Zurich Hotspot Benchmark - Simulation Results -

Single-Hop Output-Generated Hotspot

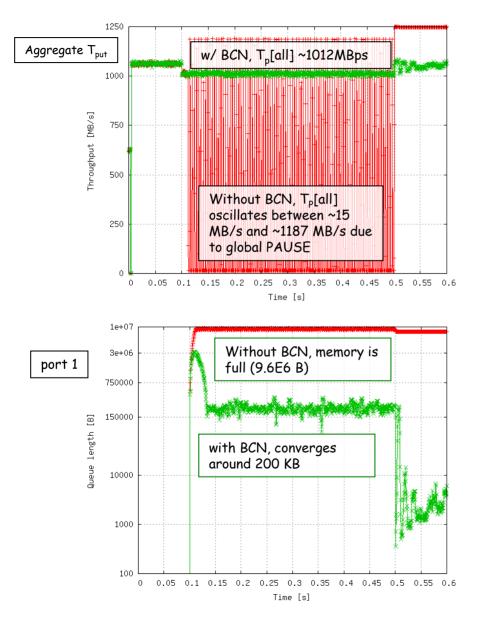
Cyriel Minkenberg and Mitch Gusat December 8, 2006

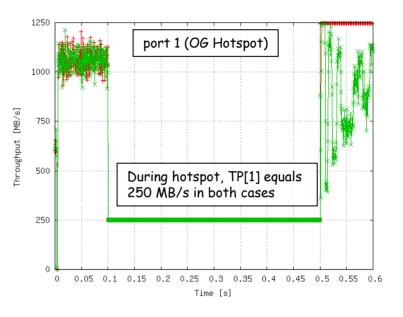
Simulation parameters

- Scenario
 - Single-hop output-generated hotspot (OG-HS)
 - OG-HS definition: step impulse of width [0.1-0.5] s
 - Uniform loading from all nodes
 - · Uniform = sending at same rate to all nodes except self
 - Load = 85%
- Network
 - N = 16; M = 600 KB/port
 - 1) Shared memory
 - PAUSE applied to all ports simultaneously based on global high/low watermarks
 - watermark_{high} = N*(M rtt*bw)
 - watermark_{low} = watermark_{high} / 2
 - 2) Partitioned memory per input
 - Deadlock prevention
 - PAUSE applied on a per input basis based on local high/low watermarks
 - watermark_{high} = M rtt*bw
 - watermark_{low} = watermark_{high} / 2
- BCN modelled as quadratic lag system
- Params used:
 - W = 2.0 (baseline)
 - $G_i = 6.6667*10-4$
 - $G_{\rm d}$ = 1.6667*10-6
 - Q_{eq} = 150 KB (= M/4)
 - $-P_{sample} = 2\%$
 - $R_u = R_{min} = 10 \text{ Mb/s}$
 - No BCN(0,0) or BCN_MAX

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T_{put} & Q_{length} - Shared memory: With and w/o BCN

