

# The Nuts and Bolts of a WiFi AP

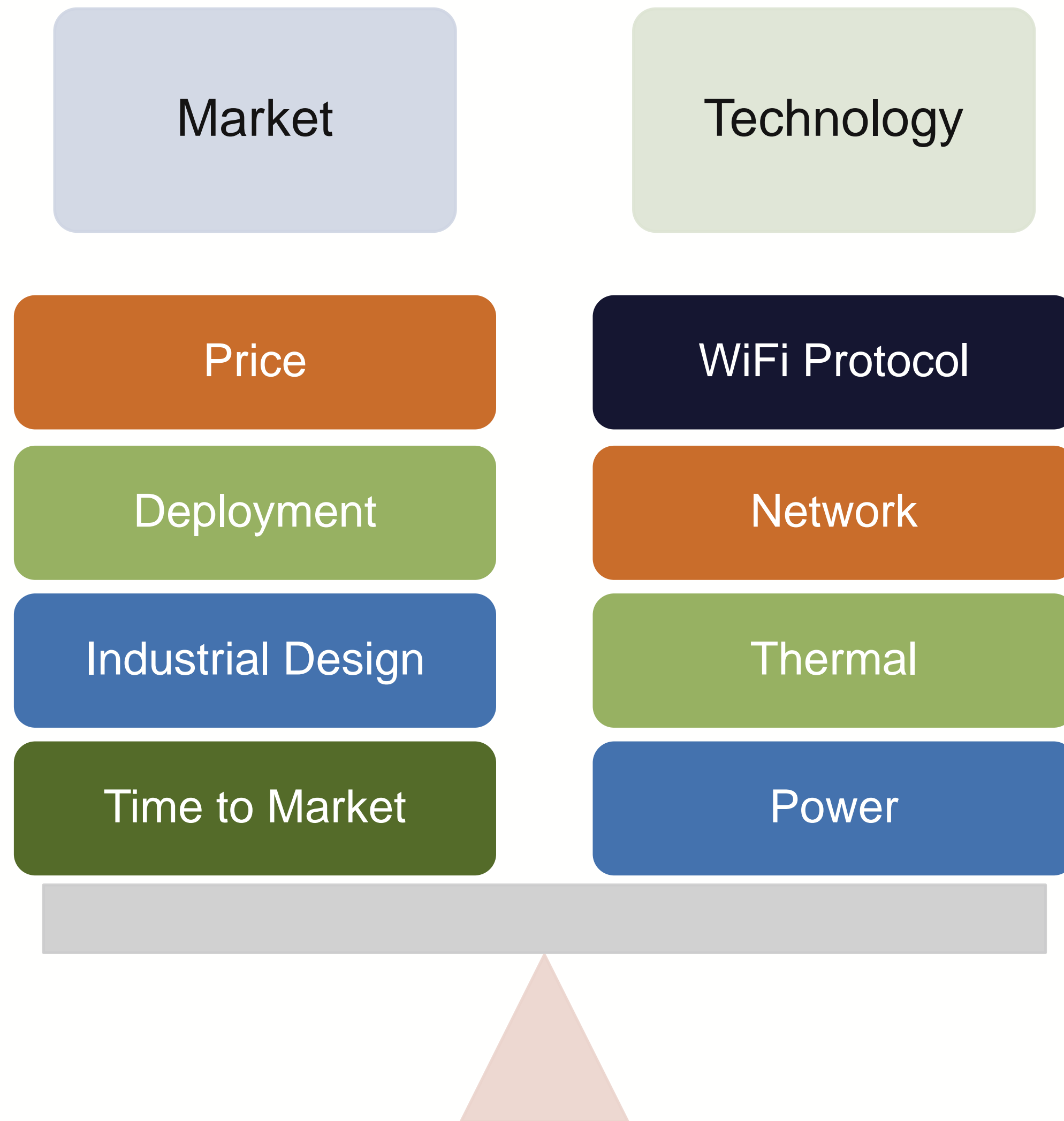
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# What goes into making a successful AP

A delicate balance between market and technical forces

Not a comprehensive list of things that make a difference between a successful AP and a not so successful one





