

# **System Description**

## **Ascom VoWiFi System**

## Contents

<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	<b>2</b>
1.1 Abbreviations and Glossary .....	2
<b>2 WLAN</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1 WLAN Infrastructure .....	6
2.1.1 Autonomous Access Points .....	6
2.1.2 Controller-Based Access Points .....	7
2.2 RF Modulation Standard.....	7
2.2.1 802.11b/g RF Modulation Standard .....	7
2.2.2 802.11a RF Modulation Standard .....	8
2.2.3 802.11n RF Modulation Standard .....	9
2.3 Access Control and Security .....	12
2.3.1 ESSID (Extended Service Set Identifier).....	12
2.3.2 MAC Address Filtering .....	12
2.3.3 WEP.....	13
2.3.4 WPA™ .....	13
2.3.5 WPA2™ .....	13
2.3.6 Proactive Key Caching (Opportunistic Key Caching) .....	14
2.3.7 Certificate-Based Authentication .....	14
2.4 Quality of Service (QoS) .....	15
2.4.1 802.11e .....	15
2.4.2 WMM™ (WME™) .....	15
2.4.3 TSPEC Call Admission Control .....	16
2.4.4 WMM™ Power Save .....	16
2.5 Cisco Compatible Extensions (CCX) .....	16
2.6 802.11h.....	16
<b>3 VoWiFi</b> .....	<b>17</b>
3.1 VoIP Signalling Protocols.....	17
3.1.1 H.323 .....	17
3.1.2 H.450 Supplementary Services for H.323 .....	17
3.1.3 Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) .....	17
3.2 VoWiFi Standards .....	18
<b>4 Ascom VoWiFi System Overview</b> .....	<b>18</b>
4.1 Supported Standards .....	20
4.1.1 VoWiFi Handset .....	20
4.2 System Functions .....	20

---

4.3	WLAN Functions .....	21
4.3.1	Roaming.....	21
4.3.2	Association .....	21
4.3.3	Authentication.....	21
4.4	Network Parameter Download.....	22
4.5	Supported Third-Party Products .....	22
4.6	WLAN Planning and Deployment for Ascom VoWiFi System .....	22
<b>5</b>	<b>Ascom VoWiFi System Components .....</b>	<b>23</b>
5.1	VoWiFi Handset .....	23
5.2	Access Point (AP) .....	23
5.3	Controller .....	23
5.4	RADIUS Server .....	24
5.5	Integrated Wireless Messaging and Services (IMS3).....	24
5.6	Unite Connectivity Manager (Unite CM) .....	26
5.7	Portable Device Manager (PDM) .....	26
5.8	VoIP Gateway/Gatekeeper .....	26
5.9	SIP Proxy Server .....	27
<b>6</b>	<b>Administration Tools .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Connection to Other Systems.....</b>	<b>27</b>
7.1	System Solution When Connected to IP-PBX .....	28
7.2	System Solution When Connected to Traditional PBX .....	28
<b>8</b>	<b>Related Documents .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Document History .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Appendix A:</b>	<b>Ascom User Documentation .....</b>	<b>32</b>

## 1 Introduction

The Ascum Voice over Wireless Fidelity (VoWiFi) system provides wireless IP telephony, messaging and alarm functions to enterprise LANs. Using third-party WLAN products as well as in-house developed hardware and software, the system enables data and voice transmission together with seamless roaming.

This document gives a general description of the Ascum VoWiFi solution. It briefly describes WLAN and VoWiFi technologies and standards.

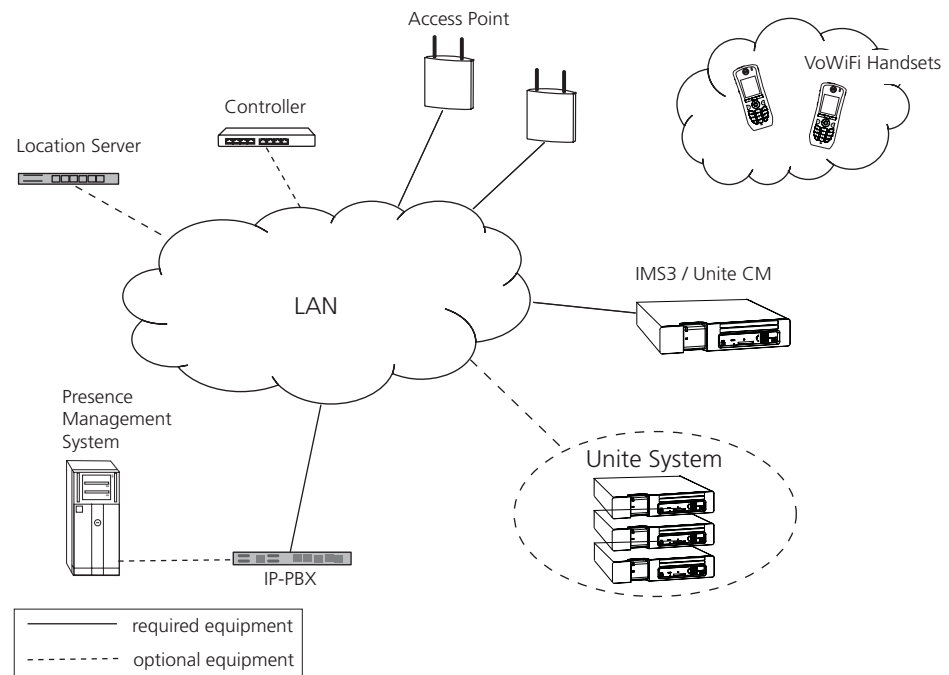


Figure 1. VoWiFi overview

### 1.1 Abbreviations and Glossary

AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AP	Access Point: a radio transceiver providing LAN connection to wireless devices.
BPSK	Binary Phase-Shift Keying
BSS	Basic Service Set
CAC	Call Admission Control
CCKM	Cisco Centralized Key Management
CCMP	Counter Mode Cipher Block Chaining-Message Authentication Code (CBC-MAC) protocol
CCX	Cisco Compatible Extensions
Controller	a Controller delivers Wireless LAN services over an existing Ethernet or IP infrastructure.
DFS	Dynamic Frequency Selection
DTIM	Delivery Traffic Indication Message
EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol
EAP-FAST	EAP-Flexible Authentication via Secured Tunnel

EAP-TLS	EAP-Transport Layer Security
ESS	Enhanced System Service: Unite modules that handle centralised number planning, remote connection, system supervision, fault handling, group handling, message routing, centralised logging, activity logging, and user access administration.
ESSID	Extended Service Set Identifier
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute: a European standards organization charged with defining standards for EC countries.
FCC	Federal Communications Commission (FCC): the primary interstate regulatory authority for telecommunications and radio systems for the US.
FEC	Forward Error Correction
GI	Guard Interval
Handover	The process of moving a VoWiFi Handset from one AP to another during an ongoing call.
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IMS3	Integrated Wireless Messaging and Services: a Unite module that enables wireless services to and from the VoWiFi Handsets in a WLAN system. It also includes the Device Manager.
IP	Internet Protocol: a global standard that defines how to send data from one device to another over the wired and wireless media.
ISM	Industrial Scientific Medical
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
Jitter	Variation in latency among a group of packets sent between two nodes.
Latency	The total time for a data frame to travel from a sender to a receiver.
MAC address	Medium Access Control address: a unique identifier attached to most forms of computer networking equipment.
MCS	Modulation and Coding Scheme
MIMO	Multiple-Input, Multiple-Output
Multipath	The receiver does not only contain a direct line-of-sight radio wave, but also a larger number of reflected radio waves.
PEAP-MSCHAP	Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol-Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol.
PBX	Private Branch Exchange: telephone system within an enterprise.
PDM	Portable Device Manager: Used for management of portables, editing of parameters and updating the portables with new software.
PRI	Primary Rate Interface
PTT	Push-To-Talk

QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation: 16-QAM has 16 possible signal states with each symbol representing 4 bits. 64-QAM has 64 possible signal states with each symbol representing 6 bits.
QoS	Quality of Service: defines to what extent transmission rates, error rates etc. are guaranteed in advance.
QPSK	Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service: a standard protocol for authentication servers.
RF	Radio Frequency
Roaming	The process of moving a VoWiFi Handset from one AP to another when moving within the network.
RSVP	Resource Reservation Protocol: a QoS signalling protocol that nails down a channel through an IP network based on the session ID.
RTCP	Real-Time Control Protocol
RTP	Real-Time Protocol
RTSP	Real-Time Streaming Protocol
SAP	Session Announcement Protocol,
SDP	Session Description Protocol
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
SOHO	Small Office/Home Office
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TPC	Transmit Power Control
TSPEC	Traffic Specification
UNII	Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure
Unite	Ascom messaging platform. A generic term for a messaging system that unites different systems, for example System 900, System 9d, and VoWiFi.
Unite CM	Unite Connectivity Manager: Unite module that enables messaging and alarm handling in a WLAN system. It also includes the Device Manager.
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol: the technology used to transmit voice conversations over IP.
VoWiFi	Voice over Wireless Fidelity: a wireless version of VoIP and refers to IEEE 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, or 802.11n network.
WEP	Wired Equivalent Privacy encryption keys: the original security standard used in wireless networks to encrypt the wireless network traffic.
WiFi	WiFi is a term developed by the Wi-Fi Alliance <sup>®</sup> to describe wireless local area network (WLAN) products that are based on the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers' (IEEE) 802.11 standards. Today, most people use WiFi as a reference to wireless connectivity.

WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network (LAN): a type of LAN in which data is sent and received via high-frequency radio waves rather than cables or wires.
WMM™	Wi-Fi Multimedia™: offers QoS functionality for WiFi networks.
WPA™	Wi-Fi Protected Access™: a set of security features for wireless networks based on IEEE 802.11i.
WPA2™	Wi-Fi Protected Access 2™: adds additional security features, the most important of which are pre-authentication, which enables secure fast roaming, and AES, which is the new FIPS standard for data encryption. <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The Wi-Fi Alliance® develops universal specifications, facilitates testing, and grants interoperability certification for Wi-Fi equipment from a wide range of manufacturers across product lines.</li></ol>

## 2 WLAN

A Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) uses radio frequency (RF) technology to transmit and receive data over the air. To enable transmission of such different types of communication as data and voice, it is essential that hardware and software comply to specified standards. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) have established the IEEE 802.11 standard, which is the most used WLAN standard of today. The original version was released in 1997 and over the years several amendments have been added, for example, IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11b, IEEE 802.11g, and IEEE 802.11n. Most of these were merged with the base standard in 2007 except IEEE 802.11n, which is a more recent amendment.

