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Analysis and experimental evaluation of rate adaptation with transmit buffer information

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Abstract

In hardware, packet loss may happen due to overflow at a finite-depth transmit buffer in addition to the packet corruption in the channel. To reduce such losses and further improve spectral efficiency via rate selection, we exploit either statistical or instantaneous knowledge of transmit buffer occupancy and source packet distribution in IEEE 802.11-based systems, which have highly variable frame durations. We consider a traditional method of rate adaptation based on channel quality information and evaluate the throughput gain in hardware when the buffer occupancy and source packet distribution information are known. Our optimization objective is to maximize the throughput with constant transmit power since most wireless standards (e.g., 802.11, Bluetooth, ZigBee) operate in this manner. We study both cases with and without probe packets during the transmission. By evaluating the effect of diverse buffer sizes with different packet arrival distributions, both our theoretical analysis and our experimental results show that the throughput can be improved as much as 35% when the source packet distribution and buffer status information are exploited.

Keywords: Rate adaptation; Transmit buffer information; Markov chain; SNR; FPGA; Implementation

1 Introduction

Rate adaptation is widely used to increase spectrum efficiency in time-varying wireless channels. Packet loss/success-based rate adaptation protocols have been well studied and widely implemented in the past decade [1-5]. This kind of protocol uses packet loss/success statistics to select the perceived best rate to transmit data packets. However, packet-level information is coarse-grained and usually takes tens of transmissions to get a reasonable estimate of the channel quality. As a result, the performance of loss-based rate adaptation protocols is known to degrade as the Doppler shift increases. To enable rate adaptation with high mobility, a variety of SNR-based rate adaptation protocols have been developed that can adapt to fast-fading channels [6-9]. However, the SNR is not always an accurate indicator of packet error rate (PER) for orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) systems in frequency-selective channels. To address this problem, soft information from SISO (soft-in soft-out) decoders has been used to determine the best rate, which has a much better performance

in multi-path channels [8]. Additional improvements have come from a novel effective signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) metric for rate adaptation, achieving better performance than protocols that are solely based on SNR [9]. These SNR-based schemes have yet to be widely used in commercial systems.

Traditional rate adaptation protocols usually assume a fully backlogged transmit buffer. However, in real hardware, the buffer depth is always finite and the buffer occupancy is time-varying. The packet loss in a system without retransmissions results from either packet overflow at the transmit buffer, receive buffer, or packet corruption in the channel. Note that the wired network connected to the receiver usually has a much higher capacity than the wireless channel, which could prevent packet overflow at the receive buffer. Consequently, using both transmit buffer information and channel information for rate adaptation may achieve superior performance [10-14]. These works use either statistical or instantaneous information of the buffer occupancy and channel quality to adaptively change the transmission rate, which allows significant performance gain. However, all of these works aforementioned leverage simulation to illustrate the importance of buffer status information without implementation in hardware,

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which may lead to a less accurate evaluation of the system's complexity and channel activity. Moreover, each work assumes a constant frame duration, within which various packet numbers and/or sizes are sent for different rates to equalize the frame duration. Since the packet arrival probability and channel state transition probability during one frame highly depend on the frame duration, in these constant-frame-duration systems, both the packet arrival probability and the channel state transition probability are much simpler than variable-frame-duration system. For HSPA (high-speed packet access) and DO (data optimized) systems in 3G networks, transmit buffer information and channel quality information of the users are jointly used for user scheduling by the base station [15,16]. However, to the best of our effort, no publication was found considering buffer status information for rate adaptation in HSPA and DO systems. We acknowledge that proprietary buffer-assisted rate adaptation for HSPA could exist and be in operation in commercial devices. However, we are unable to implement and/or directly compare rate decisions of such schemes to our own.

In reality, many protocols use variable frame durations (e.g., IEEE 802.11, HIPERLAN/2, IEEE 802.15.3, ZigBee, and IEEE 802.16), which have been widely used in commercial applications. In these systems, only one packet is transmitted in each frame slot with a given packet size according to the application. As a result, the frame duration in these protocols varies for different packet sizes and transmission rates. In this system model, the channel state transition probability varies with different frame slot durations, and the frame slot duration depends on the buffer status. The packet arrival probability is also a variable for different frame slots. The variable channel state transition probability and variable packet arrival probability are essentially different from the existing constant-frame-duration systems. Therefore, we are not able to apply the optimization model of constant-frame-duration systems to variable-frame-duration systems. We will discuss such a variable-frame-duration mechanism based on the IEEE 802.11 PHY standard in this paper, and the method and result described can be directly applied to other variable-frame-duration systems. Moreover, for many devices and low-cost transceivers, packet-level power adaptation is not available. Thus, we only discuss rate adaptation with constant transmit power in this work.

In this paper, we optimize rate adaptation strategies with either statistical or instantaneous buffer information. For statistical buffer information, we use knowledge of offered load distribution, buffer size, and fading channel model, and leverage a steady-state analysis of a joint buffer and channel quality Markov chain to obtain the optimal set of rate adaptation thresholds. For instantaneous buffer information, we use the instantaneous occupancy information and offered load information and derive the

packet loss rate (including both packet overflow at the transmit buffer and packet corruption in the channel) for each rate to obtain the optimal rate adaptation threshold set for each buffer status. Then, before selecting the transmit rate, the transmitter first selects the threshold set according to the instantaneous buffer status and decides the optimal rate based on the instantaneous channel gain and selected threshold set.

The main contributions of our work are as follows:

1. We formulate and analyze a cross-layer rate adaptation system with variable frame durations, which is the prevalent scenario in commercial wireless networks.
2. We provide solutions for rate adaptation with the knowledge of either statistical buffer information or instantaneous buffer information. Furthermore, we also analyze systems either with or without packets which probe the channel quality, in combination with either statistical or instantaneous buffer status. We achieve as much as 7% throughput improvement in cases with probe packets, and a much larger improvement of 35% in cases without probe packets.
3. We use Matlab to obtain one set of optimal thresholds based on our proposed model and use real hardware experiments to achieve another set of optimal thresholds empirically. We show that both sets of thresholds converge to nearly identical thresholds for rate adaptation in the same scenario.
4. We experimentally evaluate the throughput performance and empirically verify the theoretical analysis on a diverse set of wireless channels. With buffer status information, we show the throughput improvement as much as 35% compared to systems without buffer status information.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents a system model based on the IEEE 802.11 PHY standard and theoretically analyzes the methodology to choose the rate adaptation thresholds to optimize the throughput. The methodology for both statistical and instantaneous buffer information is provided. The experimental evaluation system settings are introduced in Section 3. Compared to purely link-layer rate adaptation systems, we experimentally show that far better performance can be achieved by considering either statistical or instantaneous buffer information in Sections 4 and 5, respectively. Related work is presented in Section 6. Finally, in Section 7, some concluding remarks and suggestions for future research are presented.

