Marketing v. Reality in Multi-Antenna Wi-Fi

Guide to Beamforming March 2011

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#### Summary

- Wi-Fi vendors are marketing chip-based beamforming more heavily
- They gloss over limitations, naturally
  - Mutually-exclusive chip-based beamforming and spatial multiplexing
  - Zero gain from implicit beamforming, minimal (2 dB) from explicit
  - Zero client support today for explicit
- Customers are easily confused, since all beamforming sounds the same to any non-specialist
- A back-to-the-basics view (focusing on simple but technically accurate descriptions how multi-antenna techniques really work) can cut through the confusion
- ...and illustrate why Ruckus BeamFlex remains the superior approach

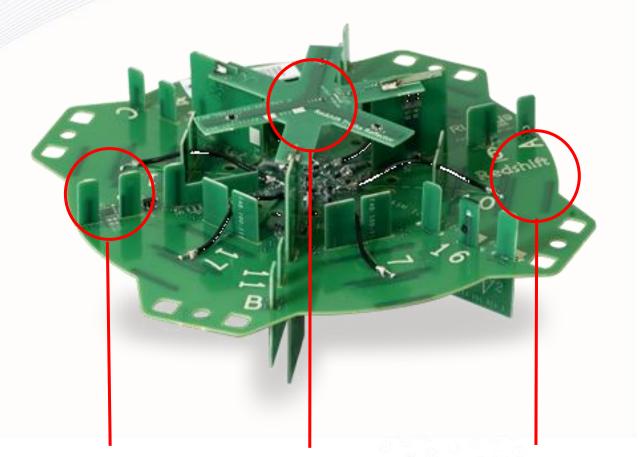


#### Conventional Wi-Fi: omni Tx pattern





#### **BeamFlex** Smart Antennas



Vertically -polarized antenna elements Auto RF signal optimizer (Optimises RF coverage based on device orientation) Horizontallypolarized antenna elements

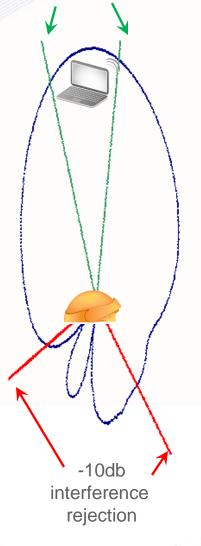


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### Automatic Interference Mitigation (AIM)

Interference Rejection is Essential

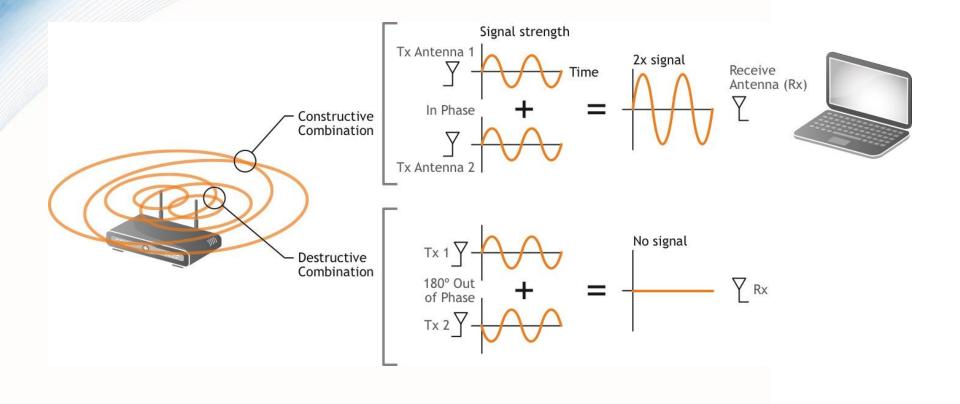
#### 7 dBi signal gain



- Chip-based beamforming has no mechanism to reject interference
- Omni-directional antennas can't ignore interference
- BeamFlex mitigates interference by positioning antenna nulls in specific directions
- Negating interference can be more beneficial than signal gain



