
Indoor WLAN Design

Part X: Existing Physical Layers and the Future of 802.11

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Outline

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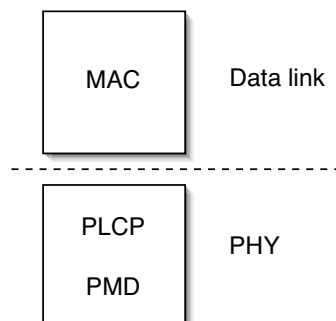
- 802.11 physical-layer architecture
- Types of spread spectrum signalling techniques
- Standardized 802.11 spread spectrum physical (**PHY**) layers
 - 802.11a vs. 802.11b
- The 802.11g PHY
 - high-speed layers: 802.11g vs. 802.11a
- Predictions and key challenges

Physical-Layer Architecture

- The physical layer is divided into two sublayers:
 - **Physical Layer Convergence Procedure (PLCP)** Upper component of PHY. Each PHY has its own PLCP, which provides auxiliary framing to the MAC. Normally, frames include a preamble for synchronization of incoming transmissions
 - **Physical Medium Dependent (PMD)** Lower component of PHY, responsible for transmitting RF signals
- The physical layer also implements a *Clear Channel Assessment (CCA)* function to indicate to the MAC when a signal is detected

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MAC and PHY Components



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Spread Spectrum

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Spread Spectrum Signalling technique. Transmitter utilizes mathematical functions to diffuse signal power over a large range of frequencies. Receiver performs inverse operation

Spreading the transmission over a wide band makes transmission look like noise to a traditional narrowband receiver

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Types of Spread Spectrum

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Frequency-Hopping (FH) systems jump from one frequency to another in a random pattern, transmitting a short burst at each subchannel

Direct-Sequence (DS) systems spread the power out over a wider frequency band using mathematical coding functions

Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) divides an available channel into many subchannels and encodes a portion of the signal across each subchannel in parallel

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Standardized PHY Layers (1)

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Three PHY layers were standardized in 1997:

- **FH** spread-spectrum radio PHY, low-rate 1- and 2 Mbps layer
- **DS** spread-spectrum radio PHY, low-speed 1- and 2 Mbps layer used in 802.11b
- **Infrared Light (IR)** PHY, no products use IR PHY

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Standardized PHY Layers (2)

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Two more layers were published in 1999:

- **802.11b**: **High-Rate Direct Sequence** (HR/DS) PHY, 5.5 and 11 Mbps
- **802.11a**: **OFDM** PHY, up to 54Mbps

All radio PHYs, except 802.11a OFDM PHY, transmit in the microwave ISM band at 2.4GHz

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802.11a Details

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- Each 20MHz OFDM channel consists of 52 subcarriers. Four subcarriers are used for *pilot symbols*. The 48 remaining subcarriers transmit data
- The 48 subcarriers provide transmissions of 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, or 54Mbps of which 6, 12, and 24Mbps are mandatory for all products
- There is an inverse relationship between data rate and range

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More on 802.11a

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- Twelve OFDM channels divided into three different bands, each band with a different output power limit
- Some 802.11a devices support a “Turbo Mode” that provides for 72 or even 108Mbps data rates. The benefit is limited because:
 - Two OFDM channels are combined to achieve the increased data rate, reducing the number of available OFDM channels
 - Channel binding is *not* part of the 802.11a specification
 - The MAC was not designed to support these data rates

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- *European Telecommunications Standards Institute* (ETSI) standard utilizing OFDM in the 5GHz frequency range
- HiperLAN2 provides data rates up to 54 Mbps at the physical level for short-range communications in indoor and outdoor environments
- The core parts of the specification were finalized in 1999. HiperLAN2 is *nearly* identical to the competing IEEE 802.11a standard at the physical level

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- 802.11a and HiperLAN2 have very different MAC layers. The HiperLAN2 MAC supports traffic classes and is much more sophisticated than the 802.11 MAC
- HiperLAN2 is based in large part on ATM. For this reason, it is more difficult to implement than 802.11a
- HiperLAN2 has no support from the wireless LAN community and is DEAD

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802.11a vs. 802.11b (1)

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802.11a transmits in the 5GHz band. Compared to 802.11b transmitting in the 2.4GHz ISM band, this leads to:

- Higher path losses, i.e., more BSs are needed to cover a given area
- Higher transmit power, i.e., 802.11a may not be well-suited for battery-powered MSs
- Less interference from other devices in the 5GHz band since it currently does not have much traffic. This advantage will diminish over time

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802.11a vs. 802.11b (2)

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More spectrum space at 5GHz than at 2.4GHz leads to:

- Higher speed. 802.11a supports data rates up to 54 Mbps at the physical level, while 802.11b only supports 11 Mbps
- More channels. 802.11a supports *twelve* separate non-overlapping OFDM channels (eight for indoor use and four for outdoor), while 802.11b has only *three* such channels

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- The 802.11g standard was ratified on 12 June, 2003
- It combines some of the best aspects of the 802.11b and 802.11a standards:
 - utilizes OFDM to offer 802.11a data rates in the 2.4GHz band
 - mandatory implementation of 802.11b modes, i.e., backwards compatibility with MSs utilizing 802.11b PCMCIA cards

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802.11g vs. 802.11a (1)

802.11g transmits in the 2.4GHz ISM band, while 802.11a transmits on 5GHz band. Because of this 802.11g has:

- Lower path losses, i.e., less BSs are needed to cover a given area
- Lower transmit power, i.e., 802.11g is well-suited for battery-powered MSs
- More interference. The 2.4GHz band is more crowded than the 5GHz band

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802.11g vs. 802.11a (2)

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Less spectrum space at 2.4GHz than at 5GHz leads to:

- Less channels. 802.11g supports only *three* separate non-overlapping channels, while 802.11a has *twelve* channels

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Does 802.11a Still Have a Real Mission?

