

EXHIBIT 49

**Information technology—
Telecommunications and information
exchange between systems—
Local and metropolitan area networks—
Specific requirements—**

**Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access
Control (MAC) and Physical Layer
(PHY) Specifications**

Sponsor

**LAN MAN Standards Committee
of the
IEEE Computer Society**

ANSI/IEEE Std 802.11, 1999 Edition

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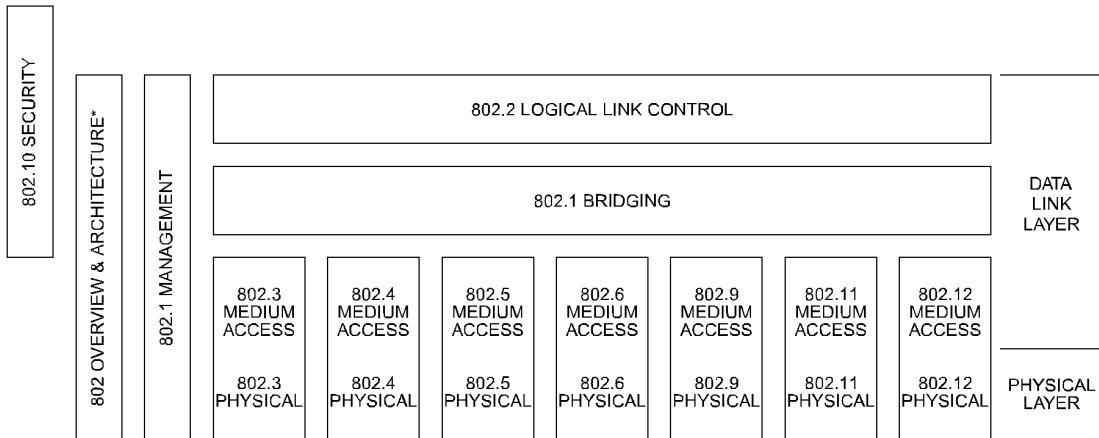
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Introduction to ANSI/IEEE Std 802.11, 1999 Edition

(This introduction is not a part of ANSI/IEEE Std 802.11, 1999 Edition or of ISO/IEC 8802-11: 1999, but is included for information purpose only.)

This standard is part of a family of standards for local and metropolitan area networks. The relationship between the standard and other members of the family is shown below. (The numbers in the figure refer to IEEE standard numbers.)



* Formerly IEEE Std 802.1A.

This family of standards deals with the Physical and Data Link layers as defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1: 1994). The access standards define seven types of medium access technologies and associated physical media, each appropriate for particular applications or system objectives. Other types are under investigation.

The standards defining the access technologies are as follows:

- IEEE Std 802 *Overview and Architecture*. This standard provides an overview to the family of IEEE 802 Standards.
- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.1B and 802.1k [ISO/IEC 15802-2] *LAN/MAN Management*. Defines an OSI management-compatible architecture, and services and protocol elements for use in a LAN/MAN environment for performing remote management.
- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.1D [ISO/IEC 15802-3] *Media Access Control (MAC) Bridges*. Specifies an architecture and protocol for the interconnection of IEEE 802 LANs below the MAC service boundary.
- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.1E [ISO/IEC 15802-4] *System Load Protocol*. Specifies a set of services and protocol for those aspects of management concerned with the loading of systems on IEEE 802 LANs.
- IEEE Std 802.1F *Common Definitions and Procedures for IEEE 802 Management Information*
- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.1G [ISO/IEC 15802-5] *Remote Media Access Control (MAC) Bridging*. Specifies extensions for the interconnection, using non-LAN communication technologies, of geographically separated IEEE 802 LANs below the level of the logical link control protocol.
- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.2 [ISO/IEC 8802-2] *Logical Link Control*

- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3 [ISO/IEC 8802-3] *CSMA/CD Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications*
- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.4 [ISO/IEC 8802-4] *Token Passing Bus Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications*
- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.5 [ISO/IEC 8802-5] *Token Ring Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications*
- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.6 [ISO/IEC 8802-6] *Distributed Queue Dual Bus Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications*
- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.9 [ISO/IEC 8802-9] *Integrated Services (IS) LAN Interface at the Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical (PHY) Layers*
- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.10 *Interoperable LAN/MAN Security*
- IEEE Std 802.11 [ISO/IEC DIS 8802-11] *Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer Specifications*
- ANSI/IEEE Std 802.12 [ISO/IEC DIS 8802-12] *Demand Priority Access Method, Physical Layer and Repeater Specifications*

In addition to the family of standards, the following is a recommended practice for a common Physical Layer technology:

- IEEE Std 802.7 *IEEE Recommended Practice for Broadband Local Area Networks*

The following additional working group has authorized standards projects under development:

- IEEE 802.14 *Standard Protocol for Cable-TV Based Broadband Communication Network*

Conformance test methodology

An additional standards series, identified by the number 1802, has been established to identify the conformance test methodology documents for the 802 family of standards. Thus the conformance test documents for 802.3 are numbered 1802.3.

