IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| CC35 PHY CIDs 285 455  |
| Date: 2021-10-18 |
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Abstract

This submission proposes resolutions for the following comments from comment collection on P802.11-REVmeD0.0:

285

455

NOTE – Set the Track Changes Viewing Option in the MS Word to “All Markup” to clearly see the proposed text edits.

**Revision History:**

R0: Initial version.

# CID 285

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 285 | Do we have one antenna connector per STA, or do we have two, a transmit antenna connector and a receive antenna connector?  Some places talk of the latter, but some places imply there is only one antenna connector (e.g. "multiple basic service set identifier (BSSID) set: A collection of cooperating access points (APs), suchthat all of the APs use a common operating class, channel, and antenna connector.") | As it says in the comment |

**Discussion**

From physical considerations and also various language in the standard, it is clear that we have both a transmit antenna connector and a receive antenna connector.

The definition in clause 3

|  |
| --- |
| 3.1antenna connector: The measurement point of reference for radio frequency (RF) measurements in a station (STA). The antenna connector is the point in the STA architecture representing **the input of the receiver** **(output of the antenna) for radio reception** and the **input of the antenna (output of the transmitter)** **for radio transmission**. In systems using multiple antennas or antenna arrays, the antenna connector is a virtual point representing the aggregate output of (or input to) the multiple antennas. In systems using active antenna arrays with processing, the antenna connector is the output of the active array, which includes any processing gain of the active antenna subsystem. |

… can be fairly read as the antenna connector signifies:

* The input of the receiver (output of the antenna) in relation to radio reception, and
* The input of the antenna (output of the transmitter) in relation to radio transmission; or
* Both the input of the receiver (output of the antenna) and the input of the antenna (output of the transmitter) in relation to both radio reception and transmission

This can be seen elsewhere where sometimes the aspect of the antenna connector is explicit and sometimes implied:

3.1

idle power indicator (IPI): A physical layer (PHY) indication of the total channel power (noise and interference) as measured in the channel at the **receiving antenna connector** while the station (STA) is idle, i.e., neither transmitting nor receiving a frame // explicit

**receive** power: Mean power measured at the **antenna connector**. // receiver antenna connector is implied

received channel power indicator (RCPI): An indication of the total channel power (signal, noise, and

interference) of a received frame measured on the channel and at **the antenna connector used to receive the**

**frame**. // explicit

received power indicator (RPI): A quantized measure of the **received** power level as seen at the **antenna**

**connector.** // receiver antenna connector is implied

multiple basic service set identifier (BSSID) set: A collection of cooperating access points (APs), such

that all of the APs use a common operating class, channel, and **antenna connector**. // both transmitter and receiver antenna connectors are implied

6.3.55.1

NOTE 1—In Figure 6-16 (Timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture), t1 and t3 correspond to the point in time at which the start of the preamble for the transmitted frame appears at the **transmit antenna connector**. An implementation may capture a timestamp during the transmit processing earlier or later than the point at which it actually occurs and offset the value to compensate for the time difference.

NOTE 2—In Figure 6-16 (Timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture), t2 and t4 correspond to the point in time at which the start of the preamble for the incoming frame arrives at the **receive antenna connector**. Because time is needed to detect the frame and synchronize with its logical structure, an implementation determines when the start of the preamble for the incoming frame arrived at the **receive antenna connector** by capturing a timestamp some time after it occurred and compensating for the delay by subtracting an offset from the captured value. // explicit

9.4.2.21.10

The Co-Located BSSID List subelement is used to report the list of BSSIDs of the BSSs sharing the same **antenna connector** with the reporting STA if the subelement is contained within a Fine Time Measurement frame, otherwise the BSSs that are co-located within the same physical device as the reporting STA. // both transmitter and receiver antenna connectors are implied

Etc etc

However, this reading is not as obvious as one might like, and so the definition is expanded upon.

