

# Accuracy Enhancements of the 802.11 Model and EDCA QoS Extensions in ns-3

## Completion Talk

Timo Bingmann

Decentralized Systems and Network Services Research Group  
Institute of Telematics, University of Karlsruhe

June 26, 2009



## Roadmap

- 1 Thesis Objectives**
- 2 Enhancements**
  - Propagation Loss Models
  - Reception Criteria
  - Frame Capture Effect
  - EDCA Implementation
- 3 Speed Comparison**
- 4 Conclusion**

# Objectives

- Compare 802.11 implementations of new ns-3 network simulator with ns-2.
- Transfer extended ns-2 features added by the DSN to new ns-3 design.
- Implement EDCA extensions in ns-3.
- Evaluate performance gain of switching to ns-3.

# Constraints

- All features must be thoroughly tested, evaluated and documented.
- Integrate cleanly into ns-3 design, which uses state-of-the-art software engineering methods.
- Researchers must be able to use them without detailed lower-layer knowledge.

# Feature Comparison: ns-3.3 vs. ns-2.33

## PHY Layer:

- No probabilistic Nakagami propagation model.
- Lacks modeling of frame capture effect.
- + BER/PER reception criterion for 802.11a.  
Results unequal to ns-2's SINR criterion.

## MAC Layer:

- Support for EDCA extensions missing.
- + Overall good software design.

802.11 Enhancements in ns-3

Timo Bingmann - 5/19  
University of Karlsruhe

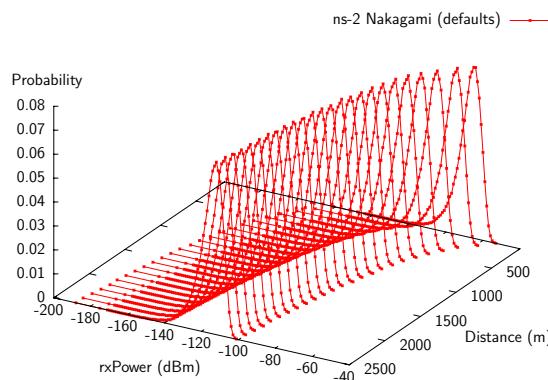
2 Enhancements      2.1 Propagation Loss Models

## Nakagami Propagation Loss Model in ns-3

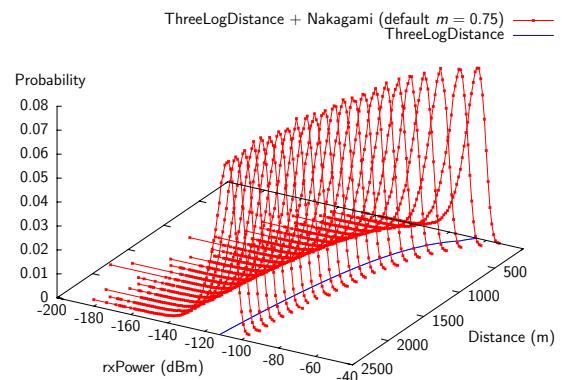
Ported Nakagami propagation loss model to ns-3.

Extensively verified against ns-2 and the analytic probability density function.

