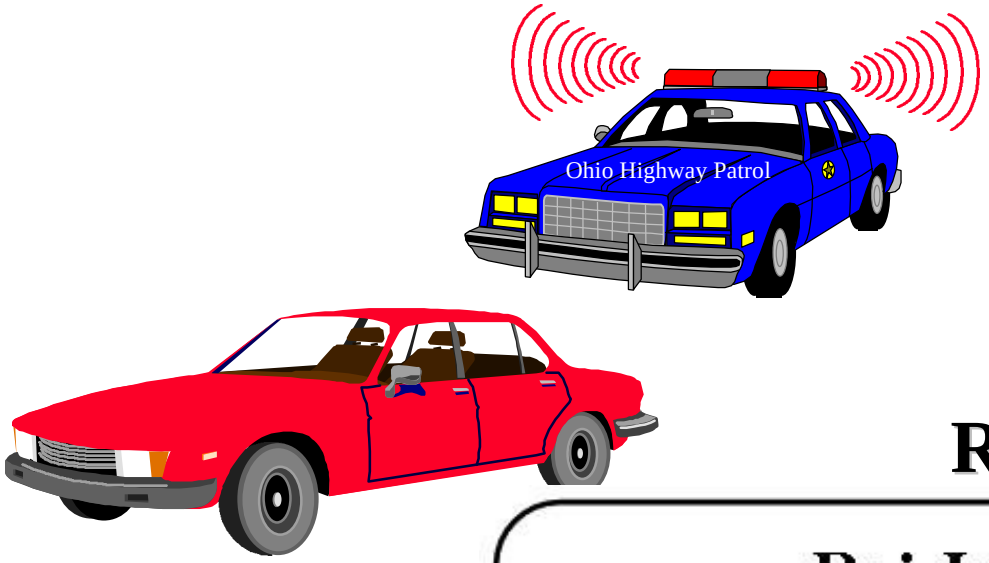
Wireless Data Networking



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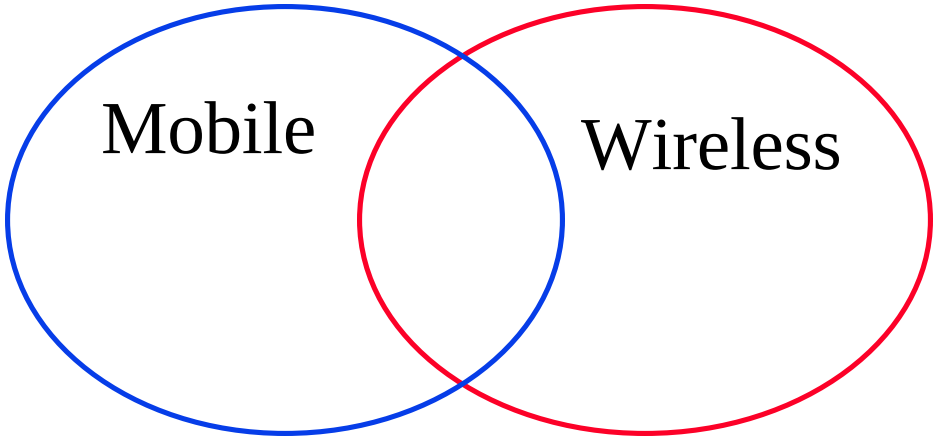
Overview

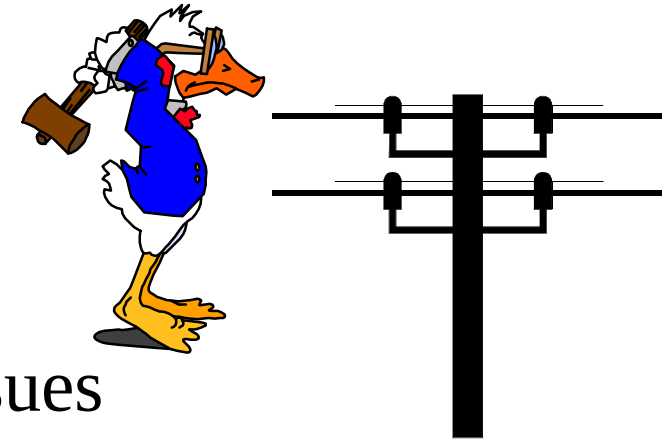
- Spread Spectrum
- Wireless wide area networks: CDPD and Metricom
- Wireless local area networks
- Wireless LAN standard: IEEE 802.11, Hiperlan
- Wireless ATM
- Mobile IP

Note: wireless phone services and standards not covered.

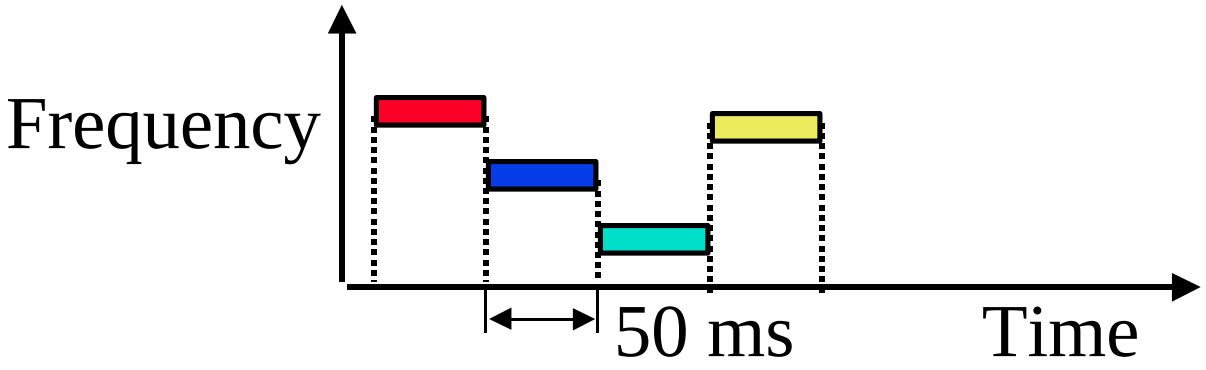
Mobile vs Wireless



- Mobile vs Stationary
- Wireless vs Wired
- Wireless ⇒ media sharing issues
- Mobile ⇒ routing, addressing issues

