IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| LB202 some proposed resolutions for comments assigned to the author (Peter Ecclesine) |
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Abstract

This document contains proposed resolutions to LB202 comments assigned to the author.

R0 is CIDs 3053, 3054, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3098, 3302, 3304, 3306 and 3739.

R1 reflects REVmc August 22 discussion of CIDs 3079, 3098, 3302, 3304, 3306 and 3739, and also consideration of Mark Rison’s (Samsung) comments sent by email August 22nd and August 27th to myself, Dorothy Stanley (Aruba) and Mark Hamilton (Spectralink).

# Comments owned by MAC, Comment Group Regulatory

| **CID** | **Page** | **Clause** | **Comment** | **Proposed Change** | **Owning Ad-hoc** |
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| 3739 | 1620.04 | 10.8.5 | "set the Local Maximum Transmit Power Unit Interpretation subfield in the Transmit Power Information field to an allowed value as defined in Annex E." Unfortunately Annex E does not refer directly to the Transmit Power Information field. So how does the reader determine what the allowed values for that subfield are? | Refer specifically to whatever in Annex E specifies the list of allowed values. | MAC |

Proposed Resolution:

Revised. At 1620.16 Delete paragraph starting “A STA that transmits …”.

Note to commenter: As defined in 8.4.2.161 VHT Transmit Power Envelope element, the allowed values are indicated in the VHT Transmit Power Envelope element, and Operating Classes with UseEirpForVHTTxPowEnv indicate that the VHT Transmit Power Envelope are used by VHT STAs. This is redundant to the requirement in Annex D defining UseEirpForVHTTxPowEnv, and this paragraph can be deleted.

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| 3306 | 3316.25 | E.1 | E.1 text before Table E-4 should be modified to also refer to Table E-5 China. | Change to "Operating classes for operation anywhere in the world are enumerated in Table E-4 (Global operating classes), and are used in addition to the operating classes enumerated in Table E-1 (Operating classes in the United States), Table E-2 (Operating classes in Europe), Table E-3 (Operating classes in Japan) and Table E-5 (Operating classes in China) (see 8.4.2.53 (Supported Operating Classes element))." | MAC |

As 802.11ac added Table E-5, it should be mentioned in E.1 text.

Proposed Resolution:

Accepted.

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| 3304 | 3307.09 | D.2.5 | The second sentence of D.2.5 should indicate that the CCA-ED values in the PHY clauses are not regulatory limits, they are default values. | Change to "Default CCA-ED thresholds for operation in license-exempt bands are stated in PHY clauses." | MAC |

The CCA-ED values in PHY clauses may not be the values stated in any regulations, and are just default values. There is no distinction in PHY clauses between license-exempt bands and licensed bands.

Proposed Resolution:

Revised. At 3307.09, delete second sentence “CCA-ED thresholds for operation in license-exempt bands are stated in PHY clauses.”

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| 3302 | 3300.42 | D.1 | China now allows 5150-5350 MHz unlicensed operation (see Table E-5), and the directive name should be listed in Table D-1. | Find the name of the appropriate 5 GHz directive and put it in Table D-1 | MAC |

The name of the appropriate 5 GHz directive for 5150-5350 MHz in China is

 (  工    信  部  无   函〔2012〕620号)

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"Gong Xin Bu Wu Han [2012] #620" is in Chinese PinYin (pronunciation in Chinese), not in English,

(工信部无函〔2012〕620号) {Gong Xin Bu Wu Han [2012] #620}, as given at page 3300 line 42 of Draft 3.0.

Proposed Resolution:

Rejected. The name of the appropriate 5 GHz directive for 5150-5350 MHz in China is

"Gong Xin Bu Wu Han [2012] #620", and is already in the draft.

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| 3098 | 1626.58 | 10.9.8.2 | "shall satisfy applicable regulatory"CID 2161 established the precedent of deleting such normative statements. | Delete this any any similar statements. | MAC |

The commented phrase appears at 10.9.8.2, 10.9.8.4.1, and not “applicable regulatory” text is in the body of the draft.

Proposed Resolution:

Revised.

At 1626.57 and 1629.12 change the sentence containing “a new channel is beyond the scope of this standard, but shall satisfy applicable” to “a new channel is beyond the scope of this standard.”

At 2167.50 and 2196.1 delete “See the applicable regulations for the countries in which the implementation operates.”

