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IEEE 802.11 с несколькими точками доступа / Design and
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Abstract

As IEEE 802.11-compatible ("Wi-Fi") Wireless Local Area Networks (WLAN) become ubiquitous, the rising density of WLAN deployments leads to congestion of frequency bands and performance degradation due to interference. Thus, Radio Resource Management (RRM) algorithms for mitigating those problems become in demand, especially for large WLAN deployments. While several commercial RRM solutions exist, their implementation details remain undisclosed. At the same time, proposals from previous research have considerable obstacles for production usage. This thesis presents a novel super-cell RRM algorithm. This algorithm adjusts frequency and transmission power parameters based on physical-layer and link-layer metrics, and employs usage of a WLAN Controller (WLC) as a central entity able to gather data for overall WLAN. Integrated into the Wimax WLC RRM module, our approach achieves up to 67% faster convergence without requiring changes to the 802.11 standard. With enhanced spectrum management, our algorithm delivers 31% increase in Signal-to-Interference-Plus-Noise Ratio (SINR) on Access Points (APs) and up to 29% bandwidth improvement compared to legacy algorithms, demonstrating its readiness for production usage and integration into existing enterprise infrastructure.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Nowadays, wireless local area networks (WLAN) implementing IEEE 802.11 standards, which are commonly known under "Wi-Fi" brand, become an increasingly popular solution for last-mile internet access with a diverse population of users, starting from home Wi-Fi routers up to large campus- and city-scale WLANs with coverage areas reaching several square kilometers. As a result, the density of Wi-Fi network increases, so the frequency band allocated for 802.11 networks becomes more congested, which leads to interference and signal cancellation between different WLANs, resulting in network performance degradation. Moreover, other appliances operating on frequencies that overlap with Wi-Fi band, undermining the performance of WLANs. This situation has led to a growing demand for Radio Resource Management (RRM) solutions, especially for large enterprise-grade multi-AP WLAN deployments. However, existing solutions offered by major vendors are proprietary, so their source code, used algorithms and details of operation are not disclosed. In this Thesis, we present an implementation of a Radio Resource Management algorithm that is intended to be more effective than available predecessors while putting practical applicability in the

first place.

Our approach benefits from the employment of Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) a central entity in the WLAN architecture that is able to control and gather statistics from all the access points. The rest of this Thesis is structured as follows: Chapter 2 reviews existing academic research on managing radio resources and publicly available information about proprietary RRM solutions; in Chapter 3, we formulate the mathematical model of transmission in a wireless network, review the existing RRM algorithm at Wimax Systems, identify its weaknesses and derive a new algorithm; in Chapter 4, we describe implementation details for the algorithm in NS-3 simulator and Wimax products; in Chapter 5, we evaluate the performance of our algorithm; Chapter 6 contains the results and discussion.

Below in this chapter, we briefly review the fundamentals of Radio Frequency (RF) communications, and IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LAN.

I Overview of IEEE 802.11 standard

Throughout this Thesis, we will refer to field-specific terms, whose definitions are given in Table 1.1:

A. *Transmission medium*

The primary medium for communications in IEEE 802.11 are electromagnetic (EM) radio-frequency (RF) waves operating within the microwave range [2]. Infrared radiation (IR) as a transmissions medium was defined in the legacy 802.11 standard and then had been deprecated; 802.11bb amendment, introducing communications through visible light, is yet to be finalized and become commercially mature technology.

B. Frequency band

Most of the 802.11 amendments, including b,g,n, and partially ax, operate at the unlicensed 2.4 GHz ISM (Industrial, Scientific, Medical) RF band [2], [4]. Using an unlicensed frequency band, however, introduces multiple challenges: the radio spectrum becomes congested with non-802.11 sources, such as microwave ovens, Bluetooth Personal Area Networks (PAN), cordless phones etc. [2], [4]. Moreover, 2.4 GHz signals can propagate through solid obstructions like walls, doors, and windows better than signals operating on higher-frequency ones [4]. This property can provide better coverage and signal quality for clients, although can cause interference for neighboring WLANs, which will in turn lead to degradation of signal quality.