See section [4.1 Supported Standards](#) for a description of the 802.11 amendments supported by the Ascom VoWiFi system.

### 2.1 WLAN Infrastructure

There are two types of WLAN topologies: the Ad-Hoc mode and the Infrastructure Mode. The Ad-Hoc mode provides peer-to-peer connectivity where two clients communicate directly with each other via their WLAN cards. The Infrastructure Mode, on the other hand, is used to incorporate the wireless clients into an existing wired LAN infrastructure.

In the Infrastructure Mode all communication is passed through the Access Points (APs) that are connected to the wired LAN. A single AP communicating with a number of clients is called a Basic Service Set (BSS). A number of interconnected APs with the same network name is called an Extended Service Set.

The AP is basically a radio transmitter/receiver but, depending on hardware and software, it can be more or less intelligent. An AP that holds information about the mobile clients authorized to enter the system is called an autonomous AP (or "fat" AP), whereas an AP that only is responsible for forwarding received data, is called a controller-based AP (or "thin" AP). While the autonomous APs carry out all wired to wireless packet format conversion, encryption, QoS application, and RF statistics monitoring, the very thinnest APs pass all of this to their central controller, and act basically just as a media converter.

#### 2.1.1 Autonomous Access Points

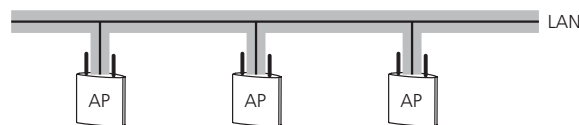


Figure 2. Autonomous APs connected directly to the LAN.

The example in [figure 2](#) shows a system with autonomous APs. This is the most basic type of a WLAN in Infrastructure Mode. The individual autonomous APs handle all traffic handling, authentication, RF management, and mobility functions. They are entirely independent of each other, and have to be configured separately.



### 2.1.2 Controller-Based Access Points

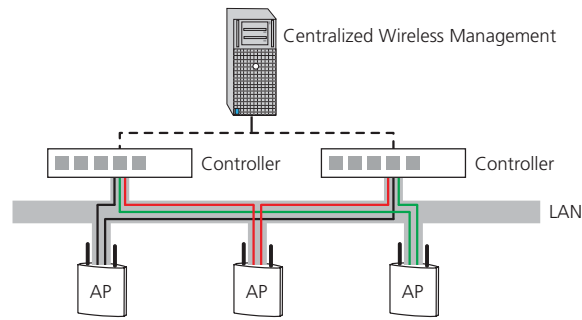


Figure 3. Controller-based APs with centralized management.

The example in figure 3 shows a system with controller-based APs. With this approach, APs can share the features that enhance wireless communications. Much of the configuration is centralized in the Controller. The Controller handles switching functionality to the WLAN, security functionality, RF management, QoS, and extended roaming features. It is physically connected to the LAN and not to the APs.

It is also possible to use a Controller that incorporates a switch. The APs are then directly connected to the Controller and are basically just a radio and an antenna. The Controller handles most of the MAC layer all by itself.

The use of controller-based APs enhances operation of the VoWiFi system, makes centralized administration over the WLAN possible, and makes it easy to expand the network. If several Controllers are used in a system, a centralized intelligent server (Centralized Wireless Management) can be used for administration and management.

## 2.2 RF Modulation Standard

### 2.2.1 802.11b/g RF Modulation Standard

WLAN products based on the 802.11b/g standards operate in the 2.400 to 2.497 GHz frequency range, which is one of the Industrial Scientific Medical (ISM) bands. This is an unlicensed frequency band also used by Bluetooth devices, medical equipment, and many other devices that do not require a license.

The frequency band is divided into channels on which data packets are sent in parallel. It is important that the channels do not overlap each other as this would decrease the performance of the network.

APs supporting the 802.11b/g standard have up to 14 channels with centre frequencies that are 5 MHz apart (applies to channel 1 to 13)<sup>1</sup>. Since the bandwidth of each channel is either 22 MHz (802.11b) or 20 MHz (802.11g), the centre frequencies for non-overlapping channels must be at least 25 MHz apart. This gives us three non-overlapping channels at the most, see the example with 11 channels in figure 4. These channels are reused and allocated to APs in different regions, one channel per AP.

Use of other channels than 1, 6 and 11 will have a major negative impact on performance in the system since those channels will interfere with each other. Not only due to RF interference, but also due to the 802.11 protocol specification, a selection of channels other than 1, 6 and 11 will cause a performance reduction.

1. The centre frequency in channel 14 differs from the other (12 MHz apart). It was previously used only in Japan.

The 802.11b and 802.11g specifications include the following restrictions:

Radio Band:	2.4 GHz
Maximum Data Rate:	11 Mbps (802.11b) 54 Mbps (802.11g)
Operating channels:	1–14 (depending on country regulations) ETSI: 1–13 FCC: 1–11
Maximum number of non-overlapping channels:	3
Typical Indoor Range <sup>a</sup> :	30 m / 100 ft
Typical Outdoor Range (Line of Sight) <sup>a</sup> :	120 m / 400 ft
a. With basic antenna and maximum power level.	

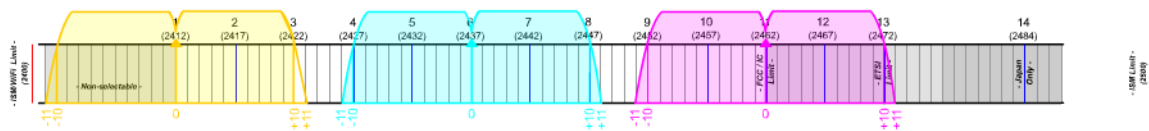


Figure 4. The 2.4 GHz band with three non-overlapping channels (1, 6 and 11).

The standard specifies data rates up to 11 Mbps for 802.11b and 54 Mbps for 802.11g, but this must be considered as a theoretical maximum, only available within a limited distance from an AP. More resilient coding schemes are needed to decode signals with lower strength at the expense of data rate. Also, note that this is the maximum data rate, which means that the maximum throughput is more likely to be half of that because of data headers etc.

As a client moves away from the AP, data rate is reduced, and consequently the throughput. The average throughput is, as a rule of thumb, half of the data rate. Therefore it is important that APs are not placed too far apart.

### 2.2.2 802.11a RF Modulation Standard

WLAN products based on the 802.11a standard operate in the 5 GHz frequency range. This is an unlicensed frequency band called the Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (UNII) band. It is divided into the UNII-1 band (5.15–5.25 GHz), the UNII-2 band (5.25–5.35 GHz), the UNII-2 Extended band (5.47–5.710 GHz), and the UNII-3 band (5.725–5.825 GHz) (depending on country regulations).

The UNII band is divided into 23 non-overlapping channels (depending on country regulations) with a bandwidth of 20 MHz. The centre frequencies are 20 MHz apart.

Originally the UNII-1 band was intended for indoor operation, the UNII-3 band for outdoor operation, and the UNII-2 and UNII-2 Extended band for both indoor and outdoor operation. This distinction has been removed for FCC. For ETSI the UNII-1 and UNII-2 bands are still intended for indoor operation, and the UNII-2 Extended band for both indoor and outdoor operation. Also, the maximum power levels are lower for ETSI than FCC. The UNII-2 band’s primary users are radar and satellite systems. To avoid interference, all unlicensed transmitters operating in the UNII-2 band must be able to detect the presence of radar signals and to dynamically and automatically change to a different transmit frequency if radar is discovered, see section 2.6 802.11h on page 16. Therefore, it is not recommended to use these bands for voice traffic.

Above the UNII band there is a small part of the ISM band that can be used by 802.11a products as well (5.825–5.875 GHz).

The 802.11a specification includes the following restrictions:

Radio Band:	5 GHz
Maximum Data Rate:	54 Mbps
Operating channels:	36–165 (depending on country regulations), see the table below
Maximum number of non-overlapping channels:	19–24 (depending on country regulations) ETSI: 19 FCC: 24
Typical Indoor Range <sup>a</sup> :	30 m / 100 ft
Typical Outdoor Range (Line of Sight) <sup>a</sup> :	100 m / 330 ft
a. With basic antenna and maximum power level.	

Radio band	Frequency range (GHz)	Number of channels	Channel numbers	FCC	ETSI
UNII-1	5.15–5.25	4	36, 40, 44, 48	X	X
UNII-2	5.25–5.35	4	52, 56, 60, 64	X	X
UNII-2 Extended	5.47–5.710	11	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140	X	X
UNII-3	5.725–5.825	4	149, 153, 157, 161	X	
ISM	5.825–5.875	1	165	X	

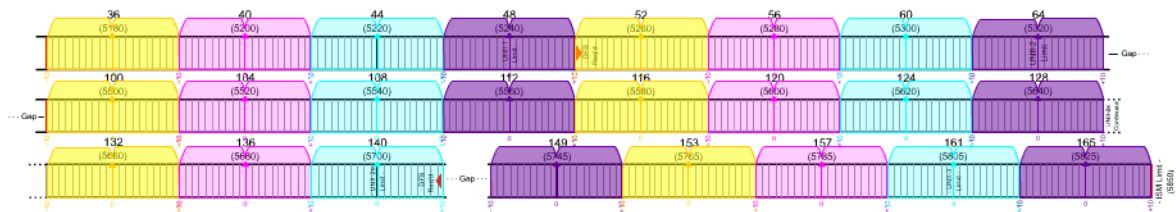


Figure 5. The UNII band with 24 non-overlapping channels

### 2.2.3 802.11n RF Modulation Standard

The 802.11n standard improves the reliability of communications, the predictability of coverage, and the overall throughput. It uses the same frequency bands as 802.11b/g and 802.11a. This means that WLAN products based on the 802.11n standard can operate in the 2.4 GHz band, the 5 GHz band, or both.