ns-2



ns-3

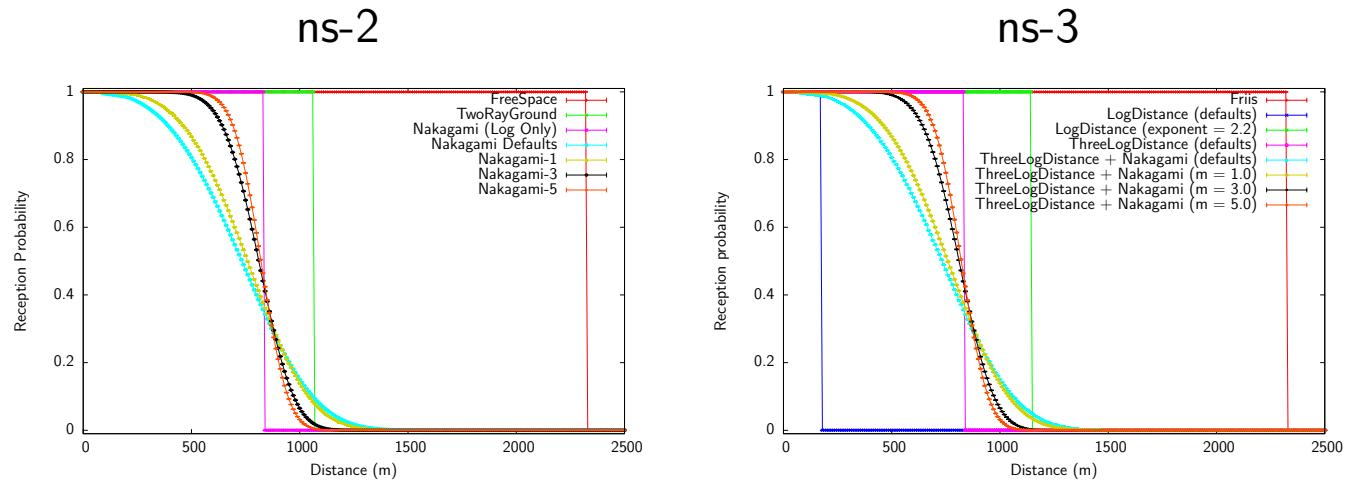
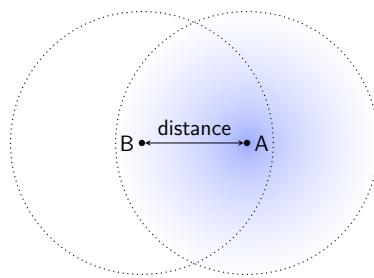


802.11 Enhancements in ns-3

Timo Bingmann - 6/19  
University of Karlsruhe

# Reception Criteria: SINR

Implemented ns-2's SINR reception criterion in ns-3 as Ns2ExtWifiPhy.



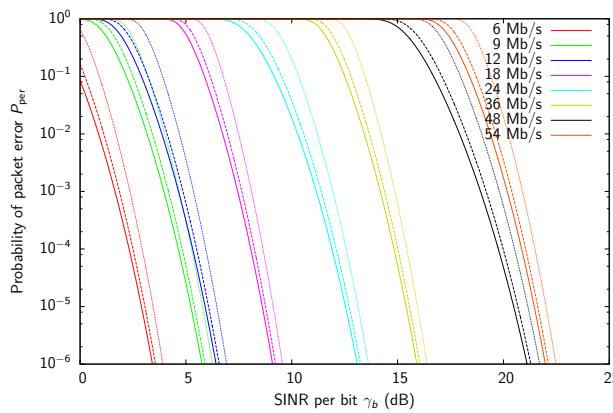
802.11 Enhancements in ns-3

Timo Bingmann - 7/19  
University of Karlsruhe

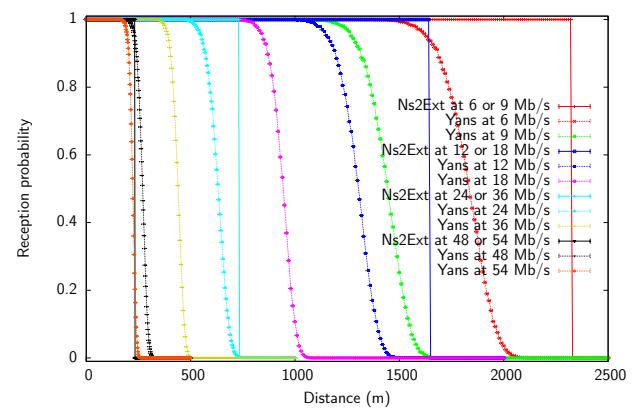
## Discussion of SINR and BER/PER

Detailed explanation of existing BER/PER reception in ns-3. Discussion and comparison against SINR.

