

# ENSC427: COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

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## Simulation Comparison Between LTE and WIFI in Networks

**Group 1**

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# Roadmap



- Introduction
- Theoretical Result
- OPNET model
- Simulation result
  - HTTP, FTP
  - X-axis is in time domain; Y-axis is in bits or bytes
- Conclusion
- Future Work
- Reference

# Introduction



- **WIFI:**
  - Stands for Wireless Fidelity
  - Based on IEEE 802.11 standards
    - Ad hoc mode
    - Infrastructure mode
  - Range: 35 m(115ft)
- **LTE:**
  - Stands for Long Term Evolution
  - OFDMA for the downlink, SC-FDMA for uplink
  - Evolution of the GSM/UMTS standards

# Introduction



- Goal

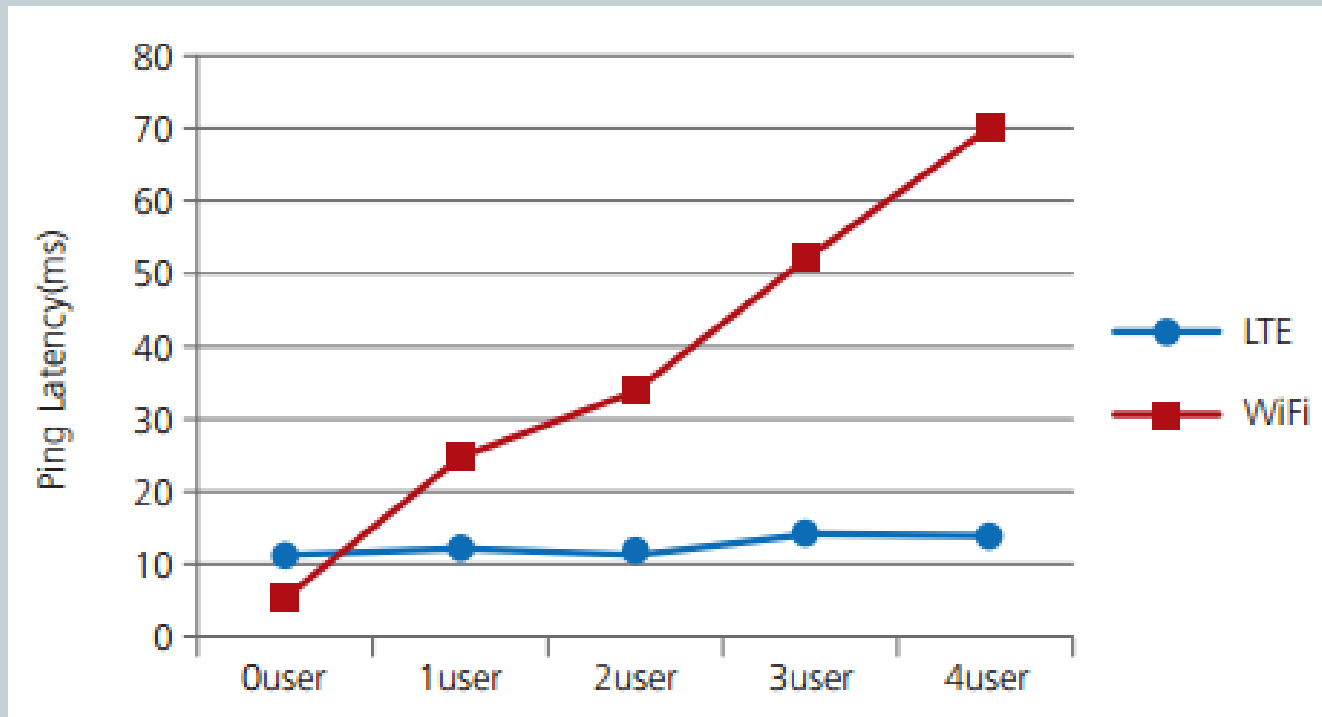
- ✦ Build OPNET models for LTE and WIFI in simple networks with two workstations
- ✦ Compare simulation results between WIFI and LTE with two different sample applications:
  - HTTP
    - Traffic Received, Throughput, and Delay
  - FTP
    - Traffic Received, Throughput, and Delay
- ✦ Observe data lost between traffic received and traffic sent for one workstation in HTTP and FTP applications

# Theoretical Result



- Latency:

- ✦ Latency on LTE is more stable than WIFI. However, the latency on WIFI increase dramatically when the number of users increase[1]

