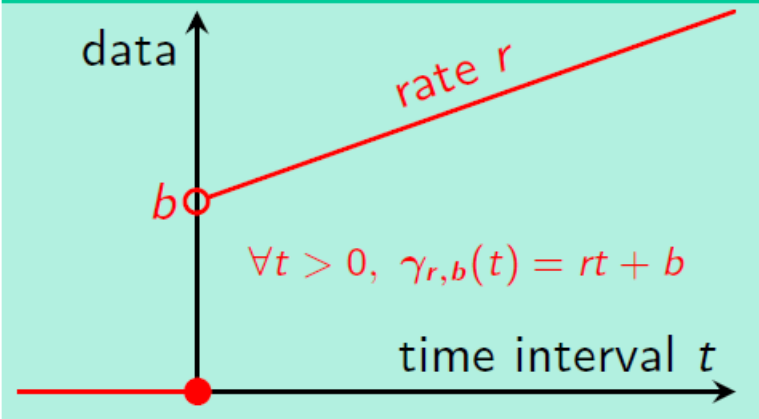
Network Calculus: Arrival and Service curves

Network Calculus Relies on **Two Main Abstractions**

Arrival Curve α

upper-bounds the **maximum amount of traffic** of the flow over any interval

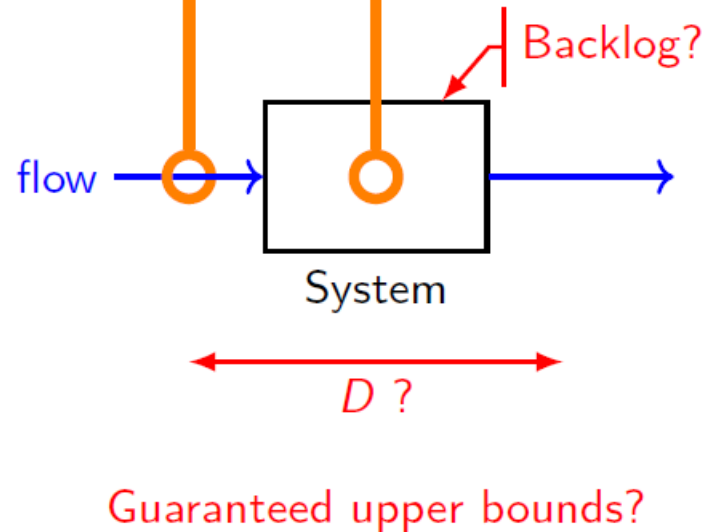
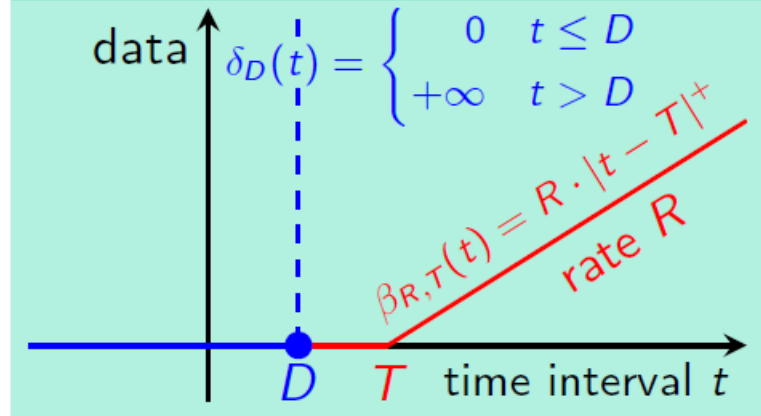
Leaky-Bucket $\gamma_{r,b}$



Service Curve β

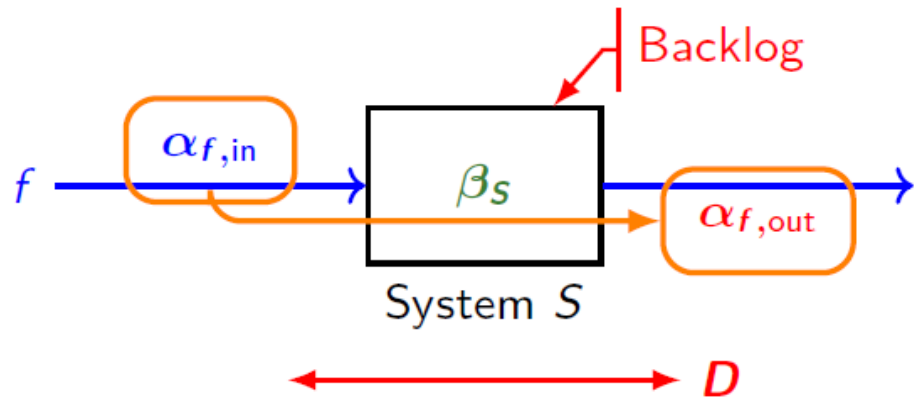
lower-bounds the **minimum amount of service** offered to the flow

