Project: IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs)

Submission Title: [Enhancement to 802.15.4-2006 for hybrid contention access and scheduled access]

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Source: [Peng Zeng / Qin Wang], Company [Shenyang Institute of Automation-Chinese Academy of Sciences / University of Science & Technology Beijing]

Address [/ 30 Xueyuan Road, Beijing 100083, China]

Phone: [+8610-62334781], **FAX**: [+8610-82372028], **E-Mail**: [wangqin@ies.ustb.edu.cn]

Re: [IEEE P802.15.4e Call For proposal]

Abstract: [This document proposes an enhancement to IEEE 802.15.4-2006 MAC Layer for the Reliability and Deterministic Aware Applications, which needs hybrid contention access and scheduled access]

Purpose: [This document is a response to Item a) better support the industrial markets in IEEE P802.15.SG4e Call for Application on 14 November, 2007]

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Enhancement to 802.15.4-2006 for hybrid contention access and scheduled access

Peng Zeng¹⁾, Qin Wang²⁾

1) Shenyang Institute of Automation-Chinese Academy of Sciences 2) University of Science & Technology Beijing

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wangqin@ies.ustb.edu.cn

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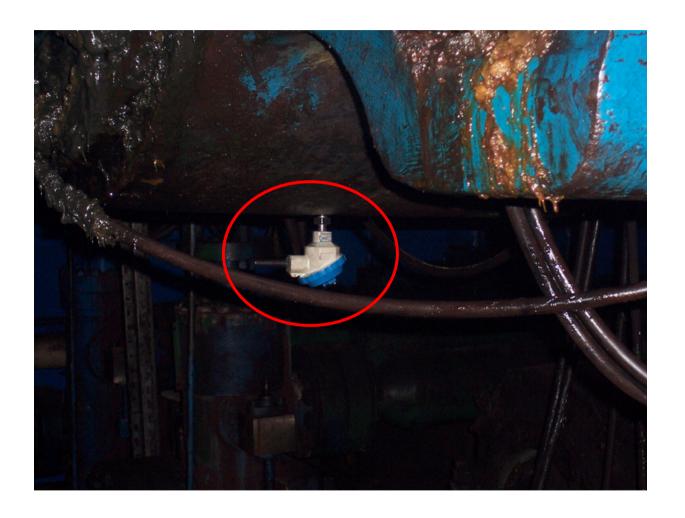
Application Requirements and Constraints





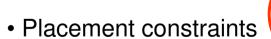
- Large scale
- High Reliability requirement
- Fast communication for emergency information and very low duty cycle communication for regular information.

Application Requirements and Constraints



Application Requirements and Constraints (cont.)





• Lifetime constraints



Objective

- 1. Increase reliability
- 2. Increase deterministic degree of end-to-end communication
- 3. Balance the fast communication for emergency information and the very low duty cycle communication for regular information
- 4. Compatible with IEEE 802.15.4-2006 device

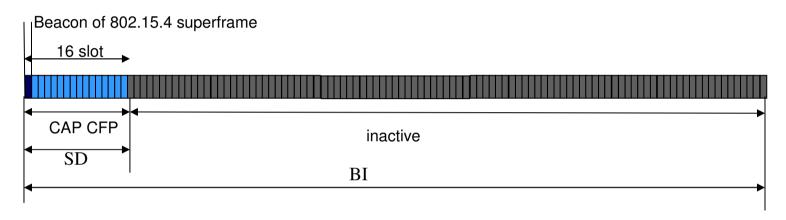
Components.

- 1. Mesh+Star topology
- 2. Extended superframe
- 3. CSMA/TDMA+FDMA during CAP+CFP period
- 4. TDMA+FH/AFD during scheduled period, i.e. inactive period of 15.4-2006
- 5. Two-stage resource allocation

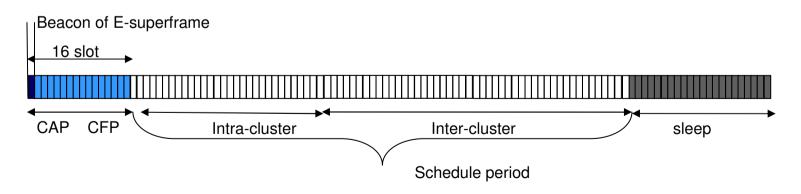
Network topology -- Mesh + Star Manage Gateway router Sensor node

E-Superframe

IEEE802.15.4 Superframe



E-Superframe



E-Superframe(cont)

- CAP is used for device joining, intra-cluster management and retry.
- CFP is used for emergency data and communication between router and intracluster mobile devices.
- Intra-cluster is used by intra-cluster fixed devices.
- Inter-cluster is used for communication between routers or outer and gateway.

CAP+CFP: CSMA/TDMA+FDMA

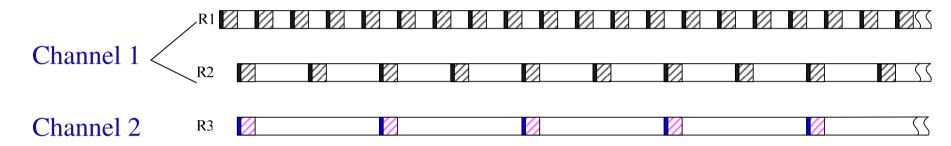
- In CAP+CFP period of one superframe cycle, all devices in a cluster use the same channel, which can be modified in another cycle by forecast of beacon.
- Neighbor routers are assigned with different working channels.
 - If there is no enough channel, CAP+CFP period of neighbor routers should be scheduled to be staggered.

