



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**ADAPTIVE ERROR CONTROL SCHEMES FOR SUPPORTING
QUALITY OF SERVICE IN WIRELESS ATM NETWORKS**

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By

SABIRA KHATUN

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
Malaysia, in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy**

April 2003



DEDICATION

This Thesis is Dedicated to My

Husband

MD. MOSLEMUDDIN FAKIR

Daughter

NUSRAT JAHAN SHOUMY

&

Parents

MOZAMMEL HAQUE, KOHINOOR BEGUM, FATIMA BEGUM



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

**ADAPTIVE ERROR CONTROL SCHEMES FOR SUPPORTING
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April 2003

Chairman: Professor Borhanuddin Bin Mohd Ali, Ph.D.

Faculty: Engineering

This thesis deals with the error control problems, which is one of the major issues for supporting quality of service (QoS) in wireless ATM (WATM). Generally in wireless communication, error is induced by impairment prone wireless links. As a method of quality of service based error control, the design and performance evaluation of a retransmission based error control scheme is proposed to overcome wireless channel impairments for multimedia traffic support over wireless ATM networks. The purpose of the proposed error control scheme is to provide error-free services to the higher layers by either correcting the errors in a packet or recovering corrupted packets by retransmission in a wireless link.

From the perspective of error control, multimedia traffic can be divided into two types: loss-sensitive traffic and delay-sensitive traffic. To support all these traffic over WATM networks, we propose two approaches for error control. One approach is to utilize the reliable AAL protocol, which are referred to as AALX1 and



AALX2, as the end-to-end error control, based on our knowledge-based selective-reject automatic repeat request (KSRARQ) scheme, and adaptive header protection with KSRARQ scheme for loss-sensitive and delay-sensitive traffic, respectively. The novel KSRARQ is based on selective-reject ARQ (SRARQ) scheme with variable packet size, periodic channel status message transmission for loss-sensitive traffic and periodic channel status check (and only transmit a status message if a lost or errored packet is detected) for delay-sensitive traffic. The packet size varies with the channel condition, maximizing the throughput efficiency. The channel status messages are sent or checked periodically by the receiver to avoid redundant retransmissions by obsoleting the timeout mechanism and reducing the overhead due to frequent control packet transmission. As adaptive header protection for UDP/IP packet header, which contains the most important information, host address and port number for packet delivery, AALX2, uses an adaptive Reed-Solomon (RS) code set with correcting capability $t = 1$ to 4 bytes, which adapts with the channel bit error rate (BER) for reliable packet delivery and optimize the bandwidth efficiency for the respective connection.

At the link-level, a data-link hybrid adaptive error control scheme (HA ECS) combining KSRARQ with an adaptive set of Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem (BCH) codes as the forward error correction (FEC) is proposed. The key ideas of this scheme are to adapt the packet length and code rate to the channel conditions using incremental redundancy, maximizing the throughput efficiency.

For delay-sensitive traffic, the retransmission procedure is constrained to complete within a specified recovery time interval defined at call setup time, the end-to-end

quality is controlled by the higher layers and not to discard any packet at lower layers (AAL or data link layer). For each wireless link, the HAECS is used as the link-level error control to raise the BER performance from its raw level to a level acceptable to higher layer protocols. The benefit of our HAECS is its flexibility to adapt to different ATM services or any other wireless services with varying QoS requirements. The analytical and simulation results show the efficiency of our error control schemes.

Abstrak tesis dipersembahkan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi syarat keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah.

