Wireless LANs
Part II: 802.11a/b/g/n/ac

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Audio/Video recordings of this class lecture are available at:
http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse574-14/

1. IEEE 802.11 Amendments
2. Protocol Data Units (PDUs)
3. IEEE 802.11abgn
4. 802.11e: Enhanced DCF, Frame Bursting, Direct Link
5. IEEE 802.11n: STBC, Bonding, Aggregation
6. IEEE 802.11ac: Beamforming, Multi-User MIMO

Note: This is 2nd in a series of class lectures on Wireless LANs.

IEEE 802.11 Amendments

- **802.11a-1999**: Higher Speed PHY Extension in the 5 GHz Band
- **802.11b-1999**: Higher Speed PHY Extension in the 2.5 GHz Band
- **802.11c**: Bridge Operation (Added to IEEE 802.1D)
- **802.11d-2001**: Global Harmonization (PHYs for other countries.)
- **802.11e-2005**: Quality of Service.
- **802.11F**: Inter-Access Point Protocol (Withdrawn)
- **802.11g-2003**: Higher data rate extension in 2.4GHz band
- **802.11h-2003**: Dynamic Frequency Selection and transmit power control to satisfy 5GHz band operation in Europe.

IEEE 802.11 Amendments (Cont)

- **802.11i-2004**: MAC Enhancements for Enhanced Security.
- **802.11j-2004**: 4.9-5 GHz operation in Japan.
- **802.11k-2008**: Radio Resource Measurement interface to higher layers.
- **802.11m**: Maintenance. Correct editorial and technical issues in 802.11a/b/d/g/h.
- **802.11n-2009**: Enhancements for higher throughput (100+ Mbps)
- **802.11p-2010**: Inter-vehicle and vehicle-road side communication at 5.8GHz.
- **802.11r-2008**: Fast Roaming
- **802.11s-2011**: Extended Service Set (ESS) Mesh Networks.
- **IEEE Std P802.11-2012**: Includes all amendments until 2011.

IEEE 802.11 Amendments (Cont)

- **802.11T**: Performance Metrics
- **802.11u-2011**: Inter-working with External Networks.
- **802.11v-2011**: Wireless Network Management enhancements for interface to upper layers. Extension to 802.11k.
- **802.11w-2009**: Protected Management Frames
- **802.11y-2008**: 2650-3700 MHz operation in USA
- **802.11z-2010:** Direct Datalink Setup (DLS) mechanism w Power Save.
- **802.11aa-2012**: Video Transport Streams
- **802.11ac-2014**: Very High Throughput <6GHz
- **802.11ad-2012**: Very High Throughput 60 GHz
- **802.11ae-2012**: QoS Management

Ref: http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/802/11/Reports/802.11_Timelines.htm

IEEE 802.11 Amendments (Cont)

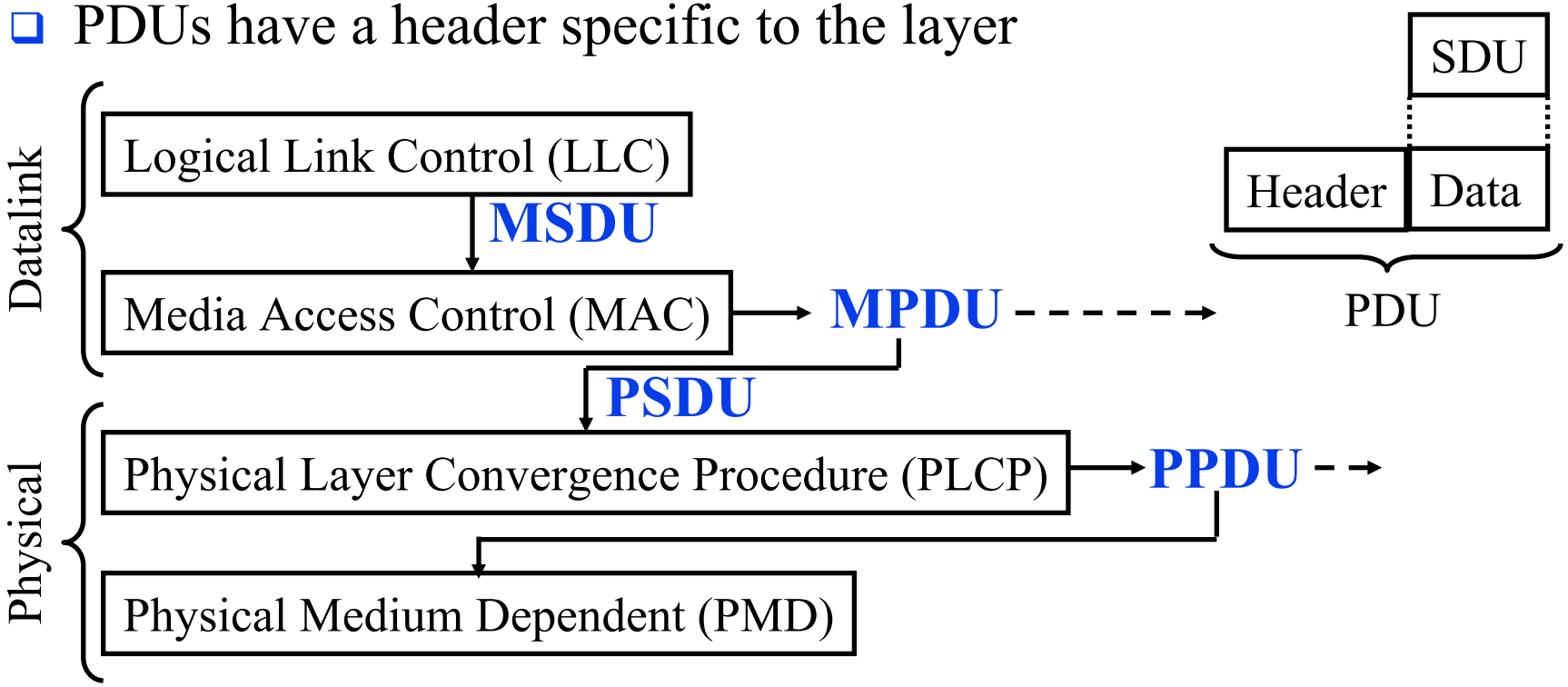
- **802.11af**: TV Whitespace. Expected March 2014.
- **802.11ah**: Sub 1 GHz. OFDM PHY in license-exempt bands below 1 GHz, e.g., 868-868.6 MHz (Europe), 950 MHz -958 MHz (Japan), 314-316 MHz, 430-434 MHz, 470-510 MHz, and 779-787 MHz (China), 917 - 923.5 MHz (Korea) and 902-928 MHz (USA). Coexistence with IEEE 802.15.4 and IEEE P802.15.4g. Transmission range up to 1 km. Data rates > 100 kb/s. Expected March 2016.
- **802.11Revmc**: Maintenance. Expected March 2015.
- **802.11ai**: Fast initial link set up. Fast AP detection, network discovery, association, authentication, and IP address assignment. Expected November 2015.

IEEE 802.11 Amendments (Cont)

- **802.11aj**: China millimeter wave. 59-64 GHz and 45 GHz. Expected October 2016.
- **802.11aq**: Pre-association discovery. Expected May 2016.
- **802.11ak**: Enhancements for transit links within bridged networks. High-speed 802.11 links can be used as internal links just like Ethernet in addition to access. Expected May 2016.

