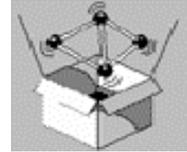


CELLULAR IP PERFORMANCE

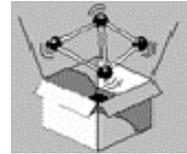
**A. T. Campbell, J. Gomez, S. Kim, C-Y. Wan
(Columbia University)**

Z. Turanyi, A. Valko (Ericsson Research)



Summary of Presentation

- Implementation
- Topology scenarios
- Evaluation
 - Handoff
 - Active/idle issues
 - Scalability issues



Hardware

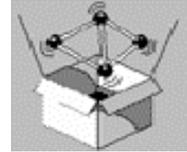
Cellular IP nodes/mobiles hosts: Pentium 300 MHz

wired links

- ethernet 10/100 Mbps

wireless links

- Wavelan 2 Mbps
- Lucent 802.11, 2-11 Mbps
- Aironet 802.11, 2-11 Mbps



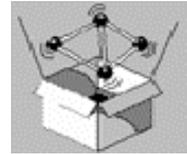
Software

Nodes: freeBSD 3.2

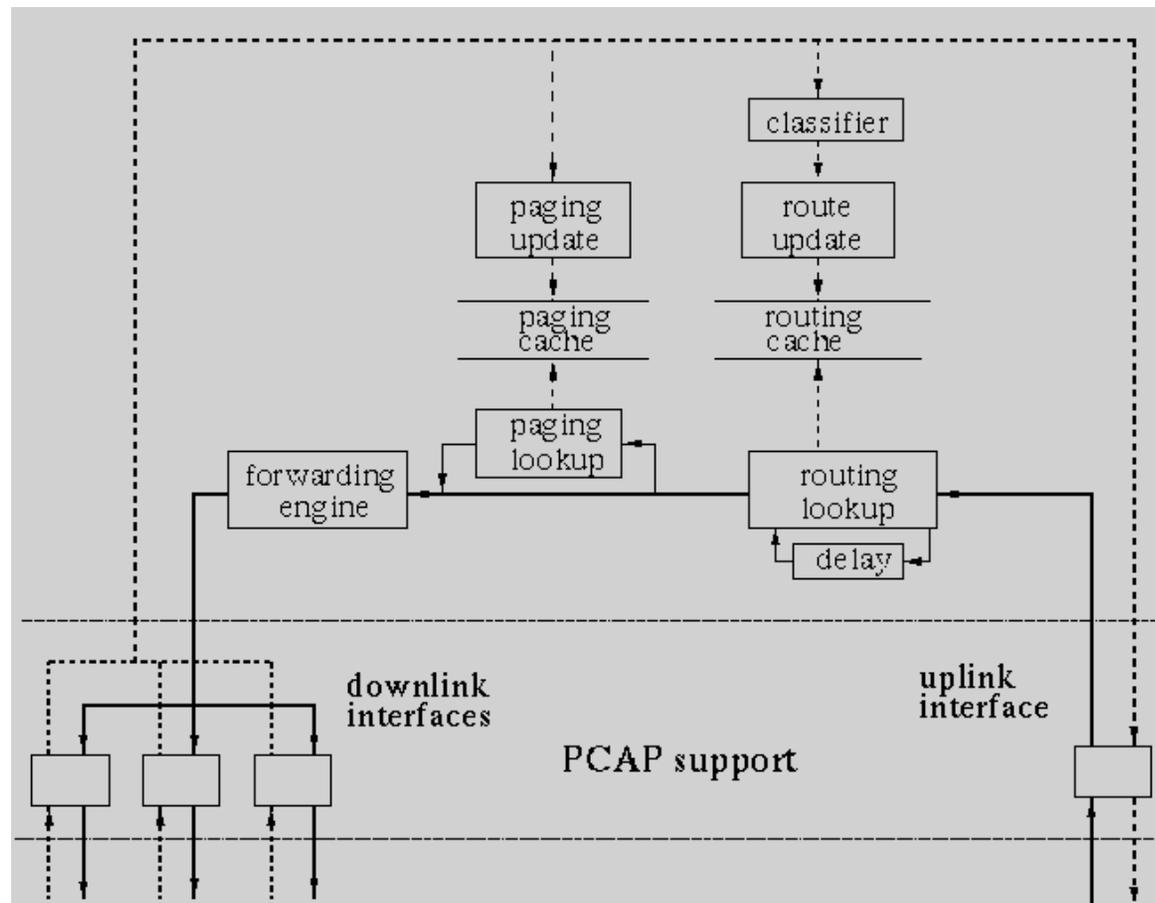
Mobile hosts: freeBSD 3.2/Windows 98

