**IEEE P802.15**

**Wireless Personal Area Networks**

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| Re: | Technical Guidance for 802.15.8 Proposals | |
| Abstract | This is the clean version of 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>. | |

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# Overview

The 802.15.8 specification shall be developed according to the P802.15.8 Peer Aware Communication (PAC) project authorization request (PAR), as approved on 30th March 2012 [1], and Five Criteria document [2].

# Definitions

## General definitions

## Specific definitions to this standard

# 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 functions of PDs and their interactions specified later in detail.

## 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 (doc. #350r4 or the latest revision).

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.

## States of the PD

## 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.



## Services

## 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.



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

## Operating bandwidths

## Duplex

IEEE 802.15.8 may support the following types of duplex.

Time Division Duplex (TDD)

Frequency Division Duplex (FDD)

# 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 \*\*TBD \*\*

## Discovery

An IEEE 802.15.8 device shall support peer discovery, service discovery, and group discovery.

Peer discovery includes device discovery.

The following properties are desirable for discovery process.

* Expedited discovery
* Energy-efficient discovery
* Support high PD density
* Efficient spectrum utilization

## 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.

## Scheduling

IEEE 802.15.8 shall provide a fully distributed scheduling mechanism.

## QoS

## Interference management

## Multicast

## Broadcast

## 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 for proximate PDs.

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support range or range difference measurements between proximate PDs.

## Power management

## Security

IEEE 802.15.8 shall include a security function which provides the necessary means to achieve:

* authenticity and privacy of the identity of a PD possibly aided by higher layers
* privacy and confidentiality of communication possibly aided by higher layers.

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

## Scalability

## 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 as well as non-PDs in the same spectrum.

## Requirements for high layer and infrastructure interaction

# Performance requirements

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

## Transmission range

IEEE 802.15.8 shall provide sufficient one-hop transmission range to meet nominal service requirements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| shorter than 200 m | Best performance |
| 200 to 500 m | Graceful degradation |
| longer than 500 m | Best effort |

## Peak spectral efficiency

## Areal spectral efficiency

## Dara rate

## Error rate

### Bit error rate (PHY)

### Packet error rate (TBD)

### Frame error rate (MAC)

## Latency

### Discovery latency

### Data latency

## Fairness (TBD)

## Mobility

IEEE 802.15.8 shall support PDs with various mobility scenarios.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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

## Complexity

# Regulations

# Evaluation methodology

## Antenna Configuration

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

## Channel models (Refer to DCN #15-12-0459r2 or the latest)

### Large scale fading

#### Outdoor path loss

#### Indoor path loss

### Small scale fading

## Simulation scenarios and parameters

# References