2 System model

A typical model for rate adaptation contains a transmitter, a receiver, a forward channel, and a feedback channel,

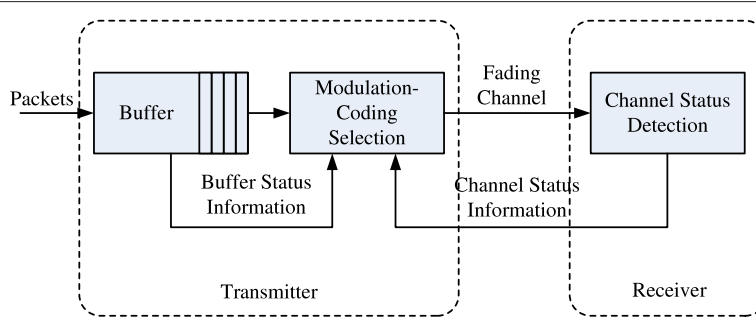


Figure 1 Rate adaptation system with offered load distribution and buffer status provided.

as shown in Figure 1. Packets arrive from the higher layers into the transmit buffer according to a certain random process (e.g., a Poisson or Bernoulli distribution). The transmitter selects a packet from the buffer and sends it over the channel with one of the transmission rates in each frame slot. The receiver demodulates and decodes the received signal and also estimates and sends the channel information back to the transmitter through the feedback channel.

In this paper, we use a constant transmission power, although there are several works that consider power adaptation [12,17,18]. Our results are applicable in the low-cost transmitters that usually use the default power settings and do not change the transmit power at a packet level.

2.1 Dynamic transmit rate

We use a frame structure as described in the IEEE 802.11 standard. One frame is composed of a short preamble, a long preamble, a header symbol, and several data symbols [19], as shown in Figure 2. Both the short preamble and the long preamble have a duration of two OFDM symbols. The header has a duration of one symbol. We assume the packet is L bytes. In the data symbols, there are 16-b service data and six convolutional code tail bits. Let R_n denote the number of data bits that can be transmitted in one OFDM symbol at rate n , as shown in Table 1 [19]. The transmitter sends one packet every frame slot. The packet length could be from 1 to 2,047 B. The number of symbols in a frame is

$$N_s(n) = \lceil 5 + \frac{(8L + 16 + 6)}{R_n} \rceil \quad (1)$$

Let T_s denote the duration of one OFDM symbol. In this paper, we assume a constant payload size. Moreover,

if there are no packets in the buffer, the transmitter may still send probe frames that only include the preamble and header symbol to enable the receiver to continue to measure the channel quality. The frame slot duration, T_f , is

$$T_f(m, n) = \begin{cases} 5T_s + T_d & \text{if } m = 0 \\ T_s N_s(n) + T_d & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where T_d is a fixed-time delay including demodulation, decoding, and feedback. The number of packets in the buffer equals m .

The variation of PER with SNR, γ , for rate n is denoted by $PER_n(\gamma)$. Since it is challenging to get a closed form expression of PER_n in a coded system, we use the following approximation from [14] to denote the PER as

$$PER_n(\gamma) = \min(1, a_n \exp(-\gamma/g_n)) \quad (3)$$

where a_n and g_n are the parameters to describe PER for rate n , and γ is the SNR value. The parameters for packet length $L = 1,024$ B are shown in Table 2.

2.2 Diverse offered load

In general, we assume that the packets arrive randomly at the buffer. Although long-range dependence in network traffic is well accepted in literature, recent studies show that current network traffic can be well represented by the Poisson model for sub-second time scales [20]. In this paper, we model the arrivals as a Poisson process with an average packet arrival rate of λ packets per second. In one time interval t , the probability of k packets arriving, $p_K(K = k|t)$, is given by [21]

$$p_K(K = k|t) = \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} \exp(-\lambda t) \quad k = 0, 1, 2 \dots \quad (4)$$

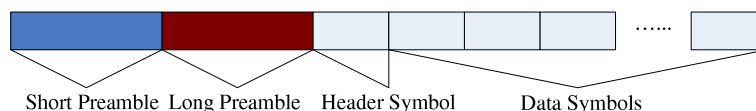


Figure 2 IEEE 802.11 PHY frame structure, which is used in analysis and evaluation in this work.

Table 1 Transmission rate parameters for IEEE 802.11 a/g systems

Rate index	Constellation	Code rate	$R_n(\text{bit})$
0	BPSK	1/2	24
1	BPSK	3/4	36
2	QPSK	1/2	48
3	QPSK	3/4	72
4	16QAM	1/2	96
5	16QAM	3/4	144
6	64QAM	2/3	192
7	64QAM	3/4	216

Hence, during a packet transmission at rate n , if there are m packets in the buffer, the probability of k packets arriving, $p_K(K = k|m, n)$, is given by

$$p_K(K = k|m, n) = p_K(K = k|T_f(m, n)) = \frac{(\lambda T_f(m, n))^k}{k!} \exp(-\lambda T_f(m, n)) \quad (5)$$

2.3 Dynamic channel quality

For the wireless channel, a Rayleigh fading model is a good approximation and agrees well with empirical observations for mobile wireless links [22]. Let γ denote the received SNR. The distribution of γ can be expressed as [22]

$$f_\gamma = \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}} \exp\left(-\frac{\gamma}{\bar{\gamma}}\right) \quad (6)$$

where $\bar{\gamma}$ is the expected value of SNR.

We divide the whole SNR region into N non-overlapping regions. The number of feasible rates in which packets can be transmitted is also N . We define the thresholds as $\gamma_0 = 0 < \gamma_1 \cdots < \gamma_N = \infty$. If the instantaneous SNR falls into the region between γ_n and γ_{n+1} , we say the channel is in state n and we use rate n to transmit.

Assume p_{γ_n} is the probability that the channel quality falls into the region $[\gamma_n, \gamma_{n+1})$. We can calculate p_{γ_n} using (6) as

$$p_{\gamma_n} = \int_{\gamma_n}^{\gamma_{n+1}} f_\gamma d\gamma \quad (7)$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P(0,0) \rightarrow (0,0) & \cdots & P(0,0) \rightarrow (0,N-1) & P(0,0) \rightarrow (1,0) & \cdots & P(0,0) \rightarrow (M,N-1) \\ P(0,1) \rightarrow (0,0) & \cdots & P(0,1) \rightarrow (0,N-1) & P(0,1) \rightarrow (1,0) & \cdots & P(0,1) \rightarrow (M,N-1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(0,N-1) \rightarrow (0,0) & \cdots & P(0,N-1) \rightarrow (0,N-1) & P(0,N-1) \rightarrow (1,0) & \cdots & P(0,N-1) \rightarrow (M,N-1) \\ P(1,0) \rightarrow (0,0) & \cdots & P(1,0) \rightarrow (0,N-1) & P(1,0) \rightarrow (1,0) & \cdots & P(1,0) \rightarrow (M,N-1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(M,N-1) \rightarrow (0,0) & \cdots & P(M,N-1) \rightarrow (0,N-1) & P(M,N-1) \rightarrow (1,0) & \cdots & P(M,N-1) \rightarrow (M,N-1) \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

Table 2 PER approximation parameters for each rate in our system model

Rate	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
a_n	1.2	4	6	8	20	20	18	6
g_n	1.8	1.2	1.3	2	2.8	7	20	50

For simplicity, we assume the channel is block-fading. Let C_i denote the channel state in the i th frame slot with a duration T . The channel keeps the current state or changes to the adjacent states according to the following crossover probability (as in [23,24]), which is suitable for slow-fading wireless channels.

$$p(C_{i+1} = n + 1 | C_i = n) = \frac{N_{n+1}T}{p_{\gamma_n}} \quad \text{if } n = 0, \dots, N - 2 \quad (8)$$

$$p(C_{i+1} = n - 1 | C_i = n) = \frac{N_n T}{p_{\gamma_n}} \quad \text{if } n = 1, \dots, N - 1 \quad (9)$$

$$p(C_{i+1} = n | C_i = n) = \begin{cases} 1 - p(C_{i+1} = 1 | C_i = 0) & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 1 - p(C_{i+1} = N - 2 | C_i = N - 1) & \text{if } n = N - 1 \\ 1 - p(C_{i+1} = n - 1 | C_i = n) \\ \quad - p(C_{i+1} = n + 1 | C_i = n) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

Here, N_n is the level-cross-rate of the fading channel, denoted as [24]

$$N_n = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi\gamma_n}{\bar{\gamma}}} f_d \exp\left(-\frac{\gamma_n}{\bar{\gamma}}\right) \quad (11)$$

where the Doppler shift $f_d = v'/\lambda'$ represents the ratio of the relative velocity between the transmitter and the receiver and the carrier wavelength.