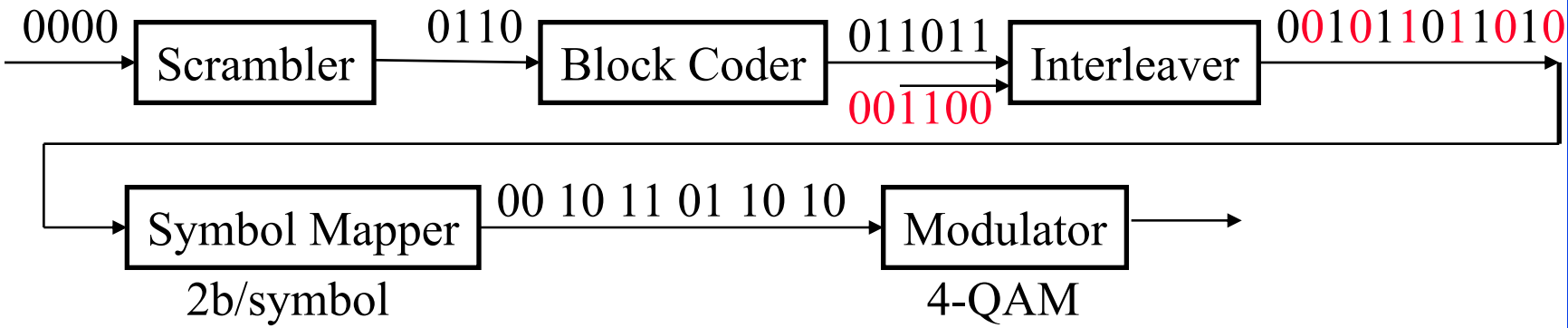
Protocol Data Units (PDUs)

- Each layer has Service Data Units (**SDUs**) as input
- Each layer makes Protocol Data Units (**PDUs**) as output to communicate with the corresponding layer at the other end
- SDUs may be fragmented or aggregated to form a PDU
- PDUs have a header specific to the layer

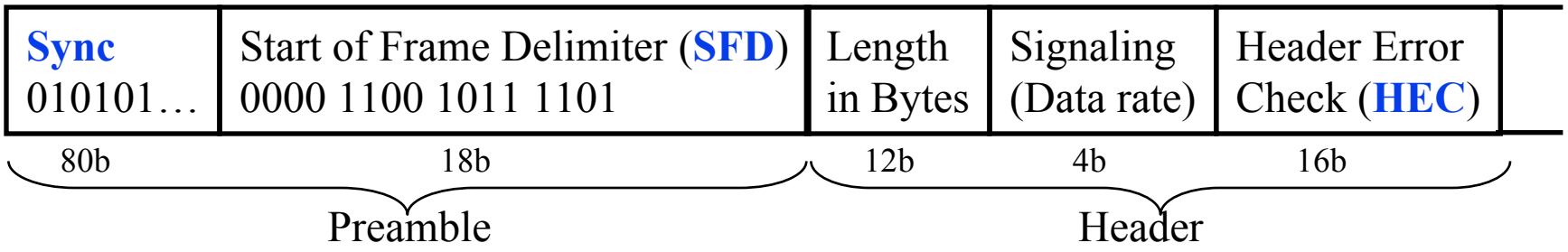


PLCP PDUs

- PMD includes scrambling (Randomization), coding (FEC), Interleaving, symbol mapping and modulation. For Example:



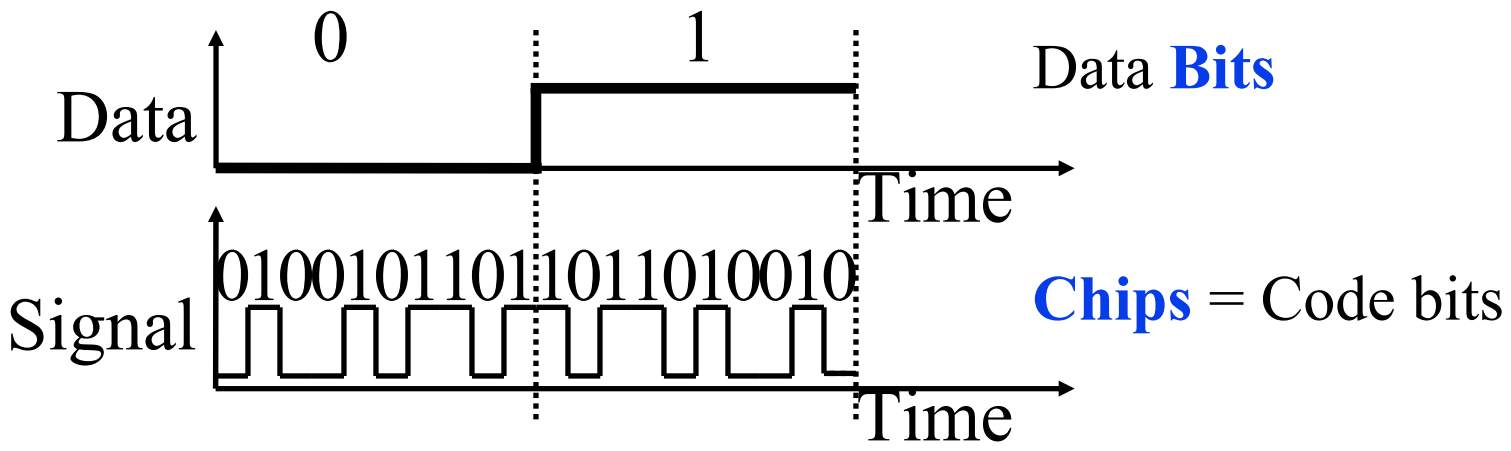
- PLCP adds a preamble and a header that helps receiving Phy to correctly decode the stream. For example:



Ref: P. Roshan and J. Leary, "802.11 Wireless LAN Fundamentals," Cisco Press, 2003, ISBN:1587050773, Safari book

IEEE 802.11b-1999

- Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum:

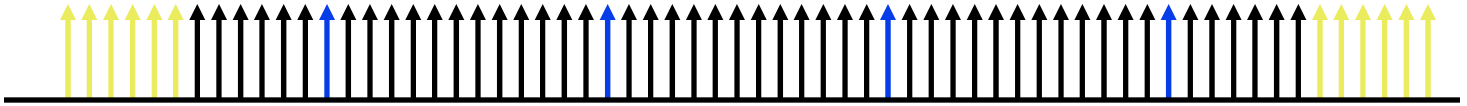


- **Complementary Code Keying (CCK)**:
  Multi-bit symbols with appropriate code to minimize errors
- IEEE 802.11-1997: 1 bit/symbol, 11 chips/symbol, DQPSK
  $\Rightarrow$ 2 Mb/s using 22 MHz
- IEEE 802.11b-1999: 8 bit/symbol, 8 chips/symbol, DQPSK
  $\Rightarrow$ 11 Mb/s using 22 MHz

Ref: P. Roshan and J. Leary, "802.11 Wireless LAN Fundamentals," Cisco Press, 2003, ISBN:1587050773, Safari book

IEEE802.11a-1999

- OFDM: 64 subcarriers in 20 MHz. 6 subcarriers at each end are used as guard (i.e., not used), 4 as pilots, leaving 48 for data ⇒ 12 MHz for data



Coding	b/Hz	Mb/s	FEC	Net
BPSK	1	12	1/2	6 Mb/s
BPSK	1	12	3/4	9 Mb/s
QPSK	2	24	1/2	12 Mb/s
QPSK	2	24	3/4	18 Mb/s
16-QAM	4	48	1/2	24 Mb/s
16-QAM	4	48	3/4	36 Mb/s
64-QAM	8	72	2/3	48 Mb/s
64-QAM	8	72	3/4	54 Mb/s

- 5.4 GHz band ⇒ Expensive at that time

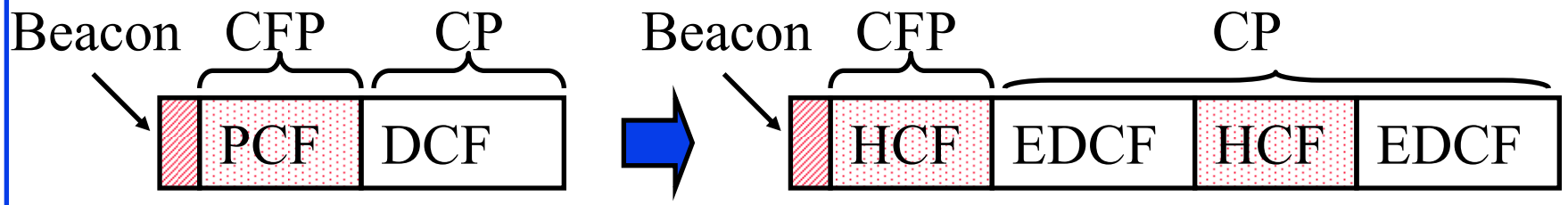
IEEE 802.11g-2003

- OFDM – Same as 802.11a ⇒ 54 Mbps
- 2.4 GHz band ⇒ Cheaper than 802.11a
- Fall back to 802.11b CCK

IEEE 802.11e-2005 (Enhanced QoS)

