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IPv6 over Constrained Node Networks (6lo) Applicability & Use cases
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Abstract

This document describes the applicability of IPv6 over constrained node networks (6lo) and provides practical deployment examples. In addition to IEEE 802.15.4, various link layer technologies such as ITU-T G.9959 (Z-Wave), BLE, DECT-ULE, MS/TP, NFC, and PLC (IEEE 1901.2) are used as examples. The document targets an audience who like to understand and evaluate running end-to-end IPv6 over the constrained node networks connecting devices to each other or to other devices on the Internet (e.g. cloud infrastructure).

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1. Introduction

Running IPv6 on constrained node networks has different features from general node networks due to the characteristics of constrained node networks such as small packet size, short link-layer address, low bandwidth, network topology, low power, low cost, and large number of devices [RFC4919][RFC7228]. For example, some IEEE 802.15.4 link layers[IEEE802154] have a frame size of 127 octets and IPv6 requires the layer below to support an MTU of 1280 bytes, therefore an appropriate fragmentation and reassembly adaptation layer must be provided at the layer below IPv6. Also, the limited size of IEEE 802.15.4 frame and low energy consumption requirements make the need for header compression. The IETF 6LoPWAN (IPv6 over Low powerWPAN) working group published an adaptation layer for sending IPv6 packets over IEEE 802.15.4 [RFC4944], which includes a compression format for IPv6 datagrams over IEEE 802.15.4-based networks [RFC6282], and Neighbor Discovery Optimization for 6LoPWAN [RFC6775].

As IoT (Internet of Things) services become more popular, IPv6 over various link layer technologies such as Bluetooth Low Energy (Bluetooth LE), ITU-T G.9959 (Z-Wave), Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications - Ultra Low Energy (DECT-ULE), Master-Slave/Token Passing (MS/TP), Near Field Communication (NFC), and Power Line Communication (PLC) have been defined at IETF 6lo working group[IETF_6lo]. IPv6 stacks for constrained node networks use a variation of the 6LoWPAN stack applied to each particular link layer technology.

In the 6LoPWAN working group, the [RFC6568], "Design and Application Spaces for 6LoWPANs" was published and it describes potential application scenarios and use cases for low-power wireless personal area networks. Hence, this 6lo applicability document aims to provide guidance to an audience who are new to IPv6-over-low-power networks concept and want to assess if variance of 6LoWPAN stack (6lo) can be applied to the constrained layer two (L2) network of their interest. This 6lo applicability document puts together various design space dimensions such as deployment, network size, power source, connectivity, multi-hop communication, traffic pattern, security level, mobility, and QoS requirements etc. In addition, it describes a few set of 6LoPWAN application scenarios and practical deployment as examples.

This document provides the applicability and use cases of 6lo, considering the following aspects:

- o 6lo applicability and use cases MAY be uniquely different from those of 6LoWPAN defined for IEEE 802.15.4.

- o It SHOULD cover various IoT related wire/wireless link layer technologies providing practical information of such technologies.
- o A general guideline on how the 6LoWPAN stack can be modified for a given L2 technology.
- o Example use cases and practical deployment examples.

2. Conventions and Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

3. 6lo Link layer technologies

3.1. ITU-T G.9959

The ITU-T G.9959 Recommendation [G.9959] targets low-power Personal Area Networks (PANs), and defines physical layer and link layer functionality. Physical layers of 9.6 kbit/s, 40 kbit/s and 100 kbit/s are supported. G.9959 defines how a unique 32-bit HomeID network identifier is assigned by a network controller and how an 8-bit NodeID host identifier is allocated to each node. NodeIDs are unique within the network identified by the HomeID. The G.9959 HomeID represents an IPv6 subnet that is identified by one or more IPv6 prefixes [RFC7428]. The ITU-T G.9959 can be used for smart home applications.

3.2. Bluetooth LE

Bluetooth LE was introduced in Bluetooth 4.0, enhanced in Bluetooth 4.1, and developed even further in successive versions. Bluetooth SIG has also published Internet Protocol Support Profile (IPSP). The IPSP enables discovery of IP-enabled devices and establishment of link-layer connection for transporting IPv6 packets. IPv6 over Bluetooth LE is dependent on both Bluetooth 4.1 and IPSP 1.0 or newer.

