IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| TGbb:Proposed text for 11bb mandatory and optional PHY modes |
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Abstract

This document provides text to be incorporated in the 11bb draft for the mandatory and optional PHY modes.

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# 1 LC PHY

## 1.1 Introduction

This clause defines the light communications (LC) PHY. There are three versions of the LC PHY, the mandatory 802.11 based LC PHY, the optional 802.11 based LC PHY and the optimized PHY. The LC PHY transmits in a channel located in a frequency range of near DC up to a few hundred MHz, see the respective sections about channelization for details.

## 1.2 Mandatory LC PHY

### 1.2.1 Introduction

The mandatory LC PHY is based on the OFDM PHY in clause 17. In the following the differences to the OFDM PHY in clause 17 are described.

### 1.2.2 OFDM PHY specific service parameter list

TXVECTOR the same as in section 17.2 of the 802.11 standard.

RXVECTOR is the same as in section 17.2 2 of the 802.11 standard, except that the parameters RX\_ANTENNA, CH\_BANDWIDTH \_IN\_NON\_HT and DYN\_BANDWIDTH \_IN\_NON\_HT are not present.

### 1.2.3 OFDM PHY

#### 1.2.3.1 Introduction

The OFDM PHY is the same as in section 17.3 except for the data scrambling and the OFDM modulation, which is described in

#### 1.2.3.2 PPDU format

Same as in section 17.3.2 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.2.3.3 PHY preamble (SYNC)

Same as in section 17.3.3 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.2.3.4 SIGNAL field

Same as in section 17.3.4 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.2.3.5 DATA field

##### 1.2.3.5.1 General

The data field is the same as in section 17.3.5 2 of the 802.11 standard except for the scrambler seed and the OFDM modulation, which is described in

##### 1.2.3.5.2 SERVICE field

Same as in section 17.3.5.2 of the 802.11 standard.

##### 1.2.3.5.3 PPDU TAIL field

Same as in section 17.3.5.3 of the 802.11 standard

##### 1.2.3.5.4 Pad bits (PAD)

Same as in section 17.3.5.4 of the 802.11 standard

##### 1.2.3.5.5 PHY DATA scrambler and descrambler

Unlike described in section 17.3.5.5 of the 802.11 standard, the scrambler seed shall be initialized with a pseudorandom nonzero value. It does not convey any information.

##### 1.2.3.5.6 Convolutional encoder

Same as in section 17.3.5.6 of the 802.11 standard

##### 1.2.3.5.7 Data interleaving

Same as in section 17.3.5.7 of the 802.11 standard

##### 1.2.3.5.8 Subcarrier modulation mapping

Same as in section 17.3.5.8 of the 802.11 standard

##### 1.2.3.5.9 Pilot subcarriers

Same as in section 17.3.5.9 of the 802.11 standard

##### 1.2.3.5.10 OFDM modulation

Same as in section 17.3.6.10 of the 802.11 standard

#### 1.2.3.6 CCA

Same as in section 17.3.6 of the 802.11 standard

#### 1.2.3.7 PHY data modulation and modulation rate change

Same as in section 17.3.7 6 of the 802.11 standard

#### 1.2.3.8 Light Interface

Figure 1 illustrates how a light emitting diode (LED) is connected to the TX OFDM PHY and a photo diode (PD) to the RX OFDM PHY.



Figure 1: Interfacing OFDM PHY to light emitter and receiver

In the TX chain, the I and Q samples from the baseband are quadrature modulated, see 1.2.3.9.4 Operating channel frequencies for center frequencies. A DC bias is added before the signal is fed to the LED because the current through a diode can only be positive as illustrated in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Operation of LED with DC bias

In the RX chain, the light variations produced by the LED are converted into a current by a photo diode (PD) and amplified by a transimpedance amplifier (TIA). The DC component is removed, the signal is downconverted to baseband and fed to the RX OFDM PHY.

The light communications transmitter and receiver shall operate at a wavelength between 800 nm and 1000 nm.

#### 1.2.3.9 PHY operating specifications (general)

##### 1.2.3.9.1 General

The operating specifications are the same as in section 17.3.8 of the 802.11 standard except for the regulatory requirements and operating frequencies

##### 1.2.3.9.2 Outline description

Same as in section 17.3.8.2 of the 802.11 standard. In Figure 17-12 the antennas have to replaced by optical frontends (OFE)s, for example as described in document IEEE 802.11-19/0087r1.

##### 1.2.3.9.3 Regulatory requirements

The IEC 60825-1 laser eye safety regulations shall apply to all LC devices.

##### 1.2.3.9.4 Operating channel frequencies

The LC PHY with mandatory features operates at a center frequency of 26 MHz or at an alternative center frequency of 46 MHz . The bandwidth is 20 MHz. These two center frequencies correspond to LC channel 0 and LC channel 1.