Two examples of CAP+CFP

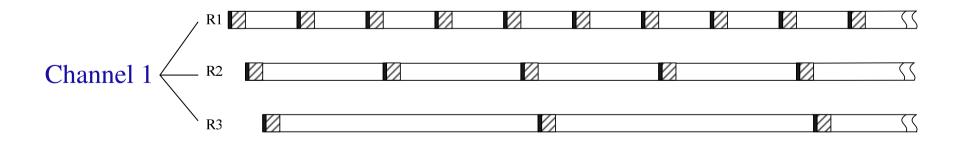
Channel 1

Example 1: R1: 32 slots, R2: 64 slots, R3: 128 slots





Example 2: R1: 64 slots, R2: 128 slots, R3: 256 slots



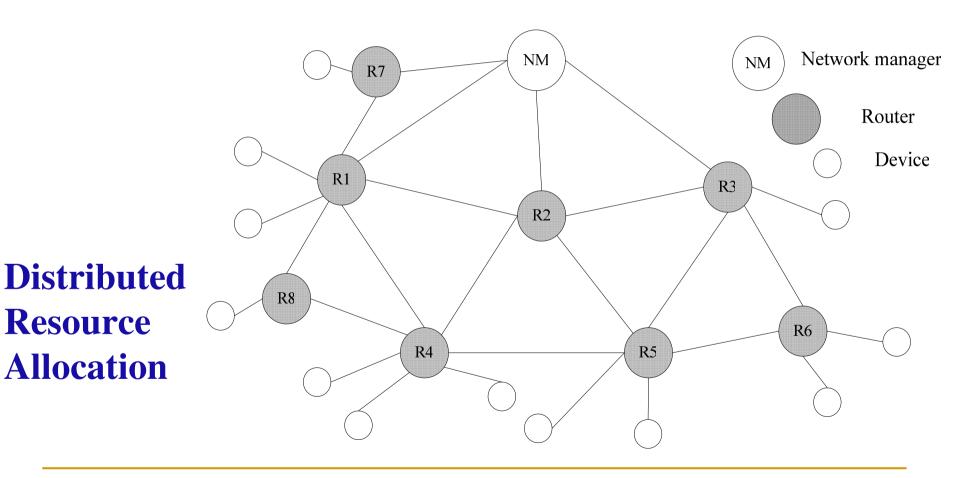
Intra-cluster and Inter-cluster

TDMA+FH/AFD

- FH: Change communication channel according to a scheduled frequency hopping pattern, regardless how the real channel condition is.
- AFD: Change communication channel according to the real channel condition. In another word, bad channel condition, which can be measured with packet drop rate or resend time, triggers the operation of changing channel.

Two-stage Management: timeslot, channel vs. link

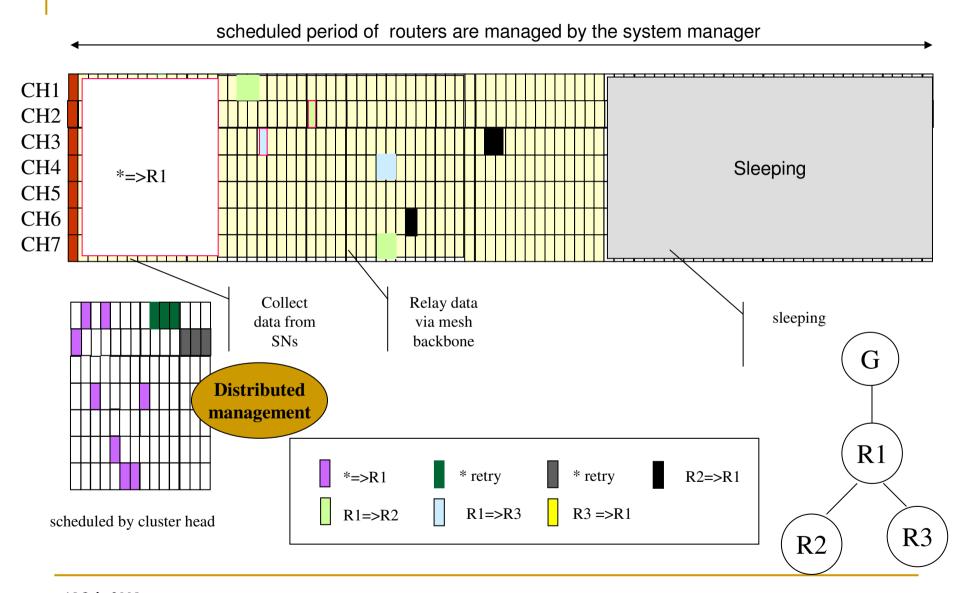
- Inter-cluster period is scheduled by network manager
- CFP and Intra-cluster is scheduled by router.



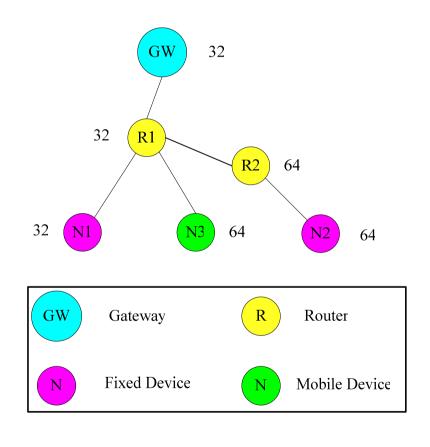
Resource

Allocation

Two-stage Management: timeslot, channel vs. link



An example of Device Joining and Resource Allocation



Join Sequence:

GW ->R1->N1->R2->N2->N3

Data communication path:

- N1->R1->GW
- N3->R1->GW
- N2->R2->R1->GW

Data Update Rate

- Router data update rate = min update_rate(device1, device 2,..., device n);
- GW data update rate is defined as the minimum data update rates of network.

