

Performance evaluation and enhancement of WLAN

(CMPT885 / ENSC835)

Demo Plan

Jiaqing (James) Song

songs@acm.org

Spring 2002

Contents of Demo

- OPNET WLAN Models
- PHY Characteristics
- WLAN Parameters
- Adaptive Backoff
- SMART Snoop*
- References

OPNET WLAN Models



subnet



subnet (mobile)



subnet (satellite)



Application Config



Profile Config



Task Config



song_wlan_ethernet_router_adv_ss (fix)



song_wlan_ethernet_router_adv_ss (mob)



song_wlan_station_adv (fix)



song_wlan_station_adv (mob)



wlan_ethernet_router (mob)



wlan_ethernet_router (fix)



wlan_eth_bridge



100BaseT



wlan_server (fix)



wlan_server (mob)

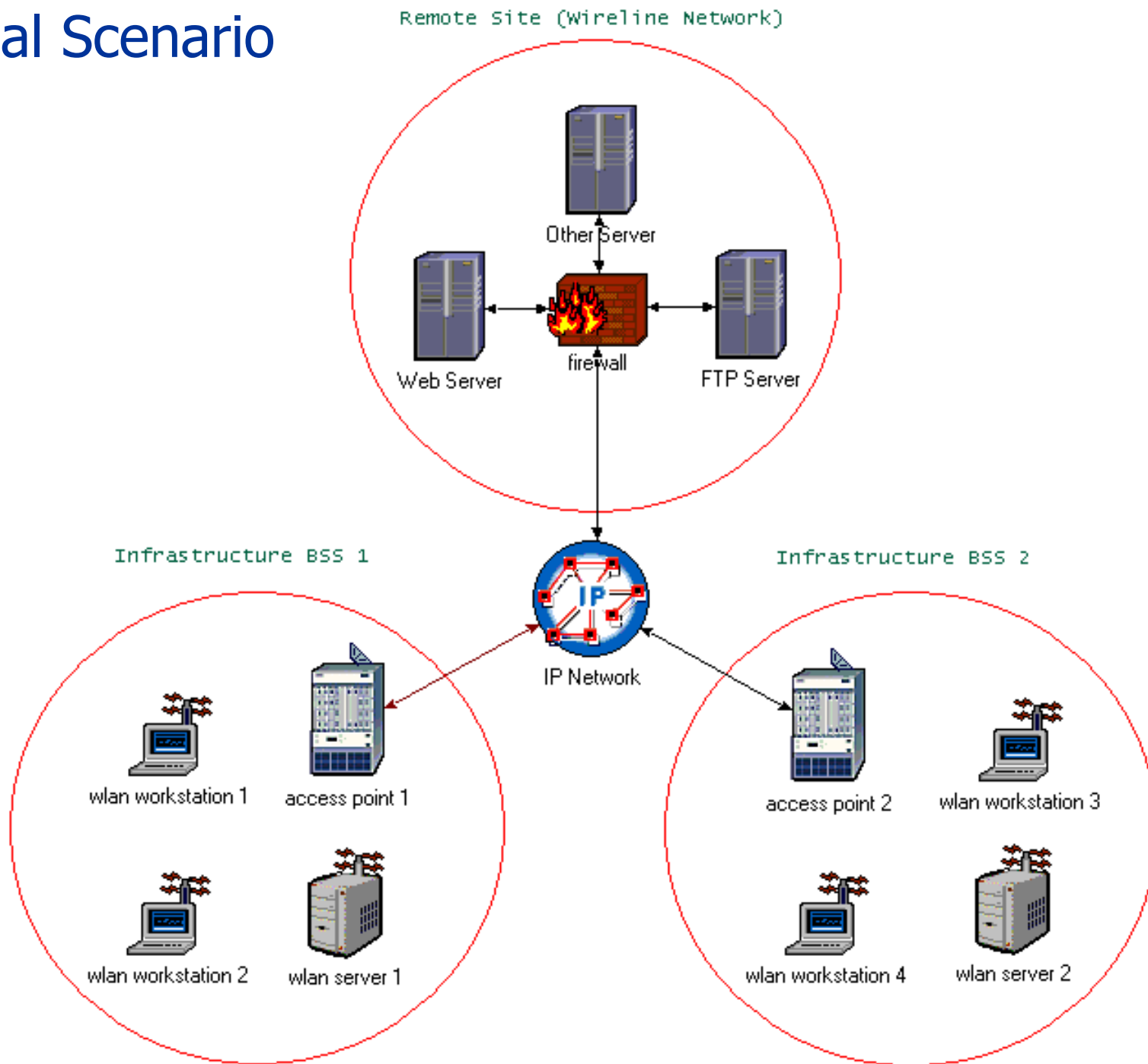


wlan_wkstn (fix)



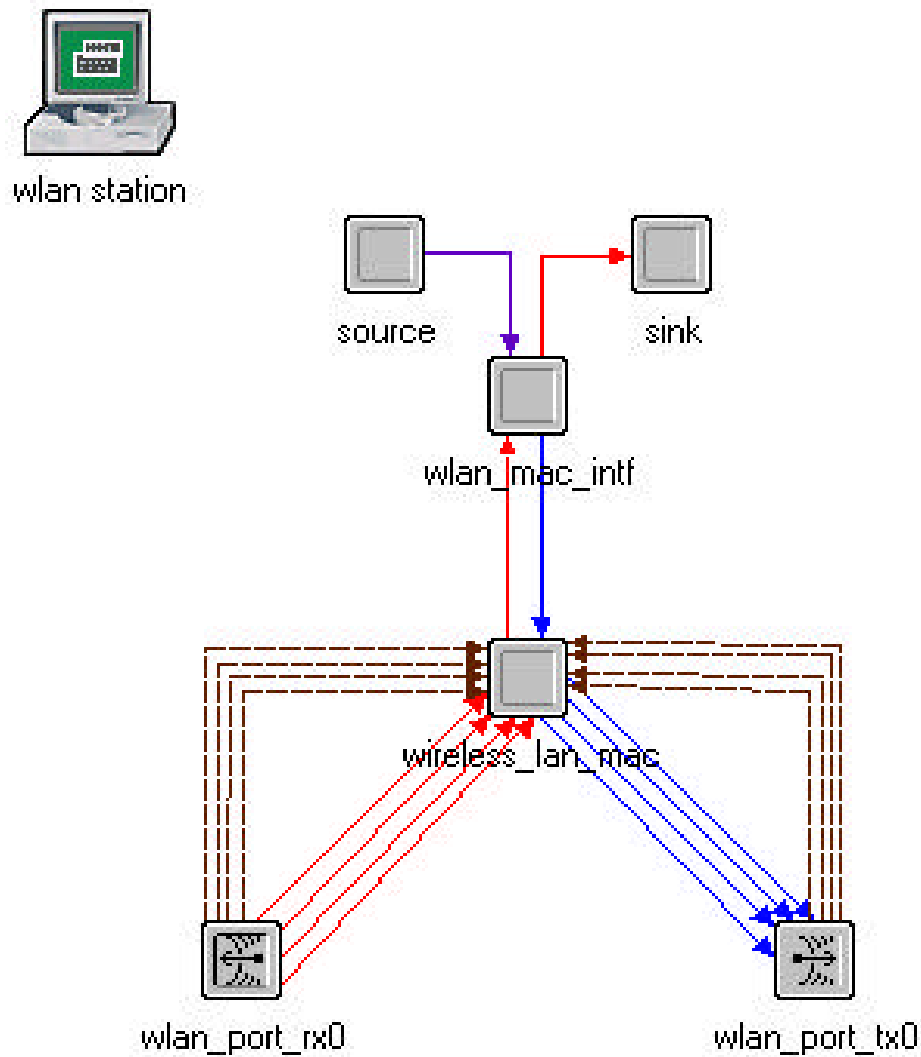
wlan_wkstn (mob)

Typical Scenario



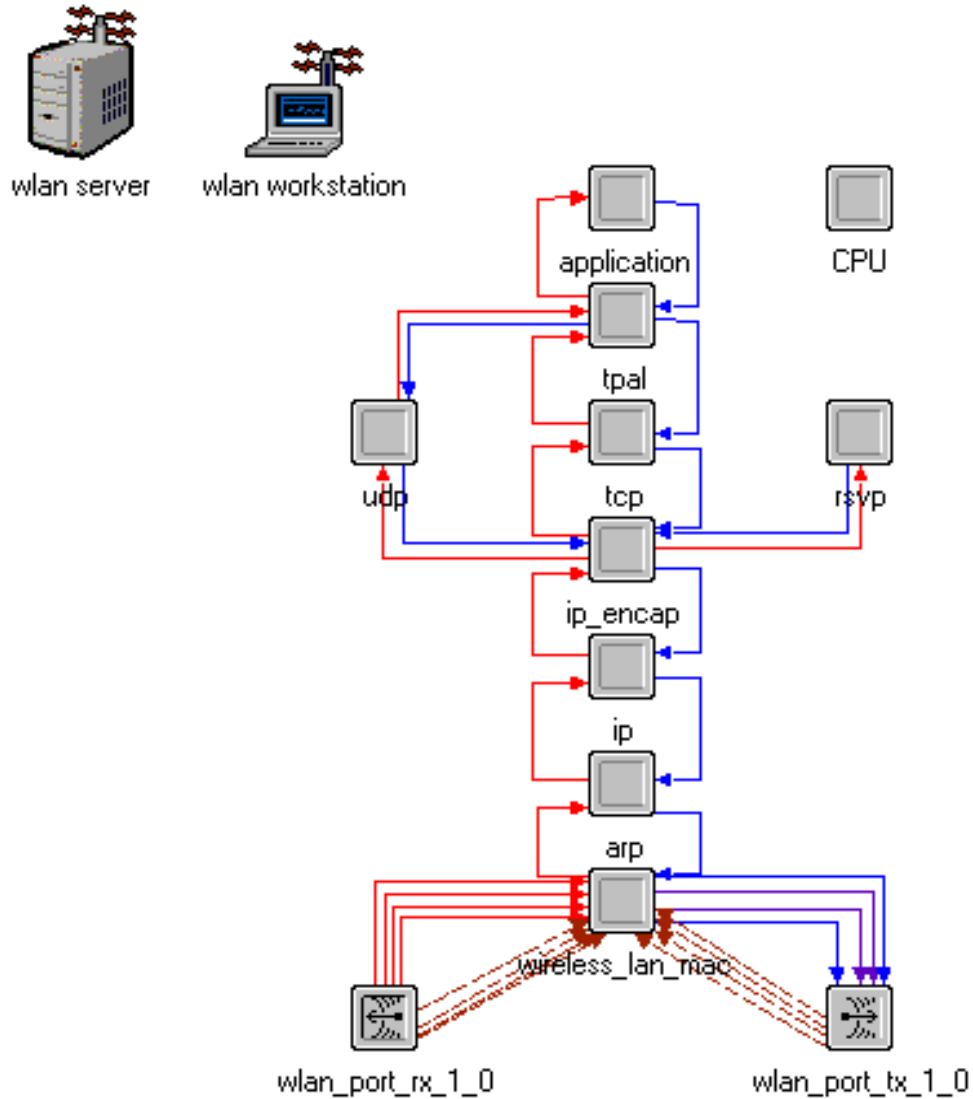
OPNET WLAN Models

- WLAN Station



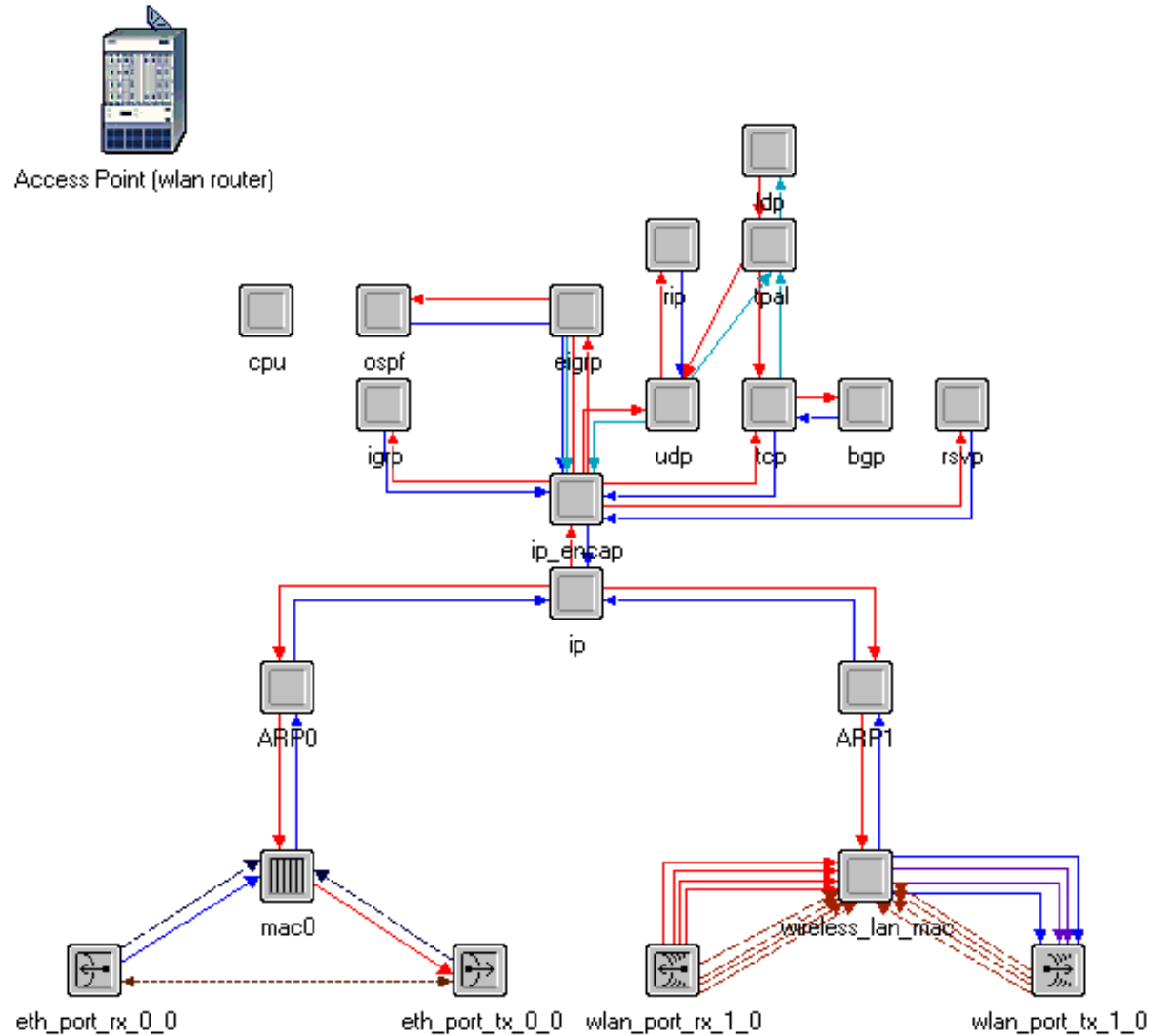
OPNET WLAN Models

- WLAN Workstation/Server



OPNET WLAN Models

- WLAN Router



Performance enhancement

- Survey of Methods

- Physical layer characteristics (slot time, SIFS)
- Tune up the WLAN parameters (Fragmentation threshold, RTS threshold, ...)
- Adaptive back-off protocol on MAC layer
- Proxy approach (snoop, SMART snoop protocol)