Many Devices such as mobile phones, notebooks, tablets and other handheld computing devices which support Bluetooth 4.0 or subsequent chipsets also support the low-energy variant of Bluetooth. Bluetooth LE is also being included in many different types of accessories that collaborate with mobile devices such as phones, tablets and notebook computers. An example of a use case for a Bluetooth LE accessory is a heart rate monitor that sends data via the mobile phone to a server on the Internet [RFC7668]. A typical usage of Bluetooth LE is smartphone-based interaction with constrained devices. Bluetooth LE

was originally designed to enable star topology networks. However, recent Bluetooth versions support the formation of extended topologies, and IPv6 support for mesh networks of Bluetooth LE devices is being developed [I-D.ietf-6lo-blemesh]

3.3. DECT-ULE

DECT ULE is a low power air interface technology that is designed to support both circuit switched services, such as voice communication, and packet mode data services at modest data rate.

The DECT ULE protocol stack consists of the PHY layer operating at frequencies in the 1880 - 1920 MHz frequency band depending on the region and uses a symbol rate of 1.152 Mbps. Radio bearers are allocated by use of FDMA/TDMA/TDD techniques.

In its generic network topology, DECT is defined as a cellular network technology. However, the most common configuration is a star network with a single Fixed Part (FP) defining the network with a number of Portable Parts (PP) attached. The MAC layer supports traditional DECT as this is used for services like discovery, pairing, security features etc. All these features have been reused from DECT.

The DECT ULE device can switch to the ULE mode of operation, utilizing the new ULE MAC layer features. The DECT ULE Data Link Control (DLC) provides multiplexing as well as segmentation and re-assembly for larger packets from layers above. The DECT ULE layer also implements per-message authentication and encryption. The DLC layer ensures packet integrity and preserves packet order, but delivery is based on best effort.

The current DECT ULE MAC layer standard supports low bandwidth data broadcast. However the usage of this broadcast service has not yet been standardized for higher layers [RFC8105]. DECT-ULE can be used for smart metering in a home.

3.4. MS/TP

Master-Slave/Token-Passing (MS/TP) is a Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol for the RS-485 [TIA-485-A] physical layer and is used primarily in building automation networks.

An MS/TP device is typically based on a low-cost microcontroller with limited processing power and memory. These constraints, together with low data rates and a small MAC address space, are similar to those faced in 6LoWPAN networks. MS/TP differs significantly from 6LoWPAN in at least three respects: a) MS/TP devices are typically

mains powered, b) all MS/TP devices on a segment can communicate directly so there are no hidden node or mesh routing issues, and c) the latest MS/TP specification provides support for large payloads, eliminating the need for fragmentation and reassembly below IPv6.

MS/TP is designed to enable multidrop networks over shielded twisted pair wiring. It can support network segments up to 1000 meters in length at a data rate of 115.2 kbit/s or segments up to 1200 meters in length at lower bit rates. An MS/TP interface requires only a UART, an RS-485 [TIA-485-A] transceiver with a driver that can be disabled, and a 5 ms resolution timer. The MS/TP MAC is typically implemented in software.

Because of its superior "range" (~1 km) compared to many low power wireless data links, MS/TP may be suitable to connect remote devices (such as district heating controllers) to the nearest building control infrastructure over a single link [RFC8163]. MS/TP can be used for building automation networks.

3.5. NFC

NFC technology enables simple and safe two-way interactions between electronic devices, allowing consumers to perform contactless transactions, access digital content, and connect electronic devices with a single touch. NFC complements many popular consumer level wireless technologies, by utilizing the key elements in existing standards for contactless card technology (ISO/IEC 14443 A&B and JIS-X 6319-4). NFC can be compatible with existing contactless card infrastructure and it enables a consumer to utilize one device across different systems.

Extending the capability of contactless card technology, NFC also enables devices to share information at a distance that is less than 10 cm with a maximum communication speed of 424 kbps. Users can share business cards, make transactions, access information from a smart poster or provide credentials for access control systems with a simple touch.

NFC's bidirectional communication ability is ideal for establishing connections with other technologies by the simplicity of touch. In addition to the easy connection and quick transactions, simple data sharing is also available [I-D.ietf-6lo-nfc]. NFC can be used for secure transfer in healthcare services.

