IEEE P802.11  
Wireless LANs

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Abstract

This submission proposes resolutions to CID 4228.

The CID is in reference to Comment database on Draft IEEE 802.11ay/D3.0.

Revision 0: Initial proposal

# Comment:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CID** | **PP.LL** | **Comment** | **Proposed Change** | **Suggested Resolution** |
| 4219 | 763.03 | How we can form Distribuiton Network as described in 11-17/1321 are still not clear from the current specification. Per 11-18/1801, technical components to form Distribution Network are described. In addition to it, it should be a good idea to have some example practice how the TDD channel access is actually used to form Distribution Nodes, in order to make it more reader friendly. | Please add an example implementation practice to form distribution network in Annex. Commenter is willing to provide a resolution text. | Revised:  Implement changes suggested by 11-19/759. |

# Discussion:

The commenter is asking to add distribution network example leveraging 802.11ay STA. It is reasonable to show example implementation in Annex.

# Proposed resolution:

***To TGay Editor: Insert the following new Annex to the end of the 802.11ay draft specification.***

Annex AA

(informative)

Distribution network implementation using DMG STA and EDMG STA

AA.1 General

The purpose of this annex is to show an example implementation of the mesh topology network using wireless devices that implement DMG STAs. Mesh topology network is useful when multiple wireless devices are operating in neighborhood and they are seeking for End-to-End communication path over wireless link opportunistically. Further, once wireless devices form mesh topology network, it is possible for the system to run routing protocol to discover efficient End-to-End communication path over multiple wireless links.

Figure AA-1 shows an example of a mesh topology network using wireless devices that implement DMG STAs.



Figure AA-1— Example of a mesh topology network using DMG STAs

AA.2 Mesh topology network consists of multiple BSSs and PBSSs

In a DMG BSS, there is only one AP available and the AP provides access to the distribution system services to STAs that are in communication range of the AP. Similarly, in a PBSS, there is only one PCP available and the PCP provides access coordination to STAs that are in communication range of the PCP. Neither DMG BSS nor PBSS is intended to form mesh topology network by itself. However, a device can implement multiple STA instance and join multiple BSSs in its neighborhood. Figure AA-2 depicts a mesh topology network consists of multiple BSSs. Note that even PBSS can be configured in the mesh topology network.



Figure AA-2— Example of a mesh topology network consists of multiple BSSs and PBSS

Multiple STA instances inside a device can be managed by a single SME using either MM-SME (see 4.9.3 (Reference model for supporting multiple Mac sublayers)) or co-channel coordinated management (see 4.9.5 (Reference model for co-channel coordinated management operation)). SME can manage multiple DMG STA instances in a device so each STA are bridged from higher layer perspective.

With the network topology shown in Figure AA-2, Device 1 can connect to Device 8 within a single BSS, which is BSS 4 (see Figure AA-3). In this case, an 802 communication is established between Device 1 and Device 8 via Device 4. Application running at Device 1 and Device 8 are accommodated in a single BSS network.



Figure AA-3— Connectivity between Device 1 and Device 8 via Device 4 in Figure AA-2

Device 4 can connect to Device 7 using 2 BSSs, which are BSS 4 and PBSS 7 (see Figure AA-4). In this case, 802 communications are terminated at STAs in the Device 8. However, Device 8 can configure bridging function among DMG AP and DMG STA inside it. Application running at Device 4 and Device 7 can communicate each other with an assist of the layer 3 and above.



Figure AA-4— Connectivity between Device 4 and Device 7 via Device 8 in Figure AA-2

AA.3 Optional use of multi-band operation

When a device implements both DMG STA and non-DMG STA, it is also possible that the devices integrate non-DMG STA to collect DMG STA in its neighborhood beyond signal coverage of the DMG BSS it belongs to. The non-DMG STA might become a member of the non-DMG BSS and communicate with STAs in the BSS to collect information that is necessary to form the mesh topology network (see 11.32.6 (Multi-band discovery assistance procedure) for details). Figure AA-5 depicts an example scenario where Device 3 implements non-DMG AP, and rest of the devices implement non-DMA STAs that associates to the non-DMG AP in Device 3. All STAs in the basic service area can communicate each other via non-DMG BSS, even before devices become a member of a DMG BSS.

It is helpful to gain connectivity to neighbor STAs via non-DMG link to discover potential neighbor STAs, negotiate the device role in a DMG BSS, and coordinate resource allocations. How devices negotiate device role in DMG BSSs are beyond the scope of the standard.



Figure AA-5— Example of mesh topology network using multiple DMG BSSs with multi-band assistance

# Reference:

[1] Draft P802.11REVmd D3.0

[2] 11-19/297 “Comments on 11ay/D3.0”

[3] 11-17/1321 “Features for mmW Distribution Netework Use Case”, Djordje Tujkovic, et.al.

[4] 11-17/1670 “Configurations Options for Distribution Networks”, Xiaofei Wang, et.al.

[5] 11-17/1880 “Mapping DN/CN of mmWave Distribution Network to DMG Entities”, Lochan Verma, et.al.

[6] 11-18/816 “Discovery Assistance for 802.11ay”, Mohamed Abouelseoud, et.al.