



802.11n

Taking wireless to the next level



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AGENDA

Introduction to Cisco Motion & the Unified Wireless Network

802.11n technology

AP 1140 introduction

AP1250 Recap

Performance comparisons



Delivering Business Mobility

The Cisco Unified Wireless Network

Client

- 90% of laptops Cisco compatible
- Secure Services Client (CSSC)



Devices

Access Points

- Indoor and Outdoor
- Modular, 802.11a/b/g/n



Access

Wireless LAN Controllers and Management

- Centralized management
- Flexible, scalable (1000s of APs)
- Radio resource



Unified Wired and Wireless Network

Control and Visibility

Wired Network Services

- Unified Security and Management services
- Mobile Unified Communications



Service and Performance

Mobility Services

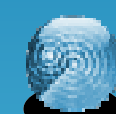
- Mobility Services Engine



Guest Access



Security



Spectrum Intelligence



Voice



Context-Aware



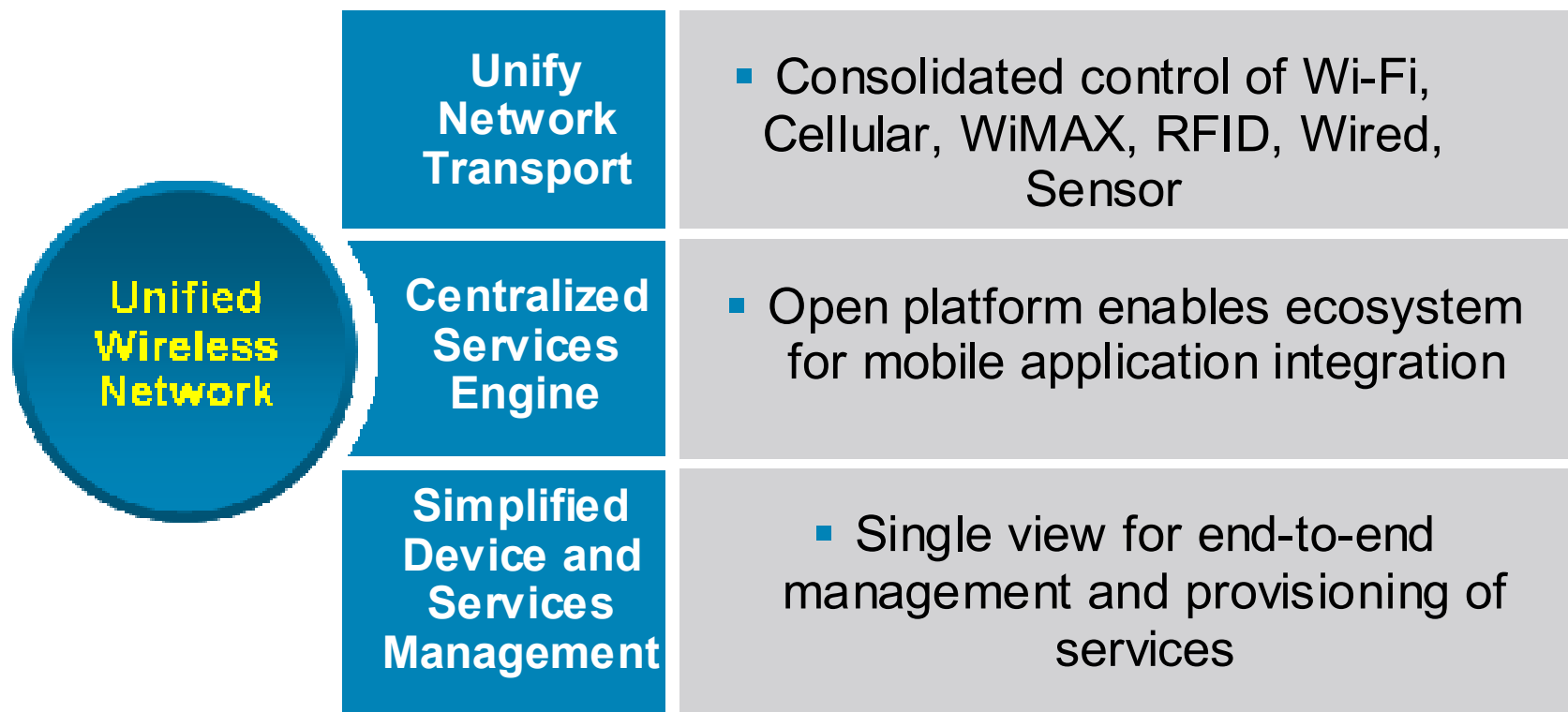
Mobile Intelligent Roaming

Mobile Applications

Cisco Motion:

Unifying Disparate Networks

Cisco is evolving the wireless network into a true mobility network...



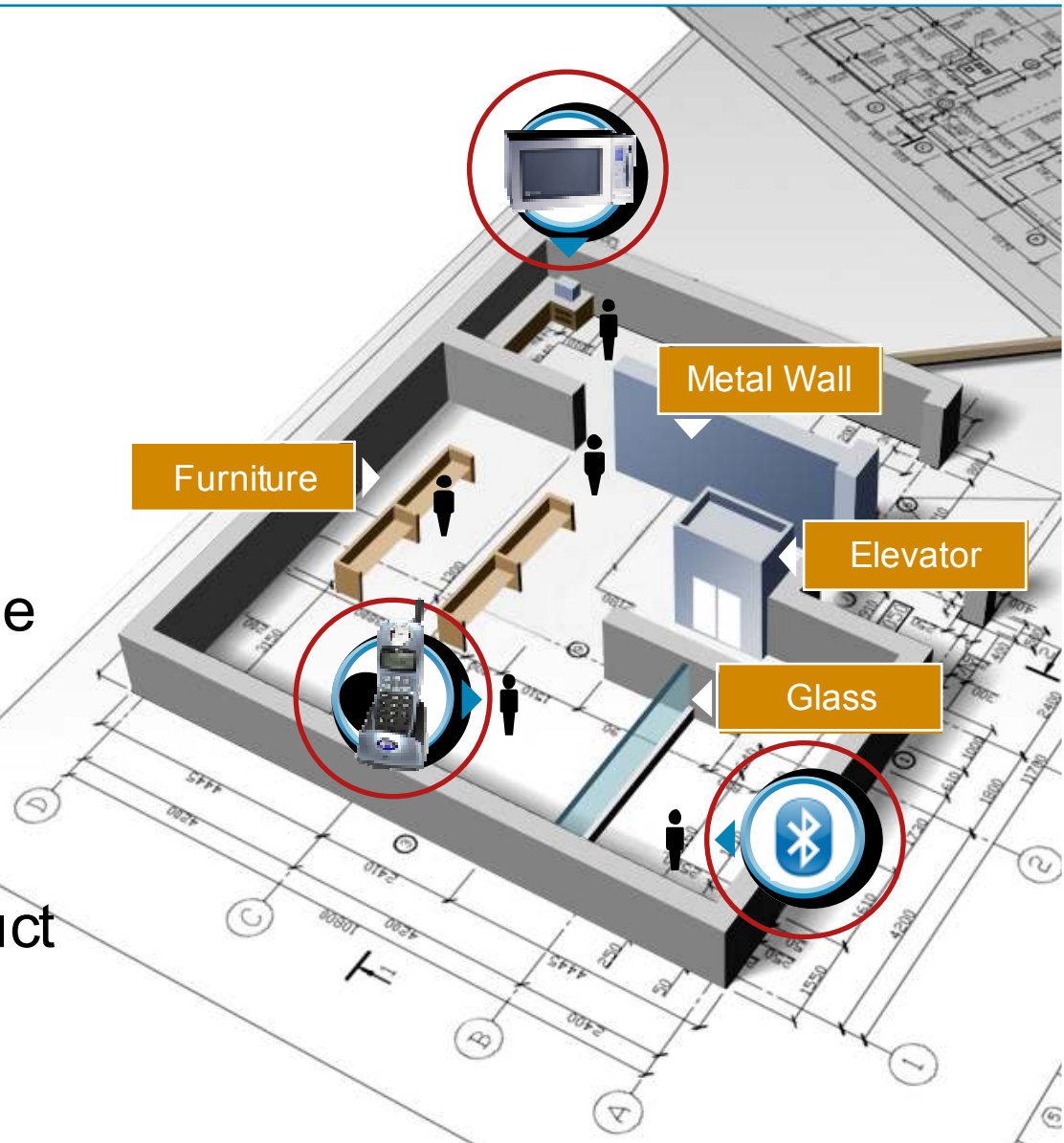
WiFi – Where we are today

Continuing Development

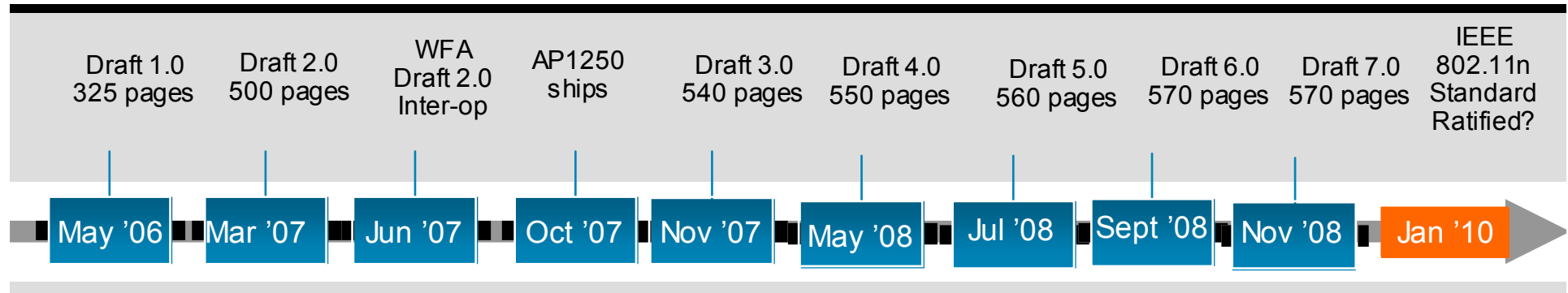
- The number and scope of applications available that leverage WiFi have increased dramatically
- Some of the fundamental issues that exist with WiFi had been involved in long drawn out Standards based work to resolve issues around
- Security via 802.11i
- QoS via 802.11e
- Management via CAPWAP &

Legacy WiFi concerns

- Easy to deploy, pervasive technology
- But can be easily affected by the environment
- This can lead to reductions in coverage and performance
- Industry decided to resolve these issues with a next gen product



IEEE and the Wi-Fi Alliance



Current expected date for IEEE ratification is Jan 2010

- **Could be pulled in to Sept 09**
- **Low chances of mandatory features being added to 11n std.**
 - **Minimal changes in specs from D 2.0 -> D 7.0**

802.11n Technical Update



Goals of the IEEE 802.11n Standard

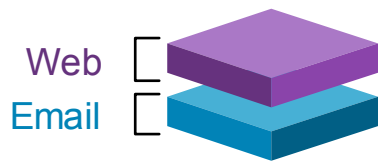
Performance

- Performance parity with 100 Mbps fast Ethernet
- Improved reliability
- More predictable coverage
- Backward compatibility with A/B/G
- Improved immunity to noise

