IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| Resolution for CIDs related to TDLS (CC34) |
| Date: Feb 11, 2021 |
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 Abstract

This submission proposes resolutions for following CIDs received for TGbe (CC34): 1032, 1029

Revisions:

* Rev 0: Initial version of the document.
* Rev 1: contribution was revised based on feedback received from several members (added as co-authors)
	+ Special thanks to Mike M. & Jouni for their inputs on the TDLS discovery and security aspects

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.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CID** | **Commenter** | **Pg/Ln** | **Section** | **Comment** | **Proposed Change** | **Resolution** |
| 1032 | Abhishek Patil | 125.51 | 35.3 | TDLS operation between a STA of a non-AP MLD and a (legacy) non-AP STA is broken. Furthermore, there are other issues that need to be addressed - for example: issue1: when the intermediate AP is an AP MLD, the frame can cross over and be received on the wrong link. issue 2: TDLS operation on an nSTR link.These topics are discussed in doc 11-20/1692. | The commenter will provide a contribution | **Revised**Agree in principle with the comment. Without any changes, TDLS operation will not work between a STA affiliated with a non-AP MLD and a legacy STA since the legacy STA. The non-AP MLD instantiates a new STA instance with the same MAC address as that of the non-AP MLD to communicate over the direct link with the TDLS peer STA. Furthermore, the rules for setting the fields in the Link Identifier element are provided so that the values carried in the address fields of the frame header and that in the Link Identifier element are consistent. In addition, provided rules (along with examples) to address the case where the discovery/setup frames could cross over when they traverse the AP MLD. Issue #2 will be addressed as a separate contribution.**TGbe editor, please make changes as shown in doc 11-21/0240r1 tagged 1032** |
| 1029 | Abhishek Patil | 118.34 | 12.7.8 | Update 12.7.8 to cover PTK establishment for a TDLS link involving a STA of a non-AP MLD | Commenter will provide a contribution (also see details in 11-20/1692) | **Revised**Spec text is updated to clarify the addresses used for generation of TPK when at least one participant is affiliated with a non-AP MLD. In addition, new rules for TPK generation are provided when both sides are affiliated with a non-AP MLD and the non-AP MLDs have performed multi-link setup with the intermediate AP MLD. The new rules propose to include AP MLD’s MAC address in the generation of TPK in addition to the link AP’s MAC address.**TGbe editor, please make changes as shown in doc 11-21/0240r1 tagged 1029** |

***TGbe Editor: Please note, the baselines for this document are REVmd D5.0 and 11be D0.4***

***TGbe editor: Please add the following (new) subclause after 35.3.17:***

**35.3.xx TDLS handling with multi-link operation**[1032, 1029]

**35.3.xxx.1 General**

When the frames exchanged during TDLS discovery or setup do not include a Basic variant Multi-Link element, the TDLS direct link discovery or setup respectively, is for a single link. Otherwise, the operation is for TDLS direct link over more than one link.

A non-AP MLD that intends to establish a single link TDLS direct link with a peer STA on one of its links follows the procedures defined in 11.20 (Tunneled direct-link setup), with additional rules as defined in 35.3.xxx.2 (TDLS over a single link).

**35.3.xxx.2 TDLS over a single link**

When a non-AP MLD that has performed multi-link setup with an AP MLD establishes a single link TDLS direct link on one of its links, it prepares the context (i.e., security, SN/PN, BA) for the TDLS direct link with the MLD MAC address. For ease of description, this TDLS direct link context is referred to as TDLS STA affiliated with the non-AP MLD in the rest of this subclause.

TDLS discovery and setup between a non-AP MLD and a peer STA involves frames that are sent and received via an intermediate AP (MLD) or sent and received through the direct communication (see Table 11-11a). Frames that traverse the intermediate AP (MLD) are sent or received by a STA affiliated with the non-AP MLD that is part of the multi-link setup with the AP MLD. Frames sent over the direct link are sent or received by the TDLS STA affiliated with the non-AP MLD. The TDLS link, when successfully established, is between the TDLS STA affiliated with the non-AP MLD and a TDLS peer STA at the other end of the direct link.

