

Throughput-Received Power Relationship for File Transfer Protocol (FTP) Service in Wireless Mesh Network (WMN)

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Keywords: Wireless Mesh Network (WMN), throughput, received power.

Abstract

In Wireless Mesh Network (WMN) the mesh nodes (APs) are configured with the same frequency channel creates a phenomenon called as co-channel interference. The purpose of selecting the same frequency channel is to make sure all the mesh nodes can talk each other within the frequency range. In order to study the effects of this phenomenon together with multipath fading for indoor environment, we have setup a wireless mesh network operating at 2.4GHz inside a 4-floors faculty building. Extensive measurement campaigns have been conducted at each floor. To observe the effects of these phenomena at the application layer perspective, we measure the network throughput of difference services such as the send and receive e-mail (SMTP and POP3) services, file transfer protocol (FTP) services and hyper text transfer protocol (HTTP) services, and mapped it to the physical layer performance parameter; received power. The relationship between the application and physical layers performance parameters is modelled numerically and the results are analyzed. One interesting finding is that the empirical relationship model for wireless mesh network does not follow the common exponential models as known in Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN). We can say that the throughput drop is too small and can be neglected and the average throughput is at 0.02Mbps, 1.0875Mbps, 0.885Mbps and 0.18Mbps for send and received or SMTP and POP3, FTP Get, FTP Put and HTTPtext services over all received powers. The result shows that the effects of both co-channel interference and multipath are very severe and need to be tackled properly in wireless mesh network design and deployment.

1 Introduction

Recently wireless communication systems present increasing needs for detailed planning due to the reduction of cell size in mobile systems and the rising number of various wireless networks technologies such as wireless mesh network topology. To comprehend the mesh networking concept, it is indispensable to have an interpretation of what a mesh topology represents. When there are n nodes in a network, where the term “node” refers to a communication device with ability to convey data from one of its interfaces to another, then the ability of each node to communicate with every other nodes in the network represents a mesh network topology [1].

Figure 1 depicts three, four, and five mesh nodes, in which each node connected to other mesh nodes in the network. The connection between each node is referred to as a link. From the number of links associated with each network shown in Figure 1, it is obvious that the number of links increases as the number of nodes increases. Although it is merely three links are required to interconnect three nodes, six are required to interconnect four nodes, and ten are required to interconnect five nodes [1].

2 Wireless Mesh Network

WMN is dynamically self-organized and self-configured, with the nodes in the network automatically establishing an ad hoc network and maintaining the mesh connectivity. WMN consist two types of nodes: mesh routers and mesh

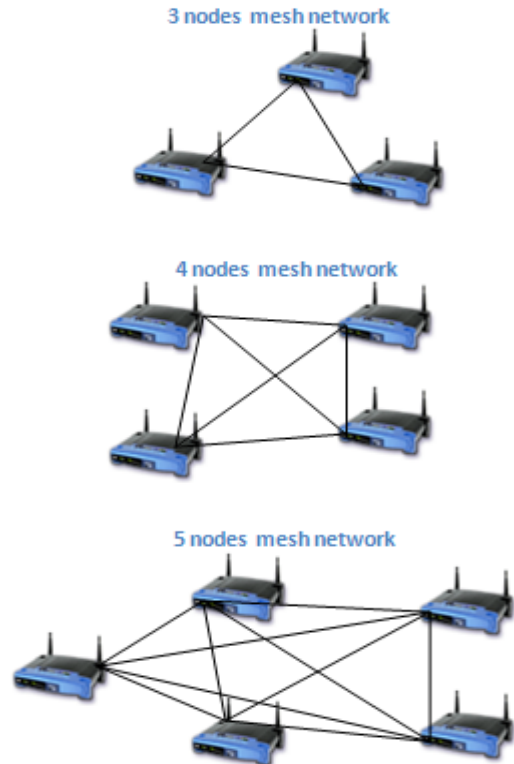


Figure 1: In true mesh network architecture, each node connected to every other node in the network [3]

clients [2]. Router also called Full Function Devices or FFD, extend the network coverage, dynamically route around obstacles, and provide backup routes in case of network congestion or device failure. They can connect to the coordinator (device that sets up the network and acts as a portal to monitor network performance and configure parameters) and other routers, and can also have child devices. Note that in a wireless mesh networking, each node functions as a router and repeater, forwarding data to the next node to function as a relay.

