

# A Real-Time Performance Evaluation of Tightly Coupled LTE Wi-Fi Radio Access Networks

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**Abstract**—A tight coupling of LTE and Wi-Fi interfaces can be achieved by integrating them at their radio protocol stacks. LTE and Wi-Fi radio level integration with IPsec tunnel (LWIP) was introduced by 3GPP as part of Rel-13. This tighter level of interworking replaces the traditional way of cellular-Wi-Fi interworking through a packet gateway and it can react to the dynamic changes in the wireless link quality. In this paper, we present a variant of LWIP prototype that works with commercial UE (Nexus 5). The developed LWIP prototype uses OpenAirInterface (OAI) for LTE network and Cisco Access Point (AP) as Wi-Fi AP. We also present the design and implementation of LWIP prototype and interesting results for tight interworking of LTE and Wi-Fi at IP level. We have evaluated the LWIP performance with different Link Aggregation Strategies (LAS) using both UDP and TCP. We have observed that, in a highly loaded Wi-Fi channel, when LWIP employs Wi-Fi only in Downlink (WoD) LAS, then sum of individual TCP flow throughput has improved by 28% as compared to LWIP operating with Flow Split (FS) LAS. We have enumerated the challenges which has to be addressed in LWIP to reap the maximum benefits.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Cisco VNI forecast elucidates that the data traffic generated by mobile devices is growing at an exponential rate, than it could ever imagine. As per [1], monthly mobile data traffic will reach 49 exabytes by 2021, up from 7.2 exabytes per month in 2016. Operators look for a best solution to cater this ever increasing demand. LTE–Wi-Fi interworking is one such technology which can serve this high data requirement. The problem which exists with LTE–Wi-Fi interworking is their underlying interworking architecture. The interworking from Rel-8 to Rel-11 is completely realized through offloading (*i.e.*, moving a flow completely from LTE interface to Wi-Fi interface and vice-versa). Such flow offloading requires a change in the flow route from the cellular core network to the Wi-Fi network. Frequent flow routing across LTE and Wi-Fi networks at Evolved Packet Core (EPC) is inefficient for dense small cell deployments. To address this problem, and to serve delay bounded services and to increase the flexibility in offloading, there is a necessity for these two radios to work much closer. Hence, LTE–Wi-Fi radio level integration with IPsec Tunnel (LWIP) has evolved realizing a tighter integration by associating a Wi-Fi radio next to LTE radio which facilitates an enhanced control over both the radios. LWIP realizes the interworking benefit at link level for better quality of service with seamless flow mobility across LTE and Wi-Fi interfaces. LWIP has the following advantages:

- The LTE core network is unaware of the existence of a Wi-Fi interface.
- LTE acts as licensed anchor point for communication.
- Radio level interworking allows effective utilization of LTE and Wi-Fi links.

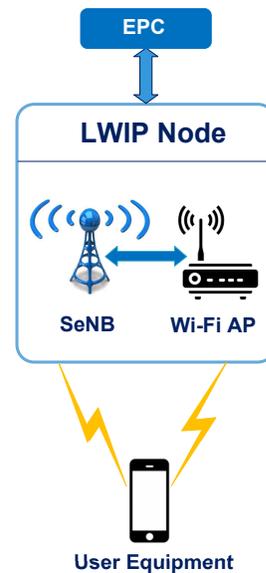


Fig. 1: Tightly coupled LTE Wi-Fi radio access networks.

LWIP is emerging as a competing technology to LTE-U [2] which supports LTE like transmission in unlicensed band. This paper concentrates on design, implementation, and performance of LWIP technology. In principle, LWIP could be realized in two ways, (1) Collocated LWIP, and (2) Non-collocated LWIP. A collocated LWIP node includes an LTE Small cell evolved-NodeB (SeNB) and Wi-Fi AP are collocated in same device and tightly integrated at Radio Access Network (RAN) level which are driven by finer control decision with combined intelligence. Unlike collocated LWIP, a non-collocated LWIP requires an intelligent decision making in steering data because of heterogeneity in the round trip delay between LTE and Wi-Fi links. In this paper, we describe our developed non-collocated LWIP testbed, that has been developed using open-source platforms such as OpenAirInterface [3] for LTE module and Cisco AP/Hostapd [4] for Wi-Fi module.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section II discusses LWIP architecture and its benefits. We then present in detail the implementation of LWIP testbed using OAI



