
Implementing MACA and Other Useful Improvements to Amateur Packet Radio for Throughput and Capacity

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TAPR DCC – 15 Sept 2018

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Background

- **Mission County – Proverbial:**

- Coastline, Earthquake Faults, Mountains & Hills, and Missions
- Frequent Natural Disasters
 - Wildfires, Earthquakes, Floods, Slides & Tsunamis
- Extensive Packet Networks
 - EOCs – Fire & Police Stations – Hospitals
 - Legacy 1200 Baud Packet Networks
 - Outpost and Winlink 2000 Messaging Software



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- **Community Emergency Response Teams:**

- OK Drills
- Neighborhood Surveys
- Triage Information
 - CERT Form #1
- Transmit CERT Triage Data to Public Safety – Situational Awareness



DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FORM		CERT	WILSONVILLE	DATE	BY											
LOCATION: _____		DATE OF INCIDENT: _____ AND DATE: _____														
TYPE OF DAMAGE																
DAMAGE	DOOR	WINDSHIELD	WALLS	CEILING	FLOOR	ROOF	LANDSCAPE	VEGETATION	POWER	WATER	GAS	HAZARDOUS	OTHER	TOTAL		
														YES	NO	
OBSERVATIONS																
HIGH SCHOOL (YES) DAMAGED BY TORNADO, PARTICULARLY WEST END.																
MAY BE BEING REBUILT.																
NONE UP TO THE POINT OF COLLAPSE.																
CERT MEMBER: _____		SUGAR AVARS		PMT _____												



Background & Objectives (cont)

- **Communication Methodology of Last Resort (CMoLR):**
 - Mission County Project: 2012 – 2016
 - Enable Emergency **Data** Comms from CERT to Public Safety

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 - **Independent** – Data Communication System
 - Off the “Grid” – Phone, Cell, Cable & Internet
 - **Interoperable**
 - Amateur Radio and Land Mobile Radio (LMR) Radios
 - Analog and AX.25
 - **“Make It Work with What We Have”**
 - Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Grant Radios

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- **Preliminary Test / Demo:**
 - Depiction Mapping Elements – Location + Properties
 - E-mail → -Header → XML → APRS → XML → +Header → E-mail
 - 1200 Baud – UNPROTO – 1 Packet – a Few Seconds

SPEED & THROUGHPUT TESTS

Speed & Throughput Tests – CONNECT

- Winlink 2000 Reported Throughput:

Winlink 2000 Binary - (4,000 bytes)	Time min	Time seconds	Binary CPS 4,000/seconds	Ideal Speed CPS	Throughput %
Packet (1200) direct	2	120	33	120	28%
Packet (1200) 1 node	2.5	150	27	120	22%
Packet (9600) direct	1	60	67 2X	960	7%

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) about Winlink 2000 – Q&A 170, https://www.winlink.org/sites/default/files/wl2k_faq_20150314.pdf, March 14, 2015.

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ftp://autoupdate.winlink.org/User%20Programs/wl2k_faq.pdf, February 28, 2018.

- Outpost Measured Throughput:

Outpost ASCII - (2,410 bytes)	Time sec	ASCII CPS 2,410/time	Ideal Speed CPS	Throughput %
Packet (1200) - KPC-9612 / Motorola	53	45	120	38%
Packet (9600) - KPC-9612 / Motorola	20	120 2.7X	960	12%

- Connected Throughputs Were Less Than Ideal
- 9600 Baud Did Not Provide Expected Several-Fold Increase
- Frequent TX/RX Turn-Arounds – Exceeded Data Transfer Time

Speed & Throughput Tests – UNPROTO

- **1200 Baud CONNECT vs. UNPROTO Throughput:**

1200 Baud Mode	PACLEN / Frame	File Size cmpr (uncmp)	Time sec	CPS	Ideal Speed CPS	Throughput %
CONNECT - WL2K	128 / 4?	4,000 (binary)	120	33	120	28%
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UNPROTO	256 / 6	1,588 (2,410)	24	66	120	55%
UNPROTO	256 / 6	4,520 (7,959)	62	72	120 2X	60%
UNPROTO	256 / 19	4,520 (7,959)	57	82	120	68%
UNPROTO - Simplex	256 / 16	8,285 (22,495)	78	101	120	84%
UNPROTO - Analog Rptr	256 / 16	8,285 (22,495)	84	94	120	78%

Annotations: A bracket on the right side of the table groups the throughput percentages from 28% to 84%. An arrow points from the 28% cell to the 60% cell, and another arrow points from the 60% cell to the 84% cell. The text '3X' is positioned to the right of the 84% cell.