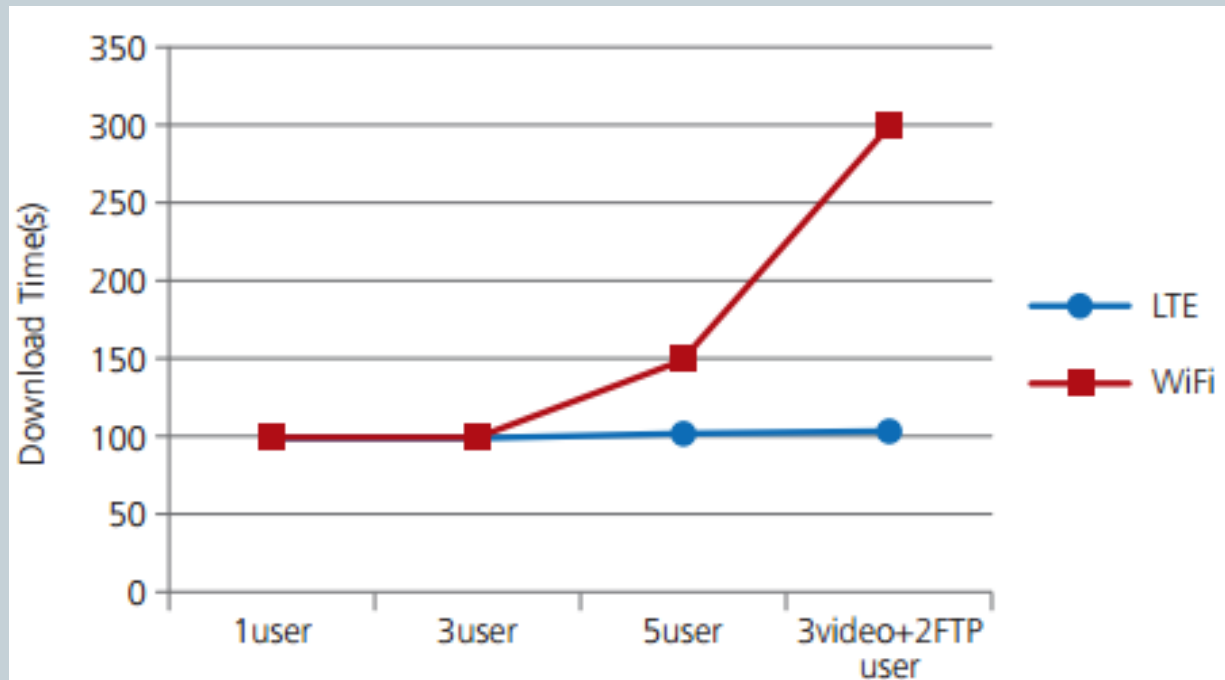


# Theoretical Result



- FTP Downloading:

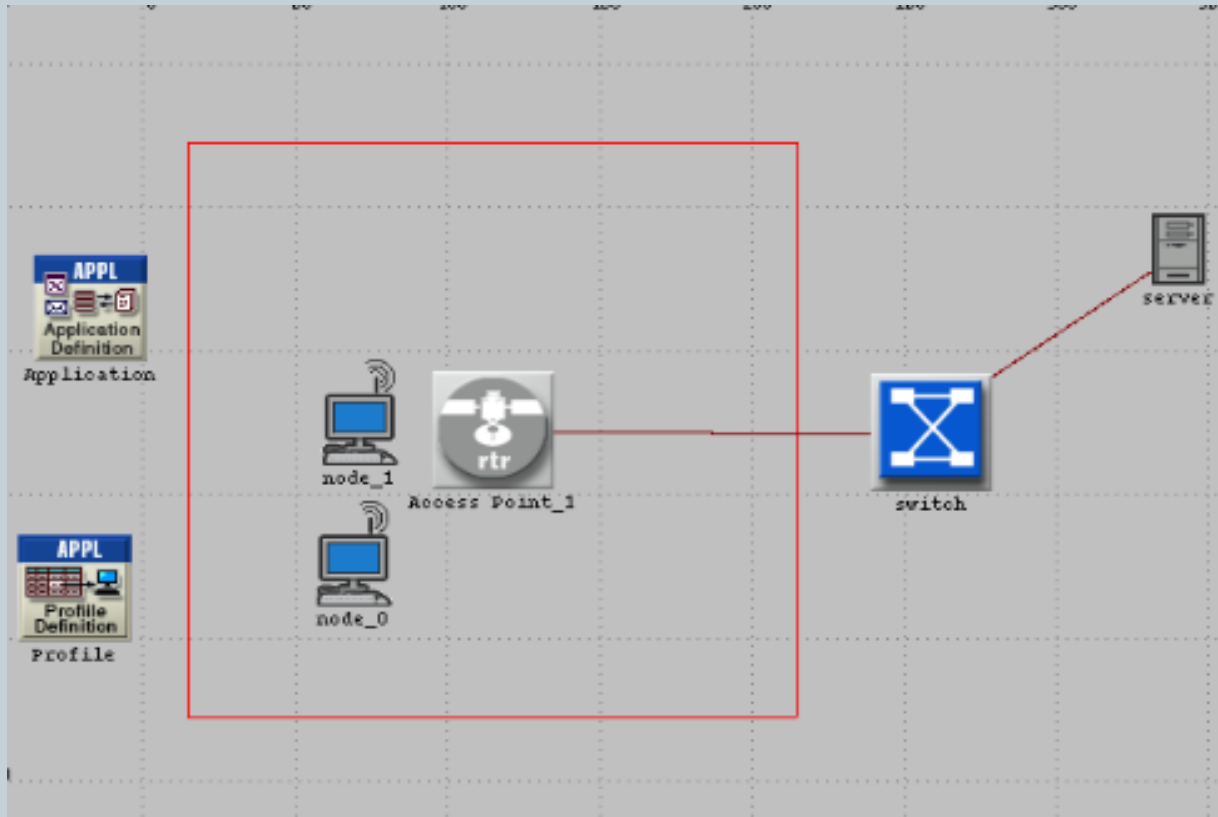
- ✦ As numbers of users increases, the download time is roughly the same as single user on LTE network. However for users on WIFI network, download time increase[1]



# OPNET Model



- WIFI model with one switch, one server, one router as the access point and two workstations.



