

Random Access Protocols for Wireless Networks

Research Plan 2012-2016

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Abstract

This report briefly summarizes the achievements of the first period as a lecturer and describes the plan for the upcoming years. It covers research, projects, and teaching aspects. Collaboration and collaborative tools are also highlighted in the report.

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Research	3
2.1	Key collaborations	3
2.2	Achieved goals and contributions	3
2.3	Next steps	4
3	Projects	5
4	Teaching	5
5	Open research and teaching	5

1 Introduction

We all use wireless access networks in our daily live. Wireless local area networks (WLANs) are a cost-effective high-speed solution to connect mobile devices to data networks and, in particular, to the Internet. And it seems that the IEEE 802.11 technologies will continue to play a key role in wireless data communications in the upcoming years. IEEE 802.11 WLANs are deployed in large numbers in busy locations and can absorb high volumes of traffic with modest investments.

It is fascinating that this highly successful and effective technology relies on random contention protocols. These protocols have its origins in the Aloha network pioneered by Norman Abramson in Hawaii in the 70s and have shown to be able to satisfy the wireless bandwidth hungriness of the new century.

Still, to satisfy the ever-growing user expectations, there are several challenges to be addressed. The following items motivate this research proposal:

- Collision-free operation. As a result of the random nature of the MAC protocols, collisions occur which result in a waste of the radio resources. It has been shown in the past that it is possible to dramatically reduce the number of collisions when the number of transmitting devices is moderate. However, as the number of devices equipped with IEEE 802.11 increases as also increases the amount of data transmitted, it is necessary to design future-proof protocols that can support a multitude of contenders in a collision-free fashion. These protocols must take into consideration packet aggregation to fight the MAC bottleneck, which is described later.
- Implementation and prototyping. In order to appropriately test proposed protocols in a realistic use it is necessary to build prototypes. We are collaborating with the spearheading European project FLAVIA that is making possible to implement some new protocols in commercial off-the-shelf hardware (Broadcom WLAN interfaces). Apparently it is not possible to implement our proposed protocols yet. But this situation could change at any time.

Another opportunity for prototyping is to move to other technologies in which the operation of the protocols is slower and therefore can be implemented in programmable hardware. In particular, the protocols we are considering for WLANs have their parallel in RFID technologies. This opens the possibility of prototyping and making a contribution in a different technology and different products. A first over-the-napkin computation promises an order of magnitude reduction in the time required for an RFID book-case to read all the RFIDs of all the books which are placed in it.

- Multi-hop operation. In order to provide service to larger areas and offer improved coverage, it is important that wireless devices can relay packets over multiple wireless hops. There are early solution attempts to the construction of a collision-free operation in multi-hop networks. Nevertheless, it is necessary to refine them to further increase the efficiency of the system and attain a performance that is comparable to that of single-hop networks.
- Alleviate the medium access control (MAC) bottleneck problem. Despite the impressive physical layer (PHY) data rates offered by current standards (up to 600 Mbps in IEEE 802.11n), only a tiny fraction of it is available to the end user unless the MAC bottleneck problem is overcome. The MAC bottleneck refers to the fact that there is a fixed amount of time overhead per packet transmission. As the PHY data rates increase, the packets become shorter and the weight of the fixed time overhead is higher. Simply increasing the PHY data rate results in diminishing returns from the user perspective. The straightforward solution to the MAC bottleneck is aggregation, but when and how to aggregate is still an open question. Increasing aggregation may affect delay and/or jitter depending on the particular scenario, and QoS requirements of the most stringent traffic might be violated.
- QoS in high data rate WLANs. If we want to use a single network to perform voluminous bulk data transfer (such as backup services) and voice services, we have to be extra careful

in setting the contention parameters of the wireless stations. Priority schemes, fairness and abuse-prevention mechanisms need to be installed. The contention protocols need to be designed in conjunction with queueing schemes that can satisfy the different traffic classes while maintaining the simplicity principles that have paved the success of IEEE 802.11 until today.

