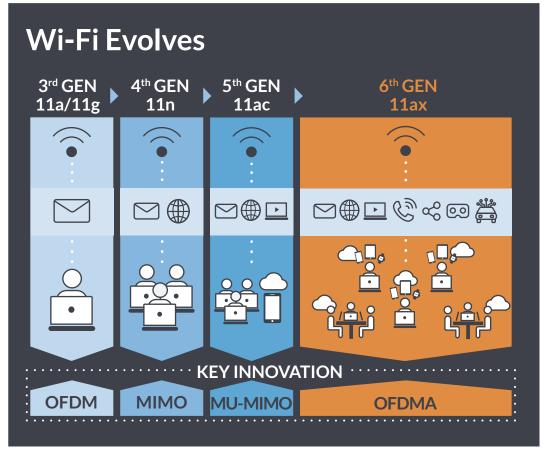
Wi-Fi 6 Quick Guide



Comparing 802.11ac and 802.11ax



Feature	802.11ac	802.11ax	Benefit			
OFDMA	N	Y	Improves RF efficiency by centralizing scheduling, reducing contention			
1024-QAM	(256-QAM)	Y	Improves data rate for clients near AP with high SNR			
MU-MIMO	Downlink	Uplink + Downlink	Supports higher density; group size increased from 4 to 8 users			
BSS Coloring	N	Y	Adds spatial reuse for better efficiency in dense networks			
Target Wake Time (TWT)	N	Y	Reduces power usage and contention; important for low-power IoT devices			
Spatial Streams	4	4-8	When combined with MU-MIMO, throughput is improved with more available streams			
Transmission Fragmentation	Y Static	Y Dynamic	This enables improved scheduling efficiency and reduces overhead			
Carrier Spacing	312.5 kHz	78.125 kHz	Boosts performance by reducing overhead/spacing			

Innovation: "Al for AX" Due to the complexity of 802.11ax, it is even more critical that you leverage AI to automate and optimize your network. You should look to your vendor to optimize the following key areas with AI: Intelligent load balancing between radios/bands Service levels that monitor and enforce orthogonal frequency-division multiple access (OFDMA) subcarrier assignments Basic Service Set (BSS) coloring assignments for highdensity Wi-Fi environments Sticky client prevention using Al-driven algorithms

Improved Density with OFDMA Scheduling Wireshark Filter for OFDMA Trigger Frame ▼ IEEE 802.11 Trigger, Flags: Type/Subtype: Trigger (0x0012) ► Frame Control Field: 0x2400 Wireshark filter = Wlan.fc eq 0x24 = RU Allocation: 40 (52 OFDMA RU Allocation Options (20MHz Channel Shown) 5 Users 106 RU = 8 3 Users 102+4 pilots 102+4 pilots 1 User 242+3 DC 242 RU = 19 OFDMA

.0							
	MCS Index ^a	Modulation Type	Coding Rate				
	O	BPSK	1/2				
	1	QPSK	1/2				
	2	QPSK	3/4				
	3	16-QAM	1/2				
	4	16-QAM	3/4				
	5	64-QAM	2/3				
	6	64-QAM	3/4				
	7	64-QAM	5/6				
	8	256-QAM	3/4				
	9	256-QAM	5/6				
	10	1024-QAM	3/4				
	11	1024-QAM	5/6				
	Notes: a	MCS 9 is not annlicable	to all channels				

Supporting IoT Devices	s with TWT
TW2 TW1 Beacon Trigger Trigger Awake SLEEP	Target Wake Time adds ability to schedule wakeup times for stations. This enables clients
SLEEP Awake	to sleep longer and extends battery life.
Extend Battery Up to 7X with Target Wake Time	-(-

802.11ax Rate Set Per Stream Modulation and coding schemes for single spatial stream

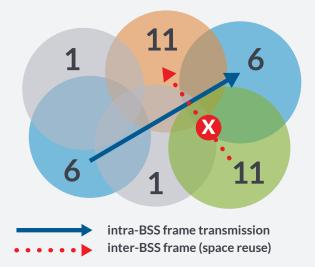
NACC	NA adalatan	Callina	Data Rate (in Mb/s) ^{b, d}					
MCS Index ^a	Modulation Type	Coding Rate	20 MHz Channels		40 MHz Channels		80 MHz Channels	
			1600 ns GI ^c	800 ns GI	1600 ns GI	800 ns GI	1600 ns GI	800 ns GI
0	BPSK	1/2	8.1	8.6	16.3	17.2	34	36
1	QPSK	1/2	16.3	17.2	32.5	34.4	68.1	72.1
2	QPSK	3/4	24.4	25.8	48.8	51.6	102.1	108.1
3	16-QAM	1/2	32.5	34.4	65	68.8	136.1	144.1
4	16-QAM	3/4	48.8	51.6	97.5	103.2	204.2	216.2
5	64-QAM	2/3	65	68.8	130	137.6	272.2	288.2
6	64-QAM	3/4	73.1	77.4	146.3	154.9	306.3	324.3
7	64-QAM	5/6	81.3	86	162.5	172.1	340.3	360.3
8	256-QAM	3/4	97.5	103.2	195	206.5	408.3	432.4
9	256-QAM	5/6	108.3	114.7	216.7	229.4	453.7	480.4
10	1024-QAM	3/4	121.9	129	243.8	258.1	510.4	540.4
11	1024-QAM	5/6	135.4	143.4	270.8	286.8	567.1	600.5

Notes: a. MCS 9 is not applicable to all channel width/spatial stream combinations. b. A second stream doubles the theoretical data rate, a third one triples it, etc. **c.** GI stands for the guard interval. **d.** 3200 ns GI is also supported.