# OPNET Model



- WIFI Profile Setup

Type: Utilities

Attribute	Value
[- name	Profile
[- Profile Configuration	(...)
[- Number of Rows	1
[- pro1	
[- Profile Name	pro1
[- Applications	(...)
[- Number of Rows	1
[- Http app	
[- Name	Http app
[- Start Time Offset (seconds)	constant (10)
[- Duration (seconds)	constant (30)
[- Repeatability	(...)
[- Inter-repetition Time (s...	uniform (0, 10)
[- Number of Repetitions	Unlimited
[- Repetition Pattern	Serial
[- Operation Mode	Serial (Ordered)
[- Start Time (seconds)	uniform (100, 110)
[- Duration (seconds)	End of Simulation



# OPNET Model



- WIFI Application Configure Setup
  - ✦ FTP choosing High Load
  - ✦ HTTP using Heavy Browsing

Attribute	Value
? ?-name	Application
? ? Application Definitions	(...)
?-Number of Rows	1
? Http app	
?-Name	Http app
? Description	(...)
?-Custom	Off
?-Database	Off
?-Email	Off
?-Ftp	High Load
?-Http	Off
?-Print	Off
?-Remote Login	Off
?-Video Conferencing	Off
?-Voice	Off
? MOS	
? Voice Encoder Schemes	All Schemes

# OPNET Model



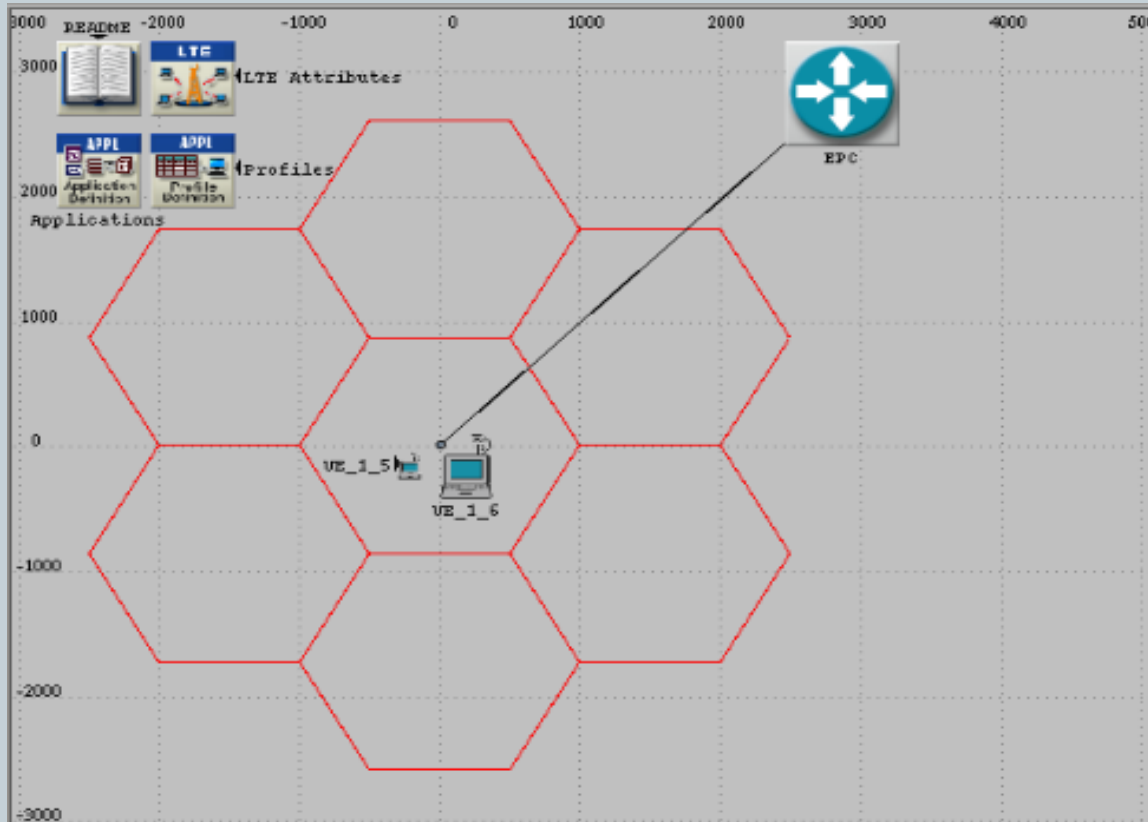
- WIFI Workstation Setup
- For Access Point, Set the Access Point Functionally to Enable

