

My First Wi-Fi 7

I was triggered by:

Thread # random





Anders Nilsson 2 months ago

As far as I'm been told it's not recommended to turn on MLO (and possibly other features) on Wi-Fi 7 access points providing eduroam. This because of the problems older devices will have connecting. I don't have a Wi-Fi 7 AP to test on yet and is curious if anyone else have had the opportunity to test?

Not impressed by speed – concerned with eduroam compatibility 🤥

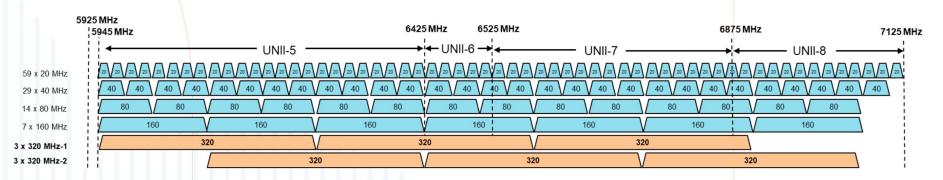
- What does Wi-Fi 7 bring, what is MLO
- Does Wi-Fi 7 require WPA3 192?
- back-of-the-envelope research



Wi-Fi 7



320 MHz channels only exist in the 6 GHz band and consist of any two adjacent 160 MHz channels.



320 MHz

Static puncturing opens up subchannels in 20 MHz increments for workaround interference, incumbents, or other requirements while allowing 320 MHz (or other channels) to freely operate.

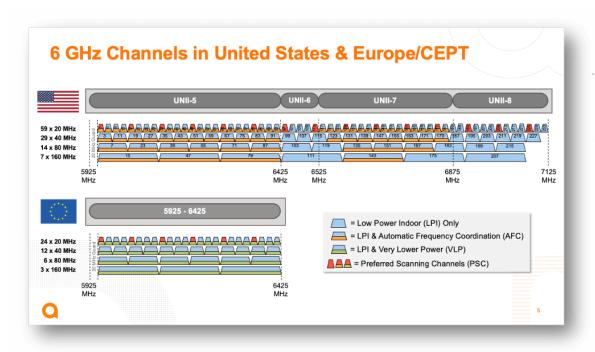
Source: https://www.arubanetworks.com/resource/wi-fi-7-reference-guide/

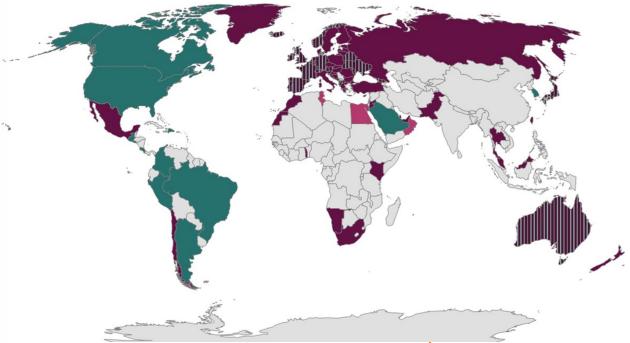


Well, but Europe's 6Ghz

Europe has only one 480Mhz

- Adopted 5925-6425 MHz
- Adopted 5925-7125 MHz
- **Ⅲ** Adopted 5925-6425 MHz, Considering 6425-7125 MHz
- Considering 5925-6425 MHz



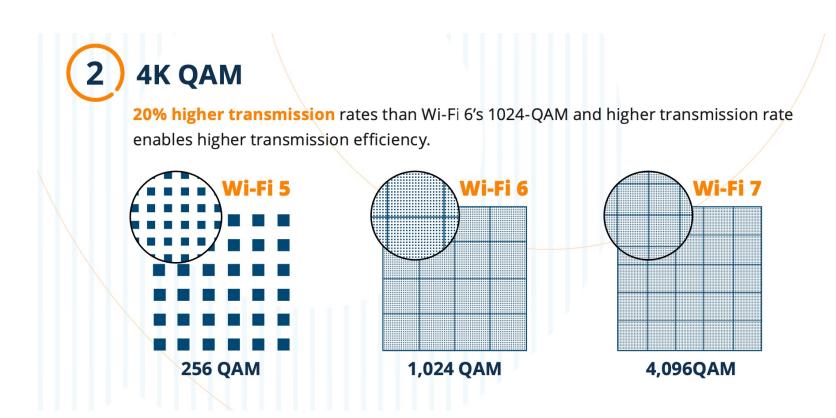


Source: https://www.wi-fi.org/regulations-enabling-6-ghz-wi-fi

Source: https://blogs.arubanetworks.com/solutions/wi-fi-6e-in-europe-frequently-asked-questions/