**SKIM-SKIM PENGAWALAN RALAT MUDAH SUAI UNTUK
MENYOKONG KUALITI SERVIS DI DALAM RANGKAIAN-
RANGKAIAN ATM WAYARLES**

Oleh

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Tesis ini adalah mengenai masalah kawalan ralat, yang menjadi satu isu besar untuk menyokong kualiti servis (QoS) di dalam ATM wayarles (WATM). Secara umumnya di dalam komunikasi wayarles, ralat diaruh oleh kecenderungan kejejasan pautan-pautan wayarles. Sebagai satu kaedah pengawalan ralat berasaskan kualiti servis, rekabentuk dan penilaian prestasi satu skim pengawalan ralat berasaskan penghantaran semula dicadangkan untuk menyelesaikan kejejasan saluran wayarles dalam sokongan trafik multimedia menerusi pautan ATM wayarles. Tujuan skim pengawalan ralat cadangan ini adalah untuk menyediakan servis yang bebas ralat kepada lapisan-lapisan lebih tinggi samada melalui pembetulan ralat di dalam satu-satu paket atau pemulihan paket-paket yang rosak dengan penghantaran semula di dalam pautan wayarles.

Dari perspektif kawalan ralat, trafik multimedia boleh dibahagikan kepada dua jenis: trafik peka-kehilangan dan trafik peka-kelengahan. Untuk menyokong semua jenis trafik ini menerusi pautan WATM, kami mencadangkan dua pendekatan untuk mengawal ralat. Satu pendekatan adalah dengan menggunakan protokol AAL boleh harap, yang dirujuk sebagai AALX1 dan AALX2, sebagai kawalan ralat hujung ke hujung, berasaskan skim pohon ulang automatik tolakan-memilih berasaskan pengetahuan (KSRARQ), dan satu lagi adalah perlindungan kepala mudah suai dengan skim KSRARQ untuk trafik peka-kehilangan dan peka-kelengahan. Keunikan KSRARQ adalah berasaskan skim ARQ tolakan-memilih (SRARQ) dengan saiz paket yang pelbagai, penghantaran mesej status saluran untuk trafik peka-kehilangan dan pemeriksaan status saluran berkala (dan hanya menghantar satu mesej status jika ada kehilangan atau paket teralat dikesan) untuk trafik peka-kelengahan. Saiz paket beragam dengan keadaan saluran, sekaligus memaksimumkan kecekapan truput. Mesej-mesej status saluran dihantar atau diperiksa secara berkala oleh penerima untuk mencegah penghantaran semula membazir dengan menarik balik mekanisma tamat masa dan mengurangkan overhead disebabkan penghantaran paket yang kerap. Sebagai perlindungan kepala mudah suai untuk kepala paket UDP/IP, yang mengandungi maklumat terpenting, alamat hos dan nombor port untuk penghantaran paket, AALX2 menggunakan set kod Reed-Solomon (RS) mudah suai dengan keupayaan pembetulan $t = 1$ ke 4 byte, yang disesuaikan dengan kadar ralat bit saluran untuk penghantaran paket yang dipercayai dan mengoptimum kecekapan lebarjalur untuk sambungan tersebut.

Pada peringkat pautan, satu pautan-data skim pengawalan ralat mudah suai hybrid (HA ECS) menggabungkan KSRARQ dengan satu set kod Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem (BCH) mudah suai semasa pembetulan ralat depan dicadangkan. Idea utama skim ini adalah untuk menyesuaikan panjang paket dan kadar kod dengan keadaan saluran menggunakan lebih meningkat, sekaligus memaksimumkan kecekapan truput.

Untuk trafik peka-kelengahan, prosedur penghantaran semula dikekang untuk siap dalam jangka masa pemulihan tertentu yang ditetapkan pada masa persediaan panggilan, kualiti hujung ke hujung dikawal oleh lapisan-lapisan lebih tinggi dan dicegah membuang sebarang paket pada lapisan-lapisan lebih rendah (AAL atau lapisan pautan data). Untuk setiap pautan wayarles, HA ECS digunakan sebagai pengawal ralat aras-pautan untuk meningkatkan prestasi BER dari aras asal kepada aras yang boleh diterima oleh protokol lapisan yang lebih tinggi. Kelebihan HA ECS kami adalah kelenturannya untuk menyesuaikan diri dengan servis ATM yang berbeza atau sebarang servis wayarles yang lain dengan keperluan QoS yang beragam. Keputusan-keputusan analisis dan simulasi menunjukkan kecekapan skim-skim pengawalan ralat kami.

