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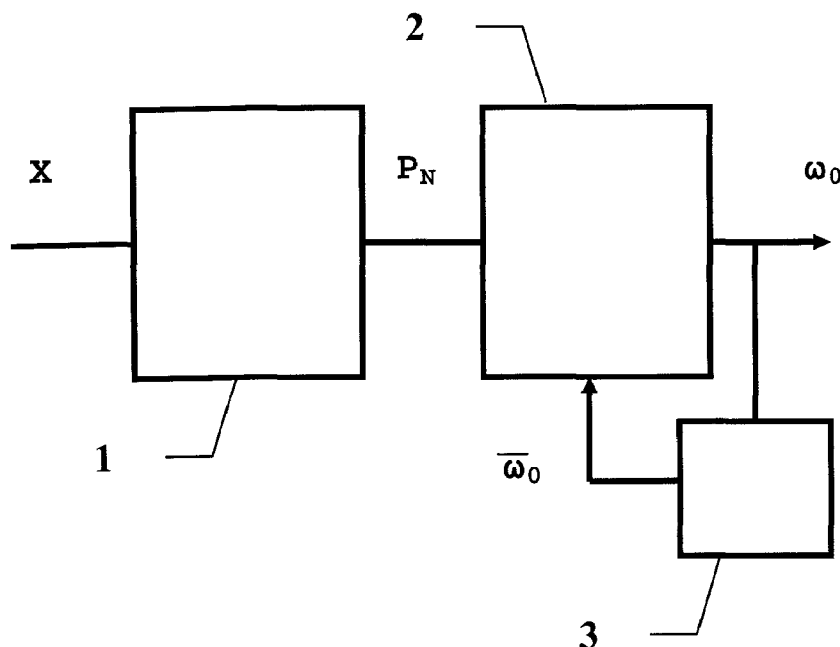
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR ESTIMATING A ROUND TRIP TIME OF A PACKET FLOW



(57) Abstract: A method for estimating a round trip time, RTT, of a packet flow, comprising the steps of : - computing a periodogram P_N based on N samples $h_1, h_2, \dots, h_N$ of an inter-arrival time signal X between adjacent packets, $X(t_k) = h_k = t_k - t_{k-1}$, using a Lomb-Scargle method; - extracting a fundamental pulsation ω_0 out of said periodogram P_N using a pattern matching technique; - determining the RTT out of said fundamental pulsation.

FIG. 1



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Method for estimating a round trip time of a packet flow

The technical domain of the invention is the domain of communication networks, and particularly the transmission
5 packet stream between a given pair of addresses and ports.

The increasing demand on quality of service in packet transport networks have motivated the introduction of techniques for traffic control by flows. Among these, the elastic flows for large data transfers compete for the
10 bandwidth on bottleneck links, increasing their rates until there is a negative feedback from congestion, where packets are then marked or dropped. Conventional routers that are not flow-aware have a difficult task to insure fairness under high traffic loads.

15 Flows that pass through a router are nowadays treated agnostically, i.e. without knowing their characteristics such as the rate and its growth. Knowing the growth rate of flows means being able to design novel queue management schemes, where a router can predict future congestion events and act
20 in advance. The growth rate of a connection depends on the value of its round trip time, RTT, i.e. the time between the issue of a packet and the arrival of its acknowledgement. Therefore the estimation of the RTT represents an important building block for routers.

25 The present document addresses the following issue: evaluation of an RTT of a flow by passively monitoring in real-time only one direction of the flow. The estimation has to be passive, since the router cannot inject packets into an existing flow. The estimation has to be real-time since the
30 growth rate of a flow must be available at the router instantaneously. Finally the estimation has to use the packets of one direction only, either the packets sent or their acknowledgements, since the router has not access to

both directions.

The capability to track in real-time the round-trip time of high-volume packet flows is a valuable building block for an optimal fair congestion control in a router.

5 Among the prior art existing solutions some are active solutions.

Most of the prior art solutions are based on the observation of the two-way traffic, which is infeasible in a core router.

10 To the best of our knowledge, there are only two papers which propose a general framework for the passive estimation of the RTT, but they are not focused on real-time estimation.

Y.Zhang, L.Breslau, V.Paxson, and S.Shenker in "On the Characteristics and Origins of Internet Flow Rates," in Proc.
15 of ACM SIGCOMM, Pittsburgh, PA, USA, Aug. 2002, propose a method based on time correlation of samples. But the retained approach lacks of robustness: the results are strongly affected by the noise, which impacts the accuracy of the RTT estimation.

