

802.11 Channel Access Today

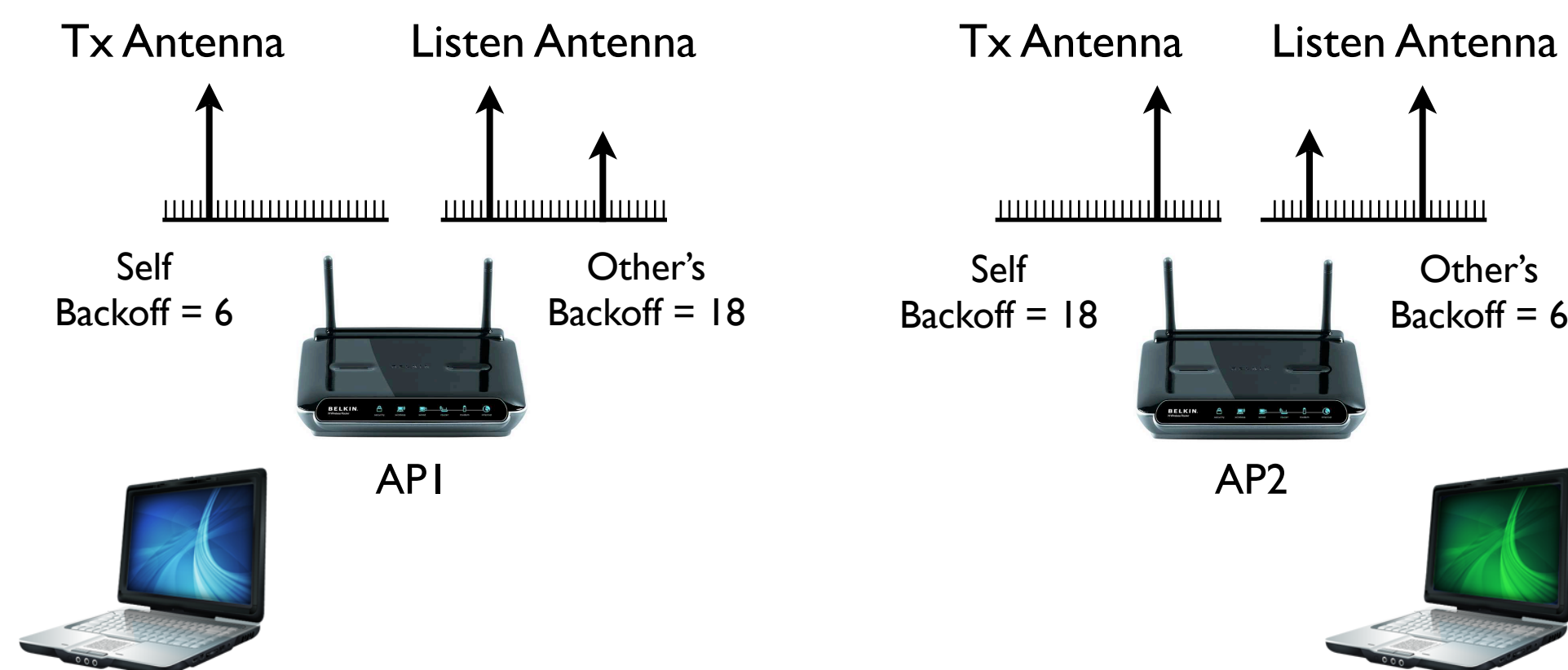
- Backoff arbitrates channel contention
 - AP waits for a random backoff before transmission
 - Low utilization because channel must remain idle
 - Collisions due to same backoff also reduce utilization

Redesigning 802.11 Channel Contention

- Backoff is fundamentally not a time domain operation
- Can we implement backoff in frequency domain?
 - Opportunity: 48 OFDM subcarriers can be used for choosing random backoff