Wi-Fi 7



Source: https://www.arubanetworks.com/resource/wi-fi-7-reference-guide/

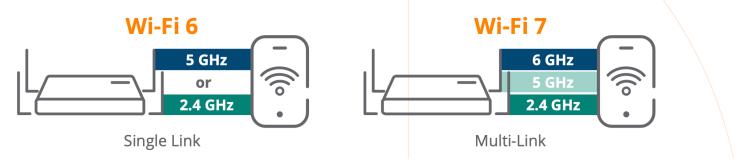


Wi-Fi 7





Prior to Wi-Fi 7, devices used a single link to transmit data or support multiple bands. MLO enables devices to combine different channels across frequency bands together, allowing concurrent transmission and reception of data over multiple links.



Source: https://www.arubanetworks.com/resource/wi-fi-7-reference-guide/



Wi-Fi 7 APs with MLO are still rare

Found TP-Link EAP773 with Wi-Fi 7, MLO, and WPA-Enterprise to do my first tests



Turns out it does MLO on 5 + 6 Ghz, and does not allow AES CCNP-128 on MLO 👤





Wi-Fi 7 MLO types

 Multiple MLO operation modes mixing (2.4,) 5 and 6 Ghz

MLO type	
SLSR	Single-link, single-radio
(E-)MLSR	(Enhanced) Multi-link, single-radio (with reduced function radio to choose link)
MLMR Non-STR	Multi-link, multi-radio (concurrent) (coordinates synchronous transmission across bands)
MLMR STR	Multi-link, multi-radio (concurrent), Simultaneous Transmit and Receive (STR) (sufficient isolation between links, no interference)

One Wi-Fi 7 device tested (S24 Ultra), unsure if it did MLO but it was faster than just 6Ghz



So... client side support

Device	SSID with 2.4 + 5 + 6 GHz	SSID with 5 + 6 GHz
Google Pixel 8	2.4 + 5 GHz MLMR STR 2.4 + 6 GHz MLMR STR	5 + 6 GHz E-MLSR
Samsung S24	2.4 + 5 GHz MLMR STR 2.4 + 6 GHz MLMR STR	SLO
One Plus 11	2.4 + 5 GHz MLMR STR 2.4 + 6 GHz MLMR STR	MLMR STR (Data in 6 GHz)
Intel BE200	2.4 + 5 GHz E-MLSR 2.4 + 6 GHz E-MLSR 5.0 + 6 GHz E-MLSR	5 + 6 GHz E-MLSR
Qualcomm FastConnect 7800 Wi-Fi 7 ref adapter	2.4 + 5 GHz MLMR STR 2.4 + 6 GHz MLMR STR 5.0 + 6 GHz MLMR STR	MLMR STR

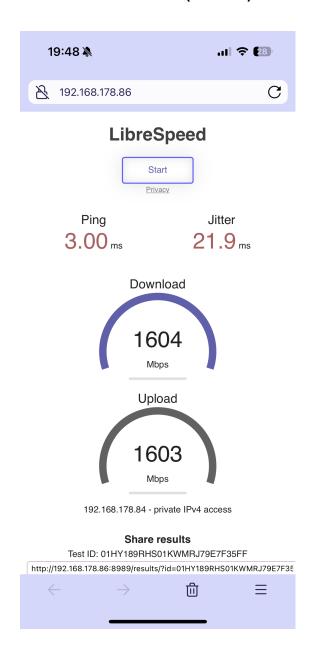


Ok, but – the speed?