- Management of antenna and spectrum resources. Current devices are equipped with multiple antennas and have the possibility to operate in multiple channels simultaneously. However, how to use this new capabilities to deliver satisfactory performance in a wide range of scenarios is still a matter of study. For example, a straightforward greedy approach of using as much bandwidth as possible is not necessarily the best solution in a setting where multiple networks need to share a limited amount of bandwidth. Regarding the availability of multiple antennas, they can be used for diversity, parallel streams between two devices (SU-MIMO), simultaneous streams involving more than two devices (MU-MIMO) and beamforming. There is not a one-size-fits-all solution that is the most beneficial in all scenarios and careful design choices are necessary to attain the maximum benefit from the available spectrum and antenna resources.

2 Research

2.1 Key collaborations

All the work described in this report has been done cooperation with other researchers. When ideas come in brainstorming and discussion sessions, it is difficult to attribute the contribution to a single person. It should be clear that all the advancements have been the result of continuous collaboration. Key people that have been working with me in this area include, in alphabetical order:

- Boris Bellalta: Aspects of multiple antenna, multi-channel protocols as well as queueing processes.
- Alessandro Checco: Decentralized constraint satisfaction with sensing restrictions.
- Ken Duffy: Decentralized constraint satisfaction and coexistence of different schedule lengths.
- Azadeh Faridi: Modeling, verification and communication. Backward compatibility and fairness. Hysteresis and fair-share.
- Nuria Garcia: Modeling and mathematical correctness.
- David Malone: Slot drift and other approaches to learning MAC protocols.
- Gabriel Martorell: Evaluation of the protocols in IEEE 802.11n channel realizations and interplay with the auto-rate-fallback (ARF) algorithm and closed-loop MCS adaption.
- Joan Melia: RFID reference scenario, simulation, and prototyping.
- Luis Sanabria-Russo: Simulation and prototyping in the WLAN scenario. Hysteresis and fair-share. USRP and white spaces.

2.2 Achieved goals and contributions

A first solution for the construction of a collision-free schedule in multi-hop networks has been proposed in [1]. This is a translation of the existing solution in discrete-time access channels to the continuous-time access channel. In a single-hop network, all nodes can synchronize to the end of transmissions and use slotted MAC protocols. Contrastingly, in multi-hop networks, it cannot longer be assumed that all nodes can hear all transmissions and therefore it is not possible to keep tight synchronization.

Another contribution has been the extension collision-free protocols to WLAN (slotted) scenarios in which the number of contenders is very large. The contenders adjust their schedule

length in a distributed fashion and use packet aggregation in order to maintain fairness. The first results are very promising [2] and now a throughout evaluation as well as further discussion with the community is required to validate the ideas.

A Discrete Time Markov Chain model to estimate the number of rounds required to solve a decentralized constraint satisfaction problem using a very simple solver has been described in [3].

Another line of work is the creation of a prototype embedded solution that can sense the spectrum and report UHF channel occupancy. This device has a wired interface to communicate the information gathered by the radio front-end. The idea is that several of these devices can be deployed to gather information of channel occupancy in a large geographic region. The prototype was demonstrated in [4].

A problem of the current IEEE 802.11 standard is that the devices cannot differentiate between collisions and channel errors. As a consequence, collisions interfere with the Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) selection mechanisms seriously harming performance. This problem can be solved by using collision-free access schemes as explained in [5].

In [6, 7], the interplay between the number of antennae, the queue size and the number of possible destinations in a downlink MU-MIMO is studied.

2.3 Next steps

An ongoing work is the modeling of link activation problem as a decentralized constraint satisfaction problem. A first step is to create two graphs, one with the topology that describes the ability to communicate (and interfere) and one with the willingness to communicate. The graph representation of the topology is an important simplification and it is still an open question whether it is valid in practice. Furthermore, symmetry is assumed and therefore the first graph is an undirected graph. The willingness to transmit is assumed to be a directed graph.