- Reliable link-layer approach (AIRMAIL)
- Split-connection approach (I-TCP, M-TCP)

Part 1: PHY Characteristics

- Analyze the effect of PHY characteristics
- PHY characteristics provided by OPNET model: Frequency Hopping, Direct Sequence, Infra Red
- OPNET does not provide customized PHY characteristics
- Add Slot Time, Sifs Time, Minimum Contention Window, Maximum Contention Window parameters into the OPNET node model

Part 1: PHY Characteristics

- Customized Settings

(Wireless LAN Parameters) Table

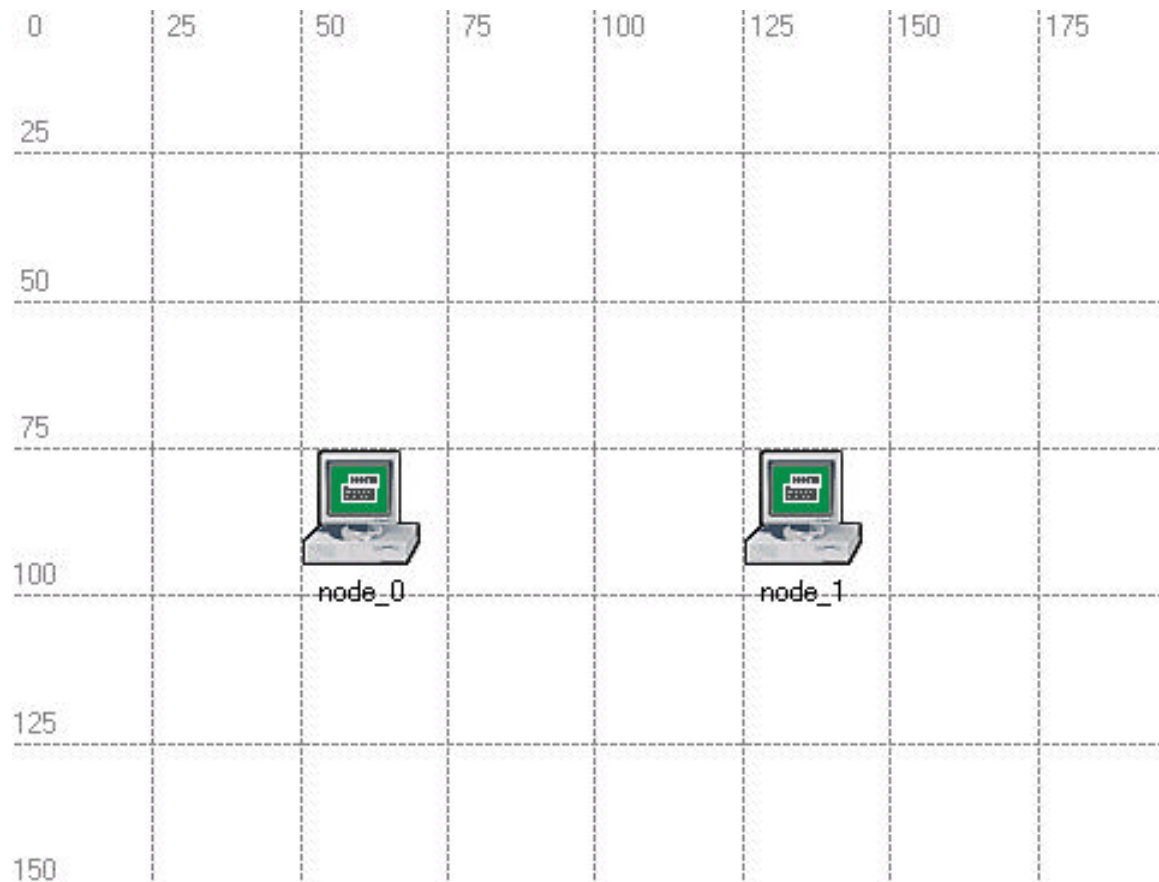
Attribute	Value
Rts Threshold (bytes)	None
Fragmentation Threshold (bytes)	None
Data Rate (bps)	11 Mbps
Physical Characteristics	Customized
Short Retry Limit (slots)	7
Long Retry Limit (slots)	4
Access Point Functionality	Disabled
Channel Settings	(...)
Buffer Size (bits)	256000
Max Receive Lifetime (secs)	0.5
Large Packet Processing	Drop
BSS Identifier	Not Used
Slot Time	2E-05
Sifs Time	1E-05
Min Contention Window	15
Max Contention Window	1023

Frequency Hopping
Direct Sequence
Infra Red
Customized

Details Promote Cancel OK

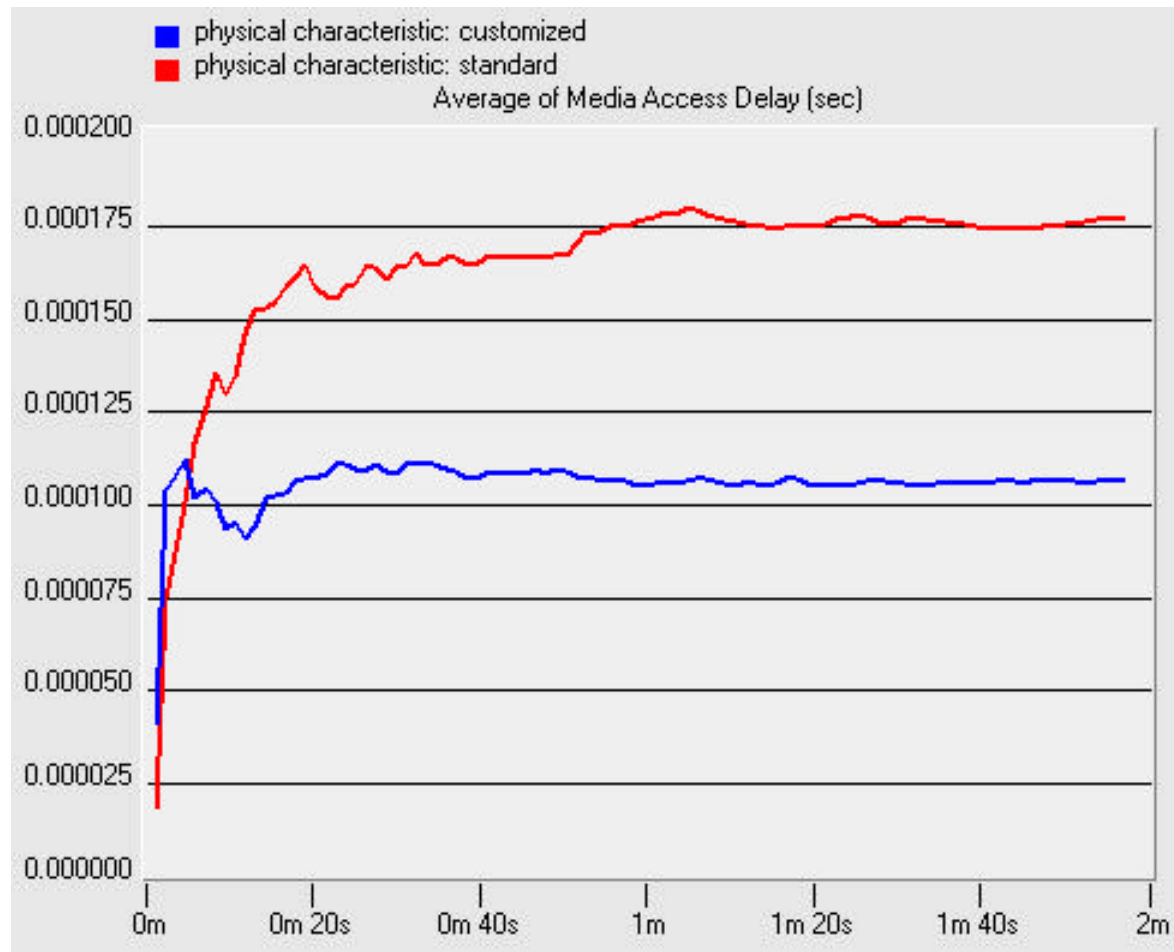
Part 1: PHY Characteristics

- Scenario



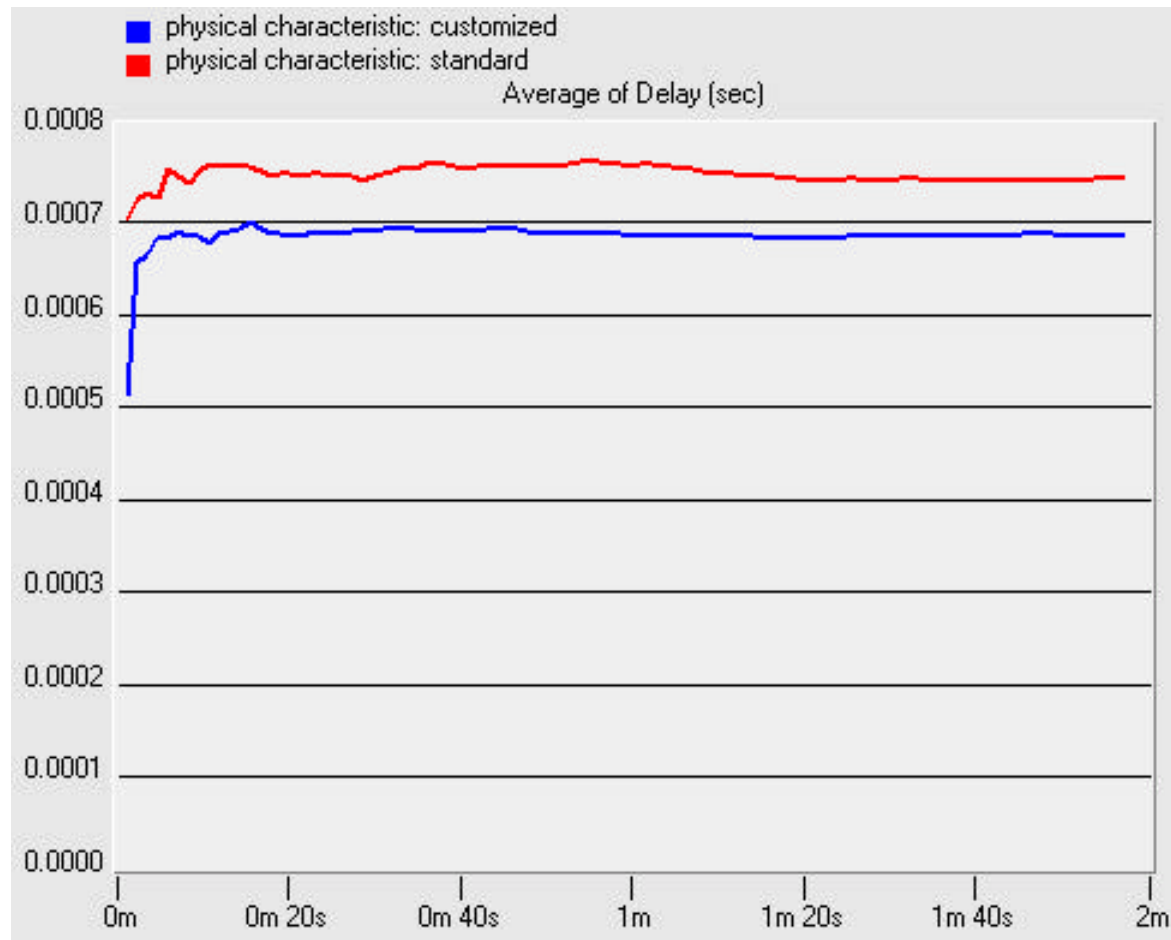
Part 1: PHY Characteristics

– Results of Customized SIFS (1)



