IEEE 802.16 與 802.11e 整合環境的服務品質保證

摘要

802.16 與 802.11e 均有提供服務品質(QoS),但是其 MAC 並不相同,為了達到 QoS 的保證,我們使用馬可夫鍊(Markov Chain)模型分析在不同連線數量時 802.11e EDCA 的延遲時間(delay time)。然後,我們可以再利用允入控制(CAC)機制限制連線的數量以保證延遲時間的需求,並使用令牌桶(Token Bucket)機制,在滿足延遲及頻寬的需求下控制輸出流量,在我們的令牌桶機制中可以依照頻寬需求的變化自動調整令牌(Token)產生速率,最後使用封包丟棄機制提升吞吐量(throughput)。

在提出我們的方法後,我們使用 Qualnet 模擬器驗證延遲時間、封包 丟棄率及吞吐量,結果表示我們所提出的方法在三方面都有明顯的改進。

QoS Guarantee for IEEE 802.16 Integrating with 802.11e

Abstract

IEEE 802.16 and 802.11e both provide Quality of Service (QoS), but the MAC of betweens is different. Ensuring the QoS guarantee, we use a Markov Chain model to analyze the 802.11e EDCA delay time under variance number of connections. Therefore, we can employ a CAC mechanism constraining the number of connections to guarantee the delay requirement. Further, considering the delay requirement and the bandwidth, we use a Token Bucket mechanism to throttle the traffic output that ensures the delay and bandwidth to be satisfied. And our Token Bucket mechanism can tune the token rate automatically by bandwidth requirement. Finally, we use the Packet Drop mechanism to improve throughput.

After my methodology, we validate the delay, packet drop rate and throughput by simulator Qualnet. We have significant improvement in delay, drop rate, and throughput.