Maranello: Practical Partial Packet Recovery for 802.11

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corrupt packet



corrupt packet

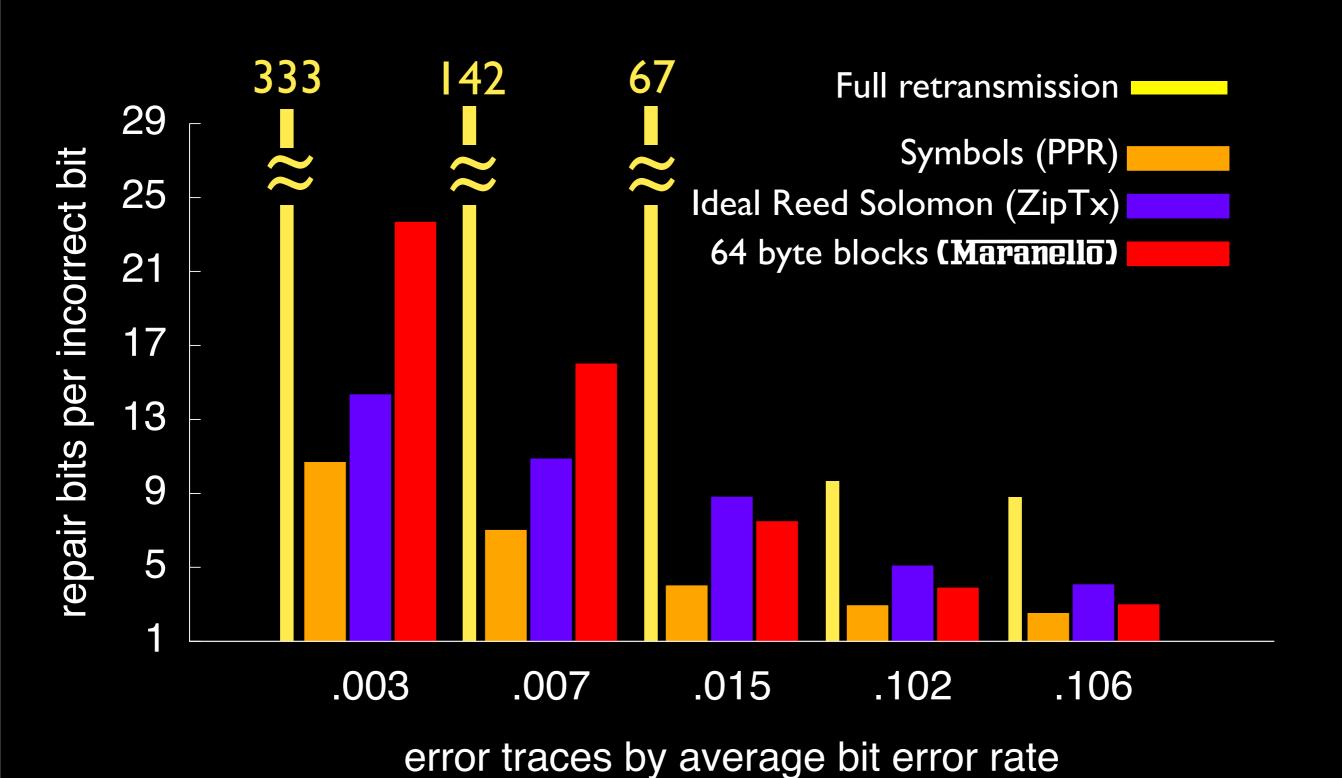


repaired packet

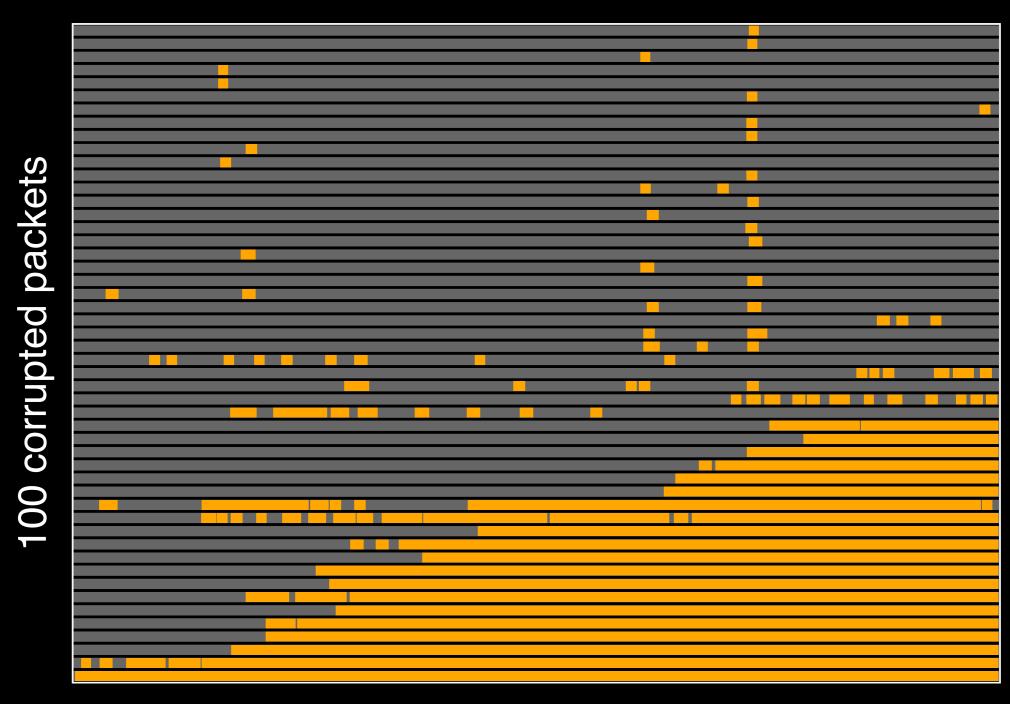
repaired packet

- Increases throughput because:
 - Repairs are shorter than retransmissions
 - Short transmissions have higher delivery probability
 - Early delivery avoids backoff and low rate retransmission