***For discussion – shall we have a center freq. of 34.37 MHz, where packet detect overlap is limited?***

##### 1.2.3.9.5 Transmit and receive in-band and out-of-band spurious emissions

Does not apply to the LC PHY

##### 1.2.3.9.6 Slot time

Same as in section 17.3.8.6 of the 802.11 standard

##### 1.2.3.9.7 Transmit and receive impedance at the antenna connector

Same as in section 17.3.8.7 of the 802.11 standard

#### 1.2.3.10 PHY transmit specifications

Same as in section 17.3.9 of the 802.11 standard

#### 1.2.3.11 PHY receiver specifications

Same as in section 17.3.10 of the 802.11 standard

#### 1.2.3.12 Transmit PHY

Same as in section 17.3.11 of the 802.11 standard

#### 1.2.3.13 Receive PHY

Same as in section 17.3.12 of the 802.11 standard

### 1.2.4 OFDM PLME

Same as in section 17.4 of the 802.11 standard, except that the parameter “dot11RegDomainsImplementedValue” in Table 17.20 does not apply to the LC PHY

## 1.3 LC Optional PHY

### 1.3.1 Introduction

The LC optional PHY is based on the HE PHY in clause 27. In the following the differences to the HE PHY in clause 27 are described.

### 1.3.2 LC Optional PHY service interface

The LC optional PHY service interface is the same as in 27.2 of the 802.11 standard except for the following fields which shall be set to zero,

1. BEAMFORMED
2. BEAM\_CHANGE

because beamforming is not supported.

### 1.3.3 LC Optional PHY

#### 1.3.3.1 Introduction

This subclause describes the differences to the subclause 27.3 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.2 Subcarrier and resource allocation

This section is the same as section 27.3.2 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.3 MU-MIMO

This section is the same as section 27.3.3 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.4 LC PPDU formats

This section is the same as section 27.3.4 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.5 Transmitter block diagram

This section is the same as section 27.3.5 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.6 Overview of the PPDU encoding process

This section is the same as section 27.3.6 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.7 LC modulation and coding schemes (HE-MCSs)

This section is the same as section 27.3.7 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.8 LC-SIG-B modulation and coding schemes (HE-SIG-B-MCSs)

This section is the same as section 27.3.8 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.9 Timing-related parameters

This section is the same as section 27.3.9 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.10 Mathematical description of signals

This section is the same as section 27.3.10 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.11 LC Optional preamble

This section is the same as section 27.3.11 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.12 Data field

This section is the same as section 27.3.12 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.13 Packet extension

This section is the same as section 27.3.13 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.14 Non-HT duplicate transmission

This section is the same as section 27.3.14 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.15 Transmit requirements for PPDUs sent in response to a triggering frame

This section is the same as section 27.3.15 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.16 SU-MIMO and DL MU-MIMO beamforming

Beamforming is not supported for LC. Therefore, this section does not apply to the LC PHY.

#### 1.3.3.17 LC sounding NDP

This section is the same as section 27.3.17 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.18 LC TB feedback NDP

This section is the same as section 27.3.18 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.19 Transmit specification

This section is the same as section 27.3.19 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.20 Receiver specification

This section is the same as section 27.3.20 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.21 LC transmit procedure

This section is the same as section 27.3.21 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.22 LC receive procedure

This section is the same as section 27.3.22 of the 802.11 standard.

#### 1.3.3.23 Light Interface

##### 1.3.3.23.1 Introduction

The light interface is an extension of the light interface described in 1.2.3.8 Light Interface to multiple TX and RX streams.

##### 1.3.3.23.2 Multiple transmitters and receivers

Figure 3 shows multiple LEDs connected to the TX baseband and Figure 4 shows multiple PDs connected to the RX baseband. The LEDs may all operate at the same wavelength or at different wavelengths between 800 nm and 1000 nm.

The TX baseband outputs are all quadrature modulated to the same common center frequency, see 1.3.3.24.1 Case of multiple transmitters and receivers for details.



Figure 3: Connecting multiple LEDs to TX baseband



Figure 4: Connecting multiple PDs to RX baseband

#### 1.3.3.24 Channel numbering

##### 1.3.3.24.1 Case of multiple transmitters and receivers

In this case the setup described in 1.3.3.23.2 Multiple transmitters and receivers is used. The center frequencies depending on the CBW are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Modulation frequencies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PHY channel BW | Modulator LO |
| 20 MHz | 26 MHz |
| 40 MHz | 36 MHz |
| 80 MHz | 56 MHz |
| 160 MHz | 96 MHz |
| 320 MHz | 176 MHz |

#### 1.3.3.25 Regulatory Requirements

The IEC 60825-1 laser eye safety regulations shall apply to all LC devices.

### 1.3.4 LC PHY PLME

Two new values for the PHY MIB attribute “dot11PHYType” are introduced, LC1 and LC2. LC1 indicates an LC PHY with the light interface described in1.3.3.23.2 Multiple transmitters and receivers, LC2 is reserved for a different light interface to be defined in the future.