# A look inside

Can be pretty intimidating when you consider all possible tradeoffs

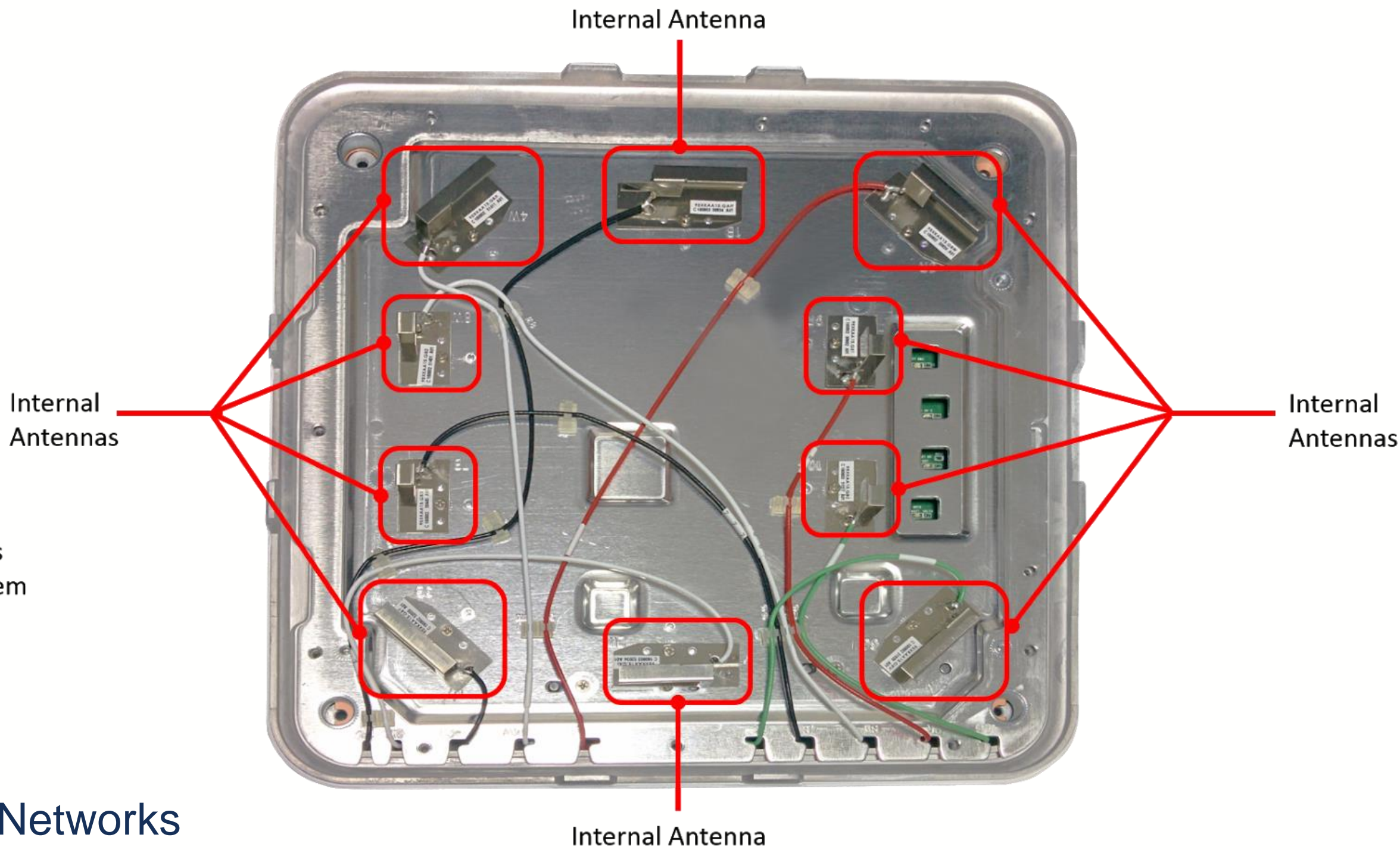
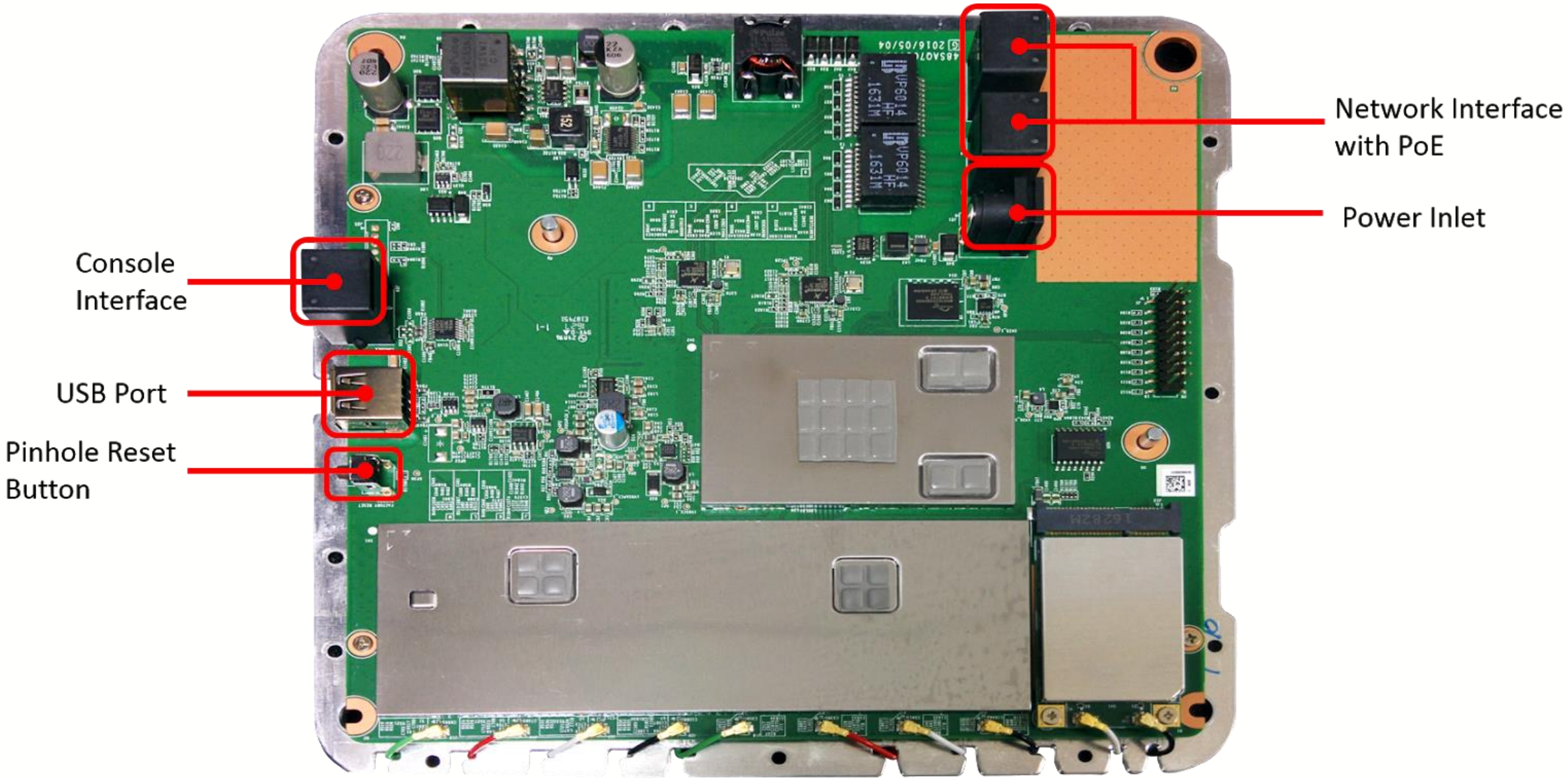
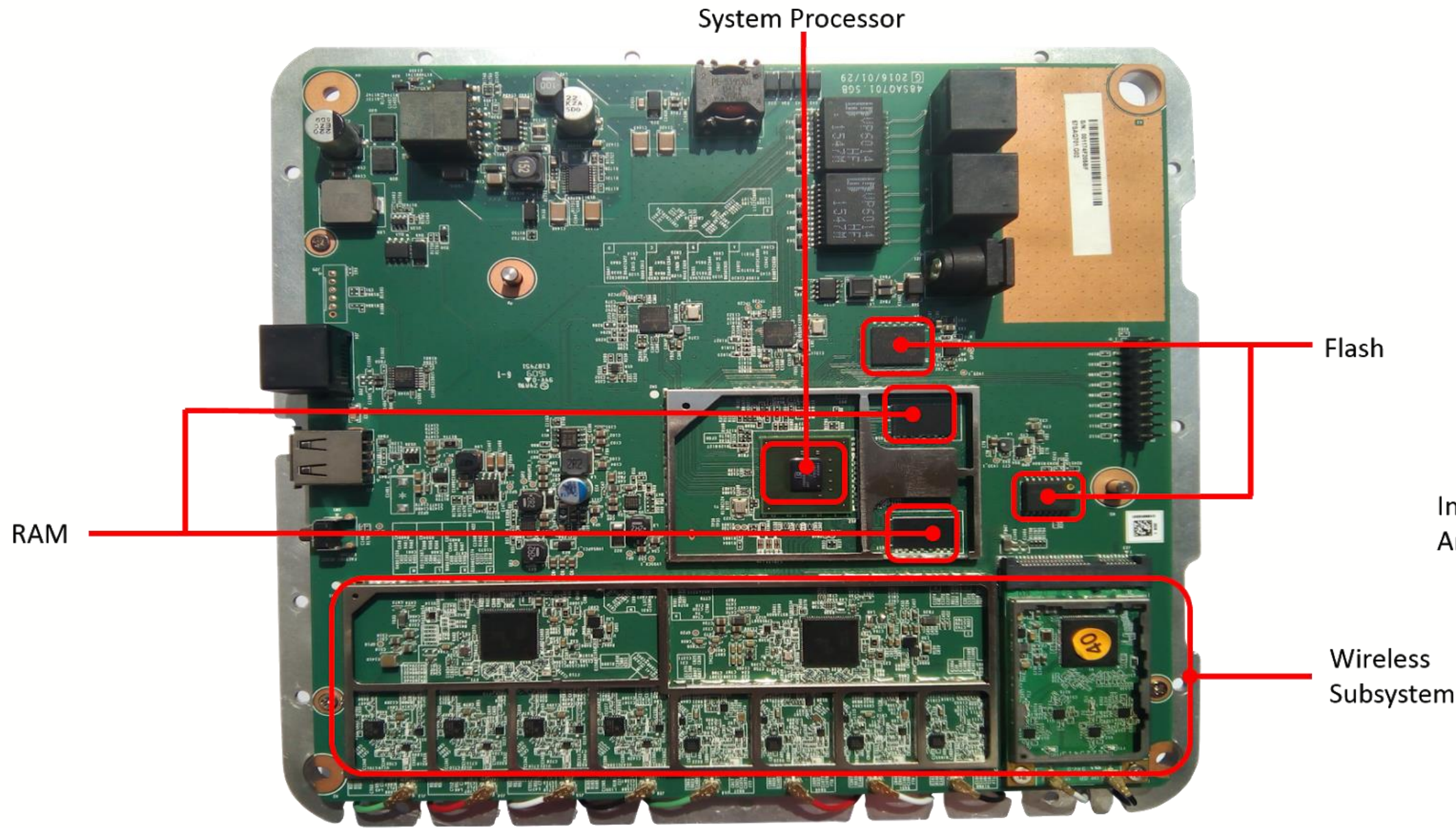