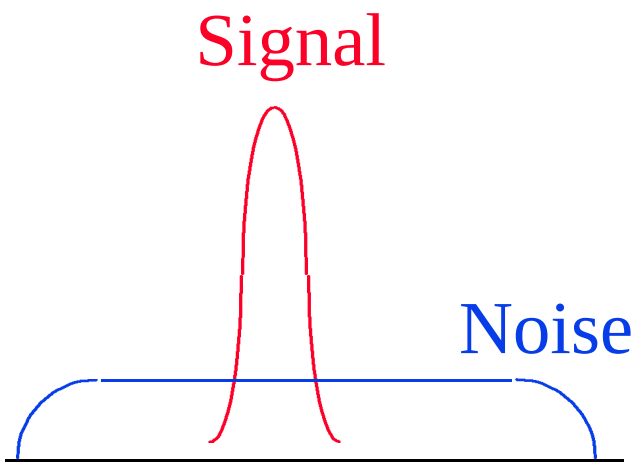


Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum

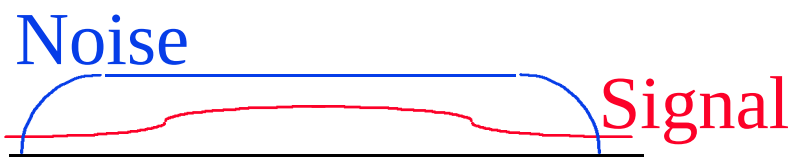


- Pseudo-random frequency hopping
- Spreads the power over a wide spectrum
  $\Rightarrow$ Spread Spectrum
- Developed initially for military
- Patented by actress Hedy Lamarr
- Narrowband interference can't jam