When the level-cross-rate increases, the probability for the channel to move to adjacent states increases. When the probability of a certain channel state is small, it is more likely for the channel to move out of the current state. The state transition probability above is based on the assumption of slow-fading wireless channels. This assumption is a good approximation when $f_d \ll T_f(m, n)^{-1}$, for any m, n .

2.4 Rate adaptation with statistical buffer information

In this section, we investigate the offered load distribution, buffer size, and fading channel model. To do so, we leverage a steady-state analysis of a joint buffer and channel quality Markov chain to get the optimal rate adaptation thresholds and apply this threshold set for rate adaptation. We model the buffer state transition as a queue service process. If we assume that the buffer is able to accommodate M packets, the buffer state $B_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, M\}$. We assume (B_i, C_i) is the joint buffer and channel state. We then define a transition matrix P , as in (12), where the element $p_{(m,n) \rightarrow (s,t)}$ denotes $p(B_{i+1} = s, C_{i+1} = t | B_i = m, C_i = n)$, the transition probability from state $(B_i = m, C_i = n)$ to state $(B_{i+1} = s, C_{i+1} = t)$.

Let $\pi_{i,j}$ denote the probability of buffer state i and channel state j and define the row vector π as

$$\pi = [\pi_{0,0}, \dots, \pi_{0,N-1}, \dots, \pi_{M,N-1}] \quad (13)$$

For the steady state of this system, we have

$$\pi = \pi P \quad (14)$$

and

$$\sum_{0 \leq i \leq M, 0 \leq j \leq N-1} \pi_{i,j} = 1 \quad (15)$$

If the buffer is empty, the transmitter will send probe packets. Clearly, the transmitter will send a packet at the rate corresponding to the current channel state. Hence, the probability distribution of the next channel state depends on both the current channel state and the current buffer status. This dependence is essentially different from the constant-frame-duration model in previous works, in which the channel state transition probability only depends on the current channel state. Also, the buffer state transition depends both on the offered load distribution and the current channel state. Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} p_{(m,n) \rightarrow (s,t)} &= p(B_{i+1} = s | C_{i+1} = t, B_i = m, C_i = n) \\ &\quad \times p(C_{i+1} = t | B_i = m, C_i = n) \\ &= p(B_{i+1} = s | B_i = m, C_i = n) \\ &\quad \times p(C_{i+1} = t | B_i = m, C_i = n) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

Now, we first discuss the buffer state transition probability $p(B_{i+1} = s | B_i = m, C_i = n)$. If the buffer is empty, the next state can be any state from 0 to M , and the buffer state transition only depends on the packet arrival process, as described by (5). If the incoming packets exceed M , all subsequent packets will be dropped due to overflow. However, if there is at least one packet in the buffer, there will be one packet transmitted when a new transmission starts. As a result, the next state can be any state from $m-1$ to M . Since the system can transmit at most one data packet in one frame, there is a constraint of $s - m \geq -1$.

The transition probability of the buffer states is:

$$\begin{aligned} p(B_{i+1} = s | B_i = m, C_i = n) \\ = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } s - m < -1 \\ p_K(K \geq M | m, n) & \text{else if } m = 0 \text{ and } s = M \\ p_K(K = s | m, n) & \text{else if } m = 0 \text{ and } s \neq M \\ p_K(K \geq M - m + 1 | m, n) & \text{else if } s = M \\ p_K(K = s - m + 1 | m, n) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

According to the input packet distribution, we have

$$p_K(K \geq x | m, n) = \sum_{x \leq k \leq \infty} \frac{(\lambda T_f(m, n))^k}{k!} \exp(-\lambda T_f(m, n)) \quad (18)$$

For the channel state transition, if the channel is in state 0, it can go to state 1 or stay in the current state. Similarly, if the channel state is $N - 1$, it can go to state $N - 2$ or stay in the current state. For the simplicity of the model, we assume that the channel can only stay in the current state or change to the adjacent states in other cases. We have the following transition probability:

$$\begin{aligned} p(C_{i+1} = t | B_i = m, C_i = n) \\ = \begin{cases} 1 - p(C_{i+1} = 1 | B_i = m, C_i = 0) & \text{if } n = t = 0 \\ 1 - p(C_{i+1} = N - 2 | B_i = m, C_i = N - 1) & \text{else if } n = t = N - 1 \\ 1 - p(C_{i+1} = n - 1 | B_i = m, C_i = n) \\ \quad - p(C_{i+1} = n + 1 | B_i = m, C_i = n) & \text{else if } n = t \\ p(C_{i+1} = n - 1 | B_i = m, C_i = n) & \text{else if } t = n - 1 \\ p(C_{i+1} = n + 1 | B_i = m, C_i = n) & \text{else if } t = n + 1 \\ 0 & \text{else if } |t - n| > 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Now, we can solve (14) and obtain the steady-state distribution. Our objective is to minimize the total packet loss due to both buffer overflow and channel corruption. The packet loss due to buffer overflow is

$$p_{\text{overflow}}(m, n) = \sum_{v \leq k \leq \infty} (k - v) p_K(K = k | m, n) \quad (20)$$

where v is the available packet space in the buffer and can be described as

$$v = \begin{cases} M & \text{if } m = 0 \\ M - m + 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

Assume $p_f(n)$ is the average PER of the transmission in channel state n , which can be expressed as

$$p_f(n) = \int_{\gamma_n}^{\gamma_{n+1}} \text{PER}_n(\gamma) f(\gamma) d\gamma \quad (22)$$

The packet loss objective function could be described as

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{loss}} = \sum_{0 \leq m \leq M, 0 \leq n \leq N-1} p_{\text{overflow}}(m, n) q_{m,n} + \\ \sum_{1 \leq m \leq M, 0 \leq n \leq N-1} p_f(n) q_{m,n} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where $q_{m,n}$ is the average number of slots in state (m, n) per second. When the buffer is empty, we only send probe packets. As a result, there is only the packet overflow probability without packet corruption in the channel. In other states, packets suffer from both buffer overflow and channel corruption.

$$q_{m,n} = \frac{\pi_{m,n}}{\sum_{0 \leq m \leq M, 0 \leq n \leq N-1} \pi_{m,n} T_f(m, n)} \quad (24)$$

We seek to find the optimum thresholds $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{N-1}$ to minimize the total packet loss:

$$\arg \min_{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{N-1}} P_{\text{loss}}(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{N-1}) \quad (25)$$

This problem can be solved using any numerical optimization tools. In our research, we rely on Matlab to achieve the best threshold set for rate adaptation by the following methods: (i) We first sample the SNR with a step of 3 dB within the measured SNR range. (ii) We exhaustively take each combination of the SNR samples as the rate adaptation threshold and calculate the packet loss rate to obtain the optimal set of thresholds. (iii) The threshold search window is narrowed down to 6 dB (a range of 6 dB around the coarse-grained optimal threshold obtained in step ii as the center, based on the fact that the packet loss rate is a convex function of SNR). Then, we apply a finer-grained step (e.g. 1 dB) to the optimal threshold searching window obtained in step iii. We repeat this process till we achieve the expected SNR resolution for the thresholds.

