IEEE P802.15
Wireless Personal Area Networks

Project	IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs)		
Title	**Rolling Shutter – Frequency Shift Keying, Input for 802.15.7r1 Draft D0**		
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Re:			
Abstract	[This is the rolling shutter – frequency shift keying input to the 802.15.7r1 draft, prepared by the team at National Taiwan University.]		
Purpose	[To provide text input for draft D0.]		
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1.0 PHY Layer Operating mode(s)

A compliant IEEE 802.15.7 PHY shall implement one of the PHY modes here, given in Table 1.

Modulation	**RLL Code**	**Optical Clock Rate**	**FEC**	**Data Rate**
RS-FSK-V	None	Variable (determined by supported cameras)	XOR FEC with variable density, determined by supported cameras	Variable (determined by the transmitter)
RS-FSK-C8				$90 \text{ bps} \times (1 - \text{FEC ratio}^{*}) \times 2^{-\text{phySymbolDurationExp}^{**}}$
RS-FSK-C16				$180\text{bps} \times (1 - \text{FEC ratio}) \times 2^{-\text{phySymbolDurationExp}}$

Table 1 - PHY operating modes

* FEC ratio is the ratio of FEC packets to the total size of data packets, as defined in **section 6.3**.

** phySymbolDurationExp is the 2-based exponent of the ratio of the intended symbol duration to 1/30 seconds, as defined in **section 5.2**.

2.0 PHY specifications

2.1 Rolling Shutter – Frequency Shift (RS-FSK) Transmitted Waveform

RS-FSK takes advantage of the rolling shutter sampling mechanism in the optical camera receiver, and therefore the "rolling shutter" prefix in the name. However, from the perspective of the transmitter, RS-FSK uses simple frequency shift keying (FSK) signal format. Firstly, a number of K frequencies are used to represent a bit pattern of $\log_2 K$ bits. Secondly, the transmitter uses "square wave pulse shaping", i.e., it will only use two levels, an ON level and an OFF level. This allows us to avoid complex driving circuitry, in particular, a digital to analog converter (DAC), and reduces the cost of the transmitter. Moreover, it will also allow a clean stripe pattern observed in the captured image at the receiver side, which is utilized by the demodulation process. (Please see **section 2.3** for a description of the relationship between the signal frequency and the width of the strips observed in the pattern in the camera captured image).

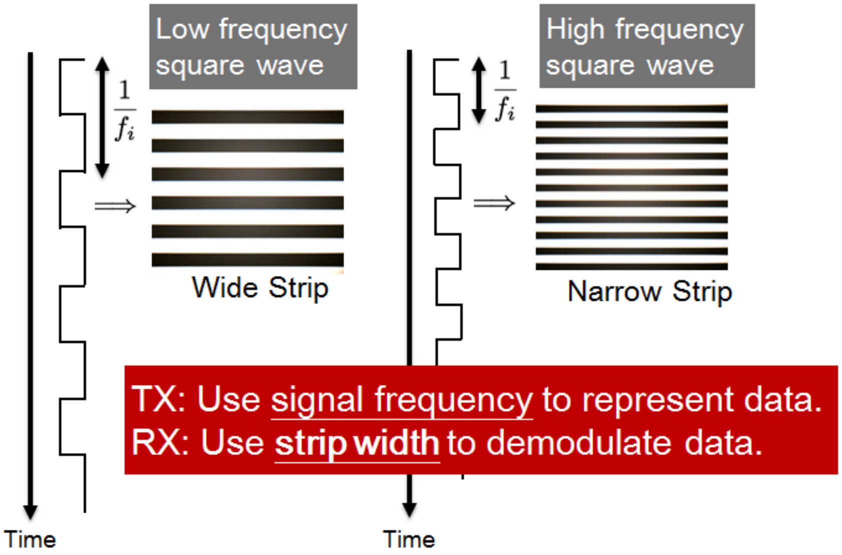

Figure 1 - An example of the transmitted RS-FSK signal waveforms and the corresponding camera captured images

2.1 Transmitted signal frequency

With the exception of the frequency used by the preamble, which is used to detect the start of a PPDU by the receiver, the actual set of frequencies used for data transmission is left to be determined by the user, based on the read-out time of the supported optical camera receiver (see **section 2.3**). It can be specified by the optical field of PPDU (see **section 4**).

