# Wireshark Developer and User Conference

#### **Discovering WLAN 802.11n MIMO**

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#### **SHARKFEST '11**

Stanford University June 13-16, 2011

### Session Agenda

- Design Goals for 802.11n
- IEEE 802.11n physical layer improvements
- IEEE 802.11n MAC layer improvements
- Per-Packet Information Header
- Analyzing 'Bad BAR' and 'Deadlock' problem
- Bandwidth Measurement
- Backwards compatibility to a/b/g
- Future of 802.11n

#### Design Goals for 802.11n

- IEEE 802.11n is a proposed amendment to the IEEE 802.11-2007 wireless networking standard
- Significantly improve PHY layer transmission rate over previous standards, such as 802.11a and 802.11b/g with 'High Throughput' (HT) options
- Increasing the MAC layer transfer rate to achieve a minimum of 100 Mbps data throughput
- Maintain backward compatibility with existing IEEE WLAN legacy solutions (802.11a/b/g)

#### How the Goals are achieved

- A combination of technical functions at PHY and MAC layers are added to the existing 802.11 standard:
- ✓ Increasing the physical transfer rate with new modulation scheme and timing up to 600Mbps
- New multi-streaming modulation technique using MIMO (multiple input, multiple output antennas)
- Joining two adjacent channels with Channel bonding
- ✓ Support for frame aggregation A-MPDU & A-MSDU
- ✓ New Block Acknowledgments

#### PHY layer improvements



#### Modified OFDM

The number of OFDM data sub-carriers is increased from 48 to 52 which improves the maximum throughput from 54 to 58.5 Mbps



#### Forward Error Correction

FEC is a system of error control whereby the sender adds redundant data to allow the receiver to detect and correct errors. 3/4 coding rate is improved with 5/6 boosting the link rate from 58.5 to 65 Mbps

### PHY layer improvements (cont.)



Shorter Guard Interval (GI)

The GI between OFDM symbols is reduced from 800ns to 400ns and increases throughput from 65 to 72.2 Mbps



Channel Bonding

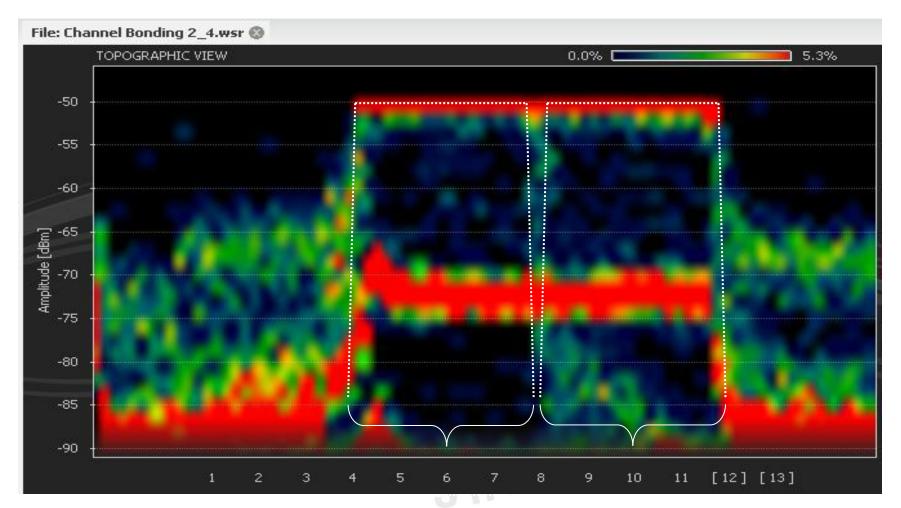
Doubling channel bandwidth from 20 to 40 MHz slightly more than doubles rate from 72.2 to 150 Mbps



Spatial multiplexing

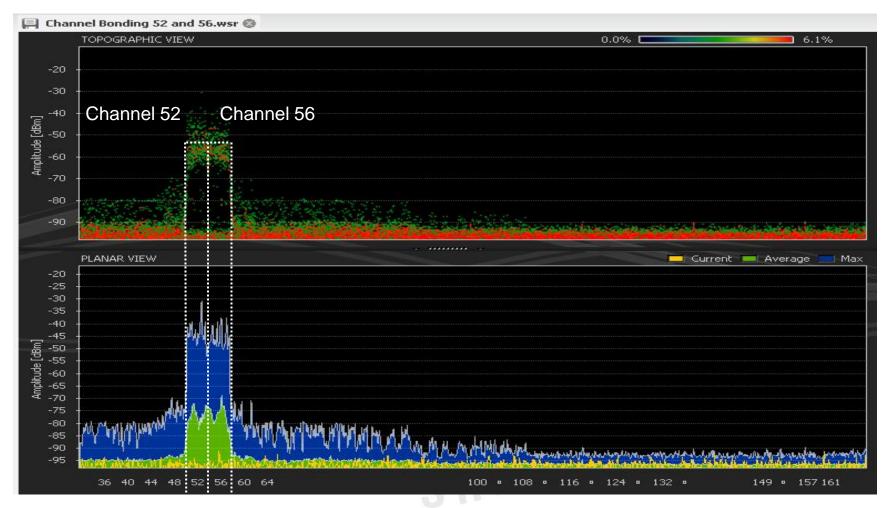
Support of up to four spatial streams (MIMO) increases throughput up to 4 times 150 to 600 Mbps

# Channel Bonding (Channel 6 & 10)



Recorded with Wi-Spy® from MetaGeek

# Channel Bonding (Channel 52 & 56)

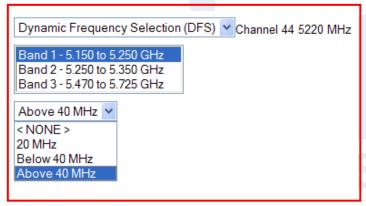


Recorded with Wi-Spy® from MetaGeek

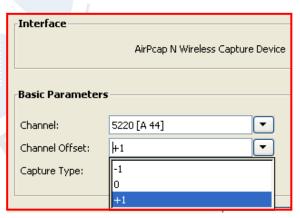
# Channel Bonding (configuration)