T2F: Time-to-Frequency

- Replace temporal backoff with subcarrier transmission
- During contention:
 - AP chooses a random subcarrier to transmit
 - Concurrently listens to find other active subcarriers
- Active subcarriers imply contending APs' backoff

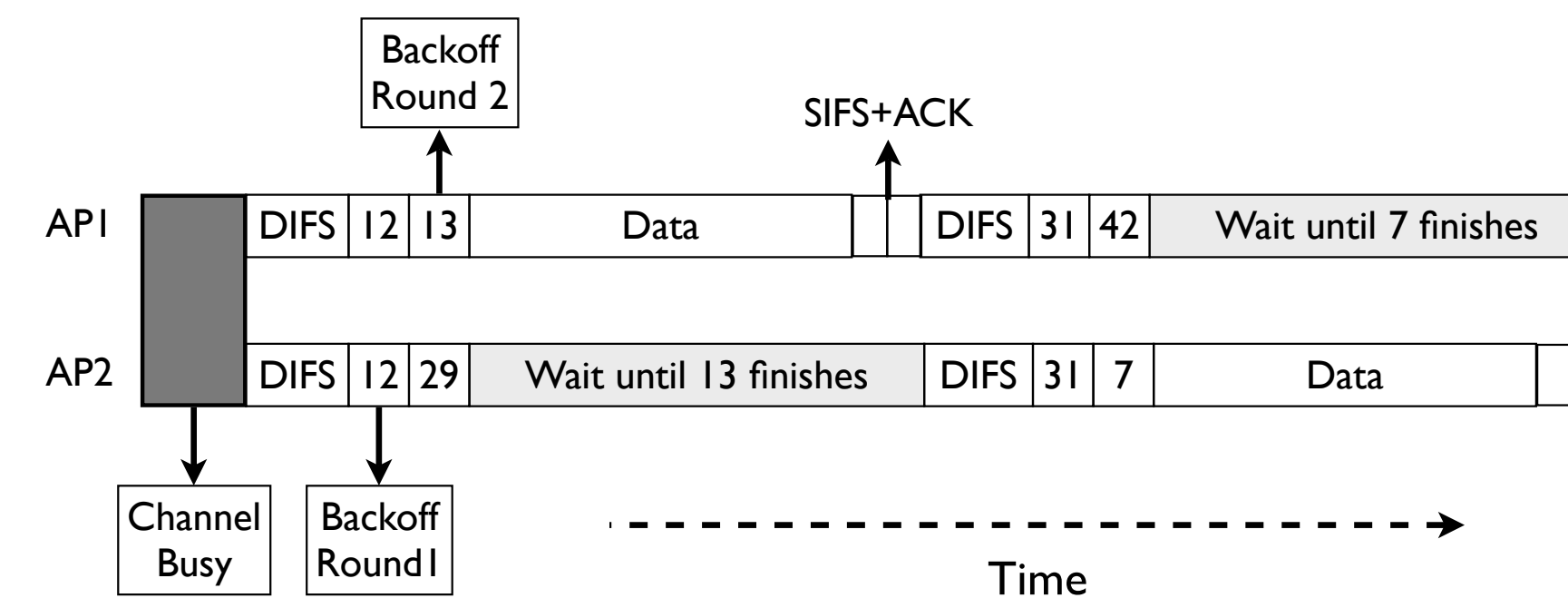


- Both APs learn that AP1 is winner
