Elements of a wireless network

wireless hosts

- ❖ laptop, PDA, IP phone
- ❖ run applications
- ❖ may be stationary (non-mobile) or mobile
  - ▪ wireless does *not* always mean mobility

network infrastructure

Elements of a wireless network

base station
- ❖ typically connected to wired network
- ❖ relay - responsible for sending packets between wired network and wireless host(s) in its "area"
  - ▪ e.g., cell towers, 802.11 access points
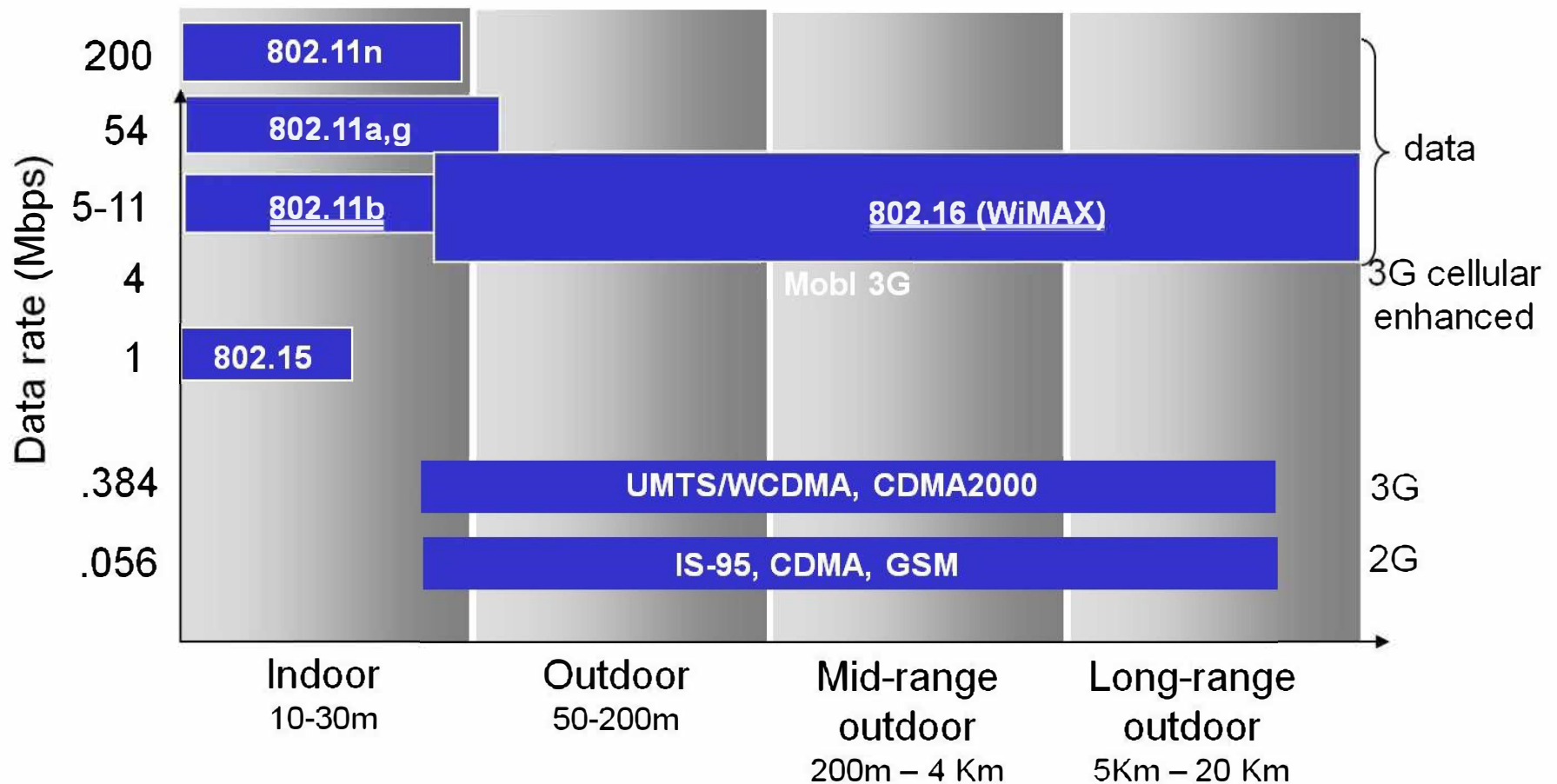
network infrastructure

Elements of a wireless network

network infrastructure

wireless link

* ❖ typically used to connect mobile(s) to base station
* ❖ also used as backbone link
* ❖ multiple access protocol coordinates link access
* ❖ various data rates, transmission distance

