ENSC 427: Communication Network Spring 2014

Comparison Between WiFi and WiMAX On OPNET

http://www.sfu.ca/~luodil/427project.html

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Roadmap



- **R** Introduction
- **OPNET** simulation setup
- Simulation results
- Ruture work
- **References**

Introduction



™ Goal of this project:

Performance evaluation of Wireless Fidelity (WiFi) and Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) networks through streaming video and browsing. We will compare the quality of services on two wireless networks respectively, such as delay, data-drop rate and throughput.

WiFi Overview



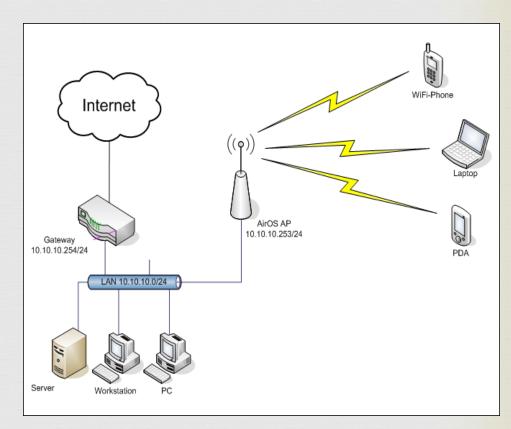


- □ IEEE 802.11 standard
- Describes only narrow range of connectivity ensuring Wireless Local Area Network
- Speed up to 50 Mbps
- Range up to 30 Meters

WiFi Network Architecture



- Server: Provide network services upon network users' requests
- Workstation: Wireless devices that can receive and transmit data packets of requested service









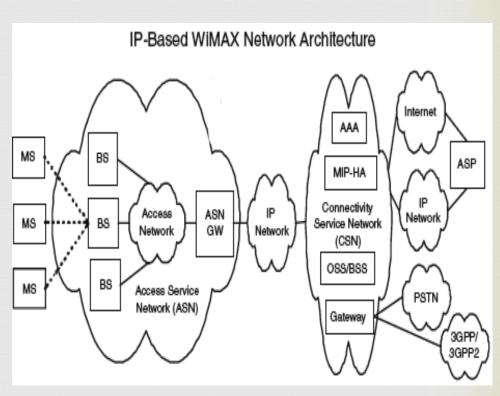
- □ IEEE 802.16 standard
- ™ IP based, wireless broadband access technology
- Speed up to 70 Mbps
- Range is about 50 Kilometers
- Reprotocol that provide fixed & mobile Internet Access

WiMAX Network Architecture



- Access Service Network (ASN):

 It is a transition part in order to connect those mobile stations or wireless devices to internet service provider
- Connectivity Service Network (CSN): Provide management and control for those WiMAX subscribers with services



WiFi Topology on OPNET

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Access Point: WLAN_ethernet_slip4_adv

Gateway: Ethernet4_Slip8_gtwy

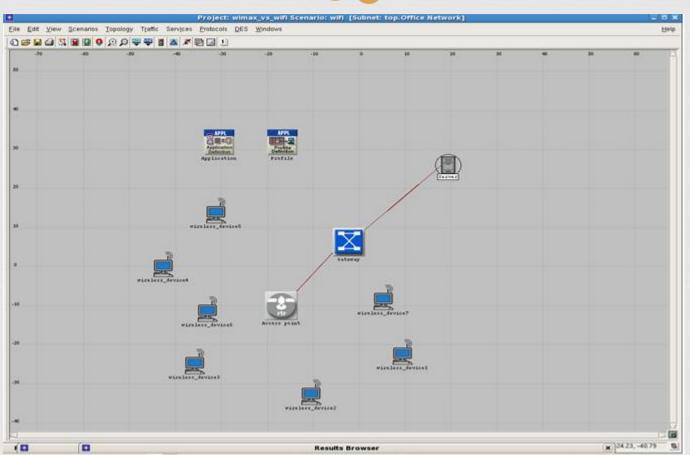
Server: Ethernet_server

™ Workstation: WLAN_skstn_adv

CRITICAL MODES CARREST MANAGEMENT CONTROLL TO THE CONTROLL

WiFi Topology on OPNET





WiMAX Topology on OPNET

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™ WiMAX Base Station: Wimax_bs_ethernet4_slip4_router