RS-FSK specifies the preamble frequency at 2232 Hz (see **Table 5**). The majority of the commercially available image sensors have read-out time of 20 to 30 microseconds. With this preamble frequency, the width of a pair of bright and dark strips in the observed stripe pattern in the camera captured image is between 15 and 23 pixels (see **section 2.3** for the method to calculate this), and can be reliably detected. In addition, this frequency can be easily generated by common microcontroller unit (MCU) running at 8 MHz or 16 MHz with proper clock divider (see **section 5.1**). Moreover, at the receiving end, the reception of the preamble frequency can be used to calibrate the value of the read-out duration and reduce the error rate.

For the set of frequencies used by data packets, it is recommended to use frequencies between 500 Hz and 1.4 KHz. The former corresponds to a strip width of 66 to 100 pixels while the latter corresponds to a stripe width of 23 to 36 pixels.

2.2 Symbol duration

RS-FSK uses a symbol duration that equals to the receiving camera's frame duration. Since most of the cameras use a frame rate of 30 frame per second when capturing video, the default symbol duration is set to be 1/30 second. Note that the symbol can be configured by the use of optional field and PIB attributes in PPDU (see **section 5.2**).

2.3 Relationship between signal frequency and observed strip width in captured images

In this section we describe the relationship between the transmitted frequency f and the strip width W. Although the standard usually does not specify how the receiver demodulate the transmitted frequency, this background knowledge is required to determine the set of frequencies that is used by the transmitters based on the specification of the receiving optical camera. Therefore, we choose to disclose the information here.

The strip width is defined as the number of pixels occupied by a set of bright strip (exposure during the transmitter is in the ON state) and dark strip (exposure during the transmitter is in the OFF state) in a received image. Note that, for a square wave of frequency f Hz, the duration of a complete cycle is $\frac{1}{f}$ seconds. Therefore, for every $\frac{1}{f}$ seconds a camera exposes, it should be able to read out a pair of bright and dark strips in the received image. On the other hand, the time a camera spends to read out a row of pixels is denoted as its read-out duration T_r. Denote the width of a bright strip as W_b and the width of a dark strip as W_d, and the width of a pair of bright strip and dark strip as $W = (W_b + W_d)$. Therefore, in theory, the width of a pair of bright strip and dark strip can be found by $W = \frac{1/\mathrm{f}}{T_r} = \frac{1}{fT_r}$ (see Figure 2). Note that W is a real number. In practice, a receiver would need to observe the width of a large number of pairs of strips to calculate the average number of rows occupied by a pair of strips, W', as an estimate of W, and demodulate the symbol by $f' = \frac{1}{W'T_r}$.

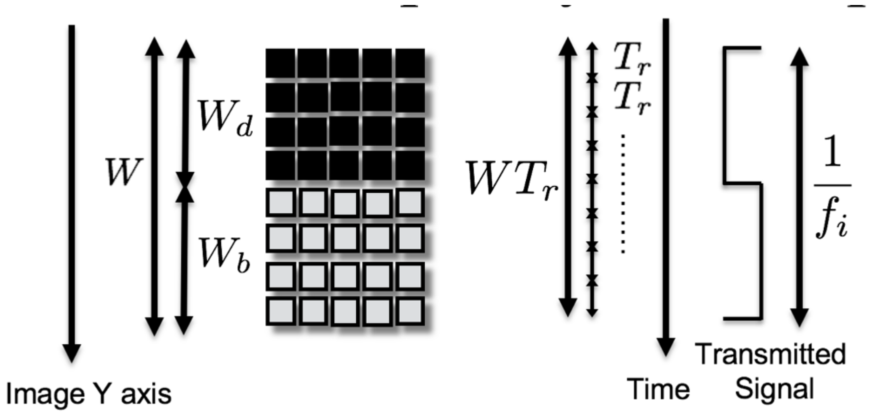

Figure 2 - Illustration of the relationship between transmitted RS-FSK signal frequency and the strip width in the corresponding captured image

2.4 Survey of parameters of commercially available image sensors

We have carried out experiments to survey the parameters of common commercially available image sensors, and the results are summarized in Table 2.