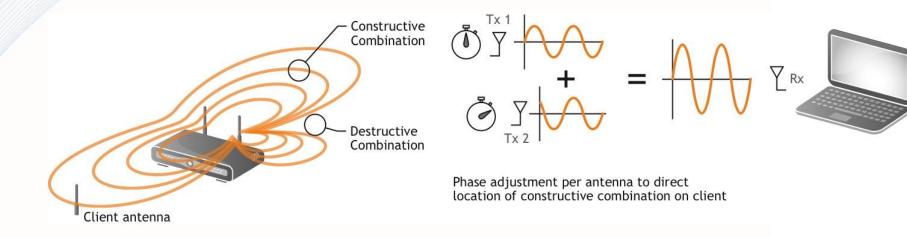
#### Key concepts: combination and phase





#### How chip-based beamforming works

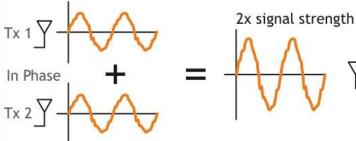
Understanding the narrow definition of the term "beamforming"





# Beamforming: only one signal allowed

Y Rx



Tx 1 In Phase + Tx 2 Tx 2

Garbage



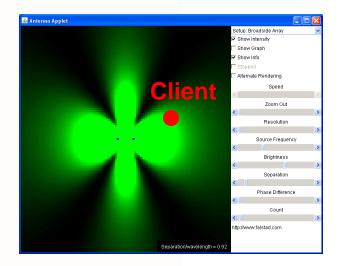
## **Chip Based Beamforming Limitations**

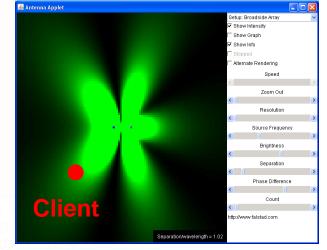


- Generates unwanted interference and wastes energy
- No way to cope with real-time interference at the client
- Beams predicated on antenna separation

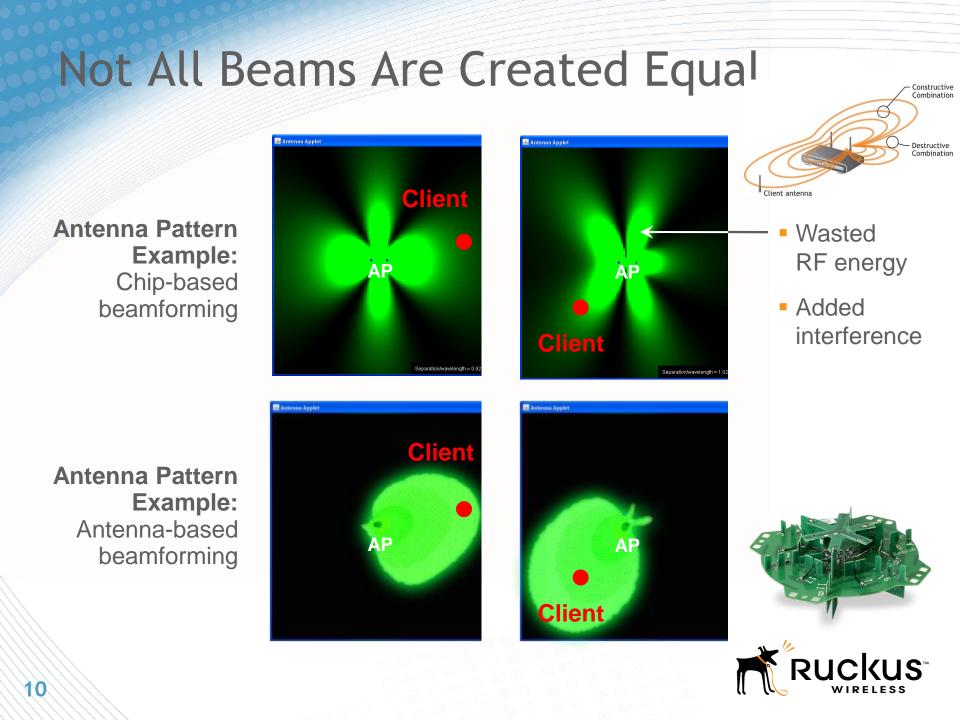
Optimal beamforming (5GHz) calls for .5" antenna separation