Spectrum

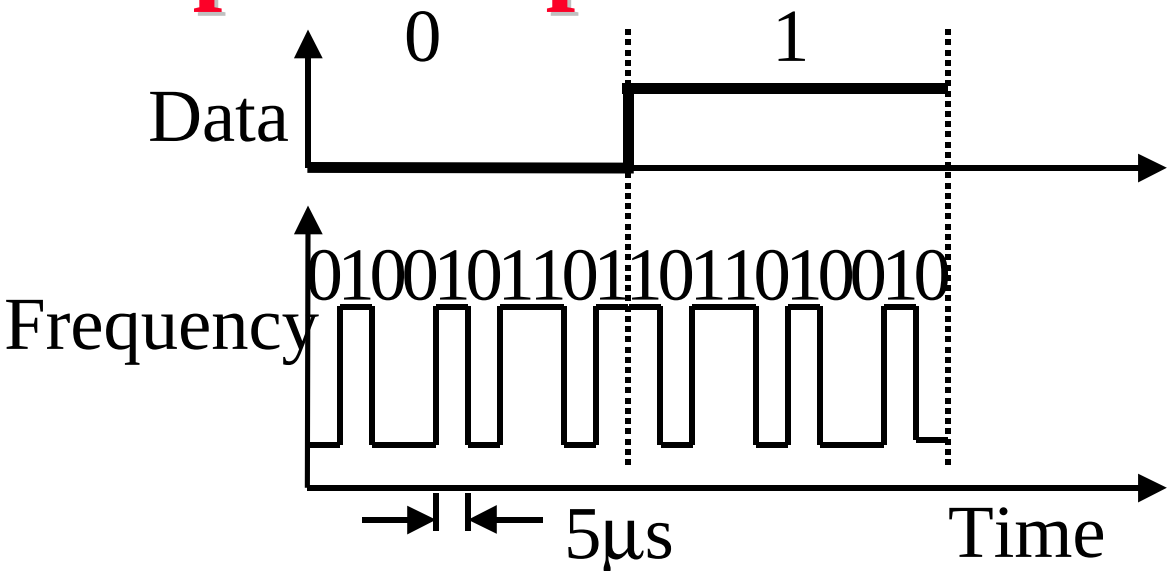


(a) Normal



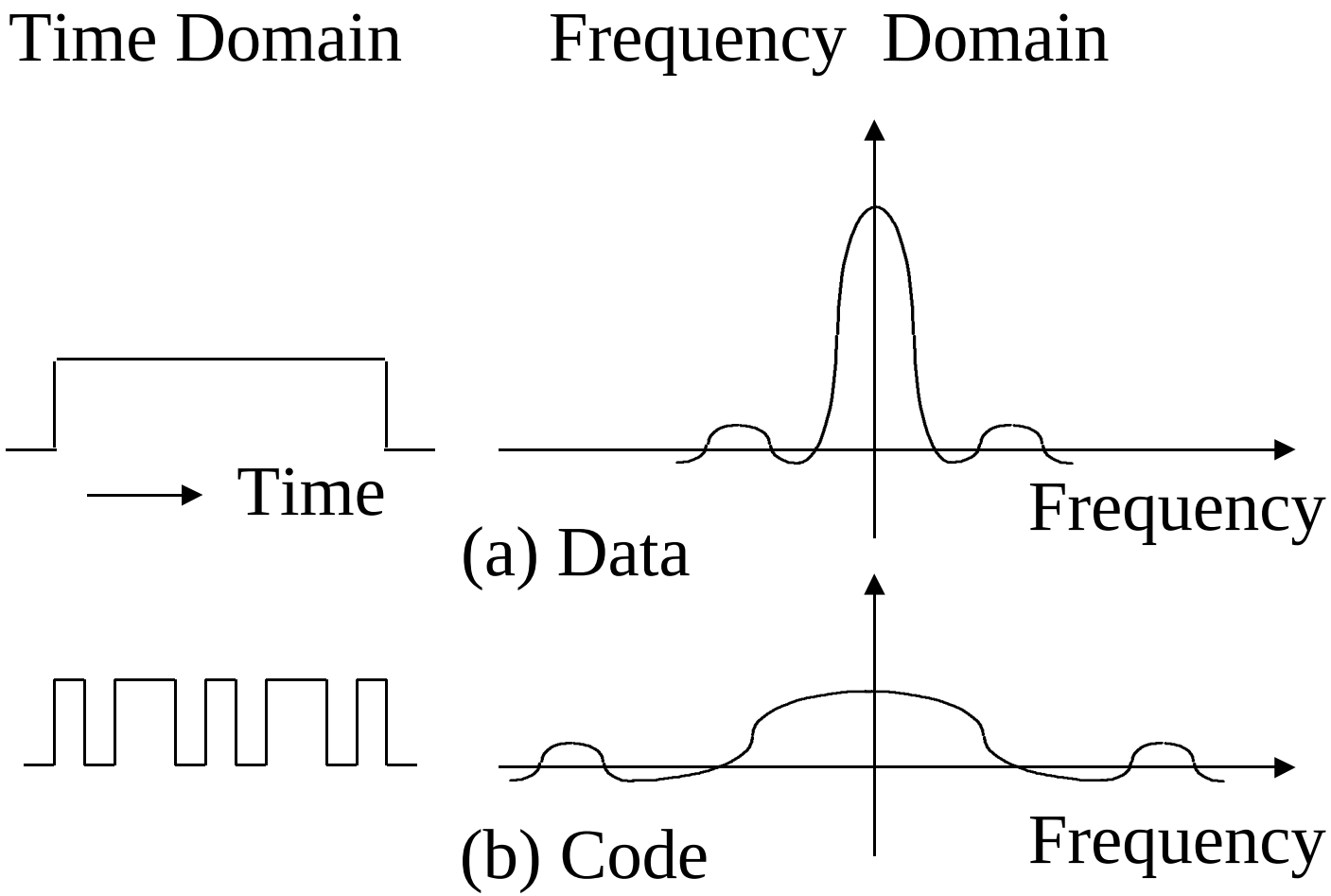
(b) Frequency Hopping

Direct-Sequence Spread Spectrum

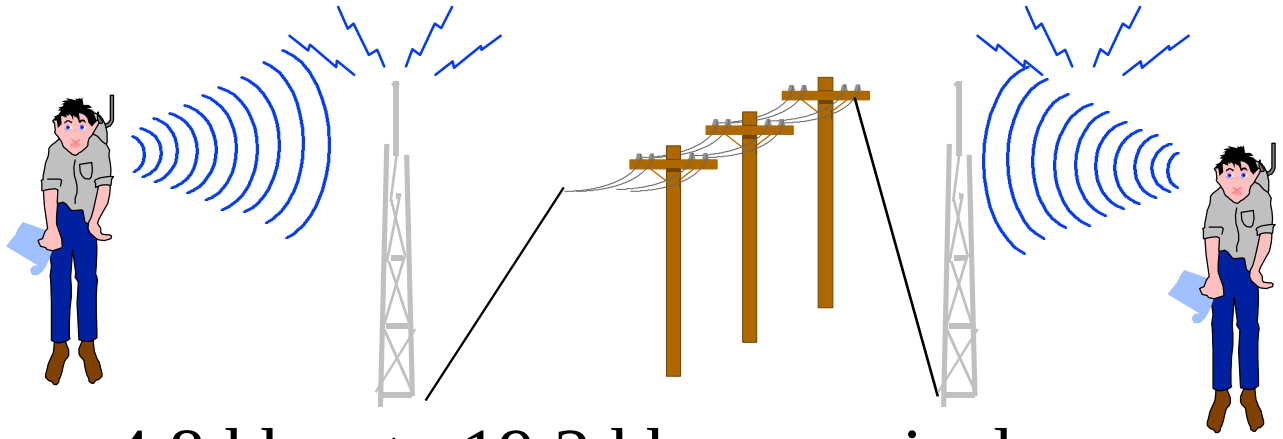


- Spreading factor = Code bits/data bit, 10-100 commercial (Min 10 by FCC), 10,000 for military
- Signal bandwidth >10 × data bandwidth
- Code sequence synchronization
- Correlation between codes ⇒Interference⇒ Orthogonal

DS Spectrum


Time Domain
Frequency Domain
Time
Frequency
(a) Data
(b) Code
Frequency

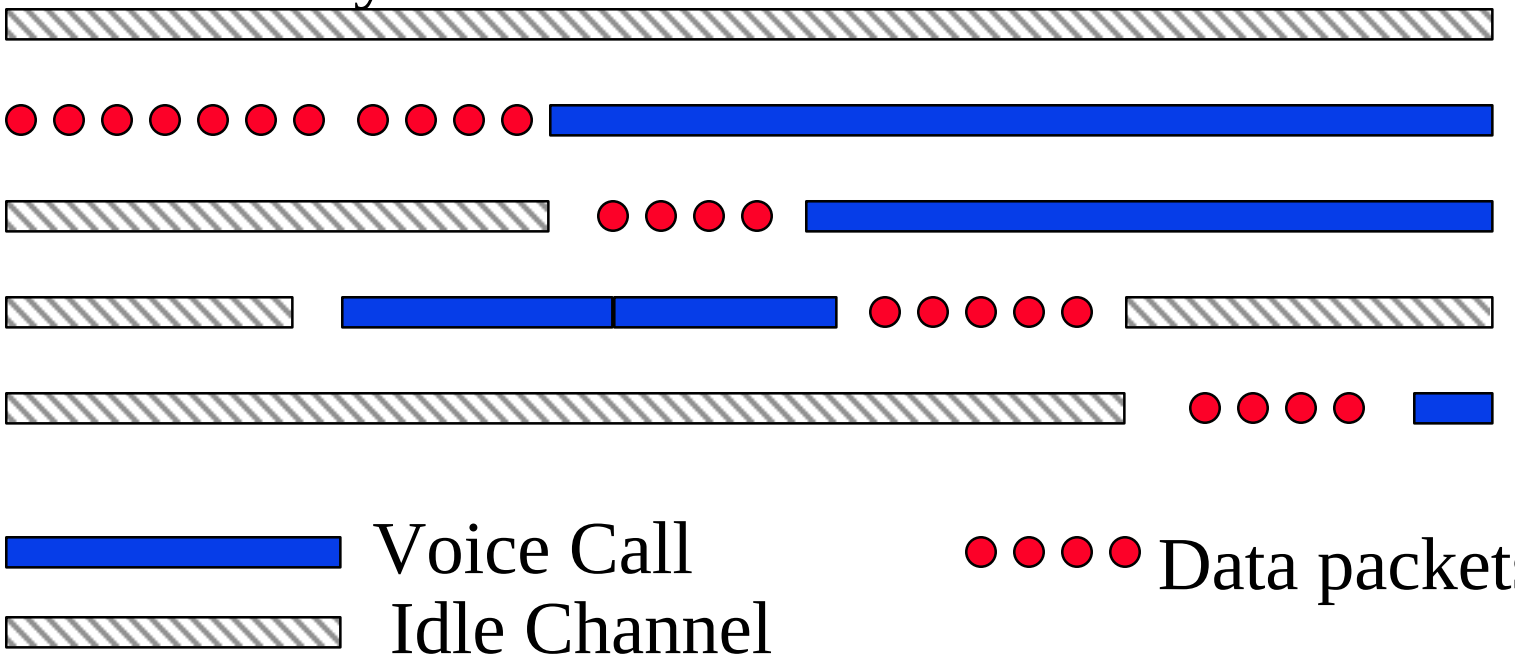
Wireless WAN Services



- 4.8 kbps to 19.2 kbps nominal
- Throughput 2 to 8 kbps
- Wired backbone using leased lines
- Packetized short transmission
- Email, stock quotes, weather
- Options: ARDIS, RAM Mobile Data, Cellular, Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD), and Metricom

Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD)

- Originally named "Celluplan" by IBM
- Allows data to use idle cellular channels
- Data hops from one channel to next as the channels become busy or idle