### Packet Error Rate (PER)



### Free-space Reception Range

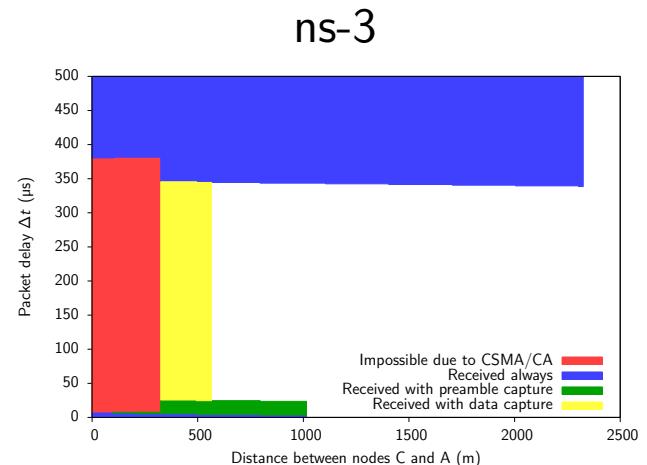
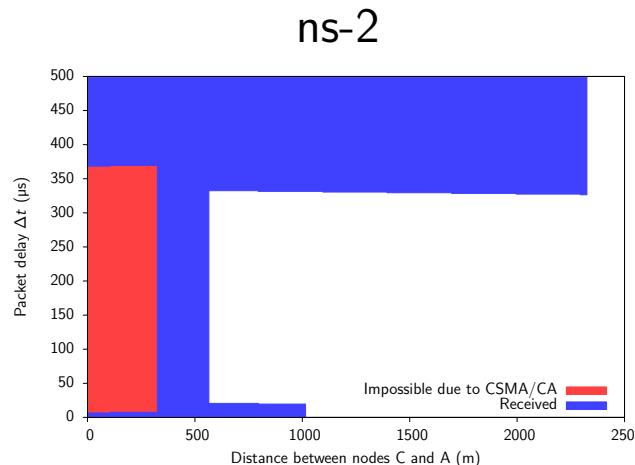
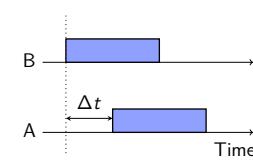
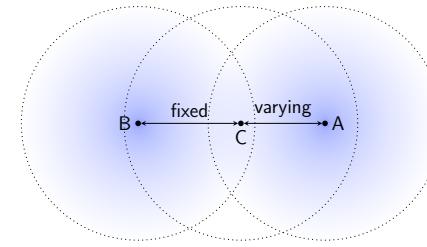


802.11 Enhancements in ns-3

Timo Bingmann - 8/19  
University of Karlsruhe

# Frame Capture Effect

Added frame capture effect to Ns2ExtWifiPhy.  
Evaluated against ns-2.

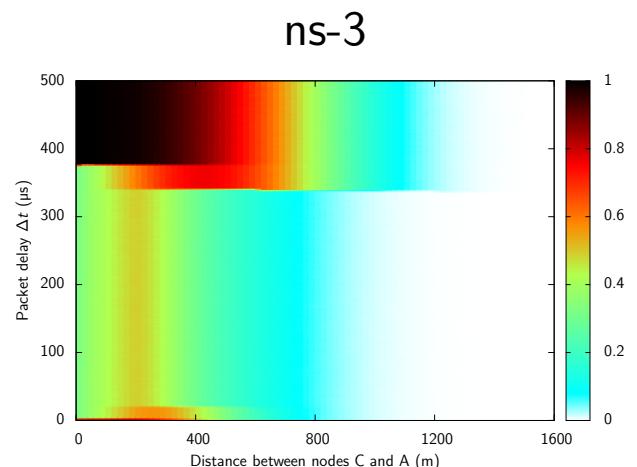
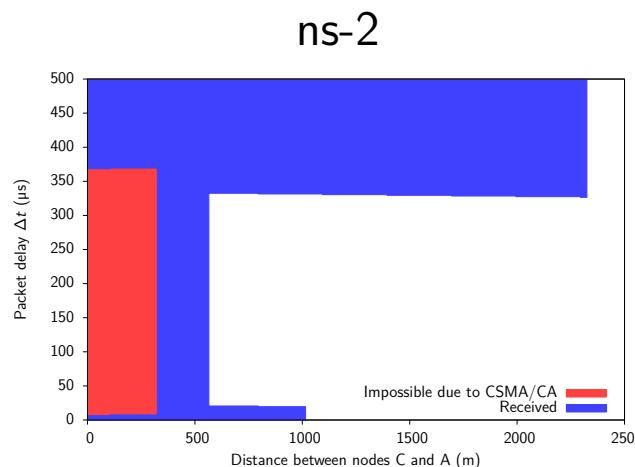
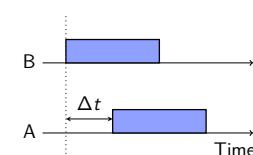
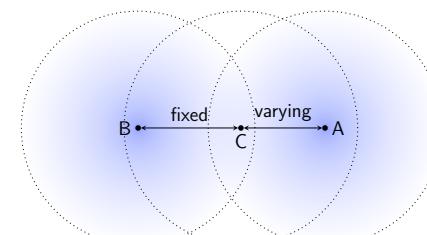