802.11n devices can use Multiple-Input, Multiple-Output (MIMO). This means that they can use more than one radio chain to transmit and receive. The standard defines configurations from one transmit and one receive radio chain (1x1) up to four transmit and four receive radio chains (4x4). MIMO can be used in several ways:

- Spatial division multiplexing: A transmitter breaks down the signal stream into multiple streams, and transmits the streams using multiple antennas spaced a short distance apart. This creates a difference in the multipath images for each stream. The receiver can therefore distinguish the individual streams and put them back together, thereby increasing the overall data rate of the system.

- Space-time block coding: A transmitter uses more antennas than signal streams to redundantly transmit the transmit signal. This increases the reliability of the signal at the receiver, and reduces the error rate.
- Transmit beamforming: A transmitter uses multiple antennas to focus the signal strength in the direction of the receiver. This increases the signal-to-noise ratio at the receiver.

802.11n devices can use either 20 MHz or 40 MHz channels. The 40 MHz channels are two adjacent 20 MHz channels that are bonded together, thereby more than doubling the effective data rate. It is possible to have one to two non-overlapping 40 MHz channel in the 2.4 GHz band, and nine to eleven in the 5 GHz band, depending on country regulations.

802.11n devices have the option of using a short Guard Interval (GI). GI is the period of time in between symbols, and are used to reduce the interference between symbols. 802.11a/b/g devices use a GI that is 800 ns long, but 802.11n devices have the option of using a GI that is either 800 or 400 ns long.

The 802.11n specification includes the following restrictions:

Radio Band:	2.4 GHz 5 GHz
Maximum Data Rate:	600 Mbps
Operating channels in the 2.4 GHz band:	Same as 802.11b/g
Operating channels in the 5 GHz band:	Same as 802.11a
Maximum number of non-overlapping 20 MHz channels:	2.4 GHz band: 3 5 GHz band: 19–24 (depending on country regulations) ETSI: 19 FCC: 24
Maximum number of non-overlapping 40 MHz channels:	2.4 GHz band: 1–2 (depending on country regulations) ETSI: 2 FCC: 1 5 GHz band: 9–11 (depending on country regulations) ETSI: 9 FCC: 11
Typical Indoor Range <sup>a</sup> :	30 m / 100 ft
Typical Outdoor Range (Line of Sight) <sup>a</sup> :	100 m / 330 ft
a. With basic antenna and maximum power level.	

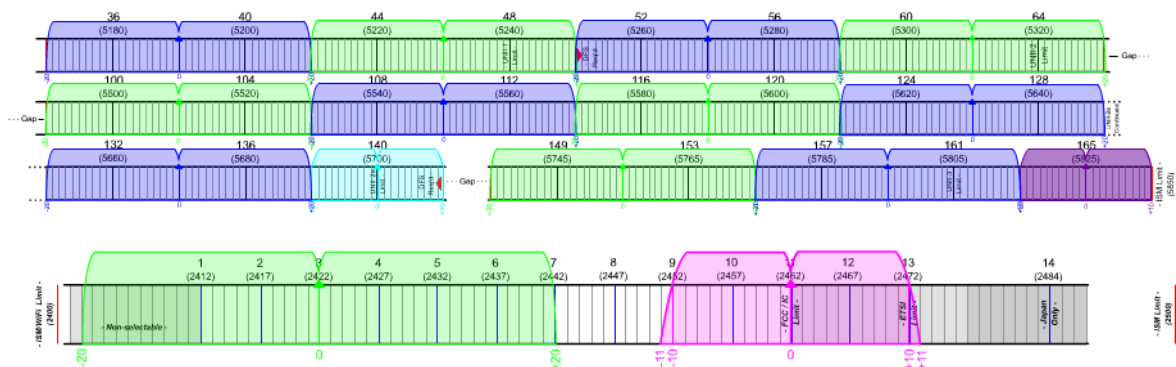


Figure 6. 20 MHz and 40 MHz channels in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands

The 802.11n standard defines Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS), which is combinations of modulation, Forward Error Correction (FEC) coding, and number of spatial streams. The maximum data rate depends on the MCS, channel bandwidth, and GI length. There are 77 MCS values from 0 to 76. The first 32 MCSs are shown below. The rest are mixed combinations that can be used to modulate two to four streams. 802.11n stations must support values 0–7, and 802.11n APs must support MCS values 0–15.

MCS Index	Number of streams	Modulation and FEC Coding	Data Rate (Mbps) 20 MHz Channel		Data Rate (Mbps) 40 MHz Channel	
			GI=800 ns	GI=400 ns	GI=800 ns	GI=400 ns
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
16	3	BPSK 1/2	19.50	21.70	40.50	45.00
17	3	QPSK 1/2	39.00	43.30	81.00	90.00
18	3	QPSK 3/4	58.50	65.00	121.50	135.00
19	3	16-QAM 1/2	78.00	86.70	162.00	180.00
20	3	16-QAM 3/4	117.00	130.00	243.00	270.00
21	3	64-QAM 2/3	156.00	173.30	324.00	360.00
22	3	64-QAM 3/4	175.50	195.00	364.00	405.00
23	3	64-QAM 5/6	195.00	216.70	405.00	450.00
24	4	BPSK 1/2	26.00	28.90	54.00	60.00
25	4	QPSK 1/2	52.00	57.80	108.00	120.00
26	4	QPSK 3/4	78.00	86.70	162.00	180.00
27	4	16-QAM 1/2	104.00	115.60	216.00	240.00
28	4	16-QAM 3/4	156.00	173.30	324.00	360.00
29	4	64-QAM 2/3	208.00	231.10	432.00	480.00
30	4	64-QAM 3/4	234.00	260.00	486.00	540.00
31	4	64-QAM 5/6	260.00	288.90	540.00	600.00

802.11n is backwards compatible with existing 802.11a/b/g networks (legacy networks). However, mixing 802.11n devices with legacy devices will result in a significant reduction in throughput for the 802.11n devices.

## 2.3 Access Control and Security

Since the physical layer in a WLAN is broadcast over the air, the normal methods to control a conventional LAN cannot be used. To secure the WLAN from intruders, authentication and encryption are important factors.

Measures like creating a MAC address filter makes it a little more difficult for intruders to access and use the WLAN. There are stronger methods, such as using authentication, for example a RADIUS server, but these often require dedicated servers or other hardware.

The use of encryption does not affect the voice stream when the phone is associated to an AP. When roaming between APs, the exchange of fresh session encryption keys needs to be completed before transmission of speech frames can be resumed. The exchange of encryption keys is time consuming and can cause incidents of silence when roaming.

Encryption helps to protect the information sent over the air. That way an intruder will not be able to snoop on the information that is sent over the air. The encryption types used are WEP, TKIP and AES.

Security can be divided in two parts:

- Authentication ensures that the identities of the two communication peers are correct and can be trusted.
- Privacy aims to protect the communication from eavesdropping by encryption.

Authentication and privacy are independent of each other but are often specified to be used together in some constellations.

### 2.3.1 ESSID (Extended Service Set Identifier)

The ESSID is the identifying name of an infrastructure WLAN. Only one ESSID can be specified in the client setup. By specifying the ESSID in the client setup, it makes sure to connect to the desired WLAN instead of the neighbours WLAN by mistake. The ESSID should be unique for each system.

It is possible to use many ESSIDs for the same WLAN. This way different user groups can connect to the same WLAN but get different access rights.

It is possible to hide the ESSID by not letting the APs broadcast the name. That way the users must know the ESSID and enter it manually to be able to connect to the WLAN.

### 2.3.2 MAC Address Filtering

MAC address filtering is an authentication method to control who can connect to the WLAN. Every wireless card (just like an ethernet card) has a unique address. The administrator creates an Access Control List (ACL) on the AP with the MAC addresses of the mobile devices allowed to communicate with the AP. To enable roaming, the ACL must be created on every AP in the network and manually maintain the list. Depending on how many clients, this may or may not be an issue.

A weakness is that an unauthorized client can sniff the MAC addresses of authorized clients from the air. Also, MAC addresses are not as unique as they used to be because they can be changed.

The MAC address filtering is only used for authentication of clients in the system and provides no encryption of traffic on the network.

### 2.3.3 WEP

WEP is a security method built into the 802.11 protocol. It uses a shared key system, this means to configure a key (basically a password) in the AP. In order for a wireless client to connect to the network they must know the key and type it into their software.

The WEP standard allows for 64-bit and 128-bit security keys (also referred to as 40-bit or 104-bit) to be entered in both APs and mobile devices. With WEP encryption, the transmitting device encrypts each packet with a WEP key, and the receiving device uses that same key to decrypt each packet. The encryption method used is RC4 Cipher. A problem with WEP is that key management is not specified by the standard and therefore often neglected.

WEP is simple and it also provides link encryption which keeps the data safer from people snooping on it. To remove access from someone the only way to do it is to change the shared key. This means breaking everybody else that is using the WLAN and new keys have to be distributed.

WEP has shown to have security weaknesses and is therefore not recommended.

### 2.3.4 WPA™

To improve 802.11 security, as an intermediate solution to WEP insecurities until the IEEE organization ratified the 802.11i standard, the Wi-Fi Alliance® created an interim security standard called Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA). WPA is designed for securing data and that access to the networks will be restricted to authorized users. WPA is 802.1X in combination with TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol).

TKIP is a more secure protocol than WEP and provides several enhancements, for example; a key mixing function, a message integrity check, and a re-keying mechanism that rotates keys faster to prevent sniffer programs from decoding the keys.

WPA comes in two versions; WPA Enterprise and WPA Personal.

WPA Enterprise is designed for use with an 802.1X authentication server. Before getting access to the network the mobile device must provide credentials to a security server (RADIUS server). The security server authenticates the credentials to verify that the mobile device is known by, and authorized to access the network.

WPA Personal is a Pre-Shared Key version (WPA-PSK), intended for use in SOHO (small office/home office) wireless networks that cannot afford the cost and complexity of an 802.1X authentication server.

### 2.3.5 WPA2™

While WPA is a subset of 802.11i, the Wi-Fi Alliance® refers to their approved, interoperable implementation derived from 802.11i as WPA2.