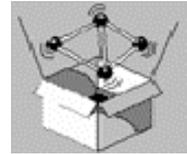
Source code based on PCAP

- easy to upgrade to newer freeBSD releases
- easy to port to other unix OS

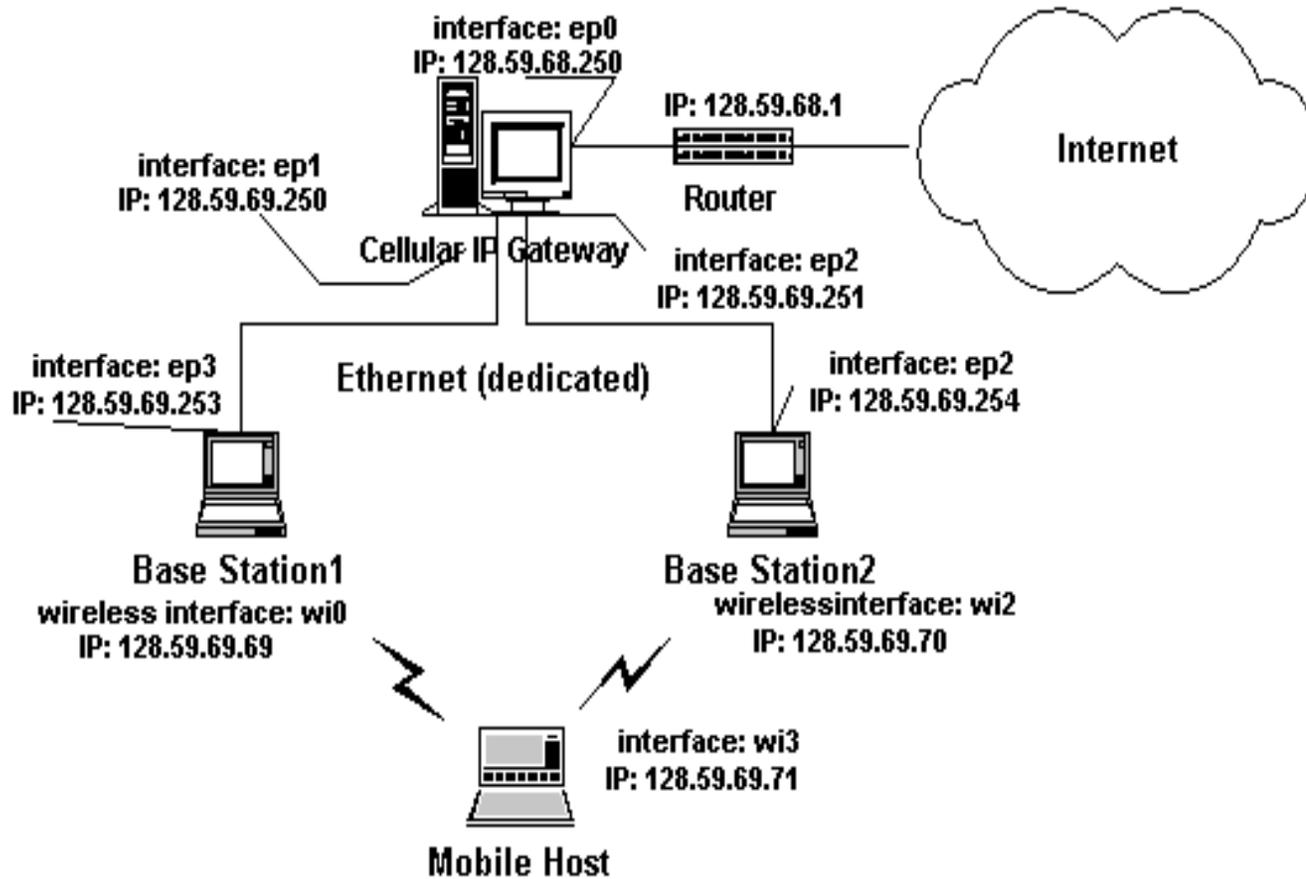


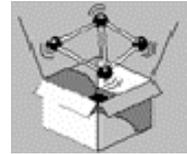
Implementation Model



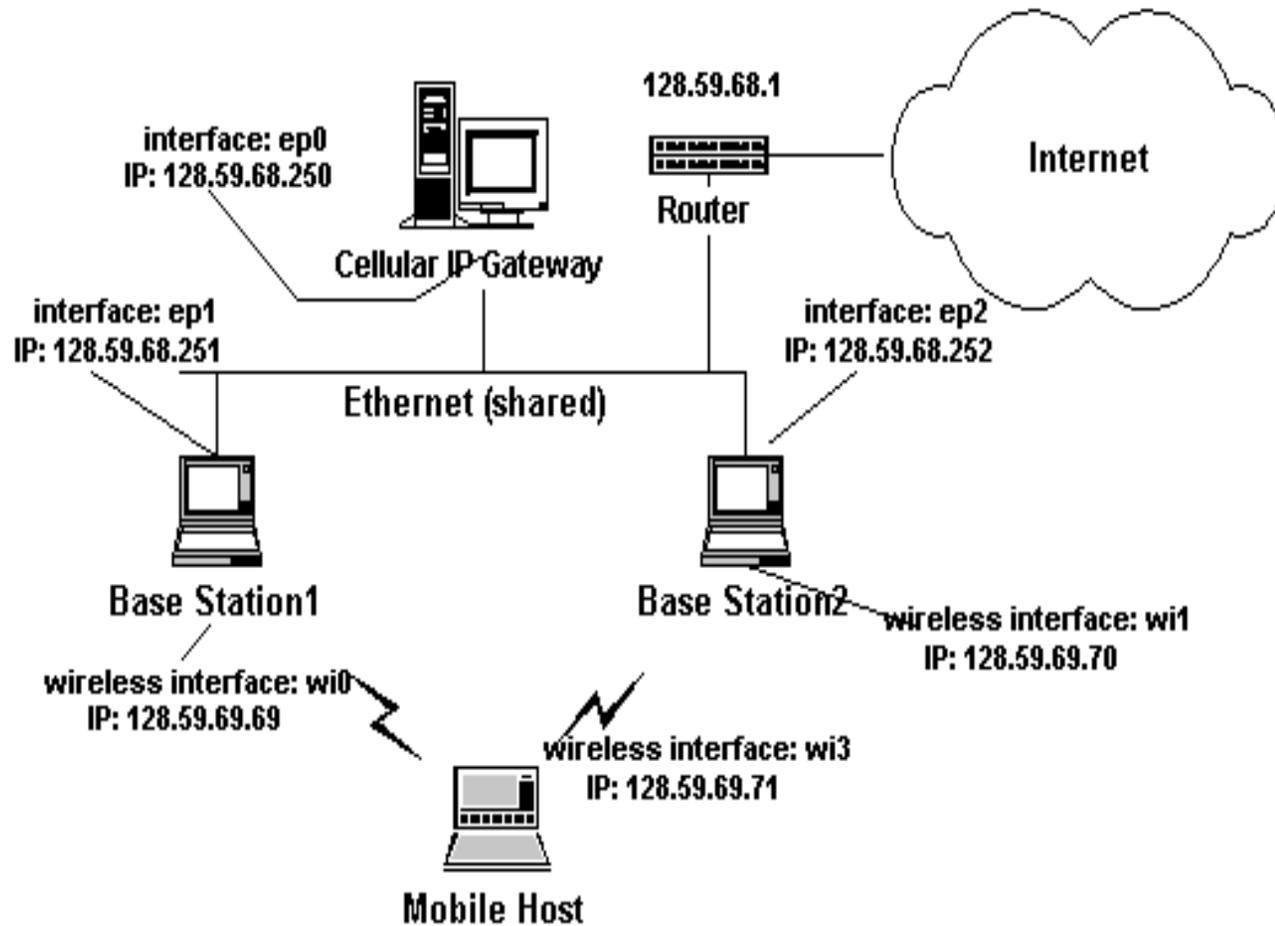


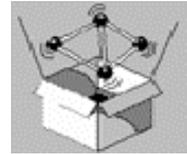
Topology I: Point to Point wired links





