



*Enhancing Wireless Data*

*Layer 4 Optimization Solution*

# Unplanned Growth Crushing Mobile Networks

## Mobile Broadband



## Massive Growth\*

- ◆ 3900% increase 2009-2014
- ◆ 66% Video by 2013

## Network Stress

- ◆ "Brown-Outs":
- ◆ Bottlenecks
- ◆ Latency
- ◆ Lost connections
- ◆ Upset subscribers

## Compelling Apps & Services



## Smartphones & OpenOS



## Attractive Pricing



\* Cisco VNI 2010

# The Challenging State of Mobile Networks

- ARPU is not keeping up with costs
- Device consumption growing
  - ◆ 2GB/mo on laptops
  - ◆ 250MB/mo on smartphones
- Managing networks is tough
  - ◆ Varied users and service models
  - ◆ Very uneven subscriber usage
  - ◆ Increased uplink traffic
  - ◆ Dropped connections, slow response

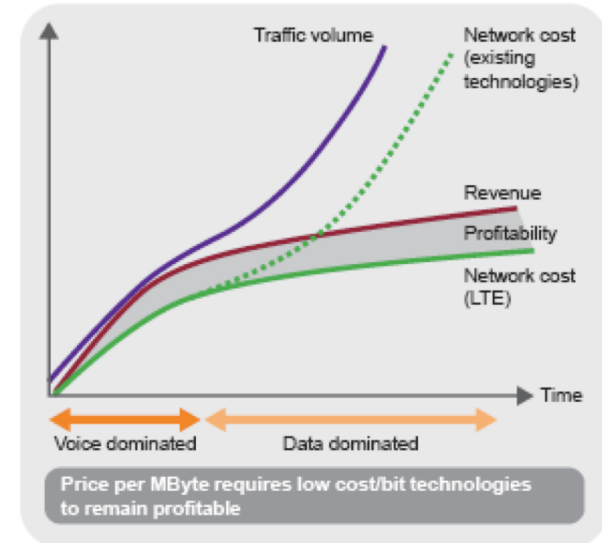


Figure 4. Revenue trends do not correspond with traffic growth.



Cost and revenue misalignment demands optimization strategies

# General Solutions

- Spectrum & cell site enhancements
  - ◆ Expensive and slow to deploy
- HSPA, LTE, WiFi offload
  - ◆ TCP inefficiencies exist
- DPI\Policy (caps & tiers)
  - ◆ Decisions made after data is consumed
- Compression, transcoding, video shaping
  - ◆ CPU intensive, hard to scale, increases latency
  - ◆ Decreasing value as content providers implement at the source
- Server-based transport optimization
  - ◆ Limited impact

- Mobidia Complements
  - ◆ Client\Server UDP approach
  - ◆ 15-30% efficiency gains
  - ◆ Incremental to other solutions
  - ◆ Scalable
  - ◆ Hosted solution deploys quickly
  - ◆ Performance on 3G, 4G
  - ◆ Enhanced policy, DPI, offload

**No Single  
Solution  
Exists**

# Better Networks with Intelligence at the Edge

## Client-Based Transport Layer Technology Platform

## Benefits

### Network Efficiency

- Maximize radio capacity
- Minimize network congestion

Increase efficiency **15-30%**  
**1.5x faster** subscriber experience

### End to End Service Delivery

- Policy enforcement point at the end of the network
- Precise application ID by user equipment
- Congestion-sensitive service capping
- Intelligent Off-Load capability

Uplink management  
Differentiated billing  
Subscriber fairness  
Network Off-Load

### Services and Network Analytics

- More accurate and real-time intelligence to the core
- Who is generating what data with what applications on which segments of the network
- Subscriber and service intelligence