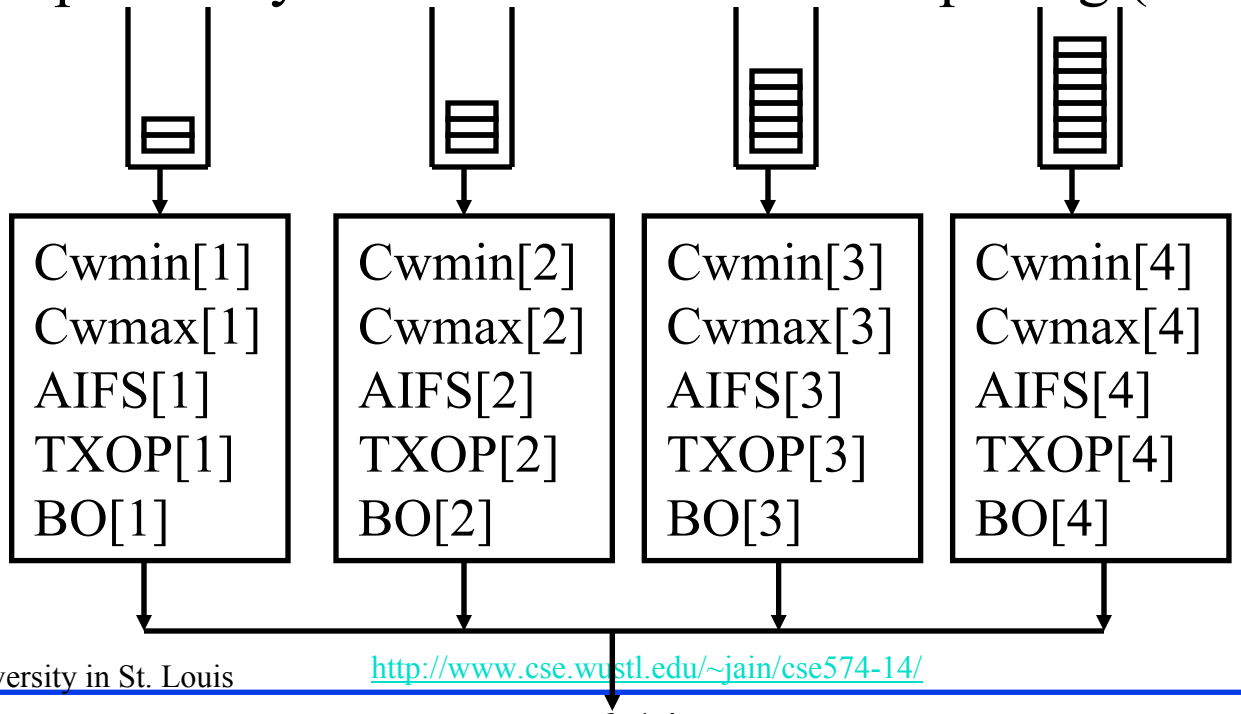
- Backward compatible:
  ⇒ Non-802.11e terminals can receive QoS enabled streams

1. Hybrid Coordination Function (**HCF**) w two components
   a. Contention Free Access: Hybrid Polling
   b. Contention-based Access: Enhanced DCF (**EDCF**)
2. **Direct Link**: Traffic sent directly between two stations
3. **Frame bursting** and Group Acknowledge
4. Multiple **Priority** levels
5. Automatic Power Save Delivery



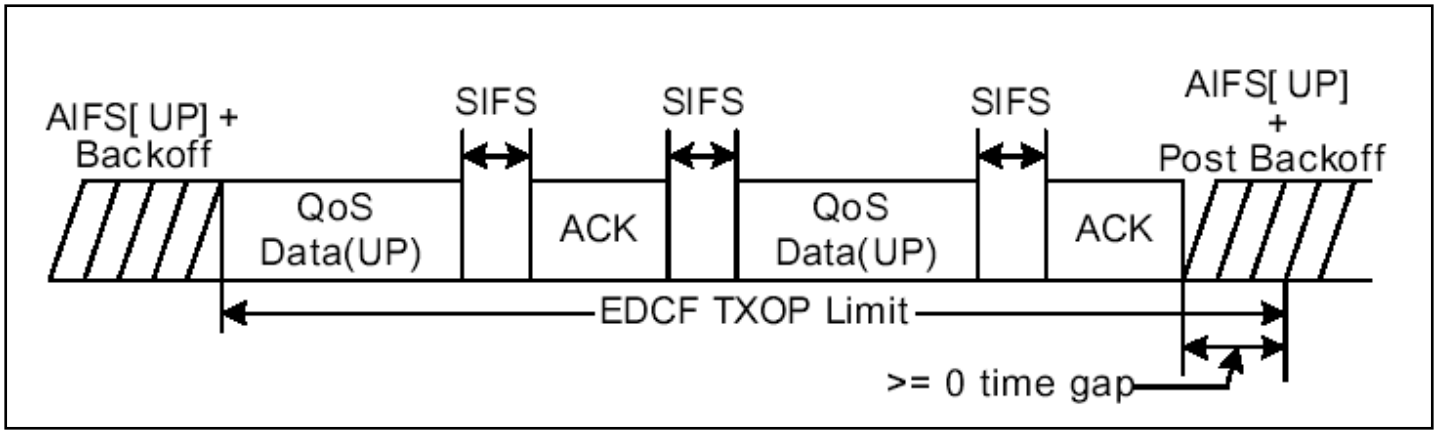
Enhanced DCF

- Up to 4 queues. Each Q gets a different set of four Parameters:
  - CW_{min}/CW_{max}
  - Arbitrated Inter-Frame Spacing (**AIFS**) = DIFS
  - Transmit Opportunity (**TXOP**) duration
- DIFS replaced by Arbitrated Inter-frame Spacing (AIFS)



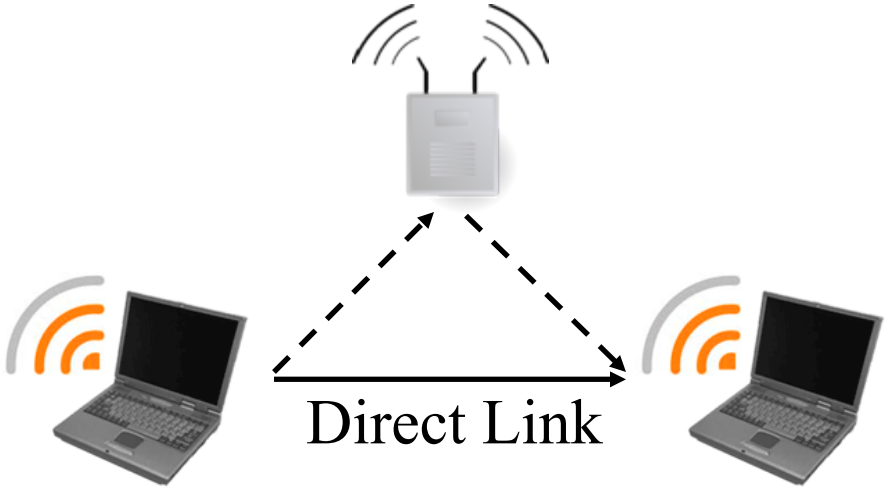
Frame Bursting

- EDCF parameters announced by access point in beacon frames
- Can not overbook higher priorities ⇒ Need admission control
- EDCF allows multiple frame transmission
- Max time = Transmission Opportunity (TXOP)
- Voice/gaming has high priority but small burst size
- Video/audio has lower priority but large burst size



Direct Link

- Any station can transmit to any other station in the same BSS ⇒ No need to go through AP



Automatic Power Save Delivery (APSD)