2.4 GHz band is split into 14 channels, each 22 MHz wide [1]. Each channel is characterized by its *center frequency*, ± 11 MHz, with 5 MHz width between two adjacent centers, i.e, the channels *overlap*. Channel 1 has central frequency 2.412 GHz, Channel 14 2.484 GHz. Thus, for channels to be non-overlapping, they must have at least 5 channels in between. Such non-overlapping channels are 1, 6, 11, with central frequencies 2.412, 2.437, and 2.462 MHz, respectively.

Another frequency band is used by 802.11a/ac/ax radios is 5 GHz U-NII.

C. Signal quality and its metrics

Thus, the presence of physical obstructions, background noise and interference from other access points urges us to explore possible measurements and metrics for a wireless signal quality. Below, we will briefly describe the most widely used quantities:

A measure widely used in RF engineering and employed by Wi-Fi vendors

is **Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)**, which is defined as a ratio between the received signal power and the power of background noise [2]:

$$SNR = \frac{P_{signal}}{P_{noise}} \quad (1.1)$$

Since SNR is essentially a difference in power, which is measured in Watts, in practice it is measured in a relative unit on a logarithmic scale called **decibel (dB)** [1,2]:

$$SNR_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_{signal}}{P_{noise}} \quad (1.2)$$

In recent years, **Signal-to-Interference-Plus-Noise ratio (SINR)** measurement have become a more widespread measurement of wireless network's signal quality. Similarly, it is defined as:

$$SINR = \frac{P_{signal}}{P_{noise} + P_{interf}} \quad (1.3)$$

where P_{signal} is the power of the signal of interest, and P_{interf} is the power of interfering signals. By considering interference from other 802.11 devices, which is typically a dynamic quantity that changes rapidly over time unlike background noise, SINR describes EM spectrum situation more accurately.

Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) relative measure of signal strength in range from 0 to 255, where 0 is the weakest signal a receiver is able to sense. The exact correspondence between RSSI and received signal power is implementation-specific and is left on behalf of hardware manufacturers [1].

D. Radio Resource Management

The scarcity of available frequency bands in the time of growing demand for wireless connectivity has led to the development of methods called *spectrum management* or *radio resource management (RRM)*. Most of research on RRM is focused on cellular networks, where coverage area of base stations spans across multiple kilometers, and the number of clients for one station can reach several thousands, so proper spectrum management is vital for operation of cells. However, from the physical layer perspective, the radio situation in 802.11 networks is similar. As described in [5], given a wireless network with a set of access points \mathbf{B} , which can communicate over a set of channels \mathbf{C} , with a maximum transmit power of P_{max} , establishing a radio link between a client device and an access point requires from the wireless infrastructure to assign:

1. An access point $b \in \mathbf{B}$;
2. A frequency channel $c \in \mathbf{C}$;
3. A transmission power level $p \leq P_{max}$.

Obviously, channel and transmission power are *global* for a given access point in a sense that all its other clients will have to adjust their parameters correspondingly: switch the operating channel and deal with the new received signal strength from their AP. In Wi-Fi, the first requirement is usually decided by the client itself: user chooses SSID they wish to use, and in case if multiple APs serve the same SSID, a client device associates with AP having the strongest signal available. Later, a client can switch to another access point within the same extended service set via *roaming* methods, such as *Fast Basic Service Set (BSS) Transition* defined in 802.11r [6]. The roaming decision is ultimately made by a client device, which

sends a reassociation request to start the roaming process [4]. The access point, however, can force a client to find another access point by sending a deauthentication frame, or moving to another channel without notifying. The second and third requirements are a part of current AP configuration and a subject to change. A client discovers current operating channel of APs by tuning on each available channel in a succession, while transmission power only can be estimated by measuring received signal strength. Thus, **the goal of a radio resource allocation algorithm is to optimize spectrum usage within a WLAN via assigning an operating channel and a transmission power level to each access point in a way that maximizes the overall network performance.**

As it will be shown in Section 2.1, the 802.11 standard does not provide any algorithms for channel and transmission power assignment, however, some amendments introduce methods for measurement, signaling and radio adjustment that can be used for RRM purposes.

