



# ***MUM 2014 Venice***

***How to configure MikroTik wireless system  
to work effectively in noisy enviroment.***

***Wireless Instruments sp. z o.o.***

## ***PRESENTATION GOAL***

***Share our experience and knowledge about wireless links settings in noisy enviroment.***

## ***PRESENTATION PLAN***

- The presentation is divided for few fundamental parts:***
- How to prepare the bridge***
- How to set the bridge***
- How to improve the bridge***

*CHAPTER I*

***HOW TO PREPARE TO  
CREATE THE BRIDGE***

## **1. Determine what to we need:**

- **Type of the connection (topology) & application**
- **Expected throughput**
- **Installation points**
- **Economical aspect**





## **2. Check the environment**

**First thing to do is a scan of the network (Spectral Scan). It's possible using MikroTik feature Spectral Scan which is available on DUDE program. It can be used on operating systems like Windows, Linux.**

- **Find the frequencies in the considering band if there are a free space to be used for a link.**
- **Determine the channel width which is needed to get expected signal/throughput**
- **Determine wireless protocol which you are going to use (we suggest to use NV2, because of it's very good parameters and resistance for the noise)**
- **If there isn't any free frequencies... then you are in troubles (how to solve it, we wil present in the point **III. How to improve the bridge**).**

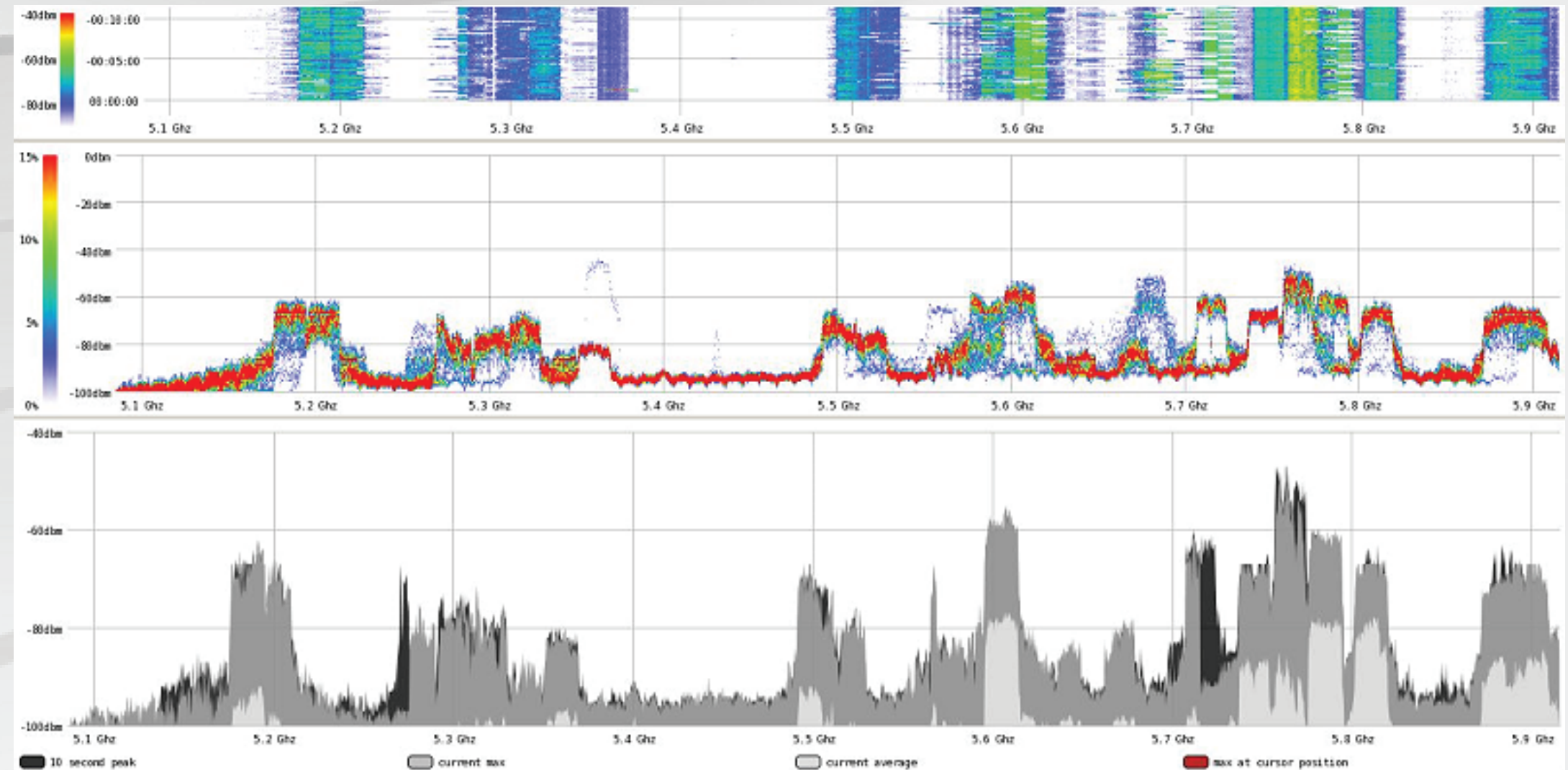
## 2. Check the environment

### Spectral Scan

**Using this feature you are able to determine where you can locate your link and its channel width.**



**In the EU we can use 5,47 – 5,75 GHz**



*Pic. Spectral scan for 5,1 – 5,9 GHz frequency (taken in Wrocław).*



## **3. Hardware**

*This point depends on the terrain conditions and expected results.*

### **Antennas**

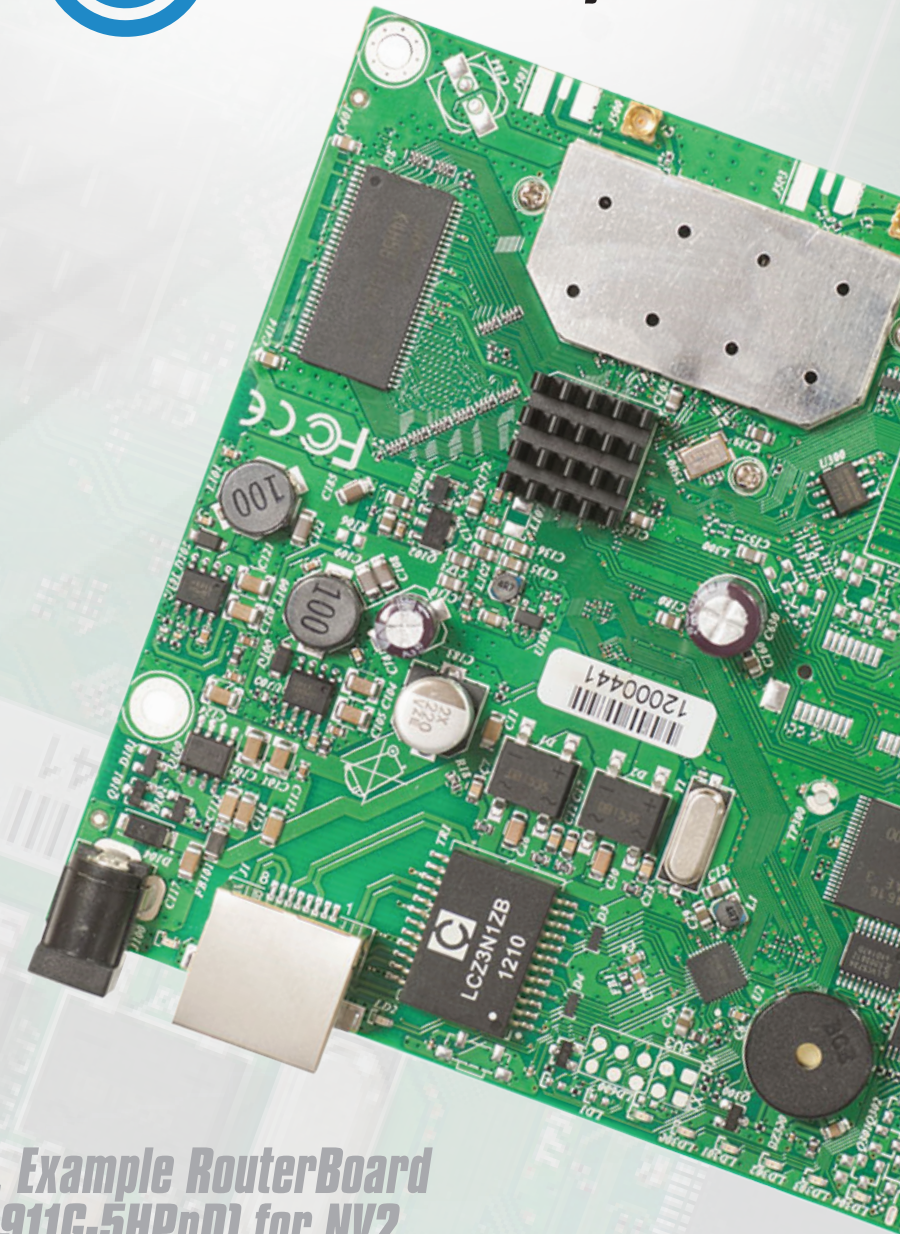
- **LOS (Line of Sight)**
- **NLOS (Non-Line of Sight)**

### **Radio**

*We recommend to use RouterOS compatible devices with NV2 MikroTik protocol.  
All the Atheros radios, beginning from Atheros 5212 support NV2.*