3.6. PLC

PLC is a data transmission technique that utilizes power conductors as medium. Unlike other dedicated communication infrastructure, power conductors are widely available indoors and outdoors. Moreover, wired technologies are more susceptible to cause interference but are more reliable than their wireless counterparts. PLC is a data transmission technique that utilizes power conductors as medium[I-D.ietf-6lo-plc].

The below table shows some available open standards defining PLC.

PLC Systems	Frequency Range	Type	Data Rate	Distance
IEEE1901	<100MHz	Broadband	200Mbps	1000m
IEEE1901.1	<15MHz	PLC-IoT	10Mbps	2000m
IEEE1901.2	<500kHz	Narrowband	200Kbps	3000m

Table 1: Some Available Open Standards in PLC

[IEEE1901] defines a broadband variant of PLC but is effective within short range. This standard addresses the requirements of applications with high data rate such as: Internet, HDTV, Audio, Gaming etc. Broadband operates on OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) modulation.

[IEEE1901.2] defines a narrowband variant of PLC with less data rate but significantly higher transmission range that could be used in an indoor or even an outdoor environment. It is applicable to typical IoT applications such as: Building Automation, Renewable Energy, Advanced Metering, Street Lighting, Electric Vehicle, Smart Grid etc. Moreover, IEEE 1901.2 standard is based on the 802.15.4 MAC sub-layer and fully endorses the security scheme defined in 802.15.4 [RFC8036]. A typical use case of PLC is smart grid.

3.7. Comparison between 6lo Link layer technologies

In above clauses, various 6lo Link layer technologies and a possible candidate are described. The following table shows that dominant parameters of each use case corresponding to the 6lo link layer technology.

	Z-Wave	BLE	DECT-ULE	MS/TP	NFC	PLC
Usage	Home Automation	Interact w/ Smart Phone	Meter Reading	Building Automation	Health-care Service	Smart Grid
Topology & Subnet	L2-mesh or L3-mesh	Star & Mesh	Star No mesh	MS/TP No mesh	P2P L2-mesh	Star Tree Mesh
Mobility Requirement	No	Low	No	No	Moderate	No
Security Requirement	High + Privacy required	Partially	High + Privacy required	High + Authen. required	High	High + Encrypt. required
Buffering Requirement	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Latency, QoS Requirement	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low
Data Rate	Infrequent	Infrequent	Infrequent	Frequent	Small	Infrequent
RFC # or Draft	RFC7428	RFC7668	RFC8105	RFC8163	draft-ietf-6lo-nfc	draft-ietf-6lo-plc

Table 2: Comparison between 6lo Link layer technologies

4. 6lo Deployment Scenarios

4.1. G3-PLC usage of 6lo in network layer

G3-PLC [G3-PLC] is a narrow-band PLC technology that is based on ITU-T G.9903 Recommendation [G.9903]. G3-PLC supports multi-hop mesh network, and facilitates highly-reliable, long-range communication. With the abilities to support IPv6 and to cross transformers, G3-PLC is regarded as one of the next-generation NB-PLC technologies.

G3-PLC has got massive deployments over several countries, e.g. Japan and France.

The main application domains targeted by G3-PLC are smart grid and smart cities. This includes, but is not limited to the following applications:

- o Smart Metering
- o Vehicle-to-Grid Communication
- o Demand Response (DR)
- o Distribution Automation
- o Home/Building Energy Management Systems
- o Smart Street Lighting
- o Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) backbone network
- o Wind/Solar Farm Monitoring

In the G3-PLC specification, the 6lo adaption layer utilizes the 6LoWPAN functions (e.g. header compression, fragmentation and reassembly). However, due to the different characteristics of the PLC media, the 6LoWPAN adaptation layer cannot perfectly fulfill the requirements[I-D.ietf-6lo-plc]. The ESC dispatch type is used in the G3-PLC to provide native mesh routing and bootstrapping functionalities[RFC8066].

4.2. Netricity usage of 6lo in network layer

The Netricity program in HomePlug Powerline Alliance [NETRICITY] promotes the adoption of products built on the IEEE 1901.2 Low-Frequency Narrow-Band PLC standard, which provides for urban and long distance communications and propagation through transformers of the distribution network using frequencies below 500 kHz. The technology also addresses requirements that assure communication privacy and secure networks.

