IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| D6 Comment Resolution, brianh, part 1 |
| Date: 2013-08-08 |
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##### Baseline is 11ac D6.0. Changes indicated by a mixture of Word track-changes and instructions. For equation changes, Tex notation is sometimes used. E.g. a\_{xyz}^b denotes axyzb .

CIDs: 11035, 11022

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| 11035 | Schelstraete, Sigurd | 22.3.8.2.1 | 264 | 40 | Do we need to specify Cyclic shifts for more than 8 antennas? Are these values even correct? It seems they were just copied from the line above, giving complete freedom for antennas 9 and above. If this is required, the standard should be more specific. Giving this freedom now may make it harder to define specific values later.Note also that in other places in the standard, there is the implicit assumpion that the number of antennas is 8 or less (see e.g. p303,L62).For comparison, 11n only specified shift values for up to 4 antennas. | Remove last row of Table 22-10 | Revised. See comments 13/989r <motionedRev#> that question the basis for the comment but clean up related language at P303L62 and in Annex C.  |

***Discussion***

Due to issues that were identified in 802.11n timeframe, there is a strong and continued desire to constrain the cyclic shifts to a narrow window, regardless of the number of transmit-chains or antennas. This desire is reflected in the 11n spec, where the individual cyclic shifts for up to 4 transmit chains and the cyclic shifts for more than 4 transmit chains (see 20.3.9.3.2) are constrained to a -200 to 0 ns window.



11ac is consistent with 11n wherein the individual cyclic shifts for up to 8 antennas and the cyclic shifts for antennas above the max number of spatial time streams are also constrained to be within the -200 to 0 ns window.

In general, having a priori known cyclic shifts was recognized as highly desirable in the 11n timeframe, and hence the cyclic shifts are precisely defined for 1-4 transmit chains in the 11n spec. 11ac follows the same process in precisely defining the cyclic shifts for up to 8 antennas, and constrains the cyclic shifts to be used if more than 8 antennas are used.

The 11n text included some minor drafting ambiguities:

a) the text constrains what happens for more than 4 transmit chains but does not explicitly state a requirement for the first 4 transmit chains yet the language strongly implies that they should be the same as for when the STA has 4 transmit chains, and

b) 20.3.10 references the table but really intends to reference both the table and the following paragraph

These oversights are both addressed in the 11ac spec, where the first 8 values are explicitly specified in the table, including the behavior for more than 8 antennas, for convenience of referencing by 22.3.9.1.

To the commenter’s specific questions:

“It seems they were just copied from the line above” – true, so that precise knowledge is available to the recipient.

“giving complete freedom for antennas 9 and above.” – well, not complete freedom. The requirement is to be bounded by the -200 to 0ns window.

“If this is required, the standard should be more specific. Giving this freedom now may make it harder to define specific values later.” - The spec is unambiguous in regards to these two points (defined values for the first 8 antennas and a constraint for more than 8 antennas). Further, 11ac has added additional requirements beyond those defined 11n without problem.

“Note also that in other places in the standard, there is the implicit assumpion that the number of antennas is 8 or less (see e.g. p303,L62).” – Good catch. This is fixed below. Also an equivalent issue in Annex C, as further identified by the commenter via email discussions, is also fixed below.

“For comparison, 11n only specified shift values for up to 4” – This is probably a formally correct reading of the 802.11n text, but the discussions during the development of 11n and the actual 802.11n language strongly hint at a different intended interpretation (i.e. this is a drafting error, as above): The final sentence in “Number of transmit chains = 4 | Cyclic shifts for transmit chain 1/2/3/4 = 0/-50/-100/-150. With more than four transmit chains, each cyclic shift on the additional transmit chains shall be between -200 ns and 0 ns inclusive.” makes little sense unless there is also an understanding that there was a constraint on the first 4 antennas also. Such a constraint, not appearing elsewhere, presumably refers to the immediately preceding entry in the table – i.e. “Number of transmit chains = 4 | Cyclic shifts for transmit chain 1/2/3/4 = 0/-50/-100/-150.” Given the history of discussions during 802.11n, any other reading is not the intended reading.

***Change:***

**22.3.10.11.1 Transmission in VHT format**

Note that implementations are not restricted to the spatial mapping matrix examples listed in Section 20.3.11.11.2 (Spatial mapping) and the number of transmit chains *NTX* could be up to 8 (or even more).

**Annex C**

dot11VHTBeamformeeNTxSupport OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Unsigned32 (1..4294967295)

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This is a capability variable.

Its value is determined by device capabilities.

This attribute indicates the number of beamformer transmit antennas the

beamformee supports."

::= { dot11VHTTransmitBeamformingConfigEntry 6 }

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| 11022 | Schelstraete, Sigurd | 8.4.2.24.7 | 85 | 46 | What is the "zeroth frequency element"? | Clarify | Rejected. Note, commenter means “frequency segment”. In all terms, text and tables, the frequencysegments are indexed from 0. See for example Figure 8-401bu, Table 8-183x, Figure 8-401bw, equation 22-11, and Table 22-7.There are no instances of “second frequency segment” |

***Discussion:***

Offending text

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| If the PPDU carrying the received frame comprises non-contiguous frequency segments, the Operating Class and Channel Number fields identify the zeroth frequency segment, and a Wide Bandwidth Channel Switch subelement is included. |

Examples of frequency segment indexing:









