

ISO/IEC 16504:2011-11 (E)

Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - MAC and PHY for operation in TV white space

Contents		Page
Foreword		vii
Introduction		viii
1	Scope	1
2	Conformance	1
3	Normative references	1
4	Terms and definitions	1
5	Abbreviations and Acronyms	4
6	General description	7
6.1	Network components	7
6.2	Network formation	7
6.3	Protocol architecture	8
6.4	Addressing	9
6.5	PHY features	9
6.6	Overview of MAC service functionality	10
6.6.1	Logical groups	11
6.6.2	Control algorithms	11
6.6.3	Channel selection	11
6.6.4	The superframe	11
6.6.5	Beaconing	12
6.6.6	Medium access	13
6.6.7	Data communication between devices	13
6.6.8	MAC frame data rates	13
6.6.9	Security	13
6.6.10	Information discovery	14
6.6.11	Support for higher-layer timer synchronization	14
6.6.12	Protection of incumbent users	14
6.6.13	Self-coexistence	14
6.6.14	Rate adaptation	15
6.6.15	Power management	15
7	MAC common part sublayer	15
7.1	MAC Frame Format	15
7.1.1	Frame format conventions	16
7.1.2	General MAC frame format	16
7.1.3	Beacon frames	22
7.1.4	Control frames	24
7.1.5	Command frames	27
7.1.6	Data frames	35
7.1.7	Aggregated data frames	35
7.1.8	Information elements	35
7.2	Frame processing	63
7.2.1	Frame addresses	63
7.2.2	Frame reception	64
7.2.3	Frame transaction	64

7.2.4	Frame transfer	65
7.2.5	Frame retry	65
7.2.6	Inter-frame space (IFS)	65
7.2.7	Duplicate detection	66
7.2.8	RTS/CTS use	66
7.2.9	MAC header fields	67
7.2.10	Information elements	69
7.3	MAC Structure and Beaconing	73
7.3.1	Beacon Period	74
7.3.2	Beacon slot state	74
7.3.3	BP length	74
7.3.4	Beacon transmission and reception	75
7.3.5	Beacon collision detection	76
7.3.6	BP contraction	76
7.3.7	Merger of multiple beacon groups	77
7.3.8	Signalling window	79
7.4	Device Synchronization	80
7.4.1	Clock accuracy	80
7.4.2	Synchronization for devices in hibernation mode	80
7.4.3	Guard times	80
7.5	Data Transfer Period	82
7.5.1	Prioritized Contention Access (PCA)	83
7.5.2	Channel Reservation Access (CRA)	89
7.6	Fragmentation and Aggregation	96
7.6.1	Fragmentation and reassembly	96
7.6.2	Aggregation	97
7.7	ARQ, Multirate Support and Power Control	98
7.7.1	ARQ Policies	98
7.7.2	Multi-rate Support	100
7.7.3	Transmit Power Control	100
7.8	Dynamic Channel Selection	100
7.9	Power Management Mechanisms	101
7.9.1	Power management modes	101
7.9.2	Device power states	101
7.9.3	Power state transitions	101
7.9.4	Hibernation mode operation	103
7.9.5	Hibernation anchor operation	103
7.10	Probe	104
7.11	Protection of incumbents	104
7.11.1	Channel Measurement	104
7.11.2	Channel Classification	107
7.11.3	Channel Evacuation	108
7.12	Self-coexistence	109
7.12.1	Self-coexistence scenarios	109
7.12.2	Distributed self-coexistence mechanisms	109
7.12.3	Centralized self-coexistence mechanisms	110
7.13	Network Entry and Initialization	111
7.13.1	Initial Channel SCAN and Device Discovery	113
7.13.2	Master-Slave Association	114
7.13.3	Pair discovery	115
7.13.4	Create/join a beacon group	116
7.13.5	Pairing	116
7.13.6	Setup connections	117
7.14	MAC sublayer parameters	118
8	Security	120
8.1	Security mechanisms	120
8.1.1	Security operation	120
8.1.2	4-way handshake	121
8.1.3	Key transport	121
8.1.4	Freshness protection	121
8.1.5	Data encryption	121

8.1.6	Frame integrity protection	121
8.2	Security modes	121
8.2.1	Security mode 0	123
8.2.2	Security mode 1	123
8.2.3	Security mode 2	123
8.3	Temporal keys	123
8.3.1	Mutual authentication and PTK derivation	124
8.3.2	GTK exchange	125
8.3.3	Pseudo-random function (PRF) definition	126
8.3.4	PTK and KCK derivation	127
8.3.5	PTK MIC generation	127
8.3.6	Random number generation	128
8.4	Frame reception steps and replay prevention measures	128
8.4.1	Frame reception	128
8.4.2	Replay prevention	129
8.4.3	Implications on GTKs	129
8.5	AES-128 CCM Inputs	129
8.5.1	Overview	129
8.5.2	Nonce	130
8.5.3	CCM blocks	130
9	PHY	132
9.1	Introduction	132
9.2	Symbol description	132
9.2.1	OFDM symbol description	132
9.2.2	Symbol parameters	134
9.3	PPDU	134
9.3.1	PLCP preamble	135
9.3.2	PLCP header	137
9.3.3	PSDU	142
9.4	Constellation mapping and modulation	148
9.4.1	Data modulation	148
9.4.2	Pilot modulation	150
9.5	OFDM modulation	150
9.5.1	Data subcarriers	151
9.5.2	Pilot subcarriers	151
9.5.3	Null subcarriers	153
9.5.4	Implementation of Fourier transform	153
9.6	General block diagram for the OFDM PHY	154
9.7	General requirements	154
9.7.1	Operating frequency range	154
9.7.2	Channel bandwidth and numbering	155
9.7.3	PHY layer timing	155
9.8	Transmitter requirements	155
9.8.1	Transmit center frequency tolerance	155
9.8.2	Symbol clock frequency tolerance	155
9.8.3	Clock synchronization	155
9.8.4	Transmitter constellation error	156
9.9	Receiver requirements	157
9.9.1	Receiver sensitivity	157
9.9.2	Maximum received signal level	158
9.9.3	Center frequency and symbol clock frequency tolerance	158
9.9.4	Link quality estimate	158
9.10	Control mechanisms	159
9.10.1	Device synchronization	159
9.10.2	Transmit power control	159
9.11	Multiple antennae (optional)	160
9.11.1	Multiple antennae normal preamble and burst preamble specification	160
9.11.2	Multiple antennae PLCP header specification	161
9.11.3	Pilot subcarriers for all multiple antennae modes	163
9.11.4	Frequency interleaved transmit diversity (FITD)	163
9.11.5	Alamouti space time block coding (STBC)	163

9.11.6 Spatial multiplexing (SM) mode	164
Annex A (normative) MUX sublayer	165
Annex B (normative) OFDM parameters for 7 MHz and 8 MHz channel bandwidths	167
Annex C (normative) Data rates for 7 MHz and 8 MHz channel bandwidths	169
Annex D (normative) MAC policies	170
Annex E (informative) FFT-based pilot sensing algorithms	173
Annex F (informative) An example of TPC algorithm	175
Bibliography	178