### **Radio device criteries:**

- **Output power**
- **Number of chains**
- **Sensitivity**



*Pic. Example RouterBoard (RB911G-5HPnD) for NV2.*

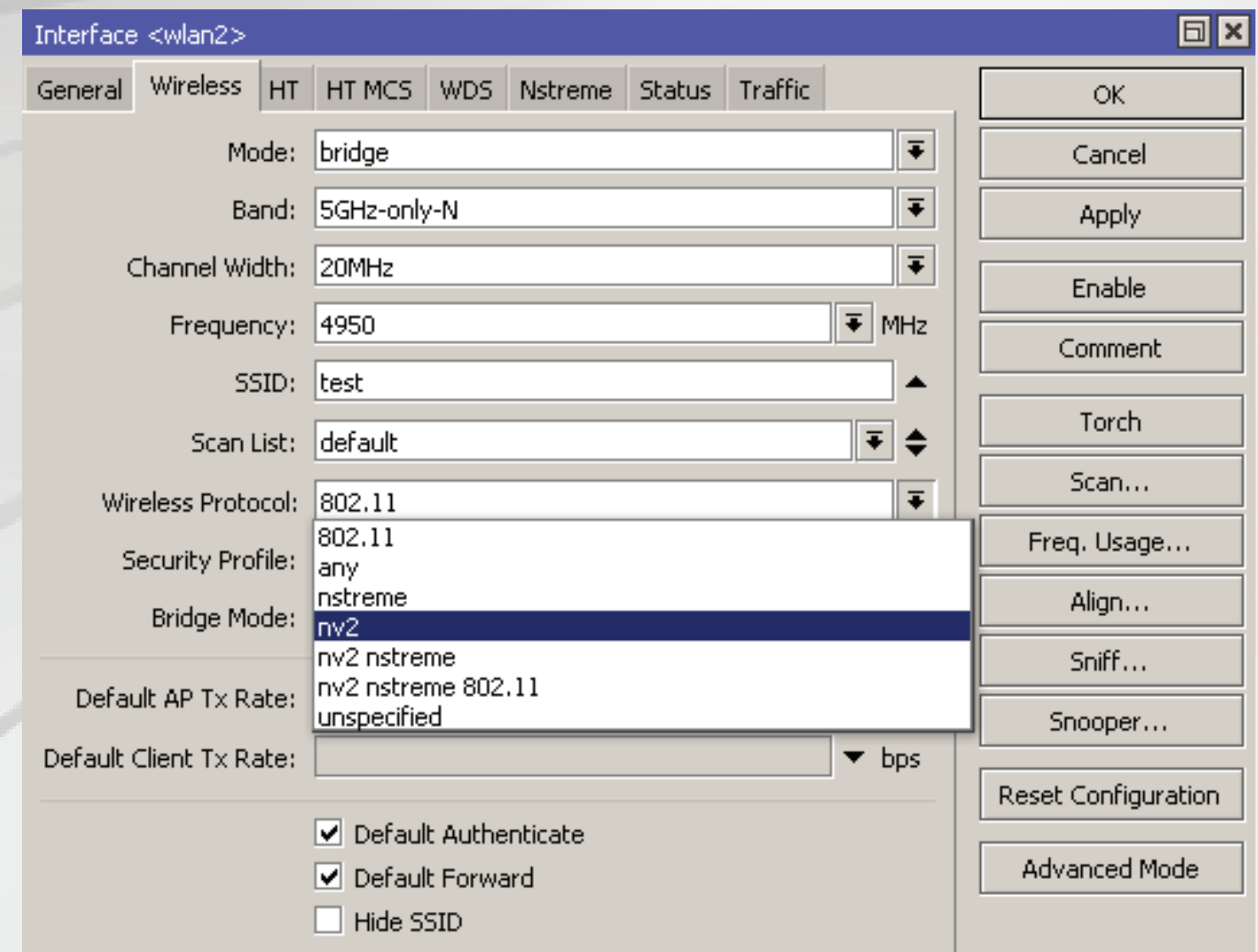
*CHAPTER II*

***RouterOS***  
***MAIN SETTINGS***



# NV2 protocole

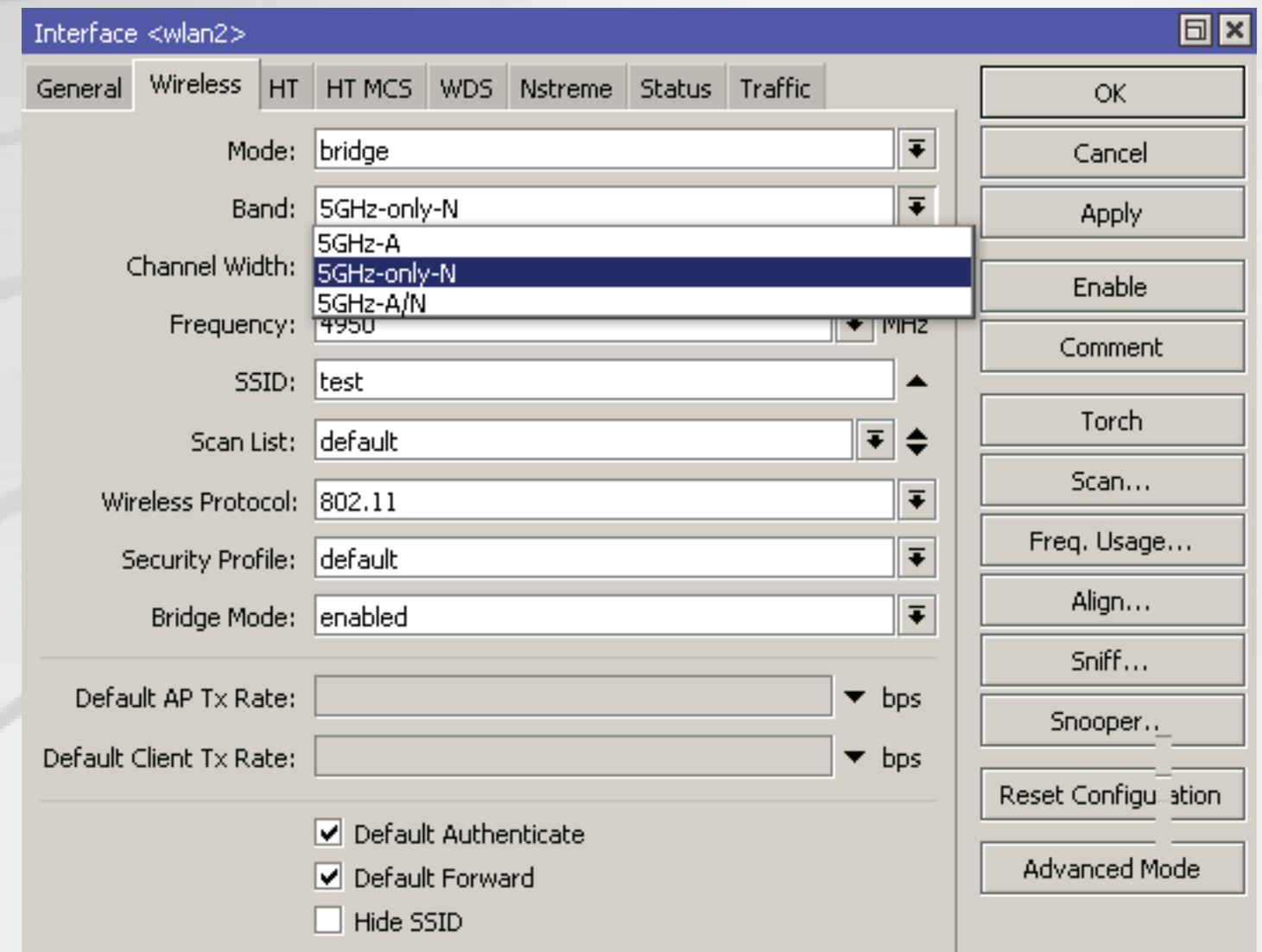
- ***Much more efficient than previous versions of CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access), NV2 uses TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access).***
- ***NV2 has features minimalizing overheads and another special features helping in reducing received noise.***
- ***NV2 is available from 5,0rc1 RouterOS level.***



*Pic. Where to set NV2.*

# Set „Band” in Wireless

- *set one protocol networks, not combined.*
- *set comparable signal levels (with the same protocols) in case of p2mp connections.*



Interface <wlan2>

General Wireless HT HT MCS WDS Nstreme Status Traffic

Mode: bridge

Band: 5GHz-only-N

Channel Width: 40MHz

Frequency: 4950 MHz

SSID: test

Scan List: default

Wireless Protocol: 802.11

Security Profile: default

Bridge Mode: enabled

Default AP Tx Rate: bps

Default Client Tx Rate: bps

☒ Default Authenticate

☒ Default Forward

☐ Hide SSID

OK

Cancel

Apply

Enable

Comment

Torch

Scan...

Freq. Usage...

Align...

Sniff...

Snooper...

