Why Integrate Wi-Fi® 6 into Your Next Design

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SECURE CONNECTIONS FOR A SMARTER WORLD

EXTERNAL

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AGENDA

- Brief History of Wi-Fi
- Wi-Fi 6 Key Features
 - OFDMA
 - MU-MIMO
 - Higher Rates
 - Target Wake Time
 - OBSS-PD
 - Range Extension
 - 8x8 Sounding Feedback



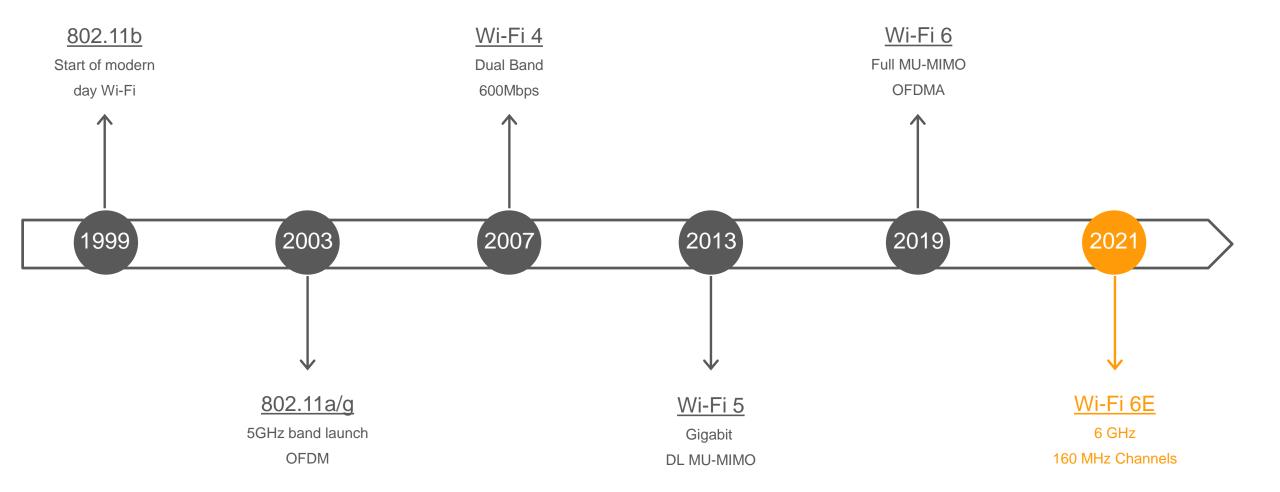
Brief History of Wi-Fi



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802.11 TIMELINE - OVER 20 YEARS!



Wi-Fi 4 VS 5 VS 6

Feature	Wi-Fi 4	Wi-Fi 5	Wi-Fi 6
Channel Bandwidth	20, 40 MHz	20, 40, 80, 80+80, 160 MHz	20, 40, 80, 80+80, 160 MHz
Frequency Bands	2.4 & 5GHz	5 GHz	2.4 & 5 GHz
Maximum Date Rate	450 Mbps*	2.34 Gbps*	9.6 Gbps*
Highest Order Modulation	64-QAM	256-QAM	1024-QAM
Spatial Streams	4	4	8
Associated 802.11 spec	802.11n	802.11ac	802.11ax

^{*} Depends on number of spatial stream and channel bandwidth used.



