

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO/IEC/  
IEEE  
**8802-15-4**

First edition  
2010-10-15

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**Information technology —  
Telecommunications and information  
exchange between systems — Local and  
metropolitan area networks — Specific  
requirements —**

Part 15-4:  
**iTeh STANDARD REVIEW** **Wireless medium access control (MAC)**  
**(and physical layer (PHY) specifications**  
**for low-rate wireless personal area**  
**networks (WPANs)**

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-15-4:2010  
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*Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange  
d'information entre systèmes — Réseaux locaux et métropolitains —  
Exigences spécifiques —*

*Partie 15-4: Spécifications du contrôle d'accès du milieu sans fil (MAC)  
et de la couche physique (PHY) pour les réseaux personnels sans fil de  
faible débit (WPAN)*



Reference number  
ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-15-4:2010(E)

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Published in Switzerland

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.  
3 Park Avenue, New York • NY 10016-5997, USA  
E-mail [stds.ipr@ieee.org](mailto:stds.ipr@ieee.org)  
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- Part 15-4: Wireless Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications for Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs).

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**Part 15.4: Wireless Medium Access Control  
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IEEE  
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8 September 2006

**IEEE Std 802.15.4™-2006**

(Revision of  
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**IEEE Std 802.15.4™-2006**  
 (Revision of  
 IEEE Std 802.15.4-2003)

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 Information technology—  
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Approved 7 June 2006

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**Abstract:** IEEE Std 802.15.4-2003 defined 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). This revision extends the market applicability of IEEE Std 802.15.4, removes ambiguities in the standard, and makes improvements revealed by implementations of IEEE Std 802.15.4-2003.

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

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.  
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Print: ISBN 0-7381-4996-9 SH95552  
 PDF: ISBN 0-7381-4997-7 SS95552

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## Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 802.15.4-2006, IEEE Standard for Information technology—Telecommunications and information exchange between systems—Local and metropolitan area networks—Specific requirements—Part 15.4: Wireless Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications for Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs).

This standard defines the protocol and interconnection of devices via radio communication in a personal area network (PAN). The standard uses carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance (CSMA-CA) medium access mechanism and supports star as well as peer-to-peer topologies. The media access is contention based; however, using the optional superframe structure, time slots can be allocated by the PAN coordinator to devices with time critical data. Connectivity to higher performance networks is provided through a PAN coordinator.

This revision was initiated to incorporate additional features and enhancements as well as some simplifications to the 2003 edition of this standard. The standard now includes two optional physical layers (PHYS) yielding higher data rates in the lower frequency bands and, therefore, specifies the following four PHYS:

- An 868/915 MHz direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) PHY employing binary phase-shift keying (BPSK) modulation
- An 868/915 MHz DSSS PHY employing offset quadrature phase-shift keying (O-QPSK) modulation
- An 868/915 MHz parallel sequence spread spectrum (PSSS) PHY employing BPSK and amplitude shift keying (ASK) modulation
- A 2450 MHz DSSS PHY employing O-QPSK modulation

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The 868/915 MHz PHYS support over-the-air data rates of 20 kb/s, 40 kb/s, and optionally 100kb/s and 250kb/s. The 2450 MHz PHY supports an over-the-air data rate of 250 kb/s. The PHY chosen depends on local regulations and user preference.

This revision also incorporates the following additions and enhancements to the 2003 edition:

- Adds support for a shared time base through the addition of a data time stamping mechanism
- Adds extensions of the 2.4GHz derivative modulation yielding higher data rates at the lower frequency bands
- Incorporates a mechanism for communicating the revision level on a frame-by-frame basis
- Adds support for beacon scheduling
- Allows synchronization of broadcast messages in beacon-enabled PANs
- Improves usage of security suite

Also, this revision incorporates the following changes and simplifications:

- Makes GTS support optional
- Removes restrictions for manually enabling the receiver
- Simplifies passive and active scan procedures
- Allows for more flexibility in the CSMA-CA algorithm
- Reduces association time in nonbeacon networks

This revision is backward-compatible to the 2003 edition; in other words, devices conforming to this standard are capable of joining and functioning in a PAN composed of devices conforming to IEEE Std 802.15.4-2003.