Reset Configuration

Advanced Mode

*Band settings*



# HT-MCS settings

**Depending on the signal results, we choose the best option for us using a table provided by MikroTik software.**

MCS index	Spatial streams	Modulation type	Coding rate	Data rate (Mbit/s)			
				20 MHz channel		40 MHz channel	
				800 ns GI	400 ns GI	800 ns GI	400 ns GI
0	1	BPSK	1/2	6.50	7.20	13.50	15.00
1	1	QPSK	1/2	13.00	14.40	27.00	30.00
2	1	QPSK	3/4	19.50	21.70	40.50	45.00
3	1	16-QAM	1/2	26.00	28.90	54.00	60.00
4	1	16-QAM	3/4	39.00	43.30	81.00	90.00
5	1	64-QAM	2/3	52.00	57.80	108.00	120.00
6	1	64-QAM	3/4	58.50	65.00	121.50	135.00
7	1	64-QAM	5/6	65.00	72.20	135.00	150.00
8	2	BPSK	1/2	13.00	14.40	27.00	30.00
9	2	QPSK	1/2	26.00	28.90	54.00	60.00
10	2	QPSK	3/4	39.00	43.30	81.00	90.00
11	2	16-QAM	1/2	52.00	57.80	108.00	120.00
12	2	16-QAM	3/4	78.00	86.70	162.00	180.00
13	2	64-QAM	2/3	104.00	115.60	216.00	240.00
14	2	64-QAM	3/4	117.00	130.00	243.00	270.00
15	2	64-QAM	5/6	130.00	144.40	270.00	300.00

*Pic. MCS list for MIMO 2x2*

Rate	Strength	Last Measured
HT40-7	-56	00:00:24.62
HT40-6	-55	00:00:00.36
HT20-7	-54	00:00:01.97
HT40-0	-53	00:00:10.35
HT40-1	-53	00:00:03.35
HT20-6	-51	00:00:04.35
6Mbps	-50	00:00:00
HT20-1	-50	00:00:17.35
HT20-0	-49	00:00:07.17

*Pic. Signal options.*

**Every link is to be planned individually. For more info, come to our stand and talk with our engineer.**

*CHAPTER III*

***HOW TO IMPROVE  
THE BRIGE***

***If the previous settings don't help, there are 4 solutions:***

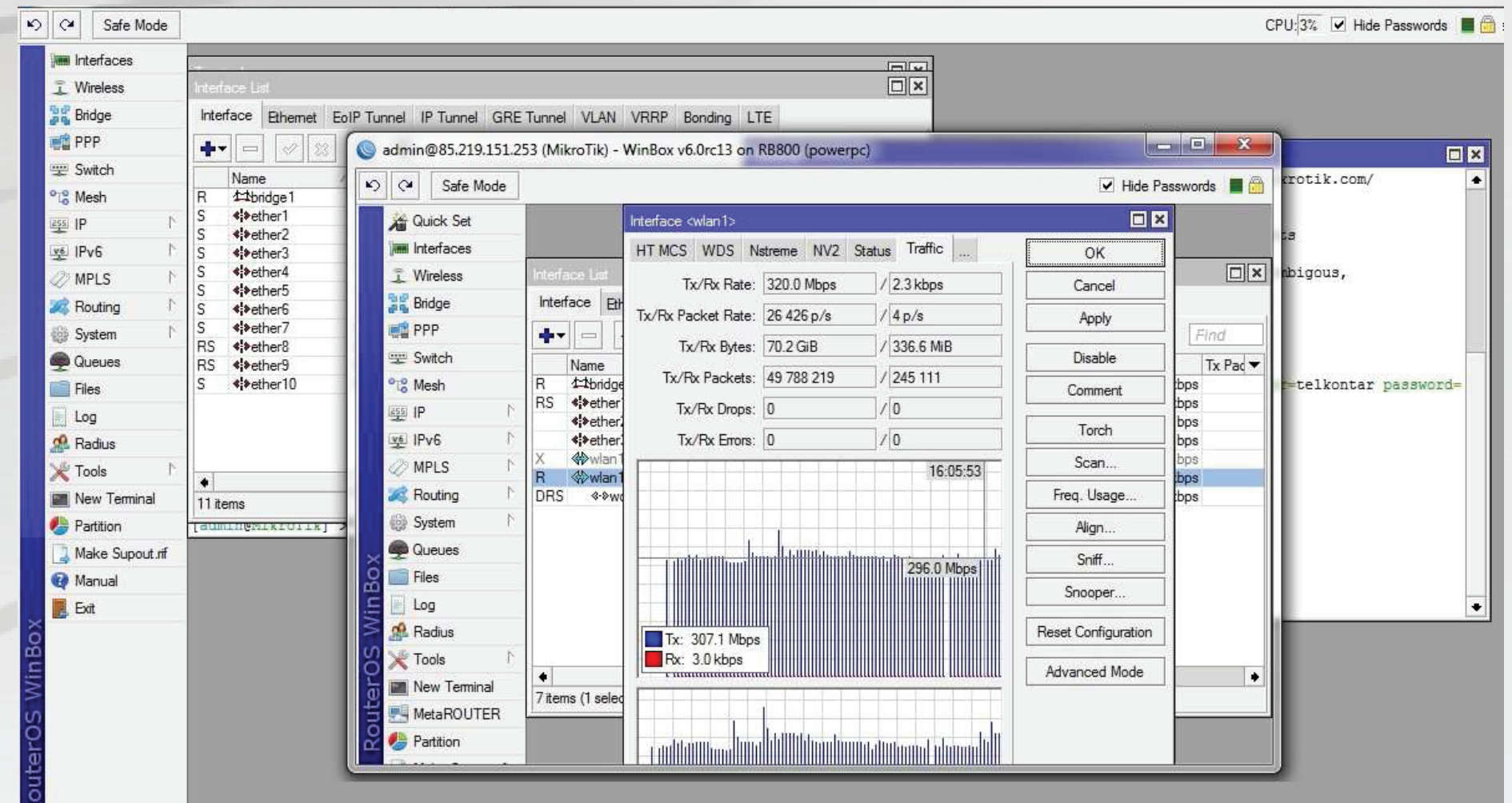
- ***Wider channel to have better throughput***
- ***Narrower channel to have better spectral power density (longer link, but worse throughput)***
- ***Free frequency***
- ***Find the method how to separate your signal from existing signals on given frequencies***



