IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| 802.11 UHR Draft Proposed PAR |
| Date: 2023-01-15 |
| Author(s): |
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Abstract

PAR document for UHR.

Revisions:

* Rev 0: Initial version of the document.

# PAR

**P802.11**

**Submitter Email: ming.gan@huawei.com**
**Type of Project:** Amendment to IEEE Standard 802.11
**PAR Request Date:** TBD
**PAR Approval Date: May 2023
PAR Expiration Date: May 2027
Status:** Unapproved PAR, PAR for an amendment to an existing IEEE Standard

**1.1 Project Number:** P802.11bx?
**1.2 Type of Document:** Standard
**1.3 Life Cycle:** Full Use

**2.1 Title:** 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: Enhancements for Ultra High Reliability WLAN

**3.1 Working Group:** Wireless LAN Working Group (C/LM/WG802.11)

**Contact Information for Working Group Chair**

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**3.2 Sponsoring Society and Committee:** IEEE Computer Society/LAN/MAN Standards Committee (C/LM)

**Contact Information for Sponsor Chair**

**Name:** Paul Nikolich
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**4.1 Type of Ballot:** Individual
**4.2 Expected Date of submission of draft to the IEEE-SA for Initial Sponsor Ballot:
July 2026
4.3 Projected Completion Date for Submittal to RevCom:
Note: Usual minimum time between initial sponsor ballot and submission to Revcom is 6 months.:** **March 2027**

**5.1 Approximate number of people expected to be actively involved in the development of this project:** 200

**5.2.a. Scope of the complete standard:** The scope of this standard is to define one medium access control (MAC) and several physical layer (PHY) specifications for wireless connectivity for fixed, portable, and moving stations (STAs) within a local area.

**5.2.b. Scope of the project:**

**Objectives/KPI part (can be finalized in January):**

This amendment defines standardized modifications to both the 802.11 physical layers (PHY) and the 802.11 Medium Access Control Layer (MAC) that enhance WLAN reliability through enabling:

* at least one mode of operation capable of increasing throughput, as measured at the MAC data service, at different SNR levels, compared to 802.11be
* at least one mode of operation capable of improved worst-case latency and jitter compared to 802.11be

**Band support/coex part (will be adjusted based on mmWave support decision in March):**

with carrier frequency operation between 1 and 7.250 GHz *and between 42.5 and 71 GHz*. This amendment shall ensure backward compatibility with legacy IEEE802.11 devices in the 2.4, 5 and 6 GHz unlicensed bands, and coexistence with legacy IEEE802.11 devices in all unlicensed bands.

*Italic part to capture mmWave bands*

 **5.3 Is the completion of this standard dependent upon the completion of another standard: No**

 **5.4 Purpose:** The purpose of this standard is to provide wireless connectivity for fixed, portable, and moving stations within a local area. This standard also offers regulatory bodies a means of standardizing access to one or more frequency bands for the purpose of local area communication.

**5.5 Need for the Project:**

Wireless LAN (WLAN), based on IEEE 802.11 technology, has steadily seen a significant increase in the achievable data rates. It is now possible to find WLAN devices that support rates in the range of a few gigabits per second (Gbps). WLAN usage continues to grow and find new applications demanding additional capacity. As an example, the speed of a wired interface, such as Ethernet, can reach 800 Gbps, and is advancing towards terabit (Tbps) territories.

Emerging metaverse, AR/VR applications provide a spectrum of digitally enhanced worlds, realities and business models poised to revolutionize life and enterprises in the next decade. Those new applications are characterized by large throughput requirements combined with low delay and high reliability requirements [1]. With the high throughput and stringent real-time delay requirements of these applications, users expect enhanced throughput, enhanced reliability, reduced worst case delay and jitter, and improved power efficiency in supporting their applications over WLAN. WLAN technologies already provide technical solutions for this challenge but mostly looking at a single isolated network (Basis Service Set). This amendment aims to build on this by providing further improvement considering scenarios with multiple overlapping networks.

Another trend is the increased proliferation of Peer-to-Peer communications and usages over WLAN on a large variety of deployment scenarios, competing for the medium resources with infrastructure WLAN usages, calling for better coordination not only between neighboring APs but also between P2P networks.

**5.6 Stakeholders for the Standard:**Manufacturers and users of semiconductors, personal computers, enterprise networking devices, consumer electronic devices, home networking equipment, mobile devices, and cellular operators.

**Intellectual Property:
6.1.a. Is the Sponsor aware of any copyright permissions needed for this project?: No**
**6.1.b. Is the Sponsor aware of possible registration activity related to this project?:** No

**7.1 Are there other standards or projects with a similar scope?:** No
**7.2 Joint Development**
**Is it the intent to develop this document jointly with another organization?:** No

**8.1 Additional Explanatory Notes (Item Number and Explanation):**

**References:**

[1] <https://circleid.com/posts/20220312-network-requirements-for-the-metaverse>