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/cse574-18/

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 2^{nd} 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- 802.11F: Inter-Access Point Protocol (Withdrawn)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 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-2013**: Very High Throughput <6GHz
- **802.11ad-2012**: Very High Throughput 60 GHz
- 802.11ae-2012: Prioritization of Management Frames

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

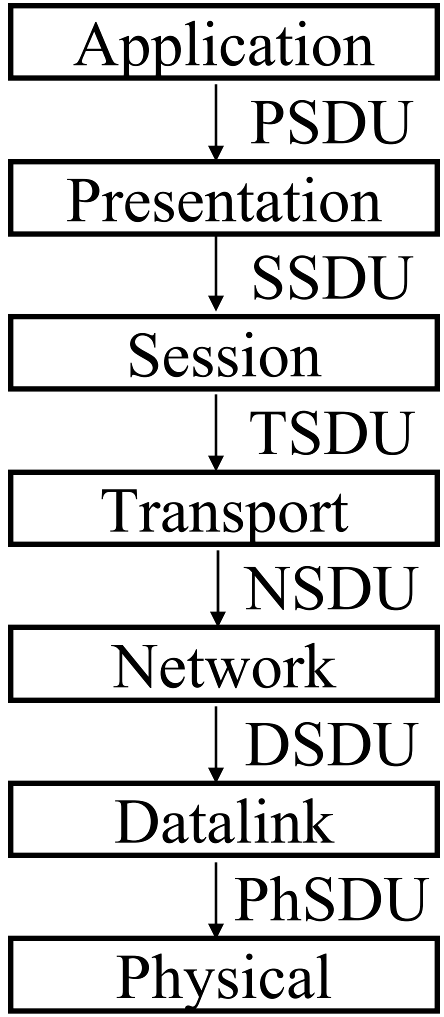
IEEE 802.11 Amendments (Cont)

- **802.11af-2013**: TV Whitespaces.
- **IEEE Std P802.11-2016**: Includes all amendments until 2015.
- **802.11ah-2017**: Sub 1 GHz for IoT. 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.
- P802.11ai-2016: Fast initial link set up. Fast AP detection, network discovery, association, authentication, and IP address assignment.

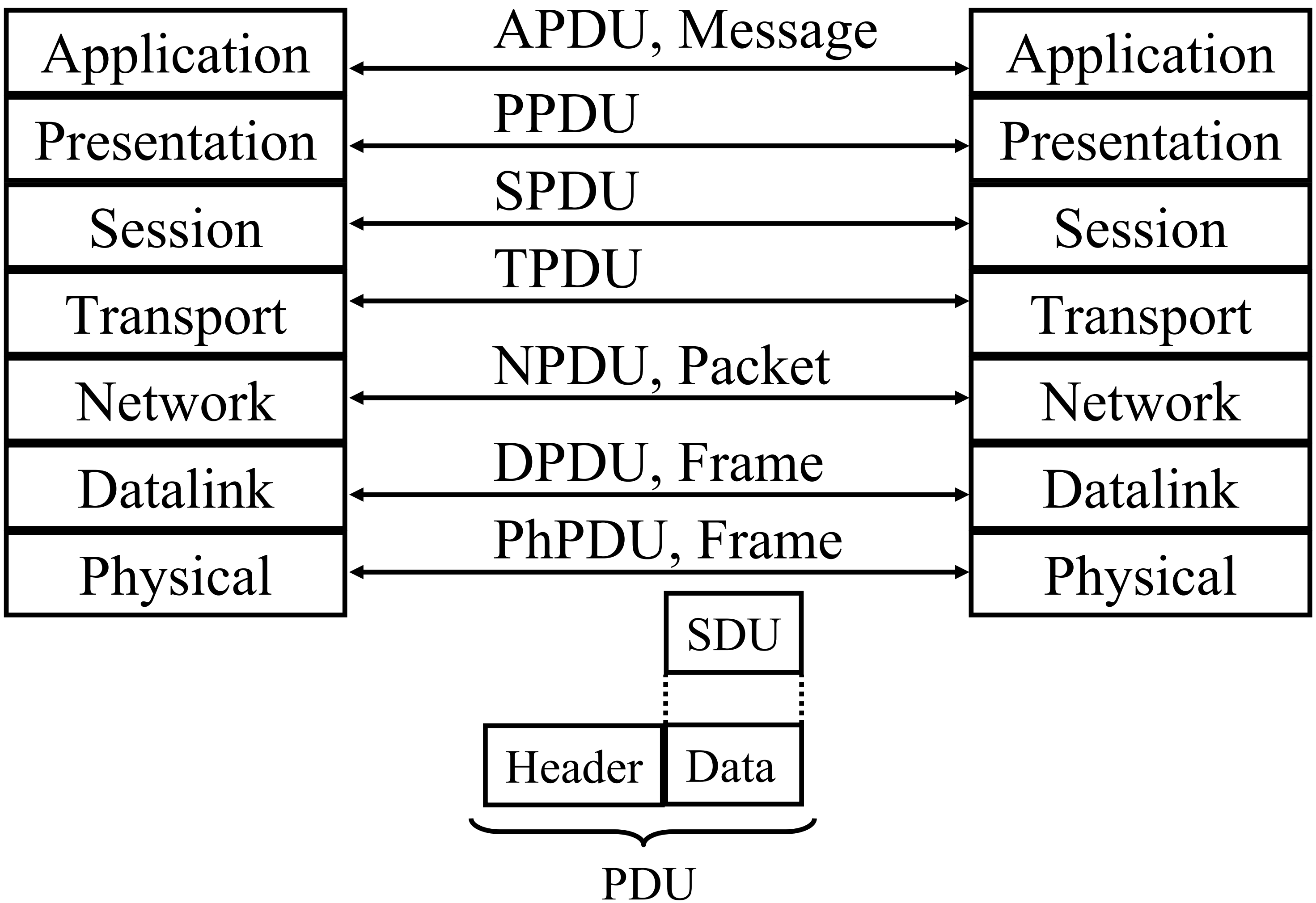
IEEE 802.11 Amendments (Cont)

- P802.11aj-2018: China millimeter wave. 59-64 GHz and 45 GHz.
- P802.11aq-2018: Pre-association discovery of services
- P802.11ak-2018: 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.
- **P802.11ax**: High Efficiency WLAN. Extension of 802.11ac. Expected Dec 2019.
- **P802.11ay**: Next Generation 60 GHz. Extension of 802.11ad. Expected Dec 2019.
- P802.11az: Next generation positioning. Expected Mar 2021.
- P802.11ba: Wake Up Radio, Expected Sep 2020
- P802.11bb: Light Communications. 300 nm-5000nm band. 10 Mbps to 5 Gbps. Expected Jul 2021