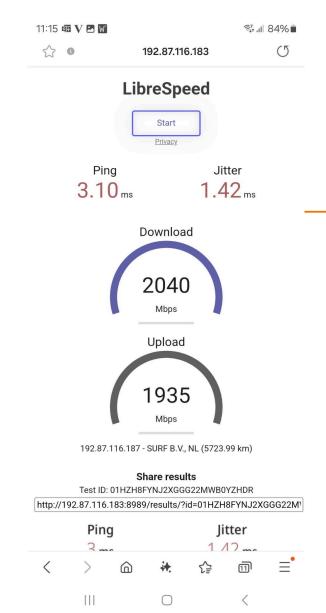
Win 11 Wi-Fi 6 client (5 Ghz)
Intel AX201 160MHz
2401,9 Mbps rate



iPhone 15 Pro (6 Ghz)



Samsung S24 Ultra (WiFi 7, **MLO**) 4323,6 Mbps rate



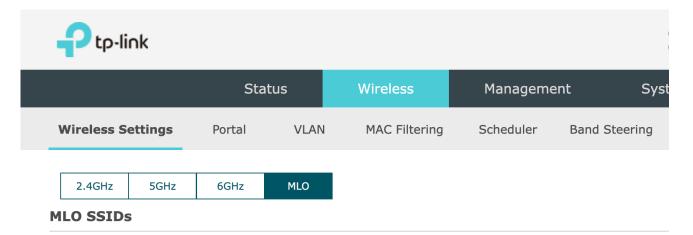
Ok, but – the speed?

Fastest results from random (VERY unscientific) tests, all conneted to Wi-Fi 7 PSK MLO SSID offering 160 Mhz @5Ghz and 320 Mhz @6Ghz (tried to find optimal position/orientation)

Device	Wi-Fi ver/band/rate	Down	Up
Apple iPhone 15 Pro	WiFi 6e, 6Ghz, 2401 / 2161 Mbps	1604	1603
Apple iPhone 13	WiFi 6, 5Ghz, 1201 Mbps	934	542
Apple iPhone 11	WiFi 6, 5Ghz, 1201 Mbps	940	511
Apple iPhone 8	WiFi 5, 5Ghz, 866 Mbps	637	327
Surface Laptop Go 3	WiFi 6 (AX201), 5Ghz (160), 2401 Mbps	1511	1728
Dell Latitude 7430	WiFi 6 (AX211), 6Ghz (160), 2401 Mbps	1128	2017
Samsung S24 Ultra	WiFi 7, 6Ghz (+5?), 4323,6	2040	1935
Google Pixel 5	WiFi 5, 5Ghz, 702 Mbps	603	636
Samsung S10	WiFi 6, 5Ghz, 1201 Mbps	918	741
Acer Chromebook 314	WiFi 6, 5Ghz, 2401 Mbps	1502	1588