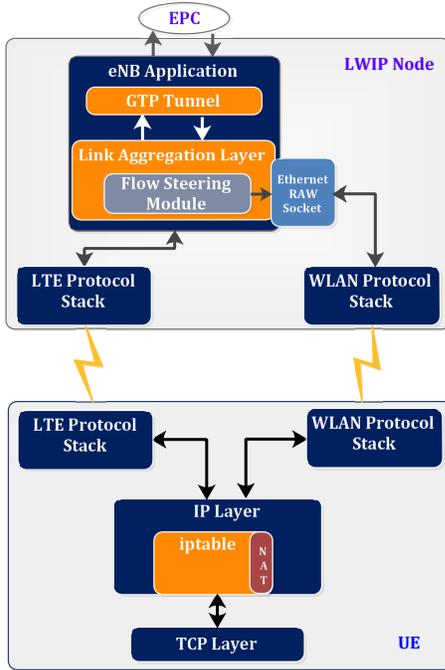


Fig. 3: Protocol implementation structure of LWIP prototype.

with measurement gap. Communication of S1-AP and GTP-U interfaces with core network occur according to 3GPP.

OAI-CN has EPC components which comply with 3GPP standards up to Rel-10. It includes Serving Gateway (S-GW), Packet Data Network Gateway (P-GW), Mobility Management Entity (MME), Home Subscriber Server (HSS) and Non-Access Stratum (NAS).

LTE hardware ExpressMIMO2 (ExMIMO2) PCI express boards are used as RF frontend in the testbed setup. ExMIMO2 boards belong to the class of Software Defined Radio (SDR), that can work upto 80 MHz of carrier aggregation [10].

### B. Realization of LWIP Testbed using OAI

Figure 3 illustrates the protocol implementation structure of LWIP prototype. We have implemented the LWIP architecture proposed in [11], which includes a minor modification to 3GPP LWIP architecture. The main difference between 3GPP and implemented architecture is, there is no IPsec tunnel to deliver the packet to destined UE. Security aspects of LWIP is not our primary focus in this paper, however, we have detailed the security procedures of proposed architecture in [12]. The actual destination IP address of the packet is changed from LTE IP address to Wi-Fi IP address at LWIP node and at UE, the destination IP address is changed back to LTE IP address. Our LWIP testbed setup is shown in Figure 4, which is demonstrated in [13]. The following challenges are addressed for realizing a fully functional LWIP testbed.

- **A socket connection with the destination should be done with LTE interface IP at UE** - In Android operating system (OS), when Wi-Fi radio is enabled, it gets the highest priority over all available radio interfaces. This priority issue has to be solved because the connection is LTE anchored. With a stringent motive of making

existing UE to work, we have developed an Android application which changes priority for set of flows to use LTE interface for communication.

- **The Wi-Fi interface details of UE has to be informed to LTE SeNB** - The re-routing source should be aware of the destination interface for enabling re-routing. In our LWIP testbed, the information of UE's Wi-Fi IP address is made known to LWIP node.
- **A packet from LTE core network has to be re-routed to Wi-Fi network** - This action mangles the packet headers to achieve successful routing between LTE and Wi-Fi networks, also it involves recomputing the header checksum of appropriate layers in order to avoid the packet drop at the destination. In our LWIP testbed, the actual packet destination address is changed by LWIP node in order to deliver the packet over Wi-Fi interface. When the destination IP gets changed, all the higher layer headers are recomputed for the mangled packet.
- **An unmodified connection between LTE-SeNB and UE through Wi-Fi interface has to be maintained** - Packet received at the destination (UE) should be able to deliver the packet to the socket to which it is bounded to. If it is not transformed, packet gets lost. In our LWIP testbed, the packet on reaching the UE with Wi-Fi IP address is changed back to LTE IP address with the help of *iptables* rules, thereby managing the connection alive even through Wi-Fi interface.

LWIP testbed configurations are shown in Tables I and II. In our testbed, the UE, Nexus 5, is downloading a file from the remote server using LWIP. Both interfaces are enabled through an Android application. We have enhanced the open-source Android application HIPRIKeeper [14] which can enable both LTE and Wi-Fi interfaces at the same time to test the LWIP operation. State of a flow is unalterably maintained by inserting flow rules in *iptables* of UE. This *iptables* rule makes the packet look as if it is unaltered to the destination socket and seamless. Hence, it enables aggregation of LTE and Wi-Fi networks to work uninterruptedly.