WMN is a distributed networking technology that is currently being adapted to connect peer-to-peer clients and large-scale backbone networks. Capacity is a very significant metric for wireless mesh networks due to its highly distributed characteristics. To improve the capacity for distributed mesh networks, various high-speed techniques for the physical layer have been developed. Orthogonal Frequency Multiple Access (OFDM) for 802.11 is one of the high-speed improvements in the PHY layer for WLAN by increasing the speed from 11Mbps to 54Mbps [3]. Further improvement incorporates multiple antennas technology known as Multiple-In Multiple-Out or MIMO to boost the throughput up to 100Mbps.

2.1 Interference from Other 802.11 Sources

One of the WMN objectives is to wider the coverage range of current wireless network without scarifying the throughput and channel capacity. Another objective of WMN is to provide non-line of sight (NLOS) link between nodes without direct line of sight (LOS) connectivity. In order to achieve all the objectives, the mesh-style multi-hopping with less interference between the communicating nodes is required [4]. However there are lots of 802.11 sources that operate at 2.4GHz band or ISM band that can interfere with the mesh AP frequency channel. Furthermore in ISM band, there are only 3 non-overlapping frequency channels that available for the user. So there will be high possibility of the co-channel interference to be occurred at this frequency channel. Once the frequency channels of the nodes interfere to each other, packet could be lost from other 802.11 senders on the same channel or from overlapping channels. These packets might be data or the periodic 802.11 beacons. Data traffic can be burst while beacons would likely maintain a relatively steady rate. Generally speaking when the non-intentional interferers such as Bluetooth nodes and microwave ovens transmit in the same band and in the same area, they typically emit signals whose structure is very different compared to the desired signal. They may transmit their signal while a desired transmission is in progress and leading to damage packets that need to re-transmit. This scenario indirectly will impair the wireless network throughput.

2.2 Multipath Fading

The multipath fading phenomenon can lead to the inter-symbol interference. It is occur when the desired signal arrives at the intended node through multipath or several

different paths [4]. Multipath is caused by object that can affect the direct wave propagation to be deviated from its origin path. The physics that cause multipath signals are quite complex and described statistically by an appropriate model. However they can be described through the basic propagation mechanisms which are reflection, diffraction and scattering phenomena. Normally for indoor environment, objects always have a certain thickness. In addition, they also introduce losses. Generally, when a ray in air illuminates an object, a reflected ray and a refracted ray are produced in the upper and lower areas of the space, respectively. The reflected rays can be considered to be the rays coming from the mirror image of the object. If the thickness of the wall is larger, the refracted ray may be too weak to be considered in the calculation.

Diffraction is the bending of a wave around objects or the spreading after passing through a gap. It is due to any wave's ability to spread in circles or spheres in 2D or 3D. Space diffraction processes are most noticeable when the obstruction or gap (aperture) is about the same size as the wavelength of the impinging wave. Scattering happens when the desired wave impinge on object that significantly smaller than its wavelength such as the foliage. Scattering causes the wave to disperse in many different directions.

In typical indoor and outdoor environment the propagation mechanisms occur several times as the desired wave propagates from its source to its destination. As a result, several copies of the desired signal arrive at the intended node. This effect is refer as delay spread which is described by an average time delay, which represent the time window that delay copies of the signal reach the receiver. The delay signal copies are typically weaker than the direct (LOS) signal and exhibit various phases depending on the followed wireless path and the object that they interacted with. This may lead to inter-symbol interference in the receiver side that degrades the signal-to-noise ratio or SNR, thus leading to reduce throughput for the overall network [4].

