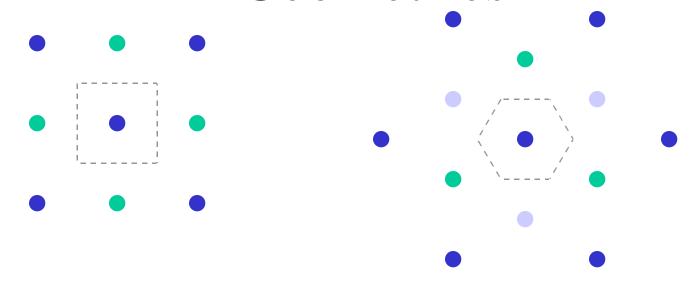
System Capacity with Channelization

John H. Cafarella MICRILOR, Inc.

Access-Point-Location Geometries



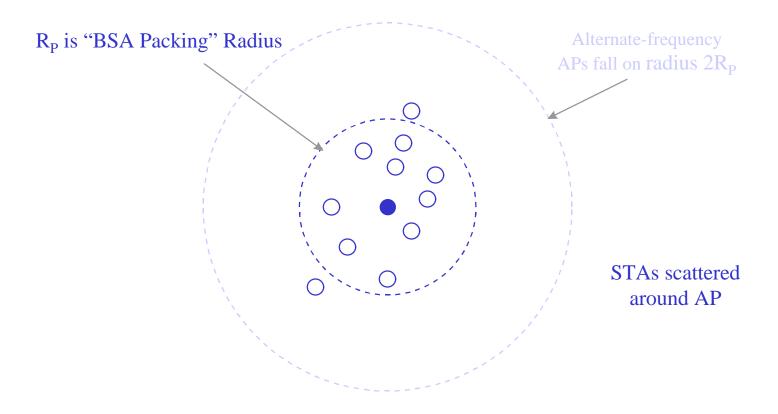
Two Frequency Channels

Many Data-Code Channels

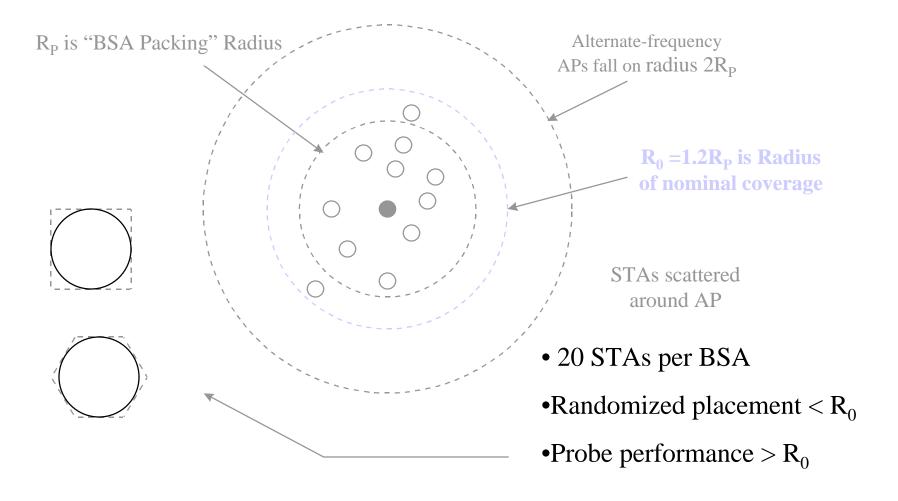
Three Frequency Channels
One Code

Same nearest-neighbor separation gives ≈ same areas per AP

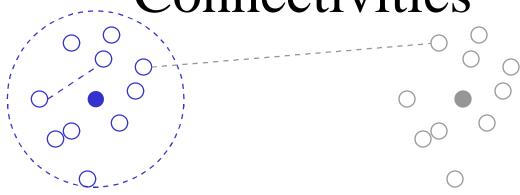
Basic BSA Geometry



Basic BSA Geometry



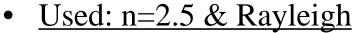
Generation of Sample Connectivities

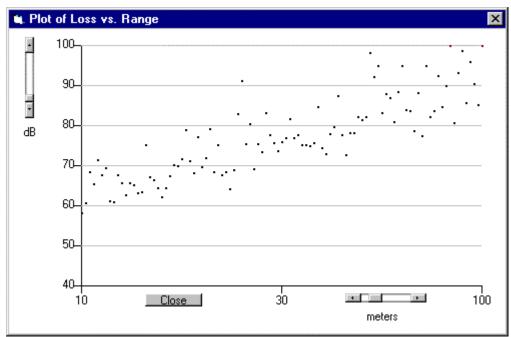


- Generate Random Link Connectivities within BSA₀
- If AP Signal < Threshold+3 dB at STA
 - Re-generate that link connectivity (3 tries max.)
 - Emmulates fine-scale repositioning STA if poor contact