Network planning

Informed decision making

**Transparent - Complementary - Additive**

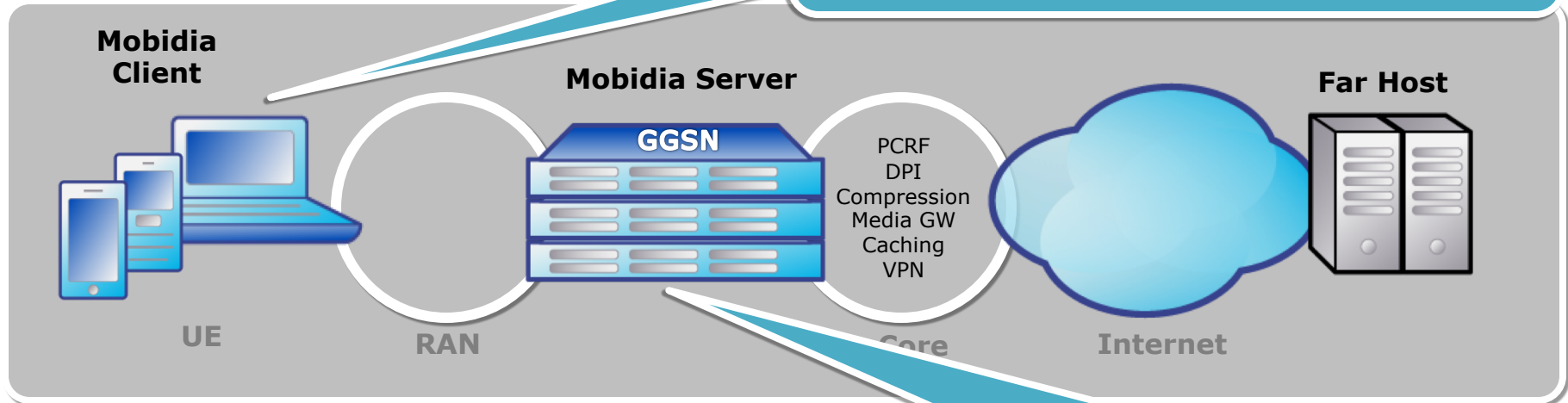


# Overall System Software Components

## 1. Enhanced Network Stack

- Works on laptops, smartphone, tablets
- No user interface or configuration

Client architecture enables optimization and enhanced policy, DPI, off-load



## 2. Server Software

- Limited processing, power, and memory requirements
- Flexible Deployment Options
  - ◆ Hosted
  - ◆ Stand-alone in-network
  - ◆ Integrated (GGSN, gateway, optimization)

Flexible server, single-blade architecture enables flexible deployment options.

Server can live in RAN, core network, or hosted co-location

# *Mobidia's Differentiated Benefits*

- Mobidia's solution is scalable, complimentary
  - ◆ Significant efficiency gains
  - ◆ Fundamental base to compliment other optimization
  
- Improves existing networks and 21\42Mbps, HSPA & LTE
  
- Limited processing requirements ease integration and scalability
  - ◆ Integrates with GGSN, gateways, compression without impact or latency
  - ◆ Hosted solution deploys quickly
  
- Client-based architecture evolves to increase ROI
  - ◆ Better policy enforcement and differentiated services
  - ◆ Enhanced DPI
  - ◆ Enhanced Off-load
  - ◆ More comprehensive understanding & management of the network

# *Mobidia's Technology has been Trialed World Wide*

- Repeatable performance on 20+ networks

## EMEA

- R&D Vodafone Global
- Vodafone Germany (D2)
- T-Mobile International
- Orange UK
- O2/Telefonica
- Three UK
- Vodacom

## North America

- T-Mobile
- Verizon
- Rogers
- Sprint
- AT&T

## Asia Pacific

- Vodafone Australia
- Maxis & Celcom
- Indosat & Telkomsel
- Starhub, PCCW, CSL



vodafone



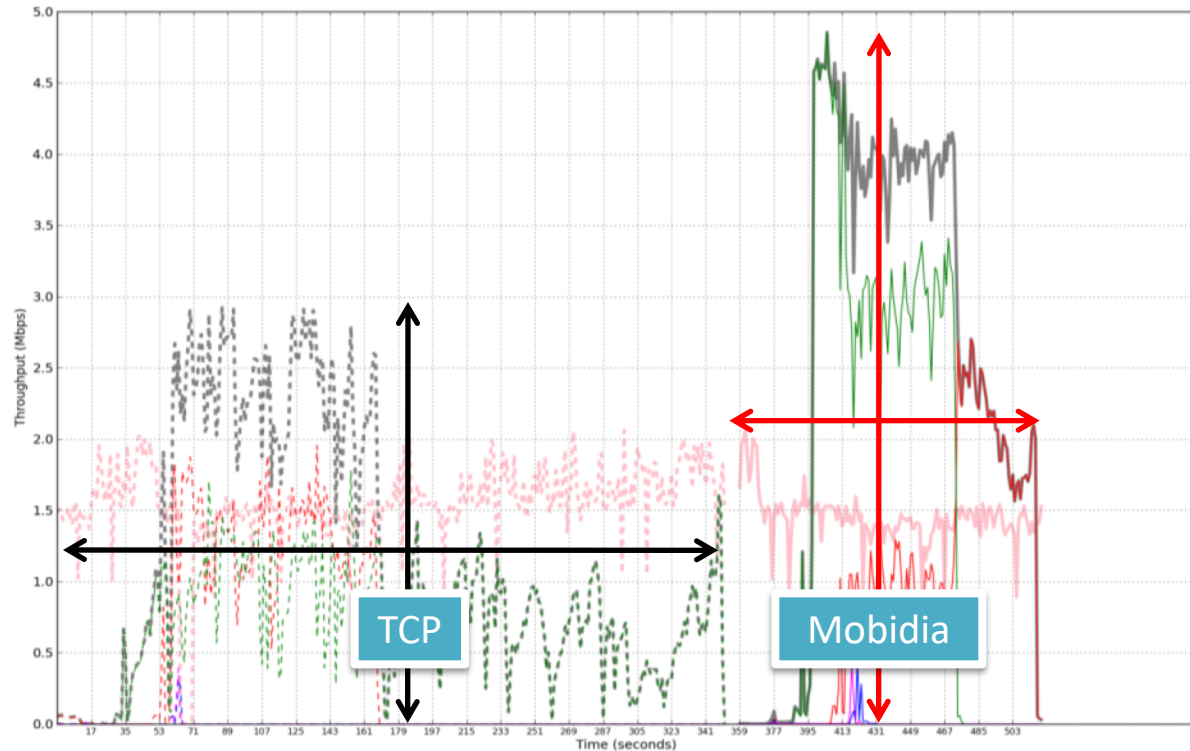
maxis.