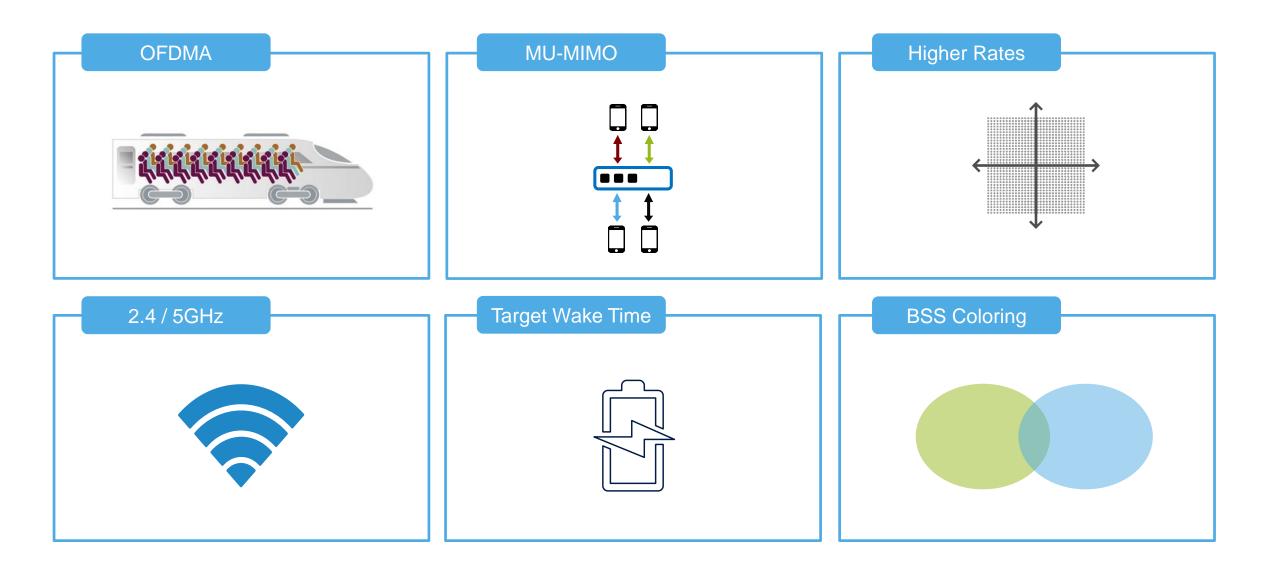
Wi-Fi 6 Key Features



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Wi-Fi 6 TOP FEATURES



Wi-Fi 6 & IOT

- The growth of IoT devices integrated into the home continues to accelerate
 - Gaming, Voice Assistance, Smart Home, Work-From-Home
- These devices need reliable, secure and long-lasting connections
- Wi-Fi 6 provides the path to a better user experience:
 - OFDMA: Improving network efficiency by 60% over Wi-Fi 5, OFDMA enables simultaneously updates to/from IoT devices, and can effectively manage multiple Wi-Fi voice calls while supporting music streaming and lower bandwidth applications like internet browsing.
 - MU-MIMO: Doubling the throughput for high bandwidth applications, MU-MIMO can lower wait time during heavy uses cases (e.g. work from home) and improve gaming experience with higher bandwidth and lower latency
 - <u>Higher data rates</u>: Transfers data >30% faster than Wi-Fi 5 leaving more airtime for other devices and applications
 - <u>TWT</u>: Allows a client to negotiate a sleep schedule resulting in longer battery life and less contention
 - 2.4GHz support: Apply all the advantages of Wi-Fi 6 to 2.4GHz band.
 - <u>BSS Coloring</u>: Enables clients to more efficiently use their available bandwidth when neighboring traffic is present (e.g. non-managed MDUs)
- · Providing a more efficient, higher capacity network, Wi-Fi 6 enabled products will soon become your new favorite devices

Wi-Fi 6 EXPANDED FEATURE SUMMARY

Feature	Advantage	WFA AP	WFA µAP	WFA STA
DL OFDMA	û efficiency, ∜latency	M (Tx)	O (Tx)	M (Rx)
UL OFDMA	û efficiency, ∜latency	M (Rx)	O (Rx)	M (Tx)
DL MU-MIMO	û capacity & per user data rate	M (Tx)	O (Tx)	M (Rx)
UL MU-MIMO	û capacity, ∜latency	O (Rx)	O (Rx)	O (Tx)
1024 QAM	û per user data rate by > 38% over Wi-Fi 5	0	0	0
2x/4x HE-LTF	û throughput & robustness	M	M	М
1x HE-LTF	û throughput & robustness	0	0	0
Beamforming	ी rate at range	M	0	M (BFee)
Target Wake Time (TWT)	longer battery life for clients	M	0	0
OBSS-PD (aka BSS Coloring)	☆ spectral efficiency	M	M	М
Operational Mode Indication (OMI)	Allow clients to opt out of MU	M	M	М
Dual Carrier Modulation (DCM)	û range & robustness	0	0	0
Extended Range (RE)	û range @ lower rates	0	0	0
8x8 Sounding Feedback	û range & DL MU-MIMO robustness	0	0	0

