IEEE P802.11  
Wireless LANs

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| Comment Collection 10 PHY CIDs (Comment Resolutions for CC10) | | | | |
| Date: 2014-March-16 | | | | |
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Abstract

This document provides resolutions for CIDs in subclause **Annex D**:

* CID2522, CID2630, CID2631, CID2632, CID2633, CID2796

**REVISION NOTES:**

R0: initial

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 TGah Draft. This introduction is not part of the adopted material.

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

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

**CID LIST:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CID** | **Page** | **Line** | **Clause** | **Comment** | **Proposed Change** | **Resolution** |
| 2522 | 368 | 1 | D.1 | There is no PICS. What features are mandatory or optional in this amendment | Add feature of this amendement to the PICS. | Reject:  As mentioned in D.1, WLAN implementations are “subject to equipment certification and operating requirements established by regional and national regulatory administrations.” D.1 is just providing information on regulatory source. No features are defined in this amendment. |
| 2630 | 368 | 50 | D.1 | Table D-1 has normative radio references for the top ten economies of the world, and Singapore is not in the top 20. Because its radio regulations are a blend of ETSI and FCC regulations, and the Singapore domestic market is small, there is no need to show Singapore radio regulations. | Delete reference to Singapore ITS TS SRD 2011. | Reject:  Table D-1 provides regulatory sources for inplementer’s reference. It’s not necessary to be restricted to world’s top 10 economies. There is no harm to provide more information. Also this is a reward and encourage to the countries making consistent contribution to TGah |
| 2631 | 369 | 7 | D.2.1 | Table D-3a belongs in D.2.2 Transmit power levels, not some misnumbered part of D.1. | Change headings and editing instructions to insert Table D-3a at end of D.2.2. | Accept:  Revise as commenter suggested, |
| 2632 | 369 | 24 | D.2.1 | D.2.2 begins with a disclaimer "The maximum allowable output power is measured in accordance with practices specified by the appropriate regulatory bodies." Singapore is not a top ten world economy. Because the Singapore domestic market is small, there is no need to show Singapore radio regulations. | Delete reference to Singapore frequencies, bandwidths and EIRPs. | Reject:  There is no harm to include the information from Singapore and there is no clear definition for “appropriate regulatory body”. Also this is a reward and encourage to the countries making consistent contribution to TGah |
| 2633 | 369 | 27 | D.2.1 | Table D-3a footnotes a and b restate US regulation without stating context for "paragraph ( c) of this section", which are subject to change every three years, if not sooner. D.2.2 begins with the disclaimer "The maximum allowable output power is measured in accordance with practices specified by the appropriate regulatory bodies." The material in each of the footnotes is redundant to the initial sentence in D.2.2, which will never be out of date. | Delete footnotes a and b and reference to them. | Accept:  Revise as commenter suggested. |
| 2796 | 369 | 21 | D.2.1 | Max sending power may not follow the regulatory limit for unlicensed access. | Maximum STA transmit power 1, 20mW | Reject:  250mW is allowed in Japan. |

**Discussion**

**Proposed changes**

***TGah editor: modify the heading and instruction on page 369 line 1 as below:***

**D.2 ~~External regulatory references~~ Radio performance specifications**

**D.2.~~1~~2 ~~External regulatory references~~ Transmit power levels**

*Insert the following Table D-3a at the end of the subclause D.2.2:*

***TGah editor: Delete footnotes a and b on page 369 line 29-40:***

~~a~~ ~~FCC 15.247 (b)(3) maximum conducted peak power =1 watt. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.~~

~~b~~~~The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.~~