CDPD

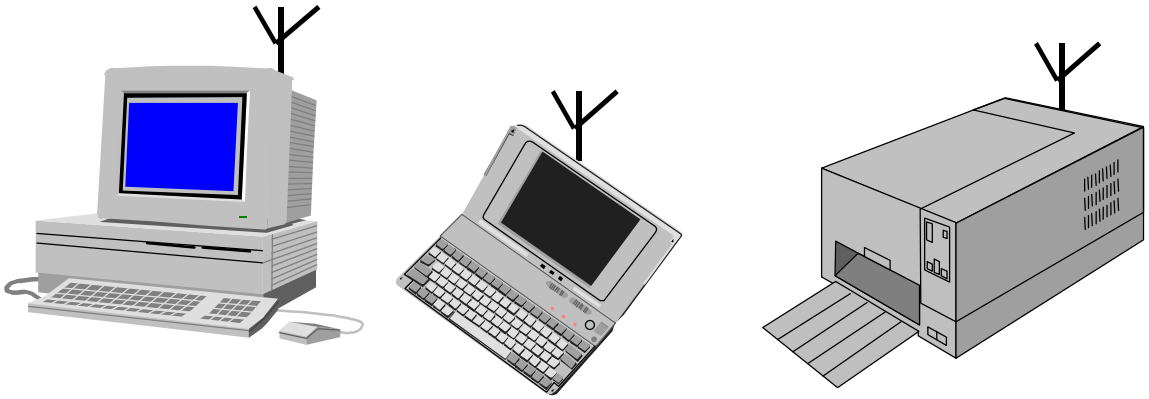
- Backed by 9 major service providers
- Nationwide cellular packet data service
- Connectionless and connection-oriented service
  Connectionless ⇒ No ack, no guarantees
  Connection-oriented ⇒ reliable delivery, sequencing, flow control
- Point-to-point and multipoint connections
- Quickly hops-off a channel grabbed by cellular system. Currently, dedicated channels.

Metricom

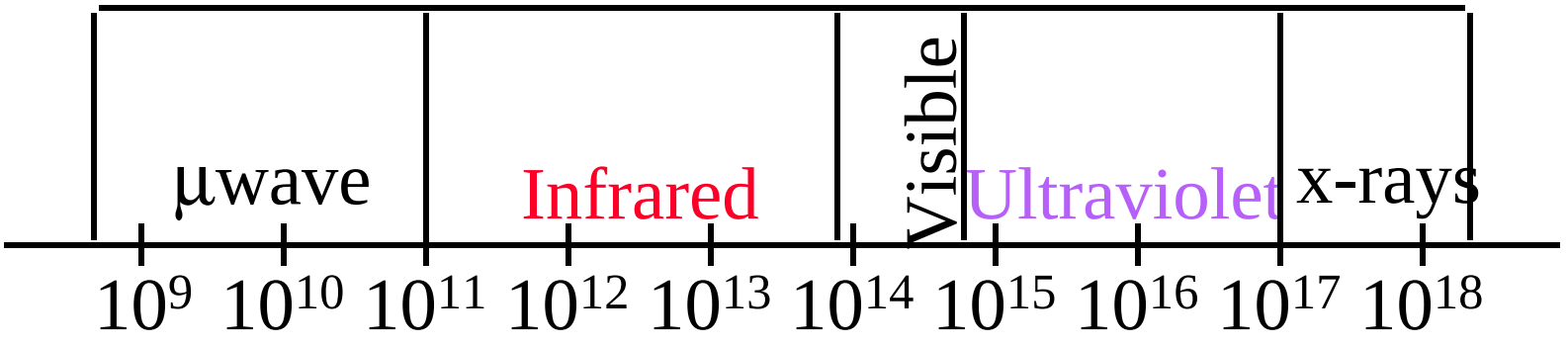
- Spread-Spectrum in 902-928 MHz band
- In-building, campus, and metropolitan area networking
- Nearby units can communicate directly.
- If the intended destination is not directly reachable, go via a "node" through the network. Up to 56 kbps.
- Nodes are cheap (less than $1,000)
- Flat monthly rate based on speed only

