IEEE P802.11  
Wireless LANs

|  |
| --- |
| **Resolution to HESIGB-related CIDs** |
| **Date:** 2019-03-13 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Brian Hart | Cisco Systems | 170 W Tasman Dr, San Jose CA 94087 | brianh@cisco.com |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Abstract

This submission proposes a resolution for CIDs 21219:21264 (46 CIDs) to the HESIGB subclause 27.3.10.8, and specifically CIDs:

21219, 21220, 21221, 21222, 21223, 21224, 21225, 21226, 21227, 21228, 21229, 21230, 21231, 21232, 21233, 21234, 21235, 21236, 21237, 21238, 21239, 21240, 21241, 21242, 21243, 21244, 21245, 21246, 21247, 21248, 21249, 21250, 21251, 21252, 21253, 21254, 21255, 21256, 21257, 21258, 21259, 21260, 21261, 21262, 21263, 21264

Interpretation of a Motion to Adopt

A motion to approve this submission means that the editing instructions and any changed or added material are actioned in the TGax Draft. This introduction is not part of the adopted material.

***Editing instructions formatted like this are intended to be copied into the TGax Draft (i.e. they are instructions to the 802.11 editor on how to merge the text with the baseline documents).***

***TGax Editor: Editing instructions preceded by “TGax Editor” are instructions to the TGax editor to modify existing material in the TGax draft. As a result of adopting the changes, the TGax editor will execute the instructions rather than copy them to the TGax Draft.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CID** | **Section#** | **Page#** | **L#** | **Comment** | **Proposed Change** | **Resolution** |
| 21219 | 27.3.10.8.1 | 542 | 34 | Uses non-standard term "data portion" when a standard term is available. | Replace by "HE modulated portion". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21220 | 27.3.10.8.1 | 542 | 65 | Uses non-standard term "data portion" when a standard term is available. | Replace by "HE modulated portion". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21221 | 27.3.10.8.2 | 542 | 41 | Improper initial focus on modulation: "The HE-SIG-B field is separately encoded on each 20 MHz band." | Need to start with content: i.e. start by describing existence and number of content channels. Delete language around "separate encoding on each 20 MHz band" which belongs in the final modulation sub-section, and instead lead with content channel(s). See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21222 | 27.3.10.8.2 | 542 | 44 | "if present" begs the question "under which circumstances" and should be answered ASAP. Also, we should be up front that this section actually describes two distinct formats. | Move the paragraph with the answer forward to immediately after the question is raised. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21223 | 27.3.10.8.2 | 542 | 61 | Improper initial focus on modulation: "in each 20 MHz." | Need to start with content: i.e. start by describing existence and number of content channels. Delete language around "in each 20 MHz band" which belongs in the final modulation sub-section, and instead lead with content channel(s). See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21224 | 27.3.10.8.2 | 543 | 6 | The final User block field may have 1 or 2 User fields but the language does not acknowledge this case: "Each User Block field is made up of two User fields". | Insert "non-final" modifier. Use "final" instead of "last" for symmetry ("non-last" is very unusual English). Replace "last" by "final" in connection with User Block fields in multiple places for consistent language. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21225 | 27.3.10.8.2 | 543 | 10 | Reference to "User field" skips two important layers and is an unduly narrow. | List all the fields described in the referenced section and which are alluded to in this introductory para: i.e. User Block field and User field. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21226 | 27.3.10.8.2 | 543 | 27 | The encoding and modulation of the field is described before the definition of contents to be encoded is complete. | Move the description of the encoding and modulation of the field to the end of the section, when the definition of contents to be encoded is complete. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21227 | 27.3.10.8.4 | 549 | 4 | Opening sentence is not a good overview of the field (e.g. no mention of Center 26-tone RU). The first two sentences do not add anything beyond what is expressed in the following table. They are redundant. | Delete redundant sentences. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21228 | 27.3.10.8.4 | 549 | 16 | Great confusion is created by saying "RU Allocation [subfield] ... N x 8". The implication is that an RU Allocation subfield is 8N bits long. | Describe the first subfield as N x RU Allocation, so it is clear that the RU Allocation is 8 bits long. Re-emphasize this starting the description with "Consists of N x RU Allocation subfields ... Each 8-bit RU Allocation subfield ...". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21229 | 27.3.10.8.4 | 549 | 16 | Description of the RU Allocation field seeks to be high level but oversimplifies the definition of the field to the point of error. The idea that later paragraphs clarify the meaning of the field, but these later paragraphs have issues too. 1) "in the frequency domain" but one RU Allocation subfield on one CC only indicates a portion of the frequency domain. 2) "It also indicates the number of users in each RU" is misleading since that is not the most direct purpose given load balancing; rather the more direct purpose is to indicate the number of User fields in this CC arising from this RU and RU Allocation subfield. 3) "It also indicates the number of users in each RU" is not true for RUs of size 484 or larger since the RU Allocation field from both CCs is needed for that. 4) "It also indicates the number of users in each RU" is not true for the second RU Allocation subfield in a CC that describes an RU of size 996, since this must always report 0 users (the first RU Allocation subfield in a CC that describes an RU of size 996 defines the number of users - together with the RU allocation subfields in the other CC). 5) "For RUs of size greater than or equal to 106-tones that support MU-MIMO, it indicates the number of users multiplexed using MU-MIMO" is not true as described for 3) and 4). | Instead, define the field completely and accurately the first time. 1) Limit the scope of this definition to one CC and approx. 20 MHz. 2) Lead with how it reports the number of User fields. 3) Recognizing that there are exceptions for RUs of size 484 or larger and especially for RUs of size 996. 4) Report accurately how the number of users in an RU may be determined, although this is secondary information (not a required part of the definition of the field) so place that at the end of the table. i.e. "Each 8-bit RU Allocation subfield in an HE-SIG-B content channel indicates, for RUs whose subcarrier indices comply with the indicated conditions in Table xxxa, the RU assignment to be used over approximately 20 MHz of the HE modulated portion of the PPDU. For the first RU Allocation subfield in an HE-SIG-B content channel that refers to an RU (see NOTE 2), the RU Allocation subfield indicates the number of users whose User fields are listed in the same HE-SIG-B content channel. This number is labelled Nuser(r,cc) for the r-th RU and cc-th HE-SIG-B Content Channel (see foot of table). For the non-first RU Allocation subfield in an HE-SIG-B content channel that refers to an RU (see NOTE 2), the RU Allocation subfield indicates zero additional users whose User fields are listed in the same HE-SIG-B content channel." Also, extra content is added at the end of the table. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21230 | 27.3.10.8.4 | 549 | 54 | This paragraph attempts to define the RU Allocation field but suffers as follows: 1) The definition is limited to a "20 MHz PPDU", which is insufficient for 40/80/160 MHz PPDUs, and there is nothing later that fills in the gap. Later comments assume this is trying to address 20/40/80/160 MHz but we will see that it falls short there too. 2) "in the frequency domain" but, if this is seeking to define 40/80/160 MHz PPDUs, one RU Allocation subfield on one CC only indicates a portion of the frequency domain. 3) At P549L58 and P549L61, the colon mid-bullet reads awkwardly and (frankly) like a copy/paste error. 4) If this is seeking to define 40/80/160 MHz PPDUs, "The number of User fields in a 20 MHz BW within the HE-SIG-B content channel" does not cover the case of RUs of size 484 or wider (see 3) and 4) in the prior row). 5) "for RUs with 106 or more subcarriers that support MU-MIMO, it indicates one user if MU-MIMO is not used and the number of users multiplexed using MU-MIMO" seems to be missing an "otherwise". 6) If this is seeking to define 40/80/160 MHz PPDUs, "for RUs with 106 or more subcarriers that support MU-MIMO, it indicates one user if MU-MIMO is not used and the number of users multiplexed using MU-MIMO" does not cover the case of RUs of size 484 or wider (see 3) and 4) in the prior row). | Delete para and move the definition to an updated Table 27-24 (Common field). See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21231 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 545 | 22 | Paragraphs 2,4,5,9,10,14 in 27.3.10.8.3 spanning P545L22-P548L13. 1) The contents of the RU Allocation field should be defined in one place, not spread over several sections. 2) Long paragraphs with numbers are better presented via a table. | Convert the RU Allocation-related portion of 27.3.10.8.3 to a table and move to where the RU Allocation field is defined. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21232 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 545 | 23 | The definition of RU Allocation field in a 40 MHz PPDU does not consider overlapped RUs. | Add definition (same as 80 or 160 MHz). See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21233 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 545 [546] | 6 | 1) The contents of the RU Allocation field should be defined in one place, not spread over several sections. 2) It is confusing when a spec says the same thing in different ways: does it mean something different this time? | Either remove duplication or move to where the RU Allocation field is defined and highlight the restatement. Here the spec reports a special case which is probably worth highlighting, so do the move but also add cross references to where this special case is already spelt out. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21234 | 27.3.10.8.4 | 550 | 1 | The RU Allocation field is primarily reporting number of User fields in this CC. Determining the number of users per RU needs RU Allocation subfields from both CCs for RUs of size 484 or greater. But the language only talks about number of users. | Replace "number of users" by "number of User fields per RU in the same HE-SIG-B content channel". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21235 | 27.3.10.8.4 | 550 | 9 | Spec introduces an unnecessary term "8 bit indices", which is just a value or range of values of the RU Allocation field. | Replace by "One or a range of entries of the RU Allocation subfield". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21236 | 27.3.10.8.4 | 552 | 1 | Spec introduces an unnecessary term "8 bit indices", which is just a value or range of values of the RU Allocation field. | Replace by "RU Allocation subfield values". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21237 | 27.3.10.8.4 | 551 | 19 | "with zero User fields in this RU Allocation field" does not make sense since the RU Allocation field never carries User fields. | Instead the intent is "zero User fields in the same CC as this RU Allocation subfield". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21238 | 27.3.10.8.4 | 551 | 22 | "with zero User fields in this RU Allocation field" does not make sense since the RU Allocation field never carries User fields. Also RU996 is a little complicated since it is referenced by two RU Allocation subfields, and the first RU Allocation subfield lists the number of User fields in this CC, but the second RU Allocation subfield always reports 0 User fields. | Instead the intent is "zero (or zero additional) User fields in the same CC as this RU Allocation subfield". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21239 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 545 | 17 | P545L17-24 (para 2 in 27.3.10.8.3). An RU of size 484 in a 40 MHz PPDU will be described by two RU Allocation subfields, one in each CC. We need to be explicit that these refer to the same RU, but there is no language to that effect, although there is language for 80 and 160 MHz. | Add language, i.e. "If a single RU in a 40 MHz PPDU overlaps with more than one of the tone ranges [-244:-3] or [3:244], the corresponding RU Allocation subfields in the respective content channels shall all refer to the same RU." See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21240 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 546 | 1 | Para at top of P546. The contents of the RU Allocation field should be defined in one place, not spread over several sections. | Move definitions related to RU Allocation field to the same section. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21241 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 547 | 63 | Last para in P547. The contents of the RU Allocation field should be defined in one place, not spread over several sections. | Move definitions related to RU Allocation field to the same section. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21242 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 546 | 1 | P546L1-3. Language at P547L63-65 uses a superior template "the corresponding RU Allocation \*subfields\* in the respective content channels shall \*all\* refer to the same RU. | Use the same template at P546L1-3 for consistency (pluralize subfield and insert "all"). See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21243 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 548 | 5 | P548L5-8. Spec language is opaque since: 1) it uses different terms than P547L63-65 ("refer to the same RU" becomes "used to signal that 996 tones RU". 2) it is unclear what problem it is solving, and 3) if this language solves all variants of the problem. | Change the language to use "refer to the same RU". Introduce the issue (of two RU Allocation fields referring to the same RU) when the RU Allocation field is first introduced via a note, and identify that the issue is confined to RUs of size 996 tones only. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21244 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 548 | 6 | Spec language uses the awkward phrase "996 tones RU". | Take advantage of the indefinite and definite articles provided by English. i.e. "an RU ... the RU" unambiguously refers to the same RU. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21245 | 27.3.10.8.4 | 552 | 3 | "The RU assignment and the number of User fields per RU together indicate the number of User fields in the User Specific field of HE-SIG-B." is oversimplified since: 1) the context is a single RU Allocation field (and implicitly in a single CC), which lacks a) the other RU Allocation subfields and b) the Center 26-tone RU fields. 2) HESIGB might have two User Specified fields (one per CC), but this language implies that there is only one User Specific field. 3) Arguably the "RU assignment" does not affect the number of User fields, since the number of User fields equals the sum, over RUs, of the number of users per RU. Certainly it is true that whether individual RUs are narrower or wider - without changing the number of users per RU - has no direct impact. | Rewrite correct these details, i.e.: "The number of User fields per RU indicated by the RU Allocation subfields and the Center 26-tone RU subfield of a HE-SIG-B content channel indicate the number of User fields in the User Specific field of the HE-SIG-B content channel." See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21246 | 27.3.10.8.4 | 553 | 1 | P553L107. 1) Formatting does not clearly express the existence of multiple options. 2) The language is inconsistent: 2046 is called out explicitly, but not 0 for Center 26-tone RU. | Convert to a bulleted list, and insert "the value 0 for" before "the Center 26-tone RU". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21247 | 27.3.10.8.5 | 553 | 10 | Entire section 27.3.10.8.5. The contents of the User Specific field should be defined before the description of its encoding and modulation. | Move definitions related to the User Specific field before the encoding and modulation section. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21248 | 27.3.10.8.5 | 553 | 9 | "per user content" is used in one place only: this title. | Use a term used more broadly: i.e. "user specific" content. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21249 | 27.3.10.8.5 | 553 | 21 | Great confusion is created by saying "User field ... N x 21". The implication is that an User field is 21N bits long. | Describe the first subfield as N x User field, so it is clear that the User field is 21 bits long. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21250 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 545 | 22 | Section 27.3.10.8.3, para 2,4,5,9,10,14. 1) The contents of the User Specific should be defined in one place, not spread over several sections. 2) Long paragraphs with numbers are better presented via a table. 3) The level of detail provided for the arrangement of User fields is spartan and much lower than found in the MAC sections. | Convert the User-specific-related portion of .3 to a table and move to where the User specific field is defined. Provide an introductory sentence. Also generalize the language to account for SIGB Compression equals 0 or 1. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21251 | 27.3.10.8.5 | 553 | 41 | P553L41-43. The first two sentences are already well covered in section 27.3.10.8.2 and the figures therein. | Delete these two sentences. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21252 | 27.3.10.8.5 | 553 | 43 | The third sentence "The RU Allocation field in the Common field and the position of the User field in the User Specific field together identify the RU used to transmit a STA's data." is incomplete/misleading since: 1) There is no RU Allocation field, only 1-4 RU Allocation \*subfields\*, and all are needed to identify the data of the last STA. 2) it does not consider the Center 26-tone RU field. 3) It does not consider SIGB Compression = 1. 4) This language does not attempt to specify the user position within an RU, yet that is vital too. Ultimately the user position within an RU is defined by the modulation equations especially the columns of "P" matrix. | Delete and replace by comprehensive language: "The ordering of User fields within the User Specific field is as follows: First the User fields shall be ordered according to row as defined in Table xxxb. Second, if the SIGB Compression field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU is set to 0, then the User fields within each row shall be ordered by increasing frequency of RU (i.e. #1-#9 in Table 27-25. Third, and without regard to the value of SIGB Compression field, the ordering of users' User fields in the same RU shall follow the same user ordering as the index u in equations (27-37), (27-58) and (27-109)". Then it becomes fair to rewrite the sentence at issue: "NOTE: In this way, RU Allocation subfield(s) (if present), Center 26-tone RU field(s) (if present) and the position of a user's User field in the User Specific field of an HE-SIG-B content channel indicate the user's RU assignment and space time stream assignment.". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21253 | 27.3.10.8.5 | 553 | 45 | "... STAs to decode their data is carried in only one User field" should refer to a single STA since STAs don't work cooperatively to interpret HESIGB. | Rewrite to use singular nouns. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21254 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 546 | 6 | 27.3.10.8.3, para 7, 12 (P546L6-10. 548L1-2). The contents of the User field should be defined in one place, not spread over several sections. | Move to where the User field is defined. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21255 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 548 | 15 | 27.3.10.8.3, para 15-16, P548L15-18, P548L25-28 excluding the "mapping" sentences. When the Bandwidth field equals 4-7, it indicates that preamble puncturing is present. So having this as an "AND" condition is misleading/confusing. | Convert the "preamble puncturing is present and" to "(i.e. preamble puncturing is present)". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21256 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 548 | 2 | The "respective" in "80 MHz segments ... respective HE-SIG-B contents channels" is ill-defined since segments are 80 MHz wide and contiguous but content channels are 20 MHz wide and alternating. Which one actually matches up with which one? | List "lower and upper segments" and "first and second content channels" so that "respectively" becomes meaningful. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21257 | 27.3.10.8.5 | 556 | 5 | "The User field positions are logically continuous with the first User field corresponding to the same RU in the second HE-SIG-B content channel following that of the last User field in the first HE-SIG-B content channel." is not expressed as clearly as can be. 1) This is a definition of User field positions, so "defin\*" should be worked into the language. 2) "logically continuous" is clearer if the spec writes about the User fields in the same order that they are logically ordered. 3) When using "same", it is clearer if the thing it is the same as has already been mentioned. | Then reverse the first/last language; rewrite as "The User field positions within an RU are defined to be logically continuous: the last User field corresponding to an RU in the first HE-SIG-B content channel is immediately followed by the first User field in the second HE-SIG-B content channel that corresponds to the same RU." See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21258 | 27.3.10.8.5 | 556 | 1 | The previous usage of "dynamically split" is for SIGB Compression = 0. For SIGB Compression = 1, instead an "equitable split" is defined. However, this para applies to all values of SIGB Compression so "dynamic" is inappropriate. | Delete "dynamically" here. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21259 | 27.3.10.8.5 | 556 | 7 | "The exact split of User fields between the two content channels is not specified." has two problems: 1) It is not true if SIGB Compression = 1, where an equitable split is defined, yet this language applies to all values of SIGB Compression. 2) For SIGB Compression = 0, this language duplicates other language "and the split is decided by the AP (on a per case basis)". | Delete "The exact split of User fields between the two content channels is not specified." See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21260 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 545 | 4 | 1) This language asserts that a Common field is present even if SIGB Compression = 1. 2) The arrangement of Common field then User Specific field is well established in 27.3.10.8.2 and it is duplicative to repeat this info here. 3) The Common field (now) is well defined in the new 27.3.10.8.3 section, so does not need to be redefined here. 4) The template for 80 and 160 MHz is fine: for this (modulation) section, we only need to describe the arrangement of content channels in the frequency domain. (Which is trivial for a 20 MHz PPDU). | Delete language that does not refer to the figure. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21261 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 545 | 9 | P545L9-15, P545L27-37. The figure caption describes a HE-SIG-B content channel but the figure mandates a Common field even if SIGB Compression = 1. | Fix this for both values of SIG Compression by inserting "if present" under Common field in the figure. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21262 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 545 | 18 | Especially see P545L18, P545L48, P545L49, P547L33 and P547L48. 1) This language asserts that a Common field is present even if SIGB Compression = 1. 2) The arrangement of Common field then User Specific field is well established in 27.3.10.8.2 and it is duplicative to repeat this info here. 3) The Common field (now) is well defined in the new 27.3.10.8.3 section, so does not need to be redefined here. 4) In this section, which should only talbe about modulation, we only need to describe the arrangement of content channels in the frequency domain. | Delete language that does not refer to the figure or the mapping from CC1/2 to 20 MHz segments. See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21263 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 546 | 13 | P546L13-31 and P547L5-31. The figure and caption do not address the case of SIGB Compression = 1. | Fix this for both values of SIG Compression by inserting "if present" under Common field in the figure, and striking out "if the SIGB Compression field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU is set to 0". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |
| 21264 | 27.3.10.8.3 | 548 | 15 | 27.3.10.8.3, para 15-16, P548L15-18, P548L25-28. When the Bandwidth field equals 4-7, it indicates that preamble puncturing is present. So having this as an "AND" condition is misleading/confusing. | Convert the "preamble puncturing is present and" to "(i.e. preamble puncturing is present)". See 18/1774r7 or higher. | Revised. See changes in 18/1774<motioned-revision#> under this CID |

