

**QoS Enabled IP Based Wireless  
Networking: Design, Modelling and  
Performance Analysis**

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# QoS Enabled IP Based Wireless Networking: Design, Modelling and Performance Analysis

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# Errata/Addenda

## 1) IP micromobility management techniques

The network architecture presented in chapter 3 of this thesis is based on the candidate's published work [34]. As [34] was published while most work on IP micromobility protocols management was still in their infancy, these are not referenced in the thesis and hence this addendum. Differentiated by operational scope, there are two basic types of mobility in Internet Protocol (IP) based wide-area wireless networks (W2ANs): macromobility and micromobility. Macromobility protocols manage mobility of mobile wireless users across domains (i.e. inter-domain mobility) or networks (i.e. inter-network mobility). Micromobility, on the other hand, deals with user mobility across subnetworks belonging to a single domain or network, and hence also referred to as intra-network or intra-domain mobility. The large-scale mobility (i.e. macromobility) is supported by the Mobile IP (MIP) protocol. The MIP protocol cannot support micromobility due the following reasons: (i) transferring large MIP control overhead over a wireless link each time a mobile user moves from one subnet to another is inefficient; (ii) long handoff delay inherent in MIP causes packet losses which can destabilise TCP operation; (iii) re-establishment of QoS reservations between FA and HA after every move of a QoS-enabled mobile host. Techniques proposed in the literature to support micromobility in IP based W2ANs fall into two categories: (a) exploitation of link layer signalling of the radio-networking standard used or (b) the application of autonomous micromobility protocol. The networking architecture (referred to as MOWINTA) proposed in Chapter 3 of this thesis adopts the former approach by exploiting wireless link layer signalling to reduce mobile IP handoff delay and saving TCP instability caused by packet losses during long handoff. Several micromobility architectures falling into the latter category are proposed, such as HAWAII [a], Cellular IP (CIP) [b] and Hierarchical Mobile IP (HMIP) [c].

2) (a) Page 76, Sect. 3.2.2, 1st paragraph: all “minimum” should be replaced by “average” and the average movement detection delay should be  $t_{ECS} = t/2$  (b) Page 76, Sect. 3.2.2, 2nd paragraph: Should read “ ... in contrast to the 1 sec Mobile IP inter-agent advertisement time. Therefore ... can be reduced by a factor of 10 (i.e. 1sec/100 ms).”

3) Contradiction between Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2: It should be modified as “The designed network architecture protects modification of TCP by moving the protocol modifications via intercommunication down one layer, i.e. intercommunication between layer 3 and layer 2 as this seems easier and cheaper. The reason being that TCP is in wider use than any given wireless link layer, as both wired and wireless networks can use TCP.”

4) The architecture, MOWINTA, is actually designed to run any application-oriented QoS mechanism, such as IntServ or DiffServ. Table 3.2 in page 93 shows how one can be mapped onto the other. Hence, page 84 should have stated, “although the presented architecture can use either IntServ or DiffServ, most part of the presentation is based on IntServ with Table 3.2 aiding mapping.”

5) Page 86: It is assumed that the features of the wireless standard (here IEEE 802.11) are exploited to support the necessary QoS of internal sessions. The IEEE 802.11 has inbuilt mechanisms such as priority schemes to support QoS. How efficient this approach works is still a research topic.

6) Figure 3.5: the transport protocol can also be UDP instead of TCP. Hence, should read TCP/UDP.

7) Page 96, 7th line from top: Replace Figure 10 by Figure 3.6.

8) Section 3.5.2: The database aspect and paging format of location management are outside the scope of the thesis. However, implications for location databases are potential areas for further studies.

9) Page 107, Sect. 4.2.2: The functions  $f_1(/cdots)$  and  $f_2(/cdots)$  are objective functions which are defined in Equations (4.4) and (4.5). Figure 4.2 illustrates the cumulative service (bottom figure) received by two mobiles undergoing difference instantaneous channel qualities (top figure). This figure assumes that mobile 1 is backlogged with traffic of higher QoS class  $GeS_1$  than mobile 2 that is backlogged with traffic belonging to  $GeS_2$ . By normal priority scheduling mobile 2's traffic would never be scheduled until all packets belonging to mobile 1 are scheduled. However, the proposed channel-aware scheduler schedules packets of mobile 2 if its channel quality is much better than that of mobile 1 at the scheduling instant, although mobile 1 is still backlogged. Hence, the scheduler inherently protects both active mobiles from complete service starvation.

10) Equation 5.12 is derived assuming that ACK/NACK never gets corrupted. This seems a reasonable assumption given the low information rate of ACK/NACK feedback channel and the high error immunity. Such assumption is reflected in the literature.

11) Page 112: The discussion in Page 112 assumes the existence of a feedback wireless channel. Feedback of estimated wireless channel state is commonly used in many radio communications standards for purposes such as power control, load control and handoff decisions. The mobile terminal usually communicates such feedback information using the uplink pilot channel. However, a pilot signal need not be transmitted on a dedicated channel. Hence, the designed scheduling scheme does not increase the system complexity by requiring link quality feedback, as it can use the feedback channel of the respective wireless standard. Hence, the complexity associated with the feedback mechanism is not expected to have considerable additional implementation and cost implications to the entire communication system.