[-] Wireless LAN	
[?] [-] Wireless LAN MAC Address	Auto Assigned
[?] [-] Wireless LAN Parameters	(...)
[?] [-] BSS Identifier	1
[?] [-] Access Point Functionality	Disabled
[?] [-] Physical Characteristics	Direct Sequence
[?] [-] Data Rate (bps)	11 Mbps
[?] [+ Channel Settings	Auto Assigned
[?] [-] Transmit Power (W)	0.005
[?] [-] Packet Reception-Power Thre...	-95
[?] [-] Rts Threshold (bytes)	None
[?] [-] Fragmentation Threshold (byt...	None
[?] [-] CTS-to-self Option	Enabled
[?] [-] Short Retry Limit	7
[?] [-] Long Retry Limit	4
[?] [-] AP Beacon Interval (secs)	0.02
[?] [-] Max Receive Lifetime (secs)	0.5
[?] [-] Buffer Size (bits)	256000

# OPNET Model



- LTE model with two workstations, one access point, EPC as switch, and LTE configure application.



# OPNET Model

- LTE Application Configure Setup

- ✦ FTP choosing High Load
- ✦ HTTP using Heavy Browsing

Attribute	Value
? ?-name	Applications
? ? Application Definitions	(...)
? ?-Number of Rows	1
? http	
? ?-Name	http
? ? Description	(...)
? ?-Custom	Off
? ?-Database	Off
? ?-Email	Off
? ?-Ftp	High Load
? ?-Http	Off
? ?-Print	Off
? ?-Remote Login	Off
? ?-Video Conferencing	Off
? ?-Voice	Off
? ? MOS	
? ? Voice Encoder Schemes	All Schemes

# OPNET Model

## • LTE Profile and Workstation Setup

Attribute	Value
--name	Profiles
[-] Profile Configuration	(...)
--Number of Rows	1
[-] http	
--Profile Name	http
[-] Applications	(...)
--Number of Rows	1
[-] http	
--Name	http
--Start Time Offset (seconds)	constant (10)
--Duration (seconds)	constant (30)
[-] Repeatability	(...)
--Operation Mode	Serial (Ordered)
--Start Time (seconds)	uniform (100, 110)
--Duration (seconds)	End of Simulation
[-] Repeatability	Once at Start Time

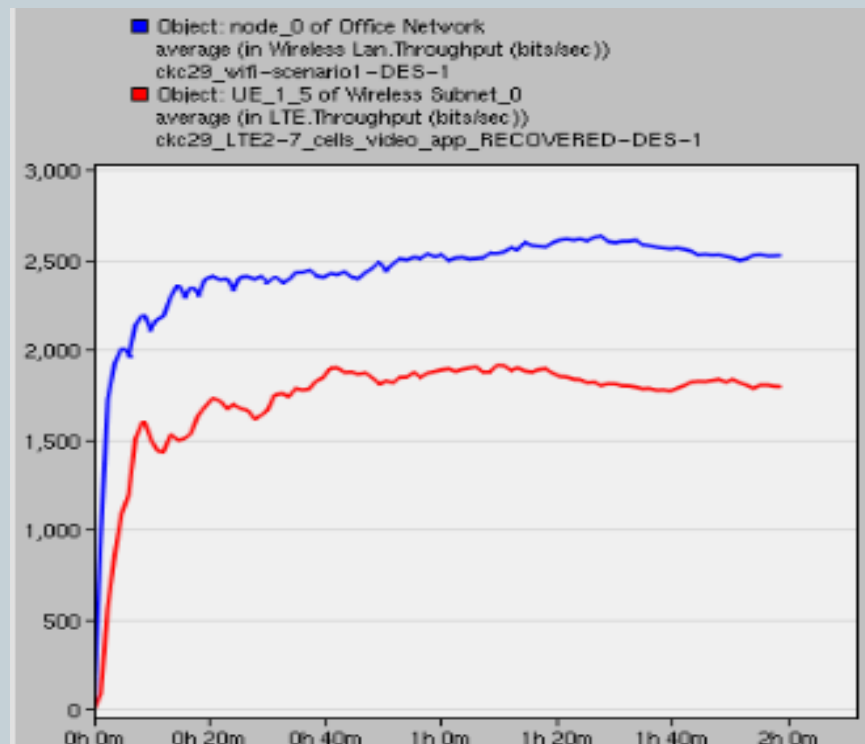
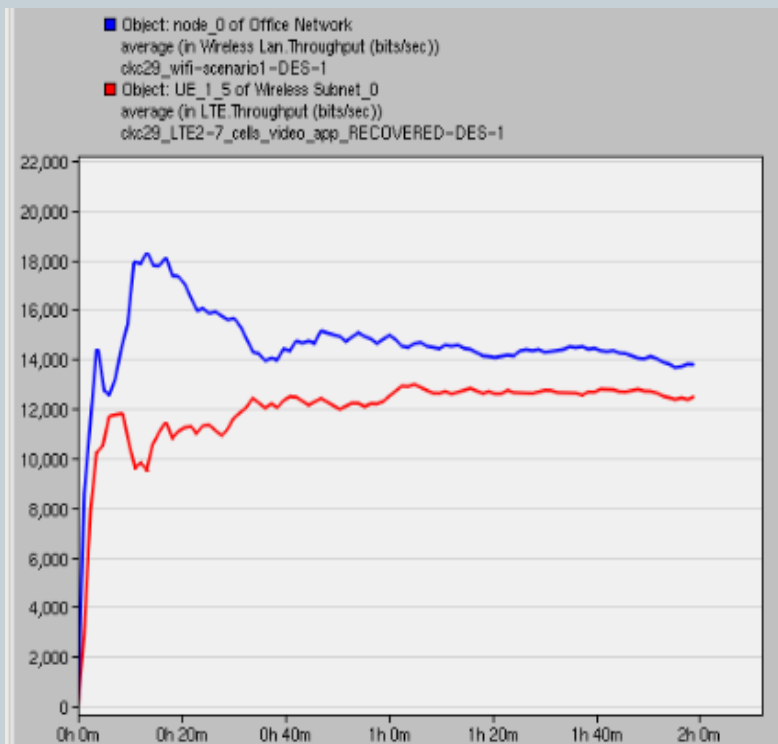
Attribute	Value
[-] AD-HOC Routing Parameters	
[-] LTE	
[-] PHY	
[-] EPS Bearer Configurations	(...)
[-] HARQ Parameters	Default
[-] IMSI	Auto Assigned
[-] Link Adaptation Parameters	Default
[-] PDCP Compression	Disabled
[-] Serving EPC ID	0
[-] Serving eNodeB ID	1
[-] Timers	Default
[-] eNodeB Selection Policy	First Suitable eNodeB
[-] Applications	
[-] Application: ACE Tier Configura...	Unspecified
[-] Application: Destination Prefere...	(...)
[-] Application: Multicasting Specifi...	None
[-] Application: RSVP Parameters	None
[-] Application: Segment Size	64.000