802.11 Enhancements in ns-3

Timo Bingmann - 9/19  
University of Karlsruhe

# Frame Capture Effect

Added frame capture effect to Ns2ExtWifiPhy.  
Evaluated against ns-2.

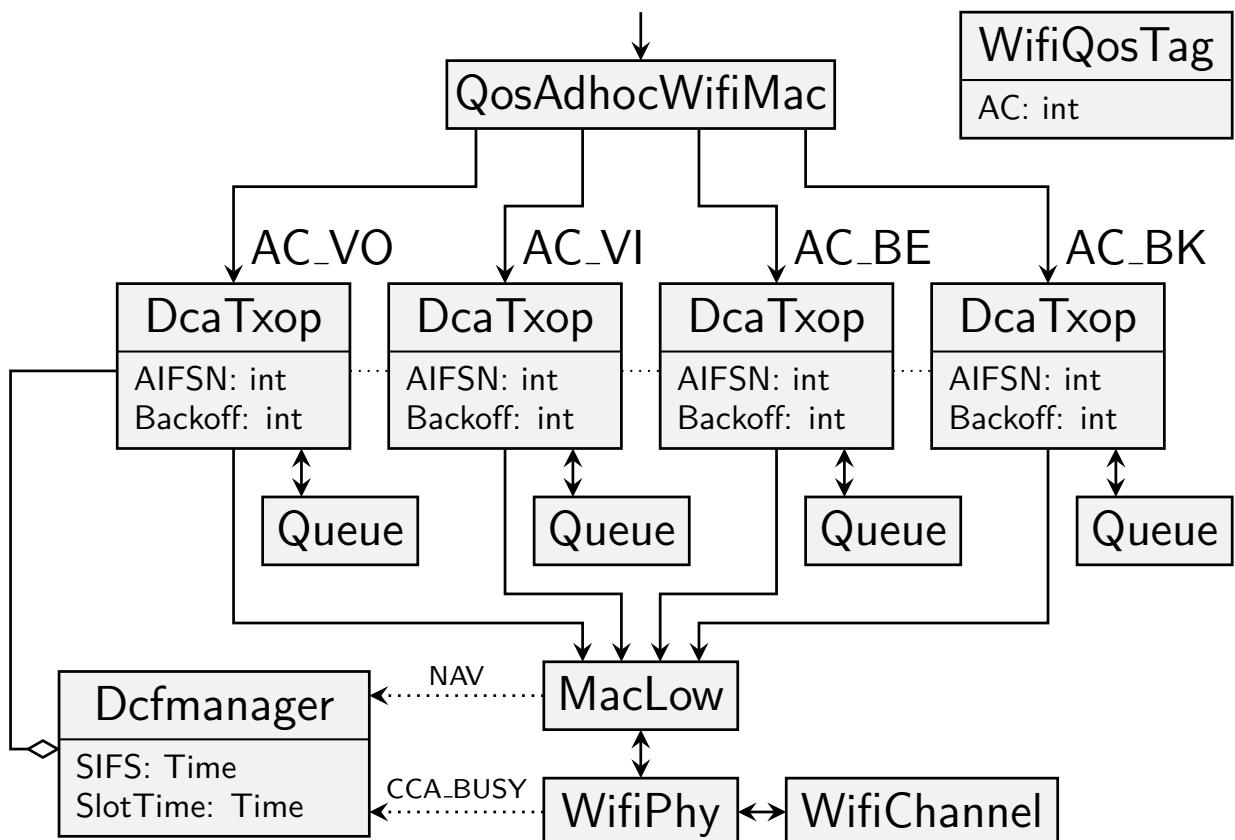


802.11 Enhancements in ns-3

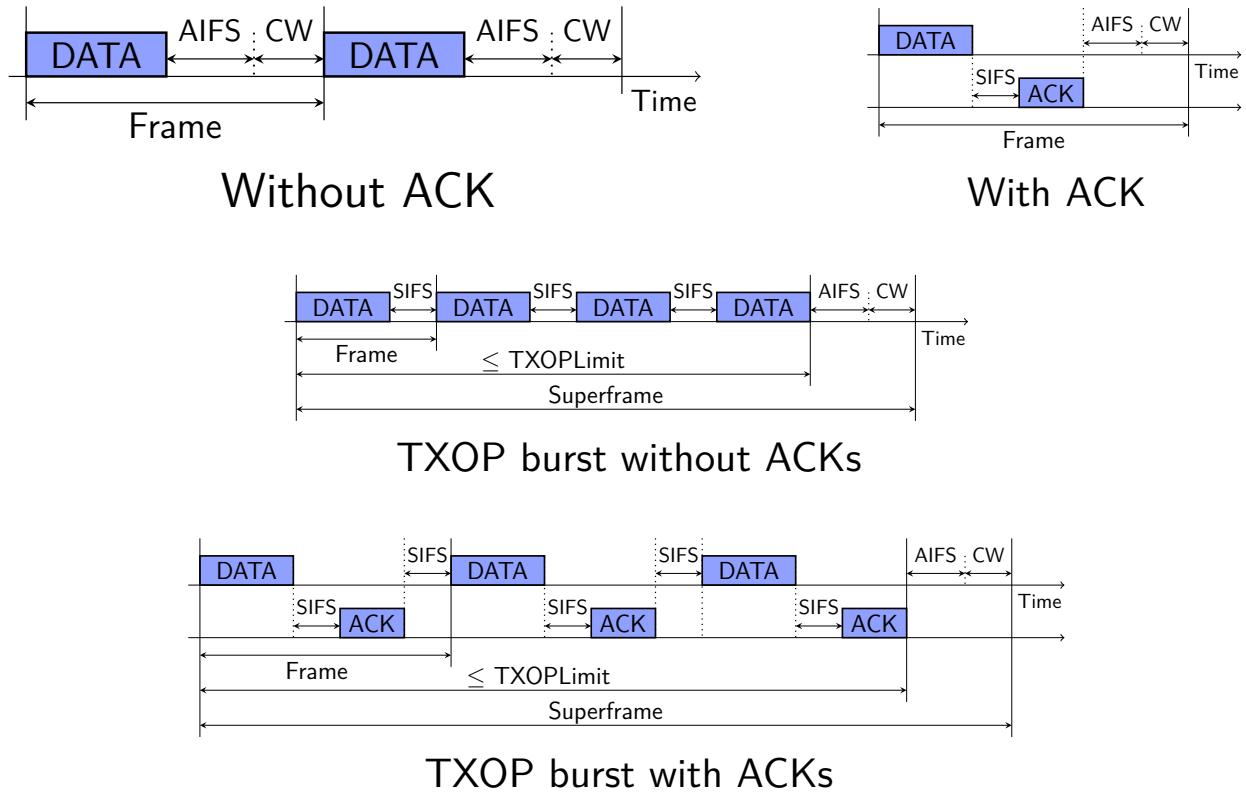
Timo Bingmann - 9/19  
University of Karlsruhe

# EDCA Implementation

- Extended ns-3 with EDCA capabilities.
- Builds up on the well designed DCF classes.
- Added TXOP limits and burst sequences.
- Tested individual maximum throughput against analytical reference values.
- Experiment with differently prioritized traffic streams shows relative QoS.



