

Chapter 4 outline

4.1 Introduction

Wireless

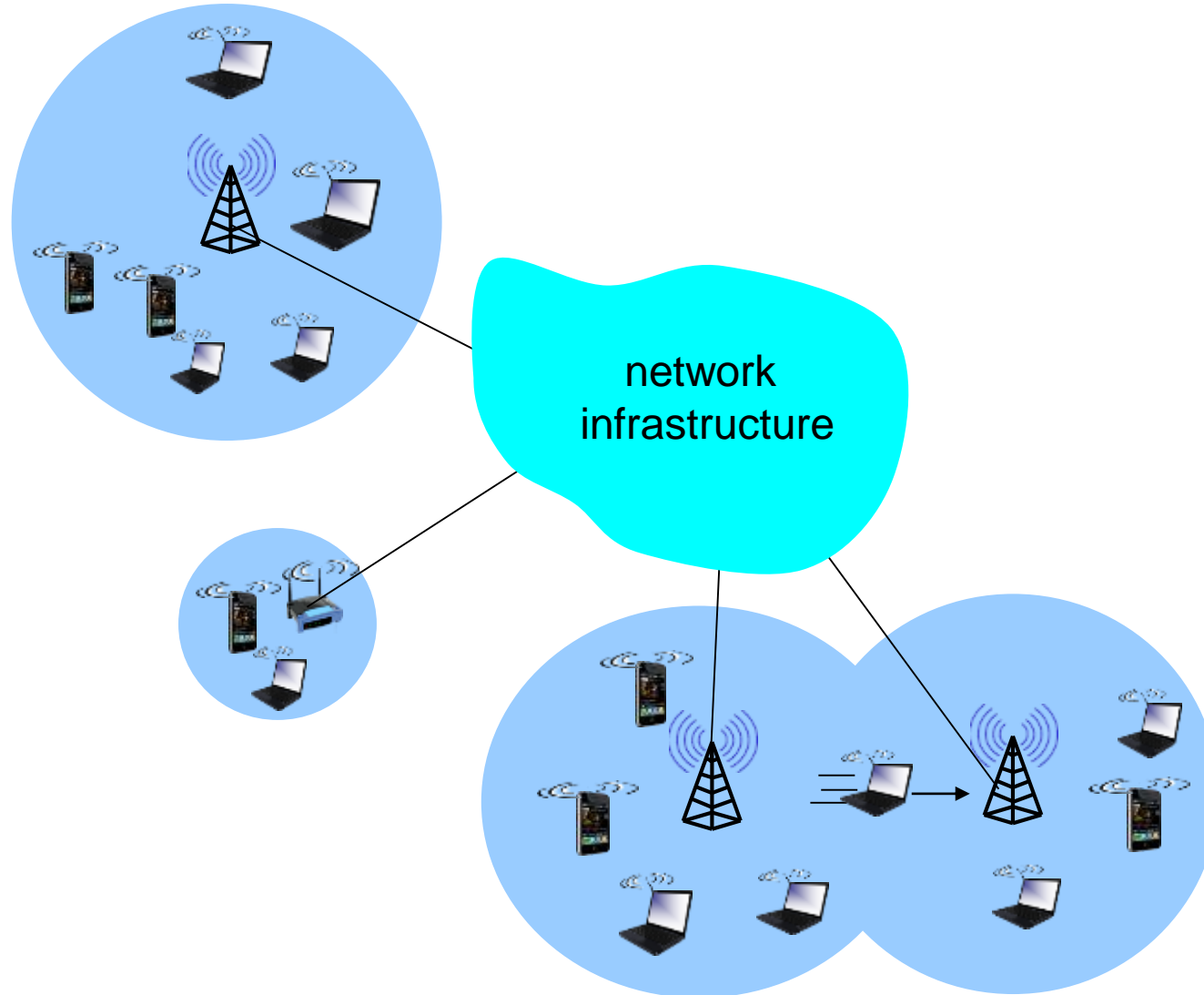
4.2 Wireless links, characteristics

4.3 IEEE 802.11 wireless LANs (“Wi-Fi”)

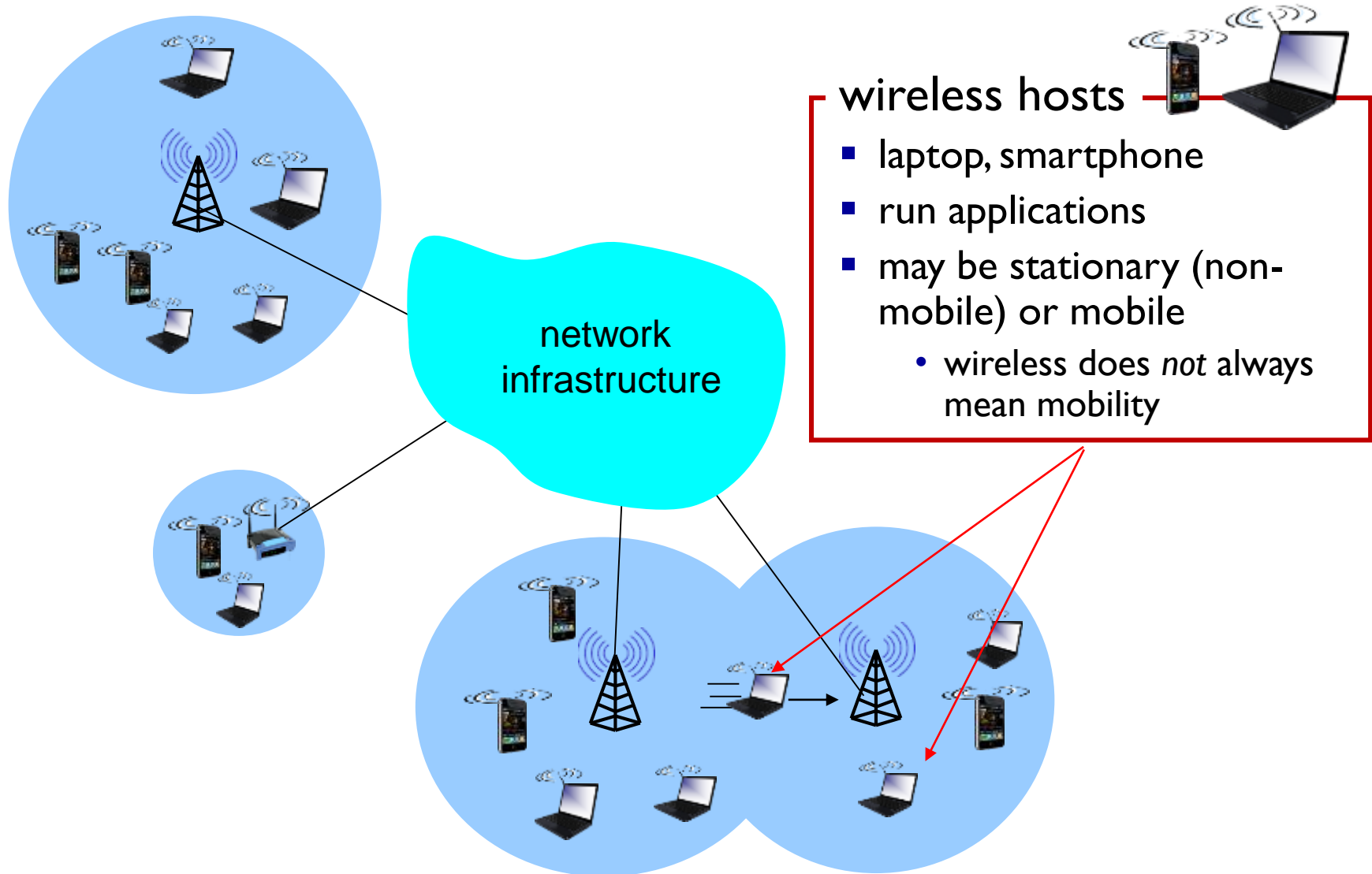
4.4 Cellular Internet Access

- architecture
- standards (e.g., 3G, LTE)

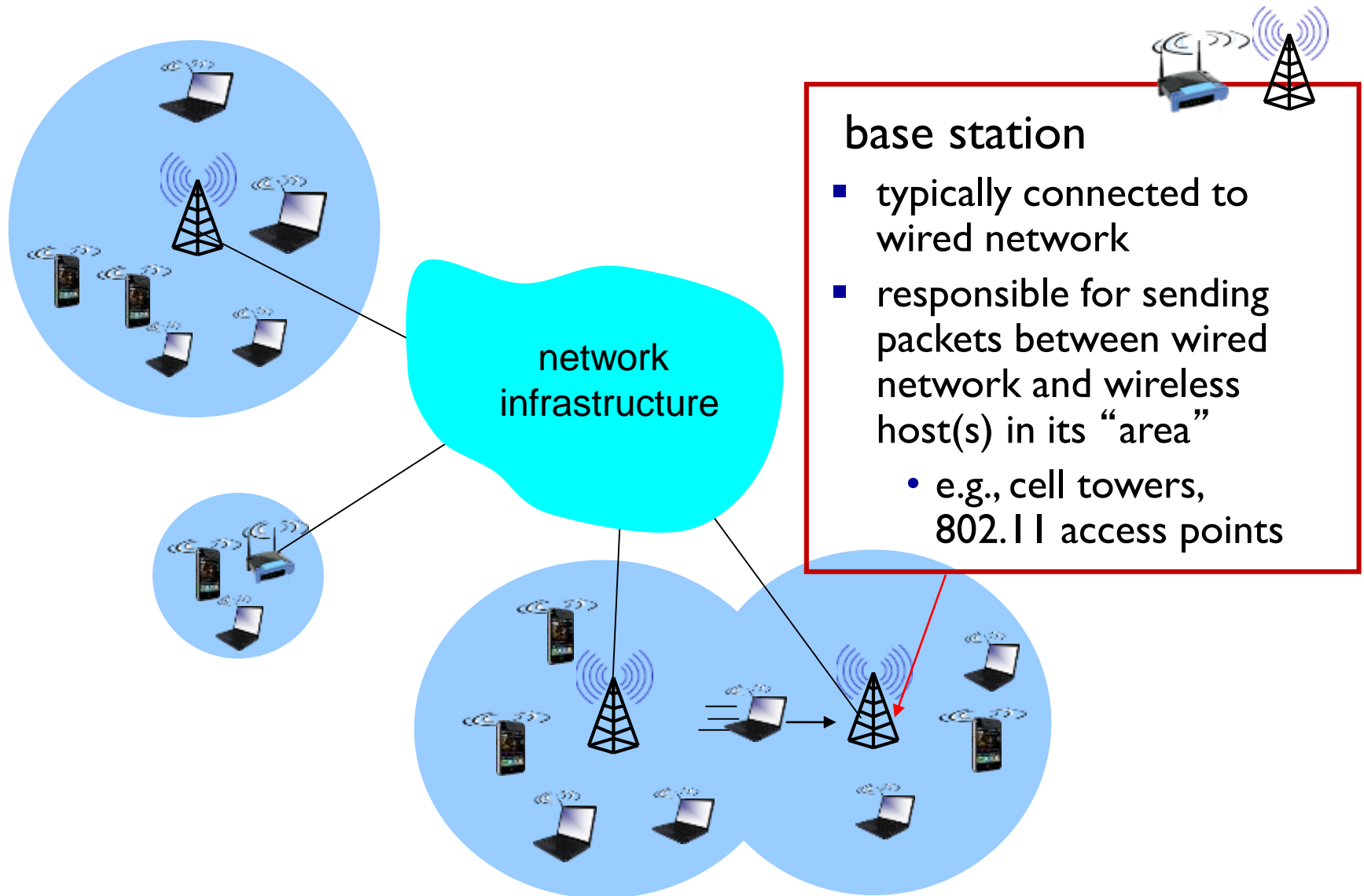
Elements of a wireless network



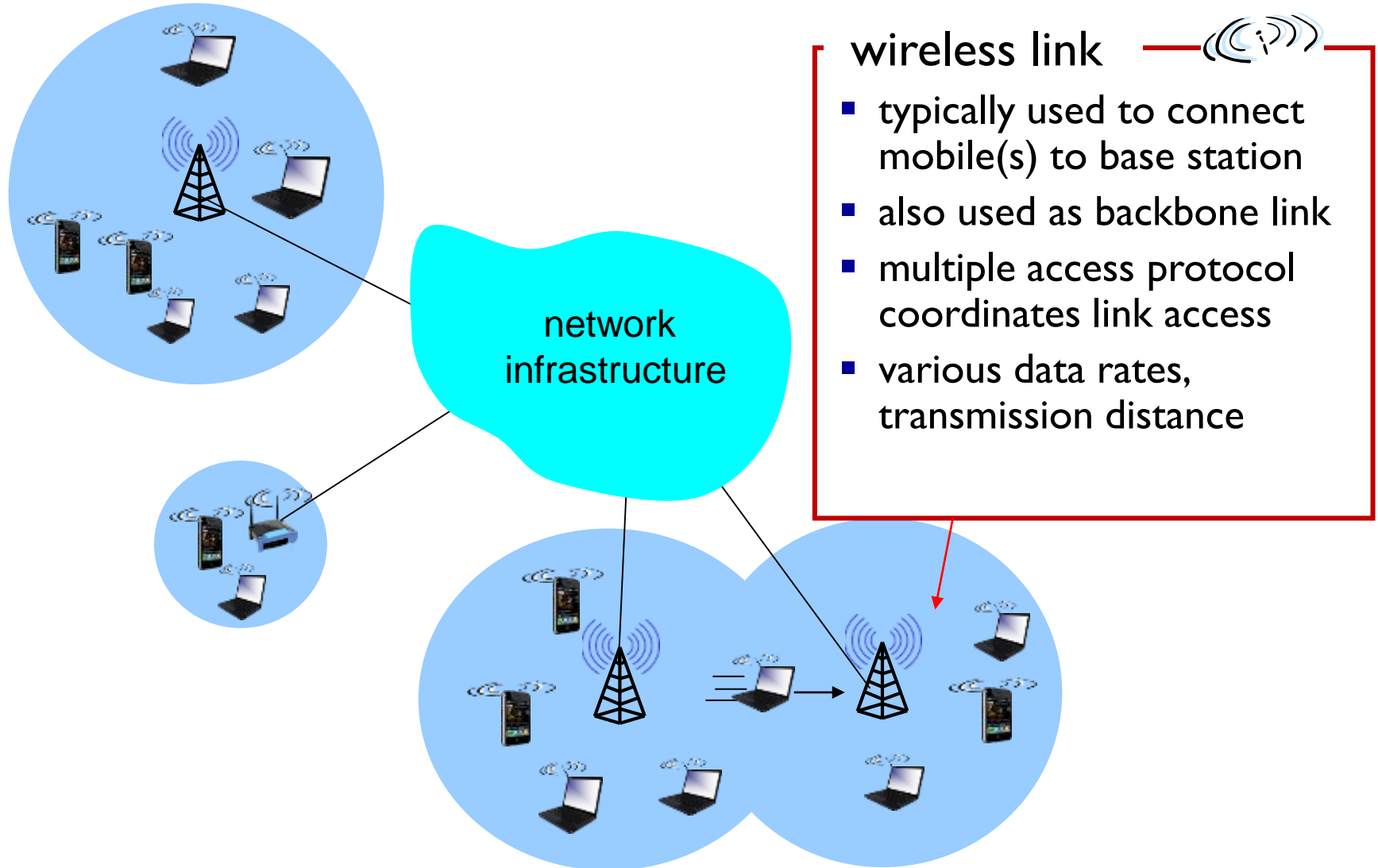
Elements of a wireless network



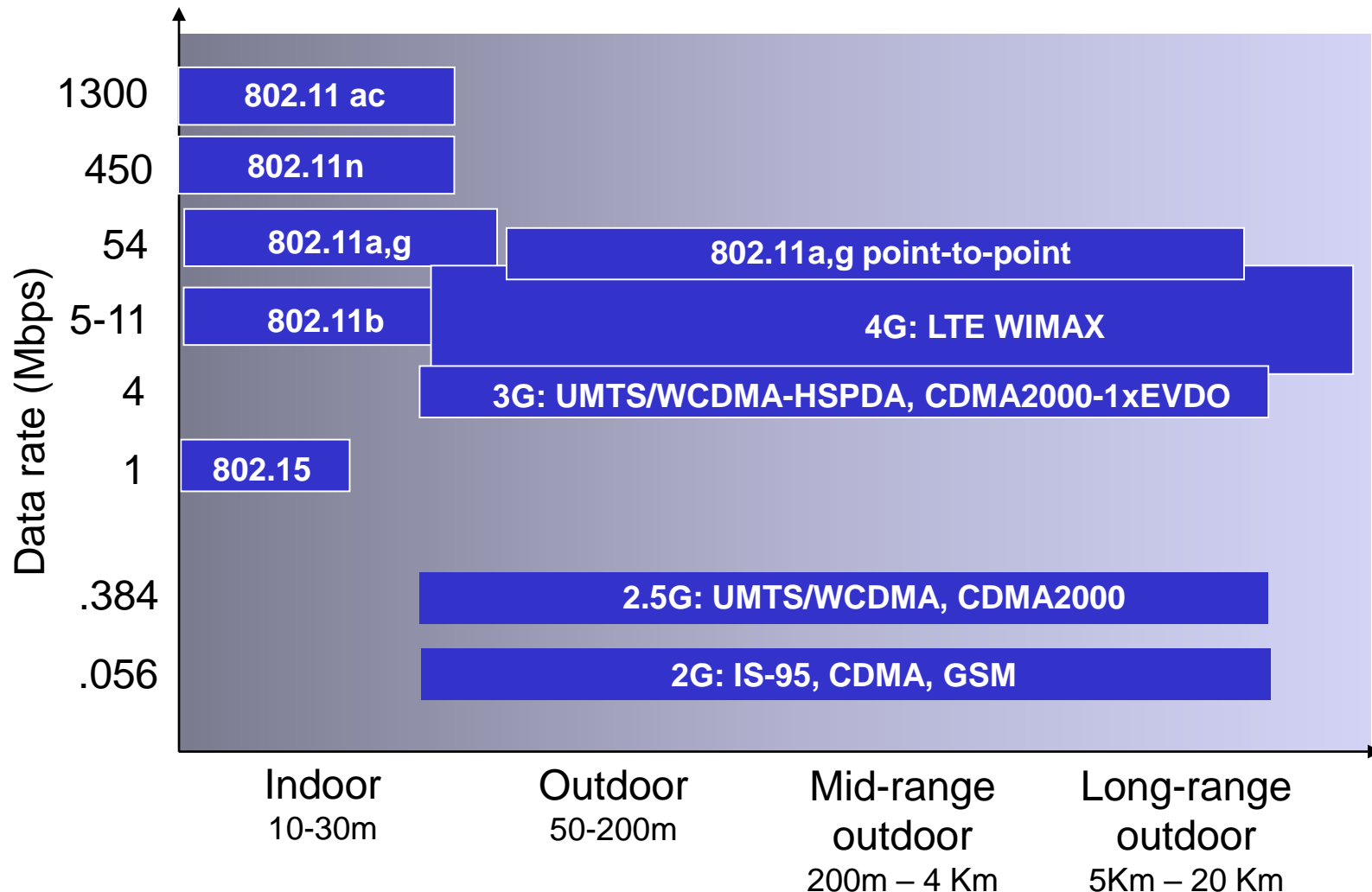
Elements of a wireless network



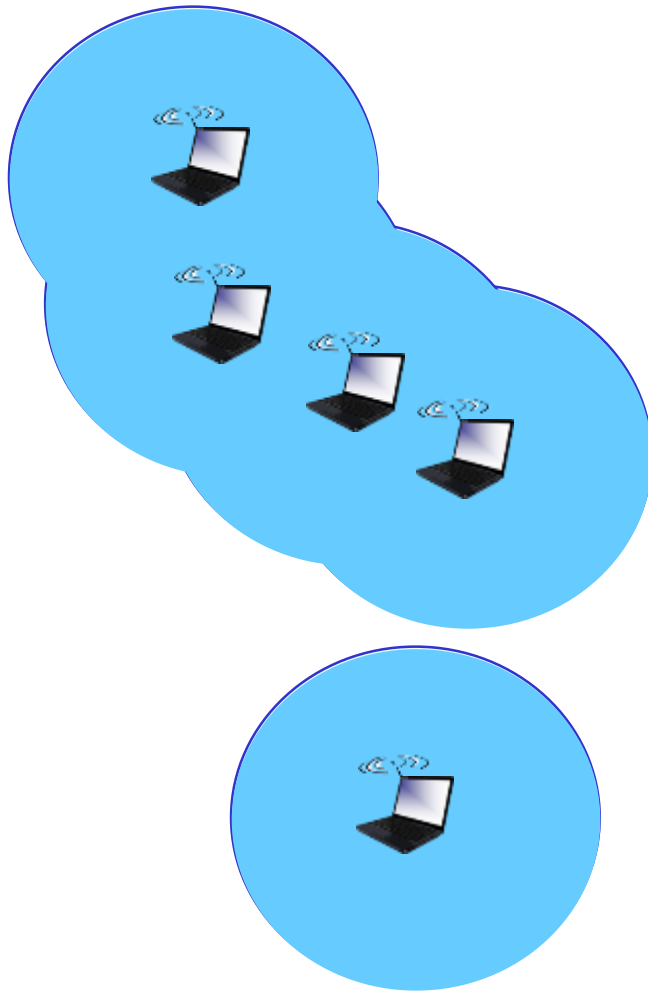
Elements of a wireless network



Characteristics of selected wireless links



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: <i>mesh net</i>
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 VANET

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Wireless Link Characteristics (I)

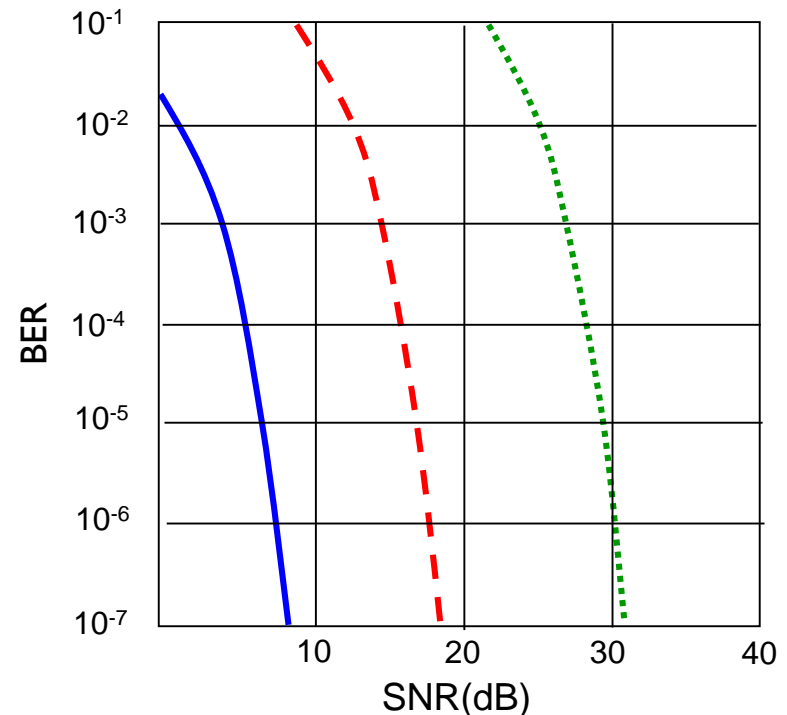
important differences from wired link

- *decreased signal strength*: radio signal attenuates as it propagates through matter (path loss)
- *interference from other sources*: standardized 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 at destination at slightly different times

