



A MAC Protocol for ATM over Satellite

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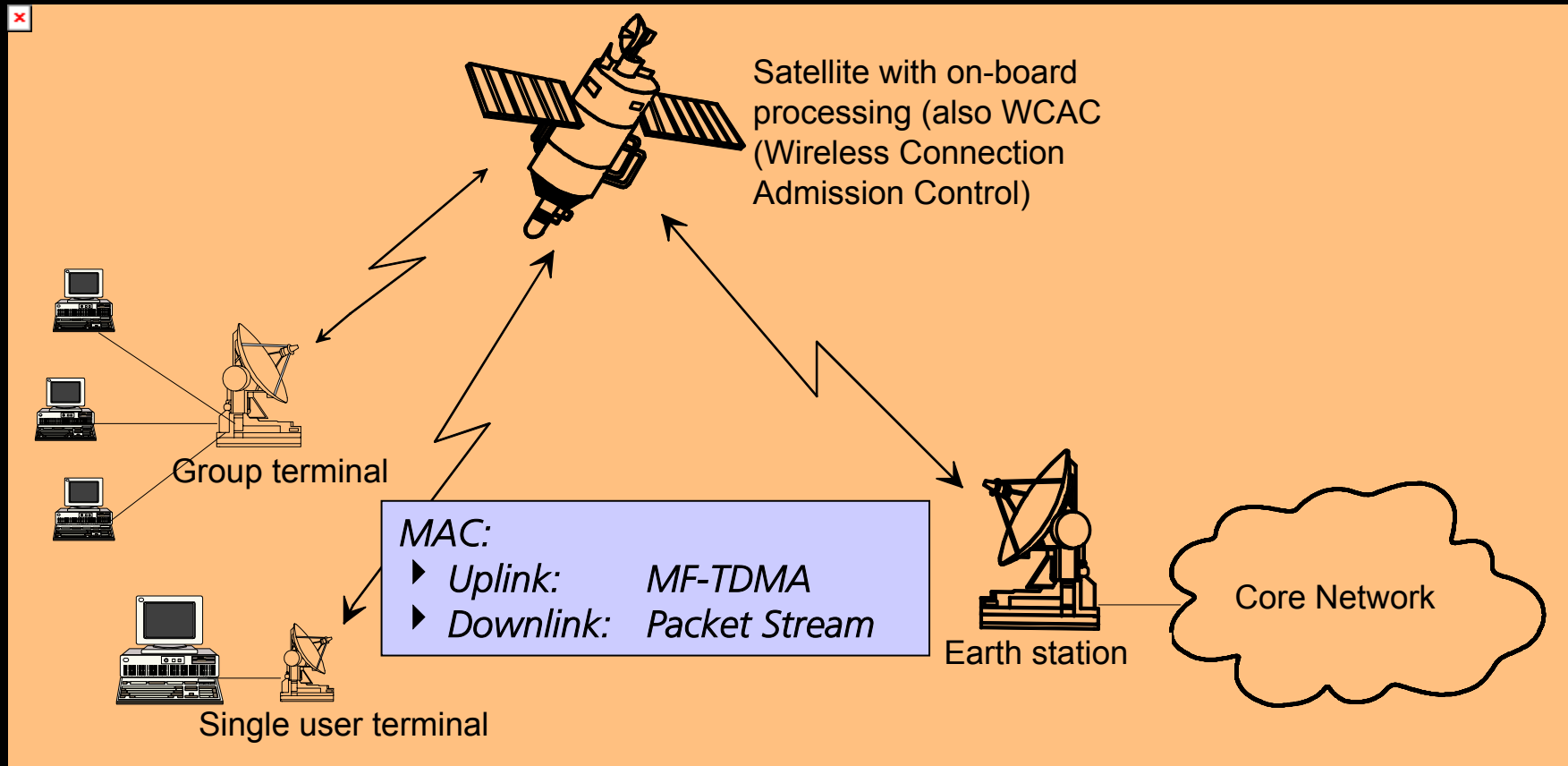


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- ▶ *Protokollarchitektur*
- ▶ *MAC und Scheduling für das ATM-Sat System*
- ▶ *SDL-Realisierung und Implementierung in den ATM-Sat Demonstrator*
- ▶ *Schlussfolgerungen*