- Also Compute Links Between other BSAs and BSA₀
- Same Local Random STA Positions Re-Used in All BSAs
 - Allows use of BSA₀ STA & AP parameters for All BSAs

Propagation Models

- Large Scale Variation
 - Free-Space to 1m
 - Rⁿ beyond 1m
 - n=1.5 to 4
- Local Signal Fading
 - None
 - Rayleigh
 - Three-Ray

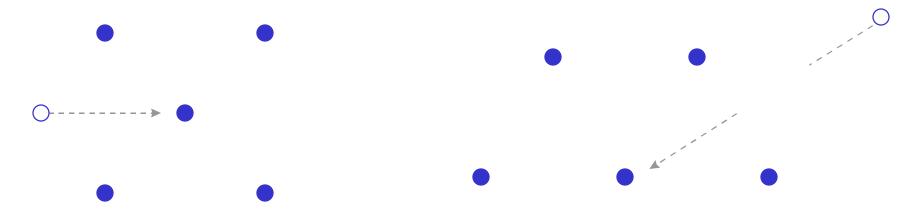




Interaction for Different Frequencies

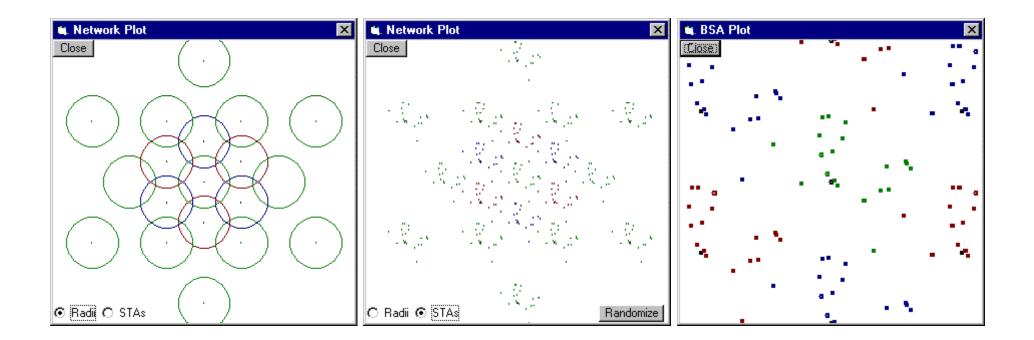
- Interference at Short Range
- Suppressed by ACI Rejection Ratio (~35 dB)
- Consider Only Nearest Off-Frequency BSAs

Interaction for Same Frequencies

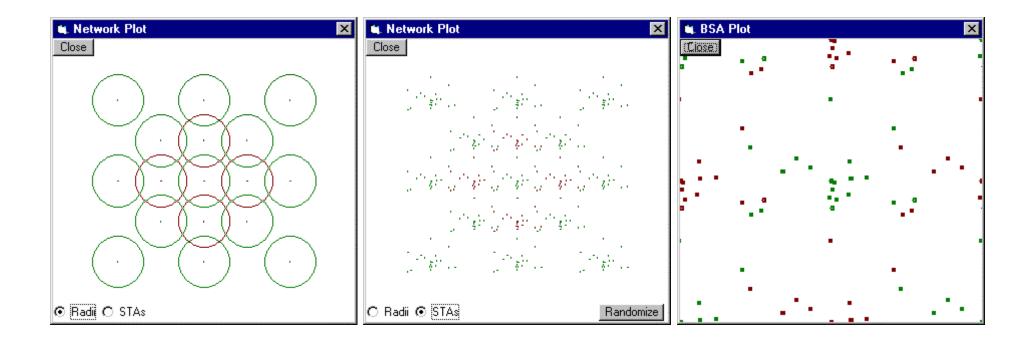


- Multiplicity of Effects
 - Interference (Near/Far)
 - Signal Correlations (Leakage)
- Must Consider Near and Some Far BSAs