Image source: Arista Networks



# Architecture choices

Limited by what is offered by Chipset vendors

Either a processor + radio combo or fully integrated SoC

Qualcomm Acronite + Cascade

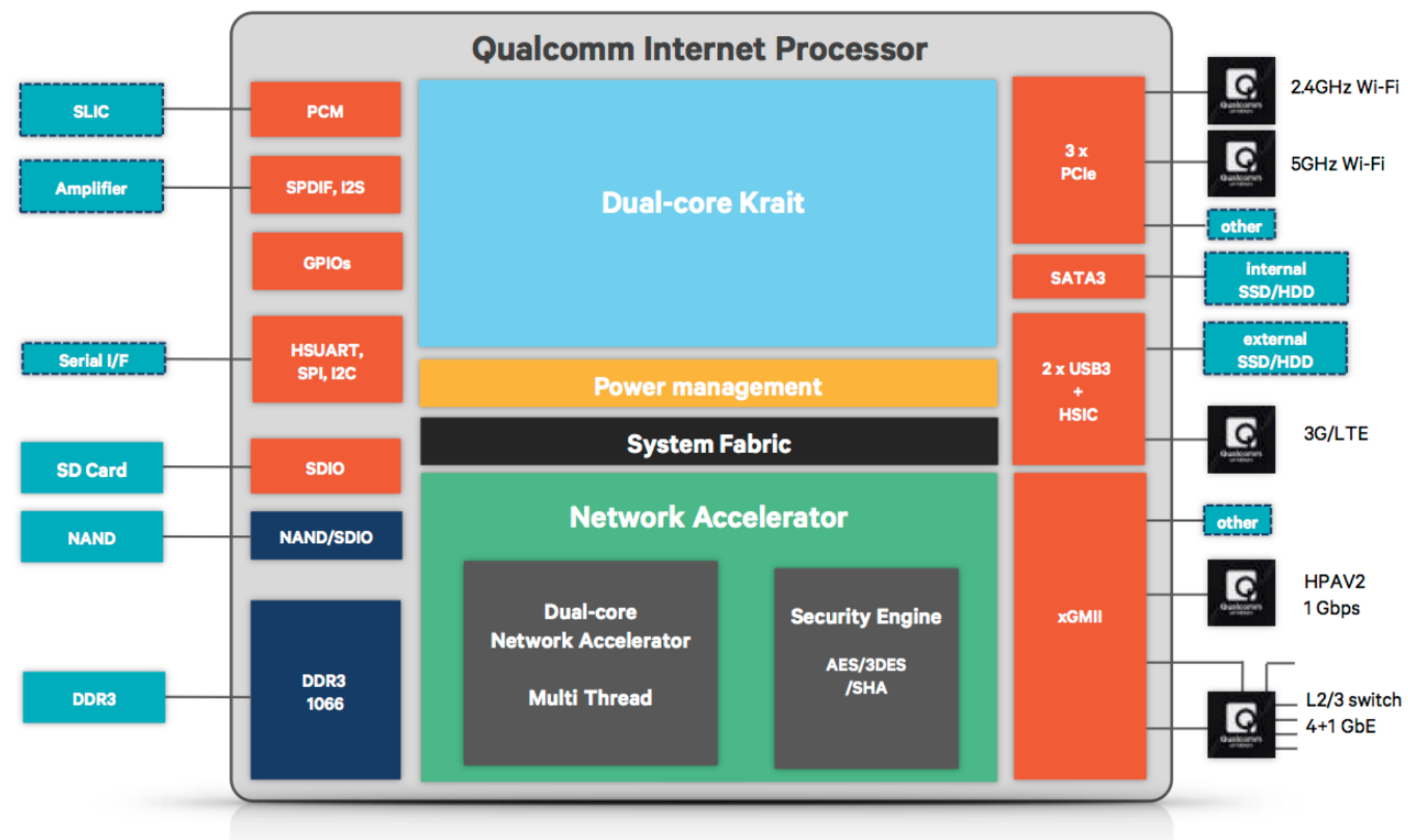


Image source: anandtech.com

Qualcomm Dakota family

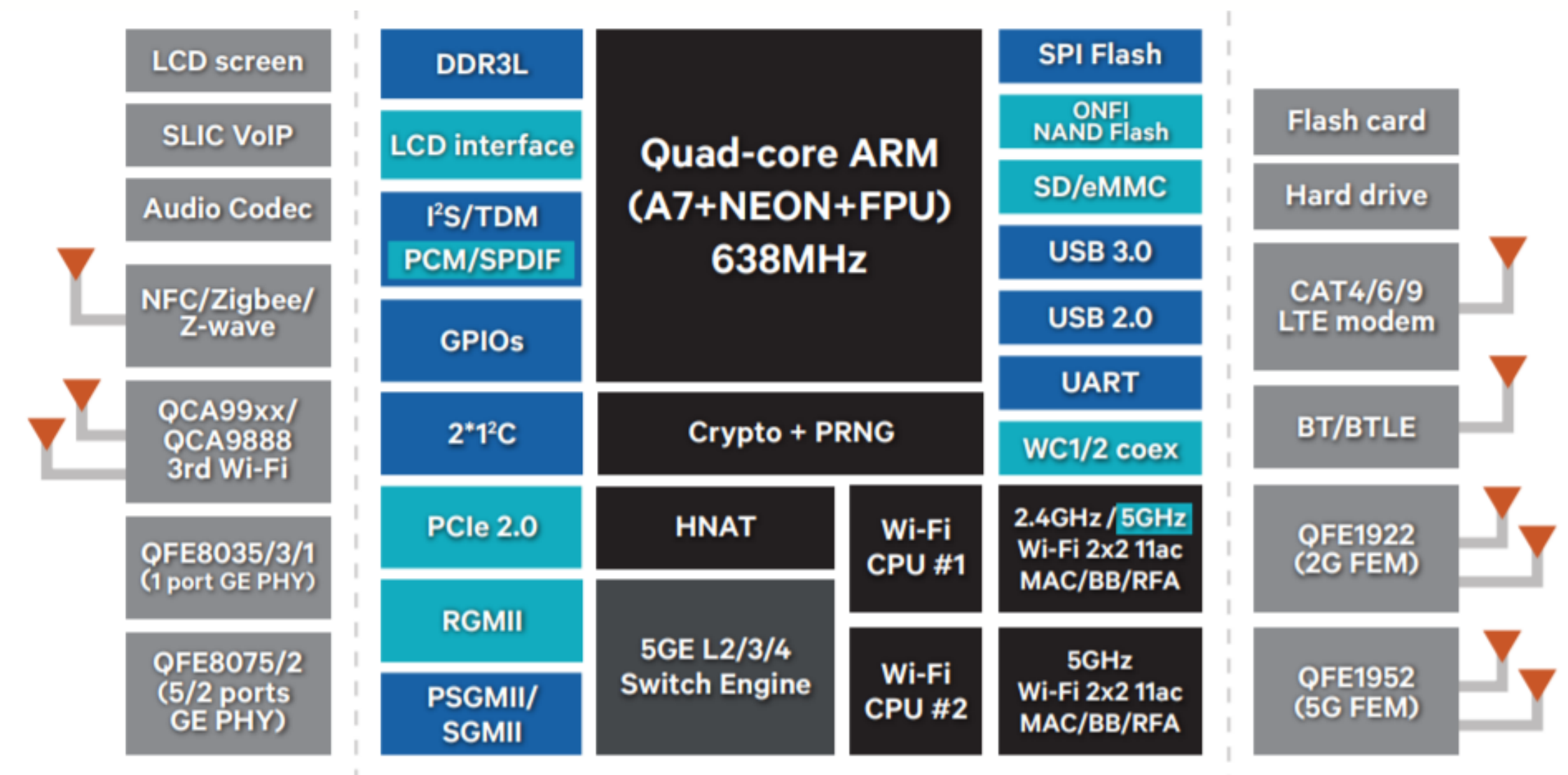


Image source: qualcomm.com

# The Radio Front-end

Provides a substantial differentiation

High power FEMs can provide better range but need more power and add to the cost

