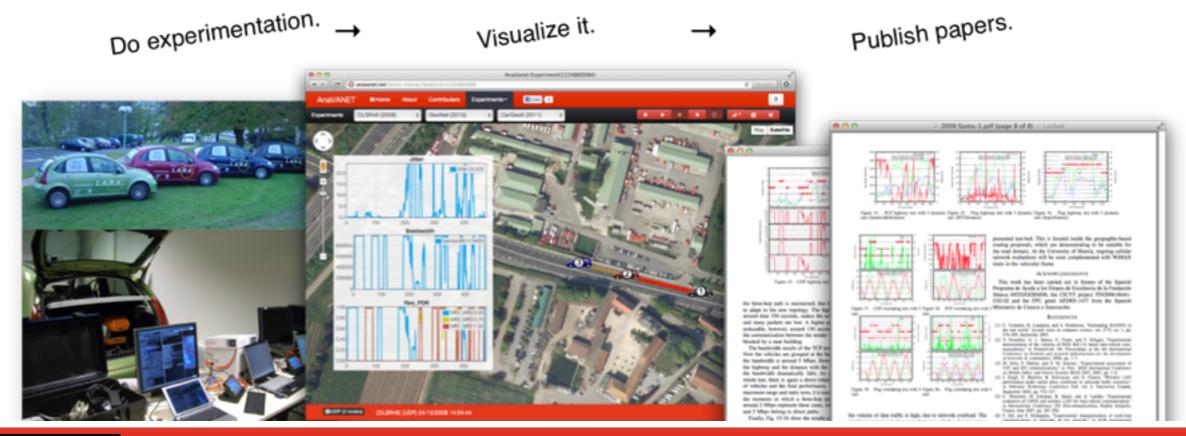
AnaVANET: an experiment and visualization tool for vehicular networks

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Outline

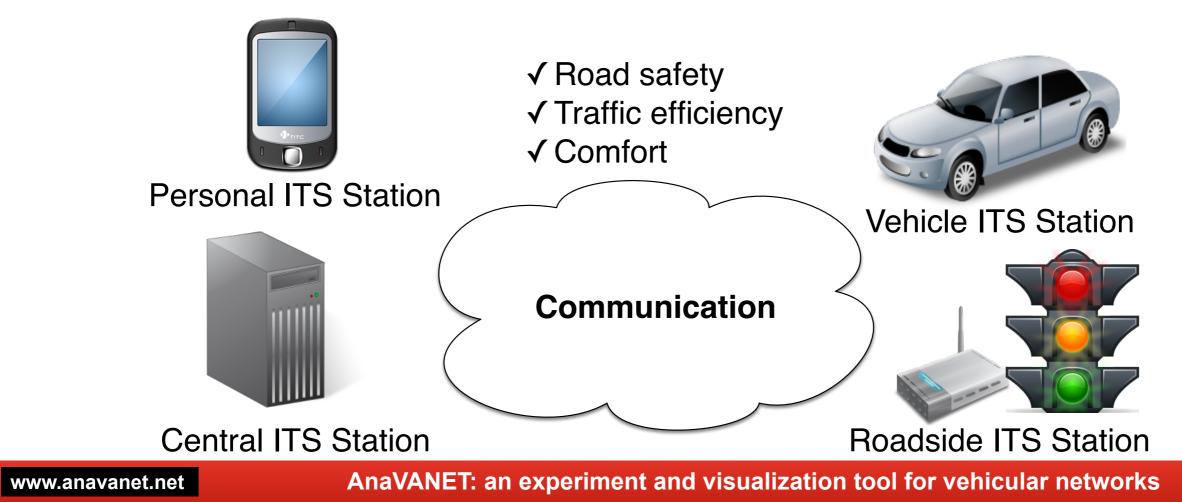
- Background
- Issue and requirements for VANET evaluation
- Evaluation methodology
- AnaVANET
- Evaluation of NEMO over IPv6 GeoNetworking