TABLE I: EXPERIMENTAL PARAMETERS

Parameter	Value
LTE eNB Bandwidth	5 MHz
Number of Resource Blocks	25
Tx Power	20 dBm
Scheduler	Round Robin
Wi-Fi Frequency, Bandwidth	2.4 GHz, 20 MHz
Wi-Fi Standard	IEEE 802.11 b and g

## IV. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

In this section, we evaluate the developed LWIP prototype using different LAS which are detailed in the following sub-sections. The performance of LWIP is studied using following experiments.

- 1) iPerf [15] using UDP - LTE, Wi-Fi, and LWIP.
- 2) TCP performance - When different LAS are employed.

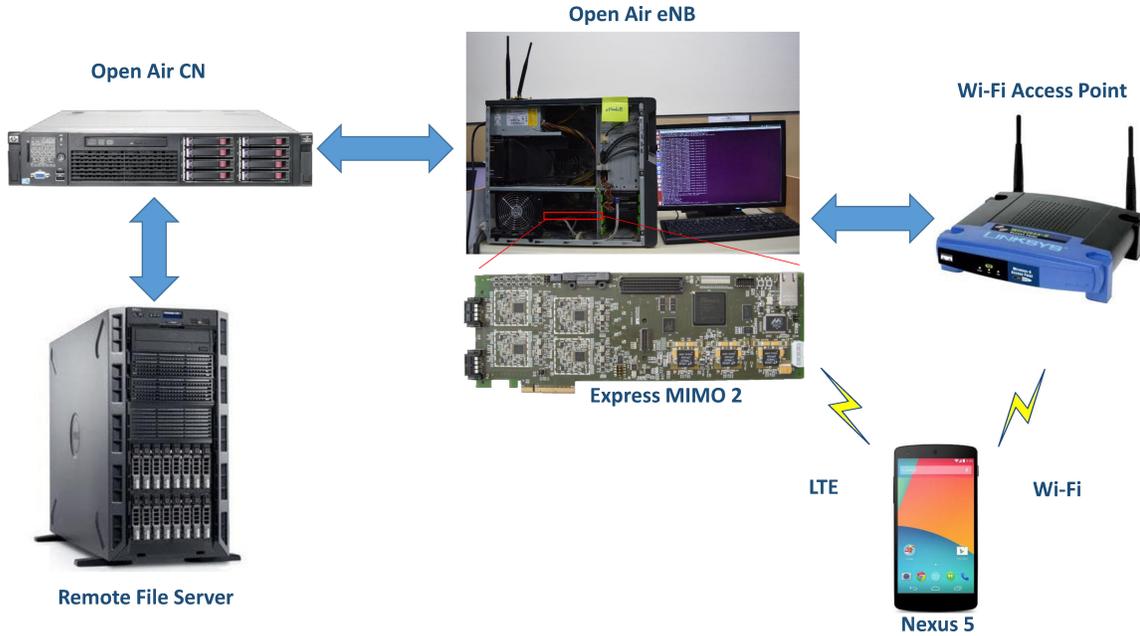


Fig. 4: LWIP Testbed Setup.

TABLE II: TESTBED SETUP CONFIGURATION

Parameter	Value
OAI LTE eNB	ExMIMO2, Intel Xeon 8 core,
Hardware Config	12GB DDR, Gigabit Ethernet 1 Gb/s
OAI LTE eNB	Ubuntu 14.04, Low Latency Kernel 3.19
Software Config	
OAI EPC	Intel Xeon Server 24 core, 64GB DDR,
Hardware Config	Gigabit Ethernet 10 Gb/s
OAI EPC	Ubuntu 14.04, Kernel 3.19 generic
Software Config	
Remote Server	Intel Xeon 8 core, 32GB DDR,
Hardware Config	Gigabit Ethernet 1 Gb/s
Remote Server	Ubuntu 14.04, Kernel 3.2
Software Config	Apache 2 Webserver, TCP - High Speed
User Equipment	Nexus 5 - hammerhead, Android 4.4.4 (KitKat)

