

POWER ALLOCATION AND POWER CONTROL

Effect of Transmission Power on Interference and Contention

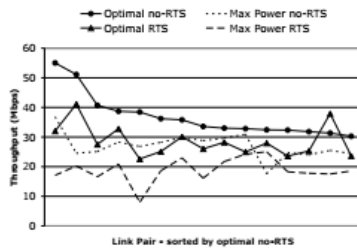


Fig. 4: Using the maximum transmission power does not result in the optimal throughput.

The overarching objective of our experimental study is to understand the transmission power trade-off: increased reliability and performance on one link vs. increased levels of interference caused to other links.

In our experiments, we activate two links at a time. We then study the throughput achieved by each link as we vary their respective transmission powers. The transmitters of these links send bulk UDP traffic to their respective receivers. The transmission power is selected between 1 and 16 dBm, and ACKs are transmitted at the same power as DATA packets. Experiments have a 30-second duration, during which transmission power is maintained at a fixed level. After the expiration of this time period, each link is configured with a new power setting, and the experiment is repeated. We use the same carrier sensing threshold for all experiments (the default setting in our cards). We utilize the *iperf* measurement tool (version 2.0.2) [12] to measure link performance. We consider cases where we (i) disable or (ii) enable virtual carrier sensing with RTS/CTS.

4.1 Achievable Performance Gains

We would like to determine by how much, if at all, performance can be improved through the use of an optimal power control mechanism. Since such a power control mechanism is not available, we resort to exhaustive search. Figure 4 depicts the maximum total throughput observed for a set of link pairs when using the optimal power settings, as well as when using the maximum transmission power. Both the cases of having RTS/CTS enabled or disabled are plotted. We observe that using maximum power does not necessarily result in maximum network throughput. Thus, an opportunity exists for significantly improving network performance through power control. Moreover, using RTS/CTS does not appear to improve performance for any of the link pairs in question. We address this in more detail below. Next, we take a closer look at the collected data, to see the effect of transmission power settings on throughput as well as fairness.

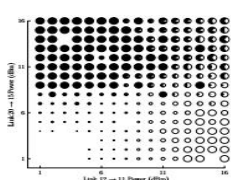


Fig. 5: A pair of overlapping links. Power control cannot improve the performance.

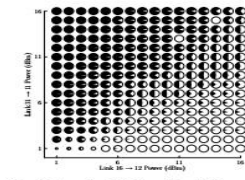


Fig. 6: A pair of links with a hidden terminal problem. Power control necessary for fairness.

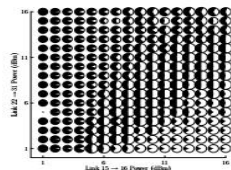


Fig. 7: A pair of potentially disjoint links. Power control can improve throughput up to 100%.

4.2 Three Types of Interference Behavior

The above experiments were run on a set of 16 representative link pairs. Analyzing the experimental data in more detail, we observed that each of the 16 pairs could be categorized as belonging to one of three general cases. The three interference cases identified were **overlapping** (5 links out of 16), **hidden-terminal** (9 links out of 16) and **potentially disjoint** (2 links out of 16).

We illustrate the three different types using the **throughput matrices** of representative link pairs (figures 5, 6 and 7). A throughput matrix illustrates the throughput achieved by each link, for all combinations of transmission powers. In figure 5, the horizontal and vertical axes represent the powers used by each link, respectively. The area of a disc corresponds to the sum total throughput achieved. The black and white portions of each disc correspond to the throughputs of the links indicated on the vertical and horizontal axes, respectively. For example, in figure 6, at coordinate (11,8), good throughput is achieved, and each link received exactly half of that throughput

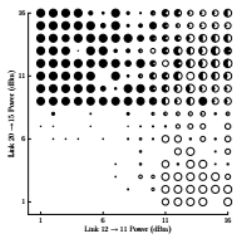


Fig. 8: Achieved throughputs for the overlapping case, when RTS/CTS is enabled.

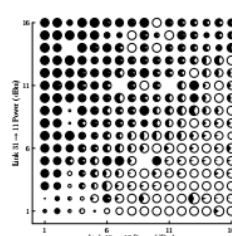


Fig. 9: RTS/CTS worsens performance and fairness in the hidden terminal case.