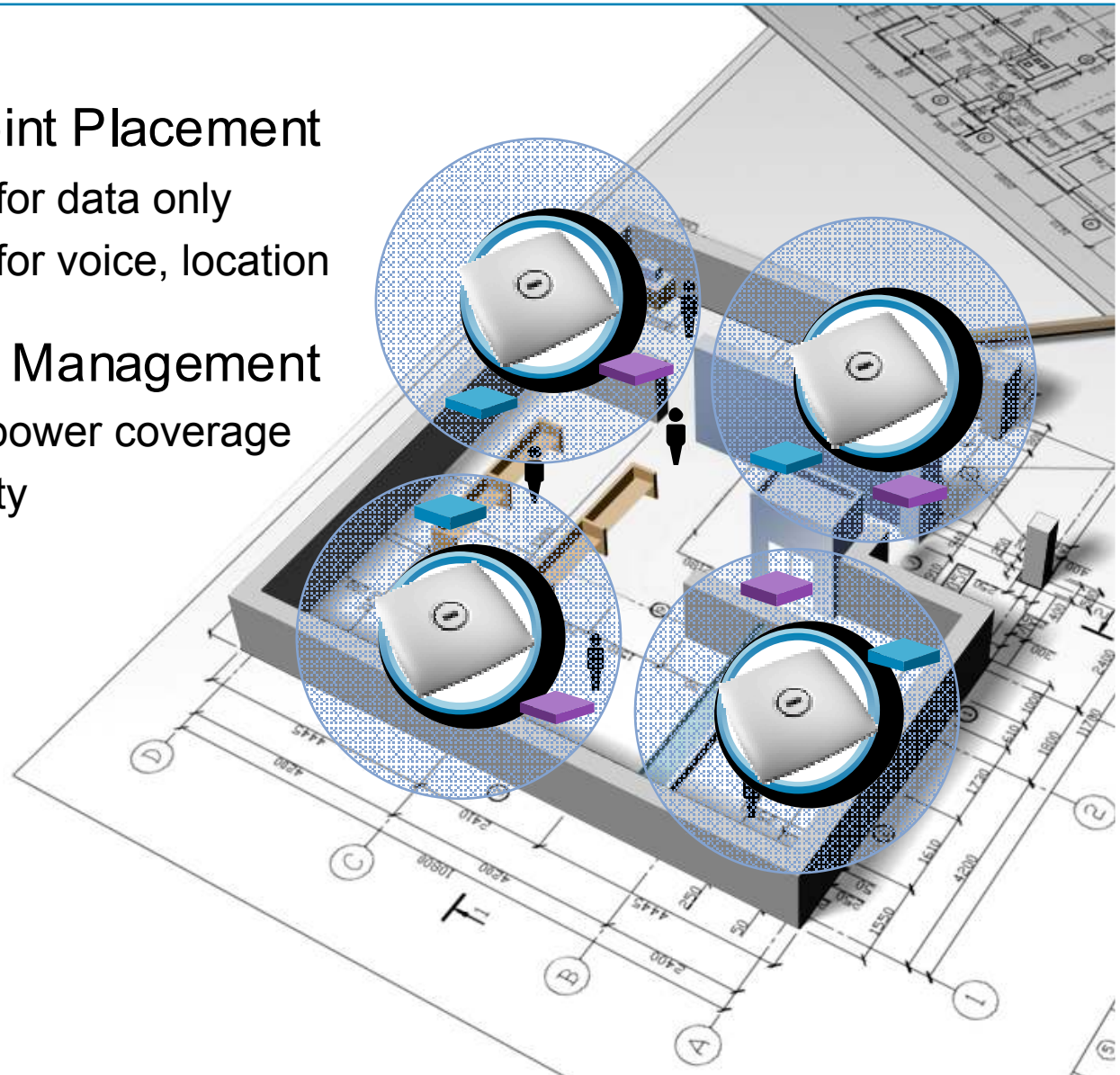
1130 Access Point Placement

Existing Deployment

- 1130 Access Point Placement
 - 1 per 5,000 sq feet for data only
 - 1 per 3,000 sq feet for voice, location
- Radio Resource Management
 - Adaptive channel / power coverage
 - Operational simplicity

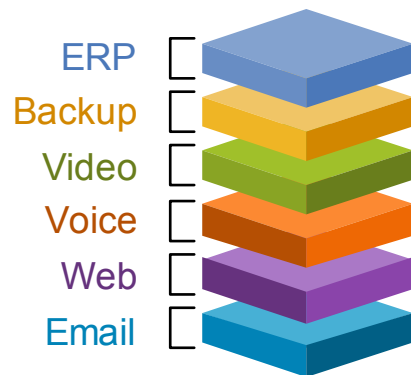


Several Supported
Apps

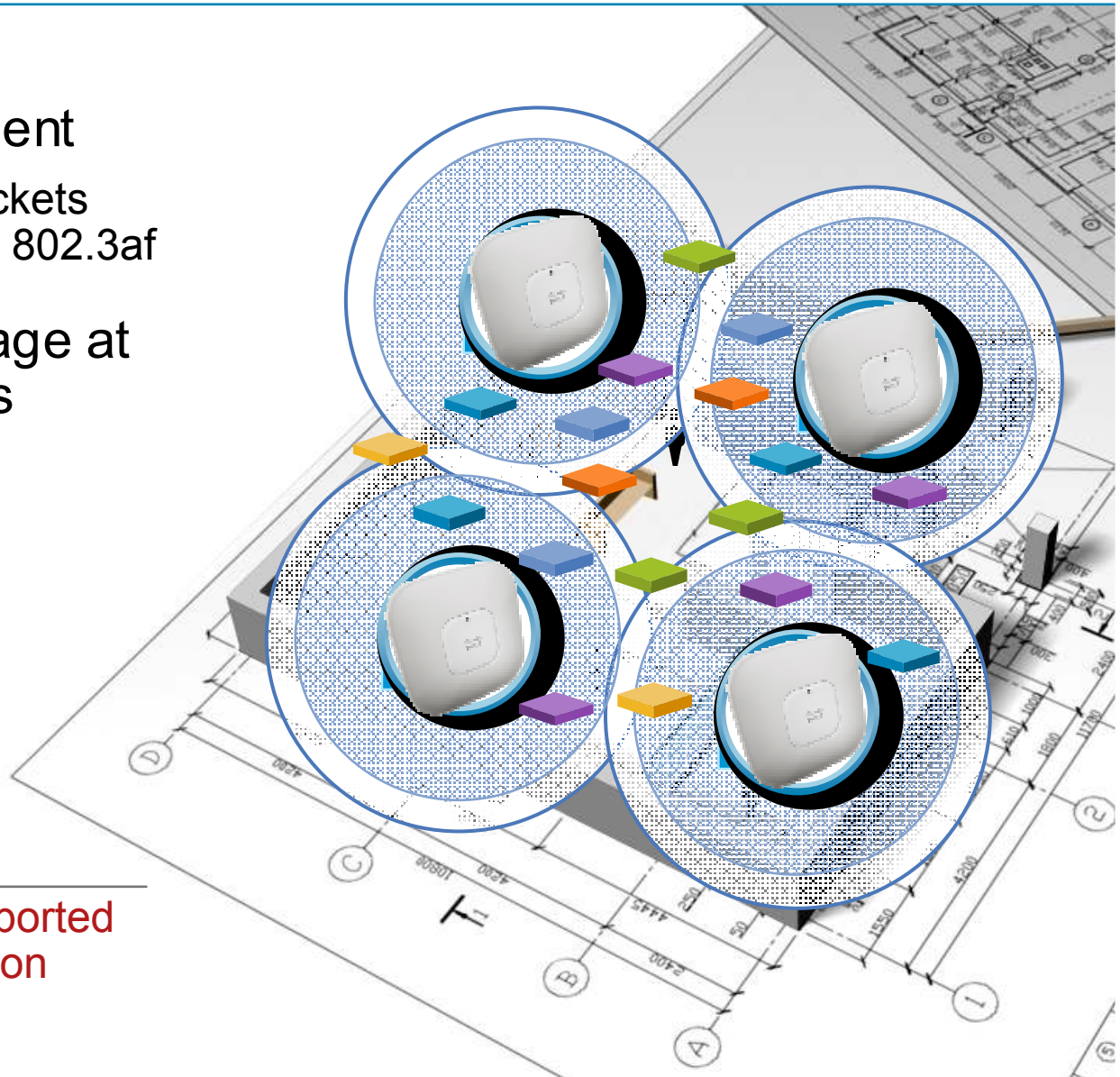


1140 Access Point Placement

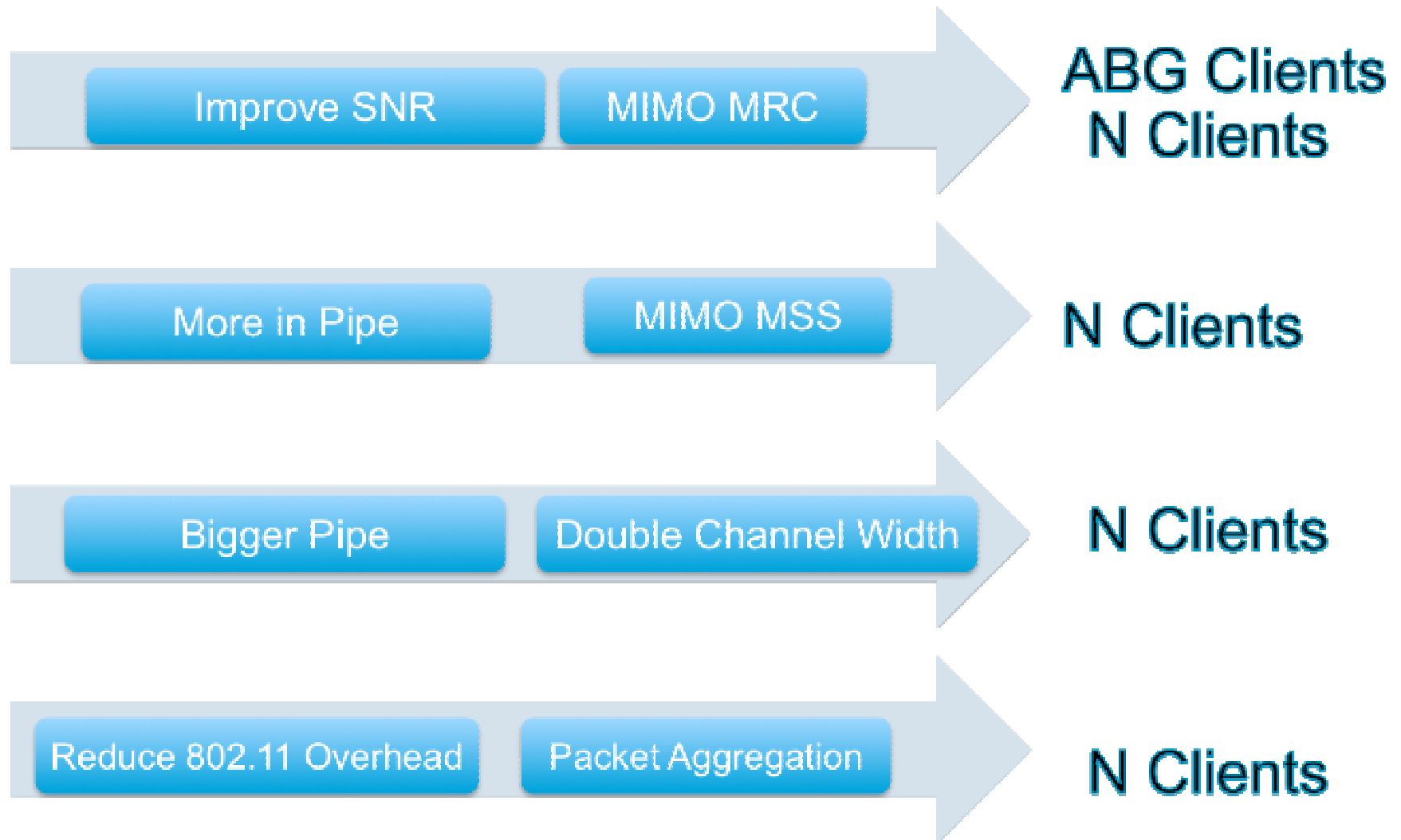
- 1 for 1 replacement
AP1140 reuses brackets
AP1140 operates at 802.3af
- Improved coverage at higher data rates



More Applications Supported
at Any Given Location



Key Approaches Used by 802.11n to Improve Performance



802.11n Introduces a New MAC and PHY

- New High Throughput PHY (HT)
- Additions to MAC to support new HT PHY and HT data rates
 - HT Capabilities element will be present in various Management frames such as Beacons, Association Request and Association Response
- Additions to MAC for reducing protocol overhead
 - A-MSDU , A-MPDU , Block Ack
- Addition to MAC for power save
- **The term “legacy” will be used to refer to 802.11ABG clients that do not support 802.11n**

