IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| **Specification Framework for TGba** |
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Abstract

This document provides the framework from which the draft TGba amendment will be developed. The document provides an outline of each the functional blocks that will be a part of the final amendment. The document is intended to reflect the working consensus of the group on the broad outline for the draft specification. As such it is expected to begin with minimal detail reflecting agreement on specific techniques and highlighting areas on which agreement is still required. It may also begin with an incomplete feature list with additional features added as they are justified. The document will evolve over time until it includes sufficient detail on all the functional blocks and their inter-dependencies so that work can begin on the draft amendment itself.

**Revision history**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Revision | Date | Changes |
| 0 | April 10, 2017 | Added motioned text agreed in March IEEE F2F [1] |
| 1 | May 30, 2017 | Added motioned text agreed in May IEEE F2F [2] |
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# Definitions

# Abbreviations and acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AC  | access category |
| CW | contention window |
| EDCA | enhanced distributed channel access |
| EDCAF | enhanced distributed channel access function |
| DFS | dynamic frequency selection |
| OFDM | orthogonal frequency division multiplexing |
| OOK | on-off keying |
| TSF | timing synchronization function |
| WUR | wake-up radio |
| WURx | wake-up receiver |

# WUR Physical Layer

## General

This section describes the functional blocks in the physical layer.

1. A 20MHz non-HT preamble is prepended in any WUR PPDU, including L-STF, L-LTF and L-SIG fields. A 20MHz OFDM symbol, with tone spacing 312.5 KHz and BPSK, and of duration 4 us, is present immediately after the L-SIG field and right before the narrow band portion of any WUR PPDU.

[Motion, May 2017, See [2] [3]]

## WUR Preamble

## WUR Payload

1. Use OOK for modulation of the payload portion of the wake-up packet. The Preamble design is TBD. The operation in DFS channels is TBD. [Motion 1, March 2017, see [1] [4]]
2. The OOK waveform of wake-up packet is generated by populating TBD number of 802.11 OFDM subcarriers
* The WUR preamble part is TBD
* The operation in DFS channel is TBD

[Motion 1, March 2017, see [1] [5]]

1. Use Manchester Coding in the WUR PHY Design
* The structure of the OFDM symbol and the data rate is TBD
* The Preamble design is TBD

[Motion, May 2017, see [2] [6]]

1. IEEE 802.11ba supports multiple data rates for the payload part of the wake-up packet [Motion 1, May 2017, see [2] [7]]
2. Manchester code shall be used for all of the data rates for the payload part of the wake-up packet [Motion 2, May 2017, see [2] [7]]

# WUR MAC

## General

This section describes general MAC functional blocks.

1. IEEE 802.11ba shall provide mechanisms to enable re-discovery of WUR stations by AP. [Motion, March 2017, see [1] [8]]

## WUR Negotiation

1. Define WUR Action frame to enable WUR negotiation
* Note that WUR Action frame is sent through primary connectivity radio

[Motion 1, March 2017, see [1] [9]]

## WURx Schedule

1. STA can have Duty cycle mode for wake-up receiver (WURx) [Motion 2, March 2017, see [1] [9]]
2. The period of the WUR duty cycle as shown below is a multiple of a basic unit. The basic unit is indicated by the AP. The on duration in each period for WUR duty cycle as shown below is larger than or equal to a minimum wake-up duration. The minimum wake-up duration is indicated by the AP.



[Motion 1 and 2, May 2017, see [2] [10]]

1. AP decides the starting point for one WUR duty cycle schedule. How to indicate the starting point is TBD. [Motion 3, May 2017, see [2] [10]]

## WUR Beacon

1. Define a WUR Beacon frame which can be transmitted periodically
* The WUR Beacon is transmitted to WURs.

[Motion 4, March 2017, see [1] [11]]

1. WUR Beacon interval can be indicated in WUR Mode element
* Note that WUR mode element is sent through primary connectivity radio

[Motion 2, March 2017, see [1] [12]]

1. Define a synchronization mechanism to solve the timing mismatch problems associated with WUR duty cycle mode. [Motion 1, March 2017, see [1] [13]]
2. The WUR beacon frame may carry partial TSF for synchronization. The number of bits of the partial TSF is TBD. [Motion, May 2017, see [2] [14]]

## WUR Mode

1. WUR mode signaling shall be defined for the WUR STA to enter the WUR mode
* Explicit or implicit signaling is TBD
* If signaling is explicit, WUR mode signaling is done on the Primary connectivity radio
* Wake-up operating parameter may be notified in WUR mode signaling
	+ Detailed parameters are TBD

[Motion, May 2017, see [2] [15]]

## Wake-up Operation

### General

1. A STA shall not transmit WUR signal if the primary connectivity radio of the STA is turned off. [Motion 2, March 2017, see [1] [11]]
2. The AP can send a Trigger Frame in 11ax to solicit response frames from one or more STAs after sending a wake-up packet to the STA(s). [Motion 3, March 2017, see [1] [11]]

### Channel Access

1. Use EDCA to send wake-up packets
* The EDCA parameter set for wake-up packets is TBD

[Motion 5, March 2017, see [1] [11]]

1. An AP reuses existing 4 ACs and corresponding EDCA parameters to transmit WUR signal
* Note that WUR signal includes unicast wake-up packet, multicast wake-up packet, and WUR Beacon

[Motion 1, May 2017, see [2] [16]]

1. An AP may use any AC for sending a multicast wake-up packet. An AP may use any AC for sending a WUR Beacon.

[Motion 2, May 2017, see [2] [16]]

1. An AP may use any AC for sending a unicast wake-up packet to a STA if the AP does not have pending buffered frame to the STA.

[Motion 3, May 2017, see [2] [16]]

1. After an AP sends a WUR signal using EDCAF of a particular AC, the AP shall not update CW and retry count of the AC. After identifying failure for a unicast wake-up packet that is sent using EDCAF of a particular AC, AP shall not update CW and retry count of the AC.

[Motion 4, May 2017, see [2] [16]]

### Unicast Wake-up Operation

1. After AP sends a unicast wake-up packet to a STA, AP waits for a timeout interval
* If AP receives any transmission from the STA within the timeout interval, then the wake-up packet transmission is successful
* Otherwise, the wake-up packet transmission fails, and AP may retransmit the wake-up packet to the STA

[Motion 3, March 2017, see [1] [9]]

1. A STA should send a response frame to the AP using primary connectivity radio after receiving a unicast wake-up packet. [Motion 1, March 2017, see [1] [11]]

### Multicast Wake-up Operation

1. IEEE 802.11ba spec shall define a mechanism to wake up multiple WUR mode STAs (e.g., multi-user wake-up frame). [Motion 2, March 2017, see [1] [17]]
2. After the transmission of broadcast wake-up frame, the AP can transmit broadcast/multicast frames through primary connectivity radio after the preparation period. [Motion 3, March 2017, see [1] [18]]

## WUR Frame formats

1. The identifier of transmitter and/or receiver in a wake-up frame shall not be the MAC address. [Motion 1, March 2017, see [1] [18]]

# References

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