

# **Roaming Real-Time Applications Mobility Services in IPv6 Networks**

Thomas C. Schmidt, Matthias Wählisch,

{schmidt, mw}@fhtw-berlin.de FH für Technik und Wirtschaft Berlin













- VCoIP & Real-Time Communication
- Internet Mobility
- Local MIPv6 Handover
- ( Improving the General Handover
- ① Mobile Multicasting
- ① Conclusions & Outlook

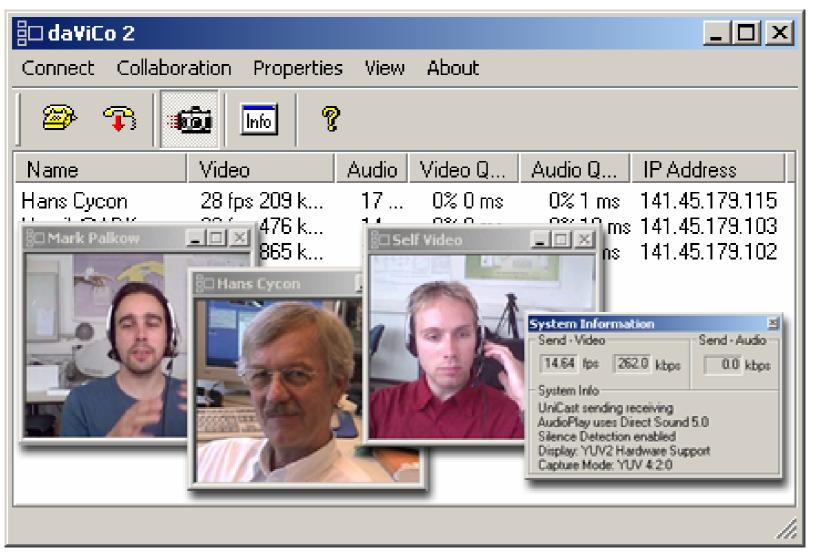
# VCoIP Real-Time Requirements



- ! Latency  $\approx < 100 \text{ ms}$
- ! Jitter  $\approx$ < 50 ms
- ! Packet loss  $\approx < 1 \%$
- ! Interruption: 100 ms  $\approx$  1 spoken syllable
- ! Typically: Multicast Listener & Sender

# The daViCo Videoconferencing System





# daViCo Videoconferencing Software

Pure Software solution including

- multicast/multipoint video communication
- highly efficient wavelet video codec
- buffer latencies about 100 ms
- application sharing
- implements peer-to-peer model
- implements IPv6 and user location
- designed for best effort transport & effortless use

# **IP Mobility Approaches**

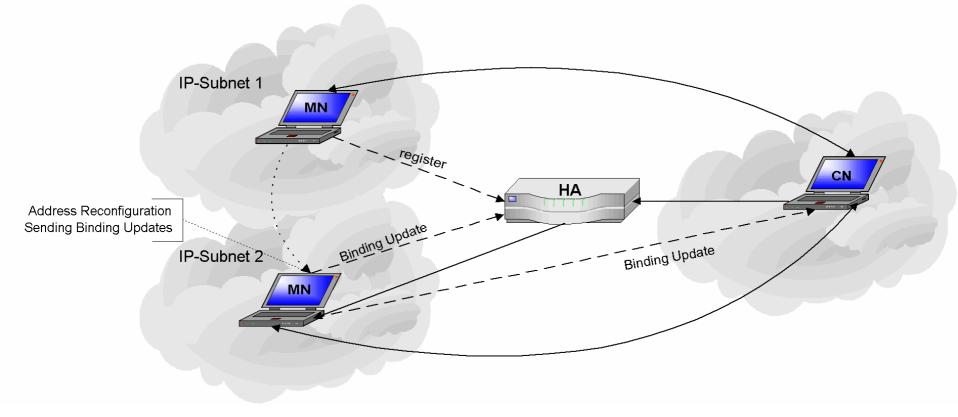


o Mobile IPv6

- Stateless, transport transparent handover
- o Multicast-based IP Mobility Support
  - Mobile with personal multicast address
- o Mobile SCTP
  - Stateful transport handover (doubly bound)
- o SIP Handover
  - SIP-server as application specific home agent