Brand	Product Name	Image Resolution (X x Y)	Frame Rate (FPS)	Measured Read-out Duration (µs)	Gap between Frames (ms) / %
Apple	iPhone 6 plus	1920×1080	30	21.42	10.20 / 30.60%
	iPhone 5s	1920×1080	29.98	20.65	11.03 / 33.10%
	iPhone 4s	1920×1080	29.87	24.48	7.04 / 21.03%
HTC	New One	1920×1080	29.94	19.08	12.79 / 38.30%
Samsung	Galaxy S4	1920×1080	29.93	25.53	5.84 / 17.48%

Table 2 - Read-out duration of cameras

From the table, we can see that most cameras have a read-out duration of 20 to 30 microseconds. This provides motivation for the selection of frequency used by RS-FSK.

3.0 PHY Layer Dimming Method

RS-FSK supports dimming by changing the duty cycle of the transmitted signal. This allows the system to adjust the observed average brightness by human eyes. Note that the duty cycle is independent of and does not affect the transmitted signal frequency f, allowing the same demodulation scheme across different dimming settings (see Figure 3). However, as the duty cycle setting is configured to be further from 50% (i.e., very bright or very dark), the error rate is expected to increase as in these cases it is more difficult to accurately determine the strip width from the captured image.

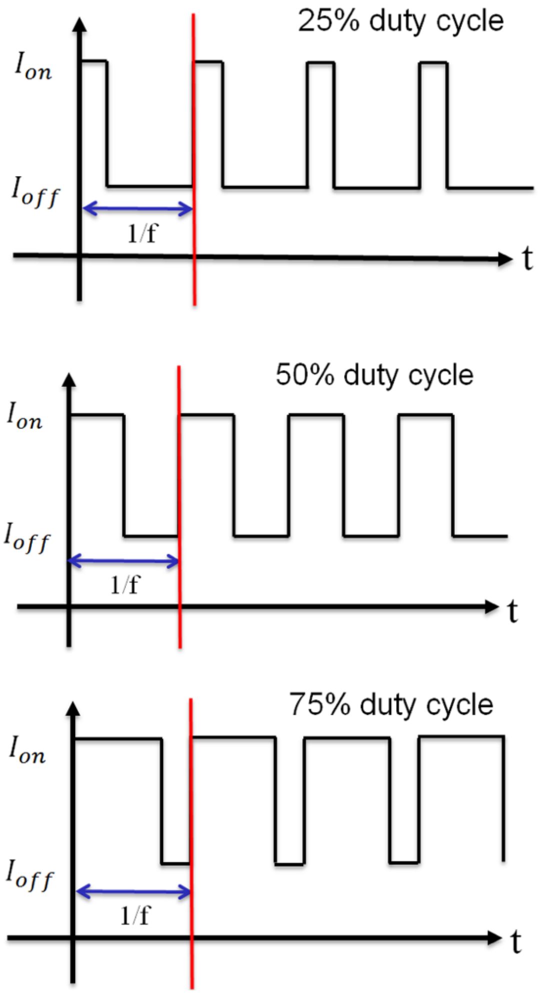

Figure 3 - Examples of RS-FSK dimming Method, with 25%, 50%, and 75% duty cycles

4.0 PPDU format

In our convention, the left most field shall be transmitted or received first. All multiple octet fields shall be transmitted or received least significant octet first and each octet shall transmit or receive least significant bit (LSB) first as well. The same transmission order should apply to data fields transferred between the PHY layer and the MAC sub-layer. The PPDU frame structure shall be formatted as shown in Figure 4.

Preamble	Optional	PSDU	End Symbol

Figure 4 - Format of PPDU

4.1 Preamble field

The preamble field is used by the receiver to obtain optical clock synchronization with an incoming message. This will be the frequency baseline, which is denoted as *aPreambleFrequency* (see **Section 5.1**). The frequency used is 2.231 KHz, as specified in section 2.1. The duration of the preamble field is set to be one symbol duration, or 1/30 second (see **section 2.2**).

The preamble is a time domain sequence and does not have any channel coding or line coding. The same preamble shall be used for all PHY types. The number of repetitions of the preamble field can be extended by the MAC when requested for better synchronization.

4.2 Optional field

Optional field only appears during the synchronization section of the superframe (see section 6.0). Value of the optional field should be specific ratio of the preamble frequency, therefore, the frequency used in the PSDU cannot overlap with the one used in the optional field. If the optional field is assigned, then the data in the PSDU will be, and will only be, the parameter of the field of interest, no data payload can be assigned at the same time.

The optional field shall be formatted as shown in Figure 5. The optional fields in Figure 5(a) is used to indicate that the optional field is required, it should only present its appearance in the synchronization frame (see **section 6.2**) of the superframe structure.