802.11n HT PHY

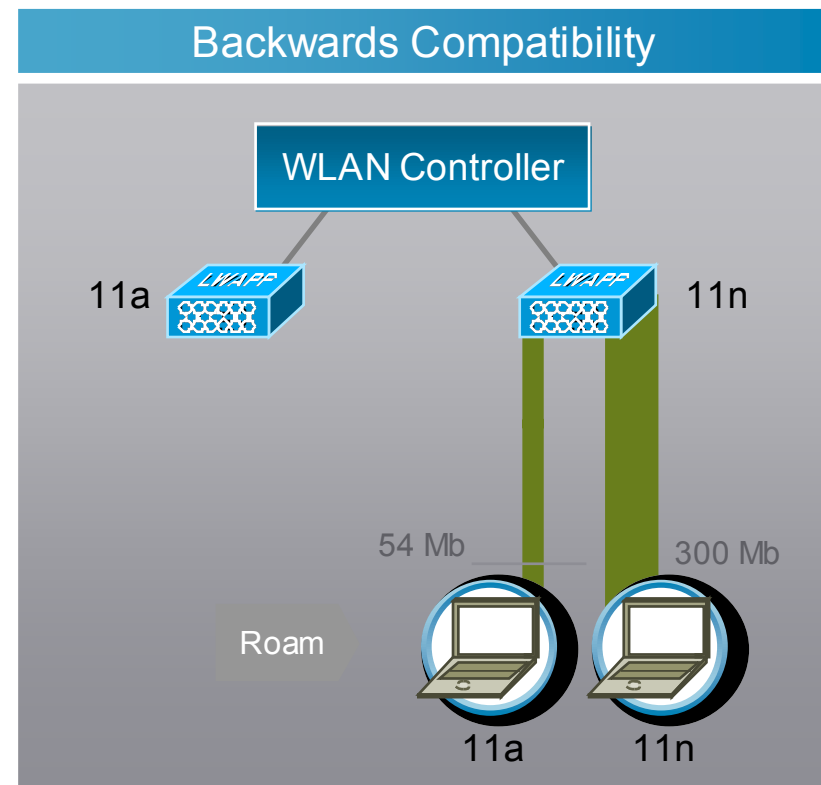
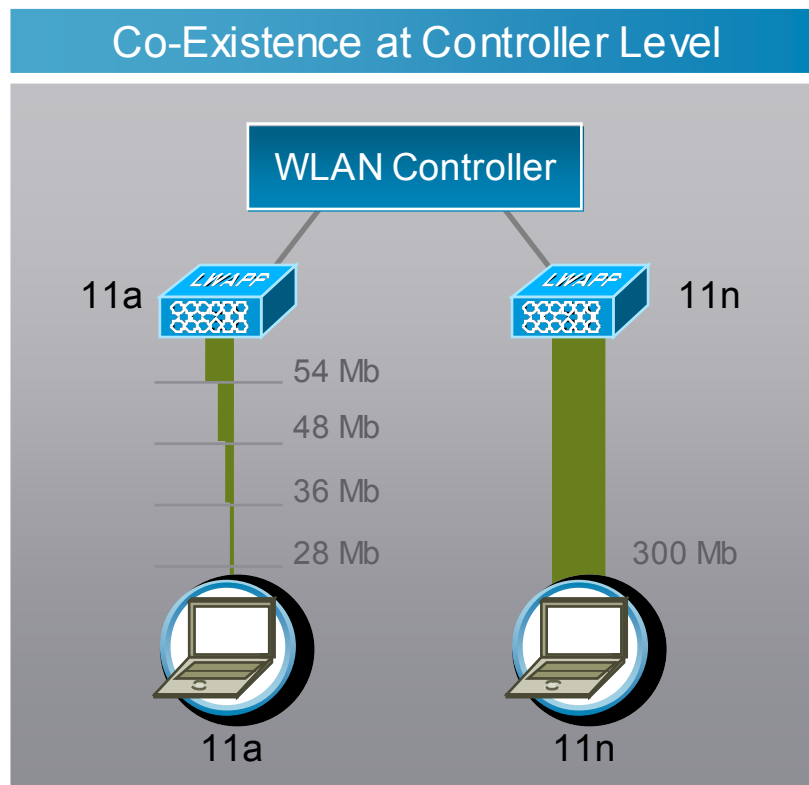


- To provide legacy co-existence all 11n transmissions today use a mixed mode PHY that encapsulates the HT PHY in the Legacy PHY when transmitting at HT rates
- Legacy devices degrade 11n device performance based on duty cycle they use in the spectrum
- Greenfield is term used within 11n to refer to 11n transmissions without Legacy PHY encapsulation

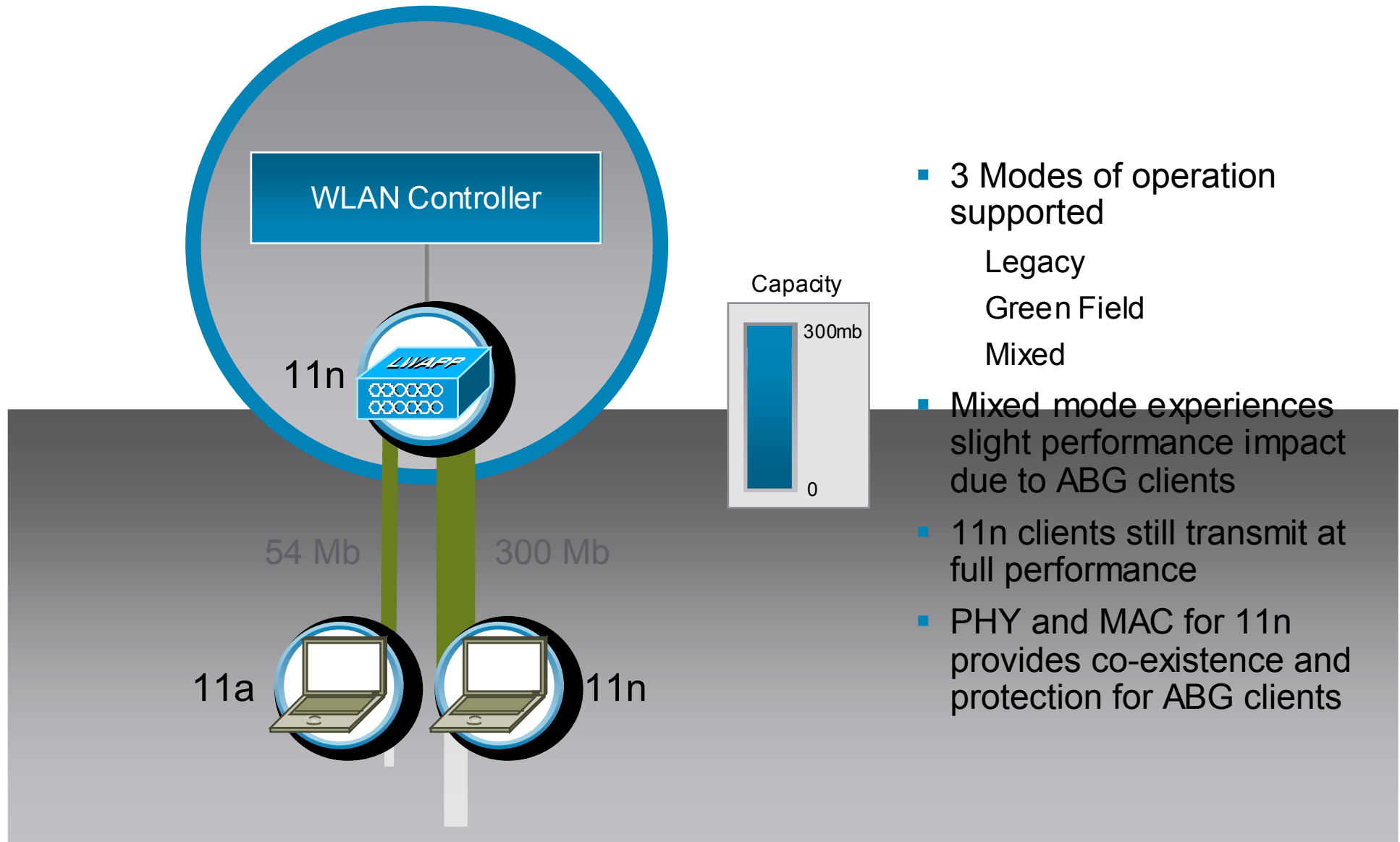
Backward Compatibility & Co-Existence

- Co-existence of ABG/N APs
- Benefits of 11n accrue to ABG clients

MIMO benefits ABG clients on the AP receive side from MRC



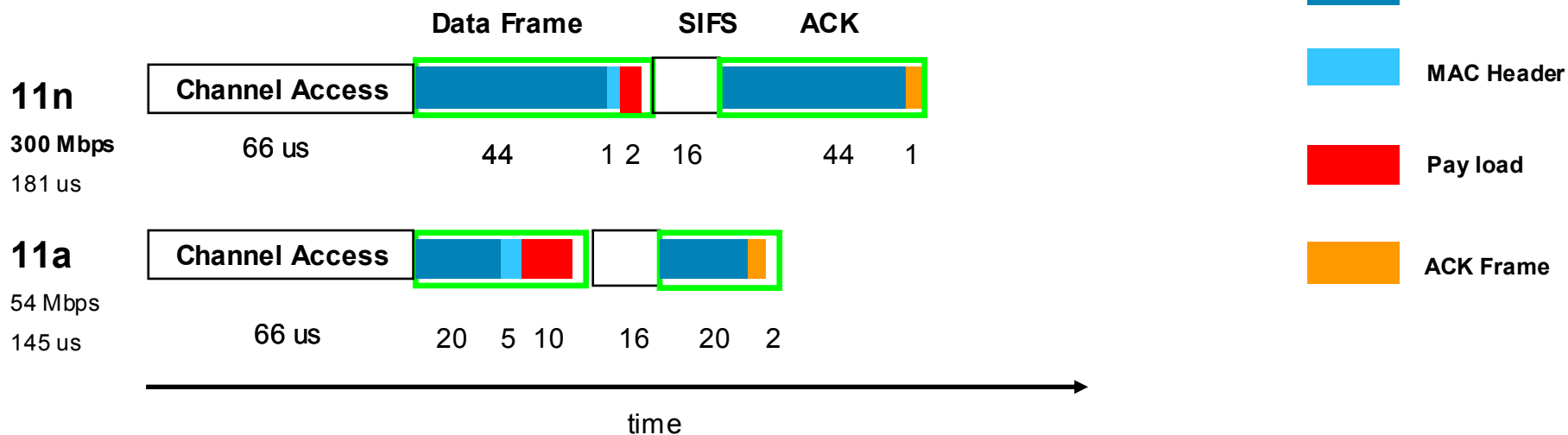
Mixed Mode Performance



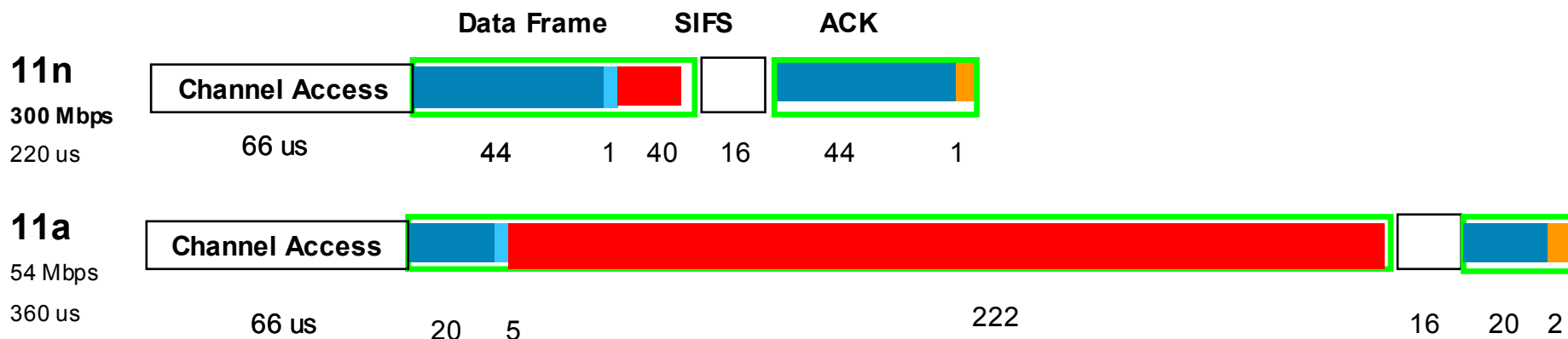
802.11n Throughput Potential

Not Optimized for Small Packets

64 Byte Frame



1500 Byte Frame



802.11n HT Capability Field in Beacon

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of an 802.11 Beacon frame. The packet is expanded to show the HT Capability Info field, which is highlighted with a red arrow. The HT Capability Info field is a 6-byte field containing a bitmap of HT capabilities. The bitmap is shown as a hex string: %0001100001101110. The bitmap is then decoded into a list of capabilities, each with a bit position and a description.