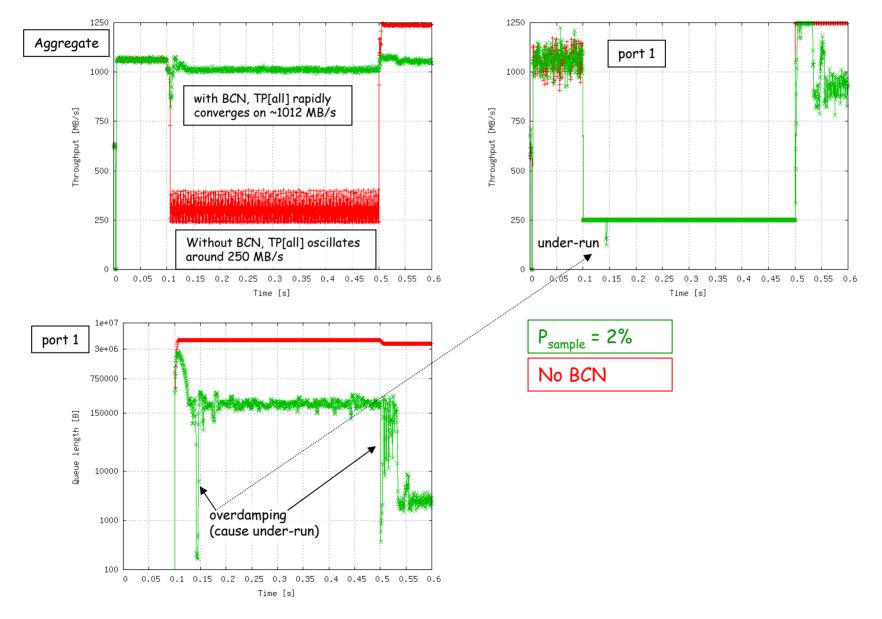






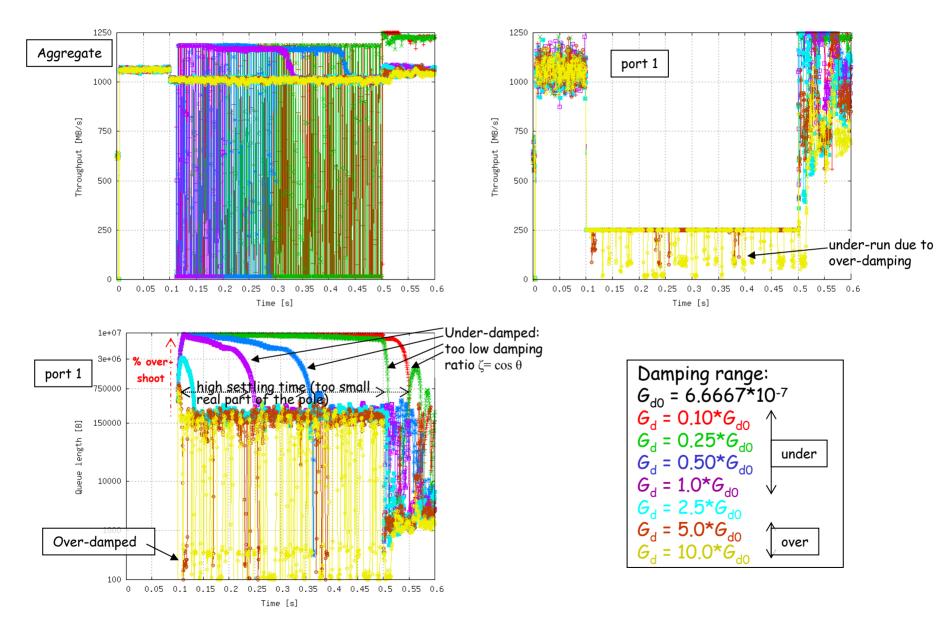
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Throughput & queue length - Partitioned memory



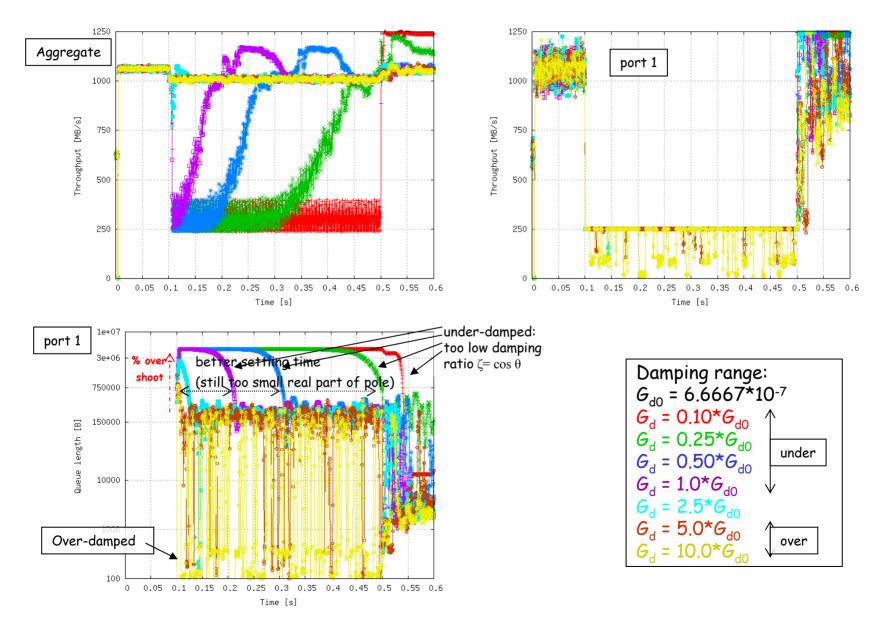
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G_d sensitivity - Shared memory



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G_d sensitivity - Partitioned memory



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Conclusions

- Without BCN, overall performance is severely degraded
 - Hogging occurs with shared as well as partitioned memory
 - Mean aggregate throughput gated by hotspot throughput
- BCN is able to control the hotspot
 - OQ steady state length exceeds target
 - OG exposes sensitivity to G_d
 - G_d too low: Underdamping => Low response speed; overall throughput suffers because hogging is not sufficiently reduced
 - G_d too high: Overdamping => Excessive throttling; hotspot throughput suffers, queue length oscillates strongly => narrow range of optimal G_d
 - Shared memory has worse settling time and % overshoot than partitioned memory