### **IEEE P802.11 Wireless LANs**

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| P2P TWT Harmonization | | | | |
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**Abstract**

No available CID; but soliciting the following change regardless.

**Revisions:**

* Rev 0: Initial version of the document.
* Rev 1: Fine tune the unavailability language, add NOTE in regard to the desired behavior at an AP in response to receiving unavailability signaling
* Rev 2: Additional co-author

***TGme editor: Please note Baseline is 11me D7.0. Edits are expressed via Word track changes:***

***Comment:***

There are some minor usages of “unavailable” / “unavailability” that we can set aside:

* The “unavailable TDD slot”, from 10.38.6.2.2 (SP with TDD channel access(11ay)), but that is clearly a different concept distinguished by the following “TDD”.
* An “unavailable” link due to RF conditions:
  + From 10.44.2.3 (Usage of REDS) “A pair of source REDS and destination REDS exchange frames via either the direct link or the relay link until this link is determined to become unavailable due to, for example, blockage or channel degradation.”; also 11.34.3 (Relay operation-type change procedure).
  + From 11.10.15.2 (Measurement Pilot frame generation by an AP) “In case the medium is determined by the carrier-sense mechanism (see 10.3.2.1 (CS mechanism)) to be unavailable at the TMPTT, the AP shall delay the actual transmission”
* An “unavailable channel”:
  + Seems to be a synonym for a disallowed channel under the 20/40 MHz 11.15.6 Exemption from OBSS scanning – see 11.15 20/40 MHz (BSS operation)
  + Related usage under 11.42.8 (White space map (WSM))

Really, however, the *main* usage of “unavailability” is in relation to a STA not being available for communication while otherwise in active state, and is used in multiple places in 802.11REVme including relation to TWT:

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| 11.2.1 General  (#101)A non-AP STA can be in one of two power management modes:   * Active mode: The STA receives and transmits frames at any time if the STA is in awake state. A non-HE STA remains in the awake state. **An HE STA remains in the awake state, unless the STA is unavailable. A STA that is unavailable is not capable of receiving PPDUs. A STA is permitted to be unavailable as described in 26.14.3 (Opportunistic power save), 26.14.1 (Intra-PPDU power save for non-AP HE STAs), and 26.8.4.4 (TWT Information frame exchange for flexible wake time).(11ax)** * Power save (PS) mode: The STA enters the awake state to receive or transmit frames. The STA remains in the doze state otherwise. |
| 11.2.3.6 AP operation  An AP shall maintain for each currently associated STA a Power Management status that indicates in which power management mode the STA is currently operating. APs that implement and signal their support of APSD shall maintain for each currently associated STA an APSD and an access policy status that indicates whether the STA is presently using APSD and shall maintain the schedule (if any) for the STA. An AP shall, depending on the power management mode of the STA, temporarily buffer BUs destined to the STA. An AP implementing APSD shall, if a STA is using APSD and is in PS mode, temporarily buffer BUs destined to that STA. No BUs addressed directly to STAs operating in the active mode shall be buffered for power management reasons. **An HE AP should not transmit to an HE STA if the STA might be unavailable, as defined in 26.8.4.4 (TWT Information frame exchange for flexible wake time) and 26.14.3 (Opportunistic power save), unless the transmission is solicited by the STA.(11ax)** |
| 11.2.3.9 STAs operating in the active mode  A STA operating in this mode shall have its receiver activated continuously, **(11ax)unless the STA is allowed to be temporarily unavailable through the opportunistic power save mechanism defined in 26.14.3 (Opportunistic power save) or through the intra-PPDU power save mechanism defined in 26.14.1 (Intra-PPDU power save for non-AP HE STAs) or 26.8.4.4 (TWT Information frame exchange for flexible wake time); such STAs do not need to interpret the TIM elements in Beacon frames** |
| 26.8.4.4 TWT Information frame exchange for flexible wake time  A non-AP HE STA that transmits a TWT Information frame with flexible TWT to a peer STA   * May go to doze state after receiving the acknowledgment sent in response to the TWT Information frame if it is in PS mode (i.e., the PM subfield of the Frame Control field of the TWT Information frame is 1). * **May be unavailable if it is in active mode (i.e., the PM subfield of the Frame Control field of the TWT Information frame is 0).** * Shall be in the awake state at the time indicated in the Next TWT subfield of the TWT Information frame.(#1201) * Shall be in the PS mode if the PM subfield of the TWT Information frame was 1 and in active mode if the PM subfield of the TWT Information frame was 0. |
| 26.14.1 Intra-PPDU power save for non-AP HE STAs  Intra-PPDU power save is the power save mechanism for an HE STA to enter the doze state **or become unavailable until the end of a received PPDU** that is identified as an intra-BSS PPDU. The STA can enter the doze state if it is in PS mode and **can become unavailable if it is in active mode (see 11.2.3.2 (Non-AP STA power management modes)).** |
| 26.14.3 Opportunistic power save  26.14.3.1 General  In the aperiodic mode, an OPS AP sends an OPS frame or a FILS Discovery frame at any time to provide the scheduling information for all OPS non-AP STAs for the OPS period that follows the transmission of the OPS frame or FILS Discovery frame. Based on this information, **the OPS non-AP STAs that are in active mode may be unavailable during the OPS period**, and the OPS non-AP STAs that are in PS mode may be in doze state during the OPS period  etc |

We see this same “unavailability” term in relation to the P2P TWT sub-features of Channel Usage, where this P2P TWT sub-feature is also built on TWT:

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| 11.21.15 Channel usage procedures  **(#3145)(#6018)To indicate its unavailability, a non-AP STA may transmit a Channel Usage Request frame with the Usage Mode field of the Channel Usage element set to 3 and without a Channel Entry field to inform the AP about its unavailability during the peer-to-peer TWT agreement, also referred to as unavailability notification(#6018).** Otherwise, the non-AP STA (#4337)shall set the Usage Mode field to 0, 1 or 2.  NOTE 8—If the Usage Mode field set to 3, it is possible that the Channel Usage Request frame does not include a Channel Entry field. **In such case, the TWT element indicates the unavailability of the requesting non-AP STA for communication with the AP during the peer-to-peer TWT schedule.(#3145)**  **(#3145)Upon receiving a Channel Usage Request frame with a TWT element configured as a TWT request and a Channel Usage element with the Usage Mode field set to 3 (Unavailability indication(#6018))** that does not carry a Channel Entry field, an AP that supports peer-to-peer TWT scheduling shall transmit a Channel Usage Response frame that includes a Channel Usage element without a Channel Entry field and a TWT element configured as a TWT response (i.e., TWT Request field set to 0) with a TWT Setup Command field indicating Accept TWT and all other fields of that TWT element set to the same value as the fields of the TWT element carried in the Channel Usage Request frame. In this case, the Timeout Interval Value field of the TIE, if any, in the Channel Usage Response frame includes the same value as that of the Channel Usage Request frame. |

We see that this usage is very highly aligned with the main usage of “unavailability”, *except the actual normative language on the AP just misses the mark*:

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| 11.21.15 Channel usage procedures  (#1024)An AP that successfully sets up (#3150)a peer-to-peer TWT agreement (#3146)after receiving a Channel Usage Request frame with a TWT Elements field from a non-AP STA may indicate the lifetime of the (#3150)peer-to-peer TWT agreement for the corresponding TWT element(s) in the Timeout Interval Value field of the (#3146)TIE that it includes in the Channel Usage Response frame and shall set the corresponding Timeout Interval Type field to 5. **An AP that successfully sets up (#3150)a peer-to-peer TWT agreement (#3156)shall consider the non-AP STA to be in power save mode and doze state at the start of the peer-to-peer TWT SP** and back to its original power management mode (#8073)(i.e., the power management mode it had before entering the peer-to-peer TWT SP) at the end of the peer-to-peer TWT SP unless the AP receives a frame addressed to it from the non-AP STA within the time that overlaps with the peer-to-peer TWT SP(#8074), in which case, for the remaining portion of that peer-to-peer TWT SP, the AP shall consider the power management mode and power state of the non-AP STA based on the information carried in the frame received from the non-AP STA. |

Do we really want two different “unavailability” concepts related to TWT that lead to subtly different requirements? Is there anything wrong with the main definition of “unavailability” that would make it unsuitable for P2P TWT agreements negotiated via the Channel Usage procedure?

The author argues “No” and “No”.

***Accordingly, the author proposes the following changes (indicated via Word track changes):***

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| 11.2.1 General  (#101)A non-AP STA can be in one of two power management modes:   * Active mode: The STA receives and transmits frames at any time if the STA is in awake state. A non-HE STA remains in the awake state. An HE STA remains in the awake state, unless the STA is unavailable. A STA that is unavailable is not capable of receiving PPDUs. A STA is permitted to be unavailable as described in 11.21.15 (Channel usage procedures), 26.14.3 (Opportunistic power save), 26.14.1 (Intra-PPDU power save for non-AP HE STAs), and 26.8.4.4 (TWT Information frame exchange for flexible wake time).(11ax) * Power save (PS) mode: The STA enters the awake state to receive or transmit frames. The STA remains in the doze state otherwise. |
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| 11.2.3.9 STAs operating in the active mode  A STA operating in this mode shall have its receiver activated continuously, (11ax)unless the STA is allowed to be temporarily unavailable through the channel usage unavailability mechanism defined in 11.21.15 (Channel usage procedures), the opportunistic power save mechanism defined in 26.14.3 (Opportunistic power save) or through the intra-PPDU power save mechanism defined in 26.14.1 (Intra-PPDU power save for non-AP HE STAs) or 26.8.4.4 (TWT Information frame exchange for flexible wake time); such STAs do not need to interpret the TIM elements in Beacon frames |
| 11.21.15 Channel usage procedures  (#1024)An AP that successfully sets up (#3150)a peer-to-peer TWT agreement (#3146)after receiving a Channel Usage Request frame with a TWT Elements field from a non-AP STA may indicate the lifetime of the (#3150)peer-to-peer TWT agreement for the corresponding TWT element(s) in the Timeout Interval Value field of the (#3146)TIE that it includes in the Channel Usage Response frame and shall set the corresponding Timeout Interval Type field to 5. An AP that successfully sets up (#3150)a peer-to-peer TWT agreement (#3156)shall consider the non-AP STA to be   * in doze state if the non-AP STA was in power save mode, and * unavailable if the non-AP STA was in active mode (see (11.2.3.6 AP operation) and 11.2.3.9 (STAs operating in the active mode))   from the start of the peer-to-peer TWT SP and until the end of the peer-to-peer TWT SP whereupon the power state of a non-AP STA in power save mode reverts to its power state before the peer-to-peer TWT SP unless the AP receives a frame addressed to it from the non-AP STA within the time that overlaps with the peer-to-peer TWT SP(#8074), in which case, the AP shall consider the peer-to-peer TWT SP to have ended and for the power management mode and power state of the non-AP STA to be determined based on the information carried in the frame received from the non-AP STA. |