The main application domains targeted by Netricity are smart grid and smart cities. This includes, but is not limited to the following applications:

- o Utility grid modernization
- o Distribution automation

- o Meter-to-Grid connectivity
- o Micro-grids
- o Grid sensor communications
- o Load control
- o Demand response
- o Net metering
- o Street Lighting control
- o Photovoltaic panel monitoring

Netricity system architecture is based on the PHY and MAC layers of IEEE 1901.2 PLC standard. Regarding the 6lo adaptation layer and IPv6 network layer, Netricity utilizes IPv6 protocol suite including 6lo/6LoWPAN header compression, DHCPv6 for IP address management, RPL routing protocol, ICMPv6, and unicast/multicast forwarding. Note that the layer 3 routing in Netricity uses RPL in non-storing mode with the MRHOF objective function based on the own defined Estimated Transmission Time (ETT) metric.

5. Guidelines for adopting IPv6 stack (6lo/6LoWPAN)

The following guideline targets new candidate constrained L2 technologies that may be considered for running modified 6LoWPAN stack on top. The modification of 6LoWPAN stack should be based on the following:

- o Addressing Model: Addressing model determines whether the device is capable of forming IPv6 Link-local and global addresses and what is the best way to derive the IPv6 addresses for the constrained L2 devices. Whether the device is capable of forming IPv6 Link-local and global addresses, L2-address-derived IPv6 addresses are specified in [RFC4944], but there exist implications for privacy. For global usage, a unique IPv6 address must be derived using an assigned prefix and a unique interface ID. [RFC8065] provides such guidelines. For MAC derived IPv6 address, please refer to [RFC8163] for IPv6 address mapping examples. Broadcast and multicast support are dependent on the L2 networks. Most low-power L2 implementations map multicast to broadcast networks. So care must be taken in the design when to use broadcast and try to stick to unicast messaging whenever possible.

- o **MTU Considerations:** The deployment SHOULD consider their need for maximum transmission unit (MTU) of a packet over the link layer and should consider if fragmentation and reassembly of packets are needed at the 6LoWPAN layer. For example, if the link layer supports fragmentation and reassembly of packets, then 6LoWPAN layer may skip supporting fragmentation/reassembly. In fact, for most efficiency, choosing a low-power link layer that can carry unfragmented application packets would be optimum for packet transmission if the deployment can afford it. Please refer to 6lo RFCs [RFC7668], [RFC8163], [RFC8105] for example guidance.
- o **Mesh or L3-Routing:** 6LoWPAN specifications do provide mechanisms to support for mesh routing at L2. [RFC6550] defines layer three (L3) routing for low power lossy networks using directed graphs. 6LoWPAN is routing protocol agnostic and other L2 or L3 routing protocols can be run using a 6LoWPAN stack.
- o **Address Assignment:** 6LoWPAN developed a new version of IPv6 Neighbor Discovery[RFC4861][RFC4862] that relies on a proactive registration to avoid the use of multicast. 6LoWPAN Neighbor Discovery[RFC6775][RFC8505] inherits from IPv6 Neighbor Discovery for mechanisms such as Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) and Neighbor Unreachability Detection (NUD), but uses a unicast method for Duplicate Address Detection (DAD), and avoids multicast lookups from all nodes by using non-onlink prefixes. A 6LoWPAN Node is also expected to be an IPv6 host per[RFC8200] which means it should ignore consumed routing headers and Hop-by-Hop options; when operating in a RPL network[RFC6550], it is also beneficial to support IP-in-IP encapsulation [I-D.ietf-roll-useofrplinfo]. The 6LoWPAN Node should also support [RFC8505] and use it as the default Neighbor Discovery method. It is the responsibility of the deployment to ensure unique global IPv6 addresses for the Internet connectivity. For local-only connectivity IPv6 ULA may be used. [RFC6775] specifies the 6LoWPAN border router (6LBR) which is responsible for prefix assignment to the 6lo/6LoWPAN network. 6LBR can be connected to the Internet or Enterprise network via its one of the interfaces. Please refer to [RFC7668] and [RFC8105] for examples of address assignment considerations. In addition, privacy considerations [RFC8065] must be consulted for applicability. In certain scenarios, the deployment may not support autoconfiguration of IPv6 addressing due to regulatory and business reasons and may choose to offer a separate address assignment service.
- o **Header Compression:** IPv6 header compression [RFC6282] is a vital part of IPv6 over low power communication. Examples of header compression for different link-layers specifications are found in

[RFC7668], [RFC8163], [RFC8105]. A generic header compression technique is specified in [RFC7400].

