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# The Impact of Wi-Fi 7 on Cable Networks

Paul Rodrigues

Director, Field Education

SCTE

[prodrigues@scte.org](mailto:prodrigues@scte.org)

## Agenda

- Why Wi-Fi 7?
- Timeline
- Release 1 Features
- Release 2 Features
- Security
- Conclusion

- Speed
  - Wider channels
  - Higher modulation
  - 30 - 40 Gbps
- Better use of RF bandwidth
  - Multi-link operation
  - AP coordination
- For operators
  - Ensure home networks can keep up with demands

# 802.11be (EHT) Development Timeline

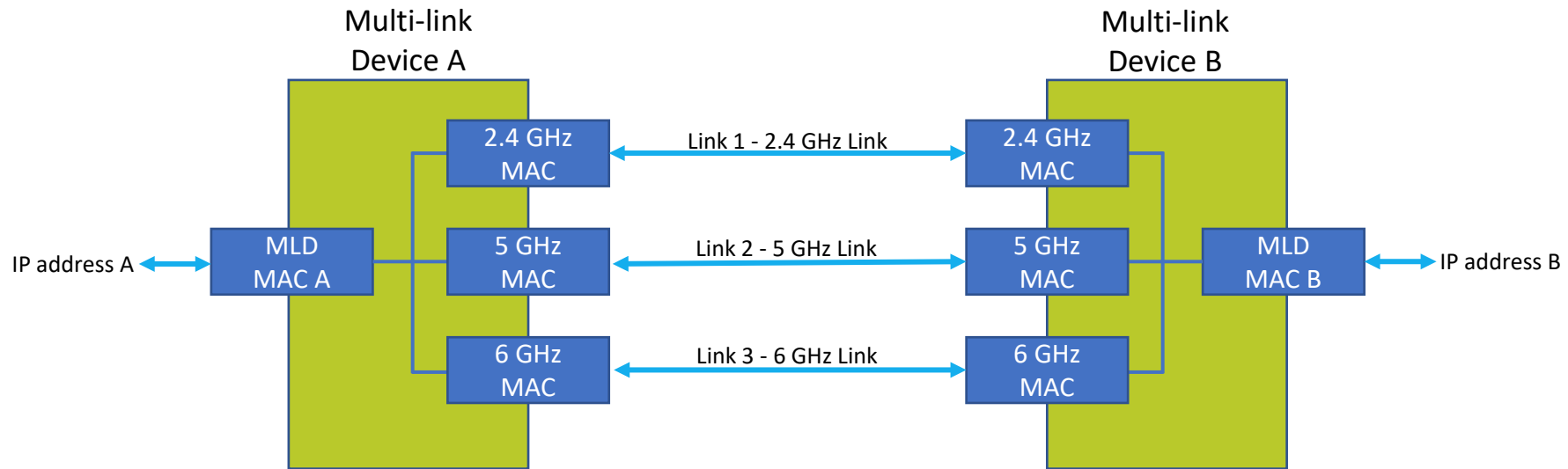


802.11be task group	802.11be Release 1 features	802.11be Release 2 features
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multi-link operation</li><li>• Low-complexity AP coordination</li><li>• 320 MHz channels</li><li>• 4K QAM</li><li>• Multiple resource units per AP</li><li>• Preamble puncturing</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MIMO enhancements</li><li>• HARQ</li><li>• Low-latency operations</li><li>• Advanced AP coordination</li></ul>