#### 802.11n supports bundling of two 20 MHz channels

- Select a control channel # and the channel offset
- Both channels must fit inside allowed frequency range
- A-band does not allow to select channel # manually







Configuration on AirPcap N

#### Channel Allocation 5GHz Band

Frequency Band	Channel ID	FCC (GHz)	ETSI (GHz)	MKK (GHz)	
	34			5.170	
		 4.00	 400	5.170	
	36	5.180	5.180	 	
Lower	38	 		5.190	
Band	40	5.200	5.200		
UNII-1	42			5.210	
	44	5.220	5.220		
	46			5.230	
	48	5.240	5.240		
Middle	52	5.260*	5.260	5.260	
Band	56	5.280*	5.280	5.280	
UNII-2	60	5.300*	5.300	5.300	
01111-2	64	5.320*	5.320	5.320	
	100	5.500*	5.500	5.500	
	104	5.520*	5.520	5.520	
	108	5.540*	5.540	5.540	
High	112	5.560*	5.560	5.560	
Band	116	5.580*	5.580	5.580	
UNII-2	120	5.600**	5.600	5.600	
extended	124	5.620**	5.620	5.620	
	128	5.640**	5.640	5.640	
	132	5.660**	5.660	5.660	
	136	5.680*	5.680	5.680	
	140	5.700*	5.700	5.700	
	149	5.745			
Upper	153	5.745			
Band	157	5.785			
UNII-3/ISM	161	5.805			
ISM		5.825			
121/1	165	5.025			

Available non-overlapping channels								
FCC (USA and Canada)	24 20**							
ETSI (Europe)	19							
MKK (Japan)	19							

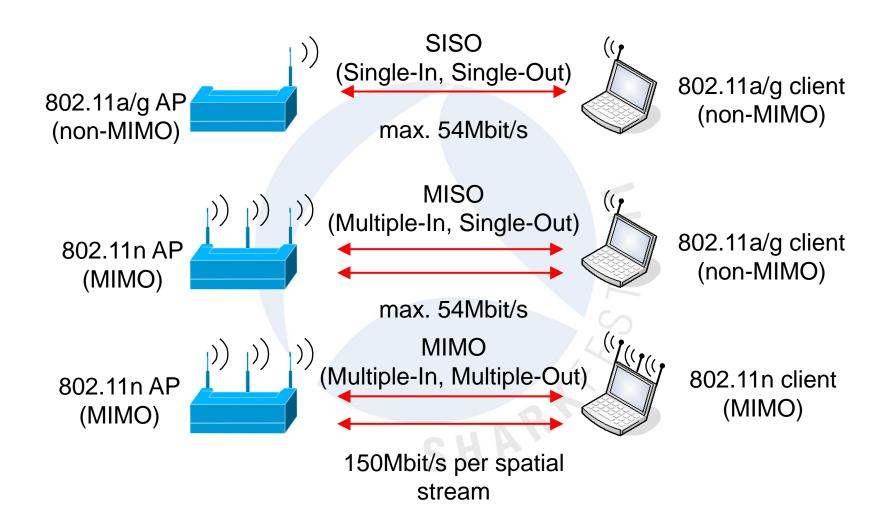
Transmit Power Control (TPC) required for							
FCC (USA and Canada)	Band 2,2e						
ETSI (Europe)	Band 1,2,2e						
MKK (Japan)	Band 1,2,2e						

Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) and ,Passive Scanning' required for									
FCC* (USA and Canada) Band 2,2e									
ETSI (Europe)	Band 1,2,2e								
MKK (Japan) Band 1,2,2e									

Some channels allowed for inhouse use only

\*New stricter DFS2 rules by FCC valid off July 20, 2007 \*\* 4 Channels removed by FCC valid off October 5, 2009

#### Multi-Streaming Modulation

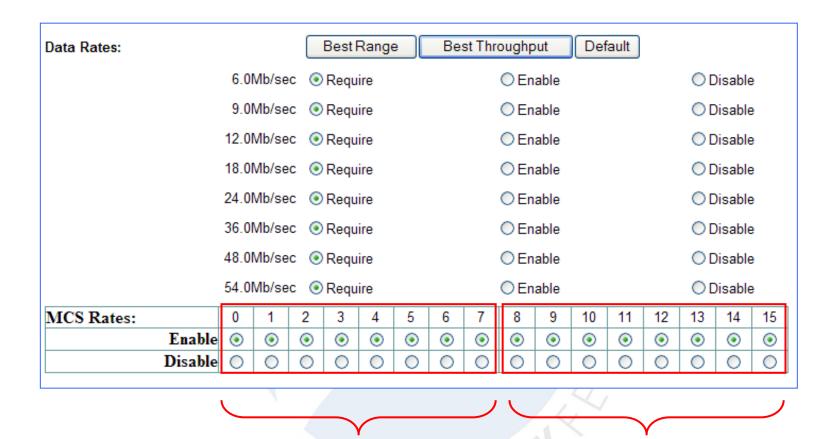


# Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS)

#### 802.11n introduces a new Modulation Coding Scheme

- 802.11 b/g adapts to channel conditions by selecting the highest of 12 possible rates from 1 to 54 Mbps
- The 802.11n standard will allow some 77 possible MCS' some compulsory, some optional
- MCS selects, based on RF channel conditions, the best combination of 8 data rates, bonded channels, multiple spatial streams, different guard intervals and modulation types