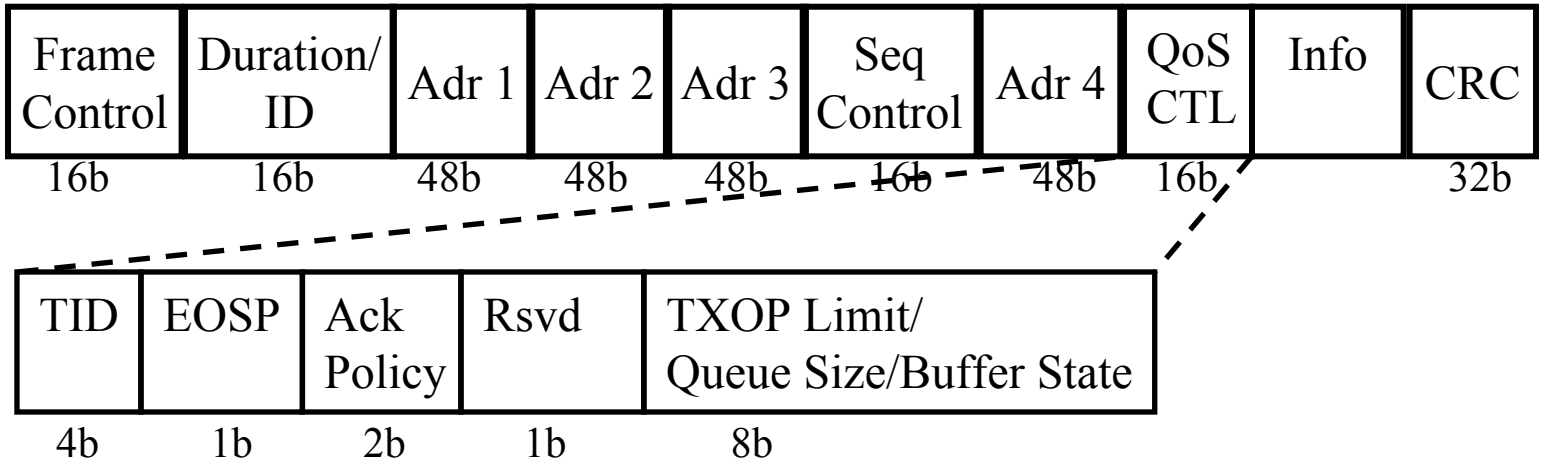
- Unscheduled APSD (U-APSD):
  - AP announces waiting frames in the beacon
  - When stations wake-up they listen to beacon.
  - Send a polling frame to AP.
  - AP sends frames.
- Scheduled APSD (S-APSD):
  - Station tells AP its wakeup schedule
  - AP sends frame on schedule. No need for polling.
- Pre-802.11e: AP announces in Beacon. STA polls. AP sends one frame with more bit. STA polls. AP sends next frame…

Default EDCA Parameters

Class	CWmin	CWmax	AIFS	TXOP Limit	
				11b	11a/g
Background	aCWmin	aCWmax	7	0	0
Best Effort	aCWmin	aCWmax	3	0	0
Video	(aCWmin+1)/2-1	aCWmin	2	6.016ms	3.008ms
Voice	(aCWmin+1)/4-1	(aCWmin+1)/2-1	2	3.264 ms	1.04 ms

- AIFS ⇒ priority order is Voice or video, best effort, background (lowest).
- CW_{max} ⇒ Voice has higher priority than video
- TXOP ⇒ Video is allowed more throughput than voice

IEEE 802.11e QoS Field



- A QoS field was introduced in MAC Frames by 802.11e.
- TID: Traffic identifier. Traffic category of the MSDU (0-7) or pre-negotiated traffic spec number (8-15)
- EOSP (End of Service Period): In U-APSD mode, upon receiving a frame from a power save station, AP sends "maxSP" frames to the station. EOSP is set only in the last frame clear in other frames. More bit as usual indicates if there are more frames in this or next service period.

IEEE 802.11e QoS Field (Cont)

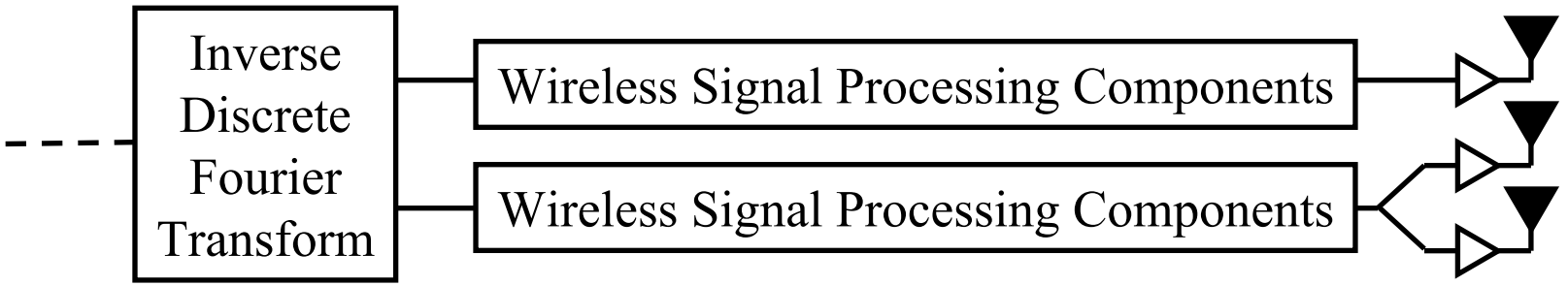
- Ack Policy: Normal Ack, No Ack (e.g., for Multicast), No explicit ACK (in polling), or block ack

Frame Type	Bits 0-3	Bit 4	Bit 5-6	Bit 7	Bit 8-15
Contention Free Poll Sent by AP	TID	EOSP	Ack Policy	Reserved	TXOP Limit
Data, Null, Ack sent by AP	TID	EOSP	Ack Policy	Reserved	AP Power Save Buffer Size
Data frames sent by non-AP Stations	TID	0	Ack Policy	Reserved	TXOP duration requested
	TID	1	Ack Policy	Reserved	Queue Size

Ref: IEEE 802.11e, "Medium Access Control Enhancements for Quality of Service", http://people.cs.nctu.edu.tw/~yctseng/WirelessNet2010-02-nctu/ieee802-11e.ppt

IEEE 802.11n-2009

1. **MIMO** (Multi-input Multi-Output):
   $n \times m:k \Rightarrow n$ transmitters, m receivers, k streams
   k is the number parallel radio chains inside $\leq$ # of Antennas
   $\Rightarrow k$ times more throughput
   E.g., 2×2:2, 2×3:2, 3×2:2, 4×4:4
2. **Diversity**: More receive antennas than the number of streams. Select the best subset of antennas.
3. **Beam Forming**: Focus the beam directly on the target antenna
4. **MIMO Power Save**: Use multiple antennas only when needed

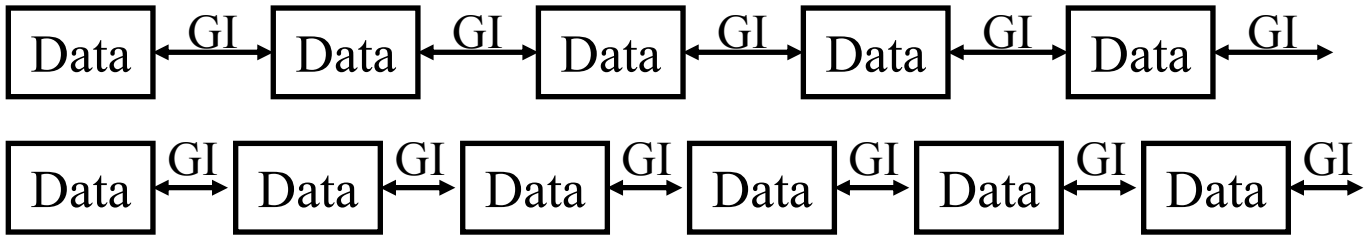


IEEE 802.11n-2009 (Cont)

5. **Frame Aggregation**: Transmit multiple frames on each transmit opportunity ⇒ Less overhead ⇒ More throughput
6. **Lower FEC Overhead**: 5/6 instead of ¾
7. **Reduced Guard Interval**: 400 ns instead of 800 ns
8. **Reduced Inter-Frame Spacing** (SIFS=2 us, instead of 10 us)
9. **Greenfield Mode**: Optionally eliminate support for a/b/g (shorter and higher rate preamble)
10. **Dual Band**: 2.4 and 5.8 GHz
11. **Space-Time Block Code**
12. **Channel Bonding**: Use two adjacent 20 MHz channels
13. **More subcarriers**: 52+4 instead of 48+4 with 20 MHz, 108+6 with 40MHz