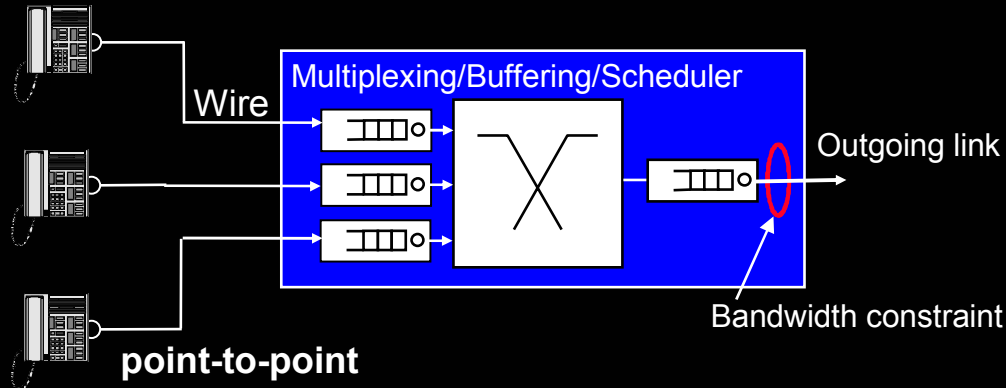
Scenario





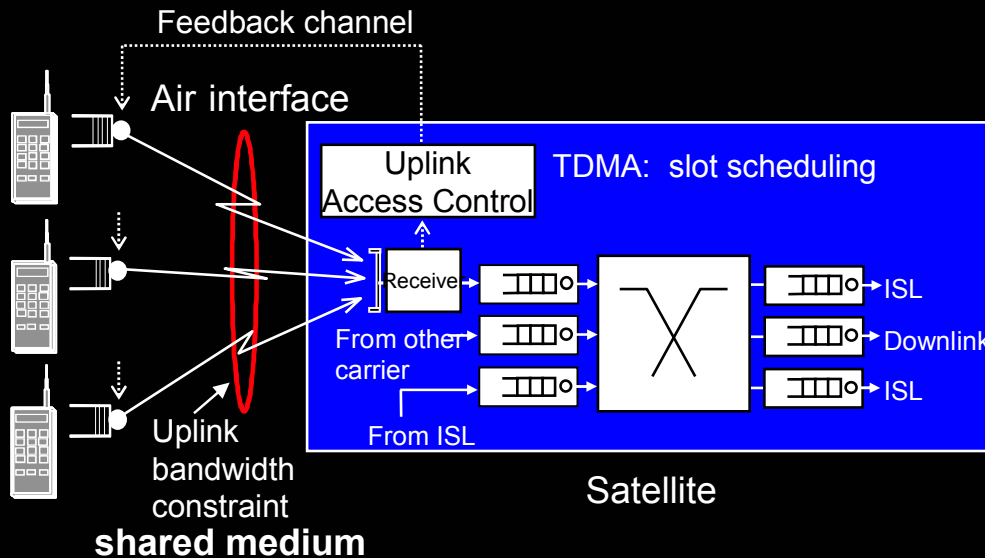
ATM in Fixed and Radio Networks

Fixed Network



Only one terminal per ATM switch port

Radio (ATM-Sat) Network



Problems:

More than one terminal per ATM switch port !

TDMA: scheduling delay
hard limitation

CDMA: complexity, back-off power control



Anforderungen an das MAC-Protokoll

- ▶ *Effiziente Nutzung der verfügbaren Ressourcen im Uplink und im Downlink*
- ▶ *Unterstützung der ATM Dienstkategorien und Einhaltung der QoS-Garantien*
- ▶ *Unterstützung der ATM-Signalisierung*
- ▶ *Möglichst wenig Overhead durch Signalisierung*
- ▶ *Unterstützung auch einer größeren Anzahl an Terminals*
- ▶ *Unterstützung der Adressierung der logischen ATM-Switchports im Satelliten*



ATM Service Categories

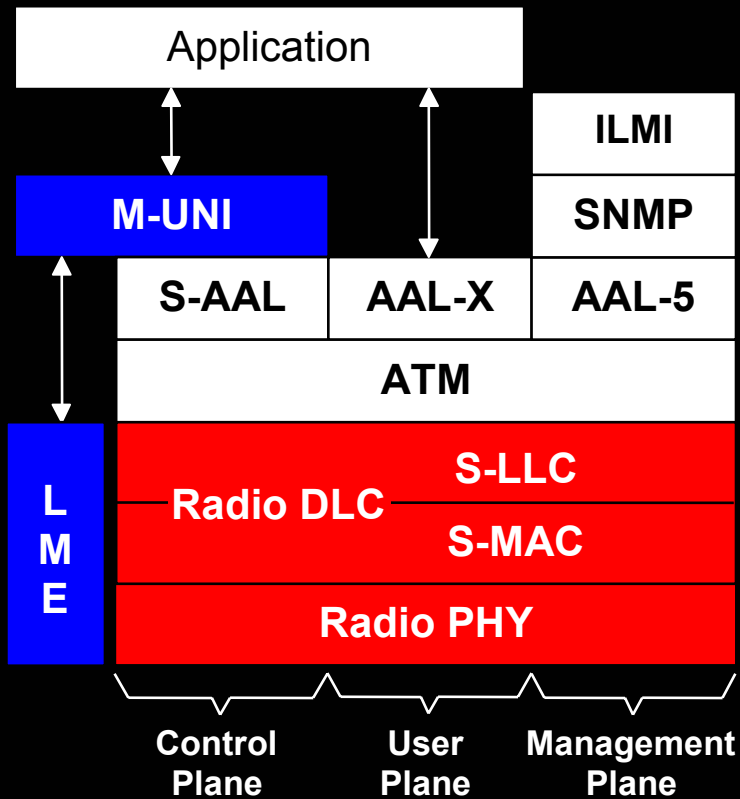
ATM Service Category	Guarantees			Typical Application
	CLR	Delay Variance	Bandwidth	
CBR	X	X	PCR	Voice, Audio, Video, TV, ...
rt-VBR	X	X	SCR	VBR Video and Audio
nrt-VBR	X	NO	SCR	Data Transport, Frame Relay
ABR	X	NO	MCR	Data Transport, TCP/IP
UBR	NO	NO	NO	Data Transport, TCP/IP
UBR+	NO	NO	MCR	Data Transport, TCP/IP
GFR	NO	NO	MCR	Data Transport, TCP/IP

