

Short-Range Communications within Emerging Wireless Networks and Architectures: A Survey

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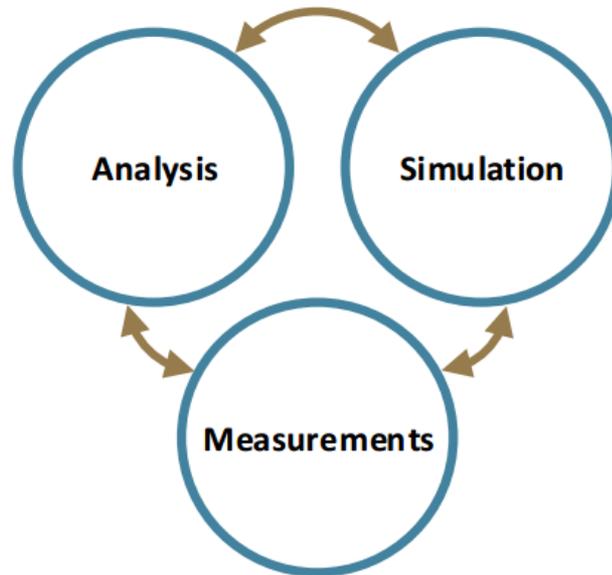
Outline

- Motivation in current WLANs
- Binary Exponential Backoff (BEB) protocol
- Regenerative analysis
- Validations
- Conclusions and future work

