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IEEE Standard for Broadband over Power Line Networks: Medium Access Control and Physical Layer Specifications

IEEE Communications Society

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IEEE
3 Park Avenue
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USA

30 December 2010

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4.3, General description of an IEEE 1901 network architecture
5, MAC service definitions
6, Frame formats
7, Security, excluding RSN and Camellia
8, MAC sublayer functional description
9, Layer management
10, MLME
11, Multiple networks using the FFT PHY
12, PHY service specification
13, FFT physical layer
Annex C.3, BT FFT TDMA scheduling example 3
Annex G, (Informative) Priority mapping
Annex I, (Informative) DSN in-home security—state transition diagrams
Annex J, (Informative) DSN in-home security—test vectors
Annex K, (Informative) Bridging and routing that use IEEE 1901 FFT stations as one or more of their portals
Annex L, (Informative) FFT parameters
Annex M, (Informative) IEEE 1901 FFT and TIA-1113 coexistence
Annex N, (Informative) Fair share between IEEE 1901 access and IEEE 1901 in-home using the same PHY
Annex O, (Informative) IEEE 1901 access and IEEE 1901 in-home synchronization and interoperability
Annex V, (Informative) Transmit spectrum mask example

Abstract: A standard for high-speed communication devices via electric power lines, so called broadband over power line (BPL) devices, is defined. Transmission frequencies below 100 MHz are used. All classes of BPL devices can use this standard, including BPL devices used for the first-mile/last-mile connection to broadband services as well as BPL devices used in buildings for local area networks (LANs), Smart Energy applications, transportation platforms (vehicle) applications, and other data distribution. The balanced and efficient use of the power line communications channel by all classes of BPL devices is the main focus of this standard, defining detailed mechanisms for coexistence and interoperability between different BPL devices, and ensuring that desired bandwidth and quality of service may be delivered. The necessary security questions are addressed to ensure the privacy of communications between users and to allow the use of BPL for security sensitive services.
Keywords: access devices, adaptive power management, broadband over power lines (BPLs), coexistence protocol (CXP), convolutional turbo code, cosine modulated filter banks, fast Fourier transform orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (FFT OFDM), in-home devices, intersystem protocol (ISP), low-density parity check code (LDPC), medium access control (MAC), power line communication (PLC), physical layer (PHY), privacy, quality of service (QoS), security, sine modulated filter banks, wavelet orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM)

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 1901-2010, IEEE Standard for Broadband over Power Line Networks: Medium Access Control and Physical Layer Specifications.

This standard was developed on requirements collected from a large diversity of entities (semiconductors, integrators, consumer electronics (CE) companies, utilities, telcos, IT companies, and transportation companies) that participated in the project. It provides a flexible architecture supporting integrated access, Smart Grid, building, in-home, and transportation platforms (vehicle) applications. It addresses a large diversity of topologies. It operates both on alternating (AC) and direct (DC) current lines.

The standard provides efficient medium access control (MAC) procedures that support quality of service (QoS), security, and privacy requirements.

The physical layer (PHY) procedures specify either a wavelet orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (wavelet OFDM) or a fast Fourier transform orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (FFT OFDM) modulation scheme, which are both capable of more than 500 Mbps.

The coexistence procedures allow the fair and efficient coexistence of the broadband over power line (BPL) systems. The intersystem protocol (ISP) enables various BPL systems to share power line communication resources in time (time domain multiplex), in frequency (frequency domain multiplex), or both.

This standard includes diagnostics and management capabilities as needed by the end users.

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Contents

1 Overview ... 1
1.1 Scope ... 1
1.2 Purpose ... 1
1.3 Protocols ... 2
1.4 Overview of annexes ... 2
2 Normative references ... 4
3 Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations ... 6
3.1 Definitions ... 6
3.2 Acronyms and abbreviations ... 22
4 General description ... 32
4.1 Overall requirement ... 32
4.2 General description of IEEE 1901 networks ... 32
4.3 General description of an IEEE 1901 network architecture ... 34
4.4 General description of the coexistence architecture ... 67
4.5 Conventions ... 69
5 MAC service definition ... 72
5.1 Overview of MAC services ... 72
5.2 Detailed MAC data services specification ... 77
6 Frame formats ... 84
6.1 MAC frame formats ... 84
6.2 Documentation conventions ... 84
6.3 General FFT MAC frame format ... 86
6.4 FFT MPDU formats ... 89
6.5 FFT management messages ... 200
6.6 In-home and access wavelet MPDU formats ... 362
7 Security ... 424
7.1 Framework ... 424
7.2 Device-based security network (DSN) data confidentiality protocol ... 424
7.3 Pairwise security network (PSN) data confidentiality protocol ... 429
7.4 Robust security network (RSN) ... 434
7.5 RSNA data confidentiality protocol ... 443
7.6 RSNA security association management ... 449
7.7 DSN, PSN, and RSN keys and key distribution ... 457
7.8 RSN: mapping EAPOL keys to 1901 keys ... 506
7.9 RSN: per-frame pseudo-code ... 507
7.10 Shared key DSNA ... 509
7.11 Shared key PSNA ... 530
7.12 Key generation from passwords ... 536
7.13 Camellia based encryption ... 536
8 MAC sublayer functional description ... 537
8.1 MAC architecture ... 537
8.2 MAC functions common to in-home and access systems ... 538
8.3 MAC functions specific to in-home FFT systems ... 637
8.4 MAC functions specific to access FFT systems ... 665
9 Layer management ... 684
9.1 Overview of management model ... 684
9.2 Generic management primitives ... 685
9.3 MLME SAP interface ... 685
9.4 PLME SAP interface ... 936

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10 MLME 944
10.1 Synchronization 944
10.2 Power management 951
10.3 Forming and joining an FFT in-home network 955
10.4 Forming and joining an FFT access network 972
10.5 Forming and joining a wavelet in-home network or access network 995
10.6 FFT in-home traffic streams 1007
10.7 FFT access system traffic streams 1025
10.8 DFS procedures 1041
10.9 Wavelet in-home and access traffic streams 1045
10.10 Traffic classifiers 1052
11 Multiple networks using the FFT PHY 1057
11.1 Multiple in-home FFT networks 1057
11.2 Multiple access system FFT networks 1080
12 PHY service specification 1084
12.1 Scope 1084
12.2 PHY functions 1084
12.3 Detailed PHY service specifications 1084
13 FFT physical layer 1100
13.1 Physical layer convergence protocol (PLCP) 1100
13.2 FFT system 1102
13.3 Cyclic redundancy check calculation 1105
13.4 PPDU structure and generation 1106
13.5 TIA-1113 frame control FEC 1109
13.6 Frame control forward error correction 1114
13.7 Payload forward error correction (FEC) processing 1115
13.8 Mapping 1125
13.9 Symbol generation 1139
13.10 Transmitter electrical specification 1150
13.11 Receiver electrical specification 1157
13.12 PMD sublayer service 1159
14 Wavelet physical layer 1165
14.1 Introduction 1165
14.2 PLCP sublayer 1167
14.3 PHY encoder 1171
14.4 PMD 1229
14.5 PLME 1237
14.6 PMD sublayer service 1239
15 Coexistence 1245
15.1 Introduction 1245
15.2 Overview 1245
15.3 Coexistence signaling 1246
15.4 Coexistence resource allocation 1246
15.5 Start-up and resynchronization procedures 1246
15.6 Coexistence management messages 1247
16 Inter-system protocol (ISP) 1249
16.1 ISP overview 1249
16.2 Coexistence signal definition 1250
16.3 Coexistence signaling scheme 1256
16.4 Coexistence resources 1261
16.5 ISP resource allocation 1264
16.6 Start-up and resynchronization procedures 1265
16.7 ISP EMI control procedures 1270

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Full document details: IEEE 1901-2010

16.8 ISP time slot reuse 1271
16.9 Generic management messages 1271
16.10 Signal transmission and detection 1274
16.11 LRWBS coexistence 1275
Annex A (normative) List of the IEEE 1901 MAC and PHY management variables 1280
Annex B (normative) Optional filters for the bandpass wavelet OFDM 1287
Annex C (informative) Beacon-triggered TDMA scheduling examples 1310
C.1 BT wavelet TDMA scheduling example 1 1310
C.2 BT wavelet TDMA scheduling example 2 1312
C.3 BT FFT TDMA scheduling example 3 1312
Annex D (informative) RSNA reference implementations and test vectors 1317
D.1 PRF reference implementation and test vectors 1317
D.2 Suggested pass-phrase-to-PSK mapping 1318
D.3 Suggestions for random number generation 1320
D.4 Additional test vectors 1322
D.5 Key hierarchy test vectors 1325
Annex E (informative) Integration function 1326
E.1 Introduction 1326
E.2 Ethernet V2.0/IEEE 802.3 LAN integration function 1326
E.3 Example 1326
E.4 Integration service versus bridging 1327
Annex F (informative) Channel and noise analysis and models for BPL systems 1329
F.1 Channel and noise model overview 1329
F.2 Measurement parameters and methods 1329
F.3 Theoretical/mathematical models 1333
F.4 Conclusion 1343
F.5 References 1343
Annex G (informative) Priority mapping 1346
Annex H (informative) DSN in-home security—user experiences (UEs) 1348
H.1 USER LED definitions 1348
H.2 UE1—Preconfigured set of devices 1351
H.3 UE2—Network password entry 1351
H.4 UE3—Device password entry 1351
H.5 UE4—Simple connect (button push) 1351
H.6 UE4a—Two new devices form a new network using SC 1352
Annex I (informative) DSN in-home security—state transition diagrams 1353
I.1 State definitions for security protocol state machine 1353
Annex J (informative) DSN in-home security—test vectors 1356
J.1 Example hashed NMK, hashed NID, and NMK provisioning MME using DAK 1356
J.2 Example of NMK provisioning using UKE mechanism 1359
Annex K (informative) Bridging and routing that use 1901 FFT stations as one or more of their portals 1369
K.1 Bridging introduction 1369
K.2 In-home bridging and routing 1374
K.3 Access bridging and routing 1382
Annex L (informative) FFT parameters 1398
L.1 PHY 1398
L.2 MAC 1403
L.3 Multiple network scenarios 1404
Annex M (informative) 1901 FFT and TIA-1113 coexistence 1408
M.1 Overview 1408
M.2 TIA-1113 behavior 1408
M.3 1901 FFT coexistence modes 1410
M.4 TIA-1113-compatible frame lengths 1414

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M.5 Medium activity under 1901 FFT hybrid mode 1420
M.6 Contention-free access coexistence 1421
M.7 CSMA/CA coexistence 1424
M.8 Coexistence with 1901-aware-TIA-1113 1424
M.9 TIA-1113 link status and 1901 FFT beacon 1428
M.10 TIA-1113/1901-aware-TIA-1113 and neighbor networks 1428
M.11 1901 FFT access and TIA-1113/1901-aware-TIA-1113 1430
Annex N (informative) Fair share between 1901 access and 1901 in-home using the same PHY 1431
N.1 Overview of access/in-home coexistence mechanism 1431
N.2 Access network behavior 1433
N.3 In-home network behavior 1434
N.4 Management entries used for coexistence 1434
Annex O (informative) 1901 access and 1901 in-home synchronization and interoperability 1436
O.1 Coordination between in-home and access 1436
O.2 Interoperability between in-home and access 1438
Annex P (normative) Optional coexistence protocol 1441
P.1 Introduction 1441
P.2 Coexistence modes 1442
P.3 Phase vectors 1445
P.4 Formats 1446
P.5 Coexistence Protocol 1458
Annex Q (informative) Resource request and allocation 1486
Q.1 S-Slots 1486
Q.2 Access system 1491
Q.3 Tacit use of D-Slots 1494
Annex R (informative) Resynchronization examples 1498
R.1 Why is the resynchronization mechanism necessary? 1498
R.2 Examples 1498
Annex S (informative) Examples of the coexistence protocol handling hidden node systems 1510
S.1 How does the “hidden node systems” problem occur? 1510
S.2 Examples of the “hidden node system” problem 1510
S.3 Resolution 1512
Annex T (informative) Flowcharts of CX Protocol 1517
T.1 Master node of in-home systems 1517
T.2 Access system node start-up 1531
Annex U (informative) Zero-cross point detection circuit 1532
U.1 Circuit chart 1532
U.2 Zero-cross point calculation process 1532
Annex V (informative) Transmit spectrum mask example 1534
Annex W (informative) CDCF signals 1536
W.1 Signal generation 1536
W.2 Signal reception 1536
W.3 PSD and notch compliance 1537
W.4 Performance 1538
Annex X (informative) Bibliography 1539