Topology II: Ethernet

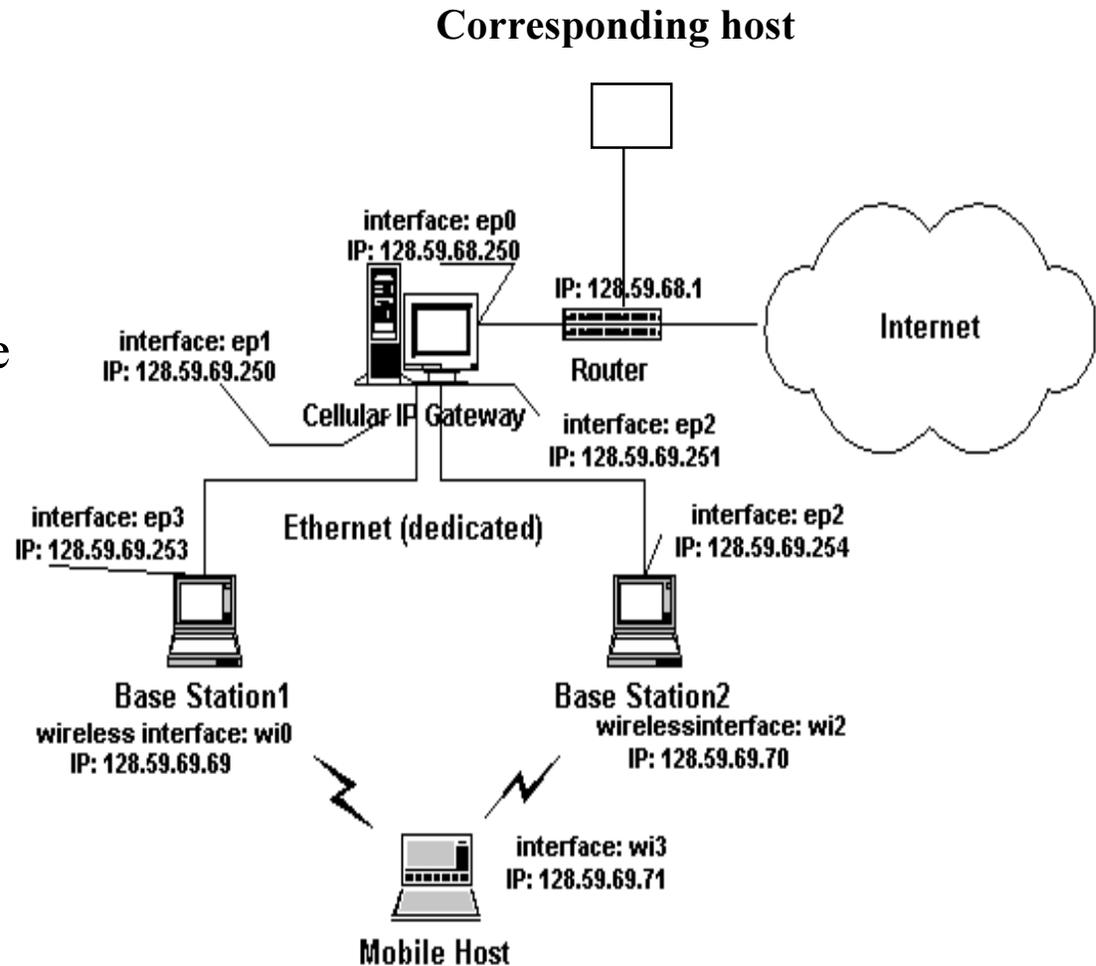


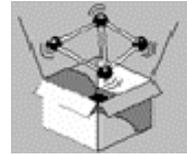


Handoff Performance/UDP

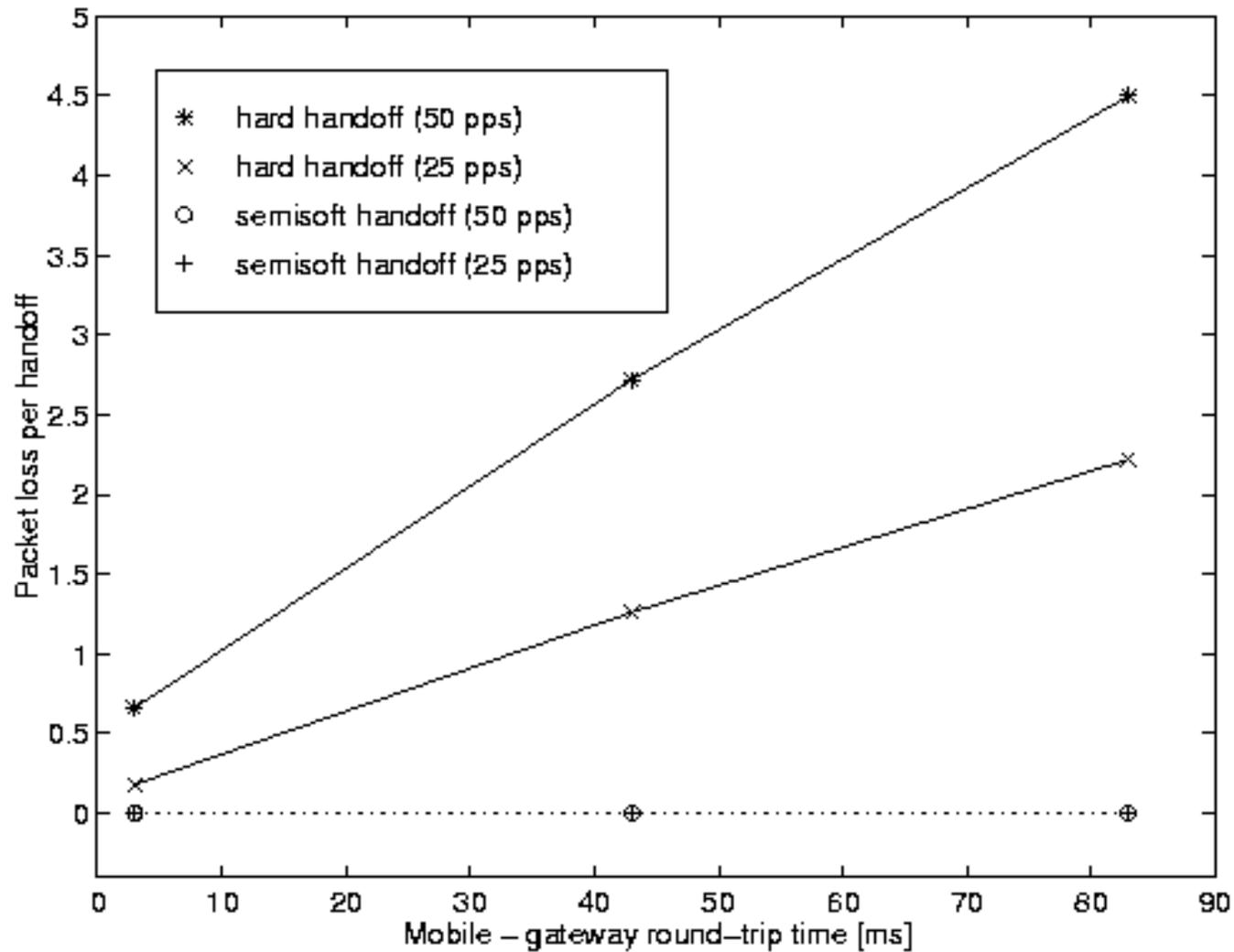
Wavelan 2 Mbps
CBR/UDP downlink traffic

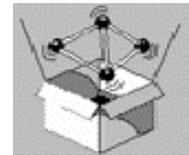
Handoff latency is proportional to the round-trip time between mobile host and cross-over node





