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] |
| 2 | Aug 7, 2017 | Added motioned text agreed in July IEEE F2F [3]. Updated abbreviations and acronyms. |
| 3 | Aug 8, 2017 | Revised motioned text related to 17/964r4 based on the latest revision of July IEEE F2F minute [3].  |
| 4 | Sep 25, 2017 | Added motioned text agreed in Sep IEEE F2F [4]. Have the folloing editorial reivison:* Replace “packet” or “signal” with PPDU or frame based on the context to comply with the suggestion in editorial style guide [5].
* Replace “wake-up packet” with “WUR PPDU” in the WUR PHY section.
* Create data rate and symbol structure subsection in the WUR Payload section.
* Create channel access subsection in WUR MAC section.
* Remove corresponding TBD for the past motions related to data rate
 |
| 5 | Sep 29, 2017 | Have the folloing editorial reivison:* Remove corresponding “may” statement for the past motions about carrying Partial TSF in WUR Beacon
 |
| 6 | Nov 20, 2017 | Added motioned text agreed in Nov IEEE F2F [6]. Marked motions assigned for spec text writing of D0.1 as [Assigned D0.1]. Have the folloing editorial reivison:* Create Non-WUR portion subsection and WUR SYNC field subsection in WUR preamble section
* Replace “WUR preamble” with “WUR SYNC field” in the WUR PHY section based on the context.
* Replace “payload” with “Data field” in the WUR PHY section
 |
| 7 | Nov 29, 2017 | Have the folloing editorial reivison:* Revise the TBD bits in WUR frame format of R.4.9.1.A in revision 6 based on the passed motion in Nov IEEE F2F [6]
* Update Abbreviations and acronyms
 |
| 8 | Dec 21, 2017 | Marked the following 5 motions as assigned for D0.1 as requested by the WUR frame format subgroup. * R.4.8.A, R.4.4.D, R.4.9.2.B, R.4.9.3.C, and R.4.9.3.D
 |
| 9 | Jan 29, 2018 | Added motioned text agreed in Jan IEEE F2F [7]. Marked motion R.4.4.C as [Assigned D0.1]. Marked motions assigned for spec text writing of D0.2 as [Assigned D0.2]. |
| 10 | March 19, 2018 | Added motioned text agreed in March IEEE F2F [8]. Marked motions assigned for spec text writing of D0.3 as [Assigned D0.3].Have the following editorial revision:* Replace “unicast” with “individual addressed” and replace “multicast” with “group addressed” as instructed in [5]
* Combine 4.7.1 General, 4.7.2 unicast wake-up operation and 4.7.3 multicast wake-up operation into one section
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| 11 | March 26, 2018 | Added editor’s note for TBDs that are addressed in D0.2 and are addressed by the passed motioins in [8]. |
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# Definitions

# Abbreviations and acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AC  | access category |
| ACR | adjacent channel rejection |
| AP | access point |
| BPSK | binary phase shift keying |
| BSSID | basic service set identifier |
| CL | constant length |
| CRC | cyclic redundancy code |
| C-SSID | sompressed SSID |
| CW | contention window |
| EDCA | enhanced distributed channel access |
| EDCAF | enhanced distributed channel access function |
| DFS | dynamic frequency selection |
| FCS | frame check sequence |
| FDMA | frequency division multiple access |
| GID | group identifier |
| HT | high-throughput |
| ID | identifier |
| L-LTF | non-HT Long Training field |
| L-SIG | non-HT SIGNAL field |
| L-STF | non-HT Short Training field |
| MAC | medium access control |
| OFDM | orthogonal frequency division multiplexing |
| OOK | on-off keying |
| OUI | organizationally unique identifier |
| PCR | primary connectivity radio |
| PHY | physical layer |
| PPDU | physical layer protocol data unit |
| PS | power save |
| SSID | service set identifier |
| STA | station |
| SYNC | synchronization |
| TBD | to be determined |
| TD | type dependent |
| TSF | timing synchronization function |
| TU | time unit |
| TWT | target wake time |
| TXID | transmitter identifier |
| VL | variable length |
| WID | wake-up radio identifier |
| WNM | wireless network management |
| WUR | wake-up radio |
| WURx | wake-up receiver |

# WUR Physical Layer

## General

This section describes the functional blocks in the physical layer.