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Figures

Figure 4-1—Overall AC wiring topology 35
Figure 4-2—In-premises topology example 36
Figure 4-3—BSSs 37
Figure 4-4—Examples of PHYNETs and BSSs 38
Figure 4-5—Access network cell components 41
Figure 4-6—Access subcell 43
Figure 4-7—In-home subcell 44
Figure 4-8—DSs and BMs 49
Figure 4-9—Connecting to other IEEE LANs 50
Figure 4-10—ESS 51
Figure 4-11—Collocated coverage areas 52
Figure 4-12—Complete IEEE 1901 in-home architecture 55
Figure 4-13—Schedule example 64
Figure 4-14—Portion of the ISO/IEC basic reference model covered in this standard 65
Figure 4-15—Message nomenclature 69
Figure 4-16—Message sequence chart conventions 70
Figure 5-1—MAC data flow architecture 76
Figure 5-2—Ethernet Data field format when plc1901EthernetMSDURequired is True 79
Figure 6-1—Bit and octet transmission order at the MAC-PHY interface 84
Figure 6-2—Example of field spanning across octet boundaries 85
Figure 6-3—MPDU frame formats in 1901 FFT-only mode 90
Figure 6-4—MPDU frame formats in 1901 FFT hybrid mode 91
Figure 6-5—Measurement of FL 99
Figure 6-6—Duration field in RTS/CTS when IGF is set to 0b0 112
Figure 6-7—Duration field in RTS/CTS when IGF is set to 0b1 112
Figure 6-8—PHY block formats 121
Figure 6-9—MAC frame when MFT = 0b00 124
Figure 6-10—MAC frame when MFT = 0b01 125
Figure 6-11—MAC frame when MFT = 0b10 125
Figure 6-12—MAC frame when MFT = 0b11 125
Figure 6-13—Network identifier 138
Figure 6-14—Example of Beacon Relocation 157
Figure 6-15—MAC frame when MFT = 0b00 185
Figure 6-16—Illustration of fragmentation of a MMENTRY 190
Figure 6-17—Wavelet MPDU frame format 362
Figure 6-18—Robust Control field 364
Figure 6-19—Format for Ethernet frame concatenation 368
Figure 6-20—Wavelet Beacon frame format 369
Figure 6-21—Wavelet Beacon frame Variant field format 369
Figure 6-22—Wavelet Beacon frame Data Body format 371
Figure 6-23—Schedule Information Block format (Beacon frame) 371
Figure 6-24—Schedule Information field format (Beacon frame) 371
Figure 6-25—Extended Information Block format (Beacon frame) 372
Figure 6-26—DVTP Information type EIB format (Beacon frame) 373
Figure 6-27—Current NEK type 374
Figure 6-28—ISP Information type EIB format (Beacon frame) 374
Figure 6-29—Basic Information format for ISP Information type EIB 375
Figure 6-30—Synchronization Information format for ISP Information type EIB 376
Figure 6-31—Search Information format for ISP Information type EIB 376
Figure 6-32—Coexistence PHY List Information format for ISP Information type EIB 377

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Figure 6-33—RSN Information type EIB format 378
Figure 6-34—Camellia Information type EIB format 379
Figure 6-35—End of Block type EIB format (Beacon frame) 379
Figure 6-36—ACK frame format 380
Figure 6-37—ACK frame Variant field format 380
Figure 6-38—RCE frame format 381
Figure 6-39—Variant field format (RCE frame) 381
Figure 6-40—CER frame format 382
Figure 6-41—Variant field format (CER frame) 382
Figure 6-42—Data Body format (CER frame) 383
Figure 6-43—Stream End frame format 385
Figure 6-44—Variant field format (Stream End frame) 385
Figure 6-45—Wavelet Data frame format 385
Figure 6-46—Wavelet Data frame Variant field format 386
Figure 6-47—Single MSDU Data frame Data Body format 387
Figure 6-48—Concatenated MSDU Data Body format 388
Figure 6-49—Fragmented MAC Frame Data Body format 390
Figure 6-50—RTS/CTS frame format 390
Figure 6-51—Variant field format (RTS/CTS frame) 391
Figure 6-52—Management frame format 391
Figure 6-53—Variant field format (Management frame) 392
Figure 6-54—TSPEC field 394
Figure 6-55—MSInfo field 394
Figure 6-56—ReasonCode field 403
Figure 6-57—StatusCode field 405
Figure 6-58—Association ID field 407
Figure 6-59—Timestamp field 407
Figure 6-60—Vendor-Specific frame format 423
Figure 7-1—MAC Framing Process for Data Stream 426
Figure 7-2—MAC frame fragmentation and MPDU generation 427
Figure 7-3—MAC DSNA CBC mode encryption process 428
Figure 7-4—DSNA CBC mode decryption process 428
Figure 7-5—Subframe format of PSNA CBC mode 430
Figure 7-6—PSNA CBC mode encapsulation block diagram 431
Figure 7-7—PSNA CBC mode de-encapsulation block diagram 432
Figure 7-8—Establishing the 1901 association 435
Figure 7-9—IEEE 802.1X EAP authentication 436
Figure 7-10—Establishing pairwise and group keys 437
Figure 7-11—Delivery of subsequent group keys 437
Figure 7-12—RSN information element format 438
Figure 7-13—Suite selector format 439
Figure 7-14—RSN Capabilities field format 441
Figure 7-15—Expanded CCMP MPDU 444
Figure 7-16—CCMP encapsulation block diagram 444
Figure 7-17—AAD construction 445
Figure 7-18—Nonce construction 446
Figure 7-19—CCMP decapsulation block diagram 447
Figure 7-20—Pairwise key hierarchy 459
Figure 7-21—Group key hierarchy (informative) 461
Figure 7-22—PeerKey hierarchy 462
Figure 7-23—EAPOL-Key frame 464

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Figure 7-24—Key Information bit layout 464
Figure 7-25—KDE format 467
Figure 7-26—GTK KDE format 468
Figure 7-27—MAC address KDE format 468
Figure 7-28—PMKID KDE format 468
Figure 7-29—SMK KDE format 468
Figure 7-30—Nonce KDE format 468
Figure 7-31—Lifetime KDE format 469
Figure 7-32—Error KDE format 469
Figure 7-33—Key Index KDE format 469
Figure 7-34—Sample 4-Way Handshake 478
Figure 7-35—Sample Group Key Handshake 483
Figure 7-36—RSNA Supplicant key management state machine 484
Figure 7-37—PeerKey Handshake Supplicant key management state machine 489
Figure 7-38—Authenticator state machines, part 1 492
Figure 7-39—Authenticator state machines, part 2 493
Figure 7-40—Authenticator state machines, part 3 494
Figure 7-41—Authenticator state machines, part 4 495
Figure 7-42—Encrypted payload frame when PID is between 0x00 and 0x03 or between 0x05 and 0x08 516
Figure 7-43—Encrypted payload frame when PID = 0x04 or 0x09 517
Figure 7-44—Authorization using DAK (existing BSS) 522
Figure 7-45—Authorization using UKE (Two unassociated STAs, SC-Add and SC-Join) 523
Figure 7-46—Authorization using UKE (Two unassociated STAs, Both SC-Join) 524
Figure 7-47—Provision NEK for a new STA 527
Figure 7-48—Provision NEK for all or part of the BSS 528
Figure 7-49—Authentication message sequence of a new STA 532
Figure 7-50—NEK Key Update 535
Figure 8-1—Medium States when an MPDU is transmitted or detected during contention 540
Figure 8-2—Medium States when a station gets preempted in the priority resolution period and detects no MPDU transmission during contention 540
Figure 8-3—Medium States when MPDU frame control errors or collisions lead to a busy state and no delimiter is detected for an EIFS period 541
Figure 8-4—Basic access procedure 543
Figure 8-5—Interframe spaces for the beacon and CSMA regions 544
Figure 8-6—Contention-free interframe space (CFIFS) 545
Figure 8-7—Interframe spacing for MPDU bursting 545
Figure 8-8—Extended Interframe Space (EIFS) 546
Figure 8-9—RCG measurement 546
Figure 8-10—Interframe space 547
Figure 8-11—Extended Interframe Space (EIFS) 548
Figure 8-12—Allocation Interframe Space 548
Figure 8-13—RCG measurement 549
Figure 8-14—Basic access mechanism of CSMA/CA 551
Figure 8-15—Acknowledgment procedure 552
Figure 8-16—Interframe spaces 553
Figure 8-17—NAV calculation 554
Figure 8-18—RTS/CTS and NAV setting 555
Figure 8-19—Medium State of priority control 559
Figure 8-20—Priority control procedure 560
Figure 8-21—MAC framing process for data streams 564

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Figure 8-22—MAC Frame Fragmentation and MPDU Generation 566
Figure 8-23—Illustration of multi-network broadcast transmission 569
Figure 8-24—MAC framing process for data streams 575
Figure 8-25—MAC Segmentation and MPDU Generation 576
Figure 8-26—Illustration of multi-network broadcast transmission 579
Figure 8-27—Transmit MAC frame stream FSM 581
Figure 8-28—Receive MAC frame stream FSM 584
Figure 8-29—Subframe concatenation 587
Figure 8-30—MSDU aggregation 588
Figure 8-31—Single MSDU format 589
Figure 8-32—Fragmentation 589
Figure 8-33—Order control sequence 590
Figure 8-34—Order control sequence (no reordering) 591
Figure 8-35—Illustration of Fragmentation of a MMENTRY 592
Figure 8-36—Transition between BFC and WFC modes 597
Figure 8-37—Protocol frame exchange sample 598
Figure 8-38—Example of MPDU bursting 599
Figure 8-39—Bidirectional burst mechanism 600
Figure 8-40—Interframe spacing during bidirectional burst 601
Figure 8-41—Bidirectional bursts during CSMA 602
Figure 8-42—Bidirectional transmission sequence 604
Figure 8-43—Bidirectional transmission 605
Figure 8-44—Broadcast communication (multiple transmission) 606
Figure 8-45—Broadcast–unicast conversion 607
Figure 8-46—Multicast–unicast conversion 608
Figure 8-47—Initial channel estimation 611
Figure 8-48—Dynamic channel adaptation 614
Figure 8-49—Basic Channel Estimation procedure 617
Figure 8-50—Channel Estimation Region sequence 619
Figure 8-51—Schedule transmission 622
Figure 8-52—Procedure for schedule front loading 624
Figure 8-53—Fixed scheduling 625
Figure 8-54—Dynamic allocation 626
Figure 8-55—Redundancy assignments 627
Figure 8-56—Network structure 627
Figure 8-57—Schedule optimization step 1: Remaining Time calculation 628
Figure 8-58—Schedule optimization step 2: Available TXOP calculation 629
Figure 8-59—Schedule optimization step 3: TXOP calculation 629
Figure 8-60—Basic DVTP access mechanism 630
Figure 8-61—Acknowledgment procedure 631
Figure 8-62—NAV calculation 632
Figure 8-63—Line cycle time and beacon transmit time 638
Figure 8-64—Example of beacon interval structure in uncoordinated mode 640
Figure 8-65—Example of beacon schedule persistence 642
Figure 8-66—Schedule transmission 644
Figure 8-67—User-appointed BM 649
Figure 8-68—Transfer of BM function 652
Figure 8-69—Proxy network created by network 1 657
Figure 8-70—HSTA association 660
Figure 8-71—Detect-and-report procedure 664
Figure 8-72—Relationship between beacon period and TDMA scheduling period when TDMA scheduling

