





HEPiX Fall 2016  
at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory,  
Berkeley, CA, USA



# Wi-Fi Service Enhancement at CERN

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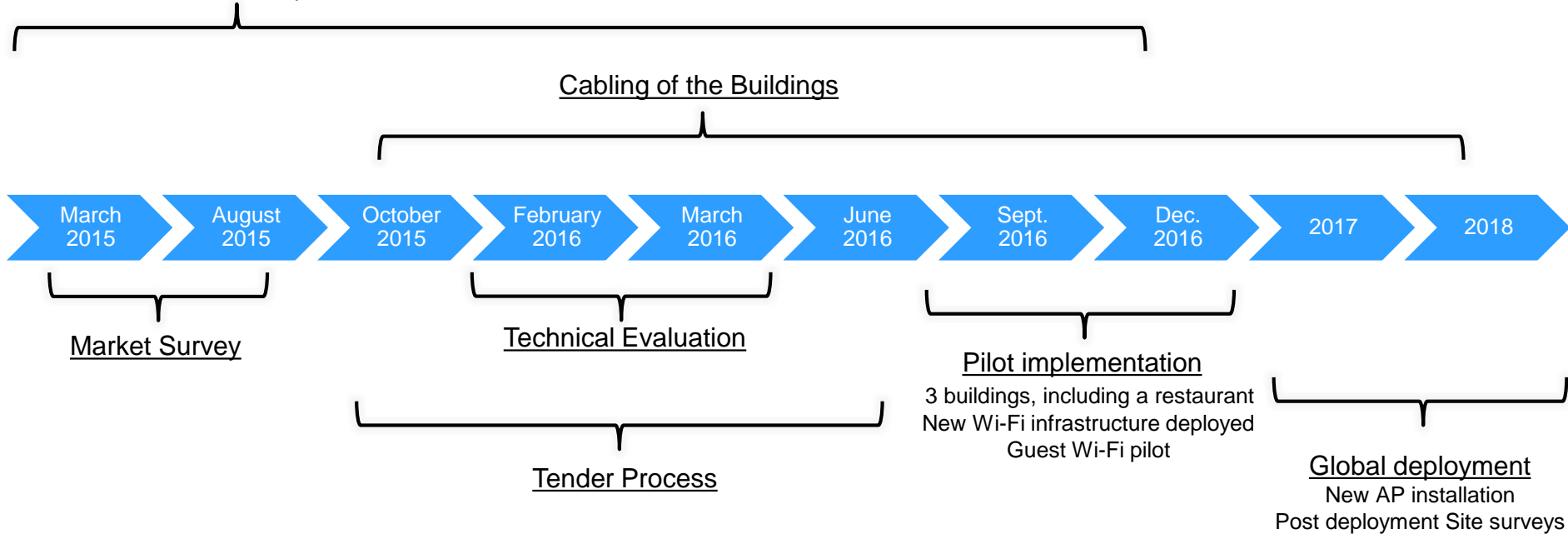
# Agenda

- Project organisation
- Technical evaluations
- New Wi-Fi network infrastructure design
- Next steps

# Project organization

## Wi-Fi Planning and Validation

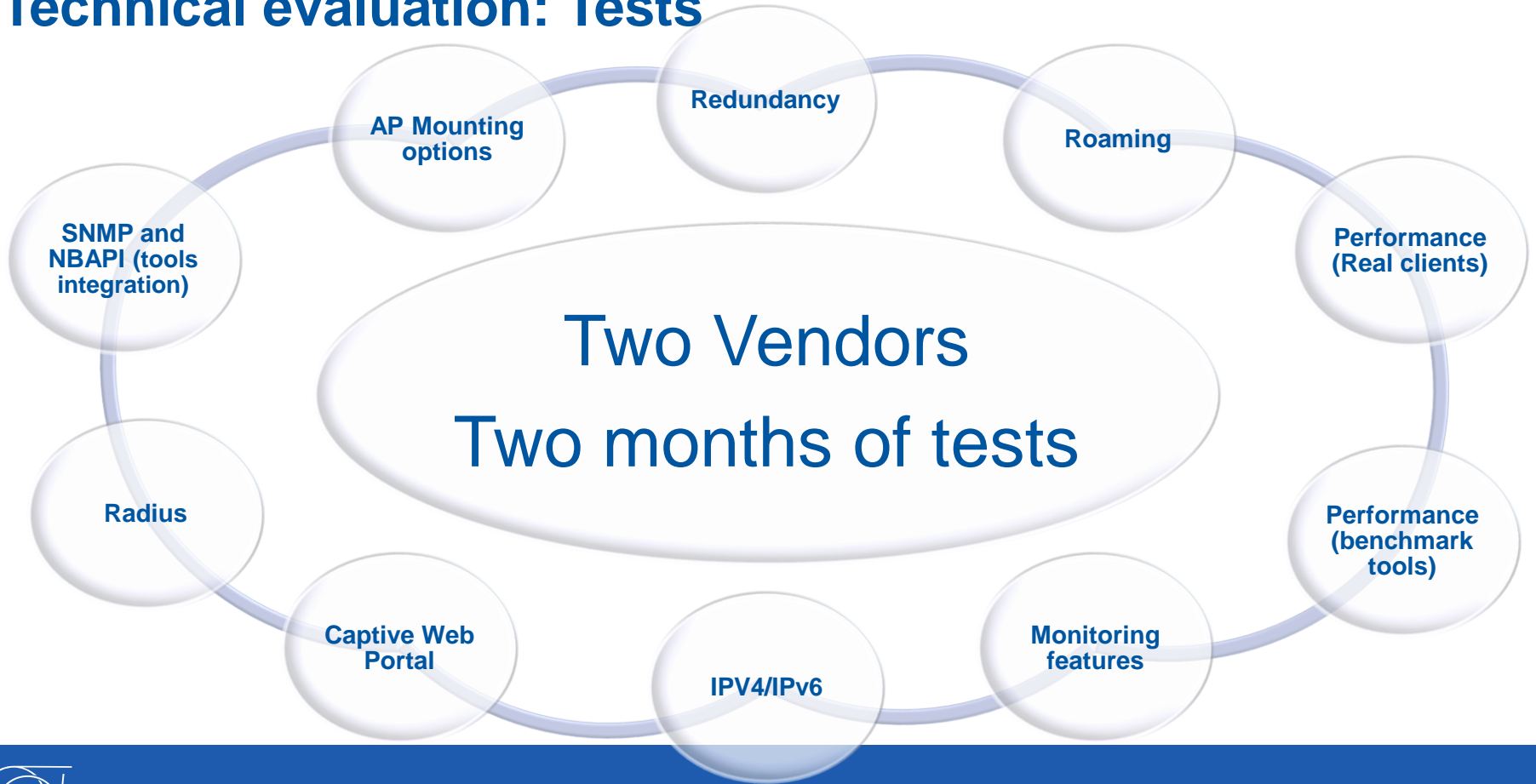
RF Simulation + Site survey  
to validate the AP positions



# Technical evaluation : Market Survey

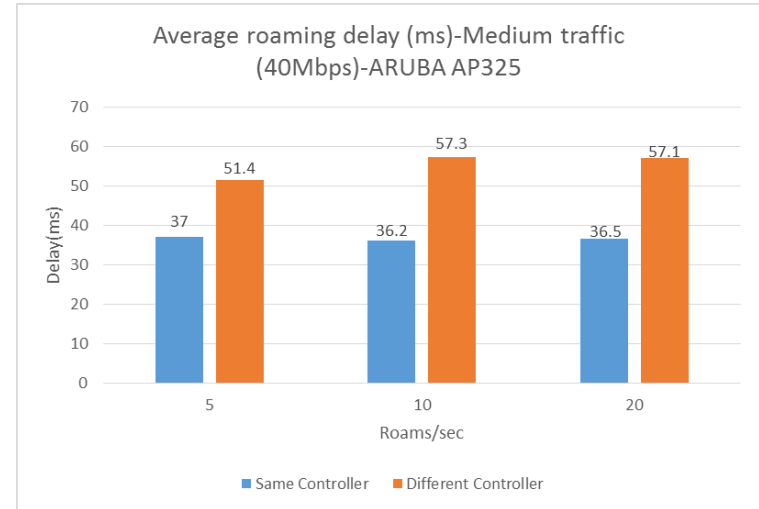
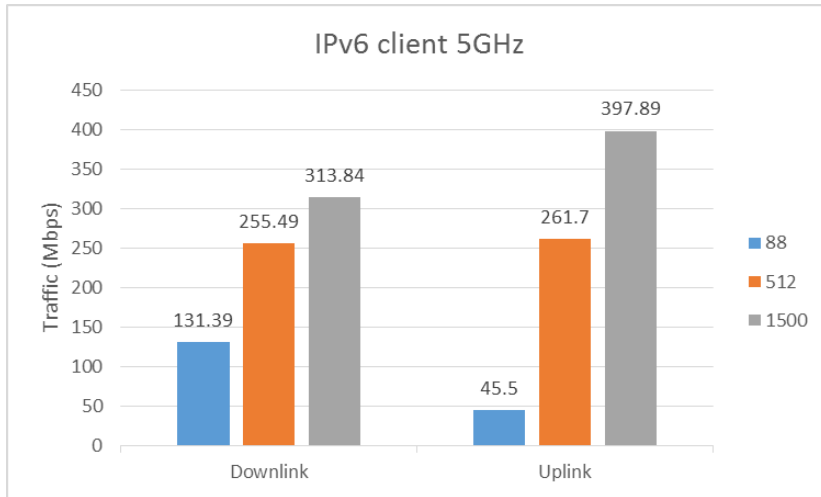
- Market survey showed that Controller Based solutions were:
  - ✓ Suitable for all our needs
  - ✓ Mature enough to provide a good level of support
  - ✓ Scalable enough to match our campus size

# Technical evaluation: Tests



# Technical evaluation: Tests

- We used a traffic generator (Wi-Fi Client simulator) to do some advanced tests (benchmark IPv4/IPv6, roaming, etc...)



# What performance can we expect ?



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Theory



802.11ac

866 Mbps

1300 Mbps

1733 Mbps

2340 Mbps

3466 Mbps

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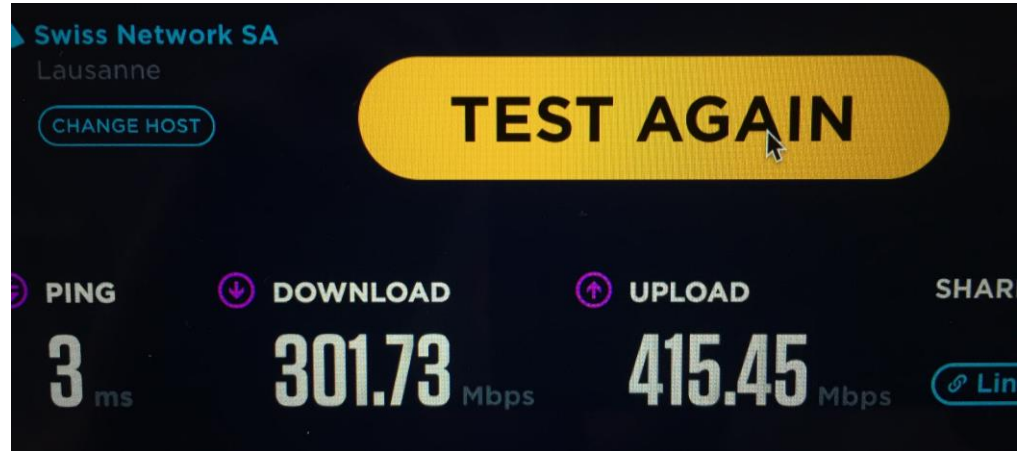
Theory