1. [Assigned D0.1] IEEE 802.11ba shall define an upper limit on the time duration of a WUR PPDU, to a TBD value that is less than the L-SIG LENGTH field limitation.

[Motion, Nov 2017, See [6] [9]]

## WUR Premable

### Non-WUR portion

1. [Assigned D0.1] A 20 MHz non-HT preamble is prepended in any WUR PPDU, including L-STF, L-LTF and L-SIG fields. A 20 MHz 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] [10]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] Following the 20 MHz non-HT preamble and the additional 20MHz BPSK OFDM symbol as defined in R.3.2.1.A, the narrow band portion of a WUR PPDU is composed by a Synchronization (SYNC) field and a Data field.

[Motion 1, Nov 2017, See [6] [11]]

### WUR SYNC field

1. [Assigned D0.1] The SYNC field is composed only of pre-defined sequences to differentiate the two data rates.

[Motion 2, Nov 2017, See [6] [11]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The SYNC field duration depends on the data rate of the Data field. When the Data field uses the low data rate, the duration of the SYNC field is 128 µs. When the Data field uses the high data rate, the duration of the SYNC field is 64 µs.

[Motion 1, Nov 2017, See [6] [12]]

1. [Assigned D0.1, D0.2] The SYNC field structure depends on the data rate of the Data field. When the Data field uses the high data rate, the structure of the SYNC field is $\overbar{S}$, where $S$ is a sequence of 32 bits, and $\overbar{S}$ is the complementary sequence of $S$. When the Data field uses the low data rate, the structure of the SYNC field is $[S,S]$. The duration of each bit in the SYNC field is ~~TBD (either~~ 2 ~~or 4)~~ µs. The specific bit sequence of $S$ is TBD. The contiguous OFF period of $[S,S$] or $\overbar{S}$ is no more than 8 us.

[Motion, Nov 2017 and Jan 2018, See [6] [12] [7] [13] [14]]

*Editor’s note: The TBD for the sync sequence S is resovled in D0.2.*

## WUR Data field

1. [Assigned D0.1] Use OOK for modulation of the Data field of the WUR PPDU. The WUR SYNC field design is TBD. The operation in DFS channels is ~~TBD~~disallowed.

[Motion, March 2017 and Nov 2017, see [1] [15] [6] [16]]

*Editor’s note: The TBD for the WUR SYNC field design is resovled in D0.2.*

1. [Assigned D0.1] The OOK waveform of WUR PPDU is generated by populating TBD number of 802.11 OFDM subcarriers:
* The WUR SYNC field part is TBD.
* The operation in DFS channel is ~~TBD~~disallowed.

[Motion, March 2017 and Nov 2017, see [1] [17] [6] [16]]

*Editor’s note: The TBD for the WUR SYNC field design is resovled in D0.2.*

1. [Assigned D0.1] When a single band is used for transmission of WUR PPDU, the OOK waveform of WUR PPDU is generated by using contiguous 13 subcarriers with the subcarrier spacing of 312.5 kHz:
* The center subcarrier is ~~TBD~~null.

 [Motion, July 2017 and Nov 2017, see [3] [18] [6] [19]]

### Data Rate

1. [Assigned D0.1] IEEE 802.11ba supports multiple data rates for the Data field of the WUR PPDU.

[Motion 1, May 2017, see [2] [20]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The lowest data rate for the Data field of WUR PPDU is 62.5 kb/s.

[Motion, July 2017, see [3] [21]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] IEEE 802.11ba supports the following data rates: 62.5 kb/s and 250 kb/s.
* ~~Support of any data rates higher than 250 kb/s is TBD~~

[Motion, July 2017 and Sep 2017, see [3] [22] [4] [23]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] IEEE 802.11ba has only two data rates: 62.5 kb/s and 250 kb/s.