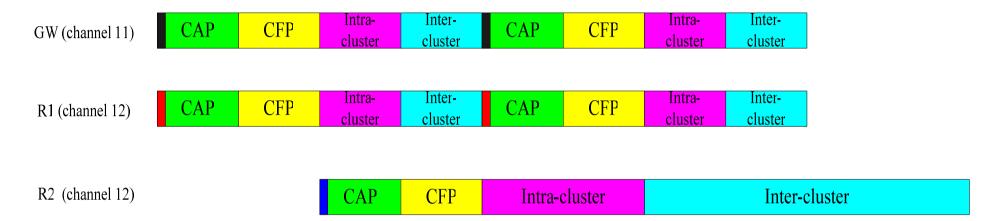
Device	Data Update Rate (slots)				
N1	32				
N2	64				
N3	64				
R1	32				
R2	64				
GW	32				

Default Superframe -64 slots



Period	Length (slots)
Beacon	1
CAP	7
CFP	8
Intra-cluster	16
Inter-cluster	32

Final Superframe Length and Channel



	Superframe length	Channel	Slot Offset		
GW	32	11	0		
R1	32	12	0		
R2	64	12	16		

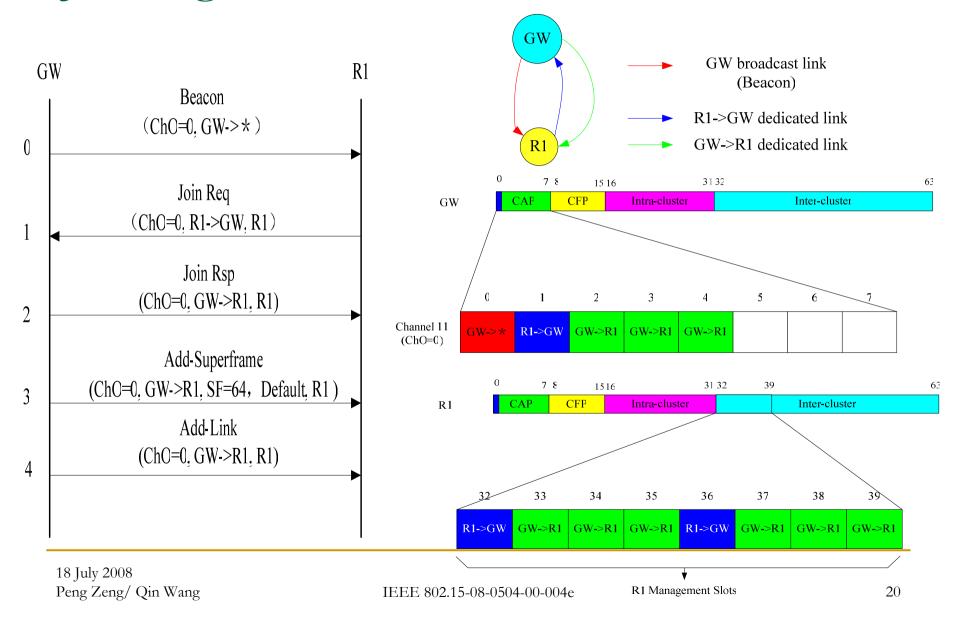
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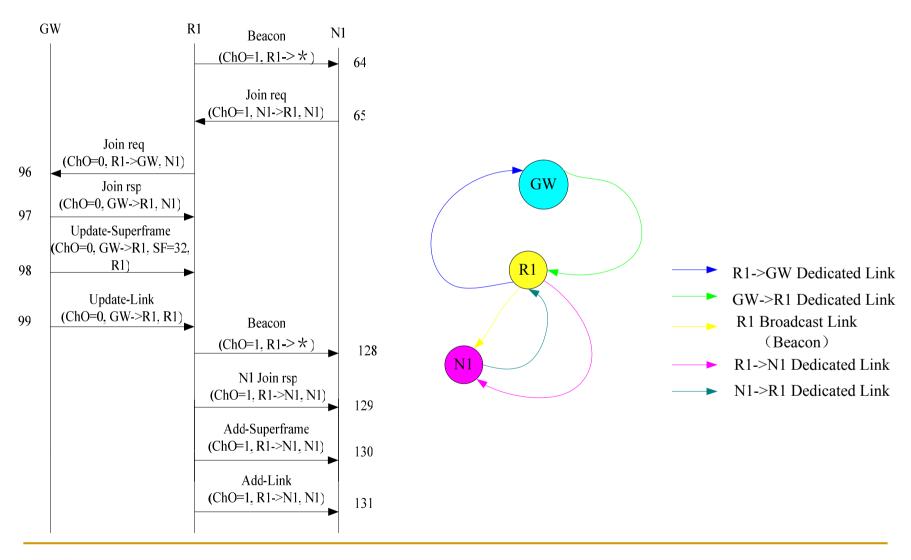
Final Superframe Structure