OFDMA



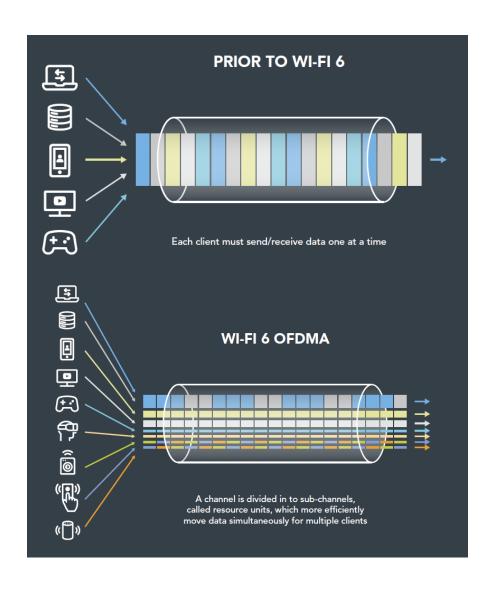
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ORTHOGONAL FREQUENCY-DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS

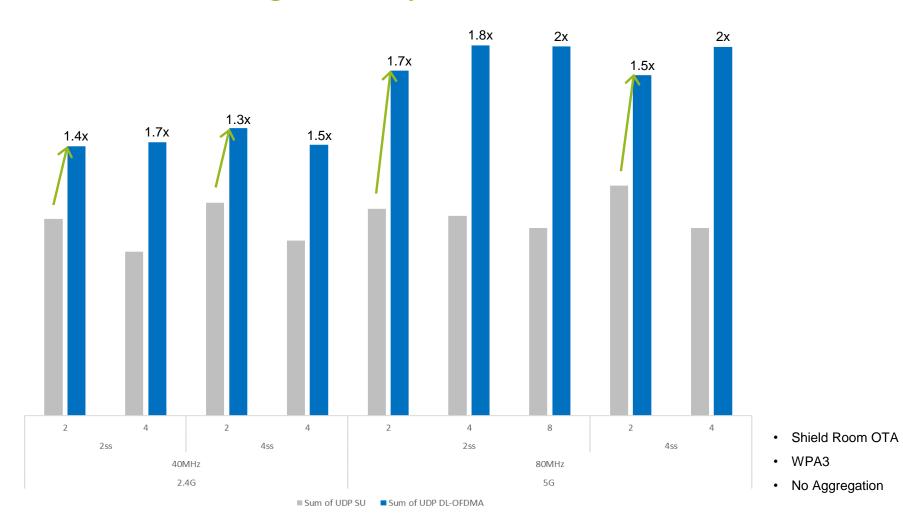


- OFDMA is the ability to simultaneously pass traffic between an AP and multiple STAs using frequency diversity
 - A channel is split into resource units (RUs) and a STA is allocated an RU(s) depending on its throughput requirements relative to other STAs in a given OFDMA group
 - Support of up to 16 users provides the best combination of performance and scheduling complexity
- OFDMA Advantages
 - By combining the protocol overhead of multiple packets into a single packet, OFDMA:
 - Increases the efficiency of a network
 - Lowers per client latency
- OFDMA is ideally suited for smaller packets which is the majority of Wi-Fi traffic
 - Lowers contention in a home with multiple IoT devices, streaming music,
 Wi-Fi calls and internet browsing all happening simultaneously