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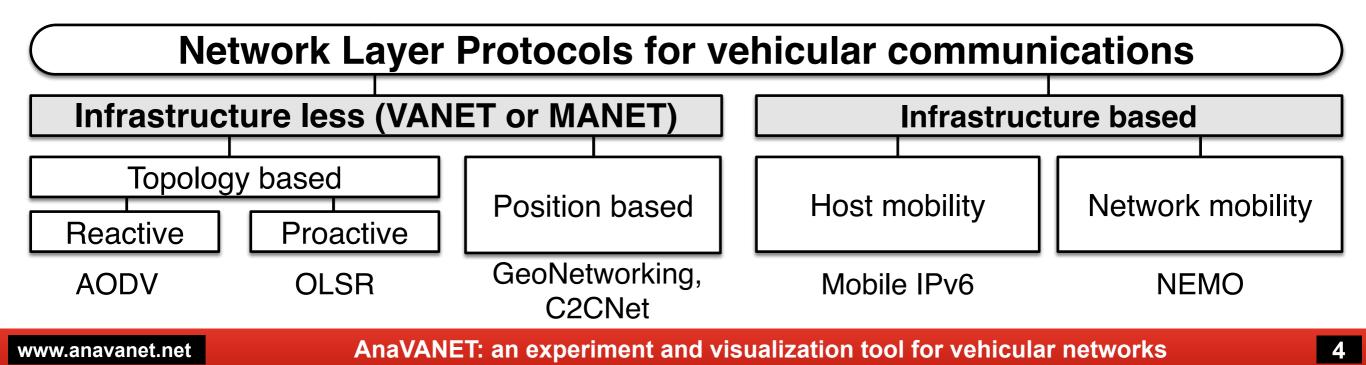
Vehicular Networking

- Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)
 - Systems to achieve road safety, traffic efficiency and comfort
- Cooperative ITS
 - Systems where multiple ITS Stations share information to achieve better road safety, traffic efficiency and comfort
 - Vehicle, Roadside, Central and Personal ITS Stations



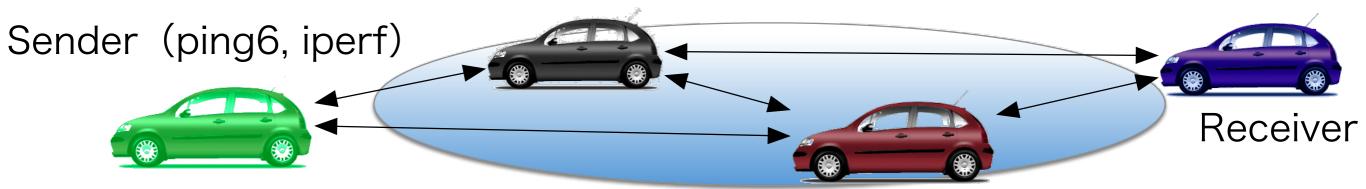
Network Layer Protocols for vehicular Networking

- Vehicle to Vehicle (V2V)
 - wireless communications in dynamic topologies without any infrastructure
 - VANET or MANET
- Vehicle to Infrastructure (V2I)
 - global connectivity of nodes to the Internet
 - Internet Mobility (Mobile IPv6, NEMO)



Issues on vehicular networks evaluation

- Common end-to-end evaluation tools such as ping6 and iperf
 - 1. Unawareness of communication path
 - 2. Unawareness of per-hop network performance in the communication path
 - 3. Unawareness of vehicles' movement