Some wireless link standards

Elements of a wireless network

network infrastructure

infrastructure mode

❖ base station connects mobiles into wired network

❖ handoff: mobile changes base station providing connection into wired network
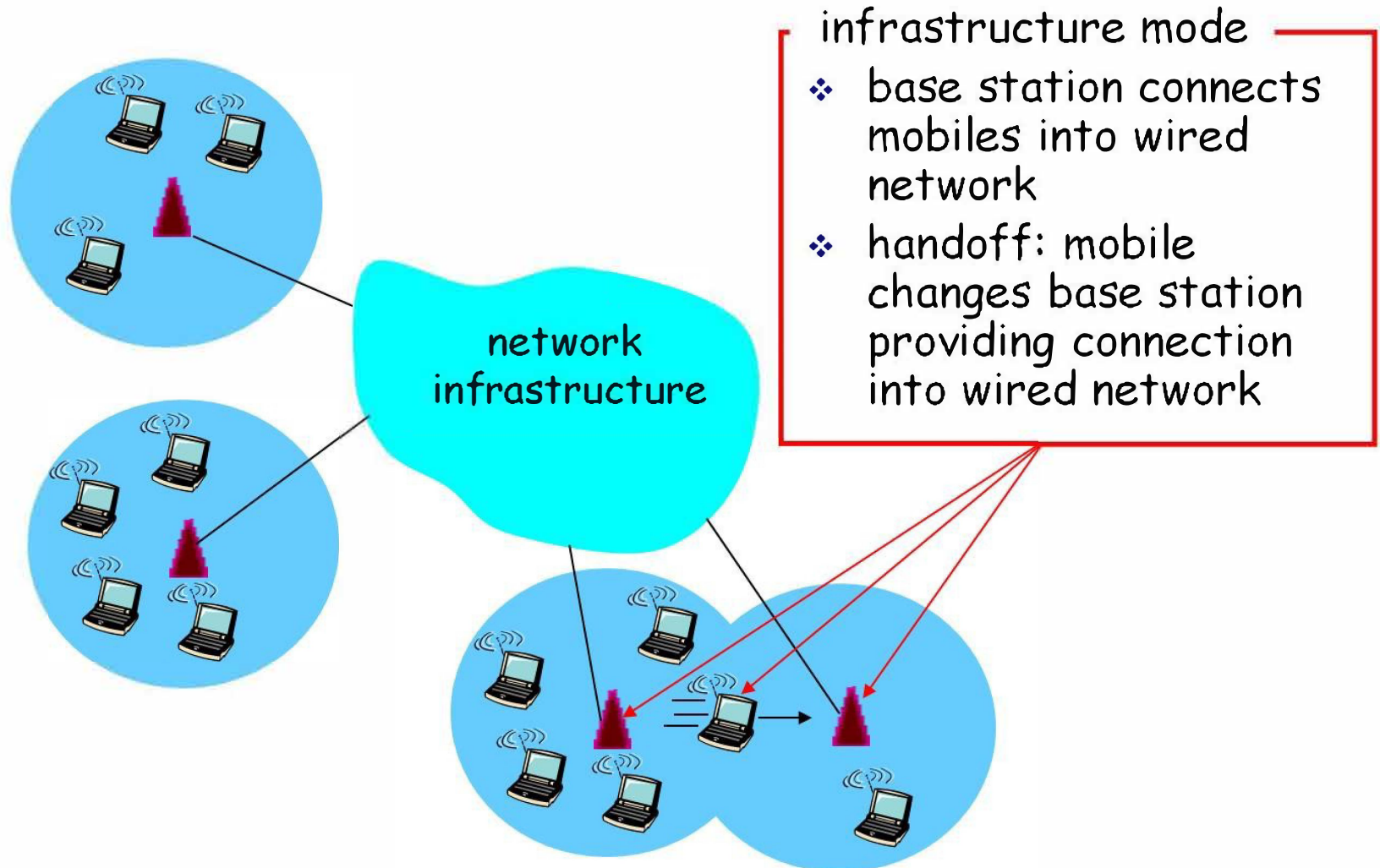
Elements of a wireless network
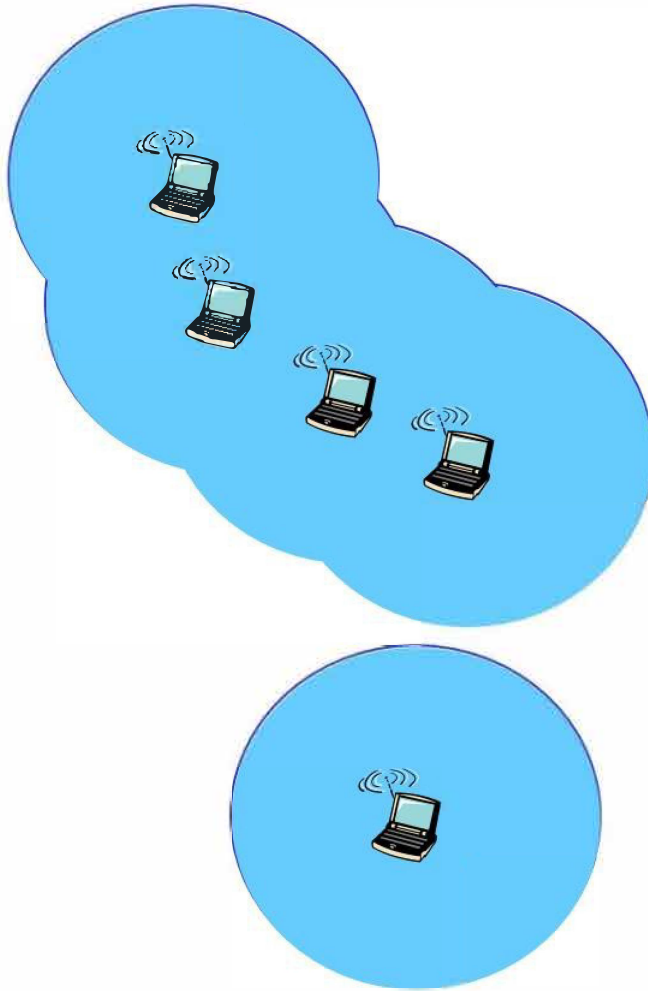
ad hoc mode

❖ **no base stations**

❖ **nodes can only transmit to other nodes within link coverage**

❖ **nodes organize themselves into a network: route among themselves**

Wireless network taxonomy

|	single hop	multiple hops
infrastructure (e.g., APs)	host connects to base station (WiFi, WiMAX, cellular) which connects to larger Internet	host may have to relay through several wireless nodes to connect to larger Internet: *mesh net*
no infrastructure	no base station, no connection to larger Internet (Bluetooth, ad hoc nets)	no base station, no connection to larger Internet. May have to relay to reach other a given wireless node MANET, VANET

Wireless Link Characteristics (1)

Differences from wired link ....

- **decreased signal strength:** radio signal attenuates fast
- **interference from other sources:** wireless network frequencies (e.g., 2.4 GHz) shared by other devices (e.g., phone); devices (motors) interfere as well
- **multipath propagation:** radio signal reflects off objects ground, arriving to a destination at slightly different times

Wireless Link Characteristics (2)

❖ SNR: signal-to-noise ratio

- larger SNR is good!

❖ *SNR versus BER (Bit Error Rate) tradeoffs*

- *given physical layer:* increase power -> increase SNR->decrease BER

- *given SNR:* choose physical layer that meets BER requirement, giving highest throughput

  • SNR may change with mobility: dynamically adapt physical layer (modulation technique, rate)

.... QAM256 (8 Mbps)