.... make communication across (even a point to point) wireless link much more “difficult”

Wireless Link Characteristics (2)

- SNR: signal-to-noise ratio
 - larger SNR – easier to extract signal from noise (a “good thing”)
- *SNR versus BER tradeoffs*
 - *given physical layer*: increase power \rightarrow increase SNR \rightarrow 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)



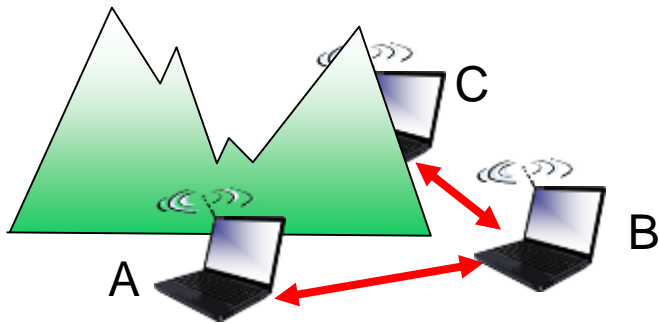
..... QAM256 (8 Mbps)

- - - QAM16 (4 Mbps)

— BPSK (1 Mbps)

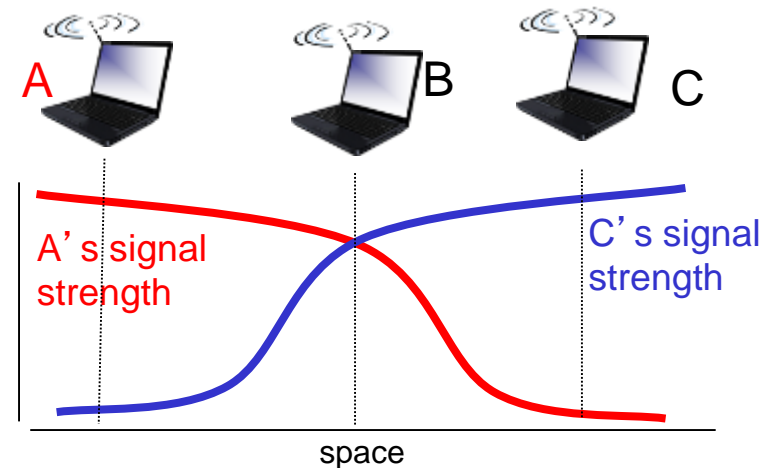
Wireless network characteristics

Multiple wireless senders and receivers create additional problems (beyond multiple access):



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

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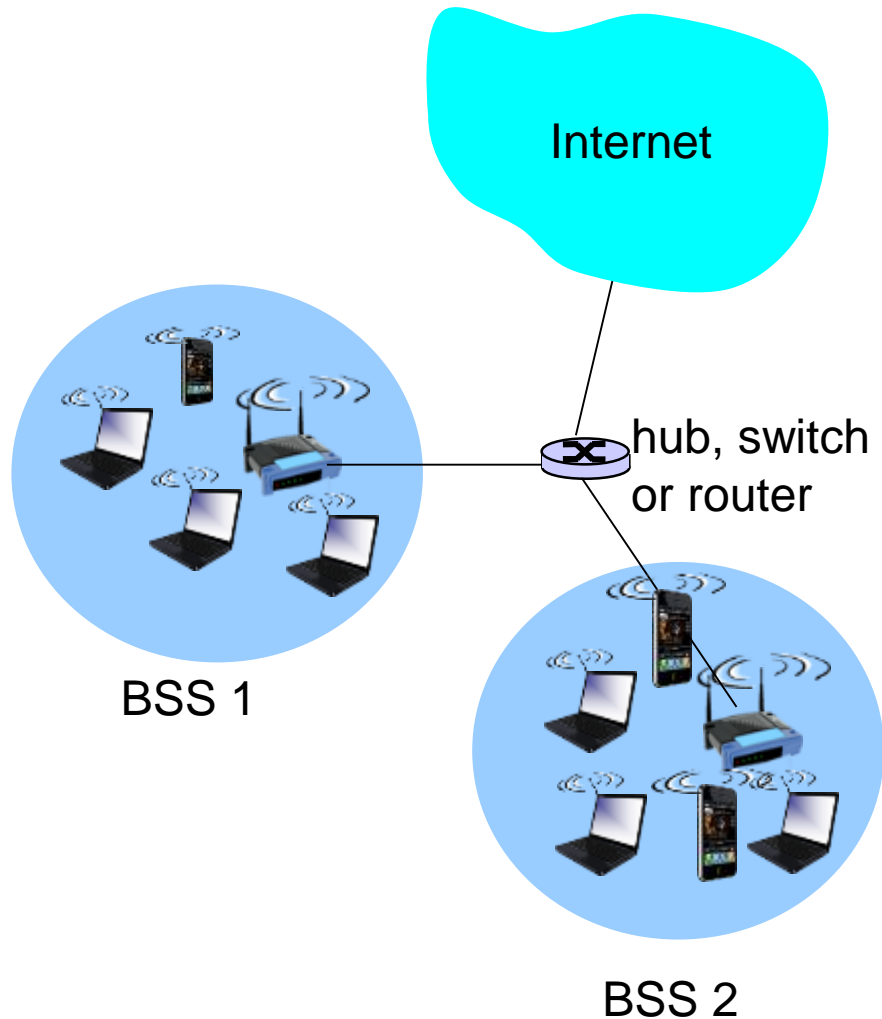
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802.11 LAN architecture

