6LoWPAN Tutorial
IP on IEEE 802.15.4
Low-Power Wireless Networks

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IEEE 802.15.4 - The New IP Link

- 1% of 802.11 power, easier to embed, as easy to use.

- Please refer to the RFC4944 for definitive reference
THE Question

• If Wireless Sensor Networks represent a future of “billions of information devices embedded in the physical world,”

• why don’t they run THE standard internetworking protocol?
The Answer

• They should!

• Substantially advances the state-of-the-art in both domains.
• Implementing IP requires tackling the general case, not just a specific operational slice
  – Interoperability with all other potential IP network links
  – Potential to name and route to any IP-enabled device within security domain
  – Robust operation despite external factors
    • Coexistence, interference, errant devices, ...
• While meeting the critical embedded wireless requirements
  – High reliability and adaptability
  – Long lifetime on limited energy
  – Manageability of many devices
  – Within highly constrained resources
Many Advantages of IP

• **Extensive interoperability**
  – Other wireless embedded 802.15.4 network devices
  – Devices on any other IP network link (WiFi, Ethernet, GPRS, Serial lines, …)
• **Established security**
  – Authentication, access control, and firewall mechanisms
  – Network design and policy determines access, not the technology
• **Established naming, addressing, translation, lookup, discovery**
• **Established proxy architectures for higher-level services**
  – NAT, load balancing, caching, mobility
• **Established application level data model and services**
  – HTTP/HTML/XML/SOAP/REST, Application profiles
• **Established network management tools**
  – Ping, Traceroute, SNMP, … OpenView, NetManager, Ganglia, …
• **Transport protocols**
  – End-to-end reliability in addition to link reliability
• **Most “industrial” (wired and wireless) standards support an IP option**
Leverage existing standards, rather than “reinventing the wheel”

- RFC 768 UDP - User Datagram Protocol [1980]
- RFC 792 ICMPv4 – Internet Control Message Protocol [1981]
- RFC 862 Echo Protocol [1983]
- RFC 1101 DNS Encoding of Network Names and Other Types [1989]
- RFC 1191 IPv4 Path MTU Discovery [1990]
- RFC 2131 DHCPv4 - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol [1997]
- RFC 2375 IPv6 Multicast Address Assignments [1998]
- RFC 2460 IPv6 [1998]
- RFC 2765 Stateless IP/ICMP Translation Algorithm (SIIT) [2000]
- RFC 3068 An Anycast Prefix for 6to4 Relay Routers [2001]
- RFC 3307 Allocation Guidelines for IPv6 Multicast Addresses [2002]
- RFC 3315 DHCPv6 - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 [2003]
- RFC 3484 Default Address Selection for IPv6 [2003]
- RFC 3587 IPv6 Global Unicast Address Format [2003]
- RFC 3819 Advice for Internet Subnetwork Designers [2004]
- RFC 4007 IPv6 Scoped Address Architecture [2005]
- RFC 4193 Unique Local IPv6 Unicast Addresses [2005]
- RFC 4291 IPv6 Addressing Architecture [2006]
- RFC 4443 ICMPv6 - Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv6 [2006]
- RFC 4861 Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 [2007]
- RFC 4944 Transmission of IPv6 Packets over IEEE 802.15.4 Networks [2007]
Key Factors for IP over 802.15.4

• Header
  – Standard IPv6 header is 40 bytes [RFC 2460]
  – Entire 802.15.4 MTU is 127 bytes [IEEE 802.15.4]
  – Often data payload is small

• Fragmentation
  – Interoperability means that applications need not know the constraints of physical links that might carry their packets
  – IP packets may be large, compared to 802.15.4 max frame size
  – IPv6 requires all links support 1280 byte packets [RFC 2460]

• Allow link-layer mesh routing under IP topology
  – 802.15.4 subnets may utilize multiple radio hops per IP hop
  – Similar to LAN switching within IP routing domain in Ethernet

• Allow IP routing over a mesh of 802.15.4 nodes
  – Options and capabilities already well-defines
  – Various protocols to establish routing tables