If the TDLS initiator is the non-AP MLD, then the TDLS initiator STA Address field contained in the Link Identifier element of the TDLS Discovery Request frame, TDLS Setup Request frame or TDLS Teardown frame shall be set to the non-AP MLD MAC address.

If the TDLS responder is the non-AP MLD, then the TDLS responder STA Address field contained in the Link Identifier element of the TDLS Discovery Response frame or TDLS Setup Response frame shall be set to the non-AP MLD MAC address.

When a non-AP MLD initiates a TDLS discovery, it may need to transmit more than one TDLS Discovery Request frame with the BSSID field of the Link Identifier element set to a different BSSID in each attempt. Each attempted BSSID corresponds to that of an AP affiliated with the AP MLD that is part of the multi-link setup. Since the TDLS Discovery Response frame is received over the direct link, the initiating non-AP MLD shall be able to determine the link(s) where the peer STA or non-AP MLD is operating on.

NOTE - Due to the nature of multi-link operation, when a Data frame traverses an AP MLD, it can be relayed on any available link. Furthermore, when a frame that was transmitted by a STA of a non-AP MLD traverses an AP MLD, the AP MLD sets the SA field to the transmitting STA’s non-AP MLD MAC address. Therefore, when a STA affiliated with a non-AP MLD receives a frame from its associated AP that is affiliated with an AP MLD, it cannot determine the link where the frame originated from and it cannot determine if the initiating STA is affiliated with a non-AP MLD or not. Consequently, the non-AP MLD initiating a TDLS discovery doesn’t know the BSSID of the link where the intended peer STA is operating on.

If the TDLS initiator is the non-AP MLD, then the BSSID field contained in the Link Identifier element of the TDLS TDLS Setup Request frame, TDLS Setup Response frame, TDLS Setup Confirm frame or TDLS Teardown frame shall be set to the BSSID of the corresponding AP affiliated with the AP MLD that is operating on the link where the TDLS direct link was established.

If a TDLS STA affiliated with a non-AP MLD transmits a TDLS Teardown frame over the direct link, then the BSSID field contained in the Link Identifier element shall be set to the BSSID of the corresponding AP affiliated with the AP MLD where the TDLS direct link was negotiated.

When both STAs include the Link Identifier Extension element, carrying the AP MLD MAC Address field, in the frames exchanged during TDLS setup phase, the TDLS TPK generation shall include the AP MLD MAC address in addition to the MAC address of the AP affiliated with link where the TDLS direct link is being established, as defined in Equation (12-0b). Otherwise, the STAs shall derive the TPK as defined in Equation (12-0a).

After a TDLS direct link is successfully established between the TDLS STA affiliated with a non-AP MLD and a TDLS peer STA at the other end of the TDLS direct link, other STA(s) affiliated with the non-AP MLD shall cease transmitting MSDUs to the TDLS peer, at the other end, through their associated AP that is affiliated with the AP MLD to which the non-AP MLD has performed multi-link setup.

NOTE – The STAs affiliated with the non-AP MLD can transmit/receive frames to/from other STAs or the DS via the AP MLD.