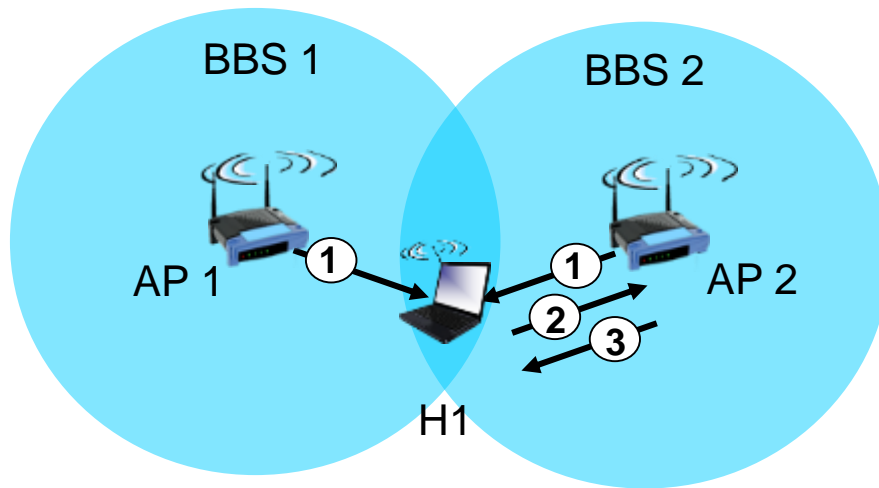


- wireless host communicates with base station
 - **base station = access point (AP)**
- **Basic Service Set (BSS)** (aka “cell”) in infrastructure mode contains:
 - wireless hosts
 - access point (AP): base station
 - ad hoc mode: hosts only

802.11: Channels, association

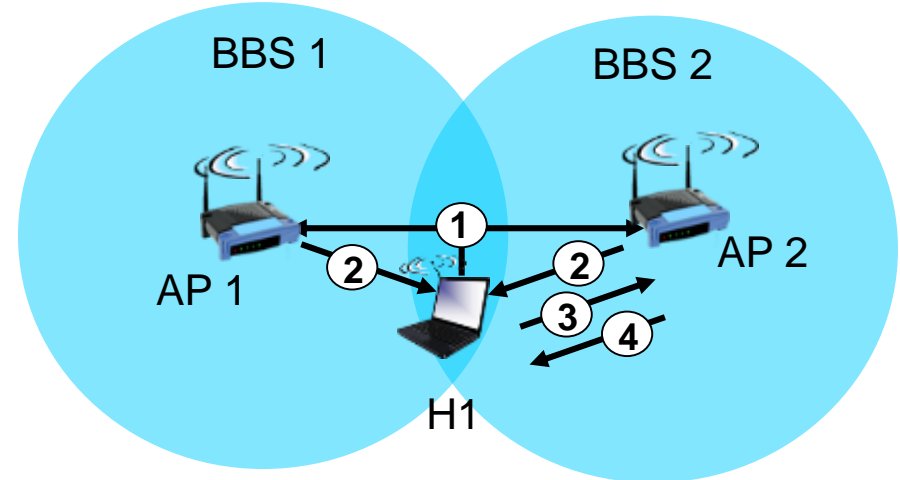
- 802.11b: 2.4GHz-2.485GHz spectrum divided into 11 channels at different frequencies
 - AP admin chooses frequency for AP
 - interference possible: channel can be same as that chosen by neighboring AP!
- host: must *associate* with an AP
 - scans channels, listening for *beacon frames* containing AP's name (SSID) and MAC address
 - selects AP to associate with
 - 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 from selected AP to H1

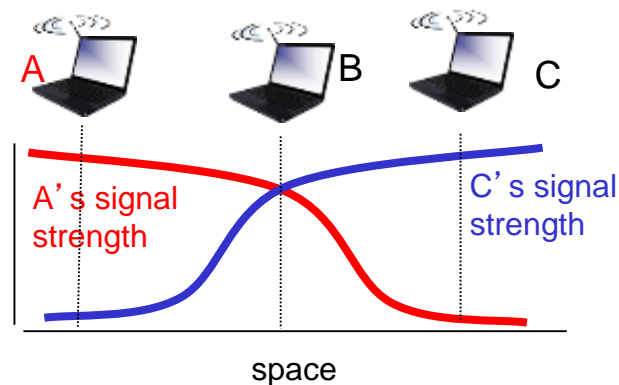
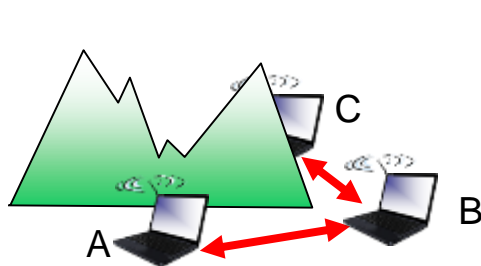


active scanning:

- (1) Probe Request frame broadcast from H1
- (2) Probe Response frames sent from APs
- (3) Association Request frame sent: H1 to selected AP
- (4) Association Response frame sent from selected AP to H1

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)