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866 Mbps  
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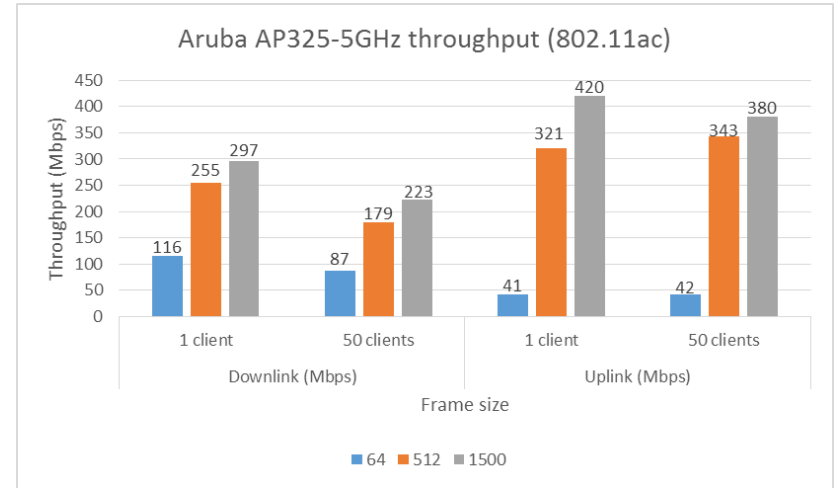
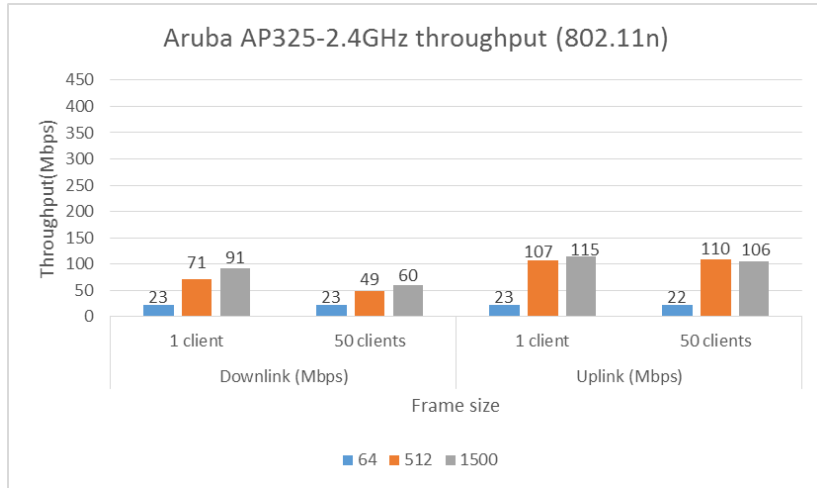
802.11ac reality today



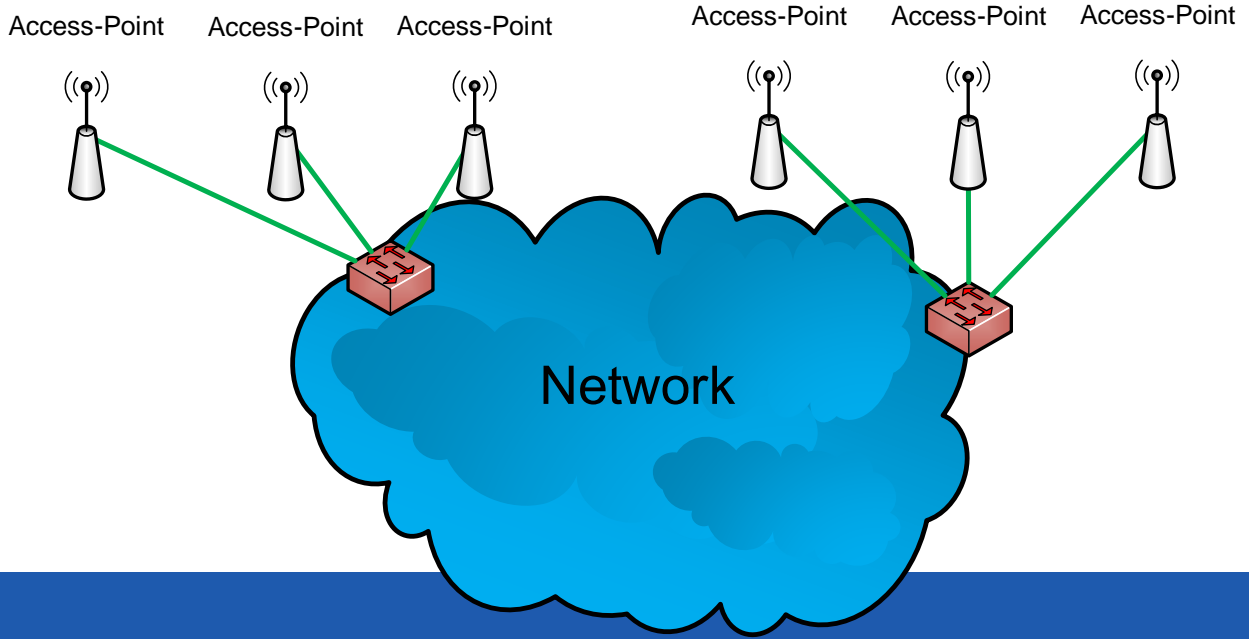
# Technical evaluation: expected performances (real traffic throughput)?

- 100-150 Mbps for a Smartphone (2015+)
- 200-300 Mbps for a laptop (up to 400Mbps with the latest models)

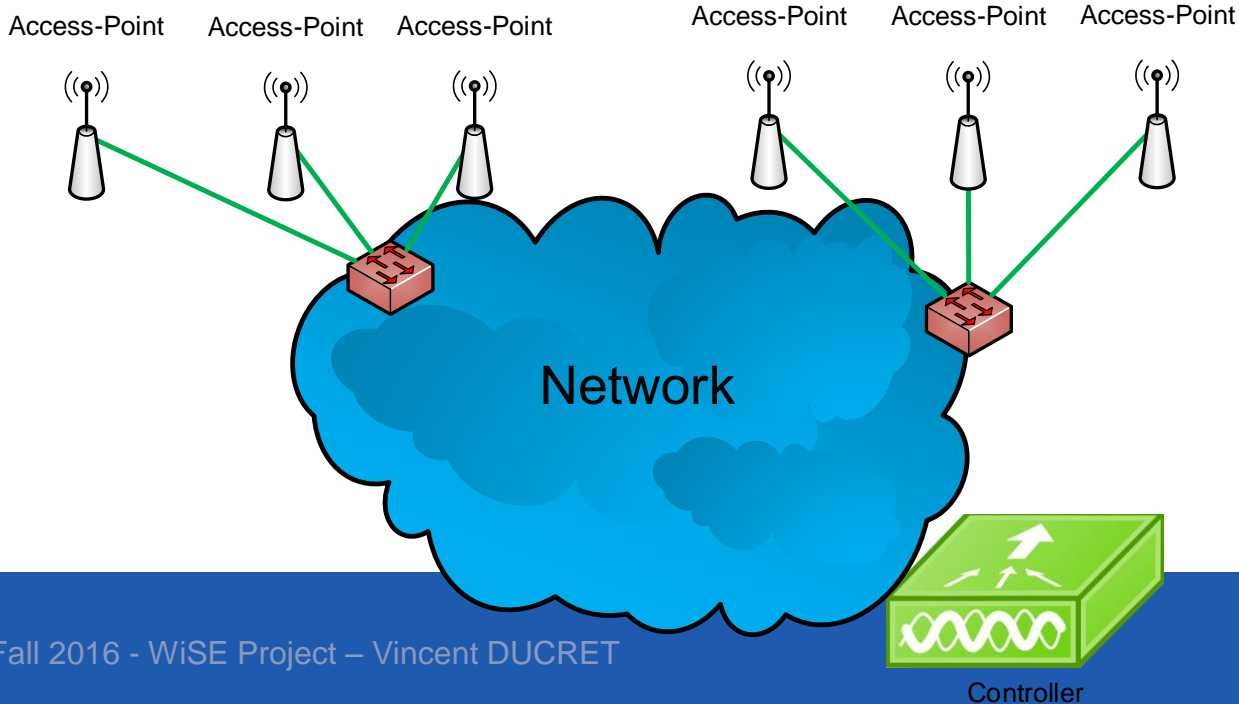
Performance depends on the client and not, as today, on the Wi-Fi infrastructure.