Optimal spatial multiplexing "requires" antenna separation at inches (5GHz)



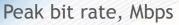


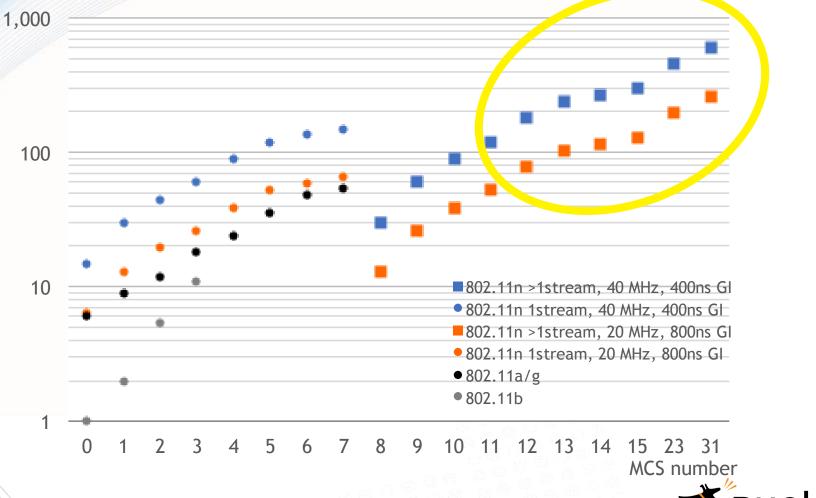




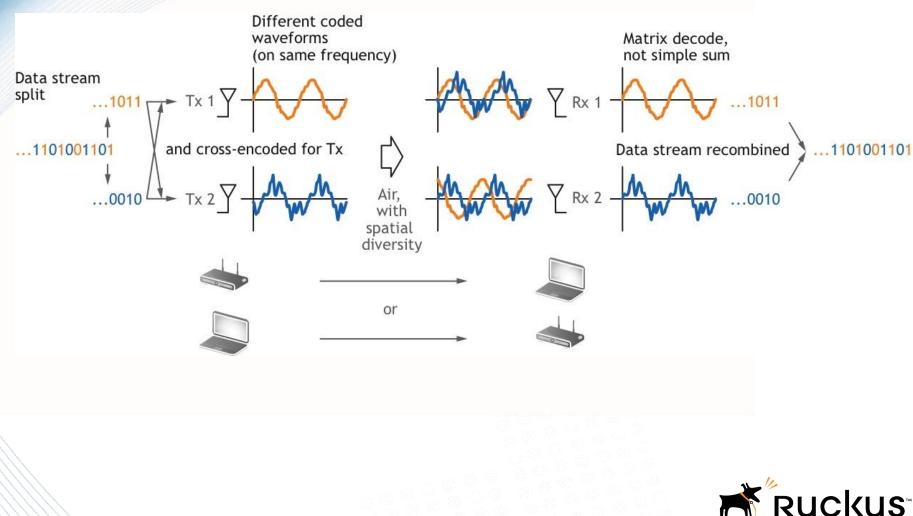
### Spatial multiplexing is essential

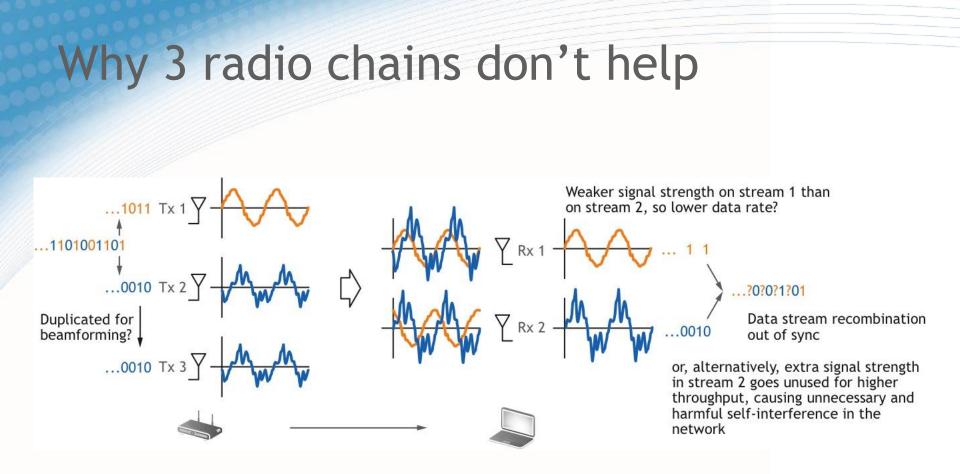