***Discussion***

***Technical:*** Most TX PHYs are visualized, and often implemented, as a series of blocks that transform the input to the output. The specification of a PHY achieves greatest clarity when it follows this convention. We see this convention pervasively in all the PHY sections of IEEE 802.11. For SIG fields, this convention appears as:

* First, define the fields (the binary data being transmitted)
* Second, define the encoding and interleaving
* Third, define the modulation

However, the current organization of HESIGB does not follow these conventions. In particular, section 27.3.10.8 has the following issues:

* 27.3.10.8.2 defines the field contents at a high level, but does not complete the description
* 27.3.10.8.2 describes the final modulation equation, but before the description of the field contents is complete
* 27.3.10.8.3 mixes information about content with the modulation
* 27.3.10.8.4 and 27.3.10.8.5 return to defining the field contents, which are later than their natural order

***Note to TGax editor and reader: The baseline of this change text is Draft P802.11ax\_D3.2 rtf and visio.zip, as modified by Draft P802.11ax\_D3.3 Redline Compared to D3.2.pdf then manually corrected to D4.0. Editor instructions are carefully specified to promote consistency with any other (later) comment resolutions.***

***Note to TGax editor: Section numbers, table numbers, figure numbers and cross references are now manually created, so these may need to be recreated if there is any copy/pasting.***

**Changes in Rev9:**

* Fixed corss references
* Use Bandwidth field in new Tables
* Corrected row ordering in Table xxxb to account for two User Specific fields for ru996
* Moved some content out of Table 27-24 and referenced this in later, related language
* Resusitated text for Table xxxb
* Now referring to equations (27-37), (27-58) and (27-109) via Table 27-29

**Changes in Rev8:**

* Inserted table of CIDs and final comment language
* Inserted CID identifiers within the change language

**Changes in Rev7:**

* Updated to Draft 4.0

**Changes in Rev6:**

* Updated to Draft 3.3

**Changes in Rev5:**

* Edits after F2F discussions

**Changes in Rev4:**

* After F2F discussion, removed NOTE from Table xxxa and added “or overlap them if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers” to the 40 MHz row (2x).
* Added “Nx” to User fields in a User block.
* Removed “User Specific field” from the xref to .4 at .2.

**Changes in Rev3:**

* Changed ordering so that Center-26 tone listed at end: i.e. ( (((J or K) then (L or M)) or N) then (((O or P) then (Q or R)) or S) then, if present, U) or T

**Changes in Rev2:**

* The process history of this CID is added to the discussion (see above)
* The underlying text is re-based to D3.2
* A new coloring system is adopted:
  + no-color (white background): text is unchanged or moved (if moved, this is identified via instructions to editor)
  + green color (checking preferred): a rewrite of the language, potentially raising the level of description to align with the level of detail provided in the MAC sections, but no intent or expectation of a technical change. Duplicate material may also be deleted
  + gray color (checking expected): technical change (usually minor and self-evident)
  + yellow color: instructions to editor
* A new, explicit list of changes is provided
* A clean version of the final HESIGB section is provided at the end of this document. This is an unofficial version of course.

**Changes in Rev1:**

1. Added coloring as follows:

*Changes in light green are classified by the author as editorial.*

*Changes in cyan are classified by the author as non-editorial: either a) technical or b) a not-perfectly-simple rewrite of technical matter. It is assumed that the changes align with how people have “read between the lines” in order to disambiguate the draft.*

1. Changed scope of comments so they didn’t overlap the coloring
2. Clarified comments as required, including why editorial vs not.

**Explicit list of changes**

**27.3.10.8.1 General**

The HE-SIG-B field provides the OFDMA and DL MU-MIMO resource allocation information to allow the STAs to look up the corresponding resources to be used in the HE modulated fields of the PPDU(#21219). The integer fields of the HE-SIG-B field are transmitted in unsigned binary format, LSB first, where the LSB is in the lowest numbered bit position.

***TGax editor: rename this section as shown. Also insert a new first para as shown below.***

**27.3.10.8.2 Format**(#21221)

The HE-SIG-B field of a 20 MHz HE MU PPDU contains one HE-SIG-B content channel. The HE-SIG-B field of an HE MU PPDU that is 40 MHz or wider contains two HE-SIG-B content channels.(#21221)

***TGax editor: modify first para of 27.3.10.8.2 and figure caption as shown below***

***TGax editor: the figure and table cross-references got messed up, and Word doesn’t acknowledge that the Figures are referenceable entities anymore. Please replace the manual cross-references with automatic cross-references, here and below.***

The format of an HE-SIG-B content channel is shown in Figure 27-26 (Format of an HE-SIG-B content channel(#21223)). The HE-SIG-B content channel consists of a Common field, if present, followed by a User Specific field.(#21221)

***TGax editor: Move the 4th paragraph to here (shown by example below, assuming D4.0)***

(#21222)If the SIGB Compression field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU is set to 1 (indicating full bandwidth MU-MIMO transmission), the Common field is not present and the HE-SIG-B content channel consists of only the User Specific field. If the SIGB Compression field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU is set to 0, the Common field is present in the HE-SIG-B content channel.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| * Format of an HE-SIG-B content channel(#21223)   *TGax editor: change “last User Block” to “final “User Block”*(#21224) |

***TGax editor: note xref updated below to .3***

The Common field of an HE-SIG-B content channel contains information regarding the resource unit allocation such as the RU assignment to be used in the HE modulated portion of the PPDU(#21220), the RUs allocated for MU-MIMO and the number of users in MU-MIMO allocations. The Common field is described in detail in 27.3.10.8.3 (HE-SIG-B common content).

***TGax editor: note xref updated below to .4***

The User Specific field of an HE-SIG-B content channel consists of zero or more User Block fields followed by padding (if present). Each non-final User Block field is made up of two User fields that contain information for two STAs which is used to decode their payloads. The final(#21224) User Block field may contain information for one or two STAs depending on the number of users indicated by the RU Allocation field and the Center 26-tone RU field. See 27.3.10.8.4 (HE-SIG-B per user specific content) for a description of the contents of the User Block field and User field.(#21225)

***TGax editor: Move the 4th paragraph to the 2nd para in this section. (This paragraph is shown by example as deleted below, assuming D4.0).***

(#21222)If the SIGB Compression field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU is set to 1 (indicating full bandwidth MU-MIMO transmission) and the Number Of HE-SIG-B Symbols Or MU-MIMO Users field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU is set to 0 (indicating 1 MU-MIMO user), the User Specific field in the HE-SIG-B field consists of a single User Block field containing one User field for a non-MU-MIMO allocation as shown in Table 27-27 (User field format for a non-MU-MIMO allocation).