20 R.Lance, I.Frommer, B.Hunt, E.Ott, J.A.Yorke, and E.Harder in "Round-trip time inference via passive monitoring," in ACM Sigmetrics Performance Evaluation Review, Vol. 33, Issue 3, Dec. 2005, pp 32-38, make use of a spectral analysis as one of the possible steps for off-line estimation
25 of the RTT. In particular, the authors apply a spectral analysis to a set of samples, but they do not consider the continuous real-time update of the spectrum as a new sample arrives. Moreover, the details of the extraction of the RTT from the spectrum are not specified.

30 The present invention addresses and solves these problems and defines methods and computing devices that monitor packet flows in real time, in order to continuously estimate, among other useful metrics, a round-trip time, RTT, of an observed

flow. In particular, the invention applies to flow-aware routers that use these RTT measurements in congestion control, for optimal fair packet mark and drop policies, and for active queue management purposes.

5 The object of the invention is a method, in a packet flow communication system, for estimating a round trip time, RTT, of an observed packet flow, that is the time between the issue of a packet and the arrival of its acknowledgement, comprising the steps of:

- 10 - collecting an inter-arrival time signal X between adjacent packets, where the amplitude h_k of said signal X at instant t_k of arrival of a packet is equal to the elapsed duration since the arrival time t_{k-1} of a previous packet, that is $X(t_k) = h_k =$
 15 $t_k - t_{k-1}$,
- computing a periodogram P_N based on N samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ of said signal X , using a Lomb-Scargle method,
- extracting a fundamental pulsation ω_0 out of said
 20 periodogram P_N using a pattern matching technique,
- determining the RTT out of said fundamental pulsation.

According to another feature of the invention, the step of computing the periodogram P_N comprises the steps of:

- 25 - computing a mean $\bar{h}$ and a variance σ^2 for the N samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ using the formulas:

$$\bar{h} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N h_i \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (h_i - \bar{h})^2,$$

- computing for $2N$ values of pulsation ω taken in a range $[\omega_1, \omega_2]$:
 30 o a value τ for the N samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ using the formula:

$$\tan(2\omega\tau) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N \sin 2\omega t_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N \cos 2\omega t_j},$$

o the periodogram P_N using the formula:

$$P_N(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left\{ \frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \cos \omega(t_j - \tau) \right]^2}{\sum_{j=1}^N \cos^2 \omega(t_j - \tau)} + \frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \sin \omega(t_j - \tau) \right]^2}{\sum_{j=1}^N \sin^2 \omega(t_j - \tau)} \right\}$$

According to another feature of the invention, said
5 method, further comprises, in real time, at each arrival of a
new packet, the steps of:

- collecting a new sample h_n of signal X,
- shifting the set of samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ by:
 - o discarding the oldest sample h_1 , and
 - 10 o for $k=1..N-1$, $h_k = h_{k+1}$,
 - o replacing h_N by the new sample h_n ,

in order said set of samples still comprises the N most
recent samples,

- updating the periodogram P_N based on the N most
15 recent samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ of signal X,
- updating the RTT.

According to another feature of the invention, the step
of updating the periodogram P_N comprises the steps of:

- updating the mean $\bar{h}$ and variance σ^2 for the N
20 samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ using the formulas:

$$\bar{h} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N h_i \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N h_i^2 - \frac{N}{N-1} \bar{h}^2,$$

- updating for $2N$ values of pulsation ω taken in a
range $[\omega_1, \omega_2]$:
 - o the value τ for the N samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ using
25 the formula:

$$\tan(2\omega\tau) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N \sin 2\omega t_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N \cos 2\omega t_j},$$

o the values $\Phi, \Gamma, \Phi_2, \Gamma_2$ using the formulas:

$$\Phi = \sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \cos \omega t_j = \sum_{j=1}^N h_j \cos \omega t_j - \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{h} \cos \omega t_j$$

$$\Gamma = \sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \sin \omega t_j = \sum_{j=1}^N h_j \sin \omega t_j - \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{h} \sin \omega t_j$$