— — · QAM16 (4 Mbps)
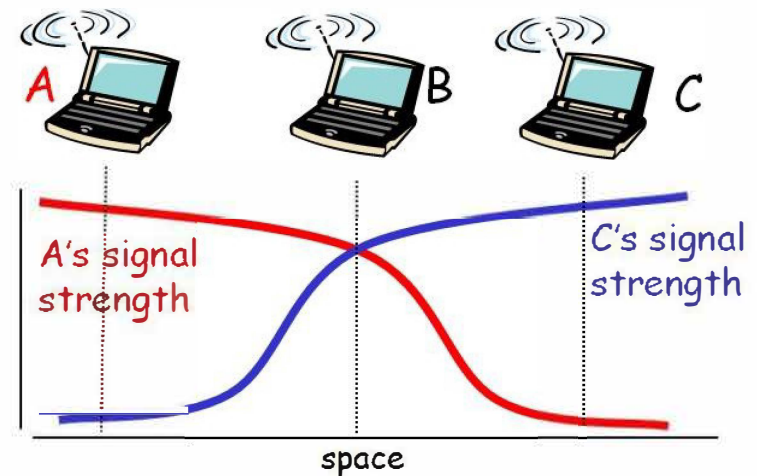
——— BPSK (1 Mbps)
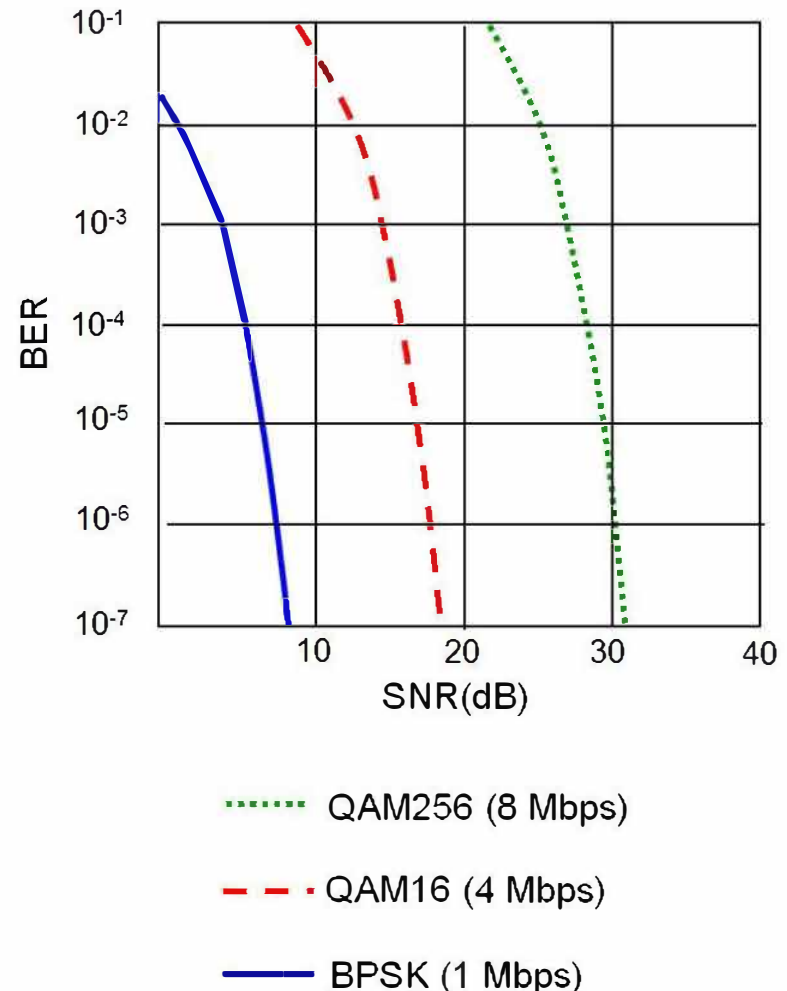
Wireless network characteristics

Additional problems:
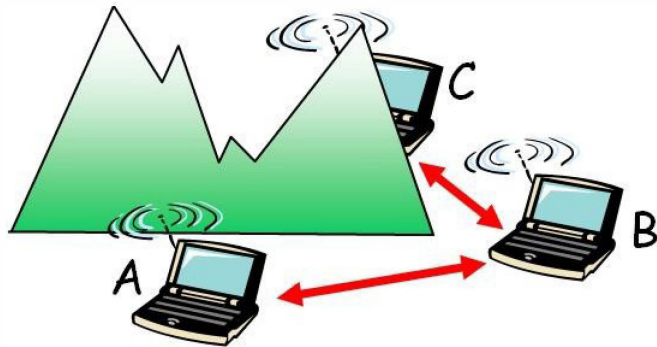
Hidden terminal problem

- ❖ B, A hear each other
- ❖ B, C hear each other
- ❖ A, C can not hear each other

means A, C unaware of their interference at B

Signal attenuation:

- ❖ B, A hear each other
- ❖ B, C hear each other
- ❖ A, C can not hear each other interfering at B

IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN

- ❖ 802.11b
  - ▪ 2.4-5 GHz unlicensed spectrum
  - ▪ up to 11 Mbps

- ❖ 802.11a
  - ▪ 5-6 GHz range
  - ▪ up to 54 Mbps
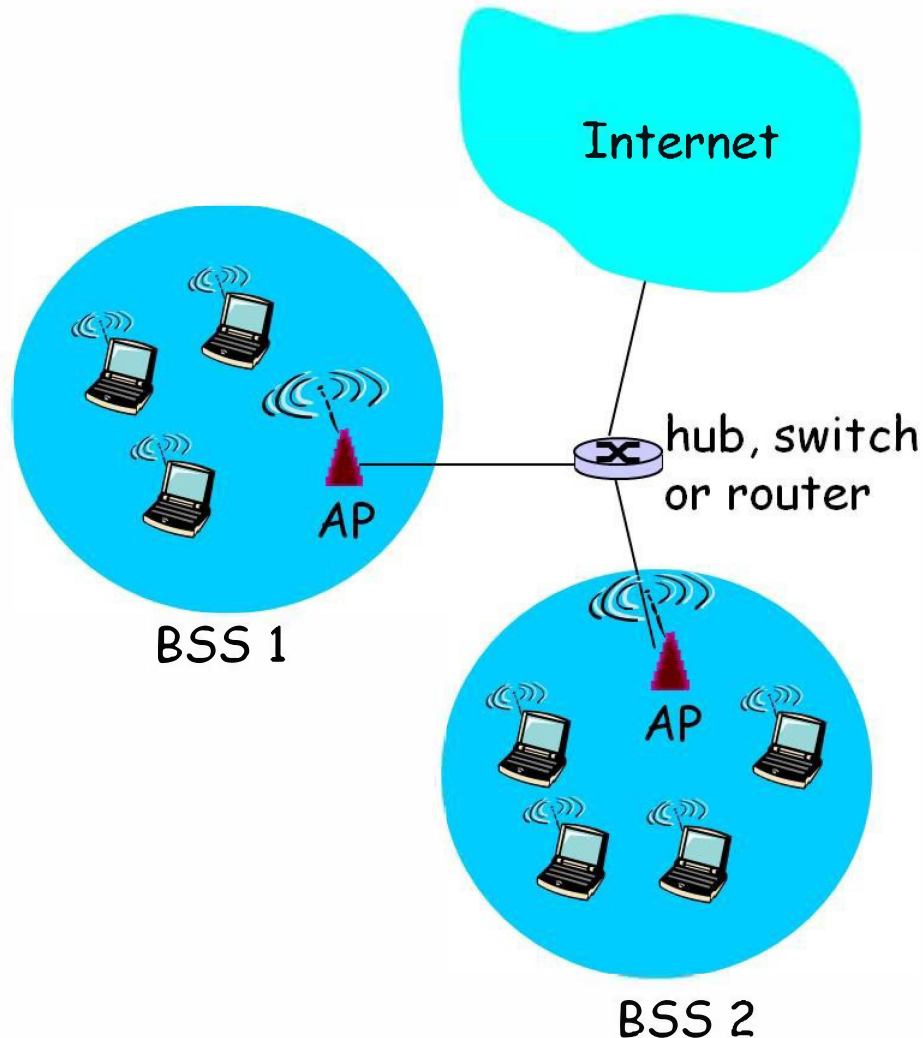- ❖ 802.11g
  - ▪ 2.4-5 GHz range
  - ▪ up to 54 Mbps
- ❖ 802.11n: multiple antennae
  - ▪ 2.4-5 GHz range
  - ▪ up to 200 Mbps