[Motion, Sep 2017, see [4] [23]]

### Symbol Structure

1. [Assigned D0.1] Use Manchester Coding in the WUR PHY Design:
* ~~The structure of the OFDM symbol and the data rate is TBD~~.
* The WUR SYNC field design is TBD.

[Motion, May 2017, Sep 2017, and Nov 2017, see [2] [24] [4] [23] [25] [6] [26]]

*Editor’s note: The TBD for the WUR SYNC field design is resovled in D0.2.*

1. [Assigned D0.1] Manchester code shall be used for all of the data rates for the Data field of the WUR PPDU. [Motion 2, May 2017, see [2] [20]]
2. [Assigned D0.1] Symbol structure of the data rate of 250 kb/s for each information is as follows:



* For 2us ON-signal, there is always energy.

[Motion, Sep 2017, see [4] [25]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] Symbol structure of the data rate of 62.5 kb/s for each information is as follows



* For 4us ON-signal, there is always energy

[Motion, Nov 2017, see [6] [26]]

## TX and RX Requirements

1. [Assigned D0.3] The transmit spectrum mask for the WUR transmitter should be the same as for 20 MHz mask PPDU used by 802.11ac.

[Motion 1, March 2018, see [8] [27]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] The sensitivity requirement for the lowest data rate of the WUR PPDU is -82dBm.

[Motion 2, March 2018, see [8] [27]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] The adjacent channel rejection (ACR) for WUR is measured in the same way as for PCR, and the interfering signal for WUR is also the same as for PCR. The adjacent channel rejection (ACR) requirement for the lowest data rate of the WUR PPDU is 16dB.

[Motion 3, March 2018, see [8] [27]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] The requirement on the received signals maximum input level for WUR is the same as for PCR.

[Motion 4, March 2018, see [8] [27]]

## WUR FDMA transmissions

1. [Assigned D0.3] The concept of FDMA transmission scheme is shown below.





* Each 20MHz only contains one 4MHz sub-channel for wake-up signal transmission.
* Similar to 11ax’s 20MHz only operation, one wake-up receiver can stay in one of the sub-channel in wide bandwidth.

[Motion, March 2018, see [8] [28]]

# WUR MAC

## General

This section describes general MAC functional blocks.

1. [Assigned D0.3] IEEE 802.11ba shall provide mechanisms to enable re-discovery of WUR stations by AP. [Motion, March 2017, see [1] [29]]
2. [Assigned D0.3] A STA shall not transmit WUR frame if the primary connectivity radio of the STA is turned off. [Motion 2, March 2017, see [1] [30]]

## WUR Negotiation

1. [Assigned D0.1] Define WUR Action frame to enable WUR negotiation and WUR mode signaling:
* Note that WUR Action frame is sent through primary connectivity radio.

[Motion, March 2017 and Nov 2017, see [1] [31] [6] [32]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The frame body of WUR Action frame can include the following:
* Category field that indicates WUR Action
* WUR Action field that includes the following indications: WUR Mode Setup and WUR Mode Teardown
* Dialog Token field
* WUR Mode Element includes necessary WUR parameters

[Motion 1, Nov 2017, see [6] [33]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The WUR Mode element can include the following:
* Element ID and Element ID Extension fields that indicate WUR Mode Element
* Length field
* Action Type field that includes the following indications:
	+ Enter WUR Mode Request
	+ Enter WUR Mode Response
	+ Enter WUR Mode Suspend Request
	+ Enter WUR Mode Suspend Response
	+ Enter WUR Mode Suspend
	+ Enter WUR Mode
* WUR Mode Response Status field that includes the following indications: Enter WUR Mode Accept, Enter WUR Mode Suspend Accept, and Denied
* WUR Parameters field that includes the indication for WUR parameters

[Motion 2 and Motion 4, Nov 2017, see [6] [33]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] WUR Parameters field of WUR Mode element, if present, may include either the following
* WUR ID information
	+ Individual ID
* Duty cycle information
* WUR channel information

or the following

* Preferred duty cycle parameter (e.g. ON Duration, Period, etc...)

