IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| LB281 Comment Resolutions for Exchange bucket CIDs |
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Abstract

This document provides comment resolutions for CIDs 4082, 4178, 4181, and 4185 (4-total).

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| **CID** | **Clause** | **Page** | **Comment** | **Proposed Change** | **Resolution** |
| 4082 | 9.3.1.19.5 | 33.28 | The STA info field with the AID11 subfield equal to 2045 should be in fixed order (e.g. last field) in the sensing NDPA frame since it is always present in order to easily parsed by the intended recipient. | as in comment | RejectThe Sensing NDP Announcement frame format is defined in section 9.3.1.19.1/5 to include STA Info field with AID11 equal to 2045 as the first STA Info field as opposed to the last field per commenter’s understanding. See spec text below from P28 L25-26.“The STA Info field with AID11 subfield equal to 2045 is always present in a Sensing NDP Announcement frame and it is transmitted as the first STA Info field.” |
| 4178 | 11.55.1.5.2.3 | 151.01 | Is dynamic channel puncture allowed in 320MHz BW sensing? Can a 320MHz STA being scheduled in a <=160MHz sensing frame exchange sequence? If the answer is yes, such device needs to support HE and EHT NDP. Another observation is that an EHT STA anyway will support EHT PPDU. By allowing <=160MHz EHT NDP sensing, the sensing in a <=160MHzBSS with channel puncture can use wider BW. | Clarify it | RejectAs per specification, sensing measurement exchanges with BW less than or equal to 160MHz use HE Ranging NDP while for sensing measurement exchanges at 320MHz (unpunctured or ‘static’ punctured according to Table 36-30, no dynamic puncturing allowed) use EHT Ranging NDP. The 320MHz STA according to 11be spec (baseline for 11bf) should support HE frame formats (i.e., NDP) regardless, therefore there is no need to replicate the use of EHT frame format for BW less than or equal to 160MHz. This approach provides the needed sensing exchange protocol while keeping the IOT issues to minimum.  |
| 4181 | 9.3.1.19.5 | 32.16 | Is dynamic channel puncture allowed in 320MHz BW sensing? Can a 320MHz STA being scheduled in a <=160MHz sensing frame exchange sequence? If the answer is yes, such device needs to support HE and EHT NDP. Another observation is that an EHT STA anyway will support EHT PPDU. By allowing <=160MHz EHT NDP sensing, the sensing in a <=160MHzBSS with channel puncture can use wider BW. | Clarify it | RejectAs per specification, sensing measurement exchanges with BW less than or equal to 160MHz use HE Ranging NDP while for sensing measurement exchanges at 320MHz (unpunctured or ‘static’ punctured according to Table 36-30, no dynamic puncturing allowed) use EHT Ranging NDP. The 320MHz STA according to 11be spec (baseline for 11bf) should support HE frame formats (i.e., NDP) regardless, therefore there is no need to replicate the use of EHT frame format for BW less than or equal to 160MHz. This approach provides the needed sensing exchange protocol while keeping the IOT issues to minimum.  |
| 4185 | 9.4.2.321 | 77.35 | Is dynamic channel puncture allowed in 320MHz BW sensing? Can a 320MHz STA being scheduled in a <=160MHz sensing frame exchange sequence? If the answer is yes for the second question, such device needs to support HE and EHT NDP. Another observation is that an EHT STA anyway will support EHT PPDU. By allowing <=160MHz EHT NDP sensing, the sensing in a <=160MHzBSS with channel puncture can use wider BW. | Clarify it | RejectAs per specification, sensing measurement exchanges with BW less than or equal to 160MHz use HE Ranging NDP while for sensing measurement exchanges at 320MHz (unpunctured or ‘static’ punctured according to Table 36-30, no dynamic puncturing allowed) use EHT Ranging NDP. The 320MHz STA according to 11be spec (baseline for 11bf) should support HE frame formats (i.e., NDP) regardless, therefore there is no need to replicate the use of EHT frame format for BW less than or equal to 160MHz. This approach provides the needed sensing exchange protocol while keeping the IOT issues to minimum.  |

**References: IEEE P802.11bf D4.0**