#### A. UDP Test using iPerf

UDP iPerf test is conducted from a server in local network to the UE. In this experiment, LWIP is setup using IEEE 802.11 b and g in different tests. The experiment includes evaluating the performance of using LTE, Wi-Fi and LWIP. In case of LWIP, the LWIP node steers a set of input packets through LTE and Wi-Fi based on the ratio of their link rates. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the throughput observed during the iPerf test in our experimental LWIP testbed. In Figure 5, where IEEE 802.11 b is used as Wi-Fi AP, the LWIP performance is nearly equal to sum of combined throughput of LTE and Wi-Fi links, since the link rates of LTE and IEEE 802.11 b are comparable. Whereas in case of IEEE 802.11 g, LWIP is able to achieve throughput close to the throughput of using strictly Wi-Fi. This is because we have split the downlink traffic across LTE and Wi-Fi links at LWIP node in a fixed ratio corresponding to LTE and Wi-Fi link rates. But the link capacity varies dynamically due to variations in the channel. Hence, the throughput observed

in LWIP is not equal to sum of throughput observed in LTE and Wi-Fi links. This puts forth the need for efficient traffic steering algorithm which can yield better benefits. We have not addressed this problem here since it is beyond the scope of this paper. Figure 7 shows CDF of observed jitter during the experiment, LWIP jitter is higher than using strictly Wi-Fi but it is lesser than using strictly LTE. In summary, finer level of integration has improved the throughput when link rates are comparable and demands an efficient steering algorithm if incomparable link speeds are used.

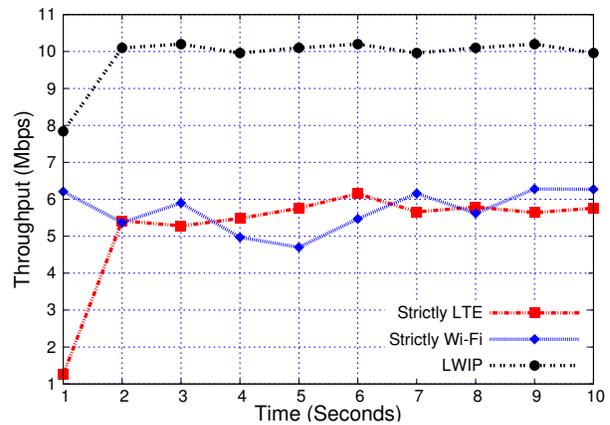


Fig. 5: Throughput in iPerf test using UDP (in downlink - 802.11 b).

#### B. TCP Experiment in LWIP Testbed

To observe the performance for different Link Aggregation Strategies, we have conducted a set of experiments by analysing their performance in low and high load scenarios. Wi-Fi AP uses IEEE 802.11 g standard for following experiments. We have developed an Android application, which

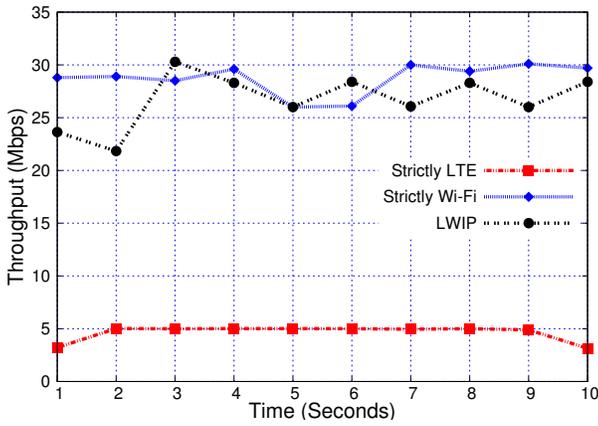


Fig. 6: Throughput in iPerf test using UDP (in downlink - 802.11 g).

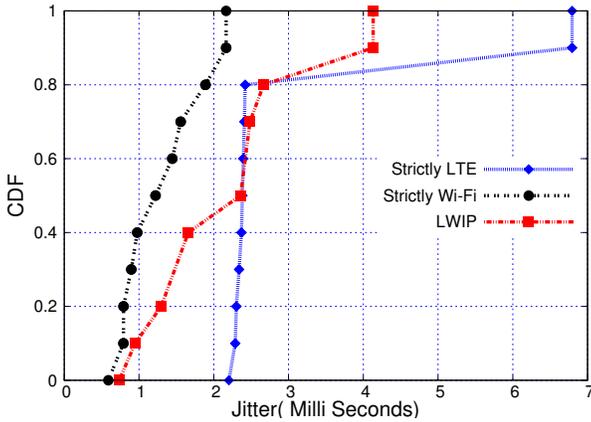


Fig. 7: Jitter CDF for iPerf test.

downloads two files simultaneously from a remote server and measures their throughputs. The UE performance is evaluated using the following LAS,

- **LTE NoLAS:** Two flows are simultaneously downloaded through LTE.
- **Wi-Fi NoLAS:** Two flows are simultaneously downloaded through Wi-Fi.
- **FS-LAS:** Flow split enables one flow to be downloaded through LTE and other through Wi-Fi.
- **WoD-LAS:** WiFi only in Downlink enables both the flows to use Wi-Fi for downlink and the corresponding TCP ACKs are sent through LTE in uplink.

