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

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| CID 7094 |
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**Abstract**

The document provides comment resolutions for CIDs: 7094.

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| **CID** | **Commenter** | **Clause** | **Page/Line** | **Comment** | **Proposed Change** | **Resolution** |
| 7094 | Kneckt, Jarkko | 27.3.20.2 | 4390/43 | Mapping between an Octet to bits, specifically which bits are LSB and MSB, is ambiguous | It would be better to add a note that clearly defines how the octet is mapped to bits and which bits are LSB and MSB. An example note would be " Note: the Octet should map to bits as follows: B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0, where B7 is the most significant bit and B0 is the least significant bit. An example of this mapping is 0xeb (Octet) = 11101011 (B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0)" | **Revised**TGme Editor makes changes as shown in IEEE 802.11-24/0697r0 |

**Discussion**

Agree with the commenter that the standard should be clear on which bits are the most significant bits and which are the least significant bits.

**Proposed Resolution**

TGme Editor make the following changes to the Draft,

The first seven pseudorandom octets (*Octet0*–*Octet6*) in the secure NDP are used for per stream phase rotations see 27.3.20.3 (Pseudorandom and deterministic per spatial stream phase rotations(11az)).

Note: the Octet should map to bits as follows: B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0, where B7 is the most significant bit and B0 is the least significant bit. An example of this mapping is 0xeb (Octet) = 11101011 (B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0).

Starting with *Octet7*, these pseudorandom octets are used for construction of pseudorandom 64-QAM values in the secure HE-LTF sequences.