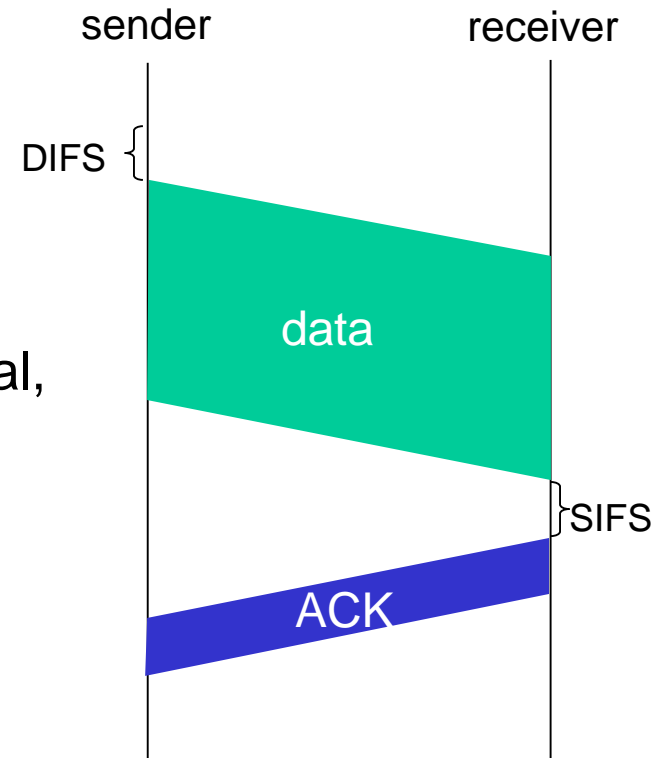
IEEE 802.11 MAC Protocol: CSMA/CA

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



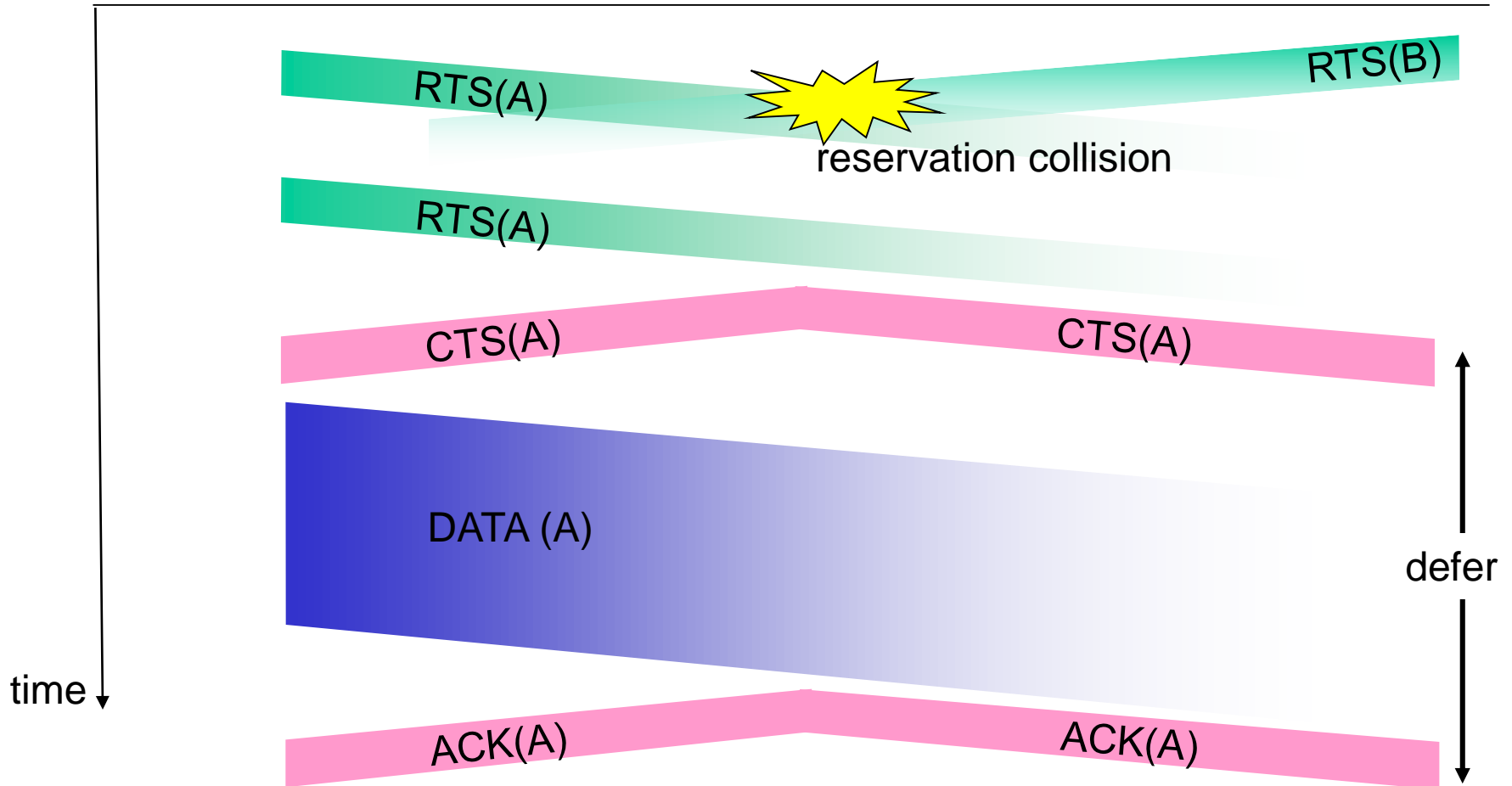
A



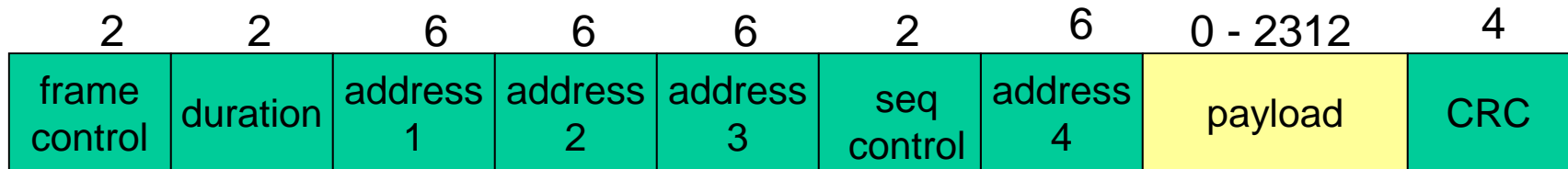
AP



B



802.11 frame: addressing



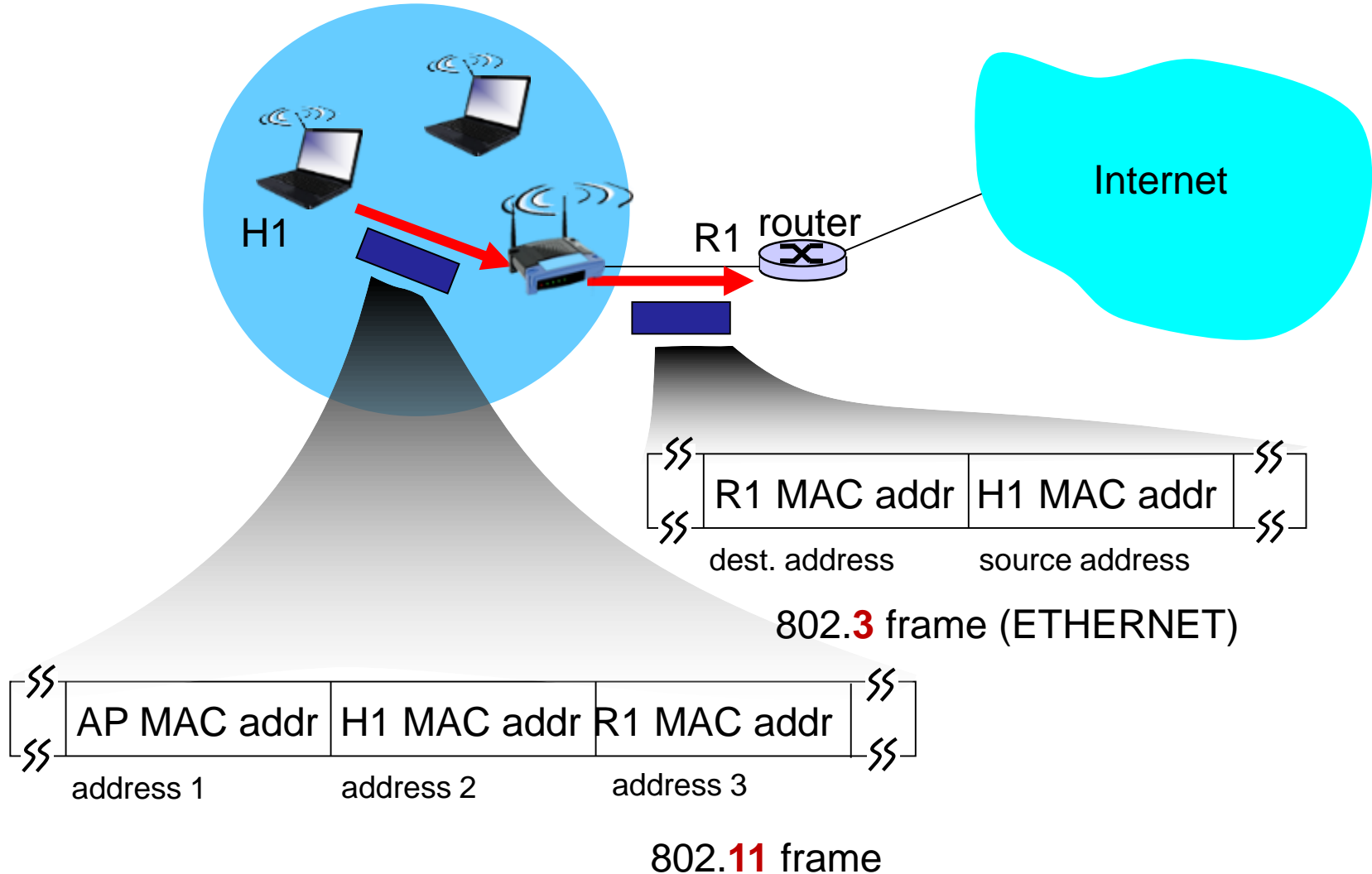
Address 1: MAC address of wireless host or AP to receive this frame

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

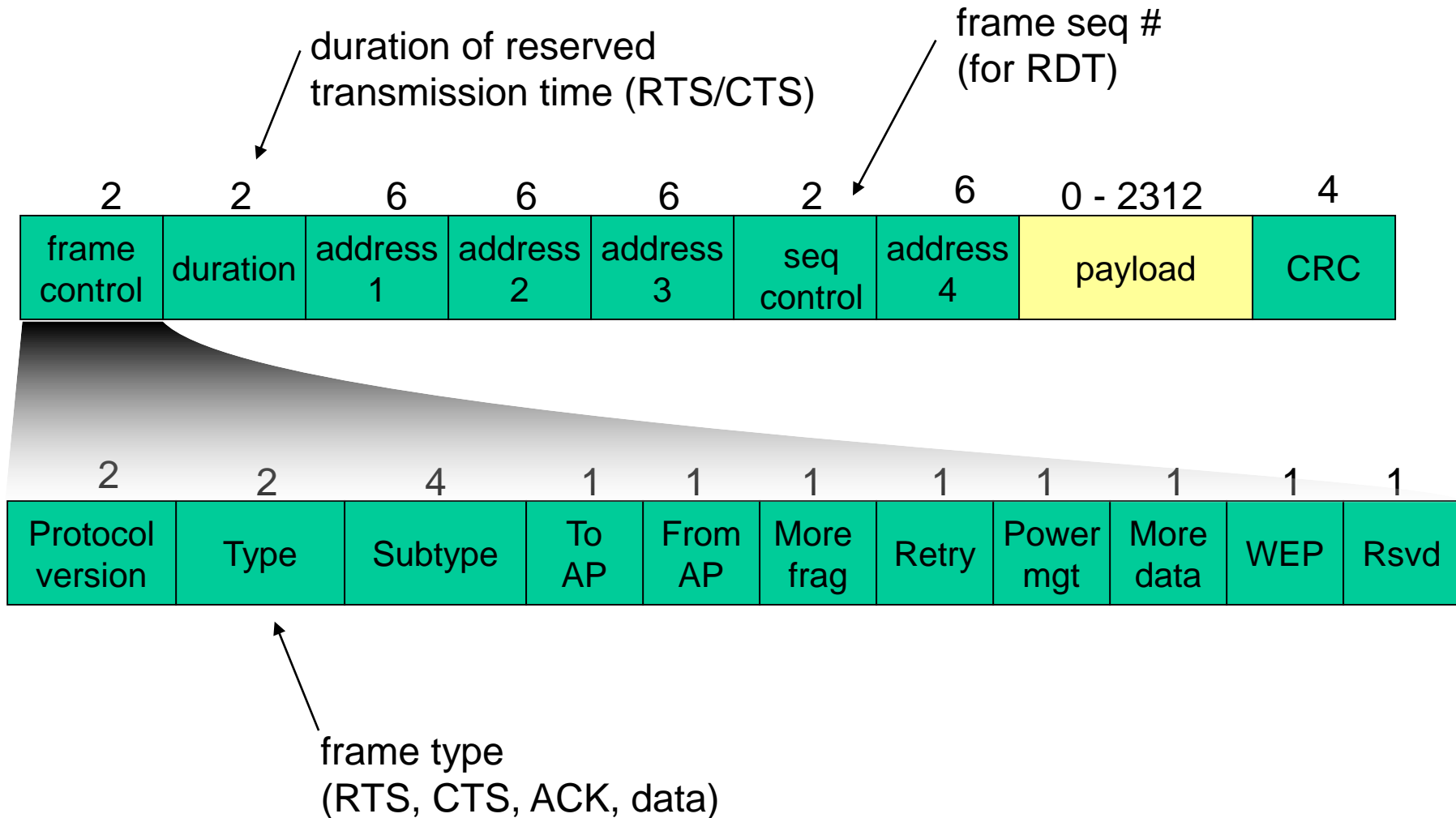
Address 3: MAC address of router interface to which AP is attached