***TGax editor: Move the sixth and following paragraphs of 27.3.10.8.2 to a (new) .5 section (The pre-moved paragraphs are shown by example below, assuming D4.0).***

(#21226)

***TGax editor: move section 27.3.10.8.4 to here, and renumber it to .3 as shown***



**27.3.10.8.3 HE-SIG-B common content**(#21226)

(#21227) The format of the Common field is defined in Table 27-24 (Common field).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * **Common field** | | |
| **Subfield** | **Number of bits** | **Description** |
| ***TGax editor: Insert the following text as shown.***  *N*  RU Allocation (#21228) | *N*  8 | ***TGax editor: Move the last four lines to the top as shown (shown by example below, assuming D4.0).***  (#21228)Consists of *N* RU Allocation subfields:  *N*= 1 for a 20 MHz and a 40 MHz HE MU PPDU  *N*= 2 for an 80 MHz HE MU PPDU  *N* = 4 for a 160 MHz or 80+80 MHz HE MU PPDU  ***TGax editor: Change the following text as shown.***  Each 8-bit RU Allocation subfield in an HE-SIG-B content channel indicates, for RUs whose subcarrier indices meet the conditions in Table xxxa, the RU assignment to be used in a subset, in the frequency domain, of the HE modulated portion of the PPDU.  (#21229)  ***TGax editor: Move the following line and bulleted list to the top of this cell (shown by example as deleted text below, assuming D4.0).***  (#21228) |
| Center 26-tone RU | 1 | This field is present only if the value of the Bandwidth field of HE-SIG-A field in an HE MU PPDU is set to greater than 1.  If the Bandwidth field of the HE-SIG-A field in an HE MU PPDU is set to 2, 4 or 5 for 80  MHz:  Set to 1 to indicate that a user is allocated to the center 26-tone RU (see Figure 27-7 (RU locations in an 80 MHz HE  PPDU)); otherwise, set to 0. The same value is applied to both HE-SIG-B content channels.  If the Bandwidth field of the HE-SIG-A field in an HE MU PPDU is set to 3, 6 or 7 for 160 MHz or 80+80 MHz:  For HE-SIG-B content channel 1, set to 1 to indicate that a user is allocated to the center 26-tone RU of the lower frequency 80 MHz; otherwise, set to 0.  For HE-SIG-B content channel 2, set to 1 to indicate that a user is allocated to the center 26-tone RU of the higher frequency 80 MHz; otherwise, set to 0. |
| CRC | 4 | See 27.3.10.7.3 (CRC computation) |
| Tail | 6 | Used to terminate the trellis of the convolutional decoder. Set to 0 |

For the earlier RU Allocation subfield in an HE-SIG-B content channel that refers to an RU (see NOTE 2), the RU Allocation subfield indicates the number of User fields per RU contributed to the User Specific field in the same HE-SIG-B content channel as RU Allocation subfield. This number is labelled *Nuser*(*r*,*cc*) for the r-th RU and cc-th HE-SIG-B Content Channel.

For the later RU Allocation subfield in an HE-SIG-B content channel that refers to an RU (see NOTE 2), the RU Allocation subfield indicates zero additional users whose User fields are listed in the same HE-SIG-B content channel.

The number of users sent within the *r*-th RU is determined from the RU size and *Nuser*(*r*,*cc*):

1. If the r-th RU has 26 or 52 tones, then no more than one user is sent within the RU
2. If the r-th RU has 106 or 242 tones, then the number of users sent within the RU equals *Nuser*(*r*,*cc*).
3. If the r-th RU has 484 or more tones, then the number of users sent within the RU equals the number of User fields for the RU, summed across both HE-SIG-B content channels: i.e. *Nuser*(*r*,1) + *Nuser*(*r*,2).

NOTE 1: If the number of users per RU is greater than unity, then the users in the RU are multiplexed using MU-MIMO. (#21229)

NOTE 2: An RU of size 996 is referred to by two consecutive RU Allocation subfields per Content Channel. An RU of size 484 is referred to by a single RU Allocation subfield per Content Channel. Smaller RU sizes are referred to by a single RU Allocation subfield. If a Common field is present in a 160 or 80+80 MHz PPDU, RUs of size 2×996 are not permitted (none are defined in Table 27-25 (RU Allocation subfield)).(#21229)

***TGax editor: Move the thirteenth para (shown below, assuming no change from D4.0) from the (old) Section 27.3.10.8.3.***

For an RU of size (#21244)996 tones, for each HE-SIG-B content channel, the earlier 8-bit RU Allocation subfield referring (#21243)to the(#21244) RU may use entry 11010y2y1y0 as in Table 27-25 (RU Allocation subfield) with y2y1y0 indicating the number of User fields signaled in the corresponding content channel, while the later 8-bit RU Allocation subfield referring to the same(#21243) RU shall be set to 01110011. (#21243)

***TGax editor: delete the following text (which is folded into the language above) and insert the table with caption as shown***

(#21230)Table xxxa: Users associated with each RU Allocation subfield for each HE-SIG-B content channel and PPDU bandwidth(#21231) (#21233)

***Note to reader, not for inclusion in the draft: the subcarrier indices used here are extracted from figures 27-27 to 27-30 and paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 14 in the old 27.3.10.8.3 section of D4.0.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Bandwidth field in HE-SIG-A | HE-SIG-B content channel 1 | HE-SIG-B content channel 2 |
| 0 | RU Allocation subfield: Subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [–122:122] | Not present |
| 1 | RU Allocation subfield: Subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [244: 3] or overlap [244: 3] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers(#21232)  NOTE: The overlap case is for an RU of size 484 with a single user. | RU Allocation subfield: Subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [3:244] or overlap [3:244] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers(#21232)  NOTE: The overlap case is for an RU of size 484 with a single user. |
| 2, 4 ,5 | First RU Allocation subfield: Subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [500:259] or overlap [500:259] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  Second RU Allocation subfield: subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [17:258] or overlap [17:258] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  1 bit Center 26-tone RU subfield: subcarrier indices of an RU equal [16:4, 4:16]. | First RU Allocation subfield: subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [258:17] or overlap [258:17] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  Second RU Allocation subfield: subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [259:500] or overlap [259:500] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  1 bit Center 26-tone RU subfield: subcarrier indices of an RU equal [16:4, 4:16]. |
| 3, 6, 7 (for 160 MHz, and also for 80+80 MHz excepting that the tone ranges of the upper and lower 80 MHz segments are not contiguous) | First RU Allocation subfield: Subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [1012:771] or overlap [1012:771] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  Second RU Allocation subfield: subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [495:254] or overlap [495:254] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  Third RU Allocation subfield: Subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [12:253] or overlap [12:253] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  Fourth RU Allocation subfield: subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [529:770] or overlap [529:770] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  1 bit Center 26-tone RU subfield: subcarrier indices of an RU equal [528:516, 508:496]. | First RU Allocation subfield: Subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [770:529] or overlap [770:529] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  Second RU Allocation subfield: subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [253:12] or overlap [253:12] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  Third RU Allocation subfield: Subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [254:495] or overlap [254:495] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  Fourth RU Allocation subfield: subcarrier indices of an RU fall within [771:1012] or overlap [771:1012] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers  1 bit Center 26-tone RU subfield: subcarrier indices of an RU equal [496:508, 516:528]. |

***TGax editor: move the first sentence of para 7 from 27.3.10.8.3 (shown below, assuming no change from D4.0) to here, then edit as marked***

(#21240)As defined in Table 27-24 (Common field) and Table xxxa, each(#21233) signaling for the presence of the User field corresponding to a center 26-tone RU in an 80 MHz PPDU carries the same value in both HE-SIG-B content channels.

