#### Before the

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

**Washington, D.C. 20554**

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| In the Matter of    Use of Spectrum Bands Above 24 GHz For Mobile Radio Services    Establishing a More Flexible Framework to Facilitate Satellite Operations in the 27.5-28.35 GHz and 37.5-40 GHz Bands  Petition for Rulemaking of the Fixed Wireless Communications Coalition to Create Service Rules for the 42-43.5 GHz Band  Amendment of Parts 1, 22, 24, 27, 74, 80, 90, 95, and 101 To Establish Uniform License Renewal, Discontinuance of Operation, and Geographic Partitioning and Spectrum Disaggregation Rules and Policies for Certain Wireless Radio Services  Allocation and Designation of Spectrum for Fixed-Satellite Services in the 37.5-38.5 GHz, 40.5-41.5 GHz and 48.2-50.2 GHz Frequency Bands; Allocation of Spectrum to Upgrade Fixed and Mobile Allocations in the 40.5-42.5 GHz Frequency Band; Allocation of Spectrum in the 46.9-47.0 GHz Frequency Band for Wireless Services; and Allocation of Spectrum in the 37.0-38.0 GHz and 40.0-40.5 GHz for Government Operations |  | GN Docket No. 14-177  IB Docket No. 15-256  RM-11664  WT Docket No. 10-112  IB Docket No. 97-95 |

**Via the ECFS**

**Comments Of IEEE 802**

1. IEEE 802[[1]](#footnote-1) respectfully submits its Comments in the above-captioned Proceeding[[2]](#footnote-2).
2. IEEE 802, as a leading consensus-based industry standards body, produces standards for wireless networking devices, including wireless local area networks (“WLANs”), wireless personal area networks (“WPANs”), wireless metropolitan area networks (“Wireless MANs”), and wireless regional area networks (“WRANs”). Included in our standards development activity is an emphasis on coexistence, which is the focus of our Wireless Coexistence working group. We appreciate the opportunity to provide these comments to the FCC.

**Preface**

1. On October 22, 2015, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, under GN Docket No. 14-177 and others, in which the Commission seeks to “continue our examination of higher frequency bands for mobile and other uses.” IEEE 802 is pleased to submit these comments in response to this proceeding.

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# Introduction

1. In submitting these comments, IEEE 802 is particularly interested in promoting increased availability of unlicensed spectrum at frequencies above 57 GHz. IEEE 802 has published amendments to the IEEE 802.11 (“802.11”) and the IEEE 802.15 (“802.15”) standards which detail both Physical (“PHY”) and Media Access Control (“MAC”) layers suitable for implementation in the 60 GHz bands. There are currently new 60 GHz initiatives underway for both standards groups, a group within 802.11 called NG60 looking at improvements to the previous 60 GHz standard, a group within 802.15 called TG 15.3d is developing an amendment to the IEEE 802.15.3 standard for 100 Gb/s wireless links, and a group within 802.15 called TG 15.3e that is developing an amendment to the same standard to enable large files to be exchanged rapidly between two devices at very close range.

# 60 GHz Bands (57-64 GHz and 64-71 GHz)

1. In the NPRM, the Commission points out that current rules permit unlicensed operation in 57 to 64 GHz band under Part 15 and that the possibility exists to extend the band to cover 57 to 71 GHz. IEEE 802 sees this extension of the 60 GHz band as a positive change to the Commission’s rules, and recommends that the Commission proceed with extending the band to cover 57 to 71 GHz under the same Part 15 general provisions that allow operation in the currently authorized 60 GHz band.
2. Maintaining the same uniform emissions across the 57-71 GHz band that are specified for the 57 to 64 GHz band will permit manufacturers to apply the same uniform limits to their products. We believe that this will support the kinds of economies of scale that will result in broad based user adoption technologies operating in this band. Further, as the Commission noted, these same power levels would allow longer ranges in the extended band due to the properties of the spectrum.
3. With respect to conducted transmitter output power over the 57-71 GHz band, we propose that commission remove limits on conducted power, and only require limits on EIRP. This would provide added implementation flexibility for different applications. Separating antenna gain from conducted power for some devices, especially small, highly integrated implementations, is difficult. For higher power, point to point applications, the antenna gain specifications could be kept as is, or, perhaps, specifying beam width would be a better alternative.

# Conclusion

1. IEEE 802 supports the Commission’s concept of extending the existing Part 15 unlicensed rules to increase the 60 GHz band from the present 57 to 64 GHz to 57 to 71 GHz.
2. IEEE 802 thanks the Commission the opportunity to respond to this Notice of Inquiry.

Respectfully submitted,

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| /s/ Paul Nikolich |
| **Paul Nikolich** |
| Chair, IEEE 802 LAN/MAN Standards Committee  IEEE802radioreg@ieee.org |

1. The IEEE Local and Metropolitan Area Networks Standards Committee (“IEEE 802” or the “LMSC”). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This document represents the views of IEEE 802. It does not necessarily represent the views of the IEEE as a whole or the IEEE Standards Association as a whole. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)