**IEEE P802.15**

**Wireless Personal Area Networks**

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| Project | IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs) | |
| Title | Comments on TG8 TGD | |
| Date Submitted | February 5, 2013 | |
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| Re: | Clean Technical Guidance for 802.15.8 Proposals | |
| Abstract | This is the clarification about 802.15.8 Technical Guidance Document. | |
| Purpose | To provide the technical guidance including functional and technical requirements to the P802.15 Working Group. | |
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| Release | The contributor acknowledges and accepts that this contribution becomes the property of IEEE and may be made publicly available by P802.15. | |
| Patent Policy | The contributor is familiar with the IEEE-SA Patent Policy and Procedures:  <http://standards.ieee.org/guides/bylaws/sect6-7.html#6> and  <http://standards.ieee.org/guides/opman/sect6.html#6.3>.  Further information is located at <http://standards.ieee.org/board/pat/pat-material.html> and  <http://standards.ieee.org/board/pat>. | |

# Overview

The 802.15.8 specification shall be developed according to the P802.15.8 Peer Aware Communication (PAC) project authorization request (PAR), document number 15-12-0063r2 and Five Criteria (5c), document number 15-12-0064r1, which were approved by the IEEE-SA in March of 2012.

# Definitions

Device ID:

. This is a unique identifier for a compliant PD.

. e.g. MAC address

Device group ID:

. This is a unique identifier for a group of compliant PDs.

Application type ID:

. This identifies a class of specific applications enabled in a PD.

. e.g. SNS, gaming, etc.

Application-specific ID:

. This identifies a specific application enabled in a PD.

. e.g. PACsocialnetwork, PACinvaders, etc.

Application-specific user ID:

. This is the user account ID linked to a specific application.

. e.g. account@PACsocialnetwork

Application-specific group ID:

. This identifies a group of selected Application-specific users.

Peer: this may be device or application specific user.

# Abbreviations and acronyms

PD : PAC Device

# General descriptions

This clause provides the basic framework of PDs. The framework serves as a guideline in developing the functionalities of PDs and their interactions specified in detail in the subsequent clauses.

## Concepts and architecture

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support a fully distributed, decentralized, and self organized system composed of PDs.

Some of these devices may be able to connect on an opportunistic basis to infrastructure, which is out of scope for IEEE 802.15.8.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support one-to-one and one-to-many communications.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support scalable data rate to accommodate many applications such as listed in the Application Matrix (document 15-12-0684-00-0008).

Possibly aided by higher layers, a PD shall support data transfers between itself and identified PDs or groups.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support both one-way and two-way communications.

## Topology

Several topologies are considered to support various service interactions within PDs.

One-to-one and one-to-many topologies shall be supported.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support a PD participation in at least two independent one-to-many communications with different peers at the same time.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support a PD having simultaneous communication sessions for same or different applications.

Mesh topology may be supported.



## Reference model

All PDs are internally partitioned into a physical (PHY) layer and a medium access control (MAC) sublayer of the data link layer, in accordance with the ISO/OSI-IEEE Std 802-2001 reference model. Direct communications between PDs are to transpire at the PHY layer and MAC sublayer as specified in this standard; Message security services are to occur at the MAC sublayer, and security operations are to take place inside and/or outside the MAC sublayer.

Within a PD, the MAC provides its service to the higher layer through the MAC service access point (SAP) located immediately above the MAC sublayer, while the PHY provides its service to the MAC through the PHY SAP located between them. On transmission, the higher layer passes MAC service data units (MSDUs) to the MAC sublayer via the MAC SAP, and the MAC sublayer passes MAC frames (also known as MAC protocol data units or MPDUs) to the PHY layer via the PHY SAP. On reception, the PHY layer passes MAC frames to the MAC sublayer via the PHY SAP, and the MAC sublayer passes MSDUs to the higher layer via the MAC SAP.

MAC and PHY SAPs also pass control information between the layers.



There may be a logical PD management entity (PDME) that exchanges network management information with the PHY and MAC as well as with other layers.

# General requirements

## Operating frequencies

All PDs shall operate in selected globally available unlicensed/licensed bands, below 11 GHz.

There are 4 candidate bands;

* Unlicensed Sub 1 GHz band
* Unlicensed 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz ISM band
* Unlicensed 6 ~ 10 GHz UWB band
* Licensed bands

# Functional requirements

The functional requirements described in this document shall be met by IEEE 802.15.8 compliant PDs.

## Multiple access

Multiple access schemes shall be supported.

## Synchronization

IEEE802.15.8 may operate in synchronous or asynchronous mode.

When IEEE802.15.8 is operating in synchronous mode, a PD shall maintain synchronization among synchronized PDs.

## Discovery

Possibly with higher layer support, an IEEE 802.15.8 device shall support peer discovery and group discovery.

Discovery is defined as uni-directional. Mutual discovery is therefore two uni-directional discoveries.

The following properties are desirable for discovery process.