**Proposed Resolutions: CID 285**

**Revised**.

**Note to Commenter:**

As discussed in 21/1668R<motionedRevision>, there is both a transmit antenna connector and a receive antenna connector. Further the definition of the antenna connector in clause 3 is explicit that the antenna connector signifies: 1a) the input of the receiver (output of the antenna) in relation to radio reception, and 1b) the input of the antenna (output of the transmitter) in relation to radio transmission; or 2) both the input of the receiver (output of the antenna) and the input of the antenna (output of the transmitter) in relation to both radio reception and transmission. The definition is revised to make the language clearer

**Instruction to Editor:**

Implement the proposed text updates listed under CID 285 in 21/1668R<motionedRevision>

**Proposed Text Updates: CID 285**

*Editor, modify as shown via Word track changes using D0.3 as the baseline*

antenna connector: The measurement point of reference for radio frequency (RF) measurements in a station (STA). The antenna connector is the point in the STA architecture comprising a) a receive antenna connector representing the input of the receiver (output of the antenna) for radio reception and b) a transmit antenna connector representing the input of the antenna (output of the transmitter) for radio transmission. In systems using multiple antennas or antenna arrays, the antenna connector is a virtual point representing the aggregate output of (and input to) the multiple antennas. In systems using active antenna arrays with processing, the transmit antenna connector or receive antenna connector is respectively the input or output of the active array, which includes any processing gain of the active antenna subsystem.

NOTE 1—The receive antenna connector and transmit antenna connector might be the same measurement point.

NOTE 2—In contexts in which transmission or reception is the subject, “antenna connector” is an implicit reference to the transmit antenna connector or receive antenna connector, respectively.

# CID 455

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 455 | "Reserved" in Table 24-8--CDMG SC mode header fields doesn't say what the field is set to.  Is there a general statement that reserved fields are set to 1 and ignored on rx? Similarly in Table 19-11--HT-SIG fields it says set to 1 but not ignored on rx, also in Table 23-11--Fields in the SIG field of short preamble and T able 23-13--Fields in the SIG-A field of S1G\_LONG preamble SU PPDU and Table 23-14--Fields in the SIG-A field of S1G\_LONG preamble MU PPDU (2x) and Table 23-18--Fields in the SIG field of S1G\_1M PPDU | As it says in the comment |

**Discussion**

In the MAC sections, Reserved = set to 0 on TX, ignored on RX. In the PHY sections, the behavior is very variable, and include no checking and actual checking as defined in the Receive Procedure. Therefore take this case by case.

(1)

Note that in the draft, there are Tables 24-1..5 then 24-1..24-7 then 24-1, 24-1. The reference to 24-8 is meant to indicate the “second” 24-3 at P3444-5.

*"Reserved" in Table 24-8--CDMG SC mode header fields doesn't say what the field is set to.  Is there a general statement that reserved fields are set to 1 and ignored on rx?*

Yes, there is a general statement immediately following the table, as shown below:



However, as the commenter points out (in a separate communication), this description needs to be normative.

(2)



Here the desired transmit value is clear. The reserved value is “not ignored on receive” due to the following language in the receive procedure at D0P3041:



In this regard, clause 19 is complete, but a cross reference in Table 19-11 pointing to 19.3.21 PHY receive procedure would surely be helpful.

(3)

For Table 23-11--Fields in the SIG field of short preamble, Table 23-13--Fields in the SIG-A field of S1G\_LONG preamble SU PPDU and Table 23-14--Fields in the SIG-A field of S1G\_LONG preamble MU PPDU (2x) and Table 23-18--Fields in the SIG field of S1G\_1M PPDU.

For example, see



And the other tables are similar.

Here the desired transmit value is clear. The reserved value is “not ignored on receive” due to the following language in the receive procedure at D0P3412:



In this regard, clause 23 is complete, but a cross references in Table 23-11 etc pointing to 23.3.20 PHY receive procedure would surely be helpful.

(4)

The commenter subsequently identified the following issues:

4a) 16.2.3.6 Long PHY LENGTH field "The length extension bit is reserved when the data rate is not 11 Mb/s."

From earlier context, this is expected to be a classic reserved field.

|  |
| --- |
| 16.2.3.5 Long PHY SERVICE fieldTwo bits have been defined in the SERVICE field to support the high rate extension; see Table 16-1(SERVICE field definitions). The rightmost bit (bit 7) shall be used to supplement the LENGTH field described in 16.2.3.6 (Long PHY LENGTH field). Bit 2 shall be used to indicate that the transmit frequency and symbol clocks are derived from the same oscillator. This locked clocks bit shall be set by the PHY based on its implementation configuration. The SERVICE field shall be transmitted B0 first in time, and shall be protected by the CRC-16 FCS described in 16.2.3.7 (PHY CRC (CRC-16) field). **B0, B1, B3, B4, B5, and B6 are reserved and shall be set to 0 on transmission and ignored on reception.** |

4b)

19.3.9.3.5 L-SIG definition "The reserved bit shall be set to 0."

21.3.8.2.4 L-SIG definition "The Reserved (R) field shall be set to 0."

*History*: The requirements pertaining to this bit in clause 17 did not arise until the end of REVmb. Accordingly, there have been some implementations that validate that the field is zero. Conversely, from 21/965, there has been some proprietary usage of this field. Accordingly implementations compliant with 802.11-2007 or earlier can check this (yet may collide with non-standard transmissions below -62 dBm) and implementations compliant with 802.11-2012 or later must ignore this (and not collide with non-standard transmissions). Current 11a/g language is:

|  |
| --- |
| 17.3.4.4 Parity (P), Reserved (R), and SIGNAL TAIL fieldsBit 4 is reserved. It shall be set to 0 on transmit and ignored on receive. |

… so it make sense for the same behavior to apply to HT and VHT. Note, there is nothing pertaining to this field in the respective HT/VHT Receive procedure clauses.

4c)

Table 21-12—Fields in the VHT-SIG-A field -- "… set to 1" (multiple)

Table 21-14—Fields in the VHT-SIG-B field -- just "Reserved"

… same as issue 3.

4d)

Table 21-16—SERVICE field "Set to 0"

… explicitly call this “ignored on RX” (especially since 11be starts to use the Service field).

4e)

Table 23-16—Fields in the SIG-B field for MU PPDU -- just "All 1s"

… same as issue 3.

4f)

Table 23-19—SERVICE field "Set to 0"

Explicitly call this ignored on RX for consistency.

4g)

Figure 23-23—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M CTS frame

Figure 23-24—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_1M CF-End frame

Figure 23-25—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M CF-End frame

Figure 23-29—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M Ack frame

Figure 23-30—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_1M PS-Poll-Ack frame

Figure 23-31—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M PS-Poll-Ack frame

Figure 23-34—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M Beamforming Report Poll frame

Figure 23-35—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_1M Paging frame

Figure 23-36—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M Paging frame

Figure 23-37—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_1M Probe Request frame

23.3.12.2.9.2 NDP\_1M Probe Request

23.3.12.2.9.3 NDP\_2M Probe Request

From 23.3.11 S1G preamble format for NDPs, the NDP contains a SIG field which contains a NDP CMAC PPDU

Body field which is described in these figures. Then, from the Receive procedure:

|  |
| --- |
| Reserved SIG or SIG-A Indication is defined as an SIG or SIG-A with Reserved bits equal to 0 or …If the SIG or SIG-A indicates an invalid CRC or Reserved SIG or SIG-A Indication, the PHY shall issue the error condition PHY-RXEND.indication(FormatViolation).… the PHY shall issue the error condition PHY-RXEND.indication(FormatViolation) primitive, and the S1G PHY shall maintain PHYCCA.indication(BUSY, channel-list) for the predicted duration of the transmitted PPDU, as defined by RXTIME in Equation (23-69) or Equation (23-70), for all supported modes, unsupported modes, and Reserved SIG-B Indication. Reserved SIG-B Indication is defined as a SIG-B with the bits of the Reserved field not all 1s …” |

… so all Reserved bits in S1G (and S1G-A) must be 1s (and the clear intent is for them to be 1s in S1G-B too).

**Proposed Resolutions: CID 455**

**Revised**.

**Note to Commenter:**

See changes in 21/1668r<motionedRevision> which provide cross references to receive behavior for clauses 19 and 23. No change is proposed for Clause 24 given that the table defiig the Reserved field is immediately followed by “Reserved bits are set to 0 by the transmitter and shall be ignored by the receiver”.

**Instruction to Editor:**

Implement the proposed text updates listed under CID 455 in 21/1668R<motionedRevision>

**Proposed Text Updates: CID 455**

*Editor, modify as shown via Word track changes using D0.3 as the baseline*

16.2.3.6 Long PHY LENGTH field

When the data rate is not 11 Mb/s, the length extension bit is reserved and shall be set to 0 on transmit and ignored on receive.

19.3.9.3.5 L-SIG definition

The reserved bit shall be set to 0 on transmit and ignored on receive.

Table 19-11—HT-SIG fields

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Field | Number of bits | Explanation and coding |
| Reserved  | 1  | Set to 1 on transmit. See 19.3.21 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive. |

21.3.8.2.4 L-SIG definition

The Reserved (R) field shall be set to 0 on transmit and ignored on receive.

Table 21-12—Fields in the VHT-SIG-A field

VHT-SIG-A1 B2 Reserved Reserved. Set to 1 on transmit. See 21.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

VHT-SIG-A1 B23 Reserved Reserved. Set to 1 on transmit. See 21.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

VHT-SIG-A2 B9 Reserved Reserved. Set to 1 on transmit. See 21.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

Table 21-14—Fields in the VHT-SIG-B field

Reserved N/A N/A N/A B17-B19 (3) B19-B20 (2) B21-B22 (2) Set to all 1s on transmit and ignored on receive.