 - T2F takes 8us Vs 802.11 160us

Frequency Domain Backoff has lower overhead than Time Domain Backoff

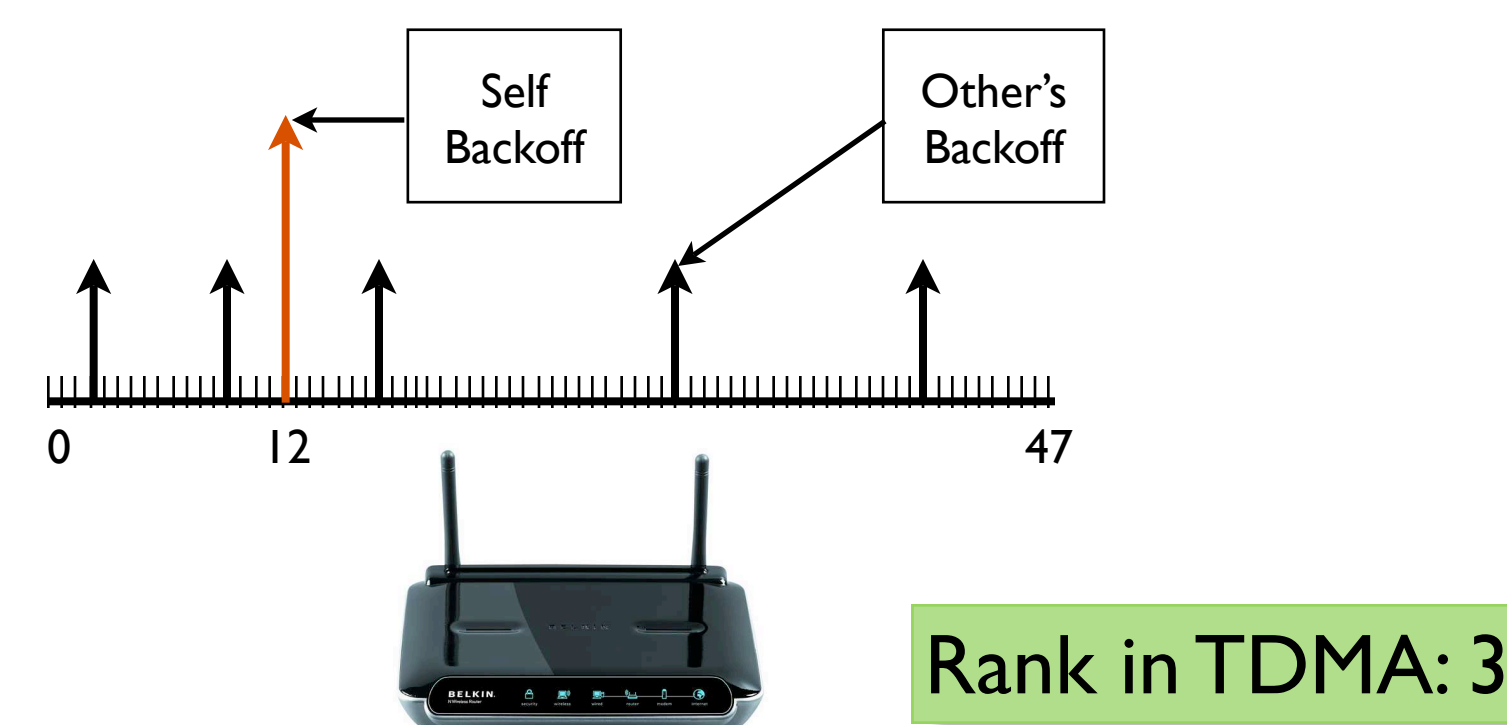
Reducing Collisions using Second Round

- In dense networks, multiple winners of T2F backoff
- Winners of the first round repeat T2F backoff
- Few APs in the second round means fewer collisions