Ref: http://www.metricom.com/ricohom.html

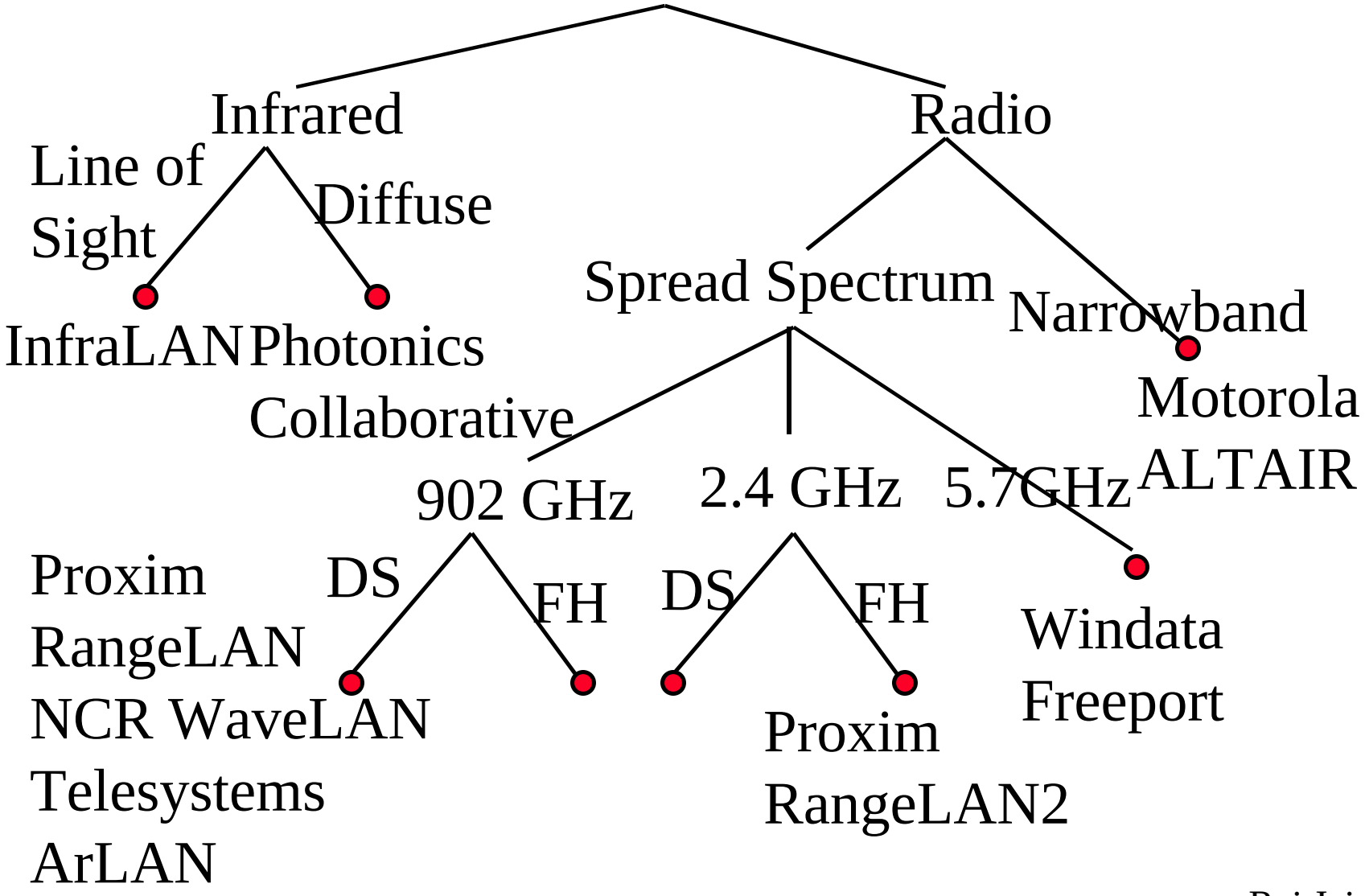
Wireless LANs



- IR ⇒ Line of sight, short range, indoors
- RF ⇒ Need license
- Spread-Spectrum: Resistance to interference



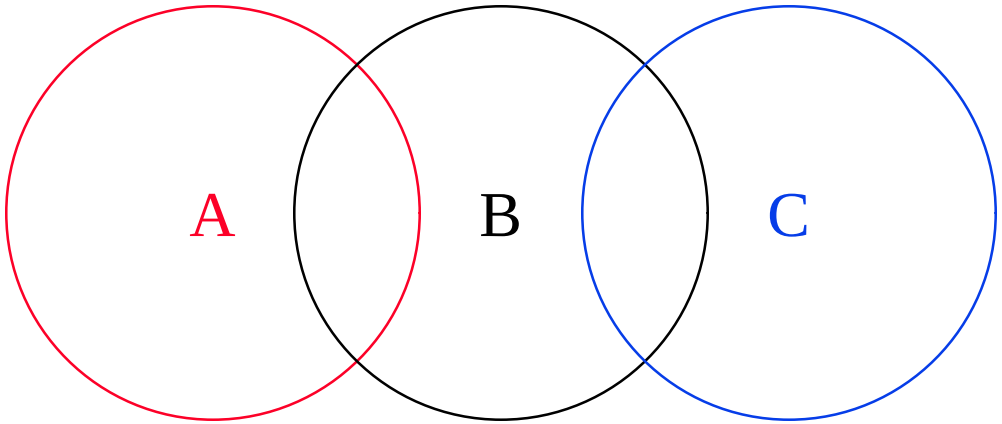
Wireless LANs



IEEE 802.11 Features

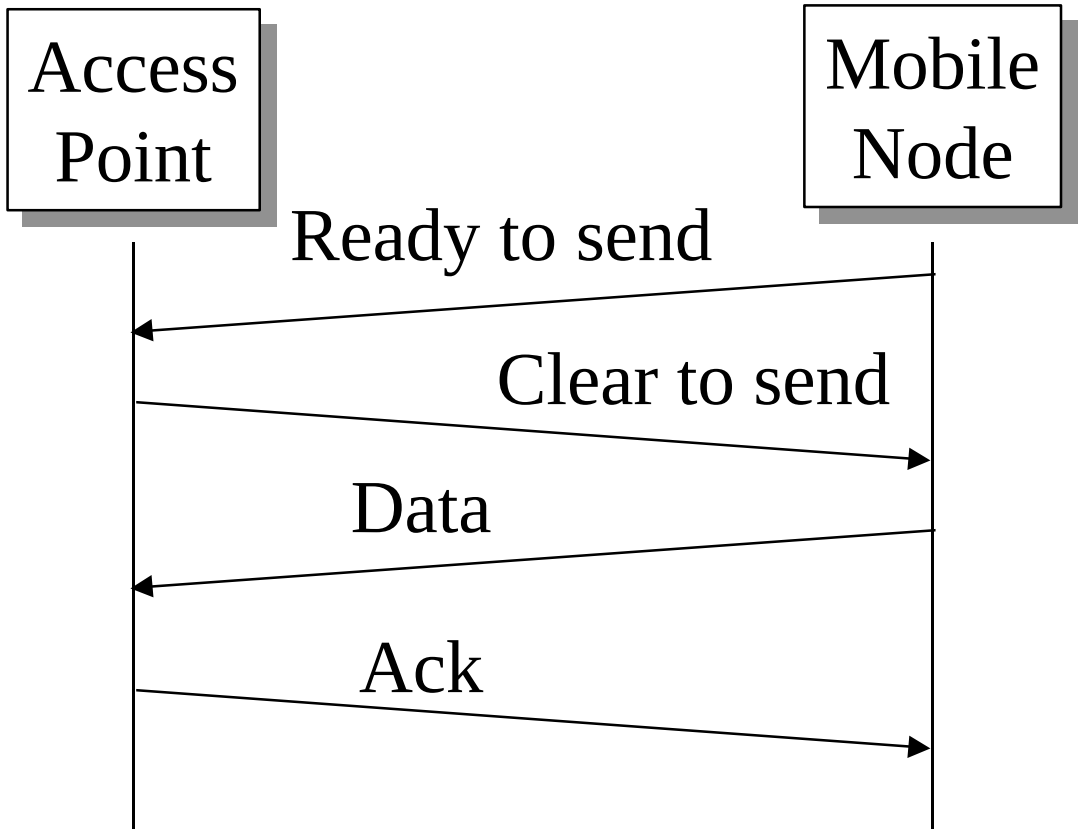
- 1 and 2 Mbps
- Supports both Ad-hoc and base-stations
- Spread Spectrum ⇒ No licensing required.
  Three Phys: Direct Sequence, Frequency Hopping, 915-MHz, **2.4 GHz** (Worldwide ISM), 5.2 GHz, and Diffused Infrared (850-900 nm) bands.
- Supports multiple priorities
- Supports time-critical and data traffic
- Power management allows a node to doze off

Hidden Node Problem



- C cannot hear A.
  It may start transmitting while A is also transmitting
  $\Rightarrow$ A and C can't detect collision.
- Only the receiver can help avoid collisions