Figure 35-xx1 – Example of TDLS discovery initiated by a non-AP MLD

Figure 35-xx1 illustrates the scenario where the TDLS discovery is initiated by a non-AP MLD (MLD\_S). MLD\_S has performed multi-link setup with an AP MLD (MLD\_A). MLD\_A has two affiliated APs, of AP1 and AP2, where AP1 operates on link 1. STA1 and STA3 operate on link 1 and are associated with AP1. STA2 affiliated with MLD\_S is associated with AP2. In the example, MLD\_S initiates TDLS discovery by transmitting two TDLS Discovery Request frames (which are Data frames) as it doesn’t know which link STA3 is operating on and whether STA3 is an MLD or a STA not affiliated with an MLD. The first frame (shown on the left “A”) has the BSSID field in the Link Identifier element set to the BSSID of AP1 and the second frame has this field set to the BSSID of AP2 (shown on the right “B”). Both the frames have their Address3 (DA) set to the STA3 MAC address and the ToDS subfield of the Frame Control field set to 1. The TDLS Discovery Request frame can be transmitted over either link 1 (through STA1 as shown in the solid line) or link 2 (through STA2 as represented by dotted line). When the frame is received at the AP MLD (i.e., through AP1 or AP2), it routes the frame to STA3 through AP1 setting FromDS subfield of the Frame Control field to 1 and Address3 (SA) to the non-AP MLD Address (i.e., MLD\_S). STA3 discards the frame that had the BSSID field of Link Identifier element set to BSSID of AP2 as it doesn’t recognize the BSSID. STA3 recognizes BSSID set to AP1 and responds with a TDLS Discovery Response frame, which is a Management frame, with RA set to the MLD\_S and both ToDS and FromDS subfields set to 1. STA3 ignore Link Identifier Extension element as it doesn’t recognize the element. TDLS STA affiliated with MLD\_S receives the TDLS Discovery Response frame, which is sent on the direct link (see Table 11-11a). The TDLS initiator STA Address field and the TDLS responder STA Address field contained in the Link Identifier element (denoted as LI in the figure) carried in the TDLS Discovery Request frame and the TDLS Discovery Response frame are set to MLD\_S and STA3, respectively.

The same considerations apply for setting the fields in the Link Identifier element when the TDLS discovery is initiated by STA3 to establish a single link TDLS direct link with the non-AP MLD. However, in this case since STA3 doesn’t know the existence of multi-link, the BSSID field of the Link Identifier element is set to BSSID of AP1 and the frame doesn’t carry Link Identifier Extension element.

Due to the nature of multi-link operation, a Data frame sent by a STA is transmitted on a different link when it traverses the AP MLD. As a result, it is possible that the TDLS Discovery Request frame (which is a Data frame) sent by STA3 is received on link 2. Figure 35-xx2 illustrates this case.



Figure 35-xx2 – Example of TDLS discovery initiated by a STA to a non-AP MLD

In Figure 35-xx2, the TDLS Discovery Request frame transmitted by STA3 has the ToDS subfield of the Frame Control field set to 1 and Address3 (DA) set to non-AP MLD address (MLD\_S) since STA3 is only aware of MLD\_S and not the link addresses of STA1 or STA2. In this example, when the TDLS Discovery Request frame (which is a Data frame) is received by AP1 and routed to the non-AP MLD, the AP MLD sets the FromDS subfield of the Frame Control field to 1 and the Address3 (SA) to STA3 and transmits the frame either on link 2 (solid line) or link 1 (dotted line). The non-AP MLD receives the TDLS Discovery frame and identifies the intended TDLS link using the BSSID field of the Link Identifier element. In this case, the BSSID is set to AP1 (i.e., link 1), so the non-AP MLD enables the TDLS STA affiliated with the non-AP MLD on link 1. The TDLS STA affiliated with the non-AP MLD responds by transmitting a Discovery Response frame on the direct link to STA3 with the ToDS and FromDS subfields of the Frame Control field set to 0, and Address1 set to STA3 (i.e. RA=STA3, TA=MLD\_S, Address3=AP1). In both the TDLS Discovery Request and TDLS Discovery Response frames, the BSSID, the TDLS initiator STA Address and the TDLS responder STA Address fields in the Link Identifier element (represented as LI in the figure) are set to AP1, STA3 and MLD\_S, respectively



Figure 35-xx3 – TDLS Setup exchange between two STAs each affiliated with a different non-AP MLD

Figure 35-xx3 illustrates the case where a single link TDLS direct link is being setup between non-AP MLDs that have performed multi-link setup with the same AP MLD. The example assumes that the two non-AP MLDs have performed TDLS discovery and the initiating non-AP MLD (in this example, MLD\_S) has decided to perform single link TDLS setup for link 1. As shown in the figure, the TDLS Setup Request frame is initiated by the non-AP MLD, MLD\_S, through the affiliated STA (STA1) to MLD\_R through affiliated STA (STA3). The BSSID field in the Link Identifier element identifies the intended link for establishing the TDLS direct link.



Figure 35-xx4 – Example of TDLS link involving a non-AP MLD

Figure 35-xx4 provides examples of a single link TDLS where at least one of the peer STAs is a TDLS STA affiliated with a non-AP MLD. The TA field of Data frames transmitted by the TDLS STA that is affiliated with an MLD over the direct link is set to its MLD MAC address. The ToDS and FromDS subfields of the Frame Control field are set to 0.

