IEEE P802.18  
Radio Regulatory Technical Advisory Group (RR-TAG)

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| Draft response to Colombia ANE’s consultation re the 900 MHz frequency band | | | | |
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This document drafts a proposed response to the Colombia ANE's consultation re the 900 MHz frequency band.

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Dear respected officers,

IEEE 802 LAN/MAN Standards Committee (LMSC) thanks the Agencia Nacional del Espectro (ANE) on its ongoing work in the area of spectrum management. The consultation on the proposed regulatory modification to allow the flexibility of the 900 MHz band is valuable to inform the public of the areas in which ANE expects to focus and to solicit feedback that will provide the ANE with the information necessary to proceed.

IEEE 802 LMSC is a leading consensus-based open standards development committee for networking standards that are used by industry globally. It produces standards for networking devices, including wired and wireless local area networks (“LANs” and “WLANs”), wireless specialty networks (“WSNs”), wireless metropolitan area networks (“Wireless MANs”), and wireless regional area networks (“WRANs”). Technologies produced by implementers of our standards are a critical element for all networked applications today.

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Please find below the responses of IEEE 802 LMSC on this consultation.

IEEE 802 LMSC commands ANE for its leadership in adopting a flexible use of the 900 MHz band with the objective of bringing internet services to rural and remote areas in Colombia. Flexibility helps enable the use of various unlicensed technologies for different applications that are important to the communities of rural and remote areas and help ANE to close the rural digital divide.

While LoRaWAN and NB-IoT were mentioned in the consultation paper as the access technologies for low-power wide-area network, IEEE 802 LMSC would like to inform ANE that IEEE 802.11ah-based Wi-Fi HaLow and IEEE 802.15.4-based Wi-SUN should also be considered as unlicensed technologies operating at the 900 MHz band. These technologies are widely used worldwide in applications that include door entry systems, environmental sensors, fire and security alarms, smart meters, smart-parking devices, smart signs, streetlights, and structural integrity sensors. As an example, there are estimated to be over 120 million smart electric meters[[2]](#footnote-3) deployed across North America.

IEEE Std 802.11ah-2016[[3]](#footnote-4), known as Wi-Fi HaLow in the marketplace[[4]](#footnote-5) and now incorporated into the IEEE Std 802.11-2024,[[5]](#footnote-6) specifies mechanisms for the operation of Wi-Fi in the license exempt sub-1 GHz bands. IEEE 802.11ah was developed for long range, low power sensor and IoT networks and applications, which support many use cases of relevance to Colombia. It excels in long range coverage of over 1 km (subject to the maximum allowed transmit power)[[6]](#footnote-7) and has excellent penetration through walls and obstacles. The standard supports a wide range of data rates that allow support for sensors and new applications that may combine video applications with sensing operation. It also introduced many features to increase energy efficiency and optimize device power consumption.

The IEEE 802.15.4 standard has excellent support for IoT devices with low to extremely low energy consumption. IEEE Std 802.15.4-based Wi-SUN[[7]](#footnote-8) specifies physical layer radio and medium access control mechanisms for operation in sub-1 GHz license exempt frequency bands from 169 MHz to 928 MHz. The technology was initially developed for SUN and other large scale IoT networks[[8]](#footnote-9), such as smart city networks. Devices using IEEE Std 802.15.4-2020 SUN are extensively deployed as Wi-SUN home area network (HAN) and Wi-SUN field area network (FAN) in a range of applications not only for smart utilities and smart cities[[9]](#footnote-10) but also for smart agriculture and healthcare[[10]](#footnote-11).

IEEE 802 LMSC respectfully requests ANE to consider introducing IEEE 802.11ah-based HaLow and IEEE 802.15.4-based Wi-SUN as additional radio-based technologies that provide low-power and short-range communications for various applications that are of particular relevance to rural and remote areas in Colombia.

**Conclusion**

IEEE 802 LMSC thanks ANE for the opportunity to provide this submission and respectfully requests to consider the responses provided in this document.

Respectfully submitted

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1. This document solely represents the views of IEEE 802 LMSC and does not necessarily represent a position of either the IEEE or the IEEE Standards Association. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Information derived from Guidehouse Global AMI Tracker 4Q23 research data. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. IEEE Standard for 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 Amendment 2: Sub 1 GHz License Exempt Operation, IEEE Std 802.11ah-2016 (Amendment to IEEE Std 802.11-2016, as amended by IEEE Std 802.11ai-2016), vol., no., pp.1-594, 5 May 2017, doi: 10.1109/IEEESTD.2017.7920364. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Wi-Fi Alliance: Wi-Fi (MAC/PHY) technologies, <https://www.wi-fi.org/wi-fi-macphy> [Last accessed: 18 June 2025]. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. See clauses 10.45 to 10.62, clause 23, and Annex L of “IEEE Standard for 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,” in *IEEE Std 802.11-2024 (Revision of IEEE Std 802.11-2020)* , vol., no., pp.1-5956, 28 April 2025, doi: 10.1109/IEEESTD.2025.10979691. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. See Morse Micro: Pushing the limits: Wi-Fi HaLow Testing in Joshua Tree National Park, <https://www.morsemicro.com/2024/09/09/pushing-the-limits-wi-fi-halow-testing-in-joshua-tree-national-park/> [Last accessed: 18 June 2025]. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. “IEEE Standard for Low-Rate Wireless Networks,” IEEE Std 802.15.4-2020 (Revision of IEEE Std 802.15.4-2015), vol., no., pp.1-800, 23 July 2020, doi: 10.1109/IEEESTD.2020.9144691. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. See Wi-SUN Alliance: Wi-SUN Alliance marks a year of strong growth in membership and 91 million devices awarded globally, <https://wi-sun.org/news/wi-sun-alliance-marks-a-year-of-strong-growth-in-membership-and-91-million-devices-awarded-globally-2/> [Last accessed: 18 June 2025]. Wi-SUN Alliance has also seen its influence grow, with more than 91 million Wi-SUN capable devices (Navigant Research) awarded globally as service providers and city developers deploy new IoT applications and services for smart cities and utilities. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. National Institute of Information and Communications Technology: World’s First Application of Wi-SUN Radio Sensor Network to Fishery Industry, MOZUKU Seaweed Aquaculture, 25 December 2015, <https://www.nict.go.jp/en/press/2015/12/25-1.html> [Last accessed: 18 June 2025]. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Japan Science: Successful multi-stage relay demonstration experiment performed at Kyoto University medical institution, 26 July 2021, <https://sj.jst.go.jp/news/202107/n0726-03k.html> [Last accessed: 18 June 2025]. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)