**TCP Experiment 1 - Lightly Loaded Scenario:** The setup consists of a UE and a LWIP node with background transmission in Wi-Fi channel (observed channel load is 8%). Now, UE downloads two files from the remote server using different LAS. We have downloaded files of different sizes *viz.*, 16 and 32 MB. Figure 8 shows the throughput observed in case of different file downloads. It can be observed that FS-LAS has achieved higher throughput, since it effectively aggregates the LTE and Wi-Fi links. Also it is better compared to WoD-LAS because of the type of steering it employs. Figure 9 shows that all the LAS employed utilizes Wi-Fi link at its maximum link rate. Time to download a file using different LAS is shown in Figure 10. Even though the throughput of FS-LAS and WoD-LAS are comparable, the time to download a file

through FS-LAS incurs longer time than WoD-LAS because file download through LTE interface incurs longer download time.

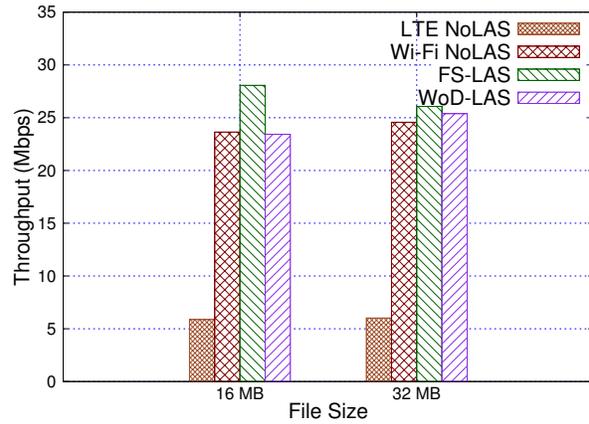


Fig. 8: Overall Throughput observed for 16 MB and 32 MB file sizes with low contention.

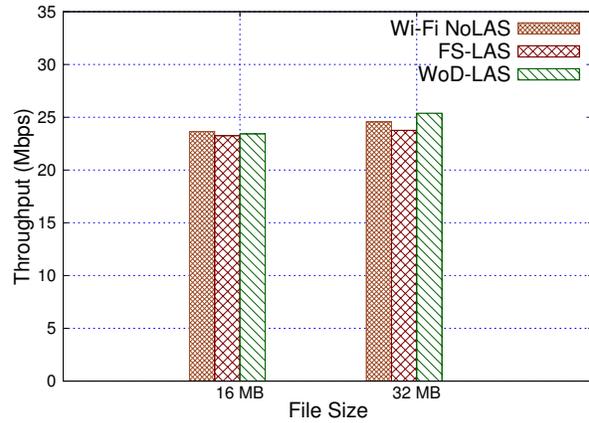


Fig. 9: Throughput of Wi-Fi observed for 16 MB and 32 MB file sizes with low contention.

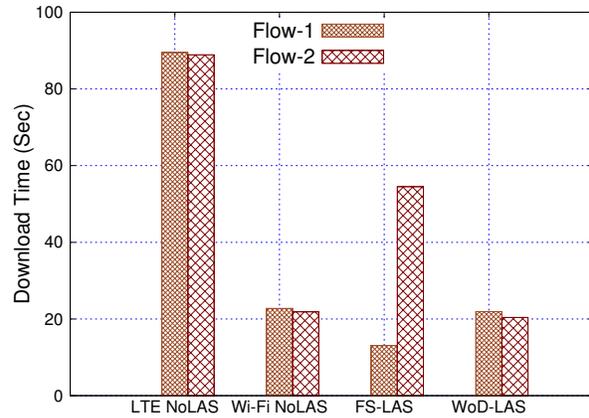
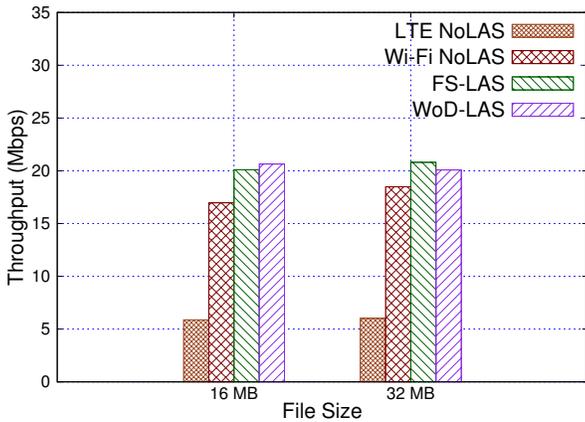