Moreover, similar to the Matlab method, we also empirically search the corresponding threshold set for rate adaptation on an FPGA-based platform with repeatable controlled channel. The difference between the two methods is that in Matlab, we apply the Markov model to calculate the packet loss rate. In hardware experiments, we directly measure the throughput to determine the optimal threshold. However, we show that the results from the two methods converge.

2.5 Rate adaptation with instantaneous buffer information

With instantaneous buffer information available for rate adaptation, the transmitter could potentially make better rate decisions by applying different channel quality thresholds according to different levels of buffer occupancy. Assume that the transmitter has access to the instantaneous buffer status and the channel information before each packet transmission. We continue to use the available packet space notation defined in (21). If the channel is in state n , the packet loss rate, P_{loss}^n , is expressed as follows:

$$P_{\text{loss}}^n = \left(\sum_{v \leq k} (k - v) p_K(K = k | m, n) + \text{PER}_n(\gamma) \right) / T_f(m, n) \quad (26)$$

Here, the first term is the packet overflow at the buffer, and the second term accounts for the packet corruption over the channel.

For any channel gain γ , the packet loss rate, P_{loss} , is expressed as

$$P_{\text{loss}} = \begin{cases} P_{\text{loss}}^0 & \text{if } \gamma \leq \gamma_1 \\ P_{\text{loss}}^1 & \text{if } \gamma_1 \leq \gamma \leq \gamma_2 \\ \dots & \dots \\ P_{\text{loss}}^{N-2} & \text{if } \gamma_{N-2} \leq \gamma \leq \gamma_{N-1} \\ P_{\text{loss}}^{N-1} & \text{if } \gamma_{N-1} \leq \gamma \leq \infty \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

We seek to find the optimum thresholds $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{N-1}$ to minimize the total packet loss:

$$\arg \min_{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{N-1}} P_{\text{loss}}(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{N-1}) \quad (28)$$

We can search the optimal threshold as shown in Figure 3. Given a buffer status, we can calculate the packet loss rate for each transmission rate over the entire range of SNR value, as in (26). Then, we plot the packet loss rate versus SNR on the same figure. We then select the crossover point between the two adjacent rates as the optimal threshold between the two channel states. For each value of v , we obtain a set of γ_1 to γ_{N-1} . As a result, we achieve a two-dimensional threshold matrix $\gamma_{v,n}$ for the transmitter to decide which rate to use with the given channel gain and buffer status.

3 Experiment settings

The FPGA-based platform we use for our experimental evaluation is the Wireless Open-Access Research Platform (WARP). WARP is a useful wireless communication system supporting a fully customized cross-layer design [13]. WARP is used by a number of academic and industrial research labs for protocol implementation. Mainly, the physical layer implementation is in the FPGA logic fabric, and the higher layers exist as code on an embedded PowerPC.

In contrast to the commonly used reference design for WARP, which heavily leverages Xilinx System Generator (Xilinx, Inc., San Jose, CA, USA) for the physical layer implementation, we use Verilog HDL to design and implement a full OFDM transceiver according to the IEEE 802.11g standard. Systems designed with Verilog can be simulated and processed using most of the Electronic Design Automation (EDA) software and can be transplanted across most digital devices and platforms. The design operates in real time, transmitting and receiving wide band signals. Per the 802.11g standard, we use OFDM as the underlying modulation technique for our physical layer design. We implement complete real-time signal processing, synchronization, and control systems in the fabric of the FPGA on WARP. Many of the functional

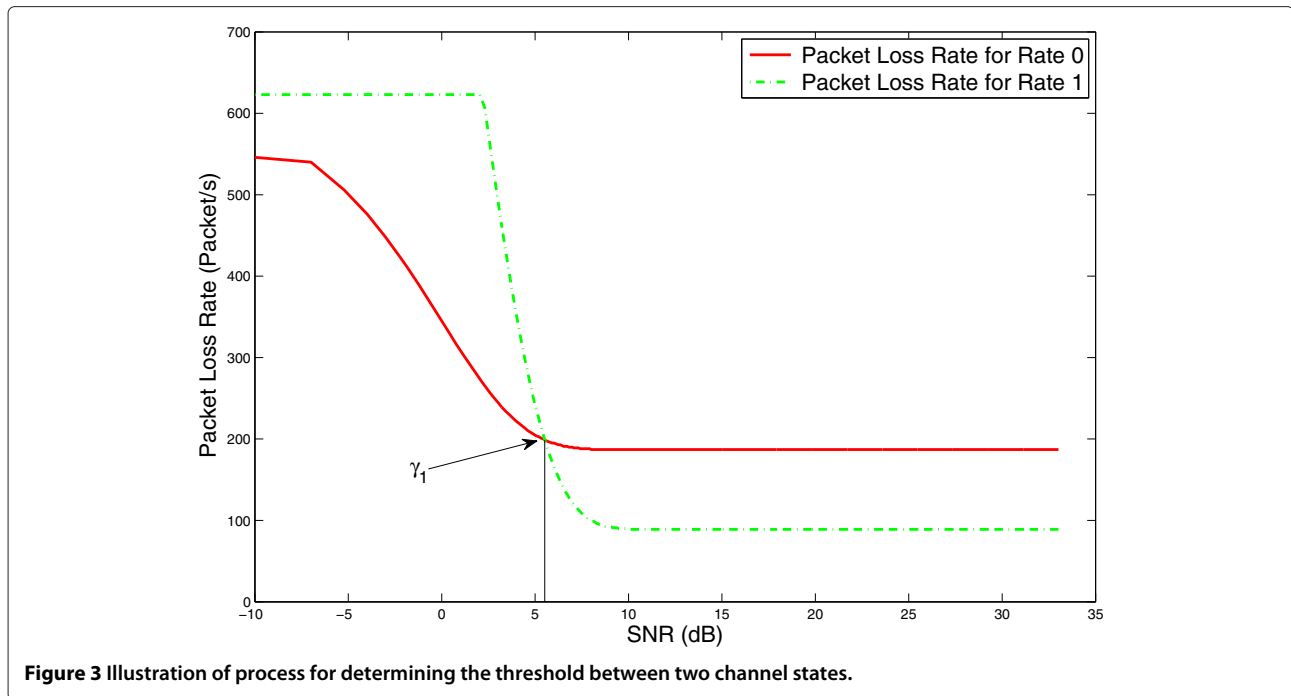


Figure 3 Illustration of process for determining the threshold between two channel states.

blocks in both the transmitter and the receiver are common to any OFDM implementation. These blocks include FEC encoding, digital modulation, IFFT, and output filtering in the transmitter and input filtering, FFT, channel estimation, equalization, digital demodulation, and FEC decoding in the receiver [19,25].

The PowerPC houses the embedded code for the MAC controller in this system. We implement the baseband processing of both the transmitter and the receiver in the same WARP board and use different daughter boards for the RF transmission and reception. As a result, we have an ideal feedback channel. However, the forward channel is time-varying and noisy, and the channel estimation method at the receiver is practical. We use the Azimuth ACE-MX channel emulator (Azimuth Systems, Acton, MA, USA) to generate channel effects, which can provide similar effects as complex over-the-air channels. Figure 4 illustrates the structure of our evaluation system. The equipment on the bottom is an Azimuth channel emulator and the board on the channel emulator is a WARP.

