**IEEE P802.15**

**Wireless Personal Area Networks**

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| Abstract | Analysis on coexistence of 802.15.4aa with other 802 systems within the same spectrum bands. |
| Purpose | To address the coexistence capability of 802.15.4aa. |
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# Introduction

TG4aa introduces operating modes to 802.15.4 supporting higher data rates in the 920MHz band. These new operating modes use GFSK modulation, which is one of the existing modulation methods. The higher data rates have the effect of increasing the signal bandwidth from the GFSK operating modes specified in 802.15.4 for the 920MHz band. The regulation governing the 920MHz band[B1] specify stringent requirements on devices to ensure efficient and equitable shared usage of the band. The regulation specifies a channel plan which also allows aggregation of channels, hence permitting varying signal bandwidths. It additionally specifies parameters for listen before talk, maximum transmit power levels and transmit duty cycle limits. The TG4g coexistence assurance document[B2], and P802.19 draft[B3] already provide a comprehensive analysis for coexistence in all bands, including 920MHz band. TG4aa adds no functionality, channel access requirements, or modulations beyond those used in 802.15.4.

# Bibliography

[B1] ARIB STD-T108, 920MHz-BAND TELEMETER, TELECONTROL AND DATA TRANSMISSION RADIO EQUIPMENT, (<http://www.arib.or.jp/english/html/overview/doc/5-STD-T108v1_3-E1.pdf>).

[B2] P802.15.4aa PAR, DCN 15-20-0202-04,2020

[B3] P802.19/D0.08,Draft Recommended Practice for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks – Part 19:Coexistence Methods for 802.11 and 802.15.4 based systems operating in the Sub-1GHz Frequency Bands

[B4] T. Kuramochi, Channel assignment for SUN FSK operating mode #5, #6, #7 and #8 in 920MHz band, DCN15-21-0081-02-04aa,2021, (<https://mentor.ieee.org/802.15/dcn/21/15-21-0081-02-04aa-channel-assignment-for-sun-fsk-operating-mode-5-6-7-and-8-in-920mhz-band.pdf>).

[B5] TG4g coexistence assurance document, (<https://mentor.ieee.org/802.15/dcn/10/15-10-0668-05-004g-tg4g-coexistence-assurance-document-first-draft.pdf>).

[B6] IEEE Std 802.15.4-2020

[B7] IEEE Std 802.11ah

1.
2.

# Overview

This clause gives on overview on IEEE 802.15.4aa which covers used frequency band and the changes compared to the existing IEEE Std 802.15.4 SUN FSK system. Finally, it introduces the coexistence mechanisms for improved performance and coexistence in license-exempt frequency bands.

P802.15.4aa extends the existing 802.15.4 SUN FSK PHY, specifically operating in the 920 MHz band for Japan. Coexistence characteristics of the SUN FSK PHYs operating in sub-1GHz bands has been presented in [B3], which describes the coexistence mechanisms available in 802.15.4 and identifies other 802 wireless services known to be defined for the bands at that time. This analysis builds upon the prior work by identifying changes significant to the coexistence situation since publication of [B3].

Notable changes since the publication of IEEE Std 802.14.4g-2012 addressed by the amendment include:

* The 950-958 band for Japan has been reallocated to 920-926 MHz.
* Rule changes in Japan that allow channel bonding up to 1000 kHz
* Completion of IEEE Std 802.11ah
* Completion of IEEE Std 802.15.4w-2020

The coexistence impacts with respect to the systems described in [B5] are unchanged by this amendment. This document builds on that analysis focusing on 802.11ah and 802.15.4w which were not available at the time that analysis was completed.

## Overview of IEEE802.15.4aa

The IEEE 802.15 Task Group 4aa defines data rate extension of SUN FSK PHY to IEEE Std 802.15.4-2020. According to the 802.15.4aa PAR[B2], the requirements for higher data rates have come from Japanese utilities to allow the number of nodes to be increased per Personal Area Network (PAN), permitting the communication of various utility data for not only electricity but also gas and water, along with Over-the-Air (OTA) updates without an increase of the meter's energy consumption.

PHY amendments in 802.15.4aa are shown in Table 1.Operating modes #5,#6,#7, and #8 are added to IEEE Std802.15.4-2020 in 802.15.4aa. Compare to former operating modes, these new operating modes have 1MHz bandwidth, and utilize overlapping channel assignments[B4] in order to increase the number of available channels; the channel separation, which is narrower than the channel bandwidth, is permitted by Japanese regulation[B1].