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period is four times the AC line cycle period 667
Figure 8-73—Relationship between beacon period and TDMA scheduling period when TDMA scheduling period is three times the AC line cycle period 667
Figure 8-74—Example network topology 669
Figure 8-75—TDMA allocation choice for transmission from station 1 to station 2 670
Figure 8-76—Tracking of TDMA period start time 672
Figure 8-77—Targeted application example consisting of one BM, three TDRs, and 72 STAs 674
Figure 8-78—Schedule information is in the beacon 674
Figure 8-79—Round trip time (RTT) 675
Figure 8-80—Multi (here two)-hopping case 676
Figure 8-81—C-VLAN and S-VLAN support 682
Figure 9-1—GET and SET operations 684
Figure 10-1—Beacon cycle 950
Figure 10-2—Synchronous system timing 951
Figure 10-3—Sleep and Awake transitions 955
Figure 10-4—Getting full BSS information 957
Figure 10-5—Power-On Network Discovery Procedure 959
Figure 10-6—Unassociated STA Behavior 960
Figure 10-7—Unassociated BM Behavior 961
Figure 10-8—Behavior as a STA in a BSS 961
Figure 10-9—Behavior as a BM in a BSS 962
Figure 10-10—STA association (DSN security) 963
Figure 10-11—Disassociation—STA leaves BSS 966
Figure 10-12—BSS formation by two unassociated STAs with matching NIDs 968
Figure 10-13—BSS formation using UKE by one STA in SimpleConnectionAdd and one STA in SimpleConnectionJoin (DSN security) 969
Figure 10-14—BSS formation using UKE by two STAs in SC-Join 970
Figure 10-15—New STA joins existing BSS using UKE (DNS security) 972
Figure 10-16—Power-on network selection for a STA 974
Figure 10-17—STA joining the core cell of the access network 976
Figure 10-18—HE disassociating STA1 from the core cell network 977
Figure 10-19—Station leaving the access core cell 977
Figure 10-20—CPE associating with an NTU preconfigured to form a subcell with a different NID than that of the core cell 979
Figure 10-21—CPE associating with an NTU preconfigured to form a subcell with a same NID as that of the core cell 980
Figure 10-22—A CPE leaving an access subcell 981
Figure 10-23—Distribution of NMK for a STA1 added into the access core network 982
Figure 10-24—Authentication of a new station in a core cell 983
Figure 10-25—Provision of NEK to STA in an access network 984
Figure 10-26—DAK-based delivery of NMK to CPE 986
Figure 10-27—NTU-initiated NMK distribution 988
Figure 10-28—Authentication of CPE in a subcell 989
Figure 10-29—A CPE joining an access network 991
Figure 10-30—Authorizing the point-to-point communication 994
Figure 10-31—Authentication of point-to-point communication 995
Figure 10-32—Probe response 997
Figure 10-33—Station authentication 1000
Figure 10-34—Station authentication (failure case) 1001
Figure 10-35—Station reauthentication 1003
Figure 10-36—Station deauthentication (by non-BM STA) 1004

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Figure 10-37—Deauthentication of a specific STA using broadcast (by BM) 1005
Figure 10-38—Deauthentication of a specific STA using unicast (by BM) 1006
Figure 10-39—Deauthentication of all STAs using broadcast (by BM) 1007
Figure 10-40—Connection setup 1014
Figure 10-41—Global link setup 1014
Figure 10-42—Connection teardown for connections with only local links 1016
Figure 10-43—Connection teardown for connections with global links 1017
Figure 10-44—Connection reconfiguration 1020
Figure 10-45—Connection squeeze/de-squeeze 1022
Figure 10-46—Global link life cycle 1024
Figure 10-47—Example of relationship between connections and traffic classes 1027
Figure 10-48—Connection setup 1028
Figure 10-49—TDMA allocation setup 1030
Figure 10-50—TDMA allocation modification under route changes 1032
Figure 10-51—Connection teardown 1033
Figure 10-52—Connection reconfiguration 1034
Figure 10-53—Bandwidth reservation procedure 1047
Figure 10-54—Bandwidth release procedure 1048
Figure 10-55—Bandwidth release procedure by the BM 1049
Figure 10-56—Bandwidth change procedure 1050
Figure 11-1—Beacon interval structure in CSMA-only mode 1059
Figure 11-2—Example of beacon interval structure in uncoordinated mode 1060
Figure 11-3—Example of beacon interval structure in coordinated mode 1062
Figure 11-4—Flowchart for computing INL allocation 1066
Figure 11-5—MSC to set up a new network in coordinated mode 1070
Figure 11-6—New BM detects two groups of networks 1071
Figure 11-7—MSC to request additional bandwidth in coordinated mode 1074
Figure 11-8—MSC to release a reserved time interval in coordinated mode 1075
Figure 11-9—MSC to shut down a BSS in coordinated mode 1076
Figure 11-10—Neighbor network mode transitions 1079
Figure 11-11—Example of CSMA contention 1082
Figure 11-12—Example of CSMA/CA contention and NAV calculation using RTS-CTS 1082
Figure 13-1—FFT transceiver 1104
Figure 13-2—1901 FFT hybrid mode PPDU Structure—Single symbol 1901 FC 1108
Figure 13-3—1901 FFT hybrid mode PPDU Structure—Two symbol 1901 FC 1108
Figure 13-4—1901 Mode PPDU Structure—Single symbol 1901 FC 1108
Figure 13-5—1901 Mode PPDU Structure - Two symbol 1901 FC 1108
Figure 13-6—OFDM symbol timing 1109
Figure 13-7—TIA-1113 frame control FEC 1110
Figure 13-8—Product code block 1110
Figure 13-9—Interleaved frame control data on four symbols (with redundancy) 1112
Figure 13-10—Frame control FEC encoder 1114
Figure 13-11—Payload FEC encoder block diagram 1116
Figure 13-12—Data scrambler 1116
Figure 13-13—Turbo encoder block diagram 1116
Figure 13-14—8-state constituent encoder 1117
Figure 13-15—PN generator 1127
Figure 13-16—Extended preamble structure 1139
Figure 13-17—FFT Preamble waveform 1143
Figure 13-18—1901 FFT hybrid preamble waveform 1143
Figure 13-19—Full 1901 PRS waveform 1147

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Figure 13-20—FFT transmit spectrum mask 1151
Figure 13-21—PMD sublayer reference model 1159
Figure 14-1—PPDU frame format 1168
Figure 14-2—Generator 1171
Figure 14-3—Scrambler 1172
Figure 14-4—CRC encoder 1172
Figure 14-5—Convolutional encoder 1173
Figure 14-6—FEC encoder 1174
Figure 14-7—Structure of LDPC convolutional encoder 1174
Figure 14-8—A structure of LDPC-CC encoder (example) 1175
Figure 14-9—Bit interleaver memory 1181
Figure 14-10—Output data from the bit interleaver 1181
Figure 14-11—Bit interleaver output image 1182
Figure 14-12—Mapping 1185
Figure 14-13—Example of frame control transmitted data 1189
Figure 14-14—Example of TMI transmitted data 1189
Figure 14-15—Example of FL transmitted data 1189
Figure 14-16—Example of frame body diversity transmitted data 1190
Figure 14-17—Image of the relation between ramp process and output wave of IDWT 1191
Figure 14-18—Short preamble signal 1191
Figure 14-19—Preamble signal 1192
Figure 14-20—PPDU frame format with postamble 1195
Figure 14-21—Frame Bodies using pilot signals 1196
Figure 14-22—Short preamble signal 1196
Figure 14-23—Preamble signal 1197
Figure 14-24—PPDU frame format with postamble 1201
Figure 14-25—Frame Bodies using pilot signals 1202
Figure 14-26—Bandpass PHY—transmitter 1203
Figure 14-27—Synthesis CMFB and SMFB 1204
Figure 14-28—Bandpass PHY—carrier frequencies 1204
Figure 14-29—Transmitter and receiver 1230
Figure 14-30—Example transmission spectrum mask (up to 30 MHz) 1232
Figure 14-31—Example transmission spectrum of Wavelet OFDM with notches (up to 30 MHz) 1235
Figure 14-32—Notch frequency characteristics 1236
Figure 14-33—PMD sublayer reference model 1239
Figure 16-1—Timing of the ISP Signal 1251
Figure 16-2—Sync points (single-phase AC main) 1255
Figure 16-3—Sync points (three-phase AC main) 1256
Figure 16-4—ISP time window and ISP fields concept 1257
Figure 16-5—Periodicity of ISP windows 1257
Figure 16-6—ISP fields 1258
Figure 16-7—Composition of an ISP field: ISP signal and two ISP margins (silence periods) 1260
Figure 16-8—ISP window sequence when no IH-W system is present 1261
Figure 16-9—General TDMA structure 1262
Figure 16-10—Structure of a TDMU—each TDMS is used exclusively by a PLC system category 1263
Figure 16-11—Leakage signal level 1275
Figure 16-12—Example of LRWBS taking an ISP window where access, IH-O, and IH-G are present 1277
Figure 16-13—LRWBS transmit PSD mask 1279
Figure D-1—Randomness generating circuit 1322
Figure F-1—Delayed signal by reflection from another electric pole 1330
Figure F-2—Delayed signal from a branch line and image of delayed signal 1330

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Full document details: IEEE 1901-2010

Figure F-3—Two types of noise PSD 1331
Figure F-4—Two methods for delay measurement 1332
Figure F-5—Cross section of typical three-wire and four-wire conductor cables found in residential PL networks 1335
Figure F-6—Diagram of a typical service panel with four circuit breakers 1336
Figure F-7—Layout of a typical residential or commercial premises power line network 1337
Figure F-8—Link configuration for the determination of the paths generated in correspondence of a bridged tap located in A and followed by a discontinuity in C 1338
Figure F-9—Differential and common mode currents on a twin wire cable 1340
Figure I-1—State transition diagram for HS security level 1354
Figure I-2—State transition diagram for simple-connect security level 1355
Figure K-1—Simple bridge with a 1901 port 1369
Figure K-2—Bridge between 1901 and Ethernet 1370
Figure K-3—Bridge operation example 1372
Figure K-4—Example of destination table creation using ARP 1374
Figure K-5—Successful multi-hop connection setup 1380
Figure K-6—Unsuccessful multi-hop connection setup—rejected by intermediate STA 1380
Figure K-7—Unsuccessful multi-hop connection setup—New Link Request denied by BM 1381
Figure K-8—Route Refreshing procedure initiated by an NTU 1390
Figure K-9—Route change scenario 1391
Figure K-10—Access network bridging and forwarding tables 1393
Figure K-11—Access network bridging and forwarding tables—two NTUs 1394
Figure K-12—Access network bridging and forwarding tables—two paths 1395
Figure K-13—Access network bridging and repeating of MPDU 1396
Figure L-1—Nominal Preamble structure 1398
Figure L-2—Sections for extended Preamble 1400
Figure L-3—TIA-1113 FC Macro Symbol 1401
Figure L-4—Single-bit carrier-symbol waveform 1401
Figure L-5—TIA-1113 FC Macro Symbol with postfix and shaping 1402
Figure L-6—Scenario one: Network A is in uncoordinated mode and BM B wants to create a new network 1405
Figure L-7—Scenario two: Networks A and B are in coordinated mode and BM C wants to create a new network 1406
Figure L-8—Scenario three: Networks A, B, and C are in coordinated mode and BM D wants to create a new network 1407
Figure M-1—1901 FFT-only mode processing for detecting TIA-1113 transmission 1412
Figure M-2—1901 FFT hybrid mode processing for detecting TIA-1113 transmission 1412
Figure M-3—BSS manager TIA-1113 coexistence mode changes 1414
Figure M-4—Compatible Regular MPDU during shared CSMA using TIA-1113 SOF with response expected 1415
Figure M-5—Compatible Regular MPDU during shared CSMA allocation using TIA-1113 SOF with no response expected 1415
Figure M-6—Compatible Regular MPDU during CFP allocation using TIA-1113 SOF with no response expected 1416
Figure M-7—Compatible burst MPDU using TIA-1113 SOF with no response expected 1417
Figure M-8—Compatible 1901 FFT Hybrid RTS delimiter when PRP follows the CTS delimiter 1418
Figure M-9—Compatible 1901 FFT Hybrid RTS delimiter when the corresponding SOF follows the CTS delimiter 1418
Figure M-10—Compatible 1901 FFT Hybrid RTS delimiter during CFP sllocation when there is no corresponding SOF delimiter 1419
Figure M-11—1901 FFT channel access in 1901 FFT hybrid mode 1421