### III. HOW TO IMPROVE THE BRIDGE

## Wider channel

**MikroTik RouterOS enables to set 30MHz channels for MIMO 2x2, then the maximum possible transfer on MIMO 2x2 can be up to 450Mbps. In our case it's 320Mbps**



*Pic. Test link with 30MHz channel widths.*



## ***Free frequency***

- ***hard to find any frequency free from another networks and interferences.***
- ***band over 6.1GHz (there are also modules operating 5.9 – 6.5GHz. In Poland these frequencies can be rented).***

***The system requires special radio modules and 6 GHz antenna series from Wireless Instruments. The system works well using MiktoTik RouterBoards and RouterOS software. For details regarding ROS settings and hardware, we invite for personal contact.***

## ***Find the method how to separate your signal from existing signals on given frequencies***

- ***In standard there are two polarizations H and V. But what in case when there is a high portion of noise in all band ?***
- ***We discovered that X-polarity is very effective polarization in very noisy environment. X means the rotation of 45 deg of H&V polarization, so  $H + 45 \text{ deg}$  and  $H - 45 \text{ deg}$ .***



## ***Test to compare X with H&V***

***To check this thesis we set two links on the same place, the same settings, same antennas (but with different polarizations X vs. H&V).***

### ***Test parameters:***

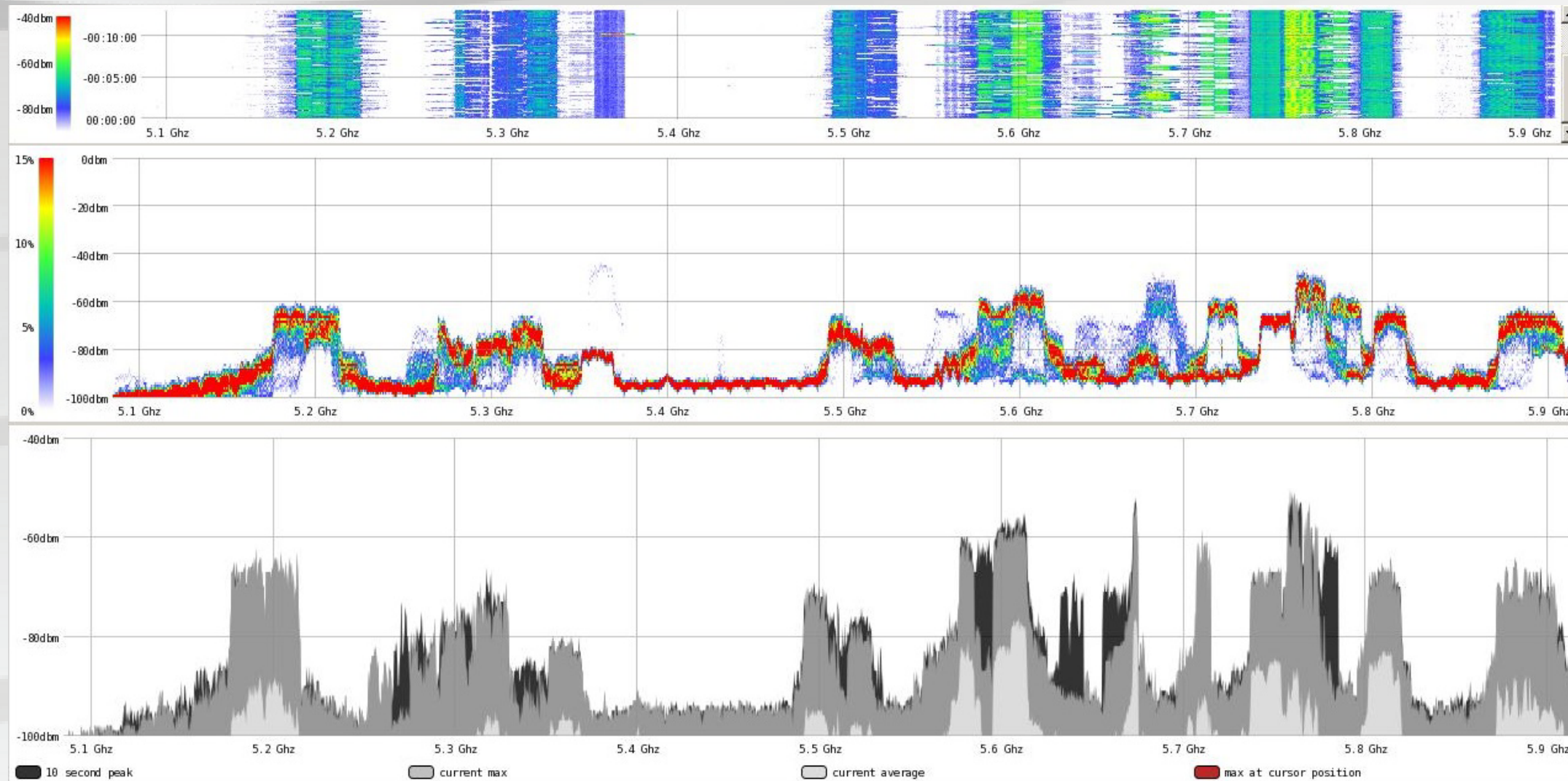
- ***Distance 2,5km***
- ***1st point – 10-floor building***
- ***2nd point 2-floor building***
- ***LOS (Line Of Sight)***

### ***Hardware:***

- ***RouterBoard RB911G-5HPnD***
- ***20 dBi panel dual polarity MIMO 2x2 antenna WiBOX PA M5-20HV / WiBOX PA M5-20X***