Gateway: Ethernet4_Slip8_gtwy

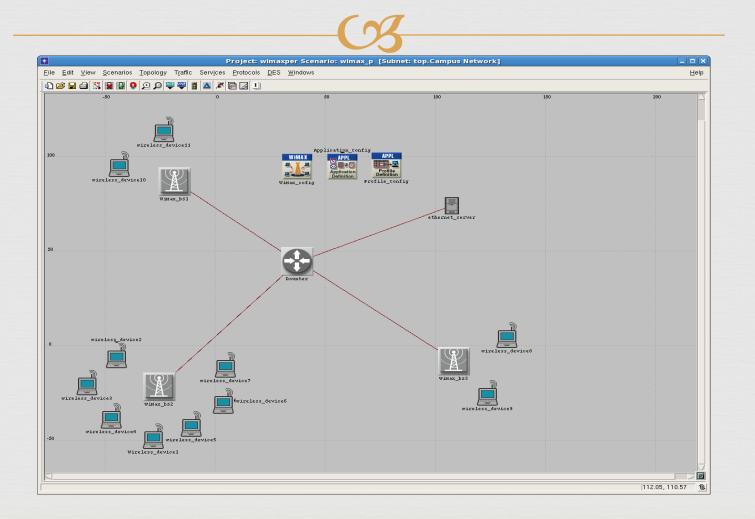
Server: Ethernet_server

™ IP backbone: Rounter_slip64_dc

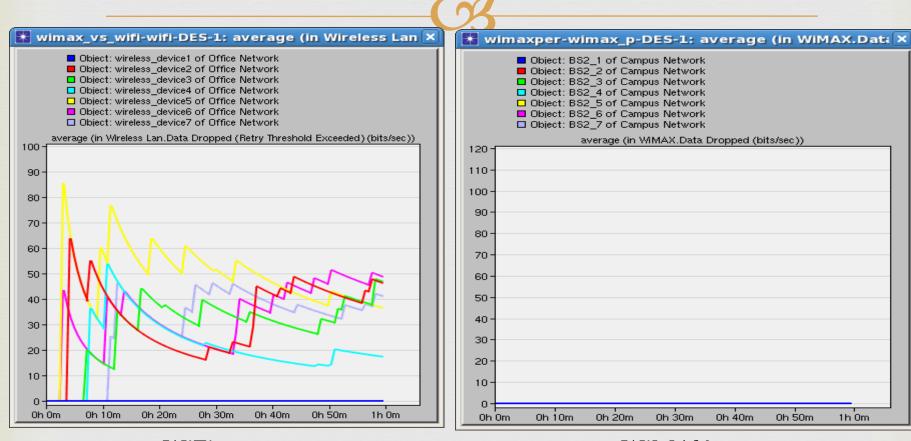
™ Workstation: Wlan_skstn_adv

CRITICAL MODES CARREST MANAGEMENT CONTROLL TO THE CONTROLL

WiMAX Topology on OPNET



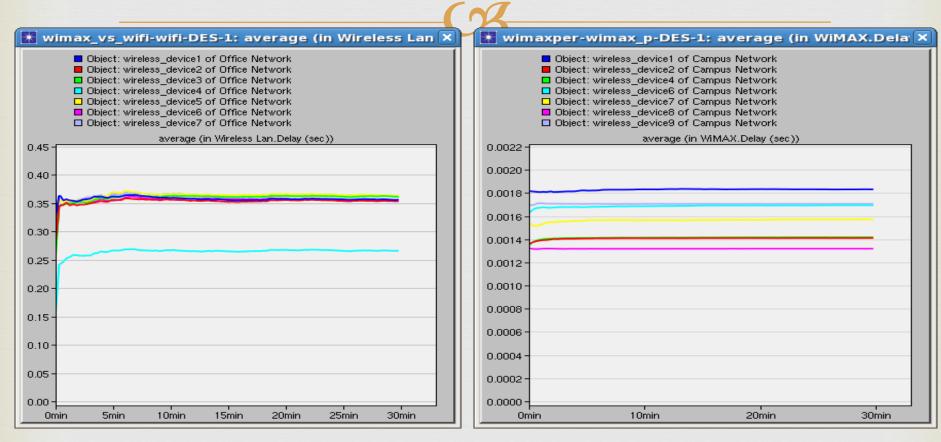
