

Optimized 6LoWPAN Fragmentation Header for LPWAN

draft-gomez-lpwan-fragmentation-header-01

Carles Gomez, Josep Paradells

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC)/Fundació i2cat

carlesgo@entel.upc.edu

Jon Crowcroft

University of Cambridge

With the support of Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y
Deporte, through the José Castillejo grant CAS15/00336

Remote presentation
IETF 95 – Buenos Aires, Apr¹2015

Motivation (I/II)

- 6LoWPAN fragmentation (RFC 4944)
 - IPv6 MTU requirement (1280 bytes)
 - IEEE 802.15.4 (maximum frame size of 127 bytes)
 - 4-byte header (1st fragment)
 - 5-byte header (subsequent fragments)
- However, some LPWAN technologies:
 - Lack of L2 fragmentation support
 - Maximum payload size one order of magnitude less
 - Bit rate several orders of magnitude less
 - Further limited message rate
 - E.g. due to regulatory constraints on the duty cycle

Motivation (II/II)

- RFC 4944 fragmentation header
 - May represent high overhead for LPWAN
- Furthermore, the RFC 4944 offset field is expressed in increments of 8 octets
 - Only supports L2 payload size ≥ 13 bytes
 - However, there are LPWAN technologies with a shorter maximum payload size

Proposed new format

- 6LoWPAN Fragmentation Header for LPWANs (6LoFHL)
- First fragment

1		2														
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3																
+ +																
1 1 0 0 1				datagram_size		1 1 0 0 1				datagram_tag						
+ +																

- Subsequent fragments

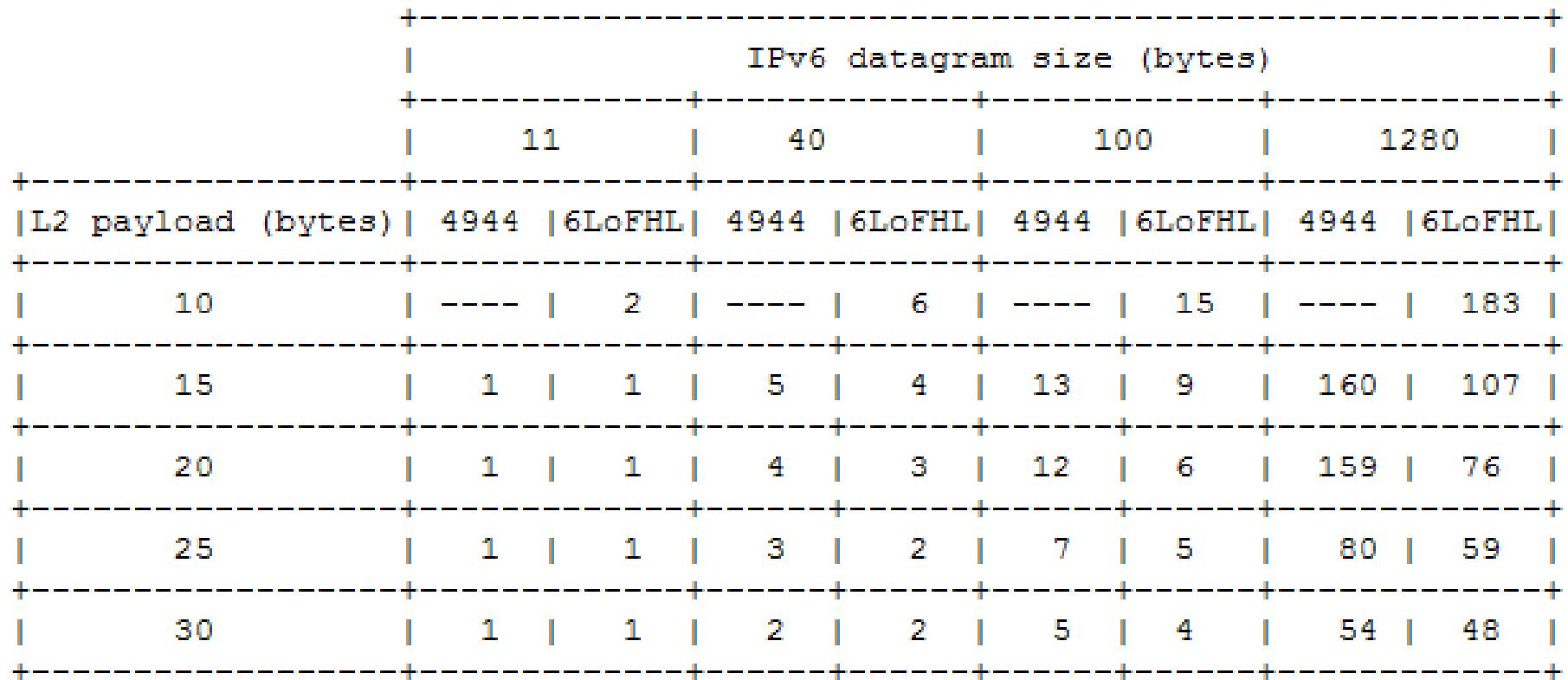
1		2														
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3																
+ +																
1 1 0 1 0				datagram_offset		1 1 0 1 0				datagram_tag						
+ +																