ANSI/IEEE Std 802.11, 1999 Edition [ISO/IEC 8802-11: 1999]

This standard is a revision of IEEE Std 802.11-1997. The Management Information Base according to OSI rules has been removed, many redundant management items have been removed, and Annex D has been completed with the Management Information Base according to SNMP. Minor changes have been made throughout the document.

This standard defines the protocol and compatible interconnection of data communication equipment via the “air”, radio or infrared, in a local area network (LAN) using the carrier sense multiple access protocol with collision avoidance (CSMA/CA) medium sharing mechanism. The medium access control (MAC) supports operation under control of an access point as well as between independent stations. The protocol includes authentication, association, and reassociation services, an optional encryption/decryption procedure, power management to reduce power consumption in mobile stations, and a point coordination function for time-bounded transfer of data. The standard includes the definition of the management information base (MIB) using Abstract Syntax Notation 1 (ASN.1) and specifies the MAC protocol in a formal way, using the Speci-

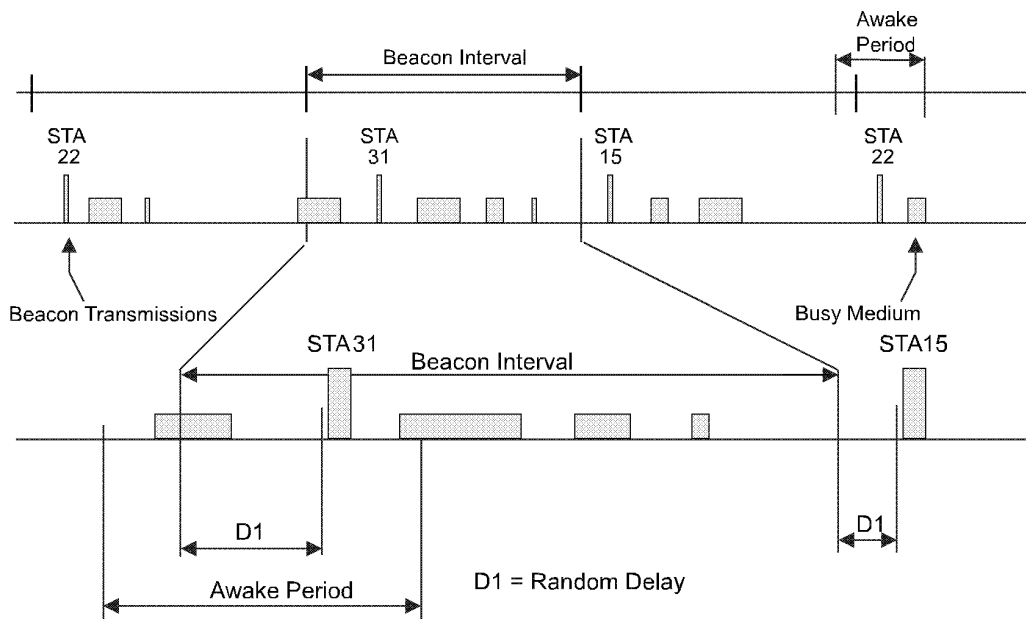


Figure 65—Beacon transmission in an IBSS

11.1.2.4 TSF timer accuracy

Upon receiving a Beacon frame with a valid FCS and BSSID or SSID, as described in 11.1.2.3, a STA shall update its TSF timer according to the following algorithm: The received timestamp value shall be adjusted by adding an amount equal to the receiving STA's delay through its local PHY components plus the time since the first bit of the timestamp was received at the MAC/PHY interface. In the case of an infrastructure BSS, the STA's TSF timer shall then be set to the adjusted value of the timestamp. In the case of an IBSS, the STA's TSF timer shall be set to the adjusted value of the received timestamp, if the adjusted value of the timestamp is later than the value of the STA's TSF timer. The accuracy of the TSF timer shall be $\pm 0.01\%$.

11.1.3 Acquiring synchronization, scanning

A STA shall operate in either a Passive Scanning mode or an Active Scanning mode depending on the current value of the ScanMode parameter of the MLME-SCAN.request primitive.

Upon receipt of the MLME-SCAN.request primitive, a STA shall perform scanning. The SSID parameter indicates the SSID for which to scan. To become a member of a particular ESS using passive scanning, a STA shall scan for Beacon frames containing that ESS's SSID, returning all Beacon frames matching the desired SSID in the BSSDescriptionSet parameter of the corresponding MLME-SCAN.confirm primitive with the appropriate bits in the Capabilities Information field indicating whether the beacon came from an Infrastructure BSS or IBSS. To actively scan, the STA shall transmit Probe frames containing the desired SSID. Upon completion of scanning, an MLME-SCAN.confirm is issued by the MLME indicating all of the BSS information received.