The optional field in Figure 5(b) shall be transmitted only when the transmitter informs the receiver about the frequencies used in the data packets. The optional fields in Figure 5(c) shall be transmitted when one tries to configure the PIB values (see **section 5.0** for more details). Optional field in (b) and (c) shall never be used simultaneously since they correspond to different attributes.

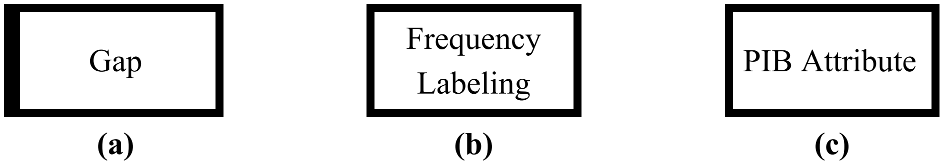

Figure 5 - PPDU optional fields

4.2.1 Gap field

Gap field is a blank field, which is used to indicate the start of the optional field. The frequency used by the gap field is defined as 20 times of the preamble frequency, i.e., 44.62 KHz. The duration of the field is one symbol duration.

4.2.2 Frequency Labeling field

Frequency labeling (FL) field is a value defined precisely at one and a half of the preamble frequency, i.e., 3.3 KHz. This is transmitted for one symbol duration. When this field is transmitted, it indicates the PSDU contains the data frequency that will be used in subsequent transmitted data frames (see **section 6.2**), and the PSDU will operate without splitter symbol (see Figure 8).

We suggests the ratios to be assigned to the data symbols determined with the rule that $\frac{1}{f_i}$ is an arithmetic sequence. In Section 2.2, we show that the observed strip width in the image $W = \frac{1}{fT_r}$. RS-FSK aims to assign the frequency of the data symbols according to their observed strip width, i.e., to allow the biggest (and equal) width difference between the symbols, in order to cope with variable size of the transmitter in the image. We denote the difference of signal periods of consecutive frequency symbols as $\mathrm{dt_i} = \frac{1}{f_i} - \frac{1}{f_{i+1}}$, or $\mathrm{f_{i+1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{f_i} - dt_i}$, which will be used to construct the frequency group in section 6.2.1.

4.2.2.1 FL under RS-FSK-V

When transmitting frequency labels, the number of frequencies included in PSDU should be power of two. The frequencies in PSDU shall arranged sequentially by the transmitter in ascending order, starting from the frequency representing the smallest bit pattern (i.e. all ‘0’ bit pattern) and ending from with the frequency representing the largest bit pattern (i.e. all ‘1’ bit pattern). Consecutive frequency f_i and f_{i+1} should not be the same. If f_i and f_j are the same, while $i \neq j$, the behavior is *undefined*.

4.2.2.2 FL under RS-FSK-C8

When transmitting frequency labels, PSDU encapsulates only one frequency $f_{base} = f_1$. The rest of the frequencies, i.e., $\{f_i \mid i = 2 \ldots 8\}$, are determined by the ratio of them to f_{base} listed in Table 3.

Level	Frequency Ratio	Bit Pattern
1	f_{base}	000
2	$\frac{18}{17}f_{base}$	001
3	$\frac{18}{16}f_{base}$	010
4	$\frac{18}{15}f_{base}$	011
5	$\frac{18}{14}f_{base}$	100
6	$\frac{18}{13}f_{base}$	101
7	$\frac{18}{12}f_{base}$	110
8	$\frac{18}{11}f_{base}$	111

Table 3 - Frequency ratios for RS-FSK-C8

4.2.2.3 FL under RS-FSK-C16

When transmitting frequency labels, PSDU encapsulated only one frequency $f_{base} = f_1$. The rest of the frequencies, i.e., $\{f_i \mid i = 2 \ldots 16\}$, are determined by the ratios of them to f_{base} listed in Table 4.