88W9064 DL UDP OFDMA

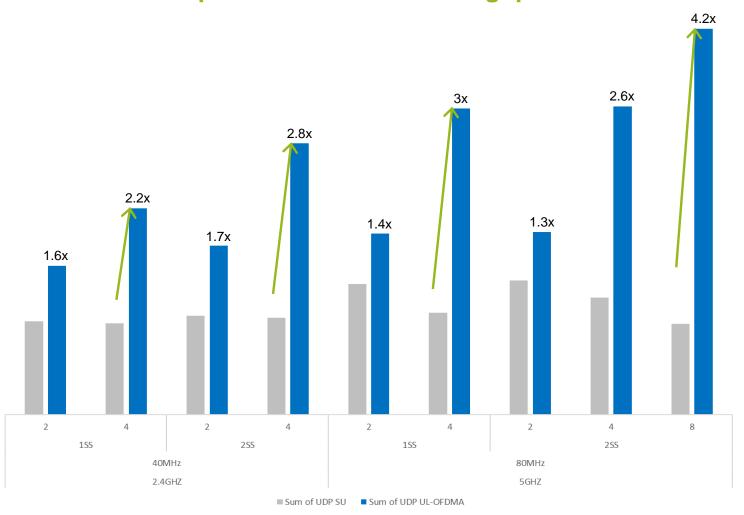
Average Efficiency Gains > 60%





88W9064 UL UDP OFDMA

Up to 4x increase in throughput



- Shield Room OTA
- WPA3
- No Aggregation
- Basic Trigger



Multi-User MIMO

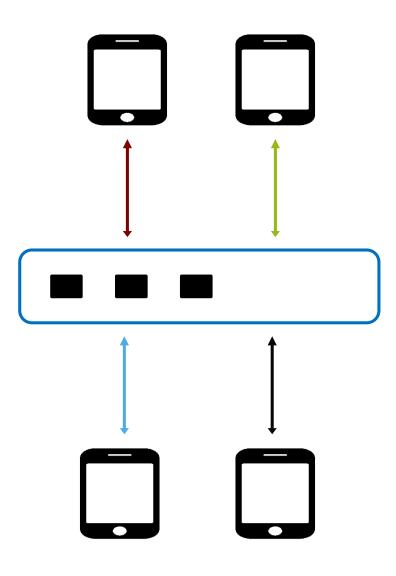


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MULTIPLE USER (MU) MIMO



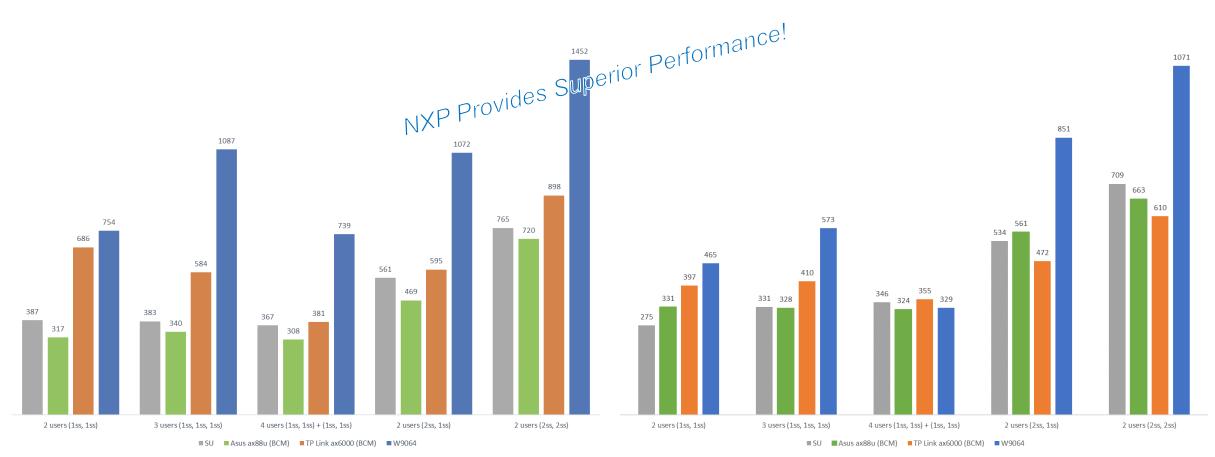
- MU-MIMO is the ability to simultaneously pass traffic between an AP and multiple STAs using spatial diversity
 - Downlink(DL) is AP to STA
 - Uplink (UL) is STA to AP
 - A 4x4:4SS AP can support up to four 1x1 STAs
- DL MU-MIMO Advantage
 - Increases per STA throughput and lowers contention in the network resulting in a capacity increase
- UL MU-MIMO Advantage
 - Lowers per STA latency while also increasing the channel capacity
- MU-MIMO is ideally suited for large bandwidth applications running concurrently
 - Better U-HD video streaming (e.g. Netflix) experience for home users; especially in contentious environments
 - Less wait time during heavy uses cases (e.g. work from home) while pulling/pushing cloud data
 - Lower latency and higher bandwidth for Cloud applications (e.g gaming, car-to-cloud)