- Wireless consumers are primarily price-driven; power usage, range, and data rates are less important. This has given *g* a decisive edge over *a* at the retail level
- Many BSs have dual-mode or even tri-mode radios, including a 802.11a radio (see next slide)

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Dual-Band Solutions

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802.11a/802.11b dual-band, dual-mode radios 54Mbps maximum data rate multiplied by 8 (indoor) channels equals a capacity of 432Mbps, and 11Mbps maximum data rate multiplied by 3 channels equals 33Mbps for a combined capacity of 465Mbps

802.11b/802.11a/802.11g dual-band, tri-mode radios 54Mbps maximum data rate multiplied by 11 channels equals a capacity of 594Mbps

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802.11g Products

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- Apple was one of the first companies to introduce 802.11g devices. 802.11g *AirPort Extreme* BS supports
 - transmission power control
 - wireless bridging of BSs
 - bridging is available with both internal and external antennas

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Transmission Power Control

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- Possible to adjust the range of network by increasing or decreasing the amount of power the BS is transmitting
- Some people claim that power control helps ensure network security
 - this is complete nonsense

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Wireless Bridging

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- Wireless bridging, also referred to as *Wireless Distribution System* (WDS), enables a BS to connect to another BS and use its Internet access
- One BS is the primary station and is connected directly to the wired network. A second BS is the remote and uses the Internet connection of the primary
- The primary and remote combine to create a larger wireless network that uses the primary's physical network connection

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Predictions

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- 802.11 will help establish broadband Internet access for the general population
- Wi-Fi hotspots will offer easy and cheap broadband access to anyone with a laptop or PDA
- Wi-Fi hotspots will enable “suspend and go, open and resume” experience

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Key Challenges

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1. Network planning
2. Network management
3. Ease of use
4. Security
5. Mobility

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1. Planning an Enterprise Network

- A well functioning enterprise-class network requires planning:
 - users have come accustomed to high-performance Ethernet connections. To avoid frustrating users, it is therefore important to provide sufficiently large bandwidth when designing the wireless network
 - integrating a wireless network into an existing wired infrastructure will increase networking costs initially, but a phased approach can keep the cost manageable

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The Dreaded Walkabout

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- The process of determining RF signal strength and propagation in the intended coverage area is costly and time consuming
 - the accuracy of this site survey is often short-lived
- Experience shows the walkabouts do not significantly reduce the trial and error associated with placing BSs within the intended coverage area
- ! Some new BSs can adjust signal strengths and select suitable channels on their own

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Capacity vs. Coverage

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- It is important to distinguishing between designing merely for RF coverage versus designing for network capacity
- The wireless network provides shared, not switched, connections. This makes it difficult to design a wireless network with large enough capacity
- The traditional site survey followed by the calculation of BS placements and channel selections do not allow us to build networks that scale

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2. Network Management

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- It is difficult to manage large Wi-Fi networks because
 - the physical layer, i.e. the wireless links, are vulnerable to many sources of interference, such as nearby Wi-Fi networks under management of other organizations
- ! There is a great need for powerful physical-layer management tools

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- Employees with novice experience from deployment of a BS at home feel empowered to set up their own BSs at work, with no consideration for IT policies and security
- SOHO BSs may be programmed with a default setting of no security, and the limited built in security may not be sufficient in the enterprise

! There exist management tools that discover rogue BSs

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3. Ease of Use

- Simpler and more robust configuration of BSs and MSs are needed
- Universal “plug and play” operation is needed, must include security features
- Commercial hotspots must make it simple
 - for one-time users to pay on site
 - for first-time users to sign up
 - for returning users to be authorized

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4. Security

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- Wi-Fi networks with WEP are vulnerable to eavesdroppers and other hackers
- Two approaches have been developed to improve the security
 - VPN on top of the insecure wireless links and backbone network
 - WPA2 standard to protect the air link between MS and BS

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Problems

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- WPA does not support mobility between different subnets
- Client VPNs do not scale easily because of the cryptographic load they place on the VPN server and the significant client configuration required
- ! Need wireless security technique that scales and supports roaming

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5. Mobility

- The following options are used to add mobility to current wireless networks:
 - put all wireless users on the same subnet, and force all wireless users to be routed to their resources
 - use the Mobile IP protocol, which requires a new routing protocol on all edge routers and a special proxy service in the BSs
- Unfortunately, these techniques have a large impact on configuration and deployment of the existing wired backbone structure

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Future Mobility

- Mobility more akin to the global roaming capability of cellular systems is needed
- Global roaming requires uniform mechanism for handling
 - authentication
 - authorization
 - accounting
- Mobile IP is needed for always-on Wi-Fi mobility

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- In the future, more and more computers will access networks through wireless links
- 802.11g is much more popular than 802.11a
- 802.11n is likely to take over in the long run
- While 802.11i has solved some of the most pressing security problems, more efficient security techniques are needed to handle the security in large networks