WPA2 specifies security mechanisms for WLANs and supersedes the previous security specification, WEP. WPA2 details stronger encryption, authentication, and key management strategies for wireless data and system security and is better suited to voice.

Some of the components in WPA2 Enterprise are 802.1X, TKIP and the AES-based CCMP. 802.1X specifies how authentication data is passed between a mobile device, the AP and a RADIUS server. TKIP and AES are protocols and algorithms that improves the security of keys. The AES-based CCMP is an encryption protocol used to provide data confidentiality, origin authentication and replay protection.

An important element of the authentication process is the 4-way handshake method for exchanging cipher keys. The key exchange is performed at every BSS transition (roaming or

handover). The amount of time needed for the key exchange is implementation dependant and differs between AP manufacturers.

Like WPA, WPA2 has a Pre-Shared Key mode (PSK), WPA2 Personal, designed for SOHO (small office/home office) wireless networks that cannot afford the cost and complexity of an 802.1X authentication server.

Key Caching is another feature that was added to WPA2. This allows a mobile device to "cache" the master keys it gains through a successful authentication with an AP, and re-use it in a future association with the same AP. This fast-roaming technique is called pre-authentication and it offers a way for the mobile device to pre-authenticate with an AP before it needs to handover, establishing a Pairwise Master Key (PMK) that can be cached for a period of time, usually some hours. Now, when the mobile device wishes to handover, it can bypass the whole 802.1X re-authentication sequence by presenting its cached PMK. The authenticator will recognize the PMK and move straight to the next step, deriving session keys.

### **2.3.6 Proactive Key Caching (Opportunistic Key Caching)**

Even with key caching (described in section [2.3.5 WPA2™](#)), a mobile device must authenticate with each AP it wishes to get service from. Even though this event only needs to occur once for each AP (for as long as the keys are considered valid and are cached on both the mobile device and the AP), it introduces significant latency and overheads. To resolve this issue, the so called Proactive Key Caching (PKC) (also called Opportunistic Key Caching) was designed. PKC allows a station to re-use a PMK it had previously gained through a successful authentication process with the first AP, eliminating the need for the station to authenticate against new APs when roaming.

When a mobile device moves from one AP to another AP, the client re-computes a PMKID using the previously used PMK and presents it during the association process. The Controller will search its PMK cache to determine if it has such an entry. If it does, it will by-pass the 802.1X authentication process and immediately initiate the WPA2 key exchange. If it does not, it will go through the standard 802.1X authentication process.

Proactive Key Caching is vendor-specific, but work is underway to develop a standard.

### **2.3.7 Certificate-Based Authentication**

The authentication security can be improved using certificates. A certificate is issued by a certification authority to validate the identity of the owner of the certificate. Any party wishing to validate the certificate uses a root certificate that identifies the certification authority.

The following authentication protocols that are compliant with 802.1X and Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) use certificate-based authentication:

- Protected EAP-Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (PEAP-MSCHAPv2): The network has a certificate, and the mobile device has a root certificate that it uses to check that the network's certificate is valid, thereby ensuring that the network is trusted.
- EAP-Transport Layer Security (EAP-TLS): The network and the mobile device has a certificate each, and they both have the common root certificate. The mobile device uses the root certificate to check that the network's certificate is valid, thereby ensuring that the network is trusted. If so, the network uses its root certificate to check that the mobile device's certificate is valid, thereby ensuring that it is authorized to access the network. EAP-TLS is more secure than PEAP-MSCHAPv2, but requires that all mobile devices have unique certificates.



## 2.4 Quality of Service (QoS)

Without QoS all applications running on different devices have equal opportunity to transmit data frames. This works well for data traffic but voice, and other multimedia in a WiFi network, is highly sensitive to latency increases and throughput reductions and require QoS functionality. When deploying a VoWiFi system, traffic prioritization is needed to ensure the best possible voice quality.

QoS for a WLAN enables the AP to prioritize traffic and optimizes the way shared network resources are allocated among different applications. It is defined as the control of bandwidth, latency, jitter and traffic-loss.

### 2.4.1 802.11e

The 802.11e specification adds QoS to WLANs by defining how data, voice, video and audio transmissions should be prioritized in the radio channels. The standard also specifies enhanced error-correcting mechanisms in the Media Access Control (MAC) layer to improve the voice traffic which is very delay-sensitive.

The amendment 802.11e is dealing with QoS issues and two different access mechanisms are defined, EDCA and HCCA.

- Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) is dealing with QoS by prioritization. This means that some kind of data (voice) is given a higher priority, but does not guarantee any quality of the call.
- Hybrid Controlled Channel Access (HCCA) makes use of a central coordinator that allocates transmission opportunities to clients dynamically based on bandwidth needs and the service interval required. This is an approach to make 802.11 functions like a dynamic TDMA system.

### 2.4.2 WMM™ (WME™)

To meet the need of QoS in products until the ratification of the 802.11e amendment, the Wi-Fi Alliance® developed the Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM™), earlier called Wireless Multimedia Enhancement (WME™), to provide QoS in products.

WMM prioritizes traffic according to four Access Categories (AC)—voice, video, best effort, and background—and is based on the Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) method. It is important to note that WMM is not an alternative to 802.11e but rather a subset of the standard, see section [2.4.1 802.11e](#) on page 15. To take advantage of the functionality in a WiFi network, the AP, the client (device) that the application is running on, and the source application must support WMM.

The standard differs from amendment IEEE 802.11e in some respects. The EDCA operation and its default values are the same, but the coding of the information elements differs.

The following table shows some of the major differences between 802.11e and WMM:

	<b>802.11e</b>	<b>WMM</b>
Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA)	Yes	Yes
Hybrid Controlled Channel Access (HCCA)	Yes	No
Priorities	Yes	Yes
Packet-bursting	Yes	Yes
Automatic Power Save Delivery (APSD)	Optional	Optional
Block ACK	Optional	No
Direct Link Protocol	Optional	No

### 2.4.3 TSPEC Call Admission Control

This feature supports an optional element of WMM. The TSPEC feature helps ensure predictable voice quality and encourages roaming by managing the total voice load on the AP. Call Admission Control (CAC) keeps the number of active voice calls from exceeding the configured limits of an AP. With this feature, phones are always connected to an AP but not necessarily on an active call. This helps ensure that the voice quality of existing calls is maintained.

TSPEC describes characteristics of traffic streams, such as data rate, packet size, delay, and service interval and provides the mechanism for controlling admission, establishment, adjustment and removal of traffic streams.

If data traffic is overloading a link in the network it can be delayed or even dropped and re-sent. Voice traffic cannot be handled the same way since real-time traffic such as voice, is sensitive to both latency and packet loss and it would jeopardize the QoS expected by the users. CAC determines whether the required network resources are available to provide suitable QoS for a new call, before the new call is placed.

### 2.4.4 WMM™ Power Save

WMM Power Save is a set of features for WiFi networks that increase the efficiency and flexibility of data transmission in order to conserve power. WMM Power Save has been optimized for mobile devices running latency-sensitive applications such as voice, audio, or video, but can benefit any WiFi device. WMM Power Save uses mechanisms included in the IEEE 802.11e standard and is an enhancement of IEEE 802.11 legacy power save. With WMM Power Save, the same amount of data can be transmitted in a shorter time while allowing the WiFi device to remain longer in a low-power state.

**Note:** The battery life time and the speech time are highly dependant on which power save mode that is used. We recommend that U-APSD is used to achieve optimal battery lifetime.

Other parameters that can affect the power consumption are Beacon period and DTIM. Location in the system will also affect the speech time. For more details, see the document *System Planning, Ascom VoWiFi System, TD 92408EN*.

## 2.5 Cisco Compatible Extensions (CCX)

CCX is a Cisco proprietary collection of functions and requirements. Some requirements are just to ensure compatibility with Cisco infrastructure, while other features are developed to improve the behaviour of WLAN communication. Security and roaming enhancements are worth mentioning as vital parts of CCX.

## 2.6 802.11h

IEEE 802.11h amendment was originally developed to extend WLAN operation in Europe to the 5 GHz band, where WLAN devices need Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) and Transmit Power Control (TPC) to coexist with the band's primary users, that is radar and satellite systems. 802.11h defines mechanisms that can reduce both interference and power consumption.

DFS detects the presence of other devices on a channel and automatically switches the network to another channel if and when such signals are detected.

TPC reduces the radio-frequency (RF) output power of each network transmitter to a level that minimizes the risk of interference to and from other systems, while still allowing satisfactory network performance.

## 3 VoWiFi

Voice over Wireless Fidelity (VoWiFi) is a wireless-based VoIP service. Where VoIP consists of the hardware and software that enables people to use the Internet Protocol as the transmission medium for telephone calls, VoWiFi is the wireless version of this technology which is designed to work on wireless devices.

The voice signal is digitized, compressed and converted to IP packets and then transmitted over the network. Since voice is a real-time application, a VoWiFi system must ensure that the data streams are reconstructed accurately and that sufficient mechanisms for network delay detection have been implemented.

### 3.1 VoIP Signalling Protocols

Two of the protocols used for voice over IP (VoIP) signalling are H.323 and the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP). H.323 was the first standard and is in fact a set of protocols designed to enable multimedia traffic in single LANs. One protocol of many in the set of protocols defined in H.323 is H.450, which is a series of protocols that defines Supplementary Services for H.323.

Like H.323, SIP can be used for VoIP, but while H.323 is ISDN-based (Q. 931 and earlier H series) SIP is text-based. As opposed to H.323 which uses Abstract Syntax Notation number One (ASN.1), SIP encodes its messages as text, similar to HTTP and SMTP.

#### 3.1.1 H.323

H.323 was developed by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and was designed from a telecommunications perspective. Ratified in 1996 it has become a defacto choice for interoperability among VoIP equipment. It is a standard that provides specification for computers, equipment, and services for multimedia communication over networks that do not provide a guaranteed QoS.

H.323 equipment can carry real-time video, audio, and data, or any combination of these elements. Included in the H.323 standard are H.225, H.245 and the IETF protocols RTP and RTCP, with additional protocols for call signalling, data and audiovisual communications.

H.323 products and services offer the following benefits to users:

- Products and services developed by multiple manufacturers under the H.323 standard can interoperate without platform limitations. H.323 conferencing clients, bridges, servers, and gateways support this interoperability.
- H.323 provides multiple audio and video codecs that format data according to the requirements of various networks, using different bit rates, delays, and quality options. Users can choose the codecs that best support their computer and network selections.