#### Additional References

[a] R. Ramjee, K. Varadhan, L. Salgarelli, S.R. Thuel, S-Y Wang and T. La Porta, "HAWAII: A domain-based approach for supporting mobility in wide-area wireless networks," *IEEE/ACM Trans. Netw.*, vol 10, no. 3, June 2002, pp. 396-410.

[b] A Valko, "Cellular IP: a new approach to Internet host mobility," *ACM SIGCOMM Comp. Commun. Rev.*, vol. 29, no. 1, Jan 1999, pp. 50-65.

[c] E. Gustafsson, A. Jonsson and C. Perkins, "Mobile IP Regional Registration Registration," Internet draft, July 2000.

[d] A. T. Campbell, J Gomez, S Kim, and C-Y Wan, "Comparison of IP micromobility protocols," *IEEE Wir. Commun.*, Feb 2002, pp. 72-82.

**Supervisor:**

**Date:** June 13, 2003

Professor Reginald P. Coutts

In memory of my late dad, Mr Kofi Gyasi-Agyei

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# Declaration of Originality

This thesis contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in any university and that, to the best of the candidate's knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person, except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

The author consents to the thesis being made available for loan and photocopying.

**Signed:**

**Date:** February 21, 2003

**Place:** Adelaide, SA

# Acknowledgments

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finance my education without a formal scholarship, as well as giving me insights into practical engineering right from undergraduate level.

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# Abstract

Quality of service differentiation has never achieved much attention and relevance until the advent of the convergence of mobile wireless network and the fixed Internet, that is, Internet Protocol (IP) based mobile wireless networks, or wireless Internet. These networks are poised to support multimedia applications' traffic with diverse QoS sensitivities. To date, most traffic transferred over the Internet still undergo best-effort forwarding, which does not guarantee whether or not traffic sent by a source gets to the intended destination, let alone loss and timing bounds. The major contribution of this thesis is three-fold.

First, the thesis proposes a QoS-enabled wireless Internet access architecture, which leverages the micromobility in wireless standards to reduce mobile IP weaknesses, such as long handoff delay, to achieve effective interworking between mobile wireless networks and the global, fixed Internet. Although the idea here is applicable to any wireless standard, the design examples in this thesis are based on the IEEE 802.11b wireless local area network (WLAN) standard.

Second, it proposes a framework for a class of wireless channel state dependent packet scheduling schemes, which consider the QoS requirements of the applications' traffic; the wireless channel state (reflected in instantaneous data rate or noise level); and optimises the usage of the expensive wireless resource. The operation of the QoS-enabled, channel state-dependent packet scheduler is analysed using optimisation theory, eigenanalysis and stochastic modelling.

Third, the thesis analyses the effects of wireless channel properties on differentiated QoS (DQoS) schemes, using two-dimensional, channel-state-dependent queuing theory, matrix analytic methods to stochastic modelling and eigenanalysis. The analytical model of DQoS schemes, especially models accounting for user scenarios such as speed of motion and wireless channel properties, such as fading, spatio-temporally varying quality and low rate, is not properly covered in the open literature, and hence was a motivation for this part of the thesis. The wireless channel is discretized into discrete-time Markovian states based on the received signal-to-noise plus interference ratio (SNIR), which also reflects on the instantaneous link quality. The link quality, in turn, influences the QoS experienced by the transported applications sitting on top of the ISO/OSI protocol hierarchy. The parameters of the Markovian states are evaluated using realistic physical channel noise models and transceiver characteris-

tics, such as modem. [Different modems (modulator/demodulator) yields different transceiver properties such as sensitivity. The analysis in the thesis adopts QPSK and BPSK modulation.] Source traffic models are used in the analysis.

Lastly, the thesis provides an extensive introduction to, and provides a detailed background material for the new area of mobile wireless Internet systems, upon which considerable future research can be based.

# Publications

The following are some of the publications of the candidate which are related to the theme of this thesis.

1. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "Mobile IP-DECT Internetworking architecture supporting IMT-2000 applications," *IEEE Network*, vol. 15, no. 6, Nov/Dec 2001, pp. 10-22.
2. A. Gyasi-Agyei and R. Coutts, "Analytical model of a Differentiated Service scheme over Wireless IP Links," In *Proceed. IEEE Int. Conf. on Networks (ICON'02)*, Singapore, 27 - 30 August 2002, pp. 223-228.
3. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "Service differentiation in wireless Internet using multi-class RED with drop threshold proportional scheduling," In *Proceed. IEEE Int. Conf. on Networks (ICON'02)*, Singapore, 27 - 30 August 2002, pp. 175-180.
4. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "Performance Analysis of a Differentiated Services over Wireless Links," In *Proceed. 5th IEEE Int. Conf. on High-Speed Networks and Multimedia Commun. (HSNMC)*, Jeju Island, Korea, July 2002, pp. 86-90.
5. Amoakoh Gyasi-Agyei, "A Differentiated Services Scheme for Wireless IP Networks," In *Proceed. IEEE Int Conf. on Telecom (ICT'02)*, vol. 2, Beijing, China, 23-26 June 2002, pp. 361-366.
6. Amoakoh Gyasi-Agyei, "Performance Analysis of a Differentiated Services Scheme over Fading Channels," In *Proceed. IEEE Int Conf. on Telecom (ICT'02)*, vol. 1, Beijing, China, 23-26 June 2002, pp. 1155-1160.
7. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "EGPRS/EDGE random access performance using M-PSK in AWGN and Nakagami-m fading channel," In *Proceed. Int. Conf. on Inform., Commun. & Signal Proc. (ICICS)*, Singapore, Oct. 2001, 5 pp.
8. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "QoS guarantees in IP based wireless/mobile networks," Research Proposal, EEE Dept, Adelaide University, Australia, 5th October 2001, 9 pp.

9. A. Gyasi-Agyei and S. J. Halme (eds), *Network and telecommunications signaling architectures for contemporary and future broadband intelligent networks*, ISBN 951-22-4982-0, ISSN 1456-3835.
10. A. Gyasi-Agyei and S. J. Halme, "A novel planning of 3G all-wireless access network," in *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. on Inform., Commun. & Sig. Proc. (ICICS)*, Singapore, Dec. 1999, 5 pps.
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## Papers in Review

1. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "Performance analysis of differentiated services QoS model over multi-state wireless Links," submitted to *Wiley Wireless Communications & Mobile Computing J.*, Dec. 2001, 20 pps.
2. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "Fluid Analysis of a Channel State Dependent Packet Scheduler over Fading Wireless Channels," submitted to *Kluwer Wireless Networks J.*, March 2002.
3. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "MOWINTA—A QoS enabled wireless Internet access architecture based on Mobile IP/IEEE 802.11 interworking," submitted to *special issue on QoS in next-generation multimedia communications systems IEEE Wireless Commmun. Mag.*, Dec. 19, 2002.
4. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "Some wireless effects on QoS provisioning in IP based networks," submitted to *IEEE/ACM Trans. on Netw.*, Jan. 21, 2003.

## Notable Seminars and Workshops

The following is a list of some of the lectures, seminars and workshops I presented during my PhD candidature besides presentation at international conferences.

1. Gyasi-Agyei, A., "Performance analysis of the packet random access channel of GPRS," Seminar, Institute for Communications Research (ICR), National University of Singapore (NUS), 2 Feb. 2001.
2. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "QoS guarantees in IP based wireless/mobile networks," Research Proposal Seminar, EEE Dept, Adelaide University, 5 Oct. 2001.
3. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "Performance analysis of DiffServ QoS model over multi-state wireless links," 6th Annual Melbourne-Adelaide Teletraffic Workshop, 12-14 Dec. 2001, Grampians, Vic, Australia.
4. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "Differentiated QoS schemes for wireless internet," 1st Workshop for CRC Smart Internet Technology scholars, Sydney, 8-10 May 2002.
5. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "BL<sup>4</sup>DF – Wireless Channel State Dependent Packet Scheduling for QoS Provisioning in Multiservice Wireless Networks," Seminar, Computer Science & Eng (CSE) Dept, UNSW, Sydney, 18 Sept. 2002.
6. A. Gyasi-Agyei, "The Innovative Utilisation of Communications/Electronic Engineering in the Development and Growth of Central Queensland Industry and Education," Lecture, Central Queensland University (CQU), Rockhampton, 11 Dec. 2002.

Other publications of the candidate can be found at the bibliographic section.

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Nothing tends so much to the advancement of knowledge as the application of a new instrument. The native intellectual powers of men in different times are not so much the causes of the different success of their labours, as the peculiar nature of the means and artificial resources in their possession – Sir Humphrey Davy.

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Motivation . . . . .	1
1.2	Mobile Wireless Networks . . . . .	2
1.2.1	Mobile Wireless Network Architectures . . . . .	5
1.2.2	Basics of Mobile Cellular Networks . . . . .	6
1.2.3	Drivers of Wireless Networks . . . . .	9
1.2.4	Challenges in Mobile Wireless Networks . . . . .	11
1.3	The Internet and Internet Protocol . . . . .	13
1.3.1	The Internet . . . . .	13
1.3.2	Internet Protocol (IP) . . . . .	14
1.4	Mobile Wireless Internet . . . . .	16
1.5	Terminology . . . . .	17
1.6	Original Contributions of this Thesis . . . . .	19
1.6.1	Contribution 1: QoS Enabled Wireless Internet Architecture . . . . .	19
1.6.2	Contribution 2: Wireless Channel State Dependent Packet Scheduling . . . . .	20
1.6.3	Contribution 3: Analytical Model and Performance Analysis of DQoS Schemes for Packetized Wireless Networks . . . . .	21
1.7	Outline of the Thesis . . . . .	22
<b>2</b>	<b>Background and Related Work</b>	<b>24</b>
2.1	Wireless Channels . . . . .	24
2.1.1	Taxonomy of Wireless Channels . . . . .	25

