**IEEE P802.15**

**Wireless Personal Area Networks**

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| Project | IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs) | |
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| Re: |  | |
| Abstract |  | |
| Purpose | Comment resolution | |
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*Insert the following subclauses.*

5.10 Relay Operation

5.10.1 Relaying in Beacon Enabled Mode

5.10.2 Relaying in Non-Beacon Enabled Mode

6.6.28 Reachable Address element

6.6.29 Relay Activation Element

*Update the relevant parts of the subclauses*

6.2.2 Frame Control Field

7.5 Capabilities

Table 12 Elements ID

**5.10 Relay Operations**

A direct link is a link between a Device and the Coordinator.

A relay link is a multi-hop link between a Device and the Coordinator through a Relay Device.

**5.10.1 Relaying in Beacon Enabled Mode**

Relay device associates as in 5.3.4.3 with *capRelay* in Table 37 set to TRUE and requests GTS as described in 5.3.4.4.

Due to the nature of wireless communications, a device in the OWPAN will be able to receive and decode transmissions from all other devices complying with this standard that are on the same channel and are in its coverage area. After receiving *Association Response,* Relay Device listens to its environment and generates *Reachable Address* element as in 6.6.28 that contains the current list of reachable addresses of devices.

The Relay Device sends the control frame containing to *Reachable Address* element to the Coordinator in its allocated GTS.

Upon receiving *Reachable Address* element, the Coordinator shall decide whether to use relay for communicating the devices in Reachable Address element. The decision algorithm is out scope of this standard. Once the coordinator decides which devices will be served by the Relay Device, it sends control frames containing *Relay Activation* element with *Relay Activation Mode* set to 1 (request), as described in 6.6.29, to both Relay Device and the devices that will have a relay link. The *Relay Activation* elements convey the address information of the device(s) to be served to the Relay Device and of the Relay Device to the devices. On the receipt of *Relay Activation* element with *Relay Activation Mode* set to 1 (request), both device and Relay Device shall send *Relay Activation* element with *Relay Activation Mode* set to 0 (response) to Coordinator.

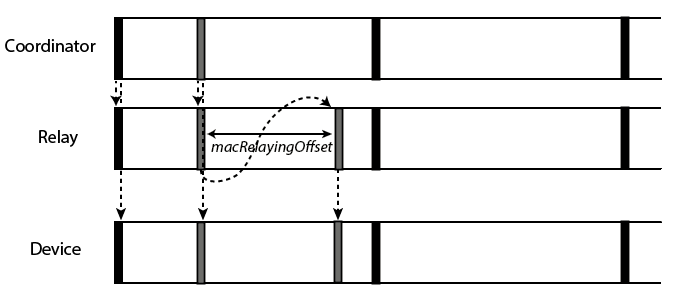
In the presence of multiple relay devices in the environment, Coordinator can choose more than one relay for a device.

Both the device and the Relay Device request additional GTS, as described in 5.3.4.4, to perform relaying and shall await updated GTS allocations from the coordinator. The Coordinator shall position the GTSs for the relay link in the superframe after the ones allocated for the direct link by *macRelayingOffset*. The algorithm for defining *macRelayingOffset* is out of scope of this standard.

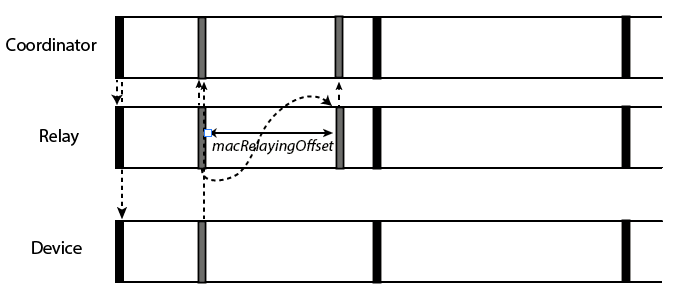
The relaying procedure is shown in Fig. X. The frames that will be relayed shall be sent with *ToBackHaul* and *FromBackHaul* fields set to 1 as described in 6.6.2. The frames, either sent from Coordinator to device or from device to coordinator, are also received by the Relay device. The Relay Device accepts only the frames whose Auxiliary Address field is set to its address. If the frame is valid, its MAC sublayer relays the frames as it is.