#### **Mobile IPv6**



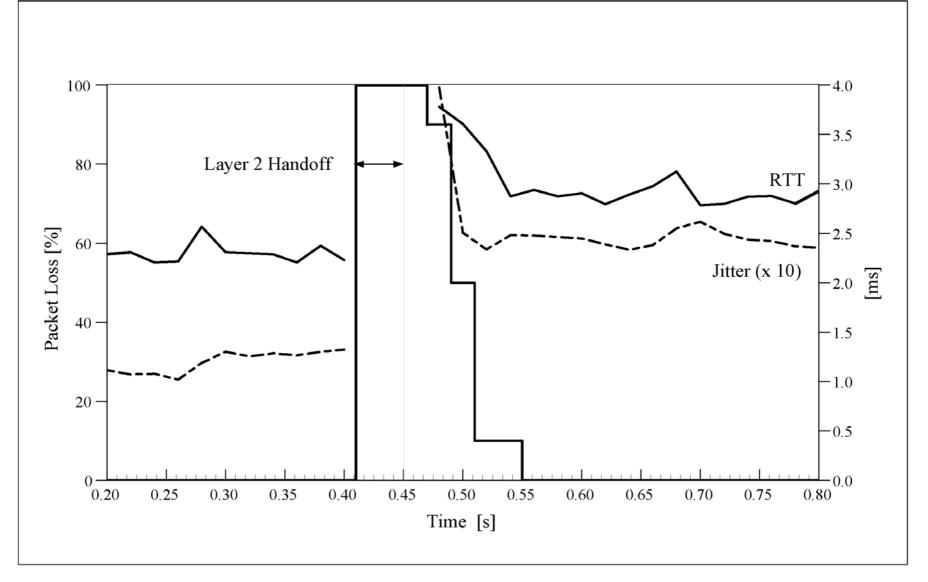


### Local Handover Performance FHTW Experimental Scenario

- Focus on local handoff over 802.11b
- MN: Linux MIPL 0.9.4 (DAD removed)
- Rtr: FreeBSD 4.6 + rtadvd, MinDelayBetweenRAs = 50 ms
- UDP-Probe: Triggered (10 20 ms) reflection of numbered and time stamped packets
- Sniffer event recording (etherreal)

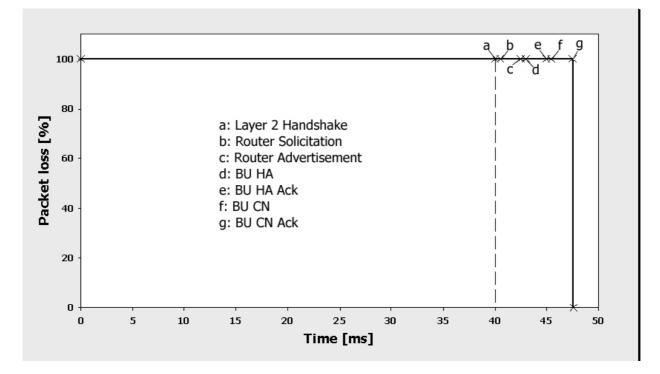


#### **Empirical Results**



#### **Improvement: L2-Trigger**





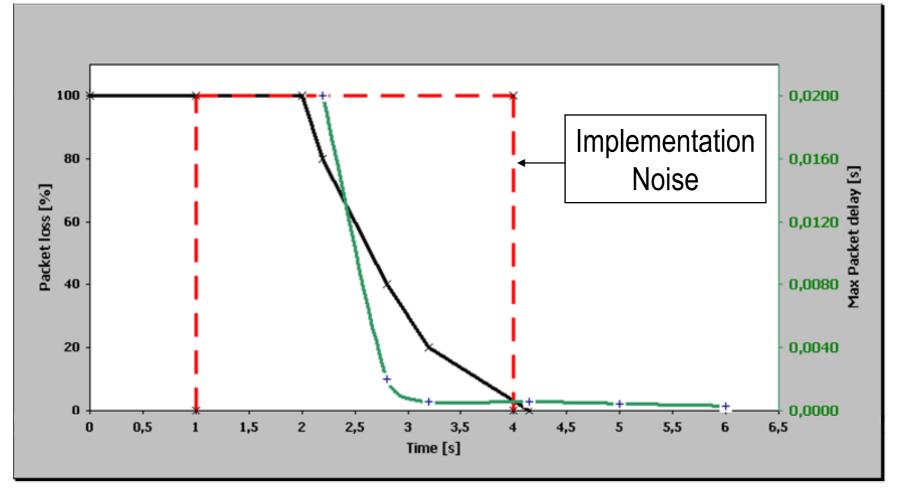
Reduce

- MAX\_RA\_DELAY\_TIME  $\approx 1 - 3 \text{ ms}$ 

- MAX\_RTR\_SOLICITATION\_DELAY  $\approx 1-3~ms$ 

#### **Empirical Results**





HA: Linux Debian 2.4.19; MIPL Mobile IPv6 0.9.4 CN,MN: Windows 2000, SP2; MSR (1.4) TCP-IPv6 driver, 5.0.21955.1620 Router: FreeBSD 4.6-STABLE: rtadvd