#### 3.1.2 H.450 Supplementary Services for H.323

H.450 is a series of protocols which are used to exchange signalling information to control the supplementary services such as, Call Transfer, Call Diversion, Call Waiting etc. over a LAN.

#### 3.1.3 Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)

SIP is an application layer control (signalling) protocol for creating, modifying, and terminating sessions with one or more participants. These sessions include Internet multimedia conferences, Internet telephone calls and multimedia distribution. SIP is designed as part of the IETF standards.

SIP itself is not sufficient to set up a call and other IETF protocols such as RSVP, RTP, RTSP, SAP and SDP are required to support a VoIP call. However, the functionality and operation of SIP does not depend on any of these protocols.

### 3.2 VoWiFi Standards

The most basic VoWiFi system supports the following WLAN standards:

- IEEE 802.11b or IEEE 802.11b/g for Wireless LAN
- WMM™ for voice quality (QoS)
- One of or a selection of WPA™ and WPA2™ for security
- H.323 or SIP with or without supplementary services (H.450/RFC's) for telephony

## 4 Ascom VoWiFi System Overview

To enable an enterprise VoWiFi system where voice traffic as well as messaging and alarm handling are possible, both Ascom and third-party developed hardware and software are used. A basic system comprises the following products:

- VoWiFi Handset
- Access Point (AP)
- Portable Device Manager (PDM)
- Controller (optional)
- Integrated Wireless Messaging and Services (IMS3), or Unite Connectivity Manager (Unite CM) (optional)
- VoIP Gateway/Gatekeeper (optional)
- SIP Proxy Server (in the IP-PBX) (optional)
- RADIUS Server (optional)

In a small VoWiFi system with few VoWiFi Handsets the IMS3/Unite CM is optional. The system can be managed with the PDM only, but without an IMS3/Unite CM no messaging or alarm handling is possible and it will be a voice system only.

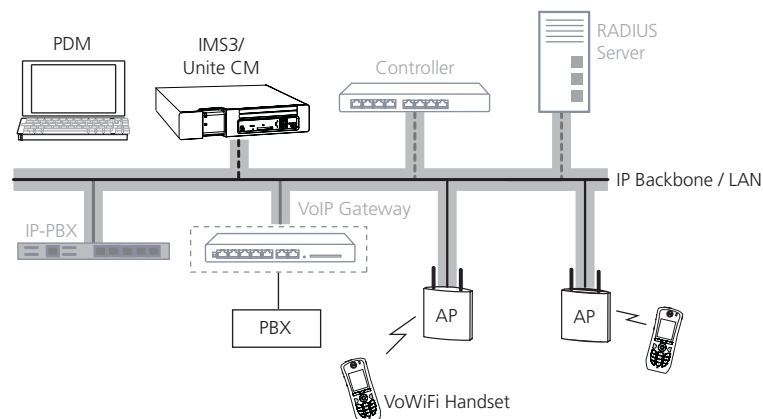


Figure 7. A small basic system (IMS3/Unite CM is optional)

In a large system it is strongly recommended to use an IMS3/Unite CM, and when using shared phones functionality it is required. The IMS3/Unite CM is also required for messaging and alarm functions. An Enhanced System Service (ESS) or a Unite CM is needed if individual passwords for shared phones are used.

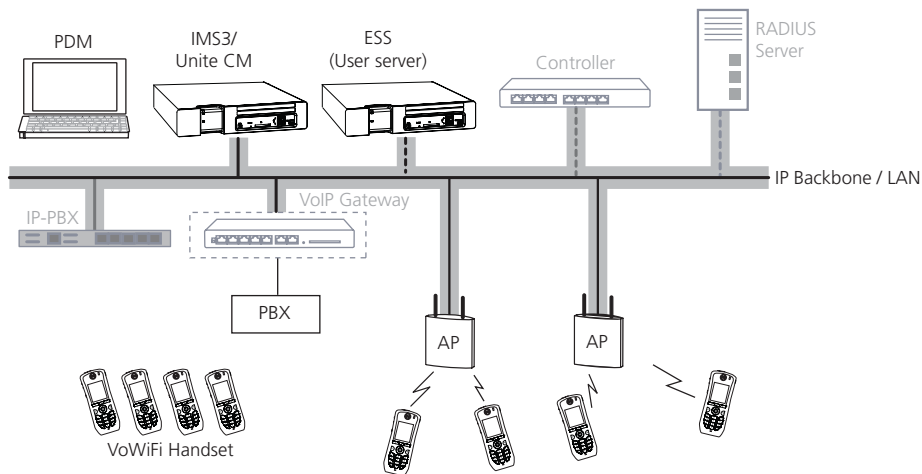


Figure 8. Shared phones require an IMS3/Unite CM

In a very large system with more than 1000 VoWiFi Handsets or many shared phones that will log in at the same time, additional IMS3s/Unite CMs are needed.

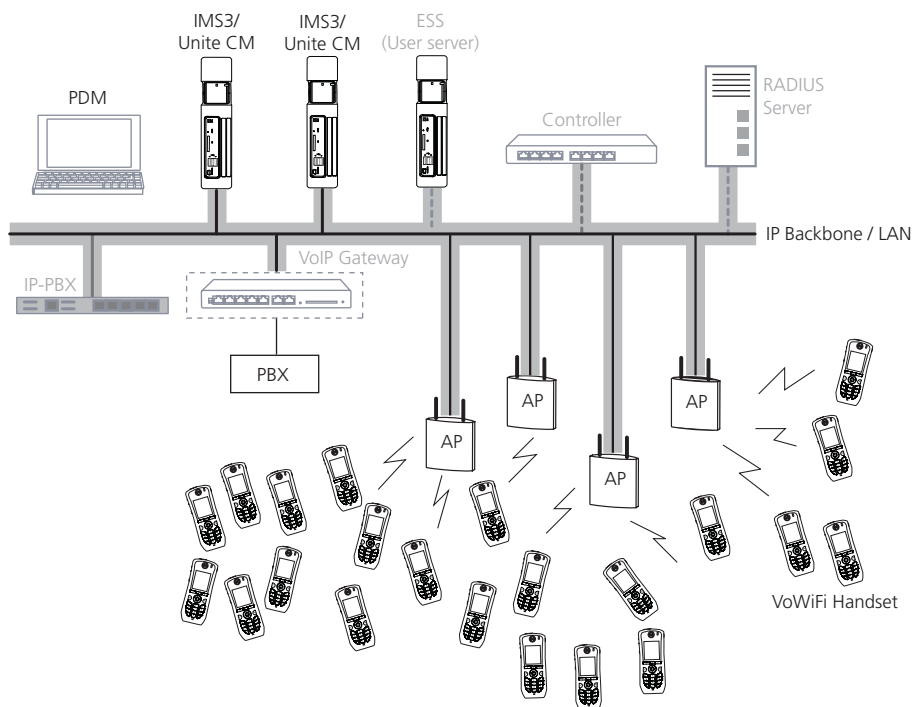


Figure 9. A very large system (more than 1000 VoWiFi Handsets or many shared phones)

## 4.1 Supported Standards

### 4.1.1 VoWiFi Handset

- IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n (MCS 0–7, 20 MHz, 800ns GI)
- WEP, WPA™ (for security 802.11i/WPA2™)
- WMM™ (based on 802.11e)
- IEEE 802.11d (specification for operation in additional regulatory domains)
- WMM™ power save<sup>1</sup>
- CCX version 4 for Application-Specific Device (ASD)
- TSPEC-based CAC
- Pre-authentication
- Proactive Key Caching (Opportunistic key caching)
- PMKSA caching
- CCKM
- 802.11h (DFS and TPC)

Encryption methods:

- 64/128 bits WEP
- TKIP
- AES-CCMP

Authentication methods:

- 802.1X
- Original 802.11 open/shared key authentication
- WPA-PSK
- WPA2-PSK
- LEAP
- PEAP-MSCHAPv2
- EAP-TLS
- EAP-FAST
- Authentication certificate

For use in Cisco WLAN infrastructure, CCKM is supported to speed up the encryption key exchange when roaming in a multi-cell environment.

## 4.2 System Functions

The Ascom VoWiFi system is designed to enable wireless voice traffic, messaging and alarm handling within an enterprise LAN. For details, see *Function Description, Ascom VoWiFi System, TD 92314EN*.

---

1. The VoWiFi Handset requires the APs to support WMM for voice power save mode.

### 4.3 WLAN Functions

Common WLAN functions, such as roaming and user authentication, are handled by third-party products. Therefore specific configuration information must be required from the vendors. For details, see *Ascom Configuration Notes* for third-party products.

#### 4.3.1 Roaming

To enable a user to move freely within the WLAN, see section [5.2 Access Point \(AP\)](#) on page 23, careful cell planning must be performed before installation of the APs. Each AP provides radio coverage for a certain area, a micro-cell. Since radio coverage is declining as the user moves farther away from the AP it is important that the cells overlap.

In a WLAN with multiple APs, users can move freely once they have associated and authenticated themselves to the network. This means that mobile devices will move in and out of range of the various WLAN cells, searching and associating with the strongest RF signal as they move across the network.

From an IEEE 802.11 perspective, WLAN roaming consists of the following steps:

- 1 Search
- 2 Pre-authentication (if key caching is used; otherwise authentication)
- 3 Re-association

#### 4.3.2 Association

Before the authentication can take place, the mobile device need to be associated with an AP.

Each AP in the network transmit beacons that the mobile devices listens to. The mobile device, in this case a VoWiFi Handset, sends an association request to the AP with the strongest RF signal. By comparing the ESSID, the AP verifies that the VoWiFi Handset is allowed to associate with the AP and sends an acknowledgement. Communication between the IP VoWiFi Handset and the AP is hereby established.

#### 4.3.3 Authentication

Authentication is the process of verifying the credentials of a mobile device trying to access the network. In a secure WLAN system additional user authentication can be handled by a RADIUS server.

When the association process between the VoWiFi Handset and the AP is finished, the VoWiFi Handset sends an authentication request. The request is forwarded by the AP to the RADIUS server where parameters such as User Name and password are verified before network communication is allowed.