Typical 3-Frequency Deployment

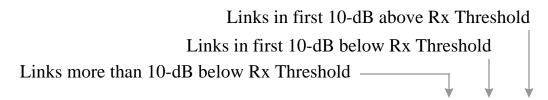


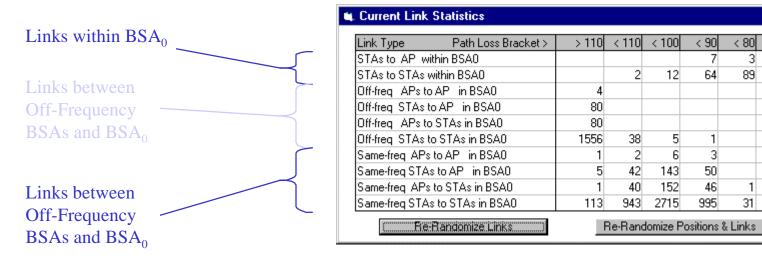
Typical 2-Frequency Deployment



Typical Link Statistics

100-dB Path Loss Tol. 35-dB ACI Rej. 20 STAs/BSA 2450 MHz





2 frequency channels

< 60

10 23

89

50

46

BSA Traffic Model

- STA-to-AP and AP-to-STA Only (no peer-to-peer)
- 20 STAs Each Offer Poisson Traffic λ Frames/s
- AP Offers 20 λ Frames/s
- 1024-Bytes Frames
- AP Contends with STAs (no CFI)
- All BSAs Carry Same Traffic Load (by

Generalized Throughput Equations

- Detailed Balance
- Aggregate Queued Traffic
- Average Contention Parameters
- Compute Throughput

$$(1-p_m)\prod_m (\overline{T} + \overline{T}) = p_m \frac{P_{-Collision}P_{Xm}}{\{k,1\}_{max}}$$

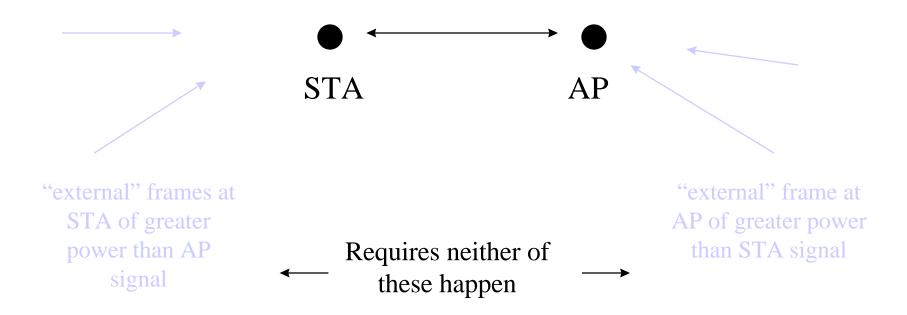
$$k = \sum_{m} p_{m} \rightarrow \overline{P}_{-Collision}, \overline{T}_{BO}, \overline{CW}$$