In our evaluation, we set the packet length $L = 1,024$ B. Note that it is easy to find the optimal parameters for other packet lengths by following the process in Section 2. In order to cover all the SNR regions for all 8 rates, we set up a Rayleigh fading channel with an average SNR $\bar{\gamma} = 15$ dB and a Doppler frequency of 10 Hz. We generate the distribution of a packet source according to Poisson random process with three different average packet rates, $\lambda \in \{244, 977, 3906\}$ packets

per second, corresponding to $\{2.0, 8.0, 32.0\}$ Mbps, respectively. For easy illustration, in the analytical model, we set the buffer size to 2 and 8 packets (2,048 and 8,192 B), respectively, to examine the effect of different buffer sizes. In order to show the practical impact of this work, we also experimentally evaluated a normal buffer size of 256 packets (2 Mb) and showed the results. For a given offered load and rate adaptation scheme, we define the *throughput efficiency* as the throughput with a certain threshold normalized by the throughput with the optimal threshold.

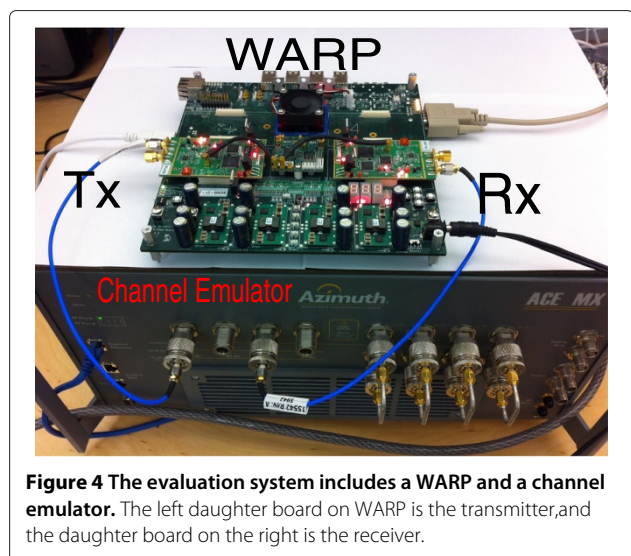


Figure 4 The evaluation system includes a WARP and a channel emulator. The left daughter board on WARP is the transmitter, and the daughter board on the right is the receiver.

4 Experimental results with statistical buffer information

In this section, we show how the statistical buffer information and offered load distribution affect the rate adaptation strategy and the resulting throughput.

4.1 Experimental evaluation of rate adaptation with probe packets

In this section, we evaluate the system performance when probe packets are used. The transmitter keeps sending probe packets when there are no data packets in the buffer. Probe packets can provide more accurate and updated channel status information but induce additional overhead into the system.

4.1.1 Effect of diverse offered load

To demonstrate the effect of diverse offered load and buffer size, we now dynamically select the modulation and coding scheme between rate 0 and rate 4 (refer to Table 1) according to the channel status. Figure 5 shows the offered load effect when the buffer size is 2 packets. For different offered loads, the optimal rate adaptation threshold varies. For a 32-Mbps stream, the best SNR threshold is approximately 10 dB. Conversely, a 11.5-dB SNR threshold will enable the system to obtain the highest throughput when using a 8-Mbps stream. Similarly, the optimal SNR threshold for a stream of 2 Mbps is 12.5 dB. As discussed before, a system that does not consider the buffer size and buffer status will always assume a full occupancy of the buffer. In our experimental scenario, a 32-Mbps stream will predominantly keep the buffer full because the average channel capacity is around 16 Mbps. However, if we do not take the offered load distribution and buffer status information into account, we would use 10-dB SNR as

the adaptation threshold. As a result, there will be about 3% throughput degradation for the 8-Mbps stream and 5% degradation for the 2-Mbps stream.

In Tables 3, 4, and 5, we list the different optimal thresholds for 8-rate, 4-rate, and 2-rate rate adaptations for different offered load and buffer size. We use all 8 rates in IEEE 802.11g standard for the 8-rate adaptation experiments. For 4-rate adaptation, we use rate 0, rate 2, rate 4, and rate 6. Rate 0 and rate 4 are used in 2-rate rate adaptation experiments (refer to Table 1 for more information about each rate). For each threshold, the value inside the brackets is calculated from our Matlab model and the value outside is trained in hardware. We can see that by entirely different optimization methods, the thresholds converge, although there are small variations between the software model result and the hardware testing result due to the approximation in the model and the variations in hardware. We can see that for different offered load, the best rate adaption thresholds vary dramatically.

4.1.2 Effect of diverse buffer size

We examined the different optimal thresholds for different buffer sizes with the same offered load. We set the offered load to 8 Mbps in our experiments and adaptively change the transmission rate between rate 0 and rate 4. Clearly, in Figure 6, for an 8-packet buffer, we find a different optimal adaptation threshold from the case of a 2-packet buffer. With an 8-Mbps stream, the best threshold is 12.5 dB for 8-packet buffer, while the best threshold is 11.0 dB for a 2-packet buffer. The intuitive explanation is that, compared to the 8-packet buffer, the 2-packet buffer is more likely to overflow due to the dynamic offered load and dynamic channel capacity. In order to get a balance between the overflow loss and the channel

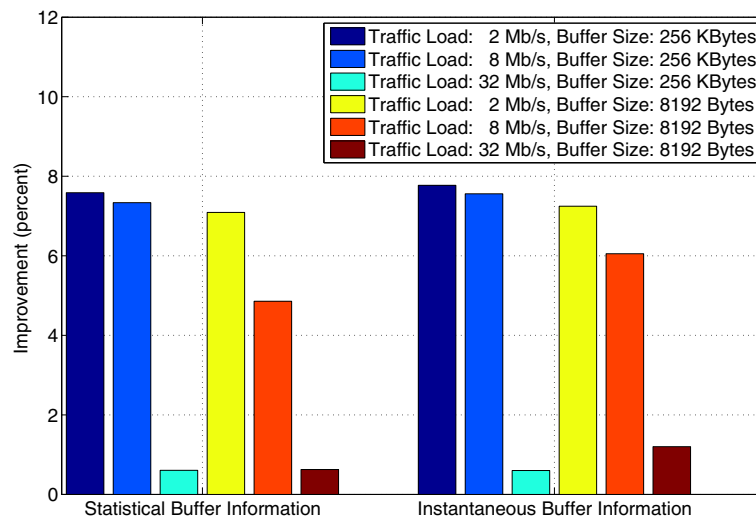


Figure 5 Throughput efficiency with different SNR threshold with 2-packet buffer. Throughput efficiency is defined as the throughput with a certain threshold normalized by the throughput with the optimal threshold.