- ❖ all use CSMA/CA for multiple access
- ❖ all have base-station and ad-hoc network versions

802.11 LAN architecture

Internet

hub, switch
or router

AP

BSS 1

AP

BSS 2

❖ wireless host communicates
  with base station
  - base station = access
    point (AP)
❖ Basic Service Set (BSS)
  (aka "cell") in infrastructure
  mode contains:
  - wireless hosts
  - access point (AP): base
   station

802.11: Channels, association

❖ 802.11b: 2.4GHz-2.485GHz
  ▪ 11 channels
  ▪ AP admin chooses frequency for AP
  ▪ channel can be same as that chosen by neighboring AP!

❖ host: must *associate* with an AP
  ▪ scans channels, listening for *beacon frames* containing AP's name (SSID) and MAC address
  ▪ selects AP to associate with
  ▪ may perform authentication
  ▪ will typically run DHCP to get IP address in AP's subnet

802.11: passive/active scanning
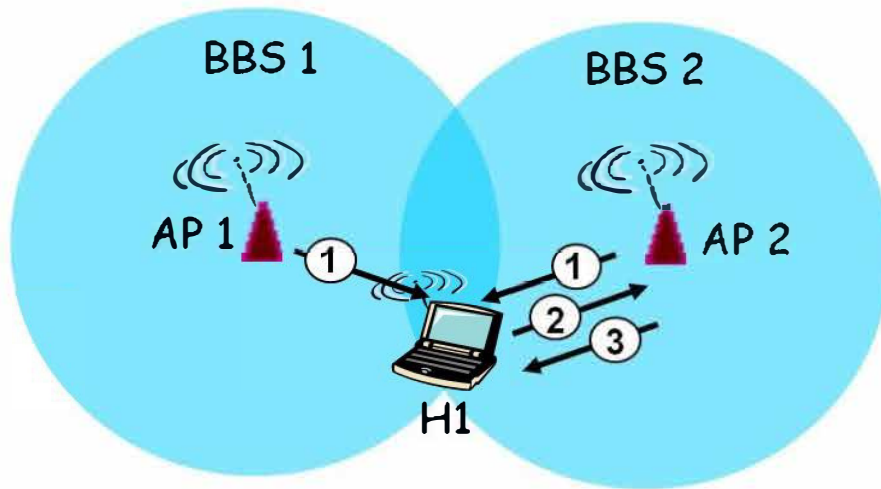
Passive Scanning:
(1) beacon frames sent from APs
(2) association Request frame sent: H1 to selected AP
(3) association Response frame sent: H1 to selected AP
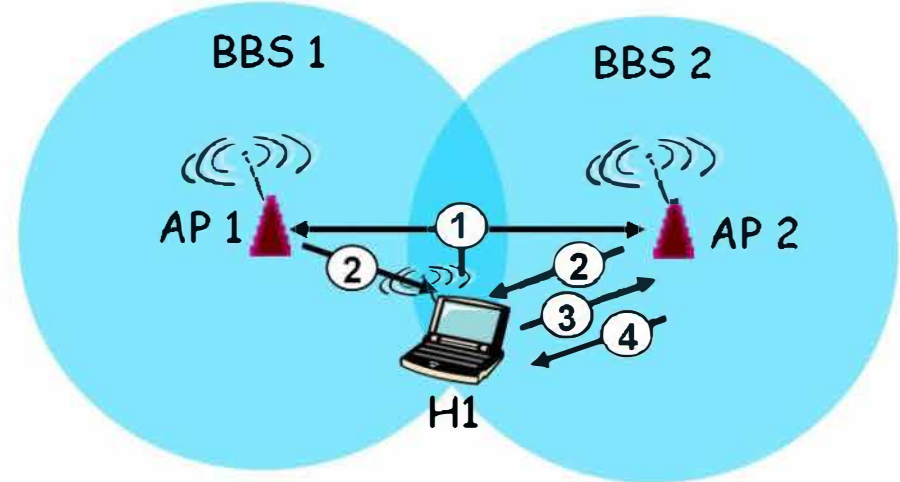
Active Scanning:
(1) Probe Request frame broadcast from H1
(2) Probes response frame sent from APs
(3) Association Request frame sent: H1 to selected AP
(4) Association Response frame sent: H1 to selected AP

IEEE 802.11: multiple access

❖ avoid collisions: 2⁺ nodes transmitting at same time

❖ 802.11: CSMA - sense before transmitting
  ▪ don't collide with ongoing transmission by other node

