Experimental Evaluation of Interference Impact on WiFi Packet corruption

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No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protoc ▼ L	engtl Info	RSSI	Channel	Data rate
						-31 dBm		1 24
	1550 3.114232921	Cisco_48:a4:00	HonHaiPr_0c:9e:7b	802.11	151 QoS Data, SN=1542, FN=0, Flags=.pF	-25 dBm		1 1
	1551 3.114248974	Cisco_48:a4:00	HonHaiPr_0c:9e:7b	802.11	120 QoS Data, SN=1543, FN=0, Flags=.pF	-25 dBm		1 1
	1552 3.115541842	Cisco_dd:4d:52	Broadcast	802.11	307 Beacon frame, SN=1699, FN=0, Flags=	-32 dBm		1 24
	1553 3.115561884	Cisco_dd:4d:50 (0	HonHaiPr_0c:9e:7b	802.11	58 802.11 Block Ack, Flags=Č	-31 dBm		1 24
	1554 3.115570811	HonHaiPr_0c:9e:7b	All-HSRP-routers	802.11	93 QoS Data, SN=485, FN=0, Flags=.pT			
	1555 3.115573365	HonHaiPr_0c:9e:7b	All-HSRP-routers	802.11	93 QoS Data, SN=486, FN=0, Flags=.pT			
	1556 3.116320821	Cisco_dd:4d:50 (0	HonHaiPr_0c:9e:7b	802.11	58 802.11 Block Ack, Flags=C	-31 dBm		1 24
	1557 3.122175135	Cisco_dd:4d:50 (0	HonHaiPr_0c:9e:7b	802.11	46 Request-to-send, Flags=C	-30 dBm		1 24
	1558 3.122193919	Cisco_48:a4:00	HonHaiPr_0c:9e:7b	802.11	120 QoS Data, SN=1544, FN=0, Flags=.pF	-25 dBm		1 1
	1559 3.135951977	Cisco_27:d3:70	Broadcast	802.11	297 Beacon frame, SN=2747, FN=0, Flags=	-60 dBm		1 24
	1560 3.148808774	HonHaiPr_ca:d4:d5	Cisco_dd:4d:50 (0	802.11	46 Request-to-send, Flags=C	-23 dBm		1 24
4	4504 0 440050704				100 1 1 5	ID		

Frame 1550: 151 bytes on wire (1208 bits), 151 bytes captured (1208 bits) on interface 0

▶ Radiotap Header v0, Length 26

▼ 802.11 radio information PHY type: 802.11b (4) Short preamble: False Data rate: 1,0 Mb/s

Channel: 1

Frequency: 2412MHz

Signal strength (dBm): -25dBm

TSF timestamp: 2184195329

▶ [Duration: 1192µs]

▼ IEEE 802.11 QoS Data, Flags: .p....F..

Type/Subtype: QoS Data (0x0028)

▶ Frame Control Field: 0x8842

.000 0000 0011 0000 = Duration: 48 microseconds

Receiver address: HonHaiPr_Oc:9e:7b (d8:5d:e2:0c:9e:7b)
Destination address: HonHaiPr_Oc:9e:7b (d8:5d:e2:0c:9e:7b)
Transmitter address: Cisco_dd:4d:50 (00:c1:64:dd:4d:50)

Source address: Cisco_48:a4:00 (00:1b:90:48:a4:00)

BSS Id: Cisco_dd:4d:50 (00:c1:64:dd:4d:50)

STA address: HonHaiPr_Oc:9e:7b (d8:5d:e2:0c:9e:7b)

.... 0000 = Fragment number: 0 0110 0000 0110 = Sequence number: 1542

Frame check sequence: 0x32a7a821 incorrect, should be 0x78413ba5

[FCS Status: Bad]

Objective

The aim of this project is to show the inter relation between interference and packet corruption of WiFi packets in real life scenarios