• Energy calculations and 6LoWPAN impact
IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format

- Low Bandwidth (250 kbps), low power (1 mW) radio
- Moderately spread spectrum (QPSK) provides robustness
- Simple MAC allows for general use
  - Many TinyOS-based protocols (MintRoute, LQI, BVR, …), TinyAODV, Zigbee, SP100.11, Wireless HART, …
  - 6LoWPAN => IP
- Choice among many semiconductor suppliers
- Small Packets to keep packet error rate low and permit media sharing
RFC 3189 - "Advice for Internet Sub-Network Designers"

• Total end-to-end interactive response time should not exceed human perceivable delays

• Lack of broadcast capability impedes or, in some cases, renders some protocols inoperable (e.g. DHCP). Broadcast media can also allow efficient operation of multicast, a core mechanism of IPv6

• Link-layer error recovery often increases end-to-end performance. However, it should be lightweight and need not be perfect, only good enough

• Sub-network designers should minimize delay, delay variance, and packet loss as much as possible

• Sub-networks operating at low speeds or with small MTUs should compress IP and transport-level headers (TCP and UDP)
6LoWPAN Format Design

- Orthogonal stackable header format
- Almost no overhead for the ability to interoperate and scale.
- Pay for only what you use

**IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format**

- D pan
- Dst EUID 64
- S pan
- Src EUID 64
- preamble
- SFD
- Len
- FCF
- DSN
- Dst16
- Src16
- Max 127 bytes

**IETF 6LoWPAN Format**

- Dispatch: coexistence
- Header compression
- Mesh (L2) routing
- Message > Frame fragmentation

**Network Header**

**Application Data**

- IP
- UDP
- Fchk
6LoWPAN - The First Byte

- Coexistence with other network protocols over same link
- Header dispatch - understand what’s coming

**IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format**

- D pan
- Dst EUID 64
- S pan
- Src EUID 64

**IETF 6LoWPAN Format**

- Network Header
- Application Data

- 00: Not a LoWPAN frame
- 01: LoWPAN IPv6 addressing header
- 10: LoWPAN mesh header
- 11: LoWPAN fragmentation header
6LoWPAN - IPv6 Header

IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format

IETF 6LoWPAN Format

Uncompressed IPv6 address [RFC2460] 40 bytes

HC1 Link-Local Communication

HC1g Global Communication

Fully compressed: 1 byte remains from uncompressed header

Source address: derived from link address or common prefix
Destination address: derived from link address or common prefix
Traffic Class & Flow Label: zero
Next header: UDP, TCP, or ICMP
Hop Limit: uncompressed
IPv6 Header Compression

- Link local => derive from 802.15.4 header

In 802.15.4 header
- Payload Length
- Next Header
- Hop Limit

IPv6 Header (version 6)
- Version
- Traffic Class
- Flow Label

IP Header uncompressed

HC1 Compressed IPv6 Header
For Link-Local Communication

- Source prefix compressed (to L2)
- Source interface identifier compressed (to L2)
- Destination prefix compressed (to L2)
- Destination interface identified compressed (to L2)
- Traffic and Flow Label zero (compressed)
- Next Header
  - 00 uncompressed, 01 UDP, 10 TCP, 11 ICMP
- Additional HC2 compression header follows

Zero or more uncompressed fields follow in order

- Efficient communication with link-local IPv6 addresses
- IPv6 address <prefix64 || interface id> for nodes in 802.15.4 subnet derived from the link address.
  - PAN ID maps to a unique IPv6 prefix
  - Interface identifier generated from EUI-64 or short address
- Hop Limit is the only incompressible IPv6 header field
HC1g Compressed IPv6 Header
For Global Communication

- Source prefix compressed (common prefix assumed)
- Destination prefix compressed (common prefix assumed)
- Traffic and Flow Label zero (compressed)
- Next Header
- Additional HC2 compression header follows

Zero or more uncompressed fields follow in order

- Efficient communication with routable IPv6 addresses
- PAN ID maps to a unique IPv6 prefix
  - Common prefix derived from PAN ID
  - Interface identifier generated from EUI-64 or short address
- Hop Limit is the only incompressible IPv6 header field