4 Streams × 64-QAM × 5/6 FEC × 40 MHz w 400 ns ⇒ 600 Mbps

Guard Interval

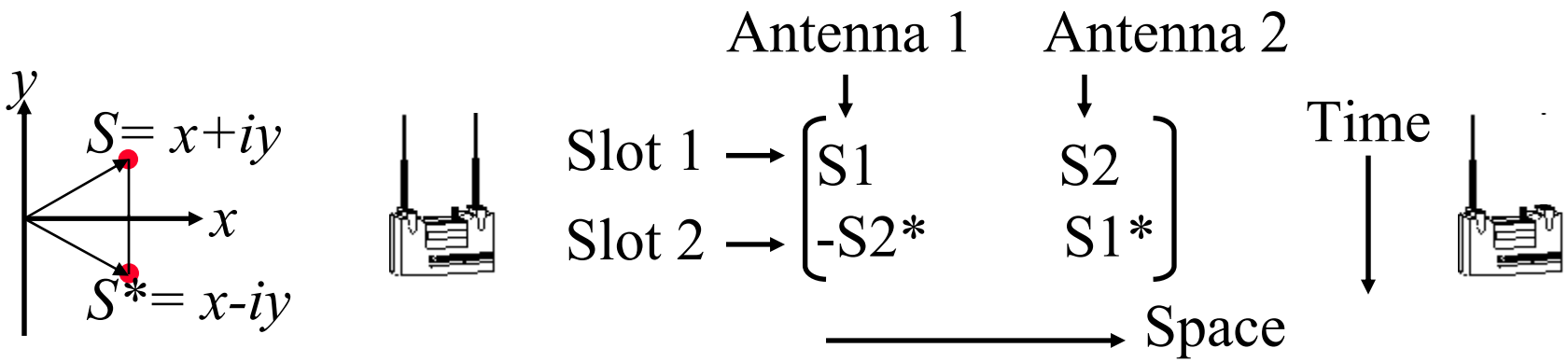


- Rule of Thumb: Guard Interval = 4 × Multi-path delay spread
- Initial 802.11a design assumed 200ns delay spread
  ⇒800 ns GI + 3200 ns data ⇒20% overhead
- Most indoor environment have smaller 50-75 ns
- So if both sides agree, 400 ns can be used in 802.11n
  ⇒400 ns GI + 3200 ns data ⇒11% overhead

Ref: M. Gast, "802.11n: A Survival Guide," O'Reilly, 2012, ISBN:978-1449312046, Safari Book

Space Time Block Codes (STBC)

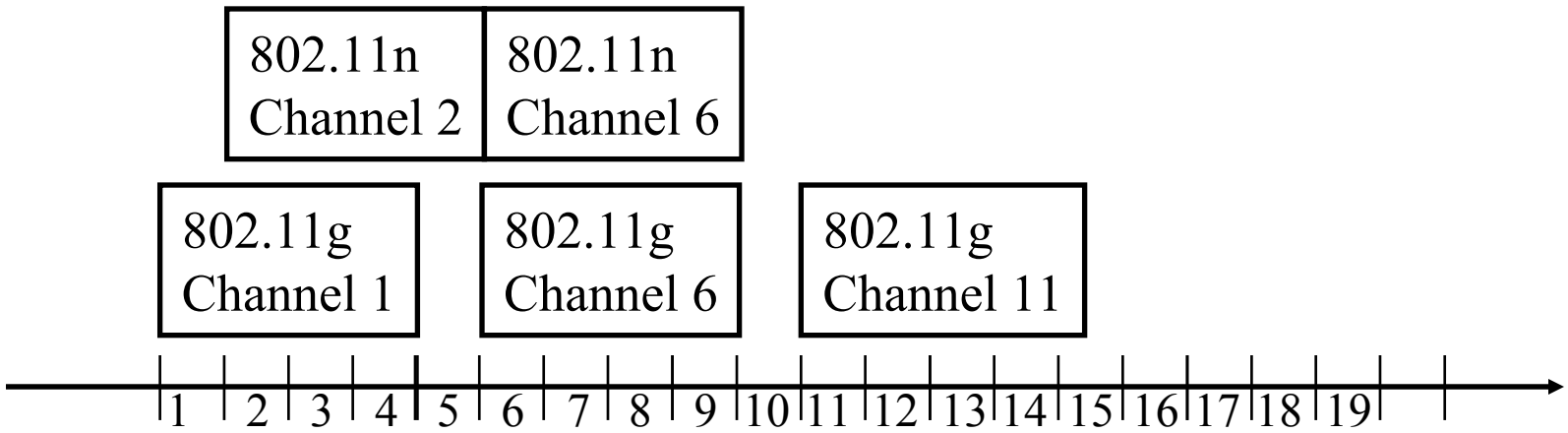
- Invented 1998 by Vahid Tarokh.
- Transmit multiple redundant copies from multiple antennas
- Precisely coordinate distribution of symbols in space and time.
- Receiver combines multiple copies of the received signals optimally to overcome multipath.
- Example: Two antennas: Two symbols in two slots ⇒ Rate 1



S1* is complex conjugate of S1 ⇒ columns are orthogonal

802.11n Channel Bonding

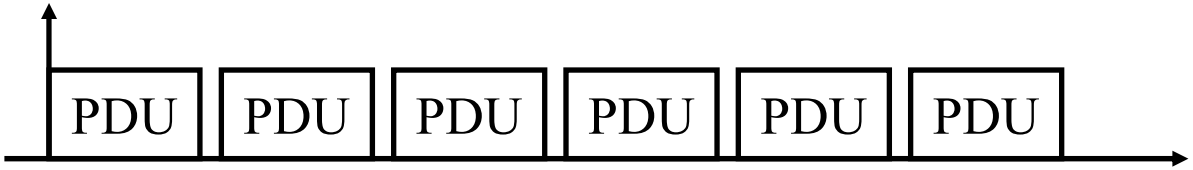
- Two adjacent 20 MHz channels used
- OFDM: 52+4 instead of 48+4 with 20 MHz,
  108+6 with 40MHz (No guard subcarriers between two bands)
- **Primary 20 MHz channel**: Used with stations not capable of channel bonding
- **Secondary 20 MHz channel**: Just below or just above primary.



Ref: M. Gast, "802.11n: A Survival Guide," O'Reilly, 2012, ISBN:978-1449312046, Safari Book

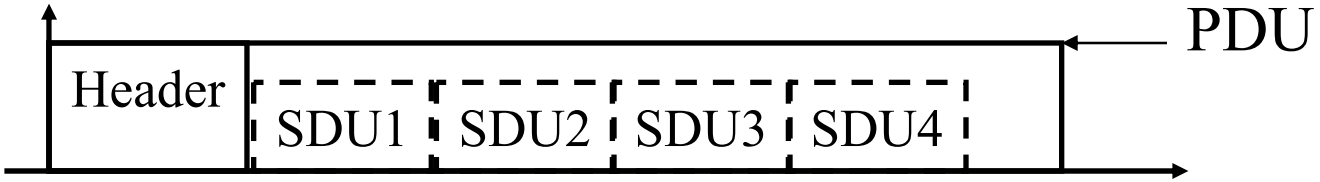
Frame Aggregation

- **Frame Bursting**: Transmit multiple PDUs together



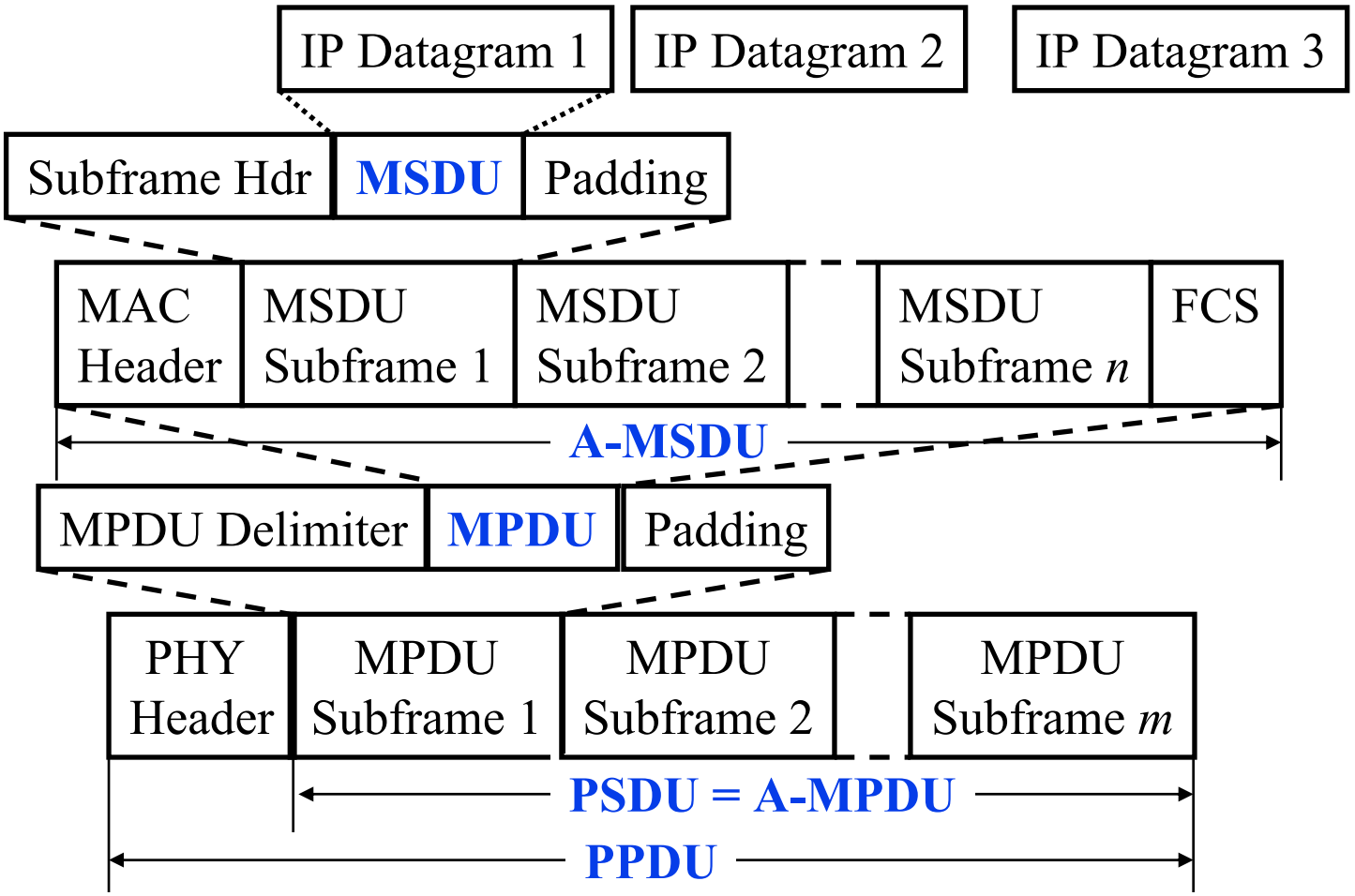
- **Frame Fragmentation**: SDU fragment in a PDU

