IEEE 802.16-04/04

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302.16-REVd/D2	Ballot	Number: 13a			Comment Date
Comment # 027 Comment submitted by:		Marc Engels		r	2003-10-30
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Document under Review	P802.16-REVd/D2	Ballot N	umber: 13a		Comment Date
Comment # 613	Comment submitted by:	Marc E	ingels	Membe	r 2003-12-30
CommentTypeTechWith respect to my comm27 (include congestion co(C802.16d-03/83).	nical, Binding nents, all but one are satis ontrol mechanism). Based	Starting Page # 999 fied. So, for this re-c I on the feedback we	Starting Line # irculation I dissaprove got, I attach an update	Fig/Table# with only one techni ed contribution for c	Section cal binding comment, nr. ongestion control
Suggested Remedy					
Proposed Resolution	Recommendation:	Re	commendation by		
Reason for Recommendation	n				
Resolution of Group	Decision of Gro	up: Rejected			
Reason for Group's Decisi Vote to accept changes Approve: 2 DIsapprove	on/Resolution prescribed in C802.16d-03 : 15	3/83r1:			
The standard currently s	upplies sufficient mechani	sms to support simil	ar capabilities.		
Group's Notes Group's Action Items					
Editor's Notes Editor's Questions and Co	Editor's Actions I) none incerns	needed			
Editor's Action Items					

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Document under Review: P802.16-REVd/D2		Ballot Number: 13a			c			
Comment #	621	Comment submitted by:	Nico	var	Waes	Member		2003-12-29
Comment	Type Tech	nical, Binding	Starting	Page # 999	Starting Line #	Fig/Table#	Section	8.2
This comme	nt is a follow-	up to comment 429.						

In the group response to comment 429, it is finally acknowledged that the system throughput (i.e. the system capacity) of the spread BPSK feature is extremely poor, which is at least some progress.

However, the feature in question (which is mandatory when complying with any of the profiles) is now justified by unspecified applications (rather than the coverage holes excuse, which was made in previous responses), which a "normal system" "would NEVER use". Given that a "normal system" provides Fixed Broadband Wireless Access services, these by comparison abnormal applications therefor can not be Fixed Broadband Wireless Access applications.

As such, this feature is in violation of the scope of this project, as shown in the 802.16-REVd PAR. Therefor, it must be deleted.

Though it is not mentioned in the group response, during the meeting, proponents of this feature noted that this feature would be applicable for "homeland security". With regards this, I must note the following:

- 1) Security/emergency applications are not broadband access applications, and therefor are as noted above outside the scope of the 802.16-REVd PAR.
- 2) There are other standardization efforts for security and emergency applications. Trying to sneak this one in through the backdoor isn't helpful for anybody.
- 3) The specification is not suitable for security/emergency applications, even with the spread BPSK feature attached to it. One of the most basic reasons is that the specification is for frequencies of 2 GHz and above, which has propagation properties unsuitable for these services. The second, somewhat related, reason is that the obtainable link-budget, even with the most aggressive spreading, is tens of dBs lower than for systems specifically designed for these purposes.
- 5) If the system is used as an emergency system after it has been deployed as fixed broadband wireless access system, logic has it that the coverage area for the emergency service will be the same as that of the fixed broadband service. Extending the range of one BS in a normal multicell deployment therefor is utterly useless.

Suggested Remedy

Modify spread BPSK feature to comply with 802.16-REVd PAR.

Delete spread BPSK feature or modify it to allow decent system throughput for Fixed Broadband Wireless Access services (by reducing the spreading gain and mandating parallel reception).

Proposed Resolution Recommendation:

Recommendation by

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Resolution of Group

Decision of Group: Accepted-Modified

Page 357, Line 58, Change as shown

Only spreading factors from the set $F_s = 2^n$, $0 \le n \le n_{max}$ where $n_{max} = -6 - 3$ (for downlink), 4 (for upliink) shall be used. Support of all spreading factors is mandatory. The spreading factor used by a burst is specified within its burst profile encoding for modulation type.

Page 378, Line 11, Change (Fs =1,2, or 4) to Change (Fs =1, 2, or 8)

Page 590, Line 54, Change upper limit for Fs from 6 to 4

Page 595, Line 9, Change upper limit for Fs from 6 to 3

Reason for Group's Decision/Resolution

Within the concept of a BWA system, the appropriate consideration of "special applications" is the ability of the BWA system to maintain link integrity and some level of service for its customers during adverse conditions (e. g. extreme weather, antenna damage, obstructing debris, etc.). In this regard, the BPSK feature is certainly within the scope of the PAR. The proposed resolution reduces the allowed spreading factors to Nmax = 4 as suggested. The issue of mandating parallel reception at the BS has been explored previously and there has been agreement that no interoperability issues exist when making implementation of this feature optional. As a result, since the decision of whether or not to use parallel reception is up to the BS, it would seem that the decision of whether or not to implement parallel reception should be left to the BS vendor.

Group's Notes Group's Action Items Editor's Notes Editor's Actions k) done Editor's Questions and Concerns

Editor's Action Items