PCR: Peak Cell Rate
SCR: Sustained Cell Rate
MCR: Minimum Cell Rate

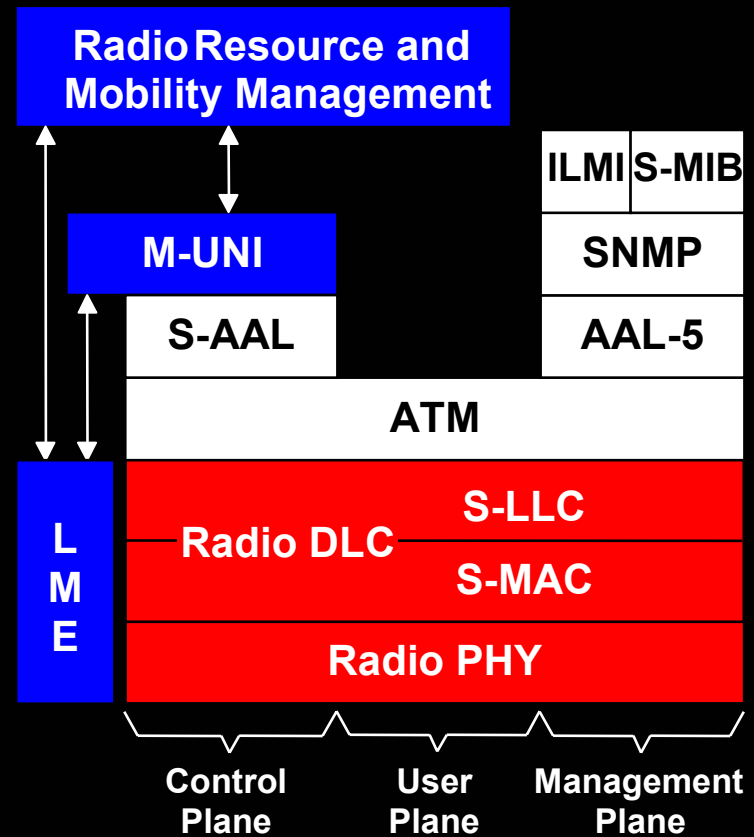


Protocol Architecture

Satellite ATM Terminal



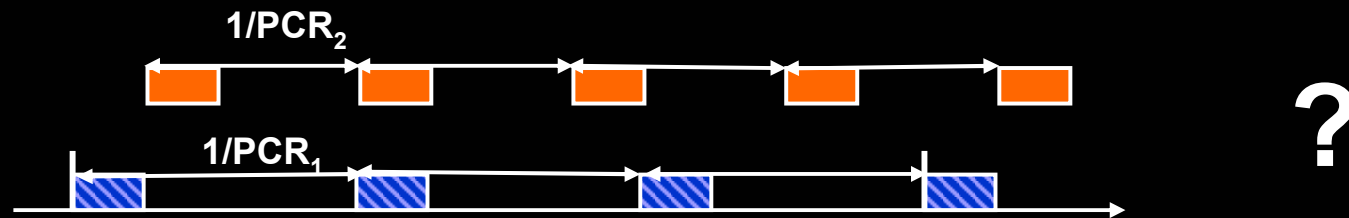
Satellite



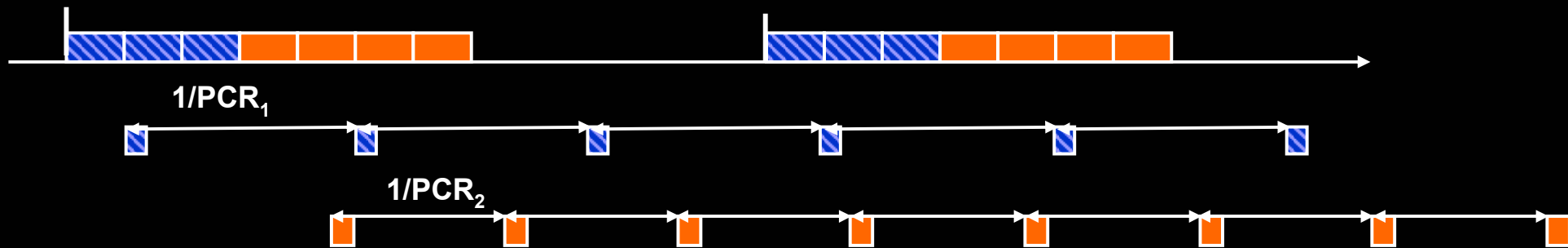


Uplink MAC for CBR Services

- ▶ Fixed assignment of resources according to PCR (min. inter-cell interval = $1/PCR$)
- ▶ Problem with TDMA: minimum inter-cell interval difficult to guarantee



