

Evaluation of the BRuIT protocol

Claude Chaudet (ENST PARIS) **Isabelle Guérin Lassous** (INRIA – CITI) Isabelle.Guerin-Lassous@inrialpes.fr

Architectures de Réseaux de Services









Context: QoS for ad hoc networks

- Ad hoc networks
 - IEEE 802.11
 - Medium overloaded
 - Unpredictable use of the radio medium
- QoS for ad hoc networks
 - Mechanisms to provide guarantees
 - BRuIT [Chaudet and Guérin Lassous, EW 2002]
 - Bandwidth Reservation under InTerferences



The 3 pairs scenario







- Share of the medium with 802.11
 - Carrier sensing range
 - Twice the communication range
 - Simulation / experimentation (at 2Mb/s)
- Principles of BRuIT
 - Routing + reservation
 - · On-demand: AODV-like
 - · Flooding of a request
 - Admission control
 - Reply on the reverse path + reservation
 - Admission control
 - Used bandwidth per node: all the traffic on the 2-hop neighborhood





- Two hops ≠ twice the communication range
- How many nodes are undetected?
 - Random geometric graphs











- Simulation
 - NS-2 version 2.27
 - Random geometric graphs from 10 to 100 nodes
 - 5 to 30 flows of 80kbit/s
 - Average over 100 simulations
 - Comparison with AODV
 - · Impact of admission control
 - · Impact of guarantees
- Admission rate of BRuIT
 - Between 50% and 60% compared to AODV
 - The difference increases with the network load
- Establishment time
 - Around 100 ms
 - Between 20% and 40% slower than AODV







- Route length
 - Between 50% and 100% longer than the shortest path (AODV 10% longer than the shortest path)
 - Load balance with BRuIT
- Signaling load
 - Comparable
 - · BRuIT: Hello packets
 - · AODV: Route reconstruction
 - BRuIT more stable

• All the curves are available in the paper