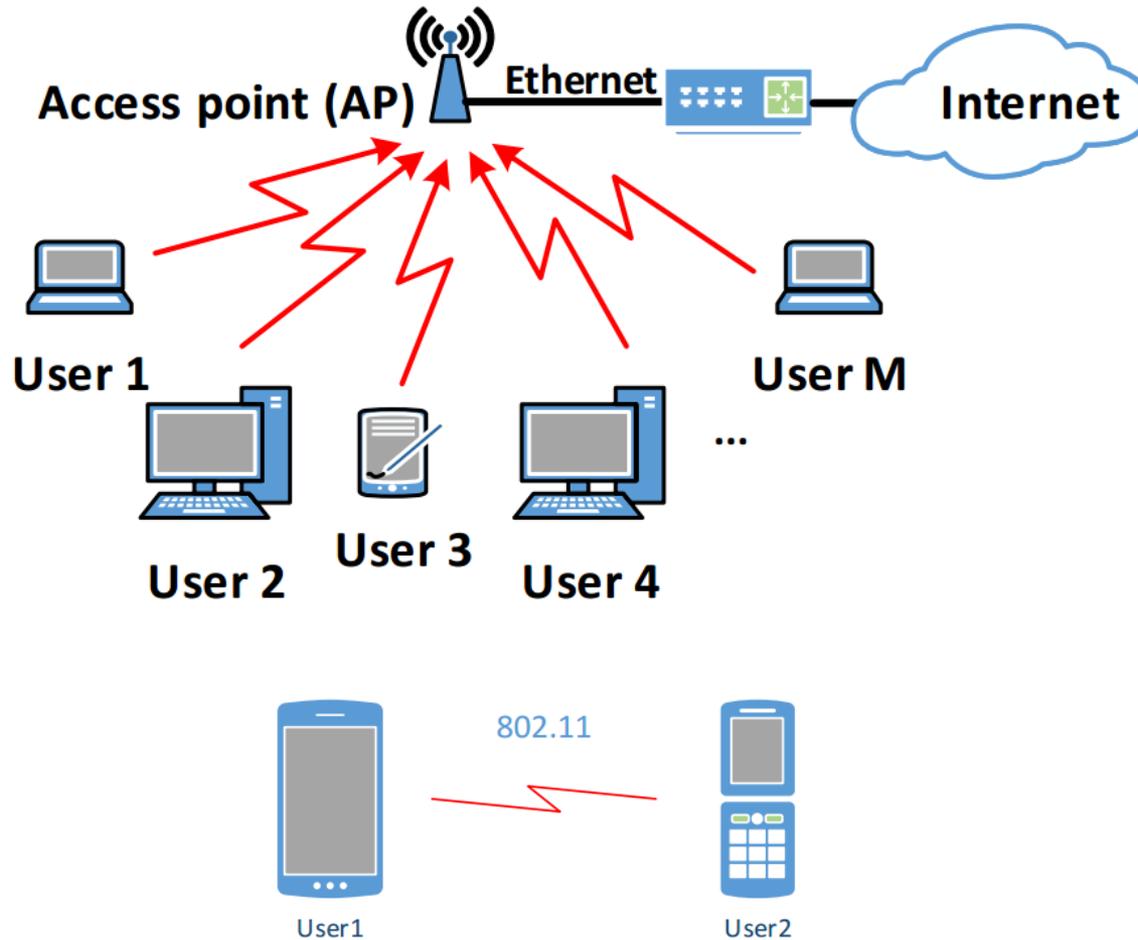


Goals

- Focus on the survey
- Identification model for modern network's evaluation
- Saturation throughput estimation
- IEEE 802.11-2012 calibrated simulator



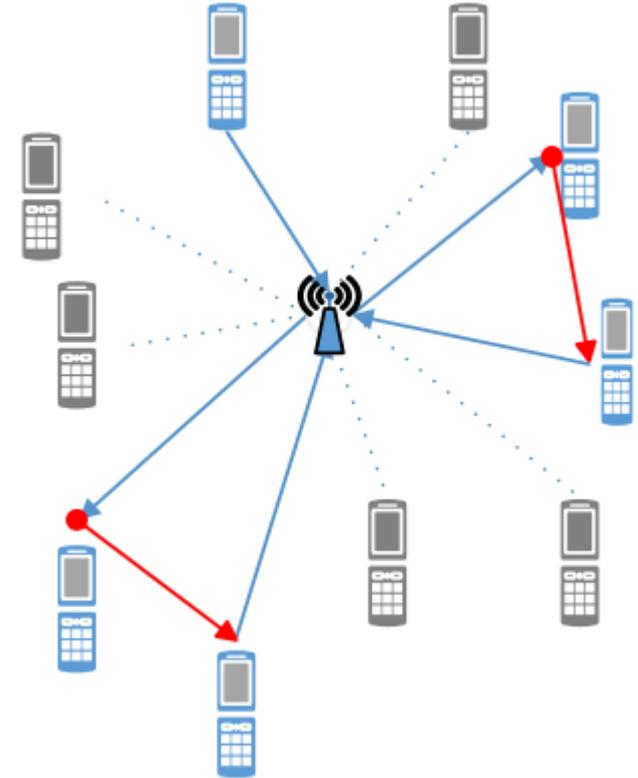
Context



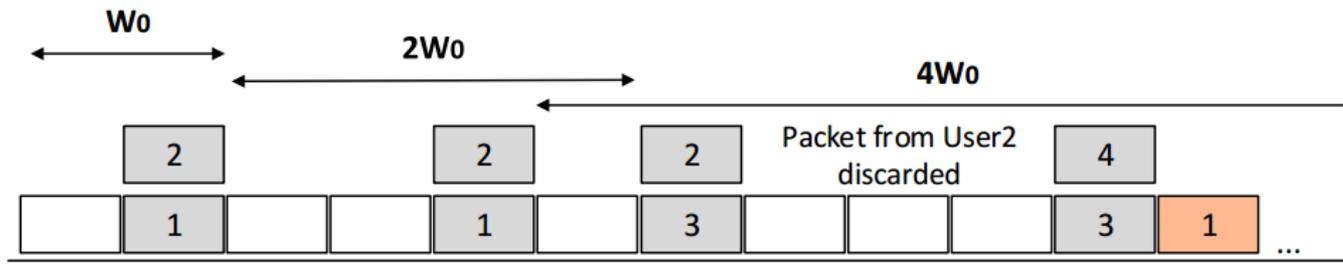
- IEEE 802.11-based network
- Uplink analysis
- M users
- Same data type
- **Saturated traffic**

Modeling Assumptions

- Communication system
 - Fixed topology
 - Synchronization
- Transmission Channel
 - IEEE 802.11-2012 timings
 - Saturated traffic
 - Noise-free environment
- Retransmissions
 - Lossless System (Conventional)
 - Lossy System (Limited number of retries)
- **Model** is similar to Bianchi's but **does not use Markov chain**
 - G. Bianchi, “Performance analysis of the IEEE 802.11 distributed coordination function”, *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 535–547, 2000.