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## Contents

1.	Overview .....	1
1.1	General .....	1
1.2	Scope .....	1
1.3	Purpose .....	2
2.	Normative references .....	3
3.	Definitions .....	5
4.	Acronyms and abbreviations .....	9
5.	General description .....	13
5.1	Introduction .....	13
5.2	Components of the IEEE 802.15.4 WPAN .....	13
5.3	Network topologies .....	14
5.3.1	Star network formation .....	14
5.3.2	Peer-to-peer network formation .....	15
5.4	Architecture .....	15
5.4.1	Physical layer (PHY) .....	17
5.4.2	MAC sublayer .....	17
5.5	Functional overview .....	17
5.5.1	<a href="https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sisv7152d391-78cd-4c60-80cf-4787cc7a0aa/iso-iec-ieee-8802-15-4:2010">https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sisv7152d391-78cd-4c60-80cf-4787cc7a0aa/iso-iec-ieee-8802-15-4:2010</a> Superframe structure .....	17
5.5.2	Data transfer model .....	18
5.5.2.1	Data transfer to a coordinator .....	19
5.5.2.2	Data transfer from a coordinator .....	20
5.5.2.3	Peer-to-peer data transfers .....	21
5.5.3	Frame structure .....	21
5.5.3.1	Beacon frame .....	21
5.5.3.2	Data frame .....	22
5.5.3.3	Acknowledgment frame .....	22
5.5.3.4	MAC command frame .....	23
5.5.4	Improving probability of successful delivery .....	23
5.5.4.1	CSMA-CA mechanism .....	23
5.5.4.2	Frame acknowledgment .....	24
5.5.4.3	Data verification .....	24
5.5.5	Power consumption considerations .....	24
5.5.6	Security .....	24
5.6	Concept of primitives .....	25
6.	PHY specification .....	27
6.1	General requirements and definitions .....	27
6.1.1	Operating frequency range .....	27
6.1.2	Channel assignments .....	28
6.1.2.1	Channel numbering .....	29
6.1.2.2	Channel pages .....	29
6.1.3	Minimum long interframe spacing (LIFS) and short interframe spacing (SIFS) periods .....	30

6.1.4	RF power measurement .....	31
6.1.5	Transmit power .....	31
6.1.6	Out-of-band spurious emission.....	31
6.1.7	Receiver sensitivity definitions.....	31
6.2	PHY service specifications .....	31
6.2.1	PHY data service .....	32
6.2.1.1	PD-DATA.request .....	32
6.2.1.2	PD-DATA.confirm .....	33
6.2.1.3	PD-DATA.indication.....	34
6.2.2	PHY management service.....	34
6.2.2.1	PLME-CCA.request.....	35
6.2.2.2	PLME-CCA.confirm.....	35
6.2.2.3	PLME-ED.request.....	36
6.2.2.4	PLME-ED.confirm .....	36
6.2.2.5	PLME-GET.request .....	37
6.2.2.6	PLME-GET.confirm .....	38
6.2.2.7	PLME-SET-TRX-STATE.request.....	39
6.2.2.8	PLME-SET-TRX-STATE.confirm.....	40
6.2.2.9	PLME-SET.request.....	40
6.2.2.10	PLME-SET.confirm .....	41
6.2.3	PHY enumerations description .....	42
6.3	PPDU format.....	43
6.3.1	Preamble field .....	43
6.3.2	SFD field.....	44
6.3.3	Frame Length field.....	45
6.3.4	PSDUs field .....	45
6.4	PHY constants and PIB attributes.....	45
6.4.1	PHY constants.....	45
6.4.2	PHY PIB attributes .....	45
6.5	2450 MHz PHY specifications .....	47
6.5.1	Data rate .....	47
6.5.2	Modulation and spreading .....	47
6.5.2.1	Reference modulator diagram.....	47
6.5.2.2	Bit-to-symbol mapping .....	47
6.5.2.3	Symbol-to-chip mapping .....	47
6.5.2.4	O-QPSK modulation.....	48
6.5.2.5	Pulse shape.....	49
6.5.2.6	Chip transmission order .....	49
6.5.3	2450 MHz band radio specification.....	49
6.5.3.1	Transmit power spectral density (PSD) mask.....	49
6.5.3.2	Symbol rate .....	49
6.5.3.3	Receiver sensitivity .....	49
6.5.3.4	Receiver jamming resistance .....	50
6.6	868/915 MHz band binary phase-shift keying (BPSK) PHY specifications .....	50
6.6.1	868/915 MHz band data rates .....	50
6.6.2	Modulation and spreading .....	50
6.6.2.1	Reference modulator diagram.....	50
6.6.2.2	Differential encoding .....	51
6.6.2.3	Bit-to-chip mapping .....	51
6.6.2.4	BPSK modulation .....	51
6.6.3	868/915 MHz band radio specification.....	52
6.6.3.1	Operating frequency range.....	52
6.6.3.2	915 MHz band transmit PSD mask.....	52
6.6.3.3	Symbol rate .....	52