2.1.2	Wireless Channel Noise Models . . . . .	25
2.1.3	Finite-State, Discrete-Time Channel Models . . . . .	28
2.1.4	Transient Analysis . . . . .	34
2.2	Error Control for Wireless Channels . . . . .	34
2.3	Multiaccess Schemes . . . . .	39
2.4	Mobility Management . . . . .	41
2.5	Internet QoS and Signalling Architectures . . . . .	41
2.5.1	IntServ QoS Architecture . . . . .	44
2.5.2	Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) . . . . .	44
2.5.3	Mobile RSVP . . . . .	46
2.5.4	DiffServ QoS Architecture . . . . .	47
2.5.5	Mobile IP . . . . .	49
2.6	QoS Based Applications Classification . . . . .	50
2.7	Business Models for Wireless Internet . . . . .	52
2.7.1	Paris Metro Pricing Model . . . . .	53
2.7.2	Smart Market . . . . .	53
2.7.3	Hybrid Billing Model . . . . .	54
2.8	Traffic Models . . . . .	55
2.8.1	Poisson Traffic Characterization . . . . .	55
2.8.2	Markov-Modulated Traffic Characterization . . . . .	56
2.8.3	Self-Similar Traffic Model . . . . .	57
2.8.4	EBB Traffic Model . . . . .	59
2.8.5	Packet Size Distribution . . . . .	60
2.9	Traffic Admission Control . . . . .	60
2.10	Packet Schedulers . . . . .	62
2.10.1	First-Come, First-Served (FCFS) . . . . .	64
2.10.2	Generalized Processor Sharing . . . . .	64
2.11	Buffer Management Schemes . . . . .	65
2.11.1	Tail Dropping (TD) . . . . .	65
2.11.2	RED Algorithm . . . . .	66
2.12	Related Works . . . . .	67
2.13	Summary . . . . .	69

<b>3</b>	<b>MOWINTA—A QoS Enabled Wireless Internet Access Architecture Based on Mobile IP/IEEE 802.11 Interworking</b>	<b>71</b>
3.1	Introduction . . . . .	72
3.2	Background Material . . . . .	74
3.2.1	TCP QoS Degradation in Wireless Environment . . . . .	75
3.2.2	Faster Mobile IP Handoff via IEEE 802.11 Beacon . . . . .	76
3.3	IEEE 802.11 Review . . . . .	77
3.3.1	Reference Architecture . . . . .	78
3.3.2	Protocol Architecture . . . . .	78
3.4	IEEE 802.11/Mobile IP Internetworking . . . . .	84
3.4.1	General Descriptions . . . . .	85
3.4.2	The QoS Enabled Distribution System (QDS) . . . . .	86
3.4.3	Protocol Architecture . . . . .	89
3.4.4	IEEE 802.11/IP QoS Mapping via IntServ . . . . .	89
3.4.5	Session Setup and Frame Transmission . . . . .	93
3.5	Mobility Management . . . . .	94
3.5.1	Handoff Management . . . . .	95
3.5.2	Location Management . . . . .	99
3.6	Summary . . . . .	100
 <b>4</b>	 <b>Schemes for Differentiated QoS Provisioning in Packetized Wireless Networks</b>	 <b>103</b>
4.1	Introduction . . . . .	103
4.2	BL <sup>4</sup> DF—Best Link Lowest Loss Lowest Delay First Scheduler . . . . .	105
4.2.1	Problem Formulation . . . . .	105
4.2.2	Intuitive Illustration of Algorithmic Performance . . . . .	107
4.3	Analysis of the BL <sup>4</sup> DF Scheduler . . . . .	108
4.3.1	Motivation . . . . .	108
4.3.2	Related Previous Work . . . . .	110
4.3.3	BL <sup>4</sup> DF Algorithmic Description . . . . .	111
4.3.4	Mathematical Analysis: Constrained Optimisation . . . . .	113
4.4	BL <sup>2</sup> DF—Best Link Lowest Delay First Scheduler . . . . .	116
4.4.1	Problem Formulation . . . . .	117



4.4.2	Illustration of BL <sup>2</sup> DF Performance . . . . .	119
4.5	BL <sup>2</sup> PF—Best Link Largest Premium First Scheduler . . . . .	121
4.6	NP <sup>3</sup> A—Non-Pre-emptive Priority with Partial Assurance Scheduling . . . . .	122
4.7	Wireless GPS Scheduling . . . . .	123
4.8	CSDPS—Channel State-Dependent Rate Proportional Scheduling	124
4.9	PBSP—Proportional Buffer Sharing with Pushout . . . . .	125
4.10	Summary and Discussions . . . . .	125