* Expedited discovery
* Energy-efficient discovery (e.g. low duty cycle)
* Support high PD density and high discovery traffic
* Efficient spectrum utilization
* Prioritized access to discovery

For the purpose of discovery of PAC peers, the discovery signal conveys information that may reflect one or more of the following IDs such as Device ID, Device Group ID, Application type ID, Application-specific ID, Application-specific user ID, Application-specific group ID.

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IEEE 802.15.8 may support that a peer discovers only other peers who are in the same application-specific ID/ application-specific user ID/group ID or the designated application-specific ID/ application-specific user ID/group ID.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support mechanisms to ensure privacy that a PD is not tracked.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support protection of identity from impersonation.

IEEE 802.15.8 may provide support proximity-based presence functionality that a PD shall recognizes another peer entering in the proximity as well as the peer going out of the proximity.

## Peering

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support peering. Peering is equivalent to link establishment; link establishment is the process at the end of which two or multiple PDs are ready to exchange data.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support re-peering. In the re-peering procedure, discovery may be simplified or omitted.

## Scheduling

IEEE 802.15.8 shall provide a fully distributed scheduling mechanism.

## QoS

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support prioritized services including emergency services with highest priority, various QoS classes, enabling an optimal matching of service, application and protocol requirements to resources and radio characteristics.

## Interference management

IEEE 802.15.8 shall provide the functionality to mitigate interference from other PDs.

## Transmit power control

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support the functionality for PDs to control the transmit power to minimize interference and power consumption.

## Multicast

IEEE 802.15.8 may support a reliable multicast transmission including both one-hop and multi-hop cases.

## Broadcast

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support a broadcast transmission including both one-hop and multi-hop cases.

## Multi-hop support

IEEE 802.15.8 shall provide at least 2-hop relaying function.

Only relay-enabled PD shall relay discovery messages and/or traffic data from PDs in the proximity.

## Relative positioning

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support relative positioning. Relative positioning parameters shall include presence or distance, and may include orientation as well.

## Power management

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support a power management functionality to reduce power consumption in PDs for all services as listed in the Application Matrix (document 15-12-0684-00-0008).

## Security

The impact of security procedures on the performance of other system procedures, such as discovery and peering procedures should be minimized.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall make no assumption regarding security protection offered by applications.

The IEEE 802.15.8 may include

* security functions that provide necessary means to achieve authentication, authorization, and encryption against passive and active attacks.
* a key management protocol that provides efficient means to derive secret keys by a user, or establish private keys or group keys among the devices.
* multiple levels of security modes depending on security requirements of services.
* support of various security algorithms on the basis of the security and efficiency requirements of the services.

## Scalability

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support scalability according to the number of PDs and data rates.

### Network scalability

* IEEE 802.15.8 shall support discovery and communications for at least a hundred of PDs.

### Data rate scalability

* IEEE 802.15.8 shall support scalable data rate to accommodate many applications such as listed in the Application Matrix (document 15-12-0684-00-0008).

## Coexistence

IEEE 802.15.8 shall coexist with other specifications or systems (radio interface technology)at the same frequency band.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support the coexistence of PDs used for different applications.

## Requirements for high layer and infrastructure interaction

IEEE 802.15.8 may be able to interact with higher layers to access suitable infrastructure, if it exists, e.g. to facilitate the set up and maintenance of communication.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support the report to higher layers with updated discovery and association information.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall perform measurements at the request of and report the results to higher layers. These measurements may include received signal strength and interference levels.

How to handle discovery and peering in the absence of higher layers, infrastructure access or sufficient pre-configuration information is out of scope for 802.15.8.

# Performance requirements

The performance requirements described in this document shall be met by IEEE 802.15.8 compliant PDs.

## Areal spectral efficiency

The areal spectral efficiency means that the summation of link spectral efficiency (e.g. point-to-point link) in the certain dimension. IEEE 802.15.8 shall maximize the areal spectral efficiency (*[bps/Hz/km2])* without sacrificing other requirements.

## Data rate

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support data rate up to typically 10 Mbps.

## Error rate

### Packet error rate (PHY)

The packet error rate (PER) without retransmission shall be less than or equal to 10% for a 256 octet packet size with a link success probability of 95% over all channel conditions as specified in the channel model document per frequency band.

A link success probability of 95% is defined as the PER averaged over the channels that result in the 95% best performance at a given Eb/N0 for a channel model, i.e., the PER performance due to the worst 5% channels at a given Eb/N0 should not be included in the average PER calculation.

## Latency

### Discovery latency

Discovery latency is the time from moment when PD first transmits or receives the discovery signal to moment before the PD establishes a communication link.

IEEE802.15.8 shall support the minimum latency but there is a trade-off between the latency and power consumption.

### Data latency

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support differentiated data latency requirements of the supported QoS classes.

## Fairness

IEEE 802.15.8 may meet fairness constraints.

## Mobility

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support PDs with various mobility scenarios.