4-Way Handshake



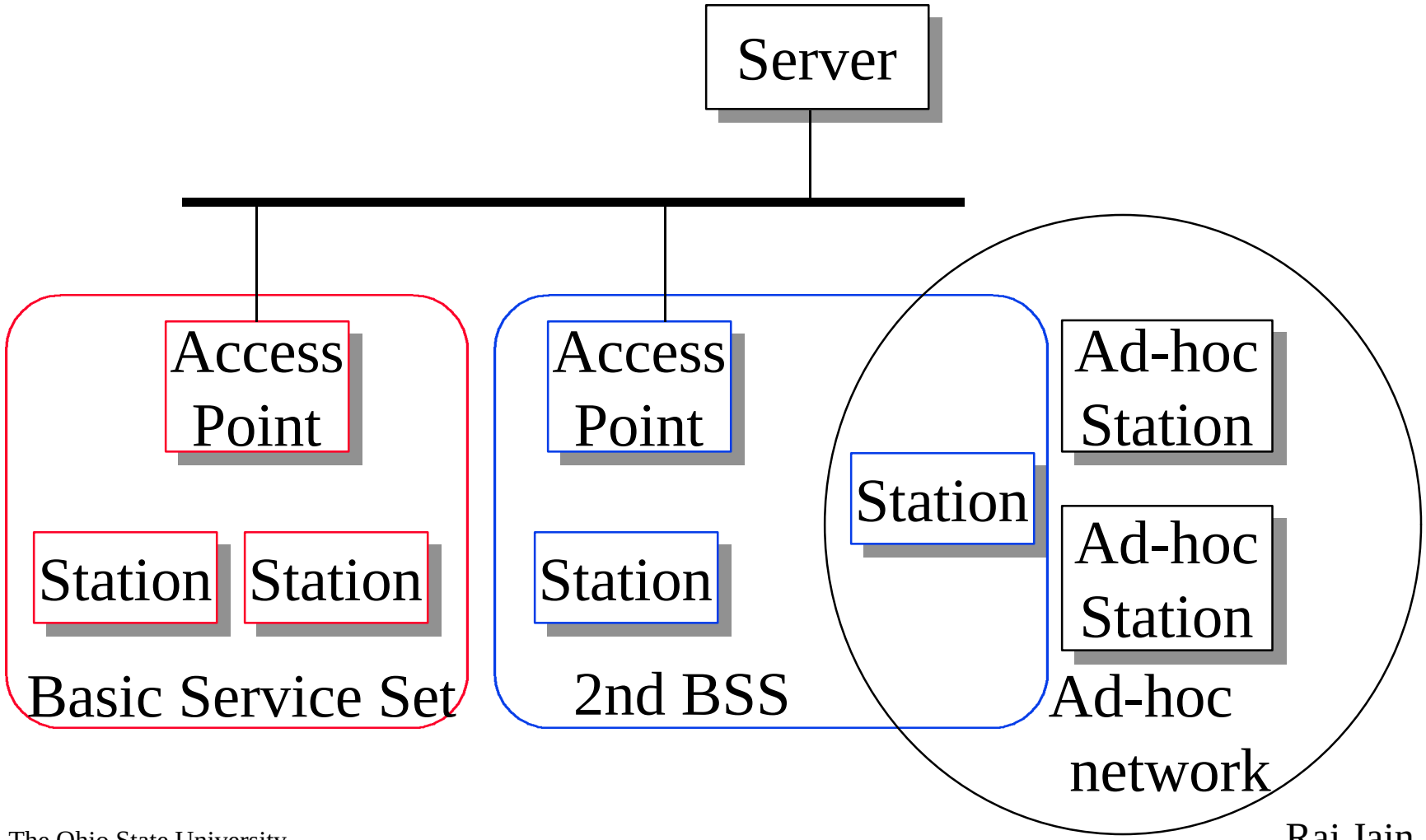
IEEE 802.11 MAC

- Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance (CSMA/CA)
- Listen before you talk. If the medium is busy, the transmitter backs off for a random period.
- Avoids collision by sending a short message:
  Ready to send (RTS)
  RTS contains dest. address and duration of message.
  Tells everyone to backoff for the duration.
- Destination sends: Clear to send (CTS)
- Can not detect collision $\Rightarrow$ Each packet is acked.
- MAC level retransmission if not acked.

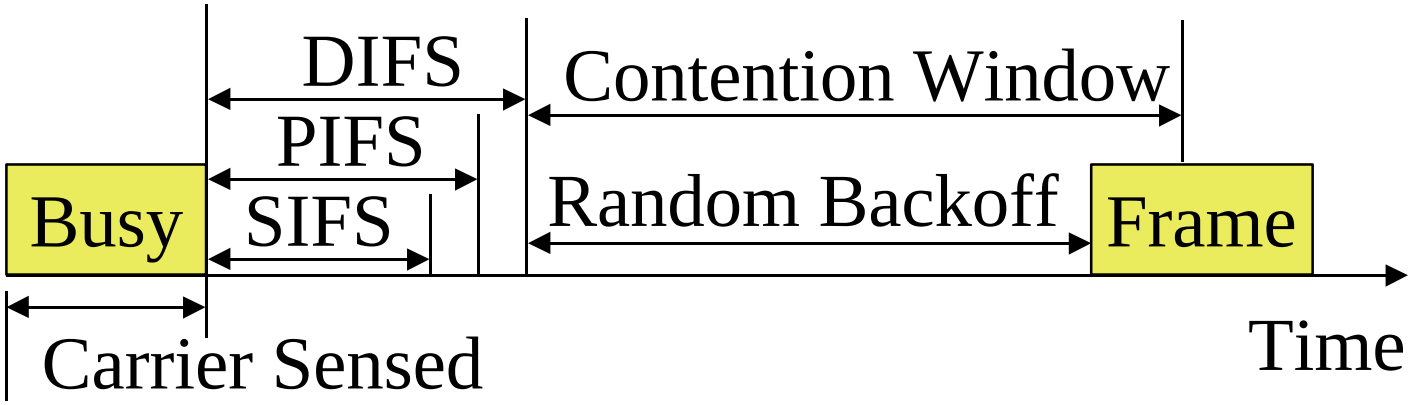
Peer-to-Peer or Base Stations?

- Ad-hoc (Autonomous) Group:
  - Two stations can communicate
  - All stations have the same logic
  - No infrastructure, Suitable for small area
- Infrastructure Based: Access points (base units)
  - Stations can be simpler than bases.
  - Base provide connection for off-network traffic
  - Base provides location tracking, directory, authentication ⇒ Scalable to large networks
- IEEE 802.11 provides both.