## Release 1 Features

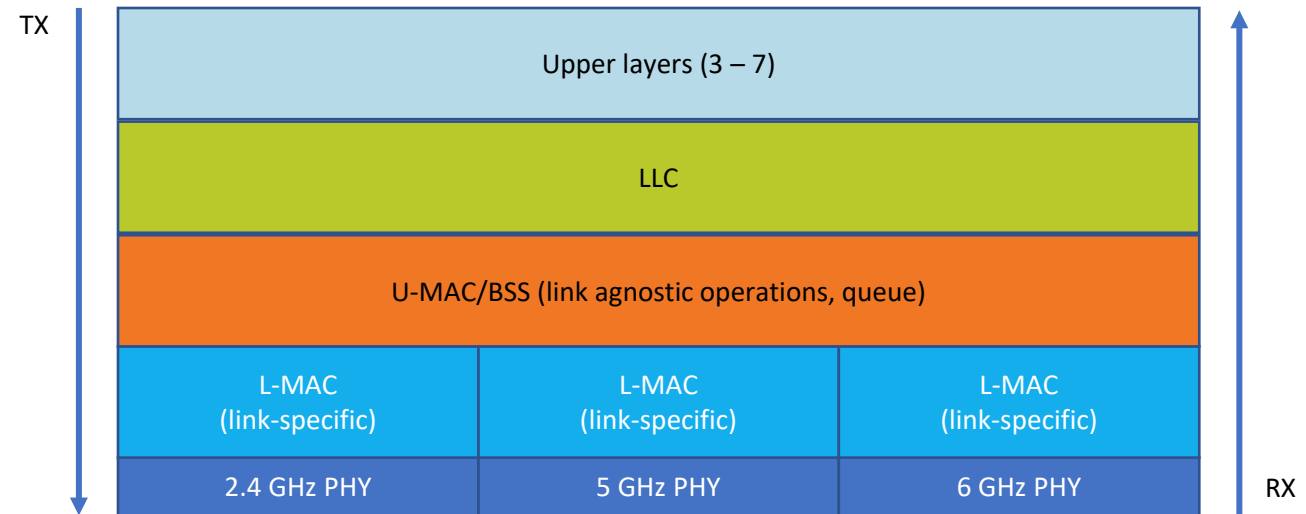
- Multi-Link Operation (MLO)
- Low Complexity AP Coordination
- 320 MHz Channels
- 4K QAM
- OFDMA Enhancements
  - Multiple RUs per STA
  - Preamble Puncturing
  - PPDU Frame Format

## Multi-Link Device

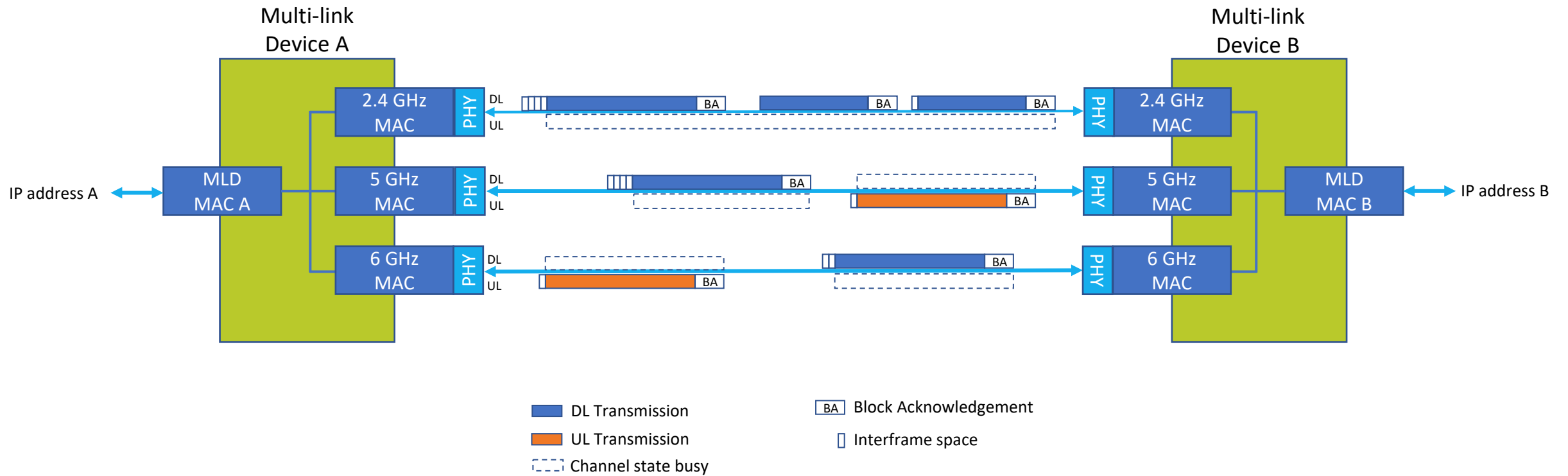


## Multi-Link OSI Architecture

- Each interface has a unique L-MAC
- U-MAC handles coordination between links
- LLC and upper layers treat as one MAC address, the U-MAC

