

IEEE Standard for Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs)

IEEE Computer Society

Sponsored by the
LAN/MAN Standards Committee

IEEE
3 Park Avenue
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USA

IEEE Std 802.15.4™-2015
(Revision of
IEEE Std 802.15.4-2011)

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IEEE Computer Society**

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IEEE-SA Standards Board

Abstract: The protocol and compatible interconnection for data communication devices using low-data-rate, low-power, and low-complexity short-range radio frequency (RF) transmissions in a wireless personal area network (WPAN) are defined in this standard. A variety of physical layers (PHYs) have been defined that cover a wide variety of frequency bands.

Keywords: ad hoc network, IEEE 802.15.4™, low data rate, low power, LR-WPAN, mobility, PAN, personal area network, radio frequency, RF, short range, wireless, wireless personal area network, WPAN

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Many individuals have participated in the IEEE P802.15 Working Group during various stages of the standard's development. Since the initial publication, many amendments have added functionality or updated material in this standard, and now three revisions have been published. Here is a historical list of the working group participants who dedicated their valuable time, energy, and knowledge to the advancement of this standard at the time of its original publication and for its revisions. Many of these members also worked on amendments.

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 802.15.4™-2015, IEEE Standard for Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs).

This is the third revision of IEEE Std 802.15.4. From the beginning, the goal of the IEEE P802.15 Working Group was to produce a standard that enabled very low-cost, low-power communications. The initial standard, IEEE Std 802.15.4-2003, defined two optional physical layers (PHYs), operating in different frequency bands with a simple and effective medium access control (MAC).

In 2006, the standard was revised and added two more PHY options. The MAC remained backward compatible, but the revision added MAC frames with an increased version number and a variety of MAC enhancements, including the following:

- Support for a shared time base with a data time stamping mechanism
- Support for beacon scheduling
- Synchronization of broadcast messages in beacon-enabled personal area networks (PANs)
- Improved MAC layer security

In 2011, the standard was revised to include the three amendments approved subsequent to the 2006 revision. This effort added four more PHY options along with the MAC capability to support ranging. Additionally, the organization of the standard was changed so that each PHY would have a separate clause, and the MAC clause was split into functional description, interface specification, and security specification.

The current revision of the standard was created to roll in the amendments approved subsequent to the 2011 revision: six PHY amendments and one MAC amendment, with corrigenda and clarifications. The features added by the amendments include the following:

- Enhanced frame formats maintaining backward compatibility
- Information Elements (IEs)
- Channel agility
- Extended superframe options
- Low-energy mechanisms
- An enhanced acknowledgment frame that can carry data and can be secured
- Prioritized channel access
- A variety of new PHY modulation, coding, and band options to support a wide variety of application needs including radio frequency identification (RFID), smart utility networks (SUNs), television white space (TVWS) operation, low-energy critical infrastructure monitoring (LECIM), and rail communications and control (RCC).

Much of the corrigenda and clarifications were collected from requests from individuals after the revision in 2011. Major corrigenda items included changes to the security text to correct errors and clarify the text, removal of the encrypt only mode, addition of security policy checks for the IEs, corrections regarding personal area network identifier (PAN ID) compression behavior to eliminate ambiguous specification, and changes to the IEs subclauses to include more information necessary for users of this standard.

The Project Authorization Request (PAR) for IEEE Std 802.15.4-2015 was first proposed in July 2013 and was approved in October 2013 by IEEE's New Standards Committee (NesCom). After three working group ballots and two sponsor ballots, the final standard was approved in December 2015, just over two years from start to finish.

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1. Overview

1.1 Scope

This standard defines the physical layer (PHY) and medium access control (MAC) sublayer specifications for low-data-rate wireless connectivity with fixed, portable, and moving devices with no battery or very limited battery consumption requirements. In addition, the standard provides modes that allow for precision ranging. PHYs are defined for devices operating various license-free bands in a variety of geographic regions.

1.2 Purpose

The standard provides for ultra low complexity, ultra low cost, ultra low power consumption, and low data rate wireless connectivity among inexpensive devices. In addition, one of the alternate PHYs provides precision ranging capability that is accurate to one meter. Multiple PHYs are defined to support a variety of frequency bands.