IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| Comment Resolution for Miscellaneous Comments |
| Date: 2018-11-12 |
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Abstract

This submission proposes resolutions for multiple comments related to TGba D1.0 with the following CIDs:

* 373, 782, 937, 938

Revisions:

* Rev 0: Initial version of the document.

Interpretation of a Motion to Adopt

A motion to approve this submission means that the editing instructions and any changed or added material are actioned in the TGba D1.0 Draft. This introduction is not part of the adopted material.

***Editing instructions formatted like this are intended to be copied into the TGba D1.0 Draft (i.e. they are instructions to the 802.11 editor on how to merge the text with the baseline documents).***

***TGba Editor: Editing instructions preceded by “TGba Editor” are instructions to the TGba editor to modify existing material in the TGba draft. As a result of adopting the changes, the TGba editor will execute the instructions rather than copy them to the TGba Draft.***

***CID - 18, 19, 79, 150, 434, 458, 522, 606, 641, 716, 784, 845, 910, 1160***

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| **CID** | **Clause** | **PP.LL** | **Comment** | **Proposed Change** | **Resolution** |
| 373 | 31.1 | 64.00 | Why did you choose channel 1 in the 2.4GHz for WUR discovery? |  | Rejected—Channel 1 is selected due to channel 6 and 11 have some restrictions in certain countries. |
| 782 | 9.4.2.276 | 35.22 | The WUR PAR reads; "This amendment defines a physical (PHY) layer specification and defines modifications to the medium accesscontrol (MAC) layer specification that enables operation of a wake-up radio (WUR). The wake-up frames carry only control information. Thereception of the wake-up frame by the WUR can trigger a transition of the primary connectivity radio out of sleep. The WUR is a companionradio to the primary connectivity radio and meets the same range requirement as the primary connectivity radio. The WUR devices coexist withlegacy IEEE 802.11 devices in the same band. The WUR has an expected active receiver power consumption of less than one milliwatt"It is clear that the PAR doesn't include anything about using WUR for discovery. | Modify the PAR to add discovery to the scope of the project | Rejected—Reception of discovery frame can trigger a transition of the primary connectivity radio out of sleep, so it is within the scope of the PAR, therefore rejecting this CID.  |
| 937 | 31.10 | 64.11 | The sentence "should be selected from channel 1 in the 2.4 GHz frequency band and channel 40, 44, 149 and 153 in the 5 GHz frequency band" does not read very well. | Change the cited text to "should be either channel 1 in the 2.4 GHz frequency band or selected from one of the channels 40, 44, 149 and 153 in the 5 GHz frequency band" | Reject.The discovery channel can be any channel, and AP may send discovery frames on multiple discovery channels. The recommendation here is the discovery channel should be selected from this channel set. |
| 938 | 31.10 | 64.13 | Why is WUR discovery not supported in the 3.5 GHz band, which is defined in Table E-4. I don't see any reason to not support this band. | Change the last sentence of the cited paragraph to read "The WUR discovery channel(s) that are used to transmit the WUR Discovery frames should be either channel 1 in the 2.4 GHz frequency band, channel 133 in the 3.5 GHz frequency band or selected from channels 40, 44, 149 and 153 in the 5 GHz frequency band as specified in Table E-4 in Annex E." | Reject.Currentl WiFi is deployed in 2.4GHz and 5GHz, and therefore AP only needs to send discovery frames on these two bands. Adding additional channel for a band that is not really used adds overhead to discovery frame transmissions. |