Interference from 3GPP

Can get pretty complex

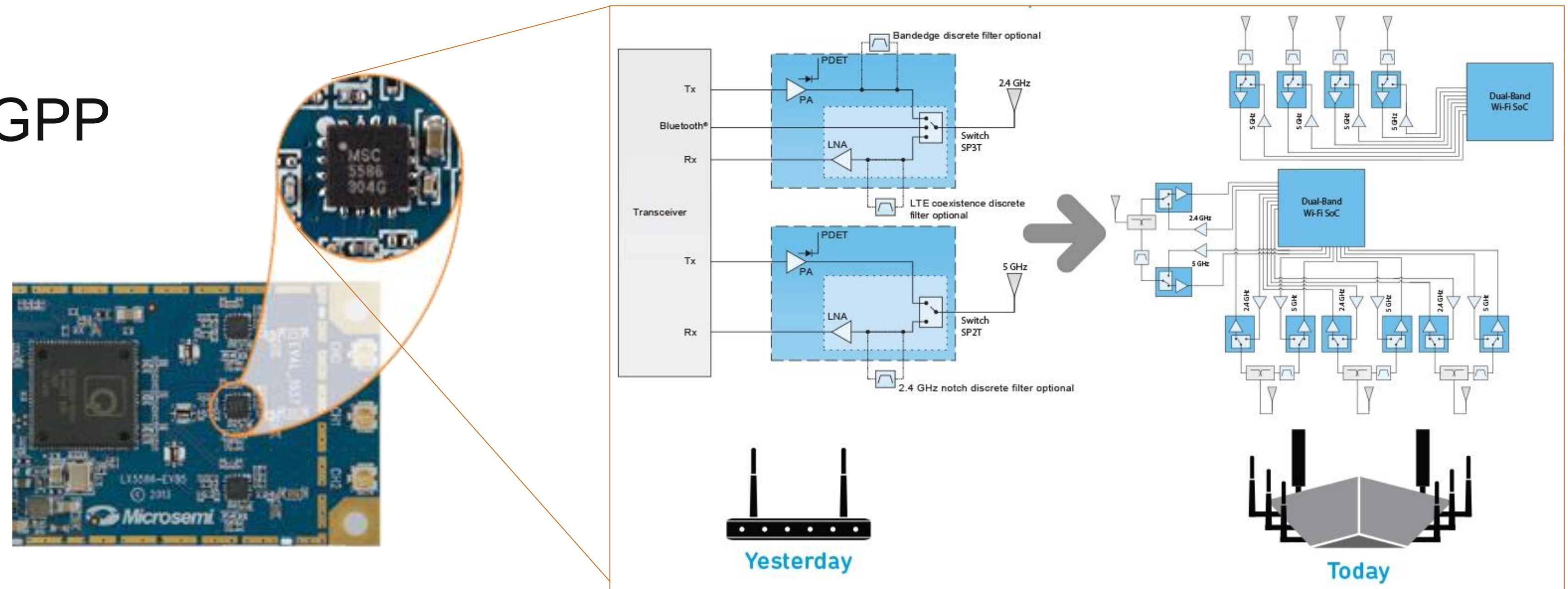


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# Power budget

One of the most critical items to consider

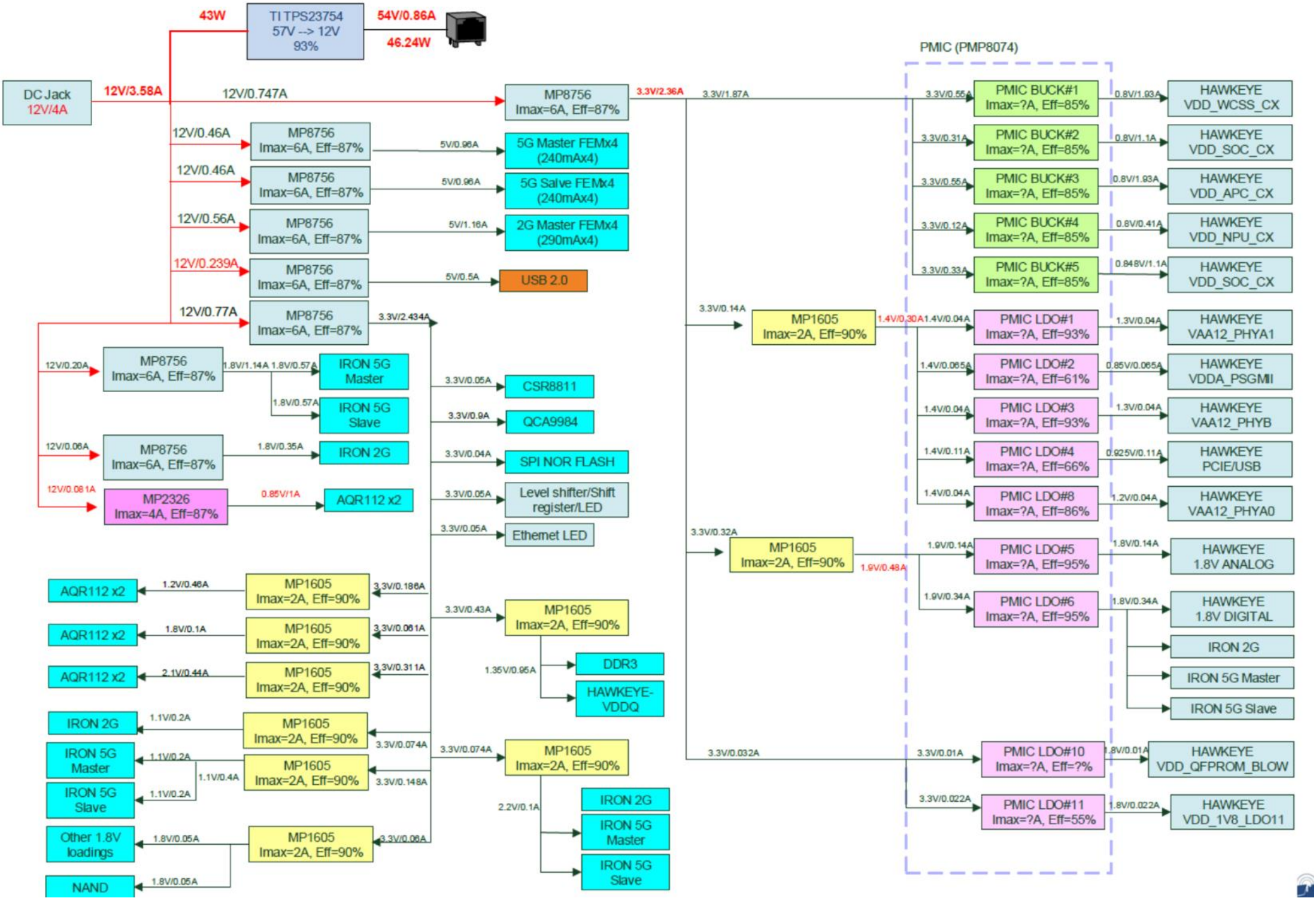
- Can make or break the AP

Most enterprise APs powered by PoE

- Power is usually not available at the point of installation

A balance between APs’ capabilities and power budget of switch and cabling infrastructure