# HSPA Network Results

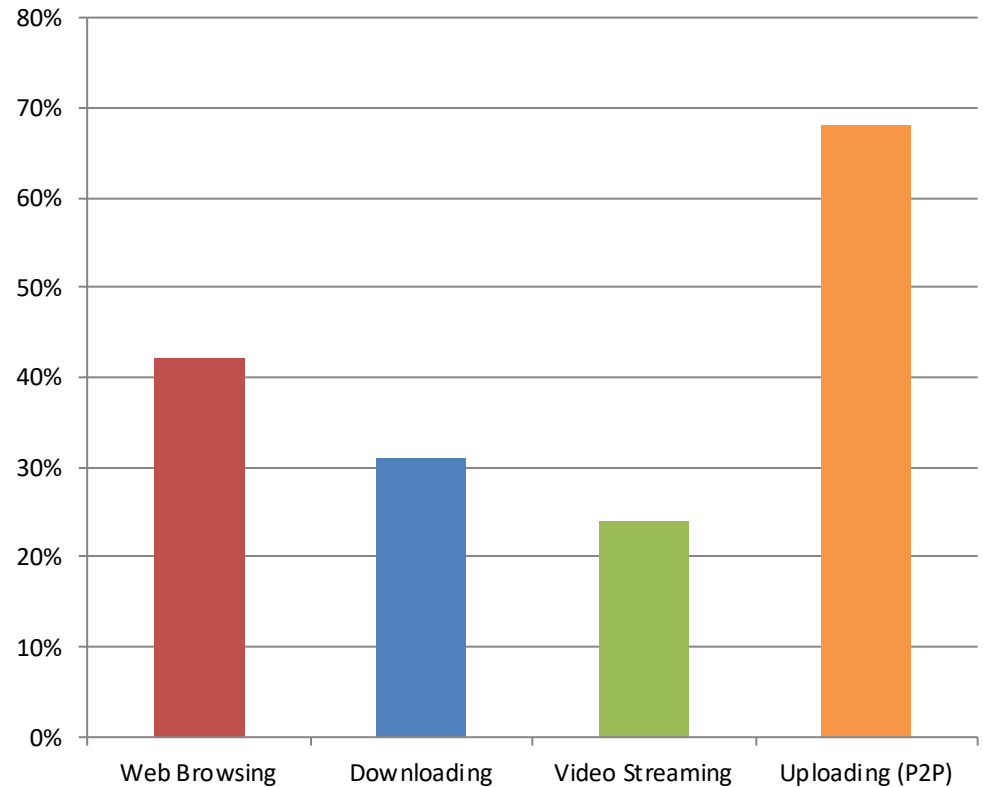
- Repeatedly outperformed TCP
- 20+% capacity recovery
- Data sessions completed faster
- Bandwidth rates significantly increase user experience



Example of an “A/B” comparison of TCP and Mobidia (multiple test profiles run consecutively)