Note that related researches and commercial solutions introduce many different terms for the same procedure of channel change that can use different algorithms and slightly vary according to specifics of their application: *Frequency Selection*, *Frequency Planning*, *Channel Selection*, *Channel Planning*, *Channel Assignment*, etc. Adjustment of transmission power is usually In this Thesis, we consider those terms to be synonyms.

Term	Definition
Signal	Airborne RF energy
Channel	A band of frequencies that 802.11 devices can use for communications [1]
Inteference	Destructive influence of another signal leading to degradation of signal quality and loss of frames
Noise	Signal that cannot be demodulated as 802.11 signal
SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio)	Signal quality metric, defined as ratio of signal power to the noise
SINR (Signal-to-Interference-plus-Noise Ratio)	b4
RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator)	quality metric of a wireless signal
Radio cell	A geographical area covered by a radio transmitter [2]
Basic Service Set (BSS)	A set of stations belonging to the same radio cell and exchanging information [3]
Distribution System (DS)	A network that interconnects multiple BSSs and provides connectivity to a wired network [3]
Extended Service Set (ESS)	A set of BSSs interconnected by a DS [3]
Infrastructure mode	A centralized mode of a 802.11 WLAN operation using a star topology, where AP serves as a central entity for managing WLAN and switching traffic
Station (STA)	A client device that can connect to a WLAN
Access Point (AP)	A device that provides wireless access to a wired network
Network capacity	Maximum transmission rate that any station can achieve in a given WLAN

TABLE I
Used terms and definitions

Chapter 2

Literature Review

The purpose of this chapter is to explore existing approaches on Radio Resource Management in IEEE 802.11 networks, including surveying what is proposed as a part of the 802.11 standard itself, what research has been done and what is offered by existing commercial solutions. This chapter is organized as follows:

- Section 2.1 provides an overview how radio resource management is facilitated within the IEEE 802.11 standard;
- Section 2.2 provides a synthesis on previous research in radio resource management;
- Section 2.3 provides an overview of proprietary RRM solutions from major vendors;
- Section 2.4 summarizes the chapter.

Table 1.1 contains the list of definitions used in this chapter.

I Radio Resource Management in IEEE 802.11

As discussed in Section 1.1.4, a radio resource allocation algorithm aims to optimize network capacity through optimizing spectrum usage by adjusting two parameters: frequency and transmission power of each access point. In this section, we provide an overview of how radio resource management is facilitated within the IEEE 802.11 standard.

A. IEEE 802.11h

To comply with legal requirements on transmissions in 5 GHz, 802.11h-2003 [7] amendment (*Spectrum and Transmit Power Management Extensions*) was introduced. Since the goal of this amendment is to prevent legacy 802.11a 5GHz APs from interference with radars, 802.11h is not oriented for optimizing capacity of a wireless network. However, 802.11h introduces [3] spectrum management methods, namely, *Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)*, facilitating automatic change of AP's operating frequency, and *Transmit Power Control (TPC)*, adjusting the power of AP's transmitter. Those methods can be further used in implementation of radio resource management algorithms.

II Previous Works

Interference from other Access Points poses a serious obstacle [8] for delivering acceptable quality of service in large 802.11 WLAN deployments. Although the 802.11 carrier-sense MAC protocol is designed to be resilient to interference, improper placement of APs leads to considerable degradation of WLAN performance due to co-channel interference [9]. However, for interference be-