# Simulation Result



- **Throughput**

- ✦ FTP: **WIFI** has more throughput than **LTE** (left figure)
- ✦ HTTP: **WIFI** has more throughput than **LTE** (right figure)

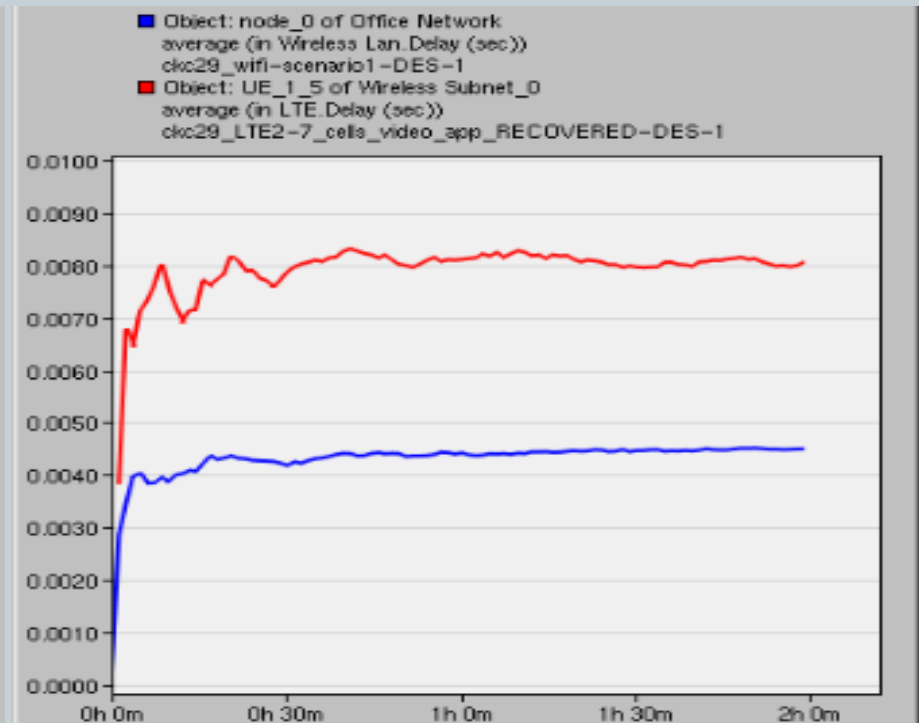
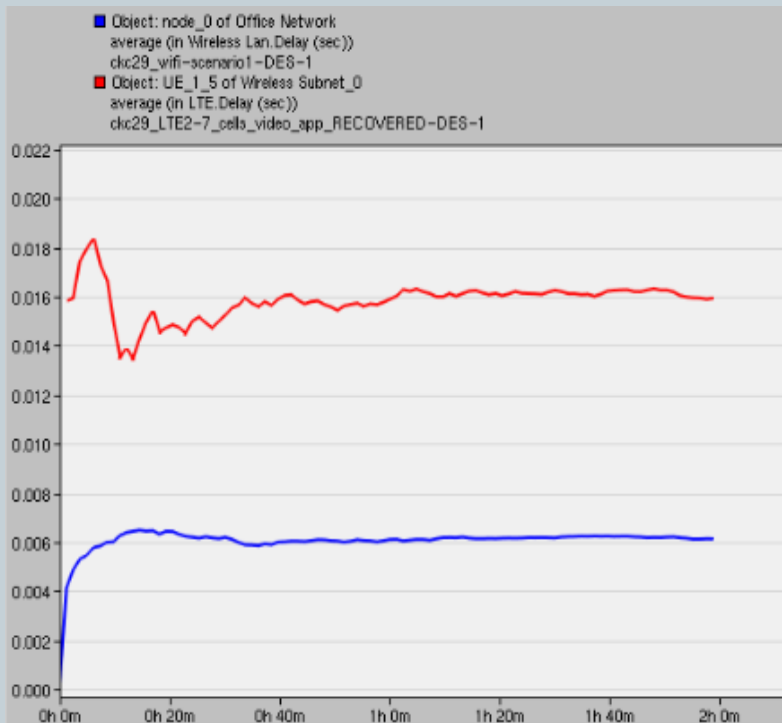