Theory

```
Destination address: HonHaiPr Oc:9e:7b (d8:5d:e2:0c:9e:7b)
               Transmitter address: Cisco_dd:4d:50 (00:c1:64:dd:4d:50)
               Source address: Cisco_48:a4:00 (00:1b:90:48:a4:00)
               BSS Id: Cisco dd:4d:50 (00:c1:64:dd:4d:50)
CRC
               STA address: HonHaiPr_0c:9e:7b (d8:5d:e2:0c:9e:7b)
               .... .... 0000 = Fragment number: 0
               0001 0101 0111 .... = Sequence number: 343
BER

    Frame check sequence: 0x608e36ce incorrect, should be 0x1b656008

               ▼ [Expert Info (Error/Malformed): Bad checksum [should be 0x1b656008]]
FCS
                    [Bad checksum [should be 0x1b656008]]
                    [Severity level: Error]
                    [Group: Malformed]
               [FCS Status: Bad]
             ▶ Oos Control: 0x0000
             CCMP parameters
          Data (68 bytes)
```

Relating RSSI and CRC errors RSSI = Received Signal Strength indicator (Signal level + Noise level)

[REF]:Experimental evaluation of interference impact on energy consumption in Wireless Sensor Networks

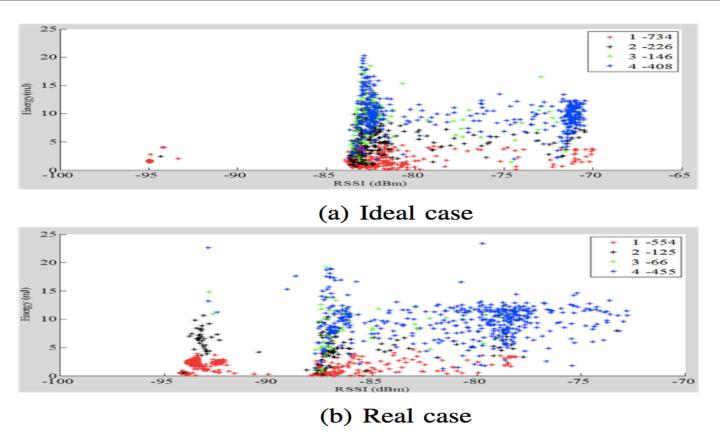
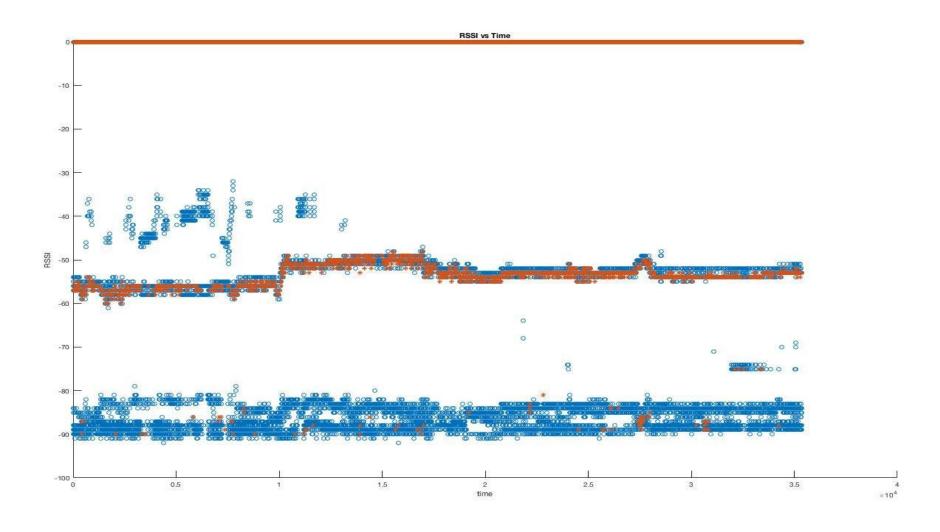