$$S = \sum_{m} (1 - p_m) |_{m}$$

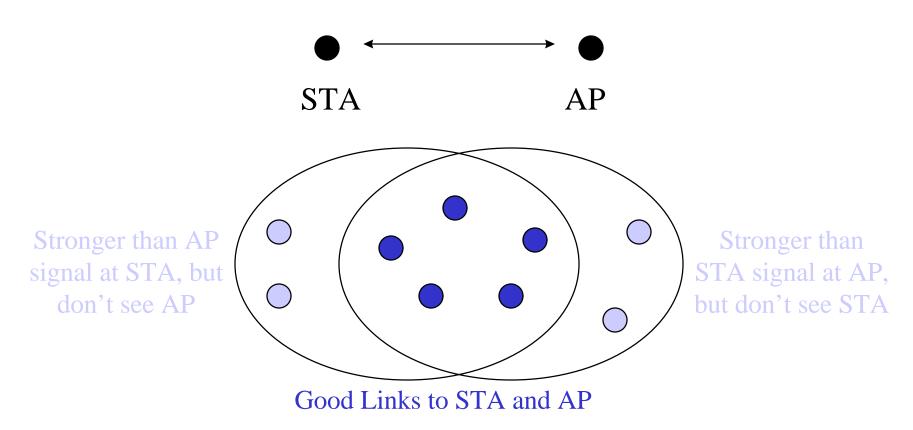
• What is
$$\frac{P_{Xm}}{\{k,1\}_{\text{max}}}$$
?

P_{xm} for Uncorrelated Codes

For successful Exchange, Data Frame and ACK Must Get Through

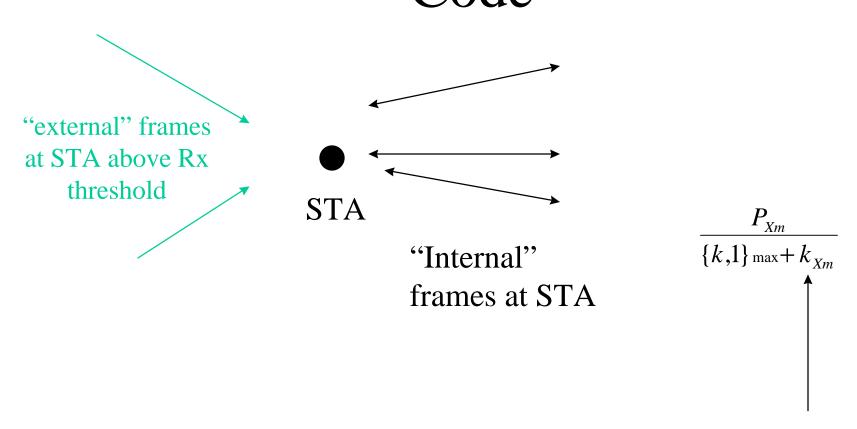


P_{Xm} for Single Code



Hidden external STAs cause interference (handle as in many-code case)

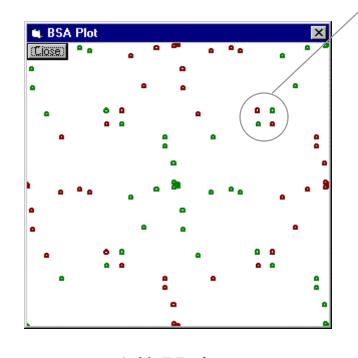
Effect of Leakage for Single Code



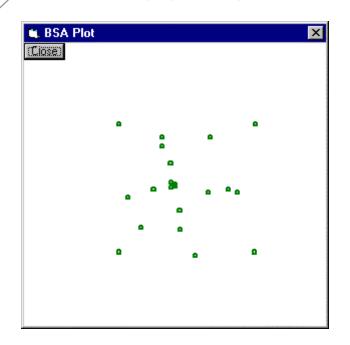
Include effect of queued traffic as seen by each STA individually

Random Deployment made Worse

Cluster in bad corner (4 by symmetry)