Speed & Throughput Tests – UNPROTO

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- Larger UNPROTO Packets and Longer Windows (Frames)
 - Improve Throughput Compared with CONNECT
 - 2X – 3X Overall
- Larger Packets Provides Greater Benefit Compared with Frame Size
- Settled on Default PACLEN of 256 and Frame Size of 16
 - Send 1 ACK per 4KB
- Simplex Throughput of 70-80% is Achievable

Speed & Throughput Tests – UNPROTO

- **9600 Baud CONNECT vs. UNPROTO Throughput:**

9600 Baud Mode	PACLEN / Frame	File Size bytes	Time sec	CPS	Ideal Speed CPS	Throughput %
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UNPROTO - KPC-9612	256 / 17	8,285 (22,495)	16	514	960 7X	53%
UNPROTO - KPC-9612	256 / 96	21,621 (77,745)	26	830	960	87% 12X

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UNPROTO - KPC-9612	256 / 96	21,621 (77,745)	26	830	960	87%
UNPROTO - Internal TNC Kenwood TM-D710G	256 / 96	21,621 (77,745)	36	600	960	62%
UNPROTO - Internal TNC Kenwood TM-D710G	256 / 16	21,621 (77,745)	43	487	960	51%
UNPROTO - Internal TNC Kenwood TM-D710G	256 / 128	21,621 (77,745)	37	566	960	59%

6X (UNPROTO - KPC-9612 vs CONNECT - WL2K)
7X (UNPROTO - KPC-9612 vs CONNECT - Outpost)
12X (UNPROTO - KPC-9612 vs CONNECT - WL2K)
9X (UNPROTO - Internal TNC Kenwood TM-D710G vs CONNECT - WL2K)
7X (UNPROTO - Internal TNC Kenwood TM-D710G vs CONNECT - Outpost)

- Larger UNPROTO Packets and Longer Windows (Frames)
 - Improve Throughput Compared with CONNECT
 - 7X – 12X Overall
- 9600 Baud Provided Expected Several-Fold Increase

UX.25 – UNPROTO AX.25

UNPROTO AX.25 – UX.25

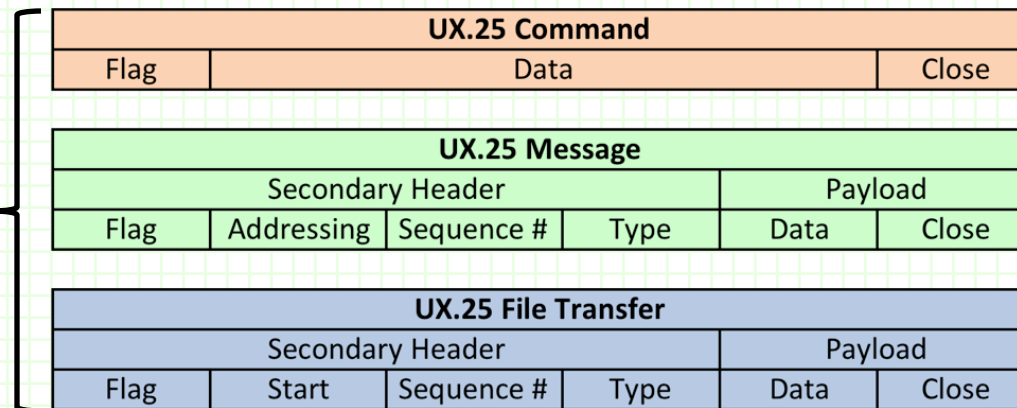
- **Packet Design:**

- **Follows APRS® Conventions** – Experimental APRS Packets
- **AX.25 Unnumbered Frames (U) – Outer Wrapper**
 - **NO** Changes to AX.25 !!!
- **UX.25 Rides Inside AX.25 Data Payload – Secondary Header**
 - **Appliqué** – Within AX.25

AX.25 Unnumbered Frame (U)						
Primary Header			Payload			Error Detection
Flag	Address	Control	Info			FCS Flag

Small Headers

- Minimize Impact
- 6 Bytes Maximum
- Including: Identifier
Close
- 250 Byte Payload



UX.25 (cont)

- **Command:**

- **Similar to APRS® Packets** – Simple Commands Plus Data

UX.25 Command		
Flag	Data	Close

- **Broadcast Packets**

Command	Description
CQ?	Who's My Repeater?
SH	I'm Your Smart Host, e.g. Digipeater
CALLSIGN	My Call Sign
GPS	Coordinates
TIME	GMT, etc.

- **Directed Packets**

Command	Description
BROADCAST	Broadcast Request for Repeater
CALLSIGNS	My Call Sign + Call Signs Heard
CERT	Address + Damage Assessment
MAP	KML, KMZ, SHP

UX.25 (cont)

- **Message:**

- **Secondary Header – Addressing, Sequence & Type**

UX.25 Message						
Secondary Header				Payload		
Identifier	Addressing (optional)		Q	Command	Data	Close
	Source	Destination	Unsequenced			

Identifier	Addressing		Q	Type	Data	Close
	Source	Destination	Sequence #	Plain Text / Encoded		

Command	Description
SYN	Sync, i.e. Login
ACK	Login: +seq or OK, Data: +seq
NAK	Login, Unknown User, Bad Passwd, File Too Large, Data: +seq-seq-seq
SY / SN	Send Yes: Packets, Zip Size, Orig Size
DAT	Data
EOF	End-of-file
CLO	Close