IEEE 802.11 Architecture

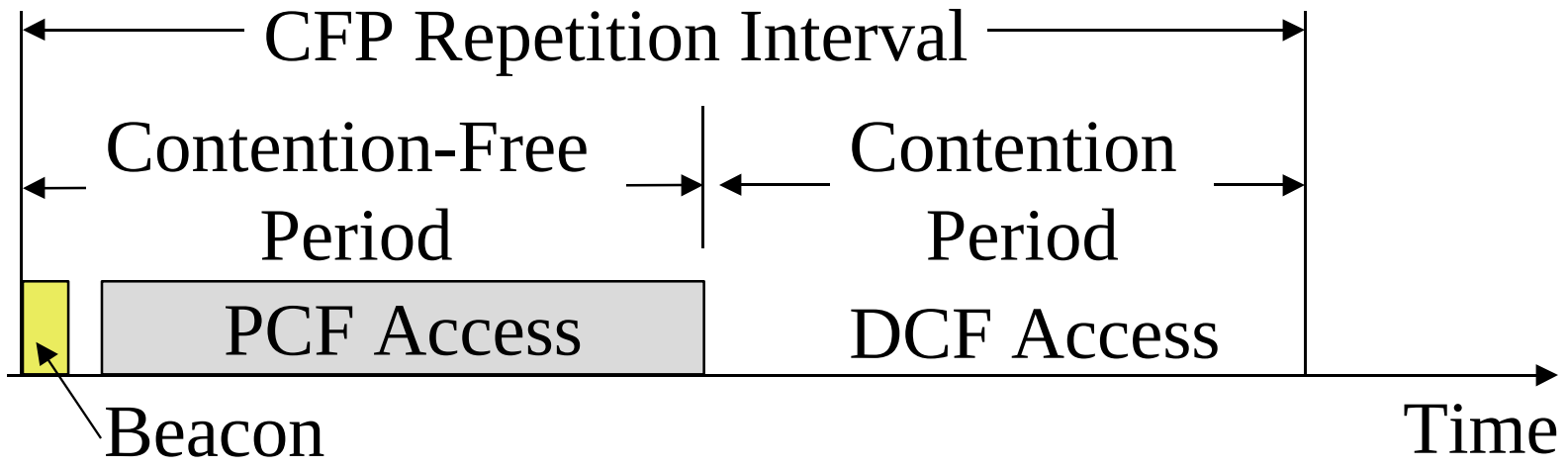


IEEE 802.11 Priorities



- Initial interframe space (IFS)
- Highest priority frames, e.g., Acks, use short IFS (SIFS)
- Medium priority time-critical frames use "Point Coordination Function IFS" (PIFS)
- Asynchronous data frames use "Distributed coordination function IFS" (DIFS)

Time Critical Services



- Timer critical services use Point Coordination Function
- The point coordinator allows only one station to access
- Coordinator sends a beacon frame to all stations. Then uses a polling frame to allow a particular station to have contention-free access
- Contention Free Period (CFP) varies with the load.

Power Management

- A station can be in one of three states:
  - Transmitter on
  - Receiver only on
  - Dozing: Both transmitter and receivers off.
- Access point (AP) buffers traffic for dozing stations.
- AP announces which stations have frames buffered.
  Traffic indication map included in each beacon.
  All multicasts/broadcasts are buffered.
- Dozing stations wake up to listen to the beacon.
  If there is data waiting for it, the station sends a poll frame to get the data.

HIPERLAN

- High Performance Radio LAN
- European Telecom Standards Institute (ETSI)'s subtechnical committee RES10.
- 5.12-5.30 GHz and 17.1-17.3 GHz bands
- Phy: 23.5 Mbps on 23.5 MHz, non-spread spectrum (GMSK)
- MAC: CSMA/CA but different from IEEE 802.11
- Peer-to-peer only.
- Power management: Nodes announce their wakeup cycle. Other nodes send according to the cycle. A low-bit rate header allows nodes to keep most ckts off.