#### MCS Configuration



1 spatial stream

2 spatial streams

Screenshot Cisco AP1250

#### MCS Rate Chart

20					0 MHz	z Channel				40 MHz Channel								
MCS Rate Chart				ream MIMO)		2 Streams (MIMO)				1 Stream (non MIMO)				2 Streams (MIMO)				
802.11n — 2.4GHz GI = 800ns —	MCS Rate	0	1	2	3	8	9	10	11									
	Mbps	6.5	13	19.5	26	13	26	39	52	n.a. n.a.								
		39	52	58.5	65	78	104	117	130									
	MCS Rate	4	5	6	7	12	13	14	15									
802.11n	MCS Rate	0	1	2	3	- 8	9	10	11	0	1	2	3	8	9	10	11	
5GHz	Mbps	6.5	13	19.5	26	13	26	39	52	13.5	27	40.5	54	27	54	81	108	
GI = 800 ns		39	52	58.5	65	78	104	117	130	81 108	108	121.5	135	162	216	243	270	
01 - 000113	MCS Rate	4	5	6	7	12	13	14	15	4	5	6	7	12	13	14	15	
802.11n 5GHz	MCS Rate	0	1	2	3	8	9	10	11	0	1	2	3	8	9	10	11	
	Mbps	7.2	14.4	21.7	28.9	14.4	28.9	43.3	57.8	15	30	45	60	30	60	90	120	
GI = 400 ns		43.3	57.8	65	72.2	86.7	115.6	130	144.4	90	120	135	150	180	240	270	300	
01 - 400113	MCS Rate	4	5	6	7	12	13	14	15	4	5	6	7	12	13	14	15	

### MAC layer improvements

#### Frame Aggregation Mechanisms

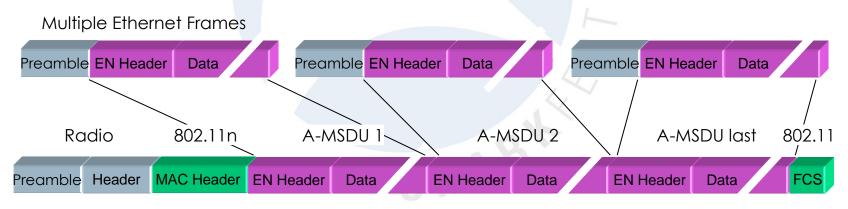
- Aggregate-MAC Service Data Unit (A-MSDU) wraps multiple Ethernet frames in a .11n frame up to 8KB
- Aggregate-MAC Protocol Data Unit (A-MPDU) allows bursting 802.11 frames up to 64KB
- A-MPDU is performed in the software whereas A-MSDU is performed in the hardware

#### **Block Acknowledgement**

Block ACK effectively eliminates the need to initiate a new transfer for every MPDU

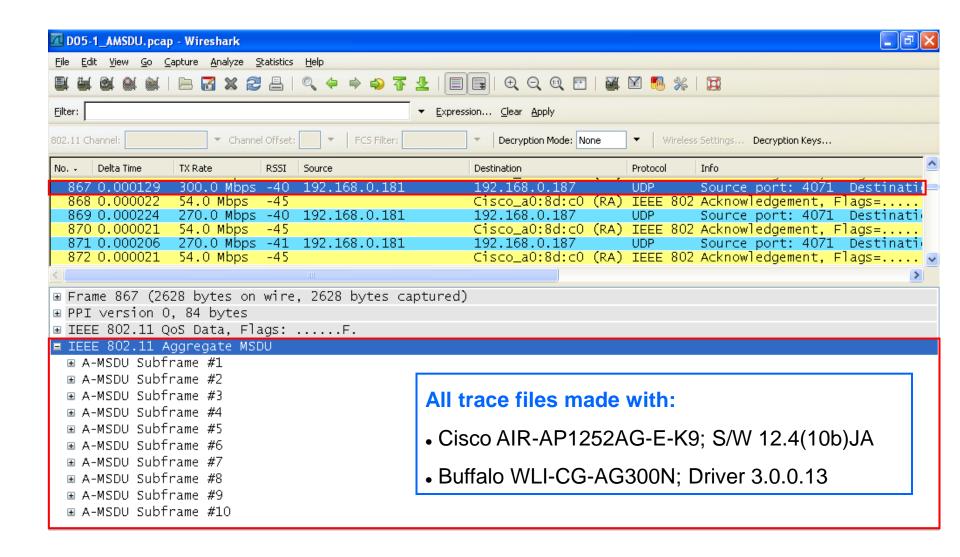
#### MSDU Aggregation

- Multiple Ethernet frames for a common destination are wrapped in a single 802.11 frame
- More efficient than A-MPDU as only one radio- and 802.11 MAC header is applied
- Whole frame must be retransmitted if no acknowledge