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Figure M-12—CSMA LENGTH 1427
Figure N-1—Topology where access network detects noncoordinating in-home networks 1431
Figure N-2—Example: noncoordinating in-home networks give zero share of bandwidth to access network 1432
Figure O-1—Example for beacon scanning using iteration method 1437
Figure O-2—Example topology 1438
Figure P-1—Relationship of ISP signals and CDCF signals 1442
Figure P-2—No access mode 1443
Figure P-3—FDM mode 1443
Figure P-4—TDM mode 1445
Figure P-5—CDCF format 1446
Figure P-6—TDM Unit format 1446
Figure P-7—TDM Unit 1449
Figure P-8—Number of TDM Units and D-Slots 1450
Figure P-9—Basic TDMU structure 1450
Figure P-10—TDM slots for TDM mode (upper) and in-home frequency channel for FDM/in-home only modes (lower) 1451
Figure P-11—Logical format of the CDCF window 1451
Figure P-12—Definition of CDCF Field A 1452
Figure P-13—Definition of CDCF Fields Ba, Bb, and Bc from Figure P-11 1454
Figure P-14—Definition of CDCF Field H 1455
Figure P-15—Definition of CDCF Field J 1456
Figure P-16—CDCF window for FDM mode 1457
Figure P-17—Definition of boundary frequency for CXP FDM (using CDCF Fields A and H) 1457
Figure Q-1—State of CDCF when no systems transmit in Field H 1486
Figure Q-2—Use of CDCF Field J for a high-priority S-Slot request 1486
Figure Q-3—Master node monitors H field to detect S-Slot usage by other systems 1487
Figure Q-4—In-home system begins to use the S-Slot 1487
Figure Q-5—In-home system requests an additional high-priority S-Slot 1487
Figure Q-6—Master node monitors H field to detect S-Slot usage by other systems 1488
Figure Q-7—In-home system begins to use an additional S-Slot 1488
Figure Q-8—Condition before entry: Two in-home systems use two S-Slots each 1488
Figure Q-9—A third in-home system requests an S-Slot by signaling in J_H 1489
Figure Q-10—Master node monitors H field to detect S-Slot usage by other systems 1489
Figure Q-11—In-home system abandons S-Slot acquisition procedure 1489
Figure Q-12—The third in-home system requests an S-Slot by signaling in both J_H and J_L 1490
Figure Q-13—Master node monitors H field to detect S-Slot usage by other systems 1490
Figure Q-14—Third in-home system begins to use S-Slot 3 1490
Figure Q-15—Third in-home system requests an additional high-priority S-Slot 1491
Figure Q-16—Master node monitors H field to detect S-Slot usage by other systems 1491
Figure Q-17—Third in-home system begins to use S-Slot 2 in addition to S-Slot 3 1491
Figure Q-18—In-home systems are using all S-Slots in both channels 1492
Figure Q-19—Access system signals FDM mode 1492
Figure Q-20—Access system signals full bandwidth 1492
Figure Q-21—Access system signals partial bandwidth 1493
Figure Q-22—In-home systems are using all S-Slots 1493
Figure Q-23—Access system signals TDM mode 1493
Figure Q-24—Access system signals full bandwidth 1494
Figure Q-25—Access system signals partial bandwidth 1494
Figure Q-26—One system uses all S-Slots 1495
Figure Q-27—Two systems share S-Slots 1495

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Figure Q-28—Two systems share S-Slots, one system uses D-Slot 1496
Figure Q-29—Two systems share S-Slots, two systems use D-Slots 1497
Figure Q-30—Two systems share S-Slots, three systems use D-Slots 1497
Figure R-1—Master node M3 of in-home system H3 appears among two previously unsynchronized in-home systems H1 and H2 1498
Figure R-2—Two unsynchronized in-home systems operating independently 1499
Figure R-3—Master Node M3 from new in-home system H3 starts up and is able to detect signals from H1 and H2 1500
Figure R-4—Master Node M3 decides to synchronize with CDCF Sequence A and transmits a resynchronization request in CDCF Sequence B 1501
Figure R-5—In-home system H2 enters the resynchronization state 1502
Figure R-6—M2 and M3 stop transmitting resynchronization requests in CDCF Sequence B 1503
Figure R-7—All in-home systems are now synchronized 1504
Figure R-8—In-home system H2 and H3 are synchronized, and in-home system H1 is not detected by H2 and H3 1505
Figure R-9—A new in-home system H4 appears among H1 and H2 1505
Figure R-10—In-home system H4 synchronizes with in-home system H1 and requests in-home system H2 to enter the resynchronization state 1506
Figure R-11—In-home system H2 begins to transmit signals in CDCF Slot R of its own CDCF Sequence 1507
Figure R-12—In-home system H3 enters the resynchronization state 1508
Figure R-13—M2, M3, and M4 stop transmitting CDCF Signals 1508
Figure R-14—In-home system H2 synchronizes with in-home system H4 1509
Figure R-15—In-home system H3 synchronizes with in-home system H2 1509
Figure S-1—Typical case of a “hidden node system” 1510
Figure S-2—Example 1 of a hidden node system 1511
Figure S-3—Example 2 of a hidden node system 1511
Figure S-4—Example 3 of a hidden node system 1512
Figure S-5—Example 4 of a hidden node system 1512
Figure S-6—Initial status 1513
Figure S-7—Appearance of node S2 1513
Figure S-8—M2 direction to S2 to become a second master node 1513
Figure S-9—S2 sends CDCF signals in Field R of other system(s) 1514
Figure S-10—M1 detects Resync signal and resynchronizes to S2’s CDCF sequence 1514
Figure S-11—S2 stops Resync signals when all other different CDCF sequence disappear 1515
Figure S-12—Successful resynchronization 1515
Figure S-13—The slave node becomes a second master node 1516
Figure T-1—Master node of in-home system (start-up) 1517
Figure T-2—Master node of in-home system (start-up, CDCF signal detection) 1519
Figure T-3—Master node of in-home systems (start-up, synchronization) 1520
Figure T-4—Master node of in-home systems (start-up, resource request) 1521
Figure T-5—Join signal resolution subroutine 1522
Figure T-6—When an in-home system detects an access system 1523
Figure T-7—Summary of Dynamic Slot (D-Slot) usage 1524
Figure T-8—Check CXP scheme 1525
Figure T-9—Check resource and decide which Field B to use 1526
Figure T-10—Data transmission 1527
Figure T-11—Solve Collision and maintain resource usage record 1528
Figure T-12—Closing 1529
Figure T-13—Tacit use by dynamic system 1530
Figure T-14—Procedure for access system nodes to start-up (FDM mode) 1531

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Figure U-1—A recommended fixed voltage point detection circuit 1532
Figure U-2—Input/output signals 1532
Figure U-3—3 Zero-cross point calculation 1533
Figure W-1—Architecture for transmission and reception of CDCF signals 1536
Figure W-2—CDCF signal receiver structure 1537
Figure W-3—CDCF signal PSD including notches 1537
Figure W-4—Detection probability of CDCF signal 1538

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Tables

Table 4-1—PHYNETs in Figure 4-4 39
Table 4-2—Differences Between In-home BSS and Access Cell 48
Table 6-1—Example of Tabulation of Fields That Do Not Obey Octet Boundaries 85
Table 6-2—General FFT MAC Frame Format 86
Table 6-3—MAC Frame Header Field 87
Table 6-4—Interpretation of 2LFLAGS Field 87
Table 6-5—Connection ID Field Interpretation 88
Table 6-6—MPDU Frame Control Fields 91
Table 6-7—Delimiter Type Field Interpretation 92
Table 6-8—Access Field Interpretation 92
Table 6-9—Beacon Fields 93
Table 6-10—1901 Start-of-Frame Fields 94
Table 6-11—Contention-Free Session Interpretation 95
Table 6-12—Beacon Detect Flag Interpretation 96
Table 6-13—TIA-1113 Detect Flag Interpretation 96
Table 6-14—1901-aware-TIA-1113 Detect Flag Interpretation 96
Table 6-15—Encryption Key Select Interpretation 96
Table 6-16—PHY Block Size Interpretation 98
Table 6-17—Number of Symbols Interpretation 98
Table 6-18—Tone Map Index Interpretation 99
Table 6-19—Frame Length Interpretation 100
Table 6-20—MPDU Count Interpretation 100
Table 6-21—Bidirectional Burst Flag Interpretation 101
Table 6-22—Maximum Reverse Transmission Frame Length Interpretation 101
Table 6-23—Multicast Flag Interpretation 101
Table 6-24—Request SACK Retransmission Interpretation 102
Table 6-25—MAC SAP Type 102
Table 6-26—Data and Management MAC Frame Stream Command Interpretation 103
Table 6-27—Data and Management MAC Frame Stream Response Interpretation 103
Table 6-28—Selective Acknowledgment Fields 104
Table 6-29—SACK Data Variant Field 104
Table 6-30—Contention-Free Session Interpretation 105
Table 6-31—Request Reverse Transmission Flag Interpretation 105
Table 6-32—SACK Type Interpretation 106
Table 6-33—SACKI Field for Mixed Errors—Compressed (SACKT = 0b01) 107
Table 6-34—SACKI for Uniform (SACKT = 0b11) 107
Table 6-35—Receive Window Size Interpretation 108
Table 6-36—Request Reverse Transmission Length Interpretation 108
Table 6-37—Request to Send/Clear to Send Fields 109
Table 6-38—Contention-Free Session Interpretation 110
Table 6-39—RTS Flag Interpretation 110
Table 6-40—Sound MPDU Fields 113
Table 6-41—Sound MPDU PHY Block Size Interpretation 114
Table 6-42—Sound ACK Flag Interpretation 115
Table 6-43—Sound Complete Flag Interpretation 115
Table 6-44—Sound Reason Code Interpretation 116
Table 6-45—MAX_PB_SYM Interpretation 117
Table 6-46—Reverse SOF Fields 117
Table 6-47—Contention-Free Session Interpretation 118
Table 6-48—Reverse SOF Frame Length Interpretation 119

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Table 6-49—PB Header Format 121
Table 6-50—MAC Frame Boundary Offset Interpretation 122
Table 6-51—Management Message Queue Flag Interpretation 122
Table 6-52—MAC Frame Boundary Flag Interpretation 122
Table 6-53—Oldest Pending Segment Flag Interpretation 123
Table 6-54—2-Level MAC Frame Format 123
Table 6-55—MAC Frame Header Field 124
Table 6-56—MAC Frame Type Field Interpretation 124
Table 6-57—Management Message Format 127
Table 6-58—Interpretation of Two LSBs of MMTYPE 128
Table 6-59—Interpretation of Three MSBs of MMTYPE 128
Table 6-60—Prefix Conventions when Naming Management Messages 129
Table 6-61—Management Message Type 131
Table 6-62—Sound Payload Fields 136
Table 6-63—Beacon Payload Fields 137
Table 6-64—1901 FFT Hybrid Mode Interpretation 138
Table 6-65—Beacon Type Field Interpretation 139
Table 6-66—Uncoordinated Networks Reported Field Interpretation 139
Table 6-67—Network Power-Saving Mode Interpretation 140
Table 6-68—Number of Beacon Slots Interpretation 140
Table 6-69—Beacon SlotUsage Interpretation 140
Table 6-70—Beacon Slot ID Interpretation 140
Table 6-71—Handover-In-Progress (HOIP) Interpretation 141
Table 6-72—Network Mode Field Interpretation 141
Table 6-73—BM Capability Field Interpretation 141
Table 6-74—Reusable SNID Flag Interpretation 142
Table 6-75—Beacon Management Information Format 142
Table 6-76—Number of Beacon Entries Interpretation 142
Table 6-77—Beacon Entry Header Interpretation 143
Table 6-78—Beacon Entries in Various Beacons 144
Table 6-79—BELEN Interpretation 146
Table 6-80—Nonpersistent Schedule BENTRY 146
Table 6-81—Session Allocation Information Format without Start Time 147
Table 6-82—Session Allocation Information Format with Start Time 147
Table 6-83—Start Time Present Flag Interpretation 147
Table 6-84—Persistent Schedule BENTRY 148
Table 6-85—PSCD Interpretation 148
Table 6-86—CSCD Interpretation 149
Table 6-87—Regions BENTRY 150
Table 6-88—Region Type (RT) Interpretation 151
Table 6-89—MAC Address BENTRY 151
Table 6-90—Discover BENTRY 151
Table 6-91—Discovered Info BENTRY 152
Table 6-92—Proxy Networking Capability Interpretation 153
Table 6-93—Backup BM Capability Interpretation 153
Table 6-94—BM Status 153
Table 6-95—PBM Status 153
Table 6-96—Backup BM Status 154
Table 6-97—Beacon Period Start Time Offset BENTRY 154
Table 6-98—Encryption Key Change BENTRY 154
Table 6-99—KCCD Interpretation 155