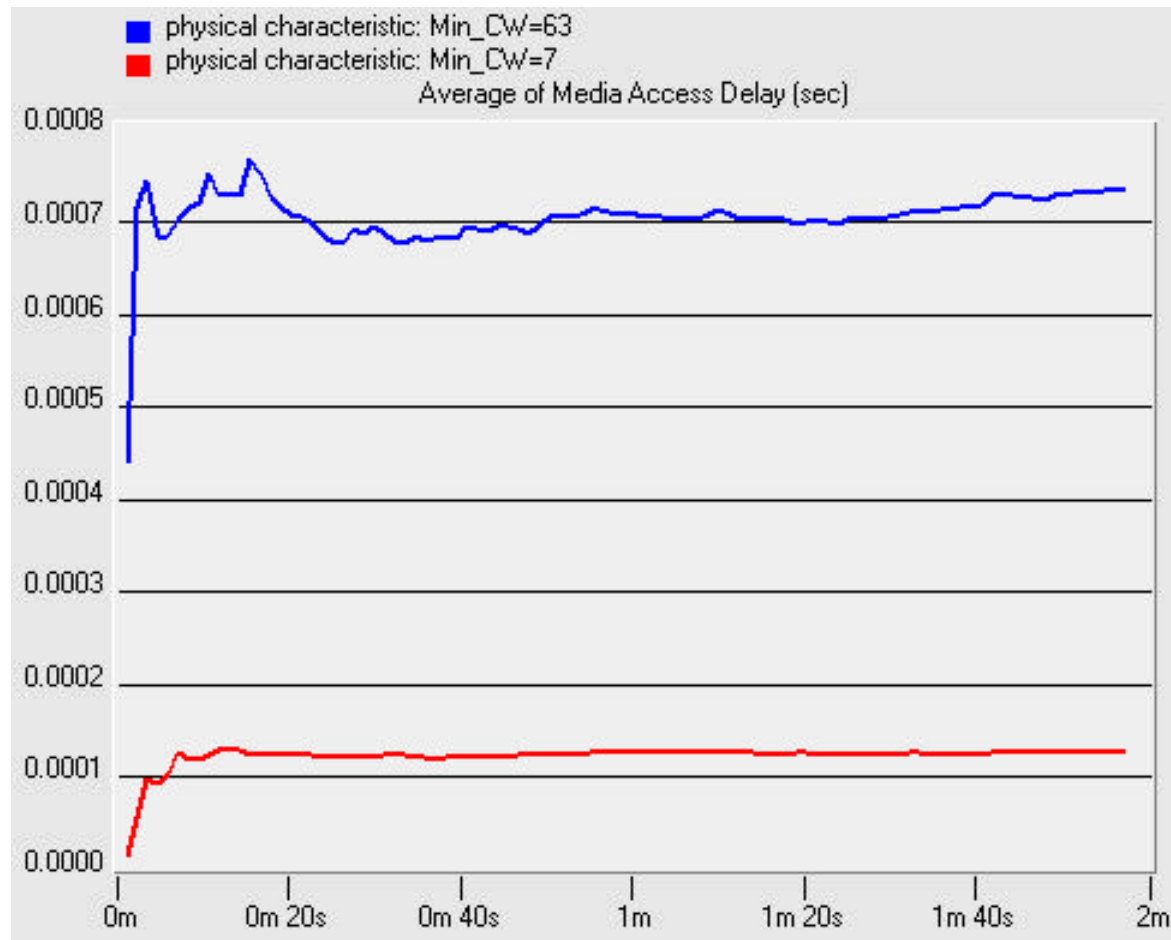
Part 1: PHY Characteristics

– Results of Customized SIFS (2)



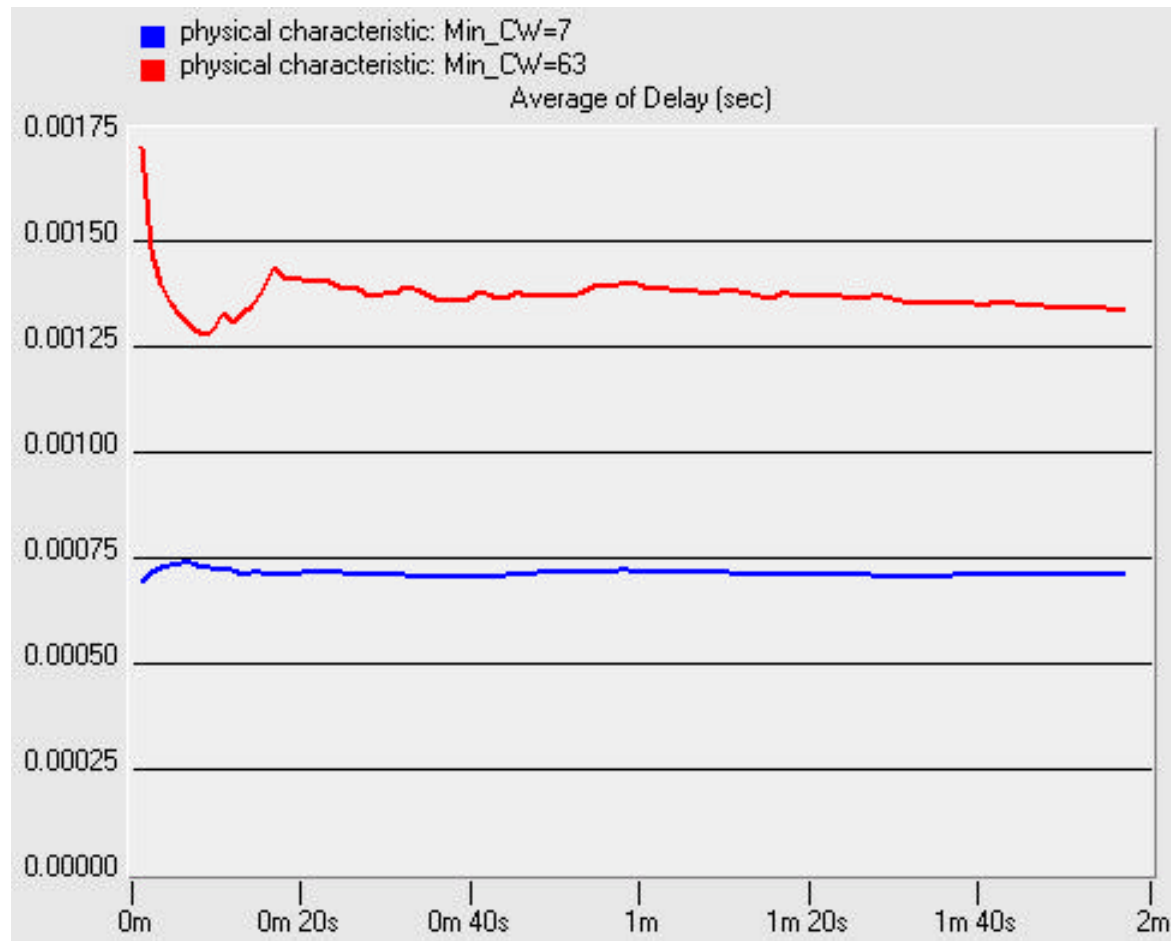
Part 1: PHY Characteristics

– Results of Customized Min CW (1)



Part 1: PHY Characteristics

– Results of Customized Min CW (2)

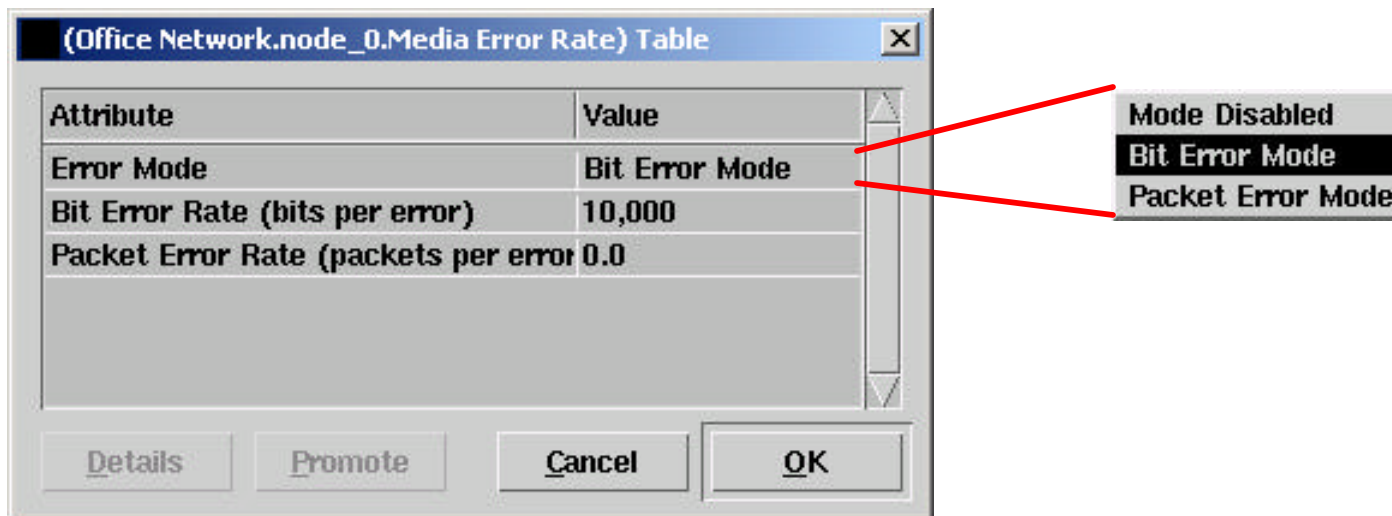


Part 2: WLAN Parameters

- Two important parameters: Fragmentation threshold, RTS/CTS threshold
- Proper fragmentation threshold can improve the wlan performance if the media error rate is high
- Too small fragmentation threshold will make the packet header occupy too much bandwidth
- RTS/CTS is used to deal with the hidden terminal problems