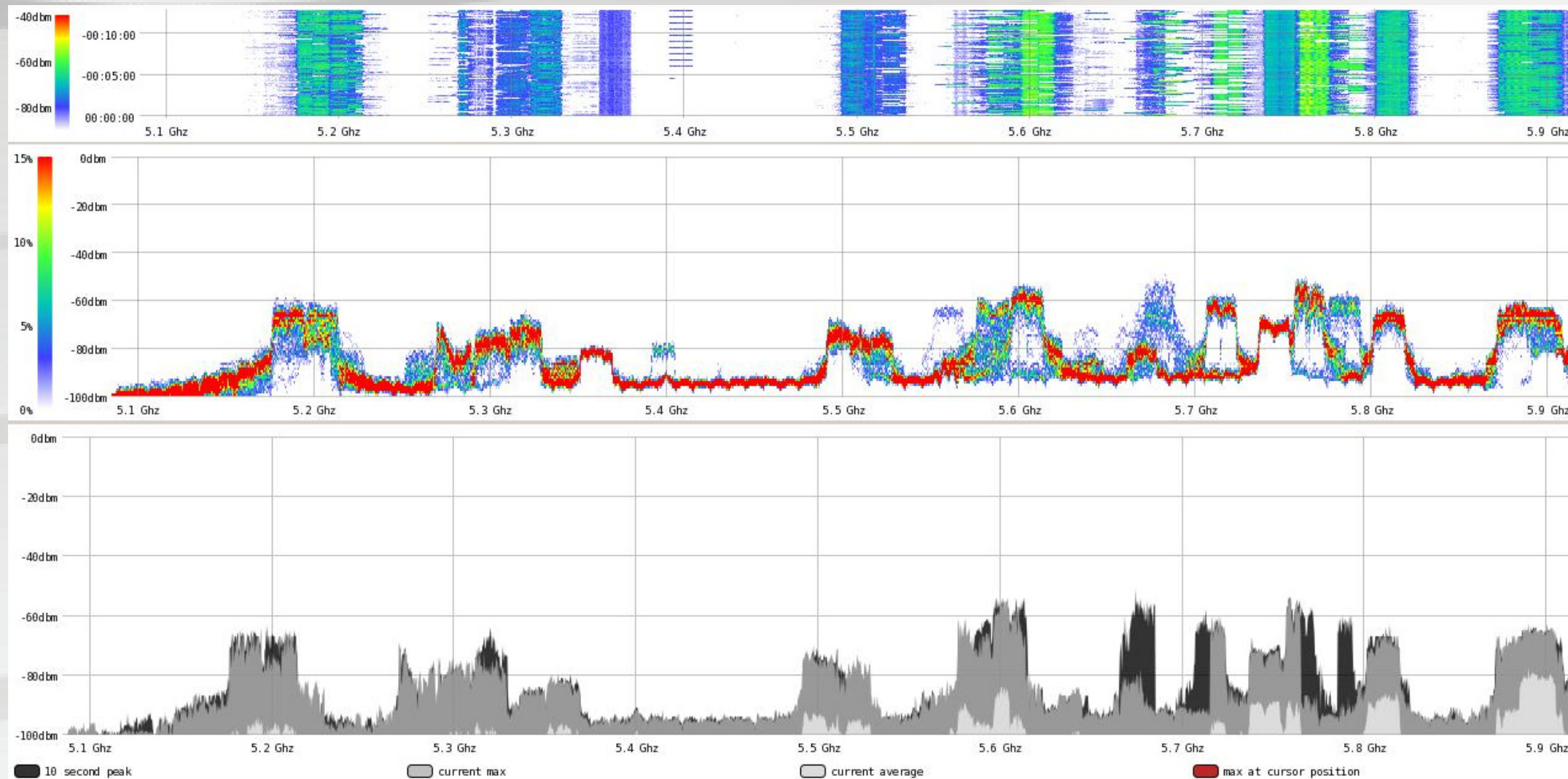
### III. HOW TO IMPROVE THE BRIDGE

***There is a spectral scan in HV polarization***



*Pic. Spectral scan (5.1–5.9GHz) in HV polarization, WI PA M5-20HV + RB911G-5HPnD.*

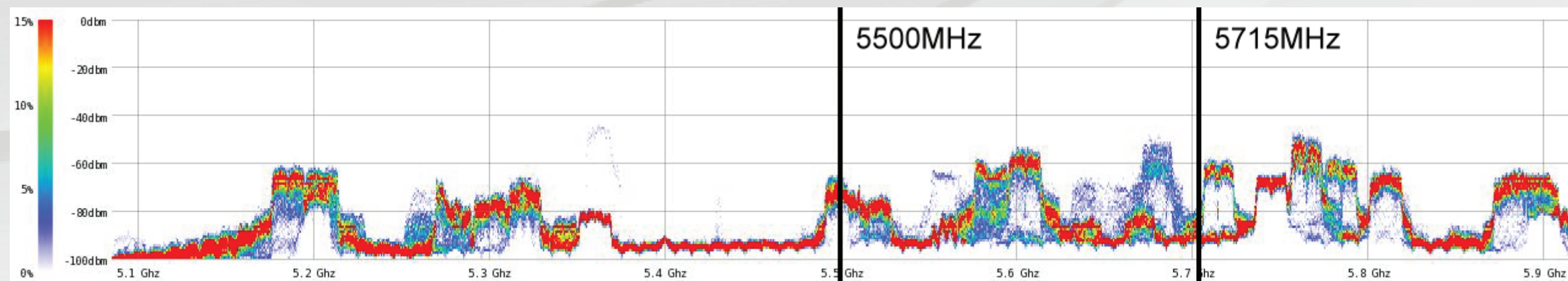
## *There is a spectral scan for X polarization*



*Pic. Spectral scan (5.1–5.9GHz) in X polarization, WI PA M5-20X + RB911G-5HPnD.*