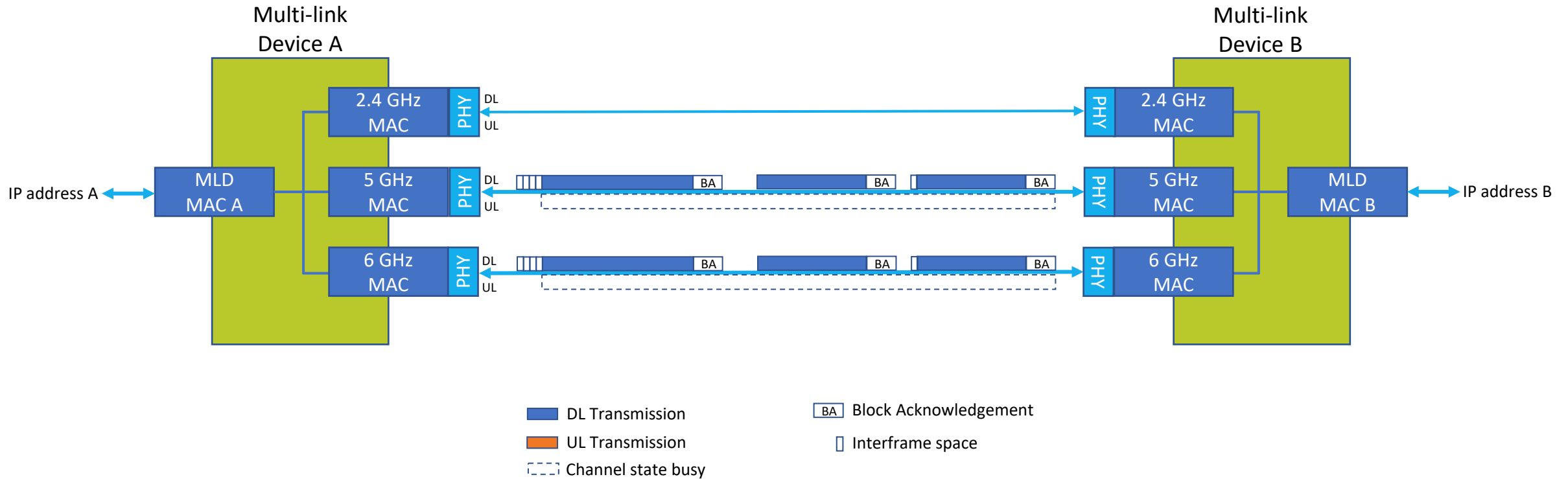


## Simultaneous Transmission Reception (STR)



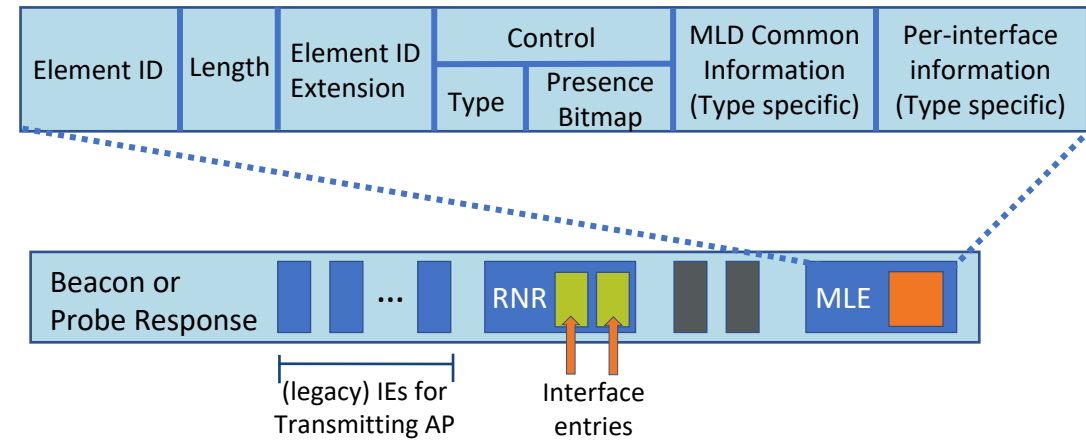


## Non-Simultaneous Transmission Reception (NSTR)



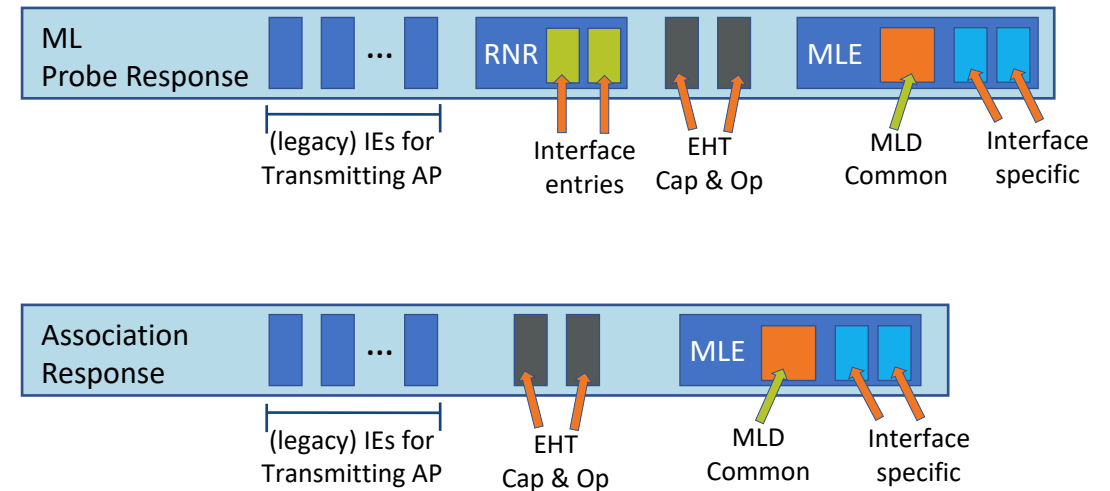
## Beacon and Probe Response Frame

- Basic MLE – Multi-link element
  - Information that is common across all the interfaces.