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Table 6-100—KBC Interpretation 155
Table 6-101—BSS Manager Handover BENTRY 155
Table 6-102—Handover Countdown Interpretation 155
Table 6-103—Beacon Relocation BENTRY 156
Table 6-104—Relocation Countdown Interpretation 156
Table 6-105—Relocation Type Interpretation 156
Table 6-106—Leaving Group Flag Interpretation 157
Table 6-107—AC Line Sync Countdown BENTRY 158
Table 6-108—Change NumSlots BENTRY 158
Table 6-109—NSCCD Interpretation 158
Table 6-110—Change HM BENTRY 159
Table 6-111—HMCCD Interpretation 159
Table 6-112—Change SNID BENTRY 159
Table 6-113—SCCD Interpretation 159
Table 6-114—ISP BENTRY 160
Table 6-115—ISPSTA 160
Table 6-116—ISPSTW 161
Table 6-117—ISPSTG 161
Table 6-118—ISPST 161
Table 6-119—Vendor-Specific BENTRY 162
Table 6-120—Station Capability 163
Table 6-121—Beacon Period Start Time Offset BENTRY 163
Table 6-122—Format of TDMA Schedule BENTRY 164
Table 6-123—Format of TDMA Transmit Allocation 164
Table 6-124—Format of TDMA Receive Allocation 166
Table 6-125—Format of CSMA Allocation 167
Table 6-126—Backup HE Status BENTRY 167
Table 6-127—MPDU Frame Control Fields 168
Table 6-128—Delimiter Type Field Interpretation 168
Table 6-129—ACCESS, SNID, and SNID_EXT Interpretation 169
Table 6-130—Beacon Fields 170
Table 6-131—PHY Block Size Interpretation 171
Table 6-132—Fixed Guard Interval Selection Interpretation 171
Table 6-133—1901 Start-of-Frame Fields 172
Table 6-134—Selective Acknowledgment Fields 175
Table 6-135—SACK Data Variant Field 175
Table 6-136—Request to Send/Clear to Send Fields 176
Table 6-137—Sound MPDU Field 178
Table 6-138—Reverse SOF Fields 180
Table 6-139—FFT MAC Frame Format 183
Table 6-140—MAC Frame Header Field 184
Table 6-141—MAC Frame Type Field Interpretation 184
Table 6-142—Management Message Format 187
Table 6-143—Interpretation of Two LSBs of MMTYPE 188
Table 6-144—Interpretation of Three MSBs of MMTYPE 188
Table 6-145—Prefix Conventions when Naming Management Messages 190
Table 6-146—Management Message Type 191
Table 6-147—Station Capability 194
Table 6-148—Beacon Period Start Time Offset BENTRY 195
Table 6-149—Beacon Payload Fields 195
Table 6-150—Beacon Type Field Interpretation 196

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Table 6-151—Beacon Management Information Format 196
Table 6-152—Number of Beacon Entries Interpretation 197
Table 6-153—Beacon Entry Header Interpretation 197
Table 6-154—BELEN Interpretation 197
Table 6-155—Change SNID_Ext BENTRY 198
Table 6-156—Next Beacon Schedule BENTRY 198
Table 6-157—Stay Awake List BENTRY 199
Table 6-158—TDMA Clock Reference BENTRY 199
Table 6-159—PRS Signaling BENTRY 200
Table 6-160—CX Change Channel Management Message 200
Table 6-161—Channel Field for CX Change Channel Management Message 201
Table 6-162—CC_BM_APPOINT.request Message 201
Table 6-163—CC_BM_APPOINT.confirm Message 202
Table 6-164—CC_BACKUP_APPOINT.request Message 202
Table 6-165—CC_BACKUP_APPOINT.confirm Message 202
Table 6-166—CC_LINK_INFO.confirm Message 203
Table 6-167—Format of GlobalLinkInfo[ ] Field 203
Table 6-168—CC_HANDOVER.request Message 204
Table 6-169—CC_HANDOVER.confirm Message 204
Table 6-170—CC_HANDOVER_INFO.indication Message 204
Table 6-171—Format of STA_Info[ ] Field 205
Table 6-172—CC_DISCOVER_LIST.confirm Message 206
Table 6-173—Format of StationInfo [ ] 206
Table 6-174—Format of NetworkInfo[ ] 207
Table 6-175—CC_LINK_NEW.request Message 208
Table 6-176—CC_LINK_NEW.confirm Message 210
Table 6-177—CC_LINK_MOD.request Message 211
Table 6-178—CC_LINK_MOD.confirm Message 211
Table 6-179—CC_LINK_SQZ.request Message 211
Table 6-180—CC_LINK_SQZ.confirm Message 212
Table 6-181—CC_LINK_REL.request Message 212
Table 6-182—CC_LINK_REL.indication Message 213
Table 6-183—CC_DETECT_REPORT.request Message 214
Table 6-184—CC_DETECT_REPORT.confirm Message 214
Table 6-185—Format of GLIDInfo( ) 214
Table 6-186—CC_WHO_RU.request Message 215
Table 6-187—CC_WHO_RU.confirm Message 216
Table 6-188—CC_ASSOC.request Message 216
Table 6-189—CC_ASSOC.confirm Message 217
Table 6-190—Result Field Interpretation 217
Table 6-191—Lease Time Field 218
Table 6-192—CC_LEAVE.request Message 218
Table 6-193—CC_LEAVE.indication Message 219
Table 6-194—CC_SET_TEI_MAP.indication Message 219
Table 6-195—Mode Field Interpretation 220
Table 6-196—CC_RELAY.request Message 220
Table 6-197—CC_RELAY.indication Message 221
Table 6-198—CC_BEACON_RELIABILITY.confirm 222
Table 6-199—CC_ALLOC_MOVE.request Message 222
Table 6-200—CC_ALLOC_MOVE.confirm Message 223
Table 6-201—CC_ACCESS_NEW.request Message 223

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Table 6-202—CC_ACCESS_NEW.confirm Message 224
Table 6-203—CC_ACCESS_NEW.indication Message 225
Table 6-204—CC_ACCESS_NEW.response Message 226
Table 6-205—CC_ACCESS_REL.request Message 226
Table 6-206—CC_ACCESS_REL.confirm Message 227
Table 6-207—CC_ACCESS_REL.indication Message 227
Table 6-208—CC_ACCESS_REL.response Message 227
Table 6-209—CC_DCPPC.indication Message 228
Table 6-210—CC_HP1_DET.confirm Message 228
Table 6-211—CC_BLE_UPDATE.indication Message 229
Table 6-212—CC_BCAST_REPEAT.indication Message 229
Table 6-213—CC_MH_LINK_NEW.request Message 229
Table 6-214—CC_ISP_DetectionReport.indication Message 232
Table 6-215—ISPSTA 232
Table 6-216—ISPSTW 232
Table 6-217—ISPSTG 232
Table 6-218—Out-of-Sync Sequence format 233
Table 6-219—ISPSTA 233
Table 6-220—ISPSTW 233
Table 6-221—ISPSTG 234
Table 6-222—CC_ISP_ReSyncTransmission.request Message 234
Table 6-223—CP_PROXY_APPOINT.request Message 235
Table 6-224—ReqType 235
Table 6-225—HSTA State 236
Table 6-226—CP_PROXY_APPOINT.confirm Message 236
Table 6-227—Result 236
Table 6-228—PH_PROXY_APPOINT.indication Message 237
Table 6-229—NN_INL.request and NN_INL.confirm Message 238
Table 6-230—NN_NEW_NET.request Message 240
Table 6-231—NN_NEW_NET.confirm Message 241
Table 6-232—Format of Information Field When Result = 0x00 (Successful) 241
Table 6-233—Format of Information Field When Result = 0x01 (Unsuccessful SNID) 242
Table 6-234—Format of Information Field When Result = 0x02 (Unsuccessful SlotID) 242
Table 6-235—NN_NEW_NET.indication Message 243
Table 6-236—NN_ADD_ALLOC.request Message 243
Table 6-237—NN_ADD_ALLOC.confirm Message 244
Table 6-238—NN_ADD_ALLOC.indication Message 245
Table 6-239—NN_REL_ALLOC.request Message 245
Table 6-240—NN_REL_ALLOC.confirm Message 246
Table 6-241—NN_REL_NET.indication Message 247
Table 6-242—CM_UNASSOCIATED_STA.indication Message 248
Table 6-243—CM_ENCRYPTED_PAYLOAD.indication message 248
Table 6-244—Payload Encryption Key Select Interpretation 249
Table 6-245—BSS Status Interpretation 249
Table 6-246—Protocol ID Interpretation 250
Table 6-247—CM_ENCRYPTED_PAYLOAD.response Message 251
Table 6-248—Result Field Interpretation 251
Table 6-249—CM_SET_KEY.request Message 252
Table 6-250—Key Type Interpretation 253
Table 6-251—CM_SET_KEY.confirm Message 253
Table 6-252—CM_GET_KEY.request Message 254

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Table 6-253—CM_GET_KEY.confirm Message 255
Table 6-254—CM_SC_JOIN.request Message 255
Table 6-255—CM_SC_JOIN.confirm Message 256
Table 6-256—CM_CHAN_EST.indication Message 257
Table 6-257—RIFS, RIFS_TwoSym, and G2Sym Interpretation 259
Table 6-258—FEC Type/Code Rate Interpretation 260
Table 6-259—Guard Interval Length Interpretation 260
Table 6-260—CBD_ENC Interpretation 260
Table 6-261—Interpretation of Modulation Type 261
Table 6-262—Single Nibble Run Length Interpretation 261
Table 6-263—Two Nibble Run Length Interpretation 262
Table 6-264—Single Nibble Run Length Interpretation 262
Table 6-265—Two Nibble Run Length Interpretation 262
Table 6-266—Tone Map Update Information 264
Table 6-267—Amplitude Update Indication 265
Table 6-268—CM_AMP_MAP.confirm Message 266
Table 6-269—Bridging Information Response 266
Table 6-270—Bridging Information Variable Field 266
Table 6-271—CM_CONN_NEW.request Message 267
Table 6-272—Format of Traffic Specification (TSPEC) 267
Table 6-273—Format of Connection Information (CINFO) 268
Table 6-274—Format of QoS and MAC Parameter Field in the TSPEC 269
Table 6-275—QoS and MAC Parameter Fields Exchanged Between HLE and CM, and Between CMs 269
Table 6-276—Additional QoS and MAC Parameter Fields Exchanged Between Two CMs 272
Table 6-277—QoS and MAC Parameter Fields Between CM and BM 272
Table 6-278—Format of the Body of Connection Descriptor 274
Table 6-279—Format of the Body of Vendor-Specific MAC and QoS Parameter 274
Table 6-280—CM_CONN_NEW.confirm Message 275
Table 6-281—CM_CONN_REL.indication Message 276
Table 6-282—CM_CONN_REL.response Message 277
Table 6-283—CM_CONN_MOD.request Message 277
Table 6-284—CM_CONN_MOD.confirm Message 277
Table 6-285—CM_CONN_INFO.request Message 278
Table 6-286—CM_CONN_INFO.confirm Message 278
Table 6-287—Format of ConnInfo 279
Table 6-288—CM_STA_CAP.confirm Message 279
Table 6-289—CM_NW_INFO.confirm Message 281
Table 6-290—NWINFO Field Format 281
Table 6-291—CM_GET_BEACON.request Message 282
Table 6-292—CM_HFID.request Message 282
Table 6-293—CM_HFID.confirm Message 283
Table 6-294—CM_MME_ERROR.indication Message 283
Table 6-295—CM_NW_STATS.confirm Field Format 284
Table 6-296—CM_LINK_STATS.request Message 284
Table 6-297—CM_LINK_STATS.confirm Message 285
Table 6-298—LinkStats Field Format for Transmit MFS 285
Table 6-299—LinkStats Field Format for Receive MFS 287
Table 6-300—CM_ROUTE_INFO.confirm Message 288
Table 6-301—CM CM_UNREACHABLE.indication 289
Table 6-302—CM_CONN_NEW.request Message 289
Table 6-303—CM_EXTENDEDTONEMASK.request Message 290