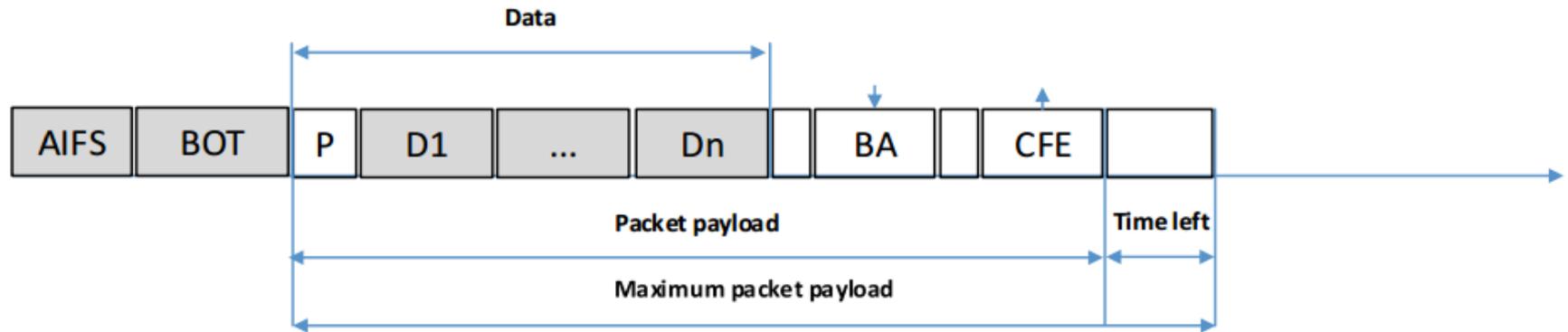
Binary Exponential Backoff (BEB)



- Bianchi's Lossless to **Lossy model** (Example for equally slotted system)
- **BEB stages** number m ; W_0 **initial backoff window** size, **M** number of users
- Retransmission **attempts** number K (Infinite for Lossless, and finite for Lossy)
- **Conditional collision probability** for the system with **M** users:

$$p_c = 1 - (1 - p_t)^{M-1}$$

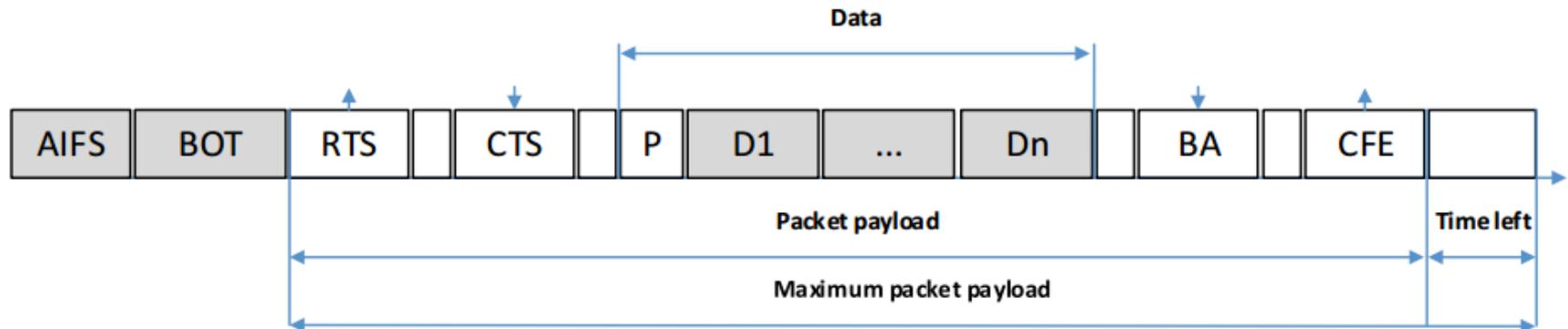
Unequally-Slotted System



- Each slot is rescaled to the type of packet transmitted (*IEEE 802.11-2012*)
- Access mechanisms
 - Basic Access
 - AIFS – Arbitration Inter-Frame Spacing
 - BOT – random BackOff Time
 - BA – Block acknowledgment
 - CFE – Contention-Free End
 - RTS/CTS



Used RTS/CTS mechanism



- Noise-free channel
 - **Short Retry Limit** was used for Lossy system
- Protection against hidden terminal, reduce time waste due to collision
 - RTS – Ready-to-Send
 - CTS – Clear-to-Send