802.11 Management - Beacon

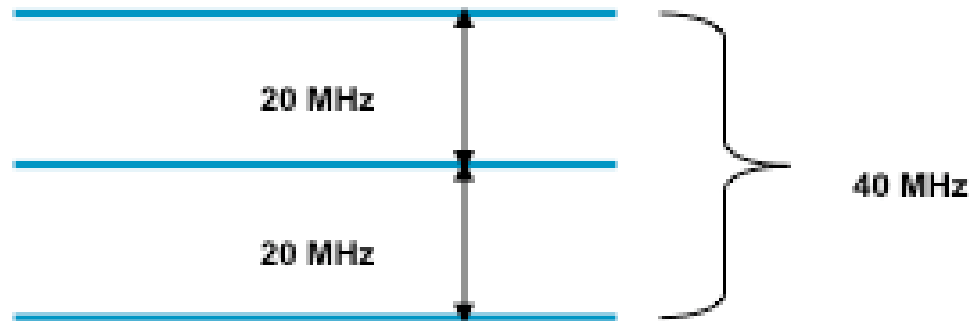
- Timestamp: 11305556344 *Microseconds*
- Beacon Interval: 102
- Capability Info=%0000010000100001
- SSID ID=0 SSID Len=3 SSID=cn2
- Rates= ID=1 Rates: Len=8 Rate=1.0 Mbps Rate=2.0 Mbps Rate=5.5 Mbps Rate=6.0 Mbps Rate=9.0 Mbps Rate=12.0 Mbps
- DSPPS= ID=3 DSPPS: Len=1 Channel=6
- TIM= ID=5 TIM: Len=4 DTIM Count=0 DTIM Period=2 Bitmap Control=%0010101 Part Virt Bmap=0x01
- ERP= ID=42 ERP: Len=1
- HT Capability Info**
 - Element ID: 4
 - Length: 6
 - HT Capability Info: %0001100001101110
 - 0..... L-SIG TXOP Protection Support: Not Supported
 - .0..... AP allows use of 40MHz Transmissions In Neighboring BSS
 - ..0..... Device/BSS does Not Support use of PSMP
 - ...1..... BSS does Allow use of DSSS/CCK Rates @40MHz
 -1.... Maximal A-MSDU size: 7935 bytes
 -0.. Does Not Support HT-Delayed BlockAck Operation
 -00..... No Rx STBC Support
 - 0..... Transmitter does Not Support Tx STBC
 -1..... Short GI for 40 MHz: Supported
 -1.... Short GI for 20 MHz: Supported
 -0.... Device is Not Able to Receive PPDU with GF Preamble
 -11.. Spatial Multiplexing Enabled
 -1. Both 20MHz and 40MHz Operation is Supported
 -0 LDPC coding capability: Not Supported

HT Information Elements in Beacon

Additional HT Information	
Element ID:	61 Additional HT Information
Length:	22
Primary Channel:	6
Srvc Int Granularity:	%000 5ms
PSMP STAs Only:	%0 Association Requests are Accepted Regardless of PSMP Capability
RIFS Mode:	%0 Use of RIFS Prohibited
STA Channel Width:	%1 Use Any Channel Width Enabled Under Supported Channel Width Set
2nd Channel Offset:	%01 Above the Primary Channel
HT Info Element 2:	%00000000000000101
	xxxxxxx xxx.... Reserved
	..... 0.... OBSS Non-HT STAs: Use of Protection for Non-HT STAs Not Needed
	..... 0.... Transmit Burst Limit: No Limit
	..... 1... Non-Greenfield STAs: One or more HT STAs are Not Greenfield Capable
	..... 01 Operating Mode: HT Non-Member Protection Mode
HT Info Element 3:	%0000000000000000
	xxxx.... Reserved
	.... 0.... PCO Phase: Switch To/Continue Use 20MHz Phase
	.... 0.. PCO Active: Not Active in the BSS
	.... 0. L-SIG TXOP Protection: Not Full Support
	..... 0 Secondary Beacon: Primary Beacon
	..... 0..... Dual CTS Protection: Not Required
	..... 0..... Dual Beacon: No Secondary Beacon Transmitted
	..... xxxxxx Reserved

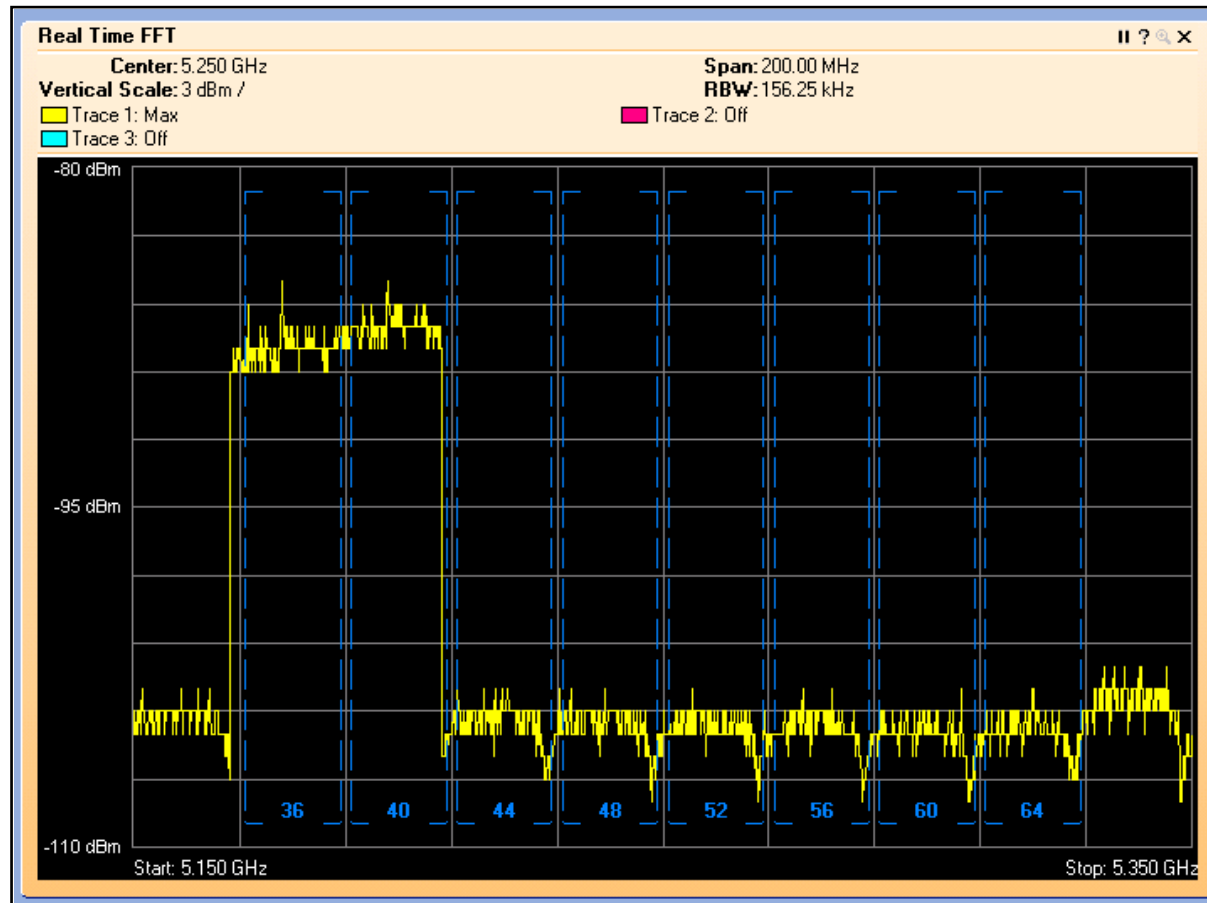
Double Wide Channel

40-MHz Wide Channel Support



- 802.11n supports both 20 and 40 MHz wide channels
 - 40 MHz wide channels recommended only for 5 GHz
- Consists of a primary channel and a secondary channel also referred to as extension channel
 - Second channel must be adjacent
 - Can be above or below primary
 - Protection provided for 20 MHz wide client use

40 MHz-Wide Channel



- Spectrum Expert Trace for 40 MHz-wide channel channel 36 primary and channel 40 extension

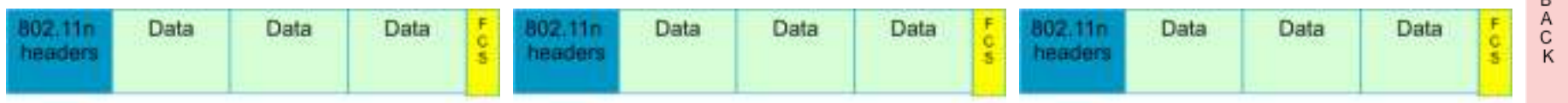
Packet Aggregation

- All 11n devices must support receiving of either packet aggregation method A-MPDU or A-MSDU
- A-MPDU packet aggregation is mechanism used by 802.11n for packet aggregation with block acknowledge

Without packet aggregation



With packet aggregation



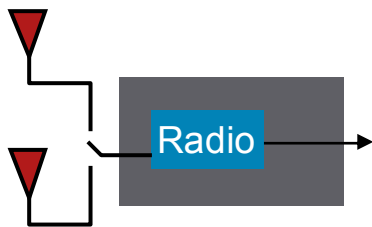
Packet Aggregation

A-MPDU Block Acknowledge

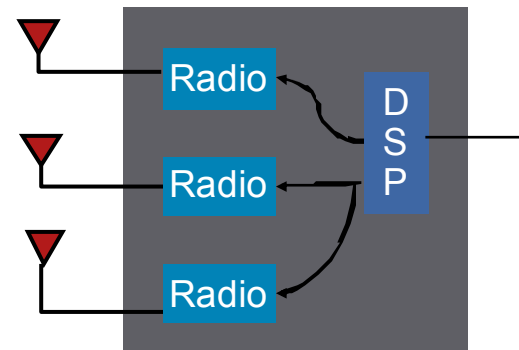
Source Physical	Dest. Physical	BSSID	I	Data Rate	802.11 Flags	Size	Size Bar
00:10:C6:D0:B4:23	00:16:01:73:03:25	00:17:DF:A6:59:60	1	300.0	.F..	1338	802.11 Data
00:10:C6:D0:B4:23	00:16:01:73:03:25	00:17:DF:A6:59:60	1	300.0	.F..	1338	802.11 Data
00:10:C6:D0:B4:23	00:16:01:73:03:25	00:17:DF:A6:59:60	1	300.0	.F..	1338	802.11 Data
00:10:C6:D0:B4:23	00:16:01:73:03:25	00:17:DF:A6:59:60	1	300.0	.F..	1338	802.11 Data
00:10:C6:D0:B4:23	00:16:01:73:03:25	00:17:DF:A6:59:60	1	300.0	.F..	1338	802.11 Data
00:16:01:73:03:25	00:17:DF:A6:59:60		4	54.0	.... ....	32	802.11 BA

- Immediate Block Ack supported
- Aggregation of multicast data frames not supported
- Block acknowledge contains bitmap on packets not received that need to be retransmitted

Comparing SISO and MIMO (Multiple Inputs Multiple Outputs) Signal Reception



- One radio chain
- Radio “chooses” which diversity antenna to receive on
- Multipath degrades signal