5

$$\Phi_2 = \sum_{j=1}^N \cos 2\omega t_j$$

$$\Gamma_2 = \sum_{j=1}^N \sin 2\omega t_j$$

o and then the periodogram P_N using the formula:

$$P_N(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left\{ \frac{[\Phi \cos \omega\tau + \Gamma \sin \omega\tau]^2}{\frac{N}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\Phi_2 \cos 2\omega\tau + \frac{1}{2}\Gamma_2 \sin 2\omega\tau} + \frac{[\Gamma \cos \omega\tau - \Phi \sin \omega\tau]^2}{\frac{N}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\Phi_2 \cos 2\omega\tau - \frac{1}{2}\Gamma_2 \sin 2\omega\tau} \right\}$$

10 According to another feature of the invention, N is greater than 200.

According to another feature of the invention the values of ω_1 and ω_2 are determined using the formulas:

$$T = \text{Max}_k(t_k) - \text{Min}_k(t_k), \quad \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}, \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_2 = \frac{N\pi}{T}$$

15 According to another feature of the invention the extracting step comprises:

- populating a list comprising the first W pulsation peaks corresponding to the W highest spectral powers P_N of said periodogram and
- 20 - searching interactively for a pulsation, among the W pulsations, that is the least common divisor for the others pulsations, said pulsation being the fundamental pulsation ω_0 .

According to another feature of the invention a peak is determined at a pulsation ω_k , if $P_N(\omega_k) > P_N(\omega_{k-1})$ and $P_N(\omega_k) > P_N(\omega_{k+1})$.

According to another feature of the invention the
5 searching step comprises:

- ordering said list of W pulsations peaks,
- iterating, starting from the lowest pulsation:
 - o checking if said pulsation has at least two multiples in the list, then stop iterating and
10 return said pulsation as the fundamental pulsation ω_0 ,
 - o if not, steps to the next pulsation in the list.

According to another feature of the invention the method further comprises, before the extracting step, a step of
15 smoothing the periodogram by applying a low pass filter.

According to another feature of the invention the method further comprises, after the extracting step, a step of filtering the extracted fundamental pulsation ω_0 with respect to the history of previously extracted fundamental
20 pulsations.

According to another feature of the invention the filtering step compares an average $\overline{\omega_0}$ of the previous fundamental pulsations to the last extracted fundamental pulsation ω_0 , returning the fundamental pulsation ω_0 if it
25 does not differ from the average $\overline{\omega_0}$ from a given percentage, returning the average $\overline{\omega_0}$ either.

Others features, details and advantages of the invention will become more apparent from the detailed illustrating description given hereafter with respect to the drawing on
30 which:

- figure 1 is a schema block of a method according to the invention.

According to figure 1, is presented the global

architecture of a method, in a packet flow communication system, for estimating a round trip time, RTT, of an observed packet flow. Said RTT is defined as the time between the issue of a packet and the arrival of its acknowledgement.

5 Said estimating method, or a corresponding device implementing it, comprises two main steps/blocks. A first block 1 computes a periodogram P_N out of a sampled signal X . A second block 2 then extracts out of said periodogram a fundamental pulsation ω_0 from which the searched RTT can be
10 calculated.

The signal X represents an inter-arrival time between adjacent packets. Said signal can be collected as packets arrive. Said signal is sampled at instant t_k when the k^{th} packet arrives. The amplitude h_k of said signal X at instant
15 t_k of arrival of a packet is equal to the elapsed duration since the arrival time t_{k-1} of a previous packet. X is then defined by the following formula $X(t_k) = h_k = t_k - t_{k-1}$.

A periodogram P_N can be computed out of said signal X . A periodogram is a spectral analysis adapted to a sampled
20 signal, giving for a given pulsation ω the corresponding value of spectral power $P_N(\omega)$. A common method to compute such a periodogram is the known Lomb-Scargle method.

Out of said periodogram, a fundamental pulsation ω_0 can then be extracted. The period T_0 corresponding to said
25 fundamental pulsation ω_0 is a time duration and is equal to the searched RTT, according to the formula $RTT = T_0 = \frac{1}{f_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$.

According to the invention, said fundamental pulsation is extracted using a pattern matching technique.