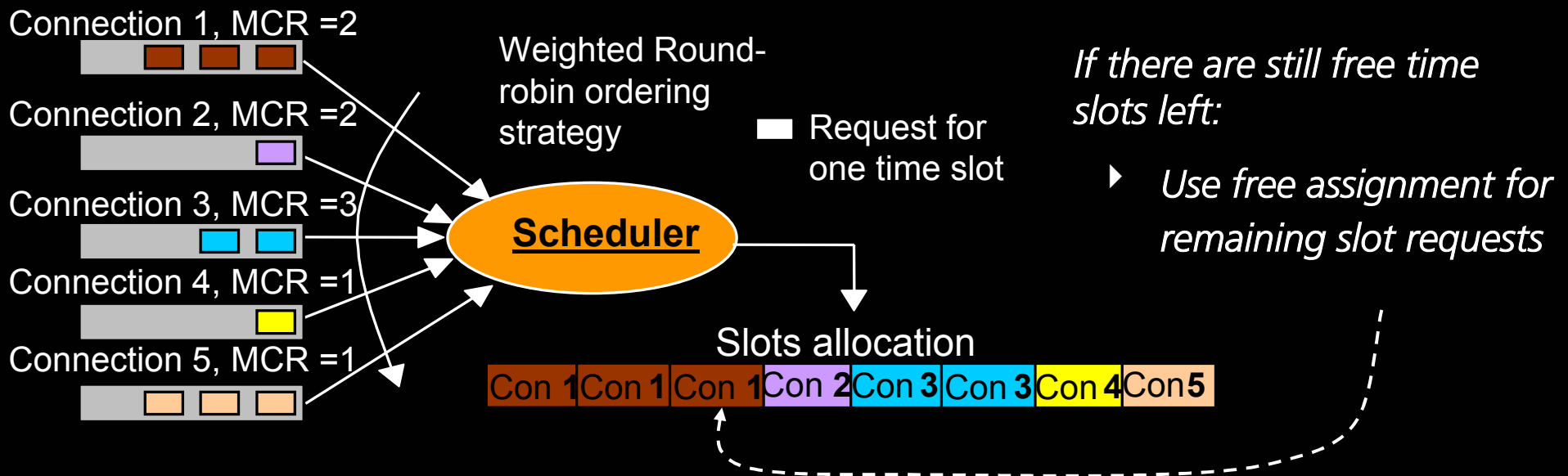
- ▶ Solution: transmission of cells in bursts, traffic shaping to preserve inter-cell interval





How to Guarantee MCR in the Uplink?

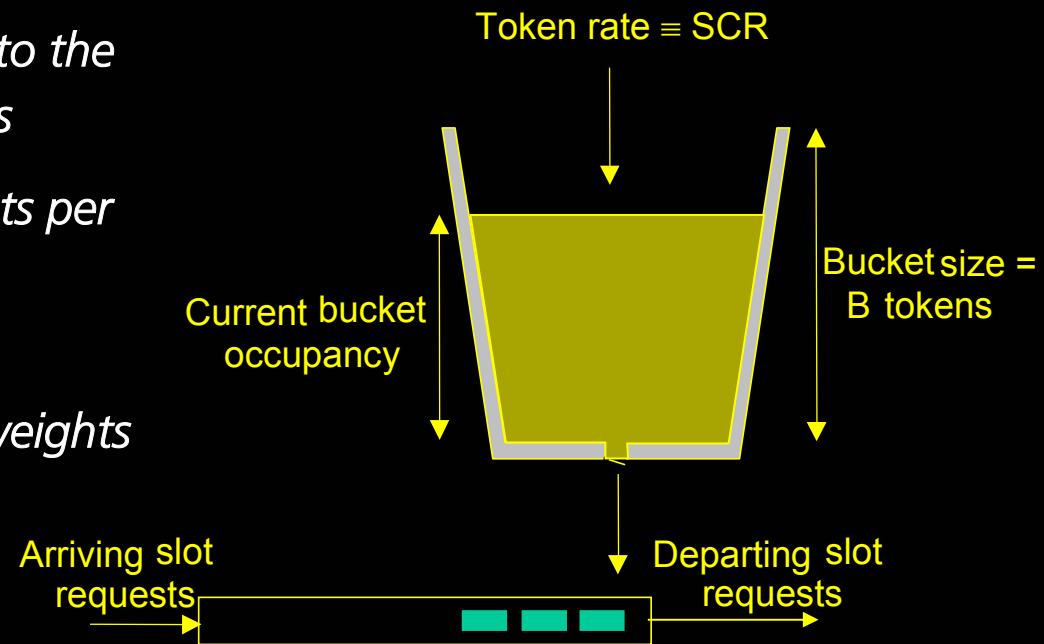
- ▶ Necessary for UBR+, GFR, and ABR
- ▶ Algorithm similar to Weighted Round Robin (WRR)
- ▶ Weight is set according to the Minimum Cell Rate





How to Guarantee SCR in the Uplink?

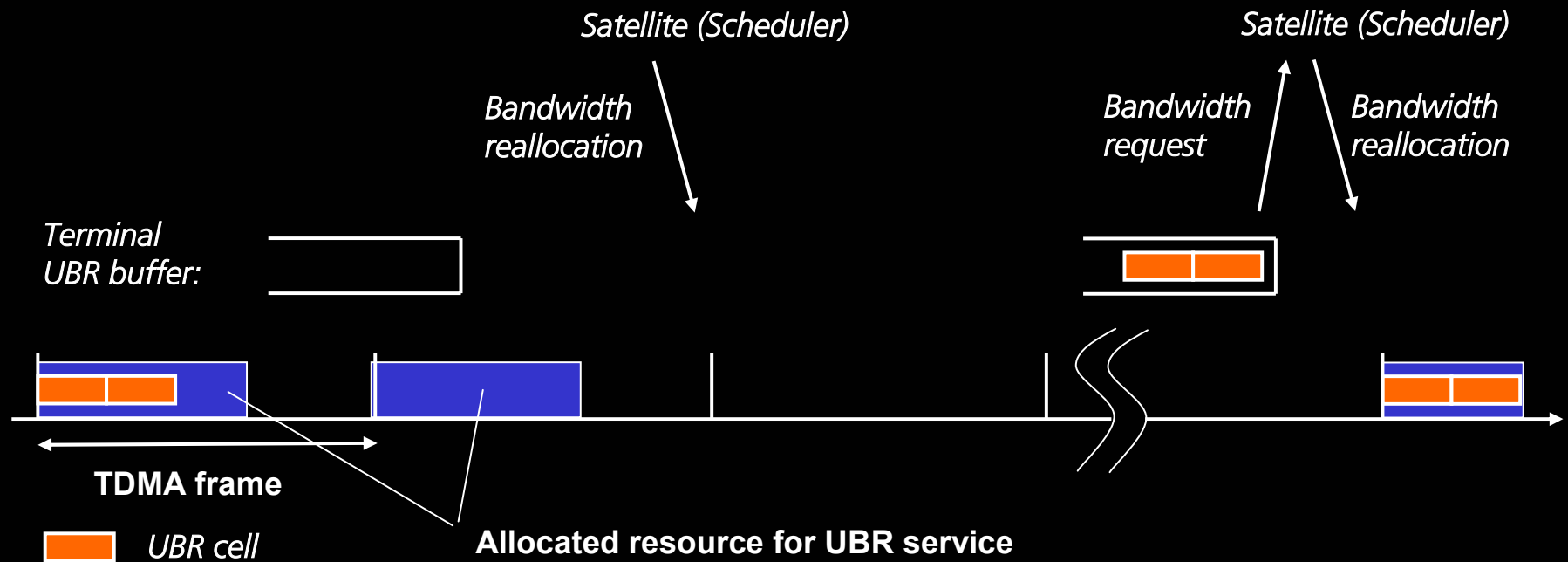
- ▶ Necessary for VBR services
- ▶ Token bucket process is active for each flow in satellite (scheduler)
- ▶ The resources are allocated according to the tokens in bucket and resource requests
- ▶ The maximum number of allocated slots per frame is limited.
- ▶ In the case that there are not enough resources WRR can be used with the weights of SCR