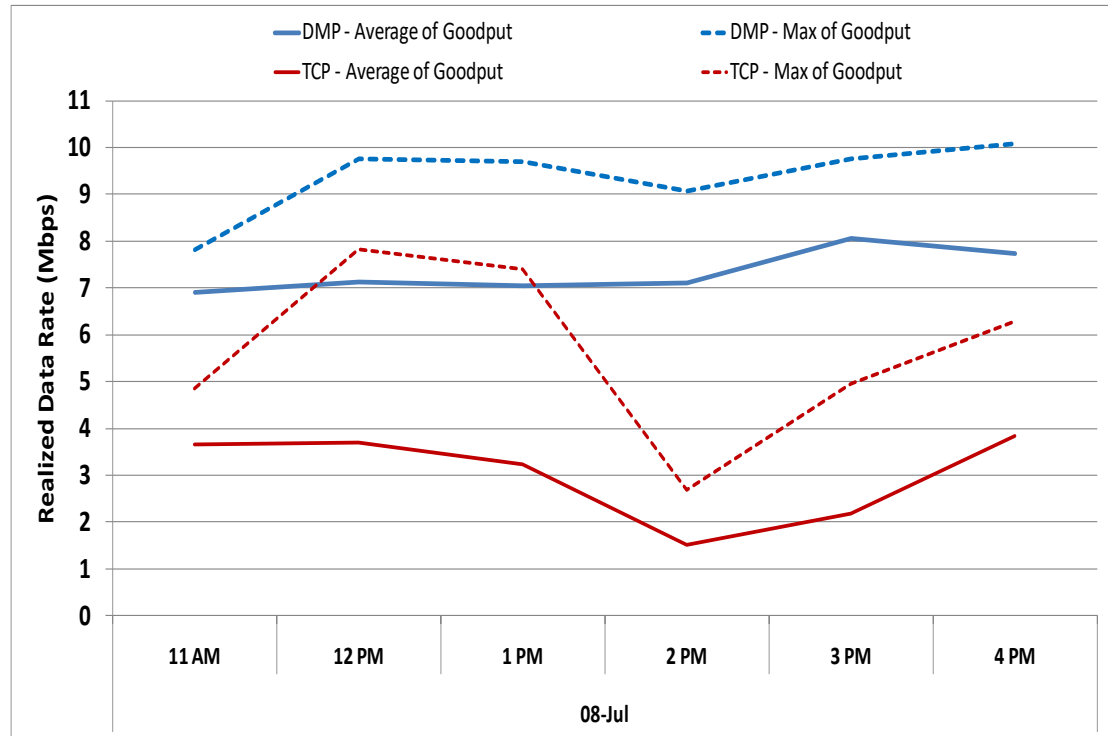
# EVDO RevA Network Results

- Download connection rates **increased by 24 to 42%**
- Upload rate increased by 68%
- Capacity recovery of over 20%



# New HSPA+ Network Results

- Mobidia demonstrated **2X rate increase** over TCP
- TCP fails to fully utilize mobile resources
  - Poorly reacts to RTT variability & packet discards
- Decreased resource demands
  - Retransmission -35%
  - Spurious -90%
  - ACK bytes -50%



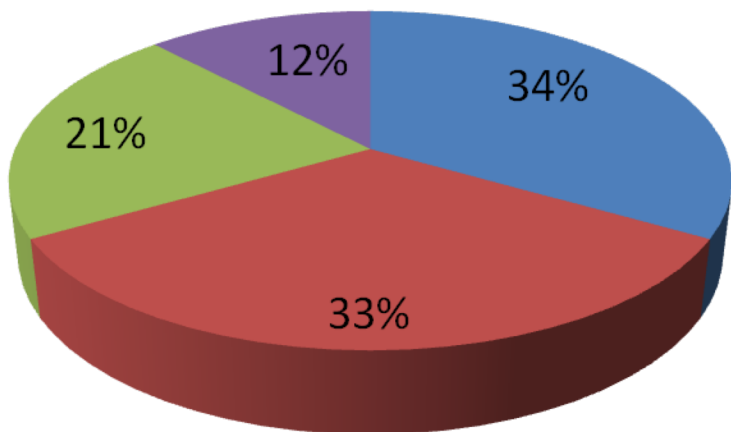
Each hour represents a number of runs and variety of traffic profiles.

