Hi-performance Architectures for IP-based Multihop 802.11 Networks

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Presented by 何德威

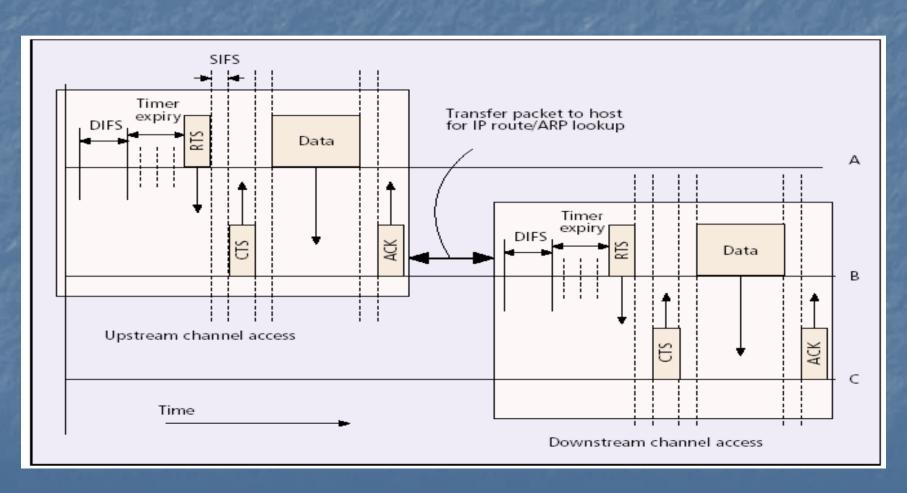
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The Goal

- The goal is to create a hi-performance multi-hop 802.11-based wireless datapath.
- In other words, The goal is to design a *low latency* and *high throughput* wireless router or forwarding node in multihop 802.11 network.

Problems Definition — Latency Issues



Problems Definition — Latency Issues

- Packet forwarding in the wireless environment does not transfer a packet between two different interfaces but over the same interface.
 - There is an unnecessary round-trip between the memory of the NIC and the host's memory.
- The forwarding node is involved in two separate channel access contention.
 - It suffers the contention resolution time twice.

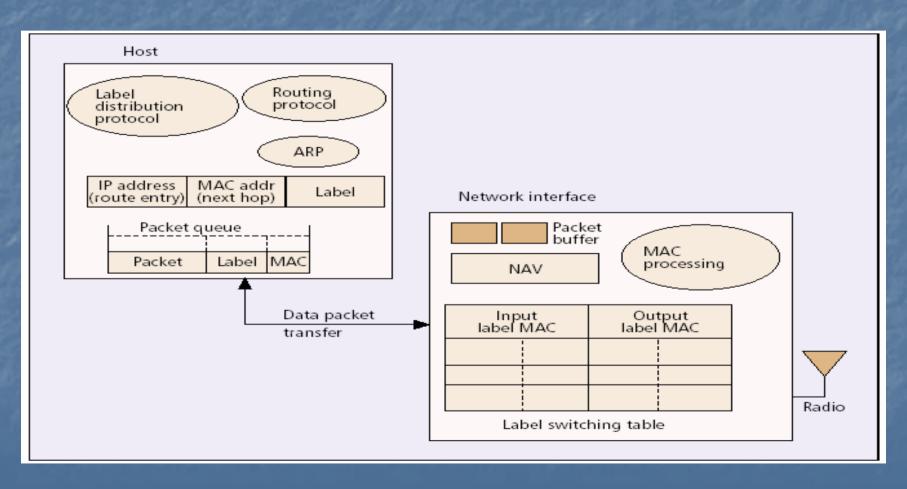
Problems Definition — Throughput Issues

- Increase concurrent transmissions through better spatial reuse.
 - The use of power control algorithms
 - The use of smart antennas or multiple directional antennas
 - Modifications of the MAC itself which is the easiest way.