Table 21-16—SERVICE field

B7 Reserved Set to 0 on transmit and ignored on receive.

Table 23-11—Fields in the SIG field of short preamble

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol  | Bit  | Field  | Description |
| SIG-1 | B0  | Reserved  | Reserved. Set to 1 on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive. |

Table 23-13—Fields in the SIG-A field of S1G\_LONG preamble SU PPDU (continued)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol  | Bit  | Field  | Description |
| SIG-A2 | B12 | Reserved  | Reserved. Set to 1 on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive. |

Table 23-14—Fields in the SIG-A field of S1G\_LONG preamble MU PPDU

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol  | Bit  | Field  | Description |
| SIG-A1 | B2 | Reserved  | Reserved. Set to 1 on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive. |
| SIG-A2 | B1 | Reserved  | Reserved. Set to 1 on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive. |

Table 23-16—Fields in the SIG-B field for MU PPDU

Reserved B4–B11 B4–B12 B4–B14 B4–B14 Set to lal 1s on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

Table 23-18—Fields in the SIG field of S1G\_1M PPDU (continued)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol  | Bit  | Field  | Description |
| SIG-2 | B6 | Reserved  | Reserved. Set to 1 on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive. |

Table 23-19—SERVICE field

B7 Reserved Set to 0 on transmit and ignored on receive.

23.3.12.2.1.2 NDP\_2M CTS

Figure 23-23—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M CTS frame

***Editor, at the end of this section insert:***

The Reserved field is set to all 1s on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

23.3.12.2.2.1 NDP\_1M CF-End

Figure 23-24—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_1M CF-End frame

***Editor, at the end of this section insert:***

The Reserved field is set to all 1s on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

23.3.12.2.2.2 NDP\_2M CF-End

Figure 23-25—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M CF-End frame

***Editor, at the end of this section insert:***

The Reserved field is set to all 1s on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

23.3.12.2.4.3 NDP\_2M Ack

Figure 23-29—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M Ack frame

***Editor, at the end of this section insert:***

The Reserved field is set to all 1s on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

23.3.12.2.5.2 NDP\_1M PS-Poll-Ack

Figure 23-30—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_1M PS-Poll-Ack frame

***Editor, at the end of this section insert:***

The Reserved field is set to all 1s on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

23.3.12.2.5.3 NDP\_2M PS-Poll-Ack

Figure 23-31—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M PS-Poll-Ack frame

***Editor, at the end of this section insert:***

The Reserved field is set to all 1s on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

23.3.12.2.7.1 NDP\_2M Beamforming Report Poll

Figure 23-34—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M Beamforming Report Poll frame

***Editor, at the end of this section insert:***

The Reserved field is set to all 1s on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

23.3.12.2.8.1 NDP\_1M Paging

Figure 23-35—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_1M Paging frame

***Editor, at the end of this section insert:***

The Reserved field is set to all 1s on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

23.3.12.2.8.2 NDP\_2M Paging

Figure 23-36—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_2M Paging frame

***Editor, at the end of this section insert:***

The Reserved field is set to all 1s on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

23.3.12.2.9.2 NDP\_1M Probe Request

Figure 23-37—NDP CMAC PPDU body field of the NDP\_1M Probe Request frame

***Editor, at the end of this section insert:***

The Reserved field is set to all 1s on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

23.3.12.2.9.2 NDP\_1M Probe Request

When the CSSID/ANO Present field is 1, the Compressed SSID/Access Network Option field bits [0:7] are set to Access Network Option, which is defined in 9.4.2.91 (Interworking element) (see Figure 9-544 (Interworking element format)). The Compressed SSID/Access Network Option field bits [8:15] are reserved and shall be set to 1 on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

23.3.12.2.9.3 NDP\_2M Probe Request

When the CSSID/ANO Present field is 1, the Compressed SSID/Access Network Option field bits [0:7] are set to Access Network Option, which is defined in 9.4.2.91 (Interworking element) (see Figure 9-544 (Interworking element format)). The Compressed SSID/Access Network Option field bits [8:31] are reserved and shall be set to 1 on transmit. See 23.3.20 (PHY receive procedure) for behavior on receive.

24.5.3.1.1 General

Reserved bits shall be set to 0 by the transmitter and shall be ignored by the receiver.