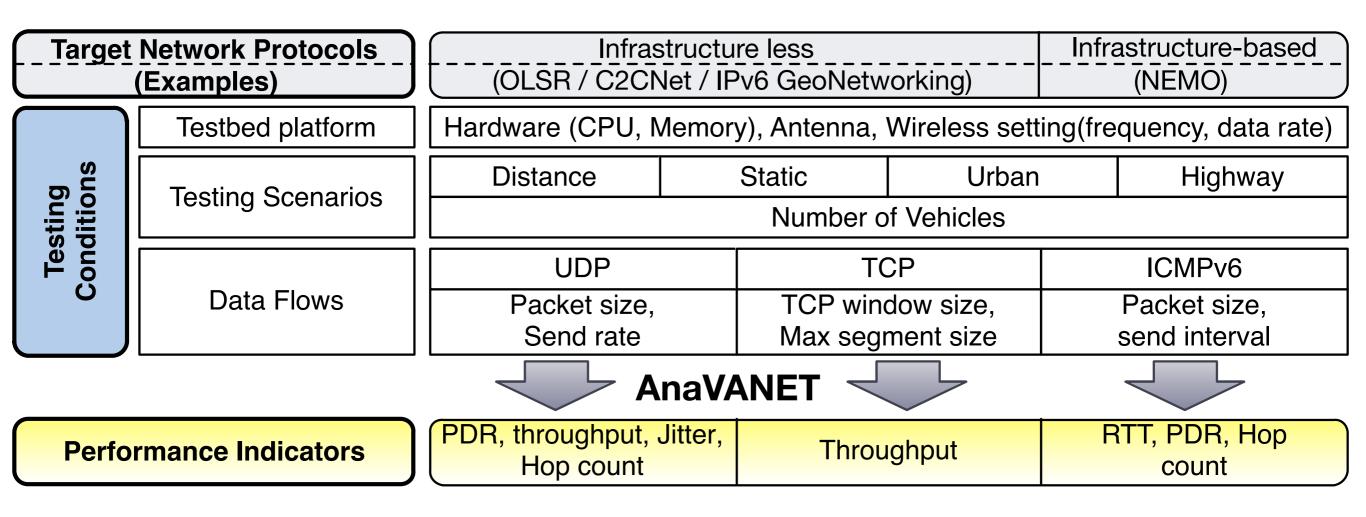


Requirements on vehicular network evaluation

- 1. Path detection
- 2. Communication performance in links
- 3. Geographical awareness
- 4. Intuitive visualization
- 5. Independence from network protocols
- 6. Independence from devices
- 7. Adaptation to various scenarios
- 8. Easiness for data collection

Overview of Evaluation Methodology

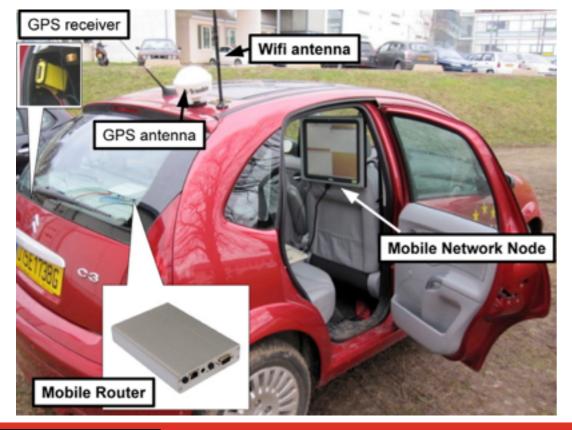
 The evaluation goals are to analyze which testing conditions affect which performance indicators using target network protocols.



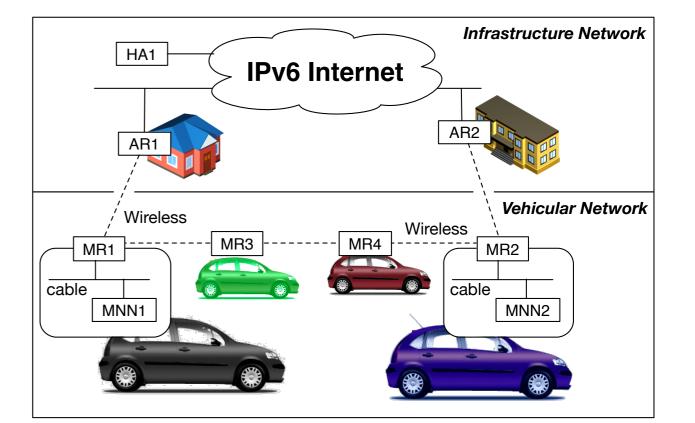
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Testbed platform

- V2V and V2I network
- ARs and MRs
 - OS: Linux 2.6.29.6
 - Wireless configuration
 - frequency 2.422Ghz
 - Data rate 6 Mbits/s



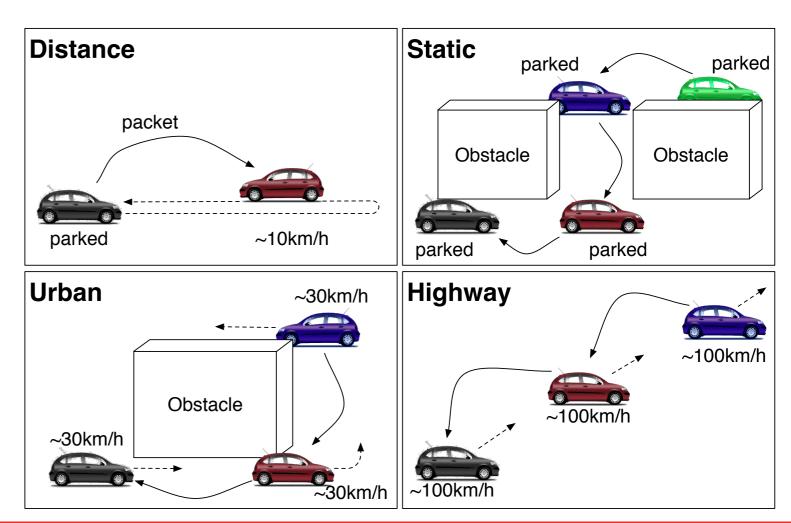
- NEMO is supported
- GeoNetworking is supported



