

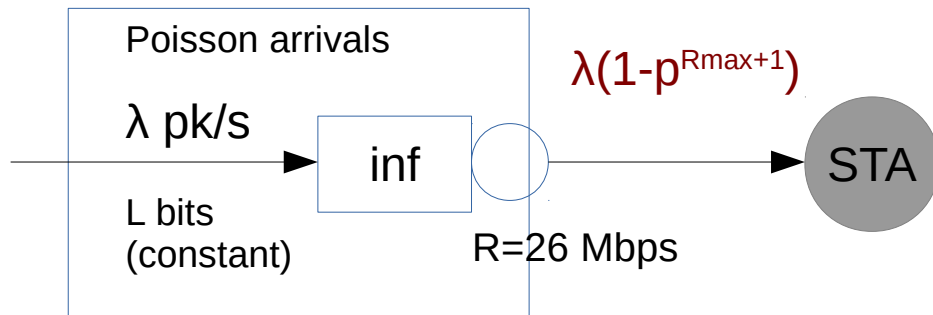


# WIFI DL: Waiting delay in presence of transmission errors

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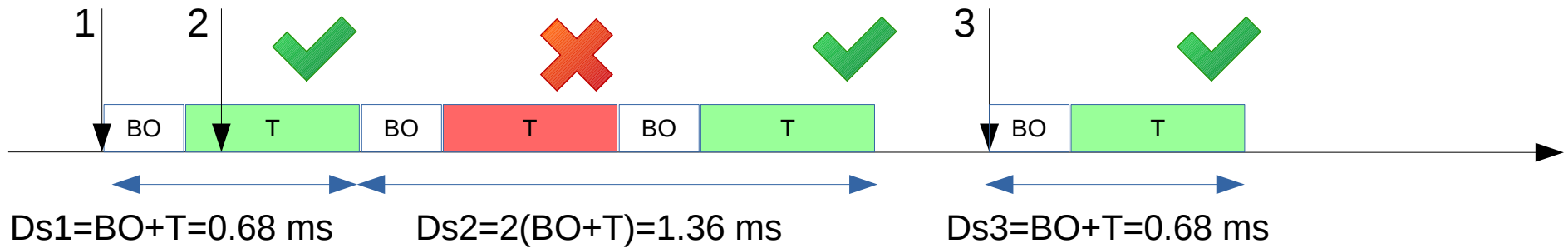
*Network Engineering*



A packet is received with errors with probability  $p$

The maximum number of retransmissions is  $R_{\max} = 2$

$BO = 0.0675$  ms  
 $T = 0.613$  ms ( $L=12000$  bits)



What is the average number of transmissions per packet?

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With  $R_{\max} = 2$

Transmissions	Retransmissions	Probability
1	0	$(1-p)$
2	1	$p(1-p)$
3	2	$1-(1-p)-p(1-p)=$ $=1-1+p-p+pp=pp$

Regardless  
the outcome of  
the 3<sup>rd</sup> transmission

If the 3<sup>rd</sup> transmission is correct, perfect.

If the 3<sup>rd</sup> transmission is erroneous, we drop the packet.

$$\text{Dropping probability} = p^{R_{\max}+1}$$

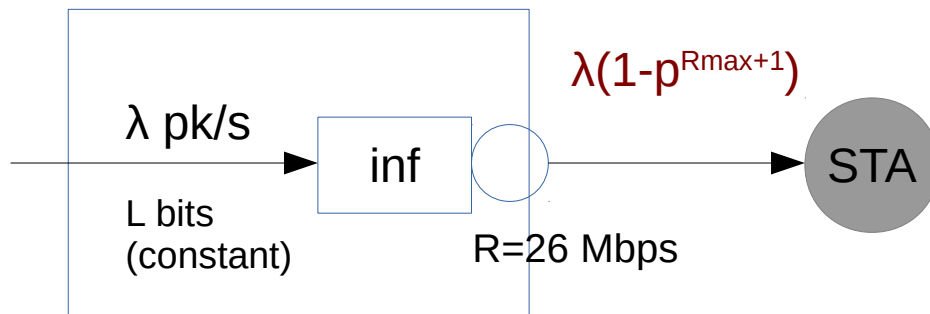


What is the average duration of a transmission? Let us assume  $p=0.1$

Transmissions	Probability	Duration (ms)
1	0.9	0.68
2	0.09	1.36
3	0.01	2.04

$$E[D_s] = 0.9 \cdot 0.68 + 0.09 \cdot 1.36 + 0.01 \cdot 2.04 = 0.7548 \text{ ms}$$

$$E[D_s^2] = 0.9 \cdot 0.68^2 + 0.09 \cdot 1.36^2 + 0.01 \cdot 2.04^2 = 6.24 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^2$$



$B=12$  Mbps (input flow)

$\lambda=1000$  pk/s

$$a = \lambda \cdot E[D_s](\text{with errors}) = 1000 \cdot 0.7548E-3 = 0.75$$

$$E[D_q] = \lambda E[D^2s] / (2(1-a)) = 1000 \cdot 6.24E-7 / (2(1-0.75)) = 0.0012480 \text{ s} = 1.2 \text{ ms}$$

$$E[D] = 0.7548 + 1.2 = 1.9548 \text{ ms}$$

$$\text{Throughput} = \lambda(1-p^{R_{\max}+1}) = 1000 (1-0.1^3) = 999 \text{ pk /s}$$

**Exercise:** repeat the exercise without errors, and compare the  $E[D]$  value between the two cases.

$$a = \lambda E[D_s](\text{without errors}) = 1000 \cdot 0.68E-3 = 0.68 \text{ Erlangs}$$

$$E[D_q] = \lambda E[D^2s] / (2(1-a)) = 1000 \cdot (1+0^2)(0.68E-3^2) / (2(1-0.68)) = 7.22E-4 \text{ s} = 0.722 \text{ ms}$$

$$E[D] = 0.68 + 0.72 = 1.4 \text{ ms}$$

$$\text{Throughput} = 1000 \text{ pk/s}$$

Can we calculate the average service delay for any value of  $R_{\max}$  ?

Transmission	Retransmission	Probability	Duration
1	0	$1-p$	$Ds$
2	1	$p(1-p)$	$2Ds$
3	2	$p^2(1-p)$	$3Ds$
...	...	...	...
$i$	$i-1$	$p^i(1-p)$	$iDs$
...	...	...	...
$R_{\max} + 1$	$R_{\max}$	$p^{R_{\max}}$	$(R_{\max} + 1)Ds$

What is the effect of  $R_{\max}$  and  $p$  in the AP performance?

If with  $p=0$  a system is stable... increasing  $p$  can it become unstable?  
Can  $R_{\max}$  be used to guarantee stability in that case?