3 Experimental Setup

3.1 Test-Bed Development

The IEEE 802.11n standard has been used for the test-bed development. The test-bed was setup for performance measurement of both WLAN and WMN. The base station has been configured to support both WLAN and WMN by using Wireless Distribution System (WDS) features that provided by openwrt firmware. Details of the measurement equipment specification are listed in Table 1. Single access point was configured as an infrastructure network for WLAN setup and placed at a specific location. Three access points with WDS features were placed at three different location of the faculty administration building for WMN testing. Measurement of RSSI and throughput were then made at particular location by using mobile computer or the laptop with wireless cards such listed in Table 1. The specification of the laptop are depicted in Table 2. Both of the WLAN and WMN test-beds have been setup at different times. But, all the access points and clients were placed at the same locations for every measurement

campaign. So that, performance both of the WLAN and WMN could be compared in the identical environment.

3.2 Measurement Campaign

In order to evaluate wireless network performance for a specific site, it is necessary to conduct measurement campaigns to ensure that the access points can provide optimum coverage to the clients that associated with it. The measurement campaigns for this project have been conducted for indoor scenario inside administration building of Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering, UTeM.

In WLAN measurement campaign, only one AP is installed at the third floor of the faculty building. 36 arbitrary points were selected for measurement of the signal strength and the throughput. In WMN installation, the APs were deployed at administration building. All the APs have been configured to support WMN configuration where all the APs are connected to each other using wireless distribution system (WDS) setting. There were 36 points of receivers placed at the third and second floor, 18 points at the first floor and 13 points at the ground floor where the measurement took place. The Received Signal Strength Indicator or RSSI had been captured in dBm unit by using Xirrus Wireless Monitor software. Meanwhile IxChariot software had been used to complete the throughput test for file transfer protocol (FTP) services. From the collected raw data of throughput and RSSI, the relationship between these two data is modeled and then analyzed.

4 Results and Discussion

Figure 3 and figure 4 show the file transfer protocol (FTP Get) service of throughput-received power relationship for WLAN and WMN. The maximum achievable throughput for WLAN setup was 25.44 Mbps and 2.616 Mbps for WMN setup at -56.5dBm and -67.25dBm. There are 89.72% of different between WLAN maximum throughput compare to WMN at different received power values. The minimum throughput for WLAN was 3.18 Mbps and 0.217 Mbps for WMN at -92dBm and -82.5dBm as shown in figure 4. There are 93.08% of different between WLAN minimum throughput compare to WMN at the lowest received power of both topologies. However, for WMN throughput-received power relationship in figure 4, although the received power is high, the achievable throughput is not the maximum. This is due to the effect of co-channel interference in WMN setup. Although each AP is placed at the edge of their coverage, the interference level is still significant to cause almost 90% of throughput drop. From WMN throughput-received power relationship empirical data, the relationship has been modelled mathematically by using Gompertz exponential fit.

$$T = a \times \exp(-\exp(b - c \times P_r)) \quad (4)$$

where $a = 1.0583$, $b = -55.9578$ and $c = 0.6989$ is constant, T equal to the throughput value and P_r is the received power value.

Figure 5 and 6 depict the of FTP Put service throughput-received power relationship for WLAN and WMN. The maximum achievable throughput for WLAN setup was 24.61 Mbps and 1.90 Mbps for WMN setup at -56.5dBm and -41dBm. There are 92.28% of different between WLAN maximum throughput compare to WMN at different received power. The minimum achievable throughput of the WLAN setup is 1.91 Mbps and 0.20 Mbps for WMN at -92dBm and -79.25dBm. It is 89.53% of different between the WLAN minimum throughputs compare to WMN setup at different received power. The WLAN throughput-received power in figure 5 shows the throughput of FTP Put service is increase with received power.