# Accelerating MIPv6 in a General Topology



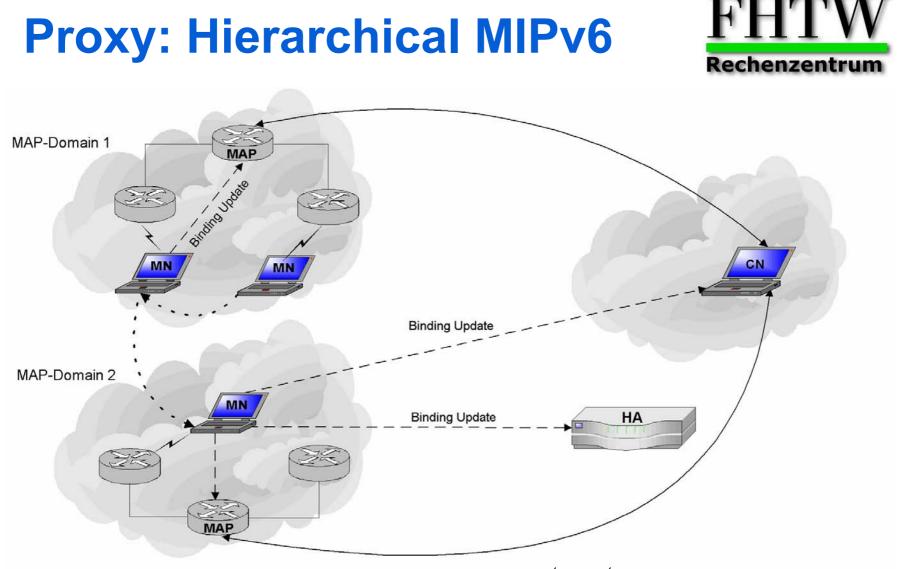
Generally HA and CN are at Significant Distance of Handover Time:

$$\begin{split} t_{handoff} &= t_{local} + t_{BU-of-HA} + t_{BU-of-CN} \\ &\approx t_{local} + \frac{3}{2} \left\{ t_{CN} + t_{HA} \right\} \end{split}$$

o Jitter Enhancement:

 $\underline{Jitter_{handoff}} \approx \frac{t_{HA} + t_{CN}}{}$ *Jitter*<sub>stationary</sub>  $t_{CN}$ 

Essential: Eliminate HA/CN RTT Dependence



Binding Updates with HA and CN preserve  $t_{CN}$ ,  $t_{HA}$  dependence!

#### Fast MIPv6 Handover



Attempt to hide handover procedure by

- Anticipation of Handover from Layer 2
- Directing traffic to new location (Layer 3!)

Problems:

- Layer 2 : Layer 3 topology map needed
- Handover moment not reliably predictable

# Conclusions & 'Fast HMIP' Proposal



Conclusions:

- $\rightarrow$  Local proxy agent needed
- $\rightarrow$  Handover hiding needed, as well

Proposal for handover hiding:

- $\rightarrow$  Use previously established communication path
- $\rightarrow$  Send and receive via prev. MAP (until BU finished)

 $\rightarrow$  CN needs to preserve last Binding Cache entries Resolves  $t_{CN}, t_{HA}$  dependency, covers rapid movement

# Packet Processing: Tunneling



Jitter and Delay rely on packet processing

Problems caused by tunneling approach

- extra overhead
- fragmentation at tunnel entry
- QoS parameters lost by encapsulation

#### Avoid tunneling by

- ⇒ Forward & readdress at MAP (mobility ext. hds.)
- $\Rightarrow$  Rebuild or tunnel only other packets at MAP