tween cells within a WLAN, such problem in principle can be solved by proper **site surveying**, i.e. planning of geographical placement of cells. Another major source of interference is rogue APs, which are operated by third parties and in general are not under control of WLAN administrators. Note that rogue APs are not assumed to be malicious and not posing threats other than congesting channels and occupying airtime. According to [8], interference from rogue APs can introduce up to 50% delays in a WLAN. Moreover, the prevalent amount (more than 70%) of rogue APs are stationary [8], so their radio presence can be considered as a constant factor in the WLAN. In this light, attempts to improve spectrum management via channel assignment and transmit power control adjustment algorithms encompass research on Radio Resource Management algorithms. As shown in Section 2.1, the IEEE 802.11 standard provides a limited set of tools for radio resource managements, leaving assignment algorithms and policies on behalf of WLAN equipment vendors. As reported in [8], Cisco's RRM software, shipped with Cisco Aironet APs and Cisco WLAN Controller, was able to improve network performance using Dynamic Channel Selection (DFS) and Transmit Power Control (TPC) so that carrier sense interference was responsible for only 5% of network delays. RRM solutions from Cisco and other vendors will be surveyed in Section 2.3. However, since this technology is proprietary, implementation details are not disclosed, while there probably could be vast space for improvement of algorithms. Moreover, such solutions do not possess interoperability with networking products from other vendors, which is a major obstacle for large-scale WLAN deployments and leads to vendor lock-in situations. Thus, research on radio resource management algorithms, especially ones is of great importance for the industry.

A. Radio Resource Management Approaches

As RRM is a broad topic which doesn't imply a single methodology, approach, or optimization goal, classification of RRM algorithms is a challenging task. Most of papers with the "Radio Resource Management" keyword are focused on problems of cellular networks, such as LTE or 5G. While the problem formalization, some optimization objective and algorithms can be used for research in 802.11 networks, band usage, deployment and operation specifics make most of the proposals inapplicable for 802.11 networks. To the best of our knowledge, no comprehensive survey on RRM in 802.11 WLAN exist. However, we will refer to [10], which provides detailed overview of previous research. In [10], authors classify RRM algorithms into three categories:

- *per-cell* approaches seek to optimize the RF situation within the AP's cell coverage. This means that adjustments of radio parameters applied on a cell scale and will be in effect for all stations within the cell. Such classification can be further divided into:
 - *localized (uncoordinated) per-cell*, where each AP performs RRM decisions independently;
 - *centralized per-cell*, where a central entity, such as WLAN Controller, performs RRM decisions for all APs within a WLAN. Some authors refer to this approach as *super-cell* approach [9];
 - *coordinated per-cell*, employing cooperation between APs for making coordinated RRM decisions.
- *per-link* approaches, which optimize the transmission power for a given station;

- *per-flow* approaches, which employ frequency and AP Tx power adjusting to optimize the QoS to the granularity of a given traffic flow within a station, for example, to the flow of a VoIP application.

In fact, a simple localized per-cell RRM is already widely implemented: almost every home Wi-Fi router is able to select channel automatically, and the method of least-congested channel scan is known and applied [11]. However, limitations of such approach are clear: uncoordinated localized decision-making is prone to yield suboptimal results. We can imagine a bit exaggerated extreme case, where a number of APs can sense that channel C_i is not congested and make a decision to switch to that channel. As a result, C_i becomes congested, so APs will seek to switch to another channel C_j , where the problem will reoccur. This displays that RRM algorithms need a certain degree of coordination between APs using an algorithm aiming to improve overall WLAN capacity and thus achieve a global optimum. Simple per-cell TPC methods with P_{Tx} adjustment with respect to keeping a tolerable SINR (Signal-to-Noise-plus-Interference Ratio) has shown [12], [13] the potential to improve overall bandwidth, although methodological issues such model oversimplification, unrealistic experiment conditions, statistically insignificant results imply the need for the further investigation. Another aspect overlooked is the impact of 802.11 roaming on TPC, since [12], [13] only consider the case of independent access points providing distinct extended service sets, which is not the case for enterprise WLANs. As shown in [14], per-link TPC considerably improves WLAN performance, achieves more spatial reuse, increases throughput, and able to avoid channel access asymmetry and receiver-side interference (also known as hidden-node problem). However, such approach has certain hardware requirements, namely, *per-packet transmit power control*, a fea-

ture available only for a small number of 802.11 chipsets from Atheros, which limits the applicability of this approach. It is challenging to implement per-flow RRM for vanilla 802.11, since it requires an extension framework over the 802.11 standard that allows (1) distinguishing particular traffic flows between STA and AP (2) QoS requirements detection [10]. Thus, such approach remains of little interest for the purpose of this thesis.