Deployable partial packet recovery

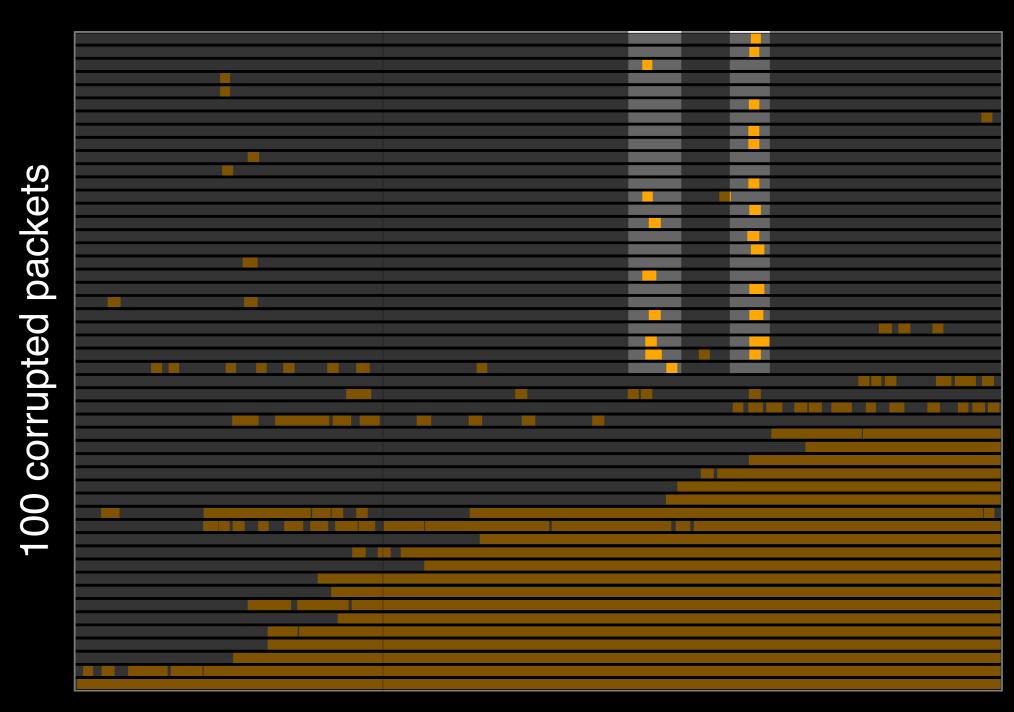


802.11 errors are clustered



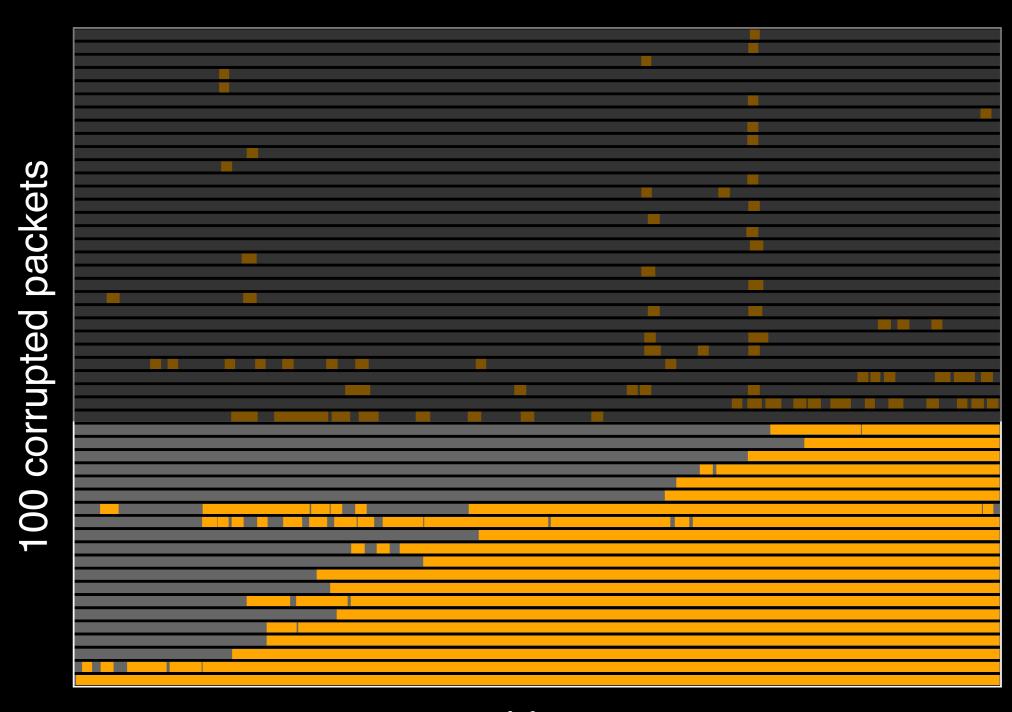
bits

802. Il errors are clustered

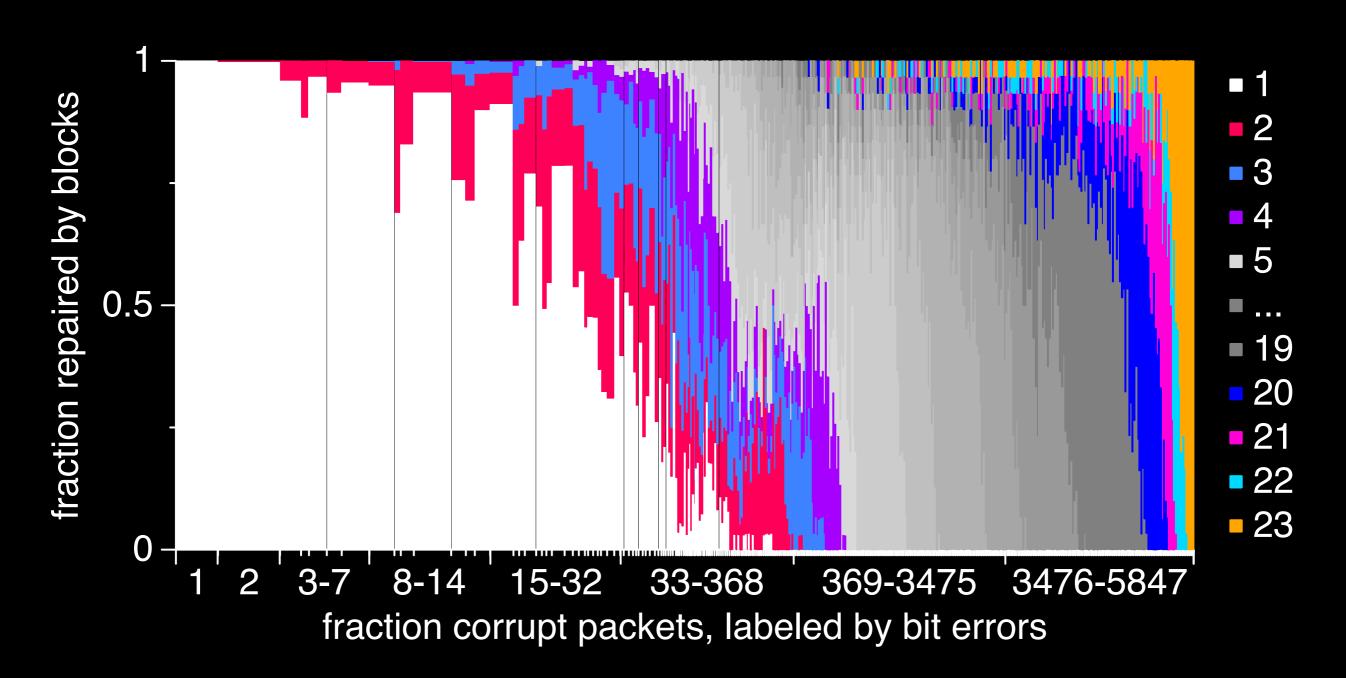


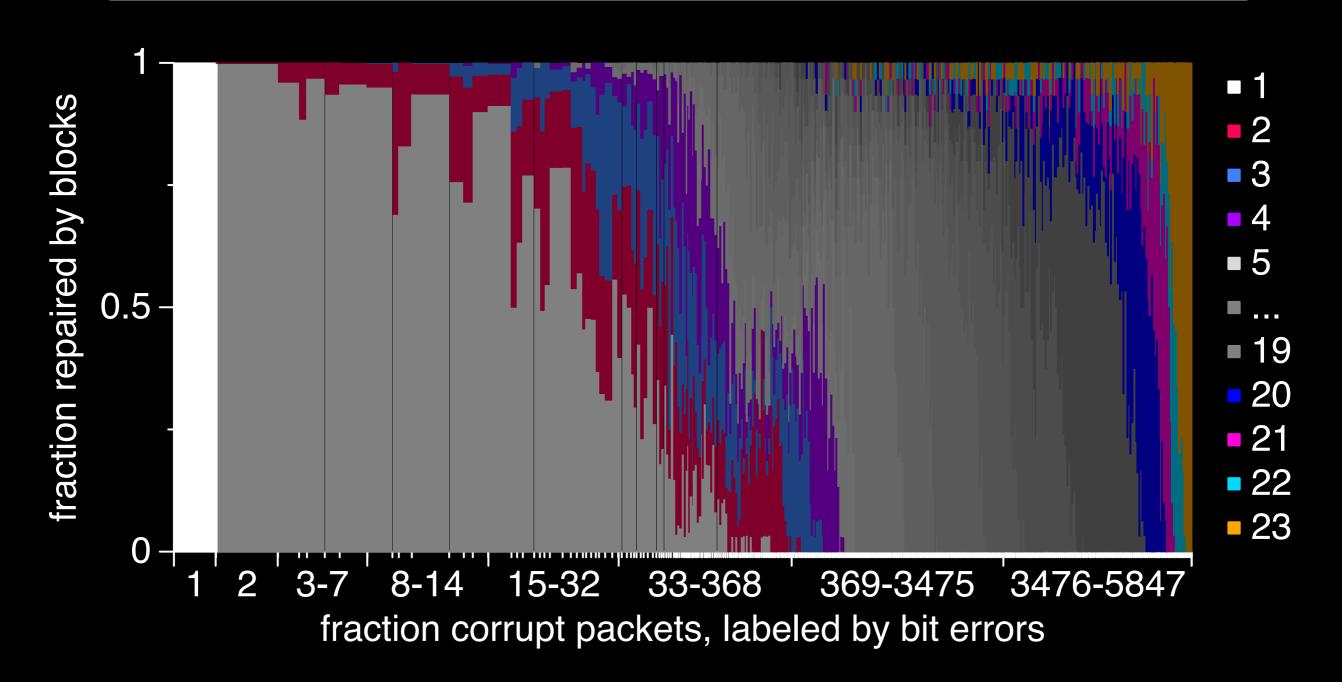
bits

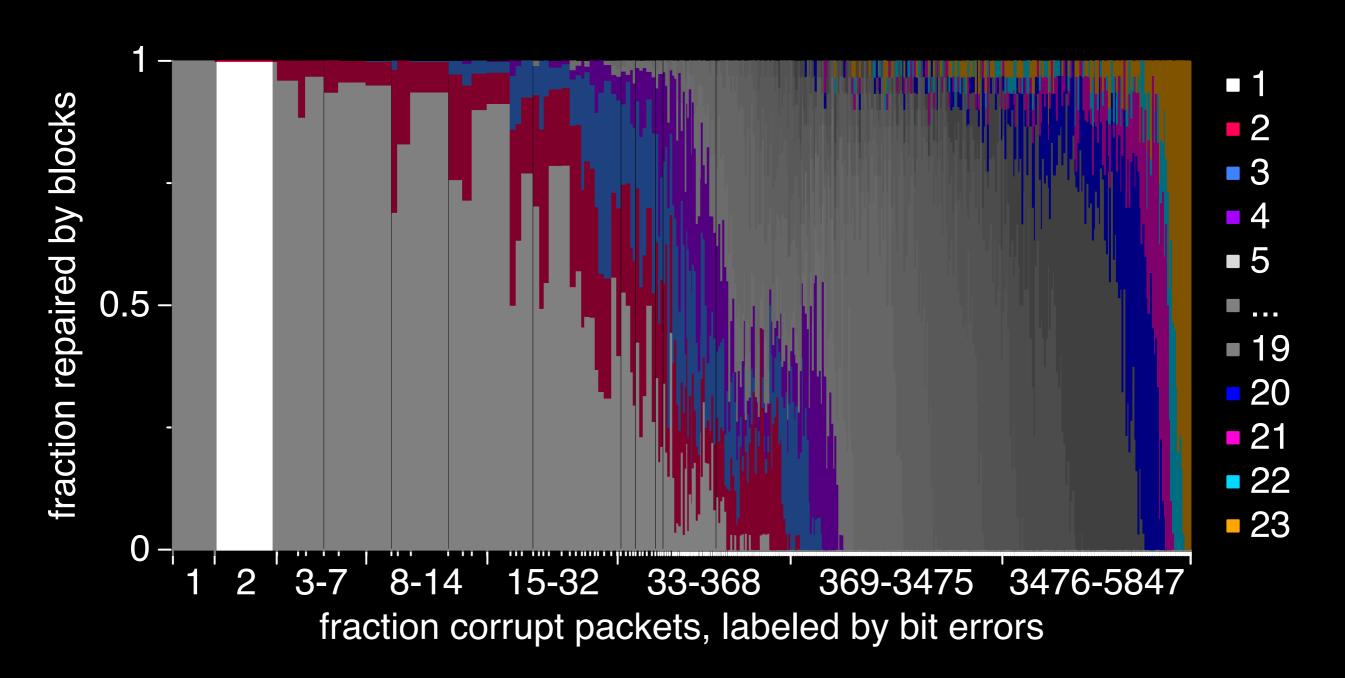
802. Il errors are clustered