Typically the periodogram P_N is computed out of N samples
30 $h_1, h_2 \dots h_N$ of signal X and comprises a first step of:

- computing the mean $\bar{h}$ and variance σ^2 for the N samples $h_1, h_2 \dots h_N$ using the formulas:

$$\bar{h} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N h_i \quad (1) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (h_i - \bar{h})^2 \quad (2).$$

According to a feature of the invention, the periodogram is computed over a given range of pulsation $[\omega_1, \omega_2]$. Since the periodogram is discrete, said range $[\omega_1, \omega_2]$ is parted
 5 into a number P of sampling values. It has been observed that a good balance between accuracy and processing effort may be obtained, to compute a periodogram P_N from N samples, with a number P of pulsation sampling values equal to 2N.

Then for each value of ω , the P_N computation comprises:

- 10 o a computation of a value τ for the N samples using the formula:

$$\tan(2\omega\tau) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N \sin 2\omega t_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N \cos 2\omega t_j} \quad (3),$$

- o a computation of the periodogram P_N using the formula:

$$15 \quad P_N(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left\{ \frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \cos \omega(t_j - \tau) \right]^2}{\sum_{j=1}^N \cos^2 \omega(t_j - \tau)} + \frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \sin \omega(t_j - \tau) \right]^2}{\sum_{j=1}^N \sin^2 \omega(t_j - \tau)} \right\} \quad (4).$$

It has to be noted that N samples h_k are necessary to apply the method. The method must then wait, during an initialisation phase, until the N first packets arrive, in order to provide an RTT result.

- 20 After that, the RTT may be re-estimated in real time, and a re-computation may occur each time a new packet arrives. Alternately a new computation may occur at every 2, 3 or n arrivals. At each arrival of a new packet, a new sample h_n of signal X is collected. The set of samples $h_1, h_2 \dots h_N$ is then
 25 shifted. The first sample h_1 which is the oldest sample is discarded. All former samples $h_2 \dots h_N$ are shifted, that is

their index is decreased by one. Former h_2 becomes the new h_1 , and more generally former h_{k+1} becomes the new h_k , for $k=1..N-1$. h_N is replaced by the new sample h_n , so doing the set of samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ at any time always comprises the N most recent samples.

Based on a set comprising the N most recent samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ of signal X, the periodogram P_N may be updated and then also the RTT.

The update of the periodogram may be done by applying the previous formulas (1) - (4) to the new set of samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$.

However a great saving in computing load may be expected in taking into account the fact, that from one computation to the next, only one sample h_n differs, the N-1 other samples remaining the same. This can be profitably used in order not to compute again all of the sums from the scratch. Such computing are named "sliding" updates.

Thus the update of the periodogram P_N may advantageously comprise the step of updating the mean $\bar{h}$ and variance σ^2 for the N samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ using the formulas:

$$\bar{h} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N h_i \quad (5) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N h_i^2 - \frac{N}{N-1} \bar{h}^2 \quad (6).$$

The first formula (5) is the same as (1), but the sum of h_i can be computed, instead of summing all the h_i , by taking into account the previous remark. Then, the new sum is equal to the former sum plus h_n minus h_1 . N-1 additions ($h_1+h_2+..+h_N$) are replaced by two additions, or more exactly one addition and one subtraction ($\sum_{i=1}^N h_i - h_1 + h_n$).

In the same way the new formula (6) for the variance saves computing load. The sum of h_i^2 can be computed instead of summing all the h_i^2 , from the old sum of h_i^2 , by adding h_n^2 and subtracting h_1^2 .

For $2N$ values of pulsation ω taken in a range $[\omega_1, \omega_2]$:
the update of τ is done the same way as previously, using

$$\text{formula } \tan(2\omega\tau) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N \sin 2\omega t_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N \cos 2\omega t_j} \quad (7), \text{ the same as (3).}$$

Then the periodogram is computed taking into account the
5 previous remark and some trigonometric properties. The values
 $\Phi, \Gamma, \Phi_2, \Gamma_2$ are first computed for each pulsation ω using the
formulas:

$$\Phi = \sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \cos \omega t_j = \sum_{j=1}^N h_j \cos \omega t_j - \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{h} \cos \omega t_j \quad (8)$$

$$\Gamma = \sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \sin \omega t_j = \sum_{j=1}^N h_j \sin \omega t_j - \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{h} \sin \omega t_j \quad (9)$$

$$10 \quad \Phi_2 = \sum_{j=1}^N \cos 2\omega t_j \quad (10)$$

$$\Gamma_2 = \sum_{j=1}^N \sin 2\omega t_j \quad (11)$$

and then the periodogram P_N using the formula (12):

$$P_N(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left\{ \frac{[\Phi \cos \omega\tau + \Gamma \sin \omega\tau]^2}{\frac{N}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\Phi_2 \cos 2\omega\tau + \frac{1}{2}\Gamma_2 \sin 2\omega\tau} + \frac{[\Gamma \cos \omega\tau - \Phi \sin \omega\tau]^2}{\frac{N}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\Phi_2 \cos 2\omega\tau - \frac{1}{2}\Gamma_2 \sin 2\omega\tau} \right\}$$

