**IEEE P802.15**

**Wireless Personal Area Networks**

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| Source | [Tero Kivinen][][] | Voice: [ ]Fax: [ ]E-mail: [ ] |
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CRITERIA FOR STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

Based on IEEE 802 LMSC Operations Manuals approved 13 November 2015

Last edited 3 December 2015

 **Title:**

Transport of Key Management Protocol (KMP) IEEE Std 802.15.9 revision

# IEEE 802 criteria for standards development (CSD)

The CSD documents an agreement between the WG and the Sponsor that provides a description of the project and the Sponsor's requirements more detailed than required in the PAR. The CSD consists of the project process requirements, 1.1, and the 5C requirements, 1.2.

## Project process requirements

### Managed objects

Describe the plan for developing a definition of managed objects. The plan shall specify one of the following:

1. The definitions will be part of this project. Yes
2. The definitions will be part of a different project and provide the plan for that project or anticipated future project.
3. The definitions will not be developed and explain why such definitions are not needed.

###  Coexistence

A WG proposing a wireless project shall demonstrate coexistence through the preparation of a Coexistence Assurance (CA) document unless it is not applicable.

1. Will the WG create a CA document as part of the WG balloting process as described in Clause 13? (yes/no) No
2. If not, explain why the CA document is not applicable. This project is a revision of the IEEE Std 802.15.9 Key Management Protocol to change it from Recommended Practice to Standard and to to clarify session key generation for keys of 128 bit and 256 bit lengths, broadcast/multicast key creation and security algorithm selection.

## 5C requirements

### Broad market potential

Each proposed IEEE 802 LMSC standard shall have broad market potential. At a minimum, address the following areas:

1. Broad sets of applicability.

IEEE Std 802.15.4 was originally designed for constrained devices with a single encryption method using AES-128 and no defined mechanism for security key management. IEEE Std 802.15.4 has significant market presence and the addition of additional security key management is demanded for the broad application base and continued deployments. IEEE 802.15.9 has some vendor deployment experience and deployment and now it is seen appropriate to make this Recommended Practice to Standard. This revision does that, and addresses other issues found during deployment and complements the work ongoing in IEEE 802.15.4y for enhanced security.

1. Multiple vendors and numerous users.

There are many silicon and system vendors already producing devices and systems using IEEE Std 802.15.4 and IEEE 802.15.9 for use in IoT applications. This includes things like consumer electronics, mobile devices, building automation, medical applications, SmartGrid and Smart Community applications, industrial control, etc., and therefore has a very large end user community.

### Compatibility

Each proposed IEEE 802 LMSC standard should be in conformance with IEEE Std 802, IEEE 802.1AC, and IEEE 802.1Q. If any variances in conformance emerge, they shall be thoroughly disclosed and reviewed with IEEE 802.1 WG prior to submitting a PAR to the Sponsor.

1. Will the proposed standard comply with IEEE Std 802, IEEE Std 802.1AC and IEEE Std 802.1Q? While the Key Management Protocol extensions to IEEE Std 802.15.9 shall comply with IEEE Std 802, it cannot comply with IEEE Std 802.1Q and IEEE Std 802.1AC because IEEE Std 802.15.4 uses 64-bit MAC addresses.

b) If the answer to a) is no, supply the response from the IEEE 802.1 WG. As stated earlier, the Key Management Protocol extensions apply to the existing standard (IEEE Std 802.15.9 and IEEE Std 802.15.4) for which it has been previously determined that compliance with IEEE Std 802.1Q and IEEE Std 802.1AC is not possible due to IEEE Std 802.15.4 using 64-bit MAC addresses

* + 1. Distinct Identity

Each proposed IEEE 802 LMSC standard shall provide evidence of a distinct identity. Identify standards and standards projects with similar scopes and for each one describe why the proposed project is substantially different.

IEEE Std 802.15.9 was developed specifically to optimally address the needs of IoT networks and is broadly used in that application. It remains unique in that regard. The security key management protocol extensions serve to meet current User demand and to help increase the competitive edge of the 802.15.4 standard. The security key management protocol extensions will be unique from features in the existing standard which does not address key lengths other than 128 bits or security algorithm selection.

### Technical Feasibility

Each proposed IEEE 802 LMSC standard shall provide evidence that the project is technically feasible within the time frame of the project. At a minimum, address the following items to demonstrate technical feasibility:

1. Demonstrated system feasibility.

IEEE 802.15.9 provides encapsulation of existing, mature key management protocols to address the requirements of National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-57 part 1 for IEEE 802.15.4 devices.

1. Proven similar technology via testing, modeling, simulation, etc.

The IEEE 802.15.9 provides an encapsulation for existing key management protocols like IEEE 802.1x for IEEE 802.15.4 devices. The addition of session key derivation text for security keys of different sizes (support IEEE 802.15.4y), broadcast/multicast key generation and security algorithm selection (again supporting IEEE 802.15.4y) will permit additional support of existing security key management protocols.

### Economic Feasibility

Each proposed IEEE 802 LMSC standard shall provide evidence of economic feasibility. Demonstrate, as far as can reasonably be estimated, the economic feasibility of the proposed project for its intended applications. Among the areas that may be addressed in the cost for performance analysis are the following:

1. Balanced costs (infrastructure versus attached stations).

Implementing the IEEE 802.15.9 will be a firmware implementation on today’s faster and already cheaper devices. The proposed project does not affect the balance of costs between the infrastructure and attached stations.

1. Known cost factors.

Devices of similar functionality are in high volume shipment today, so cost factors are well known and acceptable

1. Consideration of installation costs.

No special manufacturing requirements for use of these devices is needed.

1. Consideration of operational costs (e.g., energy consumption).

These are low energy consumption components which are part of a larger product. Additionally, the cost of the increased overhead of the IEEE 802.15.9 is significantly outweighed by the benefits it provides to the use of IEEE Std 802.15.4 devices in various internet protocol applications.

1. Other areas, as appropriate.