ISO/OSI: Service Data Unit (SDU)

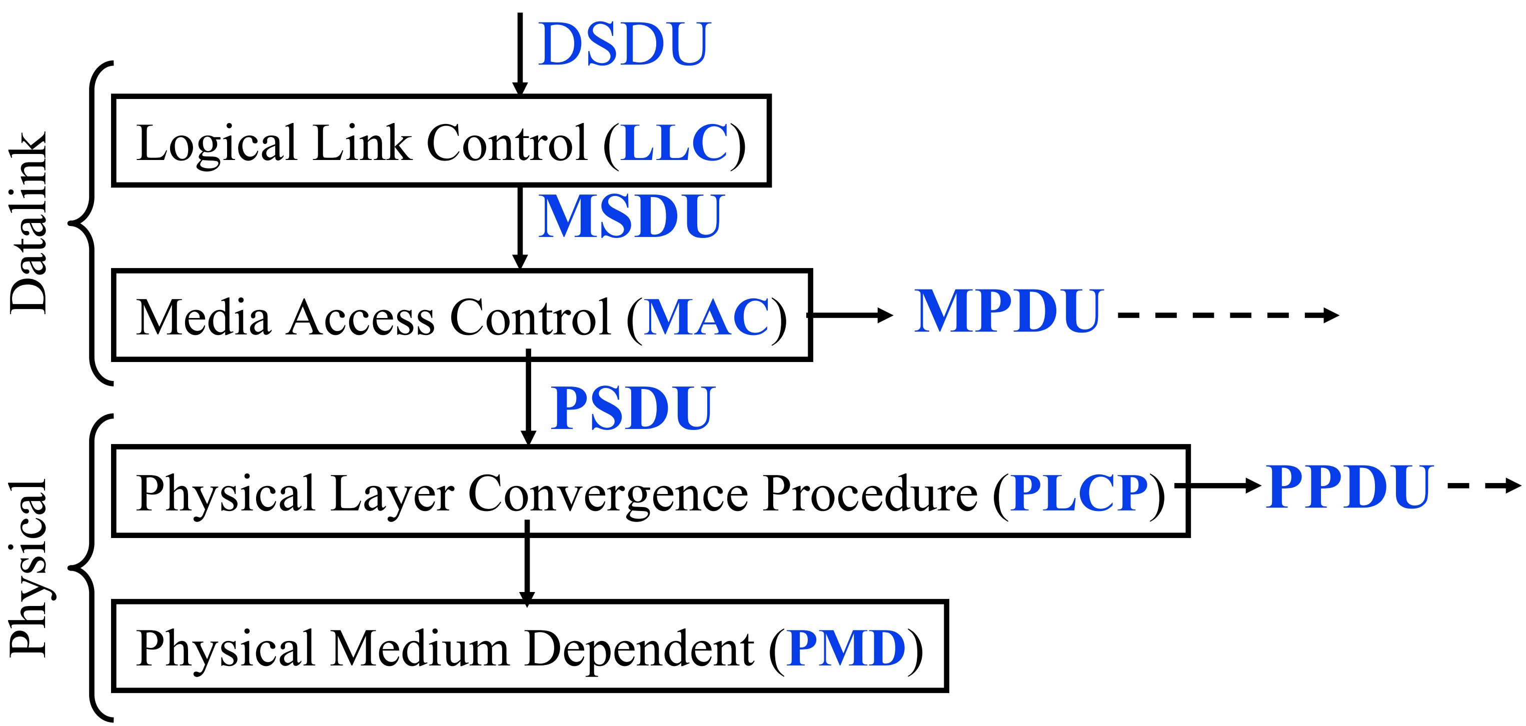


Protocol Data Unit (PDU)



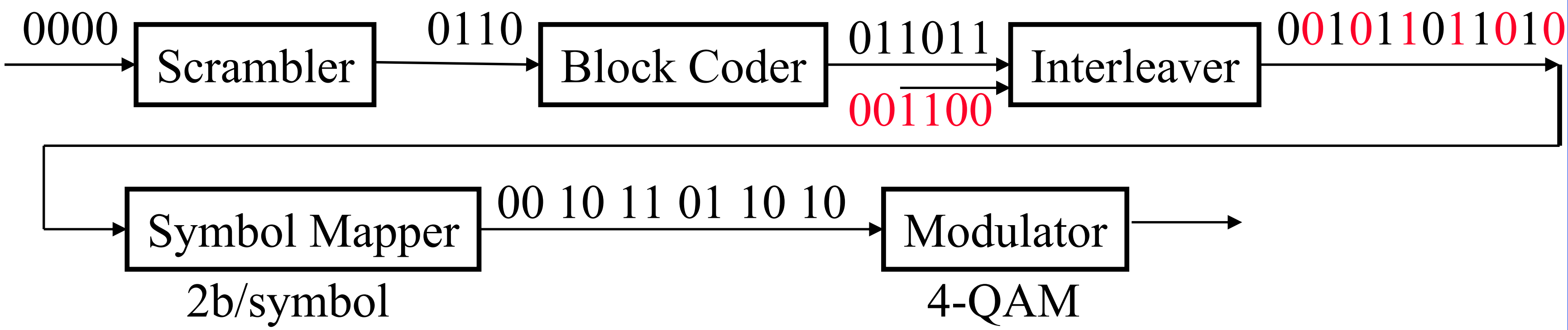
802.11 Protocol Layers

- **Logical Link Control (LLC)**: Bridging
- **Media Access Control (MAC)**: CSMA/CA, Ack
- **Physical Layer Convergence Procedure (PLCP)**: Framing
- **Physical Medium Dependent (PMD)**: Modulation