Simulation Result (Streaming Video)



WiFi WiMAX

WiMAX has a significant lower data drop rate than WiFi due to QoS

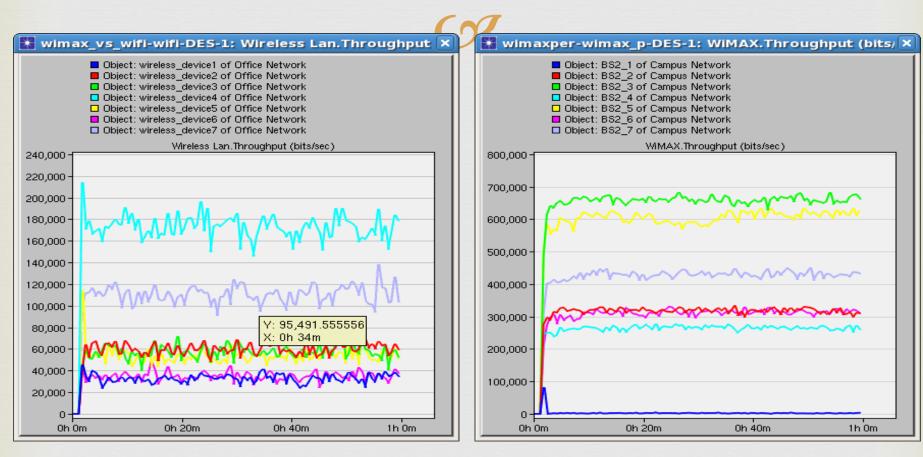
Simulation Result (Streaming Video)



WiFi WiMAX

• WiMAX has a better performance on Delay than WiFi due to the QoS

Simulation Result (Streaming Video)