***TGax editor: change the following sentence***

The mapping from the 8-bit RU Allocation subfield to the RU assignment and the number of User fields per RU contributed to the User Specific field in the same HE-SIG-B content channel as RU Allocation subfield is defined in Table 27-25 (RU Allocation subfield).(#21234)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **RU Allocation subfield** | | | | | | | | | | |
| RU Allocation subfield (#21235) (#21236)  (B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0) | #1 | #2 | #3 | #4 | #5 | #6 | #7 | #8 | #9 | Number of entries |
| 00000000 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 1 |
| 00000001 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 1 |
| 00000010 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 1 |
| 00000011 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 52 | | 1 |
| 00000100 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 1 |
| 00000101 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 1 |
| 00000110 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 26 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 1 |
| 00000111 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 26 | 52 | | 52 | | 1 |
| 00001000 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 1 |
| 00001001 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 1 |
| 00001010 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 1 |
| 00001011 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 52 | | 1 |
| 00001100 | 52 | | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 1 |
| 00001101 | 52 | | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 1 |
| 00001110 | 52 | | 52 | | 26 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 1 |
| 00001111 | 52 | | 52 | | 26 | 52 | | 52 | | 1 |
| 00010y2y1y0 | 52 | | 52 | | - | 106 | | | | 8 |
| 00011y2y1y0 | 106 | | | | - | 52 | | 52 | | 8 |
| 00100y2y1y0 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 106 | | | | 8 |
| 00101y2y1y0 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 26 | 106 | | | | 8 |
| 00110y2y1y0 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 106 | | | | 8 |
| 00111y2y1y0 | 52 | | 52 | | 26 | 106 | | | | 8 |
| 01000y2y1y0 | 106 | | | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 8 |
| 01001y2y1y0 | 106 | | | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 52 | | 8 |
| 01010y2y1y0 | 106 | | | | 26 | 52 | | 26 | 26 | 8 |
| 01011y2y1y0 | 106 | | | | 26 | 52 | | 52 | | 8 |
| 0110y1y0z1z0 | 106 | | | | - | 106 | | | | 16 |
| 01110000 | 52 | | 52 | | - | 52 | | 52 | | 1 |
| 01110001 | 242-tone RU empty | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 01110010 | 484-tone RU; contributes zero User fields to the User Specific field in the same HE-SIG-B content channel as this RU Allocation subfield(#21237) | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 01110011 | 996-tone RU; contributes zero (or zero additional) User fields to the User Specific field in the same HE-SIG-B content channel as this RU Allocation subfield(#21238) | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 011101x1x0 | Reserved | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 01111y2y1y0 | Reserved | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 10y2y1y0z2z1z0 | 106 | | | | 26 | 106 | | | | 64 |
| 11000y2y1y0 | 242 | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 11001y2y1y0 | 484 | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 11010y2y1y0 | 996 | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 11011y2y1y0 | Reserved | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 111x4x3x2x1x0 | Reserved | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| If signaling RUs of size greater than 242 subcarriers, y2y1y0 = 000–111 indicates the number of User fields in the HE-SIG-B content channel that contains the corresponding 8-bit RU Allocation subfield. Otherwise, y2y1y0 = 000–111 indicates number of STAs multiplexed in the 106-tone RU, 242-tone RU or the lower frequency 106-tone RU if there are two 106-tone RUs and one 26-tone RU is assigned between two 106-tone RUs. The binary vector y2y1y0 indicates 22 × y2 + 21 × y1 + y0 + 1 STAs multiplexed the RU.  z2z1z0 = 000–111 indicates the number of STAs multiplexed in the higher frequency 106-tone RU if there are two 106-tone RUs and one 26-tone RU is assigned between two 106-tone RUs. The binary vector z2z1z0 indicates 22 × z2 + 21 × z1 + z0 + 1 STAs multiplexed in the RU.  Similarly, y1y0 = 00–11 indicates the number of STAs multiplexed in the lower frequency 106-tone RU. The binary vector y1y0 indicates 21 × y1 + y0 + 1 STAs multiplexed in the RU.  Similarly, z1z0 = 00–11 indicates the number of STAs multiplexed in the higher frequency 106-tone RU. The binary vector z1z0 indicates 21 × z1 + z0 + 1 STAs multiplexed in the RU.  #1 to #9 (from left to the right) is ordered in increasing order of the absolute frequency.  x1x0 = 00–11, x4x3x2x1x0 = 00000–11111.  ‘-’ means no STA in that RU | | | | | | | | | | |

***TGax editor: insert the following sentence***

If a single RU in a 40 MHz PPDU overlaps with more than one of the tone ranges [:3] or [3:244], the corresponding RU Allocation subfields in the respective content channels shall all refer to the same RU. (#21239)***TGax editor: move the following sentences from 27.3.10.8.3 to here.***

(#21240)If a single RU in an 80 MHz PPDU overlaps with more than one of the tone ranges [500:259], [258:17], [17:258] or [259:500], the corresponding RU Allocation subfields in the respective content channels shall all refer to the same RU. (#21242)

(#21241)If a single RU in a 160 or 80+80 MHz PPDU overlaps with more than one of the tone ranges [1012:771], [770:529], [495:254], [253:12], [12:253], [254:495], [529:770] or [771:1012], the corresponding RU Allocation subfields in the respective content channels shall all refer to the same RU.

In Table 27-25 (RU Allocation subfield), the Number of entries column refers to the number of RU Allocation subfield values(#21235)(#21236) that refer to the same RU assignment to be used in the frequency domain but differ in the number of User fields per RU. The number of User fields per RU, indicated by the RU Allocation subfields, and the Center 26-tone RU subfield of a HE-SIG-B content channel indicate the number of User fields in the User Specific field of the HE-SIG-B content channel. (#21245)

Signaling for the center 26-tone RU in BW ≥80 MHz follows the RU Allocation subfields. If the Bandwidth field of the HE-SIG-A field in an HE MU PPDU is set to 2, 4 or 5 for 80 MHz, 1 bit is added to indicate if a user is allocated to the center 26-tone RU and the bit shall have the same value for both HE-SIG-B content channels. If the Bandwidth field of HE-SIG-A field in an HE MU PPDU is set to 3, 6 or 7 for 160 MHz or 80+80 MHz, 1 bit in HE-SIG-B content channel 1 indicates whether a user is allocated to the center 26-tone RU of lower frequency 80 MHz, and 1 bit in HE-SIG-B content channel 2 indicates if a user is allocated to the center 26-tone RU of higher frequency 80 MHz.

(#21233)The pre-HE modulated fields (see Figure 27-23 (Timing boundaries for HE PPDU fields if midamble is not present)) are not transmitted in 20 MHz subchannels in which the preamble is punctured.

The preamble is punctured in a 20 MHz subchannel *S1* of an HE MU PPDU if and only if one of the following conditions apply:

* B7–B0 of the RU Allocation subfield corresponding to the 20 MHz subchannel *S1* is 01110001 (242-tone empty)
* Preamble puncturing the 40 MHz comprising two adjacent 20 MHz subchannels *S1* and *S2* can be indicated by setting B7–B0 of the RU Allocation subfields corresponding to the 20 MHz subchannels *S1* and *S2* to 01110001
* B7–B0 of the RU Allocation subfields corresponding to the 20 MHz subchannels *S1* and *S2* are both 01110010 (484-tone RU with zero User fields indicated in this RU Allocation subfield of the HE-SIG-B content channel) where the 20 MHz subchannels *S1* and *S2* are adjacent to each other and comprise the 40 MHz subchannel in which the 484-tone RU is located. In this case, the preamble is punctured in both 20 MHz subchannels *S1* and *S2*.

The center 26-tone RU in a preamble punctured 80 MHz, 160 MHz or 80+80 MHz HE MU PPDU shall not be allocated to a user if either of the two 20 MHz subchannels which the center 26-tone RU straddles have the preamble punctured.

In an HE MU PPDU, an RU that is not allocated to any user can be indicated using:

***TGax editor: note xref updated to .4***

* the value 0 for the Center 26-tone RU subfield in the HE-SIG-B Common field (see Table 27-24 (Common field)),
* certain RU Allocation subfield values in the HE-SIG-B Common field (see Table 27-25 (RU Allocation subfield)), or
* the value 2046 for the STA-ID subfield in the HE-SIG-B User field (see 26.11.1 (STA\_ID\_LIST) and 27.3.10.8.4 (HE-SIG-B user specific content). (#21246)

Subcarriers in the HE modulated portion of the PPDU(#21220)corresponding to such unallocated RUs shall not be modulated.

***TGax editor: note renumbering and renaming***

**27.3.10.8.4 HE-SIG-B user specific content**(#21247) (#21248)

The User Block field is defined in Table 27-26 (User Block field).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **User Block field** | | | |
| **Subfield** | **Number of bits** | **Description** | |
| ***TGax editor: Insert the following text as shown.***  *N*  User subfield(#21249) | *N*  21 | The User subfield format for a non-MU-MIMO allocation is defined in Table 27-27 (User field format for a non-MU-  MIMO allocation). The User subfield format for a MU-MIMO allocation is defined in Table 27-28 (User field for an MU-MIMO allocation).  *N*= 1 if it is the final User Block field, and if there is only one user in the final User Block field. (#21224)  *N*= 2 otherwise. | |
| CRC | 4 | The CRC is calculated over bits 0 to 20 for a User Block field that contains one User subfield, and bits 0 to 41 for a User Block field that contains two User subfields. See See 27.3.10.7.3 (CRC computation). | |
| Tail | 6 | Used to terminate the trellis of the convolutional decoder. Set to 0. | |

***TGax editor: insert the following paragraph and tables***

***Note to reader, not for inclusion in the draft: the subcarrier indices used in Tables xxxb1, xxxb3, xxxb5 and xxxb7 are extracted from figures 27-27 to 27-30 and paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 14 in the old 27.3.10.8.3 section of D4.0.***

Table xxxb1: Subcarrier indices addressed by each HE-SIG-B User Specific field in a 20 MHz PPDU (#21250)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bandwidth field in HE-SIG-A |  | HE-SIG-B content channel 1 | HE-SIG-B content channel 2 |
| 0 |  | Subcarrier indices fall within [–122:122] | - |

As shown in Table xxxb1, the first HE-SIG-B content channel of a 20 MHz PPDU, carries User fields for RUs whose subcarrier indices fall in the range [–122: 122]. There is no second HE-SIG-B content channel.

