

Performance modeling of Next-Generation WiFi networks

A. Michaloliakos, R. Rogalin. Y. Zhang, K. Psounis, G. Caire

AVG. Throughput per user [Mbps]

Motivation

- Increasing importance and presence of advanced PHY layer schemes in WiFi networks and standards
- Lack of understanding of large scale deployments of future wireless technologies
- No unifying analytic model for MAC and underlying PHY layer for even the current generation of MIMOpowered WiFi

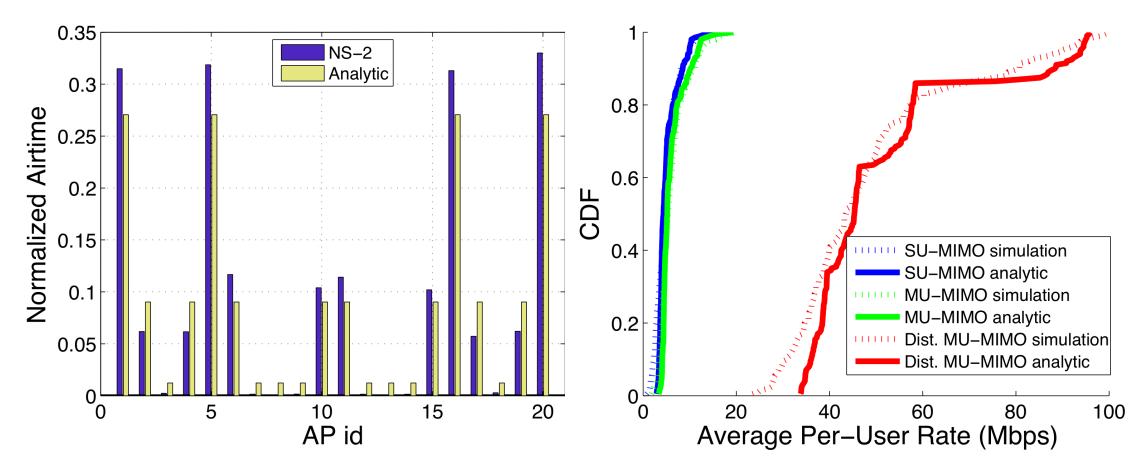
An analytic PHY/MAC model

• Rate of user *k* from AP *i*:

$$R_{ik} = \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{M}} \pi_{\mathbf{m}} R_{ik}^{\mathbf{m}}$$

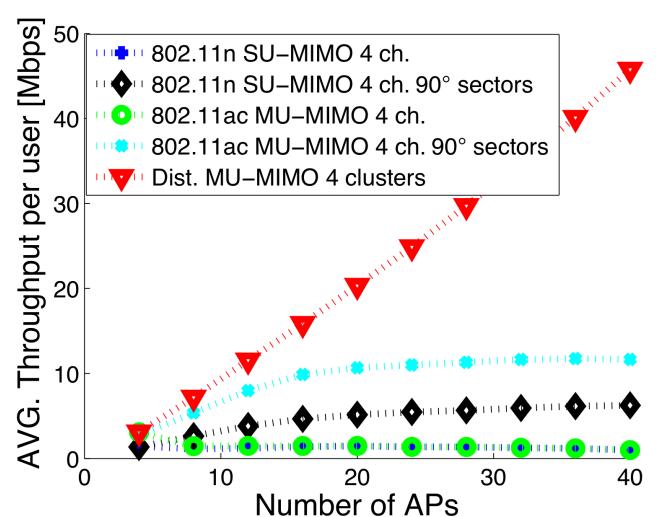
- MAC (CSMA): $\pi_{\mathbf{m}} = \frac{\rho^{\|\mathbf{m}\|_1}}{\sum_{\mathbf{m}' \in \mathcal{M}} \rho^{\|\mathbf{m}'\|_1}}$
- MAC overhead: OFDM and mapping to quantized rates
- PHY (MIMO): $R_{ik}^{\mathbf{m}} = m_i \frac{S_i}{|S_i|} \log (1 + \mathsf{SINR}_{ik}^{\mathbf{m}})$
- SU-MIMO: SINR $_{ik}^{\mathbf{m}} o rac{g_{ik}MP_i}{1 + \sum_{j:j \neq i} m_j g_{jk} P_j}$
- MU-MIMO: SINR $_{ik}^{\mathbf{m}} \rightarrow \frac{(M-S_i+1)g_{ik}P_i/S_i}{1+\sum_{j:j\neq i}m_jg_{jk}P_j}$
- D. MIMO: $SINR_k \to \left(M \frac{S-1}{B}\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^B g_{ik}\right) \frac{P_{\text{sum}}}{S}$

Model Validation



Combined NS-2 and simulation validation approach for various scenarios of interest (here conference hall)

Model Applications



Dist. MU-MIMO 1 cluster

Dist. MU-MIMO 2 clusters

Conference Hall

- 20x20 m²
- 200 users
- 80 MHZ bandwidth
- 4 channels
- Sector antennas
- Interference-limited regime

1n SU-MIMO 1 ch. 1n SU-MIMO 2 ch. 1n SU-MIMO 4 ch. 1ac MU-MIMO 1 ch. 1ac MU-MIMO 1 ch.

- 200 users
- 200 users
- 80 MHZ bandwidth
- 4 channels

Number of rooms Sedow 2.5 802.11n SU-MIMO 4 ch. 802.11ac MU-MIMO 4 ch. Dist. MU-PC clusters of 4 APs Dist. MU-PC clusters of 10 APs Dist. MU-PC clusters of 20 APs Dist. MU-PC clusters of 50 APs Dist. MU-PC clusters of 50 APs Dist. MU-PC clusters of 50 APs

Number of APs

Stadium

- 200 x 200 m²
- 20000 users
- 80 MHZ bandwidth
- 4 channels
- Clusters for d. MIMO

Discussion & Conclusions

- Significant gains of coordinated technologies in interference limited regimes
- In the presence of walls and well separated users the gains of coordination are vanishing
- Sectorization produces sizable gains with a small deployment cost and no coordination
- The practical clustering for distributed systems unlocks part of the multiplexing gains of MU-MIMO
- Our analytical model has been used successfully for a number of optimization problems arising in network planning such as:
 - AP/user association
 - Channel allocation
 - CCA threshold selection
 - Transmit power selection