UX.25 (cont)

- **Sync (SYN) Packet:**
 - **Core to File Transfer** – Combines Multiple Functions
 - Avoids Lengthy Session Protocol Exchanges
 - Follows Unix-to-Unix Copy (UUCP) Conventions

Login	Passwrđ	SN	Job Name	Org	File Name	Cmd	Pkts	Zip	Org	Jobs	Notify
user@domain.net	LetMeIn	sernum	1309D100502000	TestData2.txt	uucp	4	706 956	0	notify		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

Field #	Description	Authentication	UUCP	Packet
1	Remote Account Login	X		
2	Remote Password	X		
3	Remote Serial Number	X		
4	Job Name		X	
5	Original File Name		X	
6	Job Command		X	
7	Expected Packets			X
8	Compressed File Size (bytes)			X
9	Original File Size (bytes)			X
10	Expected Jobs		X	
11	Notify		X	

UX.25 (cont)

- **File Transfer:**

- Follows Sync (SYN) and Send Yes (SY) Message Packets

1	2	3	250	'	ChrB(2),	STX	Ctrl-B	Start of a Text
[-----]	[-----]	[-----]	(Data)	[-----]	'	ChrB(3),	ETX	Ctrl-C Returns to Command Mode
Start	Seq 1	Type	End	'	ChrB(4),	EOT	Ctrl-D	End of a Text/Packet
ChrB(7)			ChrB(4)	'	ChrB(7),	BEL	Ctrl-G	Start of a Packet
<PKT>	0	0	Data	<EOT>	'	ChrB(13),	CR	Ctrl-M Carriage Return

ChrB(7) + IntToChrId(seq) + IntToAxSeq(type) + **Data** + ChrB(4) + ChrB(13)

Seq: 0-35344 (188*188)

Type: 0 **SYN** Login/Sync Packet: Login Password SN Job File Expctpkts Cmprlen Origen
10-49 **DAT** Packet: 10 Sender Pausing for ACKs/NAKs, 11-24 Expect More Data Pkts
150 **DAT** EOF packet
170 **NAK** Login, Unknown User, Bad Password, File Too Large
171 **NAK** Packet Data: +seq-seq-seq Where + is an ACK, - is a NAK
172 **NAK** File, Corrupt File Data
180 **ACK** Login: +seq or OK
181 **ACK** Packet, Data: +seq
182 **ACK** File
188 **CLO** Packet

Data: Can be up to 250 Characters, at 251 Characters the TNC Rolls Another Packet

EOT: Char(4) and Char(13) if Packet Less than 255

MULTIPLE ACCESS WITH COLLISION AVOIDANCE (MACA)

Media Access Control

- **Amateur Packet Radio:**

- ALOHAnet
- Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA)
 - Stations Listen for Transmissions – Carrier Sense (CS)
 - Wait for Predetermined or Random Times Following Transmissions
 - Stations Decide When They Transmit
- Stations Try to be Polite and Not Interrupt Other Stations

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- **Hidden & Exposed Terminals:**

- CSMA Works When All Stations Can Hear Each Other
 - Blockage and Distance Can Preclude Stations Monitoring Traffic
 - Stations May Transmit When Others Are Transmitting
 - Stations May Not Transmit When OK

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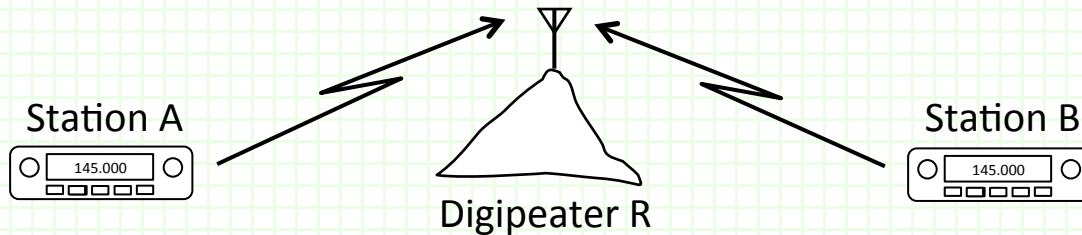
- **Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance (MACA):**

- Proposed – 9th ARRL Computer Networking Conference

Media Access Control (cont)

- **Hidden Terminals:**

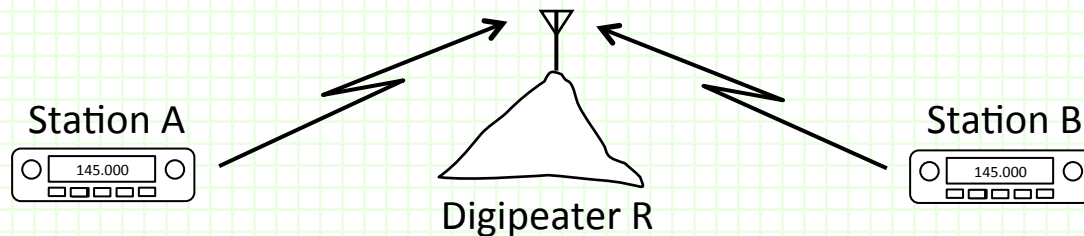
- Station (A) Can't Hear Station (B) and Vice Versa – Blocked by Hill
- Both Stations Talk to Digipeater (R) at Same Time