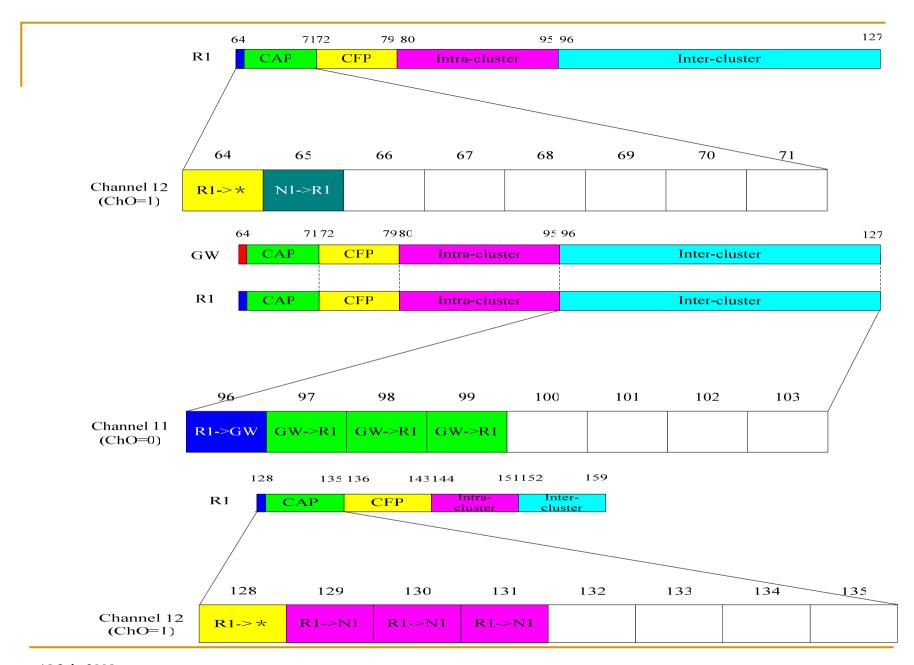
	Beacon	CAP	CFP	Intra-cluster	Inter-cluster		
GW	1	7	8	8	8		
R1	1	7	8	8	8		
R2	1	7	8	16	32		

Joining Process of R1

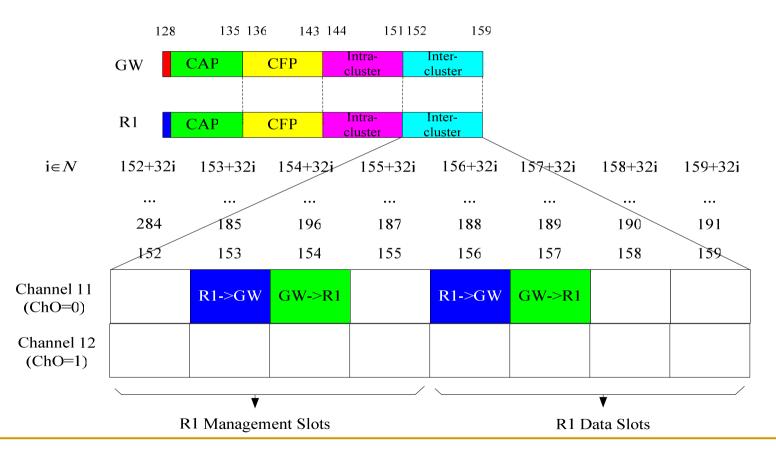


Joining and resource allocation of N1

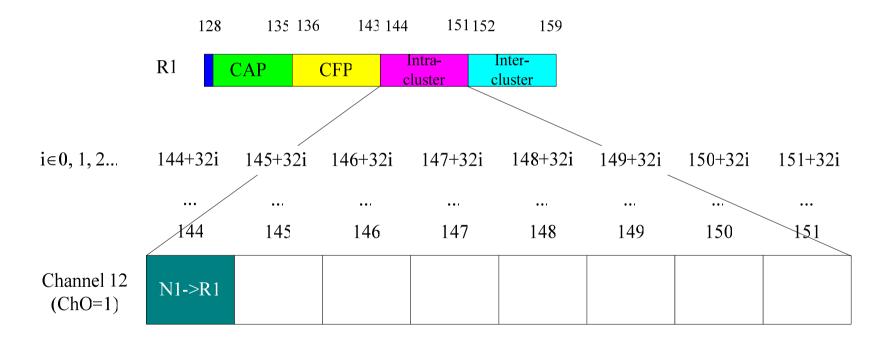




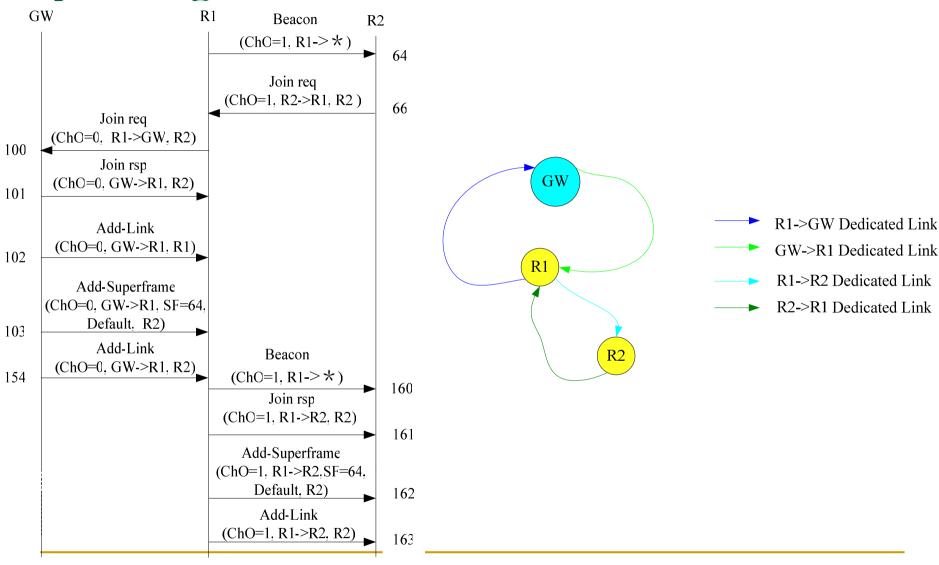
After GW receiving N1's joining request, GW updates R1's superframe, and allocates data slots to R1.