PLCP PDUs

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



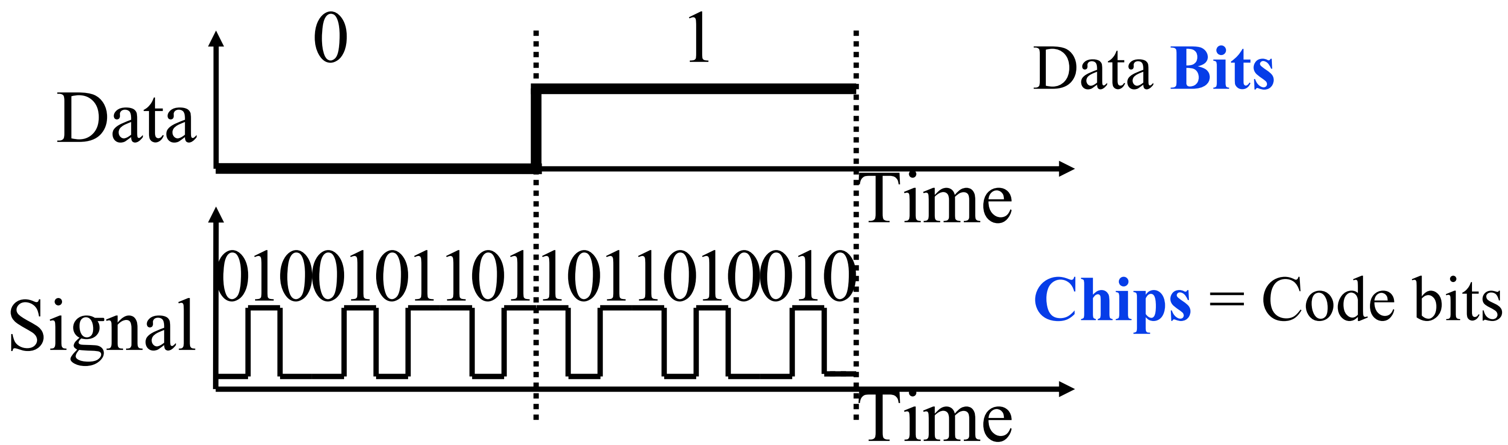
- PLCP adds a preamble and a header that helps receiving Phy to correctly decode the stream. For example:

Preamble		Header		
Sync 010101…	Start of Frame Delimiter (**SFD**) 0000 1100 1011 1101	Length in Bytes	Signaling (Data rate)	Header Error Check (**HEC**)
80b	18b	12b	4b	16b

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:

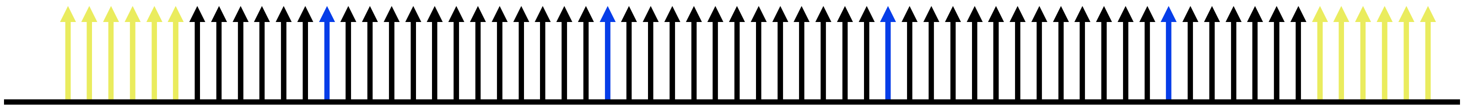


- **Complementary Code Keying (CCK)**: Multi-bit symbols with appropriate code to minimize errors
- IEEE 802.11-1997: ½ rate binary convolution encoder, 1 bit/symbol, 11 chips/symbol, DQPSK = ½ ×1 × 1/11 × 2 × 22 = 2 Mb/s using 22 MHz
- IEEE 802.11b-1999: ½ rate binary convolution encoder, 8 bit/symbol, 8 chips/symbol, CCK = ½ ×8 × 1/8 × 1 × 22 = 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	6	72	2/3	48 Mb/s
64-QAM	6	72	3/4	54 Mb/s

- 5.4 GHz band ⇒ Expensive at that time

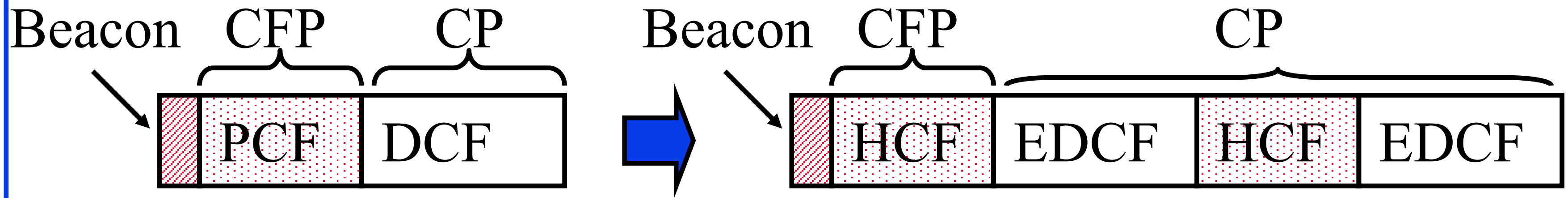
IEEE 802.11g-2003

- 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)

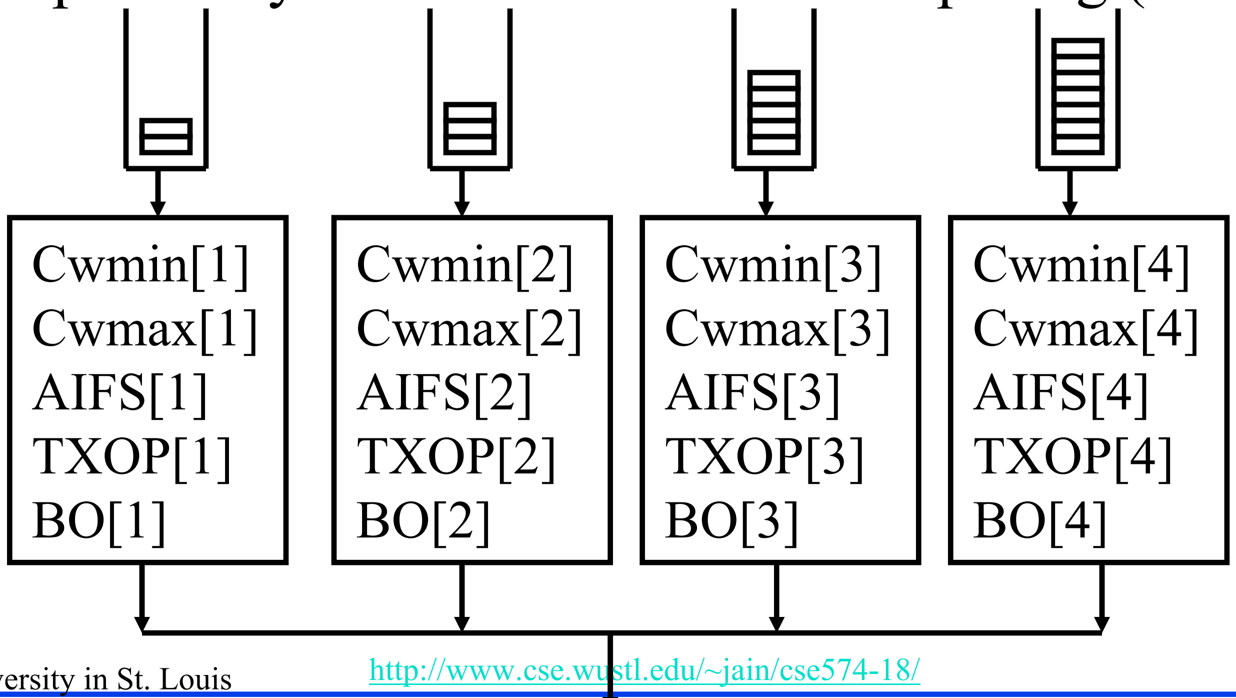
- Backward compatible:
  ⇒ Non-802.11e terminals can receive QoS enabled streams