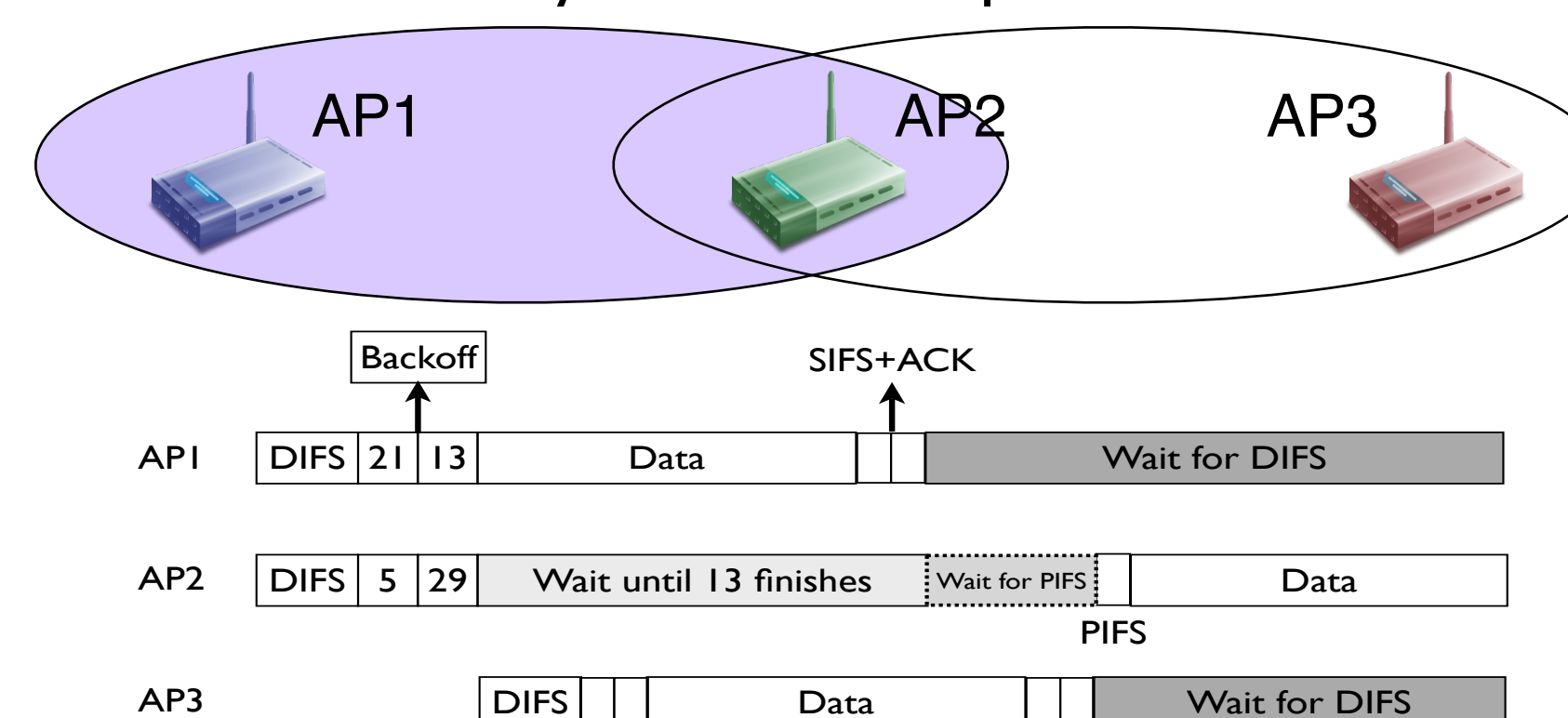
Scheduled Transmission

- Active subcarriers imply backoff chosen by other APs
 - Each AP knows its rank in the sequence
 - Enables back to back TDMA like transmission