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Full document details: IEEE 1901-2010

Table 6-304—CM_EXTENDEDTONEMASK.confirm Message 291
Table 6-305—Vendor-Specific MME Fields 292
Table 6-306—NC_ASSOC.request 292
Table 6-307—NC_ASSOC.confirm 293
Table 6-308—Result Field Interpretation 294
Table 6-309—Lease Time Field 294
Table 6-310—NC_LEAVE.request Message 295
Table 6-311—NC_LEAVE.indication Message 295
Table 6-312—NC_MAC_TEI_MAP.request 295
Table 6-313—NC_MAC_TEI_MAP.confirm 296
Table 6-314—HE Search Request Message 296
Table 6-315—HE Search Response Message 297
Table 6-316—Format of CN_CONN_NEW.request 297
Table 6-317—Format of CN_CONN_NEW.confirm 297
Table 6-318—Format of CN_CONN_NEW.indication 298
Table 6-319—Format of CN_CONN_NEW.response 298
Table 6-320—Format of CN_TDMA_ALLOC.request 299
Table 6-321—TDMA_ALLOC Format 300
Table 6-322—CN_ALLOC_ERROR.indication 301
Table 6-323—Format of CN_CONN_MOD.request 301
Table 6-324—Format of CN_CONN_MOD.confirm 301
Table 6-325—Format of CN_CONN_REL.request 302
Table 6-326—Format of CN_CONN_REL.confirm 302
Table 6-327—Format of CN_ALLOC_MOD.indication 303
Table 6-328—Format of CN_CSMA_GROUP.indication 303
Table 6-329—Bridging Information Response 304
Table 6-330—Bridging Information Variable Field 304
Table 6-331—RR_ROUTE_UPDATE.request 306
Table 6-332—RR_DV_ROUTE_UPDATE.indication 306
Table 6-333—RR_DV_ROUTE_UPDATE.confirm 307
Table 6-334—RR_LOOP_DIAG.request 308
Table 6-335—RR_LOOP_DIAG.confirm 309
Table 6-336—RR_BASIC_RTG_TABLE.confirm 309
Table 6-337—RR_DV_RTG_TABLE.confirm 310
Table 6-338—GE_GET_PFP_LIST.confirm Message 311
Table 6-339—Format of PFP_INFO[ ] 312
Table 6-340—GE_ADD_PFP.request Message 312
Table 6-341—GE_ADD_PFP.confirm Message 313
Table 6-342—GE_REMOVE_PFP.request Message 313
Table 6-343—GE_REMOVE_PFP.confirm Message 313
Table 6-344—GE_GET_PORT_PFP.request Message 313
Table 6-345—GE_GET_PORT_PFP.confirm Message 314
Table 6-346—GE_SET_PORT_PFP.request Message 314
Table 6-347—GE_SET_PORT_PFP.confirm Message 314
Table 6-348—GE_SET_SERVICE_SPEC.request Message 315
Table 6-349—GE_VLAN_SET_VLAN_PORT.confirm Message 315
Table 6-350—GE_VLAN_ADD_VLAN.request Message 315
Table 6-351—GE_VLAN_ADD_VLAN.confirm Message 316
Table 6-352—GE_VLAN_REMOVE_VLAN.request Message 316
Table 6-353—GE_VLAN_REMOVE_VLAN.confirm Message 316
Table 6-354—GE_VLAN_PORTS_STATUS.confirm Message 317

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Table 6-355—PORT_INFO Variable Field 317
Table 6-356—GE_VLAN_PORT_VLAN_IDS.request Message 317
Table 6-357—GE_VLAN_PORT_IDS.confirm Message 317
Table 6-358—GE_STA_CAP.confirm Message 318
Table 6-359—GE_DISCOVER_LIST.confirm Message 319
Table 6-360—Format of StationInfo[ ] 320
Table 6-361—GE_GET_SERVICE_SPEC.confirm Message 321
Table 6-362—Format of ServiceLevelInfo[ ] Field 321
Table 6-363—GE_SET_SERVICE_SPEC.request Message 322
Table 6-364—GE_SET_SERVICE_SPEC.confirm Message 322
Table 6-365—GE_Name/HFID.request Message 323
Table 6-366—GE_Name/HFID.confirm Message 323
Table 6-367—GE_GET_IP_PARAMS.confirm Message 324
Table 6-368—GE_SET_IP_PARAMS.request Message 324
Table 6-369—GE_SET_IP_PARAMS.confirm Message 324
Table 6-370—GE_GET_IP_PARAMS.request Message 325
Table 6-371—GE_SET_SW_MGT_PARAMS.request Message 325
Table 6-372—GE_SET_SW_MGT_PARAMS.confirm Message 326
Table 6-373—GE_AIFS_UPDATE.request Message 326
Table 6-374—GE_AIFS_UPDATE.confirm Message 326
Table 6-375—GE_LINECYCLE_ANNOUNCEMENT.indication 327
Table 6-376—GE_SLEEP_ANNOUNCEMENT.indication 327
Table 6-377—GE_ARQ_WFC_UPDATE.request 327
Table 6-378—GE_ARQ_WFC_UPDATE.request 328
Table 6-379—GE_ARQ_WFC_UPDATE.indication 328
Table 6-380—GE_SET_TONE_MASK.request 328
Table 6-381—GE_SET_TONE_MASK.confirm 329
Table 6-382—CX Change Channel Management Message 329
Table 6-383—Channel Field for CX Change Channel Management Message 329
Table 6-384—NC_ENCRYPTED_PAYLOAD.indication Message 330
Table 6-385—Payload Encryption Key Select Interpretation 330
Table 6-386—Protocol ID Interpretation 331
Table 6-387—NC_ENCRYPTED_PAYLOAD.response Message 332
Table 6-388—Result Field Interpretation 333
Table 6-389—NC_AUTHRZ.request 333
Table 6-390—NC_AUTHRZ.confirm 334
Table 6-391—NC_SET_KEY.request 334
Table 6-392—Key Type Interpretation 335
Table 6-393—NC_SET_KEY.confirm 336
Table 6-394—NC_GET_KEY.request 336
Table 6-395—NC_GET_KEY.confirm Message 337
Table 6-396—NC_EE_AUTHRZ.indication 338
Table 6-397—NC_EEK_ERROR.indication 339
Table 6-398—Format of CN_CSMA_PRM.indication 339
Table 6-399—GE_CHAN_EST.indication Message 341
Table 6-400—RIFS and RIFS_TwoSym Interpretation 343
Table 6-401—FEC Type/Code Rate Interpretation 343
Table 6-402—Guard Interval Length Interpretation 344
Table 6-403—CBD_ENC Interpretation 344
Table 6-404—Interpretation of Modulation Type 344
Table 6-405—Single Nibble Run Length Interpretation 345

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Table 6-406—Two Nibble Run Length Interpretation 345
Table 6-407—Single Nibble Run Length Interpretation 346
Table 6-408—Two Nibble Run Length Interpretation 346
Table 6-409—Tone Map Update Information 348
Table 6-410—Amplitude Update Indication 349
Table 6-411—GE_AMP_MAP.confirm 349
Table 6-412—GE_GET_BEACON.request 350
Table 6-413—Bridging Information Response 350
Table 6-414—Bridging Information Variable Field 351
Table 6-415—GE_CHANGE_SW_VERSION.request 351
Table 6-416—GE_CHANGE_SW_VERSION.confirm 351
Table 6-417—GE_CHAN_USE.request 352
Table 6-418—GE_LINK_STATS.confirm 353
Table 6-419—GE_XMIT_TEST_MODE.request 354
Table 6-420—GE_XMIT_TEST_MODE.confirm 354
Table 6-421—GE_XMIT_TEST_MODE.confirm 354
Table 6-422—GE_COEX_ALLOC.request/confirm 354
Table 6-423—GE_HE_STA_POW_SAVE.request 355
Table 6-424—GE_STA_STA_POW_SAVE.indication MME 355
Table 6-425—GE_CPE_POW_SAVE.request 356
Table 6-426—GE_CPE_POW_SAVE.confirm 356
Table 6-427—GE_ISP_MODE.indication Message 357
Table 6-428—ISPMODE 357
Table 6-429—GE_ISP_STATUS.indication 357
Table 6-430—ISPSTW 358
Table 6-431—ISPSTO 358
Table 6-432—ISPSTG 358
Table 6-433—Out-of-Sync Sequence Format 358
Table 6-434—ISPSTA 359
Table 6-435—ISPSTW 359
Table 6-436—ISPSTG 359
Table 6-437—GE_EXTENDEDTONEMASK.request 360
Table 6-438—GE_EXTENDEDTONEMASK.confirm 360
Table 6-439—Vendor-Specific MME Fields 361
Table 6-440—Frame Type (FT) Field 363
Table 6-441—Wavelet Data Body Structure Information 365
Table 6-442—NetMode Field Values 370
Table 6-443—Beacon Mode Field Values 370
Table 6-444—NetMode Field Values 370
Table 6-445—Value of Subframe Header Fields (Beacon Frame) 370
Table 6-446—Allocation Types 372
Table 6-447—Allocation Types and Valid Link ID Values 372
Table 6-448—Information IDs for EIBs 373
Table 6-449—ISP Info IDs 375
Table 6-450—Access State Field 375
Table 6-451—IIV Field 377
Table 6-452—Access State Subfield 378
Table 6-453—Extra Indication Field 381
Table 6-454—Value of Subframe Header Fields (CER Frame) 382
Table 6-455—Wavelet Modulation Types 383
Table 6-456—Wavelet FEC Types 384

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Table 6-457—Value of Subframe Header Fields (Single MSDU Data Frame) 386
Table 6-458—Values of Subframe Header Fields (Concatenated MSDUs Data Frame) 387
Table 6-459—Value of Subframe Header Fields (Fragmented MSDU Data Frame) 389
Table 6-460—DBSI Values (Fragmented MSDU Data Frame) 389
Table 6-461—RTS Flag Interpretation 391
Table 6-462—Management Message Subtypes 392
Table 6-463—Bandwidth Reservation Request 393
Table 6-464—Bandwidth Reservation Response 395
Table 6-465—Bandwidth Reservation Response Result Code 396
Table 6-466—Reservation Parameters 397
Table 6-467—Bandwidth Release Request 397
Table 6-468—Bandwidth Release Response 398
Table 6-469—Bandwidth Release Response Result Code 398
Table 6-470—Schedule Aging Notice 399
Table 6-471—Schedule Aging Notice Response 399
Table 6-472—Authentication Request 400
Table 6-473—Authentication Response 400
Table 6-474—Authentication Response Result Code 401
Table 6-475—Challenge Text Request 402
Table 6-476—Challenge Text Response 402
Table 6-477—Wavelet Disassociation Frame Body 403
Table 6-478—ReasonCodes 403
Table 6-479—Wavelet Association Request Frame Body 404
Table 6-480—Association Response Frame Body 405
Table 6-481—Reassociation Request Frame Body 405
Table 6-482—Reassociation Response Frame Body 405
Table 6-483—StatusCodes 406
Table 6-484—Deauthentication Notice 407
Table 6-485—Channel Estimation Region Request 408
Table 6-486—Channel Estimation Region Response 408
Table 6-487—Channel Estimation Region Release 409
Table 6-488—Invalid TMI Notification 409
Table 6-489—Probe Request 410
Table 6-490—Probe Response 410
Table 6-491—NEK Distribution Indication 411
Table 6-492—NEK Distribution Confirmation 412
Table 6-493—EAPOL Message 412
Table 6-494—ISP Information Indication 413
Table 6-495—ISP Information Type IDs 413
Table 6-496—Data Body of ISP Detection Report 413
Table 6-497—Access State Field 414
Table 6-498—Flags Field 415
Table 6-499—Element of Out-of-Sync Sequence List Field 415
Table 6-500—Access State Subfield 416
Table 6-501—Data Body of Start Resync ISP Management Frame 416
Table 6-502—Data Body of Resync Finished ISP Management Frame 417
Table 6-503—Element of Out-of-Sync Sequence List Field 418
Table 6-504—Data Body of Resync Detected ISP Management Frame 419
Table 6-505—Data Body of Resync Transmission Request ISP Management Frame 419
Table 6-506—Data Body of Network Status Request ISP Management Frame 419
Table 6-507—Data Body of Change Frequency ISP Management Frame 420