6.6.3.4	Receiver sensitivity .....	52
6.6.3.5	Receiver jamming resistance .....	52
6.7	868/915 MHz band (optional) amplitude shift keying (ASK) PHY specifications .....	53
6.7.1	868/915 MHz band data rates .....	53
6.7.2	Modulation and spreading .....	53
6.7.2.1	Reference modulator diagram.....	53
6.7.2.2	Bit-to-symbol mapping .....	54
6.7.2.3	Symbol-to-chip mapping .....	54
6.7.2.4	ASK modulation .....	55
6.7.3	868/915 MHz band radio specification for the ASK PHY .....	57
6.7.3.1	Operating frequency range.....	57
6.7.3.2	915 MHz band transmit PSD mask.....	57
6.7.3.3	Symbol rate .....	57
6.7.3.4	Receiver sensitivity .....	57
6.7.3.5	Receiver jamming resistance .....	57
6.7.4	SHR for ASK PHY .....	58
6.7.4.1	Preamble for ASK PHY .....	58
6.7.4.2	SFD for ASK PHY .....	58
6.7.4.3	Example of PSSS encoding .....	58
6.8	868/915 MHz band (optional) O-QPSK PHY specifications .....	60
6.8.1	868/915 MHz band data rates .....	60
6.8.2	Modulation and spreading .....	60
6.8.2.1	Reference modulator diagram.....	60
6.8.2.2	Bit-to-symbol mapping .....	60
6.8.2.3	Symbol-to-chip mapping .....	60
6.8.2.4	O-QPSK modulation .....	61
6.8.2.5	Pulse shape .....	62
6.8.2.6	Chip transmission order .....	62
6.8.3	868/915 MHz band radio specification .....	62
6.8.3.1	Operating frequency range .....	62
6.8.3.2	Transmit PSD mask .....	62
6.8.3.3	Symbol rate .....	63
6.8.3.4	Receiver sensitivity .....	63
6.8.3.5	Receiver jamming resistance .....	63
6.9	General radio specifications .....	63
6.9.1	TX-to-RX turnaround time .....	63
6.9.2	RX-to-TX turnaround time .....	64
6.9.3	Error-vector magnitude (EVM) definition .....	64
6.9.4	Transmit center frequency tolerance .....	65
6.9.5	Transmit power .....	65
6.9.6	Receiver maximum input level of desired signal .....	65
6.9.7	Receiver ED .....	65
6.9.8	Link quality indicator (LQI) .....	65
6.9.9	Clear channel assessment (CCA) .....	66
7.	MAC sublayer specification .....	67
7.1	MAC sublayer service specification .....	67
7.1.1	MAC data service .....	68
7.1.1.1	MCPS-DATA.request .....	68
7.1.1.2	MCPS-DATA.confirm .....	71
7.1.1.3	MCPS-DATA.indication .....	72
7.1.1.4	MCPS-PURGE.request .....	75
7.1.1.5	MCPS-PURGE.confirm .....	75