Category	Standard	Data rate	Frequency	# Of cores
Cat 5	100BASE-TX	100 Mbit	100 MHz	4 or 8
Cat 5e	1000BASE-TX	1 Gbit	100 MHz Duplex	8
Cat 6	EIA/TIA 568B2.1	1 – 10 Gbit*	250 MHz	8
Cat 6A	10GBASE-T	10 Gbit	500 MHz	8
Cat 7	10GBASE-T	10 Gbit	600 MHz	8
Cat 7A	10GBASE-T	10 Gbit	1000 MHz	8
Cat 8	40GBASE-T	40 Gbit	1600 – 2000 MHz	8



Type	Standards	Max Current	Energized Pairs	Power at Device	Standard Ratified
PoE	IEEE 802.3af (802.3at Type 1)	350 mA	2	12.95W	2003
PoE+	IEEE 803.3at Type 2	600 mA	2	25.5W	2009
PoE++	Proposed IEEE 802.3bt Type 3	600 mA	4	49W	Expected 2016-2017
PoE++	Proposed IEEE 802.3bt Type 4	1000 mA	4	96W	Expected 2016-2017
Non-PoE standard-based	Cisco UPOE	600 mA	4	60W	No official ratification
Non-PoE standard-based	HDBase-T	1000 mA	4	96W	No official ratification

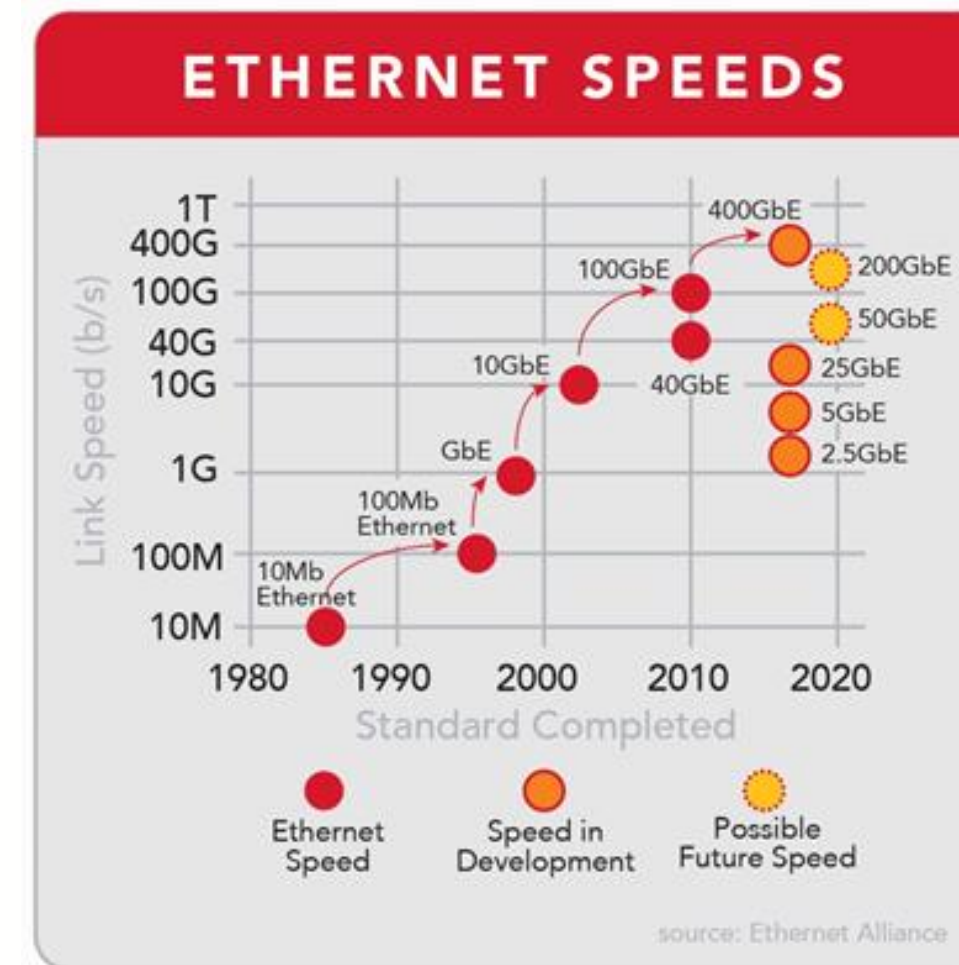


# Wired side of the house

What backhaul support should be provided?

- Perception v/s reality
- Switch capabilities
- Cabling requirements
- AP cost & power consumption

1GbE was more than sufficient for 802.11ac Wave 2



IEEE Standard	Year Adopted	Frequency	Max. Data Rate	Max. Range
802.11a	1999	5 GHz	54 Mbps	400 ft.
802.11b	1999	2.4 GHz	11 Mbps	450 ft.
802.11g	2003	2.4 GHz	54 Mbps	450 ft.
802.11n	2009	2.4/5 GHz	600 Mbps	825 ft.
802.11ac	2014	5 GHz	1 Gbps	1,000 ft.
802.11ac Wave 2	2015	5 GHz	3.47 Gbps	10 m.
802.11ad	2016	60 GHz	7 Gbps	30 ft.
802.11af	2014	2.4/5 GHz	26.7 Mbps – 568.9 Mbps (depending on channel)	1,000 m.
802.11ah	2016	2.4/5 GHz	347 Mbps	1,000 m.
802.11ax	2019 (expected)	2.4/5 GHz	10 Gbps	1,000 ft.
802.11ay	late 2019 (expected)	60 GHz	100 Gbps	300-500 m.
802.11az	2021 (expected)	60 GHz	Device tracking refresh rate 0.1-0.5 Hz	Accuracy <1m to <0.1m

802.11ax APs (even with 12 stream) will never oversubscribe a 2.5GbE port

Optical interface from the AP?