Rate-Latency $\beta_{R,T}$ Bounded-Delay δ_D



$$|\cdot|^+ = \max(0, \cdot)$$

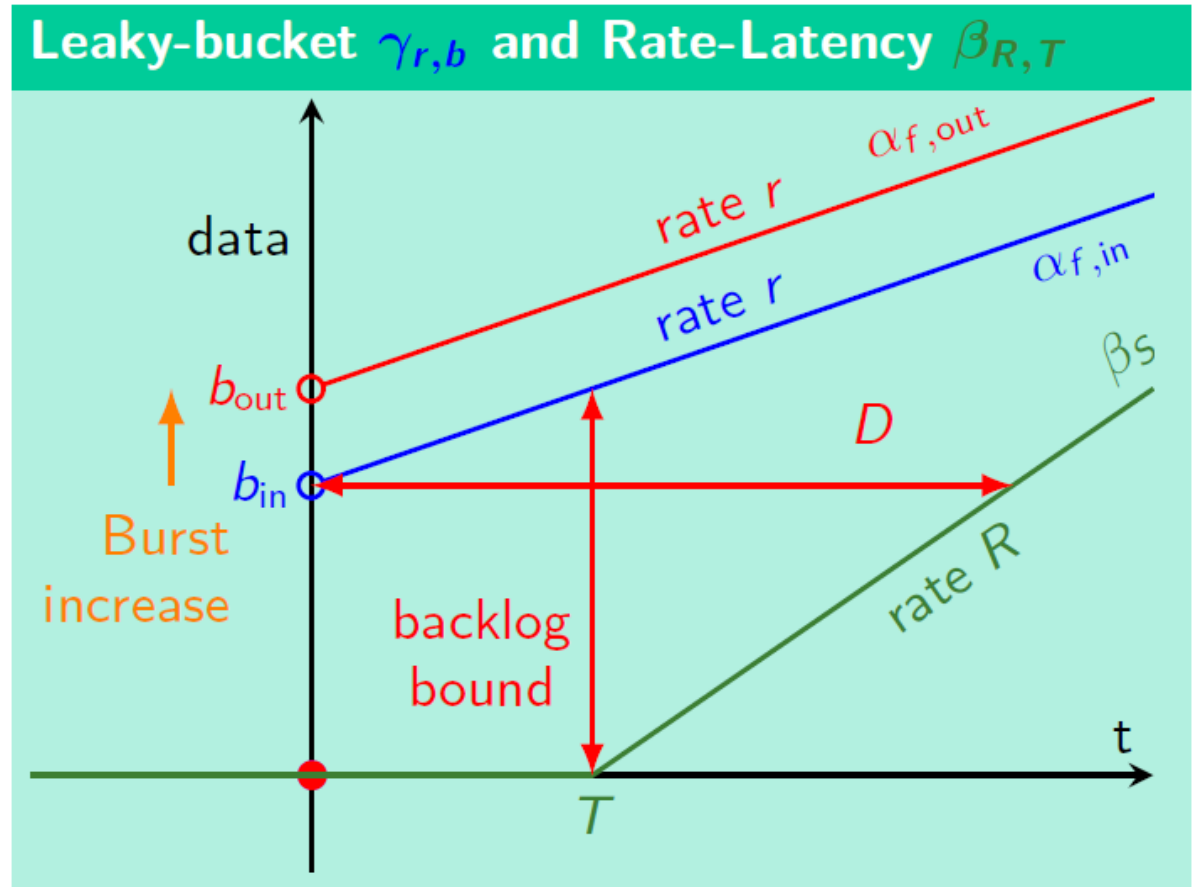
Network Calculus: Delay and Backlog Bounds



Network Calculus Main Result [Le Boudec, Thiran 2001]