Address 4: used only in ad hoc mode

802.11 frame: addressing

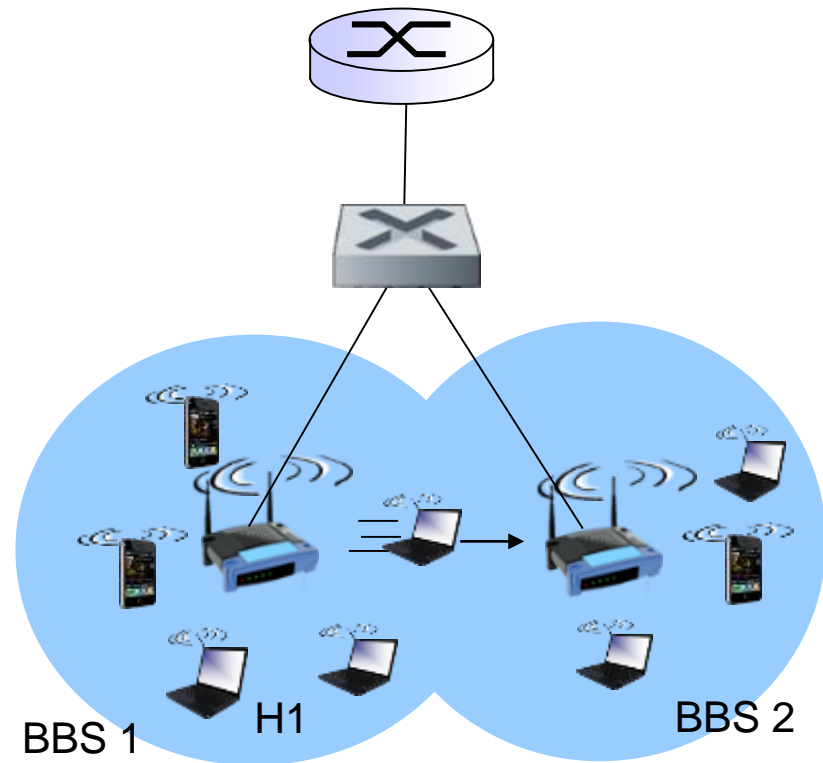


802.11 frame: more



802.11: mobility within same subnet

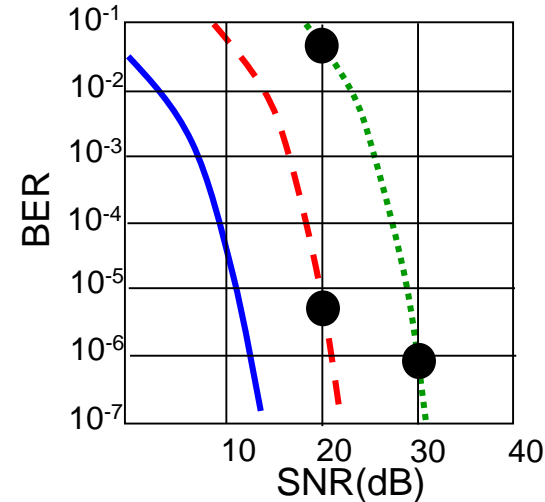
- H1 remains in same IP subnet: IP address can remain same
- switch: which AP is associated with H1?
 - self-learning (Ch. 5): switch will see frame from H1 and “remember” which switch port can be used to reach H1



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

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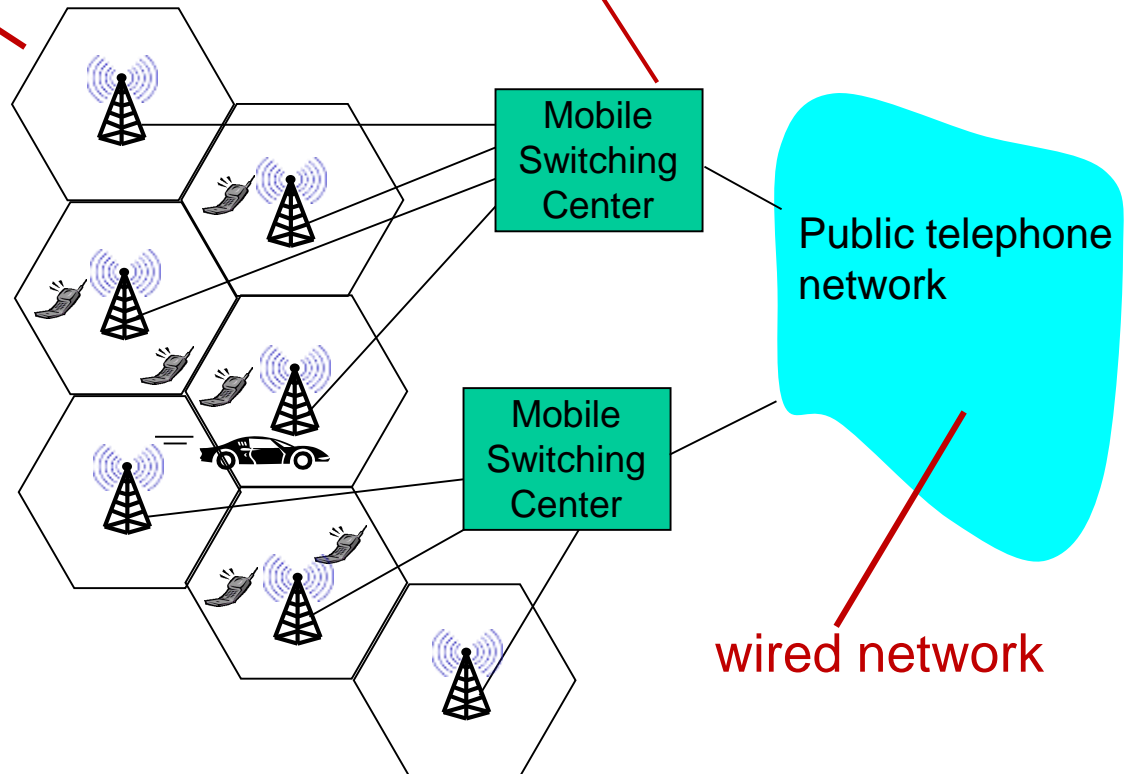
Components of cellular network architecture

cell

- ❖ covers geographical region
- ❖ *base station* (BS)
analogous to 802.11 AP
- ❖ *mobile users* attach to network through BS
- ❖ *air-interface*: physical and link layer protocol between mobile and BS

MSC

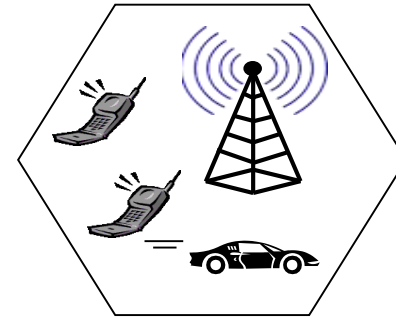
- ❖ connects cells to wired tel. net.
- ❖ manages call setup
- ❖ handles mobility



Cellular networks: the first hop

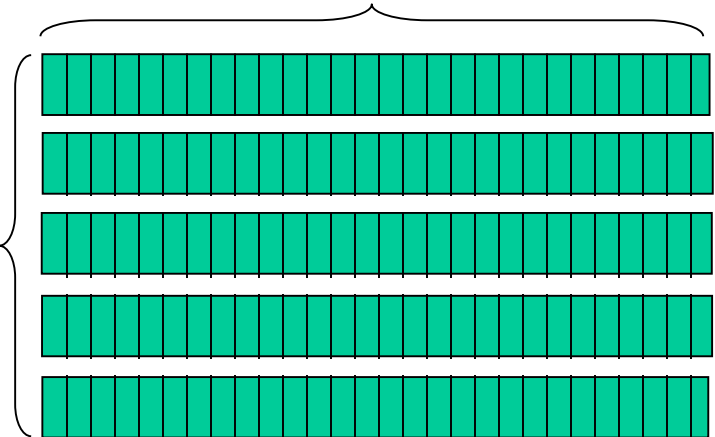
Two techniques for sharing mobile-to-BS radio spectrum

- **combined FDMA/TDMA:** divide spectrum in frequency channels, divide each channel into time slots
- **CDMA:** code division multiple access