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| Walking speed (up to 3km/h) | Best performance |
| Running speed (up to 10 km/h) | Graceful degradation |
| Vehicular (up to 60 km/h) | Best effort |

## System overhead

Overhead, including overhead for control signalling as well as overhead related to data communications shall be reduced as far as feasible without compromising overall performance and ensuring proper support of systems features.

## Complexity

Complexity should be minimal to enable mass commercial adoption for a variety of cost sensitive products.

# Regulations

The contents related to regulations are referred to the latest version of DCN15-12-0477-0x-0008.

# Evaluation methodology

## Antenna Configuration

PDs shall be equipped with antenna array configurations from one to four Tx/Rx antennas.

## Channel models

The contents related to channel models are referred to the latest version of DCN15-12-0459-0x-0008.

## Simulation scenarios and parameters

### Link budget analysis (PHY)

Parameter:

* Average transmitter power  x [dB]
* Distance  [m]
* Transmitter antenna gain x [dBi]
* Receiver antenna gain x [dBi]
* Central frequency x [Hz]
* Average received power  [dB]

Parameter:

* Data rate  x [bps]
* Receiver’s noise figure x [dB]
* Receiver’s implementation losses  x [dB]
*  x [dB] required for a PER10% over a random packet of 256 bytes.
* Thermal noise 174 dBm/Hz for room temperature 293 OK.
* Receiver sensitivity  [dBm]

Parameter:

* Fade margin [dB]
* Link margin  [dB]
* The amount by which the received signal level can be reduced without causing the PER is larger than 10%.

\*Central frequency between the 10 dB upper and lower cut-off frequencies of a bandpass filter. Such filter is not necessarily symmetric, but treated on a liner frequency scale.

### Link-level simulation (PHY)

The channel model document specifies the following channel model conditions (path loss , small scale fading and scenarios):

- Indoor office, outdoor to indoor and pedestrian, vehicular for the 900 MHz band

- Outdoor to indoor and pedestrian, vehicular, typical urban for 2.4 GHz band

- Model A, B, C, D, E for 5 GHz band.

802.15.4a UWB channel models for UWB band.

## System-level simulation (MAC)

### General simulation parameters

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| **Long-term fading** | - Pathloss value depends on frequency band, refer to TG8 Channel Model Document  - 2.4 GHz band, outdoor (below rooftop) scenario is mandatory for comparison. |
| **Channel bandwidth** | x MHz (up to proposers)  (to calculate noise value e.g. -174dBm/Hz x bandwidth) |
| **Maximum TX. power** | 20 dBm |
| **Tx/Rx antenna gain** | -2.5 dB |
| **Rx noise figure** | 7 dB |
| **Receiver sensitivity** | -76 dBm (for channel sensing) |

### Scenarios & parameters for just PDs

This sub-clause is described for discovery phase.

#### Simulation parameters for discovery

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| **PD deployment** | - Uniform drop in 500x500 m2 area  . The number of PDs : 100, 500, 1000,5000, 10000. |
| **Simulation time** | over 10 sec |
| **Iteration** | over 1000 rounds |
| **PHY Abstraction** | - BPSK, 1/2 coding rate  . Common PHY mode is referred to DCN13-0058  . Additional PHY mode is up to proposers |
| **Discovery ID length** | 16 bytes |
| **Discovery transmission interval** | It depends on proposers. |

#### Performance metric for discovery

* Average number of discovered PDs over the simulation time.
* CDF of the discovery latency according to the number of PDs
* Average power consumption [mW/s]  
  \* Power consumption : for Tx 11.3mA, for Rx 13.5mA, for standby 26 uA with 3.6 V power supply

### Scenarios & parameters for PD links

This sub-clause is described for communication phase (including unicast, multicast, groupcast).

Unicast with 1 hop is mandatory with optional multicast, group-cast, multihop scenarios.

#### Simulation parameters for communication

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| **PD deployment** | Link class-based model |
| **Traffic** | Poisson  - Inter arrival time : mean 100 msec |
| **Simulation time** | at least 10 sec |
| **Iteration** | until getting smooth curve |
| **PHY Abstraction** | Perfect rate adaptation with target PER 0.1  - Common PHY mode is referred to DCN13-0058  - Additional PHY mode is up to proposers |
| **Packet (MPDU) length** | - 256 bytes (for low data rate)  - 1024 bytes (for high data rate) |

#### Simulation scenario for communication

Link class-based model is assumed as following way:

In an area of 500m x 500m a total number of nodes Nt is assumed.

* At first Tx is deployed uniform randomly.
* Peered receivers to this Tx are deployed uniform randomly under a given distance d<100m from Tx.
* The process is repeated until a total number of terminals Nt is reached.

#### Performance metric for communication.

* Areal sum goodput\* [bps/km2]
* In packets, the average amount of received packets in the area
* Data packet reception efficiency [ratio]
* The total number of successfully received packet to the total number of transmitted packet including retransmission procedure
* Jain’s fairness index



* Latency [sec]
* Time until success per message, is the average time a node needs to transmit successfully a complete message.

\* Goodput is the number of bits in the payload delivered by the network to a certain destination per unit of time.