Table 3 The 8-rate adaptation thresholds

Offered load	Buf. size (byte)	Adaptation threshold (dB)						
		γ_1	γ_2	γ_3	γ_4	γ_5	γ_6	γ_7
2 Mbps	2,048	10.0(9.8)	11.0(11.0)	12.0(12.8)	14.0(15.0)	18.0(18.2)	20.0(21.2)	22.5(22.2)
	8,192	11.0(10.4)	12.0(11.8)	14.5(13.6)	15.0(14.2)	19.0(18.2)	22.0(21.4)	23.0(22.4)
8 Mbps	2,048	6.0(5.8)	8.0(8.0)	10.0(9.2)	13.0(12.6)	16.0(14.8)	20(19.4)	22.5(21.2)
	8,192	6.5(6.2)	9.0(8.4)	11.0(10.0)	14.0(13.2)	17.0(16.4)	22.0(20.2)	23.0(21.6)
32 Mbps	2,048	4.0(4.4)	5.5(5.4)	8.0(7.6)	11.5(10.8)	14.5(13.6)	19.0(18.4)	22.5(21.8)
	8,192	4.5(4.4)	6.0(5.6)	8.5(8.0)	12.0(11.4)	15.0(14.0)	19.5(18.8)	23.0(22.2)
No buf./load info.		4.0(4.2)	5.3(5.2)	8.0(7.8)	11.2(10.8)	14.6(13.8)	19.3(18.6)	22.7(21.4)

The value inside the brackets is calculated from our Matlab model and the value outside is obtained using WARP.

corruption loss, the threshold should be lowered in order to transmit more packets in the channel to maximize total throughput.

4.1.3 Performance evaluation

We evaluate buffer-information-assisted rate adaptation and show the results in Figure 7. With the consideration of other systems with different number of rate options, we consider different adaptation schemes. For 8-rate adaptation, we use all 8 rates listed in Table 1. Rates 0, 2, 4, and 6 are used for 4-rate adaptation. Lastly, we select between rate 0 and rate 4 in 2-rate evaluation. Clearly, we can see that the improvement increases as the offered load decreases. For a packet rate of 2 Mbps, the performance may be improved as much as 7 percent with only the statistical offered load and buffer information known. The improvement will be even higher for a lower offered load than 2.0 Mbps.

Table 4 The 4-rate adaptation thresholds (between rates 0, 2, 4, and 6)

Offered load	Buffer size (bytes)	Adaptation threshold (dB)		
		γ_1	γ_2	γ_3
2 Mbps	2,048	10.0(9.2)	15.0(14.6)	19.0(17.8)
	8,192	12.0(10.8)	14.5(14.4)	20.0(18.2)
8 Mbps	2,048	6.5(6.2)	12.5(11.4)	19.0(17.8)
	8,192	7.5(7.0)	13.5(12.8)	20.5(17.6)
32 Mbps	2,048	5.0(5.0)	10.0(9.8)	18.5(16.8)
	8,192	5.0(5.2)	11.0(10.4)	19.0(17.2)
No buffer/load information		4.7(4.6)	10.5(10.0)	18.6(16.6)

The value inside the brackets is calculated from our Matlab model and the value outside is trained in hardware.

4.2 Experimental evaluation of rate adaptation without probe packets

Although probe packets can provide more accurate and updated channel status information for the transmitter to select the proper transmit rate, it costs more energy and time resources compared to the case without probe packets. In this section, we evaluate the system performance, when the transmitter remains idle when there are no packets in the buffer, and compare it with the system with probe packets.

We directly compare the throughput efficiency between cases with and without probe packets enabled, as shown in Figure 8. Compared to the case with probe packets, the throughput efficiency improves more with offered load distribution and buffer information considered for the case without the probe packets. As shown in Figure 8, considering offered load distribution and buffer information, instead of using 10 dB as the threshold, we will use 12

Table 5 The 2-rate adaptation thresholds (between rate 0 and rate 4)

Offered load	Buffer size (bytes)	Adaptation threshold (dB)
		γ_1
2 Mbps	2,048	12.5(12.2)
	8,192	14.0(13.6)
8 Mbps	2,048	11.5(11.2)
	8,192	12.0(11.8)
32 Mbps	2,048	10.0(9.6)
	8,192	10.5(10.0)
No buffer/load information		10.0(9.8)

The value inside the brackets is calculated from our Matlab model and the value outside is trained in hardware.

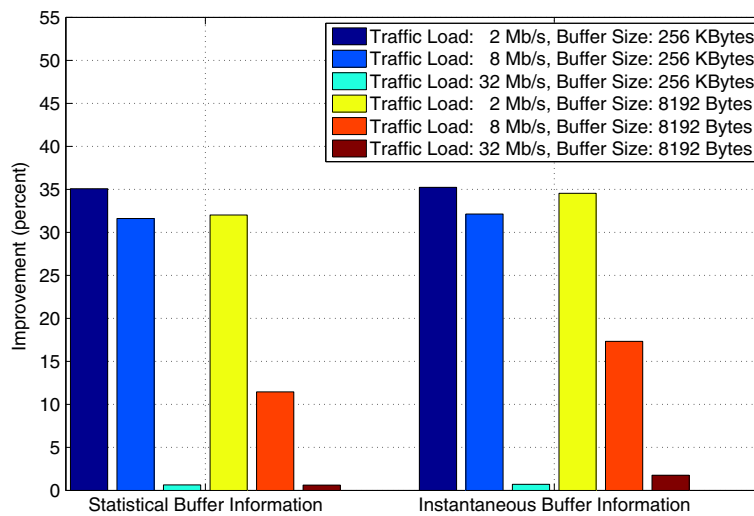


Figure 6 Throughput efficiency with different SNR threshold with 8-packet buffer. Throughput efficiency is defined as the throughput with a certain threshold normalized by the throughput with the optimal threshold.

dB for probing case and 20 dB for non-probing case, which results in nearly 5% and 21% throughput improvement for the probing and non-probing cases, respectively. Consequently, with offered load distribution and buffer information considered, there is considerable throughput compensation for the case without probe packets compared to that with probe packets.

Figure 9 shows the actual throughput improvement when probe packets are not applied in the system. The

throughput can improve as much as 35% in this case. Clearly, when channel probing is disabled, the improvement by exploiting offered load and buffer information is much higher than that in the case with probe packets.

5 Experimental results with instantaneous buffer information

With instantaneous buffer information, the transmitter is able to adapt the transmit rate more accurately to

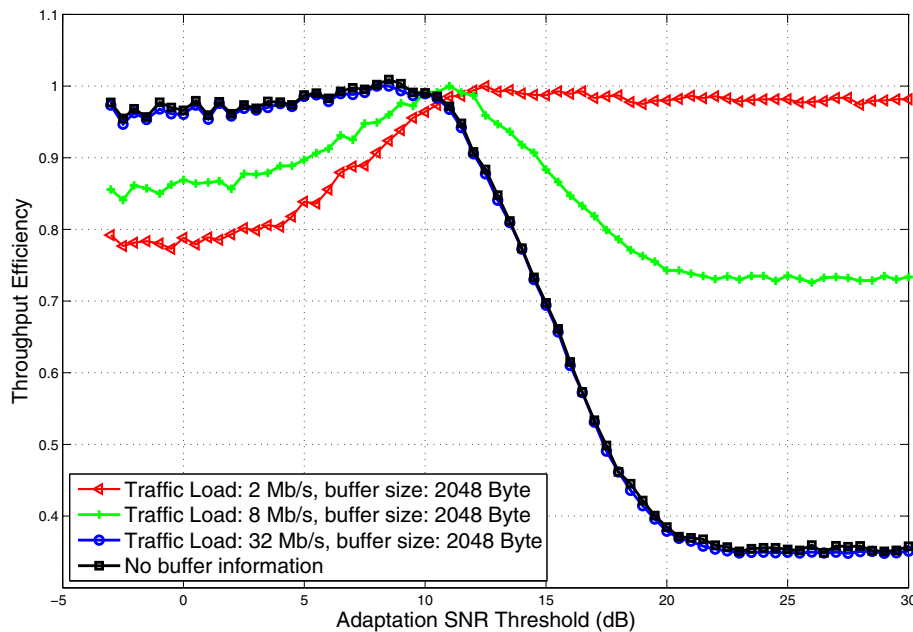


Figure 7 Throughput improvement by exploiting offered load distribution and buffer information. Throughput improvement by exploiting offered load distribution and buffer information for different offered load and adaptation schemes, when using rate adaptation with probe packets.