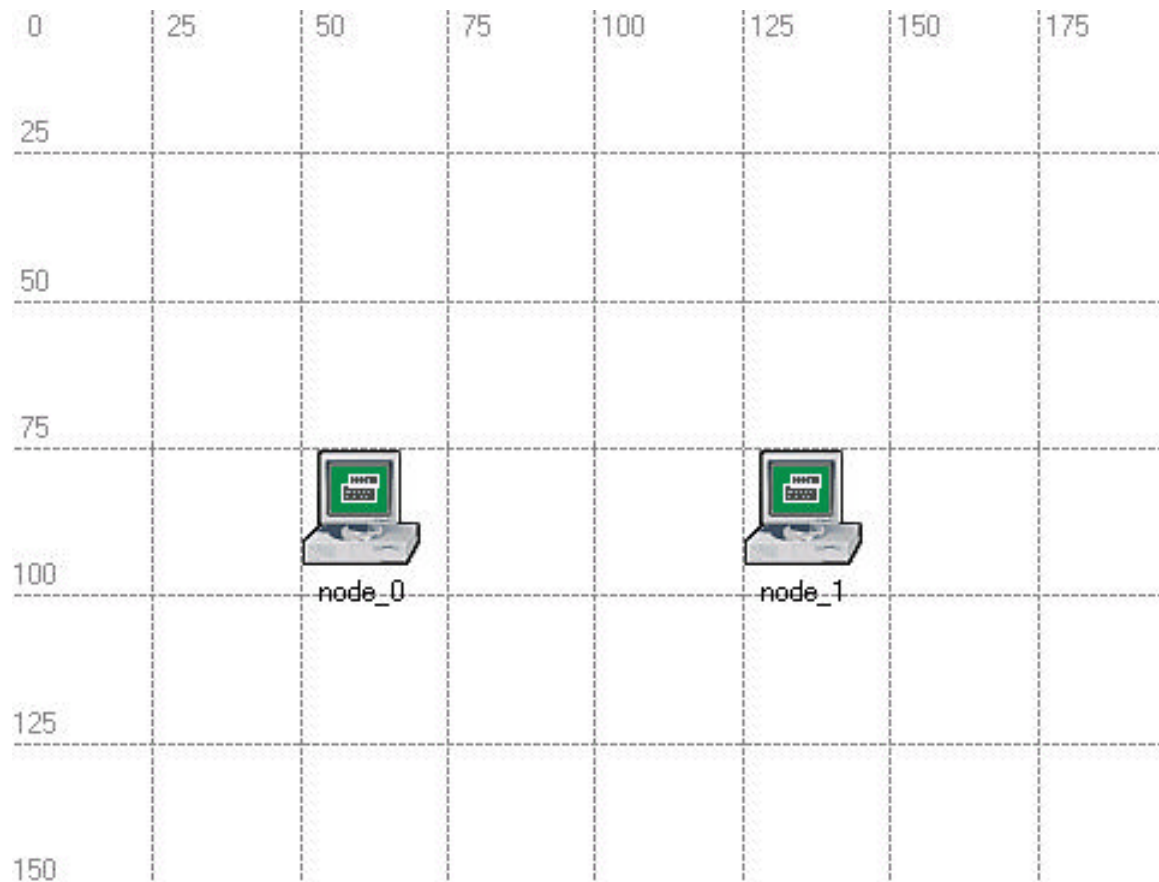
Part 2: WLAN Parameters

– Packet Error Generator



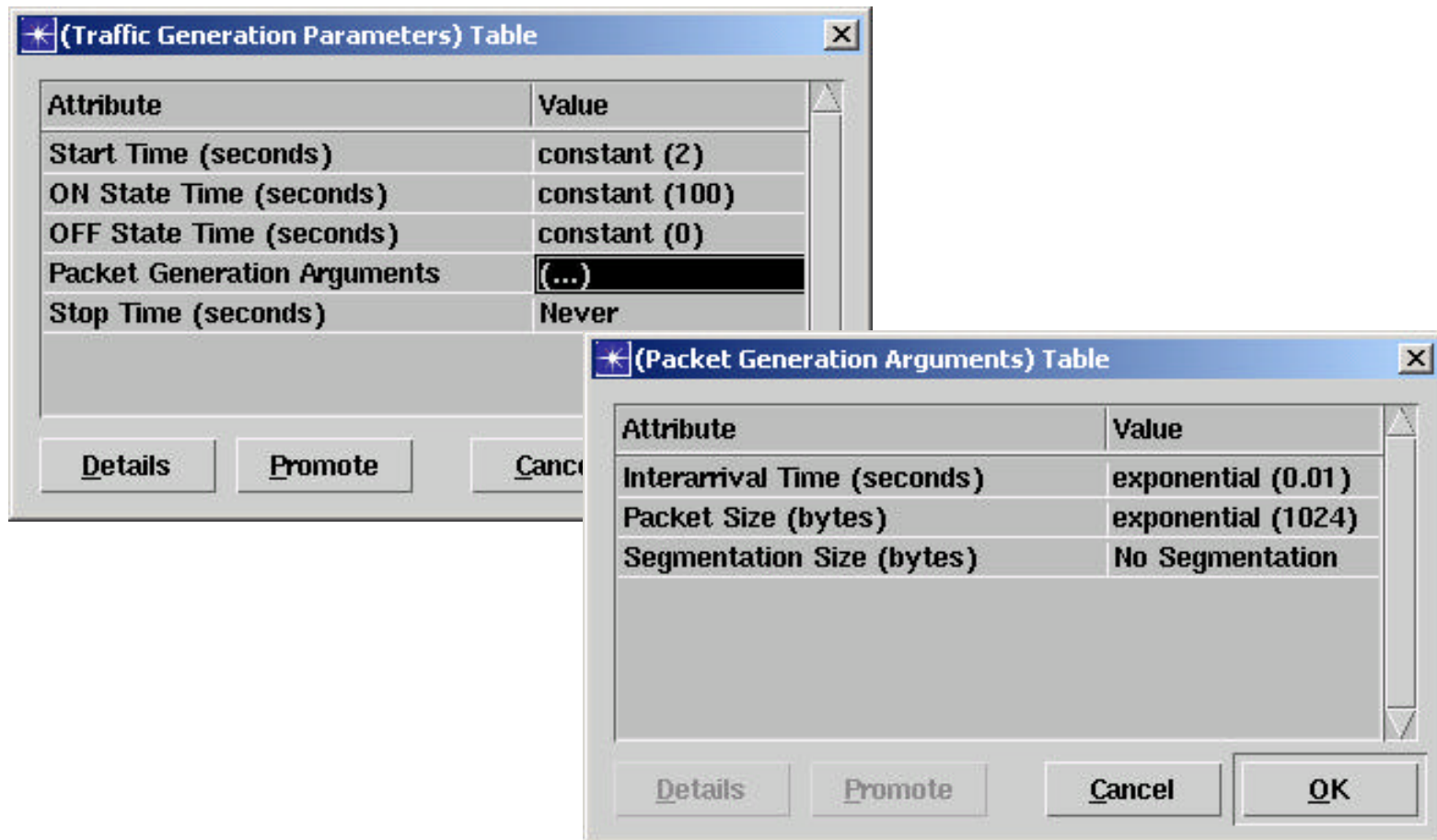
Part 2: WLAN Parameters

- Scenario



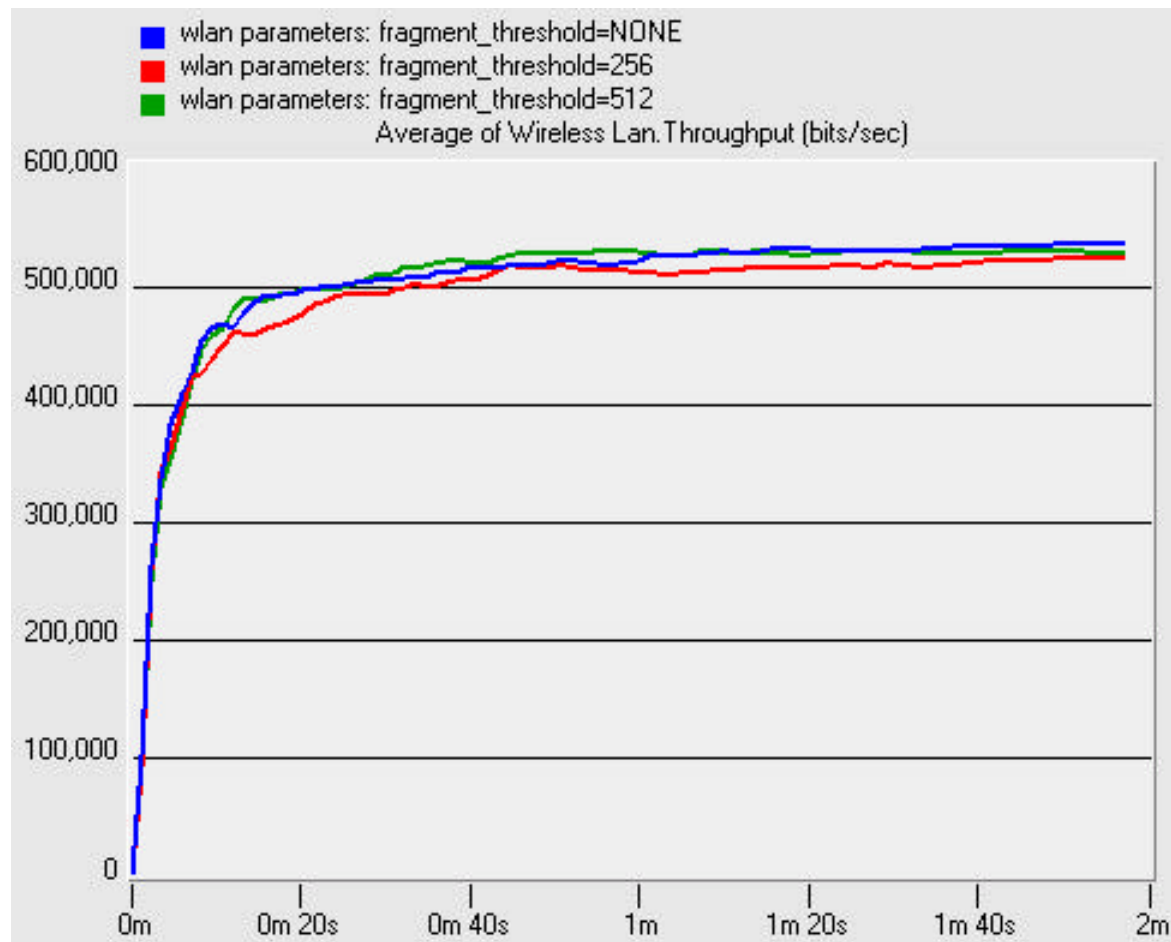
Part 2: WLAN Parameters

– Settings



Part 2: WLAN Parameters

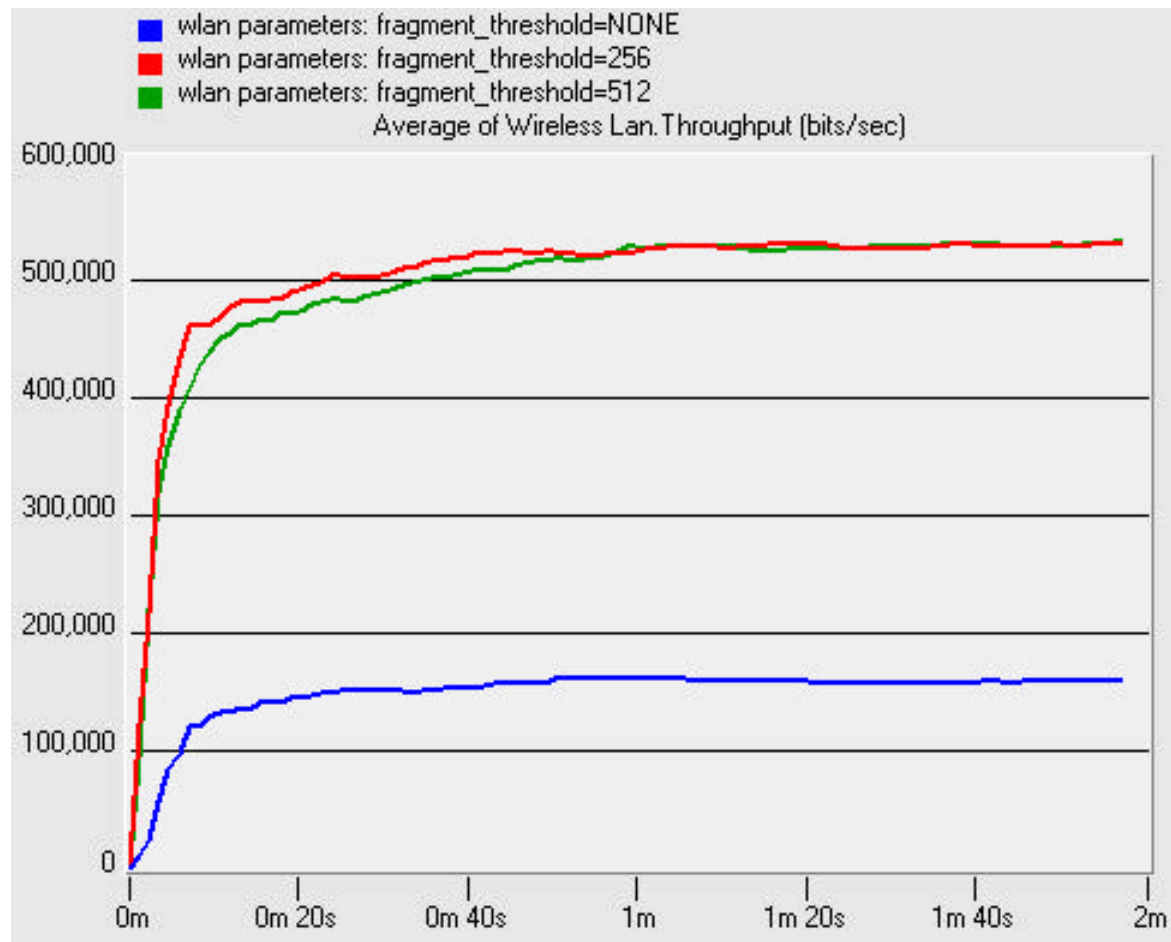
– Results of Fragmentation Threshold (1)



Bits Error Rate = 1/50,000

Part 2: WLAN Parameters

– Results of Fragmentation Threshold (2)

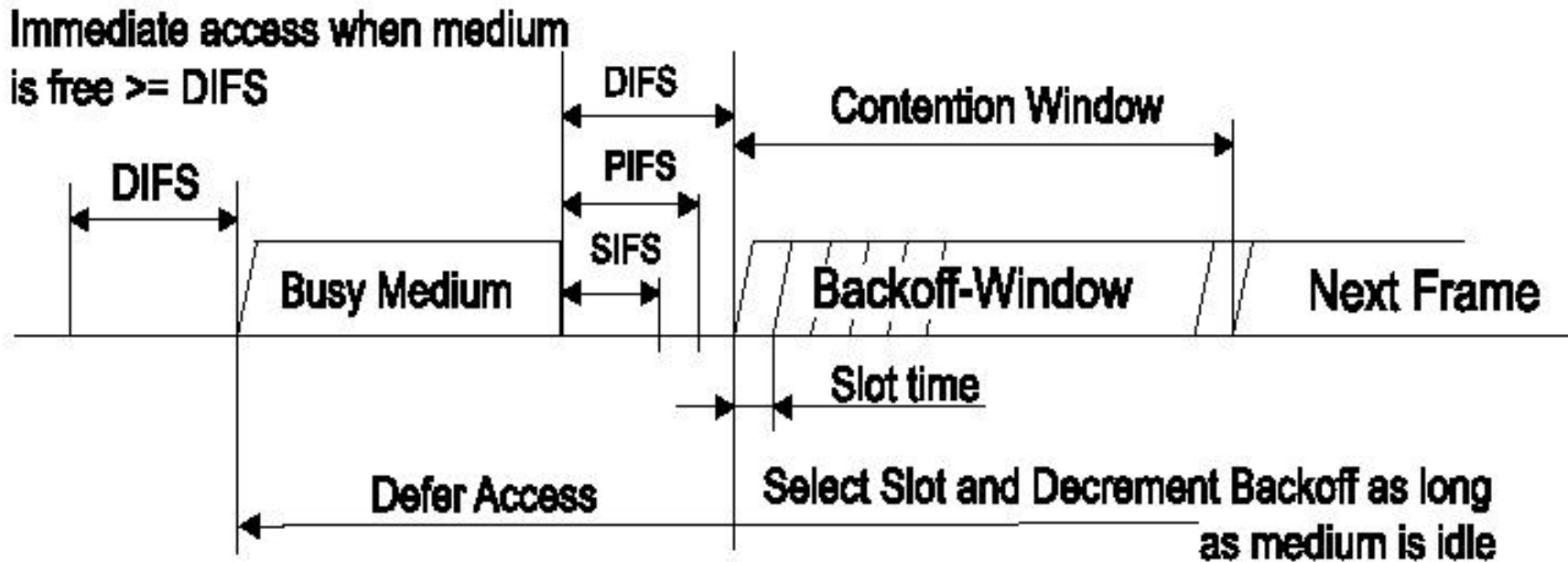


Bits Error Rate = 1/10,000

Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

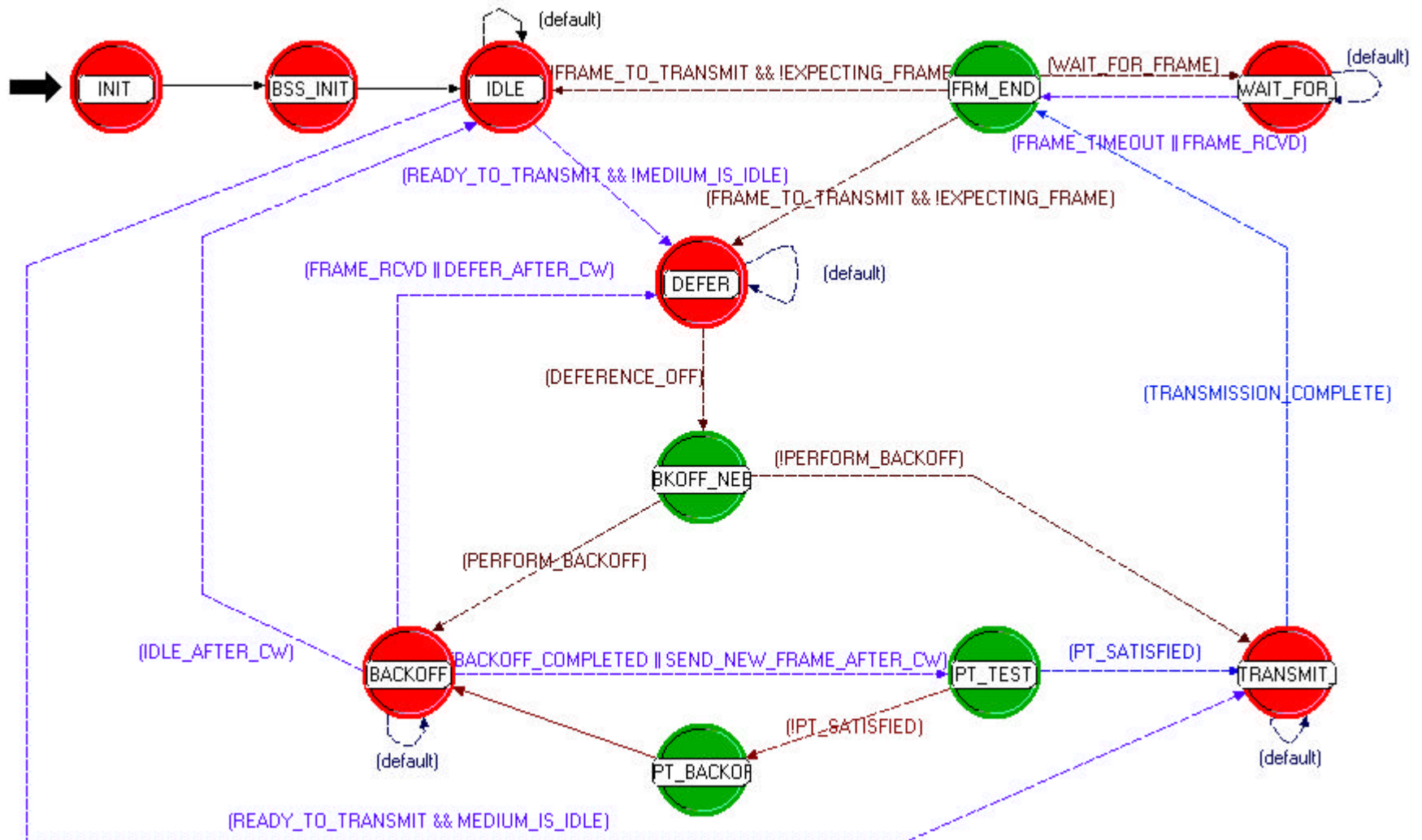
- Named Distributed Contention Control (DCC)
- Can be executed on the top of pre-existent access scheduling protocol (DCF)
- For the adaptive reduction of contention in WLAN networks
- Estimate the channel's congestion level from the slots utilization rate
- High congestion level → Trigger the virtual congestion procedure → Do the Backoff without the cost of a collision