# Vodafone D2 Case Study

## 36M Subscribers

### 2010: €815M Capital Expenses\*

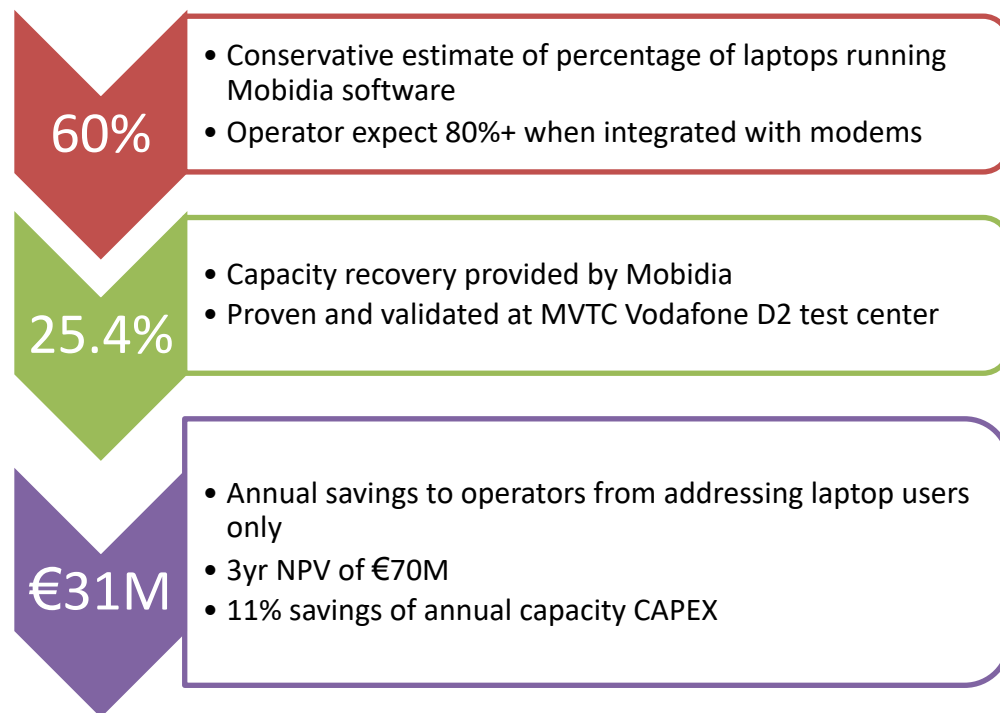
- Data Coverage
- Data Capacity
- IT\Service
- Other



- 33% of network spending is for capacity
- €273M addressable CAPEX to Mobidia

\* Amount represents 7.2% of revenue. Most operators spend at 10% levels

### Annual CAPEX Savings Delivered



**Optimizing Laptop traffic alone will add over \$100M USD to an operator's bottom line over 3 years**  
**Smartphones doubles this number**

# Summary

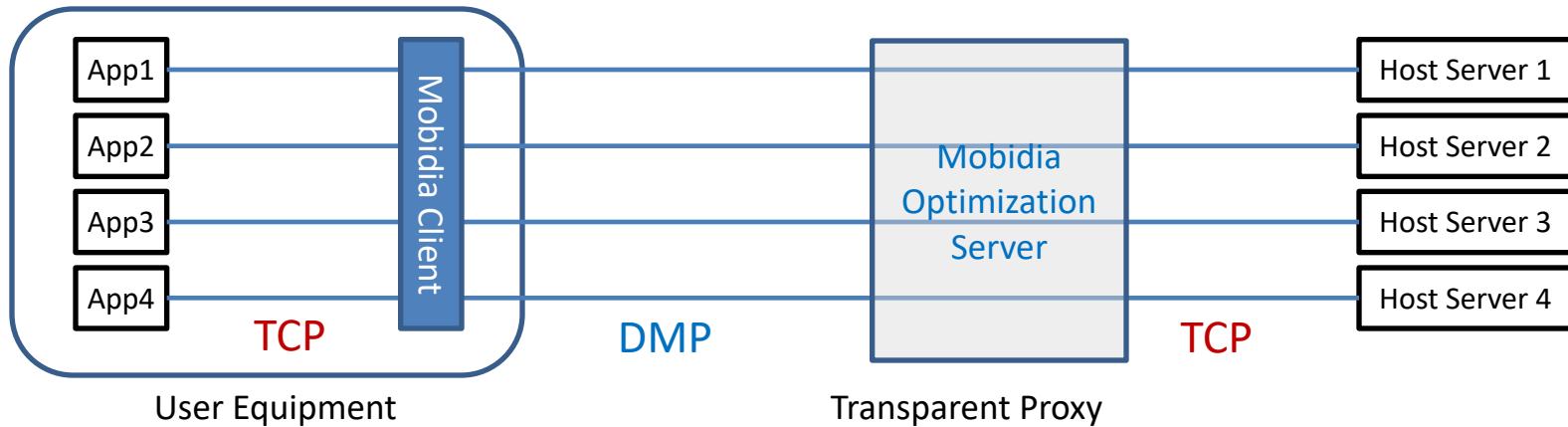
- Unique client-based solution offers immediate, fundamental value today
  - ◆ Recovers capacity thru increased efficiency
    - Lowers congestion contributions of users
    - Increases mobile data throughput performance by over 20%
  - ◆ Scalable and integration-friendly
    - Transparent to other optimization solutions
    - Transparent to applications and servers
    - Low processor requirements
  
- Evolves to deliver more value after architecture implemented
  
- Flexible deployment options enable quick, scalable usage

# ***APPENDIX***

# TCP vs Mobidia's DMP

- TCP has inherent weaknesses on radio links
  - ◆ High RTT variation is often misinterpreted as congestion
    - Window collapse that reduces radio-link efficiency
  - ◆ No awareness of connection rate
  - ◆ No awareness of competition for limited connection resources
  - ◆ Over-contributes data into the network
    - especially for multi-sessions from single user
  - ◆ Spikes of in-flight data drive congestion
  