Still in draft: http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-hui-6lowpan-hc1g-00
6LoWPAN: Compressed IPv6 Header

IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format

- preamble
- FCF
- Dst EUID 64
- Src EUID 64
- D pan
- S pan
- Dst16
- Src16
- Fchk

IETF 6LoWPAN Format

- 01 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
- HC1
- uncompressed v6 fields

“Compressed IPv6”
“how it is compressed”

- Non 802.15.4 local addresses
- non-zero traffic & flow
  - rare and optional
6LoWPAN - Compressed / UDP

IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D pan</th>
<th>Dst EUID 64</th>
<th>S pan</th>
<th>Src EUID 64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IETF 6LoWPAN Format

Dispatch: Compressed IPv6

HC1: Source & Dest Local, next hdr=UDP

IP: Hop limit

UDP: 8-byte header (uncompressed)
L4 - UDP/ICMP Headers (8 bytes)

UDP Header

Source Port

Destination Port

Length

Checksum

P + [0..15]

P + [0..15]

from 15.4 header

ICMP Header

Type

Code

Checksum

Other message specific information...

P + [0..15]
**6LoWPAN - Compressed / Compressed UDP**

**IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format**

- D pan: Destination PAN
- Dst EUID 64: Destination EUID
- S pan: Source PAN
- Src EUID 64: Source EUID

**IETF 6LoWPAN Format**

- Dispatch: Compressed IPv6
- HC1: Source & Dest Local, next hdr=UDP
- IP: Hop limit
- UDP: HC2+3-byte header (compressed)
  - source port = \( P + 4 \) bits, \( p = 61616 \) (0xF0B0)
  - destination port = \( P + 4 \) bits
6LoWPAN / Zigbee Comparison

IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format

- D pan: Destination PAN ID
- Dst EUID 64: Destination Endpoint ID
- S pan: Source PAN ID
- Src EUID 64: Source Endpoint ID
- preamble: Preamble
- SFD: Source Frame Delimiter
- Len: Frame Length
- FCF: Frame Control Field
- DSN: Destination Sequence Number
- Dst16: Destination Endpoint Identifier
- Src16: Source Endpoint Identifier
- D pan Dst: Destination PAN ID and Destination Endpoint Identifier
- EUID 64: 64-bit Endpoint Identifier
- Fchk: Frame Checksum

IETF 6LoWPAN Format

Network Header

- D ep: Destination Endpoint (like UDP port)
- clstr: Cluster Identifier
- prof: Profile Identifier
- S ep: Source Endpoint
- APS: APS Counter (sequence to prevent duplicates)

Application Data

Zigbee APDU Frame Format

- fcrtl: Frame Control bit fields
- D ep: Destination Endpoint (like UDP port)
- clstr: Cluster Identifier
- prof: Profile Identifier
- S ep: Source Endpoint
- APS: APS Counter (sequence to prevent duplicates)

*** Typical configuration. Larger and smaller alternative forms exist.
6LoWPAN - Compressed / ICMP

**IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format**

- D pan: Destination PAN ID
- Dst EUID 64: Destination EUI-64
- S pan: Source PAN ID
- Src EUID 64: Source EUI-64

**IETF 6LoWPAN Format**

- **Dispatch:** Compressed IPv6
- **HC1:** Source & Dest Local, next hdr=ICMP
- **IP:** Hops Limit
- **ICMP:** 8-byte header
L4 - TCP Header (20 bytes)

TCP Header

Byte Offset
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Source Port
Destination Port
Sequence Number
Acknowledgment Number
Offset
Reserved
TCP Flags
Window
Offset
Checksum
Urgent Pointer
TCP Options (optional)
6LoWPAN - Compressed / TCP

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- Len
- FCF
- Dst16
- Src16
- D pan
- Dst
- EUID 64
- S pan
- Src
- EUID 64
- Fchk
- Network Header
- Application Data
- Max 127 bytes

