IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| D3 Comment Resolution, brianh, part 5 |
| Date: 2012-09-19 |
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##### Baseline is 11ac D3.1. Changes indicated by a mixture of Word track-changes and instructions. For equation changes, Tex notation is sometimes used. E.g. a\_{xyz}^b denotes axyzb . Most changes require text from the baseline to be imported into the 11ac draft.

MAC CIDs: 6439, 6202, 6171

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| 6439 | Mark RISON |  |  | The new power/constraint/operating class stuff should be usable by non-11ac devices | A proposal will be brought to effect this | Revised. See 12/1173r<motioned-Revision#> that addresses the core concern arising form considering this comment. Group reviewed the extensive changes provided by the commenter in 12/1037 but were unable to agree on them in their entirety. Commenter is invited to bring back more granular comments in the next letter ballot |

**8.4.2.165 Channel(#6005) Switch Wrapper element**

The Wide Bandwidth Channel Switch subelement is present when channel switching to a BSS Operating Channel Width of 40 MHz or wider; if switching to a 20 MHz BSS Operating Channel Width then this sub-element is not present. The format of the Wide Bandwidth Channel Switch subelement is (Ed)the same as the Wide Bandwidth Channel Switch element (see 8.4.2.163 (Wide Bandwidth Channel Switch element)) except that

* a value 0 in the New Channel Width field (#6742)signifies a 40 MHz BSS Operating Channel Width only, and
* when switching to a 40 MHz BSS operating channel width, the New Channel Center Frequency Segment 0 field indicates the channel center frequency index for the 40 MHz channel after the channel switch

The Wide Bandwidth Channel Switch subelement indicates the BSS operating bandwidth after channel switching (see 10.39.1 (Basic VHT BSS functionality)).

NOTE: For example, when switching to a 40 MHz operating channel width on channel indices 36 and 40, the New Channel Width field is set to 0 and the New Channel Center Frequency Segment 0 field is set to 38.

**22.3.7 Mathematical description of signals**

When dot11CurrentChannelBandwidth (see Table 22-22 (Fields to specify VHT channels)) is 20 MHz, fP20,idx = fc,idx0. For dot11CurrentChannelBandwidth greater than 20 MHz, fP20,idx and fc,idx0 shall have the relationship specified in Equation (22-1).

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| 6202 | Brian Hart | 8.4.2.10 | 71.06 | For 5 GHz, e.g. given an 80 MHz channel spanning 36,40,44,48, is Number of Channels 4 or 13? | Clarify that it is 4 | Revised. See 12/1173r<motioned-Revision#> that addresses the core concern of this comment. |

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| 6171 | Youhan Kim | 8.4.2.10 | 69.35 | Suppose we want to advertise four 20 MHz channels in the 5GHz, namely channels 36, 40, 44 and 48. I suppose then we should set First Channel Number = 36 and Number of Channels = 4 in the Subband Triplet field. However, there is no language in the standard preventing a STA from interpreting this as channels 36, 37, 38 and 39. | Clarify the interpretation of the Subband Triplet field further. | Revised. See 12/1173r<motioned-Revision#> that addresses the core concern of this comment. |

**8.4.2.10 Country element**

The Number of Channels field is 1 octet in length. Outside the 2.4 GHz band, the channel numbers that are included in a group of channels are separated by the operating channel width; in the 2.4 GHz band, the channel numbers that are included in a group of channels are separated by 5 MHz (even for 40 MHz operating channel width), except that channel 14 is treated as if it were 5 MHz above channel 13 (i.e. consecutive)

NOTE: For example, Number of Channels is equal to 11 to describe channels 1 to 11 in 2.4 GHz and is equal to 4 to describe channels 36 to 48 in 5 GHz