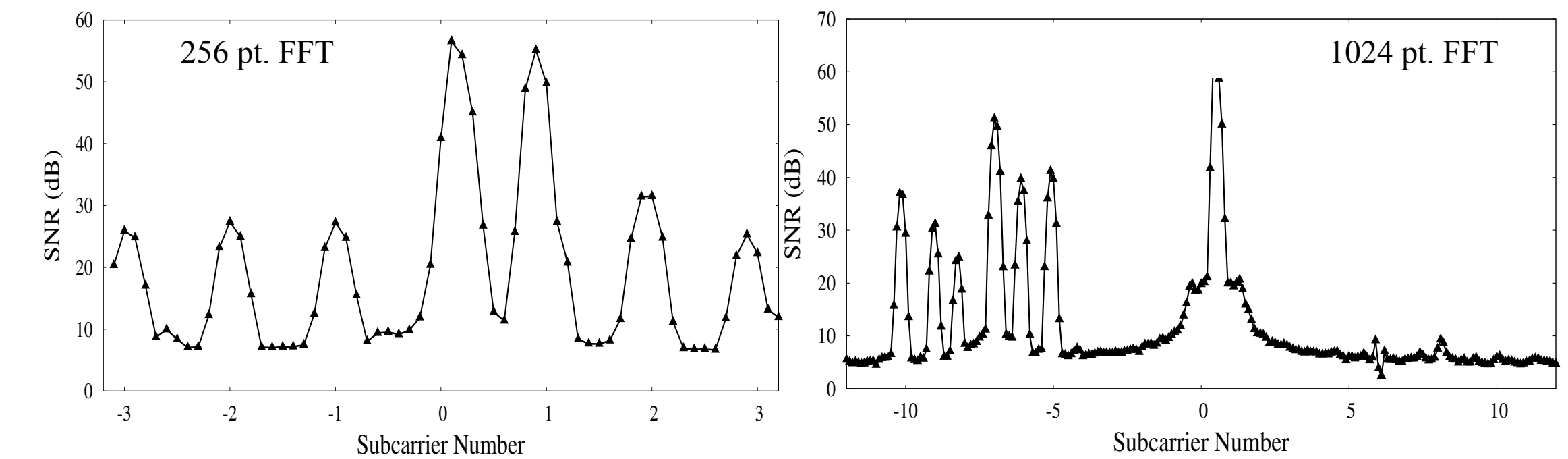
Multiple Collision Domain Coexistence

- Insert PIFS delay between sequential transmissions



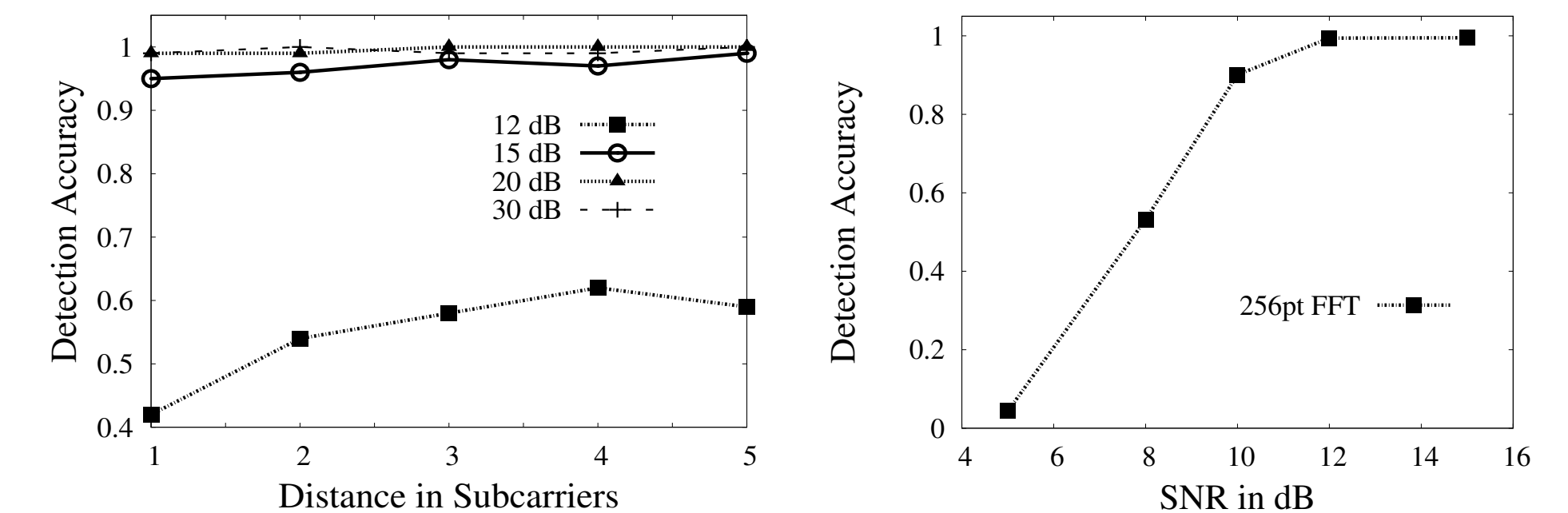
Practical Constraint: High Self Signal

- Use higher FFT sizes at the listening antenna

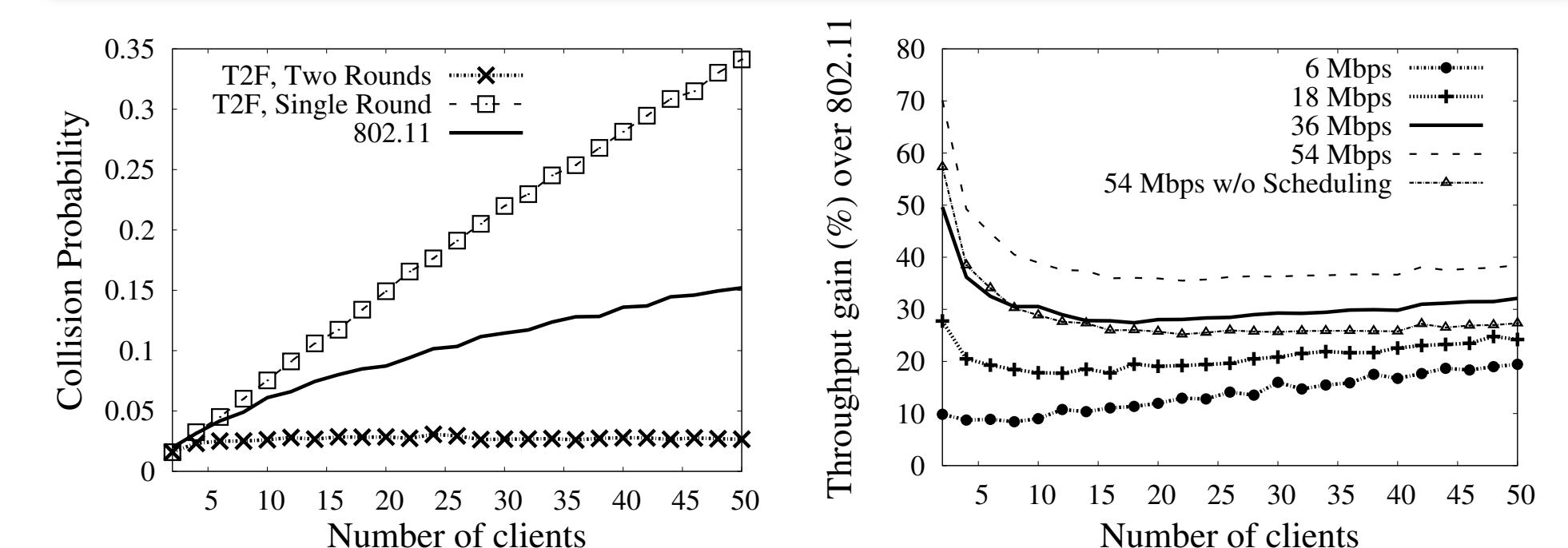


Testbed Implementation and Evaluation

- 8 node USRP/GNURadio testbed
- Subcarrier detection accuracy of ~95%



- Low collision probability with two rounds
- Upto 70% throughput gain over 802.11
 - Due to reduced overhead and fewer collisions



Ongoing Work

- Improve subcarrier detection accuracy
- Experiment with multiple collision domains
- Online implementation in progress