    - MLD MAC (aka U-MAC)
    - Set of enabled links
    - STR capabilities.
- RNR – Reduced neighbor report
  - Information about other links



## ML Probe Response and Association Response

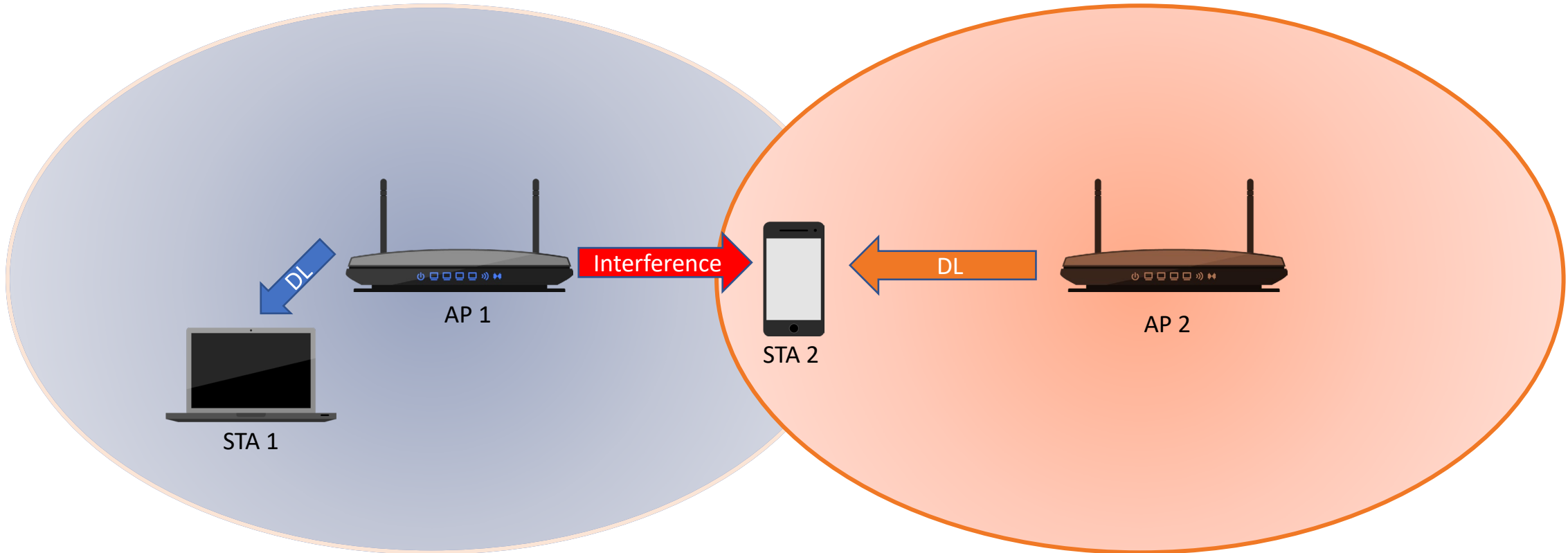
- More details MLE is used
  - Includes all information in basic MLE.
  - Adds information that is not common across the other interfaces.