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| 3079 | 3316.61 | E.1 | The insertion by .11af (classes 85-87) cites three non-global operating classes that do not appear in any non-global table. | Remove the references, or replace them with references to valid nonglobal operating classes. | MAC |

We choose to remove the references so as to restrict use to only the Global Operating Classes in TVWS bands.

Proposed Resolution:

Revised.

At 3316.61, 63 and 65 change the non-global operating class value to an em-dash. Throughout tables E-1 through E-3 and E-5, change blank global operating class values to an em-dash and in table E-4

change ‘-‘ and blank non-global operating class values to an em-dash.

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| 3053 | 3308.40 | E.1 | .11ac may have changed the interpretation of the "Channel spacing" field (see "The channel spacing for operating classes 22 to 33 is for the supported channel width" at 3361.42). If so, that changed interpretation should be defined here. | Recommend introducing terms here that relate to the different possible interpretations of this field. Then reference those terms from the operating class tables. | MAC |

The original definition for channel spacing was meant to encompass .11g use of DSSS or OFDM PHY bandwidths on the same channel. Subsequent amendments evolved the column to inform the widest signal to be received in that class. VHT added the use of 80+80 in the same class as 80 MHz without changing the definition. TVHT amendment changed the interpretation of “channel starting frequency” and “channel spacing” from VHT’s use, the meanings and use of “channel set” and “channel center frequency index.” It is necessary to add text about the meaning and use of em-dash in each of these fields.

Proposed Resolution:

Revised.

At 3308.36 Change as shown: “The channel starting frequency variable is a frequency, used together with an operating class number and a channel number~~,~~ to calculate a channel center frequency. A ‘—‘ in the channel starting frequency field indicates the channel starting frequency is outside the scope of this standard and is derived from regulation.”

At 3308.40 change as shown: “Channel spacing is the frequency difference between nonoverlapping adjacent channel center frequencies when using the maximum radio bandwidth of one frequency segment allowed for this operating class.”

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| 3054 | 3308.44 | E.1 | .11ac has introduced a dash for the channel set of some rows without defining its meaning. | Add to 3308.44 any description of the meaning of a dash for channel set. | MAC |

We add a description for the case where the channel center frequency index is used for calculating channel center frequencies.

Proposed Resolution:

Revised.

At 3308.44 insert “A blank in the channel set field indicates that the values in the channel center frequency index apply for calculating channel center frequencies for this operating class. A ‘—‘ in the channel set field indicates either that the values in the channel center frequency index field apply for calculating channel center frequencies of this operating class, or where both fields are ‘—‘ indicates that the channel set is outside the scope of the standard and is derived from regulation.”

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| 3077 | 3308.46 | E.1 | The channel center frequency index column added by .11ac does not specify values for some rows, and specifies a dash as some rows without defining the meaning of this terminology. | Add a description here of the interpretation of blank and dash entries, or update the tables to provide values for all rows. | MAC |

The Table E-5 for China added by .11ac has blanks in the 20 MHz and 40 MHz rows that correspond to similar entries in Tables E-1, E-2, E-3 and E-4.

We add a description for the case where the allowed index values are determined by the regulatory domain.

Proposed Resolution:

Accepted.

At 3308.47 insert “A blank in the channel center frequency index field indicates that the values in the channel set apply for calculating channel center frequencies for this operating class. A ‘—‘ in the channel center frequency index field indicates either that the values in the channel set field apply for calculating channel center frequencies of this operating class, or where both fields are ‘—‘ indicates that the channel center frequency index is outside the scope of the standard and is derived from regulation.”

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| 3078 | 3310.42 | E.1 | "The channel spacing for operating classes 128, 129, and 130 is for the supported bandwidth rather than the operating channel width." This clearly made sense to its authors, but I can make no sense of it. | Reword to something I can understand. For example, replace "is for" with "specifies". | MAC |

Operating classes 128, 129 and 130 are for the VHT PHY and specify the maximum radio bandwidth of one frequency segment. Operating channel width might be 20, 40 or 80 MHz. Class 129 additionally applies to 160 MHz modes. The same rewording applies to Note 1 as well as Note 2 in each table in E.1.

Proposed Resolution:

Revised.

At 3310.38, 3312.35, 3316.16, 3319.38 and 3320.58 Note 1 change “is for the supported channel width rather than the operating channel width.” to “specifies the maximum radio bandwidth of one frequency segment.”

At 3310.42, 3312.39, 3316.19, 3319.42 and 3320.62 replace Note 2 with “NOTE 2—The channel spacing for operating classes 128, 129, and 130 specifies the maximum radio bandwidth of one frequency segment.”