#### Speeds in the 802.11 protocols





#### How spatial multiplexing works

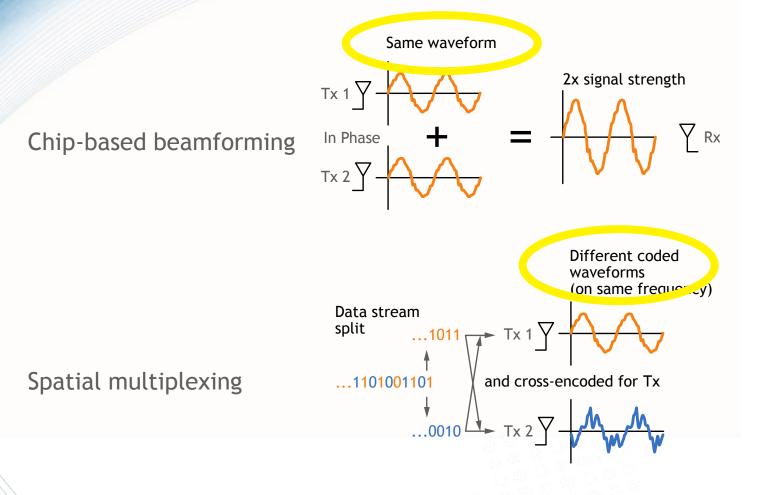






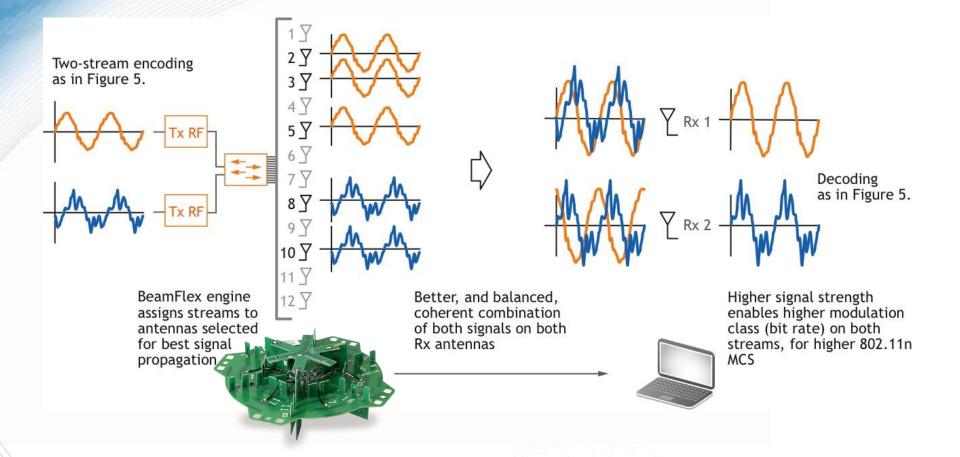
### SM and chip BF are mutually exclusive

(With 1 radio chain per stream)