- o Security and Encryption: Though 6LoWPAN basic specifications do not address security at the network layer, the assumption is that L2 security must be present. In addition, application level security is highly desirable. The working groups [IETF_ace] and [IETF_core] should be consulted for application and transport level security. 6lo working group is working on address authentication [I-D.ietf-6lo-ap-nd] and secure bootstrapping is also being discussed at IETF. However, there may be different levels of security available in a deployment through other standards such as hardware level security or certificates for initial booting process. Encryption is important if the implementation can afford it.
- o Additional processing: [RFC8066] defines guidelines for ESC dispatch octets use in the 6LoWPAN header. An implementation may take advantage of ESC header to offer a deployment specific processing of 6LoWPAN packets.

6. 6lo Use Case Examples

As IPv6 stacks for constrained node networks use a variation of the 6LoWPAN stack applied to each particular link layer technology, various 6lo use cases can be provided. In this clause, various 6lo use cases which are based on each particular link layer technology are described.

6.1. Use case of ITU-T G.9959: Smart Home

Z-Wave is one of the main technologies that may be used to enable smart home applications. Born as a proprietary technology, Z-Wave was specifically designed for this particular use case. Recently, the Z-Wave radio interface (physical and MAC layers) has been standardized as the ITU-T G.9959 specification.

Example: Use of ITU-T G.9959 for Home Automation

Variety of home devices (e.g. light dimmers/switches, plugs, thermostats, blinds/curtains and remote controls) are augmented with ITU-T G.9959 interfaces. A user may turn on/off or may control home appliances by pressing a wall switch or by pressing a button in a remote control. Scenes may be programmed, so that after a given event, the home devices adopt a specific configuration. Sensors may also periodically send measurements of several parameters (e.g. gas presence, light, temperature, humidity, etc.) which are collected at

a sink device, or may generate commands for actuators (e.g. a smoke sensor may send an alarm message to a safety system).

The devices involved in the described scenario are nodes of a network that follows the mesh topology, which is suitable for path diversity to face indoor multipath propagation issues. The multihop paradigm allows end-to-end connectivity when direct range communication is not possible. Security support is required, specially for safety-related communication. When a user interaction (e.g. a button press) triggers a message that encapsulates a command, if the message is lost, the user may have to perform further interactions to achieve the desired effect (e.g. a light is turned off). A reaction to a user interaction will be perceived by the user as immediate as long as the reaction takes place within 0.5 seconds [RFC5826].

6.2. Use case of Bluetooth LE: Smartphone-based Interaction

The key feature behind the current high Bluetooth LE momentum is its support in a large majority of smartphones in the market. Bluetooth LE can be used to allow the interaction between the smartphone and surrounding sensors or actuators. Furthermore, Bluetooth LE is also the main radio interface currently available in wearables. Since a smartphone typically has several radio interfaces that provide Internet access, such as Wi-Fi or 4G, the smartphone can act as a gateway for nearby devices such as sensors, actuators or wearables. Bluetooth LE may be used in several domains, including healthcare, sports/wellness and home automation.

Example: Use of Bluetooth LE-based Body Area Network for fitness

A person wears a smartwatch for fitness purposes. The smartwatch has several sensors (e.g. heart rate, accelerometer, gyrometer, GPS, temperature, etc.), a display, and a Bluetooth LE radio interface. The smartwatch can show fitness-related statistics on its display. However, when a paired smartphone is in the range of the smartwatch, the latter can report almost real-time measurements of its sensors to the smartphone, which can forward the data to a cloud service on the Internet. In addition, the smartwatch can receive notifications (e.g. alarm signals) from the cloud service via the smartphone. On the other hand, the smartphone may locally generate messages for the smartwatch, such as e-mail reception or calendar notifications.

The functionality supported by the smartwatch may be complemented by other devices such as other on-body sensors, wireless headsets or head-mounted displays. All such devices may connect to the smartphone creating a star topology network whereby the smartphone is the central component. Support for extended network topologies (e.g. mesh networks) is being developed as of the writing.

6.3. Use case of DECT-ULE: Smart Home

DECT is a technology widely used for wireless telephone communications in residential scenarios. Since DECT-ULE is a low-power variant of DECT, DECT-ULE can be used to connect constrained devices such as sensors and actuators to a Fixed Part, a device that typically acts as a base station for wireless telephones. Therefore, DECT-ULE is specially suitable for the connected home space in application areas such as home automation, smart metering, safety, healthcare, etc.