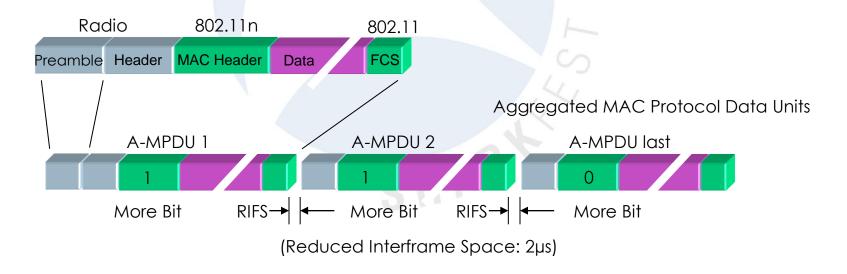
Aggregated MAC Service Data Units

#### A-MSDU Analysis

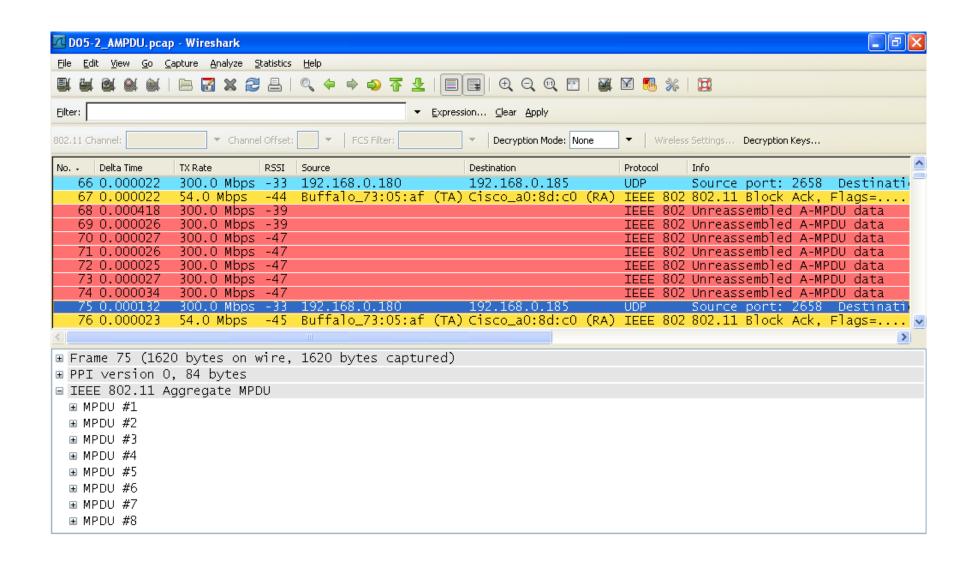


## MPDU Aggregation

- Multiple Ethernet frames for a common destination are translated to 802.11 format and sent as burst
- Elements of an A-MPDUs burst can be acknowledged individually with one single Block-Acknowledge
- Only not-acknowledged A-MPDUs are retransmitted



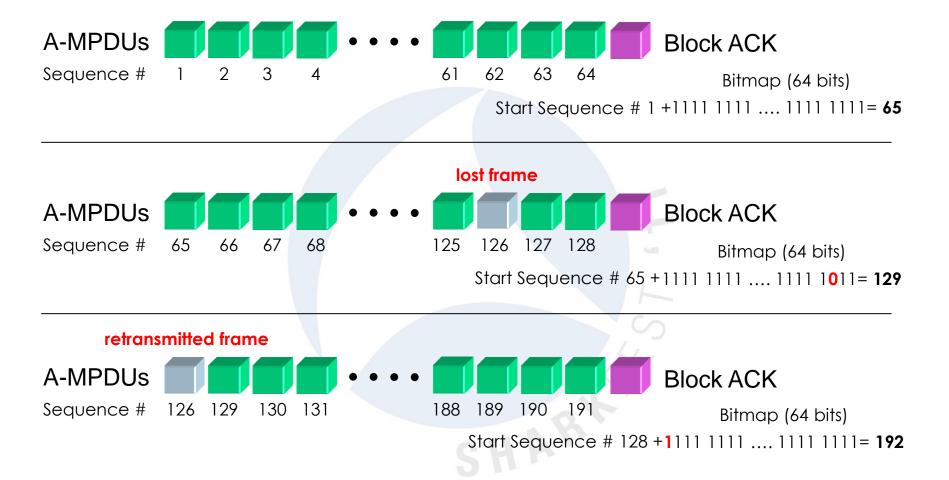
#### A-MPDU Analysis



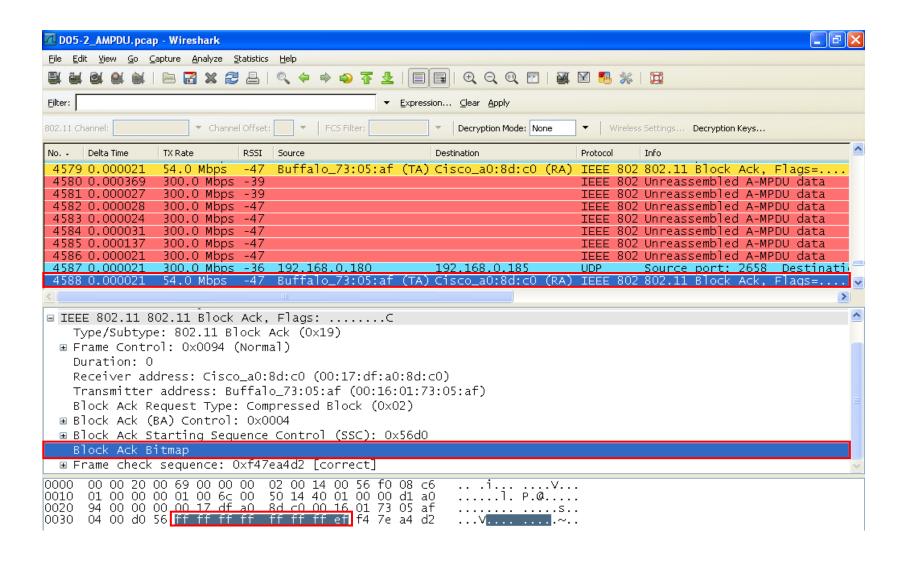
#### Block-ACK Mechanism

- Rather than sending an individual acknowledge following each data frame, 802.11n introduces the technique of confirming a burst of up to 64 frames with a single Block ACK (BA) frame
- The Block ACK even contains a bitmap to selectively acknowledge individual frames of a burst (comparable to selective acknowledges of TCP)
- The use of combined acknowledges can be requested by sending a Block ACK Request (BAR)