❖ 802.11: *no* collision detection!
  ▪ difficult to receive (sense collisions) when transmitting due to weak received signals (fading)
  ▪ can't sense all collisions in any case: hidden terminal, fading
 ▪ goal: *avoid collisions:* CSMA/C(ollision)A(voidance)
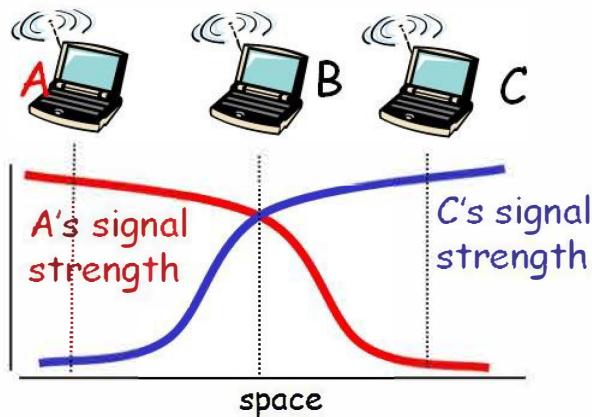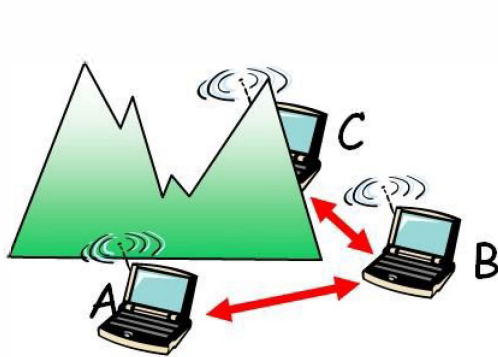
IEEE 802.11 MAC Protocol: CSMA/CA

802.11 sender

1 if sense channel idle for **DIFS** then
    transmit entire frame (no CD)

2 if sense channel busy then
    start random backoff time
    timer counts down while channel idle
    transmit when timer expires
    if no ACK, increase random backoff
        interval, repeat 2

802.11 receiver

– if frame received OK
    return ACK after **SIFS** (ACK needed due
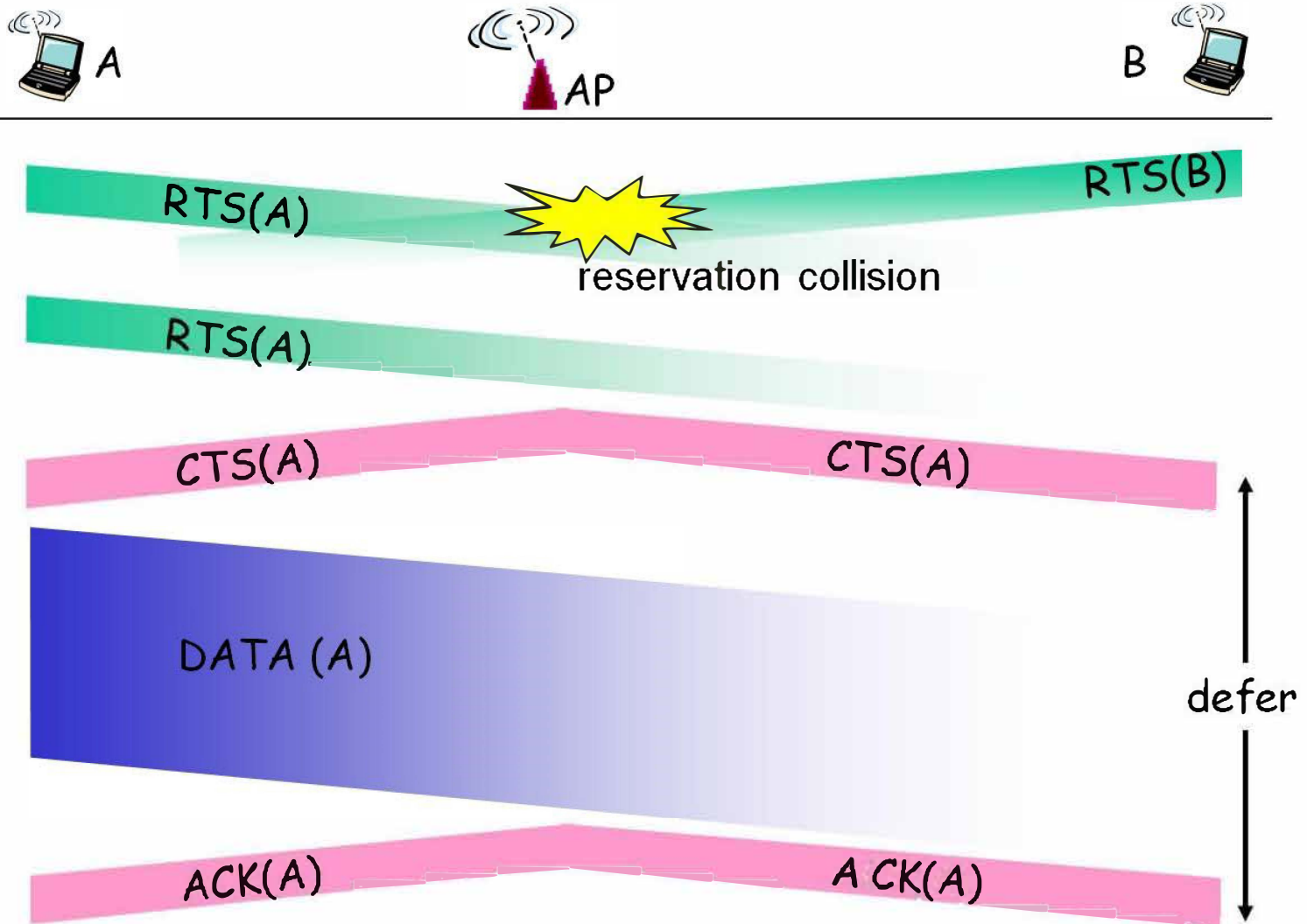   to hidden terminal problem)
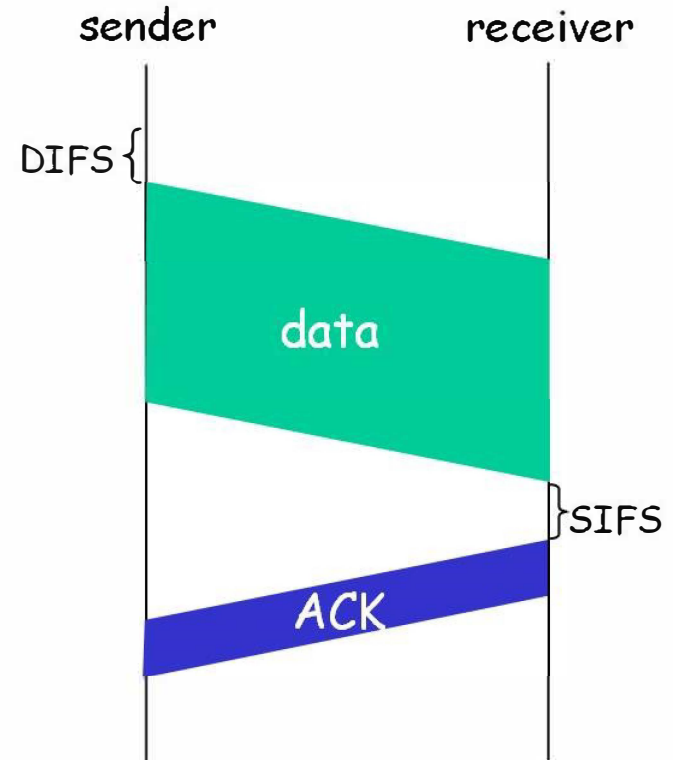
Avoiding collisions (more)

idea: allow sender to "reserve" channel rather than random access of data frames: avoid collisions of long data frames

❖ sender first transmits *small* request-to-send (RTS) packets to BS using CSMA

- RTSs may still collide with each other (but they're short)

❖ BS broadcasts clear-to-send CTS in response to RTS

❖ CTS heard by all nodes

- sender transmits data frame
- other stations defer transmissions

avoid data frame collisions completely using small reservation packets!