[Motion 2, Nov 2017, see [6] [34]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The WUR Action frame sent by an AP through the PCR includes a WUR ~~receiver~~ identifier (WID):
* The WID uniquely identifies a WUR STA within ~~a~~the BSS of the AP.
* The WID is included in a individual addressed wake-up frame ~~as the receiver identifier~~ to identify the intended immediate recipient ~~wake up the~~ WUR STA within the BSS of the AP.
* The size of the WID is TBD, and how it is computed is TBD.

[Motion, Sep 2017, see [4] [35] [36]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] AP may negotiate one or more Group IDs ~~to~~with a STA through PCR using WUR Action frame during WUR negotiation and WUR mode signaling procedure
* The assigned Group ID is used in a wake-up frame
* The details for Group ID (e.g., ~~ID allocation procedure (e.g., WUR Action frame or others similar to 11ac procedure),~~ ID structure, etc.) are TBD

[Motion, Nov 2017 and Jan 2018, see [6] [37] [7] [38]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] The value range of Group ID is a subset of consecutive values obtained from the identifier’s space.

[Motion, March 2018, see [8] [39]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] A STA that declares support of Group IDs is required to store at least one group ID and shall declare the Group ID bitmap size that it is capable of storing.

[Motion 2, March 2018, see [8] [40]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] AP decides the WUR operating channel in the band(s) supported by the associated non-AP STA operating in WUR Mode.

[Motion, Sep 2017, see [4] [41]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] IEEE 802.11ba shall define Information Element for WUR capability that include following information
* Supported operating class for WUR operating channel
* PCR transition delay from doze state to awake state after receiving wake-up frame at STA side
* Nonzero-length Frame Body support

[Motion 1, Nov 2017, see [6] [34]]

## WURx Schedule

1. [Assigned D0.1] STA can have duty cycle mode for wake-up receiver (WURx).

[Motion 2, March 2017, see [1] [31]]

1. [Assigned D0.2] 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] [42]]

1. [Assigned D0.2] 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] [42]]

## WUR Beacon

1. [Assigned D0.1] Define a WUR Beacon frame which can be transmitted periodically:
* The WUR Beacon is transmitted to WURs.

[Motion 4, March 2017, see [1] [30]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] 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] [43]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] WUR Beacon Period subfield indicates the WUR beacon period directly with the unit of TU.

[Motion, March 2018, see [8] [44]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] Define a synchronization mechanism to solve the timing mismatch problems associated with WUR duty cycle mode.

[Motion 1, March 2017, see [1] [45]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The WUR beacon frame ~~may~~ carr~~y~~ies partial TSF for synchronization. The number of bits of the partial TSF is TBD.

[Motion, May 2017 and Sep 2017, see [2] [46] [4] [47]]

*Editor’s note: The TBD for the number of bits of the partial TSF is resolved in R.4.4.F.*

1. [Assigned D0.3] For the transmitter of WUR Beacon:
* The Partial TSF field contains the bits X to X+11 of the transmitting STA’s TSF timer at the time that the start of the data symbol, containing the first bit of Partial TSF field, is transmitted by the PHY plus the transmitting STA’s delays through its local PHY from the MAC-PHY interface to its interface with the WM.