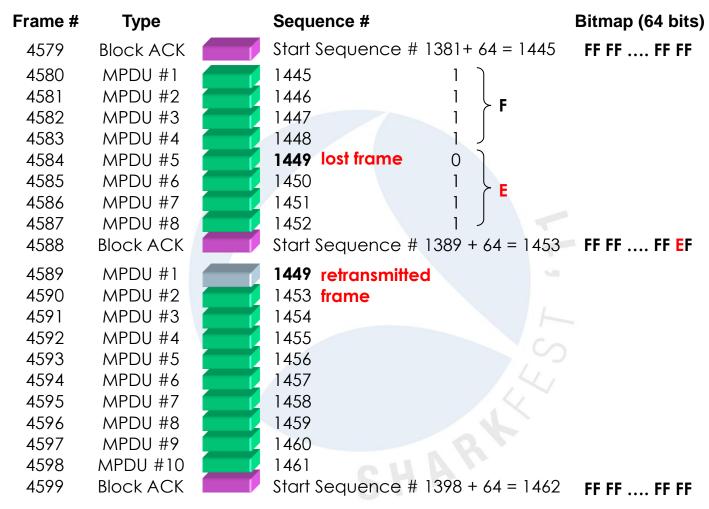
### Block-ACK Mechanism (cont.)



### Block-ACK Bitmap Analysis



### Block-ACK Bitmap Analysis (cont.)

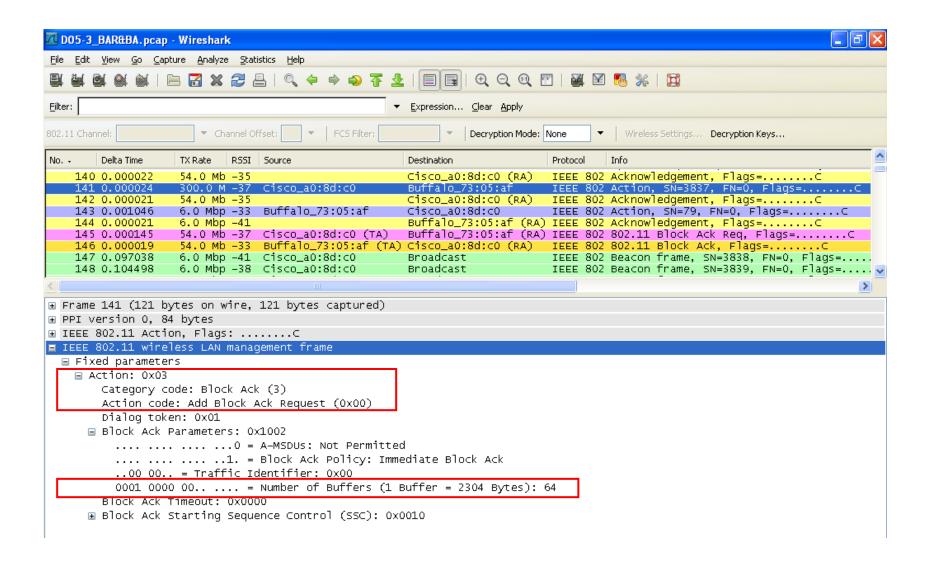


**Trace file: D05\_AMPDU.pcap** 

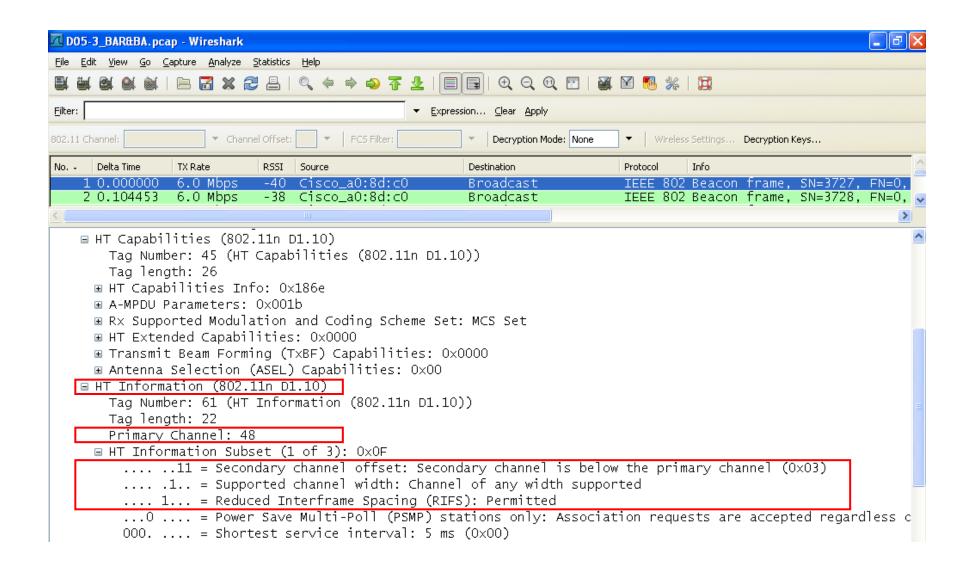
#### Block-ACK negotiation/activation

- The Block-ACK options are negotiated and confirmed with 'Action' frames defined in 802.11e (WLAN QoS)
- Action' frames are used to negotiate other options too
  - Category Code 0 = Spectrum management
  - Category Code 1 = QoS options
  - Category Code 2 = DLS (Direct Link Setup)
  - Category Code 3 = Block Ack
- The use of combined acknowledges can be requested by sending a Block ACK Request (BAR)

#### Block-ACK negotiation/activation (cont.)



#### New HT Capabilities in Beacon Frame

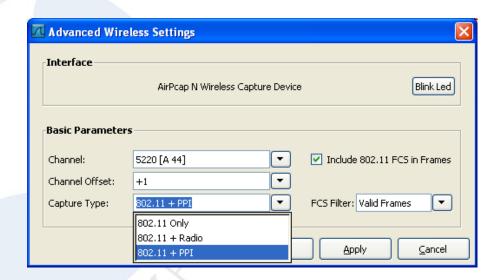


#### Per-Packet Information Header (PPI)

New PPI header replaces the radiotap header used in 802.11a/b/g with additional 802.11n radio information



PPI adds a pseudoheader to each packet and provides Meta data about RF signal strength, timing, options etc.