Main analysis

- Obtained with the use of regeneration cycle concept

- Transmission probability:

$$p_t = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n B^{(i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^n D^{(i)}} = \frac{E[B]}{E[D]} \quad \text{where } E[B] \text{ – average packet transmission attempts,}$$

$$E[D] \text{ – average cycle duration}$$

$$E[B] = \sum_{i=1}^{K+1} i \Pr\{B = i\} = (1 - p_c) \sum_{i=1}^{K+1} i p_c^{i-1} + (K + 1) p_c^{K+1} = \frac{1 - p_c^{K+1}}{1 - p_c}$$

$$\text{if } K+1 \leq m$$

$$E[D'] = (1 - p_c) \left[\sum_{i=1}^{K+1} \left(2^{i-1} W_0 - \frac{W_0 - i}{2} \right) p_c^{i-1} \right] + p_c^{K+1} \left(2^K W_0 - \frac{W_0 - (K + 1)}{2} \right)$$

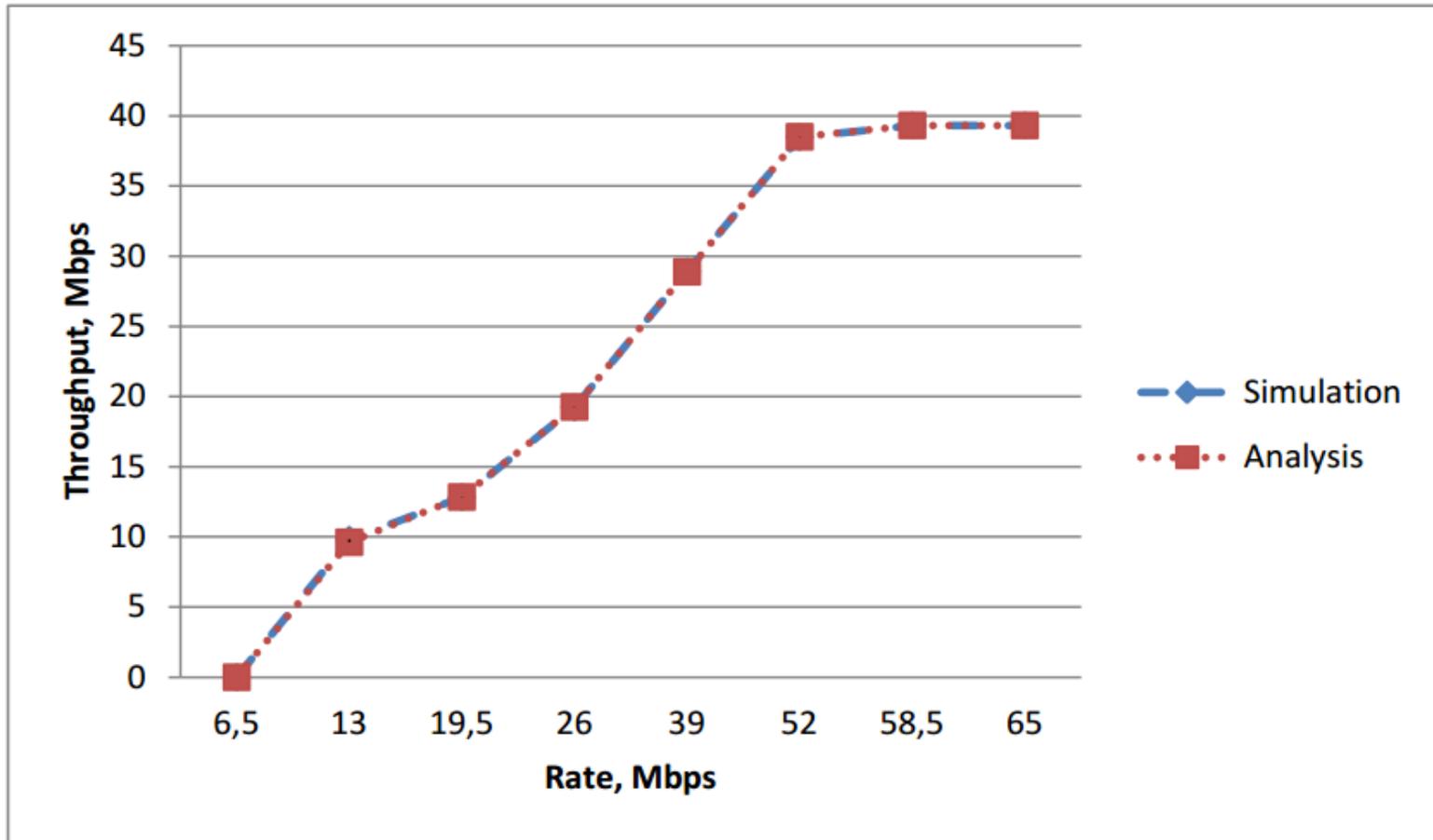
$$K+1 > m$$

$$E[D''] = (1 - p_c) \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \left(2^{i-1} W_0 - \frac{W_0 - i}{2} \right) p_c^{i-1} + \sum_{i=m+2}^{K+1} \left(2^{m-1} W_0 (i - m + 1) - \frac{W_0 - i}{2} \right) p_c^{i-1} \right] +$$