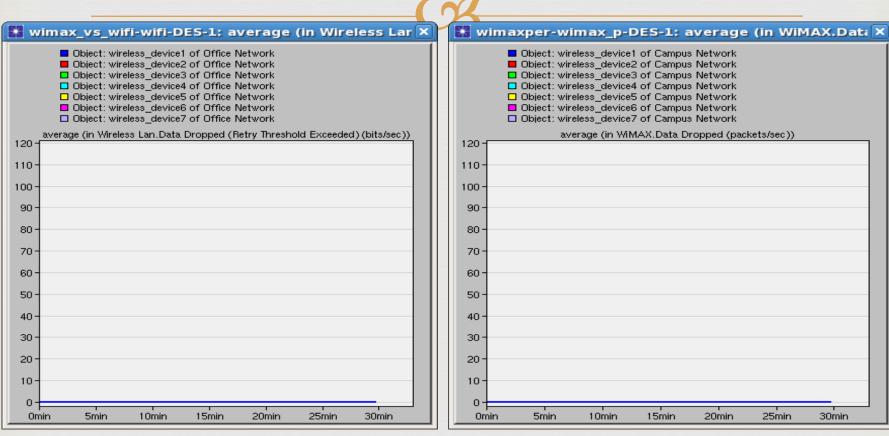


WiFi WiMAX

Unstable throughput on every MS due to the multipath effect and range $_{14}$

WiMAX has a higher throughput than WiFi

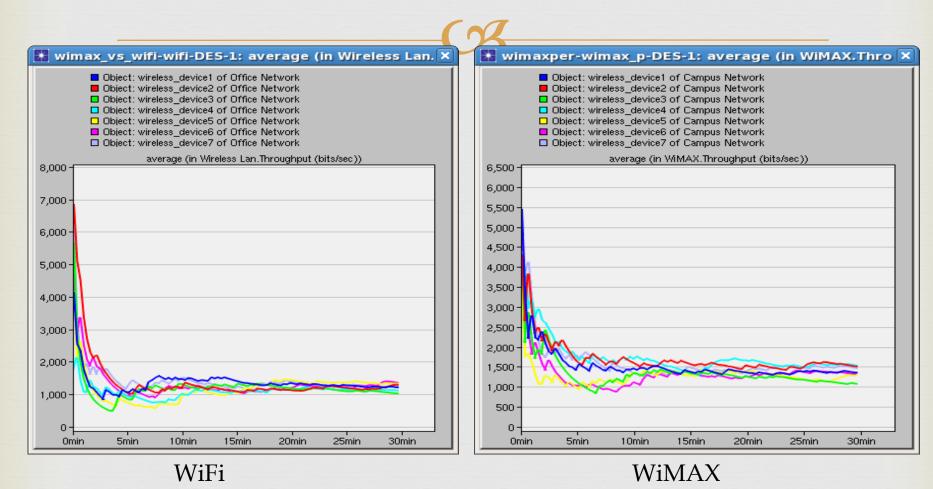
Simulation Result (Heavy Browsing)



WiFi WiMAX

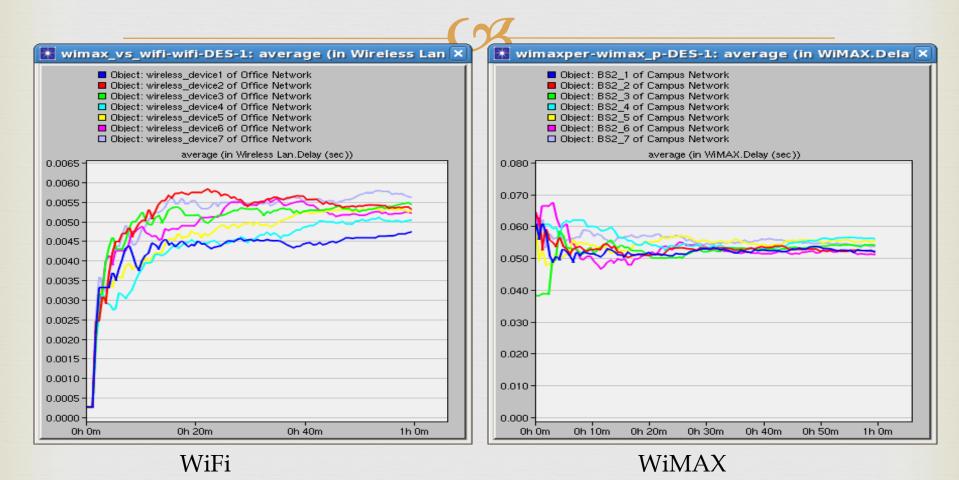
• Similar data drop rate for WiFi and WiMAX due to low transmission rate

Simulation Result (Heavy Browsing)



Similar throughput for WiFi and WiMAX due to low transmission rate

Simulation Result(Heavy Browsing)



WiMAX has a lager delay than WiFi due to absent of QoS

Conclusion and Discussion



- - WiMAX provides Quality of Service (QoS) to ensure better performance such as data dropped rate, delay and throughput
- Most wireless devices are compatible with WiFi technology, but incompatible with WiMAX technology.

Future Work



- Integration of WiFi and WiMAX in order to achieve better performance by connecting WLAN router to WiMAX base station
- Comparison of WiFi and WiMAX with a large number of network users

Question?

References



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