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



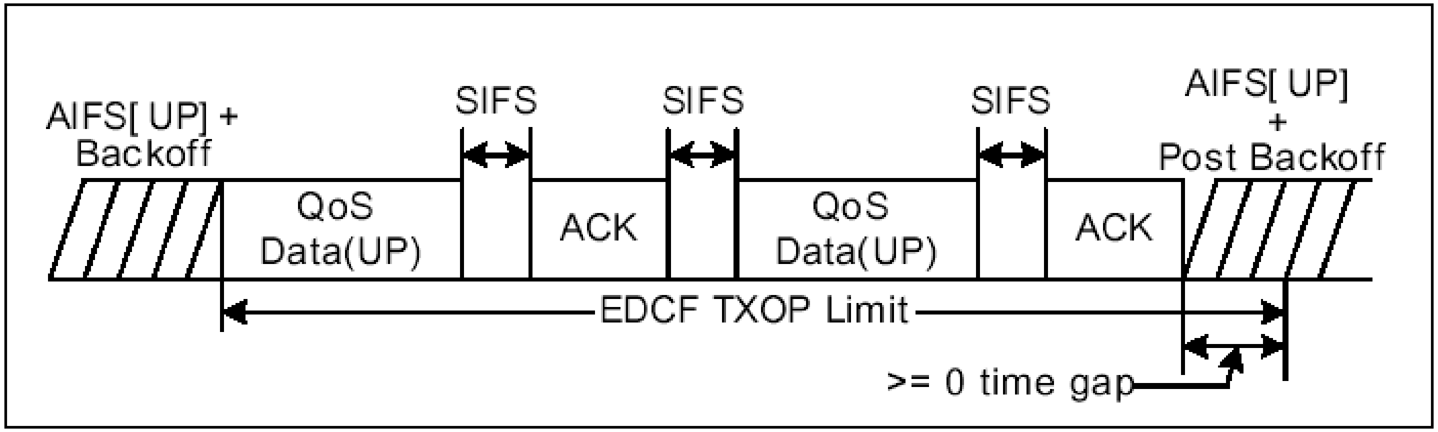
Enhanced DCF

- 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)



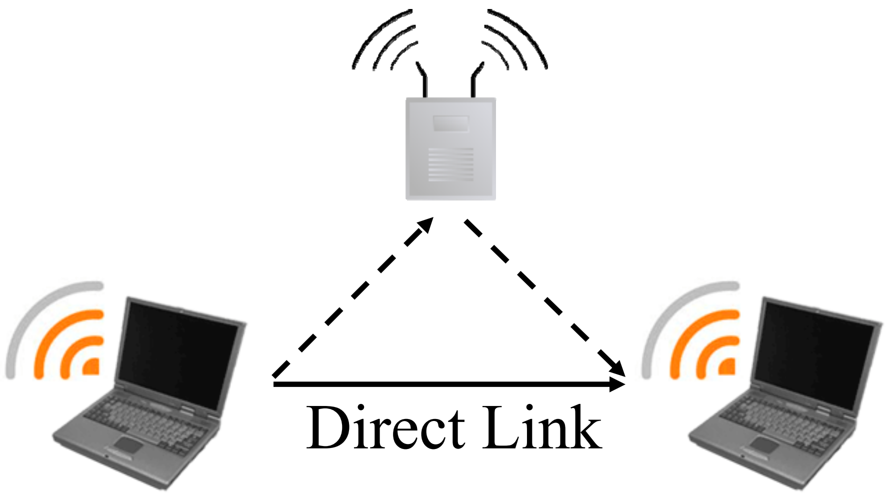
Frame Bursting

- EDCF parameters announced by access point in beacon frames
- Can not overbook higher priorities $\Rightarrow$ 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…

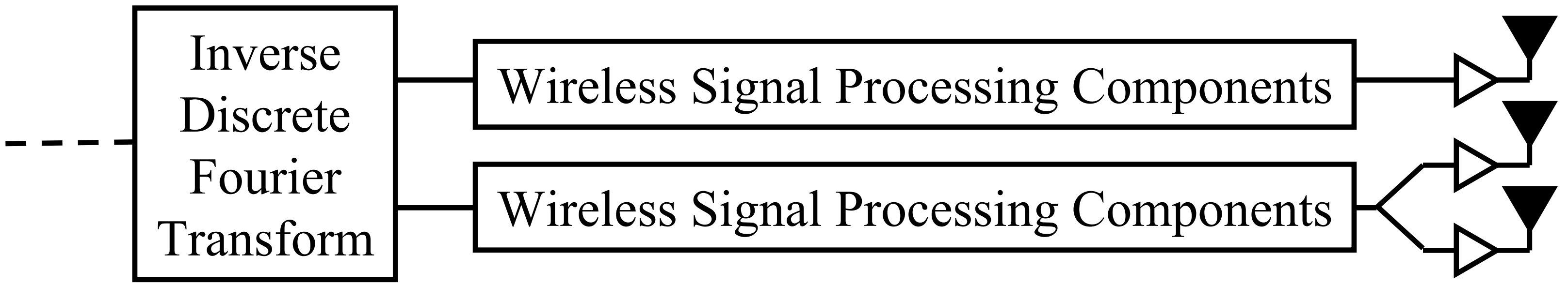
Homework 6A

Fill in the blanks:

1. 802.11a uses ____________________ in ____________________ GHz band.
2. 802.11b uses ____________________ in ____________________ GHz band.
3. 802.11g uses ____________________ in ____________________ GHz band.
4. 802.11n is a ____________________ band technology.
5. ____________________ specification deals with quality of service in 802.11 networks.
6. The key new concept that 802.11ac introduced is that of ____________________.
7. IP packets constitute ____________________ for 802.11 MAC layer without LLC.
8. MPDUs from MAC layer are used to form ____________________ and ____________________ in the PHY layer.
9. ____________________ is used to randomize bit stream before ECC coding.
10. ____________________ combines the bits from several symbols to overcome burst errors.
11. The code bits obtained by Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum are called ____________________.
12. IEEE 802.11e replaced DCF with ____________________ and PCF with ____________________.