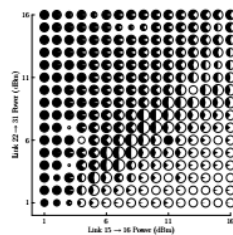


Fig. 10: Enabling RTS/CTS degrades performance in the disjoint case.

(17.5 Mbits/sec each). At coordinate (11,16), total throughput was again good, but link 31 \rightarrow 11 received most of that throughput (30.4 Mbits/sec), leaving link 16 \rightarrow 12 with very little (2.55 Mbits/sec). We will now describe each case in more detail, and study its effects in the corresponding throughput matrix.

Overlapping. In this case, the two links always contend, irrespective of the power settings used. Figure 5 shows an example of such a case. This case typically appears where the channel between the two senders is better than the channel from at least one sender to its corresponding receiver. In this example, nodes 12 and 20 are the transmitters and nodes 11 and 15 are the receivers, respectively (figure 1). The link 12 \rightarrow 11 is a poor link and node 12 needs to transmit with at least 12 to 13 dBm to achieve a reasonable throughput. Similarly, node 20's power has to be at least 8 to 9 dBm. Transmitters 20 and 12 are within line-of-sight of each other (as seen in figure 1) and the link between them is very good. As a result, they can hear each others' transmissions and back-off accordingly. Hence, only one of the two links will carry traffic at a time, and the maximum total throughput of the two links will never be higher than the maximum of what is achievable on the best of the two links.

Hidden Terminal. The majority of the considered link pairs belong to this type. Here, senders cannot detect each others' transmissions and physical carrier sensing fails. Multiple transmissions arrive simultaneously at a receiver. This is not necessarily a problem if the signal strength of the desired transmission is significantly higher than that of the interfering transmission. This competition between signal and interference is observed in figure 6. As node 16 increases its power, it causes higher levels of interference on the link 31→11; collisions occur at node 11. However, as node 31 increases its transmission power, its signal strength increases. Hence node 11 is now able to decipher node 31's data packet. Note that while total throughput varies little with transmission power, if this power is over a certain level, fairness is consistently better along a diagonal in the throughput matrix. Power settings along this diagonal optimally balance signal quality and interference between the two links.

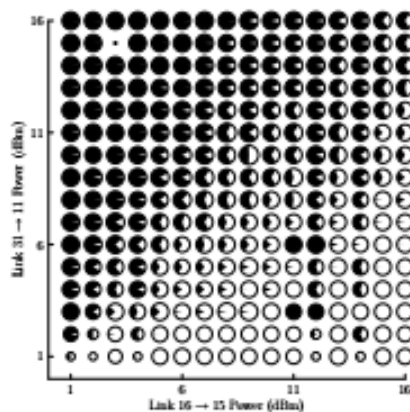


Fig. 11: Throughput matrix for a second link pair suffering from a hidden terminal problem, without RTS/CTS.

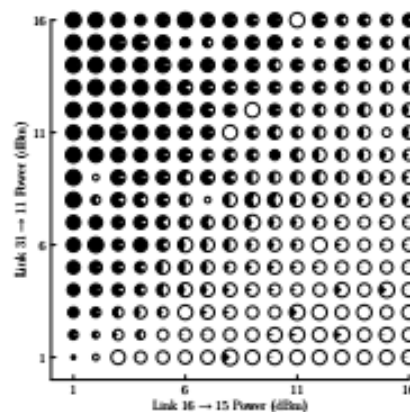


Fig. 12: Throughput matrix for the second pair, with RTS/CTS. Though RTS/CTS in some cases improves fairness, this is at the cost of severely degraded overall throughput.

Potentially Disjoint. Potentially disjoint links are links on which, accurate power settings enable simultaneous successful transmissions, resulting in up to a doubling of the overall throughput. Potentially disjoint links are characterized by peaks in the throughput matrix exceeding the maximum capacity of a single link. This is depicted in figure 7, for the links 15→16 and 22→31. These two links are topologically well-separated (figure 1) and are of high quality (there is a line-of-sight path between the transmitters and their corresponding receivers). The maximum total throughput (approximately twice the capacity of a single link) is achieved when link 15→16 uses power 9 dBm and when link 22→31 uses 6 dBm. This suggests that when the transmission powers are set to the above values, the two links can operate interference-free. As links increase their powers, we observe that the total throughput decreases.