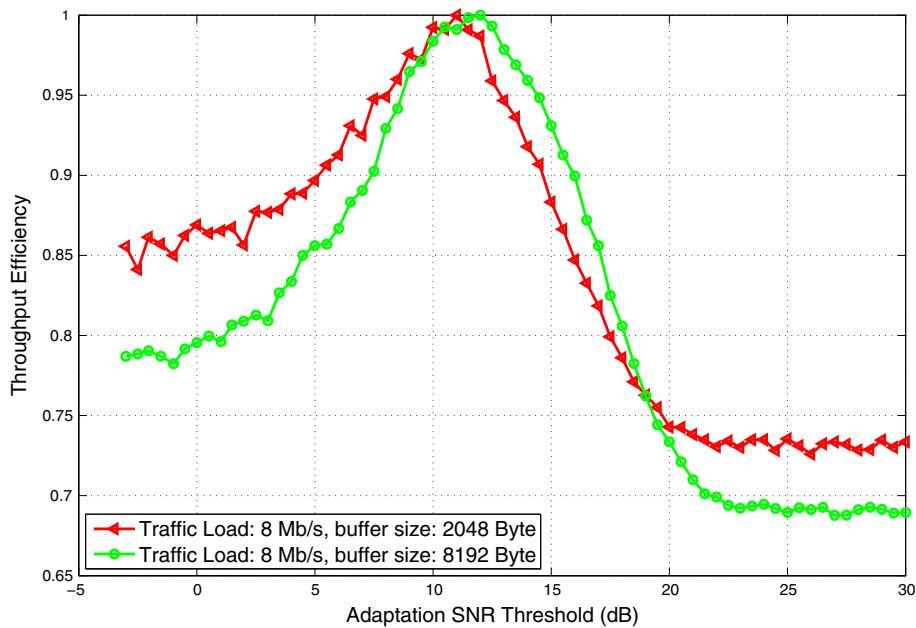


Figure 8 Comparison of throughput efficiency of systems with and without probe packets.

achieve a better performance. We show the different optimal rate adaptation thresholds with different offered loads and available buffer space in Figure 10. First, the rate adaptation thresholds increase with more available space in the buffer. Intuitively, the transmitter can wait for a better channel state to transmit the packet. Thus,

with more available space in the buffer, the buffer overflow probability decreases. As a result, increasing the rate adaptation threshold to decrease the packet corruption probability in the channel leads to a better overall performance. Second, for the same available buffer space, when offered load is increasing, the buffer overflow rate

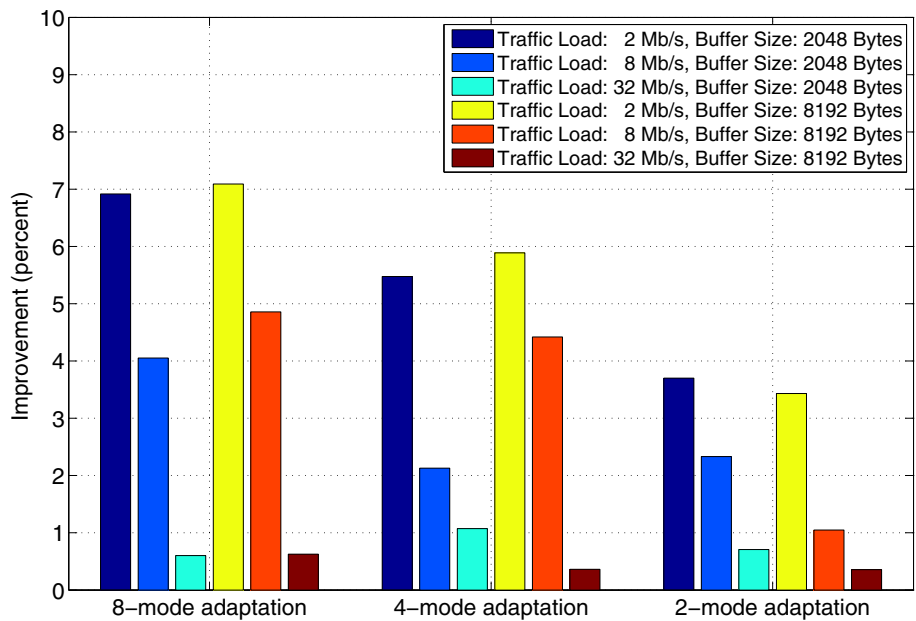


Figure 9 Throughput improvement by exploiting offered load distribution and buffer information. Throughput improvement by exploiting offered load distribution and buffer information for different offered load and adaptation schemes, when using rate adaptation without probe packets.

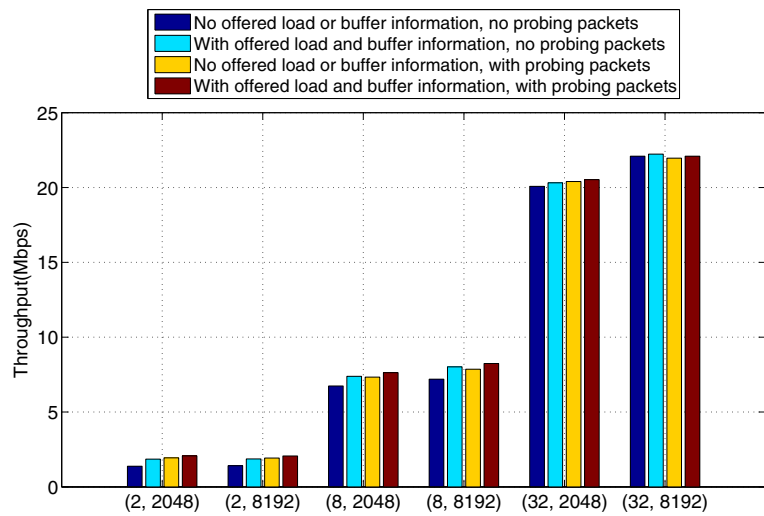


Figure 10 Rate adaptation threshold with different buffer status and offered load distributions.

increases. Then, a decrease in the rate adaptation threshold will result in a higher packet transmission rate, which could counteract the packet overflow rate with greater channel corruption risk to reduce packet loss. Also, we can see that when the available buffer space reaches a certain value, the rate adaptation threshold converges to a constant level. In this situation, the packet corruption rate in the channel decreases to a negligible level by using a much more robust rate, and the packet overflow rate also decreases to a small value because of the large available buffer space.