Uplink MAC for UBR Services

- ▶ No cell rate guaranteed (best effort)
- ▶ Dynamic allocation of resources (Bandwidth on Demand)





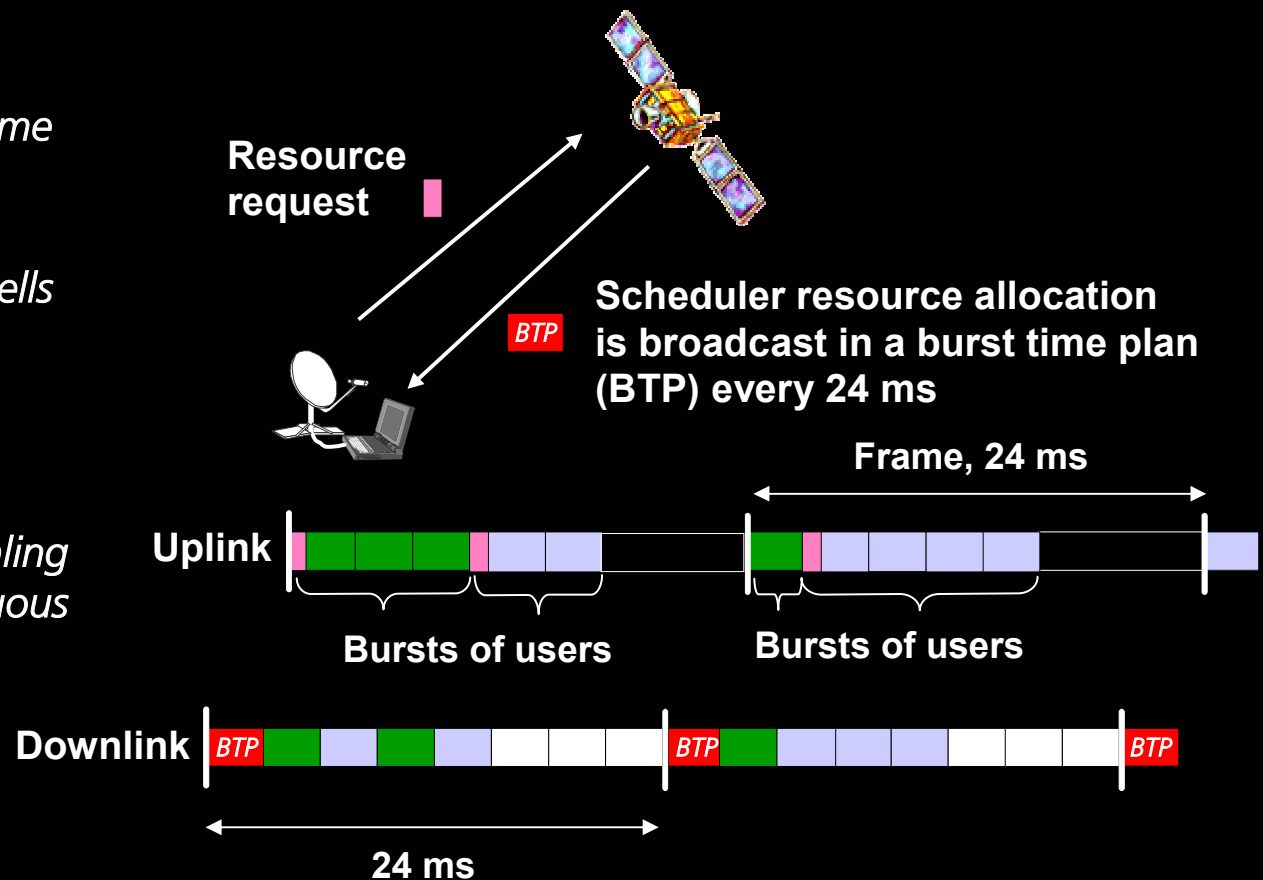
Concept of the Developed MAC-Protocol

Uplink

- MF-TDMA with 24 ms frame duration (48 Byte ATM Payload \Rightarrow 16 kbit/s)
- Terminals transmit ATM cells in bursts
- Variable burst length