Level	Frequency Ratio	Bit Pattern	Level	Frequency Ratio	Bit Pattern
1	f_{base}	0000	9	$\frac{36}{28}f_{base}$	1000
2	$\frac{36}{35}f_{base}$	0001	10	$\frac{36}{27}f_{base}$	1001
3	$\frac{36}{34}f_{base}$	0010	11	$\frac{36}{26}f_{base}$	1010
4	$\frac{36}{33}f_{base}$	0011	12	$\frac{36}{25}f_{base}$	1011
5	$\frac{36}{32}f_{base}$	0100	13	$\frac{36}{24}f_{base}$	1100

6	$\frac{36}{31}f_{base}$	0101	14	$\frac{36}{23}f_{base}$	1101
7	$\frac{36}{30}f_{base}$	0110	15	$\frac{36}{22}f_{base}$	1110
8	$\frac{36}{29}f_{base}$	0111	16	$\frac{36}{21}f_{base}$	1111

Table 4 - Frequency ratio for RS-FSK-C16

4.2.3 PIB Attribute field

Directly assign the attribute frequency in this field to assign the value in PSDU field to the receiver. The format is defined in Section 5.0.

4.3 PSDU field

If splitter symbol (SS) is required, the PSDU field has a variable length and carries the data of the PHY frame. SSs are introduced at the head and tail of each carried data symbols (DS), as shown in Figure 6. The head and tail SS are still appended even if the PSDU has no payload (see Figure 7).

SS	DS 1	SS	DS 2	SS	…	SS	DS N	SS

Figure 6 - PSDU format

SS	SS

Figure 7 - PSDU format, without data payload

SS is not necessary if the transceiver and the receiver are completely time-synchronized, i.e., the camera frame rate and the symbol rate are the same and the start of the frame and the start of the symbol transmission are aligned. This feature can be disabled through the optional field (check Section 4.2.3 for the format, Section 5.0 for all the attributes). In that case, the PSDU field has the format as shown in Figure 8.

DS 1	DS 2	…	DS N

Figure 8 - PSDU format, without SS

Intuitively, when there is no payload, PSDU will cease to exist when SS is disabled.

4.4 End Symbol field

This field marks the end of PPDU, simple but a necessity, in order for the receiver to acknowledge the end of this package. The end symbol frequency is defined as 0.75 times the preamble frequency, i.e., 1.673 KHz, and last for one symbol duration.

5.0 PHY constants and PIB attributes

This sub-clause specifies the constants and attributes required by the PHY.

5.1 PHY constants

The constants that define the characteristics of the PHY are presented in Table 5. These constants are hardware dependent and shall not be changed during operation. As mentioned in Section 2.2, we choose the preamble frequency *aPreambleFrequency* because of the following two main reasons:

1. Preamble Frequency must be reliably detected by commodity cameras (which have different read-our durations ranging from 20 to 30 microseconds).
2. Preamble Frequency can be easily generated by mainstream low-cost MCUs, which normally operates with clock rates of 8 MHz or 16 MHz.

Constant	Description	Value
aPreambleFrequency *(aPF)*	The preamble field frequency. This should be universal across different hardware.	$2232\text{ Hz} = \frac{16\,MHz}{1024\times 7}$
aFrequencyLabelingRatio *(aFLR)*	This indicates the frequency ratio of the signal frequency of the frequency labeling field to the preamble frequency.	1.5

Table 5 - PHY constants

5.2 PIB attributes

The PHY PIB comprises the attributes required to manage the PHY of a device. Each of these attributes can be assigned to the receiver through the optional field during the synchronization frame. The attributes contained in the PHY PIB are presented in Table 6.

All the PHY PIB are labelled as frequency ratio, using *aPreambleFrequency* as the baseline. If one would like to extend the PIB attribute table, do not overlap the ratio with *aFrequencyLabelingRatio*, since it will seriously interfere with the interpretation of all subsequent data symbols.

Attribute	Description	Frequency Ratio
*phyFrequencyLabeling**	Indicates that PSDU carries the frequencies that will be used for the subsequent data frame transmissions.	$\frac{3}{2}aPF$

phyFrequencyGap (pFGB)	Indicates the numerator of the ratio between the frequency sets	$\frac{7}{11}aPF$
phyGroupCount	Indicates the maximum sequence number as described in Section 6.3, i.e., how many frequency sets exist.	$\frac{7}{12}aPF$
phyFEC	Indicates the number of data symbols protected by one XOR FEC symbol.	$\frac{7}{14}aPF$
phyUseSplitterSymbol	Indicates the the PSDU carries the flag to toggle whether the device uses SSs or not.	$\frac{7}{16}aPF$
phySplitterFrequency	Indicates the PSDU carries the splitter frequency. If the SS is already in used, it will use the original *phySplitterFrequency* until next cycle.	$\frac{7}{18}aPF$
phySplitterDuration	Indicates the PSDU carries the duration of the SS. This is represented as a ratio of symbol duration to splitter duration in integer.	$\frac{7}{20}aPF$
phySymbolDurationExp	Indicates the PSDU carries the duration of a data symbol in the PSDU. This is represented as a ratio of the symbol duration to 1/30 second in the base 2 exponentiation. For example, if the symbol duration is 1/120 second, then the PSDU would contain the integer -2. If the symbol duration is 1/15 second, then the PSDU would contain an integer 2. Note that this does not affect the duration of the preamble field and the optional field.	$\frac{7}{22}aPF$

