

Investigation of WLAN throughput

Pre-laboratory exercises

As an introduction to IEEE 802.11 WLANs and supplementary standards are available in background material for the laboratory works.

Questions:

1. What is the difference between IEEE 802.11, 802.11a, 802.11b, etc.?
2. Find out the frequency range of IEEE 802.11 in Europe. Explain using the spectrum mask shown in Figure 1, how IEEE 802.11 radio channels should be used to have as many channels as possible operating at the same time without causing interference to each other.

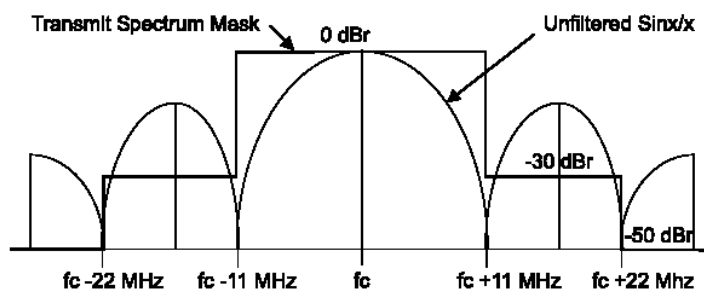


Figure 1 The transmit spectrum mask of a single channel in IEEE 802.11b [IEEE 802.11b-1999a, pp. 219].

3. What are the structures of the following frames: MAC data, ACK, RTS and CTS frames?
4. Explain the different parts of the DSSS physical layer in IEEE 802.11. Present the PPDU frame structure.
5. Explain how the CSMA/CA channel sharing scheme works.
6. Consider that STA A wants to transmit a single frame to STA B. Present the frame exchange between STA A and B when RTS/CTS is used/not used. Calculate the maximum throughput (use UDP SDU length 1470) achieved for UDP traffic using the information presented in Table 1. Calculate the throughput using both long and short preambles. Remember to take into account the time needed for the frame exchange (Table 2).

Table 1 Header information for an UDP packet in IEEE 802.11b.

Protocol		Overhead in bytes	Transmitted with data rate [Mbit/s]
UDP		8	11
IP		20	11
LLC		4	11
802.11b MAC	MAC	34	11
802.11b PHY	with short preamble	9 in preamble	1
		6 in header	2
	with long preamble	18 in preamble	1
		6 in header	1

Table 2 The most common interframe spaces in IEEE 802.11.

Interframe space	Time [μs]
DIFS	50
SIFS	10

7. Assume a voice is compressed to 64 kbit/s and a voice packet is created from the samples collected over 20 ms. How many bits are in one voice packet? How many packets can a voice puffer have if it has to comply with good, medium, or bad voice quality?
8. Calculate the maximum number of simultaneous bidirectional 64 kbit/s PCM based Voice over IP (VoIP) connections in an IEEE 802.11g wireless LAN where the DSSS-OFDM option (assuming "long" frame format) is used. The voice VoIP packet is collected from samples over 20 ms time period. The wireless LAN uses one channel only, and the maximum bitrate (54 Mbit/s) can be maintained between all wireless stations and the access point. The complete protocol stack is "coded voice over RTP over UDP over IP over LLC over MAC over PHY".
9. By using a linux function "wlanconfig" write an on-line code that creates a virtual access point in an ad-hoc mode. [man08]

References

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACK	Acknowledgement
AP	AccessPoint
CSMA/CA	CollisionSenseMultipleAccesswithColli sionAvoidance
CTS	CleartoSend
DIFS	DCFInterframeSpace
DSSS	DirectSequenceSpreadSpectrum
IP	InternetProtocol
LAN	LocalAreaNetwork
LED	LightEmittingDiode
LLC	LogicalLinkControl
MAC	MediumAccessControl
PCMCIA	PersonalComputerMemoryCardInternational Association
PDU	ProtocolDataUnit
PPDU	PLCPPDU
RTS	RequesttoSend
SDU	ServiceDataUnit
SIFS	ShortInterframeSpace
SNR	SignaltoNoiseRatio
STA	Station
UDP	UserDatagramProtocol
WLAN	WirelessLocalAreaNetwork