# Maximum Throughput Experiment



802.11 Enhancements in ns-3

Timo Bingmann - 12/19  
University of Karlsruhe

# Maximum Throughput Experiment

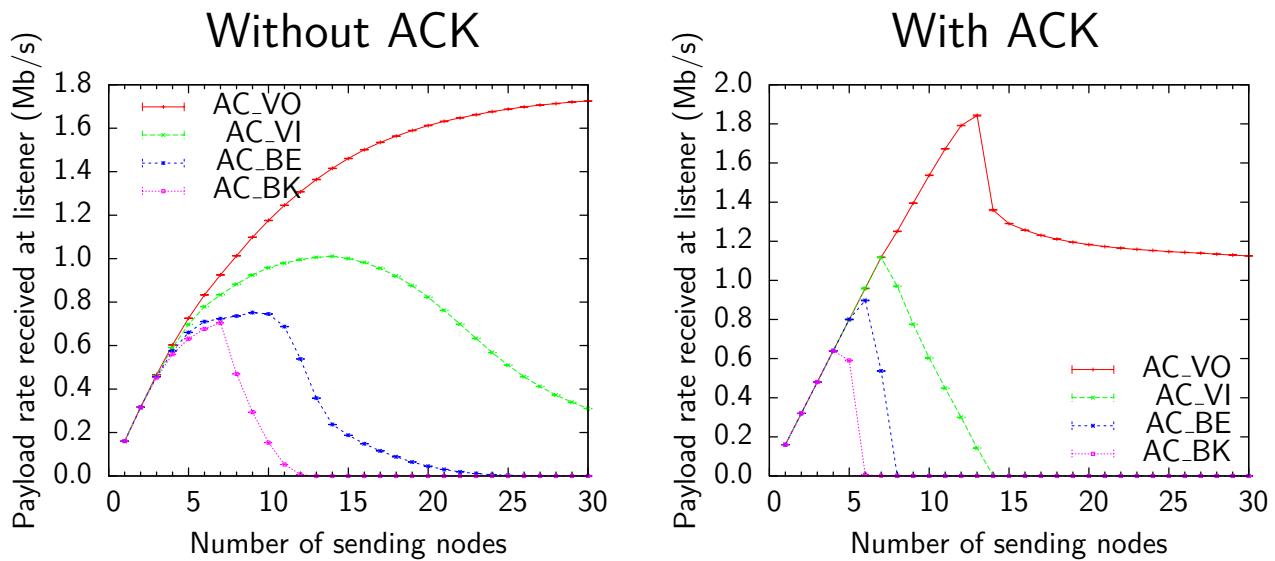
Reference value in B/s and relative difference of experimental result with 99 % error margin for 54 Mb/s data rate.

	80 B - noACK	80 B - ACK	2304 B - ACK
DCF	4 522 908 $0.01 \pm 0.11 \%$	3 176 179 $0.01 \pm 0.10 \%$	34 810 198 $0.01 \pm 0.04 \%$
AC_VO 802.11p/D4.02	7 314 286 $0.03 \pm 0.05 \%$	4 338 983 $0.01 \pm 0.02 \%$	38 763 407 $0.01 \pm 0.01 \%$
AC_BK 802.11p/D4.02	3 129 584 $-0.06 \pm 0.1 \%$	2 419 660 $0.02 \pm 0.09 \%$	31 108 861 $0.01 \pm 0.04 \%$

Tested 216 configurations.

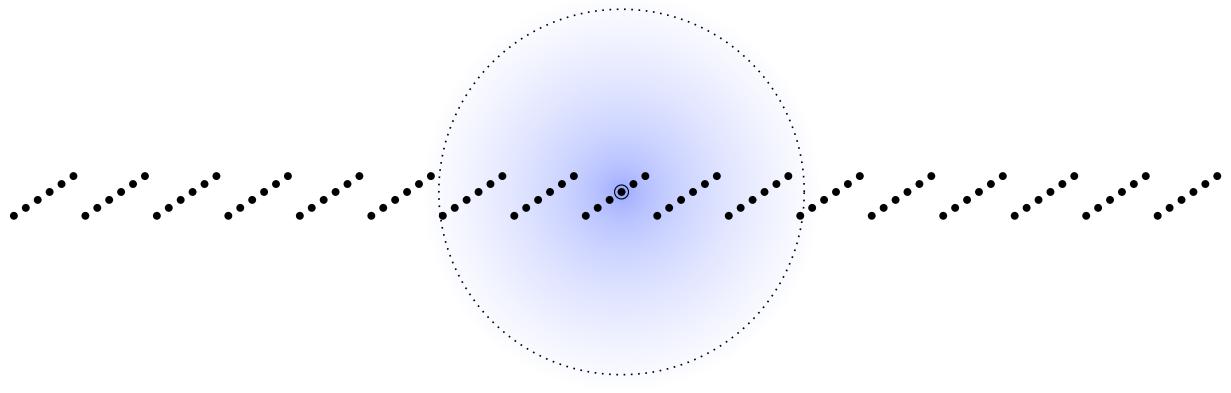
Maximum relative difference was  $0.85 \pm 0.11 \%$ .