Example: Use of DECT-ULE for Smart Metering

The smart electricity meter of a home is equipped with a DECT-ULE transceiver. This device is in the coverage range of the Fixed Part of the home. The Fixed Part can act as a router connected to the Internet. This way, the smart meter can transmit electricity consumption readings through the DECT-ULE link with the Fixed Part, and the latter can forward such readings to the utility company using Wide Area Network (WAN) links. The meter can also receive queries from the utility company or from an advanced energy control system controlled by the user, which may also be connected to the Fixed Part via DECT-ULE.

6.4. Use case of MS/TP: Building Automation Networks

The primary use case for IPv6 over MS/TP (6LoBAC) is in building automation networks. [BACnet] is the open international standard protocol for building automation, and MS/TP is defined in [BACnet] Clause 9. MS/TP was designed to be a low cost multi-drop field bus to inter-connect the most numerous elements (sensors and actuators) of a building automation network to their controllers. A key aspect of 6LoBAC is that it is designed to co-exist with BACnet MS/TP on the same link, easing the ultimate transition of some BACnet networks to native end-to-end IPv6 transport protocols. New applications for 6LoBAC may be found in other domains where low cost, long distance, and low latency are required.

Example: Use of 6LoBAC in Building Automation Networks

The majority of installations for MS/TP are for "terminal" or "unitary" controllers, i.e. single zone or room controllers that may connect to HVAC or other controls such as lighting or blinds. The economics of daisy-chaining a single twisted-pair between multiple devices is often preferred over home-run Cat-5 style wiring.

A multi-zone controller might be implemented as an IP router between a traditional Ethernet link and several 6LoBAC links, fanning out to multiple terminal controllers.

The superior distance capabilities of MS/TP (~1 km) compared to other 6lo media may suggest its use in applications to connect remote devices to the nearest building infrastructure. For example, remote pumping or measuring stations with moderate bandwidth requirements can benefit from the low cost and robust capabilities of MS/TP over other wired technologies such as DSL, and without the line-of-site restrictions or hop-by-hop latency of many low cost wireless solutions.

6.5. Use case of NFC: Alternative Secure Transfer

According to applications, various secured data can be handled and transferred. Depending on security level of the data, methods for transfer can be alternatively selected.

Example: Use of NFC for Secure Transfer in Healthcare Services with Tele-Assistance

A senior citizen who lives alone wears one to several wearable 6lo devices to measure heartbeat, pulse rate, etc. The 6lo devices are densely installed at home for movement detection. An LoWPAN Border Router (LBR) at home will send the sensed information to a connected healthcare center. Portable base stations with LCDs may be used to check the data at home, as well. Data is gathered in both periodic and event-driven fashion. In this application, event-driven data can be very time-critical. In addition, privacy also becomes a serious issue in this case, as the sensed data is very personal.

While the senior citizen is provided audio and video healthcare services by a tele-assistance based on LTE connections, the senior citizen can alternatively use NFC connections to transfer the personal sensed data to the tele-assistance. At this moment, hidden hackers can overhear the data based on the LTE connection, but they cannot gather the personal data over the NFC connection.

6.6. Use case of PLC: Smart Grid

Smart grid concept is based on numerous operational and energy measuring sub-systems of an electric grid. It comprises of multiple administrative levels/segments to provide connectivity among these numerous components. Last mile connectivity is established over LV segment, whereas connectivity over electricity distribution takes place in HV segment.

Although other wired and wireless technologies are also used in Smart Grid (Advance Metering Infrastructure - AMI, Demand Response - DR, Home Energy Management System - HEMS, Wide Area Situational Awareness - WASA etc), PLC enjoys the advantage of existing (power conductor) medium and better reliable data communication. PLC is a promising wired communication technology in that the electrical power lines are already there and the deployment cost can be comparable to wireless technologies. The 6lo related scenarios lie in the low voltage PLC networks with most applications in the area of Advanced Metering Infrastructure, Vehicle-to-Grid communications, in-home energy management and smart street lighting.