- **Frame Aggregation**: Multiple SDUs in one PDU
  All SDUs must have the same transmitter and receiver address



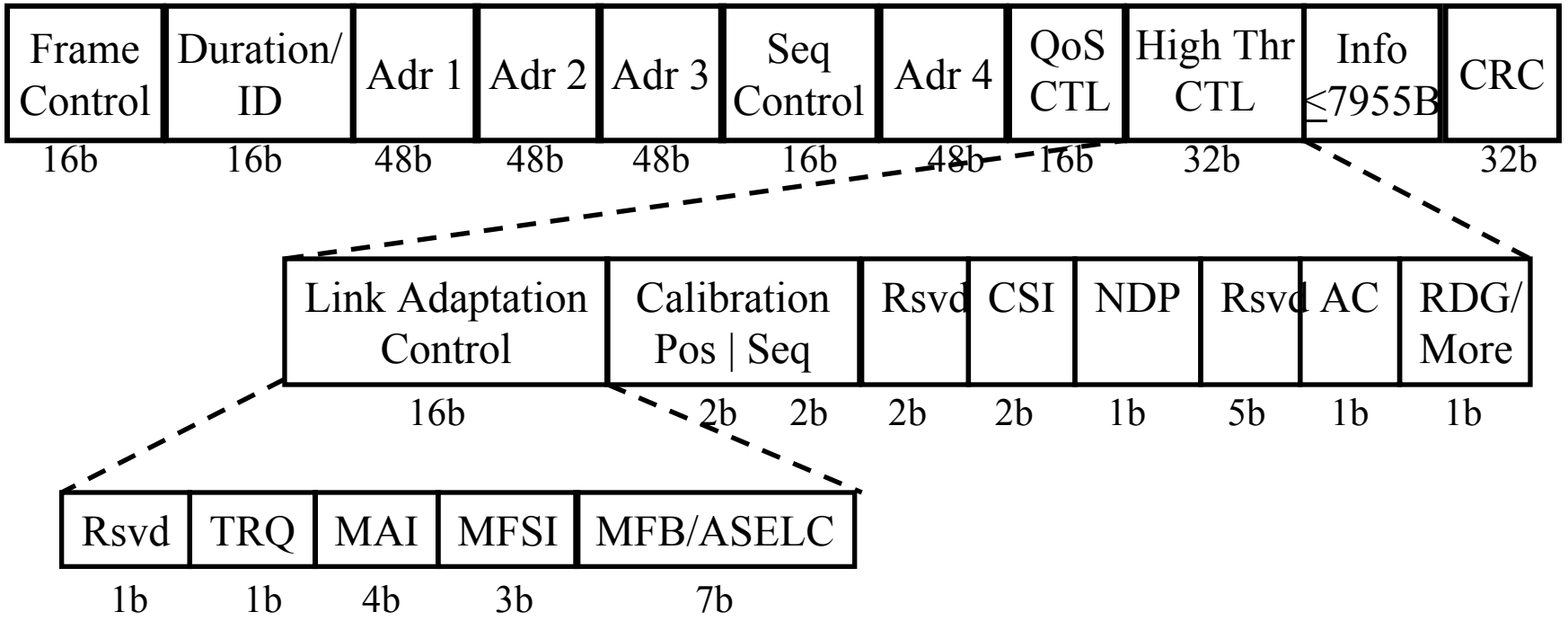
- Can combine any 2 or all of the above

802.11n Frame Aggregation



Ref: D. Skordoulis, et al., "IEEE 802.11n MAC Frame Aggregation Mechanisms for Next-Generation High-Throughput WLANs," IEEE Wireless Magazine, February 2008, http://tinyurl.com/k2gvl2g

802.11n MAC Frame



- For first RTS, SIFS is used in stead of DIFS. Thus 11n stations have priority over 11abg
- 802.11n introduced a "HT Control" field to exchange channel state information

802.11n MAC Frame (Cont)

- TRQ: Training Request. 1⇒ Please send a sounding PPDU
- MAI (MCS Request/Antenna Selection Indication): When set to 14, MFB field contains an antenna selection indication. Otherwise MAI is the MCS Request Id
- MFSI: MFB (MCS Feedback) Sequence Identifier
- MFB: Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) Feedback
- ASELC: Antenna Selection Command/Data
- Calibration: During calibration procedure, first 2 bits identify the calibration sequence (Incremented for each new procedure). Second 2 bits identify the position in the calibration sounding exchange (00=not a calibration frame, 01=calibration start, 10=sounding response, 11=sounding complete)

802.11n MAC Frame (Cont)

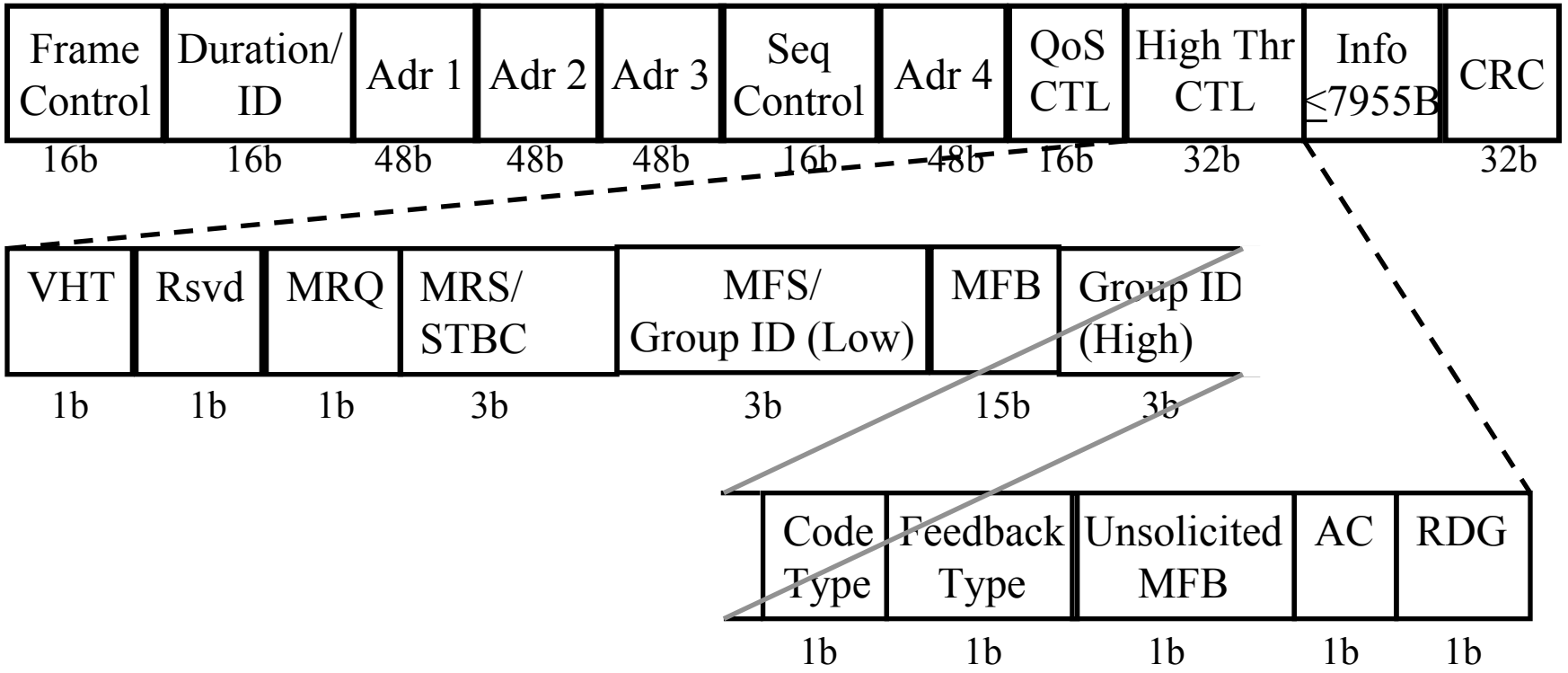
- CSI (Channel State Information) Steering: 00=CSI, 01=Uncompressed Steering Matrix, 10=Compressed Steering Matrix, 11=Reserved
- NDP: Null Data Packet Announcement.
  1 ⇒ A Null data packet will follow.
- AC: Access Point Constraint.
  1 ⇒ Response may contain data from the same TID as the last
- RDG/More: Reverse Direction Grant is present or more PPDUs are following