[Motion 1, March 2018, see [8] [48]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] For a WUR non-AP STA that receives a WUR Beacon carrying partial TSF with bit position X to X+11 of the TSF, the received partial TSF is adjusted to consider STA’s delay as shown below
* Create temporal timestamp by concatenating received partial TSF with X bits containing an implementation specific value that represents the assumed value of bit position 0 to X-1 of temporal timestamp
* Add an amount equal to the receiving STA’s delay through its local PHY components plus the time since the first bit of the Partial TSF field was received at the MAC/PHY interface to the temporal timer
* The adjusted value of the received partial TSF is set as the value of bit position X to X+11 of the temporal timestamp

[Motion 2, March 2018, see [8] [48]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] For a WUR non-AP STA that receives a WUR Beacon carrying partial TSF with bit position X to X+11 of the TSF,
	* If the most significant bit (MSB) of the adjusted value of the received partial TSF is not equal to the bit X+11 of the local TSF timer then the value of bits X+12 to 63 of the local TSF timer shall be adjusted to account for roll over as follows:
		+ The value shall be increased by one unit (modulo 2^(52-X)) if LT[X:X+11] > AT and LT[X:X+11] > AT + 2^(11)
		+ The value shall be decreased by one unit (modulo 2^(52-X)) if LT[X:X+11] < AT and LT[X:X+11] < AT – 2^(11)

where AT is the adjusted value of the received partial TSF and LT[X:X+11] is the value of bits X to X+11 of the local TSF timer

* + The bits X to X+11 of the STA’s local TSF timer shall be set to the adjusted value of the received partial TSF.

[Motion 3, March 2018, see [8] [48]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] The TSF timer accuracy in the MAC layer for WUR STA is within ±100 ppm.

[Motion, March 2018, see [8] [49]]

## WUR Mode

1. [Assigned D0.1] WUR mode signaling shall be defined for the WUR STA to enter the WUR mode by explicit signalling:
* ~~Explicit or implicit signaling is TBD~~
* ~~If signaling is explicit,~~ WUR mode signaling is done on the Primary connectivity radio.
* Wake-up operating parameter is ~~may be~~ notified in WUR mode signalling:
	+ Detailed parameters are TBD.

[Motion, May 2017 and July 2017, see [2] [50] [3] [51]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] If a non-AP STA is in WUR mode, then:
* the non-AP STA’s WURx follows the duty cycle schedule (including WURx always on) agreed between AP and non-AP STA if the non-AP STA is in the doze state.
* the existing negotiated service period between AP and non-AP STA for the non-AP STA’s PCR schedule (e.g. TWT, schedule for WNM Sleep Mode) is suspended:
	+ STA is not required to wake up during the service period if the service period is suspended.
	+ The parameters of the negotiated service period for the non-AP STA’s PCR schedule is still saved by the AP and non-AP STA when the negotiated service period is suspended.

[Motion, July 2017, see [3] [52]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] If a non-AP STA is in WUR mode, then:
* the non-AP STA may not listen for Beacon frames if the non-AP STA is in PS mode.

[Motion, Sep 2017, see [4] [53]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The STA may turn off the WURx after a successful frame exchange with AP, which informs the AP that the STA is the awake state, through its PCR in WUR mode.

[Motion, Nov 2017, see [6] [54]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] Define WUR Mode Suspend, and if an non-AP STA is in WUR Mode Suspend, then
* The negotiated WUR parameters between AP and non-AP STA is maintained
* Non-AP STA may turn off the WURx
* Note that negotiated PCR schedule (if any) is active and is not suspended

[Motion 3, Nov 2017, see [6] [33]]

## Channel Access

1. [Assigned D0.2] Use EDCA to send wake-up frames:
* The EDCA parameter set for wake-up frames is TBD.

[Motion 5, March 2017, see [1] [30]]

1. [Assigned D0.2] An AP reuses existing 4 ACs and corresponding EDCA parameters to transmit WUR frame:
* Note that WUR frame includes individual addressed wake-up frame, group addressed wake-up frame, and WUR Beacon.

[Motion 1, May 2017, see [2] [55]]

1. [Assigned D0.2] An AP may use any AC for sending a group addressed wake-up frame. An AP may use any AC for sending a WUR Beacon.

[Motion 2, May 2017, see [2] [55]]

1. [Assigned D0.2] An AP may use any AC for sending an individual addressed wake-up frame to a STA if the AP does not have pending buffered frame to the STA.