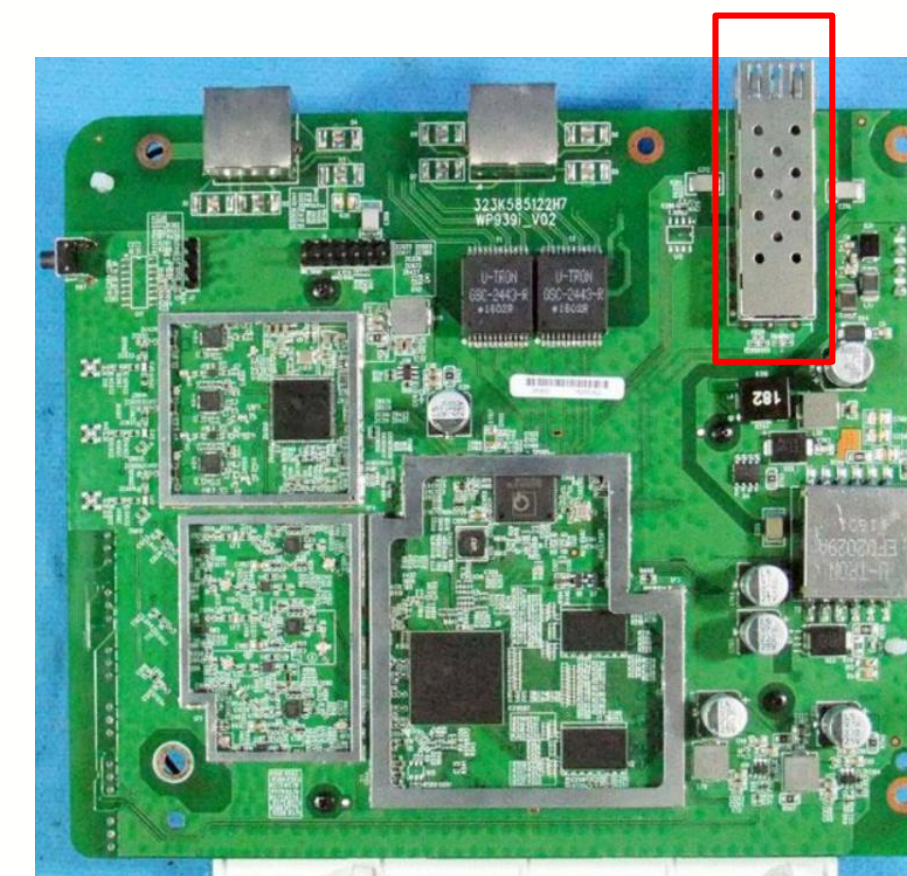


Image source: Arista Networks



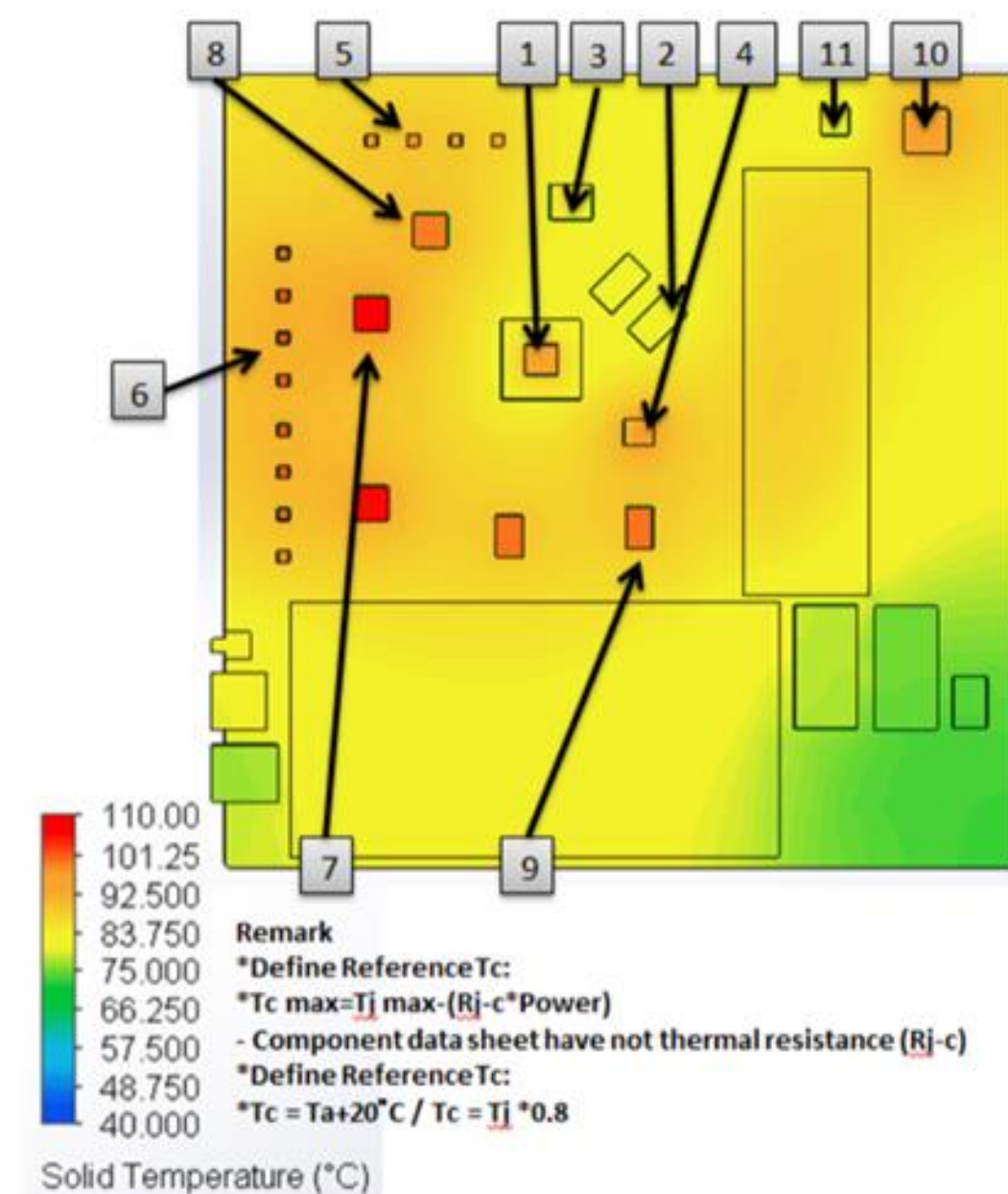
# Thermal considerations

Was always an important consideration

With 802.11ax; even more so as the AP will dissipate over 40W of power

APs will hit the limits specified in the UL and EN safety specifications

## 11.1.1 Key components temperature



Simulation Result					
Item		SPEC. (°C)	Result (°C)	Margin(°C)	
1	Tj	110	Tj	95.0	15.0
2	Tc	95	Tc	84.2	10.8
3	Tc	105	Tc	84.8	20.2
4	Tj	125	Tj	105.7	19.3
5	Tj	150	Tj	97.7	52.3
