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# 802.11 Architecture

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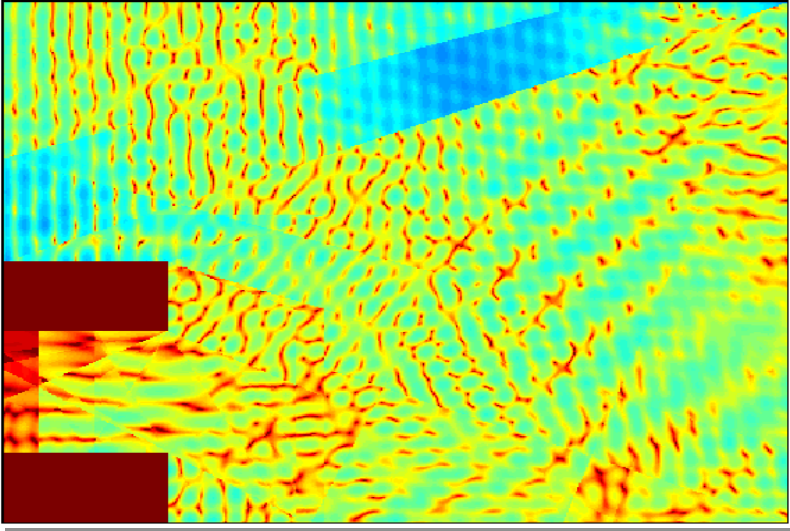
## What is unique about wireless?

- **Difficult media**
  - interference and noise
  - quality varies over space and time
  - shared with “unwanted” 802.11 devices
  - shared with non-802 devices (unlicensed spectrum, microwave ovens)
- **Full connectivity cannot be assumed**
  - “hidden node” problem
- **Multiple international regulatory requirements**

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### Medium Variations



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### Uniqueness of Wireless (continued)

- **Mobility**
  - variation in link reliability
  - battery usage: requires power management
  - want “seamless” connections
  