Once authenticated, the information is stored in the Controller (in a Controller-based solution) to shorten the process.

**Note:** The authentication method is dependent on the security level set for the system. The VoWiFi Handsets can be used in systems with no security, as well as in systems with WPA-PSK security.

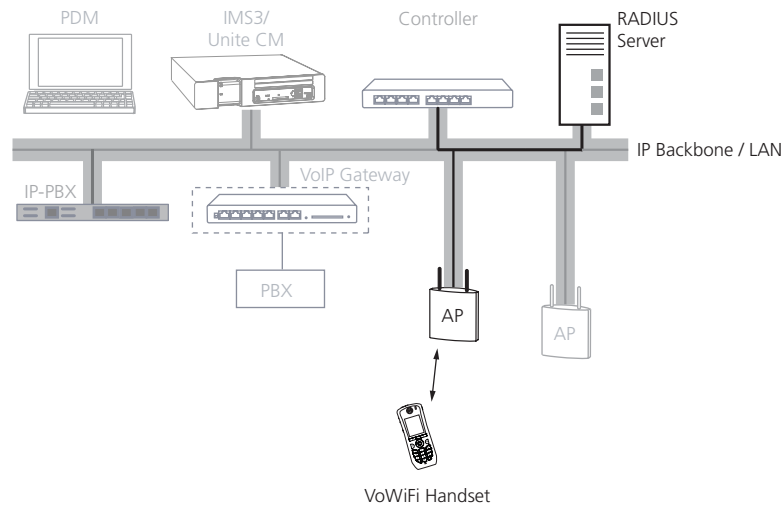


Figure 10. Association and Authentication

#### 4.4 Network Parameter Download

Network parameters, such as ESSID, must be defined in the VoWiFi Handset to enable network access. Parameters are loaded to the VoWiFi Handset from the PDM. For the Ascom VoWiFi Handset it is also possible to set the parameters directly on the VoWiFi Handset.

#### 4.5 Supported Third-Party Products

APs, Controller and authentication server are examples of third-party products required when setting up the WLAN infrastructure. The Ascom developed products are designed to work in WLANs provided by different vendors, for example, Cisco.

#### 4.6 WLAN Planning and Deployment for Ascom VoWiFi System

Each AP provides radio access within a pre-defined area called a cell. To enable seamless roaming for the mobile devices, cell planning is of most importance when deploying the WLAN. Refer to the documentation from the WLAN supplier and *System Planning, Ascom VoWiFi System, TD 92408EN*.



## 5 Ascom VoWiFi System Components

The Ascom VoWiFi system is created using Ascom developed products, as well as third-party products. This section gives a brief description of the components needed.

### 5.1 VoWiFi Handset

The VoWiFi Handset includes functionality such as wireless telephony, alarm and messaging.

The VoWiFi Handset functions are license dependant and are available in three versions: Talker, Messenger, and Protector. The VoWiFi Handset is also upgradeable with additional functions via a license.

In addition to ordinary telephony the VoWiFi Handset supports a push-to-talk (PTT)<sup>1</sup> function. The PTT function can be described as a group/conference call. A PTT session can be triggered from the system by an alarm or by a user that sends an invitation to a PTT group from the VoWiFi Handset.

Alarms activated from the VoWiFi Handset includes push-button alarm and emergency alarm. The emergency alarm is triggered when a user calls an external or internal number specified in the system as emergency number.

Messages can be received in and sent from the VoWiFi Handset. The VoWiFi Handset also supports interactive messaging, which means that a user can communicate with external sources such as a building management system, hospital system or a production process system. Interactive messaging can be used for remote control of a machine, a door etc.

The VoWiFi Handset supports presence management<sup>2</sup>, making it possible for the user to specify when and for how long the user is busy, on a meeting etc.

The configuration, installation and management of the VoWiFi Handset is easily done by means of the Portable Device Manager (PDM).

The VoWiFi Handset can be charged in a desktop charger or a wall mounted charging rack. A wall mounted battery pack charger can be used for charging the batteries alone.

The VoWiFi Handset supports the WLAN standards IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n, MCS 0–7.

### 5.2 Access Point (AP)

APs connect the VoWiFi Handsets to the wired network. The number of APs in a WLAN installation depends on the size of the area to be covered. Each AP provides radio coverage for a certain area called a micro-cell. To enable a user to move freely within the network it is important that APs are placed so that the micro-cells overlap. Fast hand-over increases the performance.

**Note:** APs are third-party products.

### 5.3 Controller

Depending on network size and infrastructure, Controllers can be used. The Controller provides mobility, security, and RF services as an overlay on top of an existing LAN infrastructure.

**Note:** Controllers are third-party products.

---

1. Requires some type of conference bridge in the system.  
2. Requires a Presence Management System.

## 5.4 RADIUS Server

RADIUS is an authentication server that centralize the authentication process. It stores the user names and passwords that identify the clients allowed to log on to the system. The authentication server may be a stand-alone system or a software residing on, for example, the Controller.

**Note:** RADIUS servers are third-party products.

## 5.5 Integrated Wireless Messaging and Services (IMS3)

IMS3 is a web-based tool used for device management, messaging, and alarm handling. It is a Unite module based on the ELISE3 hardware, designed as an all-in-one solution for centralized management of portable devices. Also, it is an IP messaging gateway responsible for the alarm and message handling between the VoWiFi system and the Unite system.

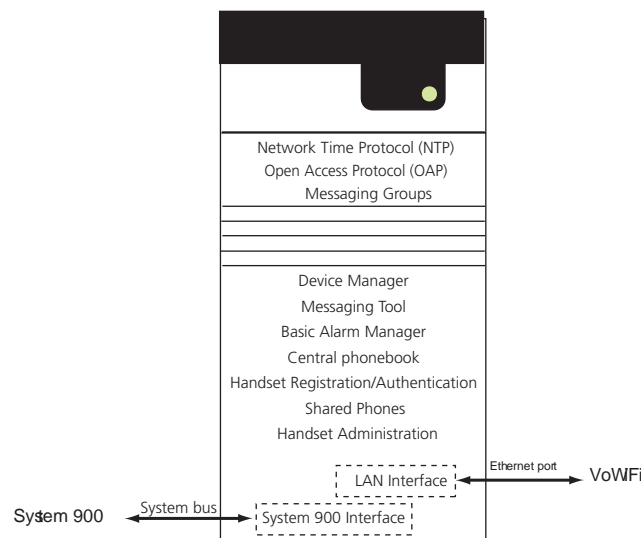


Figure 11. IMS3 functions

The *Device Manager* makes it possible to remotely edit parameters and update software in the VoWiFi Handsets over the air. It contains a database with all device settings. It can manage large sets of devices that are identical apart from their call numbers.

IMS3 contains support for messaging and alarm and includes basic versions of customer tools such as a web-based *Messaging Tool* and *Basic Alarm Manager (BAM)*. A more advanced alarm handling requires an AMS or an XGate module.

The *Central Phonebook* contains 500 entries in an internal database. These entries has to be manually entered. Alternatively, the Central Phonebook can contain 2000 entries that are imported from an external source via CSV file import. These entries contain less information since they are restricted by the import format. It is also possible to let the Central Phonebook forward a request to an LDAP server.

*Handset Registration/Authentication* in the IMS3 is needed for the messaging function. A password used for authentication can be specified in the IMS3 and used for all VoWiFi Handsets in the system, or the IMS3 can retrieve individual passwords from a User Server, for example an ESS with defined users.

Shared Phones functionality means that a user can log on/off on any pre-subscribed VoWiFi Handset in the system, and synchronize with the settings in the Device Manager to get individual user settings (such as volume, alarm parameters, and local phonebook).

*Handset Administration* gives the possibility to list all VoWiFi Handsets and search for VoWiFi Handsets that are registered in the system, and to see and/or change the absent status of the VoWiFi Handset.

The *Network Time Protocol (NTP)* built-in server makes it possible to synchronise the time in the whole system.

The *Open Access Protocol (OAP)* enables exchange of data between systems and makes messaging from customised applications possible.

*Messaging Groups* is used when one message should be sent to several VoWiFi Handsets. There are 30 groups with up to 15 users in each group and 1 group with up to 50 users. A more advanced group handling requires an ESS module.

*System 900 Interface* connects directly to the system bus in System 900 and can control the communication on the bus. If no messages are sent on the system bus, the central unit in system 900 can be excluded.

*LAN Interface* is the connection to the Ethernet.

Every IMS3 supports from start (depending on the chosen licenses):

- Basic one-way messaging
- Messages with delivery receipt (automatic acknowledge)
- Messages with manual acknowledge
- Interactive messaging
- Erasure of sent messages
- Mobile data from VoWiFi Handsets
- Short Messaging Service (SMS) between VoWiFi Handsets
- Personal alarm from VoWiFi Handsets
- Central phonebook
- Alarm handling
- Fault logging
- Remote management

The following functions are achieved (license-dependent) by adding an ESS module:

- System survey
- Fault handling
- Shared phones with individual passwords

The Unite platform makes it possible to connect other Unite modules, thereby enabling enhanced system functions, see *System Description, Unite, TD 92243GB*.

For a detailed description of the IMS3, see *Installation and Operation Manual, IMS3, TD 92762EN*. For a detailed description of the messaging and alarm functions, see *Function Description, Ascom VoWiFi System, TD 92314EN*. For shared phones functionality, see *Function Description, Shared Phones in Ascom Systems, TD 92468GB*.

## 5.6 Unite Connectivity Manager (Unite CM)

Unite CM is a web-based tool used for device management, messaging and alarm handling. It is also used for the administration of users and groups, for supervision, activity logging, and fault logging. It is a Unite module based on the ELISE3 hardware. It can be used independently but also work in combination with other Unite modules or System 900 modules.

Unite CM includes all the functions in IMS3, as well as the functions in other ELISE3 applications such as ESS functions for user and group administration, escalations, remote management connectivity, surveillance, supervision, activity logging, and fault logging.

For a detailed description of the Unite CM, see *Installation and Operation Manual, Unite Connectivity Manager, TD 92735EN*.