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Table of Contents

	Page
DEDICATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
APPROVAL	x
DECLARATION	xii
LIST OF TABLES	xvii
LIST OF FIGURES	xviii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxiii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xxviii
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Quality of Service Parameters in ATM and Wireless ATM	3
1.3 General Motivations and Objectives	4
1.4 General Research Methodology	7
1.5 Contributions of the Thesis	9
1.6 Outline of the Thesis	10
2. REVIEW OF WIRELESS ATM	12
2.1 Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)	12
2.2 Why Wireless ATM?	14
2.3 Wireless ATM (WATM) Concept	17
2.3.1 Reference Architecture & Subsystem Design	17
2.3.1.1 Radio Access Layers	21
Radio Physical Layer	21
Medium Access Control Layer	21
Data Link Layer	23
Wireless Control	23
2.3.1.2 Mobile ATM	24
Handoff Control	24
Location Management	24
Routing and QoS Control	25
2.3.2 WATM Cell Size	25
2.3.3 WATM Model Description	26
2.4 Review of Related Works on WATM	27
2.4.1 NEC WATMnet Prototype System	27
2.4.2 Olivetti Radio ATM LAN	30
2.4.3 Virtual Connection Tree	30
2.4.4 BAHAMA Wireless ATM LAN	31
2.4.5 ATM Wireless Access (AWA)	32
2.4.6 Systems for Advanced Mobile Broadband Applications	34



2.4.7 The Magic WAND Project	35
2.4.8 Error Control Architecture	37
2.5 Summary of Survey	38
3. REVIEW OF RECENT ERROR CONTROL IN WIRELESS ATM WITH OUR MOTIVATION AND CHANNEL MODEL	40
3.1 Introduction	40
3.2 Review of Some Recent Error Control Schemes in Wireless ATM (WATM)	42
3.3 Motivation	49
3.4 Wireless Channel Models	55
3.4.1 Civilian Wireless Channel Model	56
3.4.2 Jammer Model with Hostile Burst Errors	62
3.4.3 Long (Medium) Term Civilian Channel Model	66
3.5 Conclusion	71
4. END-TO-END ADAPTIVE ERROR CONTROL SCHEME FOR NON REAL-TIME LOSS SENSITIVE TRAFFIC	73
4.1 Introduction	73
4.2 TCP Flow Control Mechanisms and Open Problems	74
4.3 ABR Traffic Management	78
4.4 The Nature of TCP Traffic at the ATM Layer	82
4.4.1 Window-limited vs. Rate-limited TCP Sources	82
4.4.2 TCP Performance with Cell Loss and Buffer Requirements	84
4.4.3 The Nature of TCP Traffic over Wireless ATM	87
4.5 Motivation for a New AAL (AALX1) Protocol	88
4.6 The AALX1 Design	92
4.6.1 The Common Part Convergence Sublayer (CPCS)	92
4.6.2 The Common Part SRARQ (CPSRARQ) Sublayer	93
4.6.2.1 Payload Optimization Depending on Channel BER	94
4.6.2.2 Payload Optimization Depending on Network Congestion	95
4.6.2.3 Asynchronous Nature of the Protocol	100
4.6.2.4 The Knowledge-Based SRARQ (KSRARQ)	103
4.6.3 The Segmentation and Reassembly (SAR) Sublayer	107
4.6.4 Robustness of AALX1	108
4.7 Performance Evaluation	111
4.7.1 Throughput Analysis	111
4.7.1.1 Throughput efficiency of TCP/IP over ABR over AAL5	112
4.7.1.2 Throughput efficiency of TCP/IP over ABR over AALX1	113
4.7.1.3 Computation of P_s	115
4.8 Simulation Approach	119
4.9 Results and Discussions	128