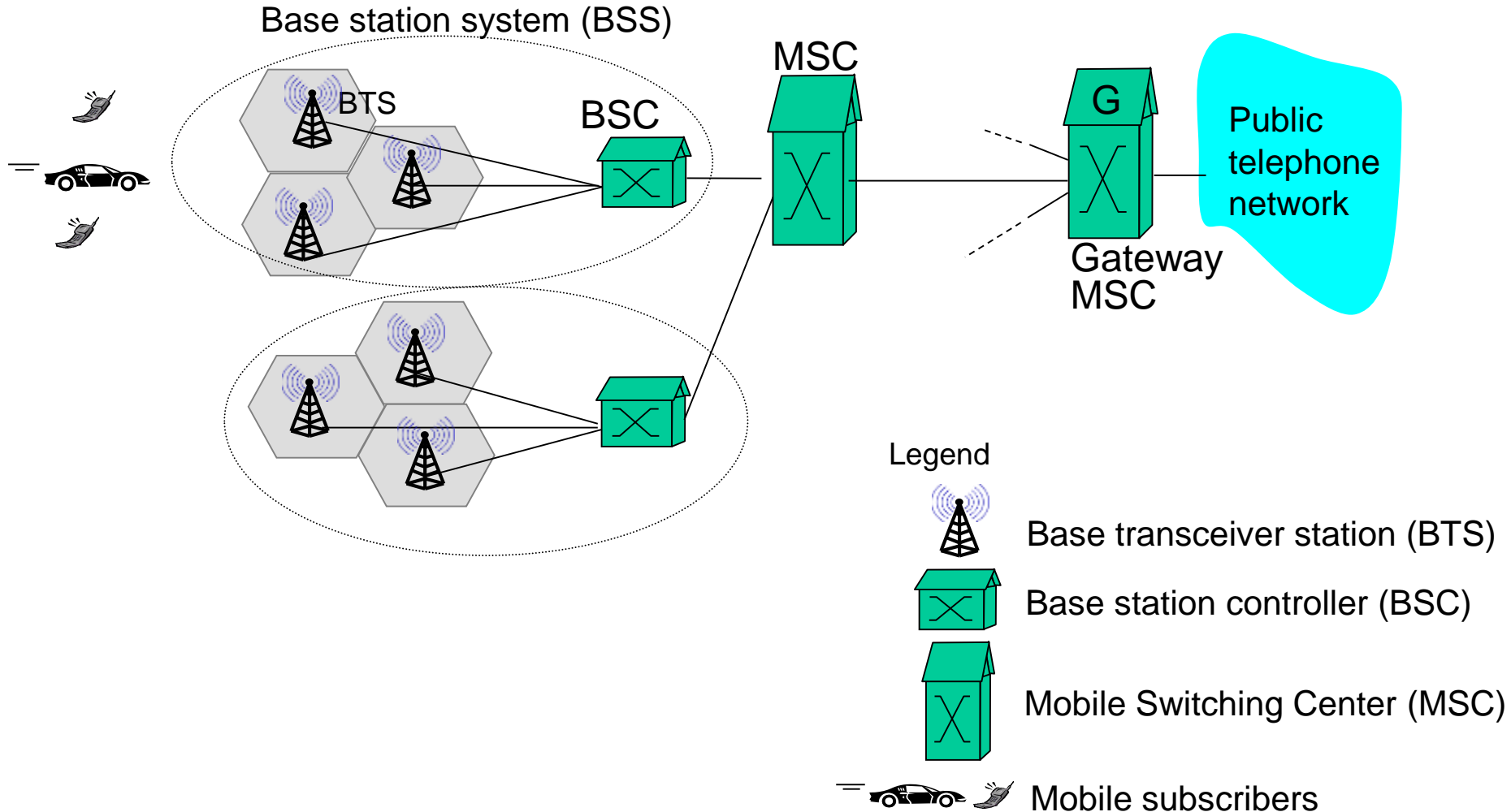


time slots

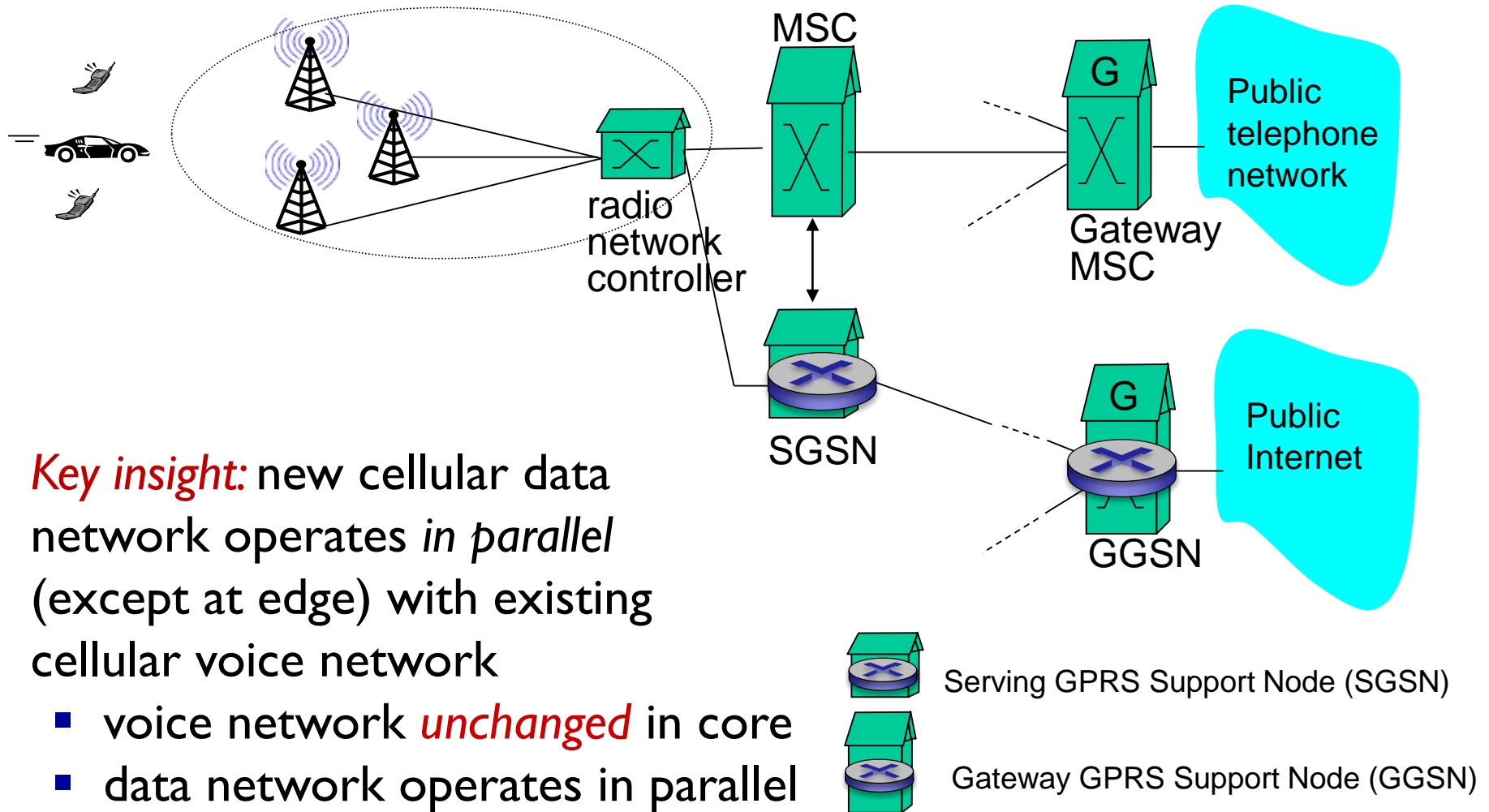
frequency bands



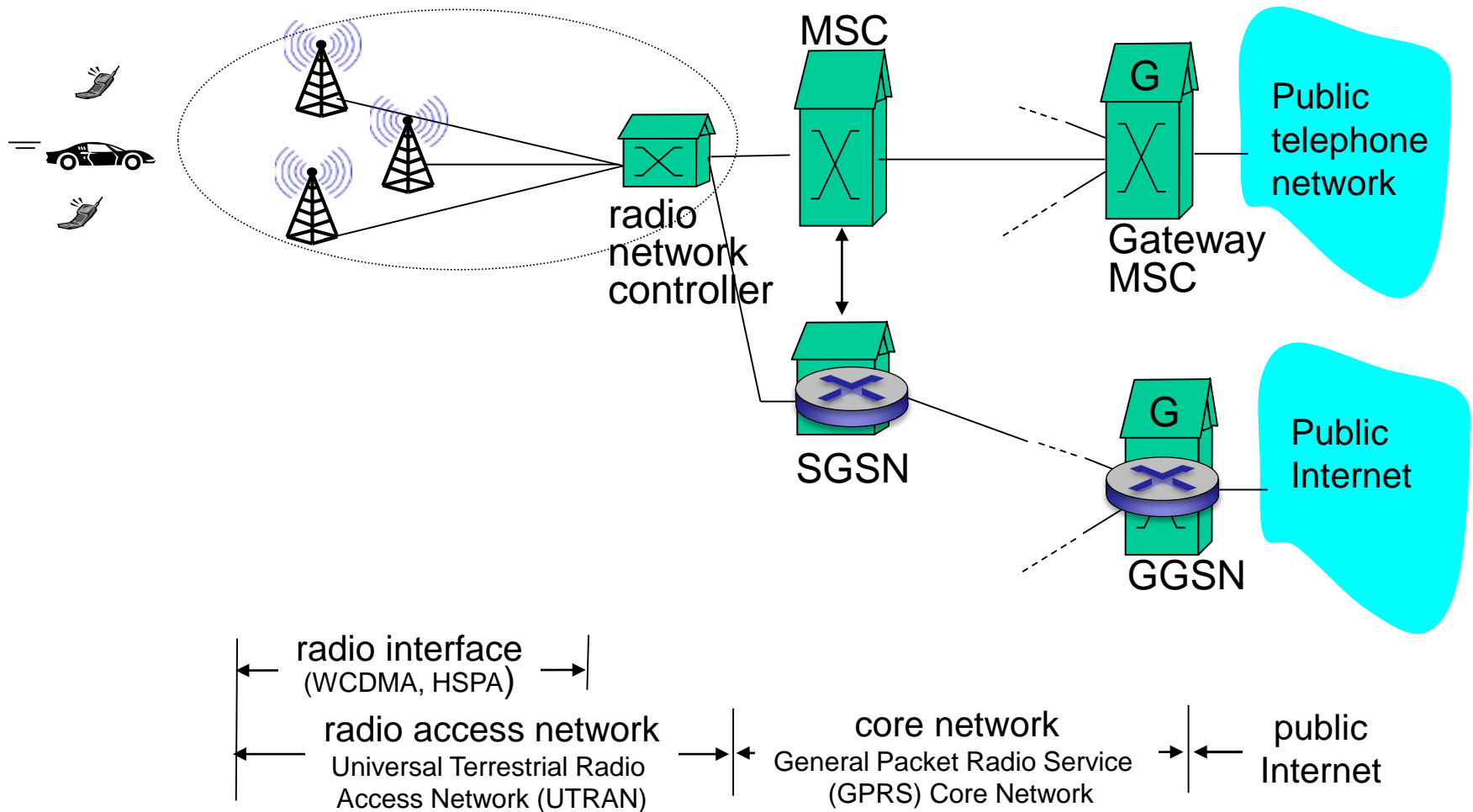
2G (voice) network architecture



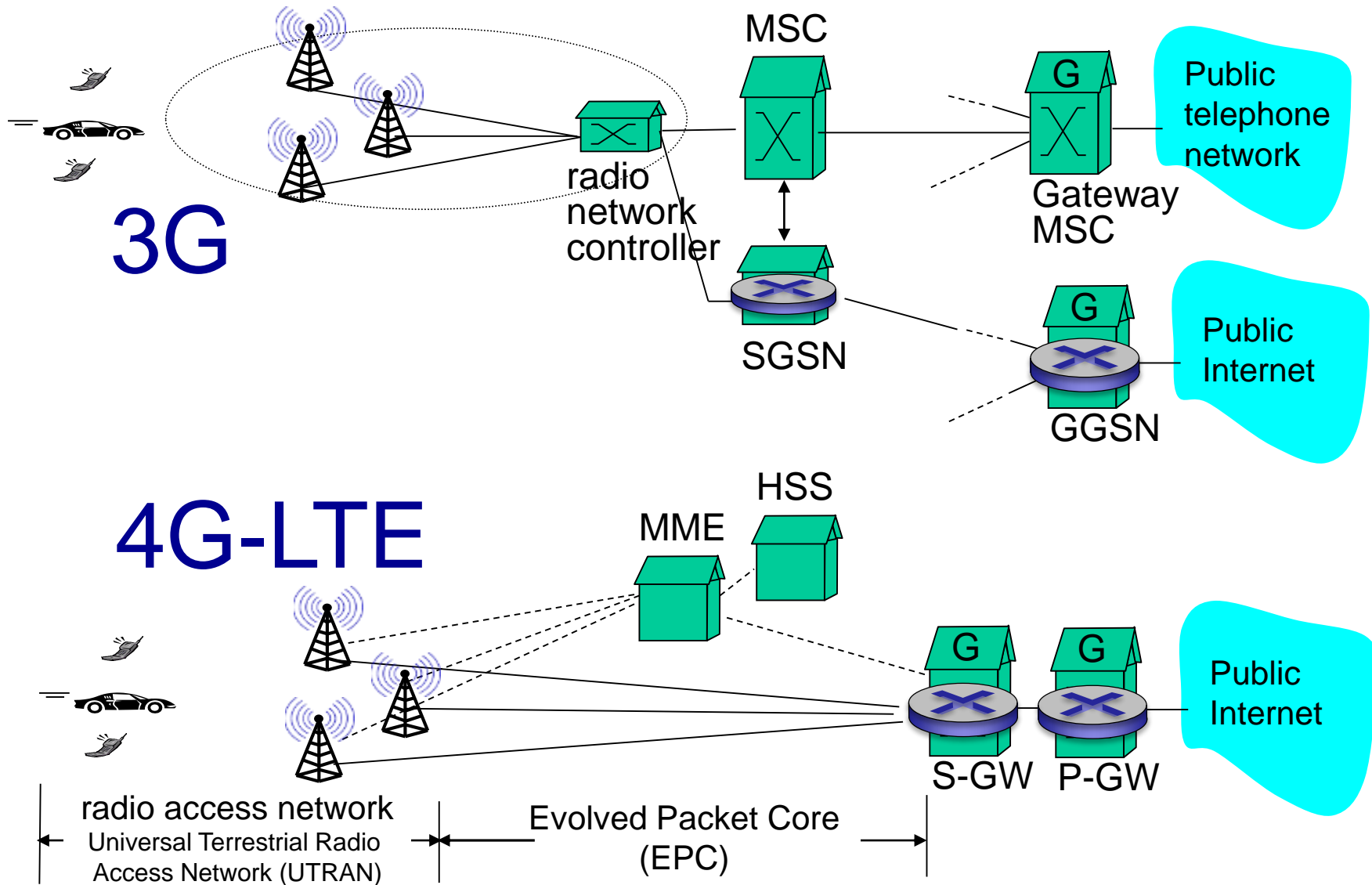
3G (voice+data) network architecture



3G (voice+data) network architecture