# **Mobile Multicasting**



o Bi-directional multicast capabilities needed

o Problem: asymmetric, slow convergence

- up to  $\approx 30$  s at listener
- up to  $\approx$  3 min at sender
- no information on mcast tree completion

o Use: multicast is stateless and unreliable o Use: unicast mobility infrastructure

#### Mobile Multicast Listener Proposal



Mobile multicast listener anchored at MAP:

- Submits MLD Listener Report through (new) MAP
- Sends BU to previous MAP on handover (forwarding)
- BU with 0 Lifetime to previous MAP on MLD LR completion MAP anchoring mobile multicast listeners
- Record subscribed group addresses in binding caches
- Answer MLD queries/sustain mcast tree membership
- Forward multicast packets to the mobile nodes (as unicasts)

# Mobile Multicast Source Proposal

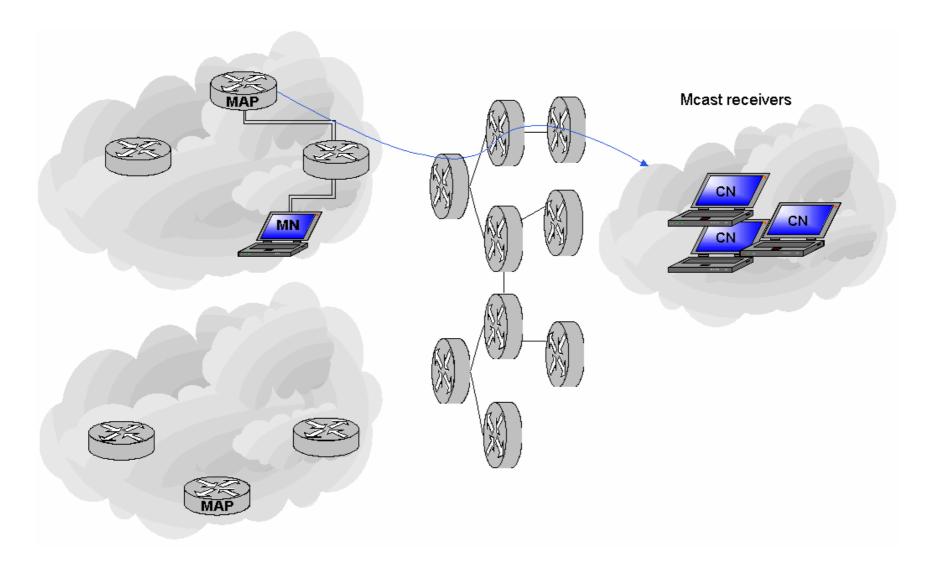


Mobile multicast source anchored at MAP:

- Use Home Address Option (CN must not verify BC on mcast)
- Send mcast packets exactly as unicast (through MAP)
- On handover continue sending via previous MAP
- On handover start sending via new MAP
- Stop sending via previous MAP on timeout
- On rapid Movement: stay with established MAP