Media Access Control (cont)

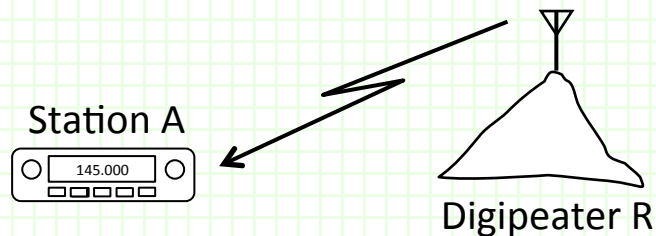
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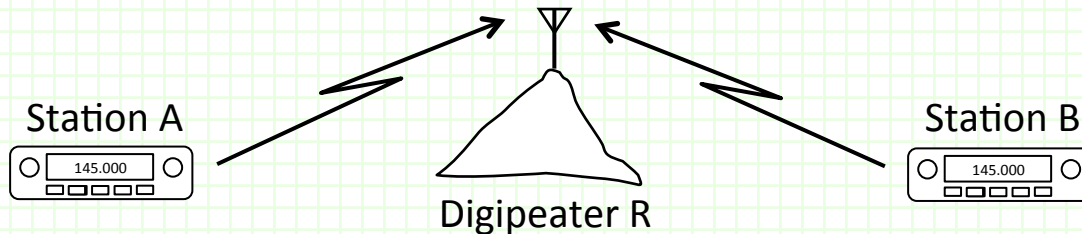
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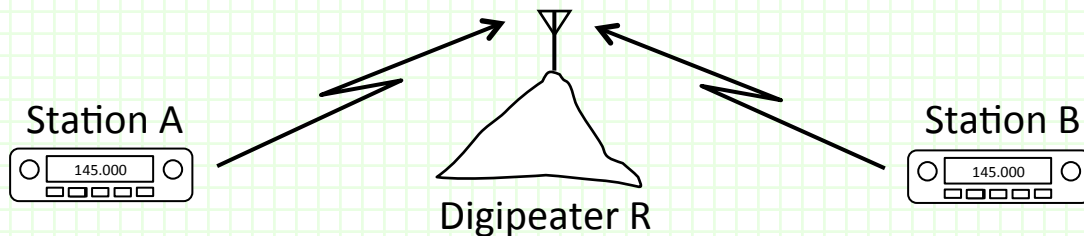
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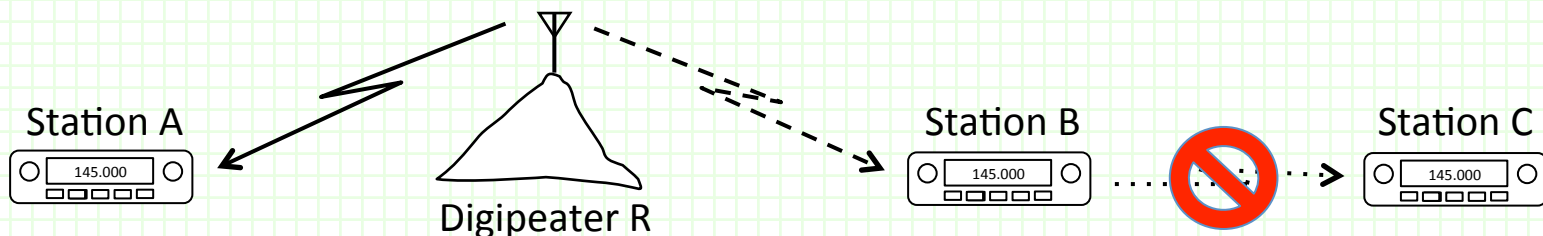
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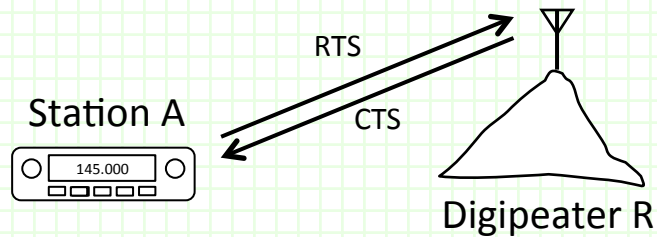
- **Exposed Terminal:**

- Digipeater (R) is Talking to Station (A)
- Station (B) Wants to Talk to Station (C) – Its OK – (A) is Out of Range
- Station (B) Thinks Channel is Busy – It Doesn't Transmit



Media Access Control (cont)

- **Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance (MACA):**
 - **Channel Pilots**
 - Request to Send (RTS)
 - Clear To Send (CTS)
 - Digipeaters Control Transmissions