Table xxxb3: Subcarrier indices addressed by each HE-SIG-B User Specific field in a 40 MHz PPDU, and the RU-level ordering of User fields within the User Specific field(#21250)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bandwidth field in HE-SIG-A | Row ID (see Table xxxb4) | HE-SIG-B content channel 1 | HE-SIG-B content channel 2 |
| 1 | A | Subcarrier indices fall within [244: 3] | Subcarrier indices fall within [3:244] |
| B | Subcarrier indices equal [244:-3 3:244].  User fields are split according to the RU Allocation subfield if the SIGB Compression field equals 0, else equitably as defined in (NewEqn#xxxx) | |

Table xxxb4: RU-level ordering of User fields within the User Specific field of a Content Channel in a 40 MHz PPDU (#21250)

|  |
| --- |
| User fields within A |
| or |
| User fields within B |
| NOTE: The Row IDs A-B are defined in Table xxxb3 |

As shown in Table xxxb3 and Table xxxb4, the first HE-SIG-B content channel of a 40 MHz PPDU carries User fields for RUs whose subcarrier indices fall in the range [–244: –3] or overlapping with [244:3] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers and the second HE-SIG-B content channel carries User fields for RUs whose subcarrier indices fall in the range [3:244] or overlapping with [3:244] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers.(#21231) (#21250)

Table xxxb5: Subcarrier indices addressed by each HE-SIG-B User Specific field in an 80 MHz PPDU(#21250)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bandwidth field in HE-SIG-A | Row ID (see Table xxxb6) | HE-SIG-B content channel 1 | HE-SIG-B content channel 2 |
| 2, 4, 5; | A | Subcarrier indices fall within [500:259] | Subcarrier indices fall within [258:17] |
| B | Subcarrier indices equal [500:-17].  User fields are split into content channels according to the first RU Allocation subfield | |
| C | Subcarrier indices fall within [17:258] | Subcarrier indices fall within [259:500] |
| D | Subcarrier indices equal [17:500].  User fields are split into split into content channels according to the second RU Allocation subfield | |
| E | Subcarrier indices equal [-500:-3 3:500].  User fields are split into content channels according to the first and second RU Allocation subfields if the SIGB Compression field equals 0, else equitably as defined in (NewEqn#xxxx). | |
| F | 1 bit Center 26-tone RU subfield: subcarrier indices equal [16:4, 4:16]. | - |

Table xxxb6: RU-level ordering of User fields within the User Specific field of a Content Channel in an 80 MHz PPDU (#21250)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| User fields within A | followed by | User fields within C | followed by | User field within F, if present |
| or | or |
| User fields within B | User fields within D |
| or | | | | |
| User fields within E | | | | |
| NOTE: The Row IDs A-E are defined in Table xxxb5 | | | | |

As shown in Table xxxb5 and Table xxxb6, the first HE-SIG-B content channel of an 80 MHz PPDU carries User fields of RUs with subcarrier indices in the range [500:259] or overlapping with [500:259] if the RU is 484 subcarriers, followed by User fields of RUs with subcarrier indices in the range [17:258] or overlapping with [17:258] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers, followed by a User field, if present, for the center 26-tone RU that spans subcarriers [16:4, 4:16]. (#21231) (#21250)

As shown in Table xxxb5 and Table xxxb6, the second HE-SIG-B content channel of the 80 MHz PPDU carries User fields corresponding to RUs whose subcarrier indices fall in the range [258:17] or overlapping with [258:17] if the RU is 484 subcarriers, followed by User fields of RUs with subcarrier indices in the range [259:500] or overlapping with [259:500] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers, followed by a User field, if present, for the center 26-tone RU that spans subcarriers [16:4, 4:16]. (#21231) (#21250)

Table xxxb7: Subcarrier indices addressed by each HE-SIG-B User Specific field in a 160 or 80+80 MHz PPDU (#21250)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bandwidth field in HE-SIG-A | Row ID (see Table xxxb8) | HE-SIG-B content channel 1 | HE-SIG-B content channel 2 |
| 3, 6, 7 (for 160 MHz, and also for 80+80 MHz excepting that the tone ranges of the upper and lower 80 MHz segments are not contiguous); | A | Subcarrier indices fall within [1012:771] | Subcarrier indices fall within [770:529] |
| B | Subcarrier indices equal [-1012:-529].  User fields are split into content channels according to the first RU Allocation subfield. | |
| C | Subcarrier indices fall within [495:254] | Subcarrier indices fall within [253:12] |
| D | Subcarrier indices equal [-495:-12].  User fields are split into content channels according to the second RU Allocation subfield. | |
| E | Subcarrier indices equal [-1012:-515 -509:-12].  User fields are split into content channels according to the first and second RU Allocation subfields. | |
| F | Subcarrier indices fall within [12:253] | Subcarrier indices fall within [254:495] |
| G | Subcarrier indices equal [12:495.  User fields are split into content channels according to the third RU Allocation subfield. | |
| H | Subcarrier indices fall within [529:770] | Subcarrier indices fall within [771:1012] |
| I | Subcarrier indices equal [529:1012].  User fields are split into content channels according to the fourth RU Allocation subfield. | |
| J | Subcarrier indices equal [12:509 515:1012].  User fields are split into content channels according to the third and fourth RU Allocation subfields. | |
| K  NOTE: K is not present if the SIGB Compression field in the HE-SIG-A field is set to 0. | Subcarrier indices equal [-1012:-515 -509:-12 12:509 515:1012].  User fields are split into content channels equitably as defined in (NewEqn#xxxx). | |
| L | 1 bit Center 26-tone RU subfield: fall in [528:516, 508:496]. | 1 bit Center 26-tone RU subfield: fall in [496:508, 516:528]. |

Table xxxb8: RU-level ordering of User fields within the User Specific field of a Content Channel in a 160 or 80+80 MHz PPDU (#21250)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| User fields within A | followed by | User fields within C | followed by | User fields within F | followed by | User fields within H | followed by | User field within L, if present |
| or | or | or | or |
| User fields within B | User fields within D | User fields within G | User fields within I |
| or | | | or | | |
| User fields within E | | | User fields within J | | |
| or | | | | | | | | |
| User fields within K | | | | | | | | |
| NOTE: The Row IDs A-K are defined in Table xxxb7. | | | | | | | | |

As shown in Table xxxb7 and Table xxxb8, the first HE-SIG-B content channel of a 160 MHz PPDU carries User fields for RUs with subcarrier indices in the range [1012:771] or overlapping with [1012:771] if the RU is 484 subcarriers, followed by User fields for RUs with subcarrier indices in the range [495:254] or overlapping with [495:254] if the RU is 484 or 996 subcarriers, followed by User fields for RUs with subcarrier indices in the range [12:253] or overlapping with [12:253] if the RU is 484 subcarriers, followed by a User fields for RUs with subcarrier indices in the range [529:770] or overlapping with [529:770] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers, followed by a User field, if present, corresponding to the center 26-tone RU that spans subcarriers [528:516, 508:496]. (#21231) (#21250)

As shown in Table xxxb7 and Table xxxb8, the second HE-SIG-B content channel of the 160 MHz PPDU carries User fields for RUs with subcarrier indices in the range [770:529] or overlapping with [770:529] if the RU is 484 subcarriers, followed by User fields for RUs with subcarrier indices in the range [253:12] or overlapping with [253:12] if the RU is 484 or 996 subcarriers, followed by User fields for RUs with subcarrier indices in the range [254:495] or overlapping with [254:495] if the RU is 484 subcarriers, followed by User fields for RUs with subcarrier indices in the range [771:1012] or overlapping with [771:1012] if the RU is larger than 242 subcarriers, followed by a User field, if present, corresponding to the center 26-tone RU that spans subcarriers [496:508, 516:528]. (#21231) (#21250)

***TGax editor: Move the 10-11 para (shown below, assuming no change from D4.0) from the (old) Section 27.3.10.8.5. Xref updated to .3 and make other changes as indicated.***

(#21247)If the SIGB Compression field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU is set to 0, for an MU-MIMO allocation of RU size greater than 242 subcarriers, the User fields are dynamically split between HE-SIG-B content channel 1 and HE-SIG-B content channel 2 and the split is decided by the AP (on a per case basis). See Table xxxb3, Table xxxb5 and Table xxxb7 for more details.