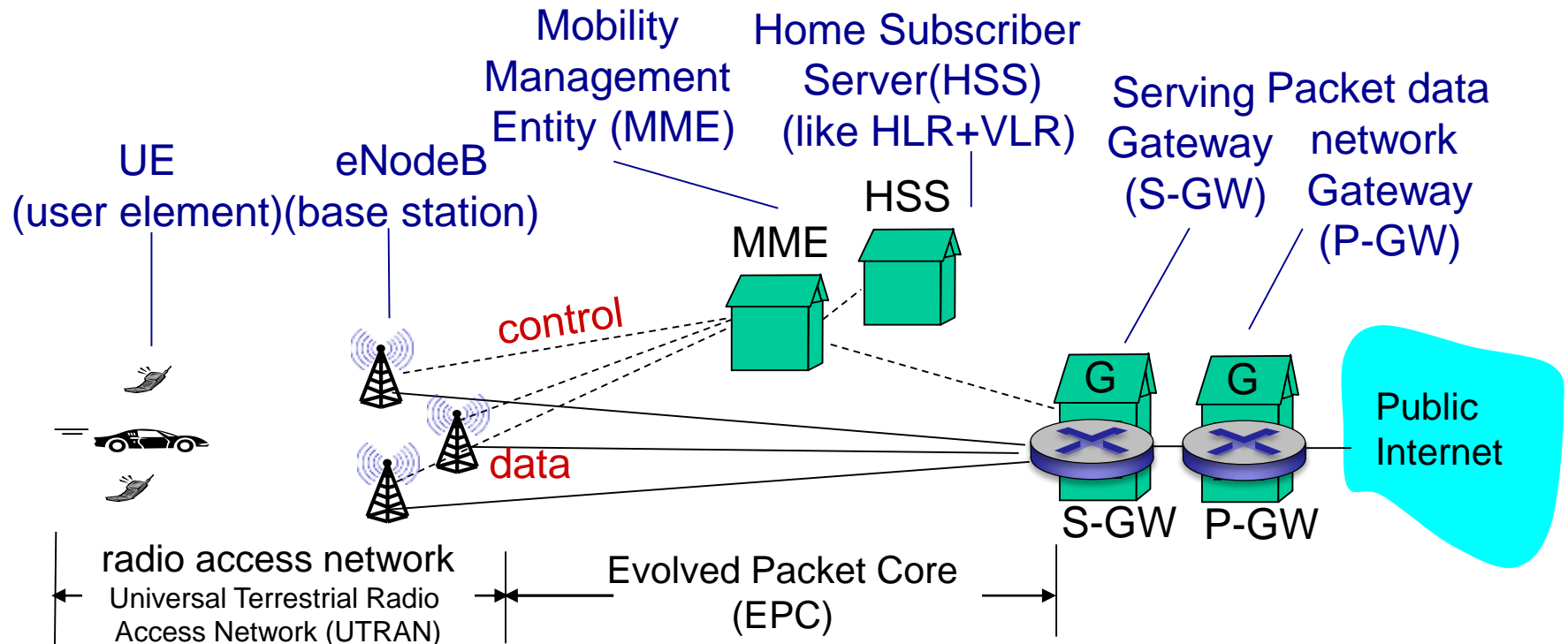


3G versus 4G LTE network architecture



4G: differences from 3G

- all IP core: IP packets tunneled (through core IP network) from base station to gateway
- no separation between voice and data – all traffic carried over IP core to gateway



Functional split of major LTE components