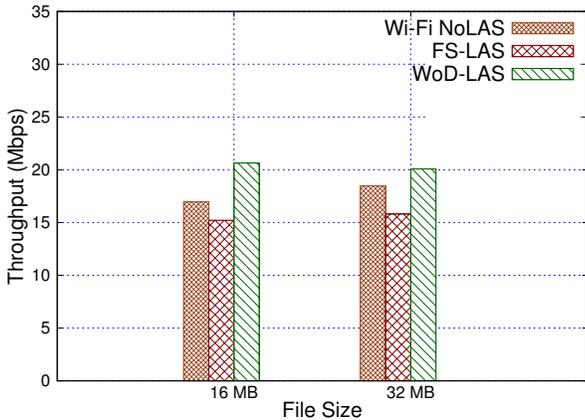
Fig. 10: Time to download a 32 MB file with low contention.

**TCP Experiment 2 - Heavily Loaded Scenario:** In this setup, for creating a heavily loaded condition, we have used five laptops, each of those streams video at high bit rate (900 kbps UDP stream per device) to an AP operating in the same Wi-Fi channel of LWIP node. This newly introduced load is in addition to existing 8% background Wi-Fi channel

load. Now, the LWIP system performance is analyzed using different LAS. Figure 11 shows that with high load, throughput of FS-LAS and WoD-LAS has reduced by 28% compared to scenario with lower load. Contention in the channel has brought down the throughput of UE. Figure 12 shows that performance of WoD-LAS has improved compared to FS-LAS. In case of FS-LAS, the TCP ACK packets which are generated for the flow through Wi-Fi have to be sent through Wi-Fi link only. Since Wi-Fi contention is high, it brings down the throughput of that flow. This problem is solved when WoD-LAS is employed, as uplink of LTE does not have contention unlike uplink of Wi-Fi, hence it achieves a higher throughput. Figure 13 shows the time to download two files using different LAS, which are 30% high as compared to low loaded scenario.



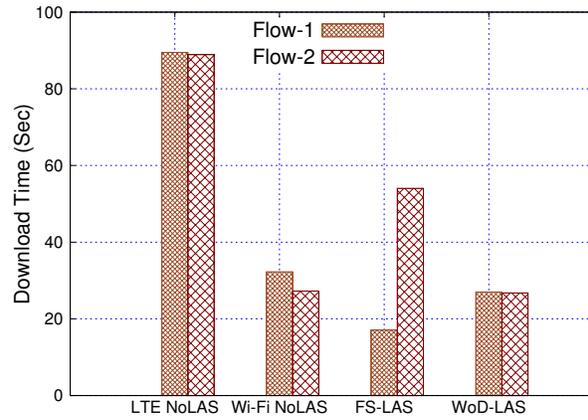
**Fig. 11:** Overall Throughput observed for 16 MB and 32 MB file sizes with high contention.



**Fig. 12:** Throughput of Wi-Fi observed for 16 MB and 32 MB file sizes with high contention.

## V. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

This paper demonstrates the feasibility of LTE–Wi-Fi radio level integration at IP layer using OAI LTE, Cisco AP, and commercial UE. The developed prototype does not require any modifications to the protocol stack of the UE. We have implemented different link aggregation strategies to study the performance of the LWIP prototype. The experiment results



**Fig. 13:** Time to download a 32 MB file with high contention.

conclude that WoD-LAS has improved sum of flow throughputs by 28% as compared to FS-LAS, when the contention in Wi-Fi channel is high. Thus enabling WoD-LAS will be the most preferred link aggregation technique. There are numerous research challenges in a practical environment pertaining to real-time LWIP on flow and packet level routing which can be well studied using this testbed. As part of our future work, we will implement efficient packet level steering solutions across LTE and Wi-Fi links to improve TCP performance.

## VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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