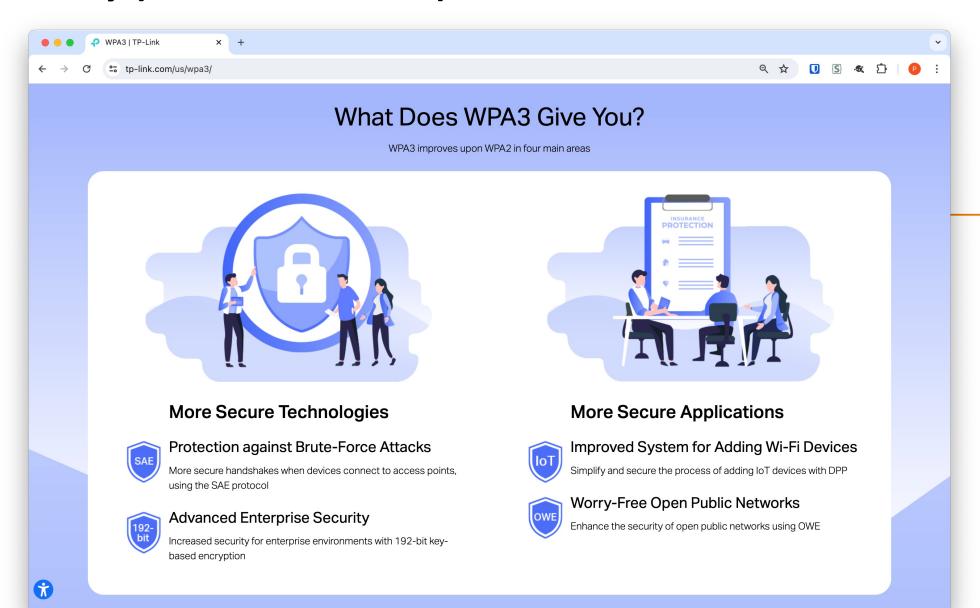
Problematic WPA3 support



ID	SSID		Band	VLAN II	D	SSID Broadcast	Security Mode	Gue
1	wifi7		5GHz, 6GHz	0		Enable	WPA3-Personal	
2	wifi7roam		5GHz, 6GHz	0		Enable	WPA3-Enterprise	
:	SSID:	wifi	7roam					
SSID Broadcast:		₹ 50	GHz ☑ 6Gŀ	Hz i	For the bands configured as MLO, the wireless mode will be fixed as 11be mix, which may cause compatibility problems with some old clients.			
		✓ En	able					
		WP	A3-Enterprise	Y				
Encryption: AES-GCM 256 AES-CNSA								
RANTIIS Server ID		10	10 10 10					

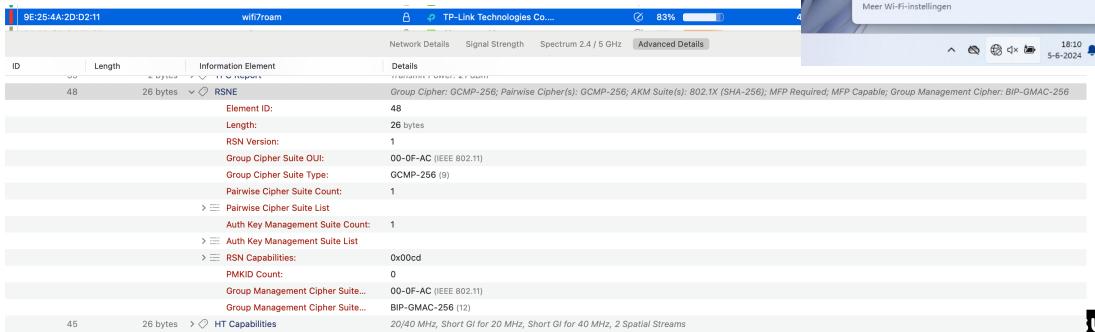


This is crazy (and inconsistent)



AES-GCM 256 is terrible

- Windows doesn't even recognize it being an 802.1x network, asks PSK
- iPhone 15 Pro connected one point, after some upgrades (AP, iOS)
 it didn't
- Google Pixel 5 continued to connect
- Almost all other clients didn't