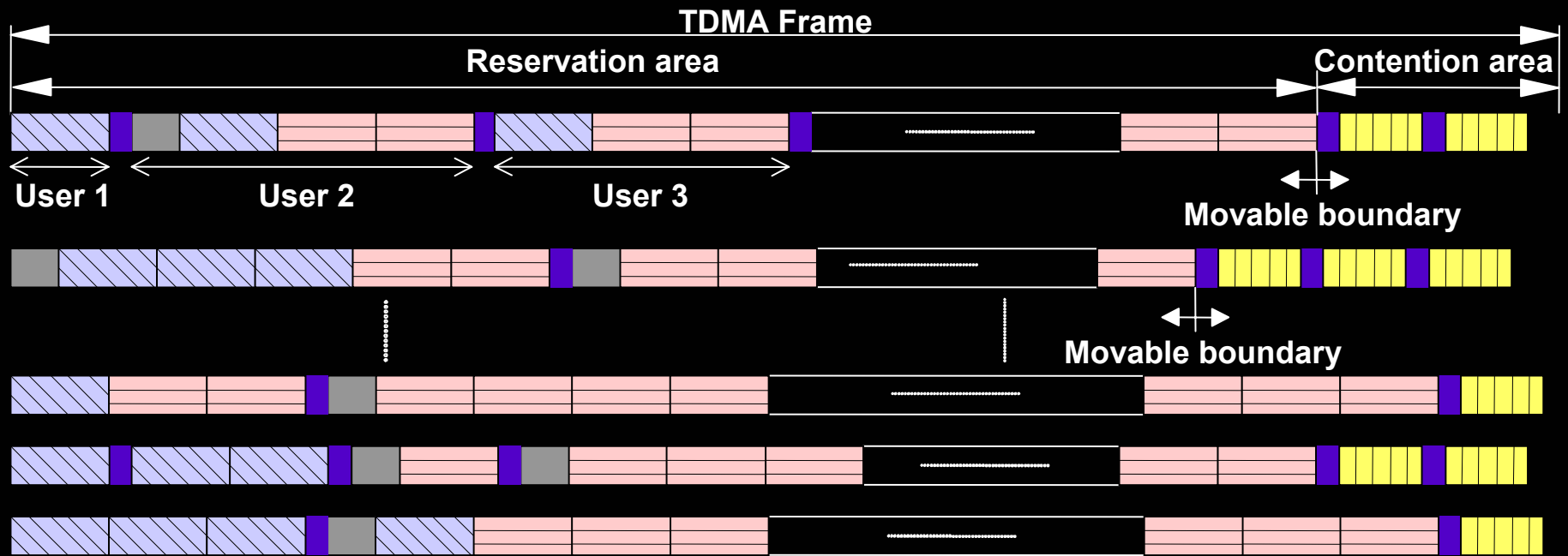
Downlink


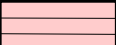


- ATM-cells and MAC-signaling are broadcast in a continuous bitstream





Uplink MAC Structure



-  **CBR assigned slots**
-  **BoD slots**
-  **Mini-slot (control slot), used for DLC layer signalling**
-  **Guard time**
-  **Random access slots, for initial access and out-of-band signaling**
- Slot length = multiple of mini-slot, guard time**