Part 3: Adaptive Backoff



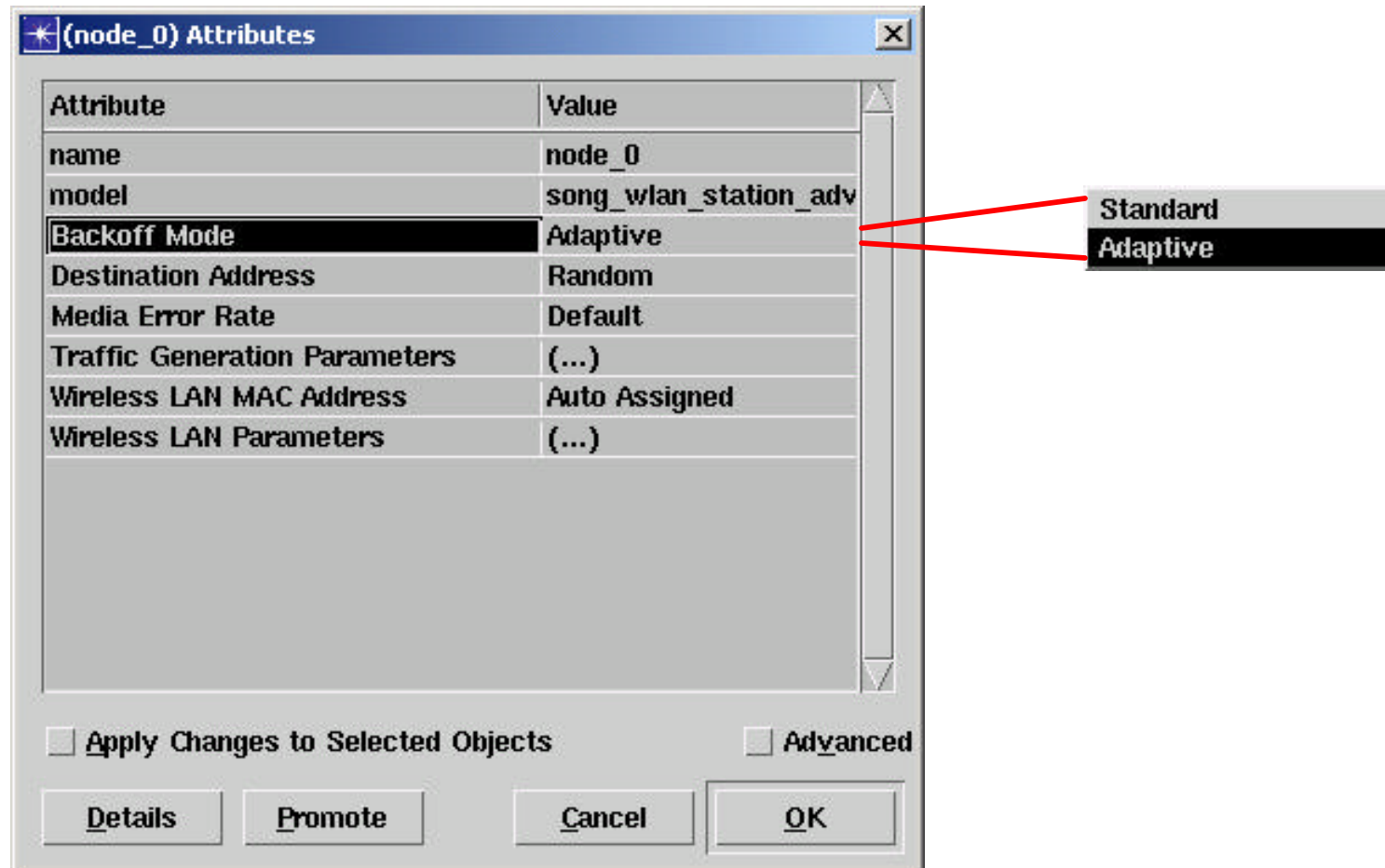
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

– Modified Model



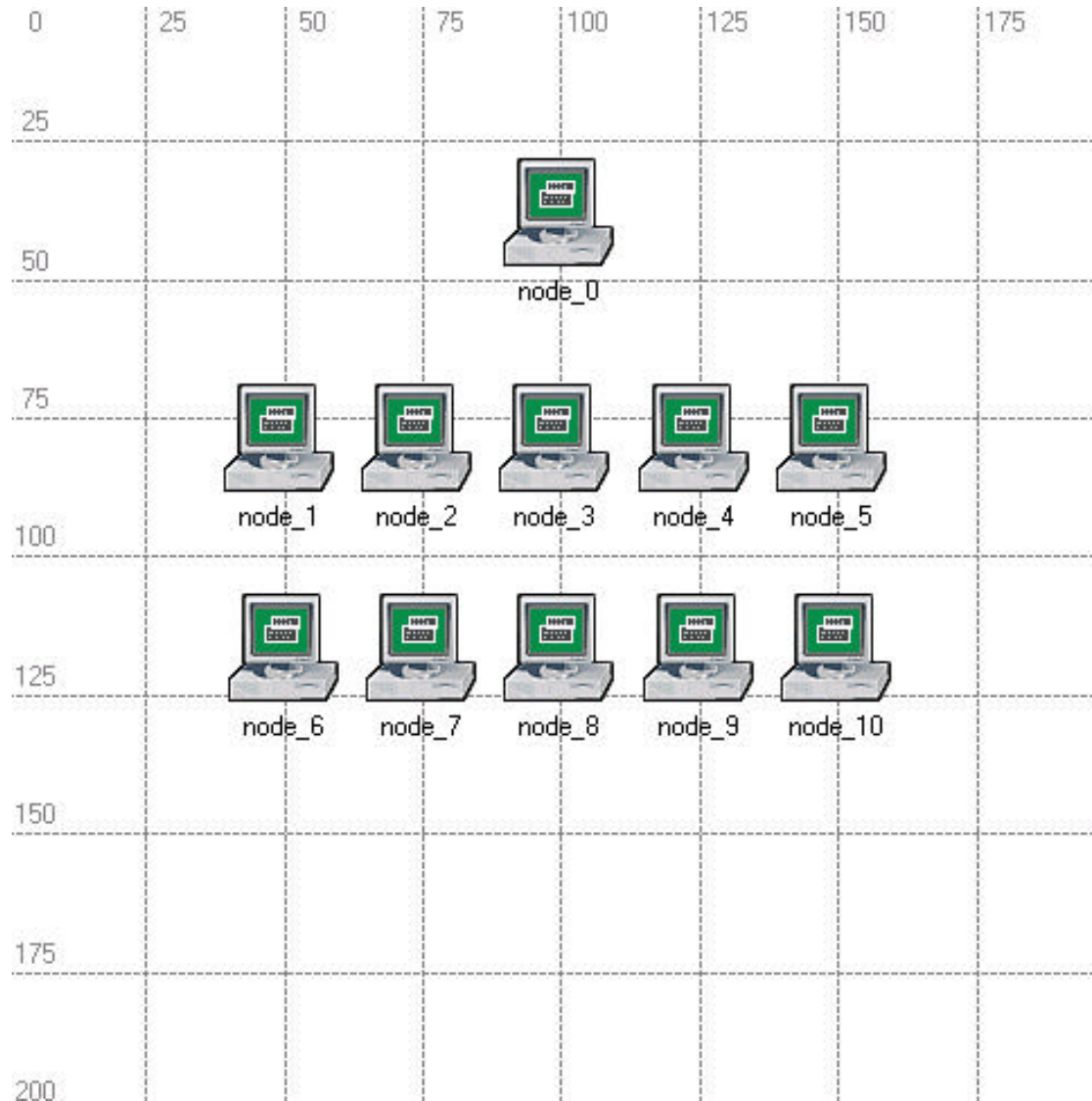
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

- Settings



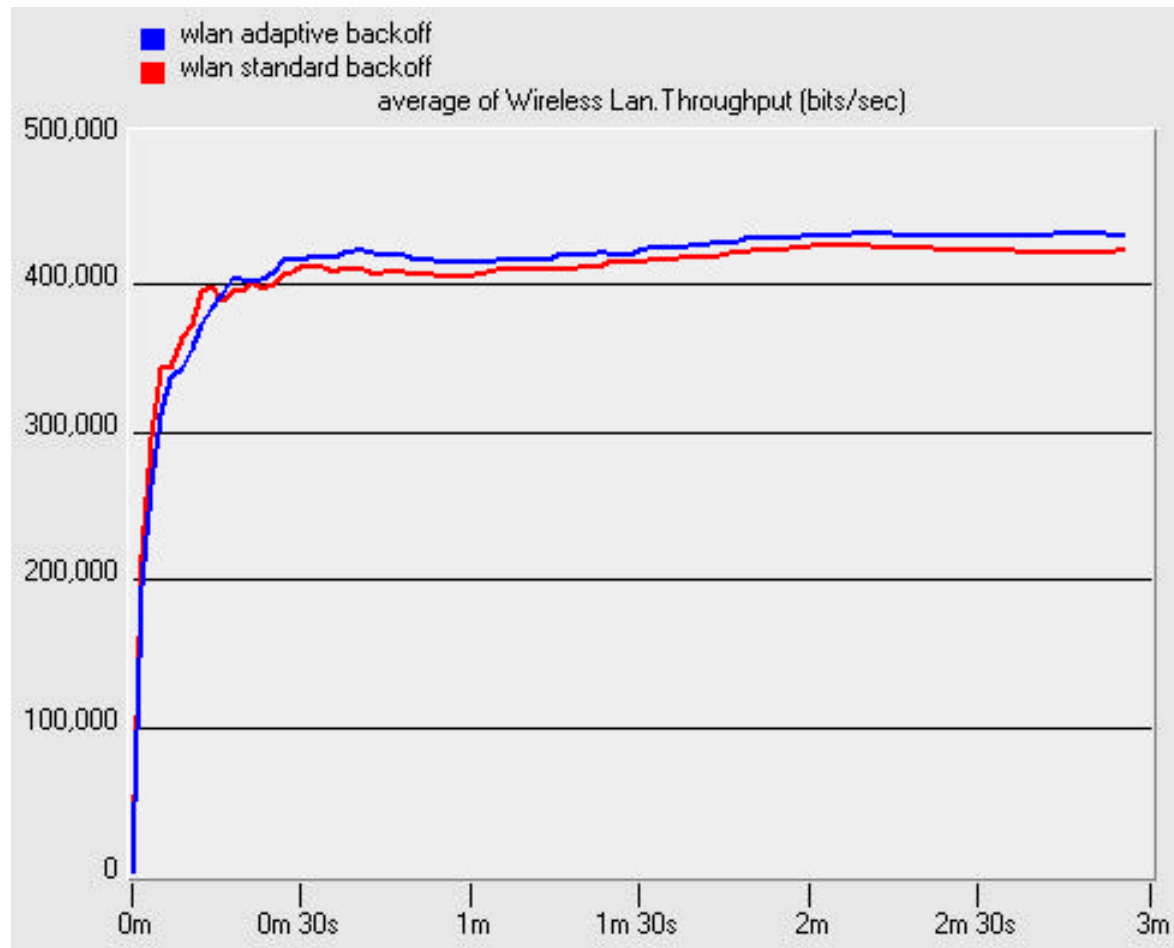
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

- Scenario with 11 Stations



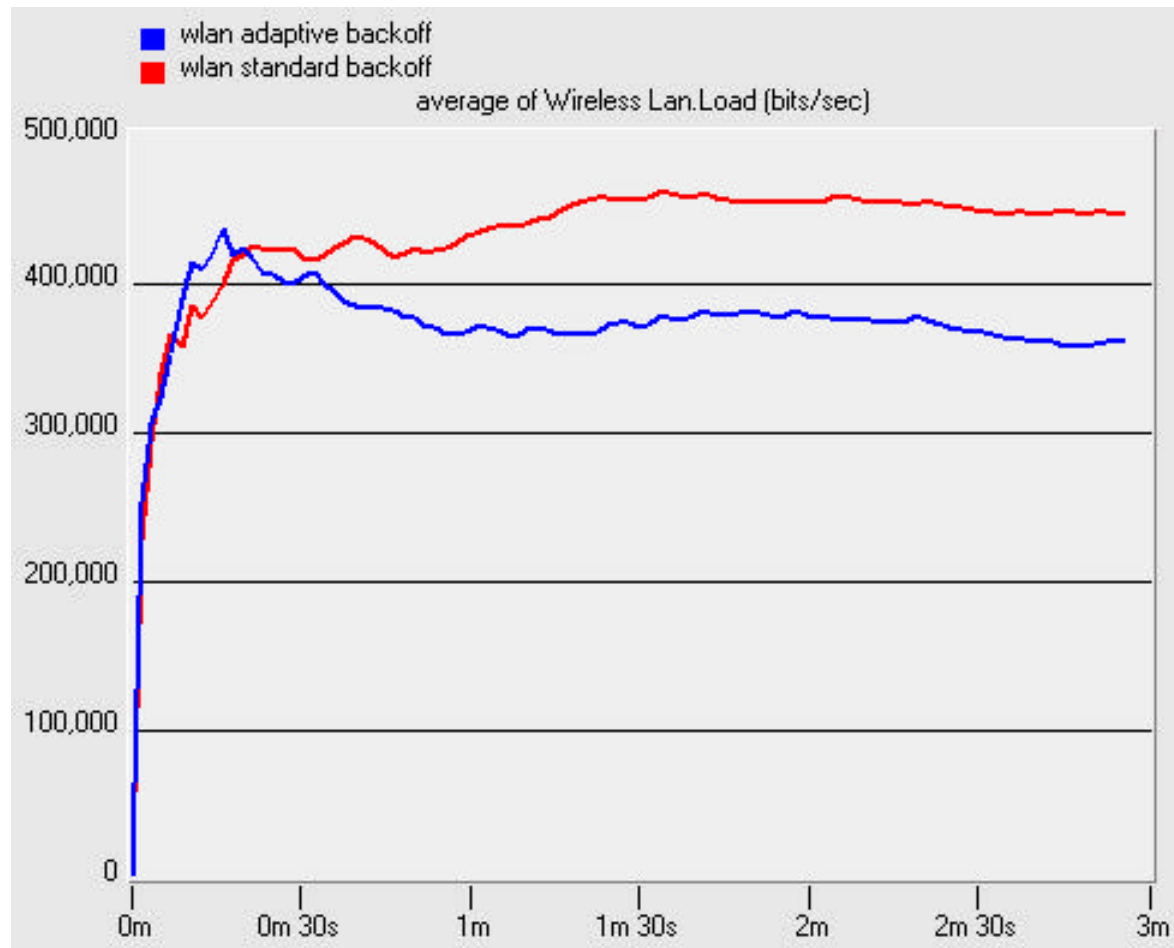
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