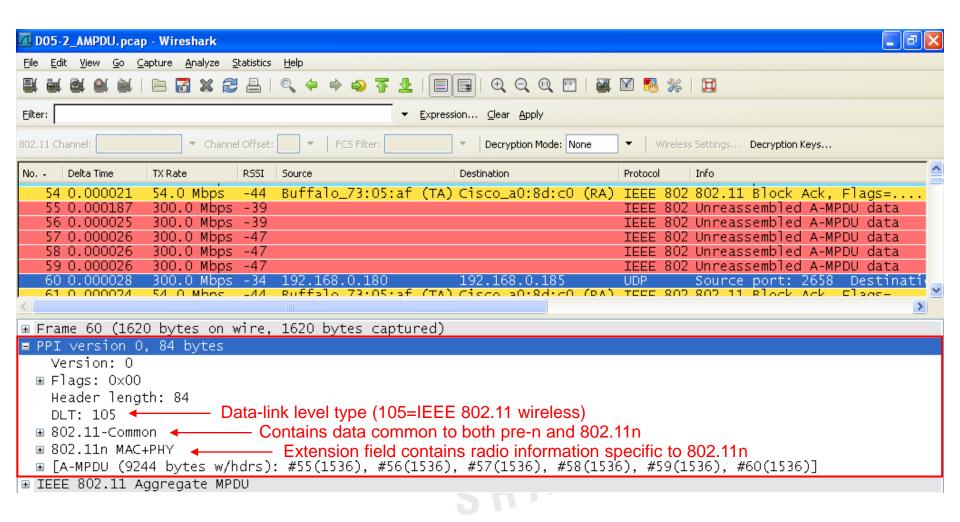


#### References

http://netbsd.gw.com/cgi-bin/man-cgi?ieee80211\_radiotap+9+NetBSD-current Radiotap manual:

PPI manual: http://www.cacetech.com/documents/PPI\_Header\_format\_1.0.1.pdf

#### Per-Packet Information Header (cont.)



#### Per-Packet Information Header (cont.)

```
■ 802.11n MAC+PHY
  Field type: 802.11n MAC+PHY Extensions (4)
  Field length: 48
 ■ MAC flags: 0x00000016
          .... .... .... .... .... = Greenfield flag: False
    .... .... .... .... .... .... .1. = HT20/HT40 flag: HT40
   .... .... .... (SGI) flag: True
   .... .... .... .... .... 0... = Duplicate RX flag: False
   .... .... = Aggregate flag: True
   .... = More aggregates flag: False
   0... = Debug Flag (more desc): False
  AMPDU-ID: 0x000131cd
  Num-Delimiters: 0
  MCS: 15
  Number of spatial streams: 2
  RSSI combined: 62
  Antenna O control RSSI: 53
  Antenna 1 control RSSI: 58
  Antenna 2 control RSSI: 58
  Antenna 3 control RSSI: 255 [invalid]
  Antenna O extension RSSI: 55
```

#### AirPcap Nx and Wireshark

#### AirPcap Nx and Wireshark, the perfect combination for:

- Learning about how things are functioning
- Finding out what 802.11n options and capabilities are offered and negotiated in the air
- Verifying vendor specifications (like throughput etc.)
- Investigating compatibility issues between vendors
- Training technical people
- and much more...

### Frame Aggregation (config. examples)

Cisco's 802.11abgn AP1250

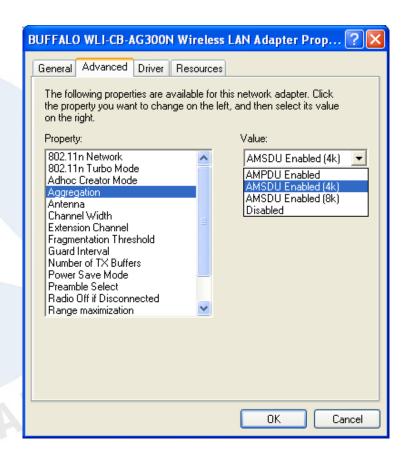


By disabling A-MPDU with the 'no' command, the traffic associated with that priority level uses A-MSDU transmission

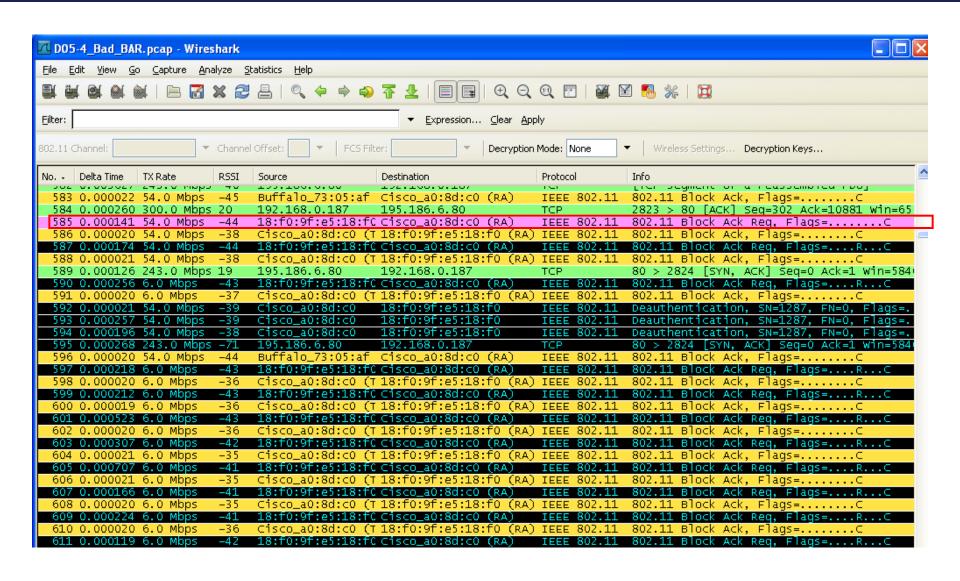
Command line interface:

ap1250(config)#interface dot11Radio 1 ap1250(config-if)#no ampdu transmit priority 0

