interconnect QoS business requirements

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context



- selling QoS = managing risk of congestion
 - if no risk of congestion, can't sell QoS
 - congestion risk always in access nets (cost economics of fan-out)
 - but small risk in cores/backbones (failures, anomalous demand)
- + usual motherhood requirements
 - cheap, simple (v little margin for everyone's shares)



interconnect QoS – business reqs I

- retail models
 - broadband: per-session QoS, price discrimination per application
 - corporate: VPN (not the focus of this presentation)
- but e2e QoS ≠ one e2e business model, as long as:
 - back pressure from pricing passes through
 - each domain can make its profit
- per-session charge not necessary at interconnect
 - bulk charging sufficient at interconnect whatever the retail model
 - can spread risk of QoS failure rate over bulk interconnect contract



interconnect service requirements

- per-session (or per-VPN) reservations needed across cores?
 - if large proportion of utilisation is PSTN replacement, VPN: yes
 - for emergencies, re-routes, failures: yes
 - need reservation behaviour not nec. mechanism in cores
- isn't over-provisioning/diffserv sufficient?
 - PSTN replacement esp. flash crowds & emergencies: no(?)



sender or receiver pays? & denial of funds

- two part tariff
 - sending domain pays $C = \eta X + \lambda Q$ to r'eving domain per accounting period
 - X is capacity
 - Q is QoS/usage-related (volume, peak demand, congestion) @ price λ
 - both prices relatively fixed
- usage related price $\lambda \ge 0$ (safe against 'denial of funds')
 - any receiver contribution to usage through end to end clearinghouse
 - or bias fixed charges against receiving domain to compensate



interconnect QoS – business reqs II

- competitive differentiation
 - not much but a little, for product evolution
 - based on generic equipment & systems standards



@ price η

interconnect QoS business - summary

- business model and/or service model
 - not nec. same along e2e path