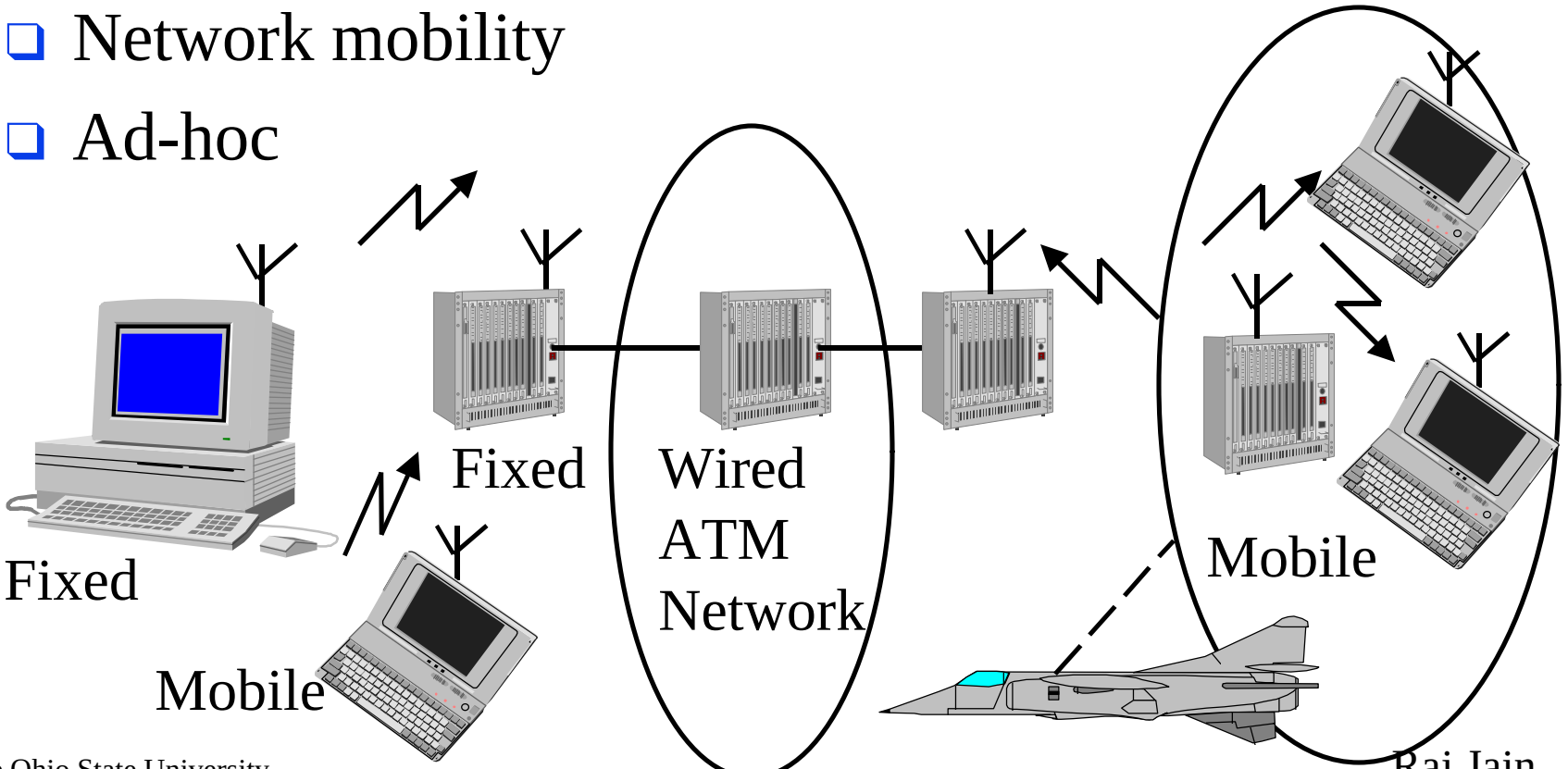
Wireless ATM

- Group officially began August 96
- Wireless Access Layer (WAL) includes PHY, MAC, and LLC layers.
- M = Mobility enhanced = Handoff, Location, QoS
- PNNI', UNI', BICI' support transport of mobility info

	PNNI + M, UNI + M, B-ICI + M	PNNI', UNI' B-ICI'
AAL	Signaling AAL	Signaling AAL
ATM	ATM	ATM
WAL	WAL	WAL
User Plane	Control Planes	

Reference Configurations

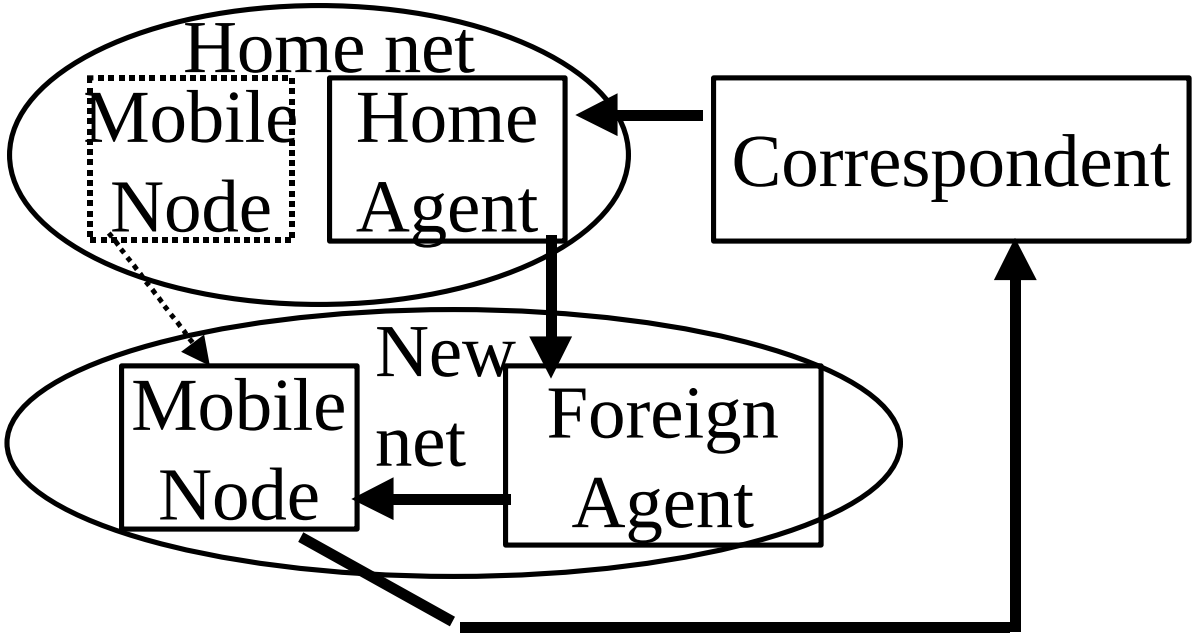
- Fixed Wireless
- End user mobility
- Network mobility
- Ad-hoc



Mobile IP: Features

- You can take you notebook to any location
- Finds nearby IP routers and connects *automatically*. You don't even have to find a phone jack.
- Only "Mobility Aware" routers and mobile units need new s/w. Other routers and hosts can use current IP
- No new IP addresses or address formats
- Secure: Allows authentication
- Also supports mobile networks (whole airplane/car load of mobile units)

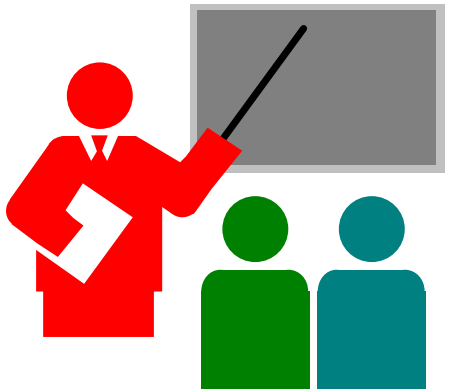
Mobile IP: Mechanisms



Mechanism (Cont)

- Mobile node finds foreign agents via solicitation or advertising
- Mobile registers with the foreign agents and informs the home agent
- Home agent intercepts mobile node's datagrams and forwards them to the care-of-address
- Care-of-address (COA): Address of the end-of-tunnel towards the mobile node. May or may not be foreign agent
- At COA, datagram is extracted and sent to mobile

Summary



- Spread spectrum: Frequency hopping or direct sequence
- WANs: ARDIS, RAM, Cellular, CDPD, Metricom
- Proprietary LANs: Photonics, RangeLan, ALTAIR
- LAN Standards: IEEE 802.11, Hiperlan
- Wireless ATM work is just beginning
- Mobile IP allows a node to move with same address

Wireless: Key References

- For a detailed list of references see: http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/refs/wir_refs.htm
- R. A. Dayem, “Mobile Data & Wireless LAN Technologies,” Prentice-Hall, 1997
- R. LaMaire, et al, "Wireless LANs and Mobile Networking: Standards and Future Directions," IEEE Communications Magazine, August 1996, pp. 86-94, http://www.comsoc.org/pubs/ci/comsoc/
- Baseline Text for Wireless ATM specifications, ATM Forum/btd-watm-01.04.txt, September 1997.

References (Cont)

- RFC 2002, "IP Mobility Support", 10/22/1996, 79 pp., http://ds.internic.net/rfc/rfc2002.txt

Credits

This MBone transmission was made possible by:

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Thank You!