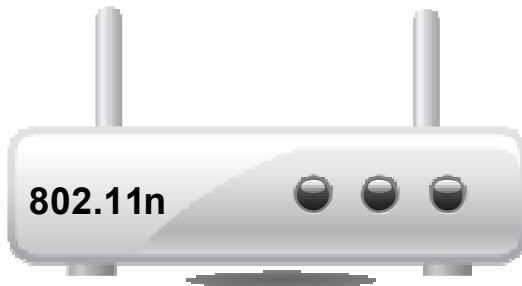
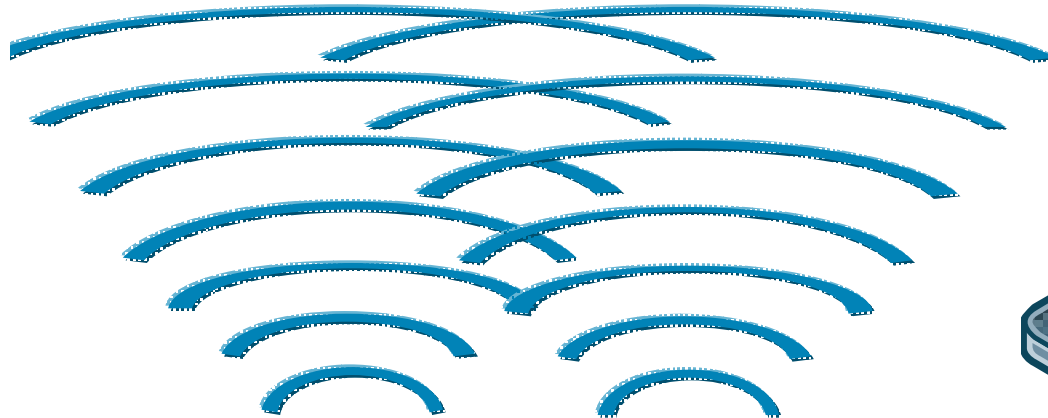


- Three radio chains
- Multipath improves signal
- Better immunity to noise
- Better SNR than SISO

Existing 802.11n Solutions

Beam Strength Not Directed to Client

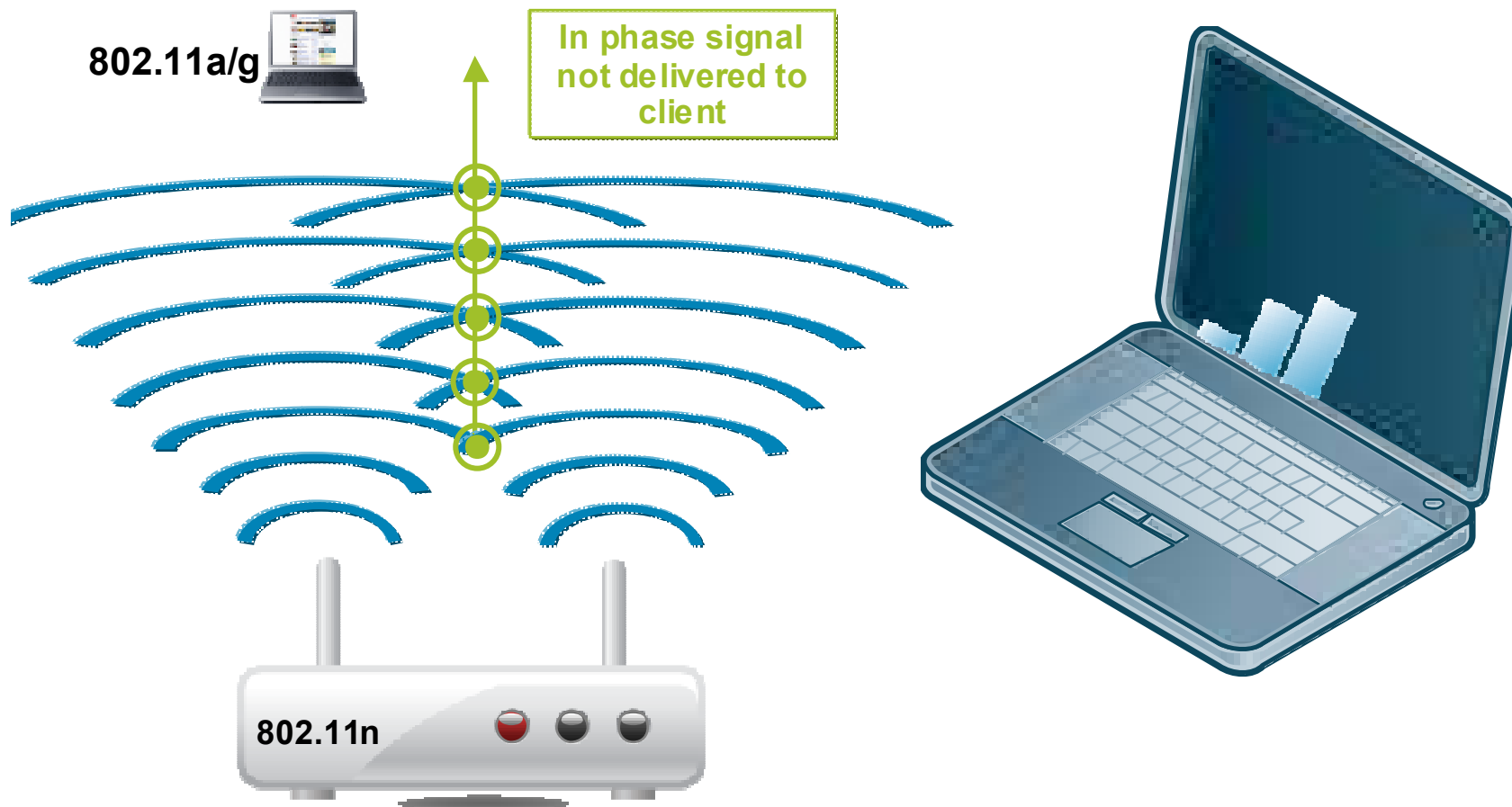
802.11a/g



**802.11a/g Client Connection Not Optimized,
Creates Coverage Hole**

Existing 802.11n Solutions

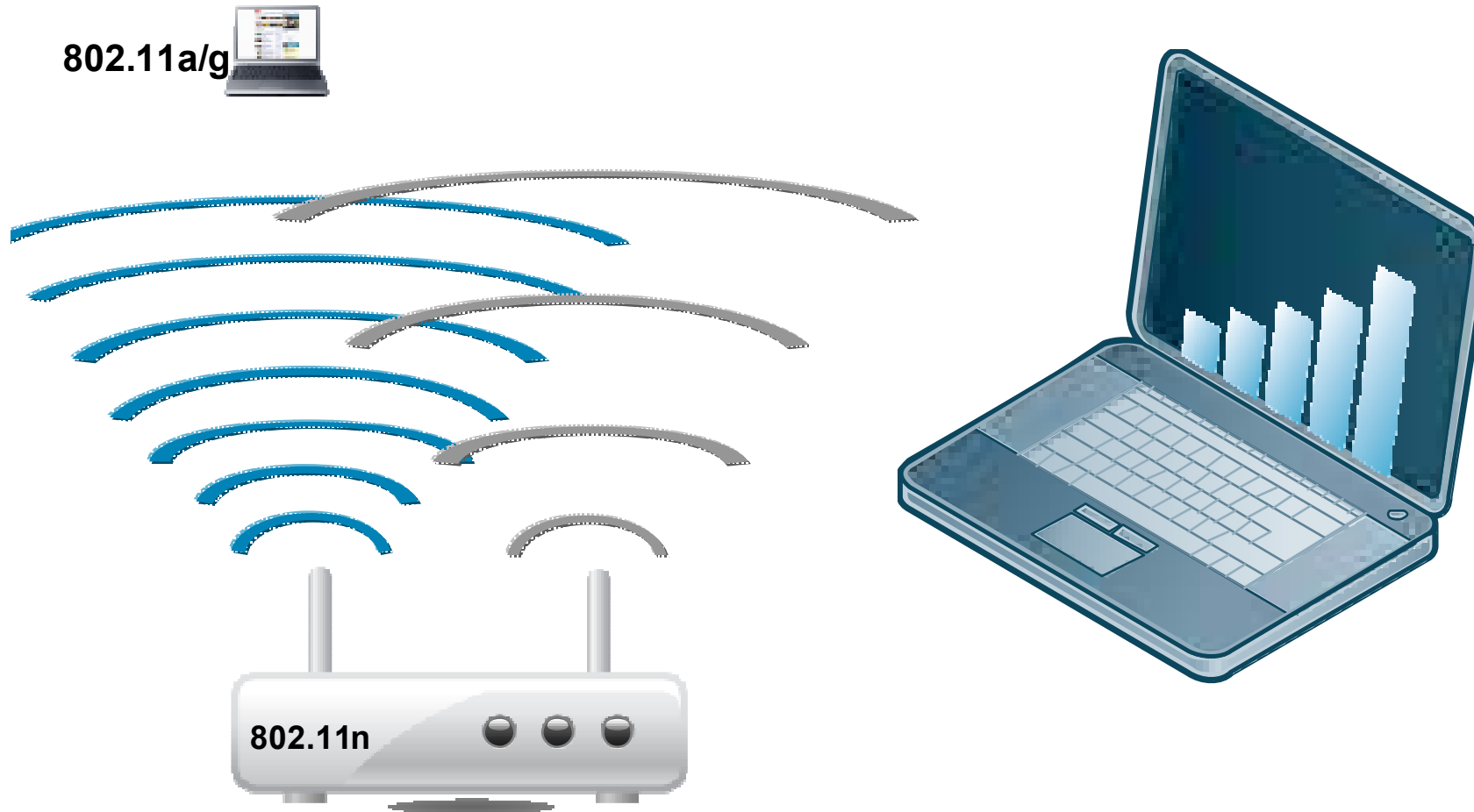
Beam Strength Not Directed to Client



**802.11a/g Client Connection Not Optimized,
Creates Coverage Hole**

M-Drive with ClientLink

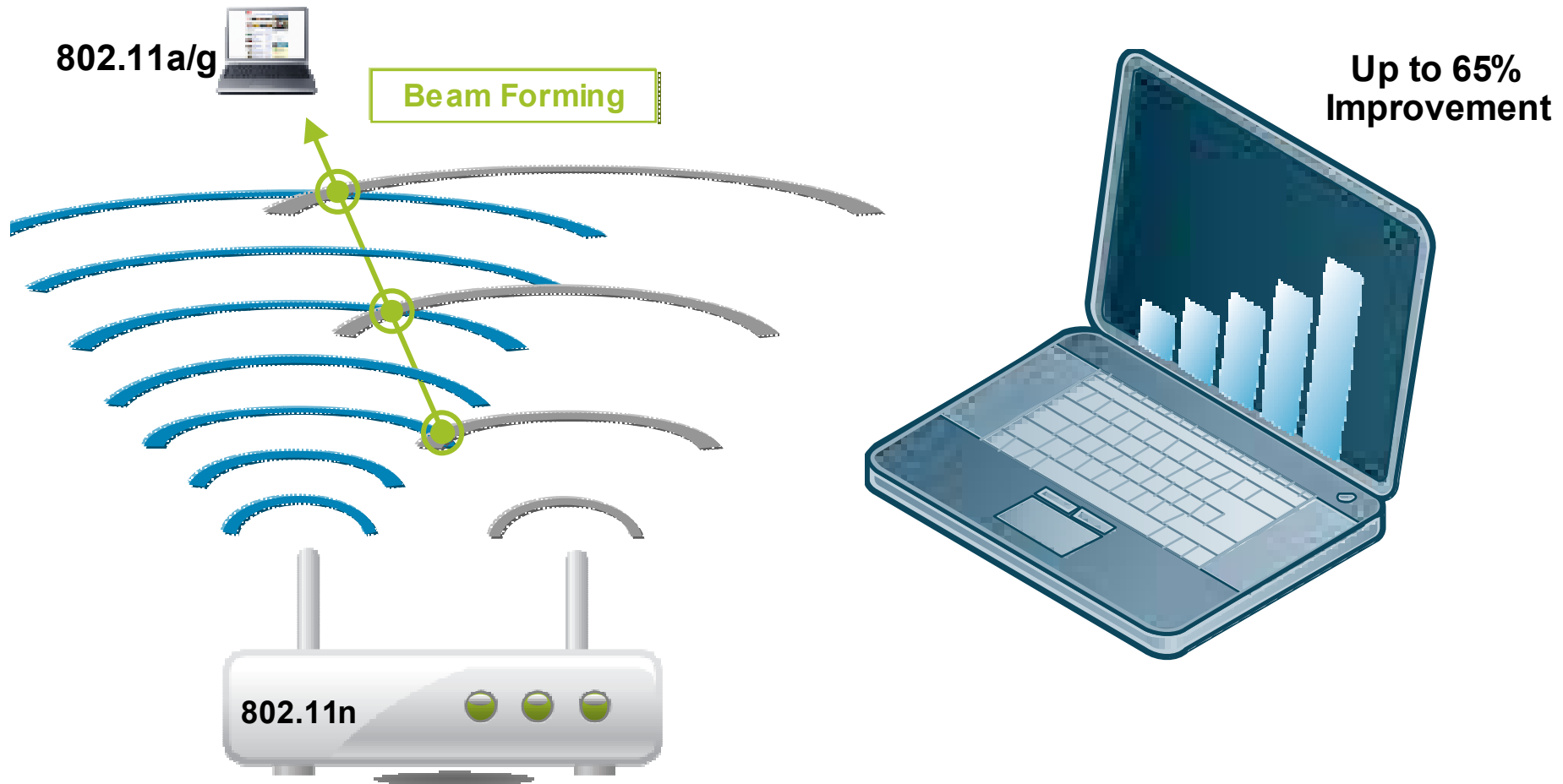
Cisco Innovation: Beam Forming Intelligence