## 5.7 Portable Device Manager (PDM)

The PDM is a management tool for the VoWiFi Handsets. It makes it possible to edit parameters and update software in a VoWiFi Handset on-site. It contains a parameter database, holding system parameters as well as parameters specific for the VoWiFi Handsets.

The PDM is a software application that runs on a local Windows PC and communicates with the VoWiFi Handsets by means of a USB connection. One VoWiFi Handset at a time has to be physically connected to the PC via a VoWiFi Handset cradle with a USB cable (a Desktop Programmer, DP1). The PDM has a Java-based Graphical User Interface.

The PDM is always used for the initial site-specific configuration of the VoWiFi Handsets. It can then for future settings be replaced by an IMS3/Unite CM for individual settings and for management of the VoWiFi Handsets.

For a detailed description of PDM, see also *Installation and Operation Manual, Portable Device Manager (PDM), TD 92325EN*.

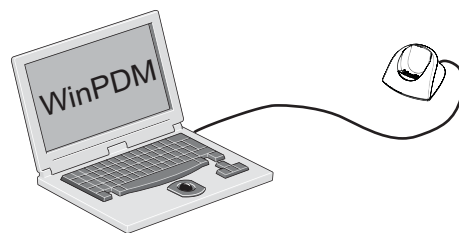


Figure 12. Desktop Programmer (DP1) connected to a pc running PDM

## 5.8 VoIP Gateway/Gatekeeper

The VoIP gateway serves as a link between traditional telephony, connected via an ISDN PRI interface, and IP telephony.

The VoIP gateway also acts as a gatekeeper enabling call control and call routing. The gatekeeper provides network authorization and address translation from an alias (H.323 name or E.164 number) to an IP address.

## 5.9 SIP Proxy Server

When connecting to an IP-PBX, it is possible to use a SIP Proxy Server in the IP-PBX instead of a VoIP gateway/gatekeeper. It is important to ensure the interoperability between the SIP Proxy Server and the WLAN. See the Ascom extranet > Sales tools > Interoperability.

## 6 Administration Tools

Tools for the following VoWiFi functions are defined:

- Network administration (VLAN, QoS etc. in Routers, Switches and Access Points)
- User administration (PDM and/or optional IMS3/Unite CM)
- Call control and call routing (Gatekeeper function in the VoIP gateway)
- Messaging and alarm handling (PDM and/or IMS3, Unite CM, ESS or other Unite modules)

Administration of these functions are enabled via the tools provided with the VoWiFi components.

## 7 Connection to Other Systems

Interoperability with traditional telephony systems is enabled via the VoIP Gateway connected to a main PBX, or directly through third-party H.323 gatekeeper. Interoperability with messaging applications such as the Ascom DECT and Paging system, or other external systems (such as GSM) is done via the Unite system. All messaging to and from the VoWiFi system goes through the Unite module IMS3/Unite CM.

Presence management is supported if a Presence Management system is connected, for example Netwise.

Two types of location are supported; either AP location which will give an approximate location of the VoWiFi Handset, or a more accurate location of the VoWiFi Handset by using a third party location equipment together with Ascom Unite infrastructure components.

See *Function Description, Ascom VoWiFi System, TD 92314EN* for a description of the functions supplied by the Ascom VoWiFi system.

### 7.1 System Solution When Connected to IP-PBX

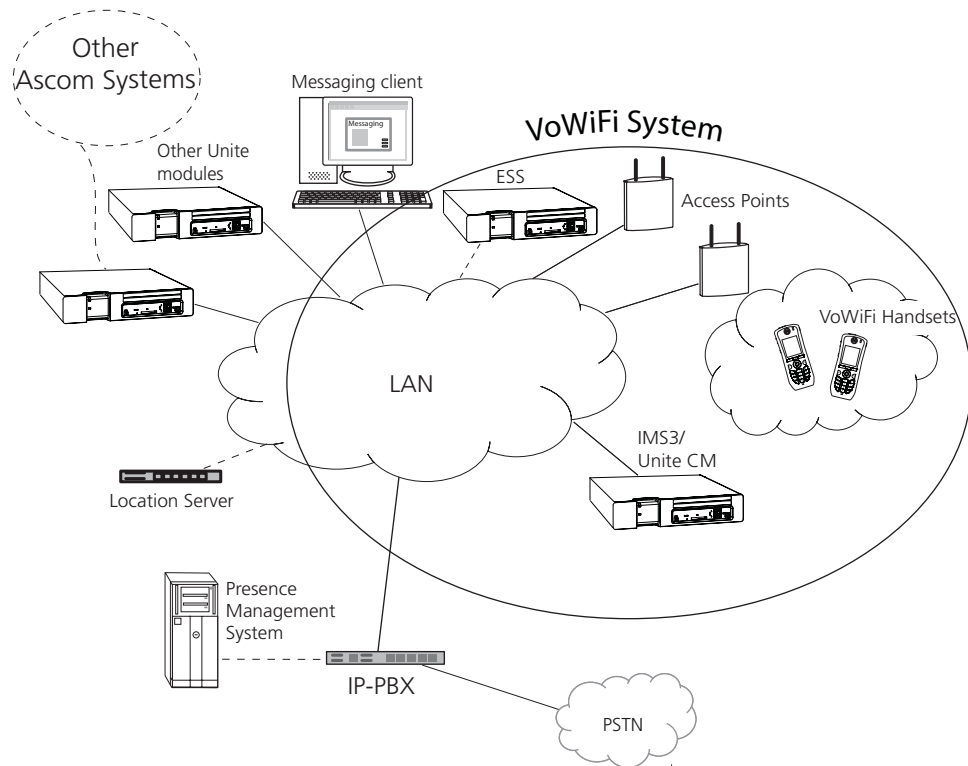


Figure 13. Connection to other systems and to IP-PBX

### 7.2 System Solution When Connected to Traditional PBX

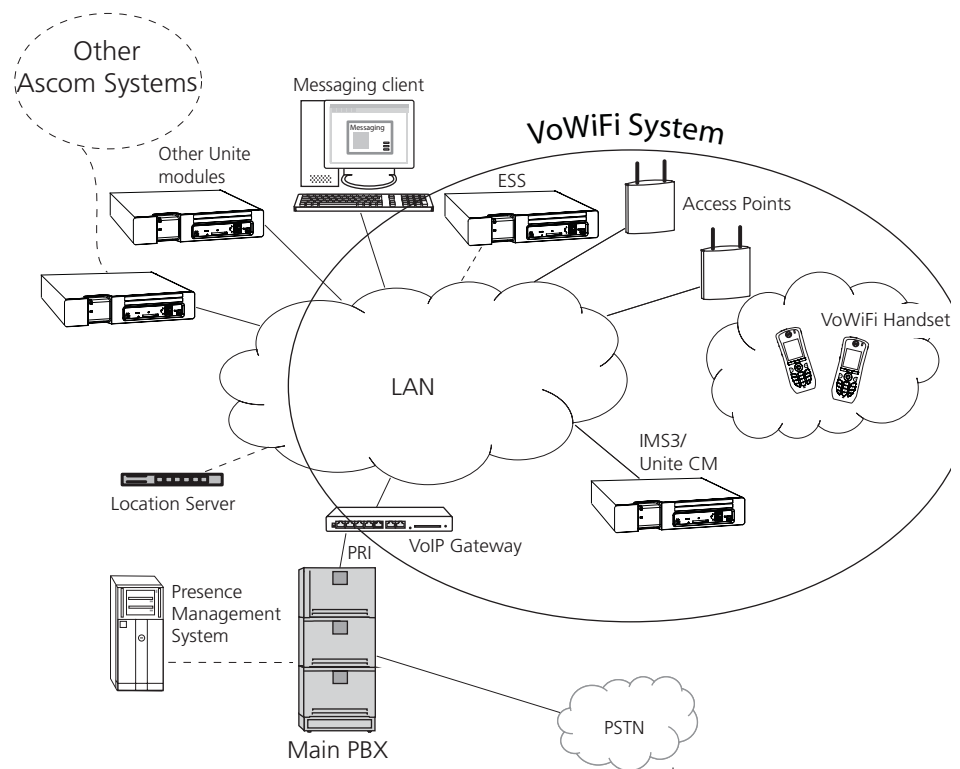


Figure 14. Connection to other systems and to traditional PBX

## 8 Related Documents

System Planning, Ascom VoWiFi System	TD 92408EN
System Description, Unite	TD 92243GB
Function Description, Ascom VoWiFi System	TD 92314EN
Function Description, Device Management in Ascom Systems	TD 92479GB
Function Description, Interactive Messaging	TD 92168GB
Function Description, Shared Phones in Ascom Systems	TD 92468GB
Function Description, Push-To-Talk in Ascom VoWiFi System	TD 92493GB
Function Description, Location in Ascom VoWiFi System	TD 92607GB
Function Description, Product Licensing Overview	TD 92677GB
Quick Reference Guide, Ascom i62 VoWiFi Handset	TD 92597EN
User Manual, Ascom i62 VoWiFi Handset	TD 92599EN
Configuration Manual, Ascom i62 VoWiFi Handset	TD 92675EN
Data Sheet, Ascom i62 VoWiFi Handset	TD 92587EN
Data Sheet, DP1, Desktop Programmer for Ascom i62 VoWiFi Handset	TD 92749EN
Data Sheet, CR3 Charging Rack	TD 92628EN
Data Sheet, CR4 Battery Pack Charger	TD 92630EN
Data Sheet, Portable Device Manager (PDM)	TD 92324EN
Data Sheet, Integrated Wireless Messaging & Services – IMS3	TD 92779EN
Data Sheet, Unite Connectivity Manager	TD 92739EN
Data Sheet, VoIP Gateway	TD 92323GB
Installation and Operation Manual, CR3 Charging Rack	TD 92480EN
Installation Guide, CR4 Battery Pack Charger	TD 92724EN
Installation and Operation Manual, Portable Device Manager (PDM)	TD 92325EN
Installation and Operation Manual, IMS3	TD 92762EN
Installation and Operation Manual, Unite Connectivity Manager	TD 92735EN
Installation and Operation Manual, VoIP Gateway	TD 92326GB
Installation and Operation Manual, Phonebook Service	TD 92360GB

## 9 Document History

For details in the latest version, see change bars in the document.