15

As is apparent from the description above, the algorithm
involves a certain number of sum terms that are updated in
the manner of a "sliding average". The equations imply the
use of a "box" envelope for summing exactly N samples,
20 necessitating the storage of all N summands to enable
incremental updates.

Using less storage, other "sliding" update techniques can
also be used, with varying degrees of approximation or of
averaging in time. For example, in formulae derived from

"exponential" averaging, only the preceding sum is required in memory.

More general kinds of digital filters (e.g, infinite-impulse-response or auto-regressive-moving-average) only
 5 require the memory of very few previous result and input values. The one skilled in the art would take benefice of analogically applying here all the enveloping techniques called "apodization" in the practice of Fourier transforms.

The formulas and sliding techniques used for updating
 10 provide an algorithm that only requires $O(N)$ operations at each sample arrival.

The preceding methods appear to function correctly with a number of samples N greater than 200. Lower values of N would lead to a noise too high. A value of N equal to 256 appears
 15 to work fine.

In order to compute τ and P_N , a range $[\omega_1, \omega_2]$ must be determined. This is done by examining the extreme values of the time t_k . A total duration T is then computed using the formula: $T = \text{Max}_k(t_k) - \text{Min}_k(t_k)$. The range limits are then
 20 determined using the formulas: $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$, and $\omega_2 = \frac{N\pi}{T}$.

Alternately, ω_1 and ω_2 may be determined arbitrarily or after the characteristics of the observed flow, its usual highest and lowest values among t_k being respectively taken to determine ω_1 and ω_2 .

25 Another interesting mean to save computing load is by tabulating the trigonometric functions sine and cosine, since they are extensively used. A table may typically store pre computed pairs of values [angle α , value of $\sin\alpha$, respectively $\cos\alpha$]. A value $\sin\alpha'$, respectively $\cos\alpha'$ of a
 30 given angle α' being determined by taking the value $\sin\alpha$, respectively $\cos\alpha$, of the pair corresponding to the value α closest to α' . Classical interpolation techniques may also be

used, but taking the closest value is the least consuming method.

Starting from said periodogram, whatever the method used to obtain it, the method according to the invention then
5 proceeds to the extraction of a fundamental pulsation ω_0 .

Said extracting step may comprise:

- populating a list comprising the first W pulsation peaks corresponding to the W highest spectral powers P_N of said periodogram and
- 10 - searching interactively for a pulsation, among the W pulsations, that is a least common divisor for the others pulsations, said pulsation being the fundamental pulsation ω_0 .

While populating said peak list, a pulsation ω among the
15 $2N$ values in the range $[\omega_1, \omega_2]$ is determined to be a peak pulsation when its spectral power tops the spectral powers of its neighbours. That is, pulsation ω_k is a pulsation peak if $P_N(\omega_k) > P_N(\omega_{k-1})$ and $P_N(\omega_k) > P_N(\omega_{k+1})$, the index k describing 1.. $2N$.

20 Said peak list can also be pruned by discarding pulsation peaks out of a range determined by a high boundary $\omega_{\max}$ and a low boundary $\omega_{\min}$. Said boundaries are determined by the

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{RTT}$ formula to correspond to extreme RTT values

considered unreachable or not interesting. For example the
25 high boundary $\omega_{\max}$ may be chosen to correspond to a minimum value of RTT of 2ms, and the low boundary $\omega_{\min}$ may be chosen to correspond to a maximum value of RTT of 500ms.

Said peak list may advantageously be ordered by pulsation value, for example smallest first, to ease the search.