4.10 Conclusion	129
5. END-TO-END ERROR CONTROL FOR DELAY SENSITIVE TRAFFIC	130
5.1 Introduction	130
5.2 Motivation for a New AAL (AALX2) for Delay Sensitive Traffic	132
5.3 The AALX2 Protocol	134
5.3.1 The Common Part Convergence Sublayer (CPCS)	136
5.3.2 The Segmentation and Reassembly (SAR) Sublayer	139
The Common Part SAR (CPSAR) Sublayer	139
The SAR SRARQ (SARSRARQ) Sublayer	140
5.4 Control Packet Format and Frequency	144
5.5 Performance Evaluation	146
5.5.1 Throughput Analysis	146
5.5.1.1 Throughput efficiency of Delay Sensitive UDP/IP Traffic over AALX2	146
5.5.1.2 Throughput efficiency of Delay Sensitive UDP/IP Traffic over AAL5	151
5.5.2 Simulation Approach	152
5.5.2.1 Error Performance and Throughput	153
5.5.2.2 Delay Performance	160
5.5.2.3 Application Level Performance	164
5.5.3 Justification of AALX2 for Delay-Sensitive Traffic	166
5.6 Conclusion	169
6. LINK-LEVEL HYBRID ADAPTIVE ERROR CONTROL SCHEME FOR WIRELESS ATM NETWORK	170
6.1 Introduction	170
6.2 Retransmission Based DLC Layer Protocols for Wireless Links	173
6.2.1 Protocol Description	174
6.2.1.1 Overhead Processing at the Internetworking Point	176
6.2.1.2 The protection of the header of the packet	177
6.2.1.3 WATM Data Packet Format	178
6.2.1.4 Control Packet Format	180
6.2.1.5 Control Packet Transmissions	181
6.2.1.6 Handoff Support	185
6.2.2 Packet Length Adaptability	187
6.2.3 Packing Scheme for ATM Cells at the DLC Layer	188
6.2.4 Examples of the Retransmission based HA ECS	189
6.3 The Hybrid Adaptive Error Control Scheme (HA ECS)	196
6.3.1 Specification for the Adaptive Hybrid Error Control Scheme	197

6.3.2 The Selection of Codes	198
6.3.3 The Adaptive Bose Chaudhuri Hocquenghem (BCH) Code Family	201
6.3.4 The Feedback Mechanism	203
6.3.5 The Code Adaptation Rule	203
6.4 The DLC Algorithm for HAECs	207
6.4.1 The DLC Algorithm for Transmitter	109
6.4.2 The DLC Algorithm for Receiver	211
6.5 Transmission Buffer Management at the BS	213
6.6 Performance Evaluation	215
6.6.1 Throughput Analysis	215
6.6.1.1 Packet Header Error Rate (PHER)	216
6.6.1.2 BCH Code Performance	216
6.6.1.3 Throughput Efficiency Computation	217
6.6.1.4 Throughput Efficiency for No Coding	219
6.6.2 Computational Complexity (Power Efficiency) Analysis	220
6.6.3 Simulation Approach	223
6.6.4 Results and Discussions	225
6.6.5 Results on Hostile Jammer Model	236
6.7 Summary	240
6.8 Conclusion	241
7. INTEGRATION OF END-TO-END AND LINK-LEVEL ERROR CONTROL SCHEME FOR WIRELESS ATM NETWORK	242
7.1 Introduction	242
7.2 Integrated AAL and DLC Layer Error Control Scheme	242
7.2 Performance Evaluation through Simulation	244
7.3 Results and Discussions	246
7.4 Conclusion	251
8. CONCLUSIONS	252
8.1 Conclusions	252
8.2 Implementation Issues	254
8.3 Recommendation for Future Research	256
REFERENCES	257
APPENDIX	265
BIODATA OF THE AUTHOR	277



LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Page
1.1 QoS Degradation Factors	4
1.2 Common Input and Output Simulation Parameters	8
1.3 QoS contract for all traffics at AALX1, AALX2 and DLC layer ECS	9
4.1 Optimal Payload Length Table	97
4.2 Optimal Payload Length Table as a Function of both BER and Network Congestion	99
4.3 Simulation Parameters for Loss-sensitive Traffic Using AALX1	122
5.1 Simulation Parameters for Delay-sensitive Traffic Using AALX2	153
5.2 % Overhead Ratio Comparison in terms of Bandwidth Efficiency	168
6.1 Example QoS Contracts	199
6.2 The BCH Code Family Used in Our Scheme	202
6.3 The Efficiency of the BCH Codes in Worst Case	202
6.4 Simulation Parameters for HAECS at DLC Layer	225
7.1 Simulation Parameters for the Integrated ECS	245



LIST OF FIGURES

Figures		Page
2.1	ATM header structure at UNI and at NNI	13
2.2	A wireless ATM system architecture	18
2.3	A wireless ATM reference architecture and corresponding protocol stacks	20
2.4	TDMA / TDD MAC frame structure	22
3.1	Wireless ATM System Architecture, (a) Wireless link between MTs/WTs and ATM switches, (b) Wireless link between ATM switches	52
3.2	Wireless ATM Protocol Stack	54
3.3	Short-term fading wireless channel model. The input to the modulator at the transmitter, $b(t)$, are bits and the output $\hat{b}(t)$ at the receiver are estimates of $b(t)$	57
3.4	BER Statistics over Simulated Short Term Wireless Channel	61
3.5	Bit Error Rate (P_b) and Packet Error Rate (P_e) vs. mean SNR for Short term Fading Channel	62
3.6	The Jammer model.	64
3.7	Jammer Channel Error Statistics	65
3.8	Long (Medium) Term Civilian Channel Model	67
3.9	BER Statistics over Simulated Medium Term Wireless Channel	70
3.10	BER vs. mean SNR for Rayleigh Fading (medium term) Channel	71
4.1	System Architecture for Wireless ATM Loss Sensitive Traffic	74
4.2	Protocol Structure and Packet Format of AALX1	91
4.3	Control Packet Format for Loss-Sensitive Traffic	106
4.4	Cell Header Error Correction-Detection Process	116



4.5	Comparison of AAL layer Throughput Efficiency of AALX1 (ABR), AAL5-ABR and AAL-UBR (UBR) for TCP over ATM	119
4.6	The Network Configurations for Simulation	121
4.7	Comparison of Normalized TCP Throughput vs. BER (P_b)	124
4.8	TCP Throughput Comparison for AALX1-ABR, AAL5-ABR and AAL-UBR	126
4.9	Comparison of Overall Throughput Efficiency of AALX1, AAL5 and AAL-UBR for TCP over ATM	126
4.10	Optimum Payload Length (ATM cells i.e. 48 bytes) vs. BER (P_b) and Load Ratio (L_r)	127
4.11	Comparison of End-to-End TCP Average Delay vs. BER (P_b)	127
5.1	Protocol Stacks for Delay sensitive Traffic over Wireless ATM	131
5.2	Structure and Packet Formats of AALX2	135
5.3	Interleaver Matrix of Encoded UDP/IP Header at AALX2 CPCS Sublayer	137
5.4	Control Packet Format for Delay-Sensitive Traffic	145
5.5	(a) Network Configuration of AALX2	154
	(b) Network Configuration of AAL5	155
5.6	The adaptation of RS code vs. Channel BER (P_b) to Maintain PHER 10^{-9}	156
5.7	Comparison of Packet Header Error Rate for AAL 5, AAL-UDP and AALX2 vs. BER (P_b)	157
5.8	Comparison of Normalized UDP Throughput for AAL 5, AAL-UDP and AALX2 vs. BER (P_b)	159