- Mobidia's DMP is optimized for mobile data networks
  - ◆ Increase peak hour data throughput (15-30% increases)
  - ◆ Lower congestion (maintains minimal amount of data in flight)
  - ◆ Improved user experience across all users (eliminates congestion spikes)
  - ◆ Heavy and Light users consume same network resource
  - ◆ Users with multiple sessions contribute identically to those with single sessions

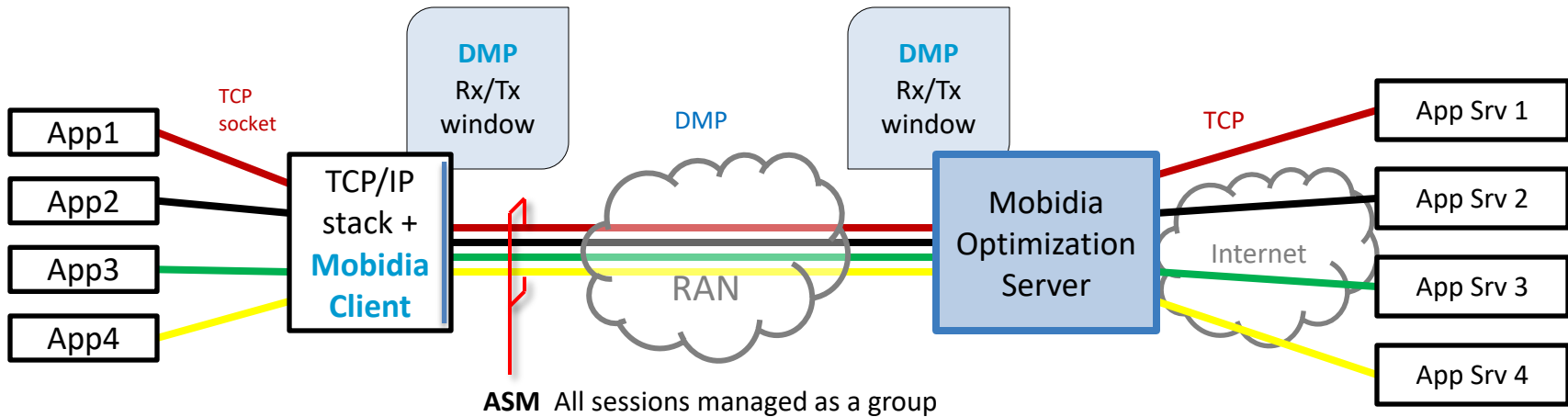
# Mobidia's DMP Topology and Basics



- A client/server layer 4 solution
- TCP sessions eliminated from the radio core
- Mobidia's DMP uses UDP protocol to transport TCP payload
  - ◆ A reliable transport with no payload modification
- 1:1 DMP to TCP session mapping enables full QoS in the radio core
- Multiple addressing options
  - ◆ Host server either "sees" UE address or server address
    - UE address useful for transparency
    - Server address useful for session continuity
  - ◆ UE directs DMP traffic to server