B. Mathematical Models for Radio Resource Management

Most of works on RRM consider [9], [10] network planning as optimization problem, with the goal of minimizing or maximizing some metrics. To reduce search space while brute-forcing optimal channel parameters for each AP within a WLAN, [9] propose heuristics to reuse channels for non-overlapping cells. Other approaches aim to keep some pre-defined target metric, such as SINR, within pre-defined acceptable boundaries [12].

III Proprietary RRM Solutions

This section is dedicated to surveying proprietary RRM solutions from major vendors. We will consider Cisco, Juniper Networks, and Ruckus Networks, since they are the most popular vendors in enterprise WLAN market [15].

A. Cisco

Cisco offers several RRM solutions. First, Cisco CleanAir is a flagship technology from Cisco [16] to optimize network performance, avoid jamming, and detect interference sources, including non-802.11 ones. Cisco states that it outperforms competitors by:

- using dedicated hardware for RF analytics: Cisco Catalyst 9100 Series Access Points are equipped with *scanning radio* that performs background RF scanning without occupying main APs radio transceivers, which allows to avoid interruptions in providing services to clients, and Cisco RF ASIC, a chip capable of performing wireless network analytics;
- classifying and visualizing interferers;
- managing radio resources on a WLAN-wide scale, providing real-time and historical information with different granularity;
- CleanAir is event-driven, that means it can adapt to changing RF environment and adjust radio parameters in a matter of few minutes, drastically reducing downtime.

However, CleanAir is only available for the most expensive models in the Cisco product line, which makes it inapplicable for large-scale deployments. Also, lack of compatible radio analytics hardware from other vendors and implementation details render this technology fundamentally unusable for non-Cisco equipment. On the other hand, Cisco Catalyst product line of WLAN Controllers provide "regular" RRM functionality that only requires regular Wi-Fi chipset and can be used with all Cisco APs [17].

B. Juniper Networks

Juniper Networks offers Mist AI RRM technology to improve network performance. The notable features are [18], [19]:

- *automatic dual-band radio management* if RRM system finds 2.4-GHz radio transmitter to be unused on a given AP, it disables the radio to free

airspace for other access points;

- Juniper Mist APs are equipped with so-called Predictive Analytics and Correlation Engine (PACE) "to monitor conditions and make out-of-band adjustments" [19];
- Telemetry is sent to the Juniper Mist Cloud, so that the cloud can make regular adjustments to APs based on historical data and usage statistics;
- According to [18], a Reinforcement Learning (RL) approach is taken for channel and power planning of APs within a WLAN.

To the best of our knowledge, there are no peer-reviewed evaluations of Juniper Networks RRM efficiency, so we can only rely on vendor's claims.

C. Ruckus Networks

Ruckus Networks offers [20] ChannelFly RRM technology that provides automatic channel selection, so power planning is not featured. As Ruckus describes, "ChannelFly constantly learns about each channel's capacity using actual activity on across all channels within the 2.4 and 5GHz bands. With this information, ChannelFly builds a statistical model over time to determine what channel will yield the greatest capacity for clients". Ruckus states that ChannelFly has no "dead time", as Ruckus calls the time period when an AP performs background scanning on different channels and is unable to communicate with its clients, which implies that Ruckus APs are also equipment with dedicated scanning radio. Another feature from Ruckus is "smart adaptive antenna array", which makes signal from Ruckus APs more directed to improve SNR.

IV Conclusion

Summarizing from the previous sections, we can conclude that the problem of radio resource management in 802.11 WLANs is still relevant, since the IEEE 802.11 standard provides only limited tools for RRM, while existing commercial solutions are proprietary and lack interoperability. Thus, there is a need for a novel RRM algorithm that can be implemented in existing enterprise WLAN infrastructure and improve overall network performance. After analyzing previous research, we consider super-cell approach as the most applicable to our work, since the presence of WLC as a centralized entity with orders of magnitude higher computation power and ability to collect and store statistics from all APs all over the WLAN in the long term can release the burden of RRM from Access Points and potentially improve the overall network efficiency.

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