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

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| Spec Text on FDMA Padding Content | | | | |
| Date: 2018-09-11 | | | | |
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**Abstract**

This document contains text on “FDMA Padding Content” to be adopted into Draft 1.0.

**Discussion**

At the September IEEE meeting, several presentations were made suggesting FDMA padding content [1, 2]. Here we propose Spec Text for the padding design based on the consensus.

1. Rui Cao, Hongyuan Zhang and Liwen Chu, “WUR FDMA Padding Content,” IEEE 802.11/18-1463r0, September 2018
2. Steve Shellhammer, Bin Tian, “Padding Design for FDMA,” IEEE 802.11/18-1557r1, September 2018

**Straw Poll**

Do you support the Spec Text in this document 802.11-18/1637r1?

Yes 27

No 0

Abstain 1

**Motion**

Move to incorporate the specification text changes in document IEEE 802.11-18/1637r1 into the next version of the draft.

Move:

Second:

Yes

No

Abstain

***Instructions to 802.11ba Editor***

***Editor Instructions: add the following text at the end of subclause 32.3.1.***

The value of the TXTIME parameter for WUR FDMA transmission shall be calculated as follows:

(32-x)

where

is the set of 20MHz sub-channels that are not punctured.

is the index of 20MHz sub-channel, , and is the number of 20 MHz sub-channels in the bandwidth indicated by dot11CurrentChannelWidth.

and are the values (defined in Table 32-3 (Timing-related constants)) for 20MHz sub-channel .

is the number of OOK symbols in the WUR-Data field for 20MHz sub-channel . It is a function of the length of WUR MAC frame in the WUR-Data field (WUR\_MPDU\_LENGTH) for 20MHz sub-channel and as in Eq. (32-7).

***Editor Instructions: insert a new subclause after 32.2.9, and add the following text.***

32.2.9a WUR FDMA Padding field

The FDMA padding waveform is generated by repeating the MC-OOK waveform of HDR information bit 1. The phase and CSD randomization needs to continue in WUR FDMA Padding field.

For non-punctured WUR FDMA 20MHz subchannel , the number of padding HDR bits is calculated as:

(32-5a)