6	Tj	160	Tj	101.8	58.2
7	Tj	125	Tj	106.4	18.6
8	Tj	125	Tj	99.2	25.8
9	Tj	120	Tj	99.7	20.3
10	Tc	110	Tc	95.8	14.2
11	Tj	90	Tj	81.0	9.0

Simulation Result				
Item	Chips/ Device	SPEC. (°C)	Result (°C)	Margin(°C)
12	Top Cover	95	57.8	37.2
13	Bottom Cover	70	81.6	-11.6

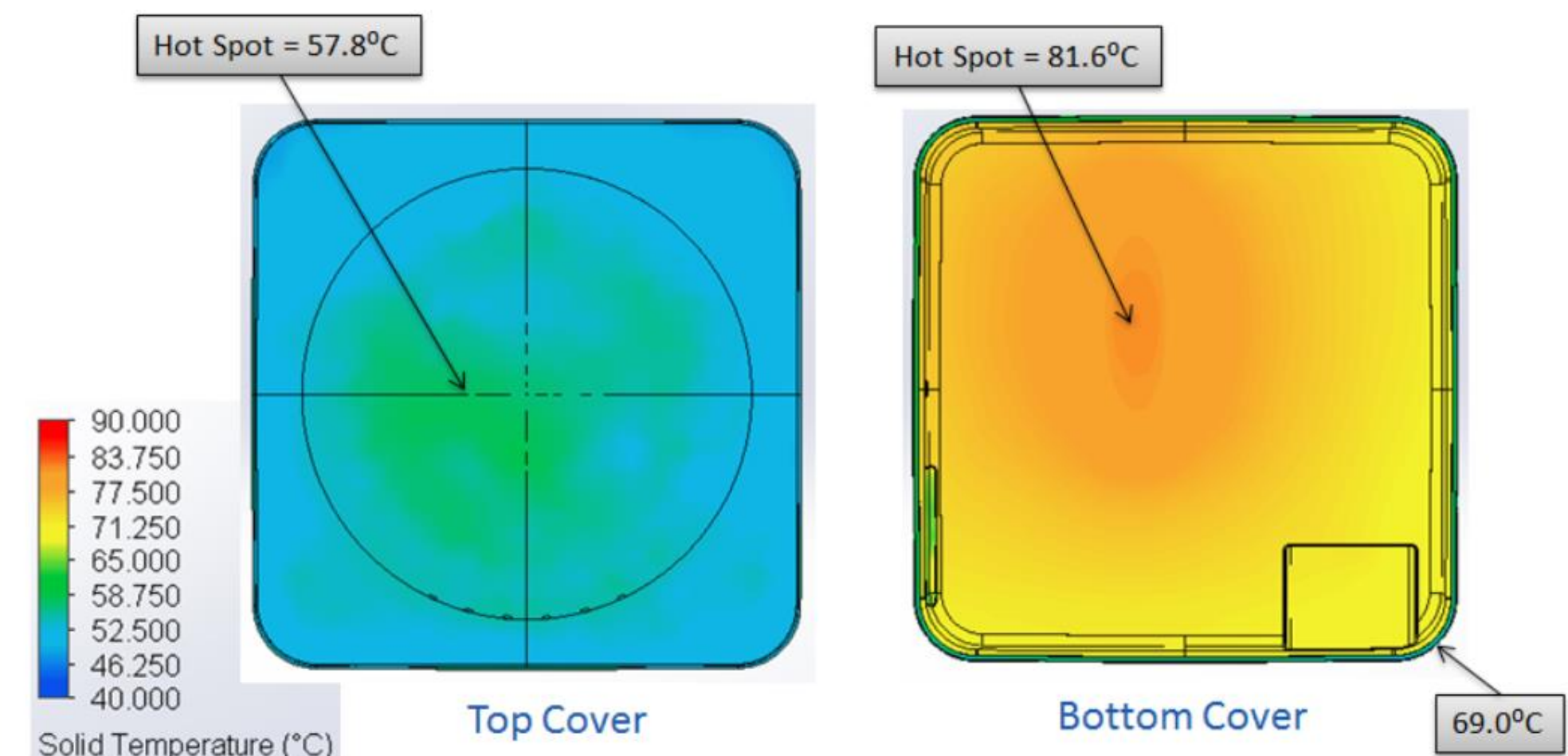


Image source: Arista Networks



# Industrial Design

Funky v/s elegant

Internal v/s external antenna

Indoor v/s outdoor





# Questions?





# Thank You

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