**5 Fluid Analysis of a QoS Scheme for IP Networks over Fading**

<b>Wireless Channels</b>		<b>127</b>
5.1	Introduction . . . . .	128
5.2	Background and Related Works . . . . .	130
5.2.1	General System Description . . . . .	130
5.2.2	Related Works . . . . .	133
5.3	Link Level Model . . . . .	134
5.3.1	Wireless Channel Model 1 . . . . .	134
5.3.2	Wireless Channel Model 2 . . . . .	138
5.3.3	Error Control . . . . .	141
5.4	NP <sup>3</sup> A—Channel State Dependent Scheduling . . . . .	143
5.4.1	NP <sup>3</sup> A Scheduling Weights . . . . .	144
5.5	Single Source Case . . . . .	145
5.5.1	Traffic Model: Single Source Case . . . . .	145
5.5.2	DQoS Analysis: Single Source Case . . . . .	148
5.5.3	Spectral Analysis . . . . .	150
5.6	Multiple Source Case . . . . .	151
5.6.1	Traffic Model: Multiple Source Case . . . . .	151
5.6.2	Mathematical Analysis: Multiple Source Case . . . . .	153
5.6.3	Evaluation of $b_k$ in (5.25) and (5.38) . . . . .	155
5.7	Results and Discussions . . . . .	156
5.8	Summary . . . . .	161

<b>6</b>	<b>Analysis of RED based DQoS Scheme over Fading Channels</b>	<b>167</b>
6.1	Introduction . . . . .	167
6.2	Wireless Channel Model . . . . .	169
6.2.1	Wireless Channel State Dependent Scheduling . . . . .	170
6.3	Queuing Model and Analysis . . . . .	171
6.3.1	Multiclass RED . . . . .	172
6.3.2	QoS Analysis . . . . .	174
6.4	Results and Discussions . . . . .	175
6.5	Summary . . . . .	176
<b>7</b>	<b>Analytical Model of a DQoS Scheme: Slow Fading Case</b>	<b>181</b>
7.1	Introduction . . . . .	181
7.2	System Model . . . . .	182
7.2.1	General System Description . . . . .	183
7.2.2	Traffic Arrival Process . . . . .	183
7.2.3	Link Level Parameters . . . . .	185
7.2.4	Channel State Transition Rate . . . . .	187
7.2.5	Channel State-Dependent Proportional Scheduling . . . . .	187
7.3	Steady-State Queuing Analysis . . . . .	189
7.3.1	Steady-State Distribution . . . . .	191
7.3.2	QoS Metrics . . . . .	192
7.3.3	Results and Discussions . . . . .	193
7.4	Transient QoS Analysis . . . . .	194
7.5	Summary . . . . .	196
<b>8</b>	<b>Analytical Modelling of a DQoS Scheme over Wireless Channels</b>	<b>199</b>
8.1	Introduction . . . . .	199
8.2	System Model . . . . .	200
8.2.1	Packet Scheduling . . . . .	201
8.3	Queuing Analysis . . . . .	202
8.3.1	DQoS Metrics . . . . .	204
8.4	Numerical Investigations and Discussions . . . . .	204

**9 Conclusions & Future Work**      **210**

**Bibliography**      **213**

**Glossary**      **224**

# List of Figures

1.1	Mobile cellular technology subscription worldwide, shaded bars show in-year net gains [Source: [34] ©IEEE]. . . . .	6
1.2	An architecture of an IP based infrastructure mobile network. . .	7
1.3	An architecture of an IP based infrastructureless mobile network. . .	7
1.4	An idealized cellular topology with a 7-cell frequency reuse. . . .	8
1.5	Number of Internet hosts worldwide, shaded bars indicate in-year net gains. [Source: ISC ( <a href="http://www.isc.org/">http://www.isc.org/</a> ), as at 30 Sept 2002]	14
1.6	Comparing the mobile handset (MS) market of 1992 (scaled down by factor 20) with the market of other technologies after 6 years of commercial introduction. The ordinate is measured in millions of devices. Part of figure obtained from [9]. . . . .	17
1.7	Original contributions of the thesis and corresponding chapters. . . .	19
1.8	Basic types of protocol and system analysis. . . . .	22
2.1	Probability density function (pdf) of lognormal slow fading vs. signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) in dB for various $\sigma$ (sigma) and $\mu$ (mu). . . . .	27
2.2	Finite-state memoryless wireless channel: the single-state BSC. . . . .	29
2.3	Transition diagram of the two-state DT-FSMM of a bursty wireless channel. . . . .	30
2.4	Fritchman model with $k$ bad states and $N - k$ good states. . . . .	32
2.5	State transition rate diagram of the $N$ -state DT-FSMM mapping discrete states onto received SNIR intervals. . . . .	34
2.6	Block diagram of a linear code . . . . .	35
2.7	GB7-ARQ: $\bar{r}_{\text{gbn}}$ versus $P_a$ . . . . .	38