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



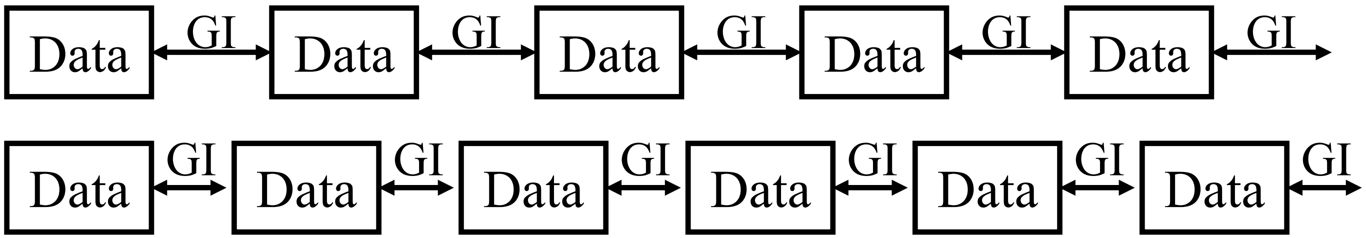
IEEE 802.11n-2009 (Cont)

5. **Frame Aggregation**: Pack multiple input frames in side a frame $\Rightarrow$ Less overhead $\Rightarrow$ 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

- 54 Mbps with 64-QAM ¾ for 3200 Data+800 GI for a/g

4 Streams × 64-QAM × 5/6 FEC × 40 MHz w 400 ns $\Rightarrow$ 600 Mbps
$4\times(6/6)\times[(5/6)/(3/4)]\times(108/48)\times[(3200+800)/(3200+400)]\times 54$

Guard Interval

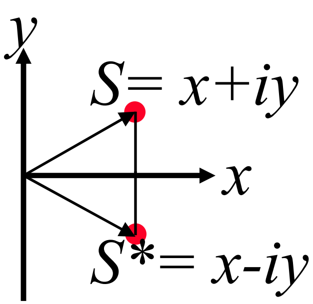


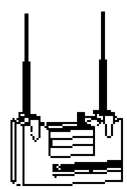
- Rule of Thumb: Guard Interval = 4 × Multi-path delay spread
- Initial 802.11a design assumed 200ns delay spread
  ⇒800 ns GI + 3200 ns data ⇒20% overhead
- Most indoor environment have smaller 50-75 ns
- So if both sides agree, 400 ns can be used in 802.11n
  ⇒400 ns GI + 3200 ns data ⇒11% overhead

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

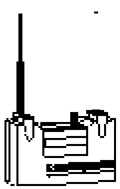




$$\begin{array}{l} \\ \text{Slot 1} \rightarrow \\ \text{Slot 2} \rightarrow \end{array}\begin{array}{c} \begin{matrix}\text{Antenna 1} \downarrow & \text{Antenna 2} \downarrow\end{matrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} S1 & S2 \\ -S2^* & S1^* \end{bmatrix}\end{array}$$

Time ↓

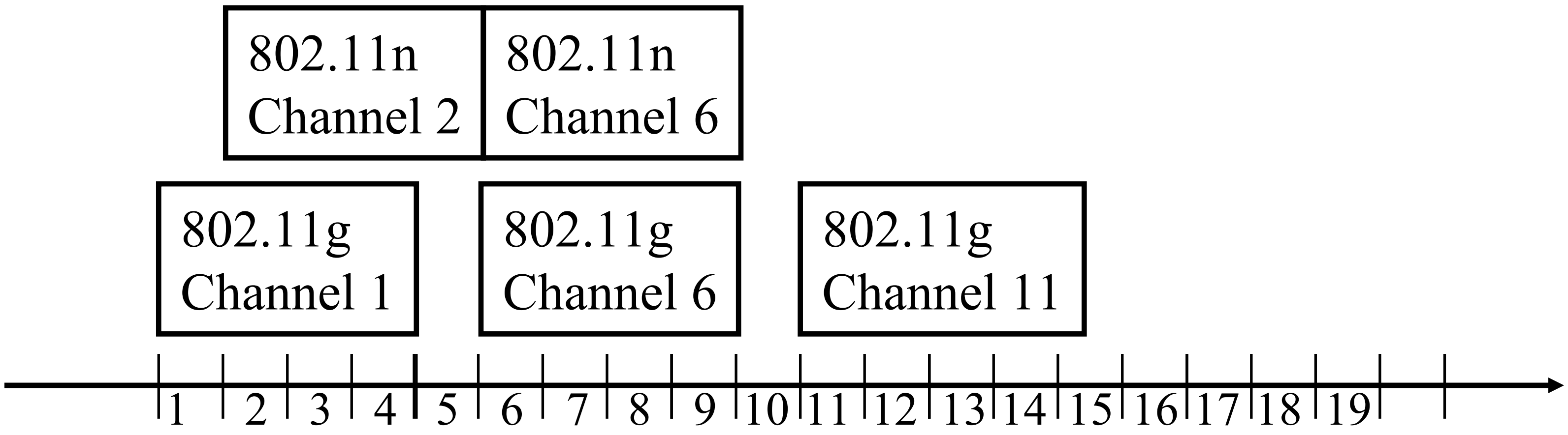
Space →



S1* is complex conjugate of S1 ⇒ columns are orthogonal

802.11n Channel Bonding

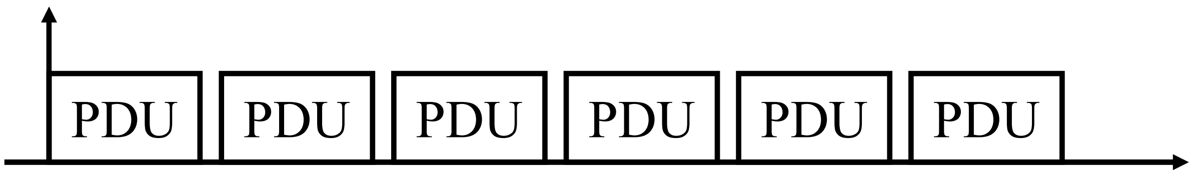
- Two adjacent 20 MHz channels used
- OFDM: 52+4 instead of 48+4 with 20 MHz, 108+6 with 40MHz (No guard subcarriers between two bands)
- **Primary 20 MHz channel**: Used with stations not capable of channel bonding
- **Secondary 20 MHz channel**: Just below or just above primary.



