What if a device receives a primitive that it does not understand? How is this handled?

This does not specify whether or not “another device currently transmitting on the channel” belongs to the same network as the device.

Some of the MAC PIB objects are not referenced anywhere in the draft.

This is the only mention of multicast/broadcast frames.

Does a network coordinator change its macFrameOrder to 15 when it enters snooze mode?

What if two networks do somehow choose the same network ID? How would this conflict be resolved?

Cluster-tree seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard. It seems to be a topology of its own. It has different settings and behaviors described along many sections in this standard.

No action is described for the behavior when the status is DISCARD_PACKET, unless storing packet segments at a null memory address is specified.

At least as far as the MAC portions are concerned, this document is at best a requirements document. This does not describe the mechanisms.

The list of features claimed in various parts of this draft and the requirements are very similar to those listed for 802.15.3. While 802.15.3 (L)

The first sentence in second complete para in 5.2 claim that DEVs can talk to each other without NC. How do they detect each other? How i

Sentence here claims that a network ID is chosen that is not currently in use by any other network within the radio range. How? What mech

This sentence uses such things as “designated parent” and “child” nodes without first defining them.

If in a cluster tree topology, the devices may only communicate with their designated parent and child nodes, how is the data forwarding etc.

Can DDs using different network IDs form parts of the same cluster tree?
P802.15.4, Draft 13
Summary Report

# 330 CI 05 Cluster-Tree Team SC 2.1.3 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
This entire paragraph describes the DD nomination and cluster formation from a user/requirement point of view. But no where in the draft th
# 331 CI 05 Cluster-Tree Team SC 2.1.3 / GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
What is this "predefined time period"

# 334 Cluster-Tree Team TF / X / O
Assuming that a mechanism for DDs to sync up to complete a data transaction is defined, how is that a particular path from an originating DE
# 336 CI 05 Cluster-Tree Team SC 2.1.3 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
What happens when a DD wants to leave? How is the new one chosen and the information transferred to the new one? What happens if t
# 337 CI 05 Cluster-Tree Team SC 2.1.3 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
What happens when a NC wants to leave? How is the new one chosen and the information transferred to the new one? What happens if t
# 338 CI 05 Cluster-Tree Team SC 3 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
Stating that the required mechanisms are in a higher layer and it is outside of scope for this draft, does not help in realizing an implementation
# 340 CI 05 MAC TECH SC 3.2 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
The claim of "Guaranteed packet delivery" in the MAC is ambiguous. There is no recovery mechanism if the max retry has reached. Isn't it?
# 345 CI 00 MAC TECH SC ALL TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
Power management completely escapes the draft except the mention of its requirement in 5.4.1. For example there is absolutely nothing in t
# 347 CI 07 MAC TECH SC 4 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
Choose macBaseFrameDuration to be a power of 2. It eases the implementation of timers to be 'm' bit wide. Otherwise it depends on the 'm
# 348 CI 05 Cluster-Tree Team SC 4.2 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
If NCs chose the macFrameOrder, how is this made uniform in cluster-trees? how do DDs exchange this info across the clusters?
# 349 CI 05 Cluster-Tree Team SC 2.1.3 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
How do DDs propagate info from NCs beacon, if one is present? Do they send pseudo beacons? or they just don't care.
# 350 CI 05 Cluster-Tree Team SC 2.1.3 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
How do a DEV in a cluster-tree sync up for slotted CSMA/CA timings with other DEVs that are so far apart from itself but close enough to b
# 352 CI 05 MAC TECH SC 4.3.1 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
These lines are not clear enough. if beacons are absent doesn't the clock drift at DEVs make the slotted CSMA/CA timings to get misaligned
# 354 CI 05 MAC TECH SC 4.3.3 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
how do devices sync up to slotted CSMA/CA timings without beacon? Who distributes the short addresses in the absence of NC?
# 356 CI 05 MAC TECH SC 4.3.3 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
In peer-peer mode, how do devices discover each other?
# 367 CI 07 MAC TECH SC 1.1.1.1 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
msduLength: The term MSDU is used for the chunk of bytes rxd from higher layer which is fragmented into packets by the MAC (clause 3 a
# 381 CI 07 MAC TECH SC 5.2.1 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
What does sending a data packet with broadcast network ID do to the snoozing NCs? It is not one of the stimulus listed in 7.5.2.2.1 anyway!
# 382 CI 07 MAC TECH SC 5.2.2.1 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
if NC is snoozing how do non-NC-capable DEVs detect the presence of NC
# 384 CI 07 MAC TECH SC 5.2.2.1 TF / X / O GUBBI, RAJUGOPAL
This means that the NC must be awake-enough to receive a packet, demodulate it, check CRC, decode the packet type. So what is remaini
This clause does an attempt to describe the ack-timeout procedure. If what is needed already exists in an understood format, especially wi

When retries on a fragment (segment) is exhausted, all the remaining fragments of the same MSDU are thrown away, right?

How does this sequencing work in peer-peer scenario? Is the sequence number per link, that is a separate counter for each pair of DEVs in

What happens when a PD-Data.request is done with a MPDU whose length makes the overall phyPacketsize greater than the phyMaxPacks

We need to add information related to the need of the sync burst packet. Nowhere in the whole document is mention the need of this funct

The parameter "DISCARD_PACKET" is not mentioned in the enumeration table. <CR><CR>Under what circumstances the LLC would like t

EXPAND! Make a reference. Should explain that only the NC does this!

Table 51: What is the meaning of "Invalid Value" (under what conditions this situation happens?)

Section 7.1.2.21: expand explanation of this primitive<CR>It would be nice if some introductory text were added in section 5 about the need

Recommend to add a flow diagram for Sections 7.5.2.1 and 7.5.2.2

In this explanation the Sequence Number of a Packet can be further explained. It is not clear from previous explanations!

The explanation of data sequencing is not clear. This whole section looks wrong. Check section 7.5.8 for Bit naming (FSB instead of PSB.

The ChannelList parameter talks about a list of channels from the list of available PHY channels. How will this be done? Do we refer to the

Editorials - see remedy. Paragraph 2, the synchronization "as described above" probably needs to be spelled out - synchronisation as defi

I did not find any description of the mechanism for resolving duplicate network id's. I understand the network search but it may not find a n

This clause specifies that a clear channel is detected by use of the MLME-ED Energy Detection method, in conflict with clause 6.8.10

Figure 53 is in the wrong clause

SPECIALY ADDED COMMENT:<CR><CR>It has come to my attention that what TG4 calls a "packet" 802.11 calls a<CR>frame. This will