***There has been set two noisy frequencies:  
5500 MHz and 5715 MHz.***

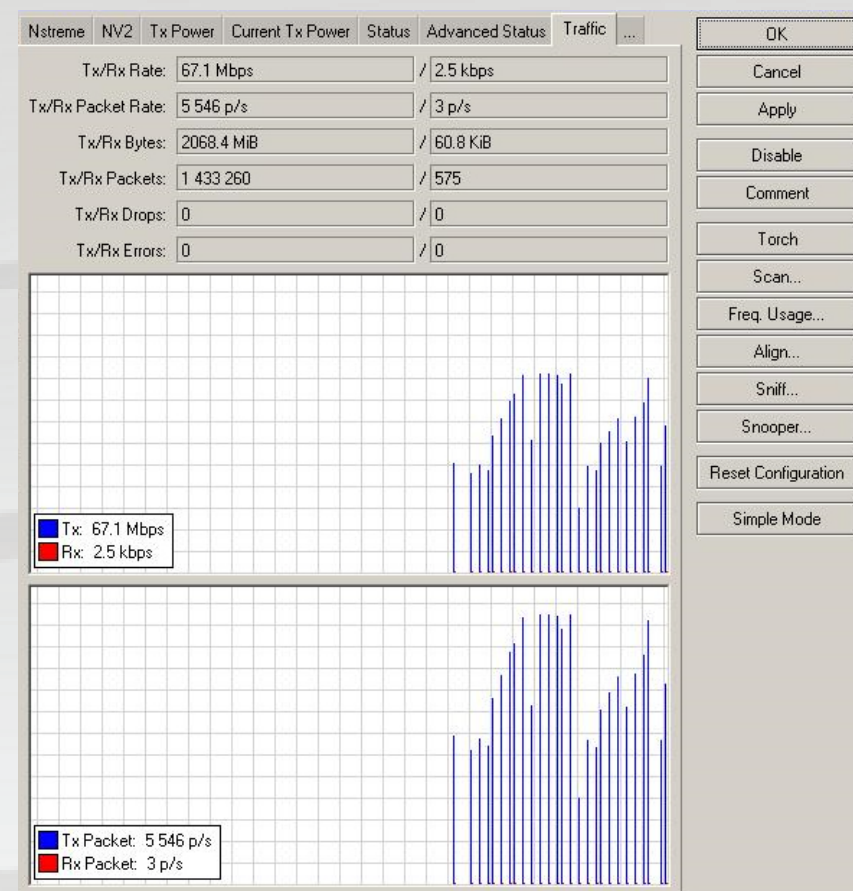


*Pic. Spectral scan and marked test frequencies.*

### III. HOW TO IMPROVE THE BRIDGE

## Test process - Frequency of 5500 MHz

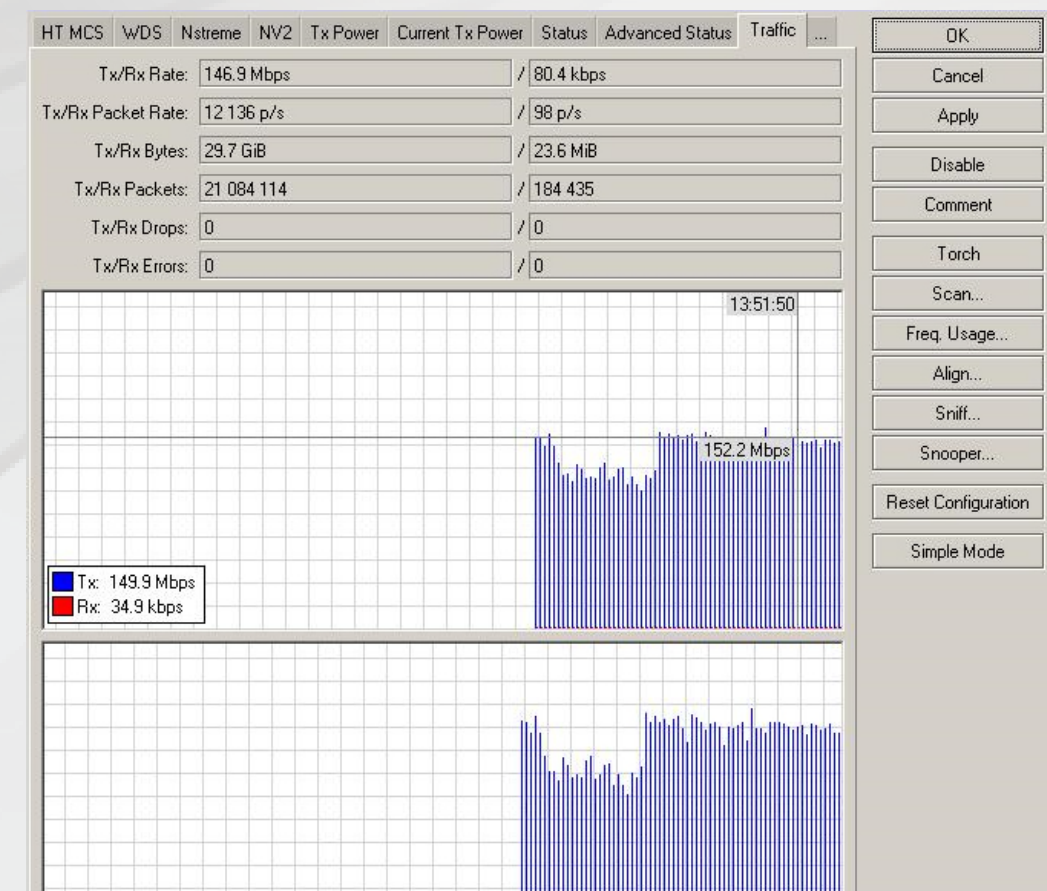
**HV polarization (WiBOX PA M5-20HV + RB911G-5HPnD)**



*Pic. UDP transfer achieved on our link (5500MHz) with H&V polarization.*

**We got a transfer of the level of 70Mbps, but the link was not stable, and the link disconnected permanently. Good bridge impossible.**