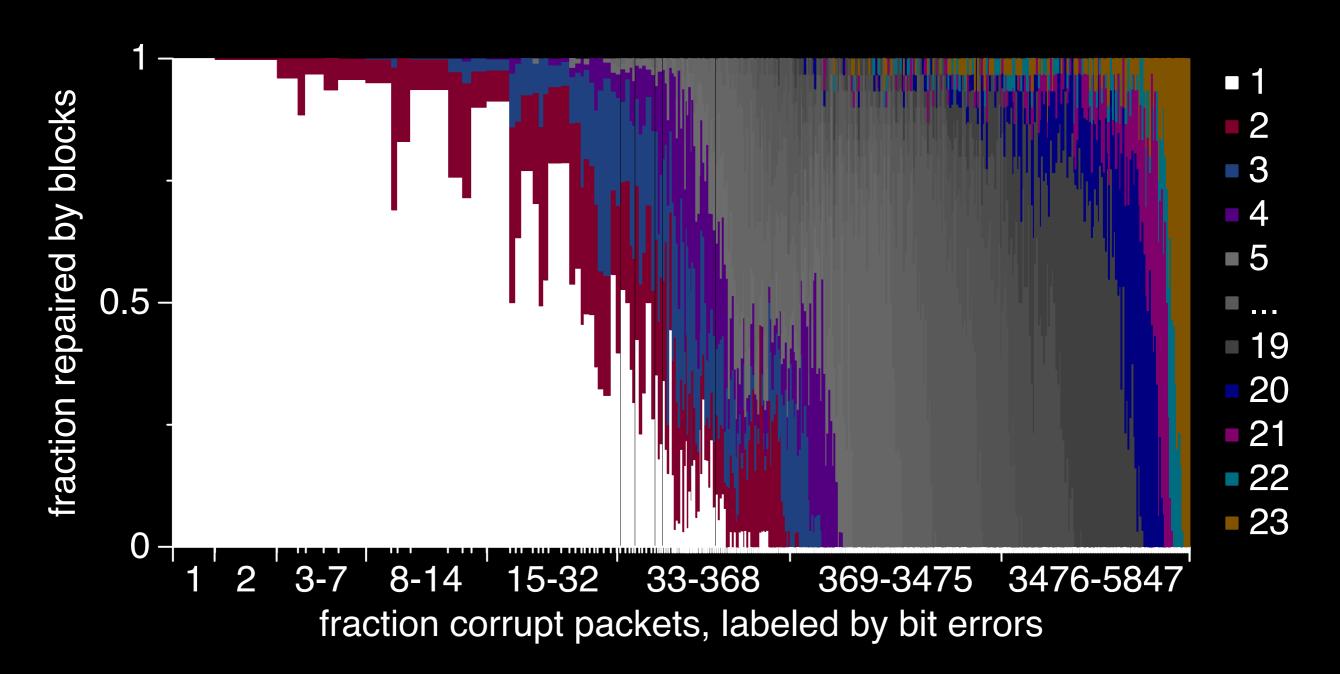


bits

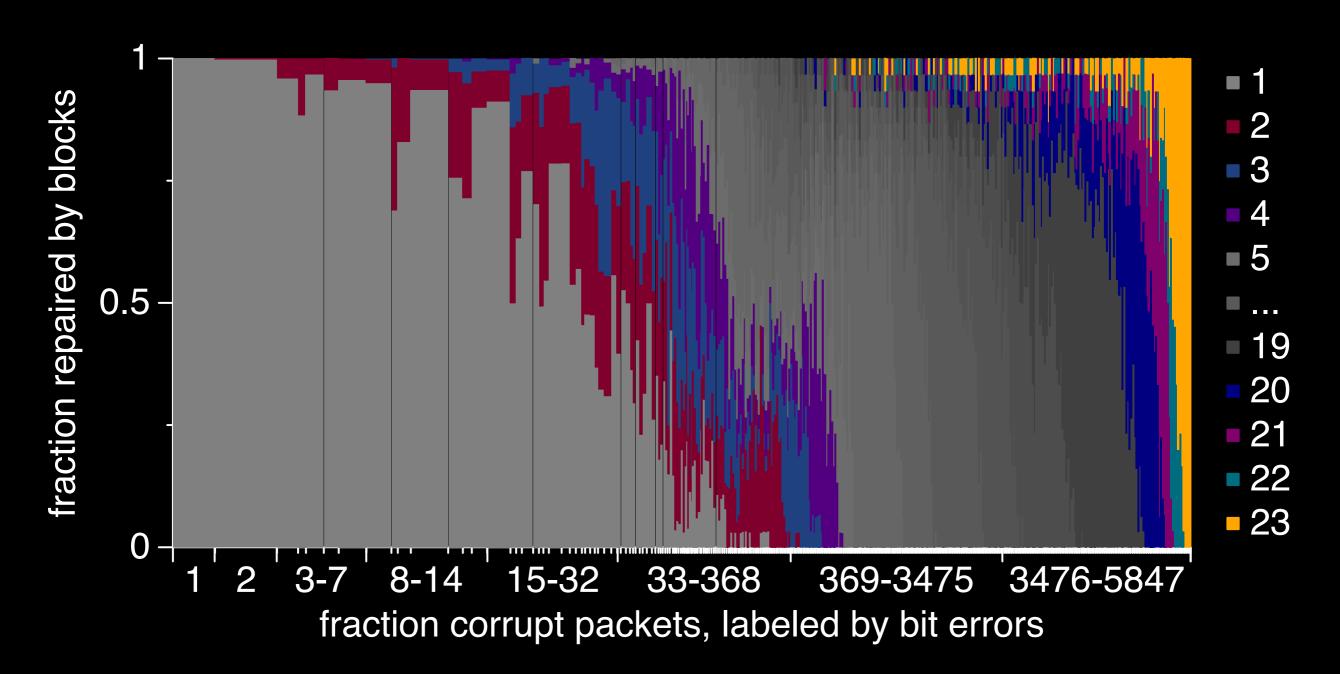








≤32 bit errors, repaired by one block



≤32 bit errors, repaired by one block

many bit errors, still correct blocks

Maranello design goals

- Compatible with 802.11 (Maintain link latency)
- Incremental deployment
- Runs on existing hardware
- No extra bits for correct packets