If the SIGB Compression field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU is set to 1, for bandwidths larger than 20 MHz, the User fields are split equitably between two HE-SIG-B content channels, i.e., the *k*th User field of a *K* user MU-MIMO PPDU is carried in

{ HE-SIG-B content channel 1 , if

{ HE-SIG-B content channel 2 if . (NewEqn#xxxx)

***TGax editor: edit the paragraph as follows. Also interrupt the paragraph before the paragraph completes.***

(#21251)(#21252)Multiple RUs addressed to a single STA shall not be allowed in the User Specific field. Therefore, the signaling that enables a STA to decode its(#21253) data is carried in only one User field.

***TGax editor: insert the following paragraph and NOTE.***

The ordering of User fields within the User Specific field is as follows:

* First the User fields within each RU shall be ordered according to row as shown in Table xxxb4, Table xxxb6 and Table xxxb8. For a 20 MHz PPDU, there is only one row. For the case of a single row or RU, such as if SIGB Compression field equals 1, this rule has no effect.
* Second, if the SIGB Compression field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU is set to 0, then the User fields within each row shall be ordered by increasing frequency of RU (i.e. #1-#9 in Table 27-25 (RU Allocation subfield))
* Third, and without regard to the value of SIGB Compression field, the ordering of User fields in the same RU shall follow the user ordering in Table 27-29 (Spatial Configuration subfield encoding)

In this way, RU Allocation subfield(s) (if present), Center 26-tone RU field(s) and the position of a user’s User field in the User Specific field of a HE-SIG-B content channel indicate the user’s RU assignment and space time stream assignment. (#21252)

***TGax editor: move paras 7 (excluding the first sentence), 12, 15-16 from 27.3.10.8.3 (shown below, assuming no change from D4.0) excluding the “mapping” sentences (shown below via strikeout), then edit as marked***

(#21254)From Table xxxb5 and Table xxxb6, if assigned, the User field corresponding to the center 26-tone RU in an 80 MHz PPDU that spans subcarriers [16:4, 4:16] is carried as the last User field in the HE-SIG-B content channel 1.

(#21254)From Table xxxb7 and Table xxxb8, if assigned, the User field corresponding to the center 26-tone RU in the lower and upper 80 MHz segments of a 160 or 80+80 MHz PPDU is carried as the last User field in the first and second HE-SIG-B content channels respectively(#21256).

If the Bandwidth field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU (see Table 27-20 (HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU)) takes values 4 or 5 (i.e. preamble puncturing is present)(#21255), the content of content channel 1 and 2 shall be constructed as described above for an 80 MHz PPDU without preamble puncturing.

If the Bandwidth field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU (see Table 27-20 (HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU)) takes values 6 or 7 (i.e. preamble puncturing is present)(#21255), the content of content channel 1 and 2 shall be constructed as described above for an 160 MHz PPDU without preamble puncturing.

***TGax editor: continue from the earlier interrupted paragraph.***

An example for the mapping of the 8-bit RU Allocation subfield and the position of the User field to a STA’s data is illustrated in Figure 27-31 (An example of the mapping of the 8-bit RU Allocation subfield and the position of the User field to the STA's assignment for one 20 MHz channel). The RU Allocation subfield indicates an arrangement of one 106-tone RU followed by five 26-tone RUs and that the 106-tone RU contains three User fields, i.e., the 106-tone RU supports multi-plexing of three users using MU-MIMO. The 8 User fields in the User Specific field thus map to the 6 RUs, with the first three User fields indicating MU-MIMO allocations in the first 106-tone RU fol-lowed by User fields corresponding to the each of the five 26-tone RUs.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| * **An example of the mapping of the 8-bit RU Allocation subfield and the position of the User field to the STA's assignment for one 20 MHz channel** |

The contents of the User field differ depending on whether the field addresses a STA in a non-MU-MIMO allocation in an RU or a STA in an MU-MIMO allocation in an RU. Irrespective of whether the allocation is for a STA in a non-MU-MIMO or an MU-MIMO allocation, the size of the User field is the same.

The format of the User field for a non-MU-MIMO allocation is defined in Table 27-27 (User field format for a non-MU-MIMO allocation).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **User field format for a non-MU-MIMO allocation** | | | | |
| **Bit** | **Subfield** | **Number of bits** | **Description** | |
| B0–B10 | STA-ID | 11 | Set to a value of the element indicated from TXVECTOR parameter STA\_ID\_LIST (see 27.11.1 (STA\_ID\_LIST)). | |
| B11–B13 | NSTS | 3 | Number of space-time streams.  Set to the number of space-time streams minus 1. | |
| B14 | Beamformed | 1 | Use of transmit beamforming.  Set to 1 if a beamforming steering matrix is applied to the waveform in an SU transmission.  Set to 0 otherwise. | |
| B15–B18 | MCS | 4 | Modulation and coding scheme  Set to *n* for MCS*n*, where *n* = 0, 1 ,2 …., 11  Values 12 to 15 are reserved | |
| B19 | DCM | 1 | Indicates whether or not DCM is used.  Set to 1 to indicate that the payload of the corresponding user of the HE MU PPDU is modulated with DCM for the MCS.  Set to 0 to indicate that the payload of the corresponding user of the PPDU is not modulated with DCM for the MCS.  NOTE—DCM is not applied in combination with STBC. | |
| B20 | Coding | 1 | Indicates whether BCC or LDPC is used.  Set to 0 for BCC  Set to 1 for LDPC | |
| NOTE—If the STA-ID subfield is set to 2046, then the other subfields can be set to arbitrary values. | | | | |

The format of the User field for an MU-MIMO allocation is defined in Table 27-28 (User field for an MU-MIMO allocation).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **User field for an MU-MIMO allocation** | | | |
| **Bit** | **Subfield** | **Number of bits** | **Description** |
| B0–B10 | STA-ID | 11 | Set to a value of element indicated from TXVECTOR parameter STA\_ID\_LIST (see 27.11.1 (STA\_ID\_LIST)). |
| B11–B14 | Spatial Configuration | 4 | Indicates the number of spatial streams for a STA in an MU-MIMO allocation (see Table 27-29 (Spatial Con-  figuration subfield encoding)). |
| B15–B18 | MCS | 4 | Modulation and coding scheme.  Set to *n* for MCS*n*, where *n* = 0, 1, 2,…, 11  Values 12 to 15 are reserved |
| B19 | Reserved | 1 | Reserved and set to 0 |
| B20 | Coding | 1 | Indicates whether BCC or LDPC is used.  Set to 0 for BCC  Set to 1 for LDPC |
| NOTE—If the STA-ID subfield is set to 2046, then the other subfields can be set to arbitrary values. | | | |

A User field for an MU-MIMO allocation includes a 4-bit Spatial Configuration subfield that indicates the number of spatial streams for each STA and the total number of spatial streams in the MU-MIMO allocation. The subfield shown in Table 27-29 (Spatial Configuration subfield encoding) is constructed by using the entries corresponding to the value of number of users (*Nuser*) multiplexed using MU-MIMO in an RU. If MU-MIMO is used in an RU of size less than or equal to 242 subcarriers, the number of users (*Nuser*) in an MU-MIMO allocation is equal to the number of User fields per RU signaled for the RU in the RU Allocation subfield of a Common field. If MU-MIMO is used in RUs of size greater than 242 subcarriers, User fields corresponding to the same MU-MIMO allocations are split(#21258) into two HE-SIG-B content channels and the number of users (*Nuser*) is computed as the sum of the number of User fields indicated for the RU by the 8-bit RU Allocation subfield in each HE-SIG-B content channel. The User field position within an RU are defined to be logically continuous: the last User field corresponding to an RU in the first HE-SIG-B content channel is immediately followed by the first User field in the second HE-SIG-B content channel that corresponds to the same RU. (#21257) (#21259)

For a given value of *Nuser*, the four bits of the Spatial Configuration subfield are used as follows: A STA with a STA-ID that matches the 11-bit ID signaled in the User field for an MU-MIMO allocation derives the number of spatial streams allocated to it using the row corresponding to the signaled 4-bit Spatial Configuration subfield and the column corresponding to the User field position in the User Specific field. The starting stream index for the STA is computed by summing the *NSTS* in the columns prior to the column indicated by the STA’s User field position.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **Spatial Configuration subfield encoding** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Nuser*** | **B3...B0** | ***NSTS*[1]** | ***NSTS*[2]** | ***NSTS*[3]** | ***NSTS*[4]** | ***NSTS*[5]** | ***NSTS*[6]** | ***NSTS*[7]** | ***NSTS*[8]** | **Total *NSTS*** | **Number of entries** |
| 2 | 0000–0011 | 1–4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2–5 | 10 |
| 0100–0110 | 2–4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4–6 |
| 0111–1000 | 3–4 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6–7 |
| 1001 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| 3 | 0000–0011 | 1–4 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 3–6 | 13 |
| 0100–0110 | 2–4 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 5–7 |
| 0111–1000 | 3–4 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 7–8 |
| 1001–1011 | 2–4 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 6–8 |
| 1100 | 3 | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| 4 | 0000–0011 | 1–4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 4–7 | 11 |
| 0100–0110 | 2–4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 6–8 |
| 0111 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| 1000–1001 | 2–3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 7–8 |
| 1010 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| 5 | 0000–0011 | 1–4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 5–8 | 7 |
| 0100–0101 | 2–3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 7–8 |
| 0110 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 8 |
| 6 | 0000–0010 | 1–3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 6–8 | 4 |
| 0011 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 8 |
| 7 | 0000–0001 | 1–2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 7–8 | 2 |
| 8 | 0000 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |

The user ordering identified by the column headers *NSTS*[*n*], *n* = 1,2,3 … in Table 27-29 (Spatial Configuration subfield encoding) shall be the same as the user index *u, u* = 0,1,2 … in equations (27-37), (27-58) and (27-109): i.e. *u* = *n*-1.