30 The searching step comprises, for each pulsation taken from the smallest to the highest, checking if said pulsation has at least two multiples in the list, that is, two

multiples that are also among the highest peak pulsations. If
 yes, stop the search and return said pulsation as the
 fundamental pulsation ω_0 . That is, the fundamental pulsation
 ω_0 is the lowest of the W highest peak pulsations that has at
 5 least two multiples in said peak list.

If said pulsation has not at least two multiples, then
 the next pulsation of the list is checked for at least two
 multiples, and then until the end of the list or a
 fundamental pulsation is found. It thus may happen cases
 10 where the process does not find any fundamental pulsation.

As is apparent, said algorithm is a pattern-matching
 algorithm that extracts a best-fitting combination of
 harmonics from a frequency spectrum. Many other pattern-
 matching procedures, either derived from the above, or
 15 available as prior art, can also be used.

Since the periodogram P_N may generally be noisy, a
 smoothing step is advantageously applied to the periodogram,
 after its computation, and before the extracting. Said
 smoothing step may be done by applying a low pass filter.

20 As a conservative measure, an additional filtering step,
 as figured by block 3 in figure 1, may be added. Said
 filtering step may check the extracted fundamental pulsation
 ω_0 with respect to the history of previously extracted
 fundamental pulsation.

25 This may for example take the form of a comparison
 between an average $\overline{\omega_0}$ of the previous fundamental pulsations
 and the last extracted fundamental pulsation ω_0 , returning
 the fundamental pulsation ω_0 if it does not differ from the
 average $\overline{\omega_0}$ from a given percentage, returning the average $\overline{\omega_0}$
 30 instead. Said average may be computed slidingly. A satisfying
 percentage is 50%. If $0,5 < \frac{\omega_0}{\overline{\omega_0}} < 1,5$, then ω_0 is returned.

If not, $\overline{\omega_0}$ is returned instead.

The algorithm functions quite well with a number W of pulsation peaks in the peak list equal to 10.

The estimation of the RTT with the previously described
5 techniques is fast enough for wire-speed on router ports.
Such an estimating method represents an enabler for the
design of novel technique of flow control. With such a real
time RTT information, routers have a better control on the
flows. They then can provide fairness, and, indirectly, an
10 improved user experience. Moreover, the flow control schemes
that can be designed starting from the estimation of the RTT
can be completely self-configurable: no management
intervention is required, since the estimation of the flow
adaptively adjusts the available bandwidth for the flow. The
15 new proposed schemes are fully compatible and inter-operable
with all existing routers and TCP-type end-to-end protocols.
No new protocols or signaling messages is needed.

CLAIMS

1. A method, in a packet flow communication system, for
 5 estimating a round trip time, RTT, of an observed packet
 flow, that is the time between the issue of a packet and the
 arrival of its acknowledgement, comprising the steps of:

- collecting an inter-arrival time signal X between
 adjacent packets, where the amplitude h_k of said
 10 signal X at instant t_k of arrival of a packet is
 equal to the elapsed duration since the arrival
 time t_{k-1} of a previous packet, that is $X(t_k) = h_k =$
 $t_k - t_{k-1}$,
- computing a periodogram P_N based on N samples $h_1,$
 15 $h_2..h_N$ of said signal X , using a Lomb-Scargle
 method,

characterized in that it further comprises the steps of:

- extracting a fundamental pulsation ω_0 out of said
 periodogram P_N using a pattern matching technique,
- 20 - determining the RTT out of said fundamental
 pulsation ω_0 .

2. The method of claim 1, where the step of computing the
 periodogram P_N comprises the steps of:

- 25 - computing a mean $\bar{h}$ and a variance σ^2 for the N
 samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ using the formulas:

$$\bar{h} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N h_i \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (h_i - \bar{h})^2,$$

- computing for $2N$ values of pulsation ω taken in a
 range $[\omega_1, \omega_2]$:

- 30 o a value τ for the N samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ using the
 formula:

$$\tan(2\omega\tau) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N \sin 2\omega t_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N \cos 2\omega t_j},$$

o the periodogram P_N using the formula:

$$P_N(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left\{ \frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \cos \omega(t_j - \tau) \right]^2}{\sum_{j=1}^N \cos^2 \omega(t_j - \tau)} + \frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \sin \omega(t_j - \tau) \right]^2}{\sum_{j=1}^N \sin^2 \omega(t_j - \tau)} \right\}$$

5 3. The method of claim 2, further comprising, in real time, at each arrival of a new packet, the steps of:

- collecting a new sample h_n of signal X,
- shifting the set of samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ by:
 - o discarding the oldest sample h_1 , and
 - 10 o for $k=1..N-1$, $h_k = h_{k+1}$,
 - o replacing h_N by the new sample h_n ,
 in order said set of samples still comprises the N most recent samples,
- updating the periodogram P_N based on the N most recent samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ of signal X,
- 15 - updating the RTT.