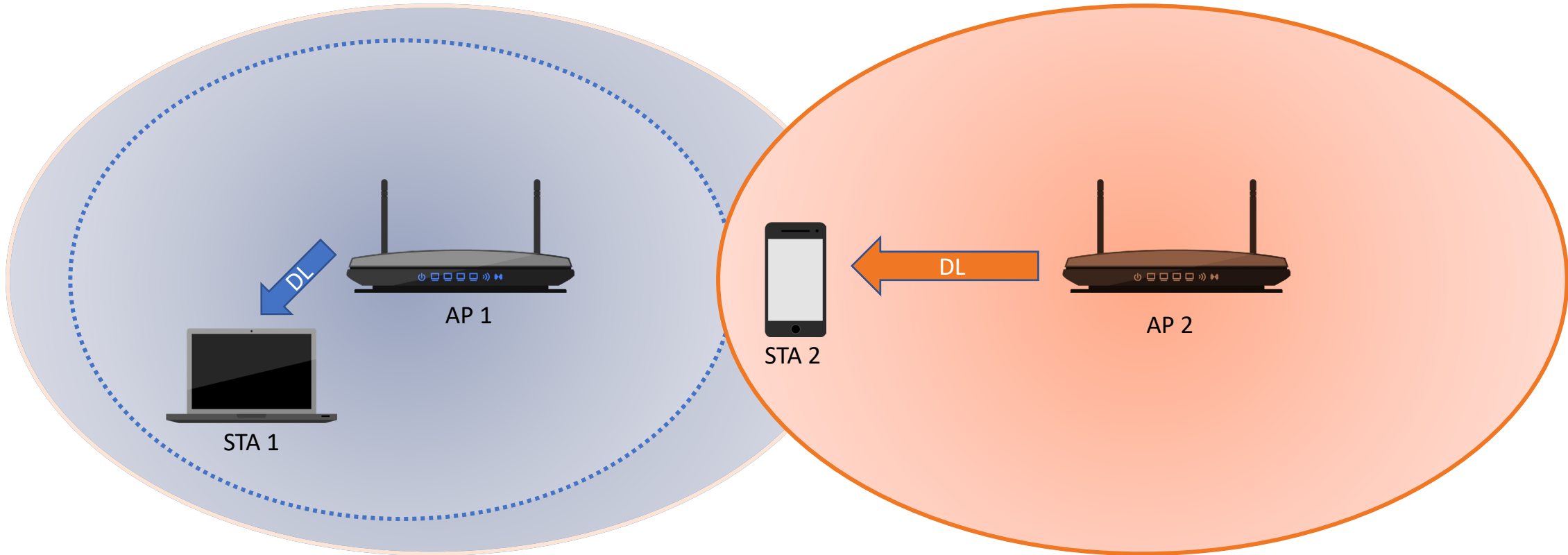
## Release 1 – AP Coordination

- Coordinated Spatial Reuse
- Coordinated OFDMA (Co-OFDM)