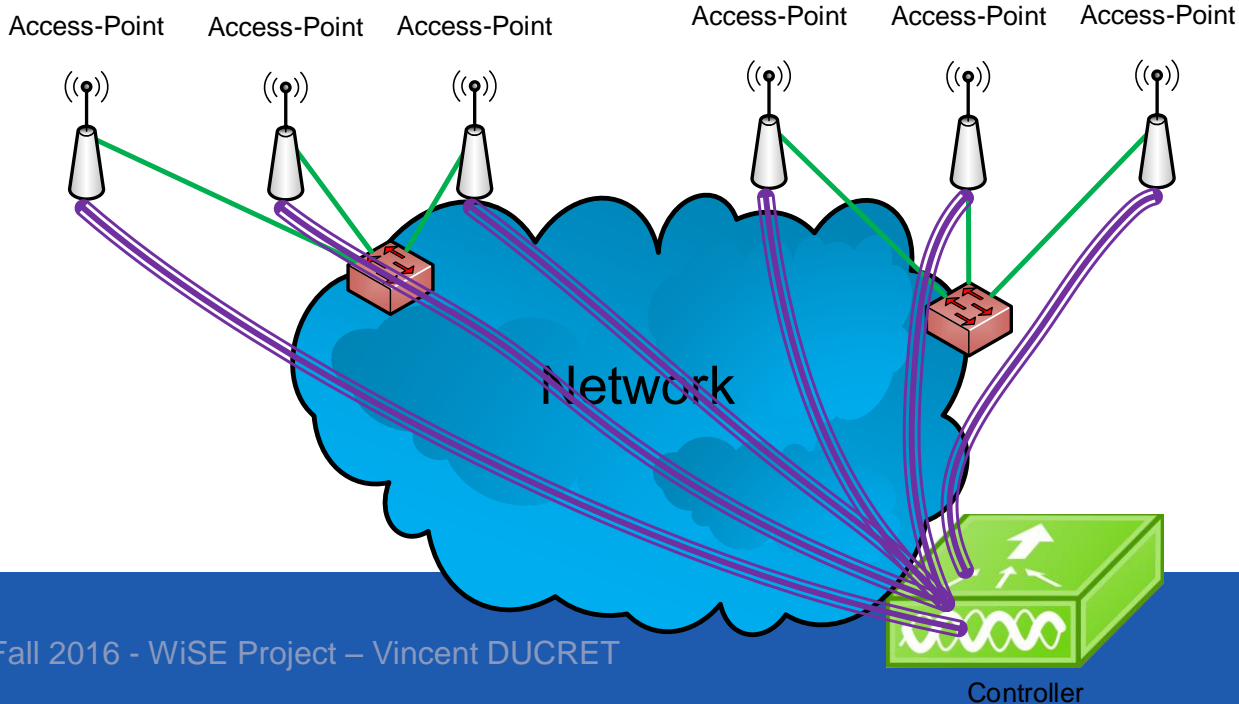
# Controller based setup: overview



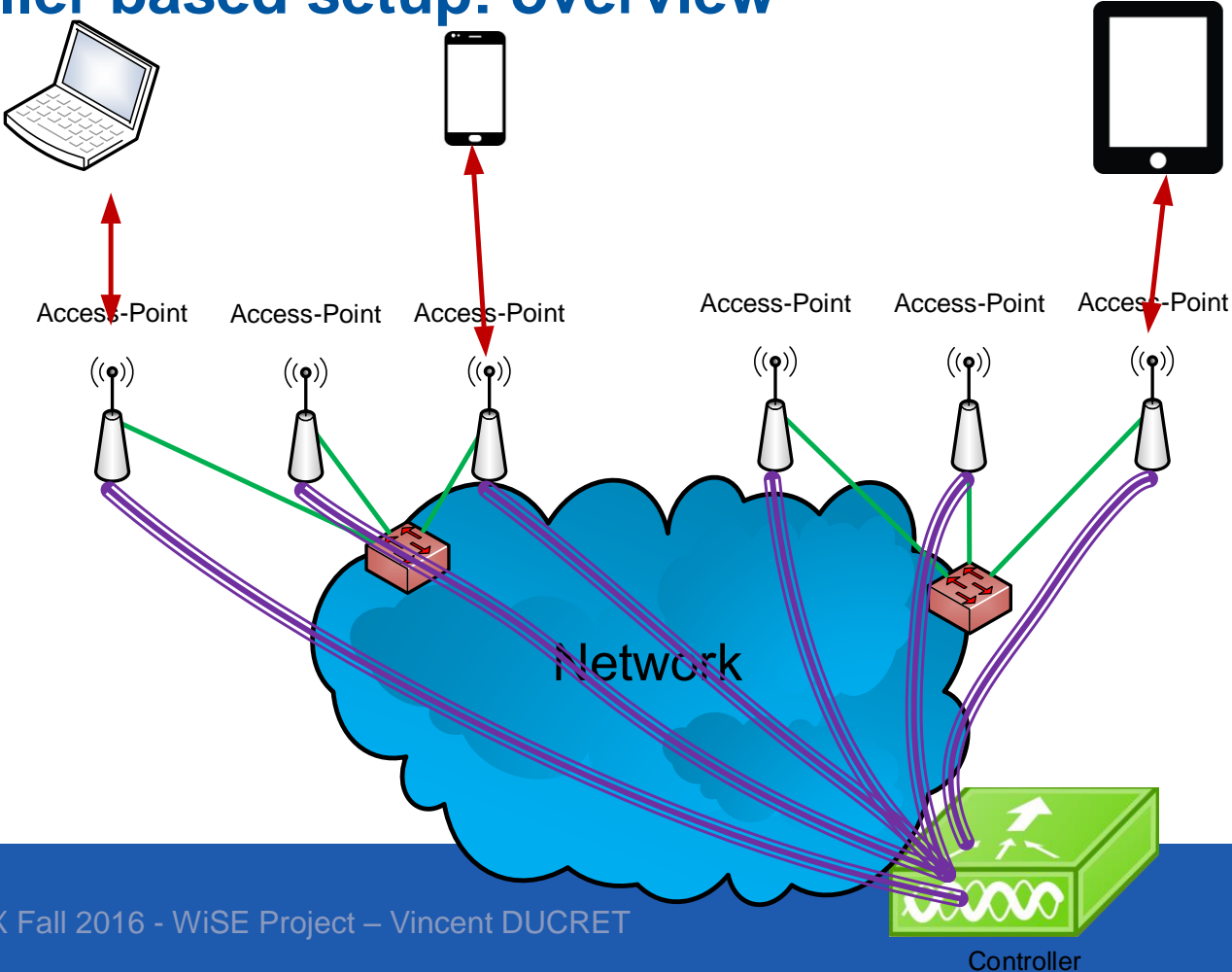
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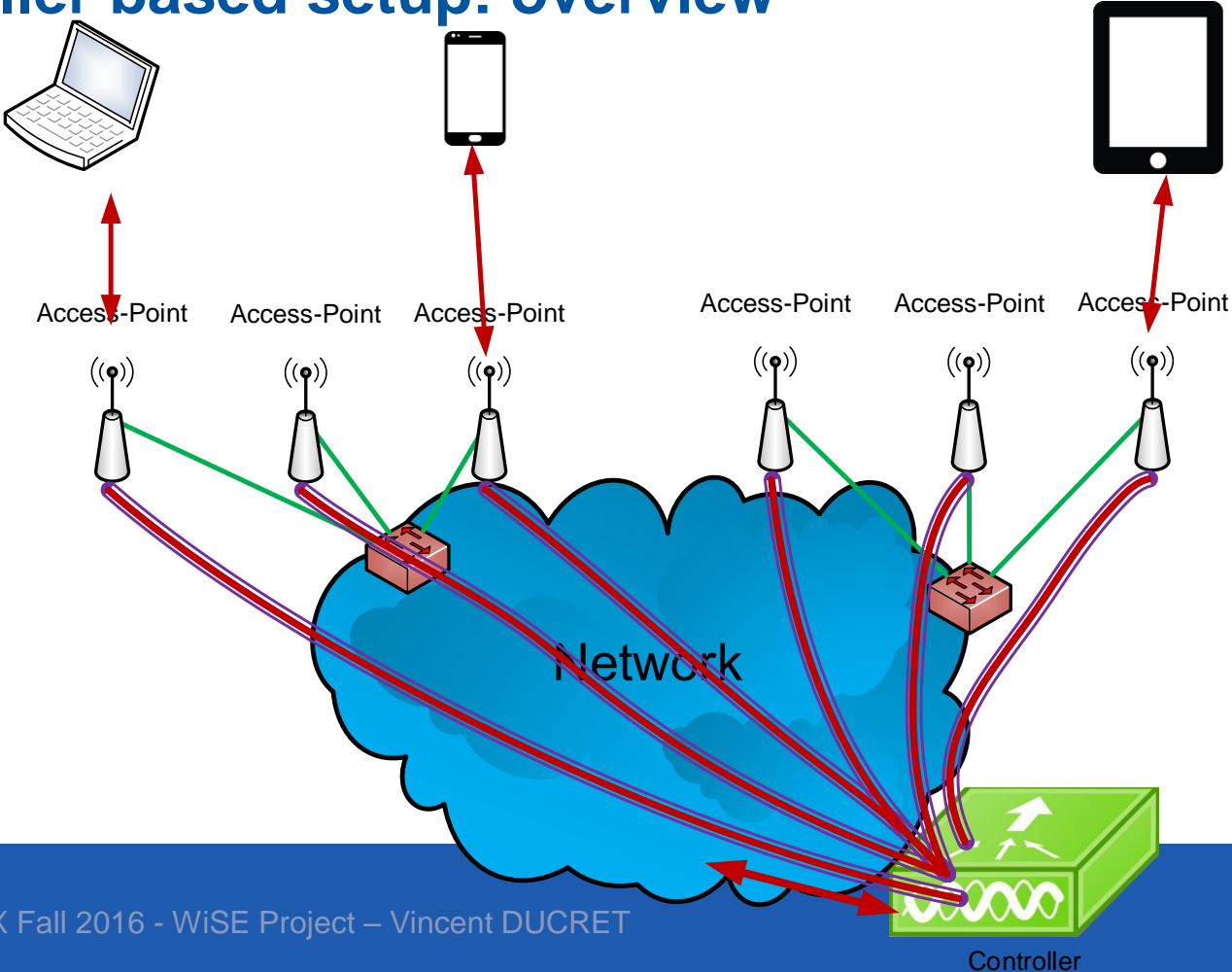
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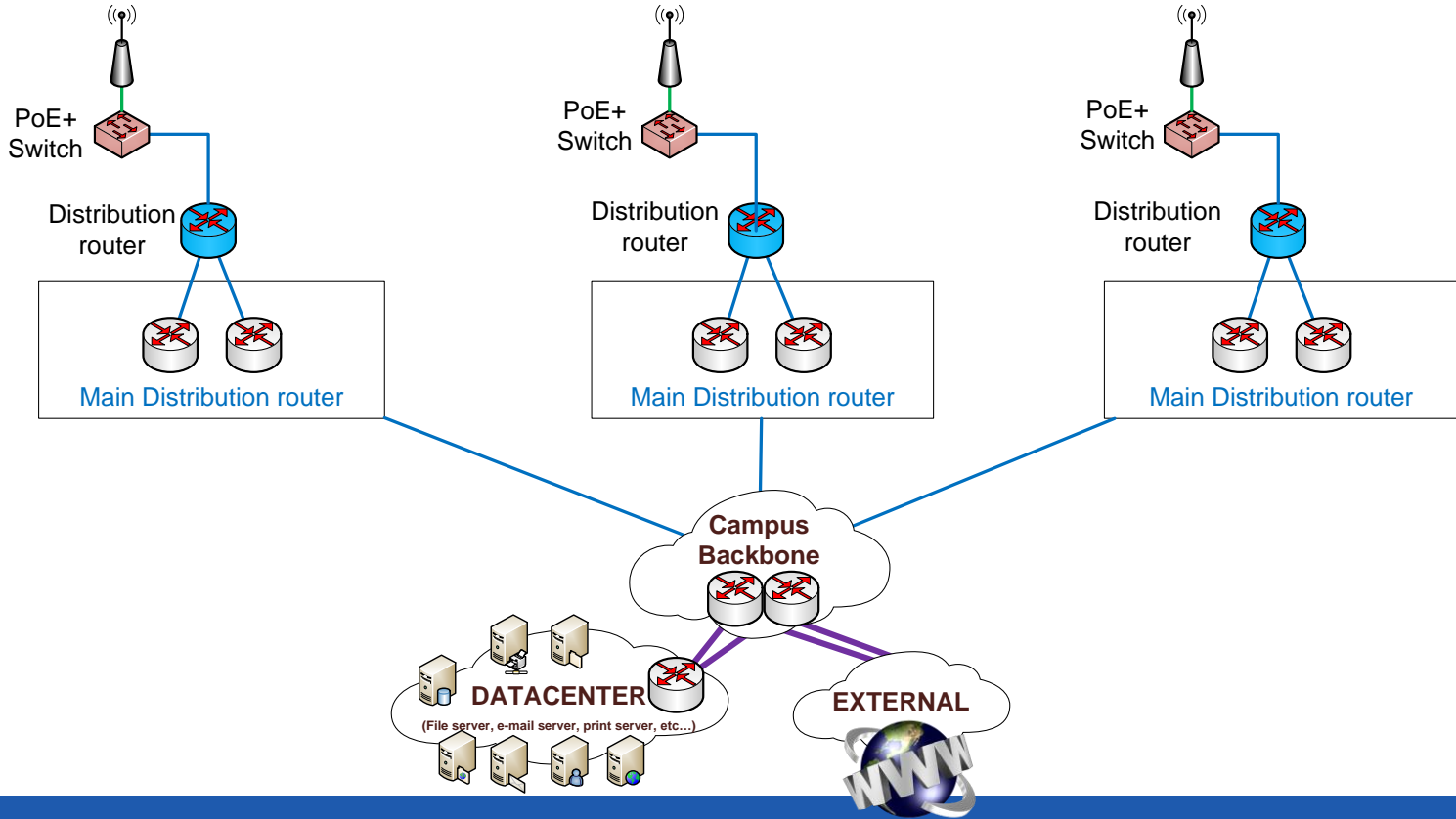
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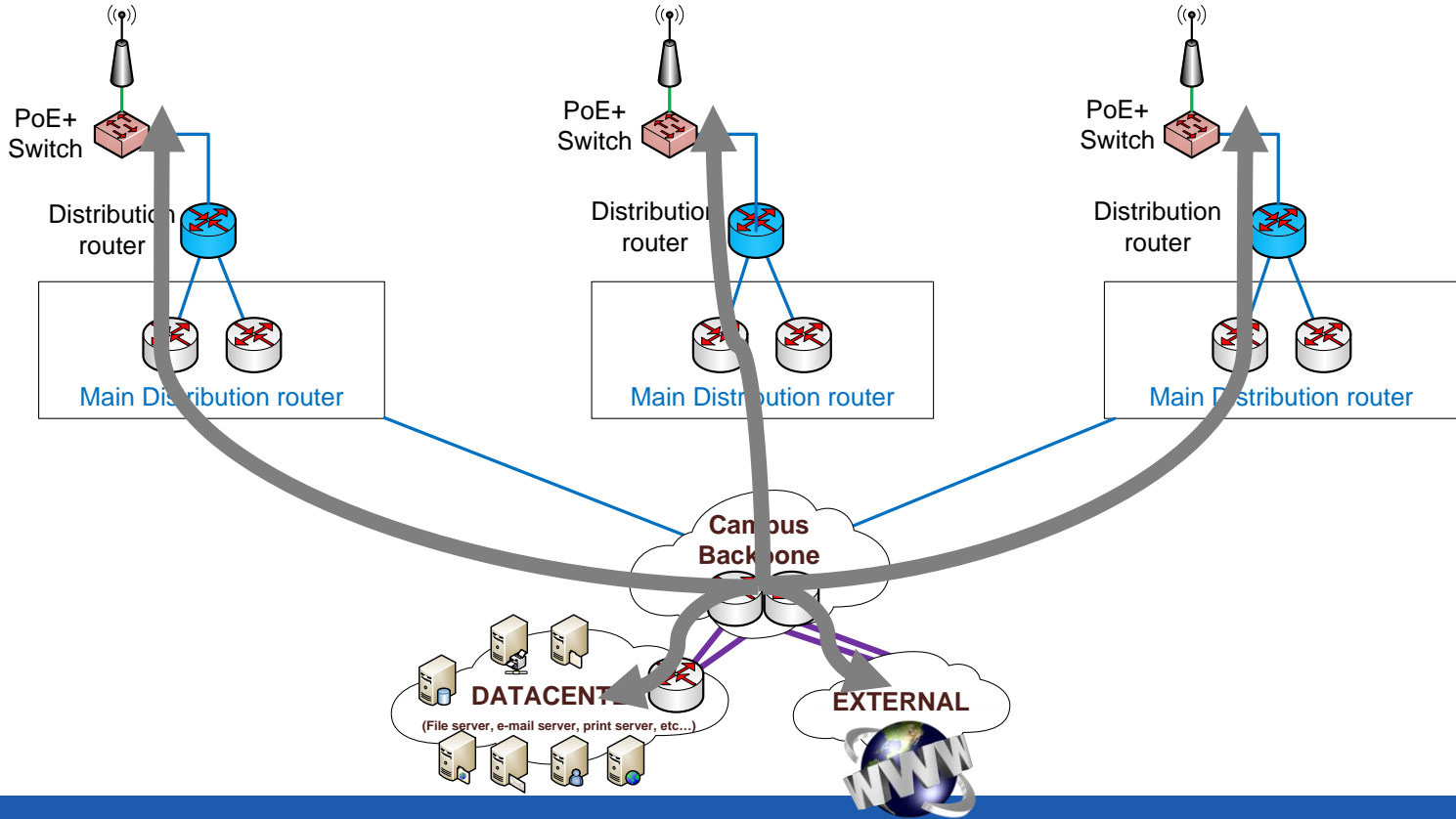
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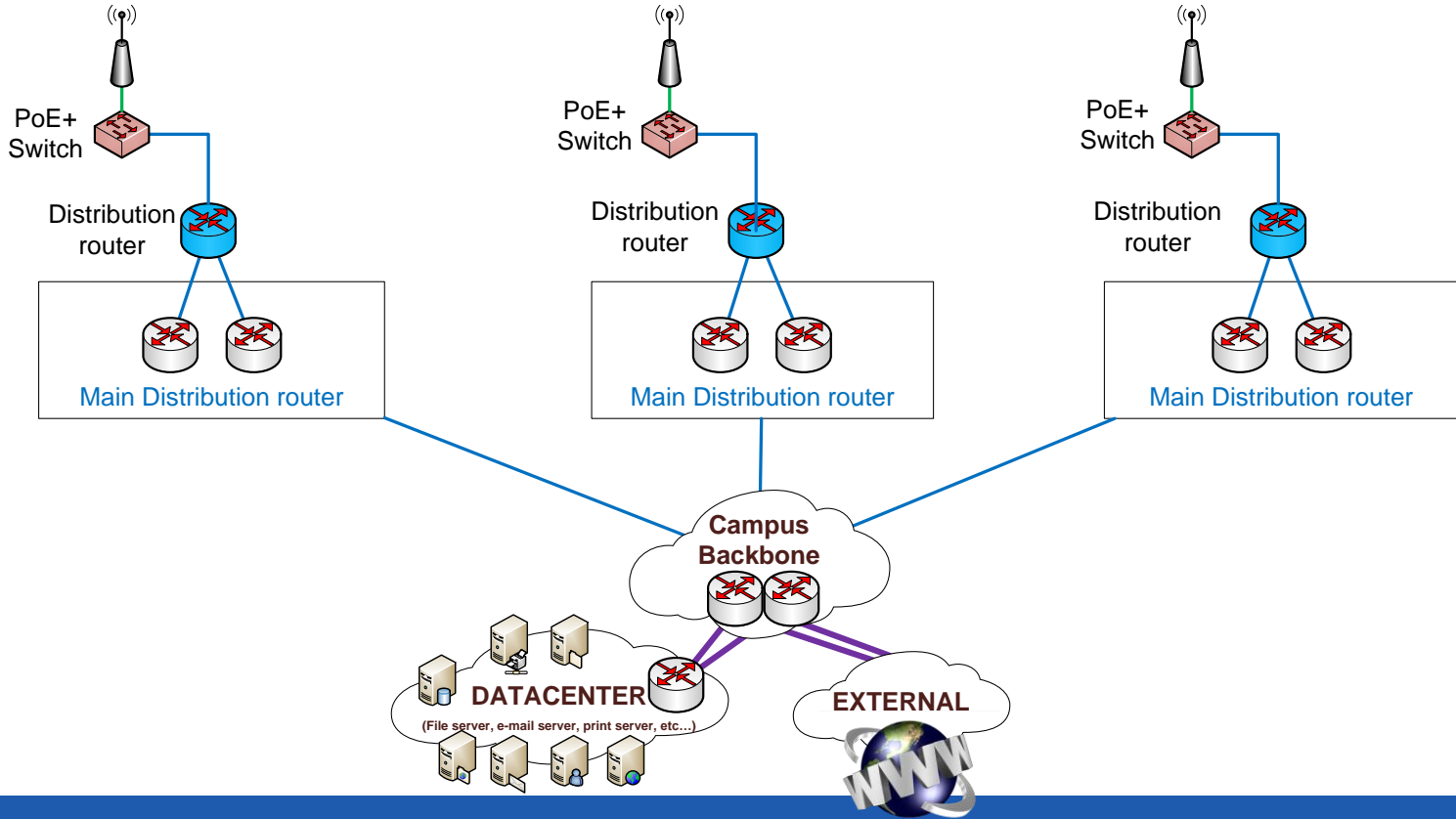
# New Wi-Fi infrastructure design