[Motion 3, May 2017, see [2] [55]]

1. [Assigned D0.2] After an AP sends a WUR frame using EDCAF of a particular AC, the AP shall not update CW and retry count of the AC. After identifying failure for an individual addressed wake-up frame 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] [55]]

## Wake-up Operation

1. [Assigned D0.3] The AP can send a Trigger Frame in 11ax to solicit response frames from one or more STAs after sending a wake-up frame to the STA(s).

[Motion 3, March 2017, see [1] [30]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] After AP sends an individual addressed wake-up frame 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 frame transmission is successful.
* Otherwise, the wake-up frame transmission fails, and AP may retransmit the wake-up frame to the STA.

[Motion 3, March 2017, see [1] [31]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] A STA should send a response frame to the AP using primary connectivity radio after receiving an individual addressed wake-up frame.

[Motion 1, March 2017, see [1] [30]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] IEEE 802.11ba shall define a mechanism to wake up multiple WUR mode STAs (e.g., multi-user wake-up frame).

[Motion 2, March 2017, see [1] [56]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] After the transmission of broadcast wake-up frame, the AP can transmit broadcast/group addressed frames through primary connectivity radio after the preparation period.

[Motion 3, March 2017, see [1] [57]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] A non-individually addressed wake-up frame may include the information for indicating the group addressed frame transmission through PCR
* The details of indicating the group addressed frame transmission (e.g., using Group ID or additional bit) is TBD

[Motion 1, Nov 2017, see [6] [58]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] If a STA receives a non-individually addressed wake-up frame indicating a group addressed frame through the PCR, the STA may attempt to receive a group addressed frame through PCR

[Motion 2, Nov 2017, see [6] [58]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] A STA and an AP may reuse existing traffic filter sets to control the wake-up frame transmission. The AP should not send a wake-up frame to a STA in WUR mode when the AP obtains a DL frame that matches one or more traffic filter sets that configure not to send a wake-up frame.

[Motion, March 2018, see [8] [59]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] A non-AP STA that receives a wake-up frame that satisfies condition 1 shall follow existing PCR operation to retrieve individually addressed buffered BU(s)
* (Condition 1) The wake-up frame is either an individual addressed wake-up frame that addresses the non-AP STA, or a wake-up frame that contains a group ID that identifies a group of non-AP STAs of which the non-AP STA is a member, or a wake-up frame with a list of WIDs in frame body where one of the WIDs identifies the non-AP STA

A non-AP STA that receives a wake-up frame with an indication of buffered group addressed BU(s) shall follow existing PCR operation to receive group addressed BU(s). A non-AP STA that receives a wake-up frame with an indication to check PCR beacon shall follow existing PCR operation to attempt to receive the PCR Beacon information.

[Motion 1, March 2018, see [8] [60]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] An AP that transmits a wake-up frame addressed to a non-AP STA and satisfying condition 1 shall follow existing PCR operation to deliver individually addressed buffered BU(s)
* (Condition 1) The wake-up frame is either an individual addressed wake-up frame that addresses the non-AP STA, or a wake-up frame that contains a group ID that identifies a group of non-AP STAs of which the non-AP STA is a member, or a wake-up frame with a list of WIDs in frame body where one of the WIDs identifies the non-AP STA
* If AP schedule a transmission to the non-AP STA, AP shall schedule the transmission through PCR to the non-AP STA if any of the following conditions is met:
	+ The PCR transition delay indicated by the non-AP STA in the WUR Capabilities elements following the most recent transmitted wake-up frame intended to the non-AP STA has expired
	+ The non-AP STA has indicated it is in awake state after transmitting a frame through the PCR to the AP
	+ Note that the transmission is not limited to the individually addressed buffered BU(s)

[Motion 2, March 2018, see [8] [60]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] An AP that transmits a wake-up frame indicating group addressed buffered BU(s) shall follow existing PCR operation to deliver group addressed buffered BU(s)
* AP shall schedule for transmission of group addressed buffered BU(s) through PCR if the following condition is met:
* The maximum PCR transition delay indicated by all the non-AP STAs in the WUR Capabilities elements, that are not in awake state and have negotiated WUR service with AP, following the most recent transmitted wake-up frame indicating buffered group addressed BU(s) of PCR has expired

[Motion 3, March 2018, see [8] [60]]

## WUR Discovery

1. [Assigned D0.1] Define a type of WUR frame as WUR Discovery frame to assist the STAs to discover the BSS.