**Intelligent Beam Forming Directs Signal to
Improve Performance and Coverage for 802.11a/g Devices**

M-Drive with ClientLink

Cisco Innovation: Beam Forming Intelligence



Intelligent Beam Forming Directs Signal to Improve Performance and Coverage for 802.11a/g Devices

Benefit #1: Higher throughput per 11a/g device

Miercom

Up to **65%** Increase in Throughput

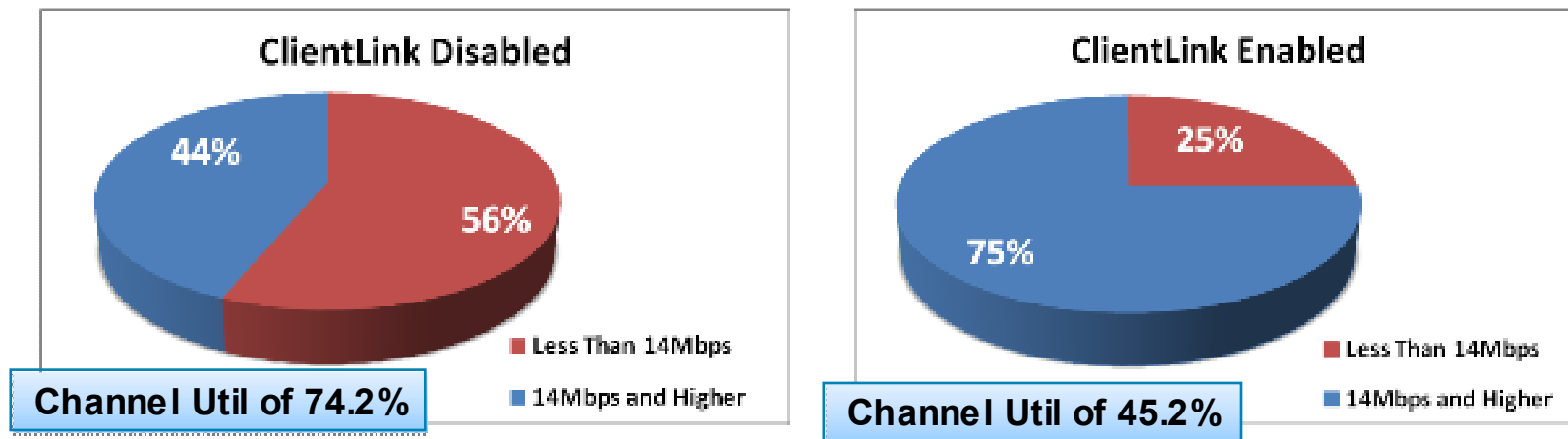


Test: 802.11a/g device with 802.11n network
Source: Miercom

Benefit #2: Higher system capacity



Up to **27%** Improvement in Channel Capacity



- Faster data transmission, less retries = more efficient use of RF channel.
- Faster 11a/g transactions opens airtime for 11n devices, providing them improved experience

Test: 802.11a/g device measured at 16 antenna orientations w/ 802.11n network

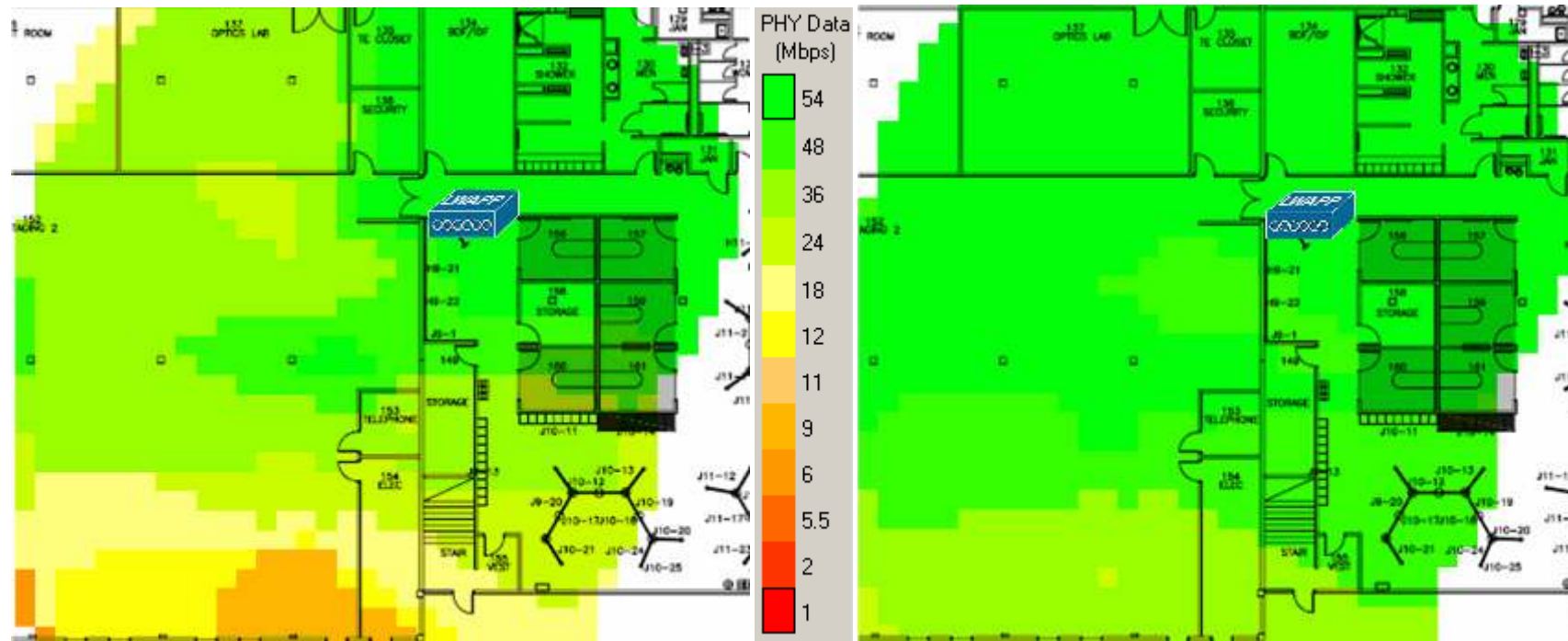
Source: Miercom

Benefit #3: Reduced Coverage Holes

Miercom

ClientLink Disabled

ClientLink Enabled



Lower Data Rates

Higher Data Rates

Source: Miercom; AirMagnet 6.0 Iperf Survey

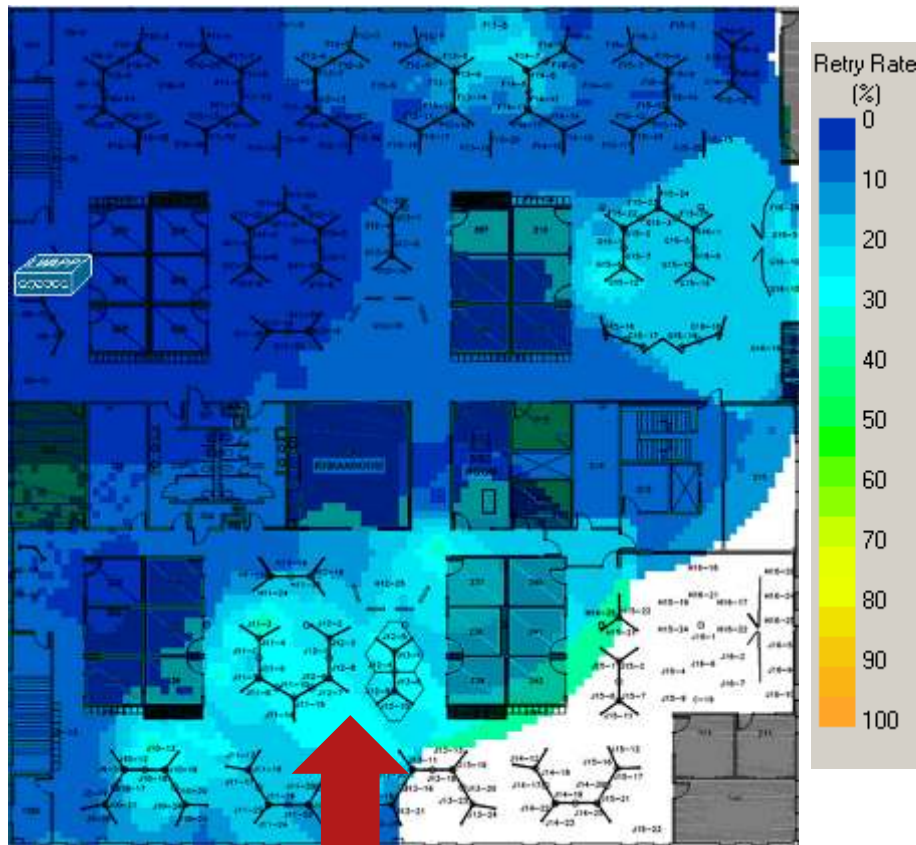
Benefit #3: Reduce Coverage Holes (cont.)