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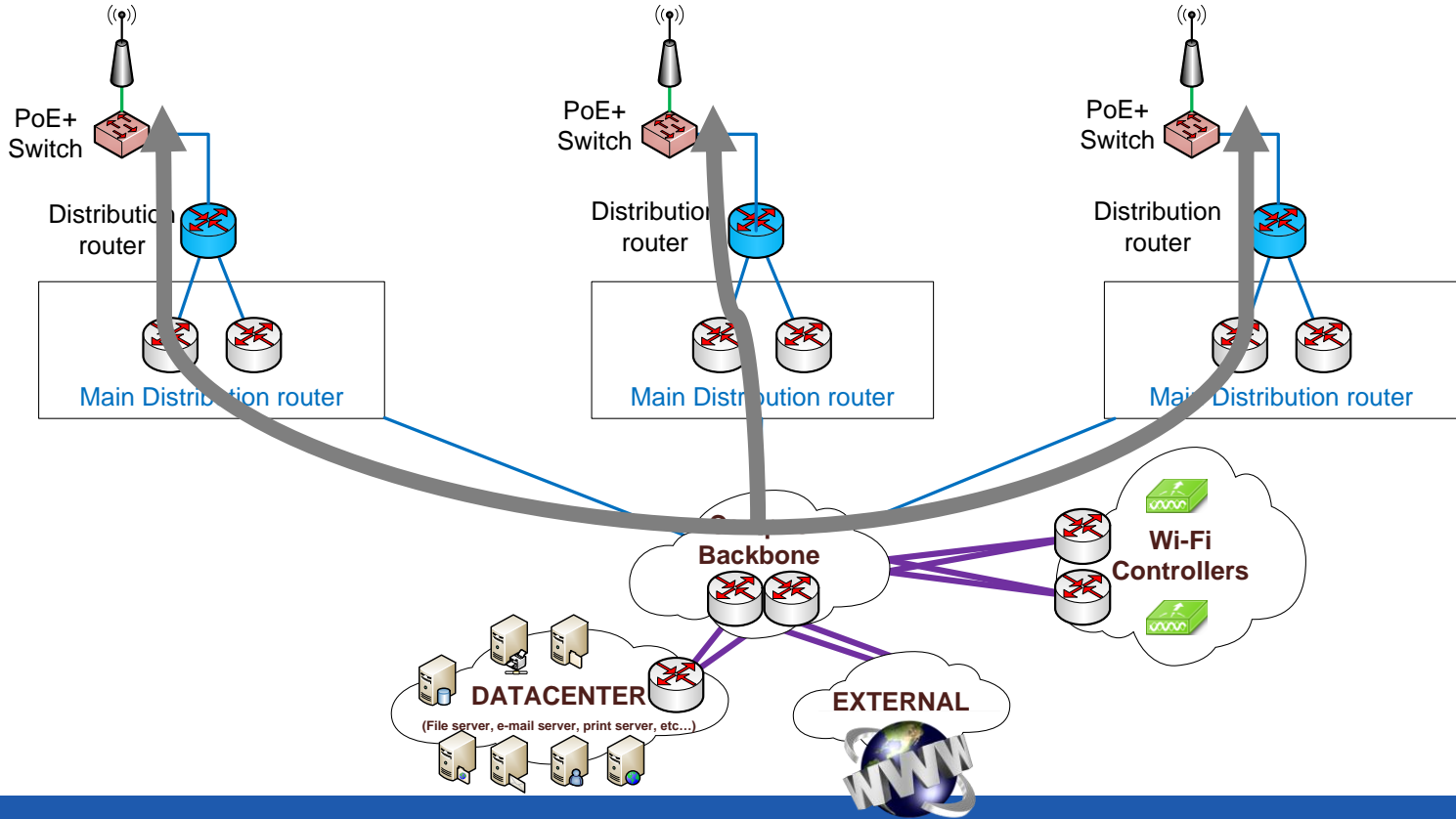


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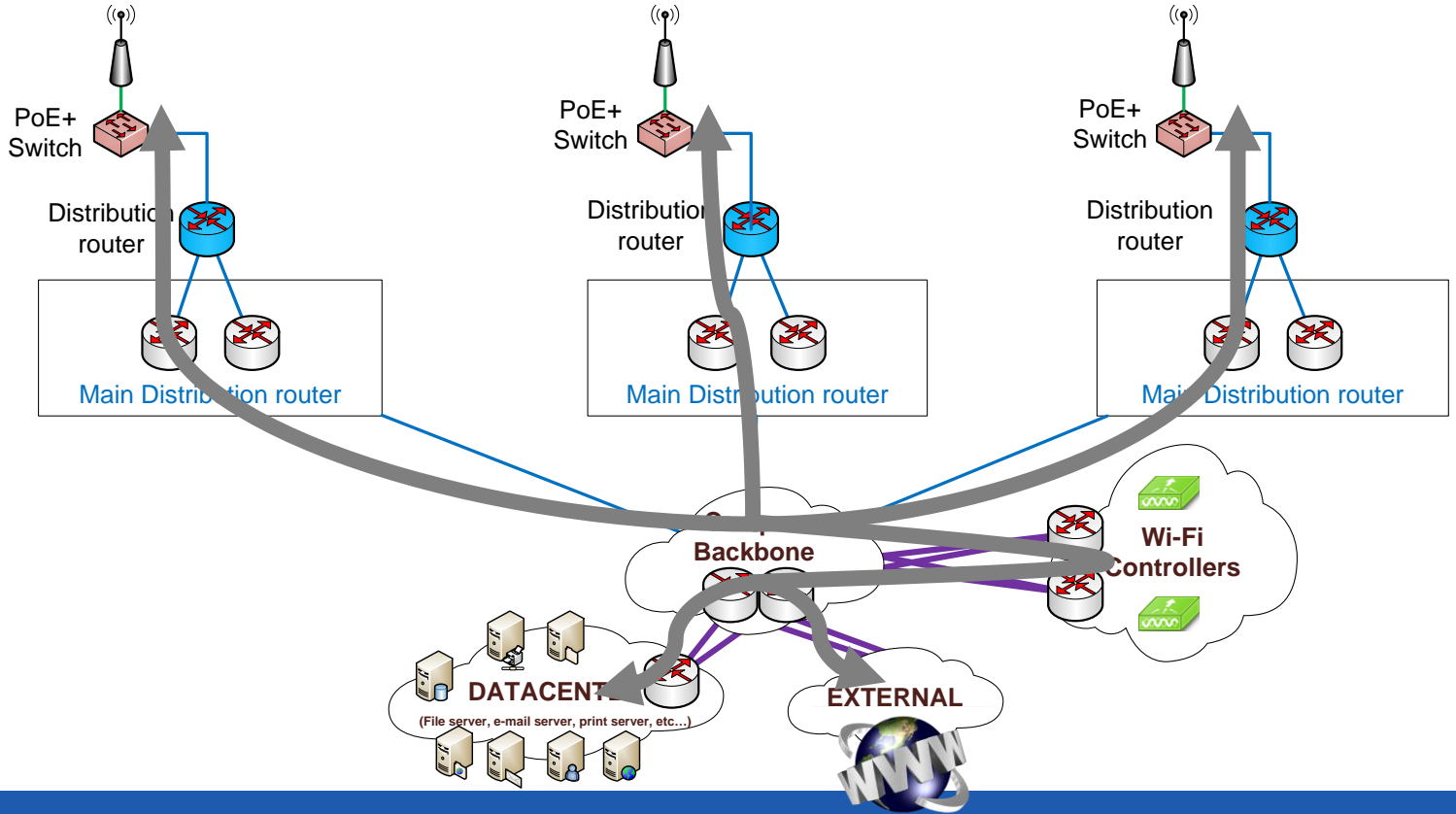




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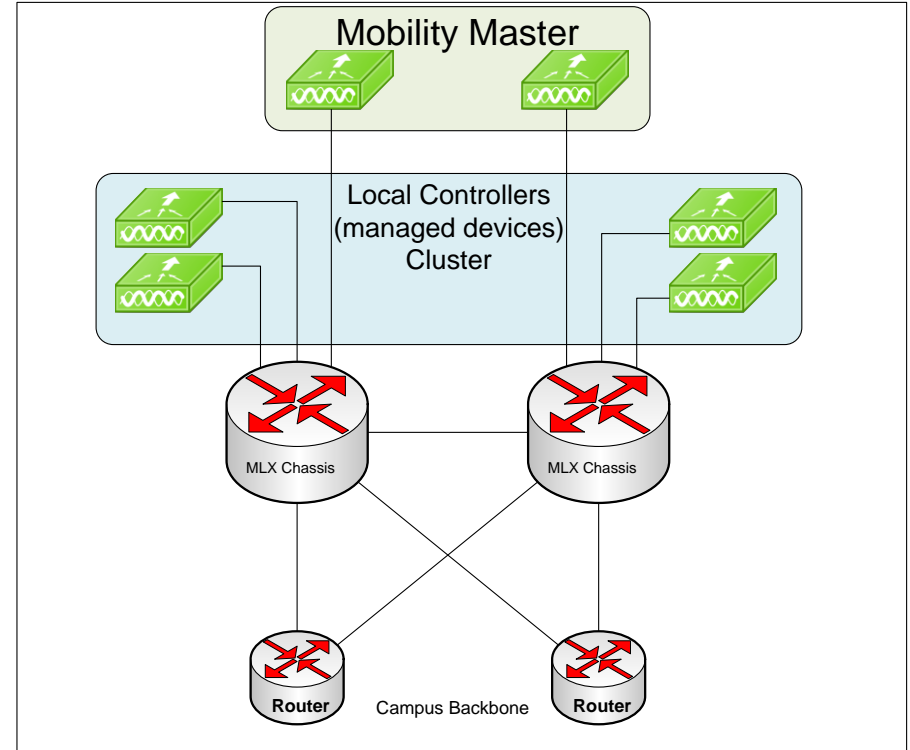


