

Preliminary RA power observations on wifi

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Measurements

- Questions

- What is the power impact of RA packets on wifi networks?
- Is there a difference between unicast and multicast RA?
- How does this interact with unicast RA and unicast RS refresh?

- Device characteristics

- Recent Nexus devices have RA rate-limiting in wifi firmware
 - Bit-for-bit identical RAs rate-limited to 1 / minute
 - Should (TM) make it possible to measure the cost of wifi without measuring the cost of waking up the main processor
 - Thus, results should apply to similar wifi chipsets
- Device used likely sets DTIM to 3 when screen off
 - Thus, 2 out of 3 multicast packets dropped

Measurement setup

- Matched pair of:
 - Nexus 6 devices with battery eliminator
 - Monsoon power monitor, set to 4.3V - <https://www.msoon.com/LabEquipment/PowerMonitor/>
 - Average power measurements for several-second intervals in quiescent state
- D-Link DIR-835 running OpenWRT Barrier Breaker
 - WPA2 personal, lab-only AP. <5 clients, noisy RF environment
- RAs sent by Python code using scapy
 - Send RAs every X seconds in parallel to both devices:
 - Device A: unicast MAC (AP doesn't send these to device B)
 - Device B: solicited-node multicast MAC address (dropped by wifi multicast filter in device A)
 - Identical 70-byte RA sent to ff02::1 with no options

Observations

- Results:
 - Wifi off: **~5.4mA**. Wifi connected: **~6.0mA**
 - RAs every second: multicast: **~6.0mA**, unicast **~180mA**
 - RAs every 5 seconds: multicast: **~6.0mA**, unicast: **~65mA**
- Possible explanations:
 - Fundamental nature of 802.11?
 - Unicast can arrive at arbitrary times
 - Unicast requires host to **transmit** in order to poll for traffic and ack traffic
 - Multicast:
 - On lightly-loaded network, sent right after DTIM, while receiver is already awake
 - Sent at lower rate (6Mbps?), but packet is very small (70 bytes at 6Mbps = ~1ms)
 - Interaction with RA deduplication? More work needed

Questions?