With experimental evaluation on WARP, we compare the throughput improvement between using statistical and instantaneous buffer information, with and without probe packets, as shown in Figures 11 and 12, respectively. We set the buffer size to 8 and 256 packets (64 Kb and 2 Mb), respectively. The transmitter adaptively select the data rate from 8 rates according to the SNR and the instantaneous buffer information. We can see that systems using instantaneous buffer information outperform those using statistical buffer information, especially when the offered load is close to the channel capacity. Note that if

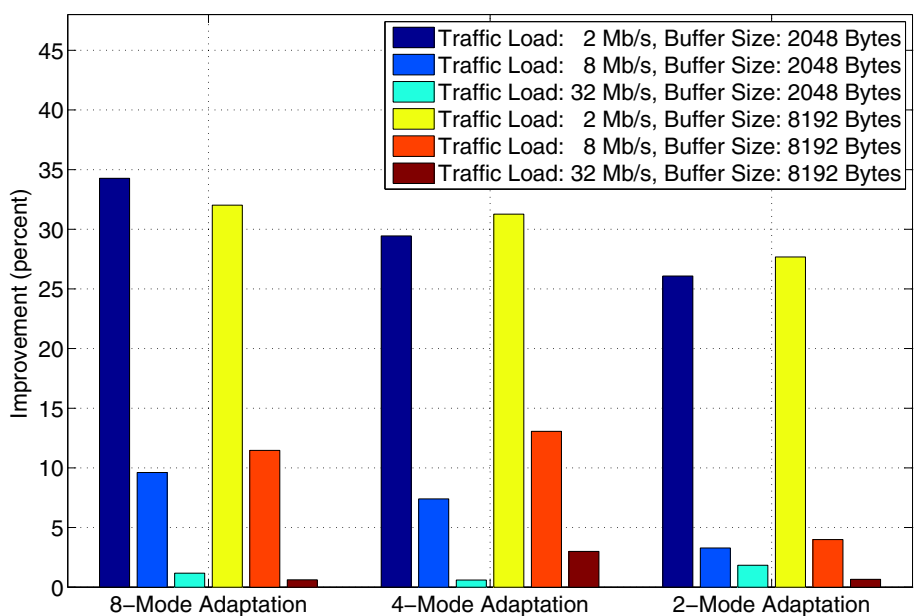
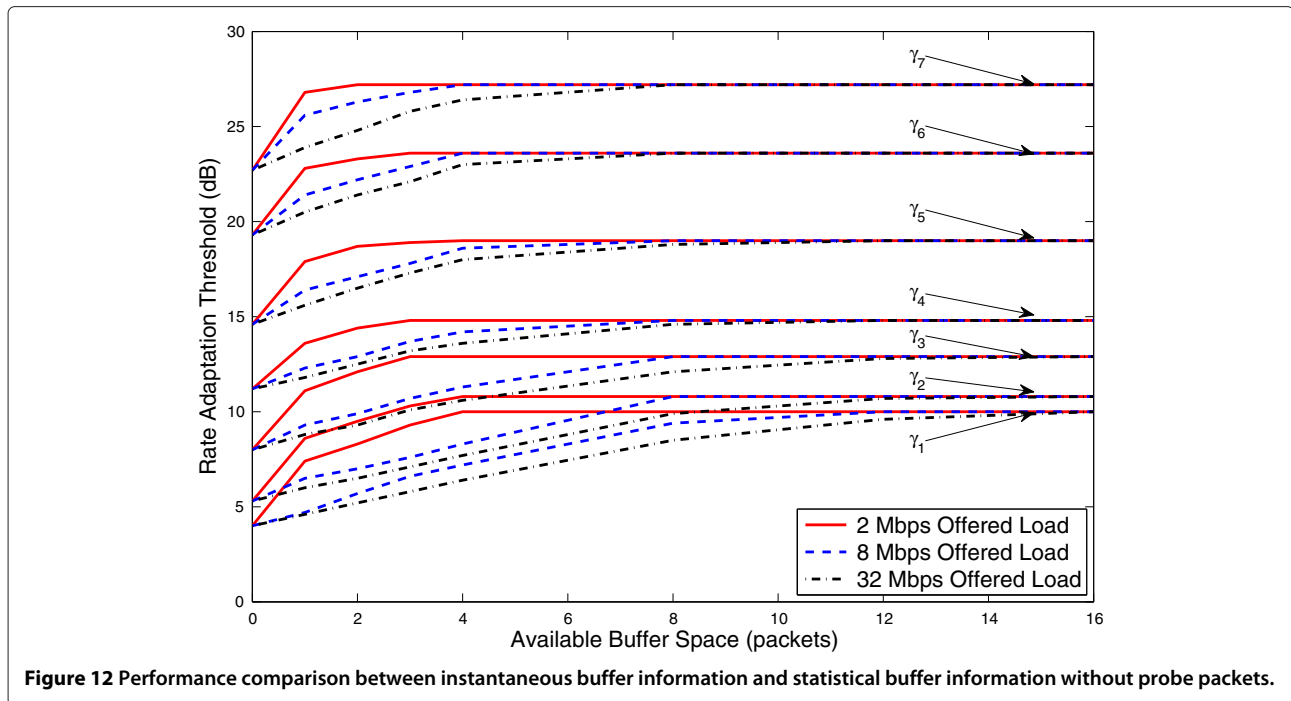


Figure 11 Performance comparison between instantaneous buffer information and statistical buffer information with probe packets.



the offered load is far smaller than the channel capacity, the buffer will be empty most of the time. As a result, the instantaneous buffer information converges to the statistical buffer information. Similarly, if the offered load is far greater than the channel capacity, the buffer will be full most of the time. Hence, the instantaneous buffer information also converges to the statistical buffer information. As a result, in these two extreme cases, instantaneous buffer information provides little benefit compared to statistical buffer information.

6 Related work

Dynamic resource allocation (e.g., transmit power and transmit rate) has been shown to be an effective solution to improve system performance in wireless networks [26,27]. Rate adaptation has been studied using loss-based and channel-quality-based mechanisms. The problem of combining finite buffer and rate adaptation has also been addressed in several papers. In [10], the authors considered a constant-frame-duration system in which the number of packets transmitted during one PHY frame is different for different transmission rates. Moreover, the authors formulated the system based on a Markov chain to reduce the packet loss rate. In [11], the authors analyzed the buffer-assisted rate adaptation problem with the constraint of a constant total power consumption. The authors found that in a correlated fading channel, the structure of the optimal buffer and channel adaptive transmission policies can be in sharp contrast to the water-filling strategy. The author of [12] also discussed rate adaptation with transmit buffer information

in the system with partial channel information at the transmitter along with no transmitter buffer information, statistical transmit buffer information, and instantaneous transmit buffer information at the receiver, respectively. All the works above aim to maximize the total throughput with the constraint of a maximum average transmit power, which tends to add more delay to save power.

In [14], the authors relaxed the maximum average transmit power constraint and generally analyzed the procedure of buffer-assisted rate adaptation in a constant-frame-duration system, studying the packet loss rate. The complexity of this algorithm is low. However, this method cannot guarantee optimal levels of throughput. Moreover, they did not consider the idle time when there are no packets in the buffer. In contrast to that algorithm, we consider and analyze a variable-frame-duration system and jointly consider every threshold to directly find the set of thresholds to get the optimal throughput [28].

7 Conclusion

In this paper, we analyzed buffer-assisted packet transmission based on the IEEE 802.11a/g physical layer standard. Different from prior work, we used a variable-frame-duration model, which is practical for IEEE 802.11-related communication systems and many other systems as mentioned in Section 1. Our objective is to maximize the system throughput, with a constant transmit power. We proposed the process to calculate the rate adaptation thresholds with the knowledge of either statistical or instantaneous buffer information. We experimentally evaluated the theoretical optimal rate adaptation

thresholds for systems with and without probe packets. We showed substantial improvement with the consideration of offered load distribution and buffer information in the system.

In future work, extension to variable packet length and multi-user scenarios could be considered. For multi-user rate adaptation, the optimization objective will be maximizing the throughput of the entire network, which requires a different strategy compared to the single-user system. Moreover, evaluation of both power and rate adaptation is challenging but important for mobile devices in the future.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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