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Testing Scenarios

- Location Scenarios
 - INRIA Paris-Rocquencourt installations
- Number of vehicles
 - Up to four vehicles are considered in our case
- Mobility Scenarios

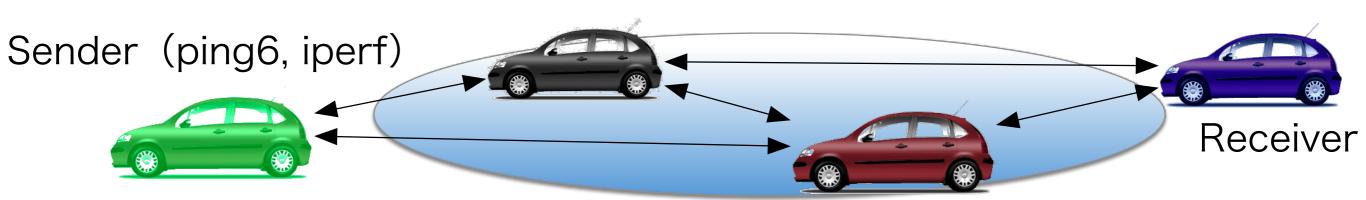


Data Flows and Performance Indicators

- Data Flows
 - UDP
 - TCP
 - ICMPv6
- Performance Indicators
 - Packet Delivery Ratio
 - Round Trip Time
 - Bandwidth
 - Jitter

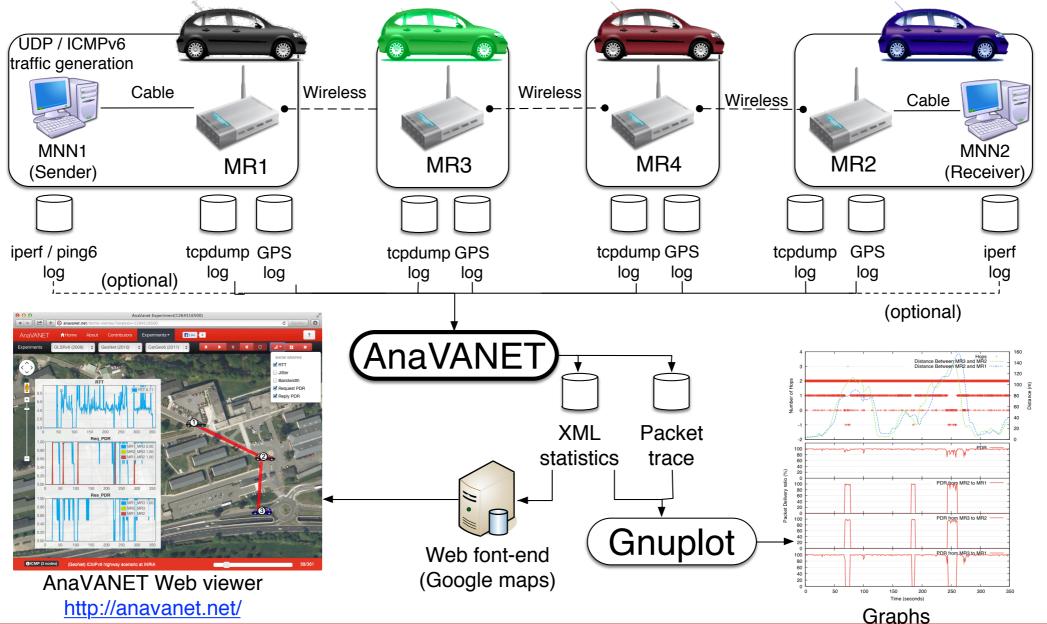
- Geographic metric
 - Hop count
 - Speed
 - Position of cars
 - Distance between cars

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Overview of the AnaVANET system

- Generate packets with UDP, TCP and ICMPv6
- Capture packets in all the nodes
- Trace them packet by packet