Collision Avoidance: RTS-CTS exchange

A

AP

B

RTS(A)

RTS(B)

reservation collision

RTS(A)

CTS(A)   CTS(A)

DATA (A)

defer

time

ACK(A)   A CK(A)

802.11 frame: addressing

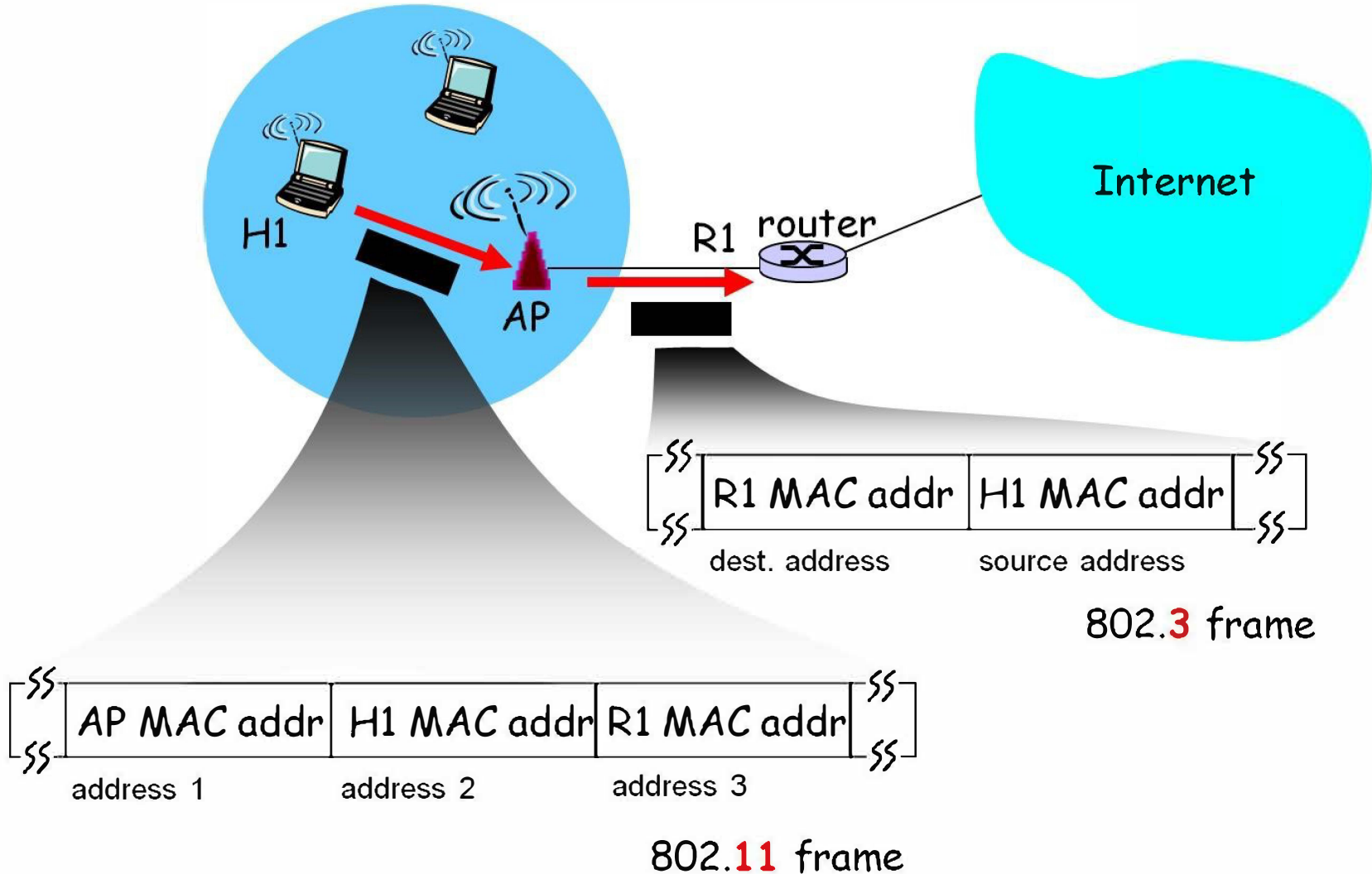| 2	2	6	6	6	2	6	0 - 2312	4
frame control	duration	address 1	address 2	address 3	seq control	address 4	payload	CRC
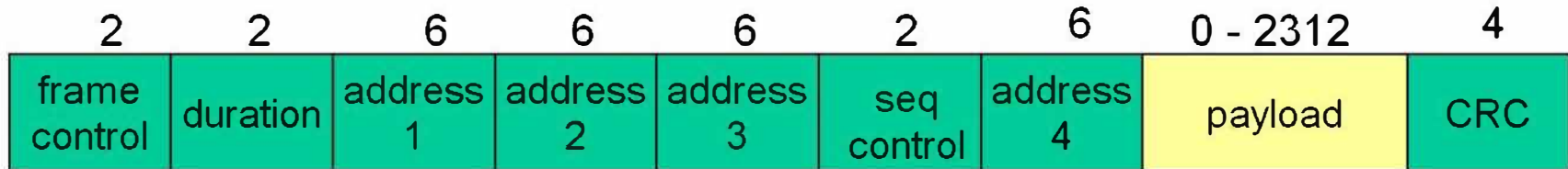
Address 1: MAC address of wireless host or AP to receive this frame

Address 2: MAC address of wireless host or AP transmitting this frame

Address 3: MAC address of router interface to which AP is attached

Address 4: used only in ad hoc mode

802.11 frame: addressing

Internet

H1

router

R1

AP

R1 MAC addr	H1 MAC addr
dest. address	source address

802.**3** frame

AP MAC addr	H1 MAC addr	R1 MAC addr
address 1	address 2	address 3

802.**11** frame

802.11 frame: more

duration of reserved transmission time (RTS/CTS)

frame seq # (for RDT)