# EDCA Traffic Streams Experiment



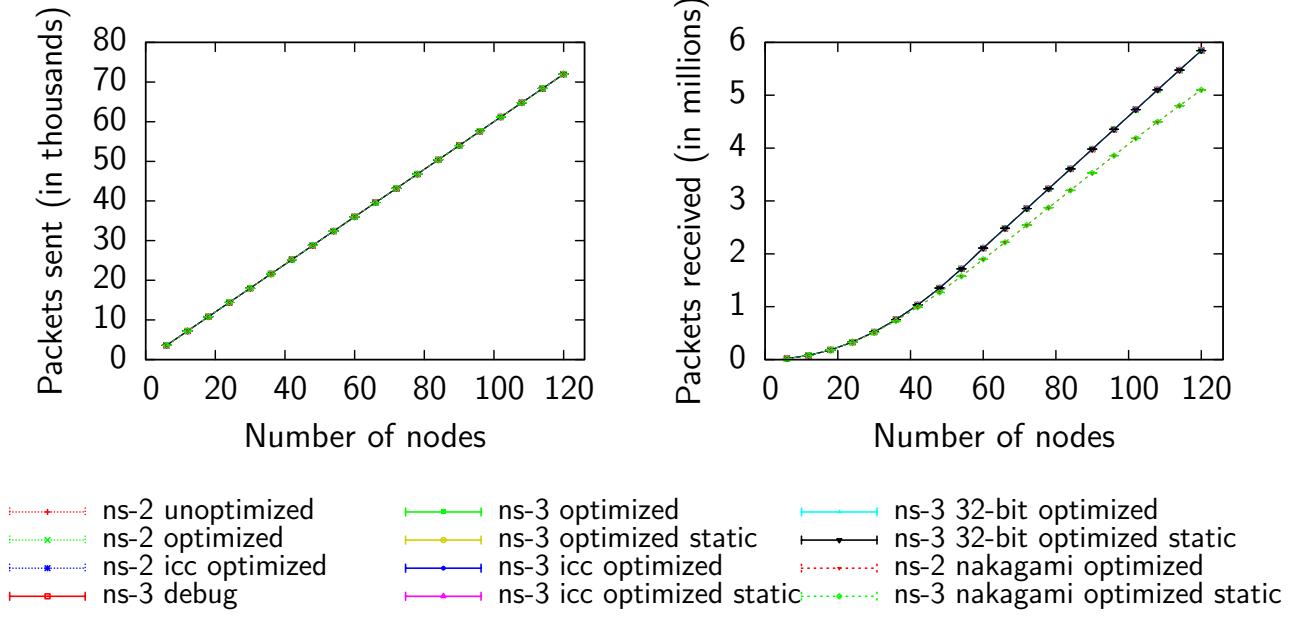
Each node sends four 160 Kb/s streams with different ACs.  
As the number of nodes increases the medium is saturated.

## Speed Comparison – Highway Scenario



- Modeled identically in both ns-2 and ns-3.
- Made possible with newly added components.