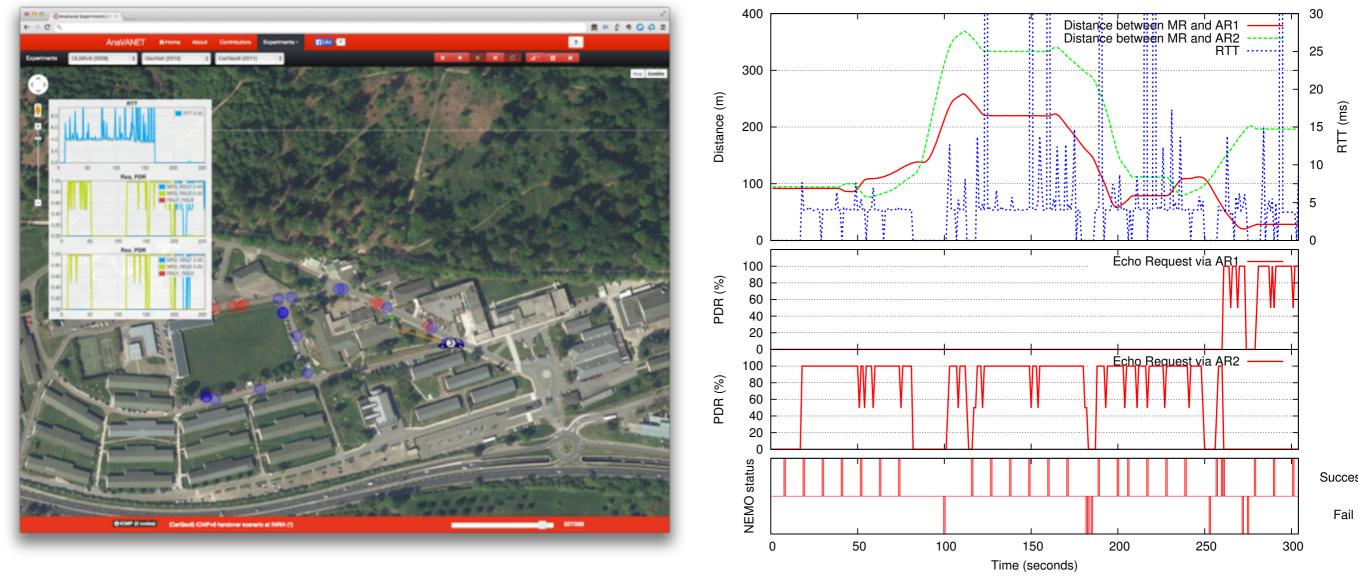
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Output examples

- Google maps shows the performance indicators with
 - Movement
 - Distance
 - Obstacles

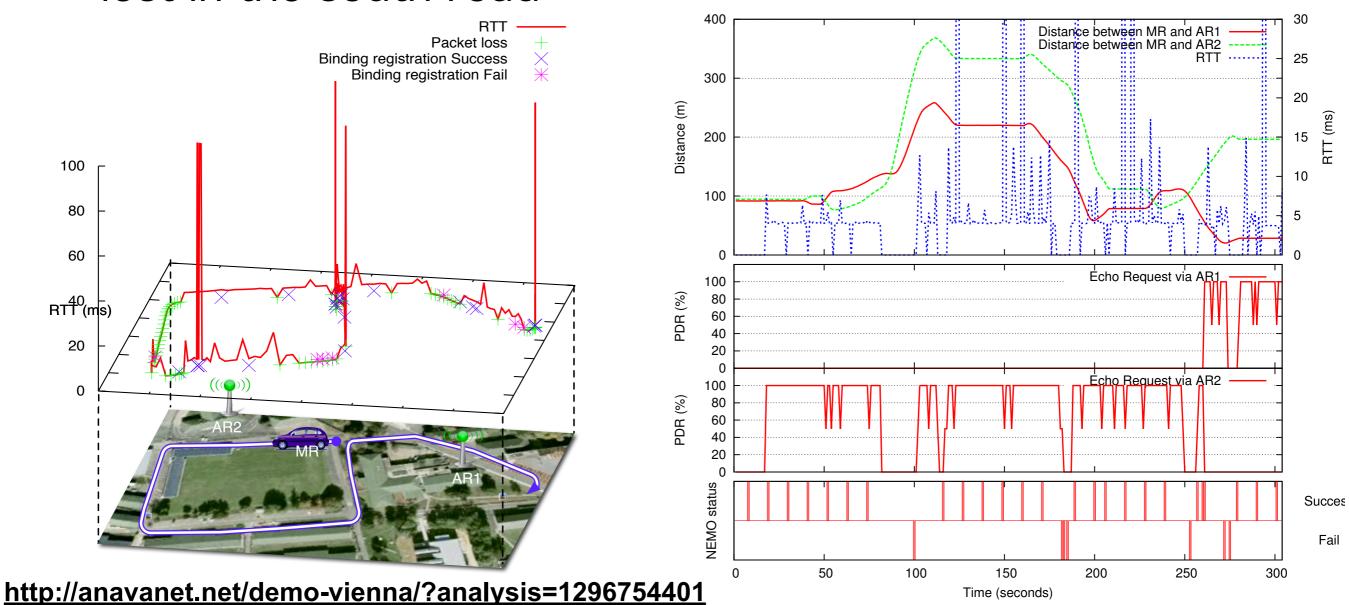
 Graphs generated by gnuplot shows as follow