## Wi-Fi 6 Spatial Reuse

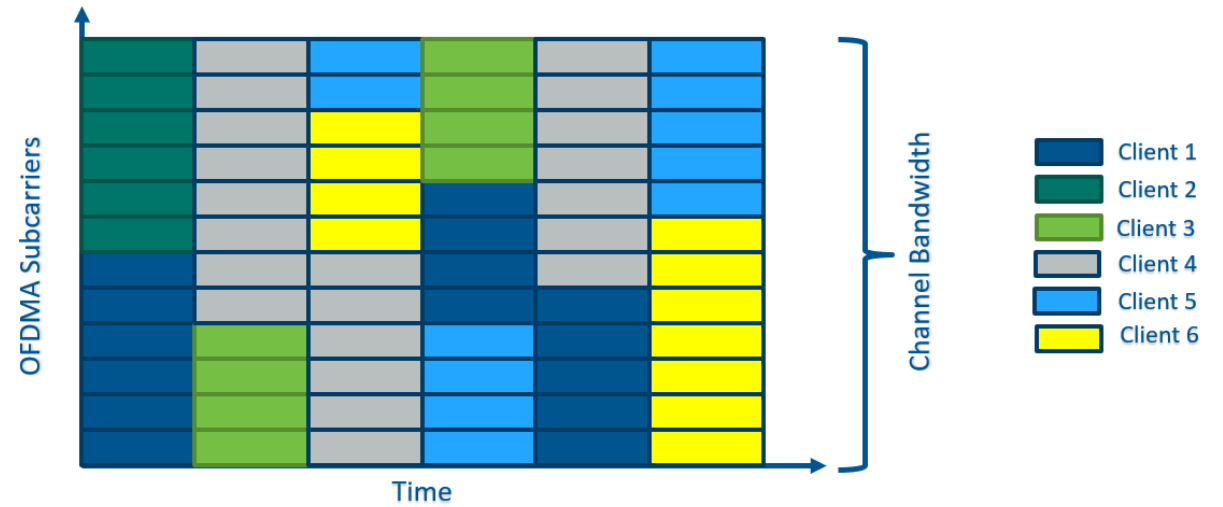


## Wi-Fi 7 Coordinated Spatial Reuse



## Coordinated OFDMA

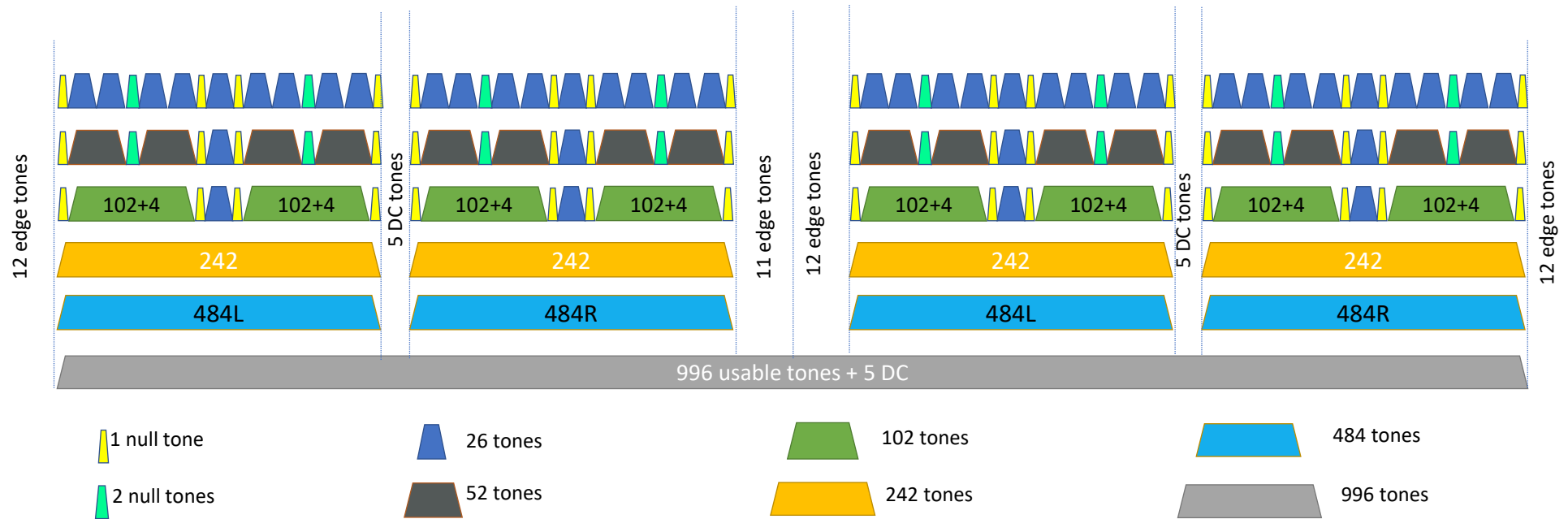
- APs can share RU slots as long as they don't interfere