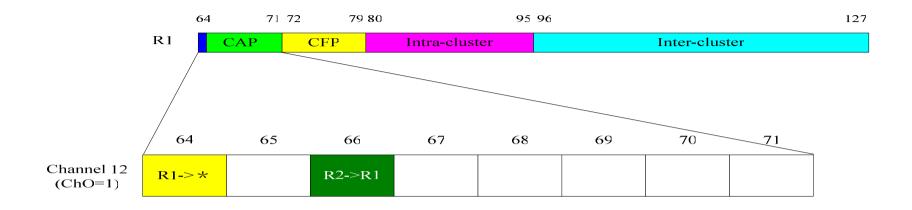


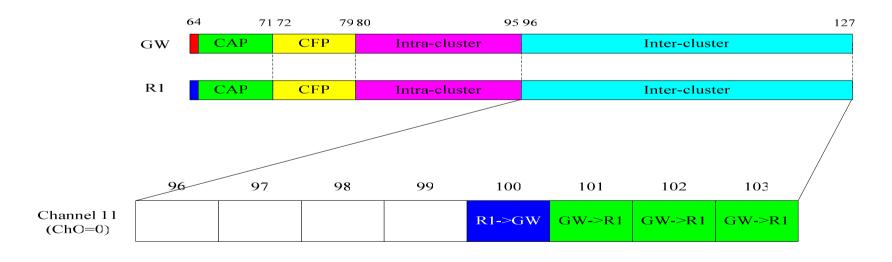
R1 allocates resources to N1

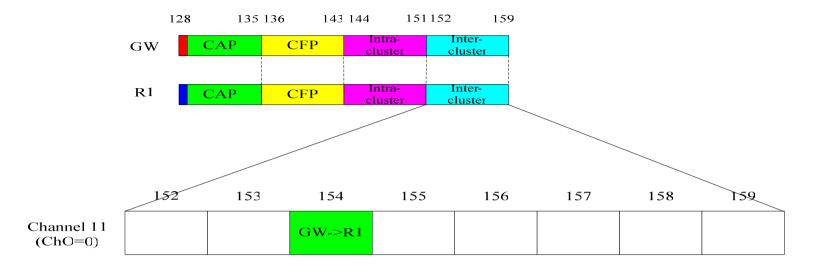


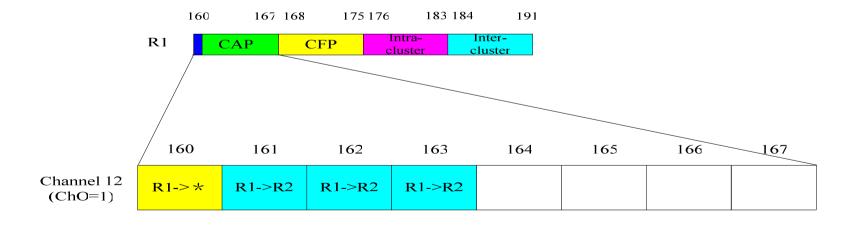
Joining and resource allocation of R2





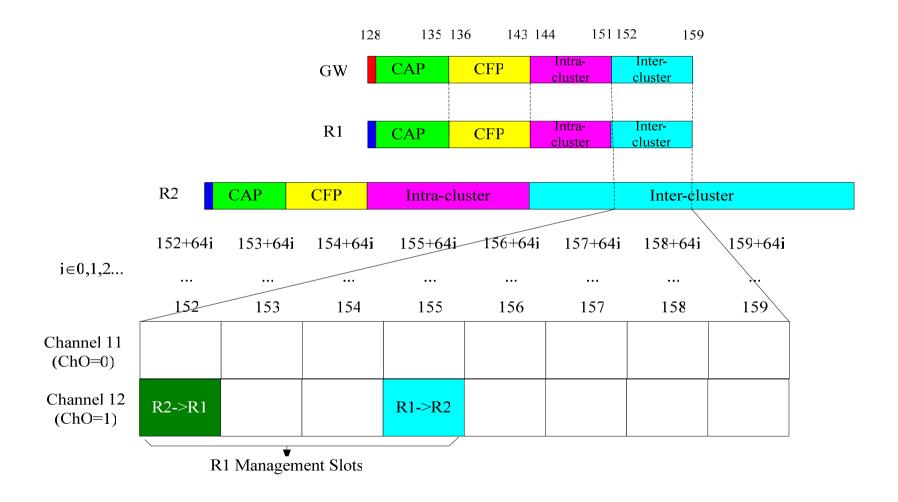




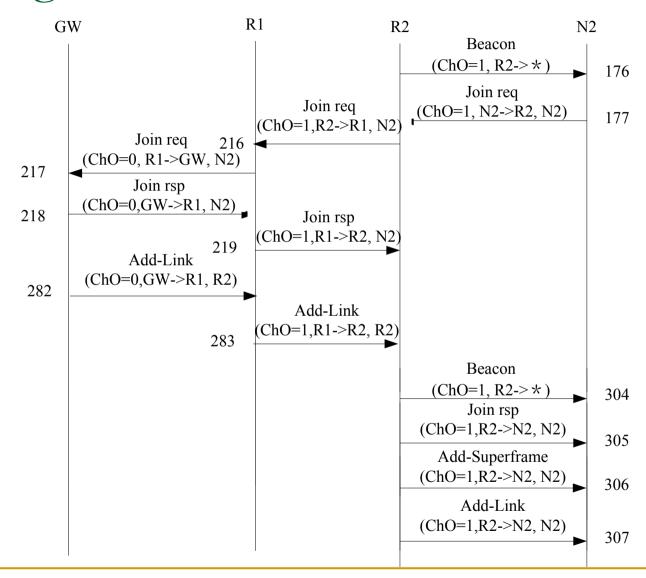


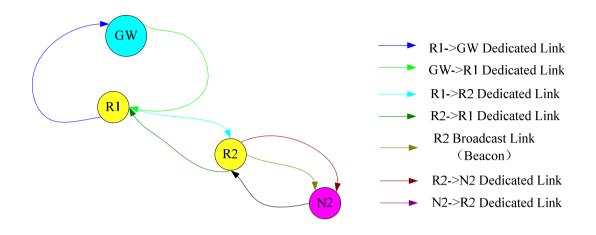
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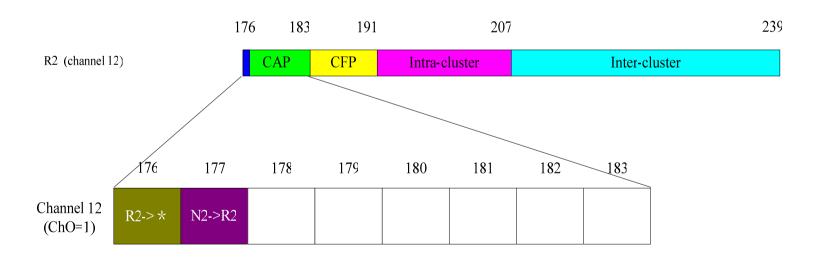
GW allocates management slots to R2