The WMN throughput-received power in figure 6 shows a wide range in the throughput performance for all measured points and there is no critical point found. Here, the drop-off of the throughput for both FTP Get and FTP Put services are evident in WMN compare to WLAN for all received power. This shows the high impact of co-channel interference compare to multipath phenomenon in WMN performance. From WMN throughput-received power relationship empirical data, the relationship has been modelled mathematically by using Modified Exponential fit.

$$T = a \times \exp^{(b/P_r)} \quad (5)$$

where $a = 0.3922$ and $b = -46.9173$ is constant, T equal to the throughput value and P_r is the power received value.

Conclusion

With reference to the analysis of the throughput-received power relationship for File Transfer Protocol service (FTP Get and FTP Put) for both WLAN and WMN setup. The throughput-received power relationship shows an exponential growth between the throughputs and the received power for WLAN setup. However in WMN setup the throughput is dropped with received power from 2 Mbps to 0 Mbps at -41dBm to -92dBm due to interference effect in WMN channel. Although the received power ranges for WLAN are the same with WMN, the throughput drop is not severe as experience by the WMN throughput. This indicates that the throughput of the WMN cannot be boosted up by simply minimizing the multipath and fading phenomena in indoor scenario. Furthermore the throughput of FTP services (FTP Get and FTP Put) of the WLAN is proportional to received power. However, the throughput become flat at 21 Mbps at -60dBm and below because of flat fading phenomenon. Same to the prior case, the FTP service throughput of WMN was dropped until below than 1 Mbps due to influence of co-channel interference in WMN configuration. Most of the services achieved a better throughput in WLAN configuration compare to WMN configuration. This is because only the multipath and fading phenomena degrade the wireless performance in WLAN. However in WMN the multipath and fading phenomena can be neglected because of the co-channel interference damaged more than 50% of the achievable throughput.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr. Mohd Riduan Ahmad and graduate research assistant from Pasca Lab FKEKK UTeM for their help and support in order to complete the intensive measurement work with contribute to the finishing of the Science Fund project. A special thank goes to the project leader, Professor Mohd Kadim Suaidi because of his trust and support for us to run this project until the completion stage.

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<i>Technology</i>	Wireless-N Gigabit
<i>System Type</i>	IEEE 802.11 b/g/n
<i>Maximum Throughput</i>	150Mbps
<i>Access Point Type</i>	Linksys 310N
<i>Access Point Transmit Power</i>	17dBm
<i>Access Point Antenna Gain</i>	2.2dBi
<i>Client Card Transmit Power</i>	14+/-1dBm
<i>Client Card Antenna Gain</i>	2.8dBi

Table 1. Wireless Equipment Used in Network Performance Measurements

<i>Operating System</i>	Windows XP
<i>Processor</i>	Intel Core 2 Duo 2.4GHz
<i>RAM</i>	3 Gigabytes
<i>Measurement Software</i>	Xirrus Wi-Fi Monitor and IxChariot
<i>Network card Used</i>	Linksys WUSB 300N