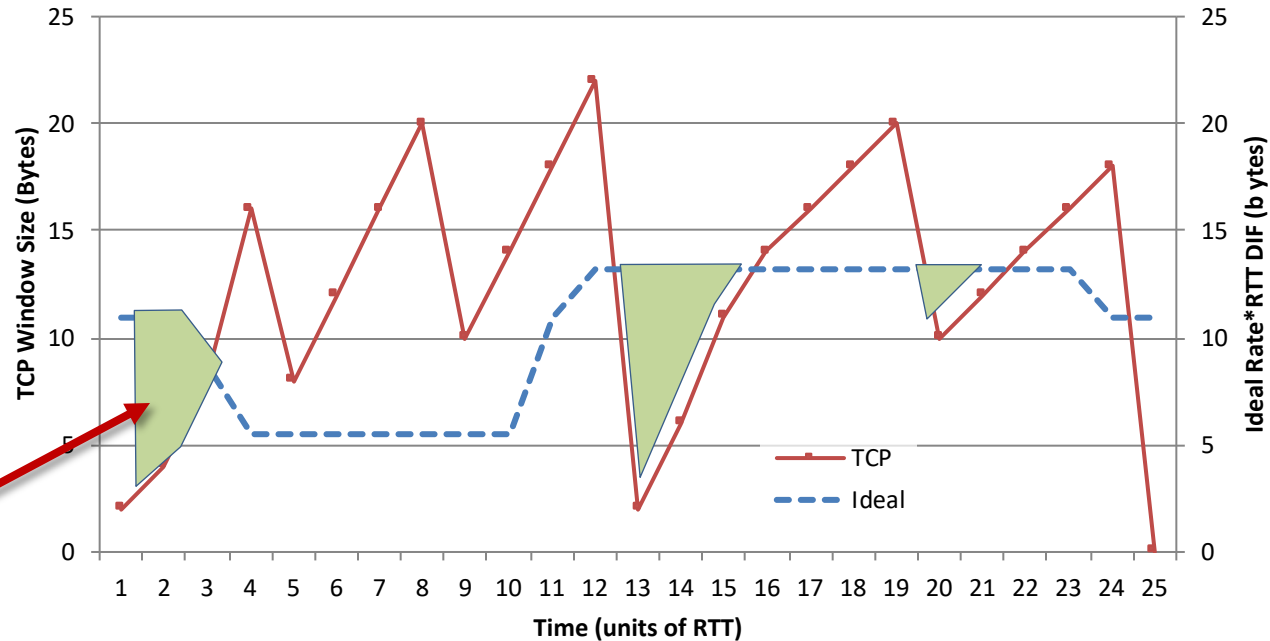


# DMP Mechanisms



- Aggregated session management (ASM) across RAN segment
  - ◆ Replaces independently maintained Tx windows of TCP
  - ◆ Optimal congestion contribution and throughput are balanced
- Per UE managed data-in-flight (DIF)
  - ◆ DIF is dynamic to connection and conditions
  - ◆ Downstream and upstream shaped to realized connection rate
- Tightly managed resource allocation across active sessions of a UE
  - ◆ Conversely, enforcement is tightly coupled to congestion management/available connection rate in real time

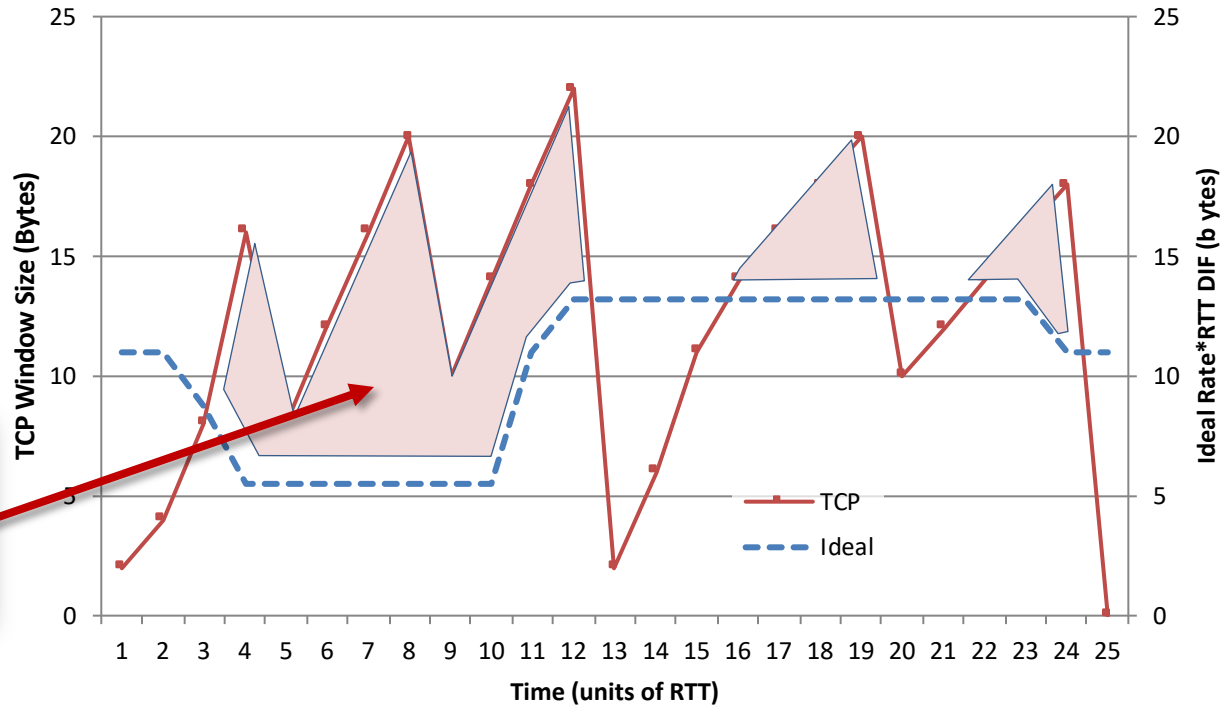
# Opportunity to Improve on TCP Throughput on Wireless Network Connections