DOWNLINK (AP -> STA) MU-MIMO

Wi-Fi 5 UDP 5G

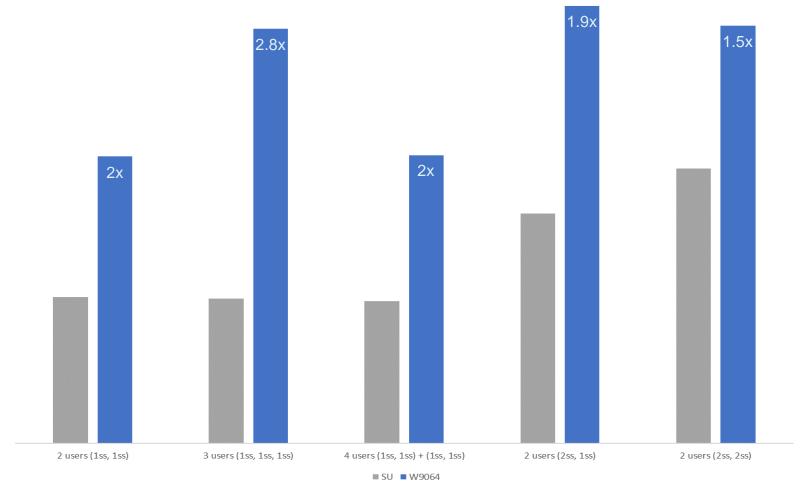
Wi-Fi 5 TCP 5G



- · Shield Room OTA
- 1x1: Acer laptop
- 2x2: Intel AX200



Wi-Fi 6 DL MU-MIMO OTA UDP PERFORMANCE



Commercially available Wi-Fi 6 APs do not support MU-MIMO currently



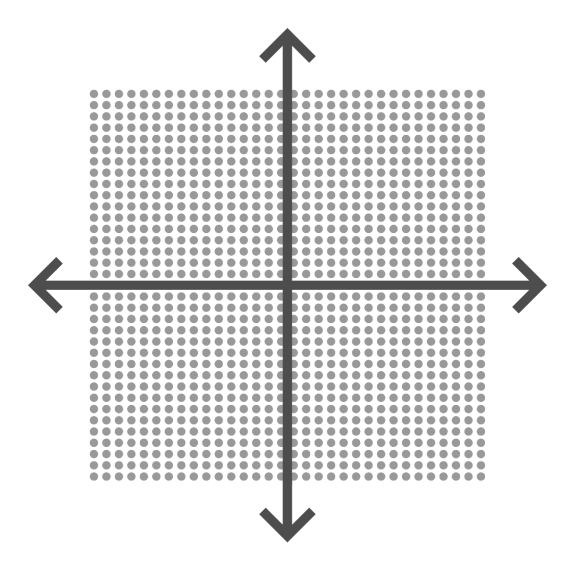
Higher Rates



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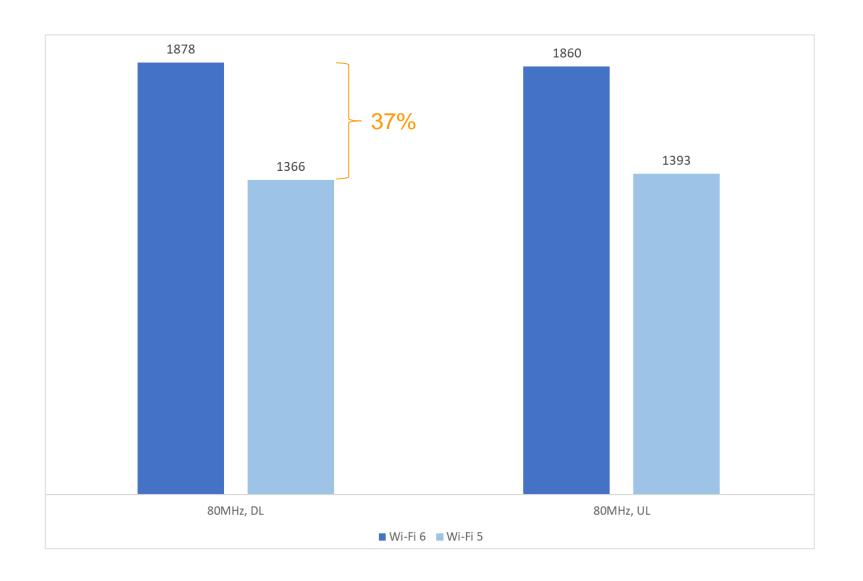


1024-QAM



- 802.11ax introduced 1024 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM)
 - 802.11ac supports up to 256-QAM
 - 1024-QAM encodes more data in the same amount of spectrum
- Up to 38% increase in data rate at close range with Wi-Fi 6
- Wi-Fi 6 data transfers can occupy less air-time lowering channel contention and leaving capacity available for older clients

Wi-Fi 6 VS Wi-Fi 5 OVER-THE-AIR THROUGHPUT



- UDP
- WPA2+AES
- AMPDU + AMSDU 11K

Target Wake Time



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TARGET WAKE TIME (TWT)

- A Wi-Fi 6 AP can negotiate the TWT function with participating STAs to define a specific time or set of times for individual stations to access the medium.
 - The TWT STAs and the AP exchange information that includes an expected activity duration.