If the SIGB Compression field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU is set to 1 (indicating full bandwidth MU-MIMO transmission), the number of STAs in the MU-MIMO group is indicated in the Number Of HE-SIG-B Symbols Or MU-MIMO Users field in the HE-SIG-A field.

***TGax editor: Move the 10-11 para to earlier in this section (shown below as deleted, assuming no change from D4.0)***

(#21247) The total number of spatial streams (total *NSTS*) is computed by summing all columns for the row signaled by the Spatial Configuration field and is indicated in Table 27-29 (Spatial Configuration subfield encoding) under the column Total *NSTS*.

***TGax editor: note the following section is renumbered to .5***

**27.3.10.8.5 Encoding and modulation**

***TGax editor: move the 6th and following paragraphs of the (old) 27.3.10.8.2 Encoding and Modulation section to here, as shown by example below assuming D4.0.***

(#21226)In each 20 MHz band, the bits in the Common field shall have CRC and tail bits appended and then be BCC encoded at rate *R* = 1/2. The CRC bits are computed as described in 27.3.10.7.3 (CRC computation). Padding is not added between the Common field and the User Specific field.

In the User Specific field, in any 20 MHz band, each User Block field shall have CRC and tail bits appended and then be BCC encoded at rate *R* = 1/2. If the number of User fields in the HE-SIG-B content channel is odd, CRC and tail bits are added after the last User field, which is not grouped. Padding bits are appended immediately after the tail bits corresponding to the final(#21224) User Block field in each HE-SIG-B content channel to round up to the next multiple of number of data bits per HE-SIG-B symbol. The padding bits may be set to any value. Further padding bits are appended to each HE-SIG-B content channel so that the number of OFDM symbols after encoding and modulation in different 20 MHz bands ends at the same OFDM symbol. For both the Common field and User Block field, the information bits, tail bits and padding bits (if present) are BCC encoded at rate *R* = 1/2 using the encoder described in 17.3.5.6 (Convolutional encoder). If the coding rate of the HE-SIG-B MCS is not equal to 1/2, the convolutional encoder output bits for each field are concatenated, then the concatenated bit streams are punctured as described in 17.3.5.6 (Convolutional encoder).

The coded bits are interleaved as in 27.3.11.8 (BCC interleavers). The interleaved bits are mapped to constellation points from the MCS specified in HE-SIG-A and have pilots inserted following the steps described in 17.3.5.8 (Subcarrier modulation mapping) and 17.3.5.9 (Pilot subcarriers), respectively. Each HE-SIG-B symbol shall have 52 data tones.

The guard interval used for HE-SIG-B shall be 0.8 μs.

The number of OFDM symbols in the HE-SIG-B field, denoted by *NSYM,*HE-SIG-B, shall be signaled by the Number Of HE-SIG-B Symbols Or MU-MIMO Users field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU (see 27.3.10.7.2 (Content)).

For the HE-SIG-B content channel *c* (*c* = 1 or 2), denote the complex number assigned to the *k-*th data subcarrier of the *n-*th symbol by *dk,n,c*. The time domain waveform for the HE-SIG-B field, transmitted on frequency segment *iSeg* and transmit chain *iTX*, is given by .

where

** is the phase rotation value for HE-SIG-B field PAPR reduction. If(#15505) the HE-SIG-B field is modulated with MCS=0 and DCM=1, . For all other modulation schemes of HE-SIG-B field,

**

 is given in Table 27-17 (Number of modulated subcarriers and guard interval duration values

for HE PPDU fields)

*NSR* is given in Table 21-5 (Timing-related constants)

*T*HE-SIG-B is given in Table 27-13 (Timing-related constants)

*K*Shift(*i*) is defined in 21.3.8.2.4 (L-SIG definition)





*Pk* and *pn* are defined in 17.3.5.10 (OFDM modulation)

 is the number of OFDM symbols in the HE-SIG-B field

***TGax editor: delete the section heading below and much of the following text as shown by Word track changes but keep a) the figures and b) the text which is not marked as deleted, as continuing text in this section.***

***Note to reader, not to be added to the draft. The deleted text below is replaced by Table xxxa or moved above and buttressed by Tables xxxb1, xxxb3, xxxb4, xxxb5, xxxb6, xxxb7 and xxxb8.***

From (27-20) and section 27.3.10.8.2, the 20 MHz PPDU contains one HE-SIG-B content channel as shown in Figure 27-27 (HE-SIG-B content channel for a 20 MHz PPDU).(#21260). (#21233)

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| * **HE-SIG-B content channel for a 20 MHz PPDU**   ***TGax editor: insert “if present” under “Common field” in figure above***(#21261) |

From (27-20) and section 27.3.10.8.2, the 40 MHz PPDU contains two HE-SIG-B content channels, each occupying a 20 MHz frequency segment(#21262) as shown in HE-SIG-B content channels for a 40 MHz PPDU. HE-SIG-B content channel 1 occupies the 20 MHz frequency segment that is lowest in frequency. HE-SIG-B content channel 2 occupies the 20 MHz frequency segment that is second lowest in frequency. (#21231) (#21250)

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| * **HE-SIG-B content channels for a 40 MHz PPDU**   ***TGax editor: insert “if present” under “Common field” in figure above***(#21261) |

From (27-20) and section 27.3.10.8.2, the 80 MHz PPDU contains two HE-SIG-B content channels each of which are duplicated once as shown in Figure 27-28 (Mapping of the two HE-SIG-B content channels and their duplication in an 80 MHz PPDU (#21263)). HE-SIG-B content channel 1 occupies the 20 MHz frequency segment that is lowest in frequency and is duplicated on the 20 MHz frequency segment that is third lowest in frequency. HE-SIG-B content channel 2 occupies the 20 MHz frequency segment that is second lowest in frequency and is duplicated on the 20 MHz frequency segment that is fourth lowest in frequency.

(#21262)(#21262) (#21231) (#21250)(#21262)(#21262) (#21231) (#21250) (#21240) (#21254)

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| * **Mapping of the two HE-SIG-B content channels and their duplication in an 80 MHz PPDU** (#21263)   ***TGax editor: insert “if present” under “Common field” in figure above***(#21263) |

From (27-20) and section 27.3.10.8.2, the 160 MHz PPDU contains two HE-SIG-B content channels each of which are duplicated four times as shown in Figure 27-30 (Mapping of the two HE-SIG-B content channels and their duplication in a 160 MHz PPDU). HE-SIG-B content channel 1 occupies the 20 MHz frequency segment that is lowest in frequency and is duplicated on the 20 MHz frequency segments that are third, fifth and seventh lowest in frequency. HE-SIG-B content channel 2 occupies the 20 MHz frequency segment that is second lowest in frequency and is duplicated on the 20 MHz frequency segments that are fourth, sixth and eighth lowest in frequency.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| * **Mapping of the two HE-SIG-B content channels and their duplication in a 160 MHz PPDU**   ***TGax editor: insert “if present” under “Common field” in figure above*** |

(#21262)(#21262) (#21231) (#21250)(#21262)(#21262) (#21231) (#21250) (#21241) (#21254) (#21243)(#21231) (#21250)

If the Bandwidth field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU (see Table 27-20 (HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU) takes values 4 or 5 (i.e. the preamble is punctured)(#21264), (#21254)the mapping of the HE-SIG-B content channels to 20 MHz segments shall be the same as for an 80 MHz PPDU (see Figure 27-28 (Mapping of the two HE-SIG-B content channels and their duplication in an 80 MHz PPDU (#21263))), with the exception that punctured 20 MHz channels shall be excluded.

If the Bandwidth field in the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU (see Table 27-20 (HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU)) takes values 6 or 7 (i.e. the preamble is punctured)(#21264), (#21254)the mapping of the HE-SIG-B content channels to 20 MHz segments shall be the same as for an 160 MHz PPDU(#16992) (see Figure 27-30 (Mapping of the two HE-SIG-B content channels and their duplication in a 160 MHz PPDU)), with the exception that punctured 20 MHz channels shall be excluded.