

**IMPROVING ADAPTIVE QUALITY OF SERVICE FOR MULTIMEDIA
WIRELESS NETWORKS USING HIERARCHICAL NETWORKS
APPROACH**

By

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**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
Malaysia, in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Science**

March 2004

*To my Parents Mr.Kandasamy and Mrs.Allamalu Kandasamy,
and
my love and best friend Miss Renuga Nagarajan*

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science

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Chairman : Professor Borhanuddin Mohd Ali, Ph.D

Faculty : Engineering

Multimedia traffic is expected to populate the next generation wireless networks. As in wireline networks, the wireless network must be able to provide a guaranteed quality of service (QoS) over the lifetime of mobile connections. Some challenging problems such as user mobility, limited frequency spectrum and shortage of bandwidth, influence the QoS provisioning for the users.

This thesis examines into the issue of delivering a guaranteed quality of service (QoS) for multimedia services in wireless environment. A PhD candidate, Prihandoko has proposed an Adaptive QoS (AdQoS) model to guarantee the delivery of multimedia services. That work has been adopted and extended by means of a hierarchical network approach, calling it as Improved AdQoS model.

The main objective that the Improved AdQoS framework tries to accomplish is to reduce the New Call Blocking Probability (NCBP) and Handoff Call Dropping Probability (HCDP). The key feature of this framework is the integration of the hierarchical network together with the modified Call Admission Control (CAC) algorithm and the bandwidth reallocation scheme. These schemes are developed to control the bandwidth operation of ongoing connections when the system is overloaded depending on the movement speed of a particular user assuming the speed of a mobile user would not be changed throughout the duration of a connection.

The performance of the system is evaluated through simulations of a cellular environment under three different scenarios. Scenario A represents an area with 80% slow speed users and 20% fast speed users, Scenario B represents an area with a population of 40% slow speed users and 60% fast speed users while Scenario C represents an area with 20% slow speed users and 80% fast speed users.

When compared with the scheme proposed Prihandoko in the literature, the simulation results show that our proposed scheme reduces the new call blocking probabilities, the handoff dropping probabilities and reduces significantly the probability of terminating calls.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
untuk memenuhi sebahagian keperluan Ijazah Master Sains

**KUALITI PERKHIDMATAN ADAPTIF YANG DIPERBAIKI BAGI
RANGKAIAN WAYARLES MULTIMEDIA DENGAN PENDEKATAN
RANGKAIAN BERTINGKAT**

Oleh

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Trafik multimedia dijangkakan akan digunakan di dalam rangkaian wayarles generasi masa depan. Sebagaimana dalam rangkaian berwayar, rangkaian wayarles juga harus berupaya untuk menyediakan Kualiti Perkhidmatan terjamin sepanjang hayat penyambungan mudahalih. Beberapa masalah yang mencabar di dalam rangkaian tidak berwayar seperti kemudahalihan pengguna, spektrum frekuensi yang terhad dan kekurangan lebar jalur mempengaruhi penyediaan Kualiti Perkhidmatan kepada pengguna.

Dalam tesis ini, isu-isu penyediaan Kualiti Perkhidmatan yang terjamin telah dikaji di dalam rangkaian tanpa wayar bagi perkhidmatan multimedia. Seorang calon Ph.D, Prihandoko telah mencadangkan satu kerangka Kualiti Perkhidmatan Adaptif (AdQoS) bagi menjamin kualiti perkhidmatan penyampaian multimedia. Model tersebut telah digunakan dan dimajukan

dengan menggunakan pendekatan rangkaian berhierarki serta menamakannya sebagai model Kualiti Perkhidmatan Adaptif yang Diperbaiki (Improved AdQoS).

Objektif utama yang cuba dicapai oleh kerangka kerja Kualiti Perkhidmatan Adaptif yang Diperbaiki ialah bagi mengurangkan kebarangkalian halangan panggilan baru dan mengurangkan kebarangkalian pengguguran pindah-sel yang minimum. Ciri utama kerangka kerja ini ialah pengintegrasian rangkaian berhierarki dengan kawalan penerimaan panggilan yang diperubah serta skim pengagihan semula lebar jalur.