# New Wi-Fi infrastructure design



# Controller setup

- Fully redundant
- Scalable
- Central point of configuration
- Central point of monitoring, providing global overview of the Wi-Fi environment



# User mobility today



A.A.A.A



Building A

IP Subnet A



Building B

IP Subnet B



Building C

IP Subnet C



Building D

IP Subnet D for 1<sup>st</sup> floor  
IP Subnet E for 2<sup>nd</sup> floor

# User mobility today



B.B.B.B



Building A

IP Subnet A



Building B

IP Subnet B



Building C

IP Subnet C

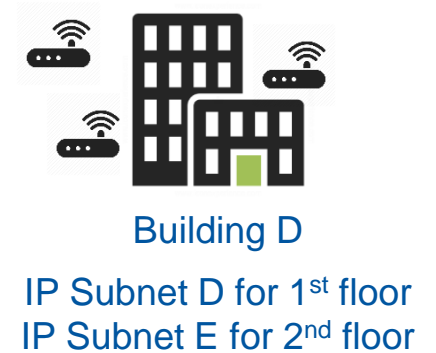
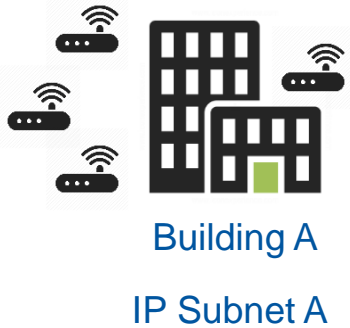
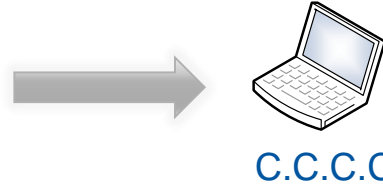


Building D

IP Subnet D for 1<sup>st</sup> floor  
IP Subnet E for 2<sup>nd</sup> floor

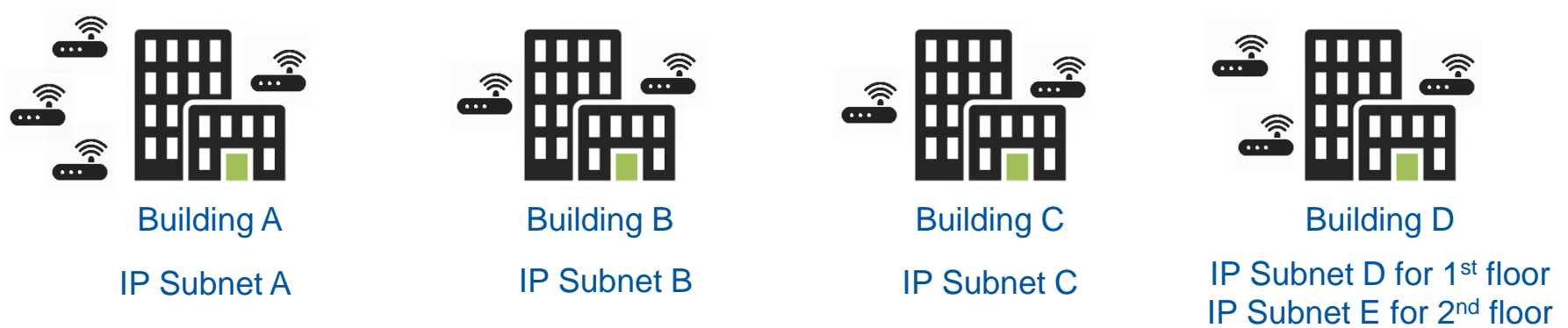
- A client's IP address depends on its physical location

# User mobility today



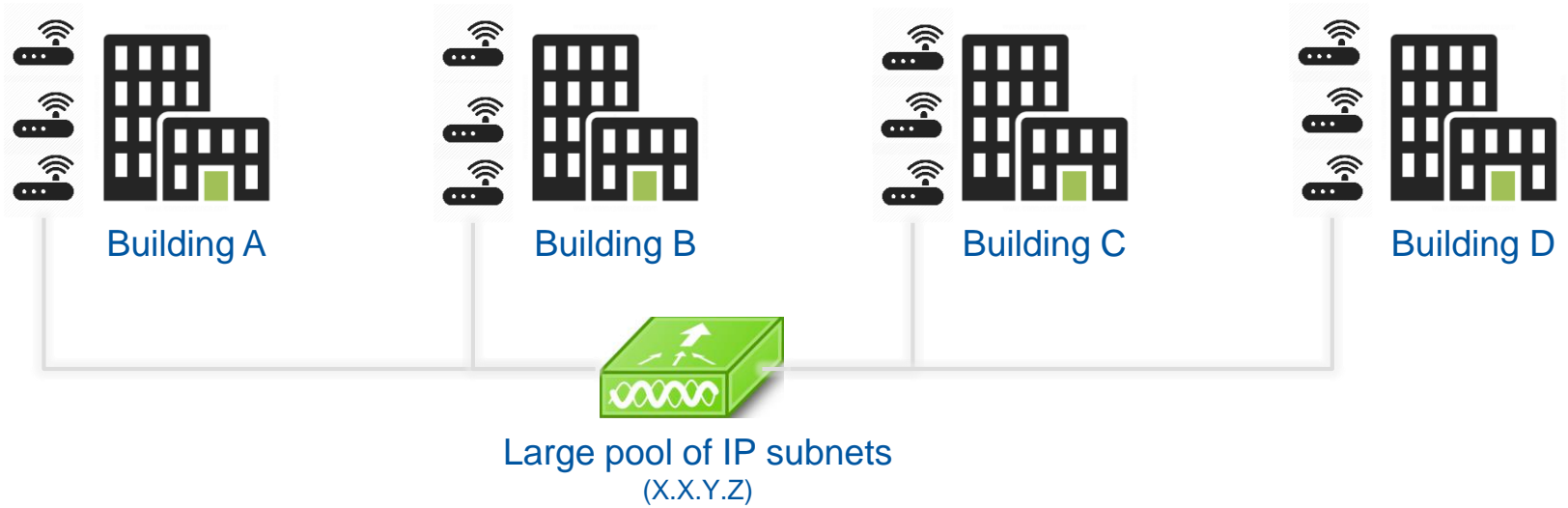
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- Clients need to change IP address when moving across the coverage area  
→ disconnection/freeze

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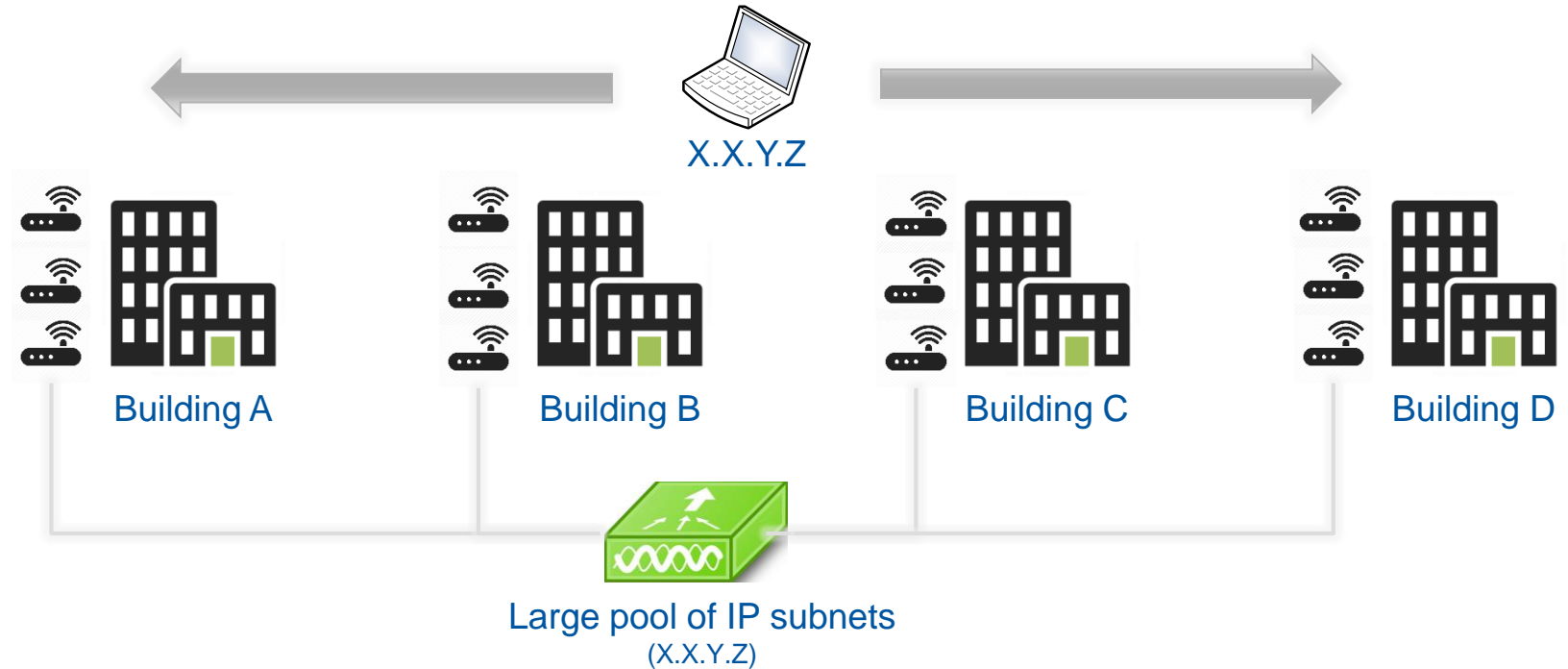


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# User mobility tomorrow



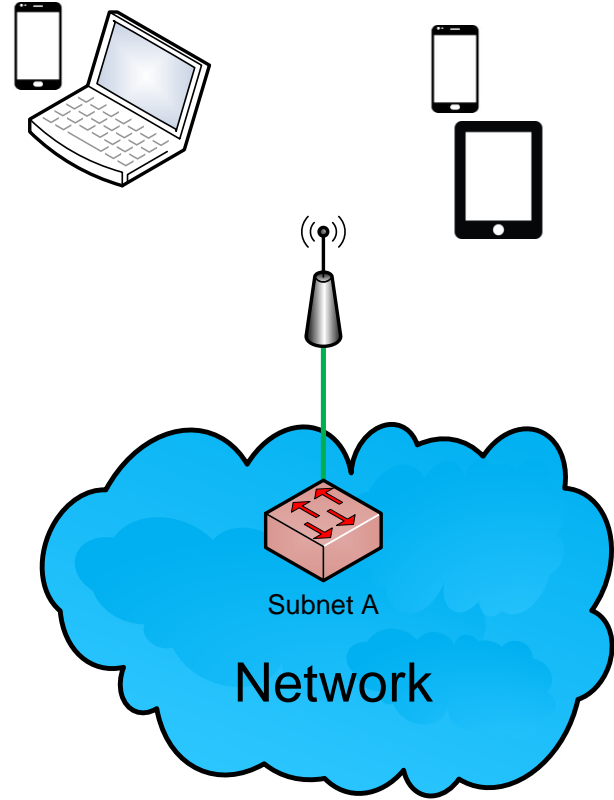
# User mobility tomorrow



- A client's IP address is **INDEPENDENT** of its physical location
- Clients can keep the same IP address when moving across the coverage area

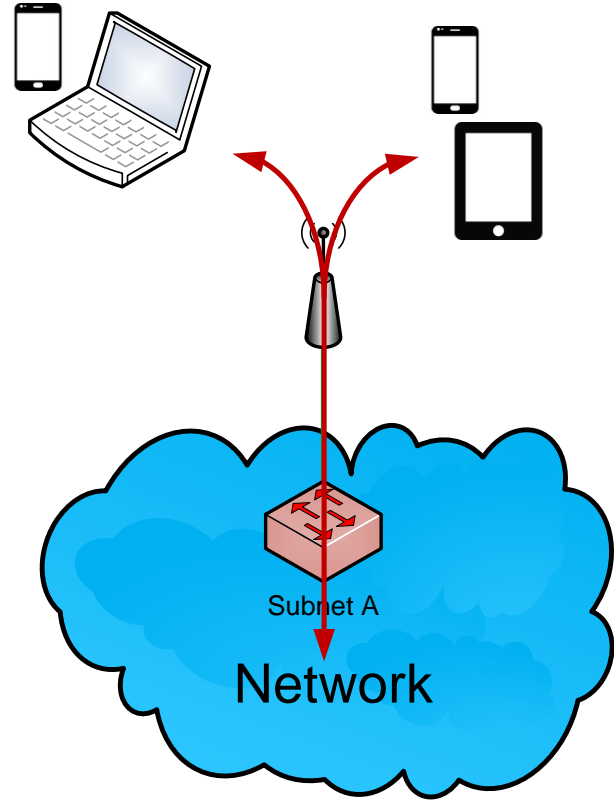
# Current issue: Guest Wi-Fi

- With the current setup, Wi-Fi users are directly connected to the CERN network. There is no way to isolate traffic from Guest users.