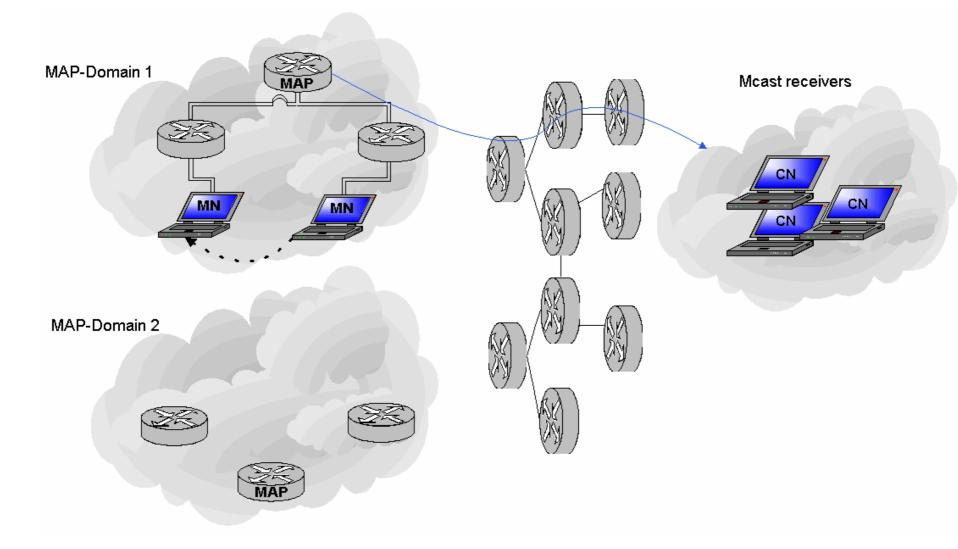
#### **HMIP Multicast Source**



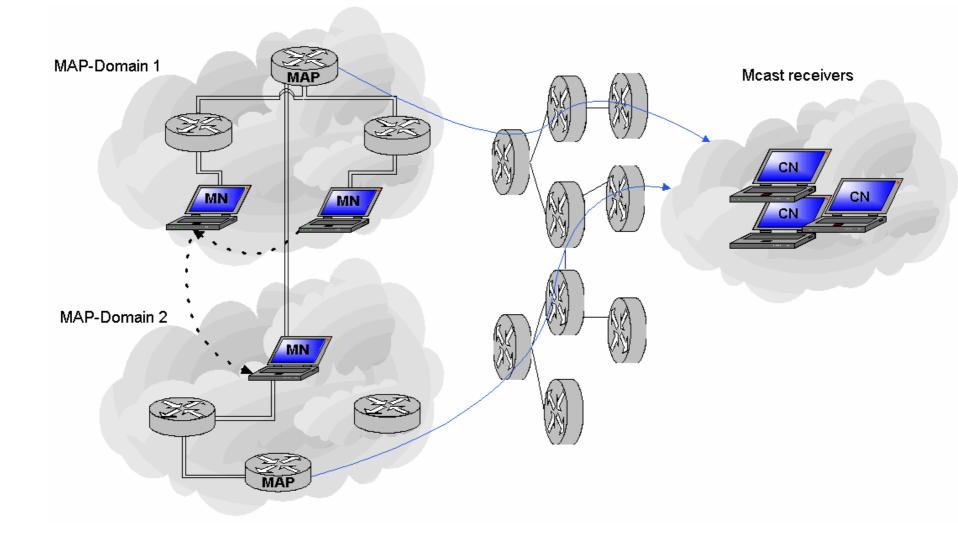


#### HMIP Multicast Source MAP-Local Handover

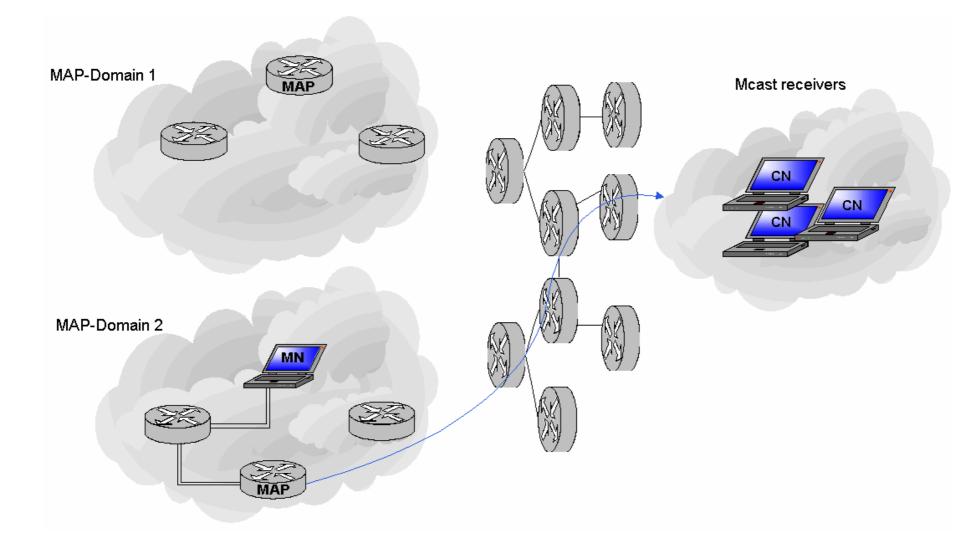




# HMIP Multicast Source<br/>Inter-MAP Handover (1)FHTW<br/>FHTW<br/>Rechenzentrum



# HMIP Multicast Source<br/>Inter-MAP Handover (2)FHTW<br/>FHTW<br/>Rechenzentrum



# **Conclusions & Outlook**



- $\sqrt{MIPv6}$  can be made suitable for real-time communication.
- $\checkmark$  Needs proxying and handover hiding.
- $\sqrt{}$  Mobile Multicast approach presented.

Future Development:

- Further analysis & simulation of proposed schemes
- Optimization & refinement