Lower retry rates

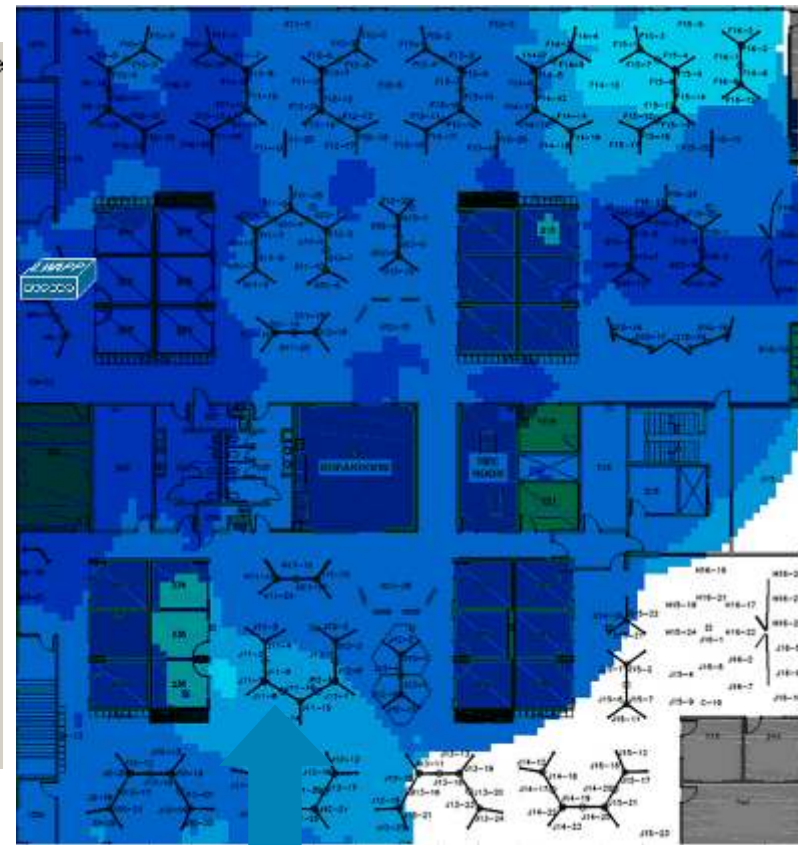
Miercom

ClientLink Disabled

ClientLink Enabled



High Retry Rates



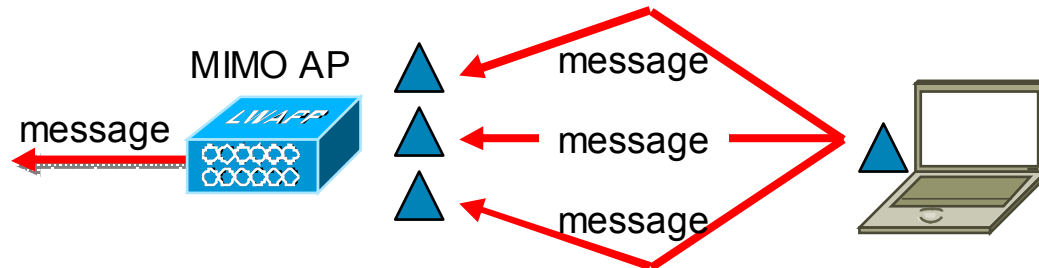
Low Retry Rates

Source: Miercom; AirMagnet 6.0 Iperf Survey

MIMO Overview

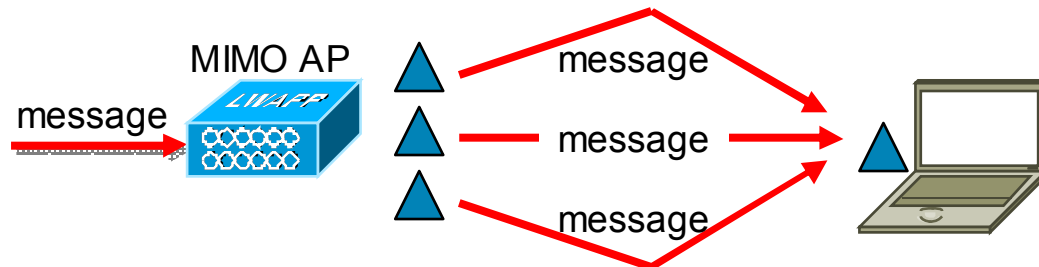
Maximal Ratio Combining

- Performed by receiver
- Combines multiple received signals
- Increases receive sensitivity
- Works with non-MIMO and MIMO clients



Transmit beam forming

- Performed by transmitter
- Ensures signal received in phase
- Increases receive sensitivity
- Works with non-MIMO and MIMO clients

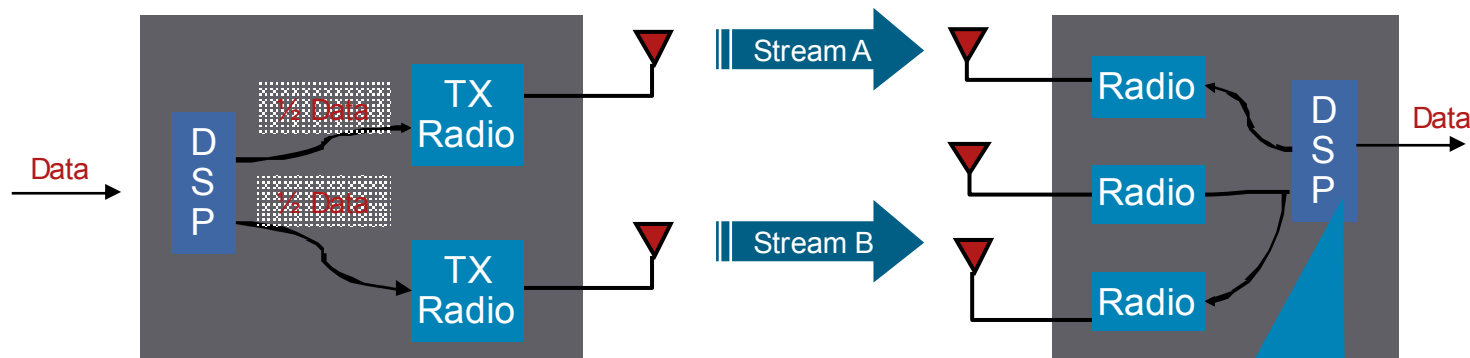


Spatial Multiplexing

- Transmitter and receiver participate
- Multiple antennas txmt concurrently on same channel
- Increases bandwidth
- Requires MIMO client



More Efficient Spectrum Utilization with MIMO Spatial Multiplexing



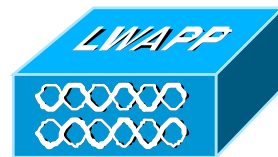
- The data is broken into two streams transmitted by two transmitters at the same frequency

I Can Recognize the Two Streams Transmitted at the Same Frequency Since the Transmitters Have Spatial Separation Using My Three RX Antennas with My Multipath and Math Skills

MIMO Increases PHY Data Rates for all clients

- ☒ Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC)
- ☒ Beam forming
- ☒ Spatial Multiplexing

802.11a/g AP
(non-MIMO)

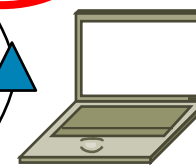


54

48

36

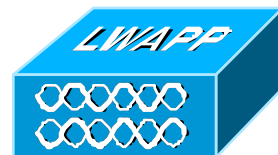
24 Mbps



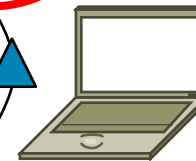
802.11a/g client
(non-MIMO)

- ☒ Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC)
- ☒ Beam forming
- ☒ Spatial Multiplexing

802.11n AP
(MIMO)



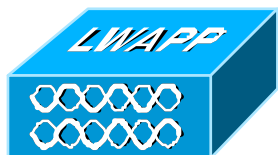
54 Mbps



802.11a/g client
(non-MIMO)

- ☒ Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC)
- ☒ Beam forming
- ☒ Spatial Multiplexing

802.11n AP
(MIMO)



300 Mbps



802.11n client
(MIMO)

HT Data Rates

MCS—Modulation and Coding Scheme

- 77 different MCS rates are defined by the standard
- 8 are mandatory
- AP1250/AP1140 supports 16
- Best MCS rate is chosen based on channel conditions
- MCS specifies variables such as
 - Number of spatial stream
 - Modulation,
 - Coding rate,
 - Number of forward error correction encoders,
 - Number of data subcarriers and pilot carriers,
 - Number of code bits per symbol,
 - Guard interval

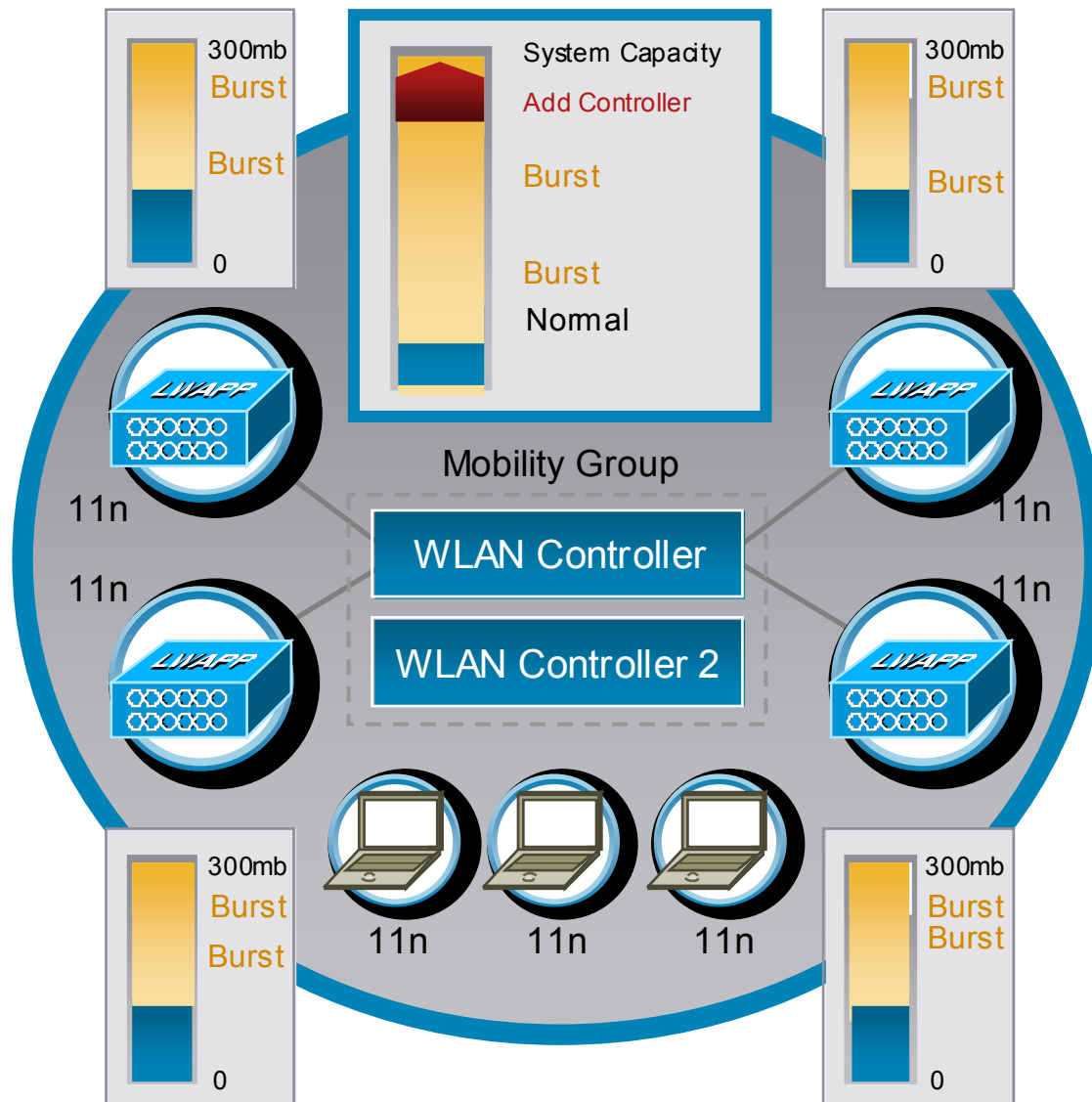
Getting the desired throughput

MCS index of the 16 x 802.11n data-rates supported by Cisco

MCS Index	Number of spatial streams	Modulation	GI = 800ns		GI = 400ns	
			Rate in	Rate in	Rate in	Rate in
			20MHz	40MHz	20MHz	40MHz
0	1	BPSK	6.5	13.5	7 2/9	15
1	1	QPSK	13	27	14 4/9	30
2	1	QPSK	19.5	40.5	21 2/3	45
3	1	16-QAM	26	54	28 8/9	60
4	1	16-QAM	39	81	43 1/3	90
5	1	64-QAM	52	108	57 7/9	120
6	1	64-QAM	58.5	121.5	65	135
7	1	64-QAM	65	135	72 2/9	157.5
8	2	BPSK	13	27	14 4/9	30
9	2	QPSK	26	54	28 8/9	60
10	2	QPSK	39	81	43 1/3	90
11	2	16-QAM	52	108	57 7/9	120
12	2	16-QAM	78	162	86 2/3	180
13	2	64-QAM	104	216	115 5/9	240
14	2	64-QAM	117	243	130	270
15	2	64-QAM	130	270	144 4/9	300

GI = guard interval between frames

Network Capacity and Scalability



- Plan for system level capacity, not per AP capacity
- Additional controller increases capacity and improves availability
- Typical Ethernet network oversubscription is 8:1 to 20:1
- With 1250 APs at full capacity, Cisco WLAN controllers reach 12:1

A Few More 802.11n Features Used to Increase Performance

- Reduced inter-frame spacing
- Reduced guard interval
- Fewer pilot tones when using channel extensions
- QAM 64



802.11n Power Save

- Operating multiple transmitter for spatial multiplexing consumes more power
- 802.11n power save mode turns off all but one TX radios on the clients when in power save mode or dynamically when not in power save mode depending on adapter
- 11n power save multi poll extends power save mode to have AP buffer packets until client station is in a transmission mode to reduce power consumption



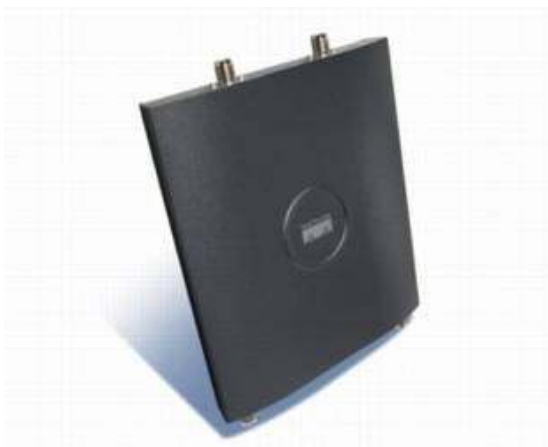
Aironet 1140 AP introduction Aironet 1250 AP recap



11a/g to 11n Access Point Migration



Indoor Environments
Integrated Antennas



Rugged Environments
Antenna Versatility



Introducing the Aironet 1140 Series



- The Aironet AP-1140 is designed for carpeted areas.
 - Support for 5 GHz 802.11a/n and 2.4 GHz 802.11b/g/n radios
- Designed to run full 802.11n features using 802.3af power.
- Functionally similar to the AP1250 but with integrated antennas and lower profile.



