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无线自组网拥塞PID算法稳定性研究

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摘要:

主动队列管理比例积分微分(PID) 算法的稳定性是实现其拥塞控制的基础。目前的PID设计及优化大多基于经验, 往往得到一些孤立的整定结果,缺乏稳定区域的理论分析。针对Ad Hoc网络的多跳、时滞特点,分析了PID算法在 时延无线网络中的稳定性,在不同的微分系数下,分别给出了大时延系统PID算法的稳定区域,与传统的工程整定 比较,提供了时滞对象的PID稳定理论依据,为整定PID参数带来便利。通过Matlab和NS2仿真,验证了稳定区域 的结论及优越性。

关键词: 无线自组网 时滞 PID 稳定

Research of stability of PID active queue management in Ad Hoc network

Abstract:

Stability of Proportional Integral Differential (PID) algorithm in Active Queue Management (AQM) is the base of congestion control. Now PID often uses experience and experimentation to design and optimize. These methods lack theoretic analysis of stability region and often get some isolated results. Stability characterization of PID was analyzed in wireless and delay Ad Hoc network because of the multi-hop and delay. Finally, it gave stability regions of PID AQM controllers under different differential coefficients in large-delay networks. Compared with tradition engineering ways, it also gave stability theory of PID delay system and helped to determinate coefficients. Matlab and NS2 simulations indicate that stability regions and its advantage are proved.

Keywords: Ad hoc network Delay PID Stability

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