[Motion, Nov 2017, see [6] [61]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] Following information about APs’ WUR Discovery frames may be provided by the PCR :
* WUR Discovery Channel:
	+ Should be selected from a fixed subset of all possible WUR channels

[Motion, March 2018, see [8] [62]]

## WUR Frame formats

### General

1. [Assigned D0.1] The WUR frame has the following format:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| MAC Header | Frame Body | FCS |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Frame Control | Address | TD Control |
| Bits | ~~TBD~~ 8 | ~~TBD~~ 12 | ~~TBD~~ 12 |

* The length of the MAC header is fixed.
* Whether the Address field contains more than one identifier is TBD.

[Motion, Sep 2017 and Nov 2017, see [4] [47] [6] [63]]

1. [Assigned D0.1, D0.3] The Frame Control field is 8 bits and contains:
* A Type subfield that identifies the type and, together with the Length field differentiates between constant length (CL) and variable length (VL) WUR frames
* A Length/Misc field which contains:
	+ The length of the Frame Body field for a VL WUR frame
	+ Bits that are expected to be used for other purposes for a CL WUR frames
		- No Length field is present in CL WUR frames

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* If the Frame Body presence subfield is 1, the Length/Misc subfield indicates the length of the Frame Body. Otherwise, the Length/Misc subfield indicates the Misc.

Type

Length/Misc

Reserved

Frame Body presence

3

3

1

1

Bits:

[Motion, Nov 2017 and March 2018, see [6] [63] [8] [64]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] A Type subfield identifies the WUR frame type:
* The Type subfield is contained in the Frame Control field of the MAC header.
* One Type subfield value assigned to WUR Beacon and one to wake-up frame.

[Motion 2, Sep 2017, see [4] [47]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] TBD bits Type field is included in the Frame control field of MAC header with the following mapping of the Type field:
* 0 assigned to WUR Beacon
* 1 assigned to Wake-Up frame
* 2 assigned to Vendor specific frame

[Motion 1, Nov 2017, see [6] [37]]

*Editor’s note: The TBD for the bits of Type field is resolved in R.4.9.1.B.*

1. [Assigned D0.1] The Address field is 12 bits, and the TD Control field is 12 bits

[Motion 2, Nov 2017, see [6] [63]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The contents of the Address field are as defined below:



* Where:
	+ WID is the WUR ID provided by the AP and identifies one WUR STA
	+ GID is the GROUP ID provided by the AP and identifies one or more WUR STAs
	+ TXID is a transmitter identifier that is decided by the AP
		- Which bits, from where, and how they are selected is TBD
	+ OUI1 is the 12 MSBs of the OUI

[Motion 3, Nov 2017, see [6] [63]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The Type Dependent (TD) Control field in the MAC header contains type dependent control information.

[Motion 4, Sep 2017, see [4] [47]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The WUR frame has an optionally present Frame Body field:
* It is optional for a STA to support reception of a frame with nonzero length Frame Body.

[Motion 5, Sep 2017, see [4] [47]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] When the Frame Body field is present in a WUR frame then:
* The length of the Frame Body field is indicated by the Length subfield in the Frame Control field
* The length is in units of TBD octets, and is up to 8 or 16 (TBD) octets.

[Motion 4, Nov 2017, see [6] [63]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The WUR frame has a Frame Check Sequence (FCS) that carries the CRC of the frame:
* Length and computation of FCS is TBD.