– Results of 11 Stations (1)



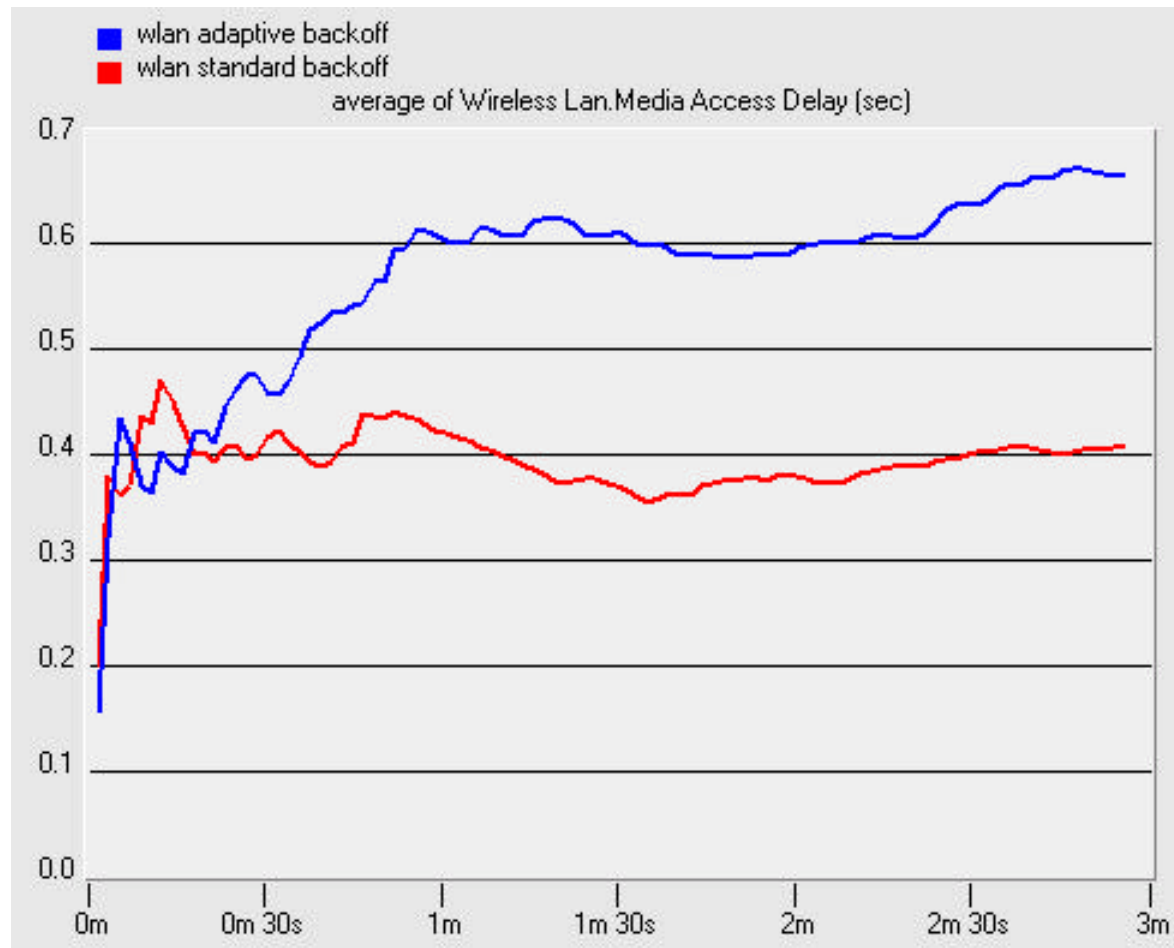
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

– Results of 11 Stations (2)



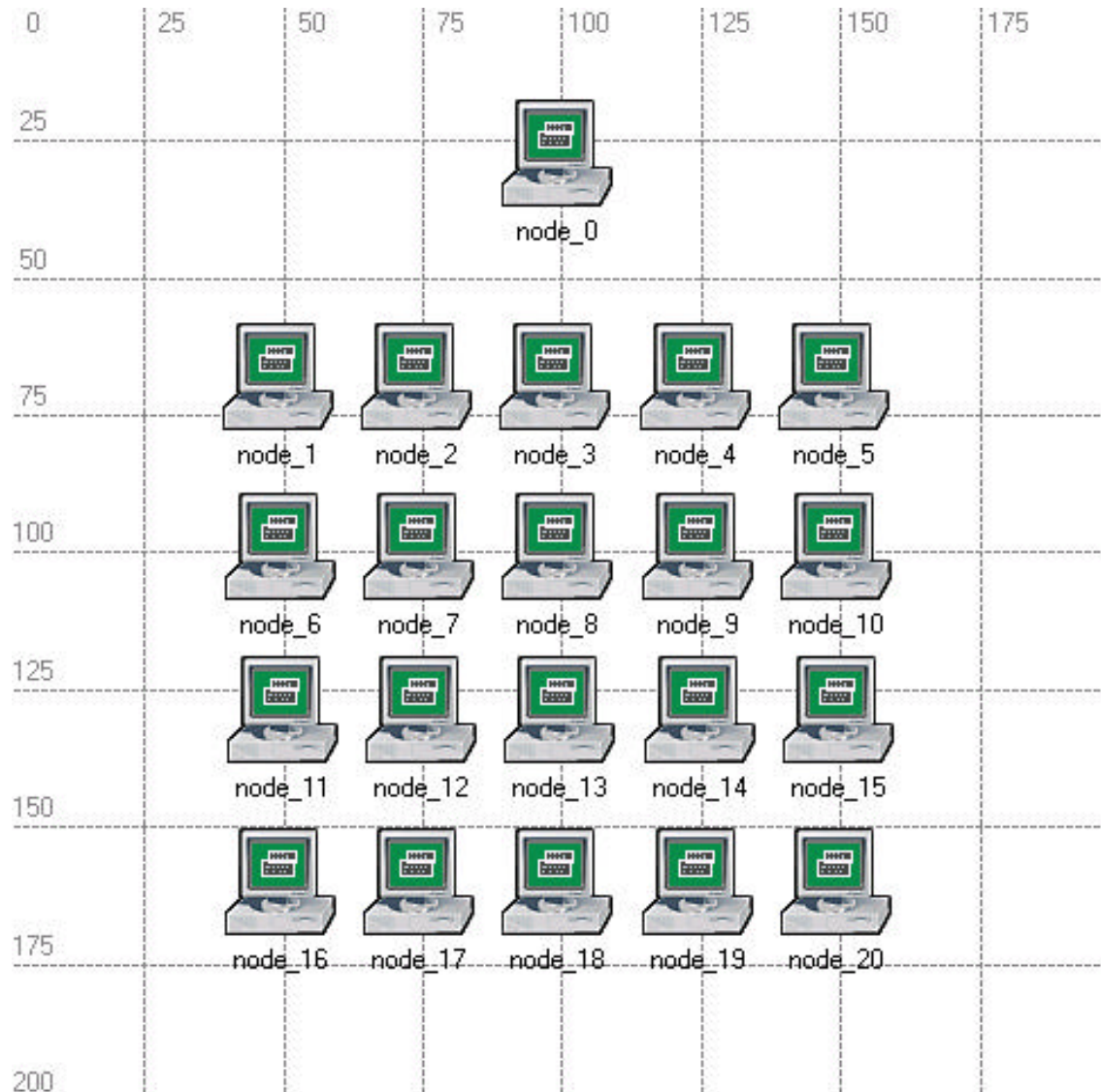
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

– Results of 11 Stations (3)



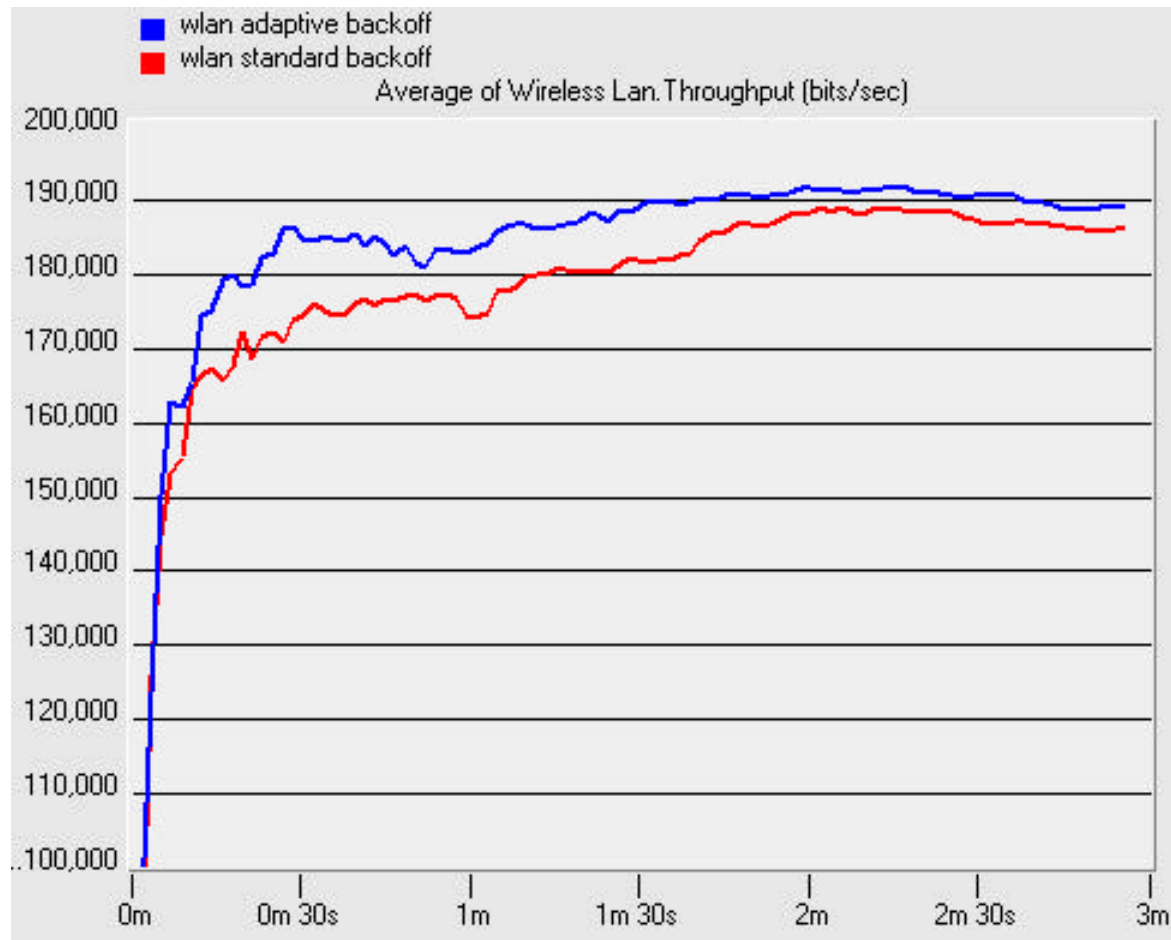
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