Version	Date	Description
A	4 July 2006	First version
B	10 November 2006	Added WLAN features in i75 VoWiFi Handset
C	21 October 2007	The following are added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">2.4.3 TSPEC Call Admission Control</a> on page 16.</li> <li>• <a href="#">2.3.6 Proactive Key Caching (Opportunistic Key Caching)</a> on page 14.</li> <li>• <a href="#">2.6 802.11h</a> on page 16.</li> <li>• New supported standards and features in i75 VoWiFi Handset.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Appendix A: Ascom User Documentation</a> on page 32.</li> </ul>
D	26 September 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Added information about Device Management on page 26.</li> <li>• Added information about location in chapter <a href="#">7 Connection to Other Systems</a> on page 27.</li> <li>• Added a location server to <a href="#">figure 1</a>, <a href="#">figure 12</a> and <a href="#">figure 11</a>.</li> <li>• Added new documents to chapter <a href="#">8 Related Documents</a> on page 29.</li> </ul>
E	13 November 2009	Added note about speech time and battery life time <a href="#">2.4.4 WMM™ Power Save</a> on page 16.
F	13 December 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated the infrastructure description in chapter <a href="#">2.1 WLAN Infrastructure</a> on page 6.</li> <li>• Added 802.11a and 802.11n in chapter <a href="#">2.2 RF Modulation Standard</a> on page 7.</li> <li>• Added multiple ESSIDs and hidden ESSIDs in chapter <a href="#">2.3.1 ESSID (Extended Service Set Identifier)</a> on page 12.</li> <li>• Added chapter <a href="#">2.3.7 Certificate-Based Authentication</a> on page 14.</li> <li>• Removed PDM System Version and replaced WLAN Switch/Appliance with Controller in chapter <a href="#">4 Ascom VoWiFi System Overview</a> on page 18.</li> <li>• Added supported standards for i62 VoWiFi Handset and updated those for i75 VoWiFi Handset in chapter <a href="#">4.1 Supported Standards</a> on page 20.</li> <li>• Added i62 VoWiFi Handset in chapter <a href="#">5.1 VoWiFi Handset</a> on page 23.</li> <li>• Replaced WLAN Switch/Appliance with Controller in chapter <a href="#">5.3 Controller</a> on page 23.</li> <li>• Replaced IMS/IP-WiFi with IMS3 in chapter <a href="#">5.5 Integrated Wireless Messaging and Services (IMS3)</a> on page 24.</li> <li>• Added chapter <a href="#">5.6 Unite Connectivity Manager (Unite CM)</a> on page 26.</li> <li>• Removed PDM System Version in chapter <a href="#">5 Ascom VoWiFi System Components</a> on page 23.</li> <li>• Replaced PDM Windows Version with WinPDM in chapter <a href="#">5.7 Portable Device Manager (PDM)</a> on page 26.</li> <li>• Added chapter <a href="#">5.9 SIP Proxy Server</a> on page 27.</li> </ul>



Version	Date	Description
G	7 September 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Removed all information related to the i75 handset.</li><li>• Replaced IMS2 with IMS3.</li><li>• Replaced WinPDM with PDM.</li><li>• Minor text and layout changes.</li></ul>

## Appendix A: Ascom User Documentation

This appendix explains the technical documentation structure and gives a description of each document type. Not all document types exist for all systems.

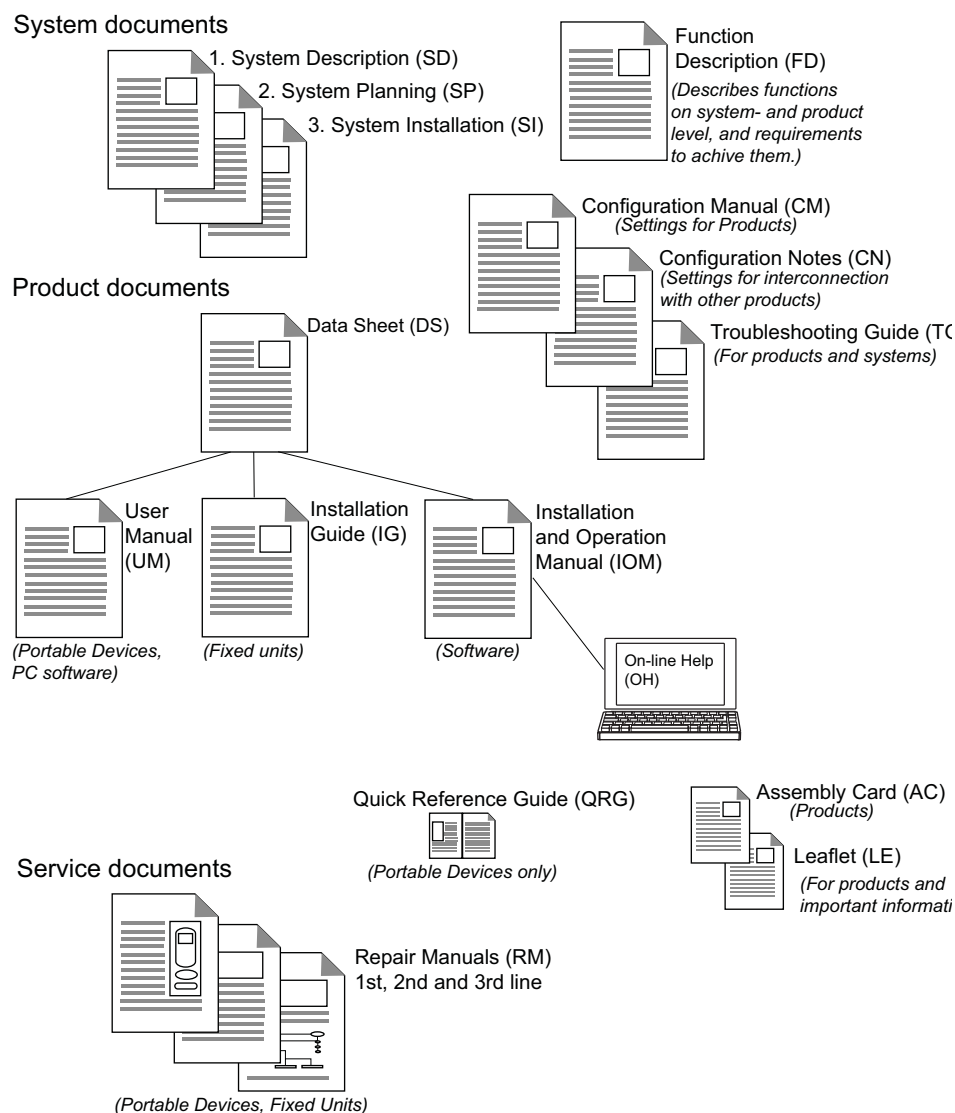


Figure 15. Documentation structure

### System Description (SD)

Gives a general description of the system philosophy with basic functions and general configuration possibilities associated to functions.

Target groups: system responsible at the customer site, sales department, training department, project manager, or whoever wants to know the basics of the system.

### System Planning (SP)

Is to be read after taking part of the System Description. It describes different functions, possible technical system solutions, and deals with factors that can affect the installation.

Target groups: technical engineers planning a system.

### **System Installation (SI)**

Primarily explains system-dependent aspects to be considered at system installation and gives an overview of how to install the system.

Target groups: technical engineers planning the system and technicians installing it.

### **Function Description (FD)**

Gives all relevant information, requirements, and configuration notes concerning functions in system and products, for example positioning, interactive messaging etc.

Target groups: see under System Description section.

### **Configuration Manual (CM)**

Describes the complete configuration for a specific product.

Target groups: installation-, service-, support technicians and system responsible.

### **Configuration Notes (CN)**

Describes required configuration for two or more interconnected products to achieve best performance or specific functions. Is a complement to other product specific documents.

Target groups: installation-, service-, support technicians and system responsible.

### **Troubleshooting Guide (TG)**

The document provides information that can be useful when analyzing problems in a product or in a system.

Target groups: installation-, service-, support technicians and system responsible.

### **Data Sheet (DS)**

Technical data of a software/products etc. It includes a short list of features, applications, and possibly extended functions with other software/products.

Target groups: end customer, system responsible, technical engineers and sales department.

### **Installation Guide (IG)**

Describes how to install any fixed units in the system.

Target groups: installation- and service personnel.

### **Installation and Operation Manual (IOM)**

Describes how to install and operate different PC software programmes. In many cases complemented with or replaced by on-line help or CD.

Target groups: service engineer or administration responsible of the end user system.

### **Quick Reference Guide (QRG)**

This document is available for Portable Devices only. It contains a concise, how to use description, and is normally distributed together with the Portable Device.

Target groups: user of the portable device for quick learning of included functions.

### **User Manual (UM)**

*For Portable Devices:*

Is a complement to the QRG. It gives a thorough description of the specific functions and how to use the product, for example a Transceiver.

Target groups: responsible for handling the administration and distribution of pocket units at the end customer site, or anyone interested to get deeper usage knowledge.

*For PC Software:*

If it is preferable to separate installations and operations, a UM describes how the end user operates the software.

In many cases UM is complemented with on-line help.

Target groups: End user.

### **On-Line Help (OH)**

Gives help and information via the PC screen.

### **Repair Manual (RM)**

For service and repair on some of the Ascom products. The document describes the repair of a product defined by one of three levels:

#### *1st Line Repair*

Mechanical/cosmetic repair such as change of housing etc. and upgrade of software. No advanced soldering knowledge is needed but test equipment to verify functionality/quality after repair is needed. (Could also include test /programming equipment for field/onsite service).

#### *2nd Line Repair*

Electrical repair on PCB level, changing of PCBs, minor electrical repair of PCB level, and change of easily soldered parts. Test equipment to verify functionality/quality after repair is needed.

#### *3rd Line Repair*

Advanced electrical repair on PCB level. Major knowledge in soldering technique is needed. Changing of SMD, BGA circuits etc. Advanced test equipment and equipment to verify functionality/quality after repair is needed.

Target groups: service- and support technicians.

### **Assembly Card (AC)**

Delivered with a product. Shows how to mount or assemble some part, for example a battery back.

### **Leaflet (LE)**

Usually delivered with a product. Can be safety and regulatory instructions, how to start up a product, or other important information.