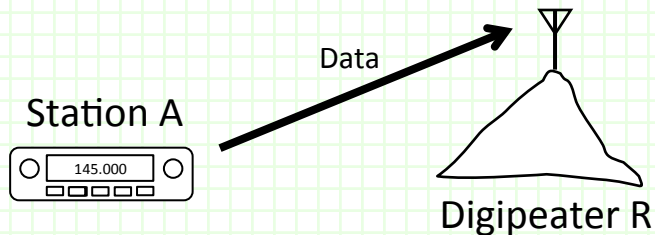


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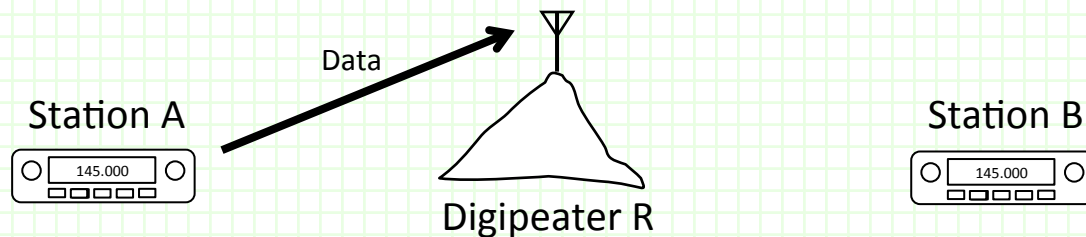
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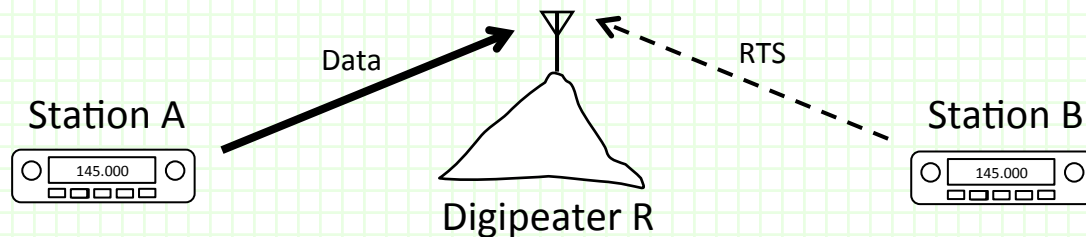
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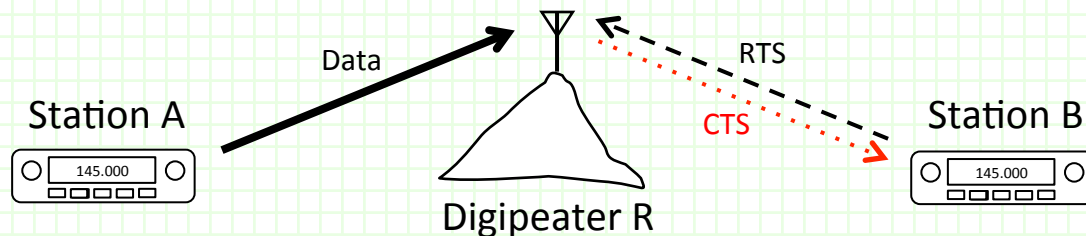
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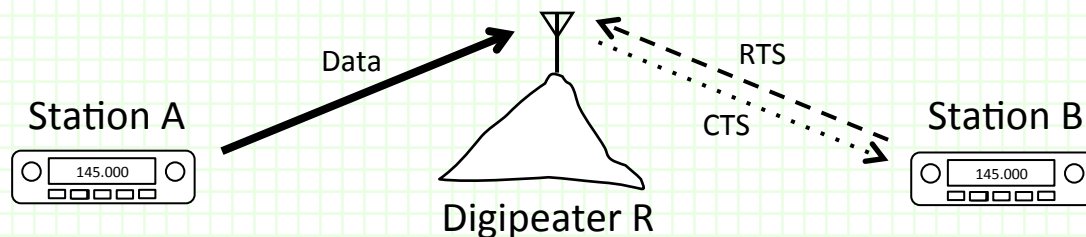
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- Digipeater (R) Does Not Respond to Station (B) RTS with CTS
 - RTS May Result in Station (A) Lost Packet