- Scenario with 21 Stations



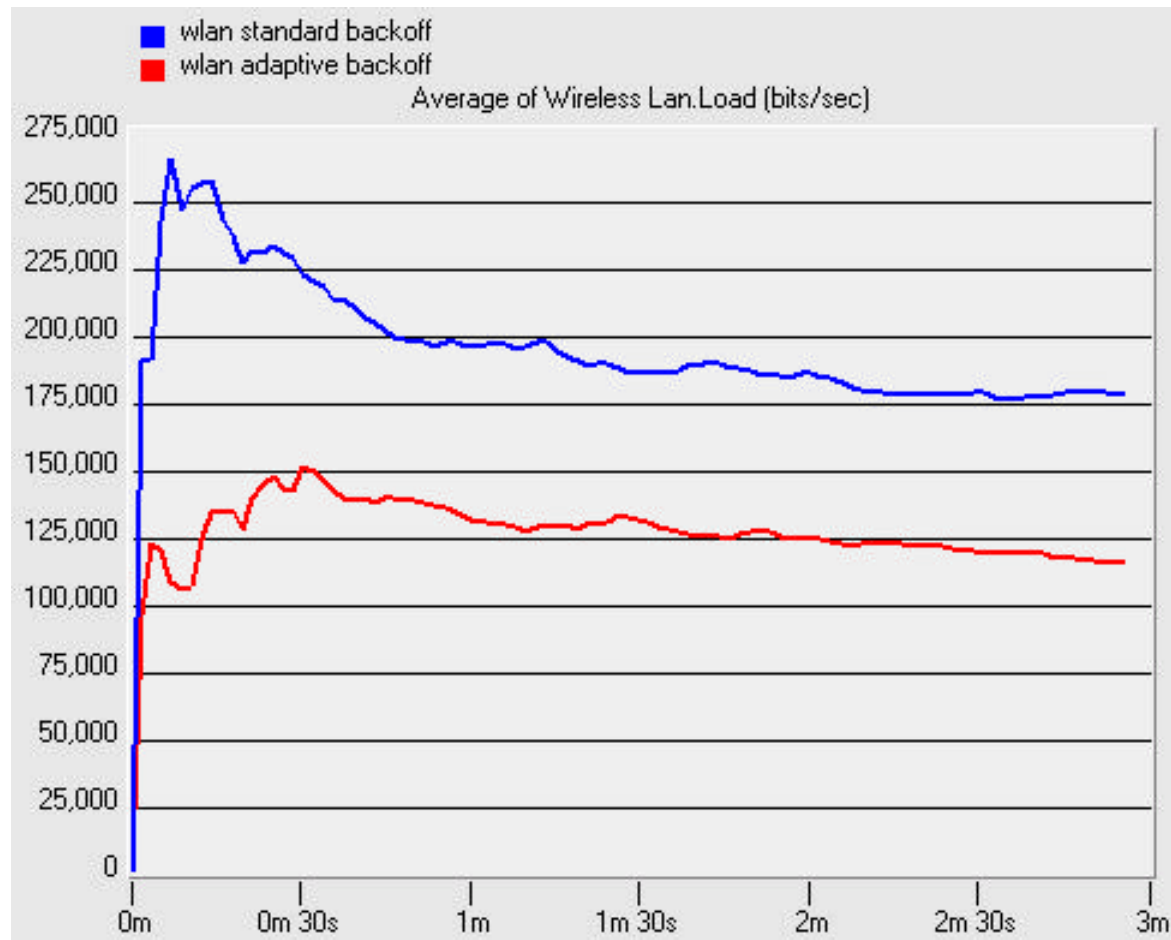
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

- Results of 21 Stations (1)



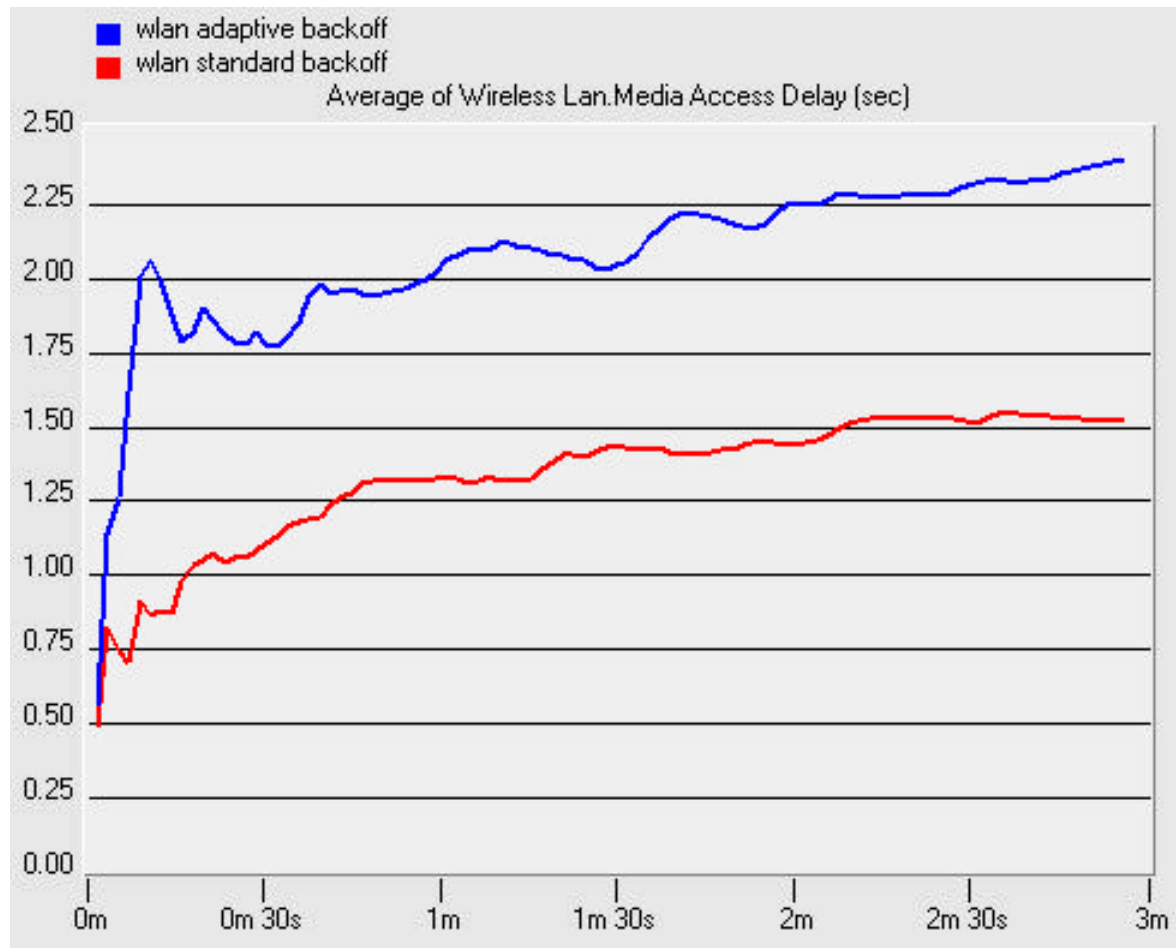
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

- Results of 21 Stations (2)



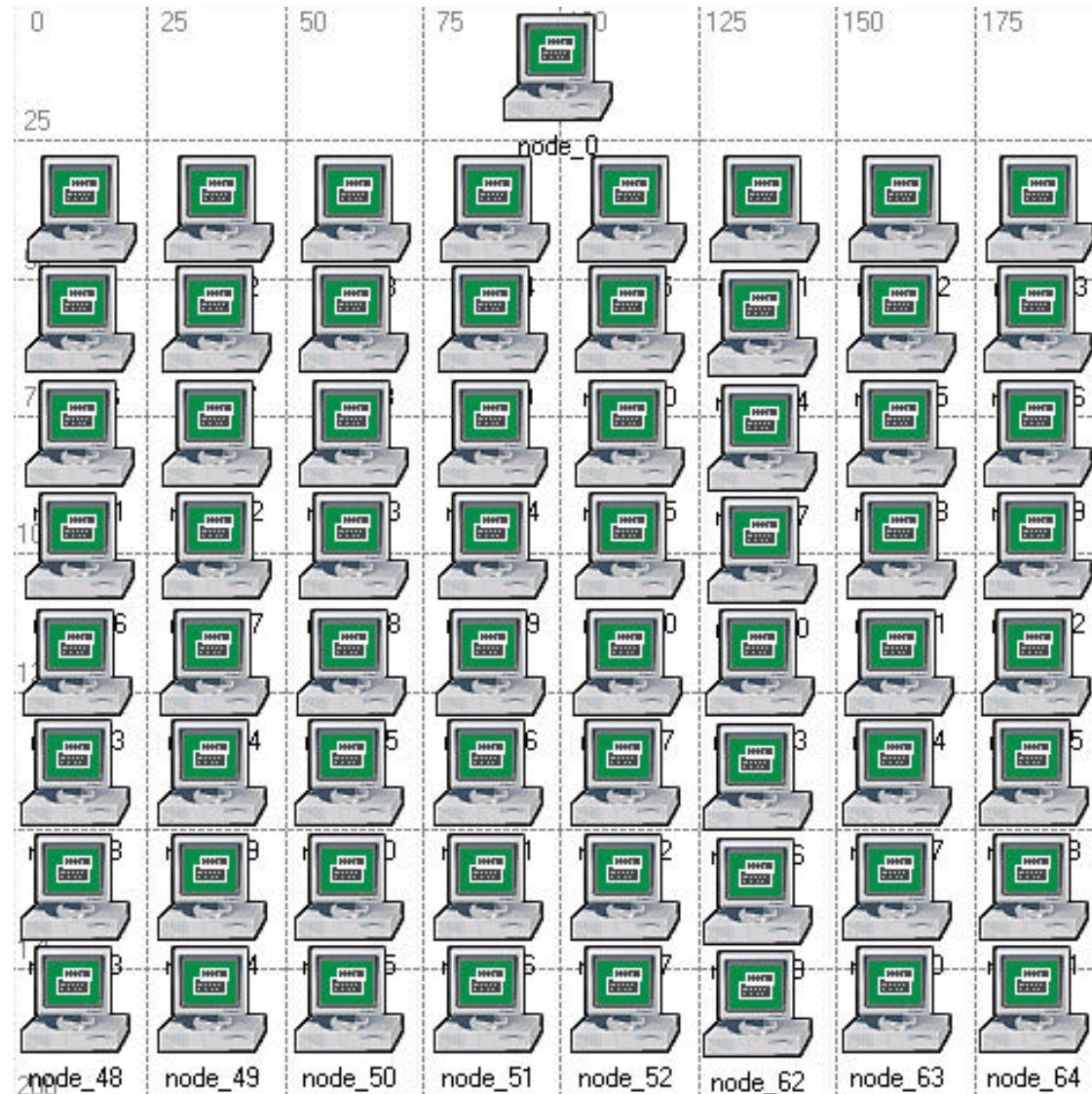
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

- Results of 21 Stations (3)



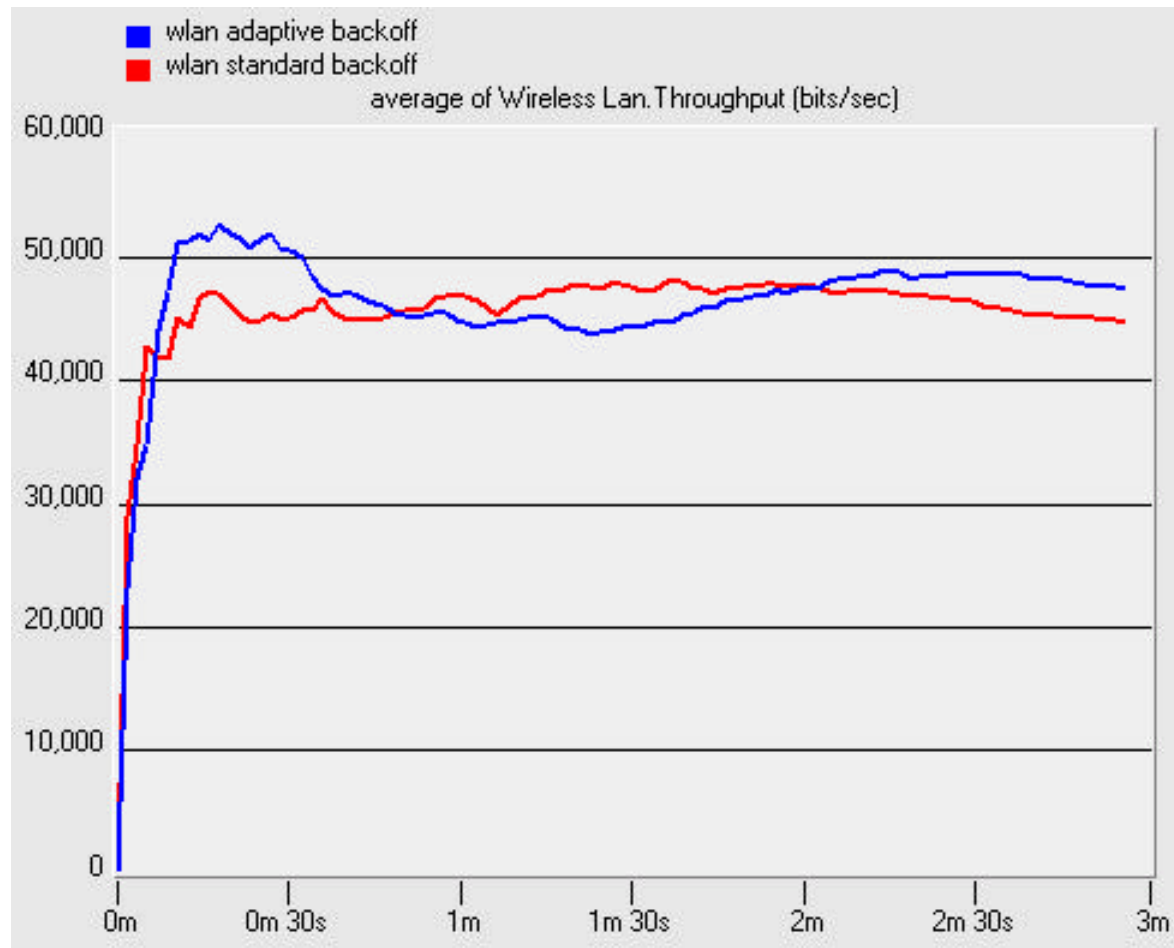
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