# Simulation Result



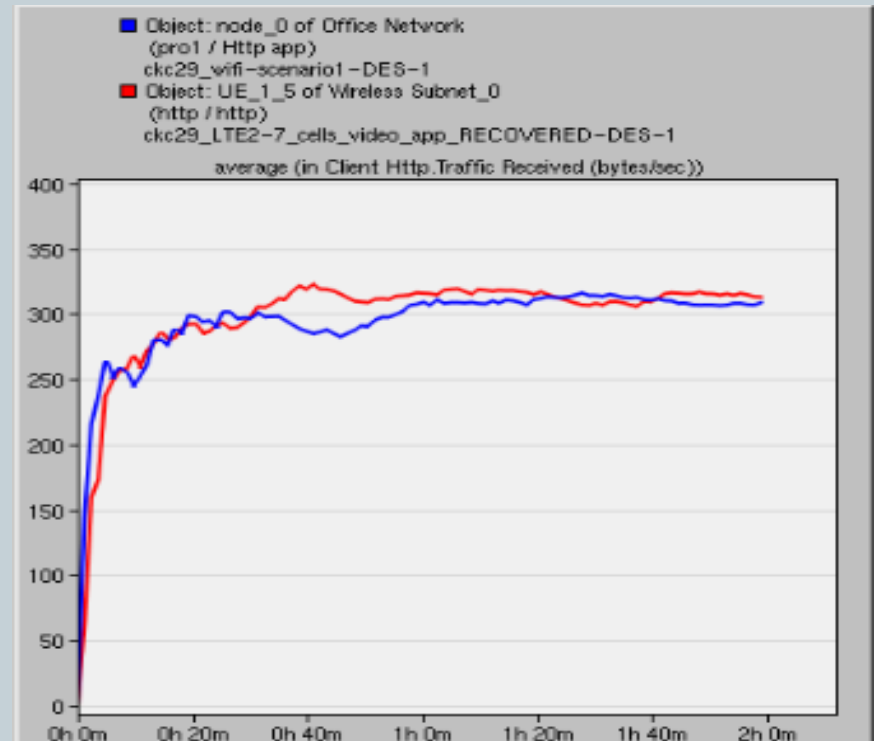
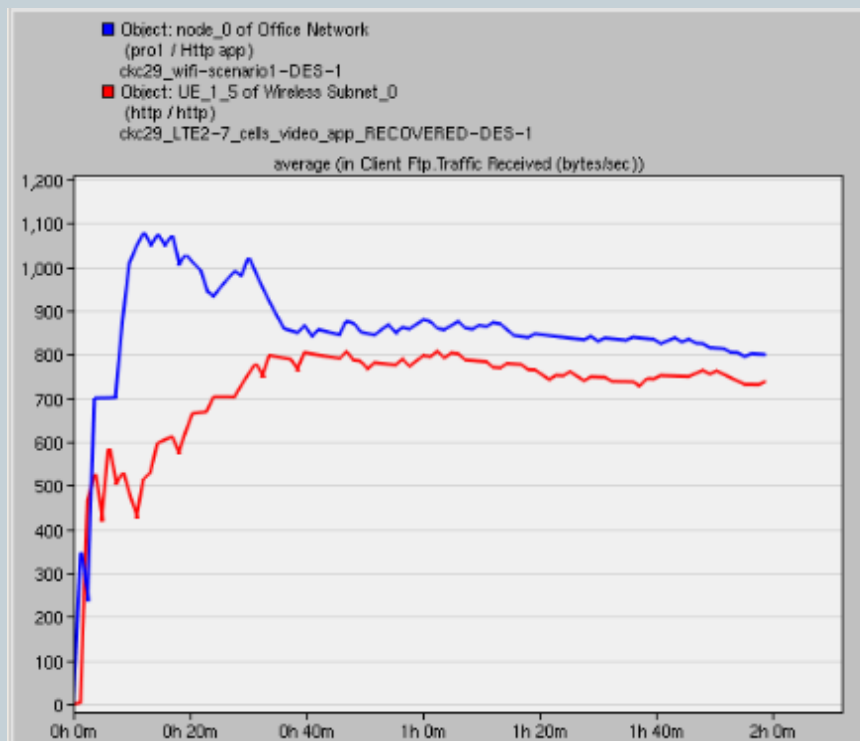
- Delay