Skim ini dibangunkan untuk mengawal operasi lebar jalur panggilan semasa apabila sistem mengalami beban bergantung kepada halaju pergerakan seseorang pengguna dengan tanggapan halaju sesuatu pengguna itu tidak akan berubah sepanjang jangkamasa sambungan.

Prestasi sistem tersebut dikaji melalui simulasi persekitaran selular di bawah tiga situasi yang berbeza. Situasi A menggambarkan sesuatu tempat yang mempunyai 80% pengguna yang berhalaju rendah dan 20% pengguna yang berhalaju tinggi. Situasi B menggambarkan sesuatu tempat yang mempunyai populasi 40% pengguna yang berhalaju rendah dan 60% pengguna yang

berhalaju tinggi dan Situasi C menggambarkan sesuatu tempat yang mempunyai 20% pengguna yang berhalaju rendah dan 80% pengguna yang berhalaju tinggi.

Apabila dibandingkan dengan skim yang dicadangkan oleh Prihandoko, keputusan simulasi menunjukkan skim Kualiti Perkhidmatan Adaptif yang Diperbaiki yang dicadangkan telah berjaya mengurangkan kebarangkalian halangan panggilan baru dan kebarangkalian pengguguran pindah-sel serta berjaya mengurangkan dengan jelas kebarangkalian penamatan panggilan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I wish to give all the praise to Almighty GOD for with His Mercy. He has given me the life and sustenance and also given me the strength and time to complete this research.

Secondly, I would like to extend my heartiest thanks and deepest gratitude to my dear supervisor Professor Dr. Borhanuddin Mohd Ali for his dedication, valuable guidance, advices, corrections, improvements, and words of encouragement in the preparation of this thesis that made this work possible.

I am not less grateful to Dr. V Prakash and Puan Ratna Kalos for accepting to be on my thesis supervisory committee. Without their comment, time and involvement, my thesis would have less to offer and would still be far from finished.

I am deeply indebted to Mr.Prihandoko who had spent his valuable time to explain and guide me to understand the fundamental concept of his Ph.D work, which have made my research a less strained journey.

My special thanks, to Ms. Wani Muthiah, Journalist from The Star Newspaper and Ms. Anuja Ravendran, Journalist from Computimes, The New Straits Times Newspaper for spending their valuable time to read and edit my thesis.

My additional thanks to all academic and non-academic members of Computer and Communication Systems Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, University Putra

Malaysia for their kind and cooperation and help. My gratefulness also goes to the administration and staff of the post-graduate center at UPM for all their cooperation.

Finally, it is with particular pleasure that I express my affectionate and deeply gratitude to my father, mother, brother, sisters, girlfriend and to the rest of the wonderful people who was around me with words of encouragement and support, for without them, my work would have been much more difficult. I could not have done without all of you.

I certify that an Examination Committee met on 8th March 2004 to conduct the final examination of Saravanan Kandasamy on his Master of Science thesis entitled “Improving Adaptive Quality of Service for Multimedia Wireless Networks Using Hierarchical Network Approach” in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded a relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations, which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or currently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DEDICATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	v
ACNOWLEDGEMENTS	viii
APPROVAL	x
DECLARATION	xii
LIST OF TABLES	xvi
LIST OF FIGURES	xvii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxi
CHAPTER	
1 OVERVIEW	1.1
1.1 Introduction	1.1
1.2 Motivation	1.3
1.3 Objectives of the Research	1.5
1.4 Contribution	1.5
1.5 Methodology	1.8
1.6 Structure / Organisation of Thesis	1.10
1.7 Publication	1.12
1.8 Conclusion	1.13
2 REVIEW OF QOS IN MULTIMEDIA WIRELESS NETWORKS	2.1
2.1 Introduction	2.1
2.2 QoS in Multimedia Wireless Network	2.2
2.2.1 New Call Blocking Probability (NCBP)	2.4
2.2.2 Handoff Call Dropping Probability (HCDP)	2.5
2.2.3 Bandwidth Utilization	2.5
2.3 Call Admission Control (CAC)	2.7
2.3.1 Ideal CAC Algorithm	2.9
2.4 Bandwidth Reservation	2.13
2.5 User Mobility Predication	2.22
2.6 Hierarchical Structure	2.25
2.7 Conclusion	2.33