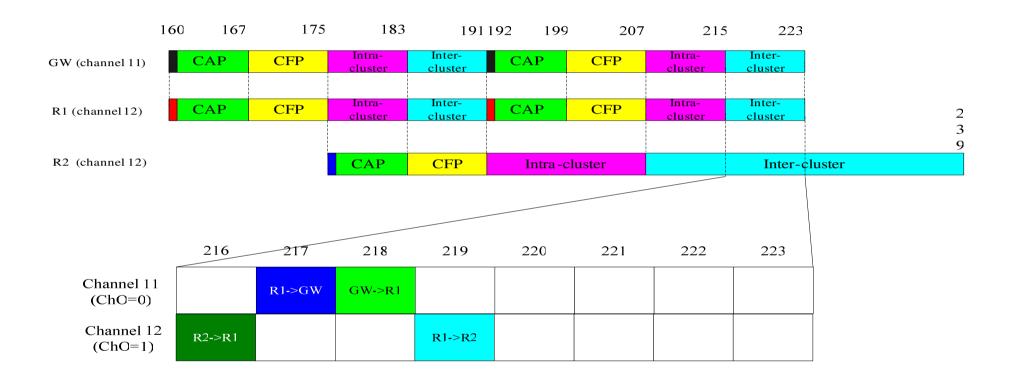
Joining and resource allocation of N2

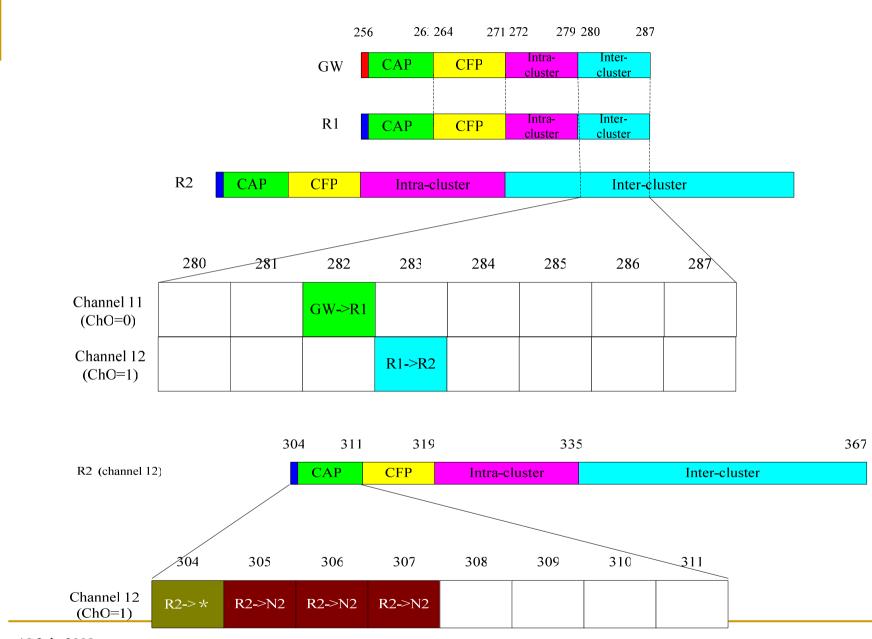




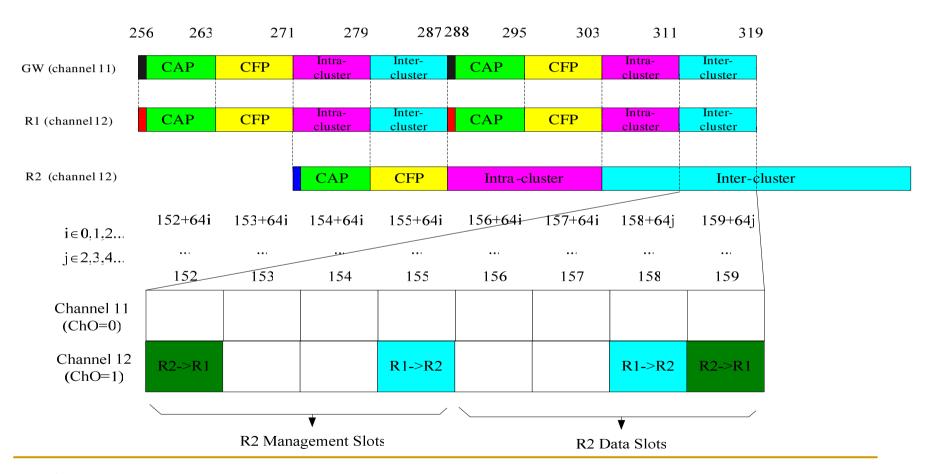


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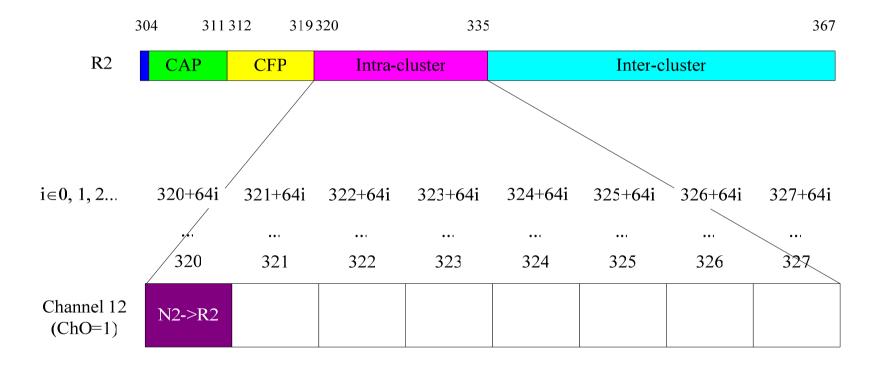




After GW receiving N2's joining request, GW allocates data slots to R2 (see above figure for detail)