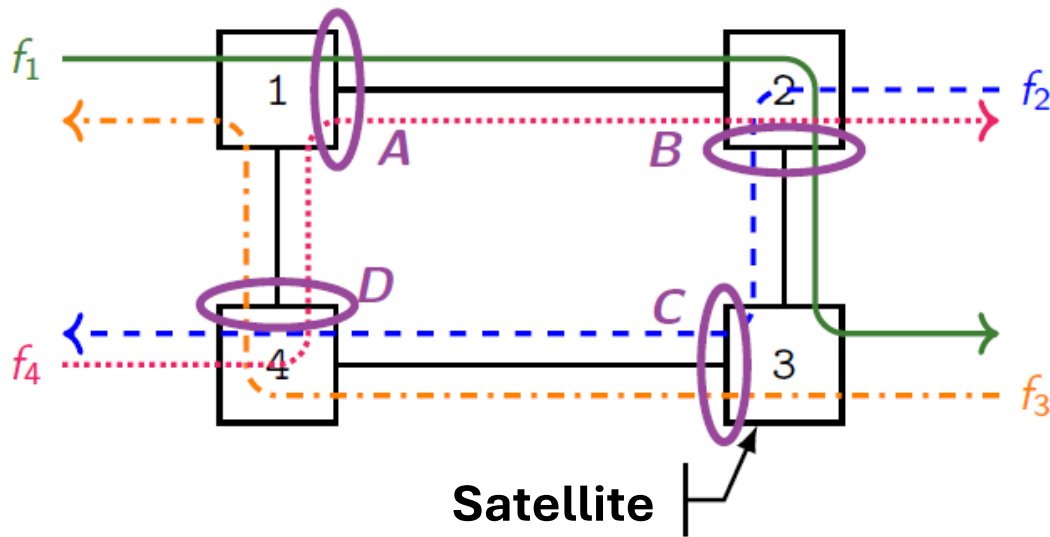
Knowing $\alpha_{f,in}$ and β_S

- Backlog upper-bound
- Delay upper-bound
- Output arrival curve $\alpha_{f,out} = \alpha_{f,in} \oslash \beta_S$



– [Le Boudec, Thiran 2001] Jean-Yves Le Boudec and Patrick Thiran [2001]. *Network Calculus: A Theory of Deterministic Queuing Systems for the Internet*. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag. ISBN: 978-3-540-42184-9

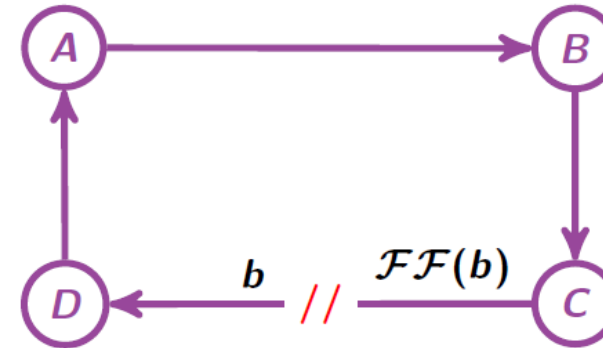
Network Calculus Concepts: Cyclic Dependencies



➤ A possible consequence of the multi-path topology are **cyclic dependencies**

⇒ **Fixed Point Total Flow Analysis [Thomas et al. 2019]**

Leaky-bucket-constrained flows, cuts and fixed-point.



Theorem (Validity of the fixed-point)

If the network is **initially empty**, and if \bar{b} is non negative and such that $\mathcal{FF}(\bar{b}) = \bar{b}$, then the network is stable and \bar{b} is a valid bound for the bursts at the cuts.

[Thomas et al. 2019] Ludovic Thomas, Jean-Yves Le Boudec, and Ahlem Mifdaoui [Dec. 2019]. "On Cyclic Dependencies and Regulators in Time-Sensitive Networks". In: *2019 IEEE Real-Time Systems Symposium (RTSS)*. DOI: 10.1109/RTSS46320.2019.00035

Use Case Description and Metrics

Assumptions:

- Constellation parameters: $i=70^\circ$, $P=12$, $Q=22$
- Unicast communications
- Shortest path routing
- Mixed traffic with max utilization load of 40%

Scenarios:

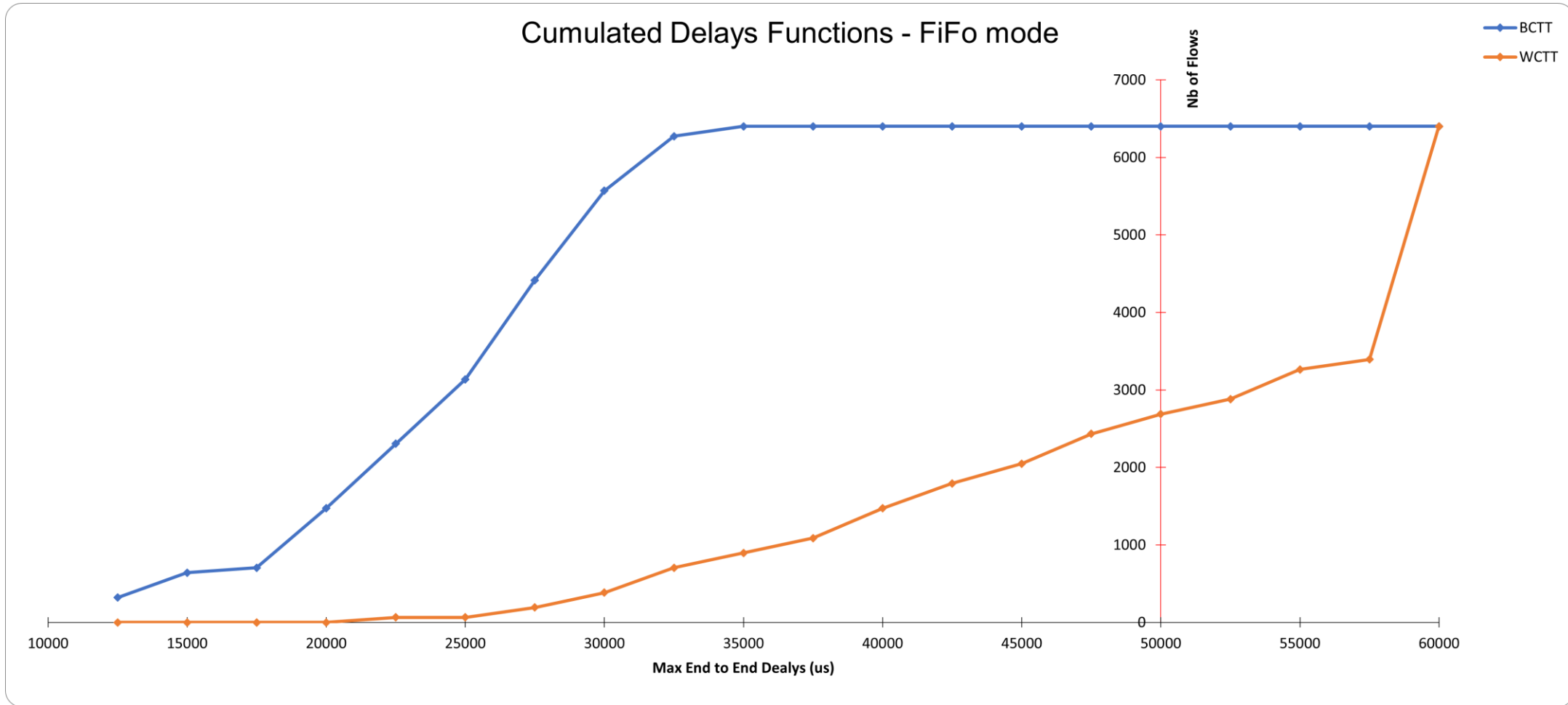
- **FIFO** and **FP (QoS)** policies within satellites
- Compute **min end-to-end delays** for critical flows (transmission + propagation)
- Compute **max end-to-end delays** for critical flows

Objectives:

- Measure the contention impact on guaranteed performance
- Measure Potential improvement with QoS mitigation

Class	Prio.	Description	Payload (bytes)	Freq. (Hz)	Time constraint
Critical	6	Small messages and critical,e.g., trading	32 to 96	1000 Hz	50 à 200 ms
Voice	5	big messages, e.g., voice	1500	50 Hz	500 ms
Video	3	Bursty and big messages, e.g., video	Bursty with many packets of 1500	50 Hz	2 s
Best Effort	0	File and monitoring messages	Thousands of packets of 1500	1 Hz	N.A.

