IEEE P802.11  
Wireless LANs

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11ak Telecon Minutes 20140505 | | | | |
| Date: 2014-05-08 | | | | |
| Author(s): | | | | |
| Name | Affiliation | Address | Phone | email |
| Donald Eastlake | Huawei Technologies | 155 Beaver Street, Milford, MA 01757, USA | +1-508-333-2270 | d3e3e3@gmail.com |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Abstract

This document contains the minutes of the IEEE 802.11ak TGak teleconference on 2014-05-05.

Teleconference from 05:04 pm EST to 05:40 pm EST

May 5, 2014

Chaired by Donald Eastlake (Huawei Technologies).

Notes taken by Donald Eastlake.

Donald Eastlake called to order at 5:04pm.

Call for patents by Donald: No response.

Donald as Chair/Editor reported that there were 100 comments submitted to 802.11 Comment Collection 17 on 11ak Draft D0.01. The spreadsheet of comments has been uploaded as 11-14/559r0.

Several interested persons, including the TGak Vice Chair and the 801.Qbz Editor were unable to make this call due to conflicts.

No one wished to present any submissions; however, a question was asked as to what people though the direction of 11ak was on the following three issues given the differences between Draft D0.01 and submission 11-14/496r0 “Vastly Simpler 802.11ak Alternative” that was presented on the last teleconference:

1. Mixing 11ak and non-11ak in the same BSS.

2. Use of LLC (LSAP/LSAP/Control) versus L/T (Length or (Ether)Type) at the beginning of 11ak PDUs.

3. Support or non-support of multicast in 11ak.

The Chair pointed out that tentative decisions on these questions are in the current D0.01 draft but all are subject to change by the 11ak Task Group.

A wide range of differing viewpoints was presented. Here is an incomplete list of a few such viewpoints.

* 11ak should just use 4-address unicast frames. Additional complexities such as the CB aggregated frames can be options.
* Options increase implementation and testing complexity; there should be no or minimal options in 11ak. There is no reason not to support 3-address frames.
* Saving 6 bytes by using L/T encoding is insignificant at today’s speeds and speeds are getting higher.
* Saving 6 bytes is important in denser, lower speed deployments and should be valuable for 11p.
* Restricting a BBS to 11ak means doubling the number of SSIDs.
* While there might be some temporary increase in SSIDs it would be rare for it to double and in any case this would just be temporary until enough stations support 11ak.
* Multi-destination transmission in 802.11 is unreliable, complicated, and slow due to use of lowest supported rate, etc. Just use unicast.
* Multi-destination/multicast transmission is important to Internet of Things / home deployment of small cheap devices, etc., and needs to be supported.

There was some confusion and conflict over just how current 802.11 A-MSDU sub-frames are encoded, just what is proposed by the current 802.11ak draft, etc. However, no one disagreed with the statement that 11ak must be able to handle payloads that need a DSAP/SSAP to indicate handling as well as those that need an Ethertype. Some people indicated they would re-search these encoding questions and hopefully come closer to agreement/understanding at the Waikoloa meeting.

A question was raised about the schedule of 11ak teleconferences between the Waikoloa 802.11 meeting and the July 802 meeting in San Diego. The Chair suggested that interested persons send him a list of their conflicts for 5pm US Eastern time Monday calls so the Task Group can take these into account in scheduling teleconferences. In the past, there have usually been 3 teleconferences between meetings but we could deviate from that if TGak wants.

Any other business or announcements? No.

Adjourn at approximately 5:40pm.

**Attendees:**

Donald Eastlake (Huawei)

Richard Roy (SRA)

David Kloper (Cisco)

Mitsuru Iwaoka (Yokogawa Electric Co.)

Philippe Klein (Broadcom)

Ganesh Venkatsen (Intel)