Table 6 - PHY PIB attributes

* This PIB attribute is explicitly defined for future extensibility. For now, only *aFrequencyLabelingRatio* can control the frequency ratio of the Frequency Labeling field.

6.0 Superframe Structure

The transmitter needs to use a superframe structure to control the asynchronous operation between the transmitter and the receiver. A superframe is bounded by the transmission of a synchronization frame and a series of data frame. The receiver may enter a low-power mode if the synchronization frame indicates the appropriate time (the inactive frame) to do so.

An example of the superframe structure is shown in Figure 9. In this case, it includes a complete structure: synchronization frame (SF), data frame (DF) and inactive frame (IF), while DF is composed of multiple data sub-frame (DSF).

SF (6.1)					DF (6.2)				IF (6.3)
FDP	SP 1	SP 2	…	SP N	DSF 1	DSF 2	…	DSF N	

Figure 9 - An example of the superframe structure

6.1 Synchronization Frame (SF)

The synchronization frame contains all the instructions for the receiver to properly interpret the communication from the transmitter. It should start with a frequency definition packet (FDP), which enables the optional field Frequency Labeling field. If more configurations are required, append them after the FDP as the synchronization packets (SP).

6.2 Data Frame (DF)

Data frame contains all the packets with the actual data payloads.

6.2.1 Sequence Number (SEQ)

All the packets in the data frame are labeled with a sequence number (SEQ) of the finite field $\mathbb{F}_{phyGapCount}$ in ascending order. If *phyGroupCount* is S, then the packets in the data frame start from SEQ #0 till #(S-1), and back to #1 again. An example is shown in Figure 10. Packet with sequence number of s uses the frequency set $\mathcal{F}_s$ (starting from $\mathcal{F}_0$), given by $\mathcal{F}_s = \left\{ f_j \,\middle|\, f_j = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{f_{base}} + s \times pFG\right) - \sum_{k=0}^{j} dt_k} \right\}$, where the f_j represents the frequency that corresponds to the j-th largest bit pattern out of all possible bit patterns.

Using this method, each PHY packet can form a packet sequence with increasing sequence numbers, each represented by a different frequency set, determined by *phyFrequencyGap* (check Section 5.2). One can identify the PHY sequence via the received frequency, and recover the corresponding packets, if any.

6.3 Data Sub-frame (DSF)

Data sub-frame is composed of multiple DP, which is determined by *phyFEC* (check Section 5.2). The structure of DSF is shown in Figure 10. If *phyFEC* is N, then packets until the $(N-1)$-th packets are the data packet (DP), while the Nth packet is the FEC packet (FP). The FEC ratio is defined by the number of FEC packets divided by the number of total packets, $\frac{1}{\mathrm{N}}$ in this case.

DP 1 (SEQ #0)	DP 2 (SEQ #1)	…	DP (N-2) (SEQ #S-1)	DP (N-1) (SEQ #0)	FP (SEQ #1)

Figure 10 - An example of DSF structure

6.3.1 Data Packet (DP) and FEC Packet (FP)

FEC packets carry the result of the calculation of bit-wise XOR-ing all previous DPs. The FEC packet can be utilized to overcome any single symbol loss out of N packets (N-1 DPs and 1 FP). The lost packet, if any, can be recovered by XOR-ing the other N-1 correctly received packets.

6.4 Inactive Frame (IF)

The length of the inactive frame is defined by the *phyLowPower*. During this duration, receiver will not be able to receive data if the transmitter is still transmitting. This is a logically defined frame. Transmitter isn't bound to this, i.e., the transmitter does not have to enter the low-power mode.

The duration of IF can be zero to maximized the transmission efficiency on the temporal scale. It is adjustable through the PHY PIB attribute.