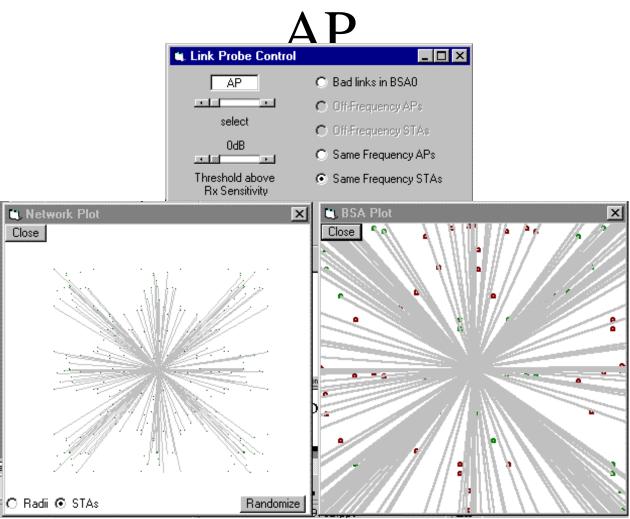


All Units



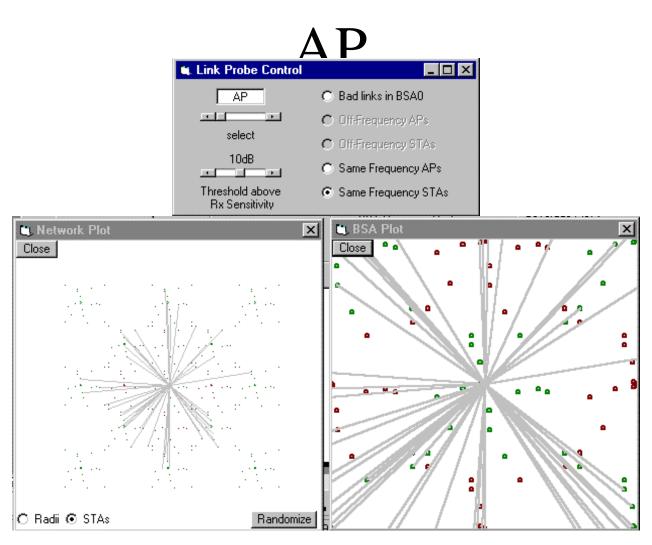
BSA₀ Units Only

Ext. STAs above Rx Threshold at



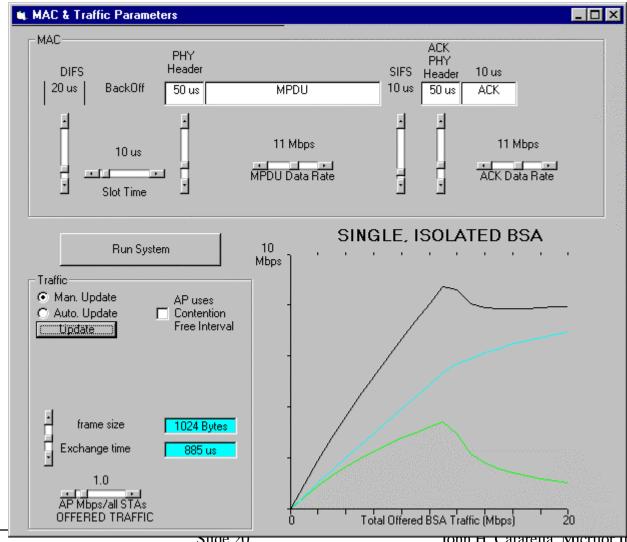
They can be from quite a distance!