$$+ p_c^{K+1} \left(2^{m-1} W_0 (K - m + 2) - \frac{W_0 - (K + 1)}{2} \right)$$

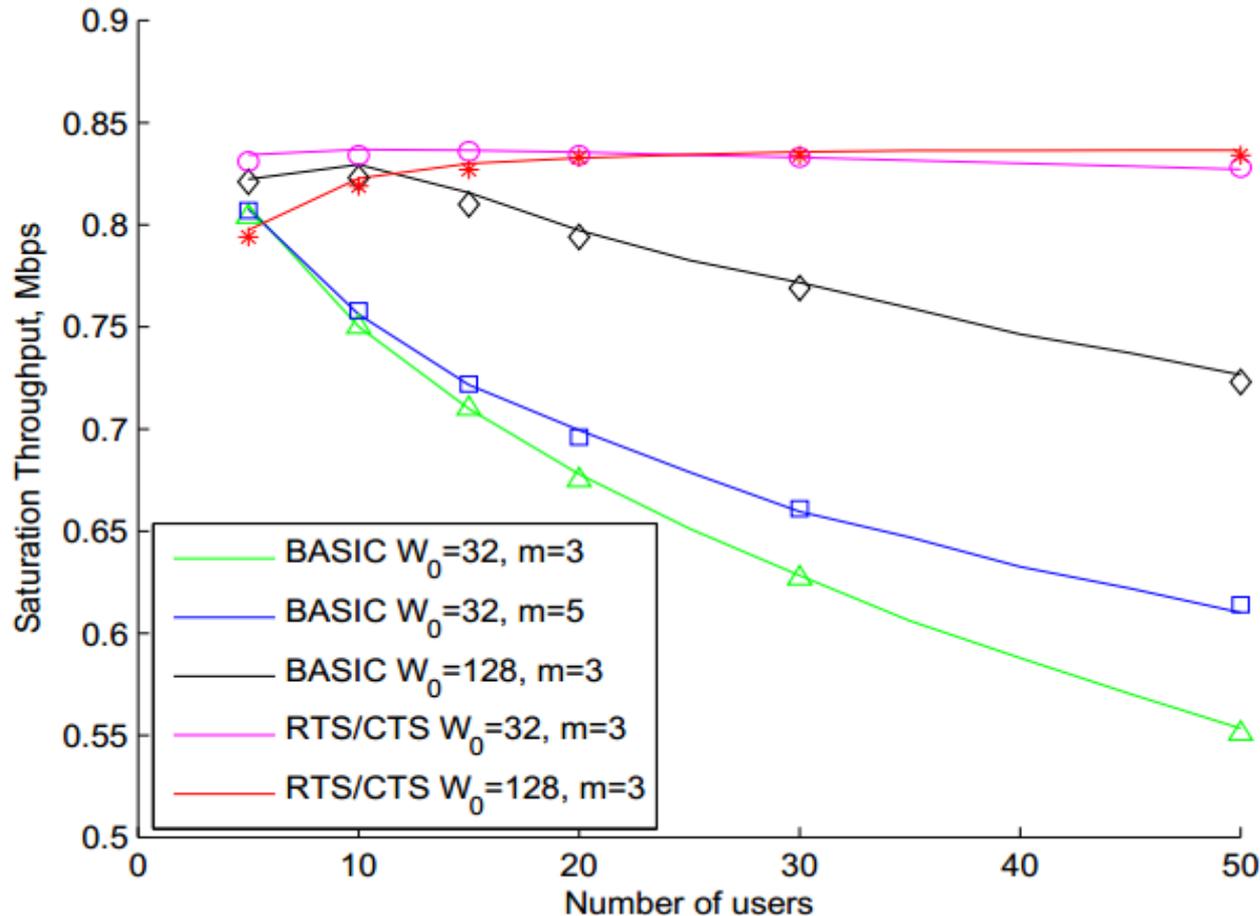
Throughput for Current Standard and

- 802.11-2012 Saturation throughput for *various* rates



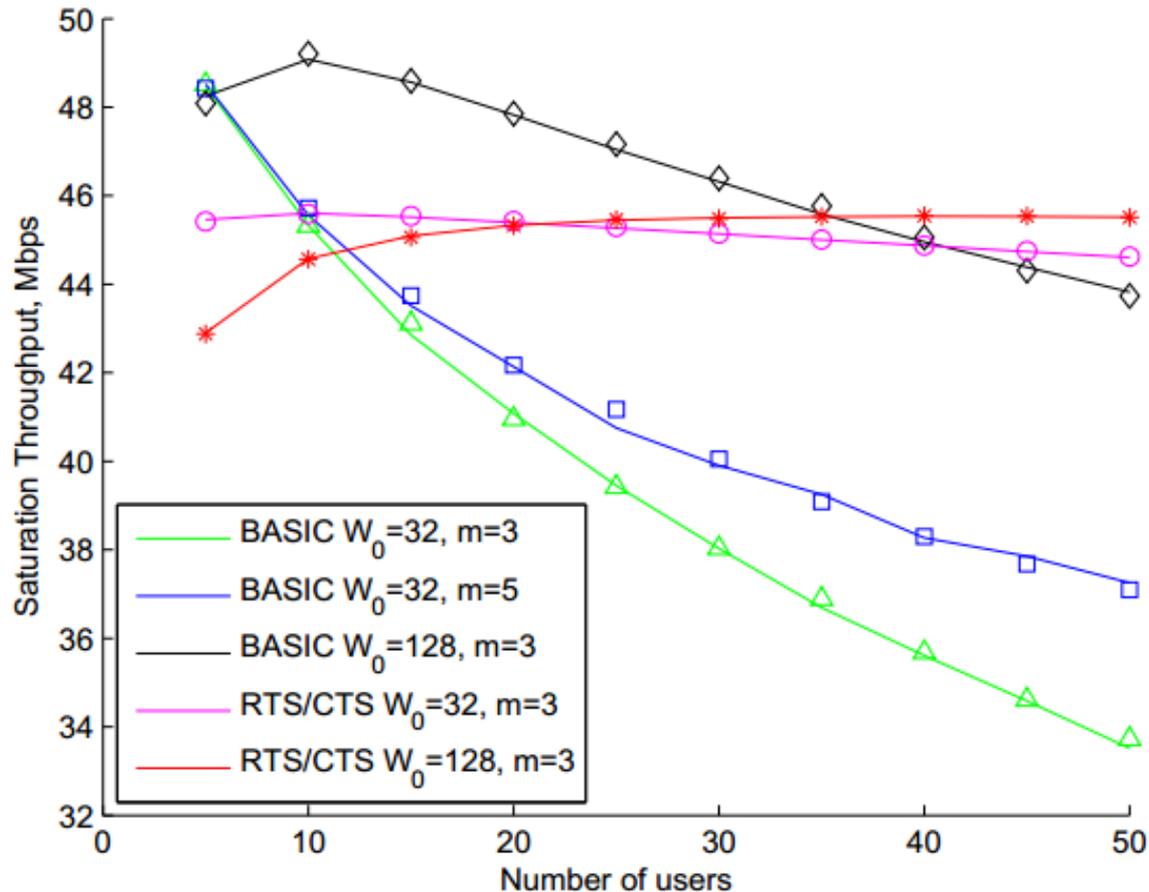
Model Calibration for Lossless system

- System calibration with Bianchi's data at 1 Mbps



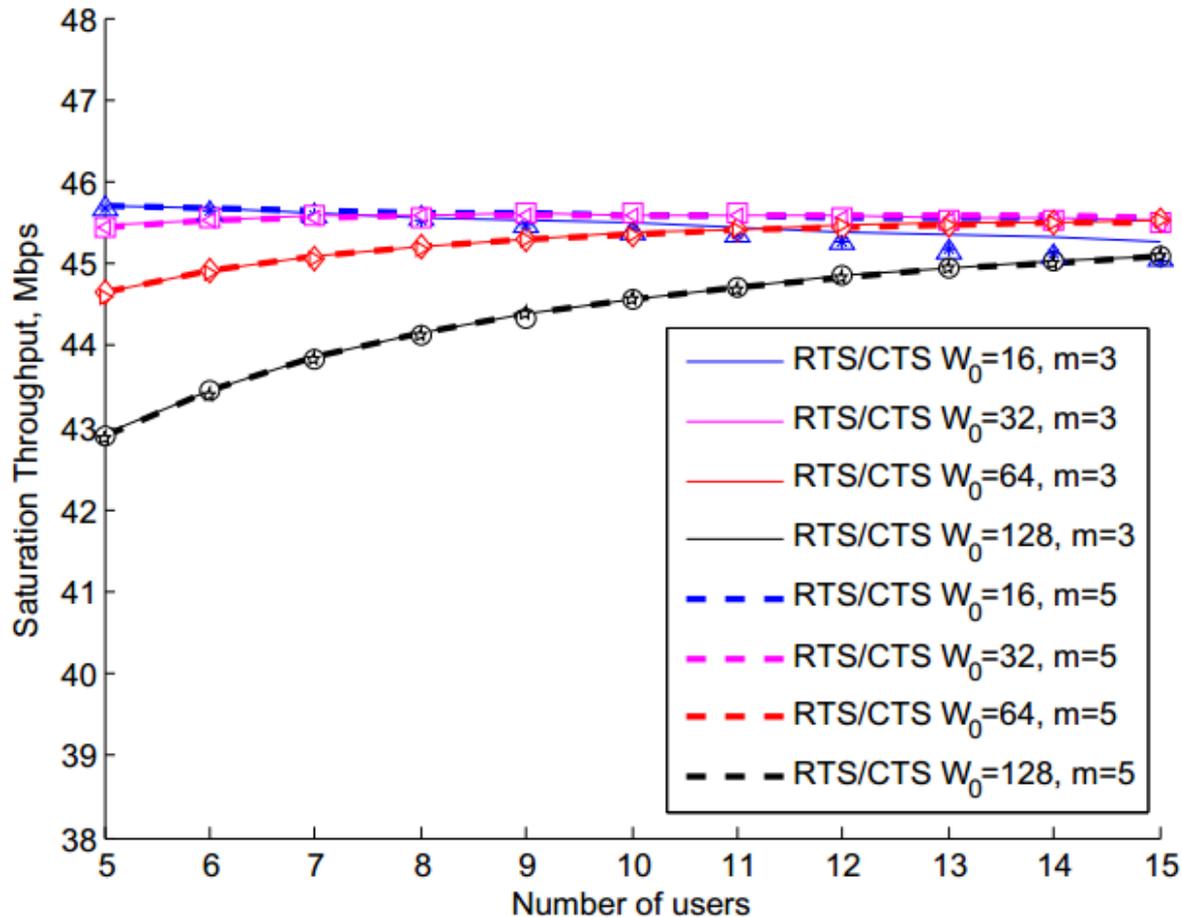
Timings for Current Standard

- 802.11-2012 Saturation throughput for 65 Mbps rate



Results for Lossy system

- Maximum retransmission attempts number – 3
- Rate - 65 Mbps



Conclusions

- Simplified model that converges test bench, simulation, analytical approach
 - Proposed simple and flexible model, scales for many parameters
 - Enables saturation throughput estimation
- Future Work
 - Extending the model to metropolitan traffic conditions
 - Real channel effect



Thank you
for your attention

Questions?



Core system parameters

Parameter	Value
BitRate	1.0, 53.0 <i>MBps</i>
Number of users	5 – 55
Initial Back-off window	32
Back-off window power	3
Short Retry Limit	7
Modelling duration	50 μs
Slot length	9 μ
SIFS	16 μ
Block Acknowledgement duration	48 μ
Request-To-Send duration	48 μ
Clear-To-Send duration	44 μ
CF-End duration	44 μ
Maximum Transmission Opportunity	1300 μ
MAC Header	244 <i>bits</i>