4. The method of claim 3, where the step of updating the periodogram P_N comprises the steps of:

- 20 - updating the mean $\bar{h}$ and variance σ^2 for the N samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ using the formulas:

$$\bar{h} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N h_i \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N h_i^2 - \frac{N}{N-1} \bar{h}^2,$$

- updating for $2N$ values of pulsation ω taken in a range $[\omega_1, \omega_2]$:

- 25 o the value τ for the N samples $h_1, h_2..h_N$ using the formula:

$$\tan(2\omega\tau) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N \sin 2\omega t_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N \cos 2\omega t_j},$$

o the values $\Phi, \Gamma, \Phi_2, \Gamma_2$ using the formulas:

$$\Phi = \sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \cos \omega t_j = \sum_{j=1}^N h_j \cos \omega t_j - \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{h} \cos \omega t_j$$

$$\Gamma = \sum_{j=1}^N (h_j - \bar{h}) \sin \omega t_j = \sum_{j=1}^N h_j \sin \omega t_j - \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{h} \sin \omega t_j$$

5

$$\Phi_2 = \sum_{j=1}^N \cos 2\omega t_j$$

$$\Gamma_2 = \sum_{j=1}^N \sin 2\omega t_j$$

o and then the periodogram P_N using the formula:

$$P_N(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left\{ \frac{[\Phi \cos \omega\tau + \Gamma \sin \omega\tau]^2}{\frac{N}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \Phi_2 \cos 2\omega\tau + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_2 \sin 2\omega\tau} + \frac{[\Gamma \cos \omega\tau - \Phi \sin \omega\tau]^2}{\frac{N}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \Phi_2 \cos 2\omega\tau - \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_2 \sin 2\omega\tau} \right\}$$

10 5. The method of claim 4, where N is greater than 200.

6. The method of any one of claims 2 to 5 where the values of ω_1 and ω_2 are determined using the formulas:

$$T = \text{Max}_k(t_k) - \text{Min}_k(t_k), \quad \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}, \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_2 = \frac{N\pi}{T}$$

15

7. The method of any one of claims 1 to 6 where the trigonometric functions sine and cosine are tabulated storing pre computed pairs [angle α , value of $\sin\alpha$]; a value $\sin\alpha'$ of a given angle α' being determined by taking the value $\sin\alpha$ corresponding to the value α closest to α' .

20

8. The method of any one of claims 1 to 7, where the extracting step comprises:

- populating a list comprising the first W pulsation peaks corresponding to the W highest spectral powers P_N of said periodogram and
- searching interactively for a pulsation, among the
5 W pulsations, that is a least common divisor for the others pulsations, said pulsation being the fundamental pulsation ω_0 .

9. The method of claim 8, where a peak is determined at a
10 pulsation ω_k , if $P_N(\omega_k) > P_N(\omega_{k-1})$ and $P_N(\omega_k) > P_N(\omega_{k+1})$.

10. The method of claim 8 or 9, where the populating step discards pulsation peaks not comprised in a range $[\omega_{\min}, \omega_{\max}]$.

15 11. The method of claim 10, where the high boundary $\omega_{\max}$ corresponds to a minimum value of RTT of 2ms and the low boundary $\omega_{\min}$ corresponds to a maximum value of RTT of 500ms.

12. The method of any one of claims 8 to 11, where the
20 searching step comprises:

- ordering said list of W pulsations peaks,
- iterating, starting from the lowest pulsation:
 - o checking if said pulsation has at least two multiples in the list, then stop iterating and
25 return said pulsation as the fundamental pulsation ω_0 ,
 - o if not, steps to the next pulsation in the list.

13. The method of any one of claims 8 to 12, further
30 comprising, before the extracting step, a step of smoothing the periodogram by applying a low pass filter.

14. The method of any one of claims 8 to 13, further

comprising, after the extracting step, a step of filtering the extracted fundamental pulsation ω_0 with respect to the history of previously extracted fundamental pulsations.