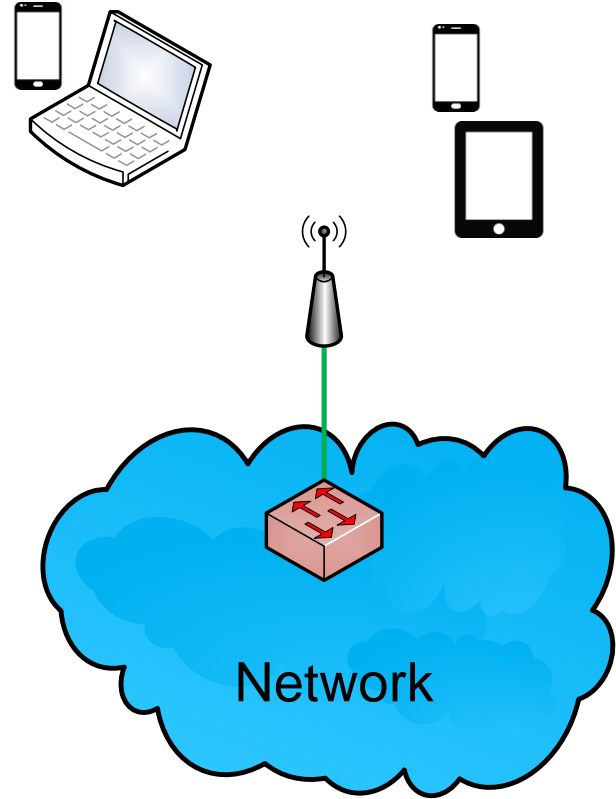
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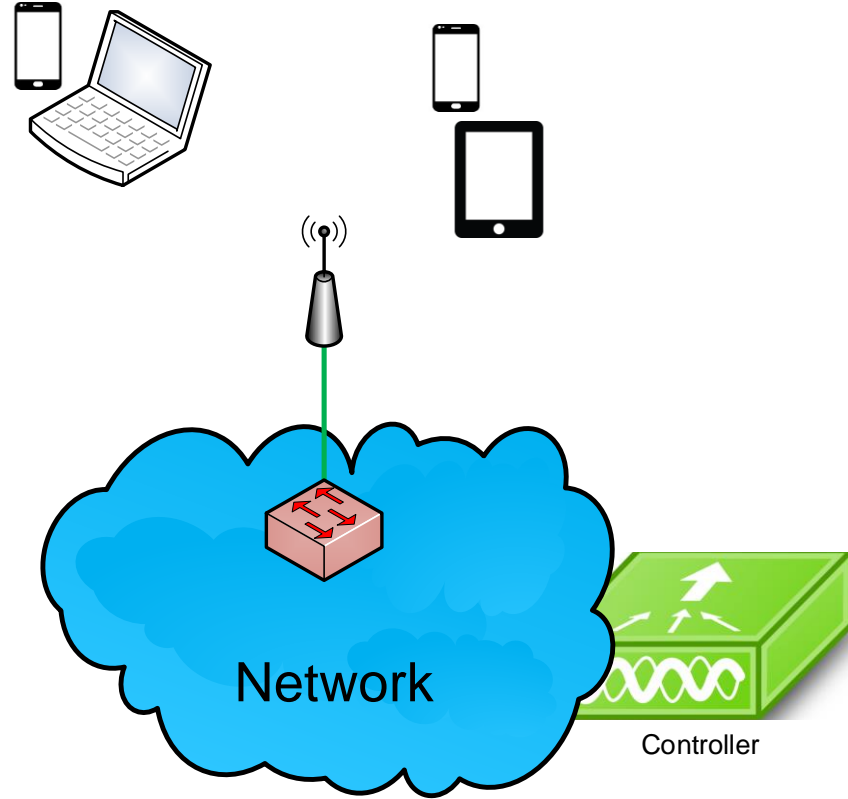
# Guest Wi-Fi with the new solution

- Controllers centralize the traffic
- Guests are redirected to a self-registration portal which sends an access code via SMS.  
=> No need for CERN approver.
- Guest traffic is isolated (internet access only)