2.8	Fundamental multiple access schemes (guard times for TDMA and guard bands for FDMA suppressed). . . . .	40
2.9	Illustration of Mobile IP's triangular routing (Source: [44], ©IEEE). . . . .	51
2.10	Determination of the smart market's threshold bid price. . . . .	54
2.11	Simple illustration of an on/off bursty traffic source. . . . .	59
2.12	Granularity of admission control algorithms. . . . .	61
2.13	Simplified illustration of the RED algorithm. . . . .	66
2.14	Components of mobile wireless Internet accounting. . . . .	70
3.1	An IEEE 802.11 multi-cellular, infrastructure network architecture showing three BSS (cells). . . . .	79
3.2	IEEE 802.11b protocol architecture showing three of the commonly used service access points (SAP): TCP/IP, IPX and SNAP. . . . .	81
3.3	System architecture of the IEEE 802.11/Mobile IP interworking showing three ESSs as IP subnets, QDS is the QoS enabled distribution system. . . . .	85
3.4	Key functional elements of the QDS and handoff scenarios. . . . .	88
3.5	Protocol architecture of QDS, AP and STA illustrating the service access points of the three LLC services, viz. UC, AC and CO, and three application programming interfaces (APIs). . . . .	90
3.6	Intra-subnet handoff message flow sequence (no L3 handoff). Signalling propagation delays are not considered. . . . .	96
3.7	External handoff message flow sequence with MIP agent advertisement embedded in 802.11 signalling. . . . .	98
3.8	Location registration signalling flow with mobile IP agent advertisement message embedded in 802.11 signalling. (Signalling propagation delays are assumed negligible. . . . .	99
3.9	Beacon detection, association, data transmission and disassociation signalling flow sequence for an inter-subnet session based on the connection-oriented LLC service. It is assumed both communicating stations remain in their home subnets during the entire session. . . . .	102

4.1	A simple queuing situation at a cell with two active MWRs . . .	106
4.2	A simple illustrative example of two mobiles, each backlogged with a single traffic type (class). Throughput is normalized with respect to the amount of scheduling units received by a corresponding GeS. . . . .	108
4.3	Schematic operations of the integrated generic stream (GeS) classifier, class-based buffering (CBB), and the channel state dependent packet scheduler. . . . .	118
4.4	Illustration of the efficiency of the BL <sup>2</sup> DF scheduler for the case of two different GeSs and two mobiles. . . . .	120
4.5	Illustration of the efficiency of the BL <sup>2</sup> PF scheduler for the case of three different GeSs. . . . .	122
5.1	A generic QoS scheme comprising a buffer manager coupled with a packet scheduler. . . . .	131
5.2	Model assumptions at each ISO/OSI protocol layer considered. .	132
5.3	Three active mobile wireless routers (MWR) in a cell of a mobile cellular network being served by a fixed wireless router (FWR) and connected to the backbone Internet via a gateway (GW). .	133
5.4	State transition rate diagram of a three-state, discrete-time model of a fading wireless channel with time-varying condition. . . . .	135
5.5	Mapping of the three-state Markov wireless channel model onto the received signal strength indicators (RSSI) and the received signal-to-noise plus interference ratios (SNIRs). . . . .	136
5.6	State transition rate diagram of a three-state Fritchman model of a time-varying wireless channel. . . . .	140
5.7	Processing of IP packets at the RLC. . . . .	142
5.8	Schematic operations of the integrated traffic classifier (TC), class-based buffering, and the channel state dependent rate proportional scheduler (NP <sup>3</sup> A). . . . .	144
5.9	A fluid on/off traffic source. . . . .	146
5.10	Bursty traffic arrivals modelled as aggregates of $K$ iid on/off sources. . . . .	151

5.11 State transition rate diagram of the number of “on” sources. . .	152
5.12 Bandwidth efficiency as a function of IP packet size with the wireless link state (WLS), $\tau$ and $\hat{r}$ as parameters; for ARQ <sub>1</sub> : $\tau = 2$ , $\hat{r} = 5$ ; ARQ <sub>2</sub> : $\tau = 3$ , $\hat{r} = 5$ [ $\kappa = 12$ bytes, $L2hdr = \tau \log_2(\nu + 1)$ , $\rho = 8$ dB, and $\gamma \in \{0, 4\}$ dB]. . . . .	157
5.13 Packet loss probability versus buffer capacity: effects of user mobility on traffic QoS. . . . .	158
5.14 Packet loss probability versus buffer capacity: effects of radio fading level on traffic QoS. . . . .	159
5.15 Average packet loss probability versus buffer capacity: effects of error control coding (FEC redundancy) on QoS. . . . .	160
5.16 Packet loss probability versus buffer capacity: effects of error control coding (RLC retransmissions) on QoS [ret=max. number of ARQ retransmissions, tau ( $\tau$ )=FEC parity check bits]. . . . .	161
5.17 Expected packet loss probability versus buffer capacity for packets of three different GeSs. . . . .	162
5.18 Expected packet queuing delay versus buffer capacity for packets of three different GeSs. . . . .	163
5.19 Expected packet queuing delay versus buffer capacity: effects of user mobility on traffic QoS. . . . .	164
5.20 Expected packet queuing delay versus buffer capacity: effects of radio fading (received SNR) on traffic QoS. . . . .	166
6.1 Schematic operations of the integrated RED buffer manager and weighted FCFS scheduler. (From [39] ©IEEE) . . . . .	171
6.2 Two-dimensional state transition rate diagram with bursty traffic and three-state wireless link model.(From [39] ©IEEE) . . . . .	172
6.3 Packet loss probability versus packet arrival rate for two different traffic classes and two types of source traffic: Poisson and bursty source.(From [39] ©IEEE) . . . . .	177
6.4 Expected packet queuing delay versus packet arrival rate for two different traffic classes and two types of source traffic: Poisson and bursty sources. (From [39] ©IEEE) . . . . .	178