- 5 15. The method of claim 14, where the filtering step compares an average $\overline{\omega_0}$ of the previous fundamental pulsations to the last extracted fundamental pulsation ω_0 , returning the fundamental pulsation ω_0 if it does not differ from the average $\overline{\omega_0}$ from a given percentage, returning the average $\overline{\omega_0}$
10 either.

16. The method of any one of claims 8 to 15, where $W = 10$.

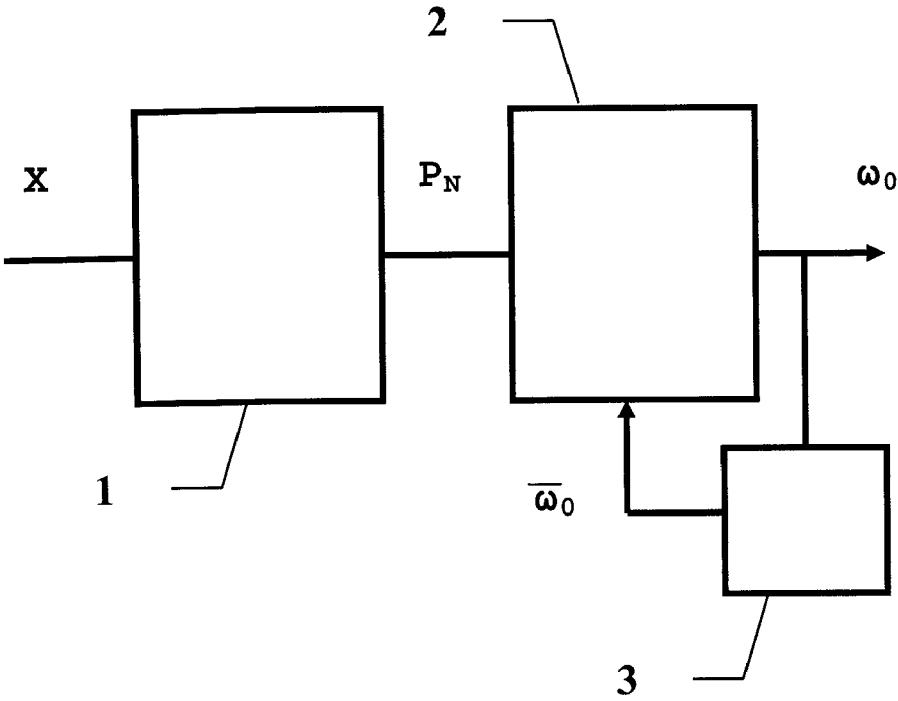


FIG. 1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2010/052625

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. H04L12/26

ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC, COMPENDEX

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	RYAN LANCE; IAN FROMMER: "Round-trip time inference via passive monitoring" ACM SIGMETRICS PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REVIEW, [Online] vol. 33, no. 3, December 2005 (2005-12), pages 32-38, XP002529590 New York, NY, USA ISSN: 0163-5999 Retrieved from the Internet: URL: http://portal.acm.org/ft_gateway.cfm?id=1111581&type=pdf&coll=GUIDE&dl=GUIDE&CFID=36581484&CFTOKEN=48616060 [retrieved on 2009-05-27] cited in the application the whole document ----- -/--	1-16

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 March 2010

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2010/052625

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CRAIG PARTRIGE; DAVID COUSINS; ALDEN W. JACKSON; RAJESH KRISHNAN; TUSHAR SAXENA; W. TIMOTHY STRAYER: "Using signal processing to analyze wireless data traffic" BBN TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 1321, [Online] 22 May 2002 (2002-05-22), pages 1-12, XP002529591 Cambridge, MA 02138 Retrieved from the Internet: URL: http://www.ir.bbn.com/documents/techmemos/TM1321.pdf [retrieved on 2009-05-27] the whole document -----	1-16
A	I. ANTONIOU; V. V. IVANOV; VALERY V. IVANOV; P.V. ZRELOV: "Statistical Model of Network Traffic" COMMUNICATION OF THE JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH, [Online] 15 November 2002 (2002-11-15), pages 1-40, XP002529592 141980 Dubna, Russia Retrieved from the Internet: URL: http://www.info.jinr.ru/publish/Preprints/2002/222(E11-2002-222).pdf [retrieved on 2009-05-27] the whole document -----	1-16