Fig. 2: Energy consumption vs RSSI per packet type

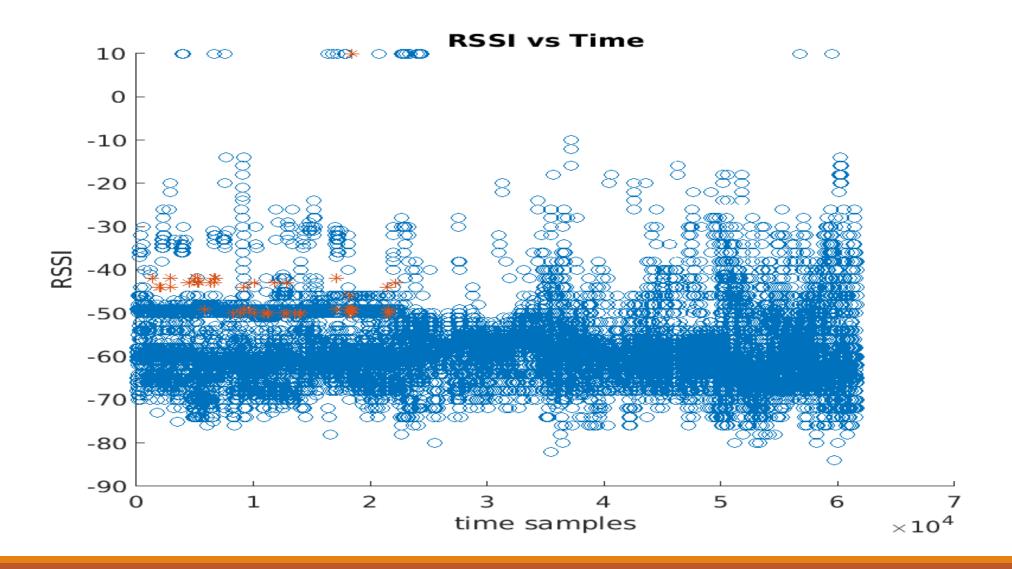
Case: Low Interference

Location: Home and Delft Station (night)

Home



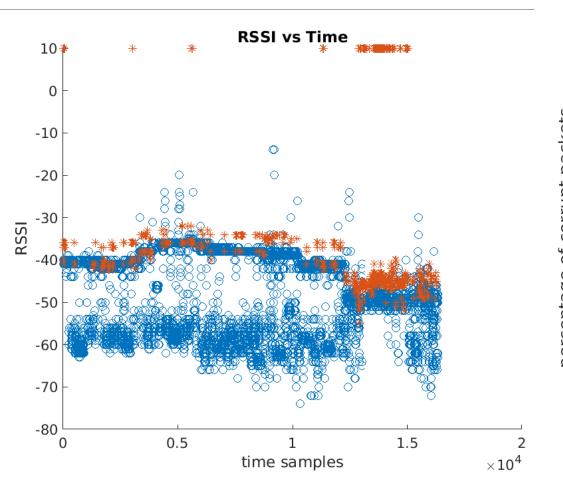
Train Station (night)