6.5	Packet loss probability versus packet arrival rate with wireless link state and source traffic type as parameters. (From [39] ©IEEE)	179
6.6	Expected packet queuing delay versus packet arrival rate with wireless link state and source traffic type as parameters. (From [39] ©IEEE)	180
7.1	Block diagram of the DQoS scheme in the radio nodes. (From [38] ©IEEE)	184
7.2	Operation of the packet admission controller in Fig. 7.1 (From [38] ©IEEE)	185
7.3	Steady-state analysis: expected packet queuing delay versus buffer capacity.	194
7.4	Steady-state analysis: loss probability versus 'raw' wireless link rate.	195
7.5	Steady-state analysis: average queuing delay versus 'raw' wireless link rate.	196
7.6	Transient delay evolution for two traffic streams: $R_b = 144kb/s$ , $B = 8$ packets, buffer sharing ratio = 3 : 1.	197
7.7	The linear level reduction algorithm (LLRA), $\mathbf{u}^t$ is the transpose of a vector of 1's.	198
8.1	System model: (a) Gilbert-Elliot wireless link model, (b) overall network architecture, and (c) packet processing in the wireless router or IBS.	201
8.2	Expected packet queuing delay vs. buffer size ( $B$ ) at $R_b = 10$ kb/s.	206
8.3	Packet loss probability vs. buffer size ( $B$ ) at $R_b = 10$ kb/s.	207
8.4	Expected queuing delay vs. link bandwidth ( $R_b$ ) at $B = 10$ packets.	208
8.5	Packet loss probability vs. link bandwidth ( $R_b$ ) at $B = 10$ packets.	209



# List of Tables

1.1	Generations of mobile wireless networks and features. . . . .	5
2.1	Comparison between FEC and ARQ error control. . . . .	40
2.2	RSVP's key messages and meanings. . . . .	45
2.3	Mobile RSVP versus RSVP signalling [34]. . . . .	46
2.4	Diffserv versus Intserv QoS models. . . . .	48
3.1	Some key features of IEEE 802.11b WLAN standard. . . . .	80
3.2	Mapping IEEE 802.11 services onto IntServ/DiffServ QoS model. . . . .	93
5.1	The LCRs per second and concomitant AFDs in seconds for $f_c = 2$ GHz, $N = 12$ discrete channel states, $\rho = 8$ dB, and $v_0 = 3 \cdot 10^8$ m/s. The mobile velocities chosen correspond to residential area, city CBD and highway speed limits in Australia. . . . .	139
5.2	Parameters for the numerical investigations. . . . .	165
6.1	Link level parameters for the numerical examples. . . . .	176
6.2	Queuing parameters for the numerical examples. . . . .	176
7.1	State transitions and corresponding rates. . . . .	189
8.1	State transitions and corresponding rates for the queue of Fig. 8.1.203	

# List of Symbols

$B_c$	Coherence bandwidth
$B_s$	Signal bandwidth
$\beta_n$	Bandwidth efficiency in link state $n$
$C$	Cluster size
$c$	Number of traffic classes/generic streams differentiated
$D_i, d_i$	Delay parameter of GeS <sub><i>i</i></sub>
$d_i^*$	Optimum value of $d_i$
$f_c$ (Hz)	Operating radio frequency (carrier)
$f_\gamma(\gamma)$	Probability density function
$\gamma$	Signal-to-noise ratio
<b>I</b>	An identity matrix of a given order
<b>I</b> ( $n$ )	An identity matrix of order $n$
$K, N_s$	Number of traffic sources
$\kappa$	Information part of L2 codeword
$\lambda$	Average packet arrival rate
$L_i, l_i$	Loss parameter of GeS <sub><i>i</i></sub>
$L_p$	Layer 3 (IP) packet size
$L2hdr$	Layer 2 frame header field for error control
$m, m \geq 1/2$	Nakagami- $m$ fading figure
$\mu$ (dB)	Mean of $10 \log_{10} \gamma$
$N, N_c$	Number of discrete wireless channel states
$\nu$	L2 codeword size
$N_0/2$ (W/Hz)	Two-sided power spectral density of AWGN
<b>P</b>	Transition probability matrix
<b>p</b>	A vector of probabilities
$P_{b,e}$	Bit error probability

