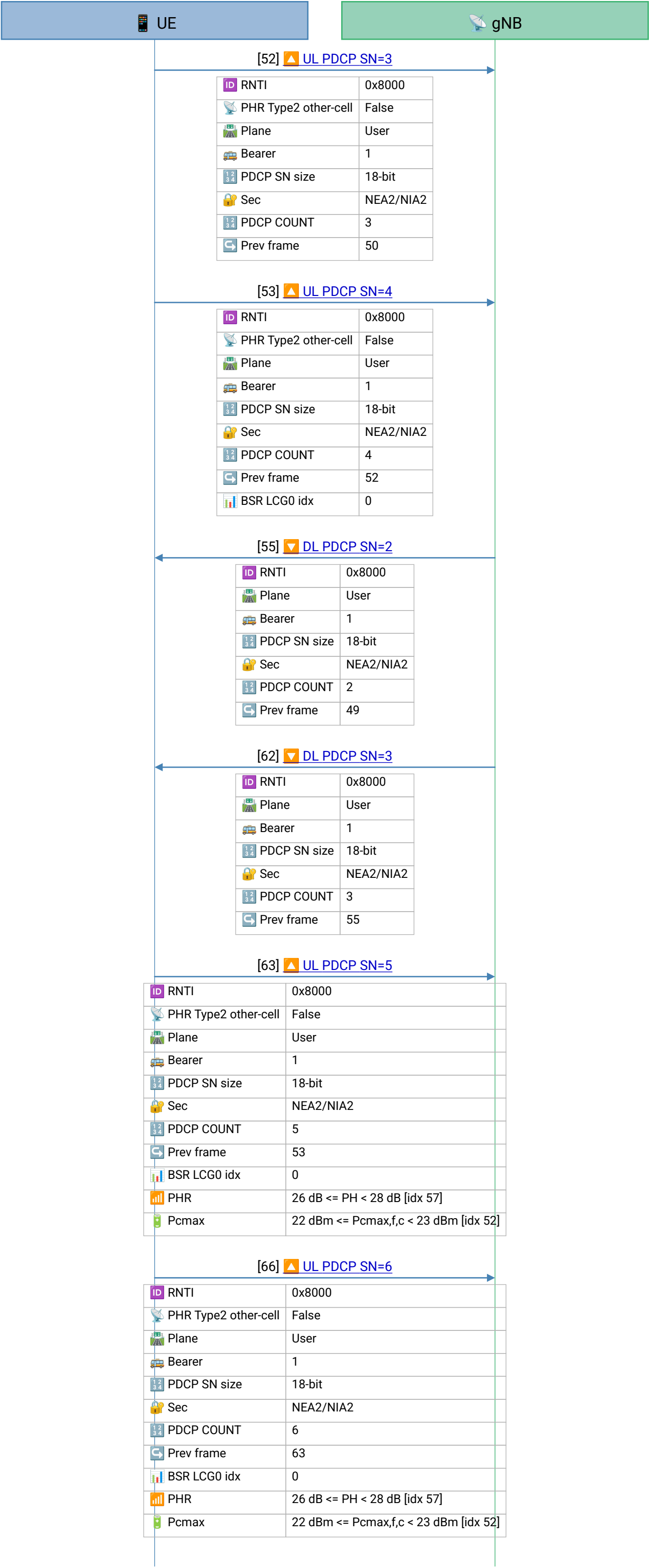
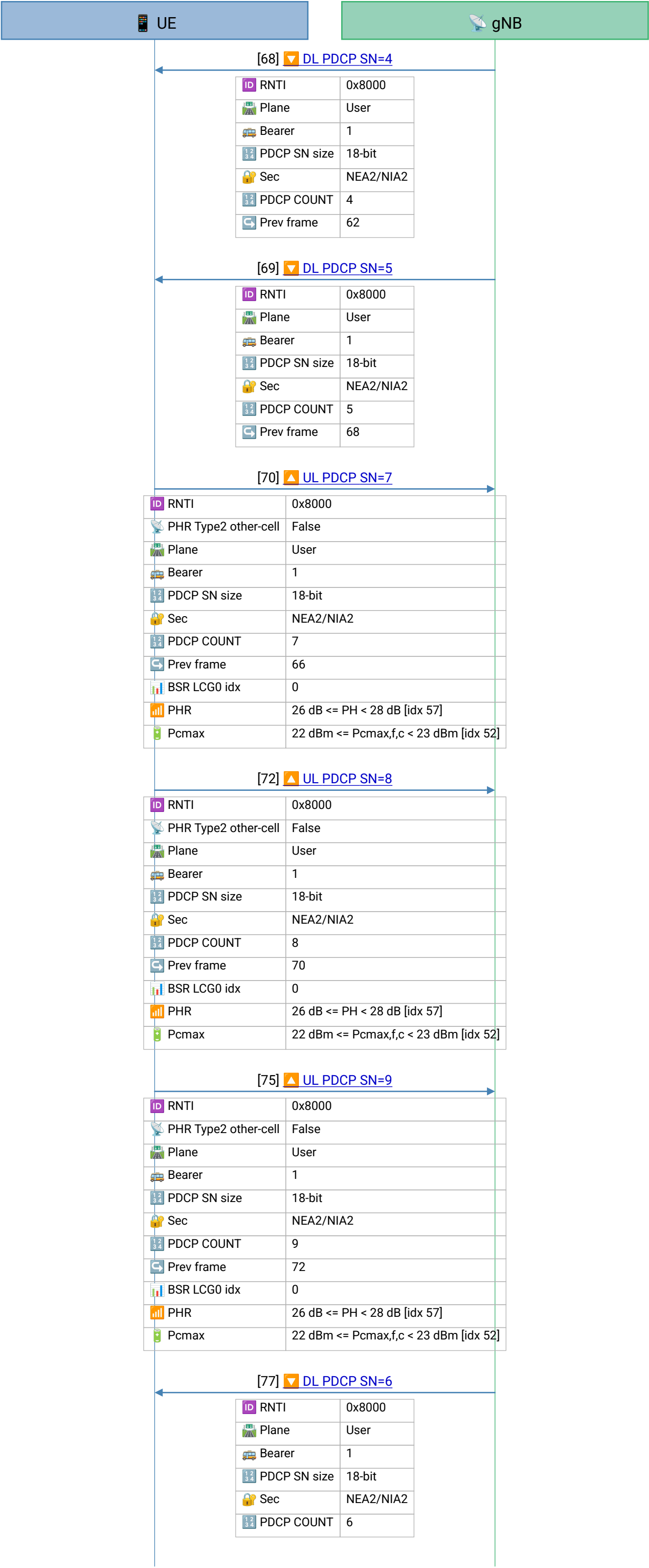
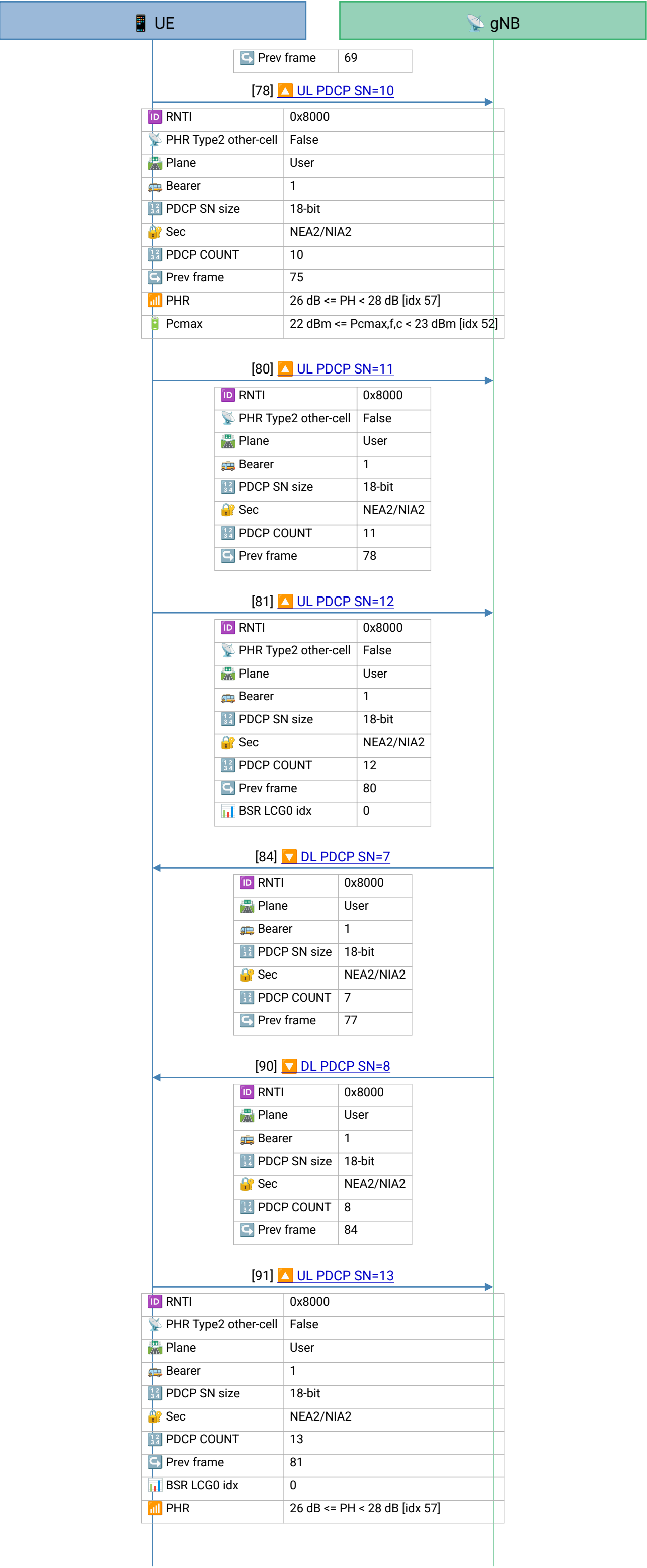








[Frame 78] Uplink SN 10, 88 bytes, and the start of the session's largest uplink run. Over the next four frames the counter goes 10, 11, 12, 13 while RLC uses six transmissions to move them.

[Frame 80] Uplink SN 11, reassembled to 1288 bytes. Three RLC segments, one PDCP number.

[Frame 81] Uplink SN 12, reassembled to 988 bytes. Two RLC segments, one PDCP number.

[Frame 84] Downlink SN 7, 87 bytes. The downlink is at 7 while the uplink has reached

12. If you ever need one image for why a merged PDCP timeline would be unreadable, it is this: two counters at different values, on the same bearer, at the same instant, each perfectly correct.

[Frame 90] Downlink SN 8, 1223 bytes -- **carried whole**. No segmentation at all: the scheduler's grant happened to be large enough. Compare downlink SN 11 at frame 110, which is only slightly larger and gets cut in two. Segmentation is a property of the grant, and PDCP's numbering is unaffected either way.

[Frame 91] Uplink SN 13, 88 bytes.