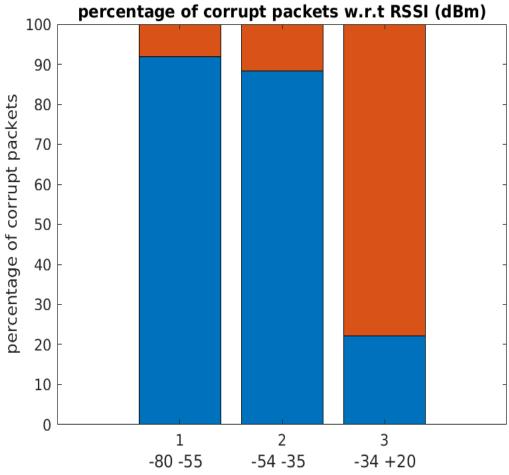


Case: NIC Dependence

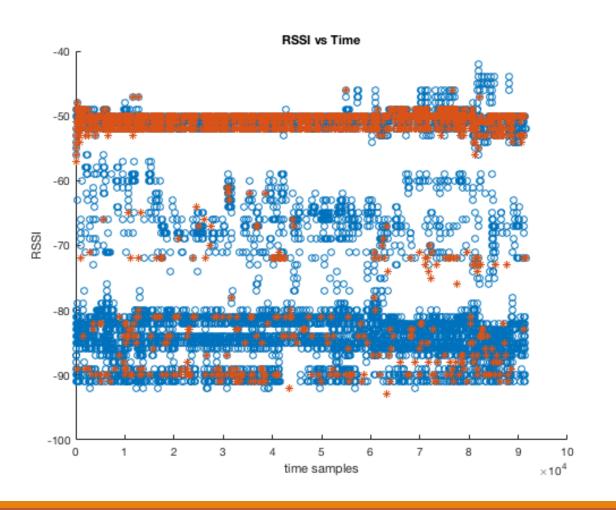
Location: Aula

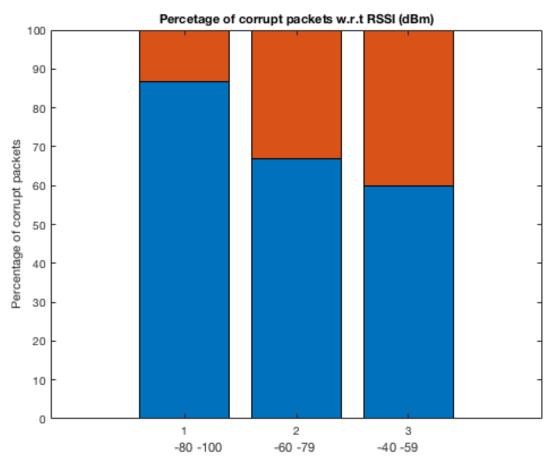
RTL8723be(Antenna 1)





AIRPORT

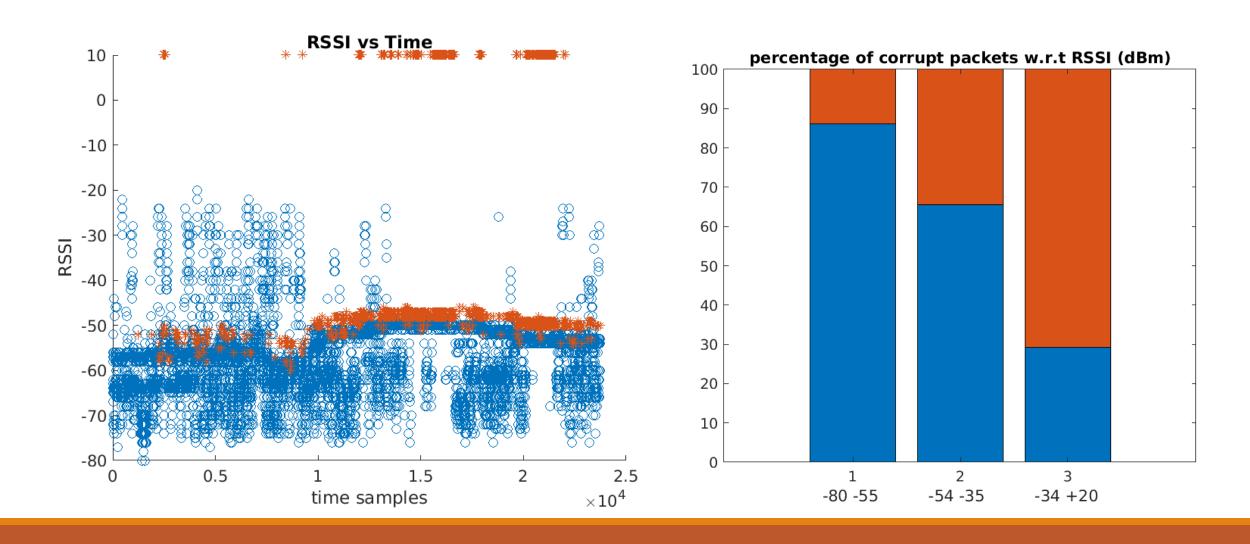




Case: Change of Interference Levels

Location: Study Area (HKLM)

Study Area (HKLM)



Conclusion

Hence, the experimental results clearly shows that the probability of packet corruption increases with the increase in interference levels

Reference

1.git link: https://github.com/anupbhattacharjee/Wireshark JMDB

2.Experimental evaluation of interference impact on energy consumption in wireless sensor

networks: http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7523518/