- **Security**
  - no physical boundaries
  - overlapping LANs

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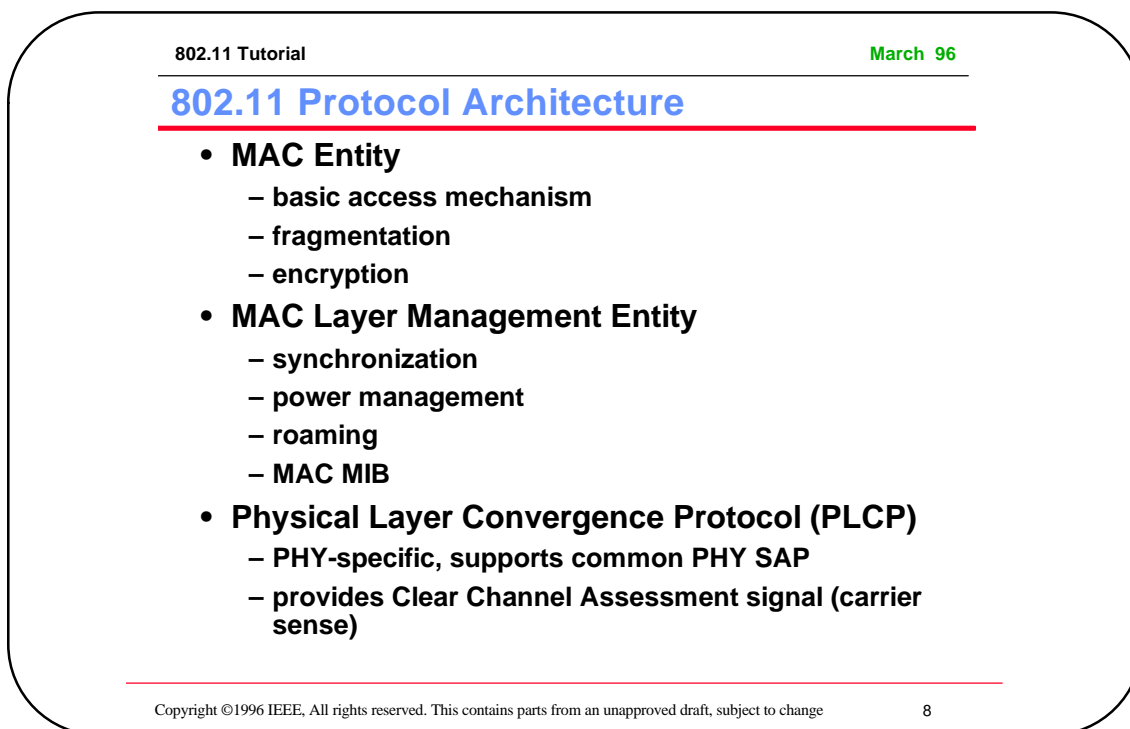
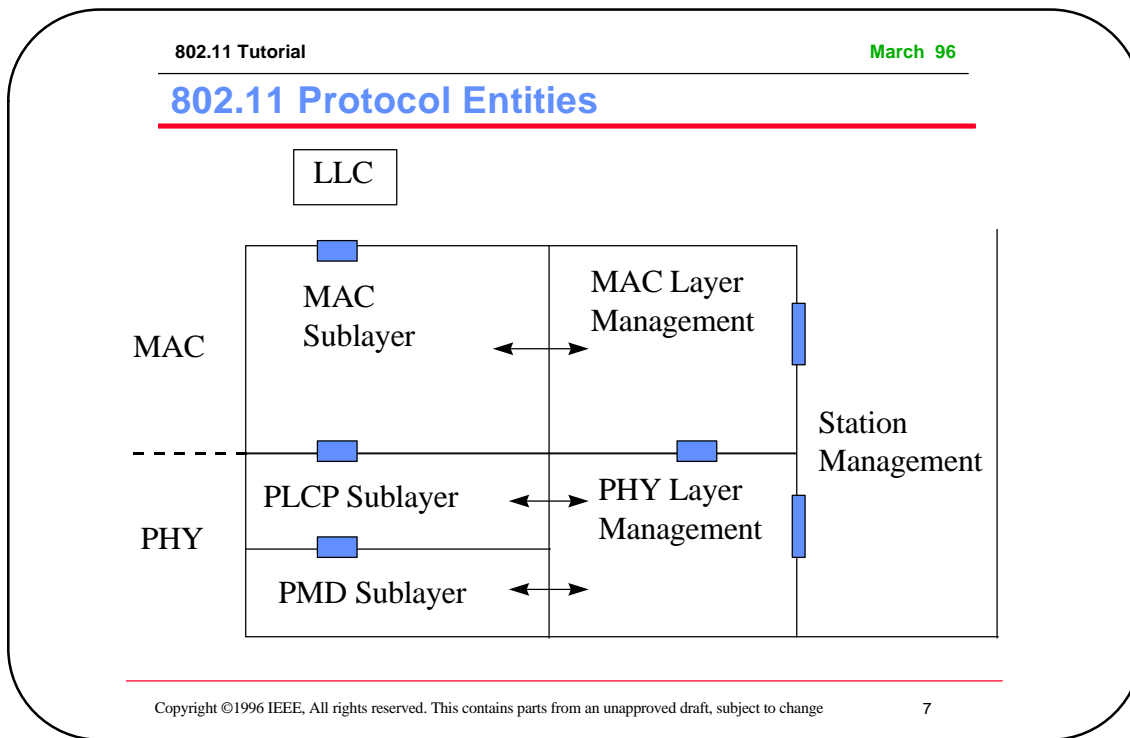
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## Requirements

- **Single MAC to support multiple PHYs.**
  - Support single and multiple channel PHYs.
  - PHYs with different “Medium Sense” characteristics.
- **Should allow overlap of multiple networks in the same area and channel space.**
- **Need to be “Robust for Interference”.**
  - Microwave, other non-802.11 interferers.
  - Co-channel interference.
- **Need mechanisms to deal with “Hidden Nodes”.**
- **Need provisions for Time Bounded Services.**