Buffalo's 802.11abgn PC-Card

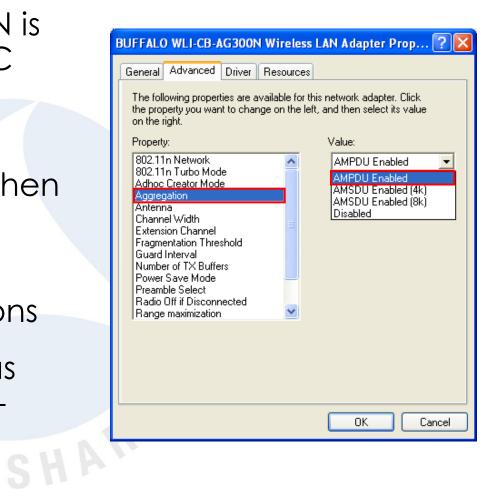


# Analyzing 'Bad BAR' problem

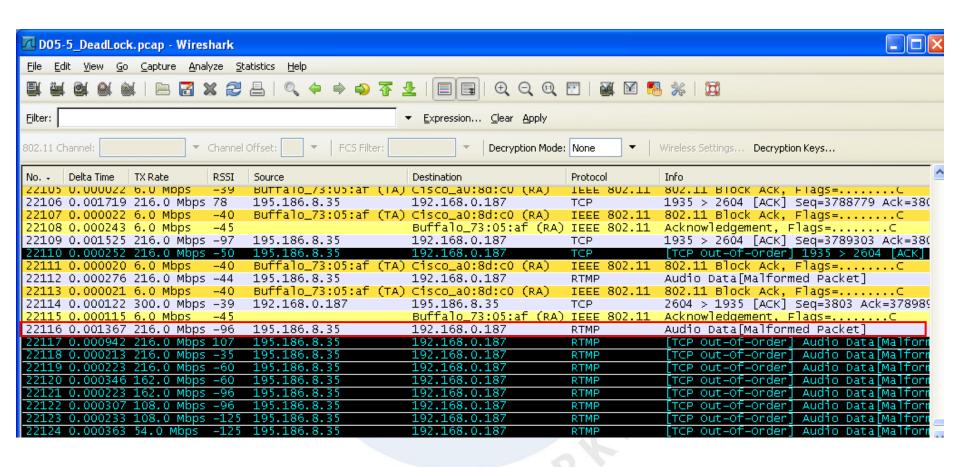


### Analyzing 'Bad BAR' problem (cont.)

- Buffalo WLI-CB-AG300N is using strange SRC MAC address when sending BAR
- Problem occurs only when A-MPDU is activated
- Problem seems to be related to retransmissions
- Possibly a driver issue as A-MPDU is done in software
- A-MSDU works fine