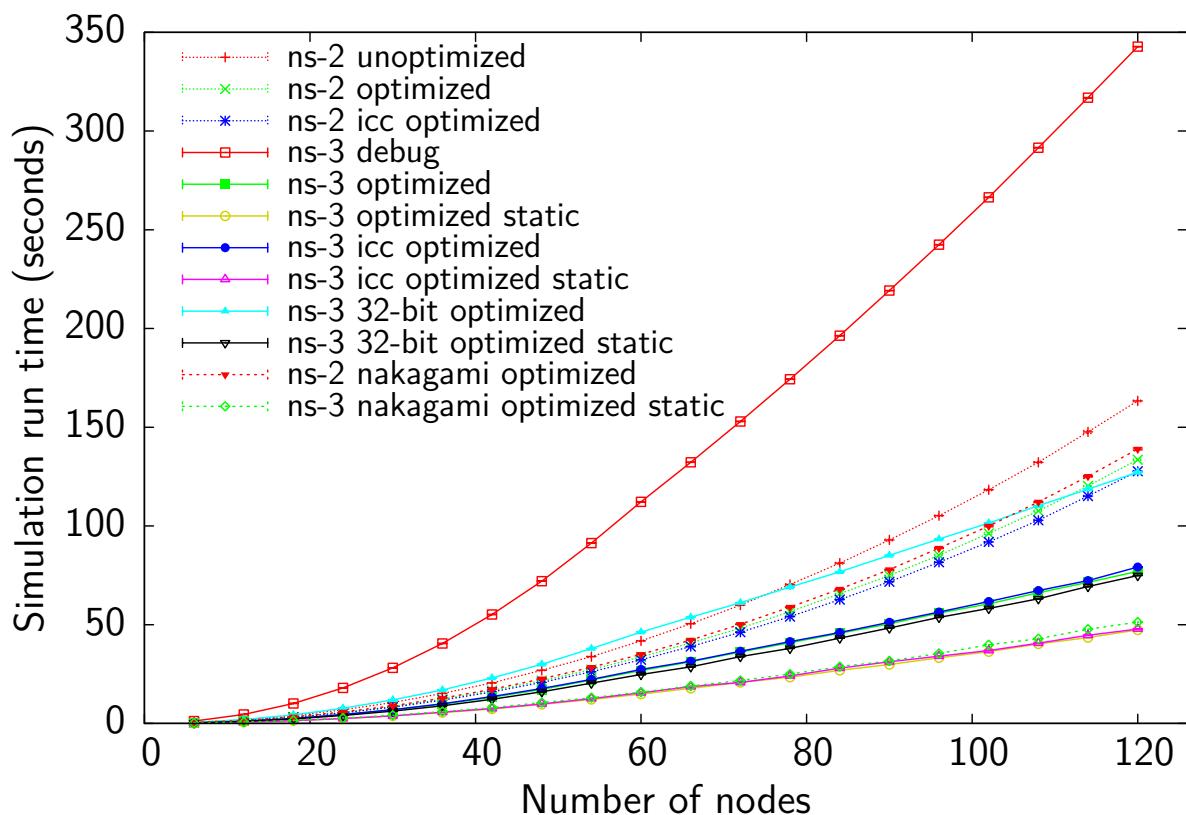
# Speed Comparison – Results



802.11 Enhancements in ns-3

Timo Bingmann - 16/19  
University of Karlsruhe

# Speed Comparison – Results



802.11 Enhancements in ns-3

Timo Bingmann - 17/19  
University of Karlsruhe

# Speed Comparison – Results

- Slowest configuration: ns-3 in debug mode.
- ns-3 optimized mode gives  $76.3 \pm 0.5\%$  reduction.
- ns-3 optimized with static linking yields further reduction of  $42.6 \pm 1.2\%$ .
- Compilation without `-fPIC` yielded a reduction of only  $1.1 \pm 0.3\%$ .
- icc vs. gcc: no improvement, even slight speed decrease ( $1.9 \pm 0.4\%$ ).
- Speed increase of ns-3 over identical ns-2 simulation:  $58.6 \pm 1.8\%$ .
- Enabling Nakagami propagation increases run time by  $8.1 \pm 1.0\%$  in ns-3 and  $3.8 \pm 0.4\%$  in ns-2.

## Conclusion

- Extended ns-3 802.11 PHY layer to show equivalent behavior as ns-2.
- Improved MAC layer with EDCA extensions.
- All enhancements thoroughly verified.
- Speed test of ns-3 shows up to 59 % execution time reduction over ns-2.

Thank you for your attention.