* **Tunneled direct-link setup**
* **General[1032]**

***TGbe editor: Please update the 14th paragraph (including adding the table) as shown below:***

TDLS frames shall use the formatting specified in 11.20.2 (TDLS payload) when they are transmitted through the AP and when they are transmitted over the TDLS direct link. A STA shall not transmit a TDLS Action field in a frame with the Type field of the frame set to Management. A received TDLS Action field in a frame with the Type field equal to Management shall be discarded. Note that the TDLS Discovery Response frame is not a TDLS frame but a Public Action frame. Table 11-11a shows the frames that can be exchanged between the TDLS peer STAs and the path taken by each of them.

**Table 11-11a – Frame type and their pathway in a TDLS setup**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frame** | **Pathway (link)** | **Frame type**  | **Description** |
| TDLS Discovery Request frame | Via AP | Data frame |   |
| TDLS Discovery Response frame | Direct | Public Action (Management frame) | Can be sent unsolicited (i.e., without receiving a TDLS Discovery Request frame) |
| TDLS Setup Request frameTDLS Setup Response frameTDLS Setup Confirm frame | Via AP | Data frame |   |
| TDLS Teardown frame | Both allowed | Data frame | The frame is sent via the AP if the TDLS peer is not reachable |
| TDLS Channel Switch Request frameTDLS Channel Switch Response frame | Direct | Data frame |   |
| TDLS Peer PSM Request frameTDLS Peer PSM Response frame | Direct | Data frame |   |
| TDLS Peer Traffic Indication frameTDLS Peer Traffic Response frame | Direct | Data frame |   |
| Data frameControl frame | Direct |  | Data and Control frames exchange after TDLS session is successfully established |
| GAS frame carrying TDLS Capability ANQP-element | Direct | Public Action (Management frame) | Discovery of TDLS peer STAs. See 11.22.3.3.10 |

* **TDLS Capability procedure[1032]**

***TGbe editor: Please add the following NOTE after the last paragraph in this subclause:***

The mechanism shall work as follows:

…

***TGbe editor: The contents of the last paragraph remain unchanged***

…

NOTE – The TA field of the frame carrying TDLS Capability ANQP-element is the non-AP MLD’s MAC address (see 35.3.xx.2 (TDLS over a single link)) when the STA transmitting the frame is affiliated with a non-AP MLD and the TDLS discovery is for a single link.

* **Link Identifier element**

***TGbe editor: Please modify Figure 9-388 and the 3rd, 4th and 5th paragraph in this subclause as follows:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ElementID | Length | BSSID | TDLS initiator STAAddress | TDLS responder STAAddress |
| Octets: | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Figure 9-388 – Link Identifier element format |

[1032]The BSSID field is set to the BSSID of the BSS of which the TDLS initiator STA is a member when the frame carrying the element is transmitted by a STA that is not affiliated with a non-AP MLD. Otherwise the BSSID field is set to the BSSID of the AP that is operating on the link where the non-AP MLD with which the transmitting STA is affiliated, intends to establish a single link TDLS direct link.

[1032]The TDLS initiator STA Address field is set to the TDLS initiator STA’s MAC address if the STA is not affiliated with a non-AP MLD. Otherwise, the TDLS initiator STA Address field is set to the MAC address of the non-AP MLD with which the initiating STA is affiliated.

[1032]The TDLS responder STA Address field is set to the TDLS responder STA’s MAC address if the STA is not affiliated with a non-AP MLD. Otherwise, the TDLS responder STA Address field is set to the MAC address of the non-AP MLD with which the responding STA is affiliated.