7.0 MAC frame formats

This sub-clause specifies the format of the MAC frame (MPDU). Each MAC frame consists of the following basic components:

a) A MFH, which comprises frame control, sequence number and address information.
b) A MFDU, of variable length, which contains information specific to the frame type. Acknowledgement frames do not contain a payload.
c) A MFT, which contains a FCS.

The frames in the MAC sub-layer are described as a sequence of fields in a specific order. All frame formats in this sub-clause are depicted in the order in which they are transmitted by the PHY, from left to right, where the left most bit is transmitted first in time. Bits within each field are numbered from 0 (left most and least significant) to $k - 1$ (right most and most significant), where the length of the field is k bits. Fields that are longer than a single octet are sent to the PHY in the order form the octet containing the lowest numbered bits to the octet containing the highest numbered bits.

For every MAC frame, all reserved bits shall be ignored upon receipt.

7.1 General MAC frame format

The MAC frame format is composed of a MAC frame header (MFH), a MAC frame data unint (MFDU), and a MAC frame tail (MFT). The fields of the MFH appear in a fixed order; however, the addressing fields may not be included in all frames. The general MAC frame shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 11.

Octets: 1	**1**	**0/2**	**0/2**	**variable**	**2**
Frame Control	Sequence Number	Destination PAN Address	Source PAN Address	Frame Payload	FCS
		Addressing fields			
MFH				MFDU	MFT

Figure 11 - General MAC frame format

7.1.1 Frame Control field

The Frame Control field is 1 octet in length and contains information defining the frame type, addressing fields, and other control flags. The frame control field shall be formatted as illustrated in Figure 12. Reserved bits are set to zero on transmission and ignored on reception.

Bits: 0-2	3	4	5	6	7
Frame Type	Reserved	Security Enabled	Frame Pending	Destination Addressing Mode	Source Addressing Mode

Figure 12 - Format of the frame control field

7.1.1.1 Frame Type subfield

The Frame Type subfield shall be set to one of the non-reserved values listed in Table 7.

Frame Type value b_2 b_1 b_0	Description
000	Reserved
001	Data
010	Command
011	Security Configuring Mode
100-111	Reserved

Table 7 - Values of the FT subfield

7.1.1.2 Security Enabled subfield

The Security Enabled subfield is 1 bit in length, and it shall be set to one if the frame is protected by the MAC sublayer and shall be set to zero otherwise. Prior to enable this field, the transmitter should configure the receiver into Security Enabled prepared state through the Frame Type subfield.

7.1.1.3 Frame Pending subfield

The Frame Pending subfield is 1 bit in length and shall be set to one if the device sending the frame has more data for the recipients. This subfield shall be set to zero otherwise. The Frame Pending subfield shall be used only during the DF, at SF it shall be set to zero on transmission and ignored on reception.

7.1.1.4 Destination Addressing Mode subfield

If this subfield is equal to zero, the Destination PAN Address shall not be included.

7.1.1.5 Source Addressing Mode subfield

If this subfield is equal to zero, the Source PAN Address shall not be included.

7.1.2 Sequence Number field

The Sequence Number field is 1 octet in length and specifies the sequence identifier for the frame.

7.1.3.1 Destination PAN Address field

The Destination PAN Address, when present, is 2 octets in length, and specifies the address of the intended recipient of the frame. A 16-bit value of 0xFFFF in this field shall represent the broadcast address, which shall be accepted as a valid 16-bit address by all devices currently listening to the channel.

This field shall be included in the MAC frame only if the Destination Addressing Mode subfield of the frame control field is nonzero.

7.1.3.2 Source PAN Address field

The Source PAN Address, when present, is 2 octets in length, and specifies the address of the originator of the frame. This field shall be included in the MAC frame only if the Source Addressing Mode subfield of the frame control field is nonzero.

7.2 MFDU

The MFDU contains the frame payload, which has a variable length and contains information specific to individual frame types. If the frame control is configured to Security Enabled previously, then the frame payload is protected as defined by the security suite selected at that time.

7.3 MFT

MFT contains only the frame checksum (FCS). The FCS field is 2 octets in length and is explained in somewhere else in the document. The FCS is calculated over the MFH and MSDU part of the frame. The FCS shall be only generated for payloads greater than zero bytes.

8.0 MAC constants and PIB attributes

This sub-clause specifies the constants and attributes required by the MAC sublayer.

8.1 MAC constants

Currently nothing is required.

8.2 MAC PIB attributes

Currently nothing is required.