Example: Use of PLC for Advanced Metering Infrastructure

Household electricity meters transmit time-based data of electric power consumption through PLC. Data concentrators receive all the meter data in their corresponding living districts and send them to the Meter Data Management System (MDMS) through WAN network (e.g. Medium-Voltage PLC, Ethernet or GPRS) for storage and analysis. Two-way communications are enabled which means smart meters can do actions like notification of electricity charges according to the commands from the utility company.

With the existing power line infrastructure as communication medium, cost on building up the PLC network is naturally saved, and more importantly, labor operational costs can be minimized from a long-term perspective. Furthermore, this AMI application speeds up electricity charge, reduces losses by restraining power theft and helps to manage the health of the grid based on line loss analysis.

Example: Use of PLC (IEEE1901.1) for WASA in Smart Grid

Many sub-systems of Smart Grid require low data rate and narrowband variant (IEEE1901.2) of PLC fulfils such requirements. Recently, more complex scenarios are emerging that require higher data rates.

WASA sub-system is an appropriate example that collects large amount of information about the current state of the grid over wide area from electric substations as well as power transmission lines. The collected feedback is used for monitoring, controlling and protecting all the sub-systems.

7. IANA Considerations

There are no IANA considerations related to this document.

8. Security Considerations

Security considerations are not directly applicable to this document. The use cases will use the security requirements described in the protocol specifications.

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Appendix A. Design Space Dimensions for 6lo Deployment

The [RFC6568] lists the dimensions used to describe the design space of wireless sensor networks in the context of the 6LoWPAN working group. The design space is already limited by the unique characteristics of a LoWPAN (e.g. low power, short range, low bit rate). In [RFC6568], the following design space dimensions are described: Deployment, Network size, Power source, Connectivity, Multi-hop communication, Traffic pattern, Mobility, Quality of Service (QoS). However, in this document, the following design space dimensions are considered:

- o Deployment/Bootstrapping: 6lo nodes can be connected randomly, or in an organized manner. The bootstrapping has different characteristics for each link layer technology.
- o Topology: Topology of 6lo networks may inherently follow the characteristics of each link layer technology. Point-to-point, star, tree or mesh topologies can be configured, depending on the link layer technology considered.
- o L2-Mesh or L3-Mesh: L2-mesh and L3-mesh may inherently follow the characteristics of each link layer technology. Some link layer technologies may support L2-mesh and some may not support.
- o Multi-link subnet, single subnet: The selection of multi-link subnet and single subnet depends on connectivity and the number of 6lo nodes.
- o Data rate: Typically, the link layer technologies of 6lo have low rate of data transmission. But, by adjusting the MTU, it can deliver higher upper layer data rate.
- o Buffering requirements: Some 6lo use case may require more data rate than the link layer technology support. In this case, a buffering mechanism to manage the data is required.
- o Security and Privacy Requirements: Some 6lo use case can involve transferring some important and personal data between 6lo nodes. In this case, high-level security support is required.

- o Mobility across 6lo networks and subnets: The movement of 6lo nodes depends on the 6lo use case. If the 6lo nodes can move or moved around, a mobility management mechanism is required.
- o Time synchronization requirements: The requirement of time synchronization of the upper layer service is dependent on the 6lo use case. For some 6lo use case related to health service, the measured data must be recorded with exact time and must be transferred with time synchronization.
- o Reliability and QoS: Some 6lo use case requires high reliability, for example real-time service or health-related services.
- o Traffic patterns: 6lo use cases may involve various traffic patterns. For example, some 6lo use case may require short data length and random transmission. Some 6lo use case may require continuous data and periodic data transmission.
- o Security Bootstrapping: Without the external operations, 6lo nodes must have the security bootstrapping mechanism.
- o Power use strategy: to enable certain use cases, there may be requirements on the class of energy availability and the strategy followed for using power for communication [RFC7228]. Each link layer technology defines a particular power use strategy which may be tuned [RFC8352]. Readers are expected to be familiar with [RFC7228] terminology.
- o Update firmware requirements: Most 6lo use cases will need a mechanism for updating firmware. In these cases support for over the air updates are required, probably in a broadcast mode when bandwidth is low and the number of identical devices is high.
- o Wired vs. Wireless: Plenty of 6lo link layer technologies are wireless, except MS/TP and PLC. The selection of wired or wireless link layer technology is mainly dependent on the requirement of 6lo use cases and the characteristics of wired/wireless technologies. For example, some 6lo use cases may require easy and quick deployment, whereas others may need a continuous source of power.

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