Max/Min Delays under FIFO for Critical Data

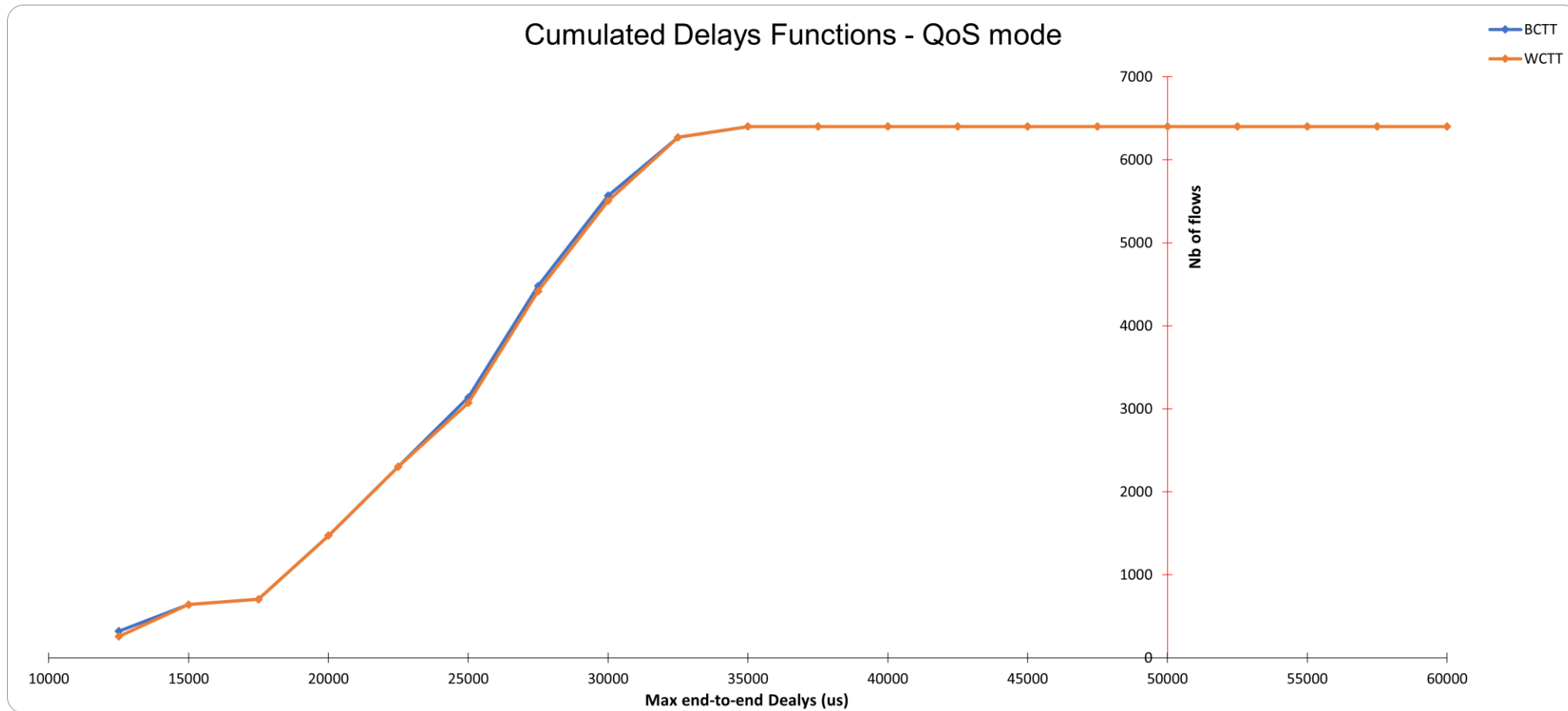


✓ **The impact of contention is high**

⇒ where all critical flows have min delays $\leq 50\text{ms}$

⇒ but only 42% have max delay $\leq 50\text{ms}$

Max/Min Delays under QoS for Critical Data



✓ **The performance is highly improved under QoS mitigation**

⇒ The max delay increase is neglectable due to contention when critical flows have the highest priority

⇒ Max and Min delays are similar where all critical flows have end-to-end delays $\leq 50\text{ms}$

- > **Need deeper analysis of QoS impact on performance guarantees**
- > **Need to explore smarter routing algorithms to have further improvements of performance guarantees**