- ✦ FTP: **LTE** has more delay than **WIFI** (left figure)
- ✦ HTTP: **LTE** has more delay (right figure)



# Simulation Result

- Traffic Received in bytes
  - ✦ FTP: **WIFI** has more received bytes than **LTE**.
  - ✦ HTTP: **LTE** has higher received bytes (right figure)



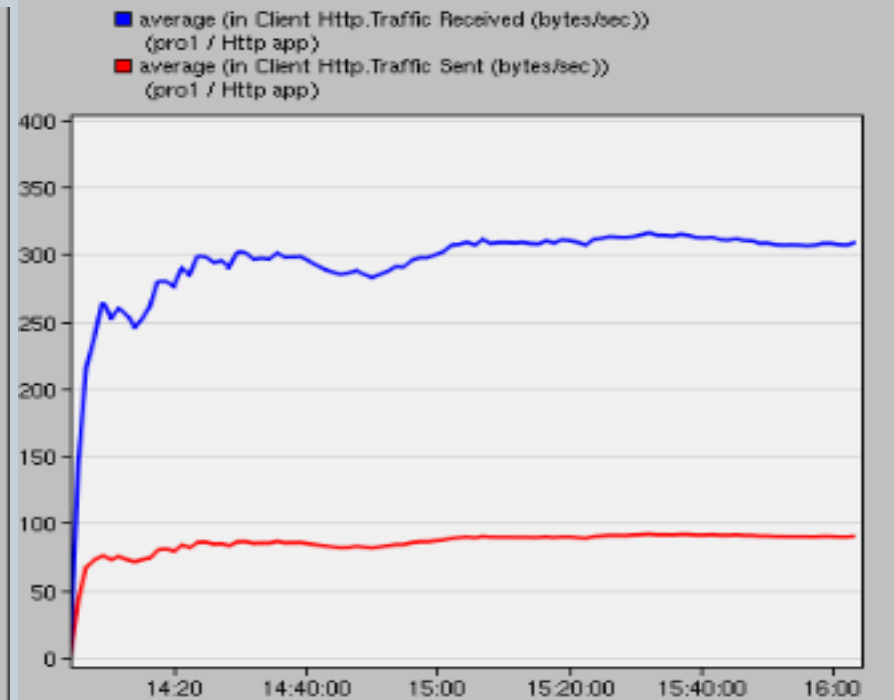
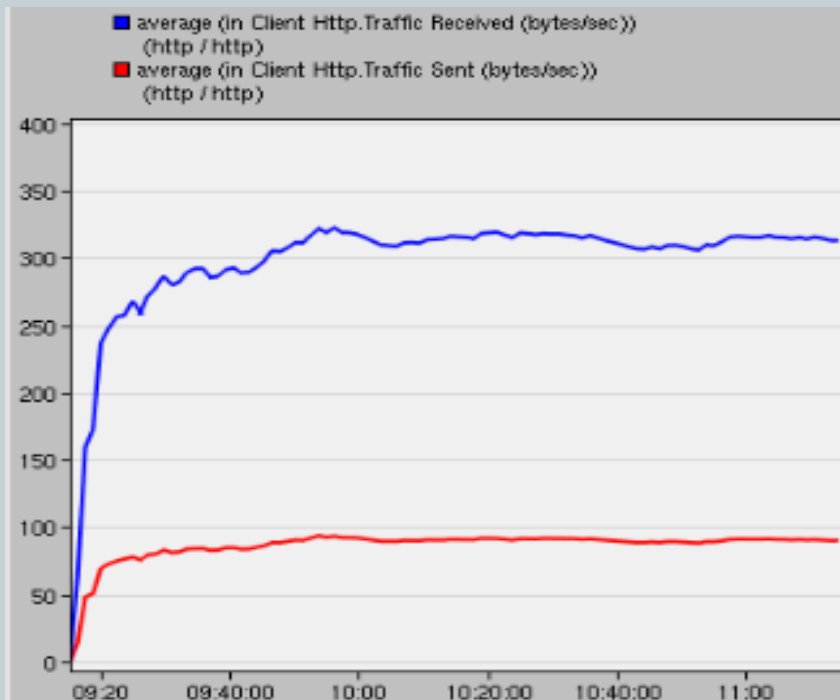


# Simulation Result



- Data Lost in HTTP

- ✦ LTE: Average of 200 bytes difference between **received** and **sent**
- ✦ WIFI: Average of 200 bytes difference (right figure)