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Table 6-508—Frequency Field 420
Table 6-509—PHY Capabilities Response 421
Table 6-510—PHY Mode Request 422
Table 7-1—Initialization Vector Format 425
Table 7-2—In-Home Cipher Suite Selectors 439
Table 7-3—Access System Cipher Suite Selectors 439
Table 7-4—AKM Suite Selectors 440
Table 7-5—PTKSA/GTKSA/STKSA Replay Counters Usage 441
Table 7-6—AAD Length 445
Table 7-7—Cipher Suite Key Lengths 466
Table 7-8—Key RSC Field 466
Table 7-9—KDE 467
Table 7-10—MUI Values 469
Table 7-11—SMK Error Types 469
Table 7-12—Security Level Interpretation 518
Table 7-13—Security Level and NMK Provisioning 519
Table 8-1—Setting the VCS Timer 542
Table 8-2—Channel Access Priority versus Priority Resolution 543
Table 8-3—CW and DC as a Function of BPC and Priority 550
Table 8-4—INTP Value from the Matrix of Both UP and Medium Usage Condition 556
Table 8-5—Relation Between INTP and CW 557
Table 8-6—Relation Between INTP and FLL 558
Table 8-7—Medium UP Condition 560
Table 8-8—Wait Time Definition (Unit: Slot Time) 561
Table 8-9—MSDU Aggregation Format 588
Table 8-10—Maximum Value of $K(n, c)$ 633
Table 8-11—Minimum Values of $H(p, N)$ 634
Table 8-12—Maximum Values of $H(p, N)$ 635
Table 8-13—$H'(p)$ (Neighboring Networks) 636
Table 8-14—Order of Precedence in Selection of BM 651
Table 8-15—Example of Topology Table 656
Table 8-16—System Functions and Correlated MMEs 680
Table 10-1—In-Home FFT TEI Values 964
Table 10-2—Lease Values 964
Table 10-3—Access TEI Assignments 975
Table 10-4—Timers for Authentication Function 1001
Table 10-5—Summary of Link and Connection Identifiers 1010
Table 10-6—Smoothing/Jitter Control 1039
Table 10-7—Core TSPEC Parameters 1040
Table 10-8—Extended TSPEC Parameters 1041
Table 10-9—Allowed Measurement Requests 1044
Table 10-10—Core TSPEC Parameters for Wavelet 1051
Table 10-11—Extended TSPEC Parameters for Wavelet 1052
Table 10-12—Classifier Rules for Data SAP 1053
Table 10-13—Format of Classifier Rule Set 1055
Table 11-1—Interaction Between Different Regions 1063
Table 11-2—Rules for Computing INL Allocation 1067
Table 12-1—PHY-SAP Peer-to-Peer Service Primitives 1085
Table 12-2—PHY-SAP Sublayer-to-Sublayer Service Primitives 1085
Table 12-3—PHY-SAP Service Primitive Parameters 1085
Table 12-4—Vector Descriptions 1086

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Table 13-1—1901 In-Home MAC Parameter Specifications for FFT PHY 1100
Table 13-2—1901 Access Parameter Specifications for FFT PHY 1101
Table 13-3—PPDU Formats 1106
Table 13-4—OFDM Symbol Characteristics 1109
Table 13-5—Frame Control Interleaver Example 1112
Table 13-6—Carrier Frequencies 1113
Table 13-7—Diversity Copier Bit Ordering—Single Symbol Case 1115
Table 13-8—Diversity Copier Bit Ordering—Two Symbol Case 1115
Table 13-9—Rate 1/2 Puncture Pattern 1118
Table 13-10—Rate 16/21 Puncture Pattern 1118
Table 13-11—Rate 16/18 Puncture Pattern 1118
Table 13-12—Interleaver Parameters 1119
Table 13-13—Interleaver Seed Table for FEC Block Size of 16 Octets 1119
Table 13-14—Interleaver Seed Table for FEC Block Size of 136 Octets 1119
Table 13-15—Interleaver Seed Table for FEC Block Size of 520 Octets 1120
Table 13-16—Channel Interleaver Parameters 1121
Table 13-17—SuB-bank Switching 1121
Table 13-18—ROBO Mode Parameters 1122
Table 13-19—Modulation Characteristics 1126
Table 13-20—Tone Mask Amplitude Map and Tone Map 1127
Table 13-21—Mapping Reference Phase Angle Numbers 1128
Table 13-22—Bit Mapping 1135
Table 13-23—Symbol Mapping (Except 8-QAM and 4096-QAM) 1135
Table 13-24—Symbol Mapping for 4096-QAM 1136
Table 13-25—Symbol Mapping for 8-QAM 1138
Table 13-26—Modulation Normalization Scales 1138
Table 13-27—SYNCP FFT Phase Reference 1140
Table 13-28—Relative Power Levels 1147
Table 13-29—Carrier and Spectral Masks 1149
Table 13-30—Power Reduction for the Amplitude Map Entry 1150
Table 13-31—RMS Transmit Constellation Error (TCE_RMS) Limits 1152
Table 13-32—PMD_SAP Peer-to-Peer Service Primitives 1160
Table 13-33—PMD_SAP Sublayer to Sublayer Service Primitives 1160
Table 13-34—Parameters of the PMD Primitives 1160
Table 14-1—MAC Internal Parameters 1166
Table 14-2—Puncture Patterns 1173
Table 14-3—Supported Coding Rates of Distributed LDPC-CC 1176
Table 14-4—Number of Transmission Bits for Tail-Bit Coding 1179
Table 14-5—FEC Type Parameter 1180
Table 14-6—Modulation Methods for Each Informational Type 1183
Table 14-7—Applications of Tone Maps/Tone Masks 1183
Table 14-8—Encoding Methods for Each Modulation Type 1186
Table 14-9—Prototype Filter Coefficients ($h(n)$) 1205
Table 14-10—Carrier Frequencies 1217
Table 14-11—Prototype Filter Coefficients for *M:1024* ($h(n)$) 1220
Table 14-12—Wavelet OFDM Major Specifications 1231
Table 14-13—Transmission Relative Power Levels in North America 1231
Table 14-14—Example Transmission Spectrum Limit (up to 30 MHz) 1232
Table 14-15—Masked Carriers in the 2 MHz to 30 MHz Frequency Band 1233
Table 14-16—MIB Attribute for Dynamic Notching 1236
Table 14-17—MIB Attribute Default Values/Ranges 1238

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Table 14-18—PMD_SAP Peer-to-Peer Service Primitives 1240
Table 14-19—PMD_SAP Sublayer-to-Sublayer Service Primitives 1240
Table 14-20—Parameters of the PMD Primitives 1241
Table 15-1—Mapping of ISP Generic Messages to 1901-Specific Messages 1247
Table 16-1—ISP Signal Carrier Frequencies 1252
Table 16-2—ISP Signal Phase Vector Reference 1254
Table 16-3—ISP signal Phase Vector Offsets 1255
Table 16-4—Meaning of the 1901 Access ISP Window Fields 1258
Table 16-5—Meaning of the 1901 In-Home Wavelet ISP Window Fields 1259
Table 16-6—Meaning of the 1901 In-Home OFDM ISP Window Fields (These Are the Only Valid Combinations) 1259
Table 16-7—Meaning of ITU-T G.hn ISP Window Fields (These Are the Only Valid Combinations) 1259
Table 16-8—Parameter Specification 1 (Synchronization) 1263
Table 16-9—Parameter Specification 2 (ISP Window) 1264
Table 16-10—Parameter Specification 3 (Start-up and Resynchronization) 1264
Table 16-11—Resource Allocation 1265
Table 16-12—ISP State Indication Messages 1271
Table 16-13—ISP Resynchronization Messages 1273
Table 16-14—Phase Vectors Used by LRWBS 1276
Table 16-15—Meaning of LRWBS Signaling in the 1901 In-Home Wavelet ISP Window Fields (These Are the Only Valid Combinations) 1276
Table 16-16—Meaning of LRWBS Signaling in the 1901 In-Home OFDM ISP Window Fields (These Are the Only Valid Combinations) 1276
Table 16-17—Meaning of LRWBS Signaling in ITU-T G.hn ISP Window Fields (These Are the Only Valid Combinations) 1277
Table 16-18—LRWBS Resource Allocation 1278
Table A-1—PHY Statistics Information 1280
Table A-2—MAC Statistics Information 1281
Table A-3—1901 Device Information 1281
Table A-4—1901 System Parameters 1282
Table A-5—1901 Available Attribute IDs 1282
Table A-6—Channel Information 1283
Table A-7—General MAC Functionality 1284
Table A-8—MAC Security Functionality 1284
Table B-1—Prototype Filter Coefficients for *M:512* ($h(n)$) 1288
Table B-2—Prototype Filter Coefficients for *M:2048* ($h(n)$) 1292
Table C-1—Example 1 MAC Parameters 1310
Table C-2—Example 1 Streams 1310
Table C-3—Example 1 Schedule 1 1311
Table C-4—Example 1 VoIP Bandwidth Reservation Request Field 1311
Table C-5—Example 1 Schedule 2 1311
Table C-6—Example 1 Final Schedule 1311
Table C-7—Example 2 Final Schedule 1312
Table C-8—TDMA Allocations (TDMA Scheduling Example) 1312
Table C-9—Beacon Management Information Format (General) 1313
Table C-10—Beacon Management Information Format (TDMA Scheduling Example) 1313
Table C-11—Regions BENTRY (General) 1314
Table C-12—Regions BENTRY (TDMA Scheduling Example) 1314
Table C-13—Nonpersistent Schedule BENTRY (General) 1315
Table C-14—Session Allocation Information (SAI) Format with Start Time (General) 1315
Table C-15—Session Allocation Information (SAI) Format without Start Time (General) 1315