Firmware suits block repair

GnuRadio

e.g. PPR

Firmware

Maranello

Driver

e.g. ZipTx

```
long delayexpensivelow rate
```

deploy completely not compatible

```
short delaycheaphigh rate
```

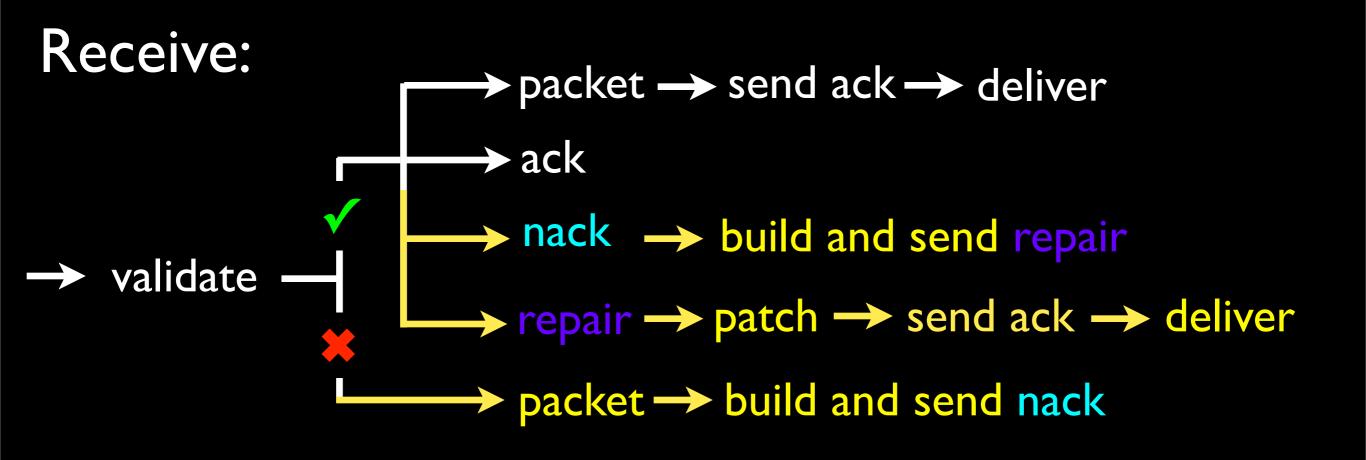
deploy incrementally 802.11 compatible

```
t long delay cheap high rate
```

deploy incrementally not compatible

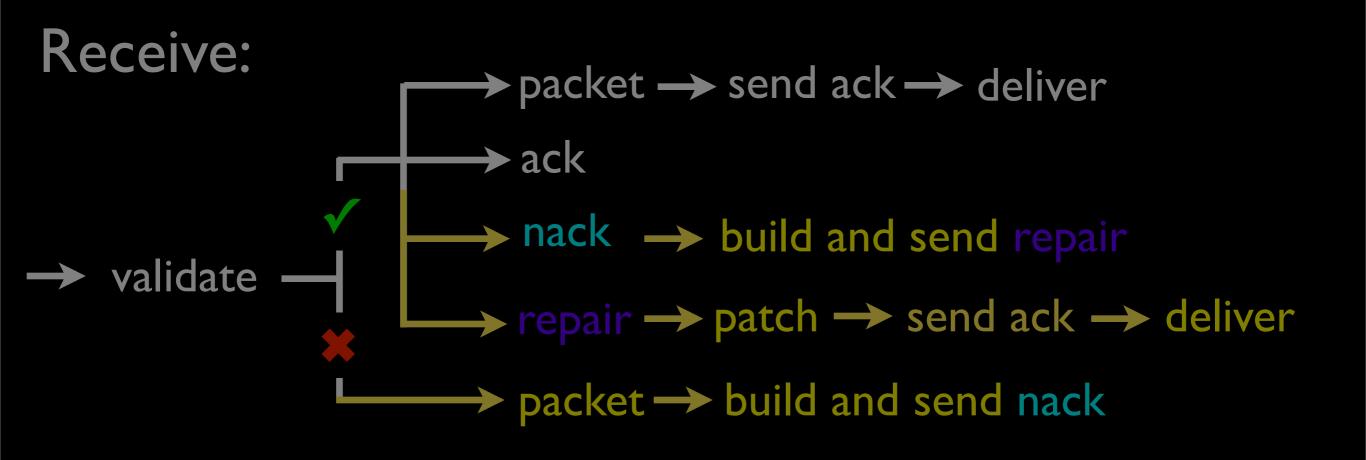
Broadcom (OpenFWWF) firmware

Transmit: backoff to retransmit enqueue → carrier sense → transmit → wait for ack



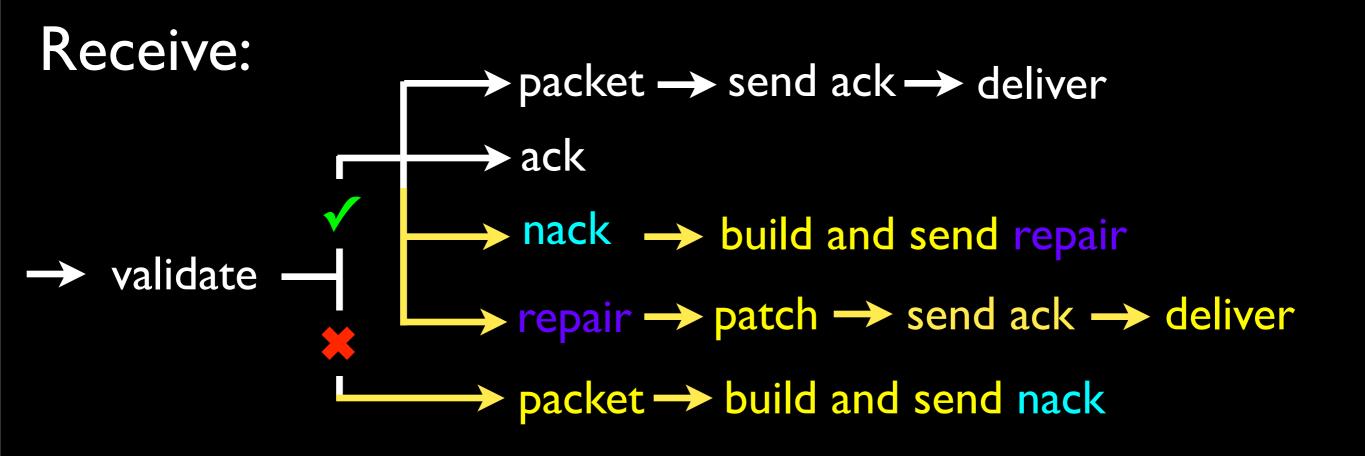
Broadcom (OpenFWWF) firmware

Transmit: | backoff to retransmit | | | enqueue → carrier sense → transmit → wait for ack