5.9	Comparison of Overall UDP Throughput Efficiency for AAL 5, AAL-UDP and AALX2 vs. BER (P_b)	160
5.10	End-to-End Instantaneous Delay and Interleaving Delay Performance of AALX2	161
5.11	Delay Comparison for AAL5, AAL-UDP and AALX2 vs. BER (P_b), (a) Voice Packet, (b) Video Packet (c) UDP/IP Header Interleaving Delay for all Packets at AALX2	163 164
5.12	Application-Level Performance Comparison of AAL5, AAL-UDP and AALX2 in terms of PSNR and PER	165
6.1	Packet Formats	178
6.2	Optimal Payload Length (l_{opt}) vs BER (P_b) of KSRARQ and HAECs Protocols	188
6.3	Example of a Single Data Packet Loss for both loss and delay sensitive traffic (a) Example of a Data Packet Loss for Loss-sensitive Traffic (b) Example of a Data Packet Loss for Delay-sensitive Traffic	190
6.4	Example of Two Consecutive Data Packet Lost for both Loss and Delay-sensitive traffic (a) Example of Two Consecutive Data Packet Lost for Loss-sensitive Traffic (b) Example of Two Consecutive Data Packet Lost (Delay-sensitive traffic)	192
6.5	Example of a Control Packet Loss for Loss-sensitive Traffic	193
6.6	Example of Both Data and Control Packet Loss in a row for both Loss and Delay Sensitive Traffic (a) Example of Both Data and Control Packet Loss in a row For Loss-sensitive Traffic (b) Example of Both Data and Control Packet Loss in a row For Delay-sensitive Traffic	195
6.7	Buffer Management Using SCP at the BS	214
6.8	FEC (BCH) Scheme for Wireless Channel Model	224
6.9	Comparison of Throughput Efficiency of HAECs vs. BER (P_b)	226
6.10	Average End-to-End DLC Delay of HAECs Scheme as a Function of BER (P_b)	227

6.11	Enoding and Decoding Time vs. Minimum Hamming Distance ($d_{min} = t+d+1$)	228
6.12	Decoding Time vs. the Number of Bit Errors (e) in a BCH Code Word	229
6.13	The Code Adaptation of HAECS vs. Channel BER (P_b)	229
6.14	Number of Packets in Error, Lost Packets and Retransmission in HAECS vs. BER (P_b)	230
6.15	% Packet Recovery Through Retransmission and DLC-Status- Overhead as a Function of Status Checking and / or Status Transmitting at the Receiver (Here, r_t , nrt , TD and RTT stands for real-time-traffic, non-real-time-traffic, tolerable-delay and round-trip-time respectively)	232
6.16	The Average Total Computational Complexity or Power Efficiency (C_1) per Bit of HAECS (μ sec/ bit) vs. BER (P_b)	234
6.17	Delay due to Handoff	235
6.18	Numbers of Handoff Blocked due to Mobility of Users	235
6.19	Number of Lost Packets Due to BS Shared Buffer Overflow using SCP Scheme to Maintain the Loss Between Real and Non-real Time Traffic	236
6.20	Bit Error Rate Before and After Using the Hybrid Error Control Scheme	238
6.21	Packet Loss Ratio after Using the Hybrid Error Control Scheme	238
6.22	Used BCH Codes in terms of d_{min} at any Given Time for Real and Non-real Time Connection throughout the Simulation Period of 1000 sec	239
6.23	Number of corrected packets in the Scheme throughout the Simulation Duration of 1000 sec	239
7.1	Protocol Stacks for Integrated AALs and DLC Layer ECS over Wireless ATM	243