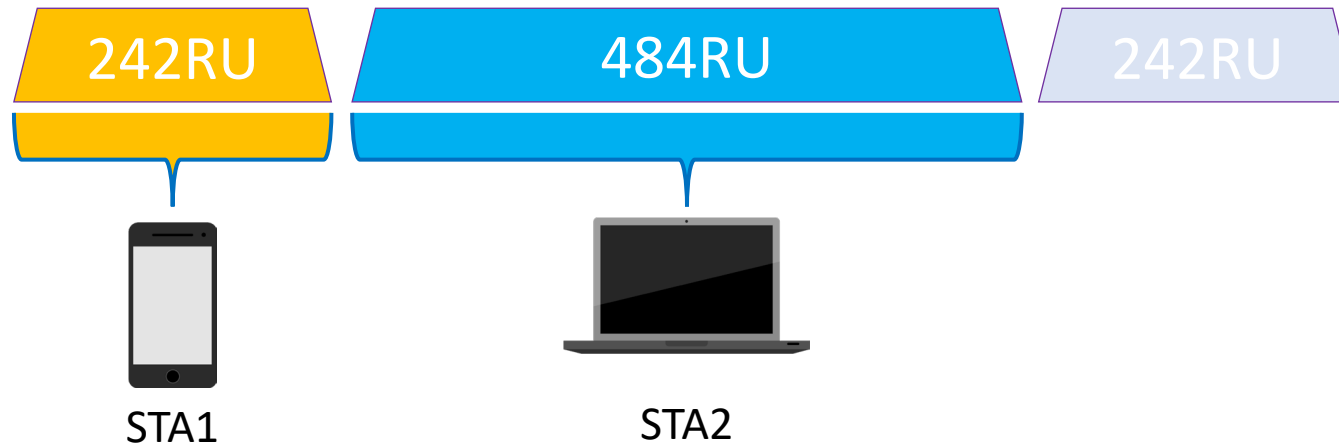


- 320 MHz Channels
  - Single 320 MHz Channel
  - Two 160 MHz Channels
  - 240 MHz Channel
    - 160 MHz + 80 MHz
- 4K QAM
  - 4096 QAM
  - 12 bits per symbol
  - 40 dB SNR