#### **BeamFlex + spatial multiplexing**





#### A proper multi-antenna taxonomy

Attributes	Implicit Beamforming	Explicit Beamforming	BeamFlex Adaptive Antennas
802.11 protocols supported	a, b, g, n	n	a, b, g, n
adaptation	effectively open loop (uses guesswork based on uplink)	closed loop	closed loop
client behavior requirement	none	must send AP transmit characteristics 'recommendation'	none
source of feedback	measurement of uplink signal from client	client's recommendation	client ACK packet on previous transmission
supports 802.11n spatial multiplexing	NO*	NO*	YES
typical performance gain (see section 6)	none	2 dB	6 dB
network self- interference reduction	none	none	10-15 dB
vendor examples	Cisco, Meraki	HP	Ruckus

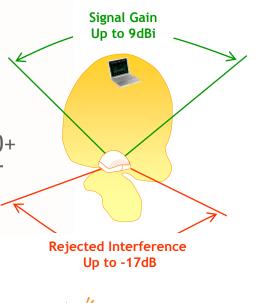
\*would require 2 or more radio chains and antennas per spatial stream, a configuration no commercial AP supports today





### **BeamFlex** Antenna Advantages

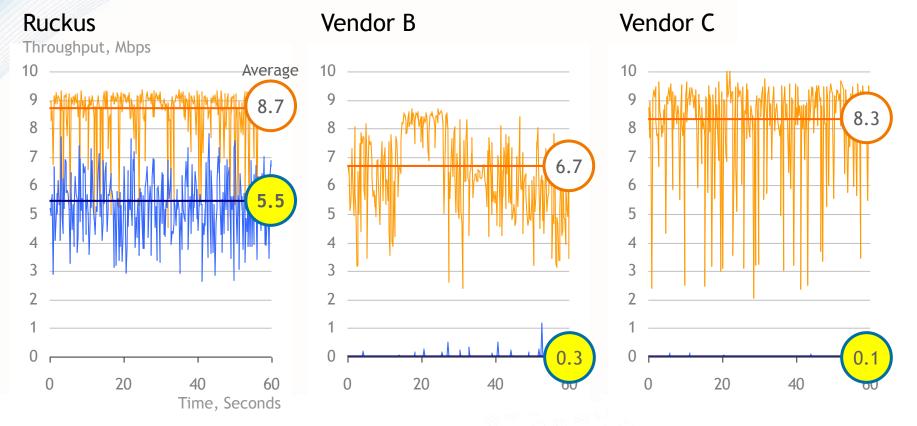
- Omni-directional antenna:
  - Cannot control interference to neighbouring APs
  - \* Multipath phasing can be a significant issue
  - ✗ No interference rejection
  - ✗ Make bad RF neighbors
  - BeamFlex smart antenna:
    - Beamforming focuses the RF energy ensuring multipath arrives in phase and provides maximum signal density
       <u>extended range</u> and <u>superior performance</u>
    - Horizontally and vertically polarised elements offer 4000+ unique antenna patterns automatically selected on a per packet/per client basis
    - Attenuate interference from adjacent APs, clients and other RF sources
      - Cause significantly less interference to adjacent APs



(°) ()

#### **BeamFlex™:** Interference Resistance

#### iPhone 3G Client Throughput Comparison

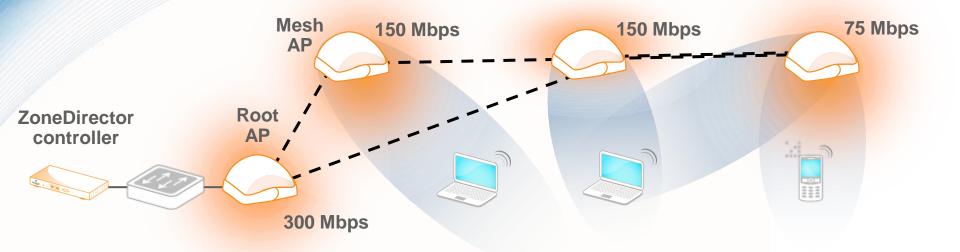


—— Test House Baseline (low interference)

• High Interference Location (191 active APs in 3,000m<sup>2</sup> facility)