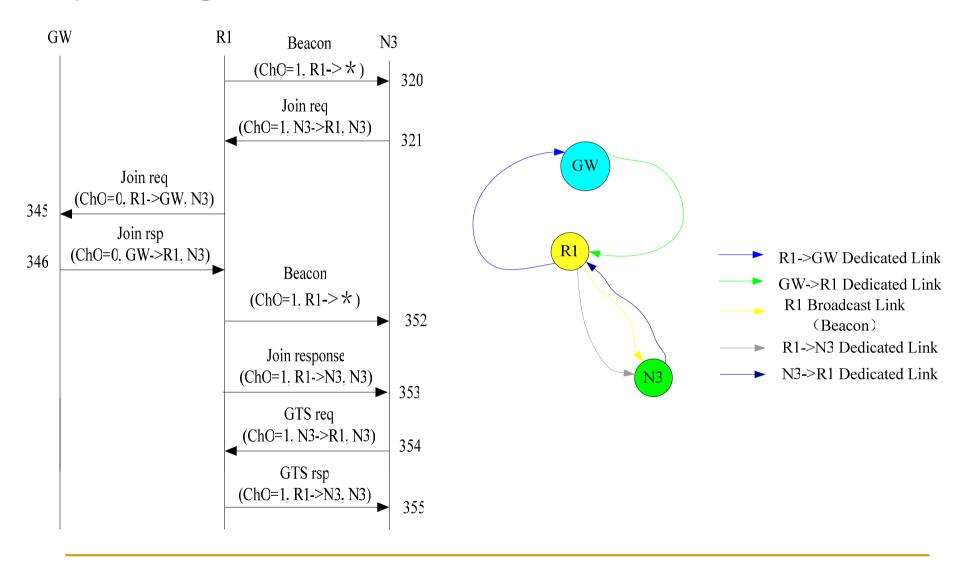


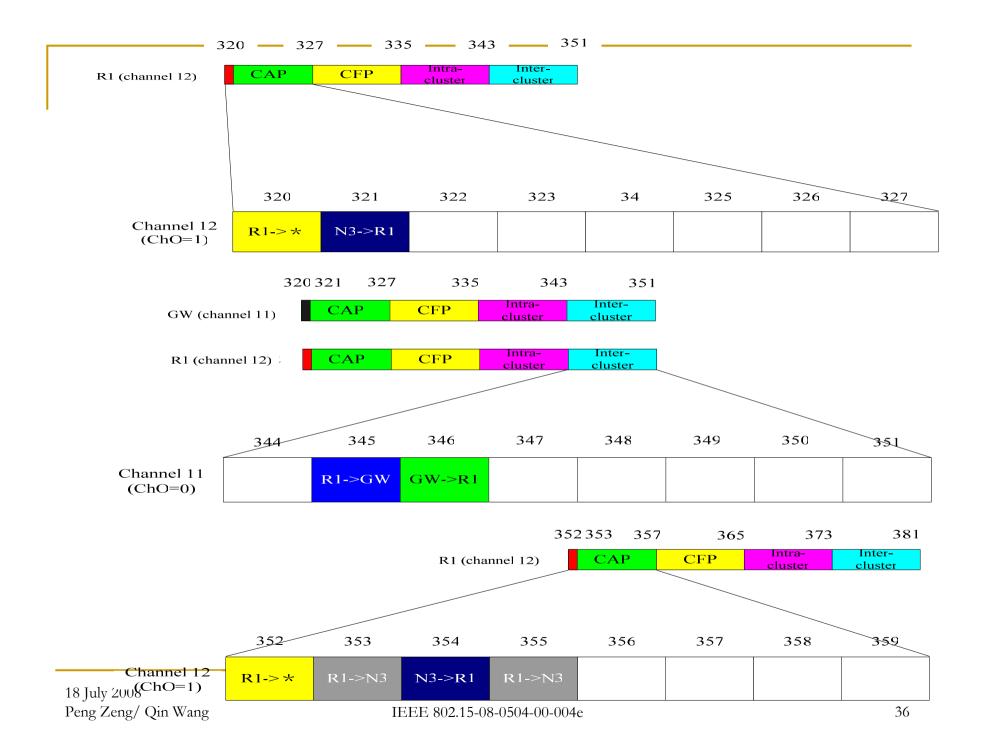
R2 allocates resources to N2



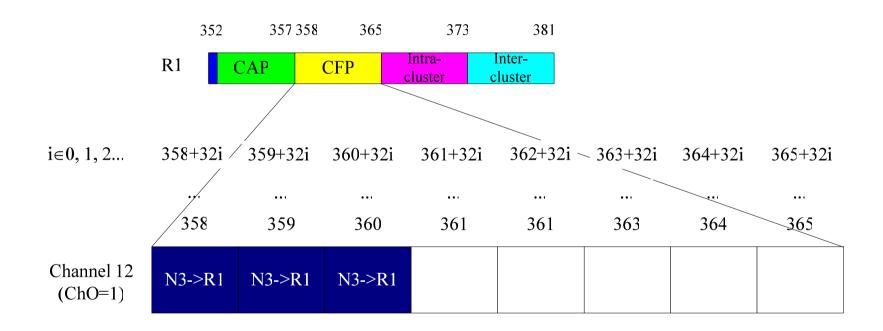
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Joining and resource allocation of N3



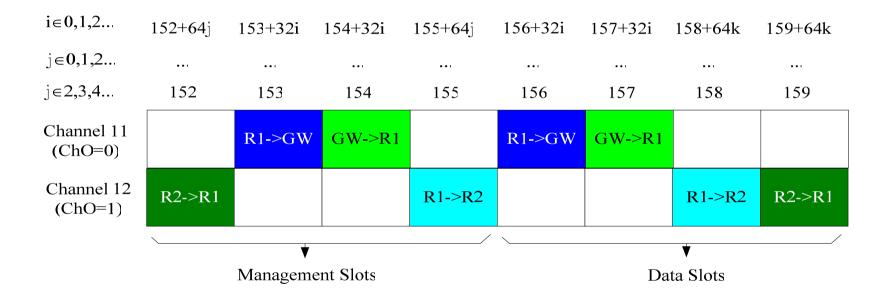


R1 allocates resources to N3: 3 slots



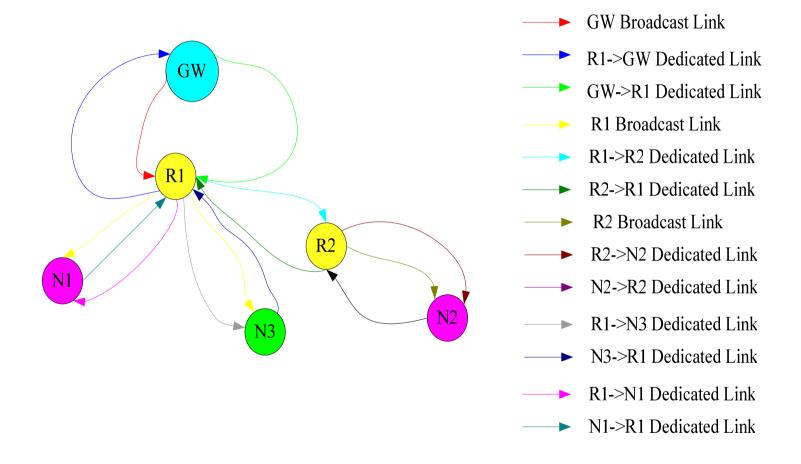
Overall Resource Allocation Graph

Inter-cluster:



	i∈0, 1, 2	144+32i	145+32i	146+32i	147+32i	148+32i	149+32i	150+32i	151+32i
I		 144	 145	 146	 147	 148	 149		
Intra-cluster of R1:	Channel 12 (ChO=1)	N1->R1			11,	7.10			101
or it.	$i \in 0, 1, 2$	320+64i	321+64i	322+64i	323+64i	324+64i	325+64i	326+64i	327+64
		320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327
Intra-cluster of R2:	Channel 12 (ChO=1)	N2->R2							
	i∈0, 1, 2	358+32i	359+32i	360+32i	361+32i	362+32i	363+32i	364+32i	365+32i
		 358	 359	360	 361	 361		364	
CFP:	Channel 12 (ChO=1)	N3->R1	N3->R1	N3->R1					

Overall Link Graph



Used Resource of Device Joining Process