Then the edges of the second graph become the vertices of a third graph, the interference graph, that describes how the communication links interfere with each others. Finding an activation schedule for this graph is similar to a graph coloring problem with sensing restrictions [8] and can be addressed by a decentralized constraint satisfaction solver [9].

Another research front is the extension of previous contributions to the RFID technology. Specifically, EPC Gen-2 RFID technology is considered. Preliminary results show that this extension only makes sense when a set of tags have to be read multiple times. There are scenarios, such as the “Smart Shelf” designed by the UbiCA Lab in our department, that precisely rely on continuously reading the tags of the products on the shelf to detect any interaction by the users. In this particular scenario, the reaction time could be reduced one order of magnitude.

This research line is particularly attractive as there is a clear possibility of prototyping using IAIK’s “Demo Tag”. The execution of protocols in the RFID technology is slower and therefore they can be implemented in programmable hardware.

As mentioned in the previous section, it is necessary to carry out an exhaustive evaluation of the solution proposed to accommodate a large number of contenders in a collision-free fashion. Specifically, the following aspects are of interest: non-saturation scenarios, the presence of channel errors, the trade-offs of aggregation (throughput, delay, jitter) and mixed scenarios that include both legacy and new stations.

It is also important to closely track and replicate the advancements in the FLAVIA research project and “MAC processors” area leaded by Giuseppe Bianchi, as a breakthrough in that area would make it possible to implement our solutions also in the WLAN technology. We are already in contact with that team to react if the opportunity appears.

Finally, it is also worth studying the quality-of-service implications of the new protocols. The current standard offers some support for QoS differentiation. If WLANs are to be used to support real-time traffic, QoS will be needed, and we have to evaluate our protocols in the presence of different traffic classes. There is room for improvement in the current implementation, as queue-length adjustment has not been considered. An open research aspect is to evaluate what is the impact of setting different QoS queues to different lengths. This research is also related to bufferbloat problems [?].

3 Projects

The “Commons for Europe” CIP project explores the possibilities for efficient commons models in the areas of apps for the citizens (“Code for Europe”) and network deployment for advanced services and digital inclusion (“Bottom-up Broadband”). So far, four pilots have been carried out covering different topics.

- The “Fiber from the X” pilot covers grassroots fiber deployments (by Jorge Beltran).
- The “Free Europe WiFi” is about the documentation and replication of the “OpenWISP” open source public WiFi solution that is used in Italy (by Nacho Justel).
- The “Open Sensor Network” goal is to design economic (¡100Eur) sensor networks for environmental monitoring for the cities and their citizens (by Alejandro Andreu). An important aspect is the sharing of the gathered data.
- The “Mobile Node” is about the deployment of a mesh network that combines fixed nodes on the roof with a mobile node that can be used to offer WiFi coverage to events on the street (by Fernando Gros).

4 Teaching

Two new courses on Quality of Service (QoS) and Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) have been opened. The material of a third one, Networking Lab, has been renewed. This courses have been prepared in collaboration with Alex Bikfalvi, Luis Sanabria, and Ruizhi Liao. Finally, a seminar on contention protocols has been taught at the ASMT master. Supervision for two final degree projects (Alejandro Andreu and Fernando Gros) and co-supervision of a Ph.D. thesis (Luis Sanabria-Russo) is being offered.

There have also been two appointments. One from the school as a teaching coordinator for the Telematics degree and one from the department as a member of the teaching commission.

5 Open research and teaching

This document is available in github. Most of the papers I collaborate with, the source code of simulators, the talk slides, project deliverables and the lectures notes are also there. This tool makes it easier for anyone interested in my work to look into the details, make corrections and engage in collaboration. It is possible to share and contribute to ongoing work, and quickly detect in which projects I am investing my time. Git and github are used in collaborative efforts such as the development of the Linux kernel. It is my belief that these tools can complement traditional publishing houses and make research more efficient, just like Wikipedia complements traditional encyclopedias.

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