## Architecture Overview

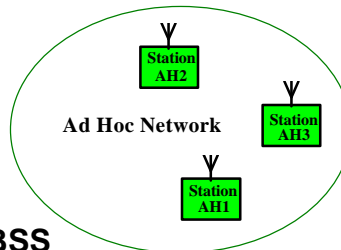
- **One MAC supporting multiple PHYs**
  - currently Frequency Hopping, Direct Sequence and Infrared PHYs
- **Two configurations**
  - “Independent” (ad hoc) and “Infrastructure”
- **CSMA/CA (collision avoidance) with optional “point coordination”**



**802.11 Protocol Architecture(cont.)**

- **Physical Medium Dependent Sublayer (PMD)**
  - modulation and encoding
  
- **PHY Layer Management**
  - channel tuning
  - PHY MIB
  
- **Station Management**
  - interacts with both MAC Management and PHY Management

**802.11 Configurations - Independent**



- **Independent**
  - one “Basic Service Set”, BSS
  - “Ad Hoc” network
  - direct communication
  - limited coverage area

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## 802.11 Configurations - Infrastructure

- **Infrastructure**
  - Access Points and stations
- **Distribution System interconnects Multiple Cells via Access Points to form a single Network.**
  - **extends wireless coverage area**

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## Distribution System

- **Used to interconnect wireless cells**
  - multiple BSS connected together form an ESS, Extended Service Set
  - Allows mobile stations to access fixed resources
  
- **Not part of 802.11 standard**
  - could be bridged IEEE LANs, wireless, other networks ...
  - Distribution System Services are defined

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## Access Points

- Stations select an AP and “associate” with it
- Support roaming
- Provide other functions
  - time synchronization (beaconing)
  - power management support
  - point coordination function
- Traffic typically (but not always) flows through AP
  - direct communication possible

## 802.11 Defines the Airwaves IF

- The airwaves interface between stations (including that between station and AP) is standardized
  - PHY and MAC
- No exposed MAC/PHY interface specified
- No exposed interface to Distribution System
  - required DS services are defined
- Internals of Distribution System not defined

## MAC Services

- **Asynchronous MSDU Data Delivery**
  - provided to LLC (2304 octet maximum)
- **Time Bounded Services**
  - optional point coordination function
- **Security Services**
  - confidentiality, authentication, access control
- **Management Services**
  - scanning, joining, power management

## MAC Functionality

- **Independent and Infrastructure configuration support**
  - Each BSS has a unique 48 bit address
  - Each ESS has a variable length address
- **CSMA with collision avoidance**
  - MAC-level acknowledgment
  - allows for RTS/CTS exchanges
    - » hidden node protection
  - MSDU fragmentation
  - “Point Coordination” option
    - » AP polling



### MAC Functionality (continued)

- **Roaming support within an ESS**
  - station scans for APs, association handshakes
  
- **Power management support**
  - stations may power themselves down
  - AP buffering, distributed approach for IBSS
  
- **Authentication and privacy**
  - Optional support of “Wired Equivalent Privacy” (WEP)
  - Authentication handshakes defined

### PHY Layer Services

- **PHY\_DATA transfers**
  - multiple rates
  
- **Clear Channel Assessment (CCA)**
  - carrier sense
  
- **PHY Management**
  - channel tuning

## Three PHYs

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- **Frequency Hop Spread Spectrum**
  - 2.4 GHz band, 1 and 2 Mbps transmission
  - 2GFSK, 4GFSK
  - hop over 79 channels (North America)
- **Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum**
  - 2.4 GHz band, 1 and 2 Mbps transmission
  - DBPSK, DQPSK
  - 11 chip Barker sequence
- **Baseband IR**
  - Diffuse infrared
  - 1 and 2 Mbps transmission, 16-PPM and 4-PPM