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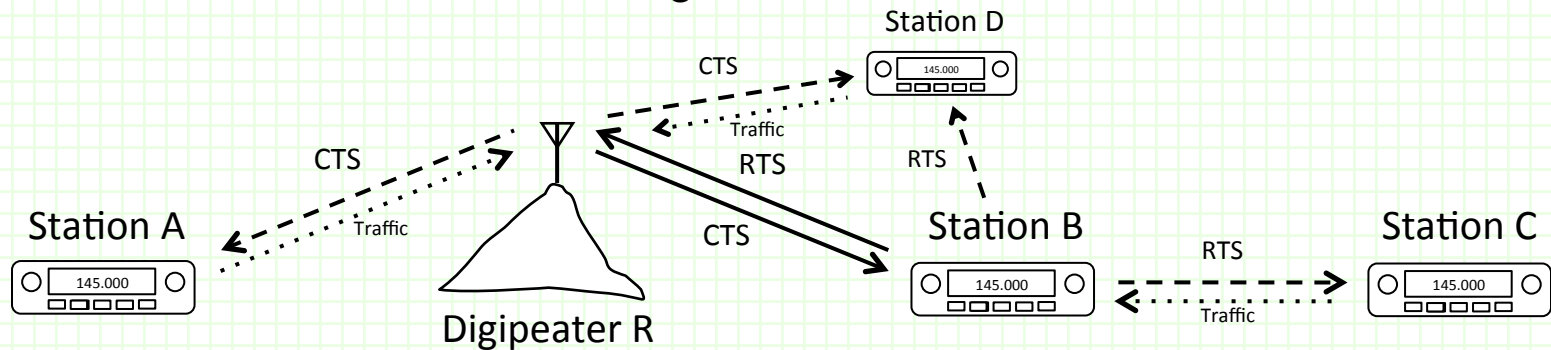
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 - RTS May Result in Station (A) Lost Packet
- Station (B) Waits Until CTS is Received

Media Access Control (cont)

- **Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance (MACA):**

- **Overheard Conversations**

- Stations Overhearing RTS/CTS Exchanges Know to Keep Silent
- File Size Clues How Long

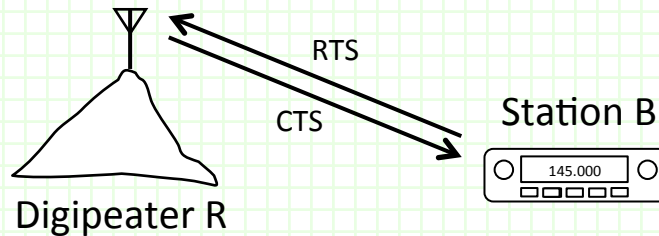


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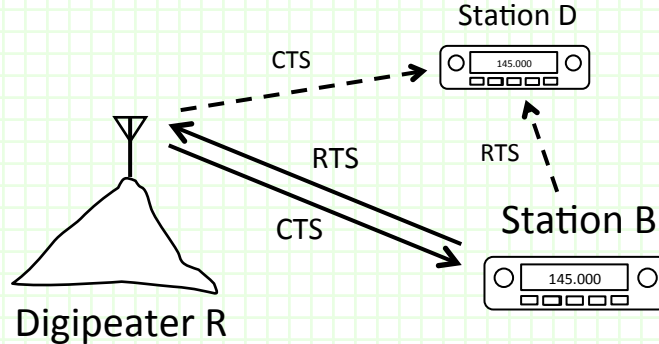
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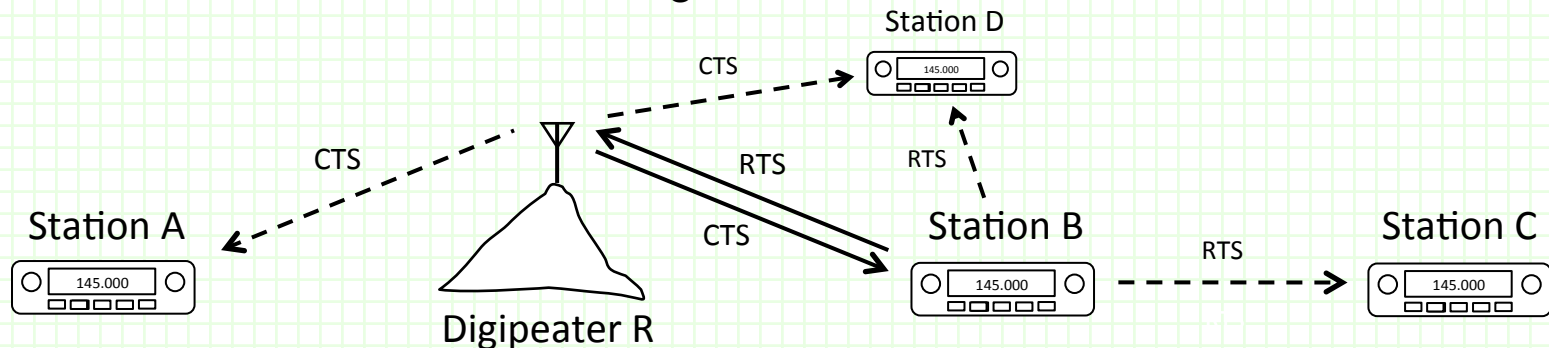
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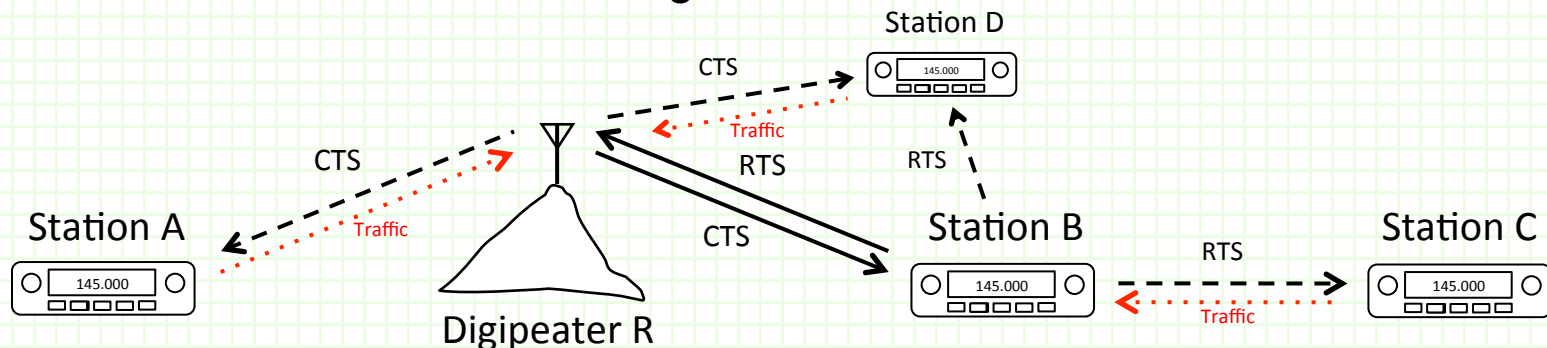
- Station (B) RTS/CTS Exchange with Digipeater (R)
- Station (D) Hears Both Sides of Exchange and Keeps Silent
- Station (A) & (C) Hear Either Side and Know to Keep Silent
 - Station (A) Does Not Hear Station (B) RTS but Hears Digipeater (R) CTS
 - Station (C) Hears Station (B) RTS but Does Not Hear Digipeater (R) CTS