* **TPK handshake[1029]**

***TGbe editor: Please add a NOTE after the 4th paragraph in this subclause:***

The TDLS initiator STA and the TDLS responder STA perform the following exchange to set up a TPK:

…

***TGbe editor: The contents of the 4th paragraph remain unchanged***

…

The MIC field of the FTE is 0 for message 1 and computed as described in 12.7.8.4.3 (TPK handshake message 2) and 12.7.8.4.4 (TPK handshake message 3) for messages 2 and 3 respectively

NOTE – For a single link TDLS direct link, when the transmitting STA is affiliated with a non-AP MLD, the TDLS initiator STA Address field or the TDLS responder STA Address field contained in the Link Identifier element is set to the non-AP MLD’s MAC address (see 35.3.xx.2 (TDLS over a single link)). As a result, the corresponding non-AP MLD MAC address is used during TPK generation.

***TGbe editor: Please update the 8th paragraph in this subclause as shown below:***

The TPK shall be derived as follows when the TDLS setup frames transmitted by at least one of the participating STA does not include the Link Identifier Extension element carrying AP MLD MAC Address:

TPK-Key-Input = Hash(min (SNonce, ANonce) || max (SNonce, ANonce))

TPK = KDF-Hash-Length(TPK-Key-Input, “TDLS PMK”, min (MAC\_I, MAC\_R) || max (MAC\_I, MAC\_R) || BSSID) (12-0a)

where

Hash is the hash algorithm specific to the negotiated AKM (see Table 9-151 (AKM suite selectors))

KDF-Hash-Length is the key derivation function defined in 12.7.1.6.2 (Key derivation function (KDF))

Length is TK\_bits + 128

TK\_bits is cipher-suite dependent and specified in Table 12-7 (Cipher suite key lengths)

MAC\_I and MAC\_R are the MAC addresses of the TDLS initiator STA and the TDLS responder STA, respectively

SNonce and ANonce are the nonces generated by the TDLS initiator STA and TDLS responder STA, respectively, for this instance of the TPK handshake.

The BSSID is set to the BSSID of the BSS of which the TDLS initiator STA is a member.

***TGbe editor: Please add a new paragraph as the 9th paragraph in this subclause as shown below:***

The TPK shall be derived as follows when the TDLS setup frames transmitted by both peers includes the Link Identifier Extension element carrying the AP MLD MAC Address and the setup is for a single link TDLS:

TPK-Key-Input = Hash(min (SNonce, ANonce) || max (SNonce, ANonce))

TPK = KDF-Hash-Length(TPK-Key-Input, “TDLS PMK”, min (MAC\_I, MAC\_R) || max (MAC\_I, MAC\_R) || BSSID || AP MLD MAC) (12-0b)

where

Hash is the hash algorithm specific to the negotiated AKM (see Table 9-151 (AKM suite selectors))

KDF-Hash-Length is the key derivation function defined in 12.7.1.6.2 (Key derivation function (KDF))

Length is TK\_bits + 128

TK\_bits is cipher-suite dependent and specified in Table 12-7 (Cipher suite key lengths)

MAC\_I and MAC\_R are the MAC addresses of the TDLS initiator STA and the TDLS responder STA, respectively

SNonce and ANonce are the nonces generated by the TDLS initiator STA and TDLS responder STA, respectively, for this instance of the TPK handshake.

The BSSID is set to the BSSID of the BSS of which the TDLS initiator STA is a member.

The AP MLD MAC is set to the MAC address of the AP MLD with whom the non-AP MLD has performed multi-link setup.

***TGbe editor: Please add the following row to Table 9-92:***

**Table 9-92—Element IDs[1029]**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Element ID** | **Element ID Extension** | **Extensible** | **Fragmentable** |
| Link Identifier Extension (see 9.4.2.xxx (Link Identifier Extension)) |  <ANA> | <ANA> |  Yes | No |

***TGbe editor: Please add the following (new) subclause in clause 9.4.2:***

**9.4.2.xx Link Identifier Extension element[1029]**

The format of the Link Identifier Extension element is defined in Figure 9-788xx (Link Identifier element format). The usage of this element is described in clause 35.3.xx (TDLS handling with multi-link operation).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ElementID | Length | Element ID Extension | AP MLD MAC Address |
| Octets: | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| **Figure 9-788xxx – Link Identifier Extension element format** |

The Element ID, Length, and Element ID Extension fields are defined in 9.4.2.1 (General).

The AP MLD MAC Address field carries the MAC address of the AP MLD with which the non-AP MLD, affiliated with the transmitting STA, has performed multi-link setup.