STAs 10-dB above Rx Threshold at



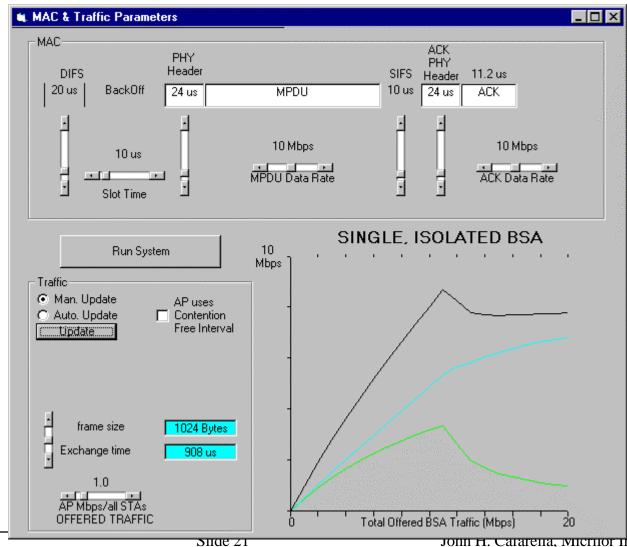
Isolated BSA: Case 1

3 Frequencies 1 Code $SNR_{in} = 8dB$

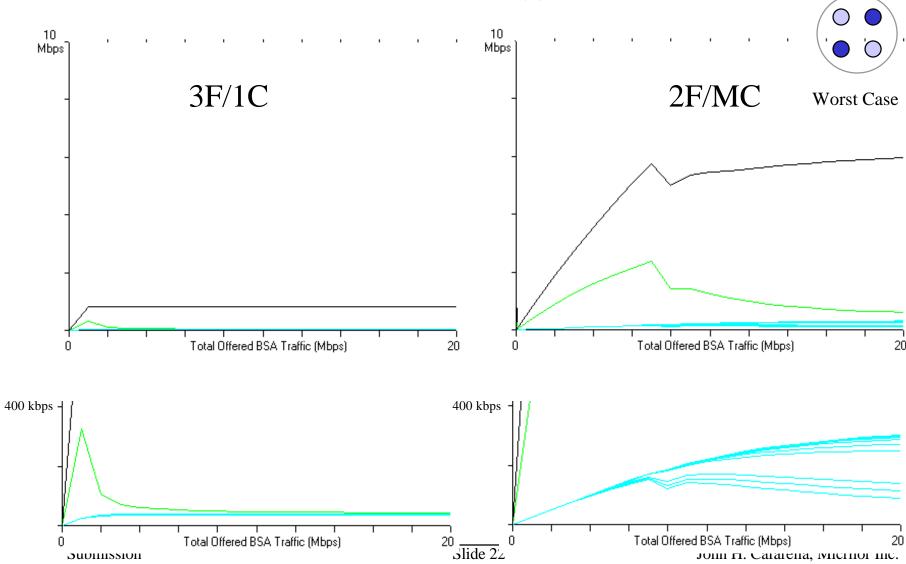


Isolated BSA: Case 2

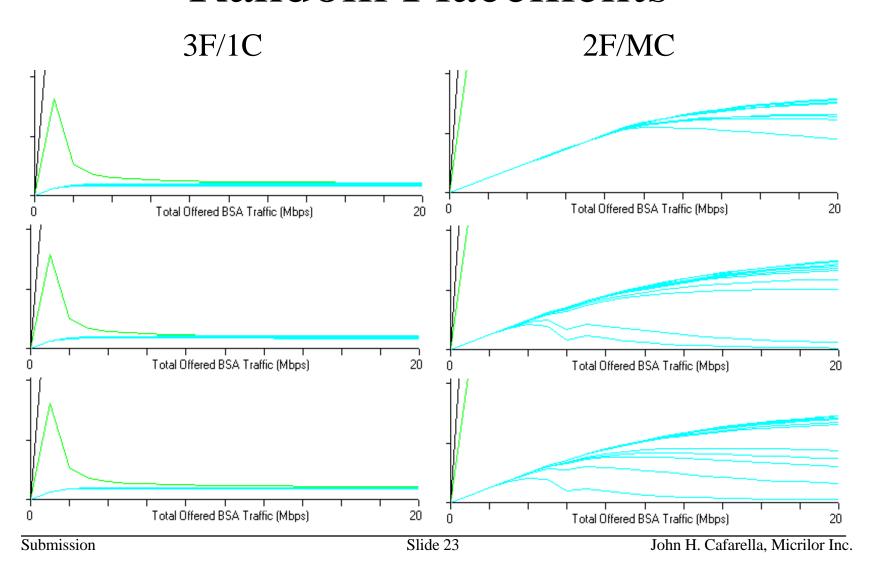
2 Frequencies Many Codes $SNR_{in}=2dB$



Full Network



Random Placements



Summary

- Case 1
 - 3 Frequency Channels, Single Code, SNR_{in} = 8 dB
- Case 2
 - 2 Frequency Channels, Many Code Channels,
 SNR_{in} = 2 dB
- 19 BSAs, 20 STAs + AP per BSA
- Use of Code Channels Offers Greatly
 Improved System Throughput by <u>Isolating</u>