3	ADAPTIVE QUALITY OF SERVICE (AdQoS)	
	SYSTEM MODEL	3.1
3.1	Introduction	3.1
3.2	Service Classes	3.3
	3.2.1 Constant Bit Rate (CBR)	3.4
	3.2.2 Real-Time Variable Bit Rate (rt-VBR)	3.4
	3.2.3 Non Real-Time Variable Bit Rate (nrt-VBR)	3.5
	3.2.4 Available Bit Rate (ABR)	3.5
	3.2.5 Unspecified Bit Rate (UBR)	3.6
3.3	Network Model	3.7
3.4	AdQoS System Model	3.10
3.5	Bandwidth Reallocation Algorithm	3.15
3.6	Hierarchical Network Model	3.19
3.7	Conclusion	3.22
4	HIERARCHICAL SYSTEM MODEL	4.1
4.1	Introduction	4.1
4.2	Improved Adaptive QoS System Model	4.2
	4.2.1 Microcell	4.4
	4.2.2 Macrocell	4.5
4.3	Hierarchical Admission Control Algorithm	4.7
4.4	Call Admission Control on Macrocell/Microcell Tier	4.10
	4.4.1 CAC for CBR Traffic	4.10
	4.4.2 CAC for RT VBR Traffic	4.14
	4.5.2 CAC for NRT Traffic	4.15
4.5	Simulation Model	4.17
	4.5.1 Random Movement Pattern	4.19
	4.5.2 Directional Movement Pattern	4.20
4.6	Conclusion	4.24
5	RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	5.1
5.1	Introduction	5.1
5.2	Simulation Results	5.2
	5.2.1 Real-Time New Call Blocking Probability (RT NCBP)	5.4
	5.2.1.1 Directional Movement, Reservation Ratio, $r=10\%$	5.4
	5.2.1.2 Directional Movement, Reservation Ratio, $r=50\%$	5.8
	5.2.1.3 Random Movement,	

	Reservation Ratio, r=10%	5.11
5.2.1.4	Random Movement, Reservation Ratio, r=50%	5.14
5.2.2	Non Real-Time New Call Blocking Probability (NRT NCBP)	5.17
5.2.2.1	Directional Movement, Reservation Ratio, r=10%	5.18
5.2.2.2	Directional Movement, Reservation Ratio, r=50%	5.21
5.2.2.3	Random Movement, Reservation Ratio, r=10%	5.24
5.2.2.4	Random Movement, Reservation Ratio, r=50%	5.27
5.2.3	Real-Time Handoff Call Dropping Probability (RT HCDP)	5.29
5.2.3.1	Directional Movement, Reservation Ratio, r=10%	5.30
5.2.3.2	Directional Movement, Reservation Ratio, r=50%	5.33
5.2.3.3	Random Movement, Reservation Ratio, r=10%	5.36
5.2.4	Non Real-Time Handoff Call Dropping Probability (NRT HCDP)	5.38
5.2.4.1	Directional Movement, Reservation Ratio, r=10%	5.38
5.2.5	Handover Drop due to Insufficient BW	5.41
5.2.5.1	Directional Movement	5.41
5.2.5.2	Random Movement	5.42
5.2.6	Analysis of Macro and Micro cellular Tier	5.44
5.2.7	Performance Comparison of NCBP and HCDP	5.47
5.3	Conclusion	5.49
6	CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	6.1
6.1	Conclusion	6.1
6.1.1	Understanding Adaptive QoS Model	6.1
6.1.2	Improve the Adaptive QoS Model	6.3
6.1.3	Develop Simulator Program	6.4
6.1.4	Influence of Hierarchical Network in AdQoS	6.5
6.2	Future Directions	6.5
REFERENCES	R.1	
BIODATA OF THE AUTHOR		A.1