Two TWT modes

- Individual: STA and AP negotiate start time of sleep period and wake interval.
- Broadcast: Allows an AP to set up a shared TWT session for a group of STAs and periodically specify the TWT parameters set within Beacon frames.

TWT Advantages:

- Can significantly improve battery life versus current power save modes
- Reduces contention as IoT clients wake up less often
- Allows AP to schedule uplink traffic



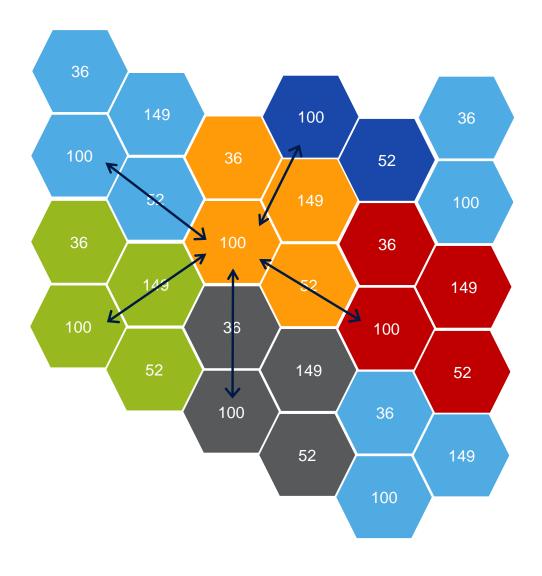
OBSS-PD (aka BSS coloring)



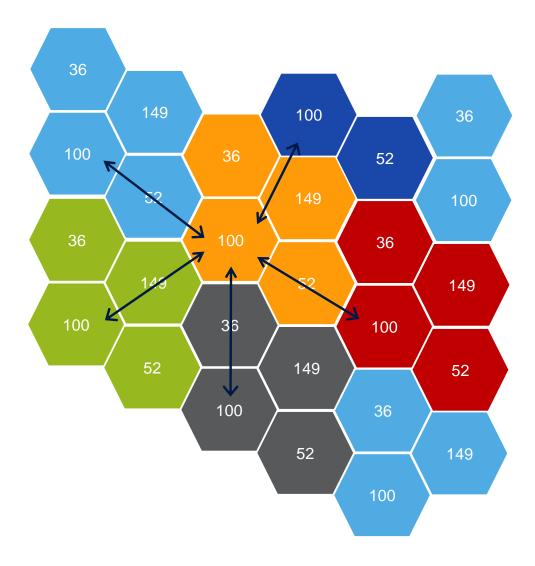
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OVERLAPPING BASIC SERVICE SETS - PACKET DETECTION



OVERLAPPING BASIC SERVICE SETS - PACKET DETECTION



- OBSS-PD, aka BSS coloring, is a spatial re-use technique that enables an AP or STA to identify if contenting traffic is from an Overlapping BSS.
 - Self BSS (aka MYBSS) is assigned a "color"
 - AP sets signal power detection threshold for OBSS traffic and the TX power of the AP/STA is reduced to avoid interfering with the OBSS
 - If the traffic signal level is below the OBSS threshold and does not match the BSS color, the AP/STA can transmit
- Legacy packets do not support BSS coloring
 - May still conduct an OBSS-PD approach by using the MAC Header info to determine the traffic is from OBSS or SBSS
- OBSS-PD improves spectral efficiency to increase system capacity and lowers latency variation
 - An AP or STA is less likely to have their TX opportunity delayed by a friendly/far client or rogue STA

Range Extension



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Wi-Fi 6 EXTENDED RANGE

- 802.11ax defines an extended range packet format to increase coverage; especially in outdoor deployments
- In addition, Dual Carrier Modulation (DCM) has been introduced
 - DCM replicates the same information on different subcarriers to improve robustness of the Wi-Fi
 6 link
- The defined data rates are all below 6Mbps
 - 3.6 Mbps (ER for 20MHz MCS0 + Dual Carrier Modulation)
 - 3.2 Mbps (ER + RU106 in 20MHz MCS0)
 - 1.6 Mbps (ER + RU106 in 20MHz MCS0 + DCM)
- Extended range capabilities can increase the range of a Wi-Fi link by more than 50%