2	2	6	6	6	2	6	0 - 2312	4
frame control	duration	address 1	address 2	address 3	seq control	address 4	payload	CRC

2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Protocol version	Type	Subtype	To AP	From AP	More frag	Retry	Power mgt	More data	WEP	Rsvd

frame type (RTS, CTS, ACK, data)

802.11: mobility within same subnet

❖ **H1 remains in same IP subnet: IP address can remain same**

❖ **switch: which AP is associated with H1?**

  ▪ self-learning (Ch. 5): switch will see frame from H1 and "remember" which switch port can be used to reach H1

router

hub or switch

BBS 1

AP 1

AP 2

H1

BBS 2
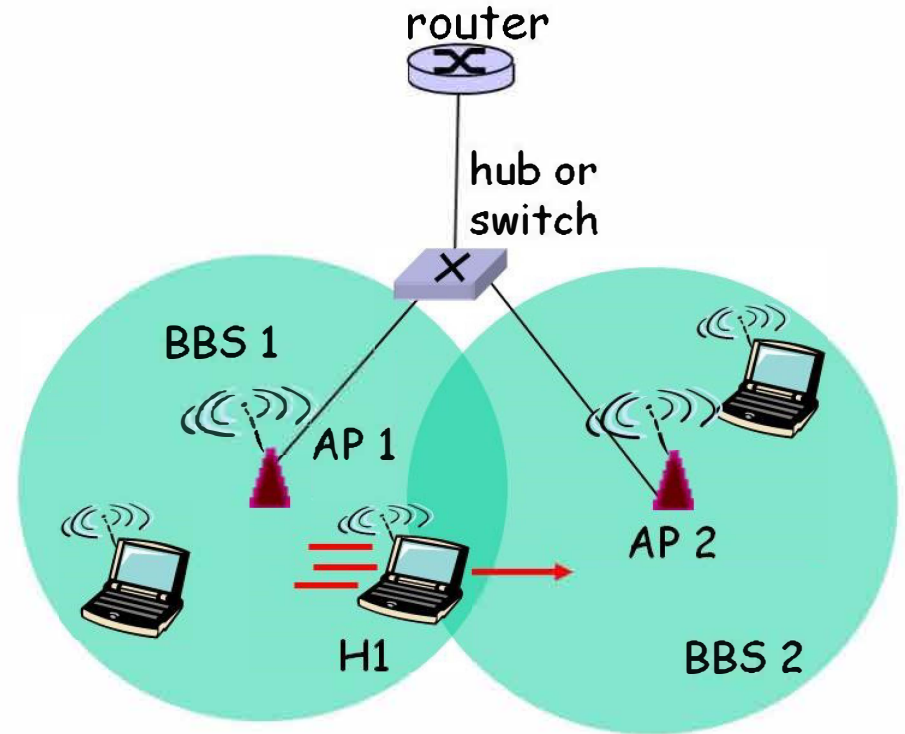
802.11: advanced capabilities

Rate Adaptation

❖ base station, mobile
  dynamically change
  transmission rate
  (physical layer
  modulation technique)
  as mobile moves, SNR
  varies

..... QAM256 (8 Mbps)
- - QAM16 (4 Mbps)
—— BPSK (1 Mbps)
● operating point
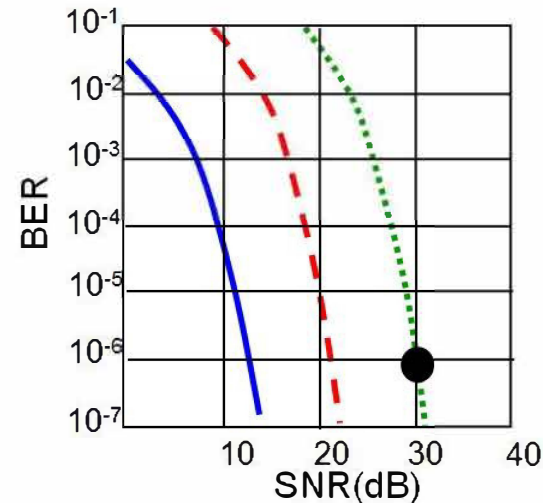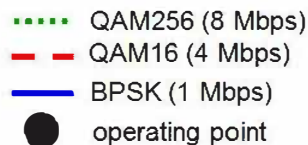
1. SNR decreases, BER
increase as node moves
away from base station

2. When BER becomes too
high, switch to lower
transmission rate but with
lower BER

802.11 advanced capabilities

Power management

❖ **Node-to-AP: "I am going to sleep until next beacon frame"**

    - AP knows not to transmit frames to this node
    - node wakes up before next beacon frame

❖ **beacon frame: contains list of mobiles with AP-to-mobile frames waiting to be sent**