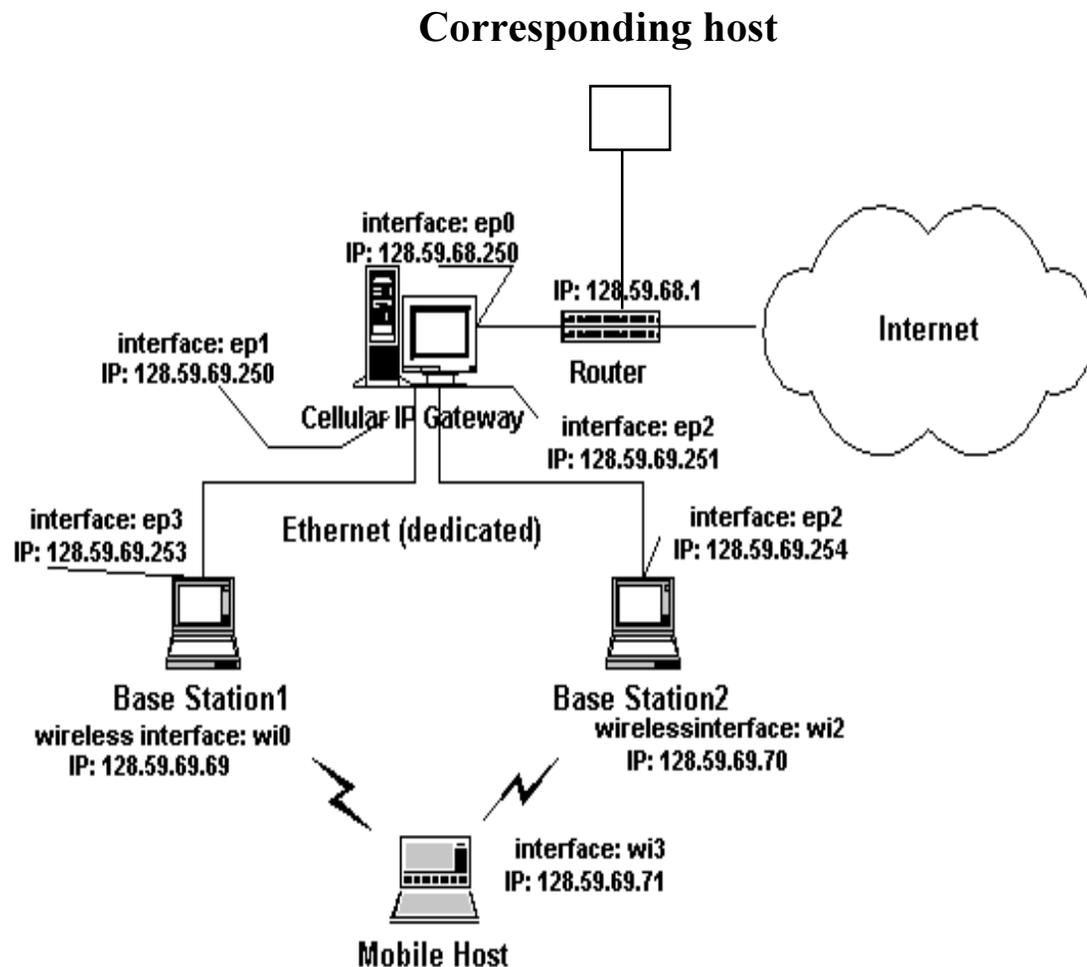
Hard handoff: downlink cbr/udp stream

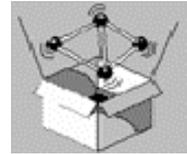




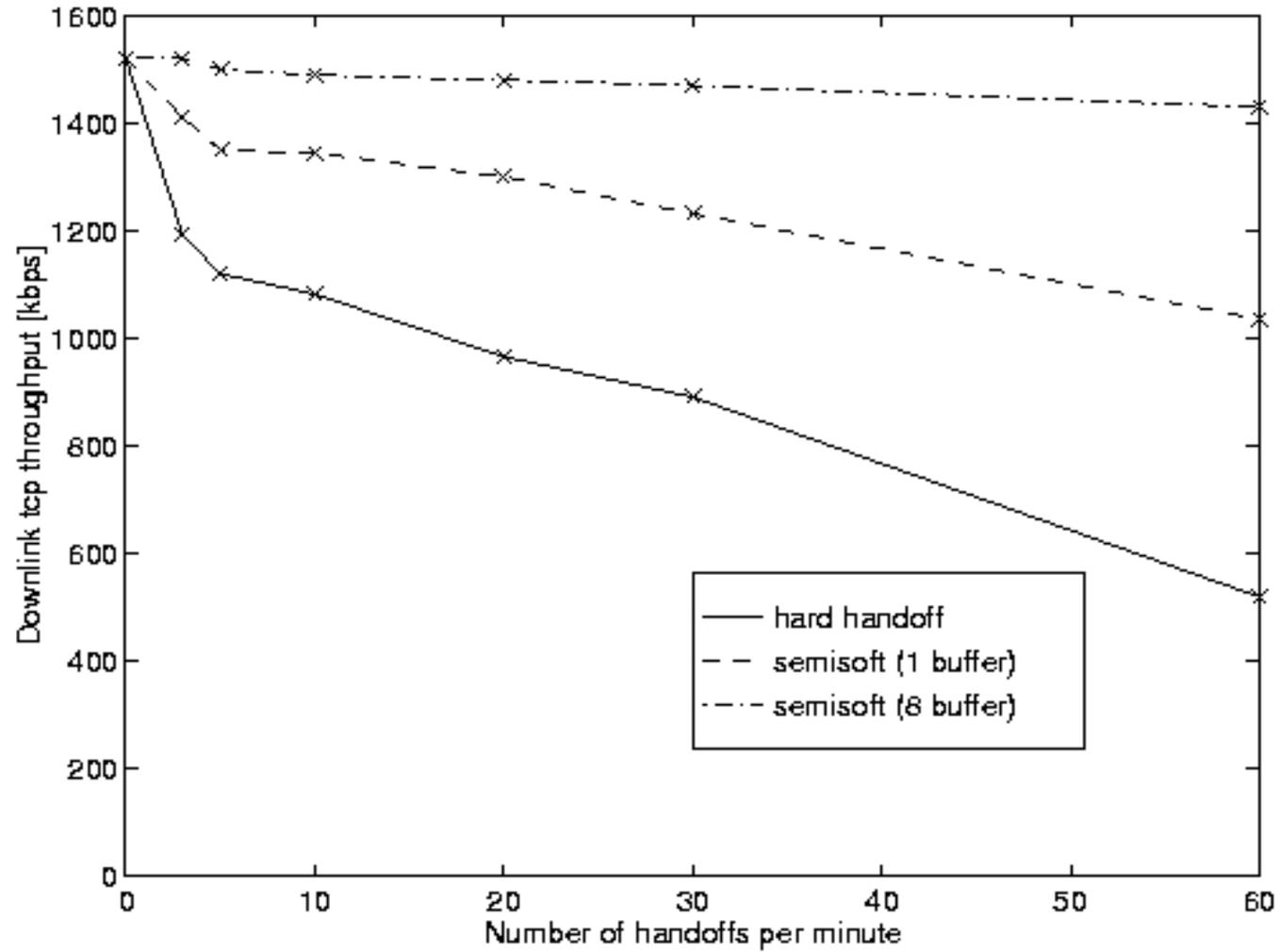
Handoff Performance/TCP

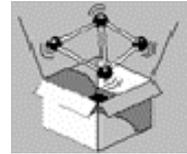
