



Dealing with Increased WiFi Capacity Demand

Pat R. Calhoun
CTO, WNBU
pcalhoun@cisco.com



- **Few networks today have capacity issues**
- **The trends driving wireless networks towards the capacity cliff include:**

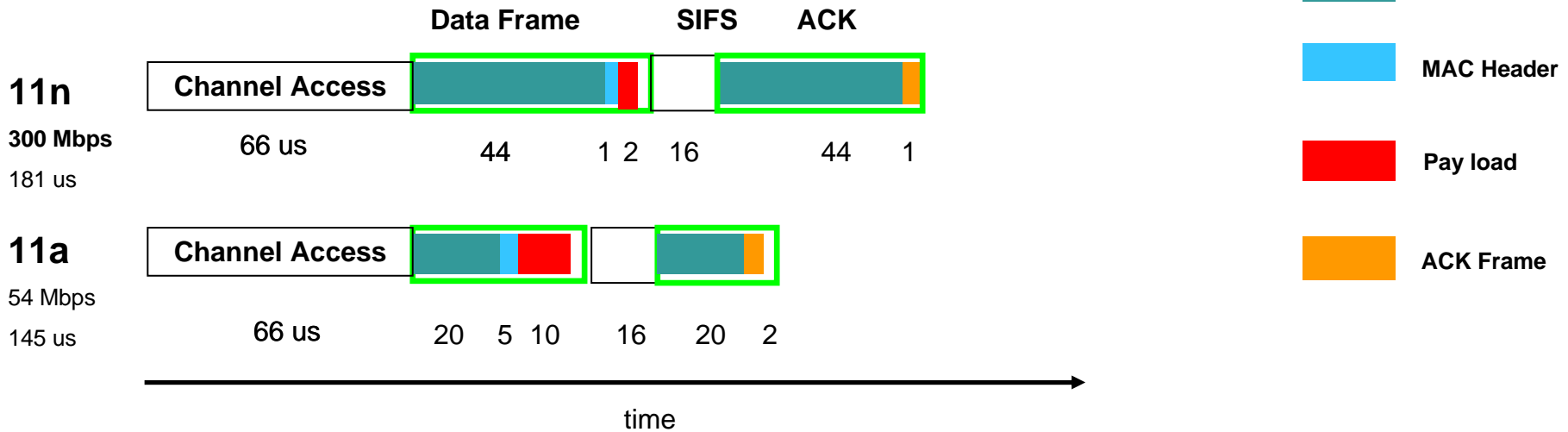
Voice and small packet application

High bandwidth Wireless applications (e.g., MP3 players, streaming video, File-sharing servers, Skype)

