IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| LB266 CRs for 4.9.5 and 7.1, Reference Model and DSPart 2 |
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Abstract

This submission proposes resolutions to the following CIDs for TGbe LB266:

11485, 12305

as follow-up to discussions on these resolutions in November.

***TGbe editor: The baseline for this document is P802.11be\_D2.3 and P802.11REVme\_D2.0***

Interpretation of a Motion to Adopt

A motion to approve this submission means that the editing instructions and any changed or added material are actioned in the TGbe Draft. This introduction is not part of the adopted material.

***Editing instructions formatted like this are intended to be copied into the TGbe Draft (i.e., they are instructions to the 802.11 editor on how to merge the text with the baseline documents).***

***TGbe Editor: Editing instructions preceded by “TGbe Editor” are instructions to the TGbe editor to modify existing material in the TGbe draft. As a result of adopting the changes, the TGbe editor will execute the instructions rather than copy them to the TGbe Draft.***

R0 – Initial discussion document.

**Introduction**

**LB266 CIDs:**

| CID | Commenter | Clause | Pg.Ln | Comment | Proposed Change | **Resolution** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11485 | Xiaofei Wang | 4.9.5 | 64.06 | It is not clear from Figure 4-30c that if a legacy STA associated with an AP affiliated with an AP MLD, then does the affiliated AP still need to use the MAC-SAP identified by the MLD MAC address? | please clarify the working in relationship to the MAC-SAP when a legacy STA associated with a single AP affiliated with the AP MLD. | **Revised. The MAC SAP details are in clause 5 (in Figure 5-2b, for example). Figure 4-30c does indicate "MLD Data frames" and "Non-MLD Data frames" to give the high-level distinction for legacy STA's traffic, but more details (like the SAPs and therefore DSAFs) would add too much complexity to FIgure 4-30c.****A xref is added, to help the reader find the details in clause 5.** |
| 12305 | Guogang Huang | 4.9.5 | 64.09 | Considering different operations are applied to non-MLD Data frames and MLD Data frames, i.e. different PTKSA, different SN spaces, non-MLD Data frames and MLD Data frames should be incoming from different MAC SAPs, i.e. Affiliated AP's MAC SAP and MLD MAC SAP. Please revise Figure 4-30c. | As in comment | **Revised. The MAC SAP details are in clause 5 (in Figure 5-2b, for example). Figure 4-30c does indicate "MLD Data frames" and "Non-MLD Data frames" to give the high-level distinction for legacy STA's traffic, but more details (like the SAPs and therefore DSAFs) would add too much complexity to FIgure 4-30c.****A xref is added, to help the reader find the details in clause 5.** |

**Discussion: None.**

**Proposed Changes:**

***TGbe editor: Please add a NOTE after the 11th paragraph in subclause 4.9.6 as follows:***

An AP MLD always operates in cooperation with one or more affiliated APs, one for each link. The MLD lower MAC sublayer components implement link specific functions that operate independently of the lower MAC in other affiliated APs(#10522). Use of these MLD lower MAC functions is shared by the AP MLD’s upper MAC sublayer, and the affiliated AP;s upper MAC sublayer (see Figure 4-30c (High level architecture for AP MLD with affiliated APs(#11603))). Some behaviors of MLO require the use of one or more affiliated APs’ upper MAC components. In particular, the affiliated AP MLD upper MAC sublayer components support group addressed traffic, (#12303)and any group or individually addressed traffic to or from any (non-MLO) non-AP STAs. The high-level structure of an AP MLD along with its affiliated APs is shown in Figure 4-30c (High level architecture for AP MLD with affiliated APs(#11603)).

NOTE—A more detailed view of the structure of an AP MLD and operation of its SAPs is discussed in 5.1.5.1, in relation to Figure 5-2b.