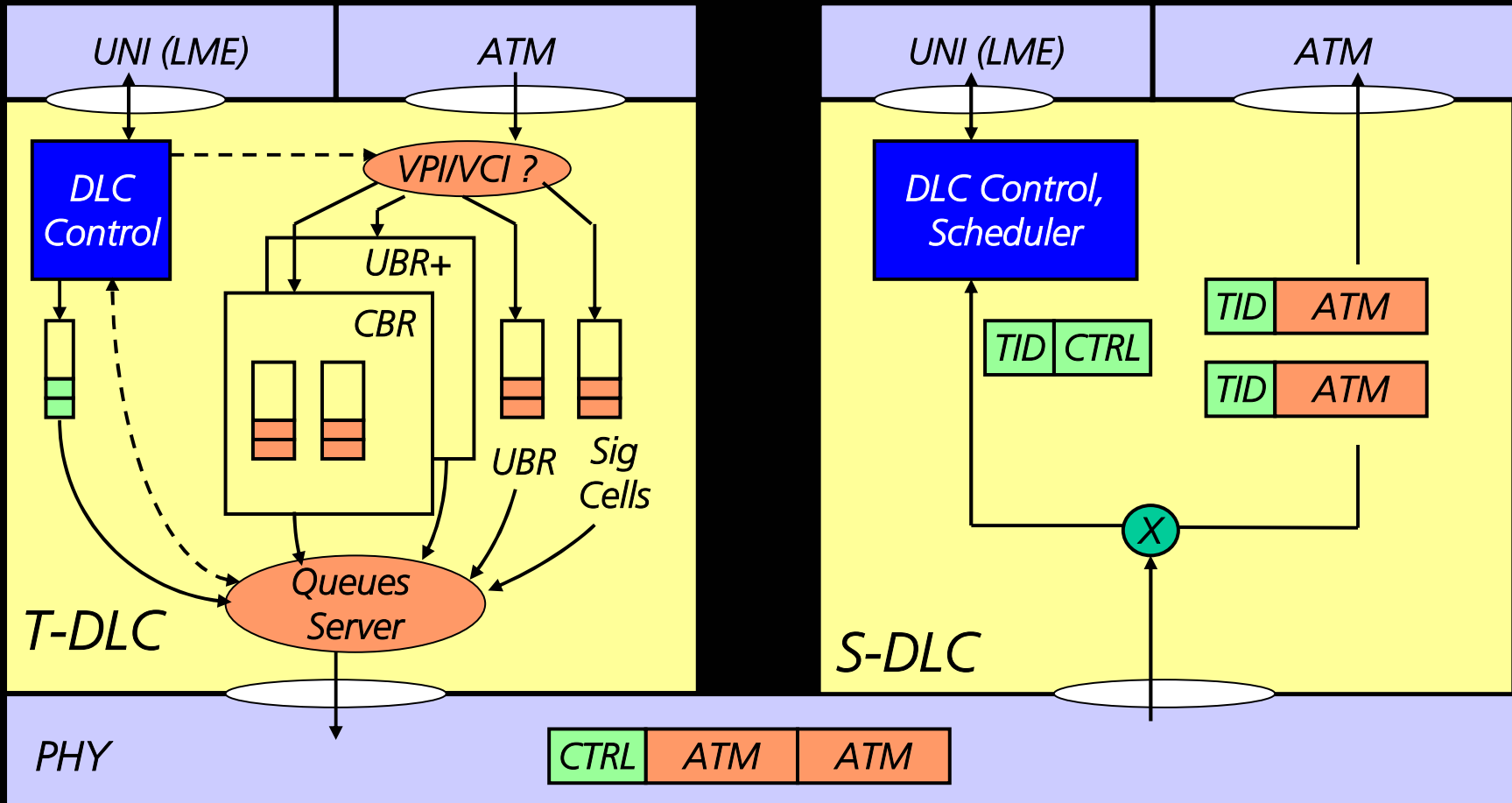


Features of the DLC Layer Protocol Implemented in the Demonstrator (Complete SDL-Specification)

- ▶ *TDMA Frame Synchronisation*
- ▶ *Authentisation and Registration*
- ▶ *Connection Setup and Release (incoming and outgoing calls)*
- ▶ *More than one ATM connection per terminal is possible*
- ▶ *Uplink data rates: up to 2 Mbit/s, downlink up to 30 Mbit/s (in steps of 16 kbit/s)*
- ▶ *Dynamic DLC channel allocation for transmission of ATM signaling cells*
- ▶ *Support of CBR, UBR and UBR+ service categories*
- ▶ *Addressing of logical ATM switch ports of the modified ATM switch in the satellite*

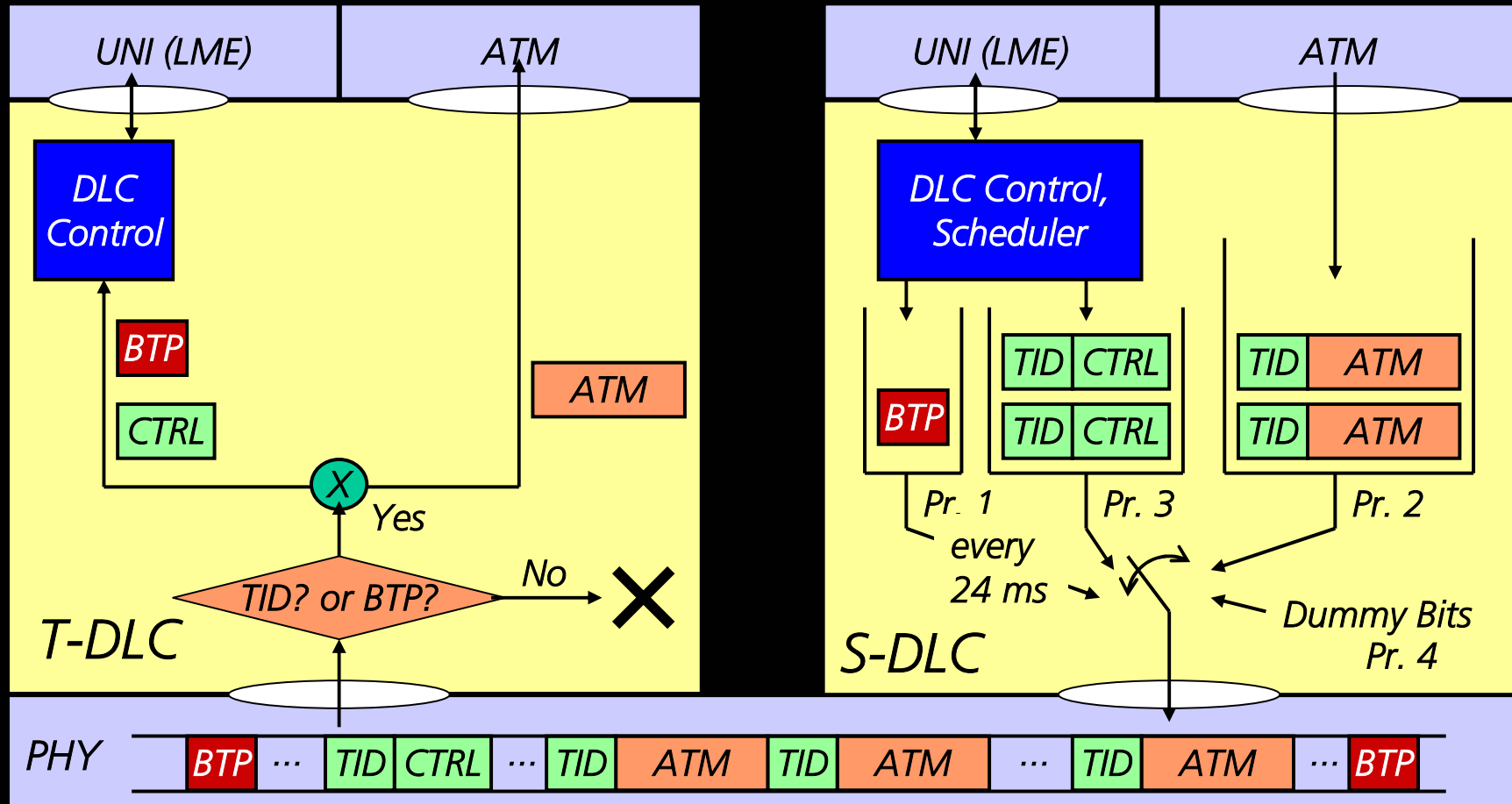


Model of DLC Layer Realized in the Demonstrator (Uplink)