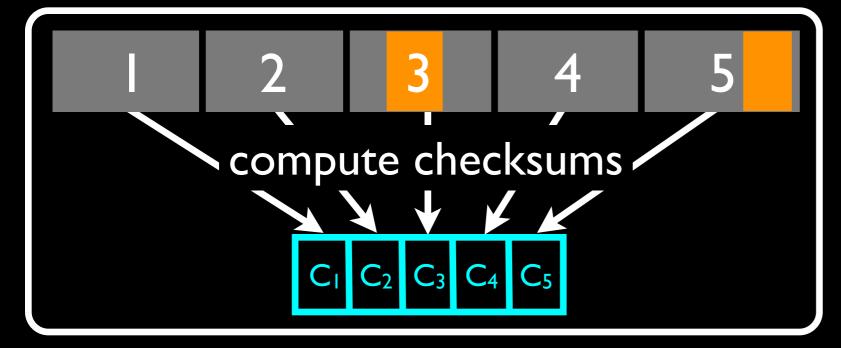


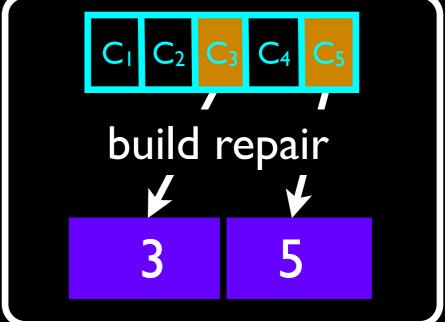
Broadcom (OpenFWWF) firmware

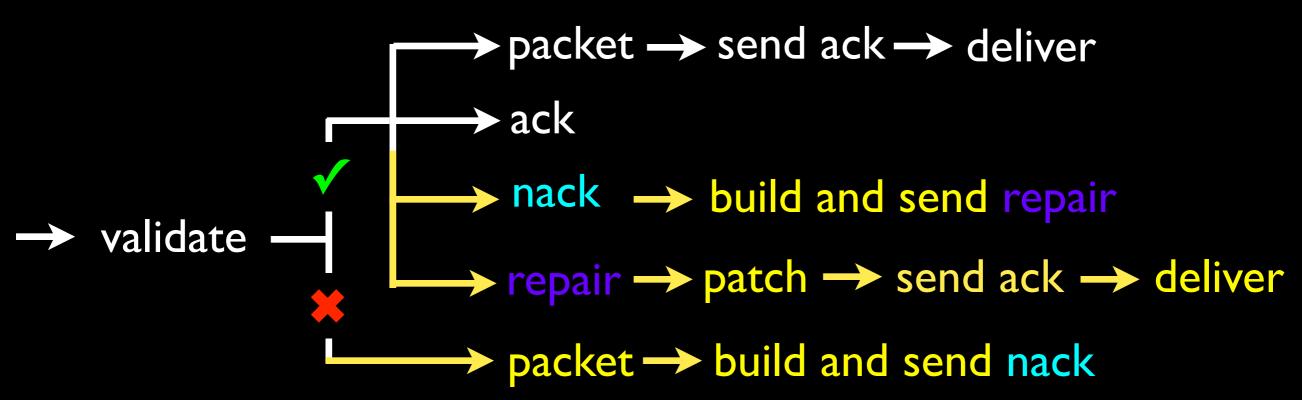
Transmit: | backoff to retransmit | | | enqueue → carrier sense → transmit → wait for ack



build and send nack

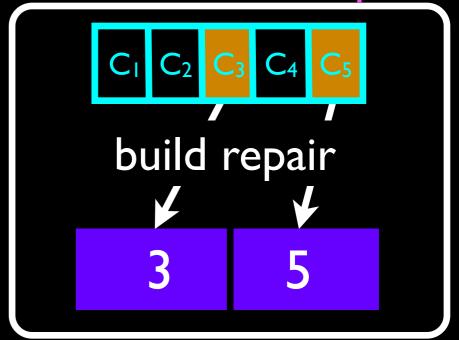


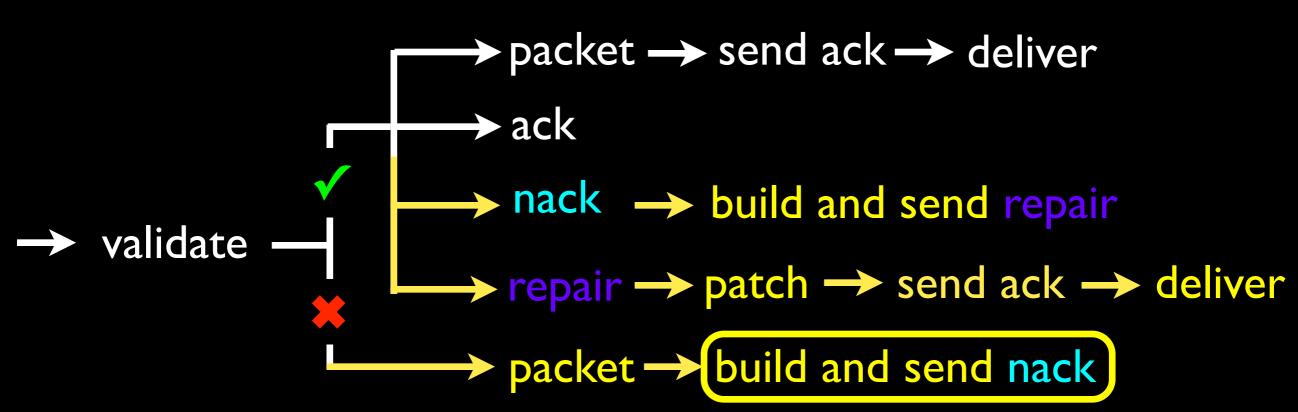




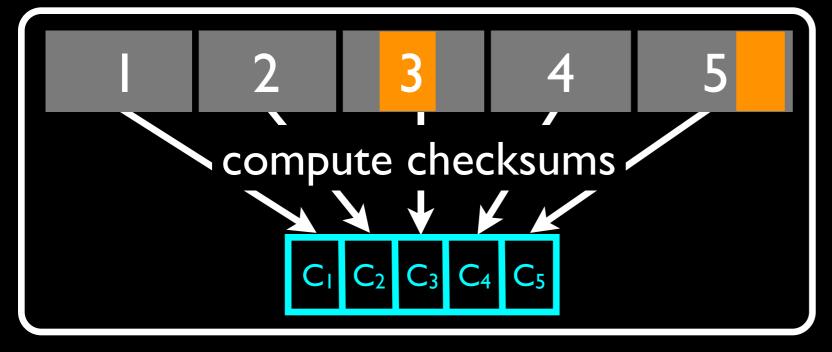
build and send nack

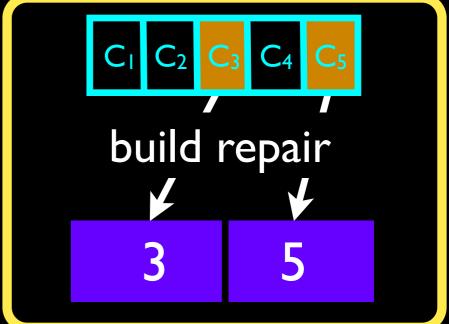
2 3 4 5 compute checksums C₁ C₂ C₃ C₄ C₅