Upon receipt of an MLME-JOIN.request, the STA will join a BSS by adopting the BSSID, TSF timer value, PHY parameters, and the beacon period specified in the request.

Upon receipt of an MLME-SCAN.request with the broadcast SSID, the STA shall passively scan for any Beacon frames, or actively transmit Probe frames containing the broadcast SSID, as appropriate depending

upon the value of ScanMode. Upon completion of scanning, an MLME-SCAN.confirm is issued by the MLME indicating all of the BSS information received.

If a STA's scanning does not result in finding a BSS with the desired SSID and of the desired type, or does not result in finding any BSS, the STA may start an IBSS upon receipt of the MLME-START.request.

A STA may start its own BSS without first scanning for a BSS to join.

When a STA starts a BSS, that STA shall determine the BSSID of the BSS. If the BSSType indicates an infrastructure BSS, then the STA shall start an infrastructure BSS and the BSSID shall be equal to the STA's dot11StationID. The value of the BSSID shall remain unchanged, even if the value of dot11StationID is changed after the completion of the MLME-Start.request. If the BSSType indicates an IBSS, the STA shall start an IBSS, and the BSSID shall be an individual locally administered IEEE MAC address as defined in 5.2 of IEEE Std 802-1990. The remaining 46 bits of that MAC address shall be a number selected in a manner that minimizes the probability of STAs generating the same number, even when those STAs are subjected to the same initial conditions. The value SSID parameter shall be used as the SSID of the new BSS. It is important that designers recognize the need for statistical independence among the random number streams among STAs.

11.1.3.1 Passive scanning

If a ScanType is passive, the STA shall listen to each channel scanned for no longer than a maximum duration defined by the ChannelTime parameter.

11.1.3.2 Active scanning

Active scanning involves the generation of Probe frames and the subsequent processing of received Probe Response frames. The details of the active scanning procedures are as specified in the following subclauses.

11.1.3.2.1 Sending a probe response

STAs, subject to criteria below, receiving Probe Request frames shall respond with a probe response only if the SSID in the probe request is the broadcast SSID or matches the specific SSID of the STA. Probe Response frames shall be sent as directed frames to the address of the STA that generated the probe request. The probe response shall be sent using normal frame transmission rules. An AP shall respond to all probe requests meeting the above criteria. In an IBSS, the STA that generated the last beacon shall be the STA that responds to a probe request.

In each BSS there shall be at least one STA that is awake at any given time to respond to probe requests. A STA that sent a beacon shall remain in the Awake state and shall respond to probe requests until a Beacon frame with the current BSS ID is received. If the STA is an AP, it shall always remain in the Awake state and always respond to probe requests. There may be more than one STA in an IBSS that responds to any given probe request, particularly in cases where more than one STA transmitted a Beacon frame following the most recent TBTT, either due to not receiving successfully a previous beacon or due to collisions between beacon transmissions.

11.1.3.2.2 Active scanning procedure

Upon receipt of the MLME-SCAN.request with ScanType indicating an active scan, a STA shall use the following procedure:

For each channel to be scanned,

- a) Wait until the ProbeDelay time has expired or a PHYRxStart.indication has been received;
- b) Perform the Basic Access procedure as defined in 9.2.5.1;

- c) Send a probe with the broadcast destination, SSID, and broadcast BSSID;
- d) Clear and start a ProbeTimer;
- e) If PHYCCA.indication (busy) has not been detected before the ProbeTimer reaches MinChannelTime, then clear NAV and scan the next channel, else when ProbeTimer reaches MaxChannelTime, process all received probe responses;
- f) Clear NAV and scan the next channel.

See Figure 66.