[Motion 6, Sep 2017, see [4] [47]]

1. [Assigned D0.2] The FCS additionally embeds BSSID information:
	* How to embed the BSSID information in the FCS is TBD
	* It is not applicable for pre-association WUR frames

[Motion 5, Nov 2017, see [6] [63]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] The Transmit ID is algorithmically obtained from the BSSID. The Embedded BSSID is algorithmically obtained from the BSSID.

[Motion 1, March 2018, see [8] [40]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] The FCS field of all WUR frames has the same size.

[Motion 1, March 2018, see [8] [65]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] The FCS field size of all WUR frames is 16 bits.

[Motion 2, March 2018, see [8] [65]]

1. [Assigned D0.2] The method for embedding BSSID info. in the FCS is as follows:
* Compute the CRC assuming that Embedded BSSID field is present
* Embedded BSSID field is not present in the transmitted WUR frame
* The contents of the Embedded BSSID field is TBD

[Motion 2, Jan 2018, see [7] [66]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] In WUR Beacon and wake-up frame, the embedded BSSID is used for the FCS calculation. In WUR Discovery frame, the embedded BSSID is not used for the FCS calculation. In Vendor Specific frame, it is up to the vendor to decide whether to include the embedded BSSID in the FCS calculation.

[Motion, March 2018, see [8] [67]]

1. [Assigned D0.2, D0.3] The CRC of all WUR frames shall use ~~one of the following~~ the 16-bit CRC engines from IEEE 802.11
* ~~32-bit CRC, 16-bit CRC, 8-bit CRC~~

[Motion, Jan 2018 and March 2018, see [7] [66] [8] [65]]

### WUR Beacon

1. [Assigned D0.1] The Address field contains an identifier of the transmitter when the frame is WUR Beacon. [Motion 3, Sep 2017, see [4] [47]]
2. [Assigned D0.1] The TD Control field of a WUR Beacon contains the partial TSF.

[Motion 4, Sep 2017, see [4] [47]]

### Wake-up frame

1. [Assigned D0.1] The identifier of transmitter and/or receiver in a wake-up frame shall not be the MAC address.

[Motion 1, March 2017, see [1] [57]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] The individual addressed wake-up frame contains a WUR identifier that identifies both the transmitter and the receiver.

[Motion, Sep 2017, see [4] [36] and [35]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] The Address field of WUR wake-up frame is set to a TBD value for indicating that the AP intends to transmit group addressed frames
* Whether the value is fixed or randomized is TBD

[Motion, March 2018, see [8] [68]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] A wake-up frame with variable length may contain the information for the multiple STAs in the Frame Body
* The detailed information of multiple STAs (e.g., bitmap, ID list) is TBD
* Individual addressed wake-up frame does not carry the information of multiple STAs

[Motion 3, Nov 2017, see [6] [37]]

*Editor’s note: The TBD for detailed information of multiple STAs is resolved in R.4.9.3.E.*

1. [Assigned D0.2] If the Frame Body is present in the WUR wake-up frame and the Address field is set to 0, the Frame Body contains multiple WIDs.

[Motion 2, Jan 2018, see [7] [38]]

1. [Assigned D0.1] AP indicates a BSS parameter update by incrementing a counter in the wake-up frame.

[Motion, Sep 2017, see [4] [69]]

### Vendor Specific frame

1. [Assigned D0.1] The TD control field of vendor specific frame carries the 12 LSBs of the OUI

[Motion, Jan 2018, see [7] [70]]

### WUR Discovery frame

1. [Assigned D0.2] WUR Discovery frame includes the following mandatory information:
* Compressed SSID: size and compression method are TBD
* PCR operation channel: TBD bits
* AP Identifier: size and compression method TBD

[Motion, Jan 2018, see [7] [71]]

1. [Assigned D0.3] Compressed SSID (C-SSID) is based on an existing CRC over the SSID in the baseline spec (which CRC is TBD).

[Motion, March 2018, see [8] [72]]

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