Boosting Performance with 1024-QAM 256 QAM 1024-QAM 8 bits per symbol 10 bits per symbol 25% More Efficient (requires +8dB SNR) •

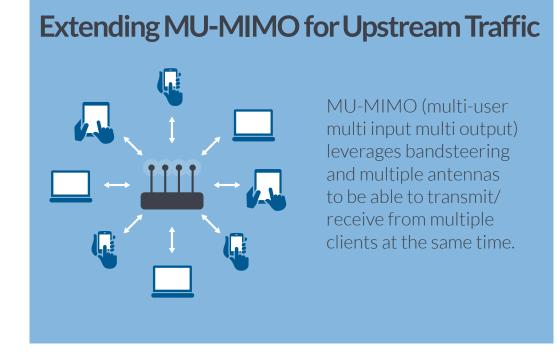


BSS Coloring boosts RF efficiency by introducing the ability to have APs on the same channel overlap their RF coverage such that client/AP will only listen to APs of the same "color".



E	Element ID	Length	Elemen ID Extensio	t HE Operation Paramete	BSS Color Information	Basic HE-MCS& NSS Set	VHT Operation Information	Max Co-Located BSSID Indicator
	1	1	1	3	1	2	0 or 3	0or1
1 1 13								
Γ								
	BSS Col	IOI I	Partial SS Color	BSS Color Disabled				
	BSS Col	IOI I			View BS	SS Color as a	Column in V	Vireshark

PN: 7400177-001-EN Mar 2023

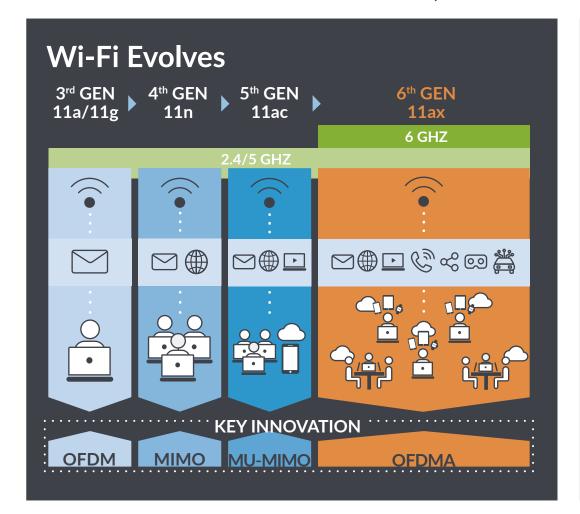


Learn More: visit What is Wi-Fi 6

Wi-Fi 6E Quick Guide



Wi-Fi 6E is the extension of Wi-Fi 6 (also known as 802.11ax), enabling the operation of features in the unlicensed 6 GHz band, in addition to the currently supported 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands.



Wi-Fi 6E brings Wi-Fi to 6Ghz

- Gigabit speeds

 More, contiguous
 spectrum (up to an
 additional 1200 MHz;
 varies by country)
- **Extremely low latency** Wider channels
- High capacity
 Less interference and
 uncongested bandwidth

Key AP Specs

	AP45/45E	AP34		
Deployment	Indoor	Indoor		
Wi-Fi Standard	802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6) 4x4 : 4SS	802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6) 2x2 : 2SS		
Wi-Fi Radios	Dedicated fourth radio	Dedicated fourth radio		
Antenna Options	Internal/External	Internal		
BLE	vBLE 16-element Directional Antenna Array + Omni Bluetooth Antenna	Omni BLE		
Warranty	Limited Lifetime	Limited Lifetime		
Frequencies Supported	2.4GHz 5GHz 6GHz	2.4GHz 5GHz 6GHz		

Innovation: "Al for Wi-Fi 6 and 6E"

Due to the complexity of 802.11ax in Wi-Fi 6E, it is even more critical that you leverage AI to automate and optimize your network. You should look to your vendor to optimize the following key areas with AI:

- Intelligent load balancing between radios/bands
- Service levels that monitor and enforce orthogonal frequency-division multiple access (OFDMA) subcarrier assignments
- Basic Service Set (BSS) coloring assignments for highdensity Wi-Fi environments
- Sticky client prevention using Al-driven algorithms

Unlicensed
Spectrum
and Channel
Allocations