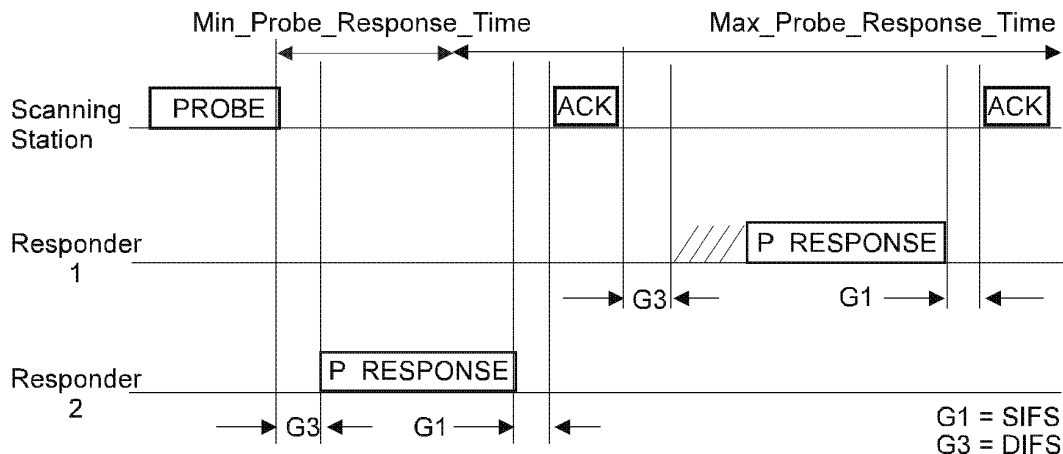


Figure 66—Probe response

When all channels in the ChannelList have been scanned, the MLME shall issue an MLME-Scan.confirm with the BSSDescriptionSet containing all of the information gathered during the scan.

11.1.3.3 Initializing a BSS

Upon receipt of an MLME-Start.request, a STA shall determine the BSS's BSSID (as described in 11.1.3), select channel synchronization information, select a beacon period, initialize and start its TSF timer, and begin transmitting beacons.

11.1.3.4 Synchronizing with a BSS

Upon receipt of an MLME-Join.request, a STA shall adopt the BSSID, channel synchronization information, and TSF timer value of the parameters in the request. Upon receipt of a Beacon frame from the BSS, the MLME shall issue an MLME-Join.confirm indicating the operation was successful. If the JoinFailureTimeout expires prior to the receipt of a Beacon frame from the BSS, the MLME shall issue an MLME-Join.confirm indicating the operation was unsuccessful.

11.1.4 Adjusting STA timers

In the infrastructure network, STAs shall always adopt the timer in a beacon or probe response coming from the AP in their BSS.

In an IBSS, a STA shall always adopt the information in the contents of a Beacon or Probe Response frame when that frame contains a matching SSID and the value of the time stamp is later than the STA's TSF timer. In response to an MLME-Join.request, a STA shall initialize its TSF timer to 0 and shall not transmit a

beacon or probe response until it hears a beacon or probe response from a member of the IBSS with a matching SSID.

All Beacon and Probe Response frames carry a Timestamp field. A STA receiving such a frame from another STA in an IBSS with the same SSID shall compare the Timestamp field with its own TSF time. If the Timestamp field of the received frame is later than its own TSF time, the STA shall adopt all parameters contained in the Beacon frame.

11.1.5 Timing synchronization for frequency-hopping (FH) PHYs

NOTE—This subclause pertains only to STAs using an FH PHY.

The TSF described here provides a mechanism for STAs in an FH system to synchronize their transitions from one channel to another (their “hops”). Every STA shall maintain a table of all of the hopping sequences that are used in the system. All of the STAs in a BSS shall use the same hopping sequence. Each beacon and probe response includes the channel synchronization information necessary to determine the hop pattern and timing for the BSS.

STAs shall use their TSF timer to time the `aCurrentDwellTime`. The `aCurrentDwellTime` is the length of time that STAs shall stay on each frequency in their hopping sequence. Once STAs are synchronized, they have the same TSF timer value.

STAs in the BSS shall issue an appropriate PLME service primitive for the PHY in use to tune to the next frequency in the hopping sequence whenever

$$\text{TSF timer MOD } a\text{CurrentDwellTime} = 0$$

11.2 Power management

11.2.1 Power management in an infrastructure network

STAs changing Power Management mode shall inform the AP of this fact using the Power Management bits within the Frame Control field of transmitted frames. The AP shall not arbitrarily transmit MSDUs to STAs operating in a power-save (PS) mode, but shall buffer MSDUs and only transmit them at designated times.

The STAs that currently have buffered MSDUs within the AP are identified in a *traffic indication map* (TIM), which shall be included as an element within all beacons generated by the AP. A STA shall determine that an MSDU is buffered for it by receiving and interpreting a TIM.

STAs operating in PS modes shall periodically listen for beacons, as determined by the STA's ListenInterval and ReceiveDTIMs parameters of the MLME-Power-Mgt.request primitive.

In a BSS operating under the DCF, or during the contention period of a BSS using the PCF, upon determining that an MSDU is currently buffered in the AP, a STA operating in the *PS mode* shall transmit a short PS-Poll frame to the AP, which shall respond with the corresponding buffered MSDU immediately, or acknowledge the PS-Poll and respond with the corresponding MSDU at a later time. If the TIM indicating the buffered MSDU is sent during a contention-free period (CFP), a CF-Pollable STA operating in the PS mode does not send a PS-Poll frame, but remains active until the buffered MSDU is received (or the CFP ends). If any STA in its BSS is in PS mode, the AP shall buffer all broadcast and multicast MSDUs and deliver them to all STAs immediately following the next Beacon frame containing a *delivery TIM* (DTIM) transmission.