IEEE 802.11ac

- Supports 80 MHz and 80+80 MHz channels
- 5 GHz only. No 2.4 GHz.
- 256-QAM 3/4 and 5/6: 8/6 times 64-QAM $\Rightarrow$ 1.33X
- 8 Spatial streams: 2X
- Multi-User MIMO
- Null Data Packet (NDP) explicit beamforming only
- Less pilots: 52+4 (20 MHz), 108+6 (40 MHz), 234+8 (80 MHz), 468+16 (160 MHz). Note 468/52 = 9X
- MAC enhancements for high-speed
- 96.3 Mbps for 1 stream, 20 MHz, Short GI
- 8 streams and160 MHz = 72×96.3Mbps = 6.9333 Gbps

Ref: M. Gast, "802.11ac: A Survival Guide," O'Reilly, July 2013, ISBN:978-1449343149, Safari Book

802.11ac MAC Frame Format



- HT Control field was redefined

802.11ac MAC Frame (Cont)

- VHT: Very High Throughput. 0⇒ HT, 1⇒VHT
- MRQ: MCS (Modulation and Coding Scheme) feedback request
- MRS: MRQ Sequence Identifier
- STBC: Space Time Block Code
- MFB: Modulation and coding scheme (MCS) feedback
- MFS: MFB Sequence Identifier. Set to MRS for solicited MFB. The same field is used low bits of group ID

Ref: Rohde & Schwarz, "IEEE 802.11n/IEEE 802.11ac Digital Standard for R&S Signal Generators: Operating Manual," http://www.rohde-schwarz.de/file/RS_SigGen_IEEE80211n_ac_Operating_en_16.pdf

802.11ac MAC Frame (Cont)

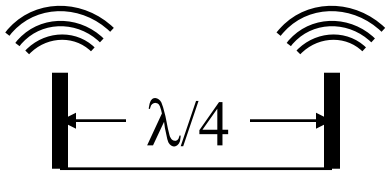
- Unsolicited MFB: 1⇒ MFB not in response to MRQ
  - Feedback Type: 0⇒ Unbeamformed MFB 1⇒ Beamformed MFB
  - Code Type: 0⇒ BCC, 1⇒LDPC (for unsolicited MFB)
  - Group ID: Group ID of the PPDU for unsolicited MFB
- AC: Access Constraint. 0=Any Traffic Id ok. 1⇒Same TID as last.
- RDG/More: Reverse Direction Grant is present or More PPDUs follow

Beamforming

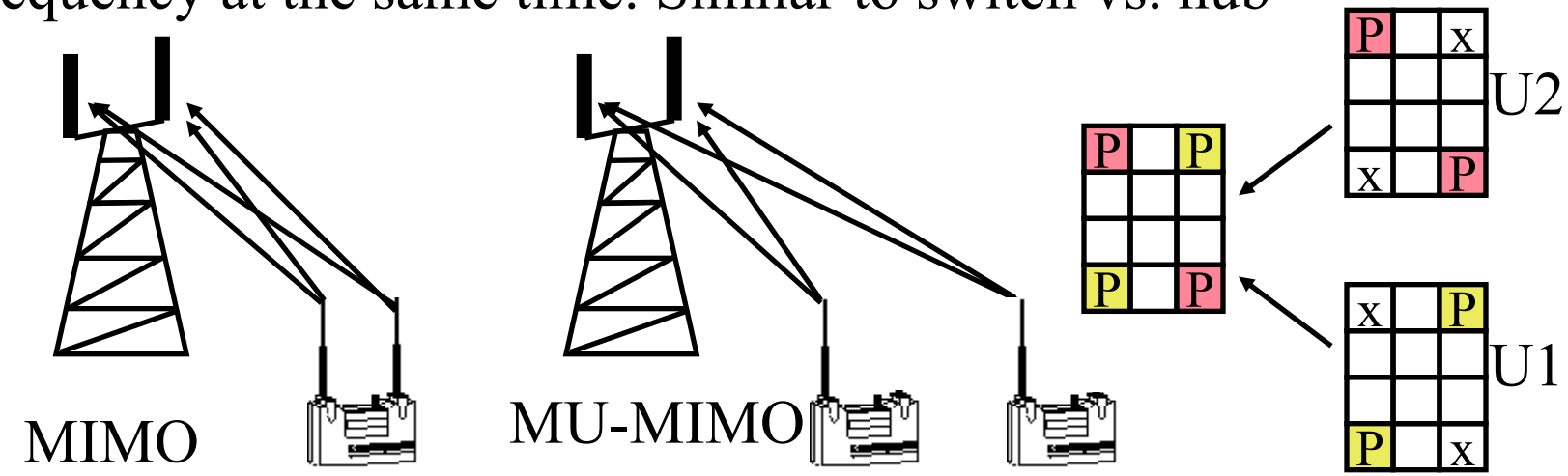
- Direct energy towards the receiver
- Requires an antenna array to alter direction per frame
  $\Rightarrow$ A.k.a. Smart Antenna
- Implicit: Channel estimation using packet loss
- Explicit: Transmitter and receiver collaborate for channel estimation
- Require

Multi-User MIMO

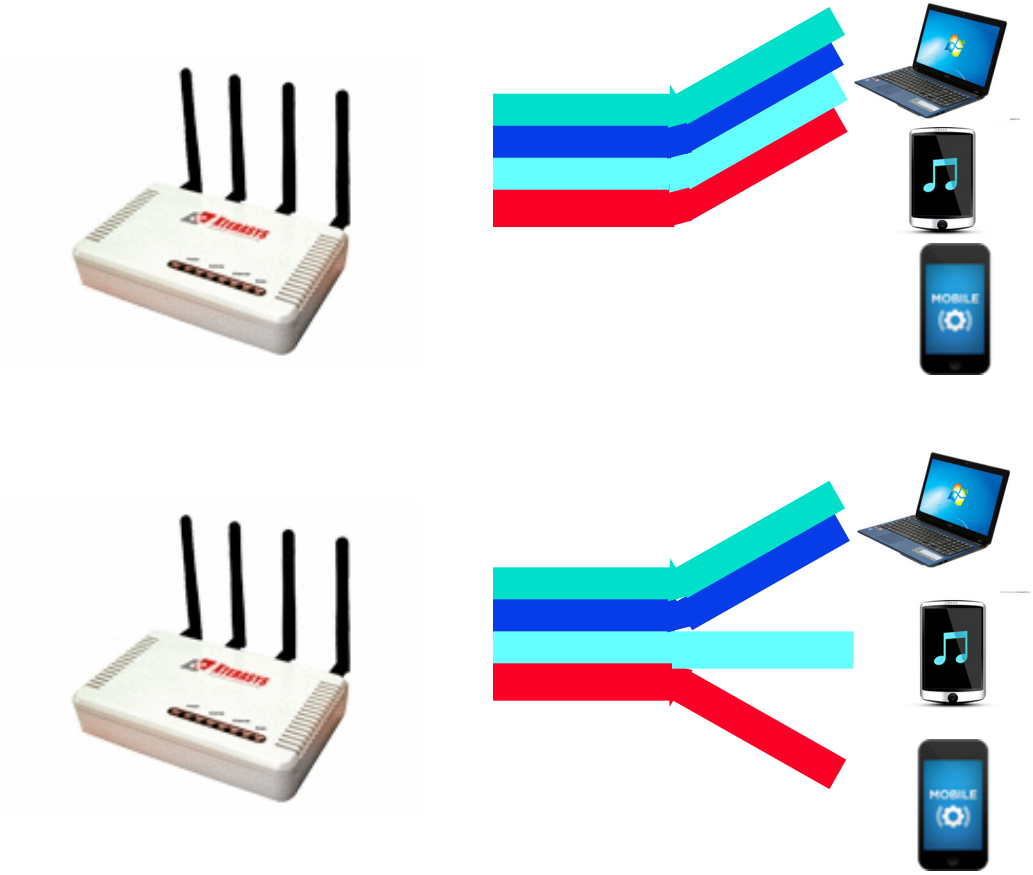
- MIMO: Multiple uncorrelated spatial beams
  Multiple antenna's separated by λ/4
  Cannot put too many antennas on a small device