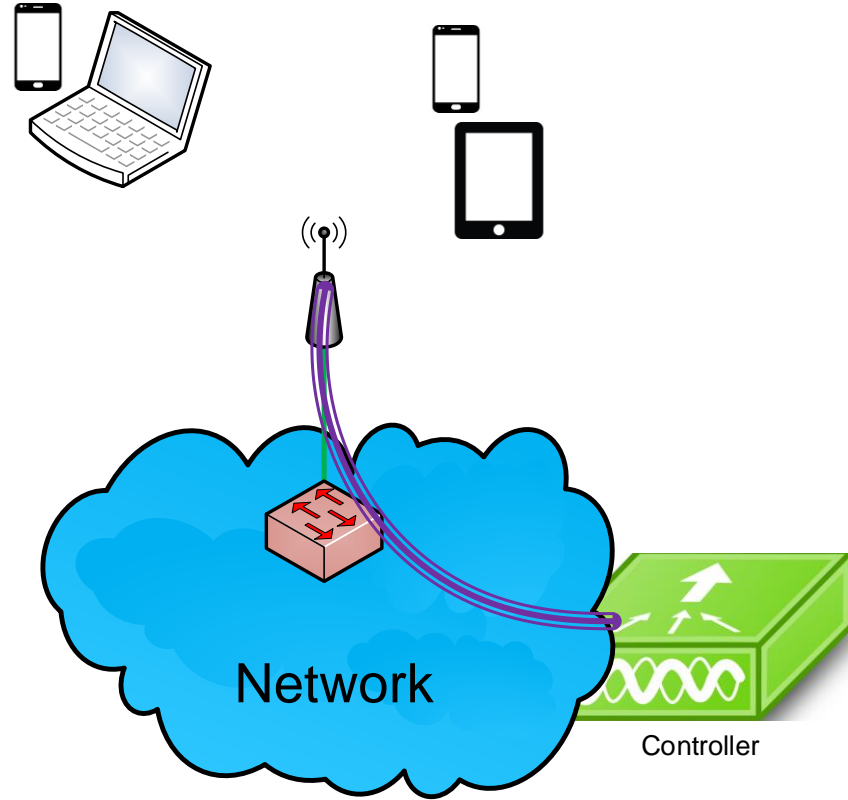
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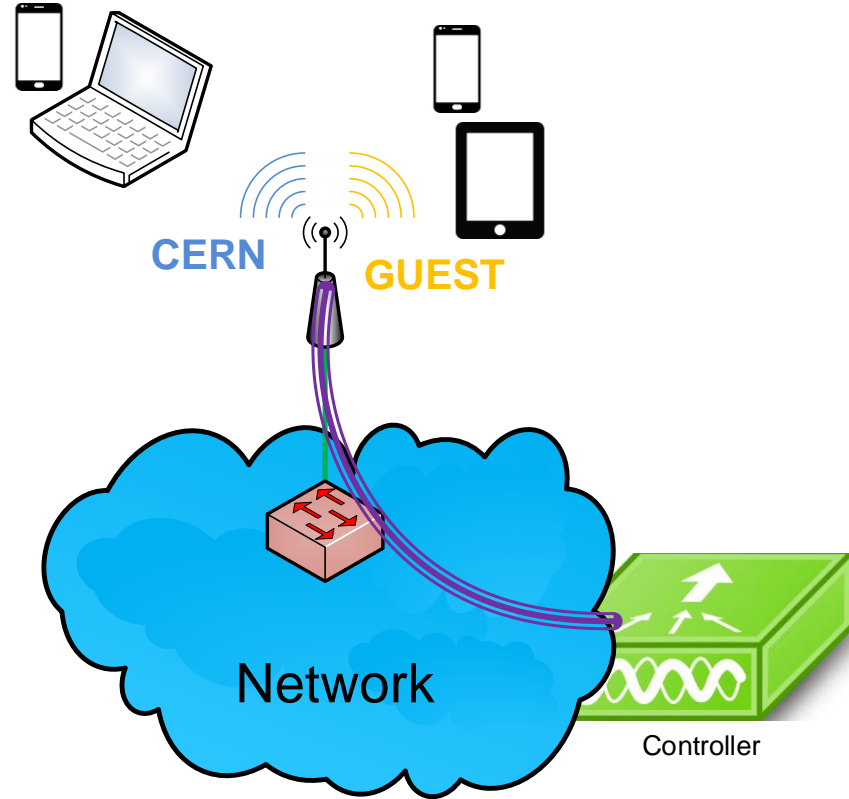
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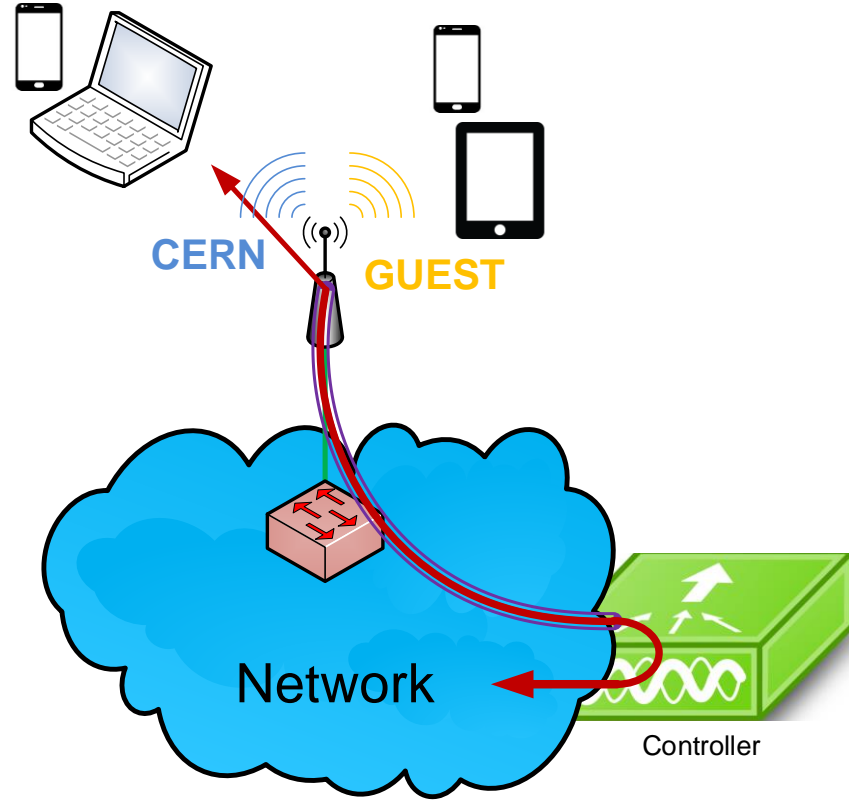
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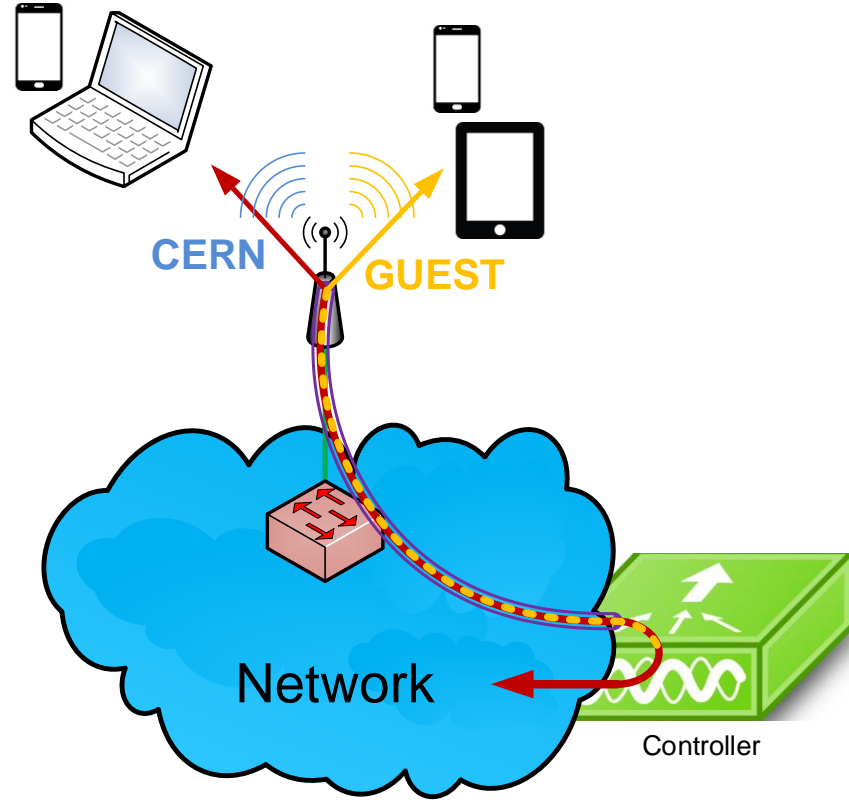
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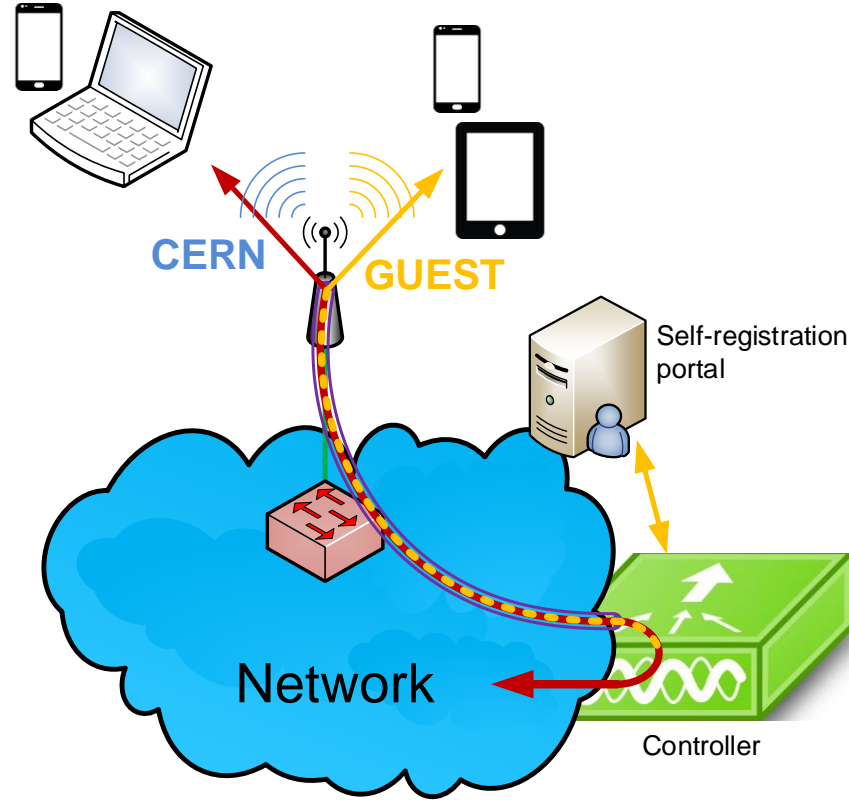
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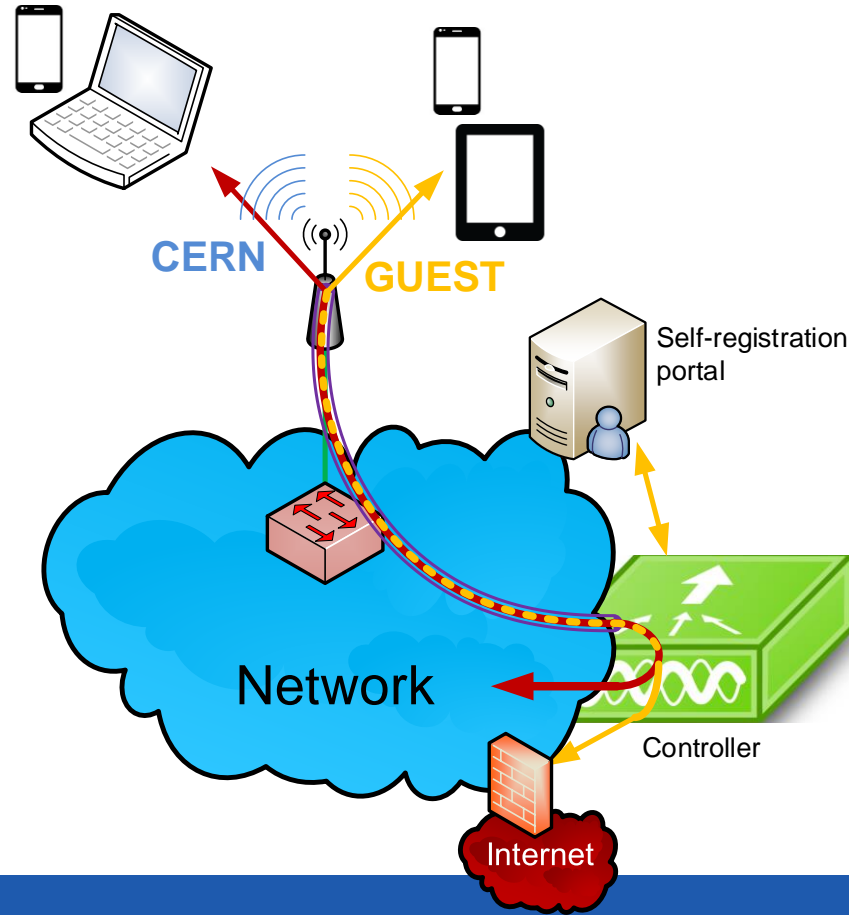
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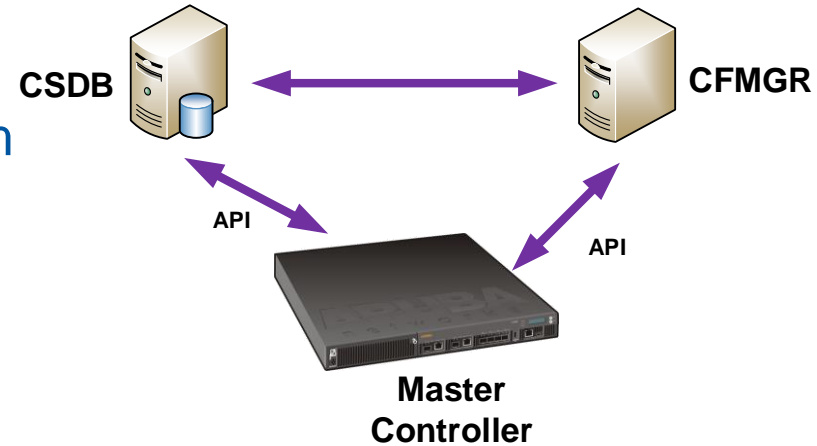
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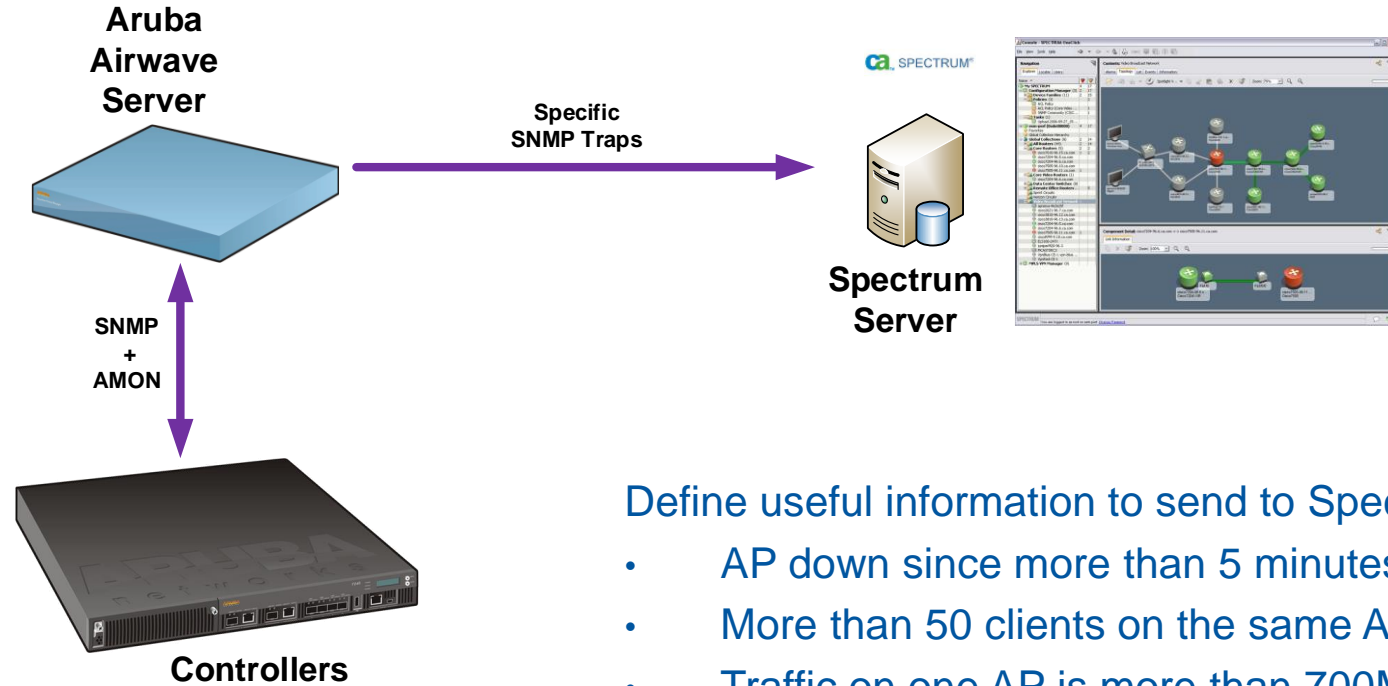


# Configuration automation via CSDB/CFMGR

- CSDB has the list of all Access-Points (mac address, location, etc...)
- CFMGR extracts the information from CSDB, and pushes the appropriate configuration to the Master controller (via API)
- CSDB can query the master controller API to check any mismatch



# Monitoring with Spectrum



Define useful information to send to Spectrum:

- AP down since more than 5 minutes
- More than 50 clients on the same AP
- Traffic on one AP is more than 700Mbps
- Etc...

# Next steps

- Pilot implementation on-going
  - Controllers installed
  - API tests for deployment/configuration automation are underway
  - Guest Wi-Fi interface being tested
- Deployment in the Pilot buildings: November 2016
- Global deployment: from mid-January 2017
  - 55+ buildings are cabled and waiting

# Questions?



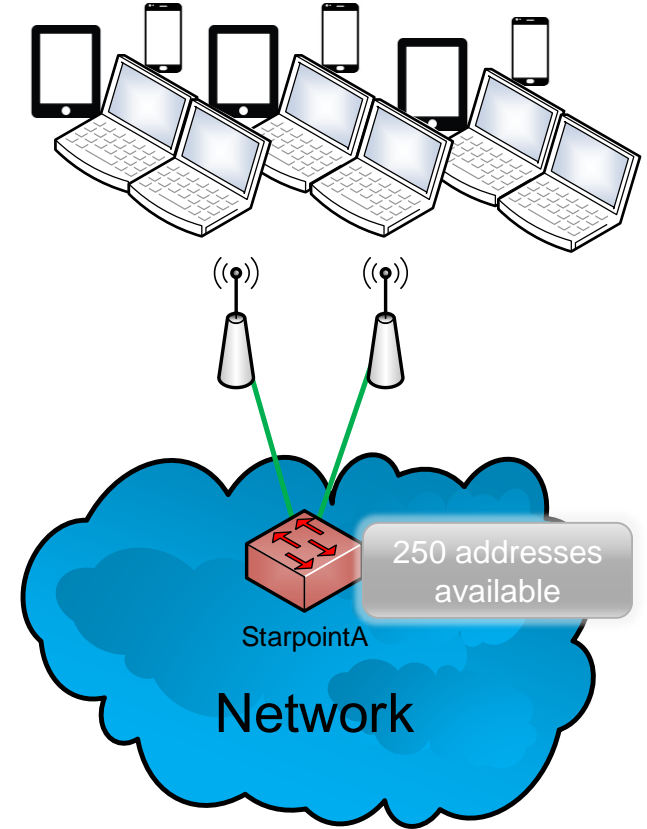
Spare slides

# Controller based solution: RF management

- Controller has the full view of all the APs
- AP RF settings (Channel/power) are dynamically assigned by the controller
- Enhanced Steering features:
  - Band steering to move client to 5GHz band when possible
  - Client steering to move the Client to the best available AP (best signal level)
  - Load balancing of client among AP
  - Prevent sticky client
- Based on probes analysis, standards (802.11r, 802.11k, 802.11v), and some proprietary algorithms

