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

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| Spec Text on Spectral flatness | | | | |
| Date: 2018-09-12 | | | | |
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**Abstract**

This document contains text on “Spectral flatness” for adoption into Draft 1.0.

**Discussion**

The requirement on spectral flatness is introduced primarily to ensure that the transmission power that can be used for wake-up signal is not severely limited because of limitation on power spectral density. Details can be found in document 11-18/1545r1.

**Straw Poll 1 in 11-18/1545r1:**

Do you believe Spectral flatness should be a requirement for 11ba?

**Y/N/A: 14/0/9**

**Straw Poll 2 in 11-18/1545r1:**

Do you believe the Spectral flatness requirement for 11ba should be specified along the lines described in this contribution and that we should prepare this text for D1.0?

**Y/N/A: 15/0/5**

**Straw Poll 3:**

Do you support the Spec Text in this document 802.11-18/1643r0?

**Y/N/A:**

**Motion**

Move to incorporate the specification text changes in document IEEE 802.11-18/1643r0 into the next version of the draft.

Move: Leif Wilhelmsson

Second: Steve Shellhammer

Yes

No

Abstain

***Instructions to 802.11ba Editor:***

***In Clause 32.3.10.2 add the text shown in Red.***

The spectral flatness is measured by comparing the total transmitted power in the center 4 MHz of the 20 MHz channel with the transmitted power in any contiguous 1 MHz segment within the center 4 MHz, where the wake-up signal is transmitted at the maximum power.

The transmitted power is measured with a 10 kHz raster in the manner described [1].

The requirement is that the total transmitted power in the center 4 MHz is at least 3 dB higher than the maximum transmitted power in any contiguous 1 MHz segment as described above.

For FDMA transmission, this applies to each 20 MHz channel.

[1] in ETSI EN 300.328 v2.1.1 §5.4.3.2.1.