6X performance of A/G



1140 vs 1250 Positioning

	 <p>New!</p> <p>1140</p>	 <p>1250</p>
Deployment	Indoor	Ruggedized
Antennas	Integrated	External (RP-TNC)
Wired Uplink	Gigabit	Gigabit
Power Options	PoE, AC, Pwr Injector	PoE*, ePoE, AC, Pwr Injector

* 1250 runs on PoE with reduced performance

Platform Characteristics

- First release with support for Unified modes of operation only.
- Autonomous support is coming
 - **Autonomous Software Release** estimated release in March 09
- Robust platform to support the requirements of higher speed WLAN technologies
 - Faster CPU to handle higher data throughput
 - Increased memory for expanded feature set
 - 10/100/1000 Ethernet port for high capacity uplink
 - Better thermal dissipation die-cast upper and lower housings with a plastic radome
 - Flexible mounting options and Plenum rated.
 - CAPWAP support (encryption for data and mgmt frames)

The Aironet 1250 Series Access Point

- Industry's first Wi-Fi Certified 802.11n draft 2.0/3.0 access point
- Modular platform
 - Field upgradeable radio modules/future technologies
- Higher speed WLAN technologies
 - Faster CPU to handle higher data throughput
 - Increased memory for expanded feature set
 - 10/100/1000 Ethernet port
- Available in Unified (LWAPP) and Standalone versions



Power Considerations

Cisco Offers Flexible Power Options

Aironet 1250



**Full 802.11n
requires more than
standard 802.3af
Power over Ethernet**

Standard 802.3af PoE

- Supports single radio module at full power
- Supports standard PoE with 2 radios on and 1 transmitter on each

Cisco Enhanced PoE

- Industry only single port PoE solution
- Catalyst switch family – 3750, 3560, 4500, 6500
- Full 11n performance

Power Injector

- Maintains existing switch infrastructure
- Delivers the full 18.5 watts of power needed

Local AC Power

- Power from any local power outlet

Three PoE Modes To Support the 1250 AP

- Enhanced PoE mode (18.5 Watts)

Full 2x3 with Full Power on Both PHY's

3650-E (IOS version **12.2(44)SE**)¹

3750-E (IOS Version **12.2(44)SE**)¹

Catalyst 4500 (IOS Version 12.2(44)SG)²

1250 Power injector

- Optimized PoE mode (16.8 Watts)

Full 2x3 with Full Power on 5.8GHz, Lower power on 2.4Ghz

Catalyst 6500 (IOS version 12.2(33)SXH2)³

- Standards Based 802.3af mode (15.4 Watts)

Lower Power 1x3 on both radios

¹ http://www.cisco.com/en/US/partner/prod/collateral/iosswrel/ps8802/ps6969/ps5012/prod_bulletin0900aecd807382e4.html

² http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/switches/ps5718/ps4324/product_bulletin_c25_468227.html

³ http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst6500/ios/12.2SX/configuration/guide/voip.html#wpCisco_Enhanced_PoE_Support

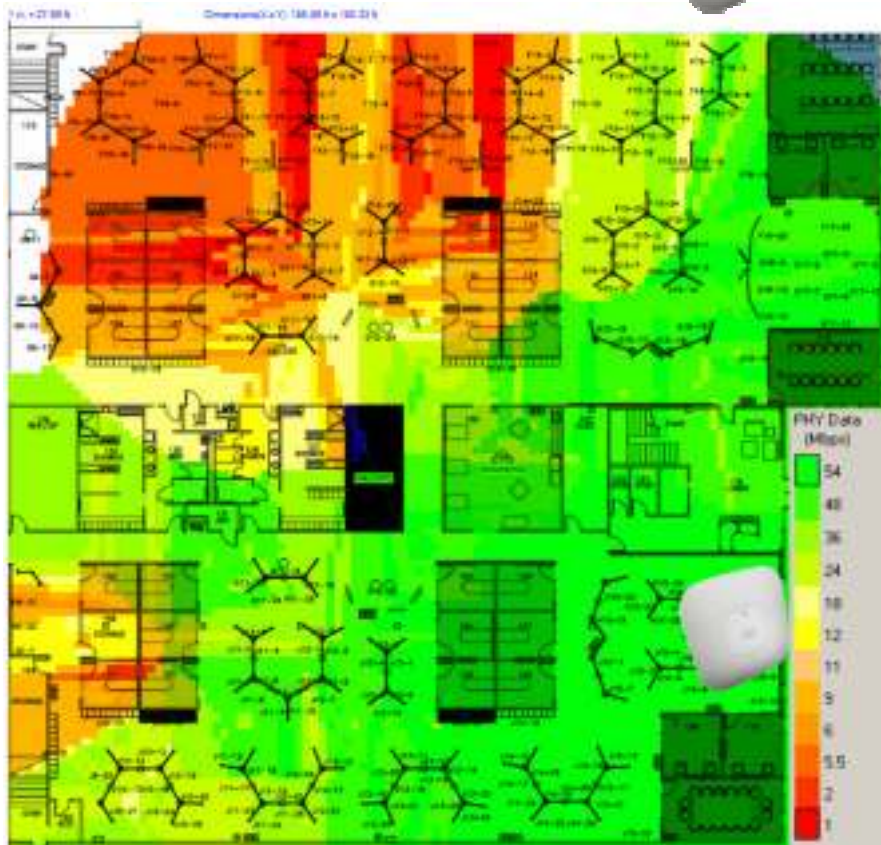
802.11n Performance testing



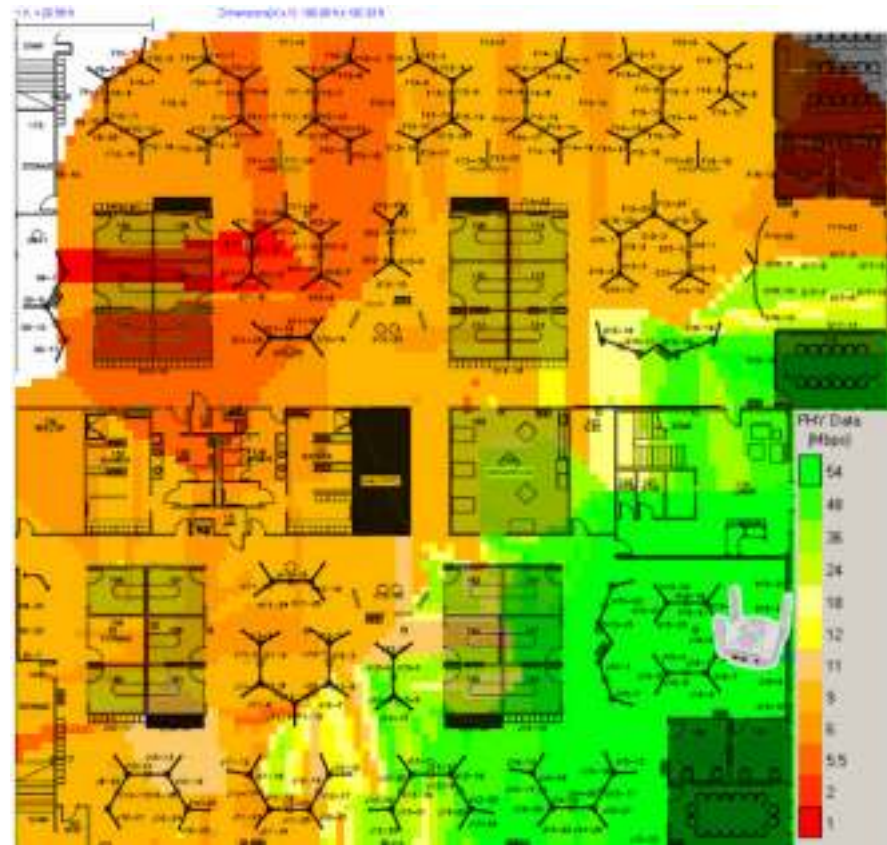
Coverage Comparison

802.11g Clients

Cisco 1140 (PoE)



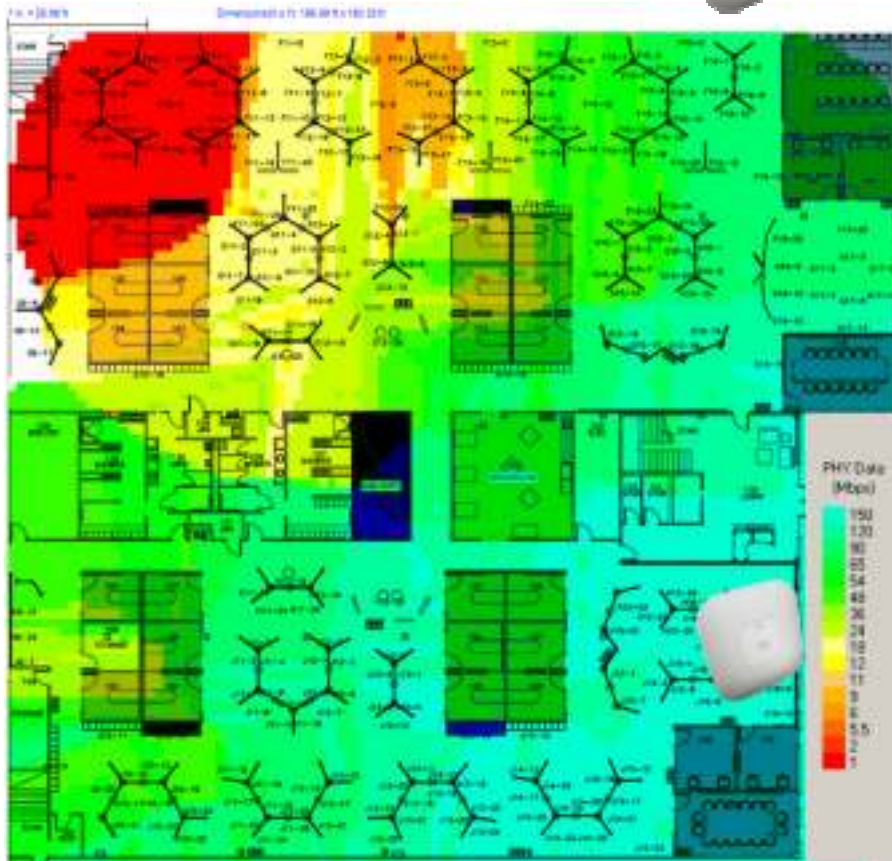
Another Vendor



Coverage Comparison

802.11n (2.4GHz – 20MHz)

Cisco 1140 (PoE)



Another Vendor