- Scenario with 65 Stations



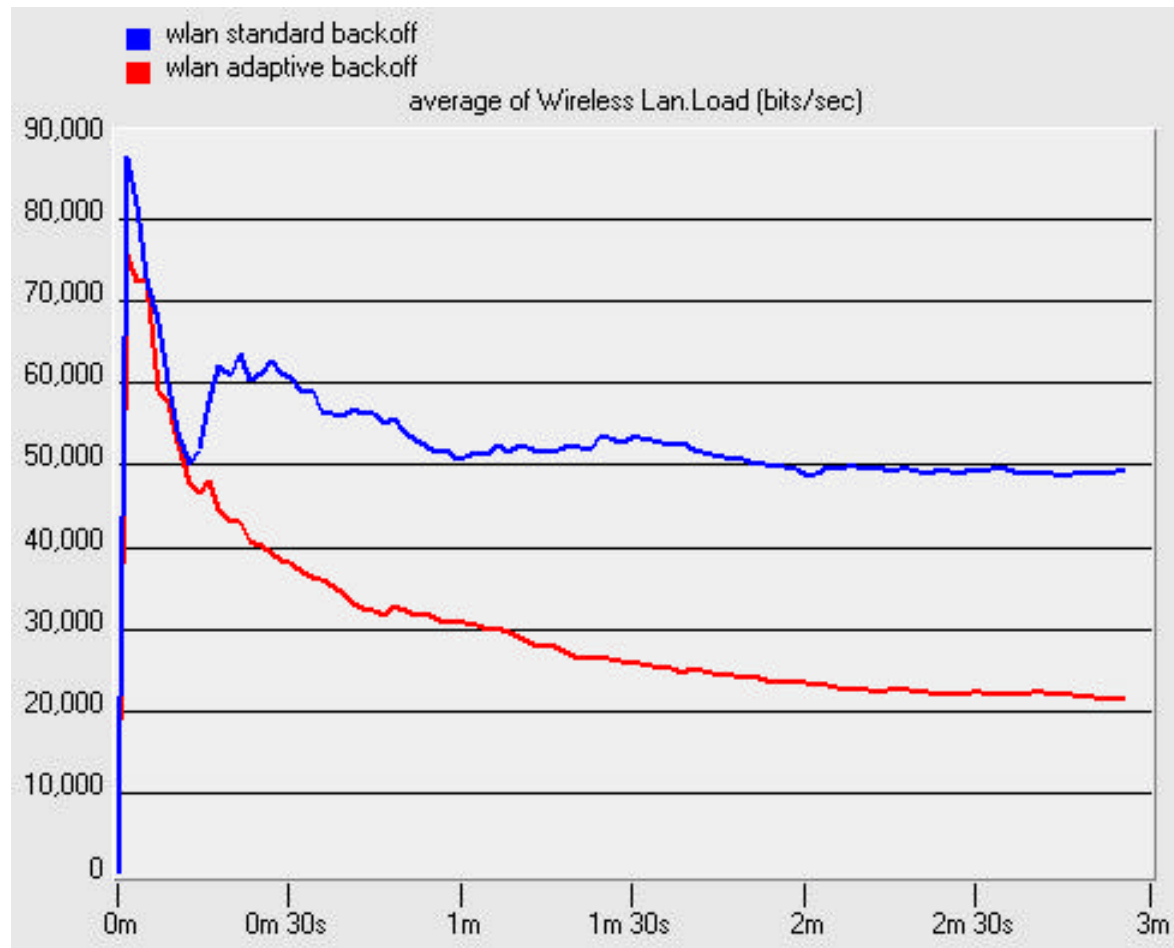
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

– Results of 65 Stations (1)



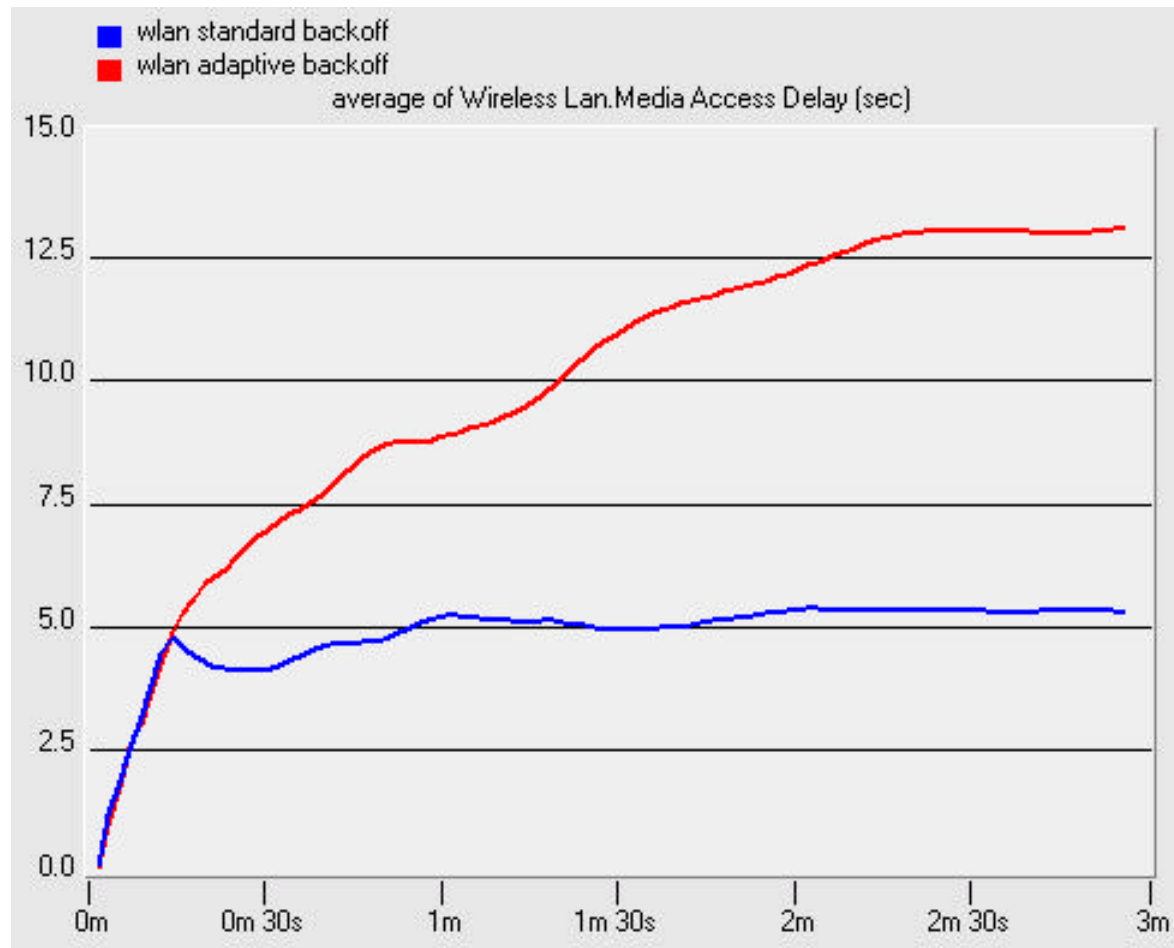
Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

- Results of 65 Stations (2)



Part 3: Adaptive Backoff

- Results of 65 Stations (3)

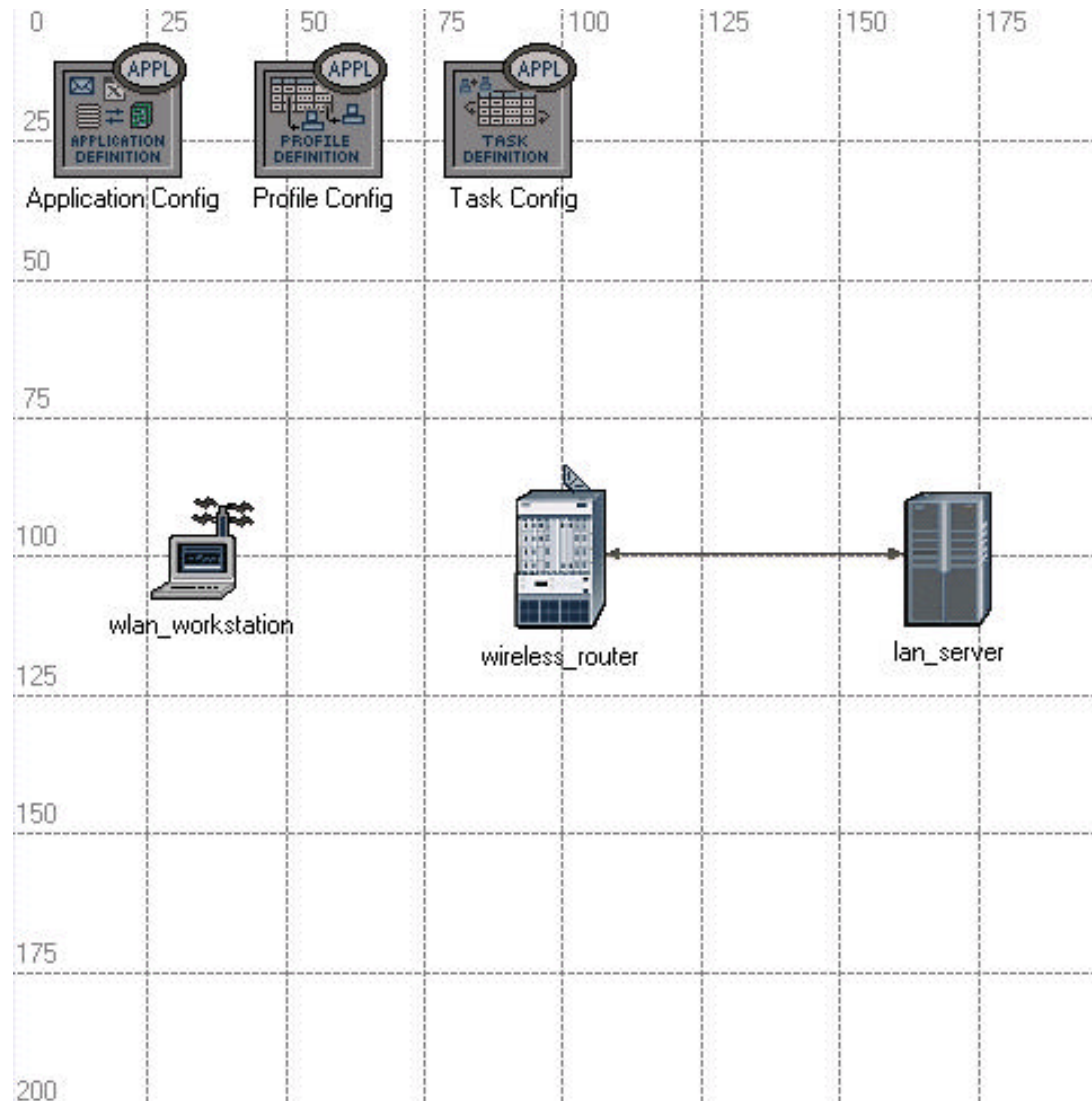


Part 4: SMART Snoop*

- TCP-aware link-layer scheme
- Makes the lossy link appear as a higher quality link with a reduced effective bandwidth
- Based on the Snoop protocol
- Use SMART strategy(Simple Method to Aid Retransmissions, it combines the best feature of Go-Back-N and Selective-Ack)
- SMART Snoop agency is in the Access Point

Part 4: SMART Snoop*

- Scenario



Part 4: SMART Snoop*

Notes:

- ❖ TCP issues are not included in IEEE802.11
- ❖ Part 1-3 already forms a completed project
- ❖ Part 4 requires too much work
- ❖ I choose to work on Part 4 because I want to take this valuable opportunity to learn something more about the networks
- ❖ Part 4 is still in progress ...

References

- Page I

- [1] Luciano Bononi , Marco Conti , Lorenzo Donatiello "Design and performance evaluation of a distributed contention control(DCC) mechanism for IEEE 802.11 wireless local area networks"
Proceedings of first ACM international workshop on Wireless mobile multimedia October 1998
- [2] Cali, F.; Conti, M.; Gregori, E. "IEEE 802.11 protocol: design and performance evaluation of an adaptive backoff mechanism" Selected Areas in Communications, IEEE Journal on , Volume: 18 Issue: 9 , Sept. 2000
- [3] Cali, F.; Conti, M.; Gregori, E. "IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN: capacity analysis and protocol enhancement" INFOCOM '98. Seventeenth Annual Joint Conference of the IEEE Computer and Communications Societies. Proceedings. IEEE, Volume: 1 , 1998
- [4] Cali, F.; Conti, M.; Gregori, E. "Dynamic tuning of the IEEE 802.11 protocol to achieve a theoretical throughput limit", IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking, Volume: 8 Issue: 6 Dec. 2000

References

- Page II

- [5] Hari Balakrishnan , Venkata N. Padmanabhan , Srinivasan Seshan , Randy H. Katz , "A comparison of mechanisms for improving TCP performance over wireless links" , IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON) December 1997 Volume 5 Issue 6
- [6] S. Keshav and S. Morgan. "SMART Retransmission:Performance with Overload and Random Losses" In Proc. Infocom' 97, 1997
- [7] N. Alborz , Lj. Trajkovic, "Implementation of VirtualClock scheduling algorithm in OPNET," OPNETWORK 2001, Aug. 2001
- [8] G. Anastasi , L. Lenzini "QoS provided by the IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN to advanced data applications" Wireless Networks March 2000 Volume 6 Issue 2
- [9] Song Ci , Hamid Sharif , Guevara Noubir "Improving performance of MAC layer by using congestion control/avoidance methods in wireless network" Proceedings of the 16th ACM SAC2001 symposium on Applied computing March 2001

References

- Page III

- [10] Arun K. Somani , Indu Peddibhotla, "Experimental evaluation of throughput performance of IRTCP under noisy channels", Proceedings of the second ACM international workshop on Wireless mobile multimedia August 1999
- [11] George Xylomenos, George C. Polyzos, Petri Mahnen, Mika Saaranen "TCP Performance Issues over Wireless Links" IEEE Network, July-August 1999
- [12] G. Xylomenos and G. C. Polyzos, "TCP and UDP Performance over a Wireless LAN" Proceedings of the IEEE INFOCOM 99 Conference, 1999
- [13] C. Parsa and J.J. Garcia-Luna-Aceves, "TULIP: A Link-Level Protocol for Improving TCP over Wireless Links" Proc. IEEE Wireless Communications and Networking Conference 1999

References

- Page IV

- [14] Andrew Muir , J. J. Garcia-Luna-Aceves "An efficient packet sensing MAC protocol for wireless networks" Mobile Networks and Applications August 1998 Volume 3 Issue 2
- [15] Rodrigo Garces , J. J. Garcia-Luna-Aceves "Collision avoidance and resolution multiple access with transmission queues" Wireless Networks March 1999 Volume 5 Issue 2
- [16] B. Rathke, M. Schlager, and A. Wolisz, "Systematic measurement of TCP performance over wireless LANs" Tech. Rep., Technical University of Berlin, Germany, 1998
- [17] Jack Chi-Kit Chow, Chi-ho Ng "ENSC 833 Project Report: Performance of TCP Protocol Running over WLAN 802.11 with the Snoop Protocol" Spring 2001
- [18] Jim Chuang, Tim Yao-Ting Lee, Marion Sum "ENSC 833-3 Network Protocols and Performance: Wireless Ethernet performance" Project Report, spring 2001

References

- Page V

- [19] LAN MAN Standards Committee of the IEEE Computer Society "Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications" ANSI/IEEE Std 802.11, 1999 Edition
- [20] OPNET technologies, Inc., "Wireless LAN Model Description"
http://www.opnet.com/products/library/WLAN_Model_Guide1.pdf

Thanks!

(April 9, 2002)