Table 1 PHY amendments in 802.15.4aa

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency band(MHz) | Parameter | Operating mode |
| #1 | #2 | #3 | #4 | **#5** | **#6** | **#7** | **#8** |
| 920-928MHz | Data rate(kb/s) | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 | **400** | **600** | **600** | **800** |
| Modulation | 2-FSK | 2-FSK | 2-FSK | 4-FSK | **2-FSK** | **2-FSK** | **4-FSK** | **4-FSK** |
| Modulation index | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.33 | **0.5** | **0.4** | **0.5** | **0.33** |
| Channelbandwidth(kHz) | 200 | 400 | 600 | 600 | **1000** | **1000** | **1000** | **1000** |
| Channel separation(kHz) | 200 | 400 | 600 | 600 | **200 \* N****1≦N≦5**  | **200 \* N****1≦N≦5**  | **200 \* N****1≦N≦5**  | **200 \* N****1≦N≦5**  |
| Standard | SUN FSK PHY of IEEE Std 802.15.4-2020 | **TG4aa amendment** |

## Regulatory Information

The allocated frequency band for 802.15.4aa is 920.5-928.1MHz(Japan) as defined in [B1].

## Overview of Coexistence Mechanism in 802.15.4aa

The developed amendment follows the coexistence mechanisms defined in IEEE Std 802.15.4-2020 [B6], as described in the 802.15.4g Coexistence Assurance Document[B5]. Use of the coexistence mechanisms available to achieve positive coexistence performance is discussed in detail in P802.19.3 [B3] clause 7.

# Dissimilar IEEE802 Systems Sharaing the Same Frequency Bands with 802.15.4aa

This clause presents an overview on other 802 systems which are specified to operate in the same frequency bands that are also specified for the 802.15.4aa. The table in the following section list the latest standard (or amendment) and the corresponding PHY specifications that share the same frequency band as 802.15.4aa.

## Coexisting 802 Systems in 920MHz Band

The 802 wireless systems defining operation in the subject band are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Dissimilar systems co-existing with the 802.15.4aa PHY within the 920.5-928.1MHz band.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **System** | **PHY Specification** |
| 802.15.4-2020 | GFSK  |
| SUN FSK |
| SUN OFDM |
| SUN O-QPSK |
| LECIM DSSS |
| LECIM FSK |
| TVWS-FSK |
| TVWS-OFDM |
| TVWS-NB-OFDM |
| 802.15.4w-2020 | LPWAN |
| 802.11ah | S1G OFDM |

A significant change since [B2] is the completion of IEEE Std 802.11ah and rule updates in Japan that provide for channel bonding to 1000 kHz, which enables the minimum 1000 kHz channel width required for operation of 802.11ah. A recommended practice for coexistence in sub-1 GHz bands has been developed [B3] that focuses on 802.15.4 and 802.11ah. [B3] contains extensive characterizations of uses in the band from measurement studies as well as simulation of coexistence performance in various scenarios.

The findings in 802.19.3 [B3] illustrate the potential for significant performance impacts of 802.15.4 FSK systems on 802.11ah systems, as well as impacts from the 802.11ah system on the 802.15.4 systems. As noted there, the 802.15.4 and 802.11 MACs provide a great deal of flexibility and configuration options that can be used to mitigate the impacts on performance. The optimal mitigations depend on the desired performance priorities. Scenario based recommendations are provided to minimize negative impact for a given set of performance priorities.

While focused on coexistence between 802.11ah and 802.15.4 FSK systems, much of the material in [B3] will be helpful for optimizing coexistence performance in the presence of other systems.

# Coexsistence Scenarios and Analysis

Clause 7 of P802.19.3 [B3] describes coexistence performance for some typical coexistence scenarios between 802.11 and 802.15.4 sub-1GHz systems. Refer therein for details on the methods and detailed results. In summary, impacts were measured by data packet delivery rates and delivery latency with various combinations of network sizes and traffic load based on identified use case scenarios. Some notable findings include:

* 802.11ah performance degradation in the presence of 802.15.4 FSK interfering devices impacts delivery latency before packet deliver rate drops. Latency impact can be severe.
* 802.15.4 packet delivery rate will be impacted by 802.11ah interference before latency is notably impacted.
* In both cases adjustment of the channel access parameters provided can achieve trade-offs between packet delivery and packet latency.

## Interference Modeling for Dissimilar System Analysis

Interference modeling is followed in TG4g coexistence assurance document[B5].

## 802.15.4 Coexistence Performance

### Victim 802.15.4aa

Figure xx shows the relationship between the FER performance of the 802.15.4g FSK 50kbps and 802.15.4aa FSK 600kbps victim receivers corresponding to the distance between the victim receivers to the interferer.



Figure 1 Victim FER vs. Distance between Interferer to 802.15.4aa Victim Receiver

### Victim 802.15.11ah

TBD

# Interference Mitigation and Avoidance Techniques

Interference Mitigation and Avoidance Techniques are the same as 802.15.4g.

# Conclusions

This document presented the coexistence analysis of 802.15.4aa. The presented analyses show the excellent performance of 802.15.4aa as victim. It can be operated in close proximity to other 802 networks without a significant loss of performance.

As an interferer 802.15.4aa, techniques as Listen before Talk can be used very effectively, removing almost all relevant impairments on existing 802 systems.