

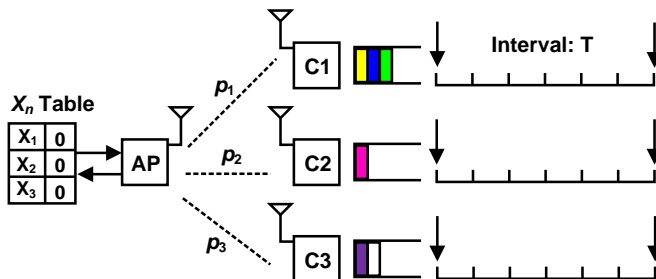
S-WiFi: Scheduling for Uplink Transmissions with Point Coordination Function

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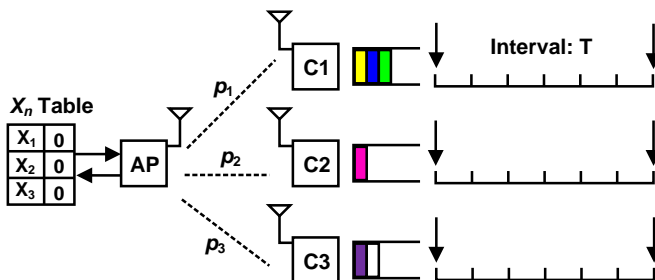
Uplink Transmissions

- One AP and N clients
- 1 slot = 10ms; 1 interval = T slots
- Packets generated in the beginning of each interval
- Packet generation follows $\text{Unif}\{R_{min}, R_{max}\}$
- Real-time traffic



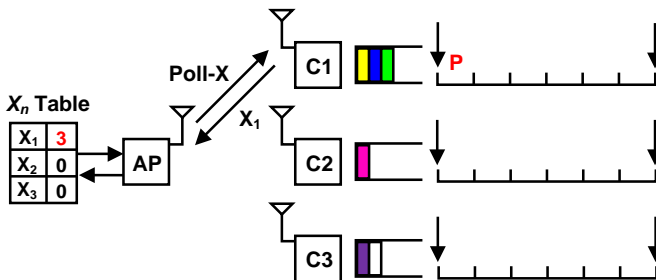
Baseline Policy - A Toy Example

- $N = 3$ and $T = 6$
- $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 0.5$
- Real-time traffic
- $X_n(k)$ = queue length at the start of the k -th interval



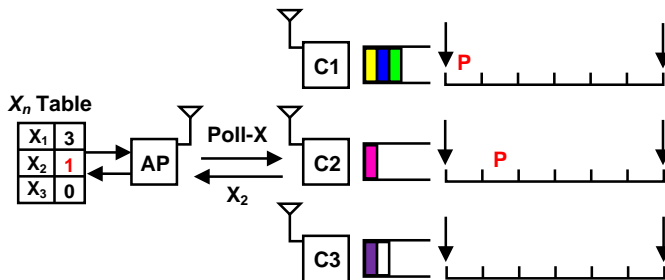
Baseline Policy - A Toy Example

- Phase 1: AP polls X_n in a round-robin manner



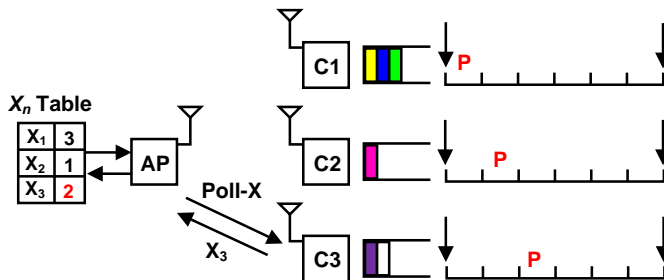
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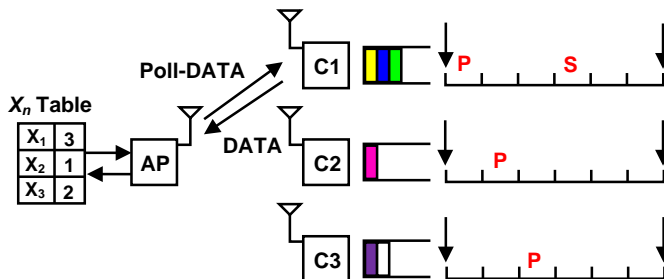
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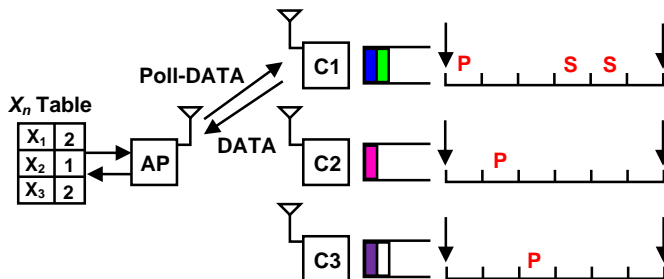
Baseline Policy - A Toy Example