Wavelan 2 Mbps
TTCP/ downlink traffic



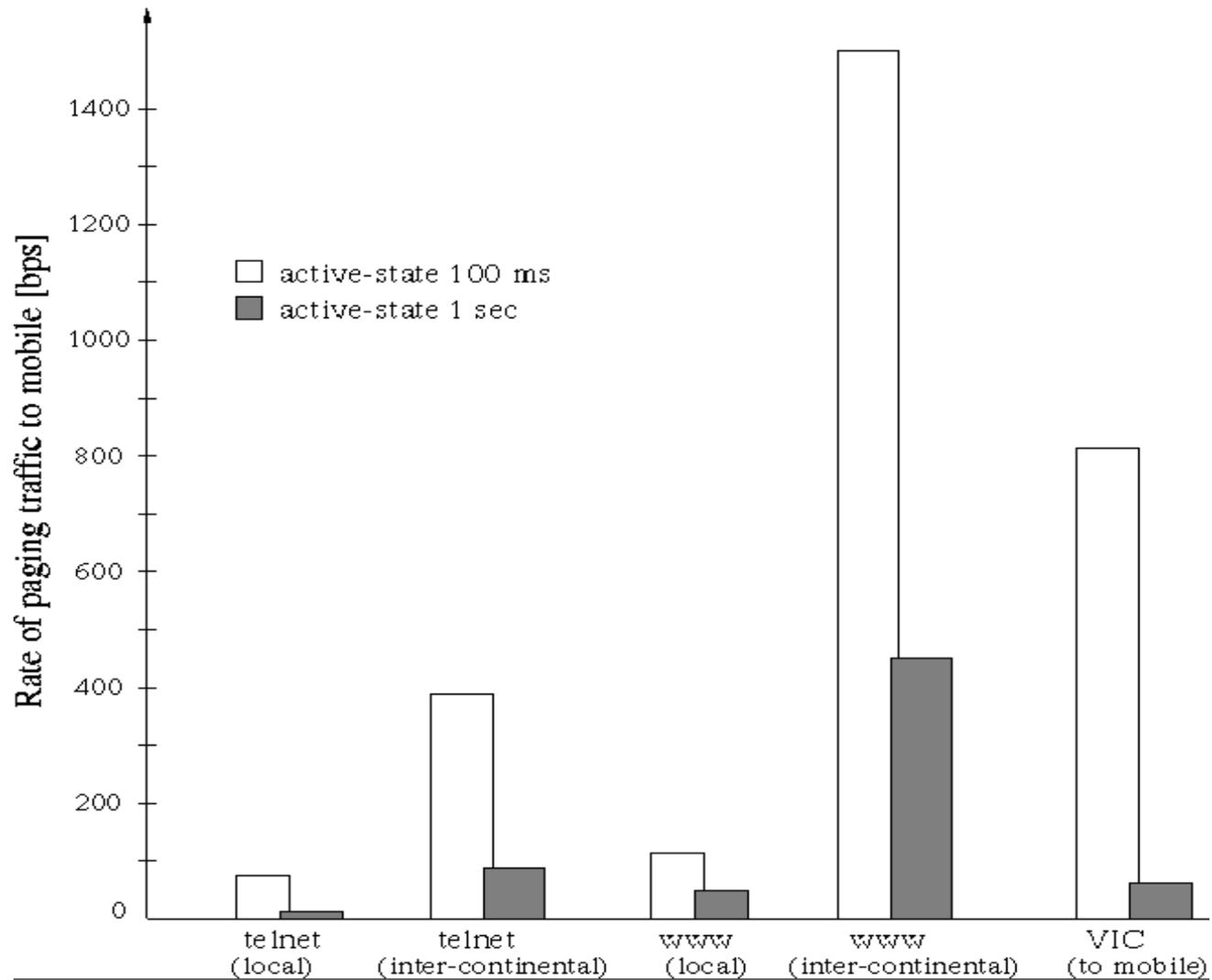


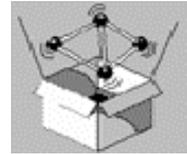
Hard handoff: donwlink tcp





Active/Idle timeout performance



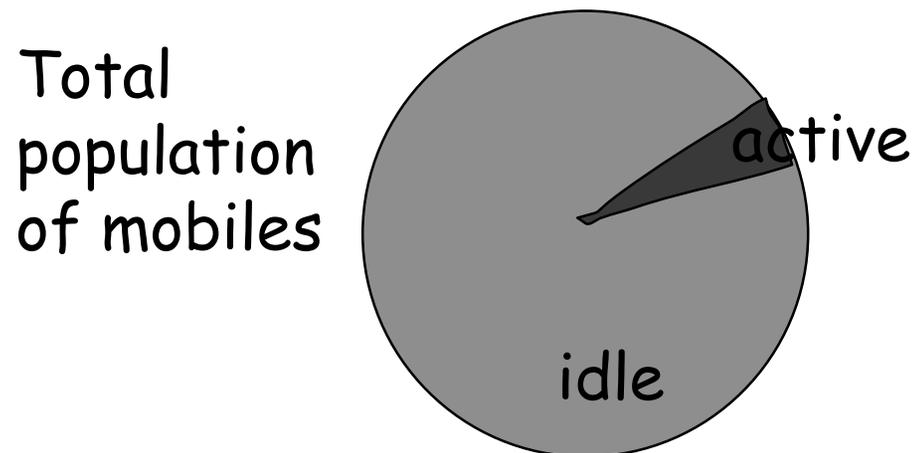