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- Stations Overhearing RTS/CTS Exchanges Know to Keep Silent
- File Size Clues How Long



- Station (B) RTS/CTS Exchange with Digipeater (R)
- Station (D) Hears Both Sides of Exchange and Keeps Silent
- Station (A) & (C) Hear Either Side and Know to Keep Silent
 - Station (A) Does Not Hear Station (B) RTS but Hears Digipeater (R) CTS
 - Station (C) Hears Station (B) RTS but Does Not Hear Digipeater (R) CTS
- Stations (A), (C) & (D) Wait Until Negotiated Transfers are Complete

Media Access Control (cont)

- **MACA / UX.25 Equivalence:**

Protocol	Request	Proceed	Don't Proceed	File Size	Estimate Packets
MACA	Request to Send (RTS)	Clear to Send (CTS)	—	X	—
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- RTS/CTS and SYN/SY are Used for Multi-Packet File Transfers

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 - Excessive Overhead for Single Command and Message Packets
- **UX.25 Includes MACA Functionality:**
 - Monitor Other Station's Handshakes – **UNPROTO**
 - Not Dependent Upon Carrier Sense (CS)

OTHER USEFUL IMPROVEMENTS

Directed Packet Networks

- **CSMA's Limitations:**
 - Stations Decide When They Transmit
 - Works Well for Lightly Loaded Open Networks – e.g. APRS
 - Single Packet Transmissions
 - Does Not Work Well for Heavily Loaded Networks
 - Mixed Traffic – Short & Long
 - Digipeater Unknowns
 - Type (Message/E-mail) – Grade (Urgent/Priority/Routine) – Message Length

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- **Directed (Voice) Networks:**

- Radio Amateurs Solved These Problems for Voice Nets

- Scripts are Sophisticated Media Access Control (MAC)
 - Check In – (CQ)
 - Identify Traffic – (Urgent, Priority, Routine)
 - Network Control Either Grants or Doesn't Grant Permission
 - Short Breaks
 - Allow Stations to "Break the Net" with Priority/Urgent Traffic

Directed Packet Networks (cont)

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Directed Packet Networks (cont)

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- **Digipeater Limits:**
 - Station-to-Station Simplex Without Relaying Through Digipeaters
 - RTS/CTS Clue Simplex Stations When “The Coast is Clear”
 - Short Single-Packet Commands & Messages
 - 9600 Baud – 250 Bytes < 1/2 Second – 1 KB Messages < 2 Seconds

Brevity

- **Increase Throughput:**

- All Traffic is Urgent or Priority
 - Human Nature
- Message Size is Natural Way to Prioritize Traffic
 - Encourage Network Etiquette
- Reliable Short Message Transmission – UX.25
 - CONNECT and E-mail are Not Necessary for Reliable Transmission

Emergency Alert
FAST MOVING BRUSH FIRE
BETWEEN SANTA PAULA,
VENTURA, OJAI – GO TO:
READYVENTURACOUNTY.ORG

14 Words – 101 Characters

- **Proposed Grades & Sizes:**

Grade	Message	E-mail Files	Packets Max	Size	Comment
Emergency	X		1	250 Bytes	Similar to Text Messages
Urgent	X		2	500 Bytes	Similar to Text Messages
Priority	X		4	1 KBytes	Bridges Gap with E-mail
Routine		X	Multiple	10+ KBytes	E-mail is Always Routine

Brevity (cont)