- Phase 2: AP schedules a client based on Max-Weight policy
- Max-Weight: select the client that maximizes $p_n X_n$



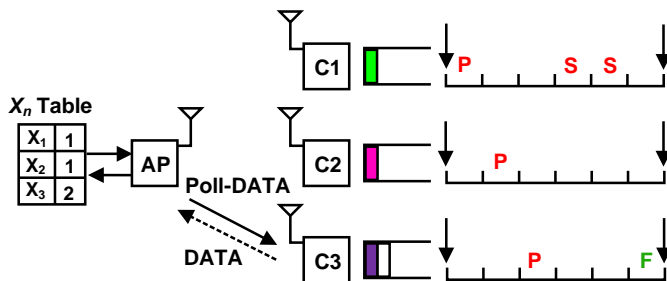
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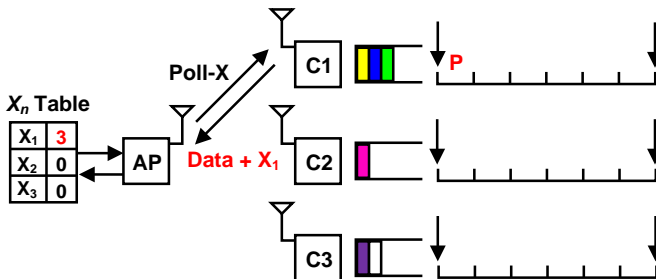


Drawbacks of the Baseline Policy

- 1 Overhead due to polling
- 2 Channel utilization for data packets is low
- 3 Not practical when N is large
 - We propose three solutions to improve polling in phase 1

1. Piggybacked Queue Length

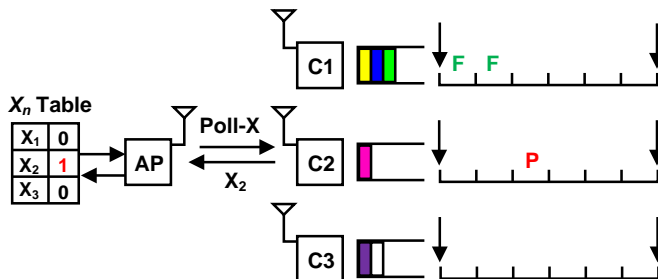
- Queue length can be appended in DATA packets



NS-2 Implementation: Piggybacking

2. Retry Limit for Polling

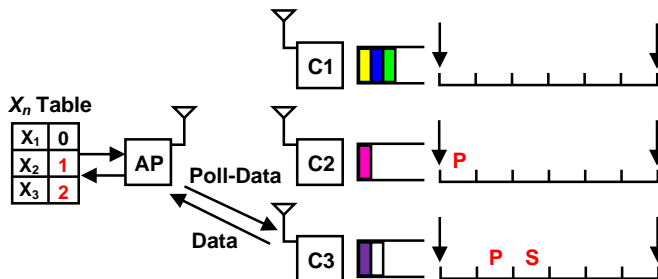
- Retry limit: avoid polling a client with poor channel indefinitely
- Example: $p_1 = 0.1$ and retry limit = 1



NS-2 Implementation: Retry Limit

3. Selective Polling

- Polling a subset of clients: avoid spending too much time on Phase 1 when the network size is large
- Example: Randomly select 2 out of 3 clients (say C2, C3)



NS-2 Implementation: Selection

Simulation Results