Changes from RFC 4944 and rationale

- `datagram_size` field only included in the first fragment
 - Reordering is less likely in (star topology) LPWAN than in a mesh network
 - The format still supports reordering...
- `datagram_tag` field size reduced to 1 byte
 - Ambiguities due to wrapping not expected
 - Low message rate in LPWAN
- `datagram_offset` increased from 8 bits to 11 bits
 - Allows to express the offset in 1-byte increments

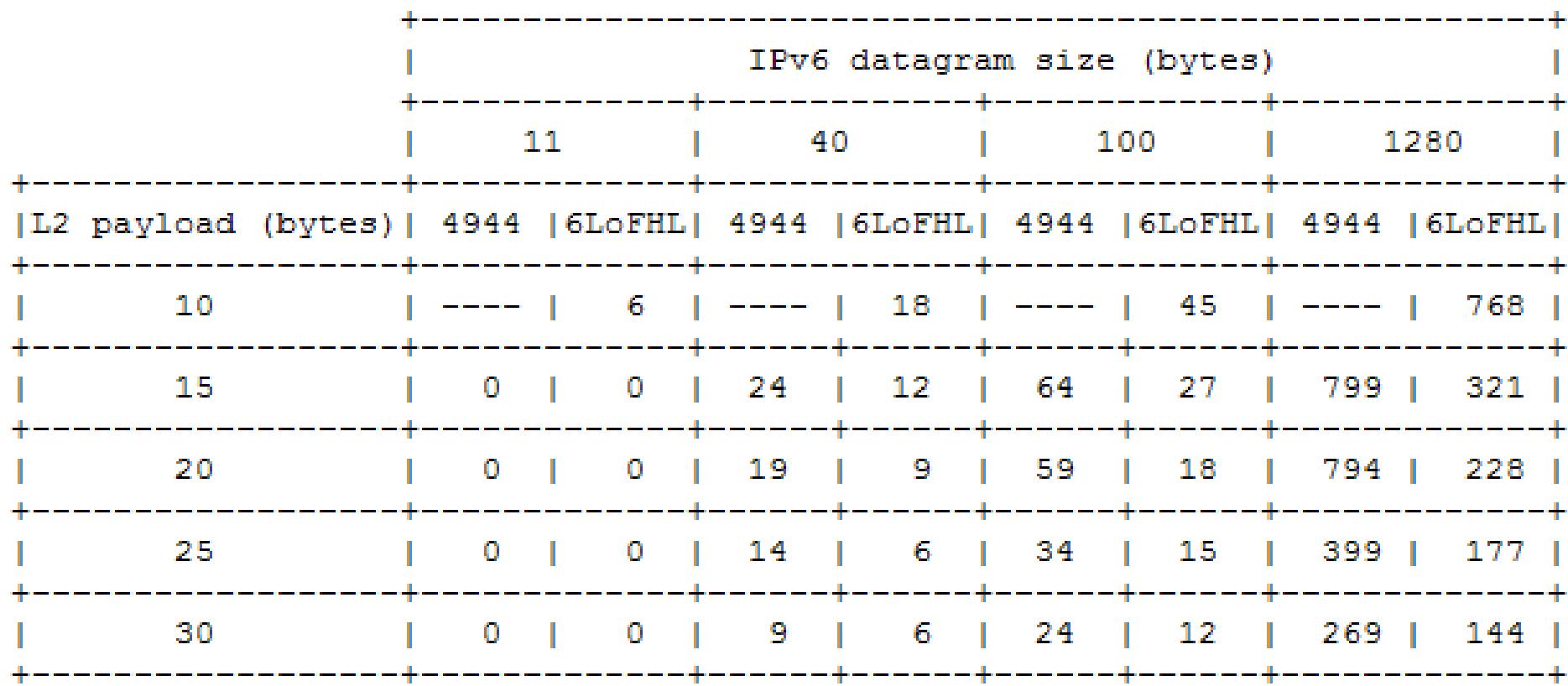
Benefits of 6LoFHL (I/II)

- Simple, byte-exact, short format
 - Supports maximum L2 payloads ≥ 4 bytes
- Overhead (L2 data units)



Benefits of 6LoFHL (II/II)

- Overhead (adaptation layer fragmentation header bytes)



Several considerations

- IANA: 6LoFHL allocates 16 Dispatch values:
 - 11001 000 through 11001 111
 - 11010 000 through 11010 111
- Security considerations
 - TBD

Thanks!

Questions?

Carles Gomez, Josep Paradells

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC)/Fundació i2cat

carlesgo@entel.upc.edu

Jon Crowcroft

University of Cambridge

With the support of Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y
Deporte, through the José Castillejo grant CAS15/00336

Remote presentation
IETF 95 – Buenos Aires, Apr⁹2015

Back-up slide: RFC 4944 fragmentation header format

- First fragment

1	2	3							
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1							
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									
1 1 0 0 0	datagram_size		datagram_tag						
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									

- Subsequent fragments

1	2	3							
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1							
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									
1 1 1 0 0	datagram_size		datagram_tag						
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									
datagram_offset									
+-----+-----+-----+									