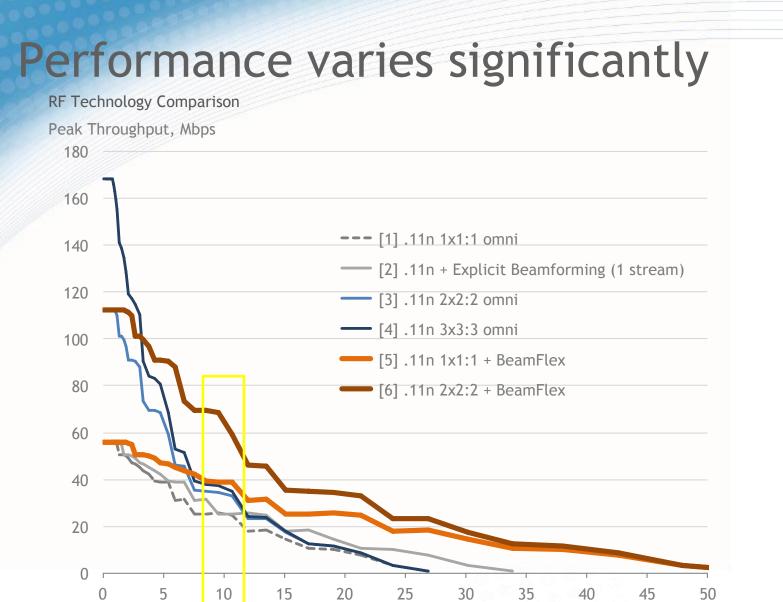


#### SmartMesh: Meshing with Adaptive antenna beamforming



- Mesh-APs continuously announce their link capacity
- Each Accesspoint selects the best path to Root-AP
- BeamFlex optimizes the signal quality to clients & mesh-APs
- Self-healing in case of an outage of a mesh-node (also to an alternate Root AP possible)





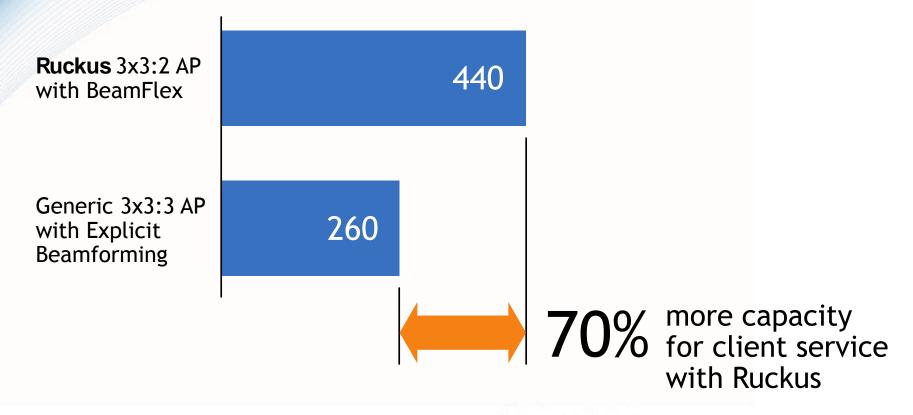
Range, m

Note: 2.4 GHz, 800 ns GI, ETSI EIRP, 15 dB fading margin for interference and obstructions

Sources: Ruckus testing, experience.

#### Net result: BeamFlex 70% better

4-Year Aggregate Client Throughput per AP, Terabytes





# Case Study

### Wireless Broadband Deployment Tikona India

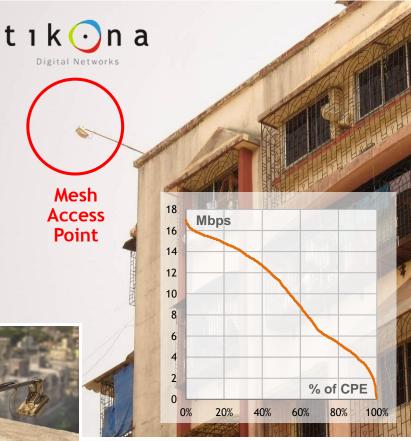


#### The World's Largest Wireless Mesh

Based on Ruckus Wireless Product and Technology End-to-End

- Began build out in 2009
- 40,000 smart mesh APs now deployed and operational (50k by 2011)
- Hundreds of smart WLAN controllers
- Central management through FlexMaster
- Hundreds of thousands of users