Opportunity to Increase Radio Throughput

- Ideal DIF equals Realized data rate \* Real-time RTT
- Unnecessary window collapse as the result of variability in transmission delay (RTT)
  - ◆ RTO expiry also generates a spurious retransmission.
- DMP appropriately responds to transmission delay variability characteristics of wireless networks

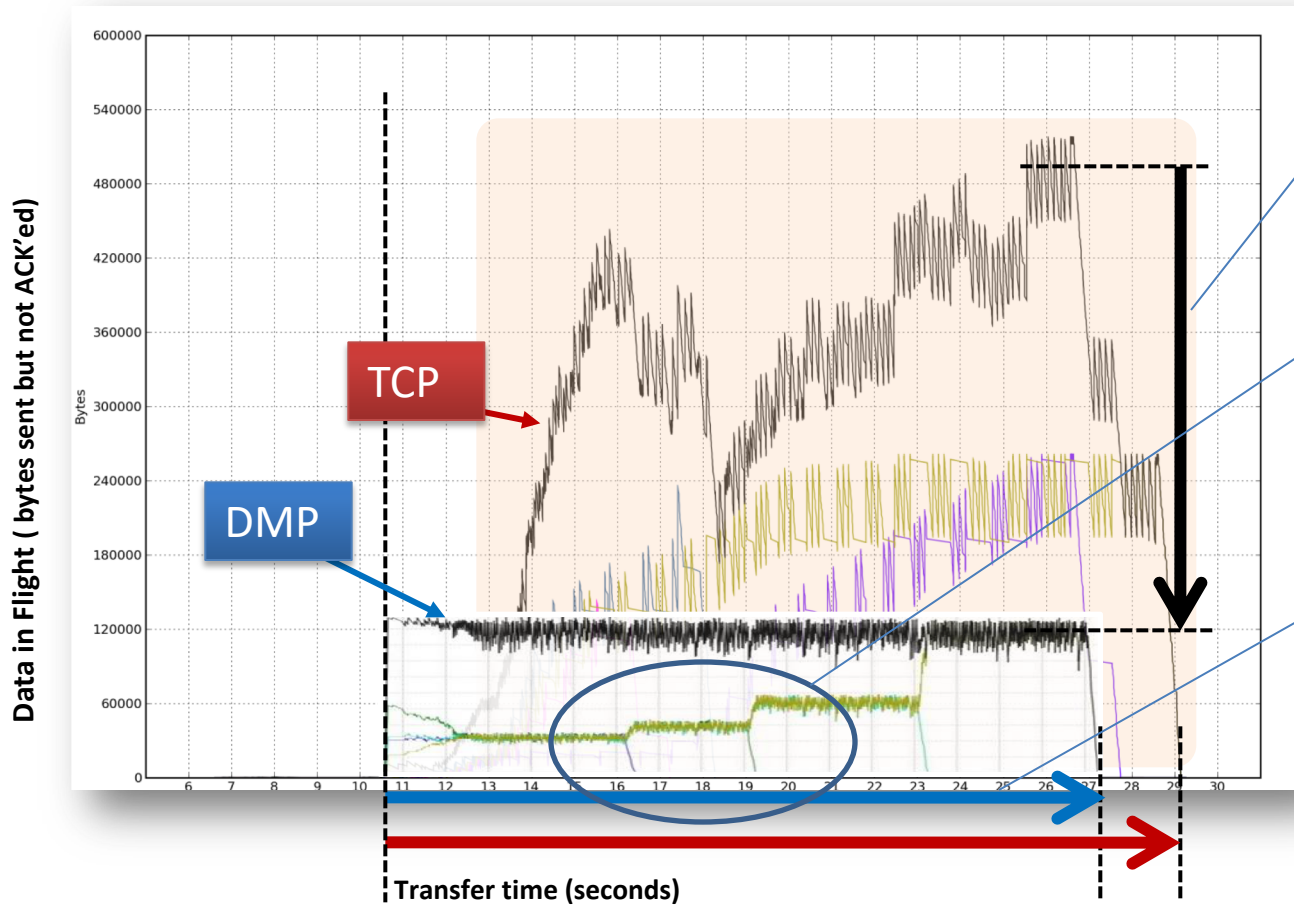
# Opportunity to Improve on TCP Congestion Contribution and Fairness



Opportunity to Decrease Congestion

- Data-in-flight congests queues in backhaul
- TCP DIF increases with multiple sessions as each session acts independently
- TCP increases window size (data in flight) until there is a loss event
- TCP hunting translates to inefficient use of limited radio resource
- DMP follows ideal DIF defined by **Real-Time BDP** of radio connection

# ASM & DIF Plots for Back to Back TCP/DMP Test\*



Lower DIF == better latency management

Precise distribution of resources across sessions

Faster completion time

Plot starts are aligned

Measurement using Win7 laptop with 4 simultaneous sessions on HSPA network