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

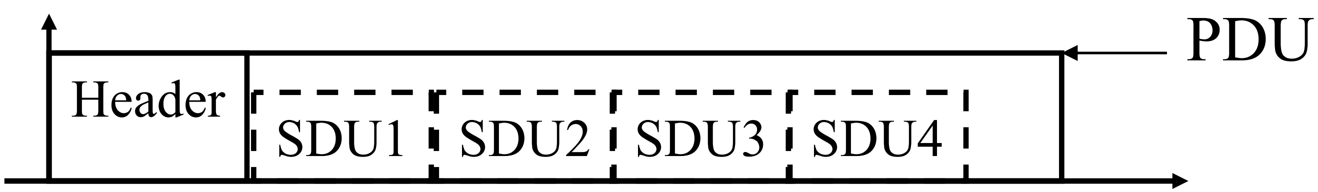
Frame Aggregation

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



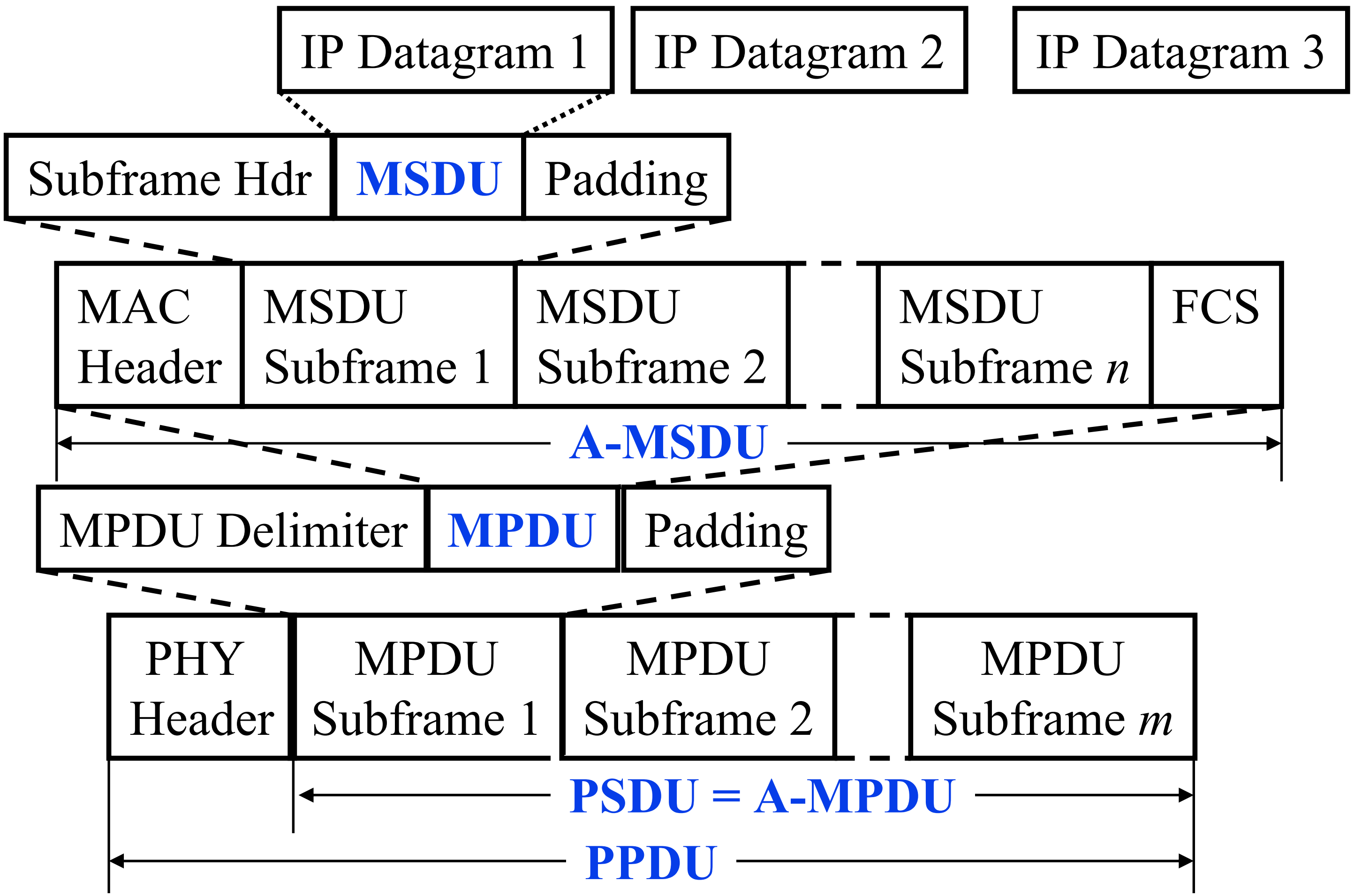
- **Frame Fragmentation**: SDU fragment in a PDU