    - node will stay awake if AP-to-mobile frames to be sent; otherwise sleep again until next beacon frame
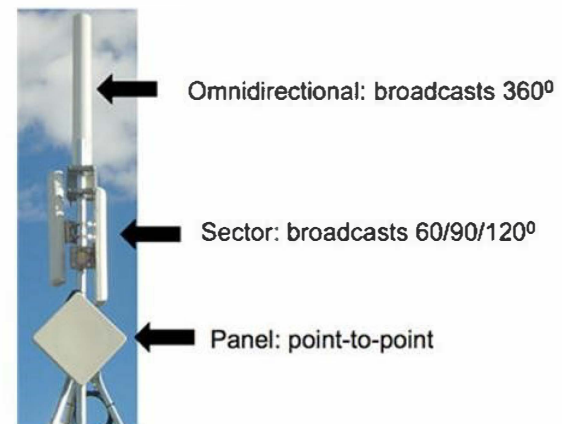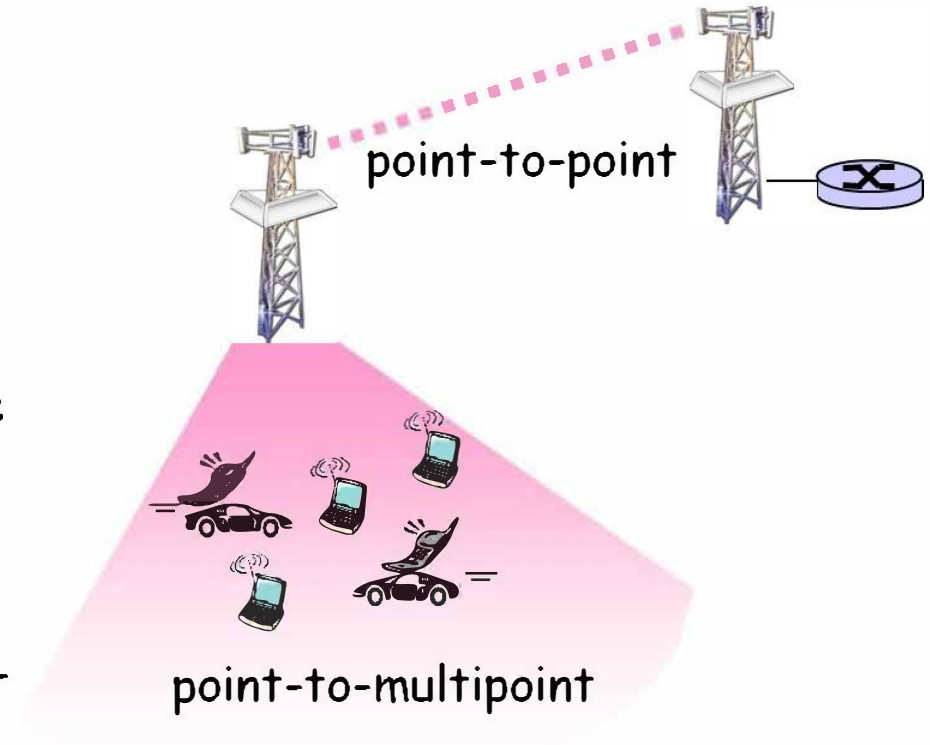
802.15: personal area network

❖ less than 10 m diameter
❖ replacement for cables (mouse, keyboard, headphones)
❖ ad hoc: no infrastructure
❖ master/slaves:
  ▪ slaves request permission to send (to master)
  ▪ master grants requests
❖ 802.15: evolved from Bluetooth specification
  ▪ 2.4-2.5 GHz radio band
  ▪ up to 721 kbps

radi us fo coverage
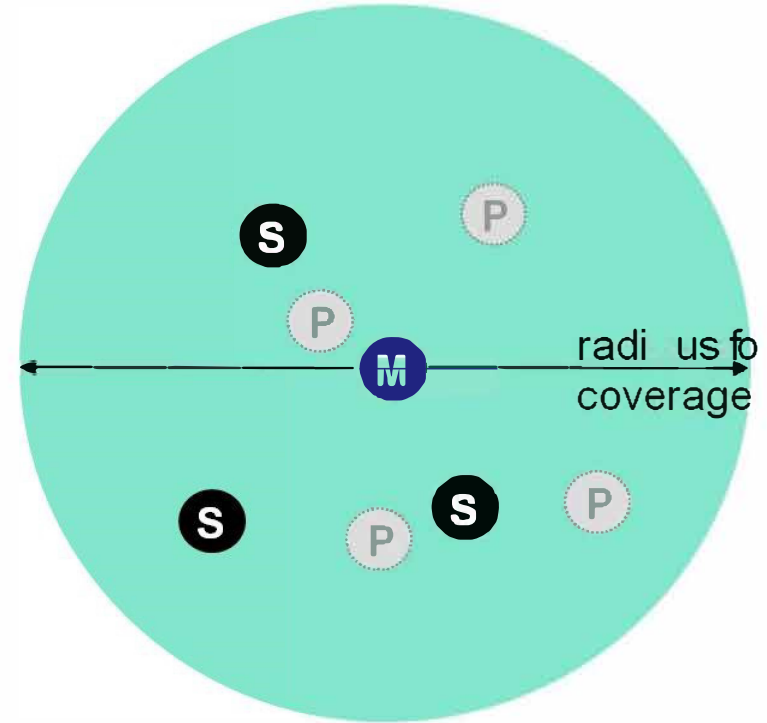
Ⓜ Master device

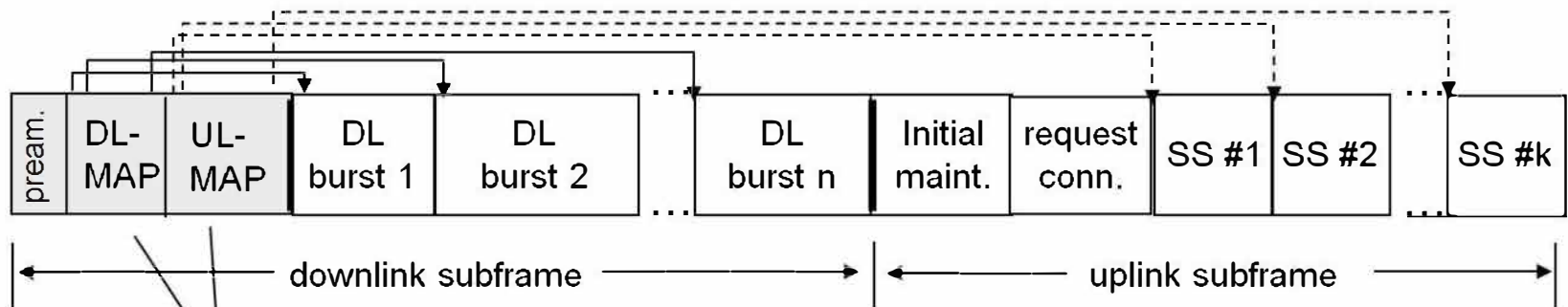Ⓢ Slave device

Ⓟ Parked device (inactive)

802.16: WiMAX

❖ like 802.11 & cellular: base station model

  ▪ transmissions to/from base station by hosts with omnidirectional antenna

  ▪ base station-to-base station backhaul with point-to-point antenna

❖ unlike 802.11:

  ▪ range ~ 60 miles ("city rather than coffee shop")

  ▪ ~14 Mbps

point-to-point

point-to-multipoint

Omnidirectional: broadcasts 360⁰

Sector: broadcasts 60/90/120⁰

Panel: point-to-point

802.16: WiMAX: downlink, uplink scheduling

- ❖ transmission frame
  - down-link subframe: base station to node
  - uplink subframe: node to base station

pream.	DL-MAP	UL-MAP	DL burst 1	DL burst 2	...	DL burst n	Initial maint.	request conn.	SS #1	SS #2	...	SS #k

|← downlink subframe →|← uplink subframe →|

base station tells nodes who will get to receive (DL map) and who will get to send (UL map), and when

- ❖ WiMAX standard provide mechanism for scheduling, but not scheduling algorithm