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The majority of Wi-Fi issues are, at least in part, caused by too much of a good thing.

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1 - Wi-Fi client devices would like to see a 'clear winner' in their decision matrix when choosing which access point to associate to.

2 - For each and every single 802.11 frame being transmitted, it must WAIT for an opportunity to Transmit - following a logical process to see if the channel is clear, and using randomized time slots to try to NOT transmit while other may be transmitting.

3 - So when you have too much CCC - meaning more than one access point on the same channel above a trigger threshold, then that transmitter will back off and WAIT. Thus keeping devices from transmitting data when and how they want.

4 - It is NOT about 'green is good' - showing a cumulative group of data that only shows the highest RSSI on a map. Much more important is the visualization that shows where the system already has too much CCC baked into the design.

5 - Turning down the Tx power 'barely' moves the CCC needle. Placing access points properly, using wall attenuation characteristics properly, using the right antennas - all do a much better job of minimizing CCC than merely adjusting Tx power.

By Keith Parsons, CWNE #3, Wireless LAN Professionals. Free to read and share. Facts