IEEE  
Wireless LANs

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| Draft Text D.1 CC9 Comment Resolution CID 335, 760, 762 | | | | |
| Date: 2013-09-14 | | | | |
| Author(s): | | | | |
| Name | Affiliation | Address | Phone | email |
| James Wang | MediaTek |  | +1 408 526 1899-88109 | james.wang@mediatek.com |
| George Calcev | Huawei |  |  | george.calcev@huawei.com |
| Minho Cheong | ETRI |  |  | Minho@etri.re.kr |

Abstract

This document provides resolution for CID 335, 760, and 762.

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# 0 Revision Notes

R0: First draft

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CID** | **Page** | **Line** | **Clause** | **Comment** | **Proposed Change** |
| 335 | 5.00 | 16 | 4.11e | Names are not helpful. | Change Type 0 Sectorization to "Group Sectorization", change Type 1 Sectorization to "Individual Sectorization" - or something else that provides a helpful reminder of the general nature of the operation of each type. |
| 760 | 5.00 | 8 | 4.11e | In general, a main purpose of secterization has been considered to ensure uniform and efficient coverage using multiple but limited frequency channels (spectral resource) for areally repetitive cellular deployment. Hence any rationale tasking account on S1G characteristics is desirable, especially in term for PAR conformance. | Language a rationale, e.g. Since multiple cellular deployment (large scale ESS) and pertaining inter-cell interferences (OBSS) may be foreseeable in case of 11ah caused by S1G less attenuated propagation with large number of STAs, the partition of the coverage area of BSS into secters, each containing a subset of stations is prepared. Or otherwise discard entire "Secterization" concept. |
| 762 | 5.00 | 33 | 4.11e | Type 1 secterization may introduce a new type of collision problems because switching to narrower beam may expand the interference radius. | Type 1 secterization should be discarded. |

**CID335**

***Discussion***

Commenter is correct in pointing out that the names of Type 0 and Type 1 sectorization do not help reminder reader of the nature of the operation. Note that Type 0 sectorization is a group sectorization operation and Type 1 sectorization is a TXOP-based operation. It is more appropriate to name the Type 0 sectorization as group sectorization and type 1 sectorization as TXOP-based sectorization.

***Proposed changes:***

Counter.

*Instruct editor to make a global replacement of Type 0 sectorization with group sectorization and all Type 1 sectorization with TXOP-based sectorization.*

**CID760**

***Discussion***

Commenter pointed out that rationale for sectorization should be provided in Clause 4.11e. The goal of sectorization is provided in the currently. But to make it more clear, it should be added that it is mostly applicable to outdoor, long range network with large number of nodes and in the presence of OBSS interference.

***Proposed Resolution:***

Counter.

***Proposed changes:***

*Instruct editor to add the following text to 4.11e P5L*

The partition of the coverage area of a BSS into sectors, each containing a subset of stations, is called

sectorization. This partitioning is generally achieved by the AP transmitting or receiving through a set of

antennas or a set of synthesized antenna beams to cover different sectors of the BSS. Sectorization is applicable to long range outdoor networks containing a large number of stations and with overlapping BSSs with t~~T~~he goal of ~~the sectorization is to~~ reducing~~e~~ medium contention or interference by the limiting ~~reduced~~ number of stations within a sector and/or to allowing spatial sharing among OBSS APs or STAs.

**CID762**

***Discussion***

Commenter indicates that switching to narrower beam may expand the interference radius. For outdoor long range deployment, FCC limits the peak EIRP regardless of omni-directional beam or sectorized beam. Thus, the maximum reachable radius is the same regardless of the omni-beam or the sectorized beam.

***Proposed Resolution:***

Reject.

***Proposed changes:***

None