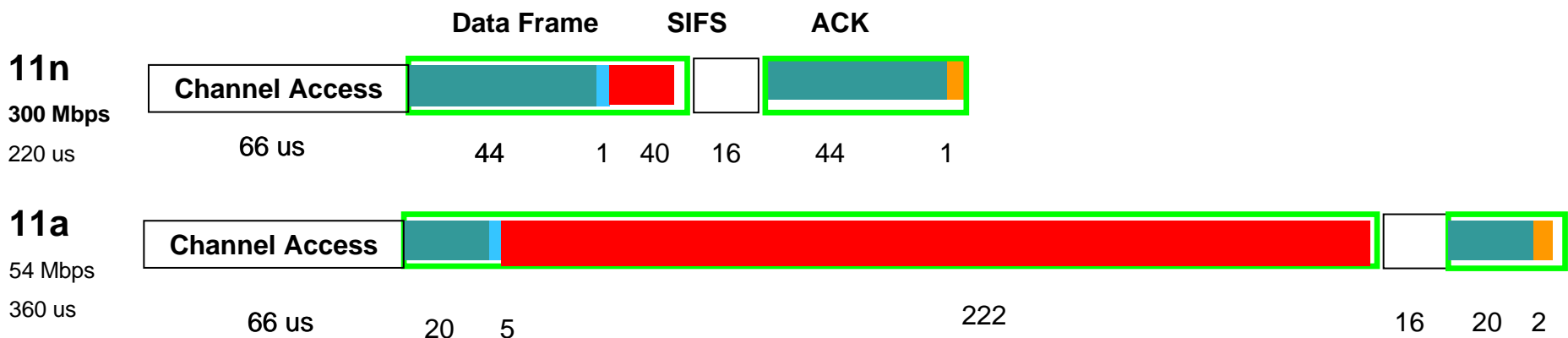
Outdoor Mesh Networks

VoIP packets are not ideal for 802.11n

64 Byte Frame



1500 Byte Frame



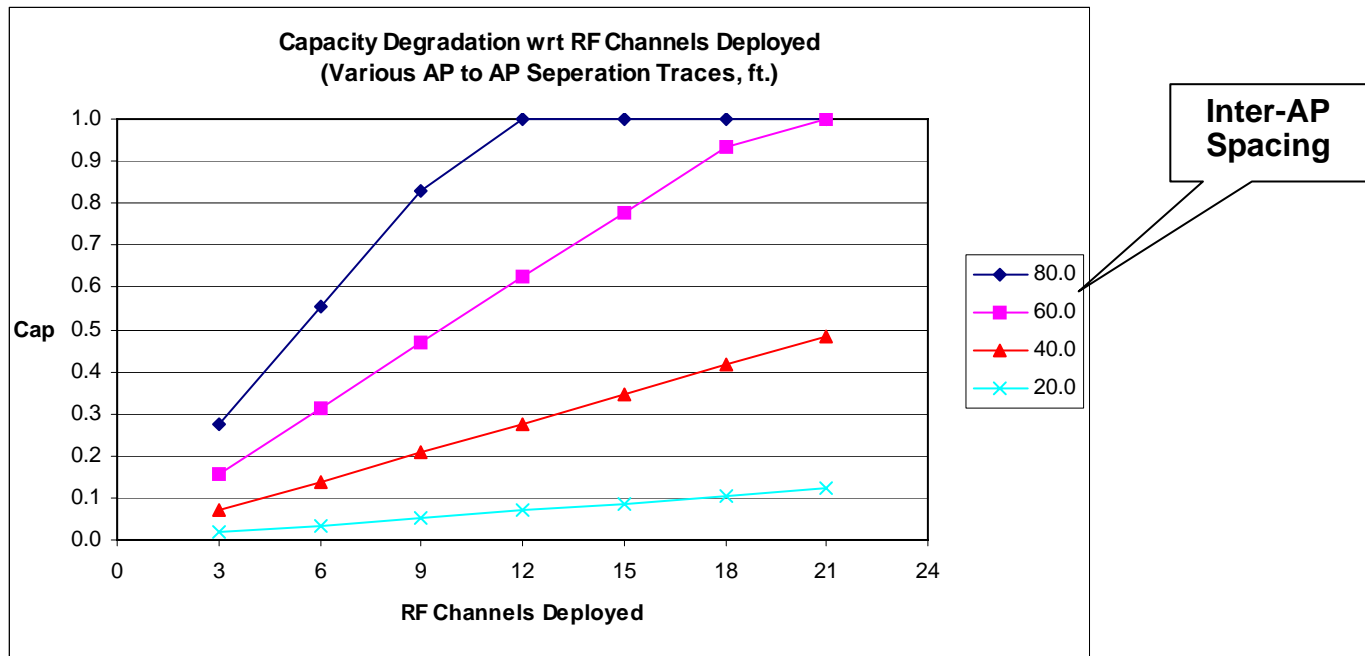
Aggregation increases performance

Packet Size	PHY Payload Rate	11A/G	11N	11N 3X A-MSDU Aggregation	11N Max.A-MPDU Aggregation
64 Bytes	6 Mbps	1.8	1.6	3.0	5.6
	54 Mbps	3.5	2.6	7.1	44
	13 Mbps		2.1	4.7	12
	65 Mbps		2.7	7.1	50
	150 Mbps		2.8	8.1	90
	300 Mbps		2.8	8.5	140
1500 Bytes	6 Mbps	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.6
	54 Mbps	33	29	42	51.5
	13 Mbps		10.7	12	12.2
	65 Mbps		32.5	48	62
	150 Mbps		48	87	143
	300 Mbps		55	121	287

Note VoIP traffic patterns doesn't allow for packet aggregation.

Co-Channel Capacity Degradation

- Simple (1/n) approximate degradation for fixed building floor space. Assuming **60,000 ft²** floor area and all AP's can hear each other.



Note 1.0 is the total system capacity.

Download Capacity with 19 Channels

- **Density of 58 AP's w/ 3 APs per Channel**
Channel

Office Space 60,000 sq. ft.

Cell Radius ~ 18 ft.

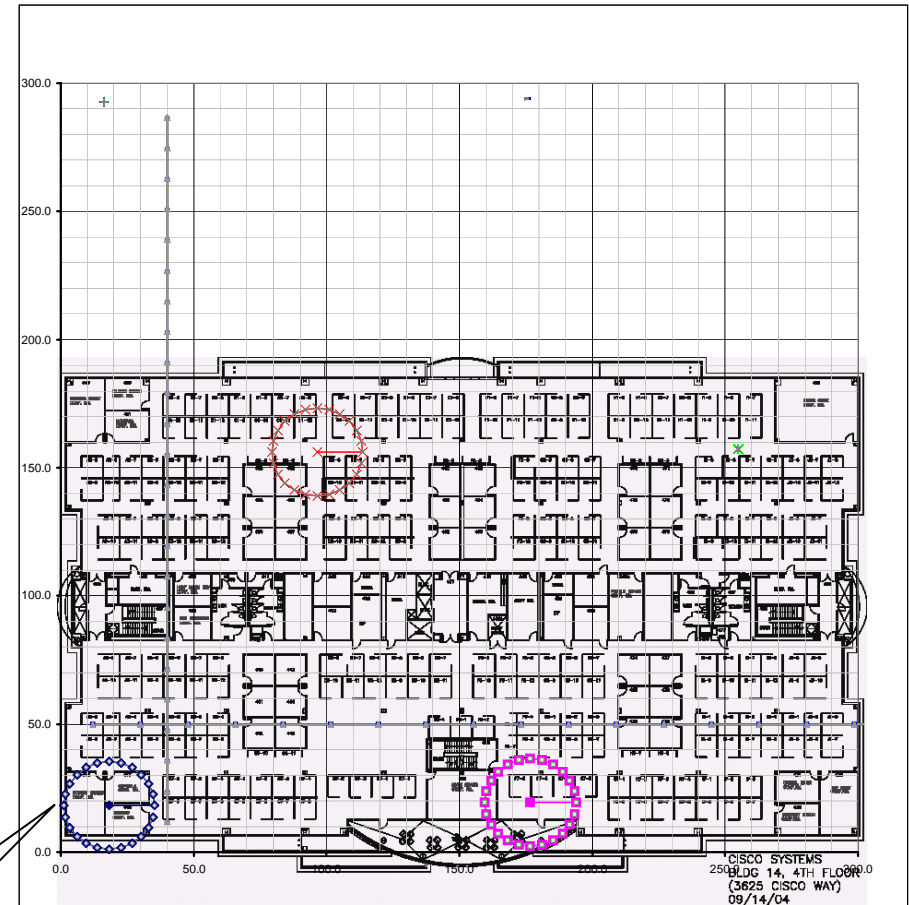
Adjacent Cell Separation ~ 31 ft.

Co-Channel Separation ~ 137 ft.