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



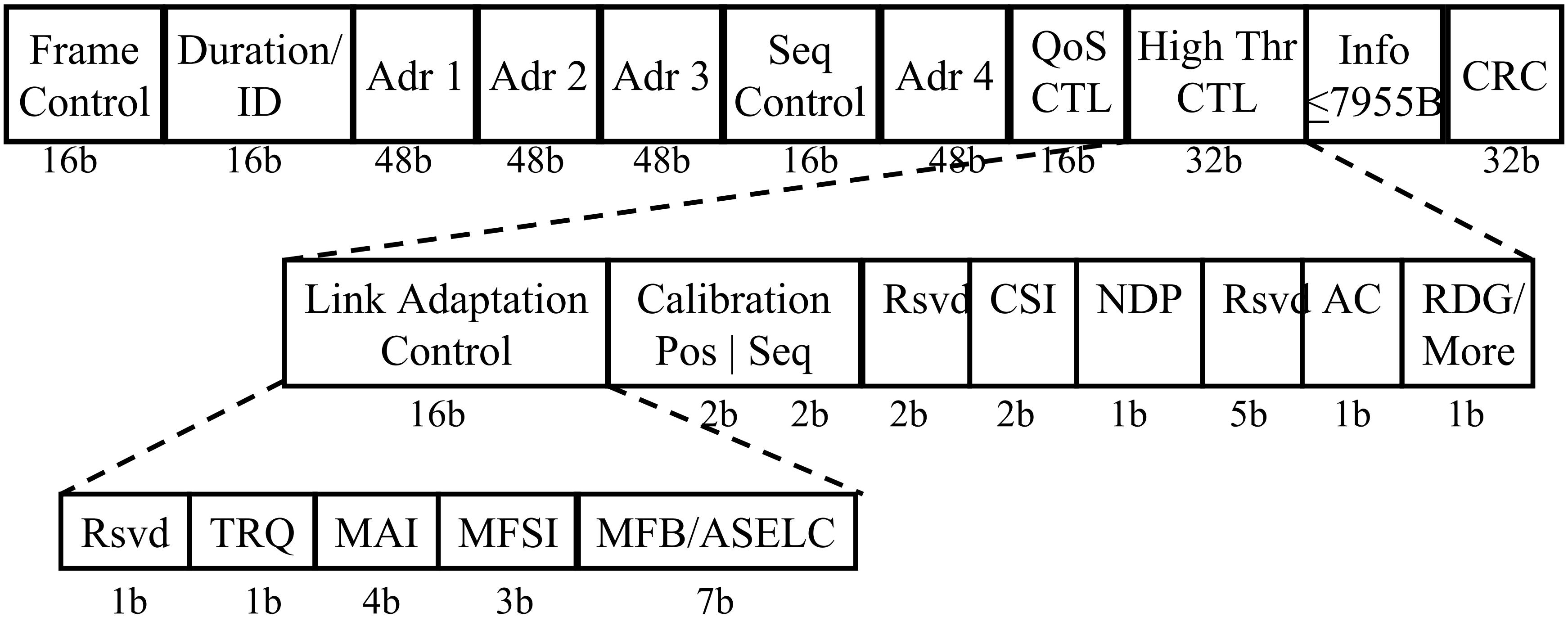
- Can combine any 2 or all of the above

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 "High Throughput Control" field to exchange channel state information

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 ⇒ 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. HT Control field redefined
- 96.3 Mbps for 1 stream, 20 MHz, 256-QAM, 5/6, Short GI
- 8 streams and 160 MHz = 8×9×96.3Mbps = 6.9333 Gbps

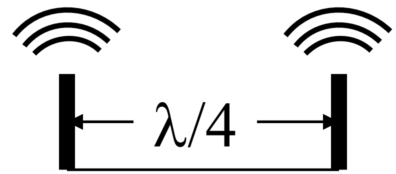
Ref: M. Gast, "802.11ac: A Survival Guide," O'Reilly, July 2013, ISBN:978-1449343149, Safari Book

Beamforming

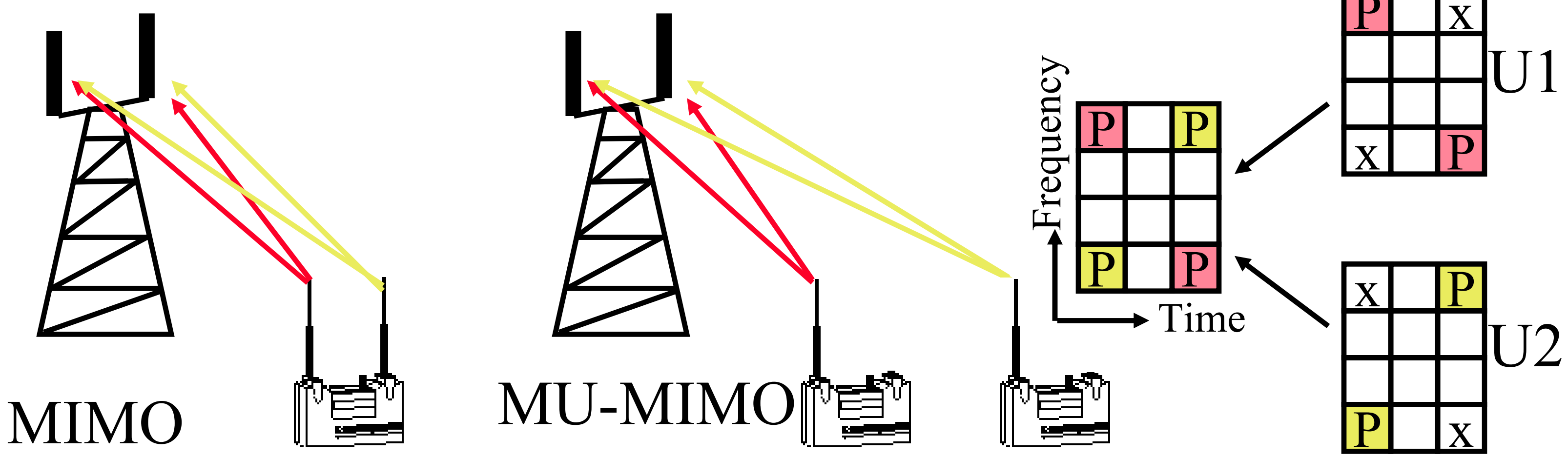
- Direct energy towards the receiver
- Requires an antenna array to alter direction per frame
  $\Rightarrow$ A.k.a. Smart Antenna
- Implicit: Channel estimation using packet loss
- Explicit: Transmitter and receiver collaborate for channel estimation

Multi-User MIMO

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

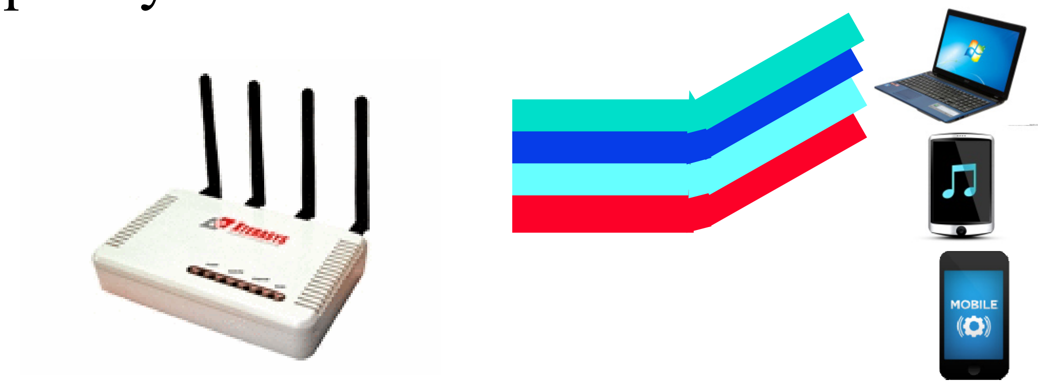


- **MU-MIMO**: Two single-antenna users can act as one multi-antenna device. The users do not really need to know each other.
- Simultaneous communication with two users on the same frequency at the same time.