802.11g outdoor AP to indoor CPE data rates 1,670 samples on live Tikona network



#### Tikona footprint

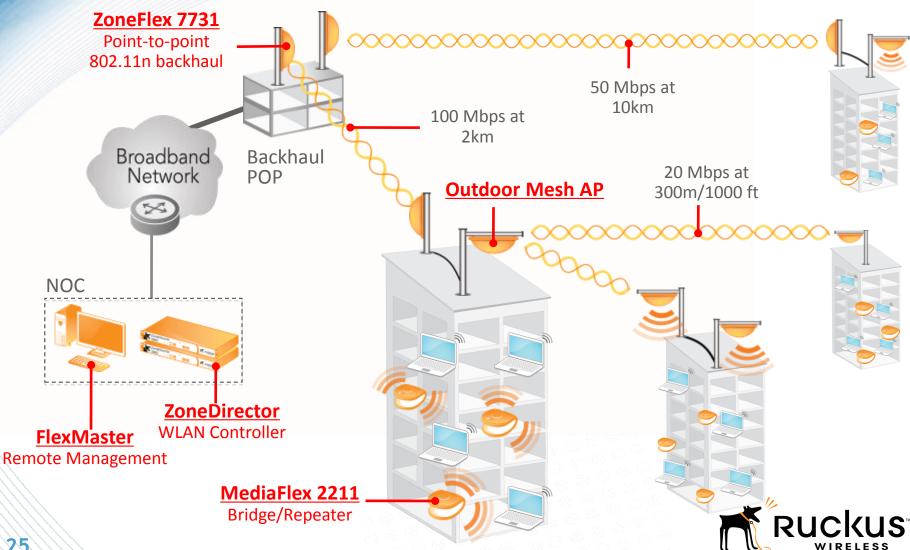
- 40,000 AP live
- 45,000AP deployed (approximately)



**WBA** 

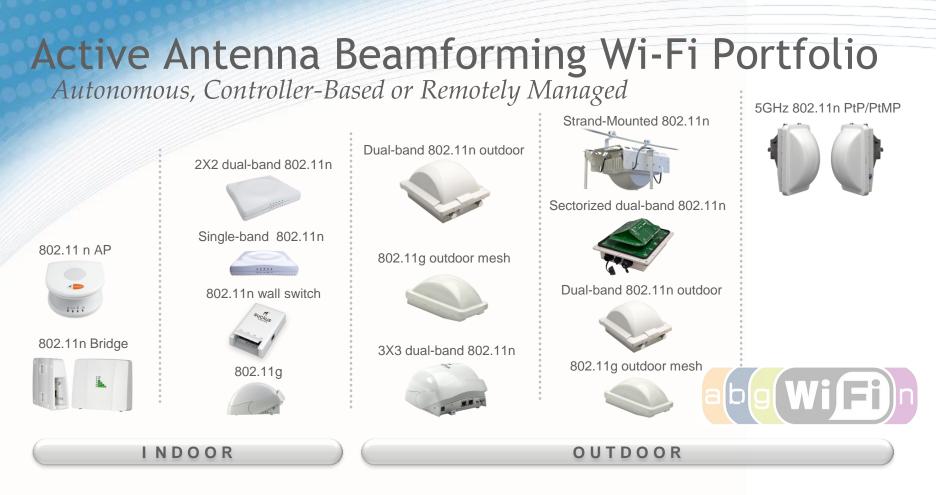
#### Large-Scale Mesh Deployment $t_1 k \odot n_a$

**Digital Networks** 



#### End-to-end visibility and control





#### Network and Subscriber Management

# ZoneDirector™ FlexMaster™ Image: Smart Wi-Fi controllers for RF and AP management Image: Smart Wi-Fi controllers for RF and AP management

# Thank You

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