7.2	Normalized Throughput (TCP and UDP) for Integrated AALX1, AALX2, AAL5-ABR and AAL5-UDP with HAECs vs. BER (P_b)	246
7.3	Average TCP End-to-End delay for Integrated AALX1 and AAL5-ABR with HAECs vs. BER (P_b)	247
7.4	Comparison of Normalized Throughput (TCP and UDP) for Integrated and Non-Integrated cases vs. BER (P_b)	248
7.5	Comparison of Average End-to-End delay vs. BER (P_b) for Integrated and Non-Integrated Cases, (a) TCP case and (b) UDP case	250
A1	Simulation Network Model	265
A2	The Network Configurations for Integrated AAL and DLC Layer Simulation Scenario	265
A3	Per Connection AALX1 Algorithm for Transmission	266
A4	Per Connection AALX1 Algorithm for Reception	267
A5	Per Connection AALX2 Algorithm for Transmission	268
A6	Per Connection AAL21 Algorithm for Reception	269
A7	Fixed Terminal Node Model	272
A8	Switch Node Model	272
A9	BS Node Model	273
A10	MT Node Model	273
A11	Jammer Node Model of Jammer Model (Figure 3.6)	274
A12	The Encoding Process Model Located Inside 'enc' Module of BS and MT Node Model (Figures A9 and A10)	274
A13	The Decoding Process Model Located Inside 'dec' Module of BS and MT Node Model (Figures A9 and A10)	275
A14	The Buffer-Based Sliding Window Process Model Located Inside 'arq_mod' Module of BS and MT Node Model (Figures A9 and A10)	275
A15	The Traffic Source Process Model Located Inside 'source' Module of FT, MT and Jammer Node Model (Figures A7, A10 and A11)	276

ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	ATM Adaptation Layer
AAU	ATM User to ATM User
ABR	Available Bit Rate
ACK	Acknowledgement
ACR	Allowed Cell Rate
AFEC	Adaptive Forward Error Correction
AP	Access Point
ARQ	Automatic Repeat Request
ASIC	Application Specific Integrated Circuits
AT	Arrival Time
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
AWGN	Additive White Gaussian Noise
BCH	Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem
BER	Bit Error Rate
BISDN	Broadband Integrated Service Digital Network
BPSK	Binary Phase Shift Keying
BS	Base Station
BSC	Binary Symmetric Channel
Btag	Beginning of Tag
CAI	Channel Activity Indicator
CBR	Continuous Bit Rate
CCR	Current Cell Rate
CD	Cell Delineation
CDV	Cell Delay Variation
CER	Cell Error Rate
CLP	Probability of Cell Loss
CLR	Cell Loss Ratio
CMR	Cell Misinsertion Rate
CMSN	Continuous Maximum Sequence Number
CNT	Packet Counter
CPCS	Common Part Convergence Sublayer
CPSAR	Common Part Segmentation and Reassembly

CPSRARQ	Common Part Selective Reject Automatic Repeat Request
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CS	Convergence Sublayer
CSN	Cell Sequence Number
CSU	Control and Switching Unit
CTD	Cell Transfer Delay
DB	Database
DLC	Data Link Control
DQPSK	Differential Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
DQRUMA	Distributed-Queuing Request Update Multiple Access
DRFC	Dynamic Rate-based Flow Control
EAECS	End-to End Adaptive Error Control Scheme
ECS	Error Control Scheme
EFCI	Explicit Forward Congestion Indication
EOT	End of Text
ER	Explicit Rate
ERICA	Explicit Rate Indication for Congestion Avoidance
Etag	End of Tag
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FECI	Forward Error Correction code Indicator
FIFO	First In First Out
FSM	Final State Machine
FT	Fixed Terminals
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GBN	Go Back N
GF	Galois Field
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
HAECS	Hybrid Adaptive Error Control Scheme
HEC	Header Error Control
HER	Header Error Rate
HECS	Hybrid Error Control Scheme
HLP	High Loss Priority
HO	Handoff indicator
HOL	Head of Line