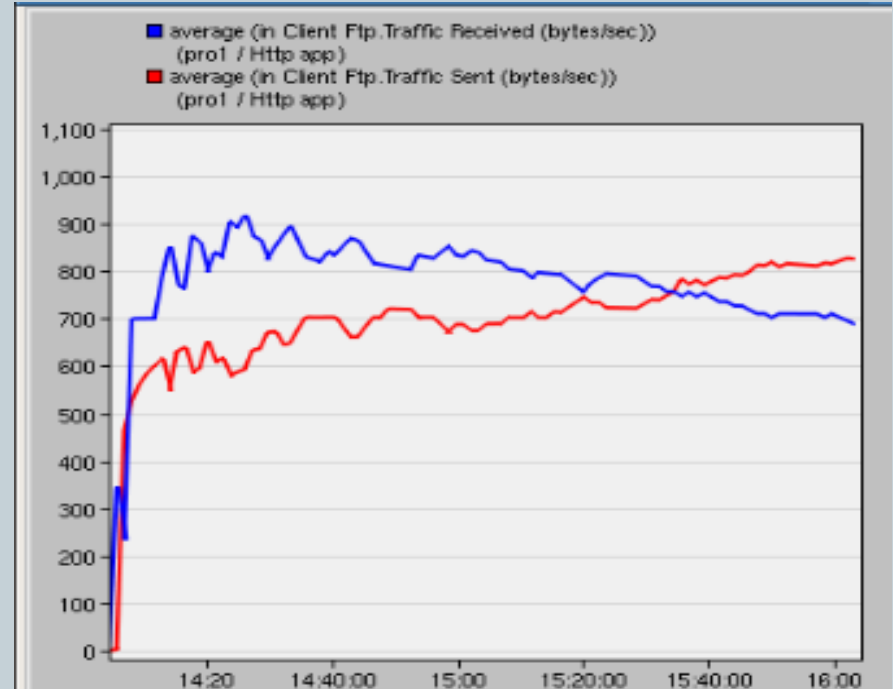
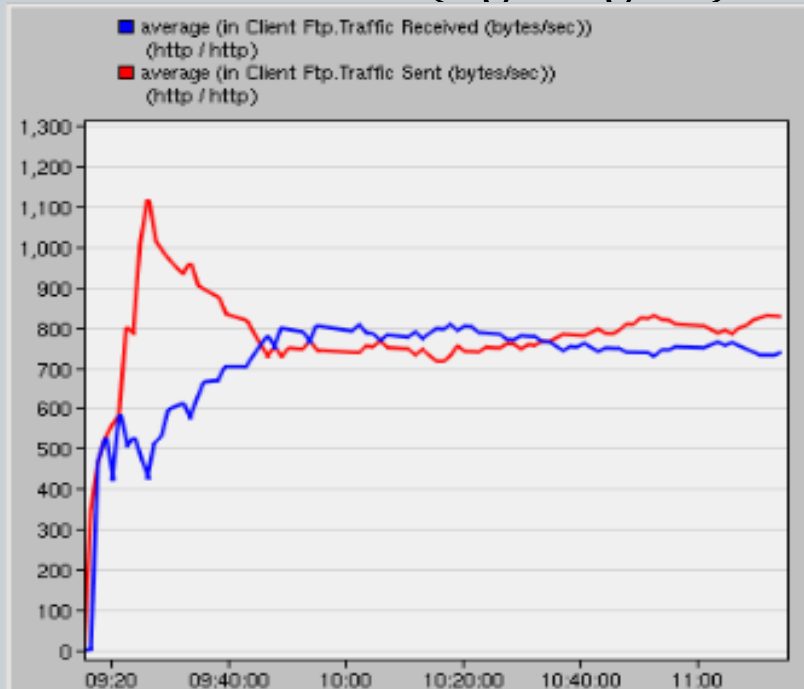


# Simulation Result



- Data Lost in FTP

- ✦ LTE: Average of 600 bytes difference (left figure)
- ✦ WIFI: Average of 100-200 bytes difference between **sent** and **received** (right figure)



# Conclusion



- **FTP**

- ✦ WIFI obtains more throughputs than LTE
- ✦ WIFI has more traffic received bytes
- ✦ LTE has more delay
- ✦ LTE has more data lost

- **HTTP**

- ✦ WIFI obtains more throughputs than LTE
- ✦ LTE has more traffic received byte
- ✦ LTE has more delay
- ✦ Both LTE and WIFI have similar bytes of data lost

# Future Work



- Testing on high load video
- Testing on different number of workstations
- Comparing the different distance between the node and workstations

# Questions?



# ?

# Reference



- [1] H. T. Co, "LTE Small Cell vs. WIFI," 2013. [Online]. Available: [www.huawei.com/ilink/en/download/HW\\_323974](http://www.huawei.com/ilink/en/download/HW_323974).
- [2] Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. (2014 February, 16). Wi-Fi. [Online]. Available: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi-Fi>
- [3] Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. (2014 February, 7). LTE (telecommunication). [Online]. Available: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi-Fi>
- [4] 3GPP. (2014 April 4) LTE: Long Term Evolution. [Online]. Available: <http://www.3gpp.org/technologies/keywords-acronyms/98-lte>
- [5] Anritsu. (2014 April 4). LTE Resource Guide. [Online]. Available: [http://web.cecs.pdx.edu/~fli/class/LTE\\_Reource\\_Guide.pdf](http://web.cecs.pdx.edu/~fli/class/LTE_Reource_Guide.pdf)