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Table C-16—Nonpersistent Schedule BENTRY (TDMA Scheduling Example) 1316
Table D-1—Notation Example 1323
Table D-2—RSN PRF Test Vector 1 1324
Table D-3—RSN PRF Test Vector 2 1324
Table D-4—RSN PRF Test Vector 3 1324
Table D-5—RSN PRF Test Vector 4 1325
Table D-6—Sample Values for Pairwise Key Derivations 1325
Table D-7—Sample Derived CCMP Temporal Key (TK) 1325
Table E-1—1901 Integration Service Selective Translation Table 1326
Table E-2—Ethernet/802.3-2008 to 1901 Translation 1327
Table E-3—1901 to Ethernet/802.3-2008 Translation 1327
Table F-1—Typical Parameters for Background Noise 1341
Table G-1—Recommended User Priority-to-Traffic Class Mappings 1346
Table G-2—Recommended Application Class-to-User Priority Mappings 1347
Table H-1—Current LED Implementation 1349
Table H-2—Preferred LED Implementation 1349
Table H-3—Proposed Temporary Alternative LED Implementation #1 1350
Table H-4—Proposed Temporary Alternative LED Implementation #2 1350
Table J-1—Example AES Encryption Keys Hashed from Passwords 1356
Table J-2—Example NID Offset Hashed from NMK-HS with Appended Security Level 1357
Table J-3—Example CM_SET_KEY.request Message Provisioning NMK Using the DAK 1357
Table J-4—Example CM_ENCRYPTED_PAYLOAD.indication Message Provisioning NMK Using the DAK 1358
Table J-5—CM_GET_KEY.request Provisioning NMK Using UKE—Message 1 1360
Table J-6—CM_GET_KEY.confirm Provisioning NMK Using UKE—Message 2 1362
Table J-7—CM_SET_KEY.request Provisioning NMK Using UKE—Payload of Message 3 1364
Table J-8—CM_ENCRYPTED_PAYLOAD.indication Provisioning NMK Using UKE—Message 3 1365
Table J-9—CM_SET_KEY.confirm Provisioning NMK Using UKE—Payload of Message 4 1366
Table J-10—CM_ENCRYPTED_PAYLOAD.indication Provisioning NMK Using UKE—Message 4 1367
Table M-1—Receiver Actions on Receipt of TIA-1113 Delimiters 1409
Table M-2—Parameters for CFPI Procedure 1422
Table M-3—TIA-1113 Frame Control Fields 1424
Table M-4—Coexistence Allocation Information 1425
Table M-5—Allocation Types 1426
Table M-6—Allocation Variant Field for Allocation Type = 0b00 1426
Table M-7—Allocation Variant Field for AT = 0b000 and SLF = 0b0 1426
Table M-8—Allocation Variant Field for AT = 0b000 and SLF = 0b1 1427
Table M-9—CC_HP1_DET.confirm Message 1428
Table M-10—GE_COEX_HP1_DET.confirm/indicate Message Fields 1430
Table N-1—CP_COEX_ARR.indication/.response Message Fields 1434
Table O-1—MLME-AG_NTU_DETECTION_STATUS.indication Message 1440
Table O-2—AG Assignment BENTRY 1440
Table P-1—Phase Vector Usage within the CDCF 1446
Table P-2—Parameter Specification 1 (Synchronization) 1447
Table P-3—Parameter Specification 2 (CDCF Window) 1447
Table P-4—Parameter Specification 3 (Resource Acquisition By In-Home Systems) 1448
Table P-5—Parameter Specification 4 (Access Detection By In-Home Systems) 1448
Table P-6—Parameter Specification 5 (Access Systems) 1448
Table P-7—Parameter Specification 6 (Resynchronization) 1449
Table P-8—Access Mode Signaling in CDCF Fields A and G 1452
Table P-9—CDCF Field Usage for ISP FDM Boundary Frequency Configuration 1458

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Table P-10—The Mapping of Traffic Type on to 1901 Coexistence Priority Classification 1458
Table P-11—Signals that Each System Executes Resynchronization 1460
Table P-12—Available D-Slots 1469
Table P-13—Tacit Use of D-Slots by S-Slot Systems When Only CXP Systems Are Present 1471
Table P-14—Available D-Slots (3) 1471
Table P-15—Mandatory and Optional Functions 1475
Table P-16—Parameters for Function A 1476
Table P-17—Parameters for Function B 1476
Table P-18—Parameters for Function C 1477
Table P-19—Parameters for Function F 1478
Table P-20—Parameters for Function G 1479
Table P-21—Parameters for Function H 1480
Table P-22—In-Home System S-Slot Request State Transition Table 1484
Table V-1—An Example of Masked Carriers 1534
Table V-2—An Example of PSD Limits 1535

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IEEE Standard for Broadband over Power Line Networks: Medium Access Control and Physical Layer Specifications

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1 Overview

1.1 Scope

The project defines a standard for high-speed (>100 Mbps at the physical layer) communication devices via electric power lines, so-called broadband over power line (BPL) devices. This standard uses transmission frequencies below 100 MHz. It is usable by all classes of BPL devices, including BPL devices used for the first-mile/last-mile connection (<1500 m to the premise) to broadband services as well as BPL devices used in buildings for local area networks (LANs), smart energy applications, transportation platform (vehicle) applications, and other data distribution (<100 m between devices). This standard focuses on the balanced and efficient use of the power line communications channel by all classes of BPL devices, defining detailed mechanisms for coexistence and interoperability between different BPL devices, and assuring that desired bandwidth and quality of service may be delivered. The standard addresses the necessary security questions to provide privacy of communications between users and allow the use of BPL for security-sensitive services. It is limited to the physical layer and the medium access sublayer of the data link layer, as defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Basic Reference Model.

1.2 Purpose

New modulation techniques offer the possibility to use the power lines for high-speed communications. This new high-speed medium is open and locally shared by several BPL devices. Without an independent, openly defined standard, BPL devices serving different applications will conflict with one another and provide unacceptable service to all parties. The standard will provide a minimum implementation subset that allows fair coexistence of the BPL devices. The full implementation will provide interoperability among BPL devices, as well as interoperability with other networking protocols, such as bridging for seamless interconnection via IEEE Std 802.1X™-2010.[1] It is also the intent of this effort to progress quickly toward a robust standard so power

[1] Information on references can be found in Clause 2.

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line applications may begin to impact the marketplace. The standard also complies with electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) limits set by national regulators, so as to enable successful coexistence with wireless and telecommunications systems.

1.3 Protocols

The defined protocols provide connectivity over power lines to automatic machinery, equipment, or stations that are connected to power lines, including:

- Functions and services required by an IEEE-1901-conformant device to operate within networks as well as the aspects of station portability (relocation) within those networks.
- Medium access control (MAC) procedures to support the asynchronous MAC service data unit (MSDU) delivery services.
- Physical layer (PHY) signaling techniques and interface functions that are controlled by the IEEE 1901 MAC.
- Operation of an IEEE-1901-conformant device within a power line network that coexists with multiple other overlapping IEEE 1901 power line networks, automatically and without user intervention. Two modes of coexistence operation are defined:
  1) Inter-system protocol (ISP) allows IEEE-1901-conformant devices, ITU-T G.hn devices, and low-rate wideband service devices to coexist.
  2) Coexistence protocol (CXP) allows non–IEEE-1901-conformant devices to coexist with IEEE-1901-conformant devices or non–IEEE-1901-conformant devices.
- Requirements and procedures to enable security, data integrity and confidentiality of user information being transferred over the power line and authentication of IEEE-1901-conformant devices.
- Mechanisms for dynamic notching (DN), dynamic frequency selection (DFS), and transmit power control (TPC).
- Mechanisms for shaping the power spectral density (PSD).
- MAC procedures to support network applications with quality-of-service (QoS) requirements.
- Complete set of variables that govern the conditional requirements of this standard (see Annex A).

1.4 Overview of annexes

This subclause lists all of the annexes contained in this standard:

- Annex A (normative) List of the IEEE 1901 MAC and PHY management variables: provides a list of MAC and PHY management information base (MIB)-capable variables. See IETF RFC 1213.
- Annex B (normative) Optional filters for the bandpass wavelet OFDM: contains some normative tables that were placed in the annexes because of their size.
- Annex C (informative) Beacon-triggered TDMA scheduling examples: provides examples of beacon-triggered, time division multiple access (TDMA) scheduling used for different types of traffic streams.
- Annex D (informative) RSNA reference implementations and test vectors: provides test vectors for robust security network association (RSNA) implementation for pseudo-random function (PRF) and counter mode (CTR) with CBC message authentication code (CBC-MAC) protocol (CCMP).
- Annex E (informative) Integration function: describes an integration service between a non–IEEE-802.3 network and a IEEE 1901 portal and comparison with IEEE 802.1 bridging functionality.

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— Annex F (informative) Channel and noise analysis and models for BPL systems: provides informative material regarding BPL channel and noise models.

— Annex G (informative) Priority mapping: provides the recommended mapping between user priority identifiers (IDs) and user applications.

— Annex H (informative) DSN in-home security—user experiences (UEs): describes the typical user experience with IEEE 1901 station (STA) in a basic service set (BSS) implementing a device-based security network (DSN).

— Annex I (informative) DSN in-home security—state transition diagrams: describes a state machine for DSN in-home security and key management.

— Annex J (informative) DSN in-home security—test vectors: provides test vectors for DSN in-home implementation for hashed network membership key (NMK), hashed network identifier (NID) and NMK provisioning management message entry (MME) using device access key (DAK).

— Annex K (informative) Bridging and routing that use 1901 FFT stations as one or more of their portals: provides an explanation and examples for IEEE 1901 end-to-end bridging and station-to-station routing in both in-home and access segments.

— Annex L (informative) FFT parameters: describes FFT parameters for PHY and MAC and multiple networks scenarios for different network modes.

— Annex M (informative) 1901 FFT and TIA-1113 coexistence: describes coexistence between IEEE 1901 FFT STAs and legacy TIA-1113 STAs.

— Annex N (informative) Fair share between 1901 access and 1901 in-home using the same PHY: describes fair medium sharing between the IEEE 1901 access network and the IEEE 1901 in-home network, which are using the same PHY.

— Annex O (informative) 1901 access and 1901 in-home synchronization and interoperability: describes a method for IEEE 1901 access and IEEE 1901 in-home to synchronize on the same PHY scheme for achieving full interoperability.

— Annex P (normative) Optional coexistence protocol: specifies an optional coexistence protocol (CXP) between IEEE-1901-conformant systems and systems that implement only CXP but are not IEEE 1901-conformant.

— Annex Q (informative) Resource request and allocation: describes coexistence resource request and allocation between in-home systems and between in-home systems and access systems.

— Annex R (informative) Resynchronization examples: describes coexistence protocol resynchronization scenarios.

— Annex S (informative) Examples of the coexistence protocol handling hidden node systems: provides examples for coexistence protocol handling of hidden node systems.

— Annex T (informative) Flowcharts of CX Protocol: provides examples of detailed flowcharts for the CXP.

— Annex U (informative) Zero-cross point detection circuit: describes a recommended zero-cross point detection circuit.

— Annex V (informative) Transmit spectrum mask example: shows a transmit spectrum mask example of the upper bound of the power spectral density (PSD).

— Annex W (informative) CDCF signals: description and definition of CXP;s commonly distributed coordination function (CDCF) signal generation and reception

— Annex X (informative) Bibliography: identifies informative references cited in this standard.

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2 Normative references

The following referenced documents and URLs are indispensable for the application of this document (i.e., they must be understood and used, so each referenced document is cited in text and its relationship to this document is explained). For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments or corrigenda) applies.

FIPS PUB 180-2:2002, Secure Hash Signature Standard (SHS), (including the change notice dated February 25, 2004, concerning truncation).[2]

FIPS PUB 197-2001, Advanced Encryption Standard (AES).

FIPS PUB 198-2002, The Keyed-Hash Message Authentication Code (HMAC).[3]

FIPS SP 800-38A:2001, Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation—Methods and Techniques.

IEC CISPR 16-1:2003, Specification for Radio Disturbance and Immunity Measuring Apparatus and Methods—Part 1: Radio Disturbance and Immunity Measuring Apparatus.[4]

IEC CISPR 16-1-1:2009, Specification for Radio Disturbance and Immunity Measuring Apparatus and Methods—Part 1-1: Radio Disturbance and Immunity Measuring Apparatus —Measuring Apparatus.

IEC CISPR 16-2-1:2005, Specification for Radio Disturbance and Immunity Measuring Apparatus and Methods—Part 2-1: Methods of Measurement of Disturbances and Immunity—Conducted Disturbance Measurements (withdrawn).

IEC CISPR 22, Information Technology Equipment—Radio Disturbance Characteristics—Limits and Methods of Measurement.

IEEE Std 802™-2001, IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks: Overview and Architecture.[5,6,7]

IEEE Std 802.1ad™, IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks—Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks, Amendment 4: Provider Bridges.

IEEE Std 802.1D™-2004, IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks Media Access Control (MAC) Bridges.

IEEE 802.1H™-1997 Edition (ISO/IEC TR11802-5:1997), IEEE Technical Report and Guidelines—Part 5: Media Access Control (MAC) Bridging of Ethernet V2.0 in Local Area Networks.

IEEE Std 802.1Q™-1998, IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Network—Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks.

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[2] FIPS publications are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161, USA (http://www.ntis.org/).
[3] At the time of publication, this document is available at http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/fips/fips198/fips-198a.pdf.
[4] IEC publications are available from the Sales Department of the International Electrotechnical Commission, Case Postale 131, 3 rue de Varembé, CH-1211, Genève 20, Switzerland/Suisse (http://www.iec.ch/). IEC publications are also available in the United States from the Sales Department, American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036, USA.
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