8x8 Sounding Feedback



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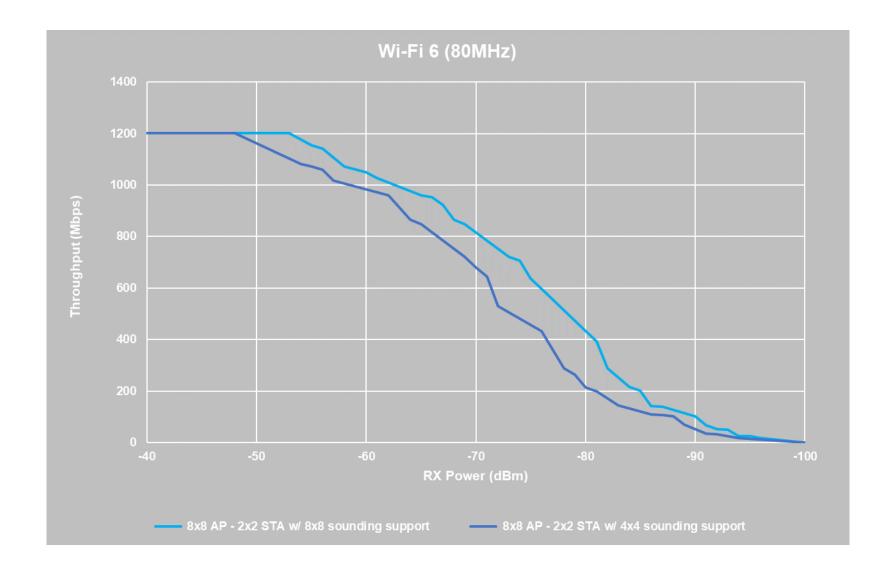


8X8 SOUNDING FEEDBACK

- To support TX Beamforming and DL MU-MIMO, the STA has to measure and communicate channel information through a channel Sounding process.
- Wi-Fi 6 added support for 8x8 APs; however, it is optional for STAs to provide sounding feedback to APs larger than 4x4 so 8x8 performance will not be realized by all STAs.
- NXP solutions support 8x8 sounding to take full advantage of 8x8 AP->STA performance benefits:
 - Increases rate over range by > 5dB
 - Increase DL MU-MIMO throughput >50%

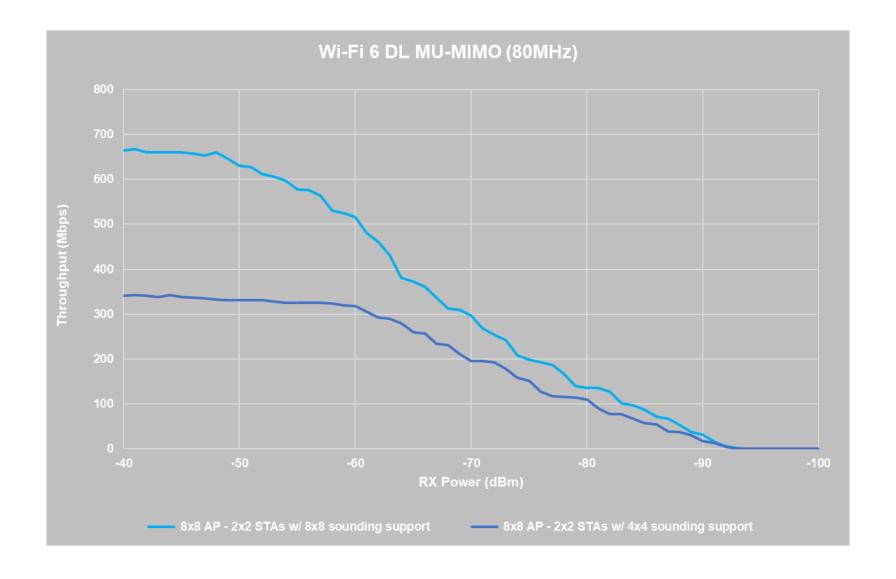


8X8 SOUNDING FEEDBACK - INCREASED RANGE





8X8 SOUNDING FEEDBACK - INCREASED DL MU-MIMO THROUGHPUT





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