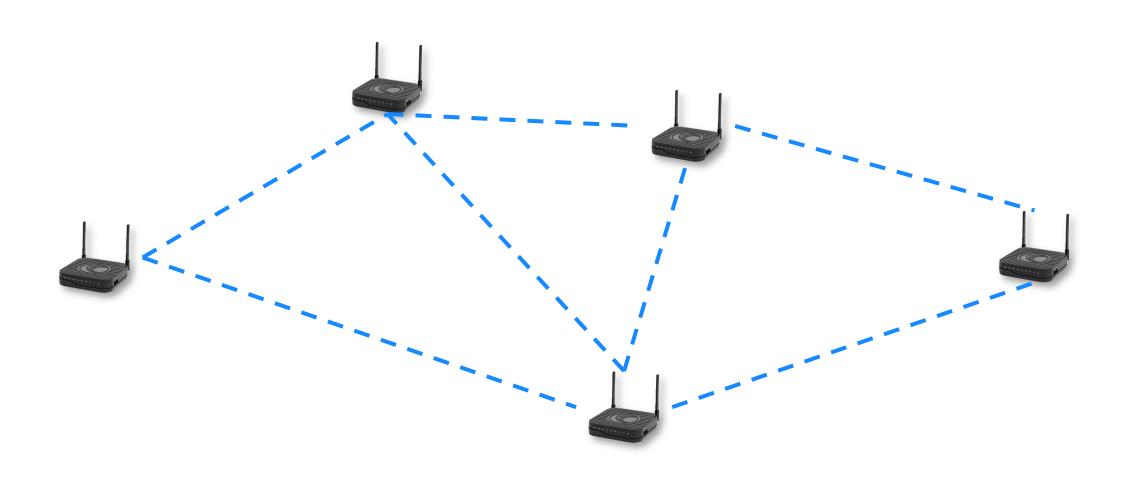


What is Mesh WiFi & Why is it Used?





Use Cases

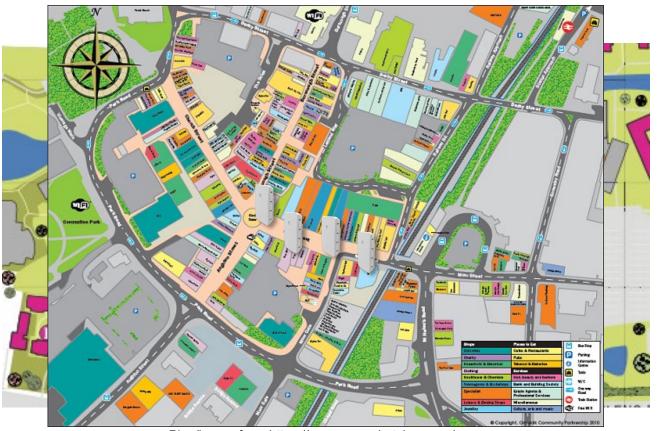


Residential – indoors/outdoor

Enterprise – indoor/outdoor

External – high street / shopping village

– pop up events / camp sites

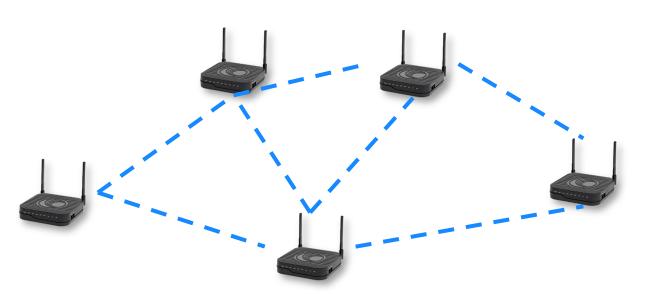


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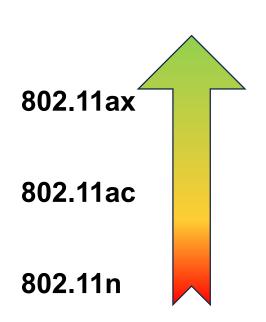
Are there any downsides?



Performance and Density:



But...



How can we improve deployments?

Cable

FWA

60Ghz



Operates in 57.24ghz to 70.2ghz
Divided into 6 channels (USA ch1-6 EU ch1-4)
Bandwidth 2.16ghz
Low latency 1ms
Symmetric throughput
802.11ad
802.11ay
Terragraph

O2 absorption
Rain absorption
Short range (upto 350m with beam forming 1.5-2km with high gain directional antenna)
Requires line of sight.

802.11ad vs. 802.11ay

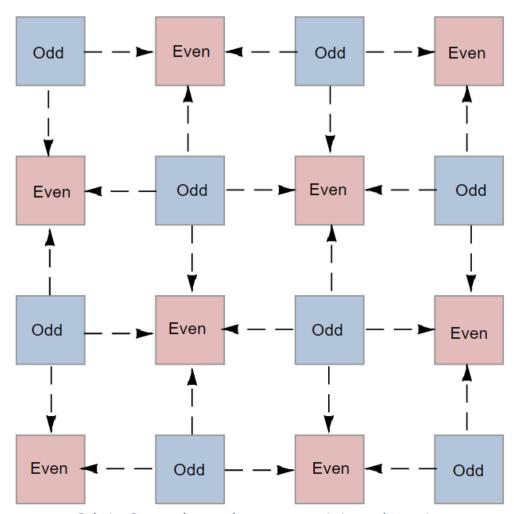


	Product 802.11ad based	Product 802.11ay based
Protocol	802.11ad (2016)	802.11ay
CPE per Sector	8	15
Sector Maximum Throughput (L1)	5 Gbps	10 Gbps
Maximum Channel Width	2160 MHz	4320 MHz with Channel bonding
Channel Access	CSMA	TDMA
Network Synchronization	No	TDD
Configuration	PTP, PMP	PTP, PMP, Mesh

TDD Synchronization



- Synchronization is used to control the transmit and receive of signal to prevent self-interference
- Radios assigned with same polarity will be transmitting and receiving at the same time.
- Two types of Polarity
 - Odd
 - Even
- cnWave support single channel operation across the network with TDMA-TDD frame structure. The requires precise time synchronization.
- All cnWave radio are time synchronized. The synchronization is achieved through GPS and Cambium Sync technology.



Polarity: Sectors alternate between transmission and reception

Configurations