Table 2. Clients (Laptop) Specification for Network Performance Measurements

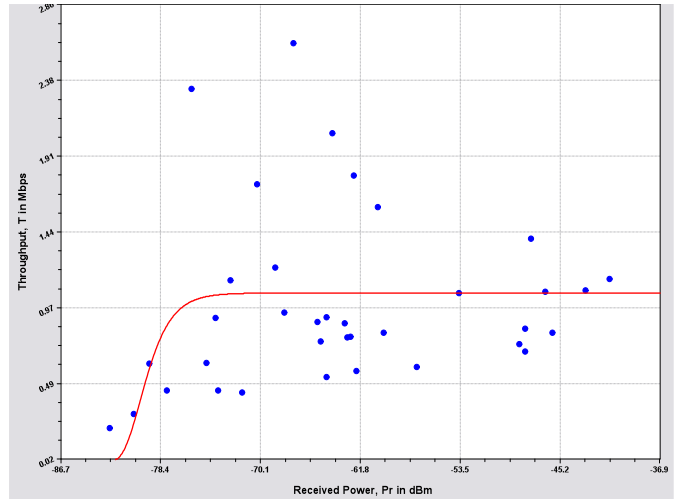


Figure 4: Throughput-Received Power Relationship for FTP Get Service in WMN

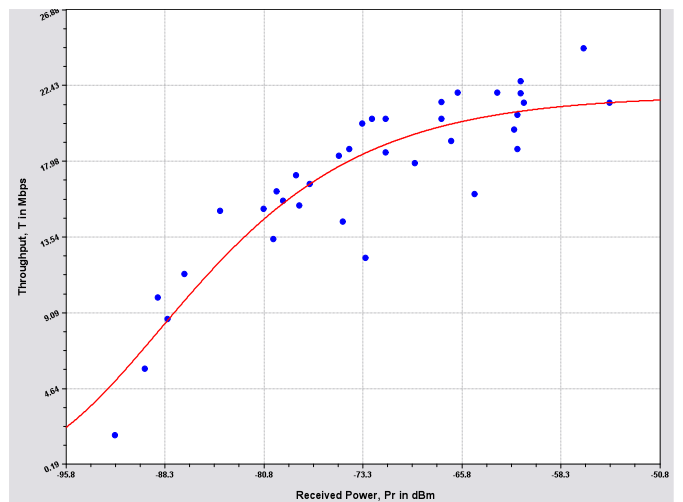


Figure 5: Throughput-Received Power Relationship for FTP Put Service in WLAN

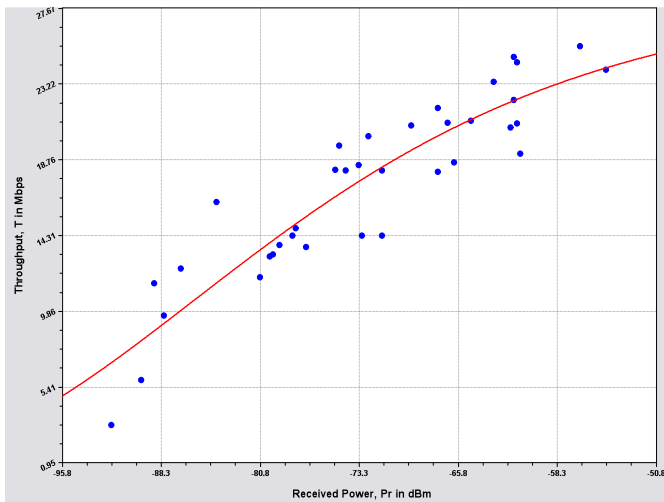


Figure 3: Throughput-Received Power Relationship for FTP Get Service in WLAN

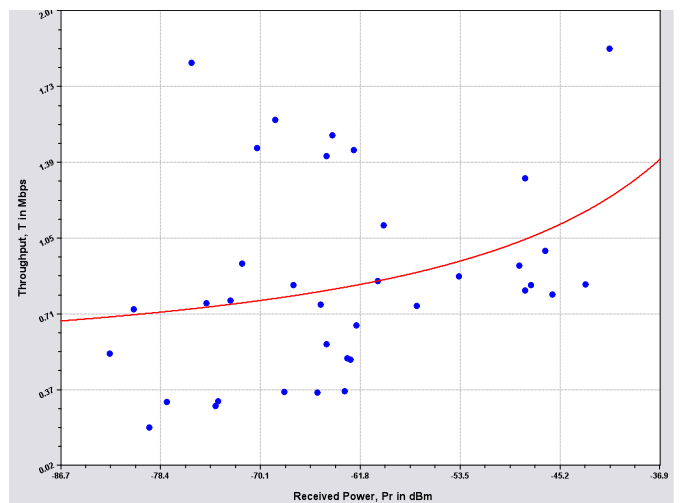


Figure 6: Throughput-Received Power Relationship for FTP Put Service in WMN