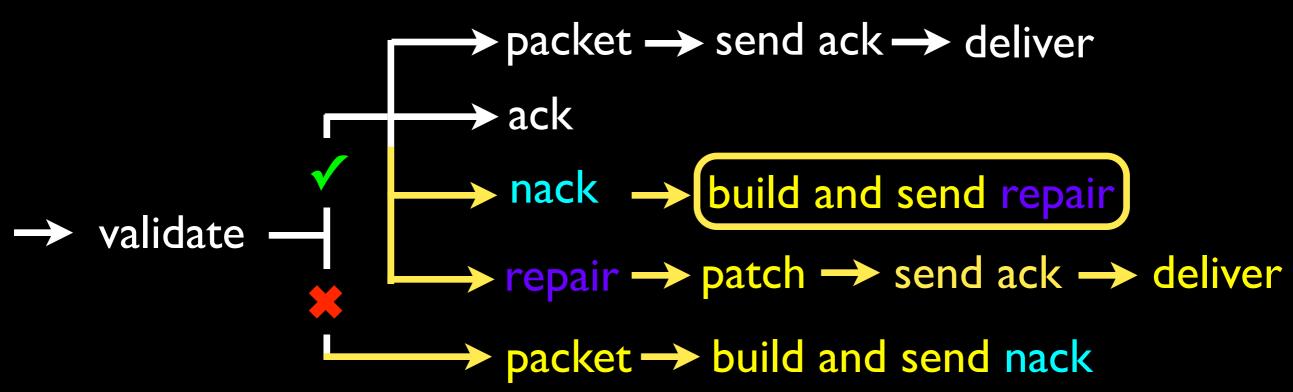




build and send nack

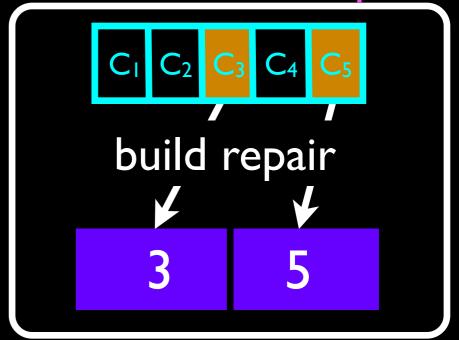


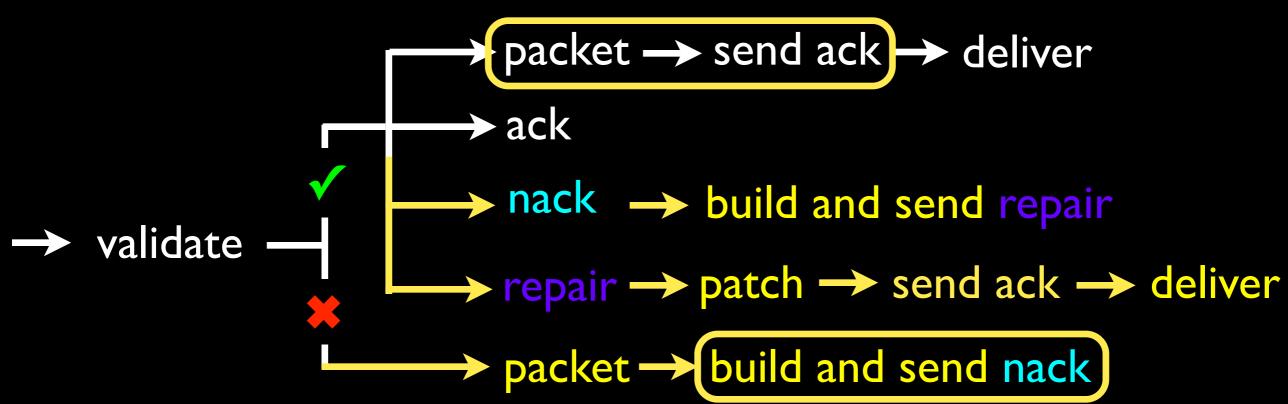




build and send nack

2 3 4 5 compute checksums C₁ C₂ C₃ C₄ C₅

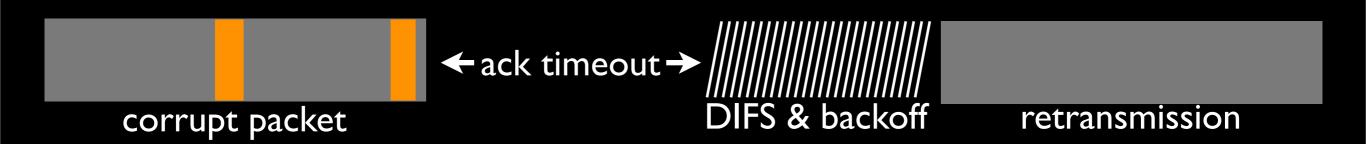




802. Il's timing

Correct:

Retransmission:

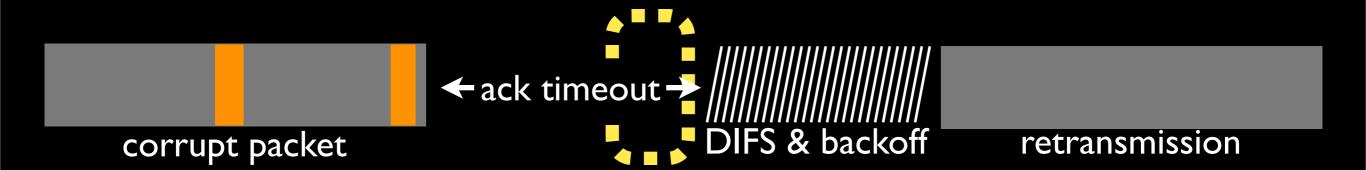


802. Il's timing

Correct:

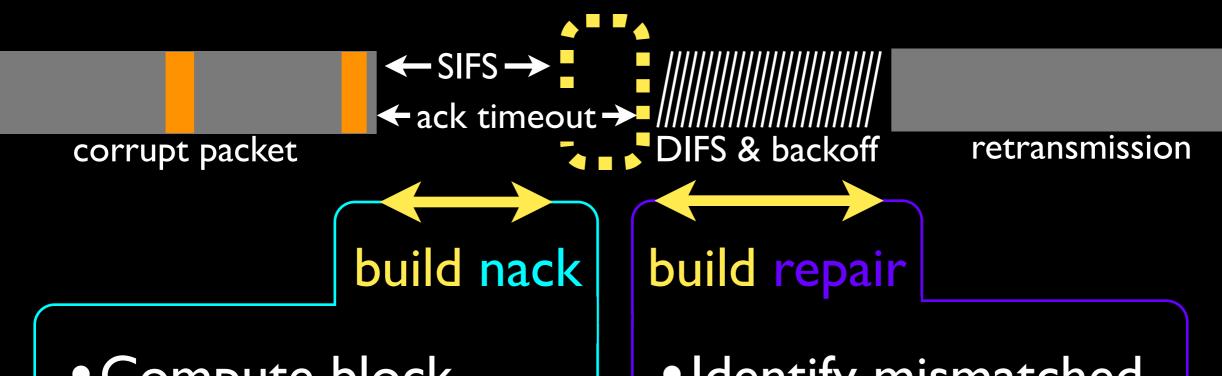


Retransmission:



Exploiting 802.11's timing

reserved time for expected ack



- Compute block checksums
- 10µs

- Identify mismatched checksums
- 100µs

Fletcher-32

- Operations per 16 bits: two adds, two decrements
- All single bit errors, burst errors in a single 16-bit block, and two-bit errors separated by at most 16 bits
- CRC-32 & Fletcher-32 find all block errors in 9,911,800 802.11 error packets
- Maranello relies on whole packet CRC-32

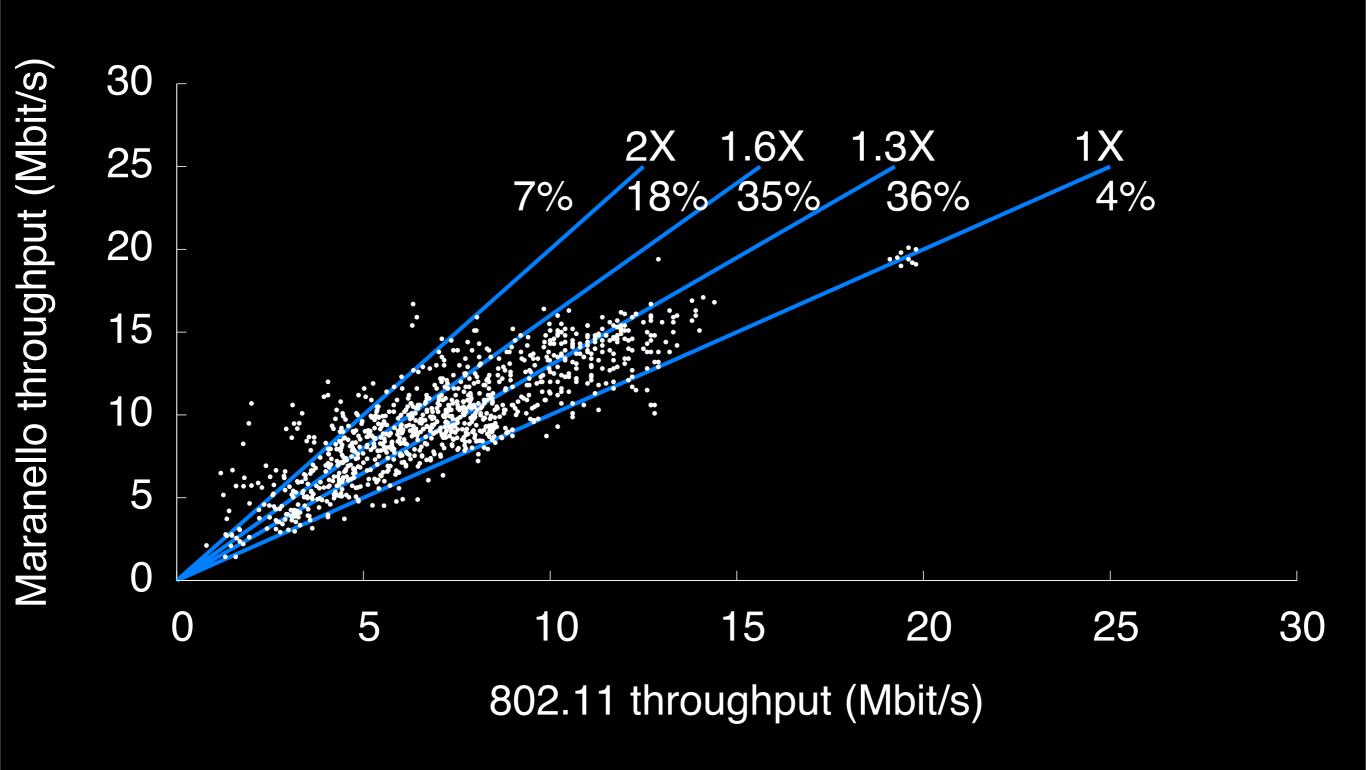
Card's CPU is not fast enough

- Problem: 4μs per 64 byte block (SIFS = 10μs)
- Insight: Compute block checksums while blocks are received

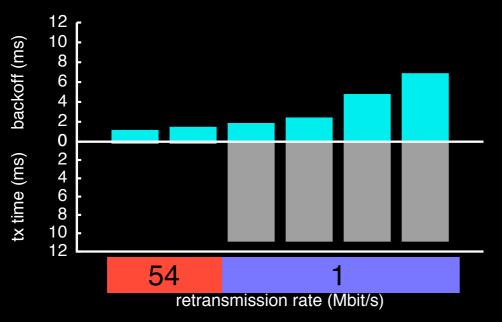
Maranello design review

Goal	Solution
Compatible with 802.11 (Maintain link layer latency)	 Broadcom firmware Replace ack with nack (Fletcher-32 while blocks are received)
Incremental deployment	Legacy 802.11 ignores nacks
No extra bits for correct packets	Receiver sends checksums, sender finds the errors