Proposed Solution – MPLS

- The packet forwarding performance can be significantly improved if the next hop for the packet can be determined within NIC.
- So, the NIC is enhanced to store a label switching table.
- The label switching table is formed by a label distribution protocol running at the host.

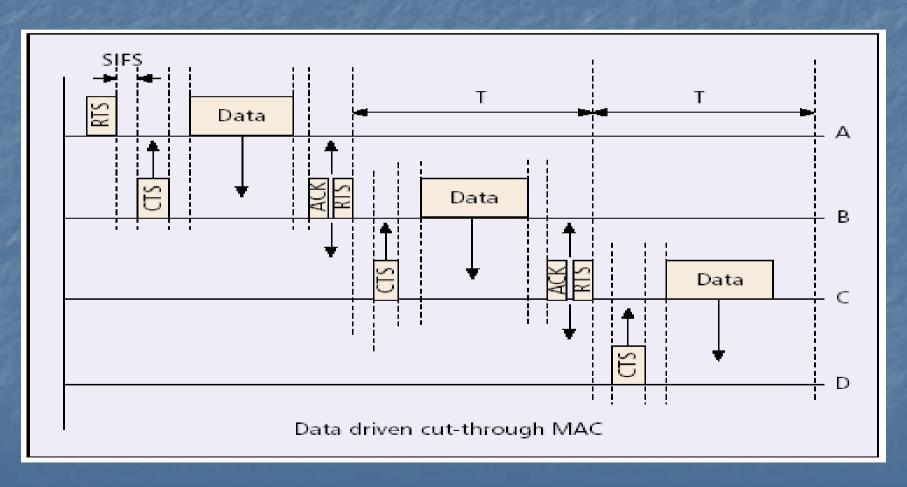
Proposed Solution – MPLS



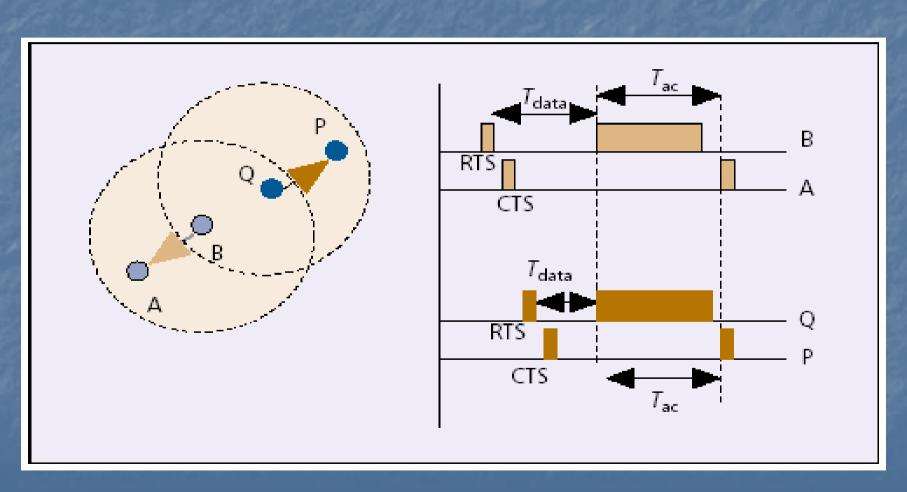
Proposed Solution - DCMA

DCMA(Data-Driven Cut-Through Medium Access) combines the ACK to the upstream with the RTS to the downstream in one.

Proposed Solution - DCMA



Proposed Solution — MACA-P



Conclusions

- 802.11 contribute to high forwarding delay and poor system throughput in multi-hop wireless environments.
- Next-hop lookup may be performed at the MAC layer instead of IP layer.
- DCMA can provide reduction in forwarding latency.
- MACA-P can improve spatial reuse without additional hardware modifications.
- MACA-P can be combined with the pipelined DCMA to be a hi-performance

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