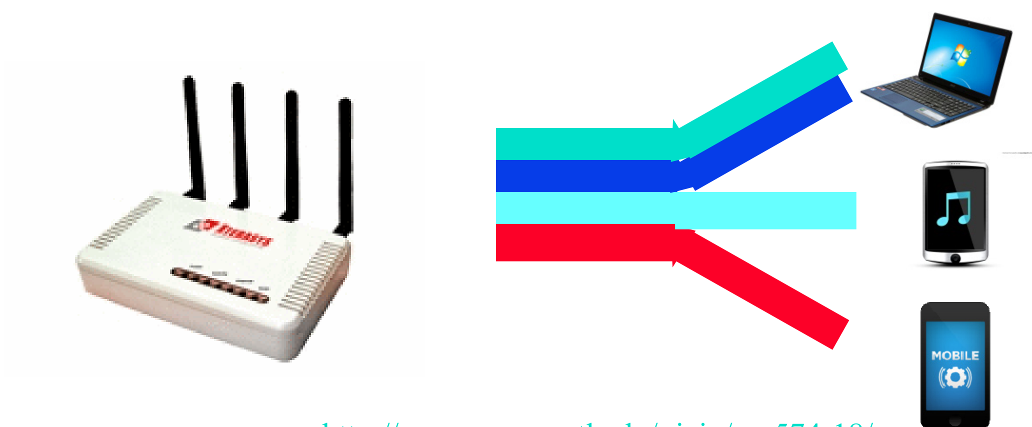


Beamforming with Multi-User MIMO

- **Single User MIMO**: Colors represent transmission signals not frequency.

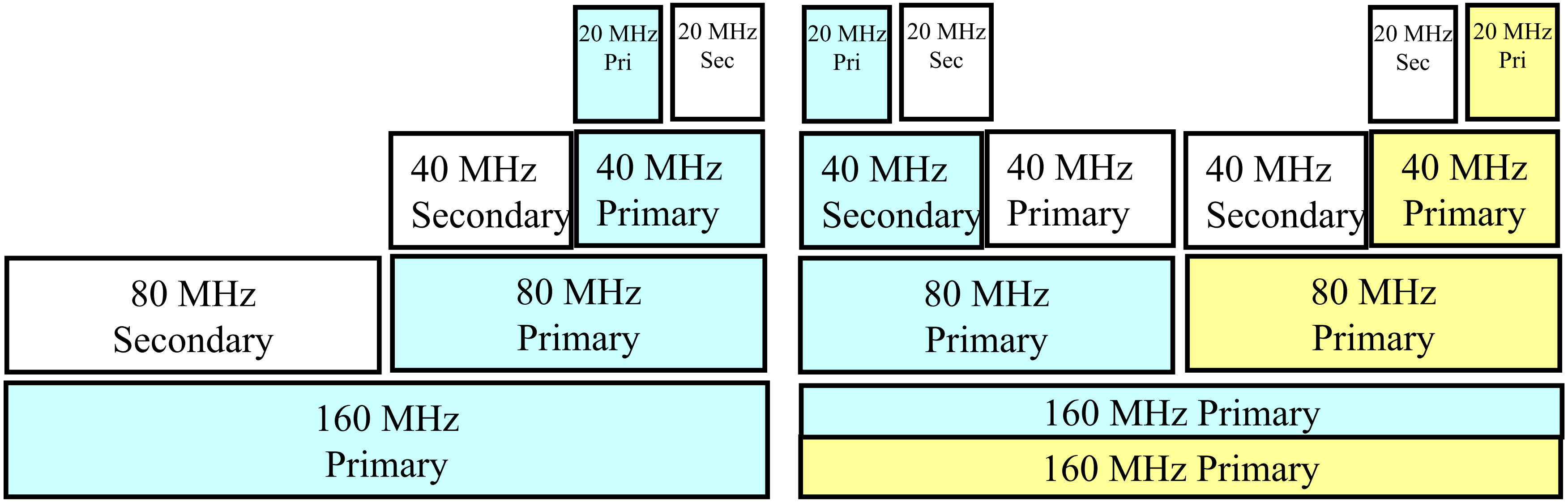


- **Multi User MIMO**:

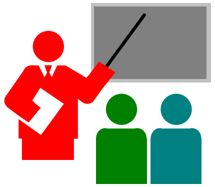


Primary and Non-Primary Channels

- 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. 48 Data, 4 Pilot, 12 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.

Homework 6B

- A. Given that 802.11ac Phy rate for 20MHz BPSK 1/2 channel with short GI is 7.22 Mbps, compute what would be the rate for 160 MHz 256-QAM ¾ with short GI?

Reading List

1. M. Gast, "802.11n: A Survival Guide," O'Reilly, 2012, ISBN:978-1449312046, Safari Book
2. M. Gast, “802.11ac: A Survival Guide,” O’Reilly, July 2013, ISBN:978-1449343149, Safari Book
3. P. Roshan and J. Leary, "802.11 Wireless LAN Fundamentals," Cisco Press, 2003, ISBN:1587050773, Safari book

Wikipedia Links

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11a-1999
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11b-1999
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11e-2005
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11g-2003
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11n-2009
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adaptive_beamformer
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beamforming
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Channel_bonding
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complementary_code_keying
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyclic_prefix
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DCF_Interframe_Space
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forward_error_correction
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frame-bursting
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frame_aggregation

Wikipedia Links (Cont)

- 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
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIMO
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precoding
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short_Interframe_Space
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart_antenna
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11ac
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spatial_multiplexing
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-user_MIMO
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/STBC

References

- 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
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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

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