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IEEE P802.11ba[™]/D0.0

Draft Standard for Information technology— Telecommunications and information exchange between systems Local and metropolitan area networks— Specific requirements

Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications

Amendment 9: Wake-Up Radio Operation

Prepared by the 802.11 Working Group of the

LAN/MAN Standards Committee of the IEEE Computer Society

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Abstract: This amendment defines modifications to both the IEEE 802.11 physical layer (PHY) and the medium access control (MAC) sublayer for wake-up radio operation.

Keywords: wake-up radio, wake-up receiver, PHY, physical layer, MAC, medium access control, primary connectivity radio

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Introduction

This amendment defines modifications to both the IEEE 802.11 physical layer (PHY) and the medium access control (MAC) sublayer for wake-up radio operation.

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<name>

IEEE Standards Program Manager, Document Development

<name>

IEEE Standards Program Managers, Technical Program Development

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Telecommunications and information exchange between systems—
Local and metropolitan area networks—
Specific requirements

Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) specifications

Amendment 9: Wake-Up Radio Operation

[This amendment is based on IEEE Std 802.11-2016 amended by IEEE Std 802.11ai-2016, IEEE P802.11ah-2016, IEEE P802.11aq/D12.0, IEEE P802.11aj/D8.0, IEEE P802.11ax/D2.0, IEEE P802.11ay/D0.5, and IEEE P802.11az/D0.0]

NOTE—The editing instructions contained in this amendment define how to merge the material contained therein into the existing base standard and its amendments to form the comprehensive standard.

The editing instructions are shown in **bold italic**. Four editing instructions are used: change, delete, insert, and replace. **Change** is used to make corrections in existing text or tables. The editing instruction specifies the location of the change and describes what is being changed by using strikethrough (to remove old material) and <u>underscore</u> (to add new material). **Delete** removes existing material. **Insert** adds new material without disturbing the existing material. Insertions may require renumbering. If so, renumbering instructions are given in the editing instruction. **Replace** is used to make changes in figures or equations by removing the existing figure or equation and replacing it with a new one. Editorial instructions, change markings and this NOTE will not be carried over into future editions because the changes will be incorporated into the base standard.

Editorial Notes

Editor's Note: Editorial Notes in the body of the standard appear like this. They will be removed before publication. They may highlight some issue that the editor has had to address during the implementation of a change. Where there may be any technical impact from an editing issue, the editor will raise a technical impact from an editing its analysis.

nical letter ballot comment. There is no need for voters to comment on such issues unless they have a specific resolution they wish to present.

Editor's Note: Headings with empty content or Headings preceding editing instructions that modify the contents of the referenced subclause are there to provide context to the reader of this document, they have no other significance.

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Tags are shown close to the point of change. When a whole subclause is new, the heading is tagged.

Otherwise, when a whole paragraph is new, the paragraph is tagged. Otherwise tags are placed after a section of changes within a paragraph or at the end of the paragraph if the changes are substantial.

New tables are tagged in the table caption (if there is one), or in the introductory paragraph. Otherwise, new rows in existing tables are tagged only in the first column, to avoid distraction. Otherwise, a modified cell is tagged.

Finally, any other changes made by the editor (e.g., for grammar, language, style & consistency with other comment resolutions, baseline, etc.) are tagged (#Ed).

Editor's Note: A cumulative status of the versions of this draft is shown below.

Table 1—Draft Status

Draft	Date	Status
D0.0	2017-10-23	Proposed draft specification

3. Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations

3.2 Definitions specific to IEEE 802.11

Insert the following definitions maintaining alphabetical order:

primary connectivity radio (PCR): A radio with the capability to transmit and receive 20 MHz non-HT PPDU.

wake-up radio (WUR): A companion radio to a primary connectivity radio with the capability to transmit or receive WUR PPDU.

wake-up receiver (WURx): A companion receiver to a primary connectivity radio with the capability to receive WUR PPDU.

wake-up radio (WUR) physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU): A PPDU transmitted with the TXVECTOR parameter FORMAT equal to WUR.

3.4 Abbreviations and acronyms

Insert the following acronym definitions (maintaining alphabetical order):

OOK on-off keying

PCR primary connectivity radio

TD type dependent WUR wake-up radio WURx wake-up receiver

4. General description

4.3 Components of the IEEE Std 802.11 architecture

Insert a new subclause after subclause 4.3.15 as follows:

4.3.15a Wake-up radio (WUR) STA

The main PHY features in a WUR STA are the following:

— <Texts to be filled>

The main MAC features in a WUR STA are the following:

— <Texts to be filled>

A WUR non-AP STA can receive a wake-up frame from a WUR AP STA to trigger a transition of the corresponding primary connectivity radio to the awake state.

9. Frame formats

9.1 General requirements

Change the paragraph as follows:

The format of the MAC frames is specified in this clause. WUR frame format is defined in Subclause 9.10, and other MAC frame formats are defined in Subclauses 9.2 to 9.9. A STA shall be able to properly construct a subset of the frames specified in this clause for transmission and to decode a (potentially different) subset of the frames specified in this clause upon validation following reception. The particular subset of these frames that a STA constructs and decodes is determined by the functions supported by that particular STA. A STA shall be able to validate every received frame using the frame check sequence (FCS) and to interpret certain fields from the MAC headers of all frames.

A STA shall transmit frames using only the frame formats described in Clause 9.

9.4 Management and Extension frame body components

9.4.1 Fields that are not elements

9.4.1.11 Action field

<Texts to be modified>

9.4.2 Elements

Insert the following new subclauses after the last subclause in 9.4.2:

9.4.2.262 WUR Mode element

<Texts to be filled>

9.4.2.263 WUR Capabilities element

<Texts to be filled>

9.6 Action frame format details

Insert the following new subclause after the last subclause in 9.6:

9.6.31 WUR Action details

<Texts to be filled>

Insert the following new subclause after the last subclause in 9:

9.10 WUR frame formats

<Texts to be filled>

Insert new Clauses 31 and 32 following Clause 30 as follows:

31. Wake-Up Radio (WUR) MAC specification

31.1 Introduction

<Texts to be filled>

31.2 Channel access

<Texts to be filled>

31.3 Maintaining synchronization

<Texts to be filled>

31.4 WURx duty cycle operation

<Texts to be filled>

31.5 Power management with WUR mode

<Texts to be filled>

31.6 Wake-up operation

<Texts to be filled>

<Texts to be filled>

32.3.11 WUR receive procedure

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<Texts to be filled>