From these observations it is apparent that in order to achieve high total network throughput, appropriate setting of the transmission power is essential. In other words, an online power adaptation mechanism is needed that can, for each link, determine the power that is the most appropriate for use at a given instance in time. One proposed scheme, PERF [1], partially addresses this issue. PERF gradually decreases transmis-

sion power as long as throughput is not affected. PERF can be expected to successfully address the potentially disjoint case, correctly reducing power until spatial reuse is made possible. However in the hidden terminal case, PERF will use the maximum power, resulting in suboptimal fairness conditions. While PERF is a step in the right direction, we conclude that further improvements are necessary.

4.3 Use of RTS/CTS in indoor environments

Finally, we investigate how adding the RTS/CTS handshake affects interference and contention characteristics. We repeat the previous experiments, but with RTS/CTS enabled. Given that the purpose of RTS/CTS is to address the hidden terminal problem, we expect the results to somewhat improve in the hidden terminal cases. From the measurements we observe the following:

Overlapping. The performance of overlapping links is slightly worsened due to RTS/CTS overhead (figure 8).

Hidden Terminal. We were surprised to note that RTS/CTS consistently underperformed plain vanilla CSMA in *all* of the hidden terminal cases we tested. Figure 9 shows the throughput matrix for a typical hidden terminal case. Overall throughput is consistently lower when RTS/CTS is enabled. Fairness was affected to an even larger degree, to the extent that the stability of our results was significantly impacted. Note that there exist cases where, for some power settings, the use of RTS/CTS resulted in improved fairness. However, this improvement is generally offset by a large reduction in overall throughput (see figures 11, 12). We suspect that this is due to RTS/CTS exacerbating the exposed terminal problem, reducing the opportunity for parallel transmissions.

Potentially Disjoint. Finally, links in a potentially disjoint case are also negatively impacted by RTS/CTS (see figure 10). While overall throughput can still reach levels higher than the capacity of a single link, it is significantly lower than what was achieved with plain vanilla CSMA. The *regime* of powers in which spatial reuse is achieved is also reduced in size, requiring more precise power control, and generally higher transmission powers (compare to figure 7).

In conclusion, RTS/CTS appears to be entirely detrimental to the performance of indoor wireless networks, if power control is available. However, additional experiments need to be performed, in a wider range of environments and with a variety of hardware, before any firm conclusions be drawn.

Conclusion

While power control can affect the quality of transmission on a given link, the used power dictates the interference projected on other links and thus, can also affect the performance on other links. We perform measurements to quantify this trade-off with power control in an indoor experimental network with IEEE 802.11a nodes, both with and without virtual carrier sensing. We identify three types of interference behavior. In the *overlapping* case, power control and/or RTS/CTS do not increase the maximum achievable throughput. In the *hidden terminal* case, power control alleviates the hidden terminal problem and thus, improves the throughput. However, the use of RTS/CTS

LECTURE 4

in conjunction with power control consistently degrades both the overall throughput and fairness. In the *potentially disjoint* case, power control can help in activating the links simultaneously and thereby can yield almost a twofold increase in the achievable throughput as compared to a case where the default maximum power is used. Again, virtual carrier sensing exacerbates the exposed terminal problem, significantly degrading overall performance.

We used IEEE 802.11a nodes, to avoid interference from co-located 802.11b/g networks. Even though results with 802.11b/g may differ for the links under investigation, our conclusions regarding the observed types of interference will still hold. Overall, our studies suggest that accurate power control holds great promise for improving the performance of indoor wireless networks.