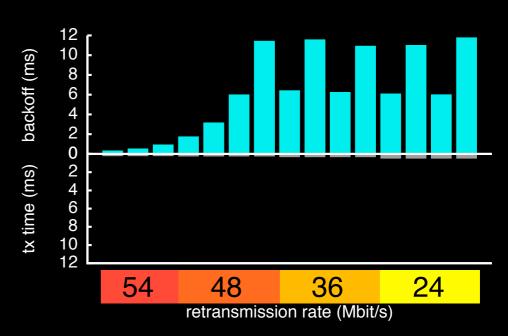
Maranello is faster than 802.11



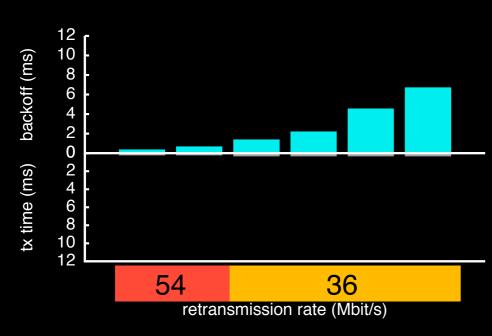
Retransmission behavior varies



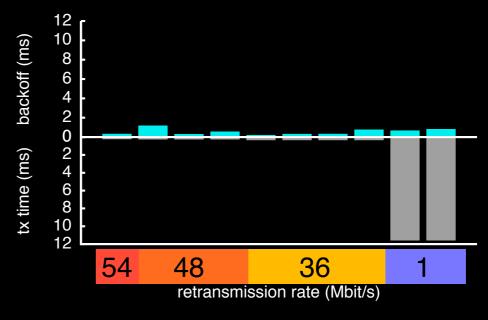
Linux 'minstrel' Broadcom



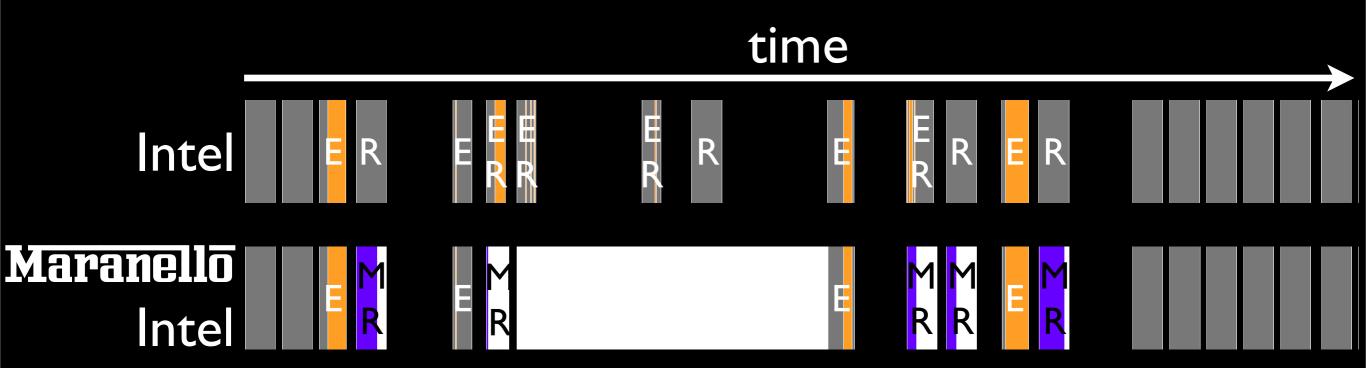
Windows Intel

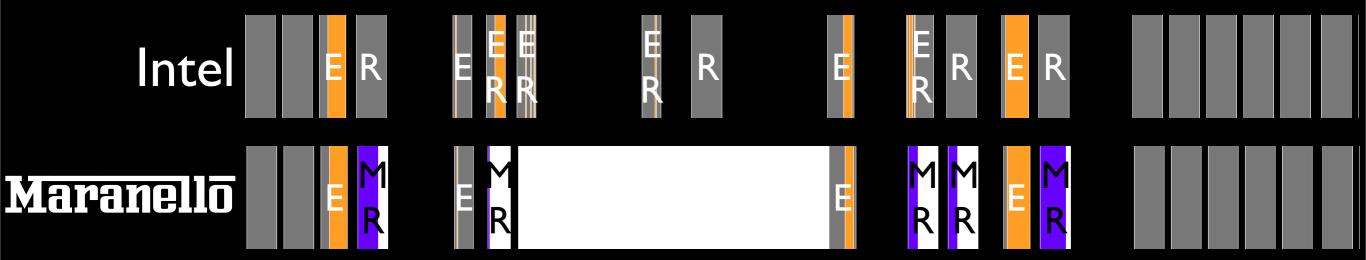


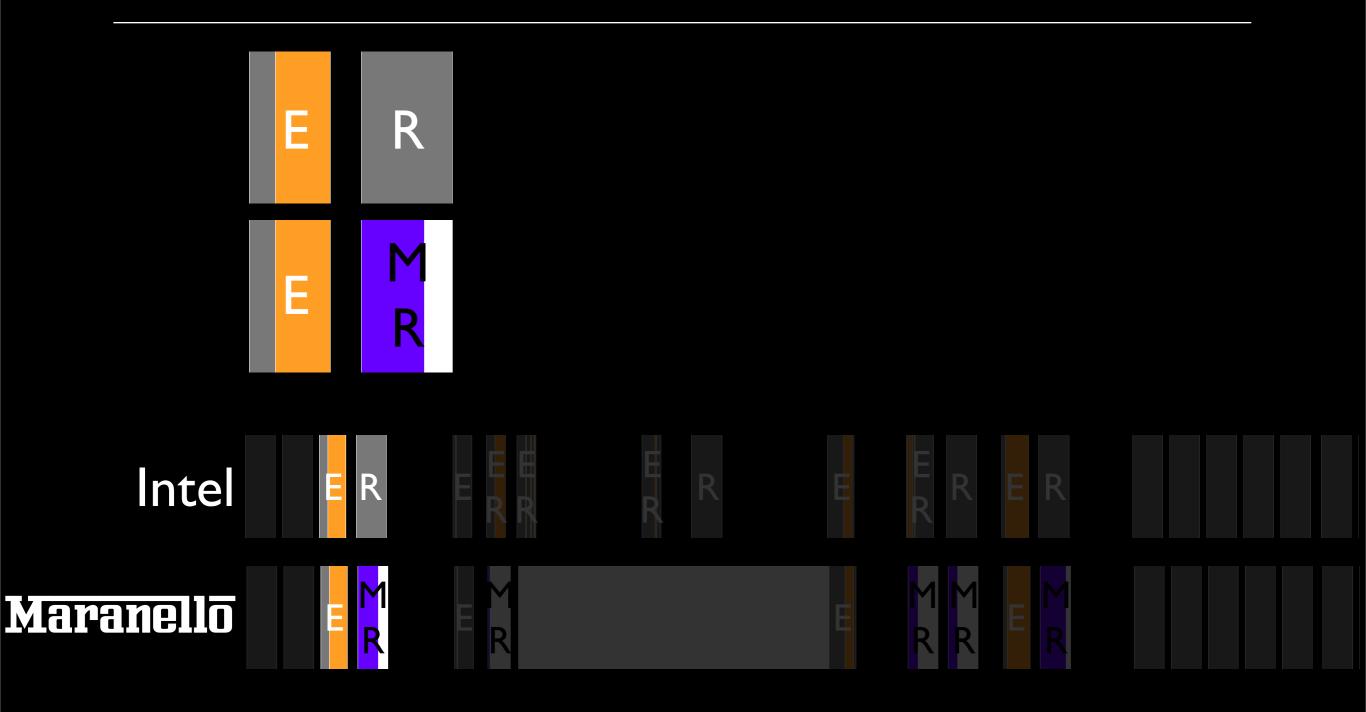
Windows Broadcom



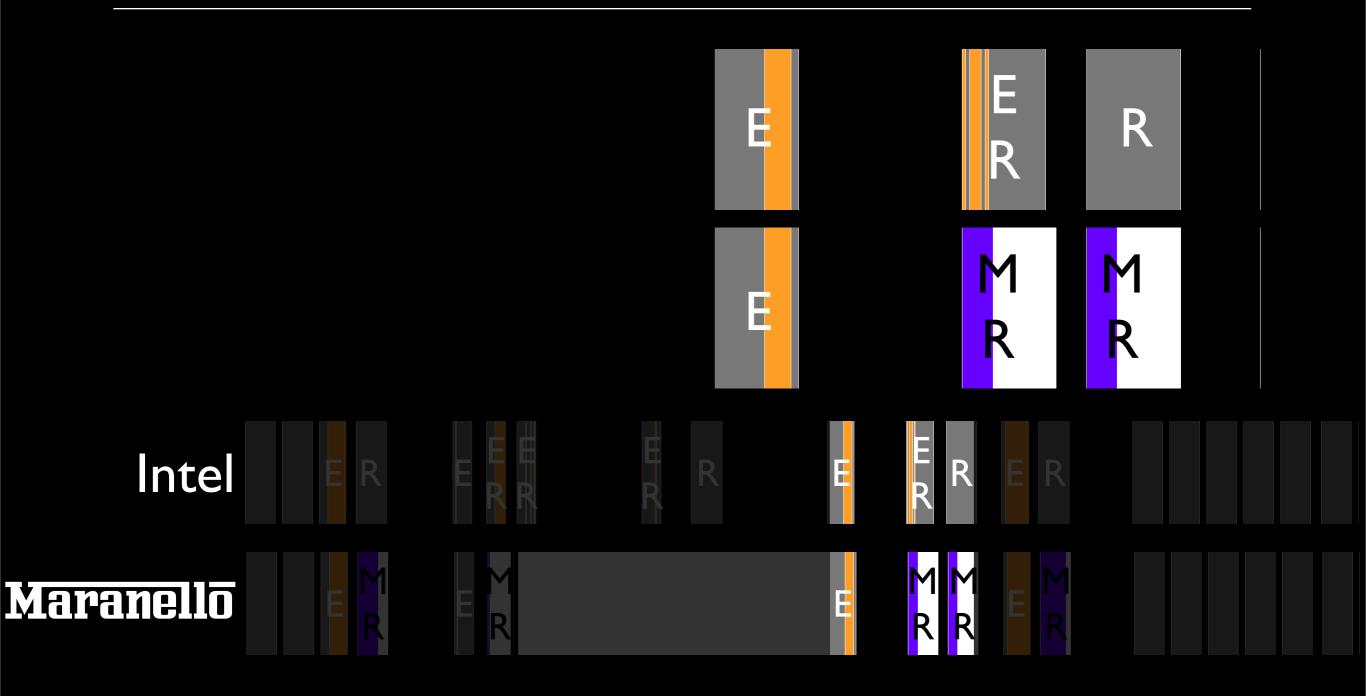
Windows Atheros







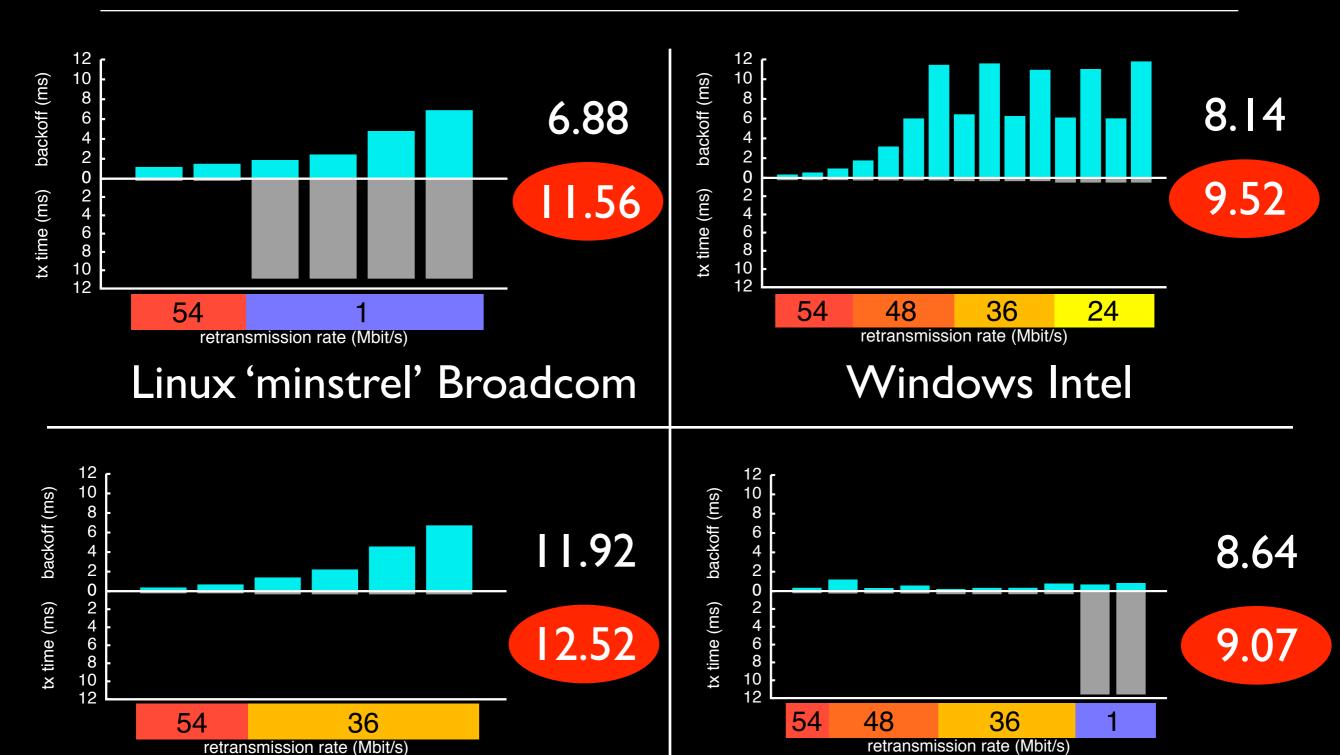




Avoiding low rate retransmissions



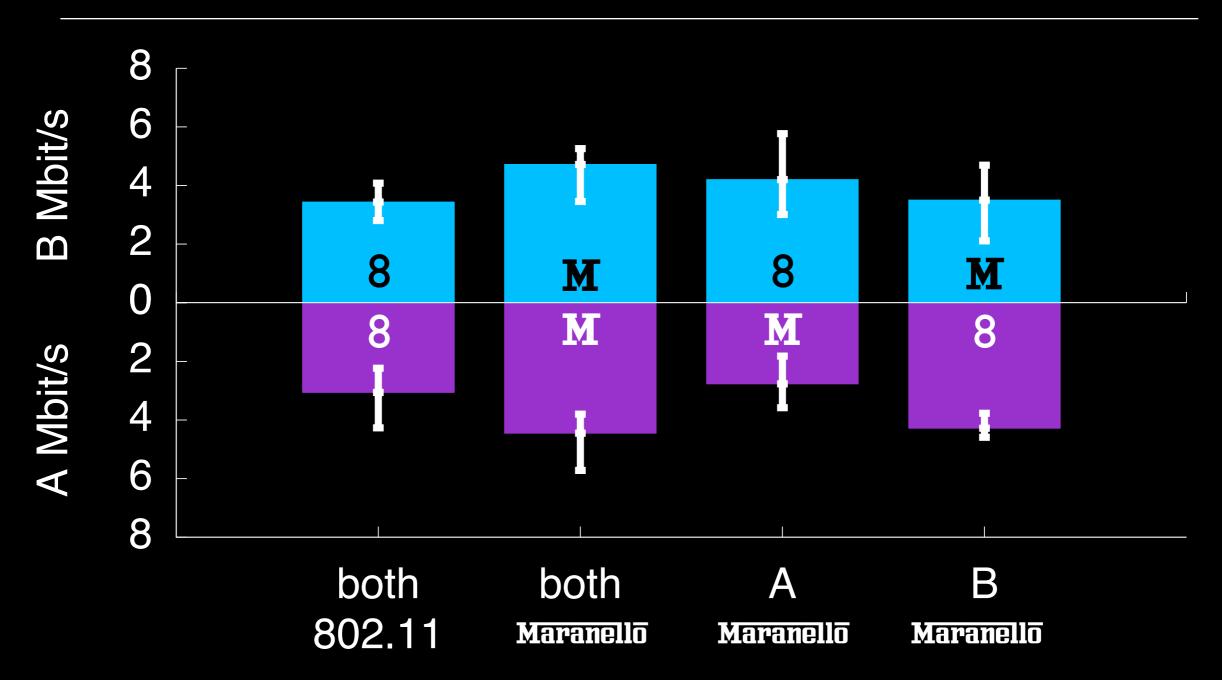
Maranello increases throughput



Windows Broadcom

Windows Atheros

Compatibility with unmodified 802.11



- Maranello is faster than 802.11
- Maranello is friendly to 802.11

Conclusions

- Block-based recovery is simple and powerful.
- Maranello in firmware is compatible with 802.11 and incrementally deployable on existing APs and cards.
- Maranello increases throughput:
 - In various wireless environments
 - For popular retransmission behaviors
- Maranello is fair to unmodified 802.11.

www.cs.umd.edu/projects/maranello