IPv6 GeoNetworking using NEMO (ICMPv6)

- 64 bytes in 0.5s interval
- RTT is about 5ms
- Binding registrations are lost in the south road

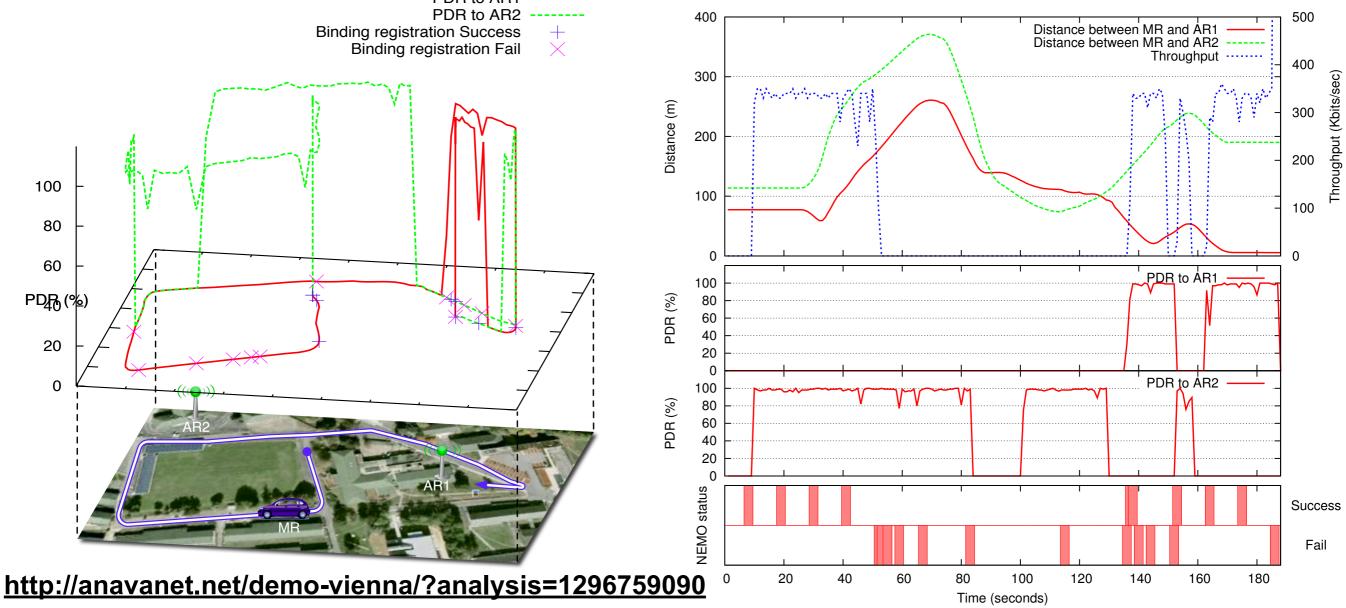
- Handover
 - without packet loss
 - 120m from AR2, 50m from AR1



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IPv6 GeoNetworking using NEMO (UDP)

- 1250 Bytes packet with 1 Mbps rate
- UDP packets are lost during 4 seconds in handover PDR to AR1 PDR to AR2 **Binding registration Success Binding registration Fail** 100
- Disconnection time after the binding registration failure was seven seconds (= 1 +2 + 4



Conclusions and future works

Conclusions

- Analysis of evaluation of vehicular networks
- Evaluation methodology
 - Analysis of metric impacts the network performance
 - Performance indicators
- Design and Implementation of AnaVANET
- Evaluation of IPv6 GeoNetworking using NEMO
- Future work
 - Link layer extension i.e. channel quality, load ratio
 - Support for multicast data flows
 - Evaluation of real Cooperative ITS application

Thank you for attention

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