- MU-MIMO: Two single-antenna users can act as one multi-antenna device. The users do not really need to know each other.
- Simultaneous communication with two users on the same frequency at the same time. Similar to switch vs. hub

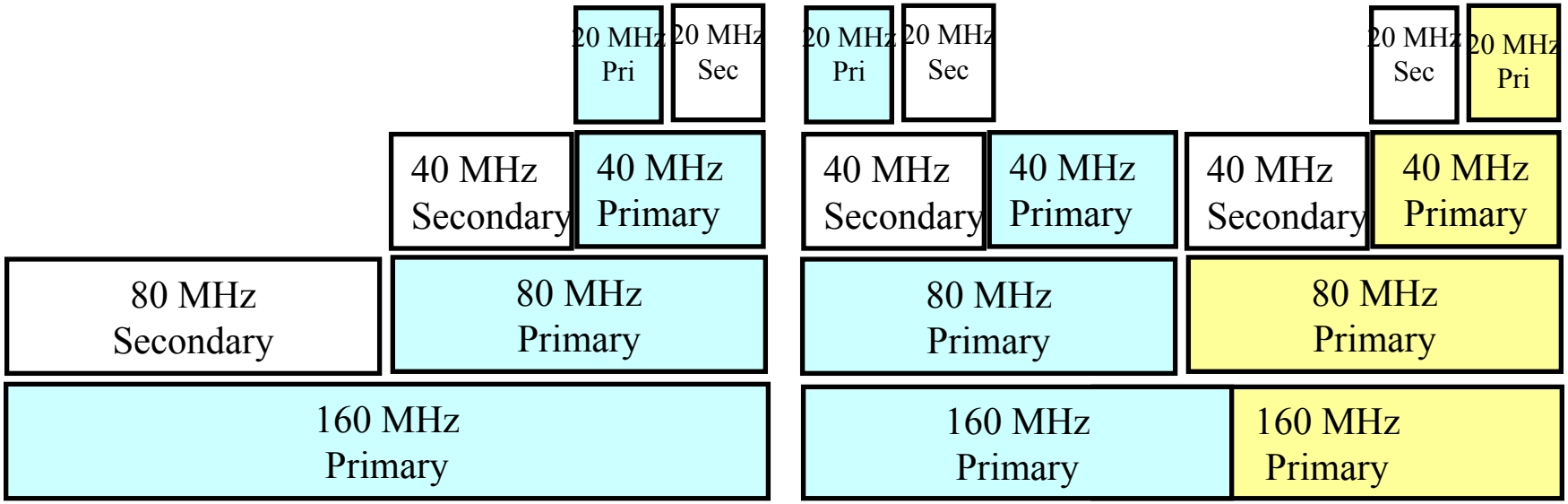


Beamforming with Multi-User MIMO

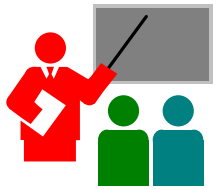


Primary and Non-Primary Channels

- Beacons on primary channel
- AP supports a mixture of single-band and multi-band stations
  ⇒ AP can change channel width on a frame by frame basis
- Stations need 160 MHz only some time
  ⇒ Two networks can share the same 160 MHz
  Stations check that entire bandwidth is available before using it



Summary



1. Each layer has SDU, PDU which can be Aggregated, Fragmented or transmitted in Burst.
2. 802.11a/g use OFDM with 64 subcarriers in 20 MHz. 52 Data, 4 Pilot, 8 guard.
3. 802.11e adds frame bursting, direct link, APSD, and 4 queues with different AIFS and TXOP durations. QoS field in frames.
4. 802.11n adds MIMO, aggregation, dual band, STBC, and channel bonding. HT Control field in frames.
5. IEEE 802.11ac supports multi-user MIMO with 80+80 MHz channels with 256-QAM and 8 streams to give 6.9 Gbps
6. Multi-User MIMO allows several users to be combined in a MIMO pool.

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2. M. Gast, “802.11ac: A Survival Guide,” O’Reilly, July 2013, ISBN:978-1449343149, Safari Book
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- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adaptive_beamformer
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- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyclic_prefix
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- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forward_error_correction
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- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenfield_project
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guard_interval
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11_(legacy_mode)
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Low-density_parity-check_code
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Acronyms

- AC Access Point Constraint
- AIFS Arbitrated Inter-Frame Spacing
- AP Access Point
- AP Access Point
- APSD Automatic Power Save Delivery
- ASELC Antenna Selection Command/Data
- BCC Binary Convolution Code
- BO Backoff
- BPSK Binary Phase Shift Keying
- BSS Basic Service Set
- CCK Complementary Code Keying
- CFP Contention Free Period
- CP Contention Period
- CRC Cyclic Redundancy Check
- CSD Cyclic Shift Diversity
- CSI Channel State Information

Acronyms (Cont)

- CTL Control
- CTS Clear to send
- CW Contention Window
- CWmax Maximum Contention Window
- CWmin Minimum Contention Window
- DCF Distributed Coordination Function
- DIFS DCF Interframe Spacing
- DLS Direct Datalink Setup
- DQPSK Differential Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
- EDCA Enhanced Distributed Coordination Access
- EDCF Enhanced Distributed Coordination Function
- EOSP End of Service Period
- ESS Extended Service Set
- FCS Frame Check Sequence
- GHz Giga Hertz
- GI Guard Interval

Acronyms (Cont)

- HCF Hybrid Coordination Function
- HEC Header Error Check
- HT High Throughput
- ID Identifier
- IDFT Inverse Discrete Fourier Transform
- IEEE Institution of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
- IP Internet Protocol
- LAN Local Area Network
- LDPC Low Density Parity Check Code
- LLC Logical Link Control
- MAC Media Access Control
- MAI MCS Request/Antenna Selection Indication
- MCS Modulation and Coding Scheme
- MFB MCS Feedback
- MFS MFB Sequence Identifier
- MFSI MFB Sequence Identifier

Acronyms (Cont)

- MHz Mega Hertz
- MIMO Multiple Input Multiple Output
- MPDU MAC Protcol Data Unit
- MRQ MCS feedback request
- MRS MRQ Sequence Identifier
- MSDU MAC Service Data Unit
- MU-MIMO Multi-User MIMO
- NDP Null Data Packet
- OFDM Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
- PCF Point Coordination Function
- PDU Protocol Data Unit
- PHY Physical Layer
- PLCP Physical Layer Convergence Procedure
- PMD Physical Medium Dependent
- PPDU PLCP Protocol Data Unit
- PSDU PLCP Service Data Unit

Acronyms (Cont)

- QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
- QoS Quality of Service
- QPSK Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
- RDG Reverse Direction Grant
- RIFS Reduced Inter-Frame Spacing
- S-APSD Scheduled Automatic Power Save Delivery
- SDU Service Data Unit
- SFD Start of Frame Delimiter
- SIFS Short Interframe Spacing
- STA Station
- STBC Space Time Block Code
- STBC Space Time Block Codes
- TID Traffic Identifier
- TRQ Training Request
- TV Television
- TXOP Transmission Opportunity

Acronyms (Cont)

- U-APSD Unscheduled Automatic Power Save Delivery
- VHT Very High Throughput
- WLANs Wireless Local Area Network