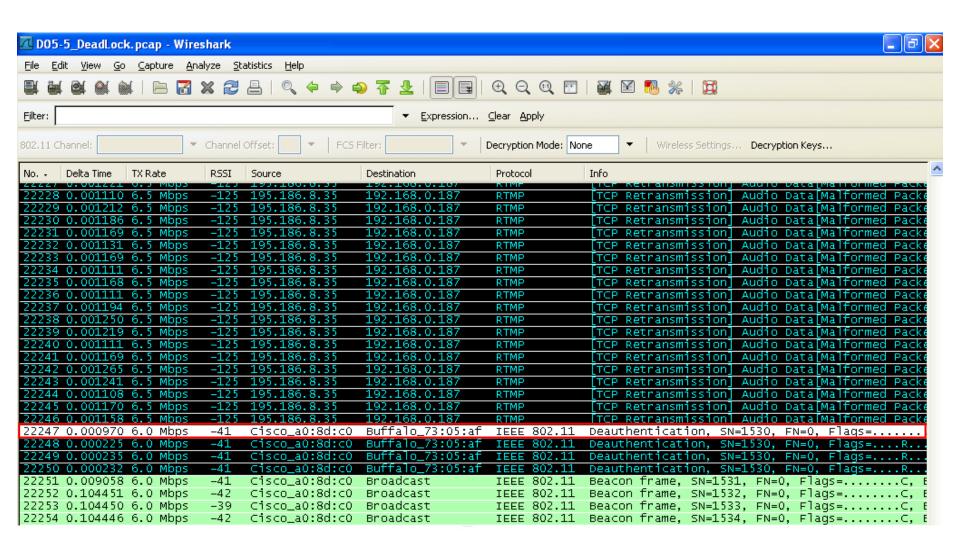


### Analyzing 'Deadlock' problem



Problem starts at frame # 22116 which is not acknowledged by receiver

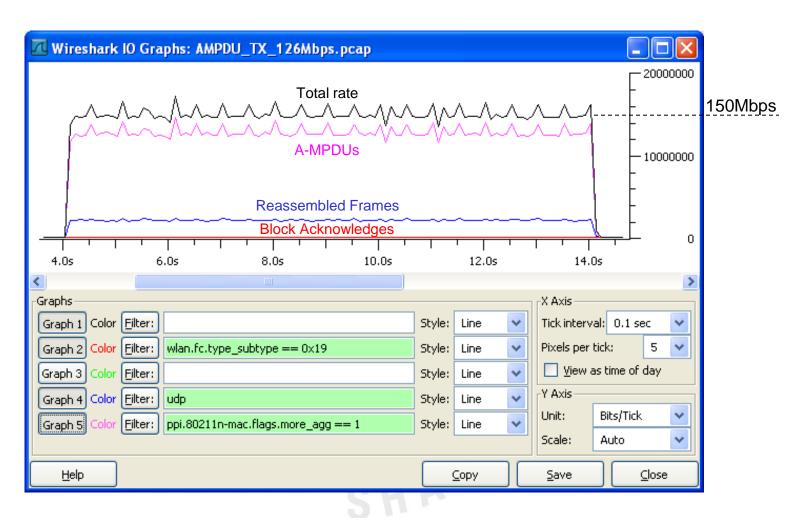
# Analyzing 'Deadlock' problem (cont.)



# Analyzing 'Deadlock' problem (cont.)

- Access point retransmits frame 128 times up to frame # 22246 (value of Max. Data Retries counter)
- As the mobile station does not acknowledge, access point sends 'Deauthentication' in frame # 22247 and removes station from association list
- As mobile station does not acknowledge again, access point retransmits in frames # 22248 to 22250
- Mobile station does not acknowledge, assumes to be still associated with access point and keeps sending frames (# 22298, 22315 etc.) → Deadlock situation

#### Bandwidth Measurement



UDP bandwidth measurement with IPerf indicates throughput of 126Mbps

#### Backwards compatibility to a/b/g



Mbps	Coding	Modulation	Description		CERTIFIED®
1 2	Barker Barker	DBPSK	802.11 DSSS (Clause 15) with ,Long Preamble'		
5.5 11	CCK CCK	DQPSK	802.11b HR/DSSS (Clause with ,Short Pream	-	
6, 9 12, 18 24, 36 48, 54	OFDM OFDM OFDM	BPSK QPSK 16-QAM 64-QAM	802.11g Extended Rate PHY (ERP)		802.11a
7.2-72.2 14.4-144.4	OFDM OFDM	MCS 0-7 MCS 8-15	1 Stream 2 Streams	802.11n High Troughput (HT) Extensions	

2.4 GHz 5 GHz

CCK = Complementary Code Keying

DBPSK = Differential Binary Phase-Shift Keying

DQPSK = Differential Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying

OFDM = Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing

BPSK = Binary Phase-Shift Keying QPSK = Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying QAM = Quadrature Amplitude Modul. MCS = Modulation Coding Scheme

#### Backwards compatibility to a/b/g (cont.)

**802.11 DSSS** with ,Long Preamble' **Barker Code** 

Preamble SFD Header MAC Header Data

Bits 128 16 48 1-2 Mbps

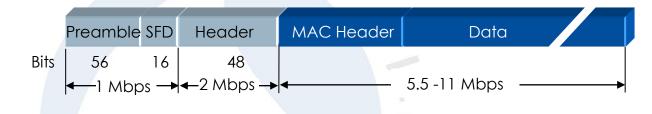
802.11b HR/DSSS with ,Short Preamble' Barker / CCK

802.11g (ERP)
Extended Rate PHY

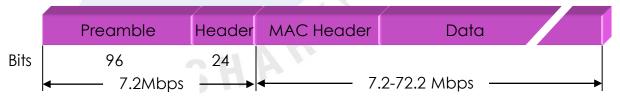
**OFDM** 

802.11n (HT) High Throughput

extended OFDM







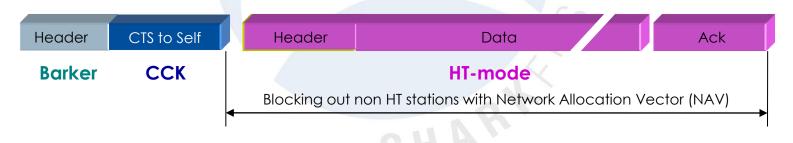
PLCP = Physical Layer Convergence Protocol MPDU = MAC Layer Protocol Data Unit (decodiert by Wireshark)

### Backwards compatibility to a/b/g (cont.)

802.11n supports three compatibility modes
 Legacy mode
 Mixed mode
 Greenfield mode



802.11n to b/g compatibility with Clear-to-send to self

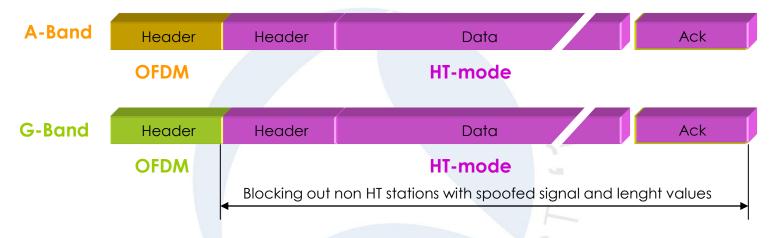


#### Backwards compatibility to a/b/g (cont.)



#### 🏊 Mixed mode

802.11n to a/g compatibility with Legacy header





#### Greenfield mode

No backwards compatibility to a/b/g



#### Future of 802.11n

- Standard has been ratified September 2009 after years of discussions. (IEEE 802.11n-2009)
- Standard is based on 802.11n Draft 2 specifications with two streams, all other functions are optional.
- Interoperability remains a question mark for pre-N products
- New products supporting technical features like:
  - Up to four spatial streams
  - Transmit Beamforming
  - Direct Link Setup ... and many more

# Thanks for visiting



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