The use of power control in wireless networks can lead to two conflicting effects. An increase in the transmission power on a link may

- (i) improve the quality and thus the throughput on that link but,
- (ii) increase the levels of interference on other links. A decrease in the transmission power can have the opposite effects. Our primary goal in this work is to understand the implications of power control on interference and contention. We conduct experiments on an indoor mesh network. Based on analysis of our experimental data, we identify three interference scenarios:
 - a) the overlapping case, where the aggregate throughput achievable with two overlapping links cannot be improved via power control;
 - b) the hidden terminal case, where proper power control can primarily improve fairness and,
 - c) the potentially disjoint case, where proper power control can enable simultaneous transmissions and thus improve throughput dramatically. We find that power control can significantly improve overall throughput as well as fairness. However, to our surprise, we note that using virtual carrier sensing in conjunction with power control generally degrades performance, often to a large degree.

The goal of this lecture was to characterize interference effects in IEEE 802.11-based wireless mesh networks and examine the impact of power control on interference. An increase in transmission power may result in:

- (a) increased quality of reception and hence, potentially higher throughputs at the intended receiver, and
- (b) increased interference levels. These two effects are conflicting in terms of providing the best network-wide throughput. We experimentally evaluate power control as a means of improving wireless network performance. We also evaluate the use of virtual carrier sensing (RTS/CTS) in conjunction with power control. In this study, we focus on the interference between pairs of links, and provide detailed experimental results for a wide variety of such pairs. Based on our experimental results, we identify three interference scenarios.
 - a) The **overlapping** case: if two links are overlapping, neither the use of power control nor the use of RTS/CTS messages can help improve the aggregate throughput. If two links overlap, only one of the links can be active at any given time. Thus, the maximum total achievable throughput would be the maximum throughput achievable on one of these links.
 - b) The **hidden-terminal** case: in this case, we find that proper power control is essential for ensuring fairness. We observe that the use of RTS/CTS in conjunction with power control generally results in degraded overall throughput and fairness in the hidden-terminal case.
 - c) The **potentially disjoint** case: here, we find that power control can result in dramatic performance improvements. However, the use of virtual carrier sensing tends to remove opportunities for simultaneous transmissions, and consequently results in significantly lower overall throughput.

POWER CONTROL IN WIRELESS NETWORKS

Characteristics and Fundamentals

Introduction

While the demand for access to services in wireless communications systems is exponentially growing, an increased interest in utilizing the available resources efficiently can be observed. A consequence of the limited availability of radio resources is that the users have to share these resources. Power control is seen as an important means to reduce mutual interference between the users, while compensating for time-varying propagation conditions. The objective with this chapter is to introduce power control algorithms and to point at some central and critical issues partly using a control theory framework.

Power control has been an area subject to extensive research in recent years. Some surveys include (Rosberg and Zander, 1998; Hanly and Tse, 1999; Gunnarsson and Gustafsson, 2002). A simplified radio link model is typically

adopted to emphasize the network dynamics of power control. The transmitter is using the power $\bar{p}(t)$ to transmit data scrambled by a user-specific code. The channel is characterized by the power gain $\bar{g}(t)$ (< 1), where the “bar” notation indicates linear scale, while $g(t) = 10 \log_{10}(\bar{g}(t))$ is in logarithmic scale (dB). Correlating the received signal with the code, the receiver extracts the desired signal, which has the power $\bar{C}(t) = \bar{p}(t)\bar{g}(t)$, and is also subject to an interfering power $\bar{I}(t)$ from other connections. The perceived quality is related to the *signal-to-interference ratio (SIR)* $\bar{\gamma}(t) = \bar{p}(t)\bar{g}(t)/\bar{I}(t)$. For error-free transmission (and if the interference can be assumed Gaussian), the achievable data rate $R(t)$ is limited from above by (Shannon, 1956)

$$R(t) = W \log_2 (1 + \bar{\gamma}(t)) \text{ [bits/s]}, \quad (7.1)$$

where W is the bandwidth in Hertz. From a link perspective, the objective with power control can for example be

- to use constant power and variable coding and modulation to benefit from times of a favorable channel
- to maintain constant SIR and thereby constant data rate in lieu of (7.1)

The former is information theoretically sound, and is further explored in e.g. (Goldsmith, 1997). In this chapter, the focus is on networks with relatively slow rate adaption mechanisms. Therefore the aim is the latter objective with power control to mitigate power gain and interference variations to maintain constant SIR and thereby constant rate. Figure 7.1 illustrates the two fundamentally different objectives.

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