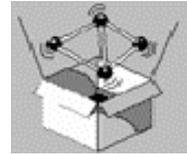
Scalability issues

- Cellular IP uses per-host routes in order to support high performance handoff

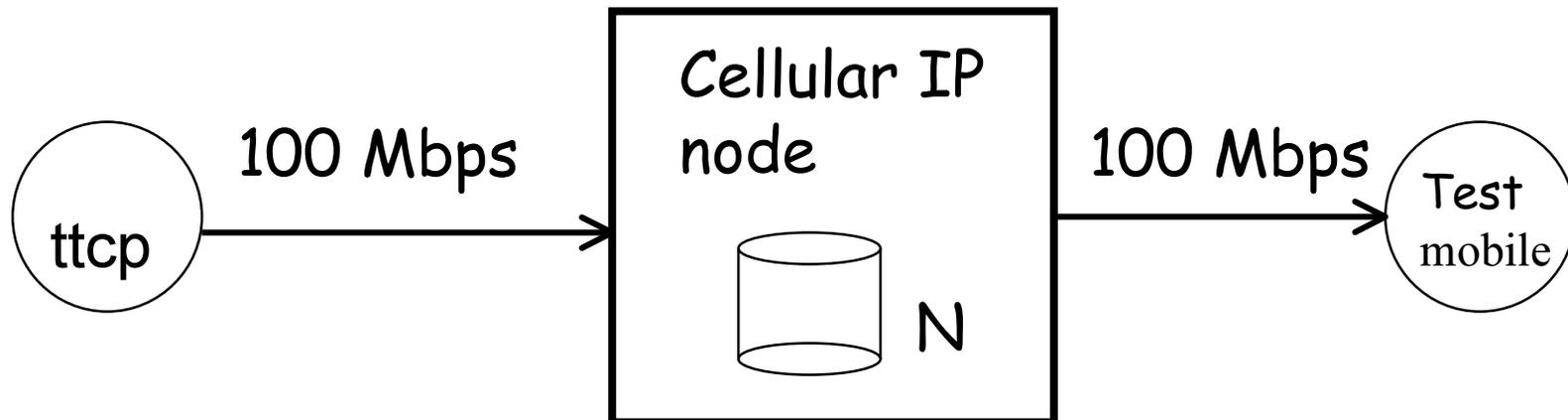
Cellular IP achieves scalability by:

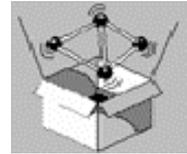
- separation of location management between idle/active mobile hosts



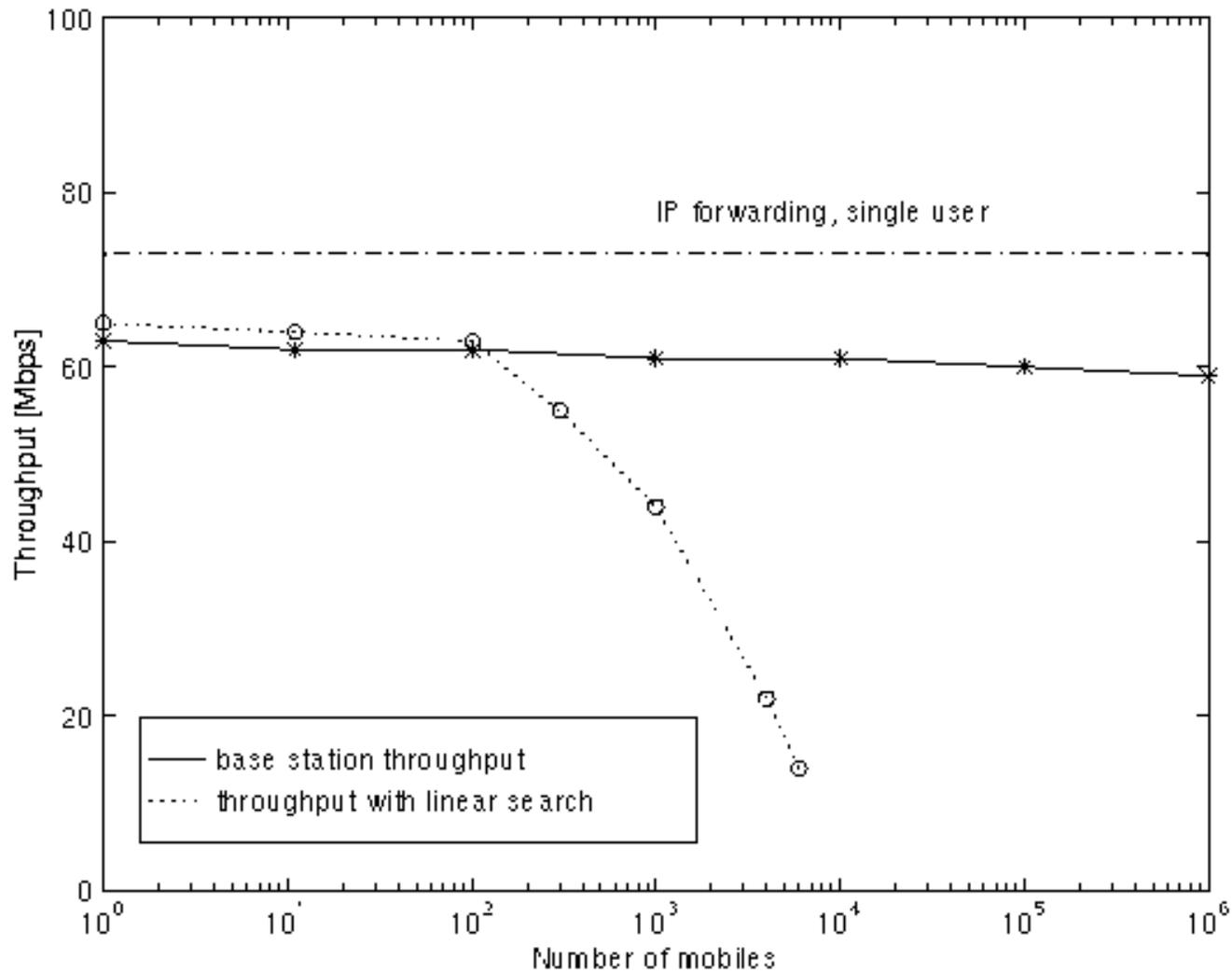


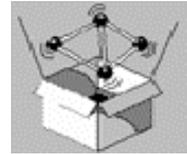
Scalability issues





Node's Throughput





Source code

comet.columbia.edu/cellularip