7.1.1.6	Data service message sequence chart .....	76
7.1.2	MAC management service.....	76
7.1.3	Association primitives .....	77
7.1.3.1	MLME-ASSOCIATE.request.....	78
7.1.3.2	MLME-ASSOCIATE.indication .....	80
7.1.3.3	MLME-ASSOCIATE.response .....	81
7.1.3.4	MLME-ASSOCIATE.confirm .....	83
7.1.3.5	Association message sequence charts .....	85
7.1.4	Disassociation primitives .....	86
7.1.4.1	MLME-DISASSOCIATE.request .....	86
7.1.4.2	MLME-DISASSOCIATE.indication.....	89
7.1.4.3	MLME-DISASSOCIATE.confirm .....	90
7.1.4.4	Disassociation message sequence charts .....	91
7.1.5	Beacon notification primitive .....	92
7.1.5.1	MLME-BEACON-NOTIFY.indication.....	92
7.1.6	Primitives for reading PIB attributes .....	94
7.1.6.1	MLME-GET.request.....	95
7.1.6.2	MLME-GET.confirm .....	96
7.1.7	GTS management primitives .....	97
7.1.7.1	MLME-GTS.request .....	97
7.1.7.2	MLME-GTS.confirm .....	99
7.1.7.3	MLME-GTS.indication .....	100
7.1.7.4	GTS management message sequence charts.....	102
7.1.8	Primitives for orphan notifications.....	103
7.1.8.1	MLME-ORPHAN.indication.....	103
7.1.8.2	MLME-ORPHAN.response .....	104
7.1.8.3	Orphan notification message sequence chart.....	106
7.1.9	Primitives for resetting the MAC sublayer.....	106
7.1.9.1	MLME-RESET.request .....	106
7.1.9.2	MLME-RESET.confirm .....	107
7.1.10	Primitives for specifying the receiver enable time .....	108
7.1.10.1	MLME-RX-ENABLE.request .....	108
7.1.10.2	MLME-RX-ENABLE.confirm .....	110
7.1.10.3	Message sequence chart for changing the state of the receiver .....	110
7.1.11	Primitives for channel scanning .....	111
7.1.11.1	MLME-SCAN.request .....	111
7.1.11.2	MLME-SCAN.confirm .....	114
7.1.11.3	Channel scan message sequence charts .....	116
7.1.12	Communication status primitive.....	116
7.1.12.1	MLME-COMM-STATUS.indication .....	116
7.1.13	Primitives for writing PIB attributes.....	119
7.1.13.1	MLME-SET.request .....	119
7.1.13.2	MLME-SET.confirm .....	121
7.1.14	Primitives for updating the superframe configuration.....	122
7.1.14.1	MLME-START.request .....	122
7.1.14.2	MLME-START.confirm .....	126
7.1.14.3	Message sequence chart for updating the superframe configuration.....	126
7.1.15	Primitives for synchronizing with a coordinator .....	127
7.1.15.1	MLME-SYNC.request .....	127
7.1.15.2	MLME-SYNC-LOSS.indication .....	128
7.1.15.3	Message sequence chart for synchronizing with a coordinator .....	131
7.1.16	Primitives for requesting data from a coordinator .....	131
7.1.16.1	MLME-POLL.request.....	132
7.1.16.2	MLME-POLL.confirm .....	133

7.1.16.3	Message sequence chart for requesting data from a coordinator .....	134
7.1.17	MAC enumeration description.....	135
7.2	MAC frame formats.....	137
7.2.1	General MAC frame format.....	138
7.2.1.1	Frame Control field.....	138
7.2.1.2	Sequence Number field.....	140
7.2.1.3	Destination PAN Identifier field.....	140
7.2.1.4	Destination Address field.....	140
7.2.1.5	Source PAN Identifier field .....	141
7.2.1.6	Source Address field.....	141
7.2.1.7	Auxiliary Security Header field.....	141
7.2.1.8	Frame Payload field .....	141
7.2.1.9	FCS field .....	141
7.2.2	Format of individual frame types.....	142
7.2.2.1	Beacon frame format .....	142
7.2.2.2	Data frame format.....	146
7.2.2.3	Acknowledgment frame format .....	147
7.2.2.4	MAC command frame format.....	147
7.2.3	Frame compatibility.....	148
7.3	MAC command frames.....	149
7.3.1	Association request command .....	150
7.3.1.1	MHR fields .....	150
7.3.1.2	Capability Information field .....	150
7.3.2	Association response command.....	151
7.3.2.1	MHR fields .....	151
7.3.2.2	Short Address field.....	152
7.3.2.3	Association Status field .....	152
7.3.3	Disassociation notification command.....	152
7.3.3.1	MHR fields .....	153
7.3.3.2	Disassociation Reason field .....	153
7.3.4	Data request command.....	153
7.3.5	PAN ID conflict notification command.....	154
7.3.6	Orphan notification command .....	155
7.3.7	Beacon request command .....	156
7.3.8	Coordinator realignment command .....	156
7.3.8.1	MHR fields .....	157
7.3.8.2	PAN Identifier field .....	157
7.3.8.3	Coordinator Short Address field .....	157
7.3.8.4	Logical Channel field.....	157
7.3.8.5	Short Address field .....	157
7.3.8.6	Channel Page field .....	157
7.3.9	GTS request command.....	158
7.3.9.1	MHR fields .....	158
7.3.9.2	GTS Characteristics field .....	158
7.4	MAC constants and PIB attributes.....	159
7.4.1	MAC constants .....	159
7.4.2	MAC PIB attributes .....	160
7.5	MAC functional description .....	166
7.5.1	Channel access .....	167
7.5.1.1	Superframe structure.....	167
7.5.1.2	Incoming and outgoing superframe timing .....	169
7.5.1.3	Interframe spacing (IFS) .....	169
7.5.1.4	CSMA-CA algorithm.....	170
7.5.2	Starting and maintaining PANs .....	172