$P_e$	Error probability
$p_i$	Service cost (premium) for traffic belonging to $\text{GeS}_i$
$p_{ij}$	Elements of $\mathbf{P}$
$\hat{r}_{arq}, \hat{r}$	Maximum number of ARQ retransmissions
$R_b, R_p$	Interface transmission rate
$r_m(t)$	Link rate of mobile $m$ at time $t$
$\rho$	$E[\gamma]$ , i.e. mean of $\gamma$
$\sigma$ (dB)	Standard deviation of $10 \log_{10} \gamma$
$s_n$	Wireless channel state (condition)
$\mathbf{T}$	Infinitesimal generator (state transition rate matrix)
$t_{ij}$	Elements of $\mathbf{T}$
$\tau$	# number of bit errors per L2 frame correctable by an FEC code
$v, v_m$	Mobile user velocity of motion
$v_0$	Speed of light in vacuum ( $\approx 3 \cdot 10^8$ m/s)

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It is often stated that of all the theories proposed in this century, the silliest is quantum theory. In fact, some say that the only thing that quantum theory has going for it is that it is unquestionably correct – Michio Kaku.

# List of Acronyms

AFD	Average Fade Duration
AF	Assured Forwarding PHB
AP	Access Port
API	Application Programming Interface
ARQ	Automatic Repeat reQuest
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
AWGN	Additive White Gaussian Noise
BEF	Best Effort Forwarding
BER	Bit Error Rate
BL <sup>2</sup> DF	Best Link Lowest Delay First scheduler
BL <sup>4</sup> DF	Best Link Lowest Loss Lowest Delay First scheduler
BL <sup>2</sup> PF	Best Link Largest Premium First scheduler
BM	Buffer Manager
BPSK	Binary Phase-Shift Keying
BS	Base Station
BSS	Basic Service Set
CBB	Class Based Buffering
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CIDR	Classless Inter-Domain Routing
CL	Controlled Load service of IntServ
CN/CH	Corresponding Node/Host
CO	Connection-Oriented (service of 802.11's LLC)
CS	Circuit Switching
CSDPS	Channel State Dependent Packet Scheduling
DB (dBase)	Database (Register)
DECT	Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications
DiffServ	Differentiated Services architecture
DQoS	Differentiated QoS
DS	Same as DiffServ
DT-FSMM	Discrete-Time Finite State Markov Model
EF	Expedited Forwarding PHB

FCFS	First Come First Served scheduling
FDMA	Frequency Division Multiple Access
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FWR	Fixed Wireless Router (= IBS)
GEC	Two state Gilbert-Elliot Channel model
GeS	Generic Stream
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GPS	Generalized Processor Sharing scheduling
GoS	Grade of Service
GS	Guaranteed Service of IntServ
GW	Gateway
HM	Handoff Management
HLC	Home Location Register
IBS	IP enabled Base Station
IEEE	The Institute of Electrical & Electronic Engineers
IMS	IP enabled Mobile Station
IntServ	Integrated Services architecture
IP	Internet Protocol
IP-RAN	IP based RAN
IS	Same as IntServ
ISO	International Standards Organization
$L_k$	ISO/OSI protocol layer $k$
LCR	Level Crossing Rate
LLC	Logical Link Control
LM	Location Management
MA	Mobility Agent
MAC	Medium Access Control
MH/MN	Mobile Host/Node
MIP	Mobile IP
MM	Mobility Management
MMPP	Markov-Modulated Poisson Process
MODEM	Modulator/Demodulator
MOWINT	Mobile Wireless Internet
MOWINTA	Mobile Wireless Internet Access Architecture(s)
MPLS	Multi-Protocol Label Switching

MRSVP	Mobile RSVP
MS	Mobile Station
MWR	Mobile Wireless Router
NAT	Network Address Translation
NLN	Nakagami Lognormal channel impairment
NP <sup>3</sup> A	Non-Pre-emptive Priority with Partial Assurance scheduling
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
PBSP	Proportional Buffer Sharing with Pushout
pdf	Probability Density Function
PHB	Per-Hop Behavior
POA	Point of Attachment
PS	Packet Scheduler / Packet Switching
QDS	QoS enabled Distribution System
QoS	Quality of Service
QPSK	Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying
RAN	Radio Access Network
RED	Random Early Detection/Discard
RLC	Radio Link Control
RSIP	Real Specific Internet Protocol
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
RSVP	Resource ReSerVation Protocol
SNIR	Signal-to-Noise plus Interference Ratio
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio
STA	Station (i.e. handset)
TC	Traffic Class/Classifier
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TD	Tail/Threshold Dropping
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
3G	Third Generation Wireless Networks
UC	Unacknowledged Connectionless service of 802.11's LLC
VLR	Visitor Location Register
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
WR	Wireless Router