A frame with a destination address equal to the broadcast address shall be handled and shall also be relayed.

If the *capFullDuplex* was agreed during association with the device, the Relay Device can perform relaying simultaneously to both directions without self-interference due to the directive nature of light propagation.



1. From coordinator to a device



1. From device to the coordinator

Fig. X Relaying frames for the beacon enabled OWPAN coordinator and a device

If the Relay Device wants to leave the OWPAN, it initiates disassociation as in 5.5.7.

**6.2.2 Frame Control Field**

Add the following row to Table 1, To Backhaul and From Backhaul field description

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | **To Backhaul** | | |  | | --- | | **From Backhaul** | | |  | | --- | | **Description** | | |  | | --- | | **Receiver address** | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Transmitter address** |  | | **Auxiliary address** |
| **1** | **1** | The frame originates from a different device and is destined to another device and used for relaying. | Address of the designated receiver. (= MSDU destination address) | Address of the original transmitter device. (= MSDU source address) | Address of the relaying device |

**7.5 Capabilities**

Add the row to the Table 37 MAC Capabilities

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | ID | Description | Required Capabilities |
| CapRelay | 7 | The device supports relaying procedure |  |

**6.6.28 Reachable Address element**

The format of the Reachable Address element is shown in

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2 Octets** | **1 Octet** | **Variable** |
| Initiator Address | Address Count | Reachable  Addresses |

Fig X – Reachable Address element

**The Initiator Address:** The initiator Address field indicates the short address of the Relay Device that transmits the Reachable Address element.

**The Address Count**: The Address Count field is an integer representing the number of addresses in the Reachable Addresses field.

**The Reachable Addresses:** The Reachable Addresses field contains one or more Reachable Address subfields.

The Reachable Address subfields indicate the short addresses that can be reached through the Relay Device. The format of the Reachable Address subfield is shown in Figure X.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Bit 0** | **Bit 1-7** | **Bit 8-15** |
| Add/Remove | Reserved | Address |

Fig X – Reachable Addresses subfield

**Add/Remove:** The Add/Remove subfield is set to 1 if the short address is the address of a new Device detected by the Relay Device. Add/Remove subfield is set to 0 if the short address is the address of a Device has left the relay’s coverage.

**6.6.29 Relay Activation Element**

The format *Relay Activation element* is depicted in Figure X.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Bit 0** | **Bit 1-2** | **Bit 3-7** | **1 Octet** | **Variable** |
| Relay Activation  Mode | Direction | Reserved | Address Count | Relay link Addresses |

Figure X – Relay Activation Element

**Relay Activation Mode:** The Relay Activation Mode field is set to 1 to indicate that this element is a Relay Activation Request. The Relay Activation Mode field is set to 0 to indicate the Relay Activation Response.

**Direction:** The Direction field set to 11 indicates that the *Relay Activation* element is exchanged between coordinator and device. When it is 01, the *Relay Activation* element is exchanged between coordinator and Relay Device. Values 00 and 10 are reserved.

**Address Count:** The address count field is an integer representing the number of addresses in the Relay Link Addresses field.

**Relay Link Addresses:** The *Relay Link Addresses* field contains one or more short address fields depicted in Figure X. If the *Relay Activation* element is exchanged between the Relay Device and coordinator, the *Relay Link Addresses* are the addresses of the devices to be served by that relay. Similarly, if it is exchanged between the device and coordinator, the *Relay Link Addresses* are addresses of the Relay Device(s) that will serve that particular device.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2 Octet** | **2 Octet** | **…** |
| Address 1 | Address 2 | … |

Fig X – Relay Link Addresses field

If the Relay Activation Mode is set to 0 (response), the *Address Count* and *Relay Link Addresses* fields shall be empty.

**Table 12 Element IDs**

**Append the following rows to Table 12**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ID | Element | Subclause |
| 17 | Reachable Address element | 6.6.28 |
| 18 | Relay Activation Element | 6.6.29 |