Co-Channel Interference Only

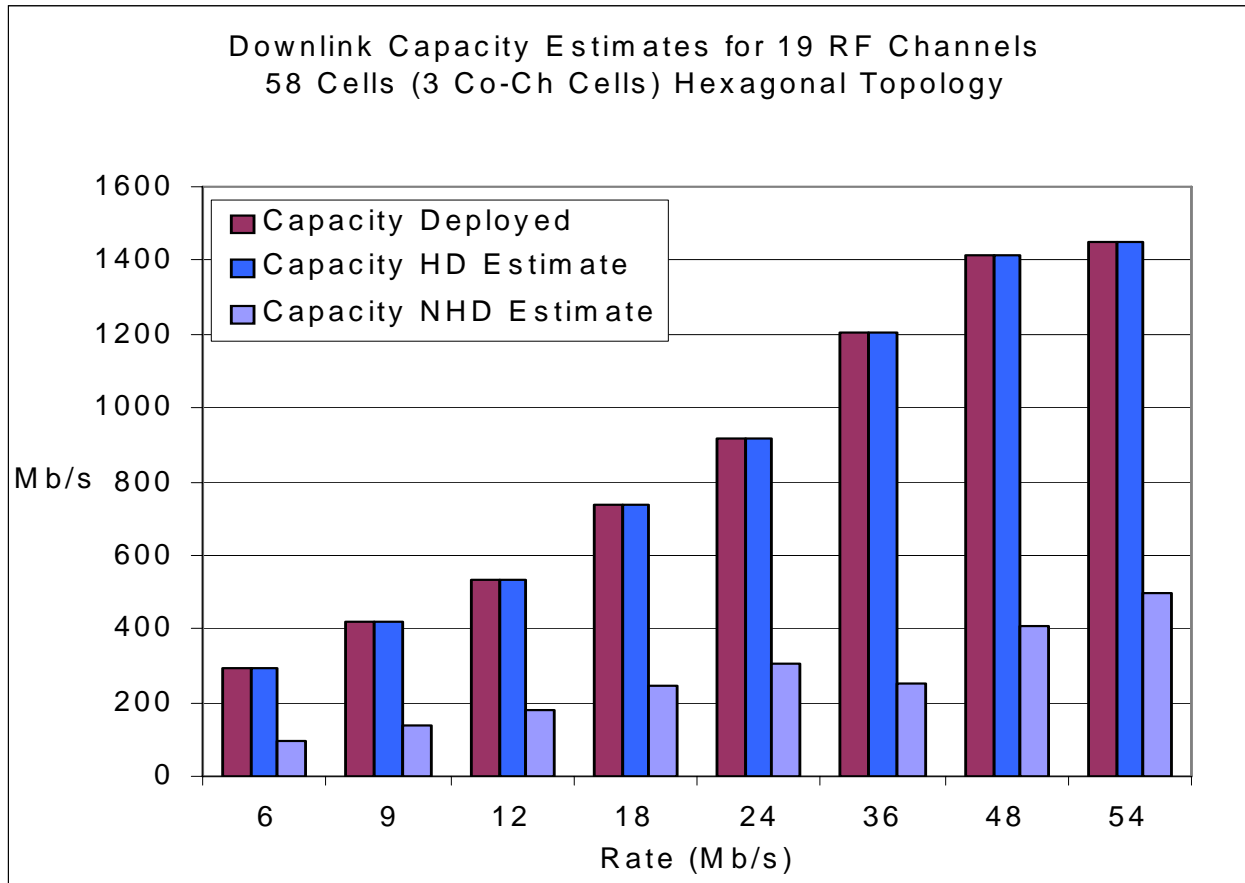
**Max. Transfer Rate (1500 Byte
Mac Efficiency)**

Hexagonal Topology



Separation between APs on same channel

HD vs. Non-HD Performance Comparison



Pico provides significant performance benefits

Pico Challenges

- **Dynamic transmit power and receiver sensitivity**
- **Pico support on the client side**
- **Client roaming algorithm**
- **Roaming load on infrastructure**

Increased handoffs will require 802.11r (fast handoff)