← Wi-Fi

a iotroam

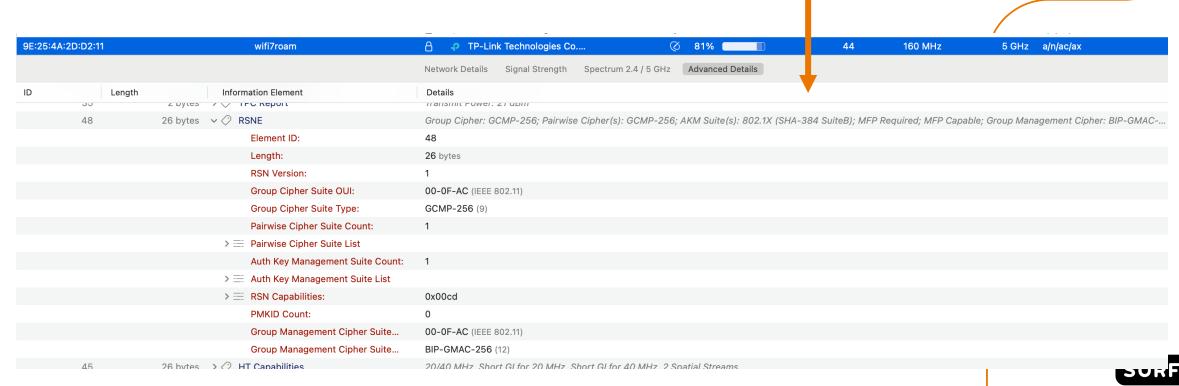
wifi7roam Beveiligd

Beveiligingssleutel voor netwerk invoeren

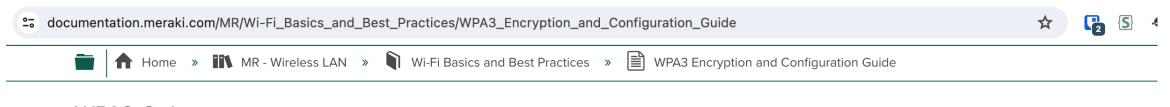
Annuleren

AES-CNSA is (different) terrible

- It works on more devices
- Some clients really really want only EAP-TLS (but it's up to the client, that's clear)



AES-CNSA Meraki documentation



WPA3 Only

This mode uses the same ciphers as WPA2, but requires 802.11w (PMF) to be enabled.

WPA3 192-bit

This mode utilizes 192-bit security while still using the 802.1X standard to provide a secure wireless network for enterprise use. This provides a superior encryption method to better protect any kind of data. The security suite is aligned with the recommendations from the Commercial National Security Algorithm (CNSA) suite and is commonly placed in high-security Wi-Fi networks such as in government, defense, finance, and other industries.

WPA3 192-bit security will be exclusive for EAP-TLS, which will require certificates on both the supplicant and RADIUS server. Also, to use WPA3 192-bit enterprise, the RADIUS servers **must** use one of the permitted EAP ciphers:

- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384

• TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384

So public key algorithm doesn't matter, rsa2048 is fine

WPA3-Enterprise 192-bit follows a similar process as the one in WPA2, however, it is enhanced due to the aforementioned ciphers.

The WPA3 192-bit process is the following:









AES-CNSA is different terrible

Windows really wants EAP-TLS

(11) eap: Removing EAP session with state 0xab119cc3abee8520

(11) eap: Previous EAP request found for state 0xab119cc3abee8520, released from the list

(11) eap: Peer sent packet with method EAP NAK (3)

(11) eap: Peer NAK'd indicating it is not willing to continue

(11) eap: Sending EAP Failure (code 4) ID 255 length 4

(11) eap: Failed in EAP select

DEBUG: EAP result: 1, EAP NAK 0 from peer: No proposed alternative

Android insists on EAP-TLS, but on older devices it still doesn't work



	TP-Link EAP773			Meraki MR22
	Wi-Fi 7 MLO WPA3-SAE	Wi-Fi 7 MLO 1X AES-GCM 256	Wi-Fi 7 MLO 1X AES-CNSA	Wi-Fi 5 WPA3 CCMP-128 SHA256
iPhone 15 Pro, iOS 17.5.1		v /?	▽	▽
iPhone 13, iOS 17.5.1		×	$\overline{m{arphi}}$	$\overline{m{arphi}}$
iPhone 11, iOS 17.5		×	$\overline{\checkmark}$	▽
iPad Air 2022, iOS 17.5		×	▽	
iPad 2018, iOS 17.4.1		×	×	▽
iPhone 8, iOS 16.7.7		×	×	
iPhone SE 2016, iOS 15.8.2	×	×	×	▽
MacBook Pro 2021, Sonoma 14.4.1		×		
iMac intel 2019, Ventura 13.6.4		×	×	▽
Surface Go, Windows 11 Home, 22.230.0.8		×	only TLS	
Dell Latitude 7430, Windows 11		×	♠ only TLS	$\overline{\checkmark}$
Pixel 5, Android 14			× only TLS	
Samsung S10, Android 12		×	×	▽
Samsung S7, Android 8	×	×	×	
Samsung S4, Android 11	×	×	×	▽
Acer Chromebook 314		×	×	▽

Conclusion

- WiFi 7 = \Im and potential to be stable and efficient
- MLO and eduroam =
- AES-CNSA (WPA3-E & 192bit) and eduroam = X
 unless 🍑 🚇 🐿
- AES-GCM 256 and eduroam = X
- WPA3-Enterprise with CCMP-128 (SHA-256) =