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 - Two-Part Addressing – user@domain
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Brevity (cont)

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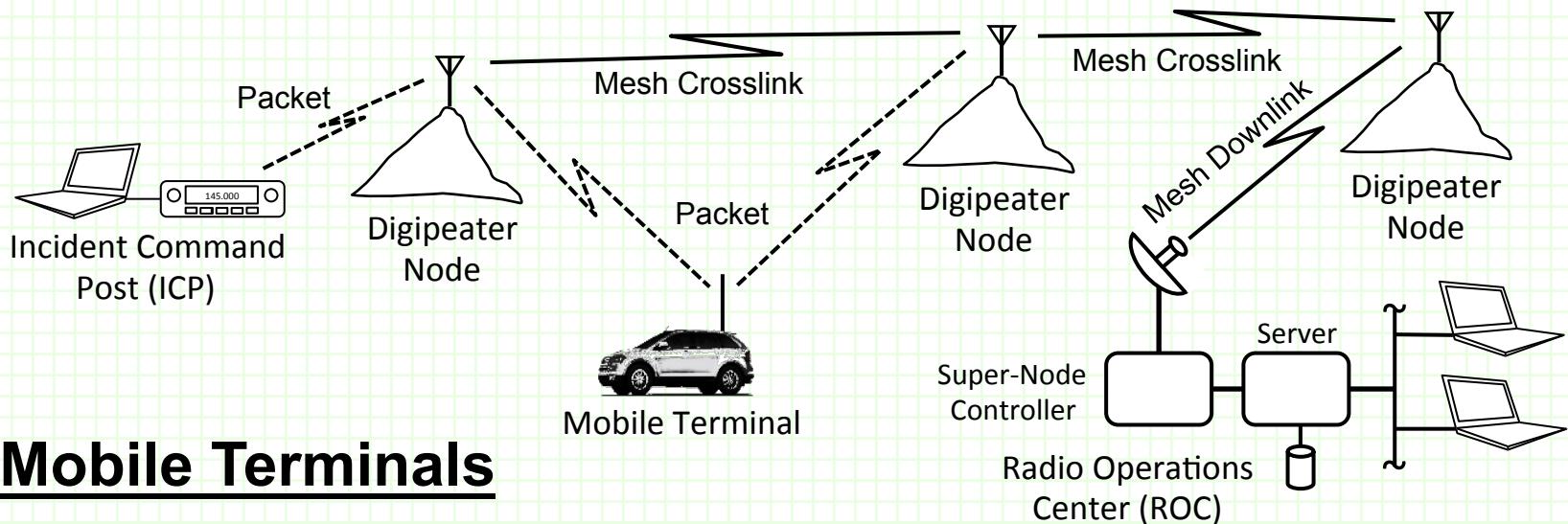
- **Directory Services:**

- Message Addresses
 - Two-Part Addressing – user@domain – Without High E-mail Overhead
- Secondary Source & Destination Addresses
 - Two Byte Addresses in UX.25 Message Header
 - Call Signs, Domain Names, Individual Accounts & Groups
- Digipeater & Super-Node Controllers Host Directory Services
 - Stations Register With and Join Networks to Participate in Directories
 - Stations Send Their Domain & Local Accounts After Checking In
 - Digipeater Nodes and Servers Maintain Common Directory and Distribute
- Makes Packet Networks Easier to Use

Trunked Packet

- **Mobile Network:**

- Multiple Digipeaters
 - Last 10-Mile Comms
 - Fixed & Mobile Terminals
- Fast Trunks – e.g. Mesh
 - Inter-Digipeater Communication and Coordination



- **Mobile Terminals**

- Automatic Handoff Between Digipeaters

Trunked Packet (cont)

- **Station / Digipeater Handshake:**
 - Stations Check-In (CQ?) with Digipeaters
 - Digipeaters & Super Node Send “I’m Your Smart Host” (SH)
- **Super-Node / Digipeater / Station Interaction:**
 - Messages Forwarded to Closest Digipeater
 - Digipeaters Coordinate with Individual Stations Using MACA
 - **Network Handoff** – Mobile Stations
 - Digipeaters Forwarded Messages as Stations Move
- **Message vs Packet Level:**
 - Message Batching and Compression – Increased Throughput
 - E-mail & Short Messages – Multi-Addresses – Inside & Outside Network
- **Independent of External Internet Servers:**
 - Super-Nodes Fully Capable Smart Hosts

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- **Trunked Packet:**
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Conclusion (cont)

- **Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance (MACA):**

- Originally Proposed for Single-Frequency Amateur Packet Radio Networks. It was hoped:

“...it may *finally* make single frequency amateur packet radio networks practical.”

“...The ability to create usable, ad-hoc, single frequency networks could be very useful in certain situations...”

“...This would be especially useful for emergency situations in remote areas without dedicated packet facilities.”

Phil Karn (KA9Q), “MACA – A New Channel Access Method for Packet Radio”
Proceedings of the 9th ARRL Computer Networking Conference, London, Ontario, Canada, 1990

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