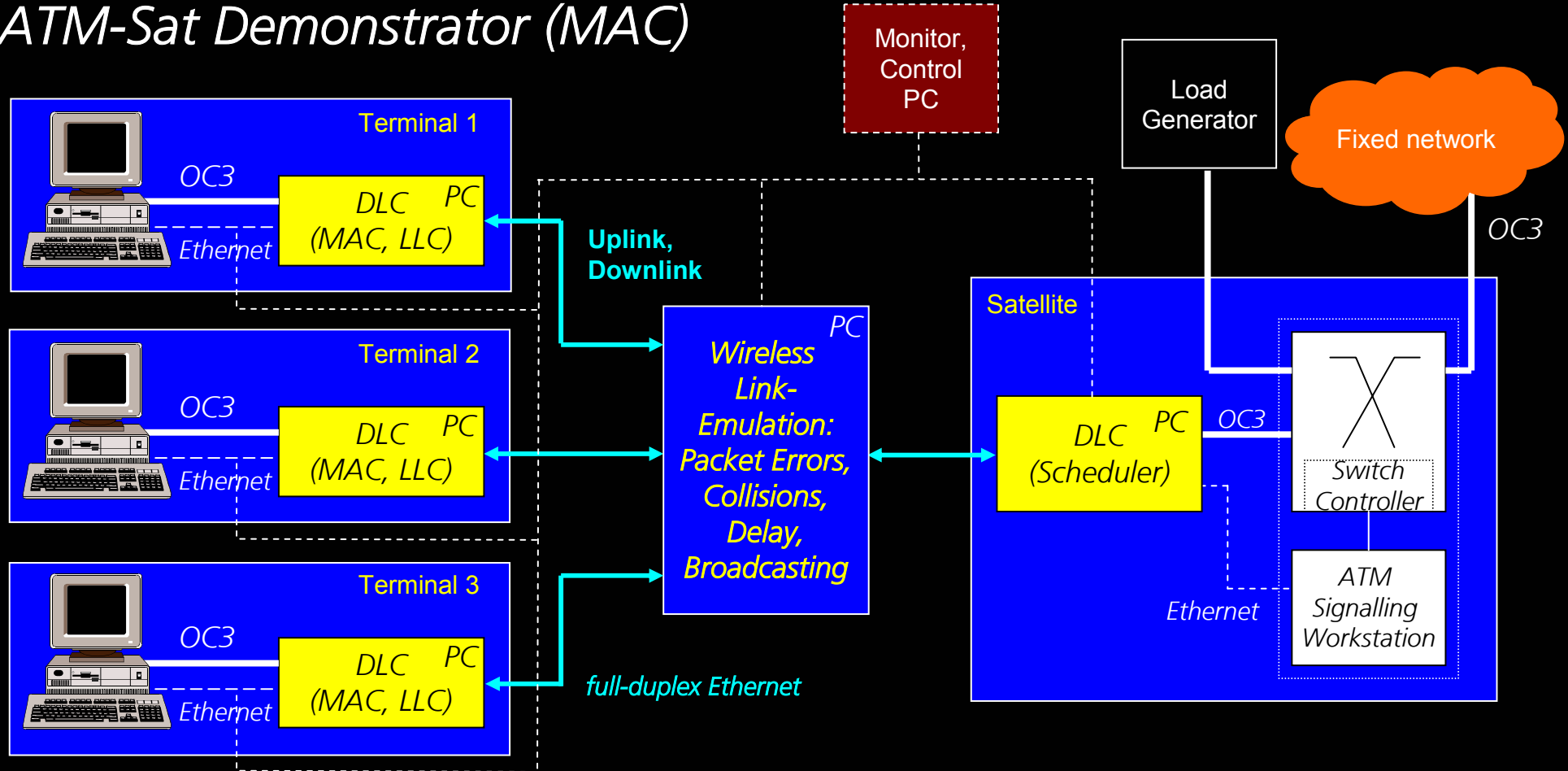


Model of DLC Layer Realized in the Demonstrator (Downlink)





ATM-Sat Demonstrator (MAC)



Uplink bit rate: $\approx 2 \text{ Mbit/s}$
 Downlink bit rate: up to 32 Mbit/s



Schlussfolgerungen

- ▶ *Das MAC Protokoll für das ATM-Sat System berücksichtigt die verschiedenen ATM Dienstkategorien*
- ▶ *Der zentrale Scheduling-Algorithmus im Satelliten garantiert QoS*
- ▶ *Das MAC Protokoll nutzt effizient die zur Verfügung stehende Bandbreite durch die dynamische Allokierung der Ressourcen (Bandwidth on Demand)*
- ▶ *Das MAC-Protokoll wurde in SDL spezifiziert und in einem Demonstrator implementiert*