**X polarization (WiBOX PA M5-20X + RB911G-5HPnD)**



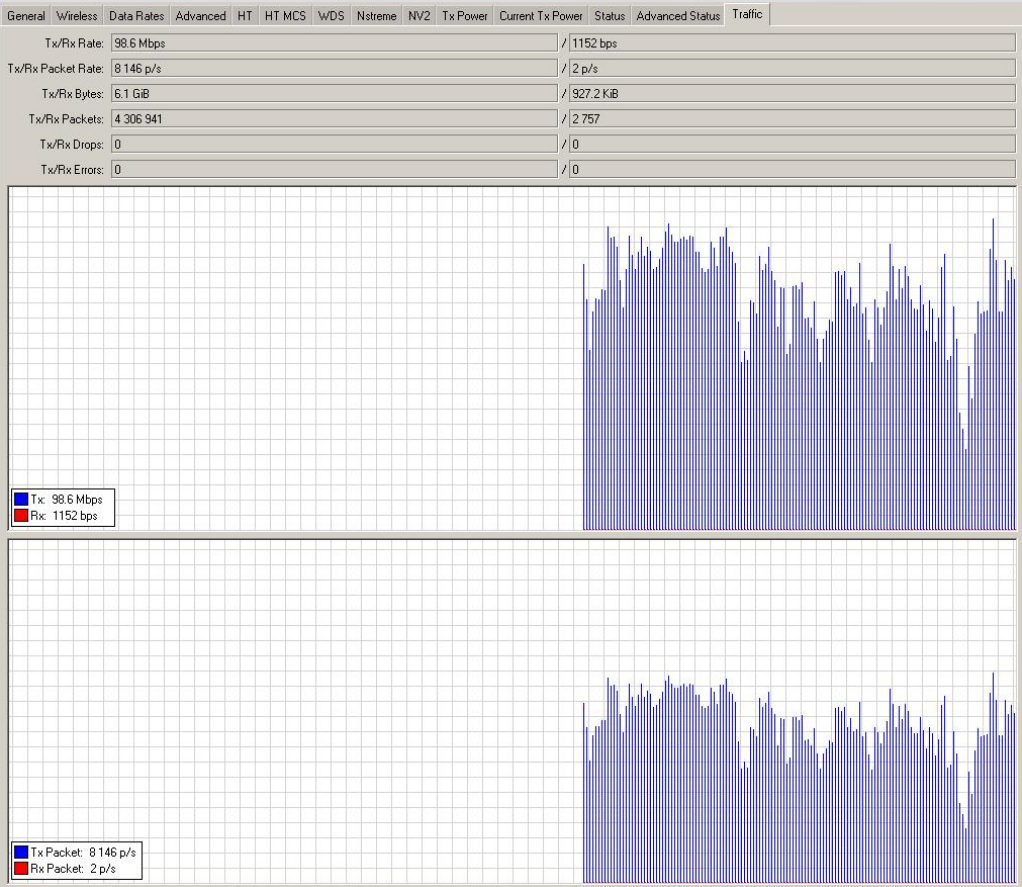
*Pic. UDP transfer achieved on our link (5500 MHz) with X polarization.*

**We have achieved very stable connection with the max speed of 152Mbps with not big throughput fluctuation, and pings 11-48ms, which is very satisfying result.**



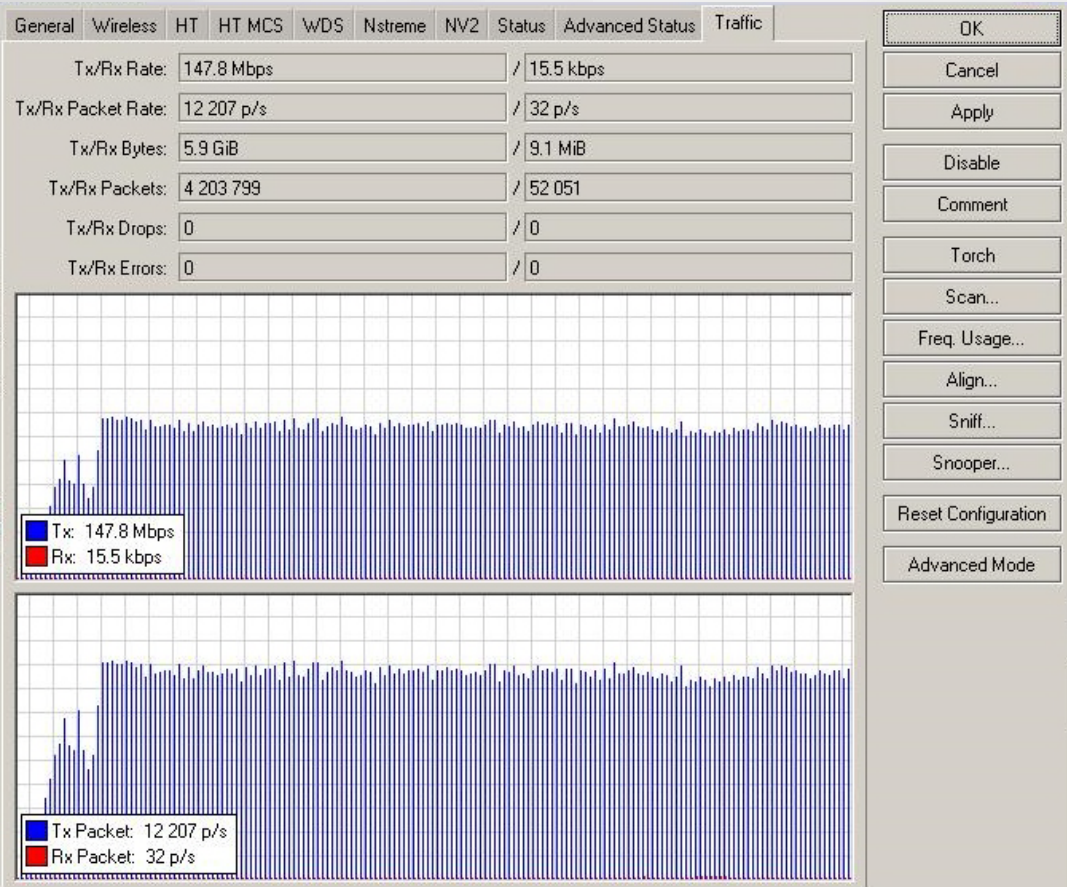
# Test process - Frequency of 5715 MHZ

**HV polarization (WiBOX PA M5-20HV + RB911G-5HPnD)**



*Pic. UDP transfer achieved on our link [5715MHz] with H&V polarization. The achieved signal had max. throughput of 90Mbps, but was very unstable, the fluctuation was 30-90Mbps. Setting the throughput on the level of 50Mbps helped to get stable link.*

**X polarization (WiBOX PA M5-20X + RB911G-5HPnD)**



*Pic. UDP transfer achieved on our link [5715MHz] with X polarization. We have achieved around 145Mbps without a big throughput influence.*



***This test shows that there are some possibilities to work effectively in crowded 5 GHz band  
and that there are some solutions for noisy environment.***

***For more information regarding our solutions and tests we invite to our stand.***

***Thanks for Your attention***



***Wireless Instruments Technical Team***

***[www.wireless-instruments.com](http://www.wireless-instruments.com)***