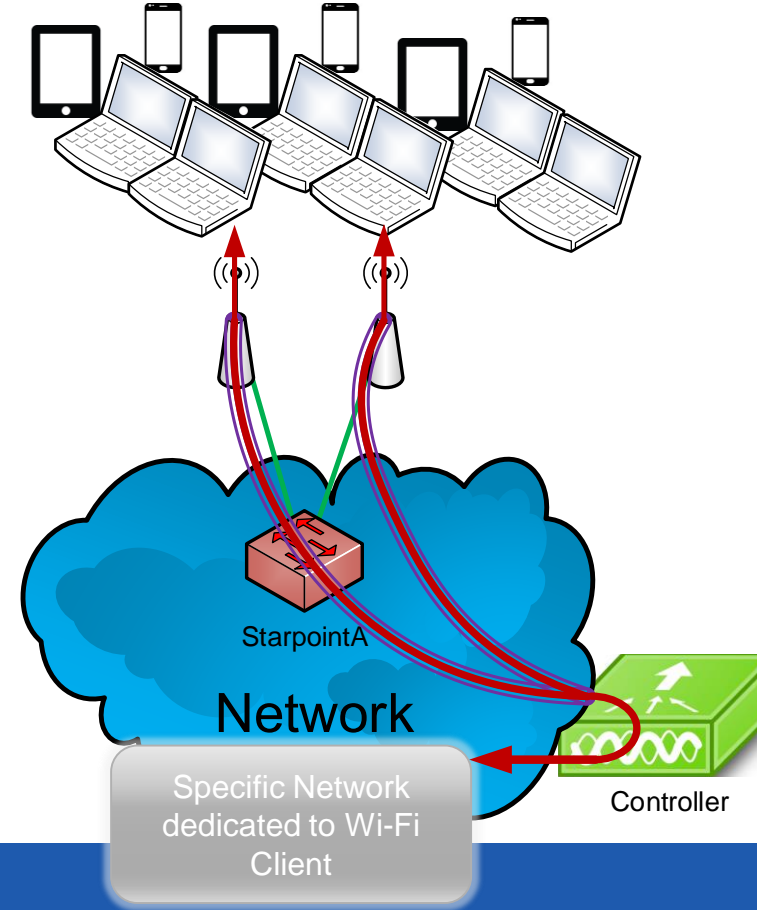
# Current issue: IP address management

- Today: a specific IP range is reserved for Wi-Fi users in each location
- Problem if too many people connect at the same place:
  - Big event at the Main auditorium
  - Many people in Restaurant at lunch time

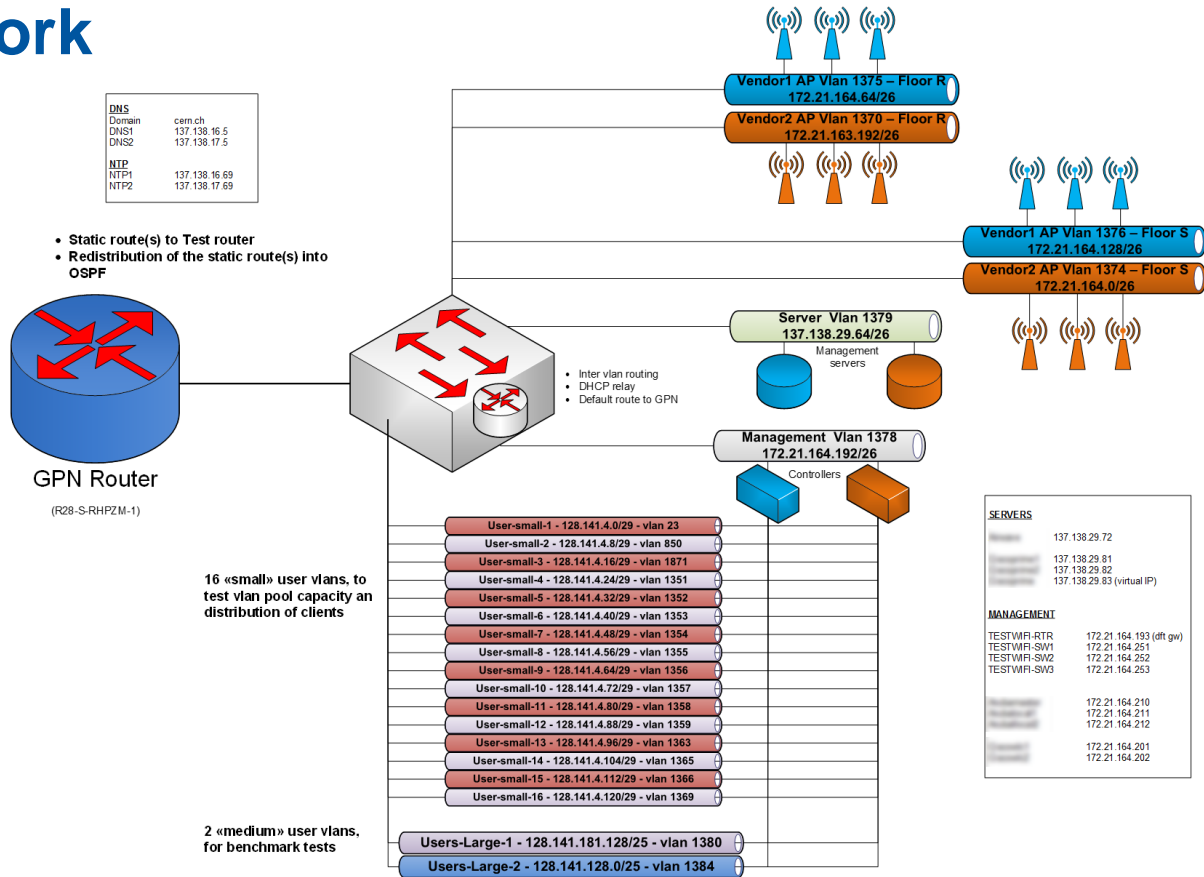


# IP address management with the new solution

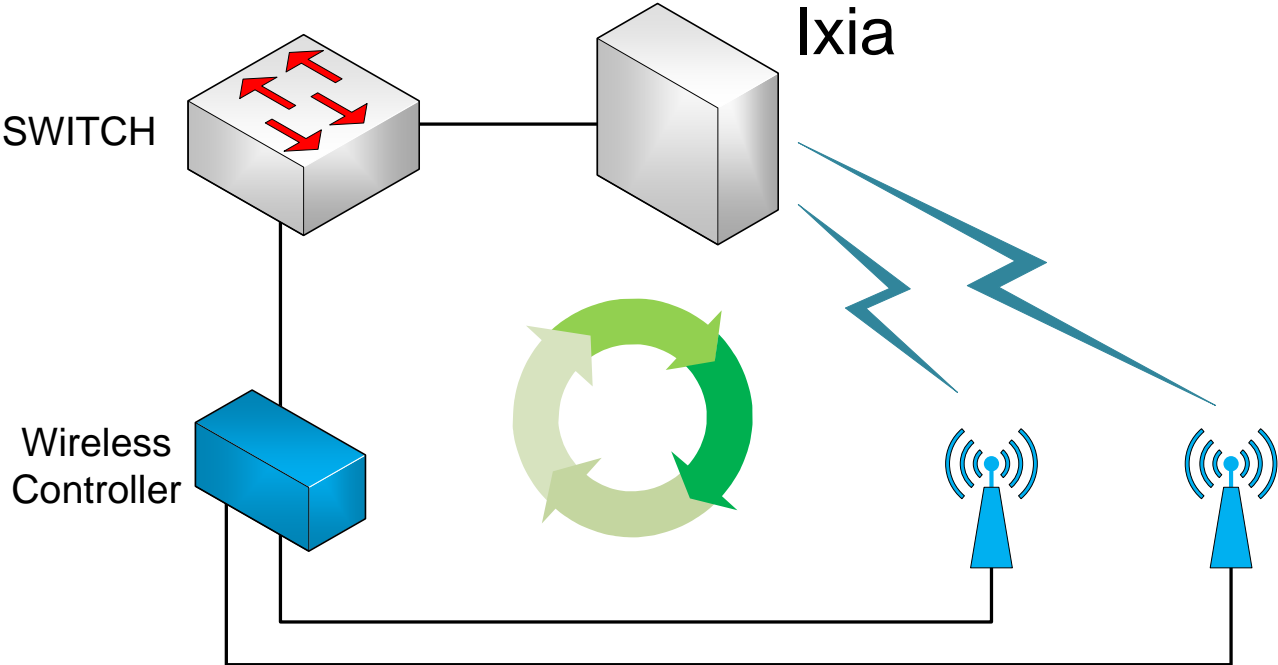
- With the controller, IP addresses are no longer linked to the location
- All Wi-Fi clients use a single large pool of IP addresses



# Test network



# Ixia devices - principle



# Controller hardware

- Model 7240
- Supports up to 2000 Access-Points
- Supports up to 40 Gbps of traffic
- Redundant and scalable cluster design



# Access-Points models

- 802.11ac Wave1 or Wave2 (more user density support)
- Indoor and outdoor, with integrated or external antennas

## Indoor



AP-325

Offices, meeting rooms, restaurant, etc...  
(802.11ac Wave2 – MU-MIMO)



AP-324



AP-205

Corridors, technical areas, etc...  
(802.11ac Wave1)

## Outdoor



AP-274  
(802.11ac Wave1)

802.11n												802.11ac
HT MCS Index	Spatial Streams	Modulation & Coding	Data Rate GI = 800ns	Data Rate SGI = 400ns	Data Rate GI = 800ns	Data Rate SGI = 400ns	Data Rate GI = 800ns	Data Rate SGI = 400ns	Data Rate GI = 800ns	Data Rate SGI = 400ns	Data Rate GI = 800ns	VHT MCS Index
			20MHz	20MHz	40MHz	40MHz	80MHz	80MHz	160MHz	160MHz		
0	1	BPSK 1/2	6.5	7.2	13.5	15	29.3	32.5	58.5	65	0	
1	1	QPSK 1/2	13	14.4	27	30	58.5	65	117	130	1	
2	1	QPSK 3/4	19.5	21.7	40.5	45	87.8	97.5	175.5	195	2	
3	1	16-QAM 1/2	26	28.9	54	60	117	130	234	260	3	
4	1	16-QAM 3/4	39	43.3	81	90	175.5	195	351	390	4	
5	1	64-QAM 2/3	52	57.8	108	120	234	260	468	520	5	
6	1	64-QAM 3/4	58.5	65	121.5	135	263.3	292.5	526.5	585	6	
7	1	64-QAM 5/6	65	72.2	135	150	292.5	325	585	650	7	
	1	256-QAM 3/4	78	86.7	162	180	351	390	702	780	8	
	1	256-QAM 5/6	n/a	n/a	180	200	390	433.3	780	866.7	9	
8	2	BPSK 1/2	13	14.4	27	30	58.5	65	117	130	0	
9	2	QPSK 1/2	26	28.9	54	60	117	130	234	260	1	
10	2	QPSK 3/4	39	43.3	81	90	175.5	195	351	390	2	
11	2	16-QAM 1/2	52	57.8	108	120	234	260	468	520	3	
12	2	16-QAM 3/4	78	86.7	162	180	351	390	702	780	4	
13	2	64-QAM 2/3	104	115.6	216	240	468	520	936	1040	5	
14	2	64-QAM 3/4	117	130.3	243	270	526.5	585	1053	1170	6	
15	2	64-QAM 5/6	130	144.4	270	300	585	650	1170	1300	7	
	2	256-QAM 3/4	156	173.3	324	360	702	780	1404	1560	8	
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22	3	64-QAM 3/4	175.5	195	364.5	405	n/a	n/a	1579.5	1755	1755	6
23	3	64-QAM 5/6	195	216.7	405	450	877.5	975	1755	1950	1950	7
	3	256-QAM 3/4	234	260	486	540	1053	1170	2106	2340	2340	8
	3	256-QAM 5/6	260	288.9	540	600	1170	1300	n/a	n/a	n/a	9
24	4	BPSK 1/2	26	28.9	54	60	117	130	234	260	260	0
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30	4	64-QAM 3/4	234	260	486	540	1053	1170	2106	2340	2340	6
31	4	64-QAM 5/6	260	288.9	540	600	1170	1300	2340	2600	2600	7
	4	256-QAM 3/4	312	346.7	648	720	1404	1560	2808	3120	3120	8
	4	256-QAM 5/6	n/a	n/a	720	800	1560	1733.3	3120	3466.7	3466.7	9