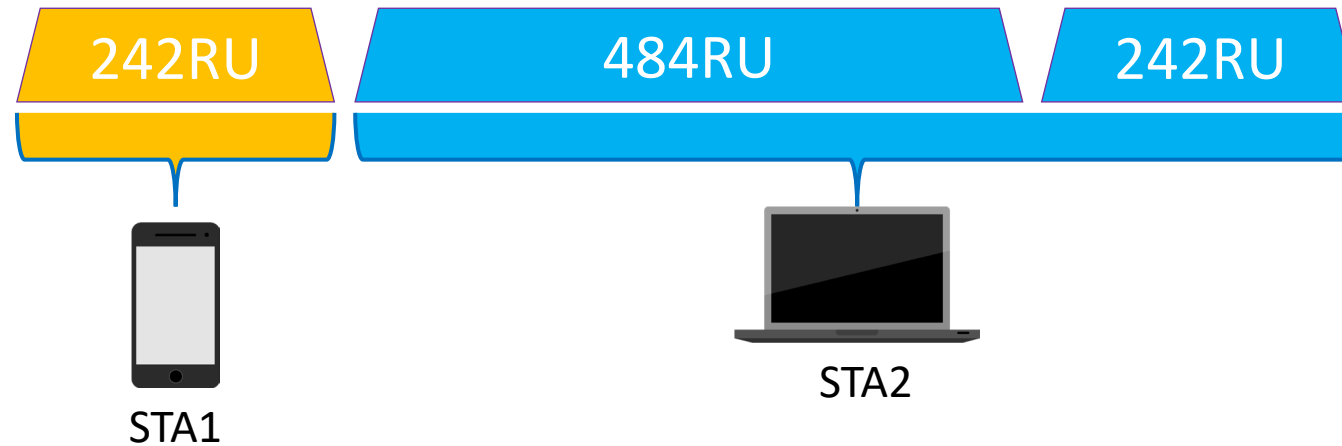


## 80 MHz Tone Map

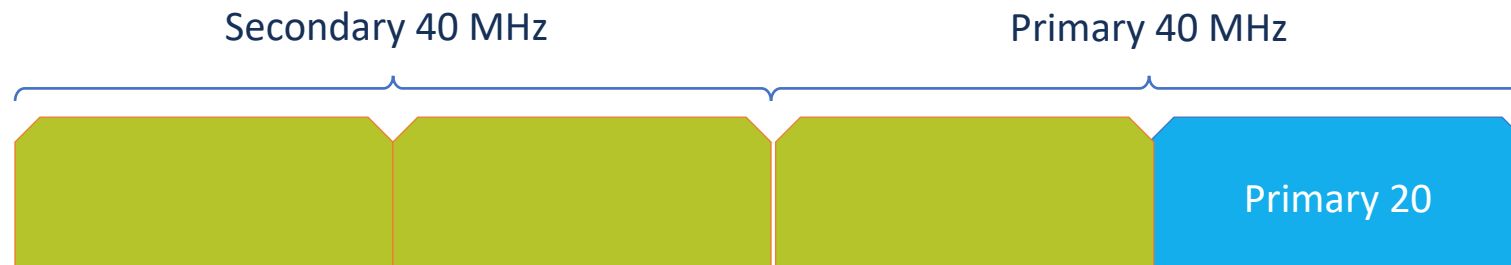




## Multi-RU per STA

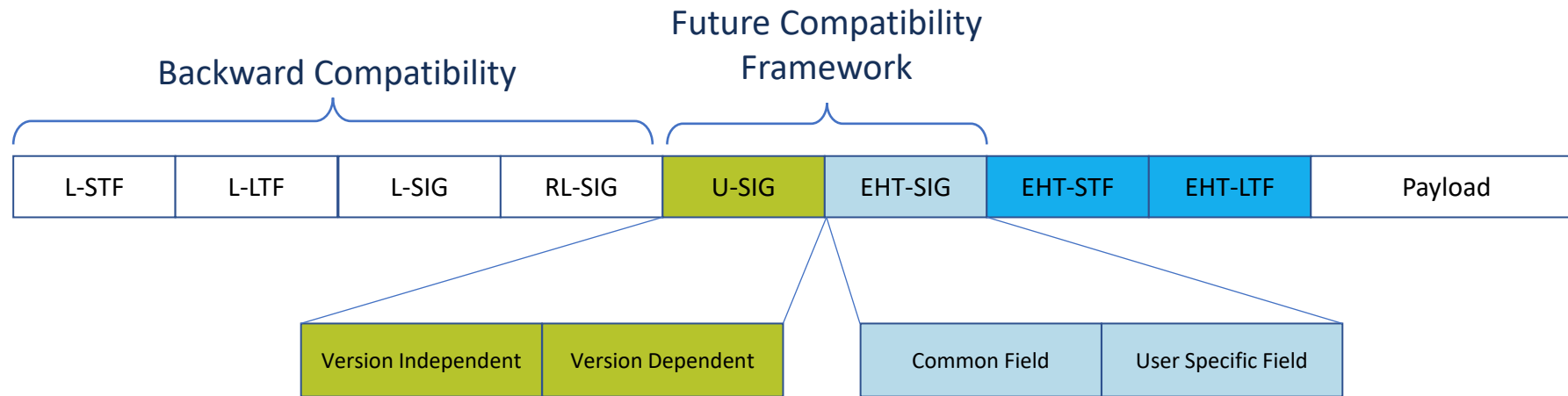


## Channel Bonding – 80 MHz Channel



# OFDMA – Preamble Puncturing





## Release 2 Features

- MIMO Enhancements
- Hybrid automatic repeat requests (HARQ)
- Low Latency Operation
- Advanced AP Coordination

## Wi-Fi Alliance Specification

- Will the same security requirements from Wi-Fi 6 and 6E be carried over as they are for Wi-Fi 7?
- Will there be a separate Wi-Fi 7E certification, similar to 6E?
- Will multi-link devices support legacy security standards on non-6GHz channels?



## Wi-Fi 7

- Wi-Fi 7 is fast
  - 30 – 40 Gbps
  - 320 MHz channels
  - 4K QAM
- Wi-Fi 7 is more than speed.
  - Technologies such as multi-link operation, AP coordination, preamble puncturing, and multi-RU per station improve the use of the available spectrum.
- Wi-Fi 7 can help operators, and customers get the most out of the 10G networks.



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Thank You!

Paul Rodrigues

Director, Field Education  
SCTE  
prodriques@scte.org

Steve Harris

Vice President, Market Development  
SCTE  
sharris@scte.org