IETF 6LoWPAN Format

- Dispatch: Compressed IPv6
- HC1: Source & Dest Local, next hdr=TCP
- IP: Hops Limit
- TCP: 20-byte header
Key Points for IP over 802.15.4

• Header overhead
  – Standard IPv6 header is 40 bytes [RFC 2460]
  – Entire 802.15.4 MTU is 127 bytes [IEEE std]
  – Often data payload is small

• Fragmentation
  – Interoperability means that applications need not know the constraints of physical links that might carry their packets
  – IP packets may be large, compared to 802.15.4 max frame size
  – IPv6 requires all links support 1280 byte packets [RFC 2460]

• Allow link-layer mesh routing under IP topology
  – 802.15.4 subnets may utilize multiple radio hops per IP hop
  – Similar to LAN switching within IP routing domain in Ethernet

• Allow IP routing over a mesh of 802.15.4 nodes
  – Localized internet of overlapping subnets

• Energy calculations and 6LoWPAN impact
Fragmentation

• All fragments of an IP packet carry the same “tag”
  – Assigned sequentially at source of fragmentation
• Each specifies tag, size, and position
• Do not have to arrive in order
• Time limit for entire set of fragments (60s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First fragment</th>
<th>Rest of the fragments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 0 0 0</td>
<td>11 1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tag</td>
<td>tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offset</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6LoWPAN - Example
Fragmented / Compressed / Compressed UDP

IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format

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<tr>
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<th>Src EUID 64</th>
</tr>
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</table>

IETF 6LoWPAN Format

Dispatch: Fragmented, First Fragment, Tag, Size
Dispatch: Compressed IPv6

HC1: Source & Dest Local, next hdr=UDP
IP: Hop limit
UDP: HC2+3-byte header (compressed)
Key Points for IP over 802.15.4

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“Mesh Under” Header

- Originating node and Final node specified by either short (16 bit) or EUID (64 bit) 802.15.4 address
  - In addition to IP source and destination
- Hops Left (up to 14 hops, then add byte)
- Mesh protocol determines node at each mesh hop

LoWPAN mesh header

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>hops left</th>
<th>orig. addr (16/64)</th>
<th>final. addr (16/64)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

final short address
originator short address
6LoWPAN - Example
Mesh / Compressed / Compressed UDP

IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format

IETF 6LoWPAN Format

Dispatch: Mesh under, orig short, final short
Mesh: orig addr, final addr
Dispatch: Compressed IPv6
HC1: Source & Dest Local, next hdr=UDP
IP: Hop limit
UDP: HC2+3-byte header
6LoWPAN - Example
Mesh / Fragmented / Compressed / UDP

IEEE 802.15.4 Frame Format

IETF 6LoWPAN Format

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Mesh: orig addr, final addr
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- **Energy calculations and 6LoWPAN impact**
IP-Based Multi-Hop Routing

- IP has always done “multi-hop”
  - Routers connect sub-networks to one another
  - The sub-networks may be the same or different physical links

- Routers utilize routing tables to determine which node represents the “next hop” toward the destination

- Routing protocols establish and maintain proper routing tables
  - Routers exchange messages using more basic communication capabilities
  - Different routing protocols are used in different situations
  - RIP, OSPF, IGP, BGP, AODV, OLSR, …

- IP routing over 6LoWPAN links does not require additional header information at 6LoWPAN layer
### IPv6 Address Auto-Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>64-bit Prefix</th>
<th>64-bit Suffix or Interface Identifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Link Local</td>
<td>EUID - 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pan* 00-FF-FE-00 short</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

802.15.4 Address

**PAN** - complement the “Universal/Local" (U/L) bit, which is the next-to-lowest order bit of the first octet
Key Points for IP over 802.15.4

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- **Energy calculations and 6LoWPAN impact**
Energy Efficiency

• Battery capacity typically rated in Amp-hours
  – Chemistry determines voltage
  – AA Alkaline: ~2,000 mAh = 7,200,000 mAs
  – D Alkaline: ~15,000 mAh = 54,000,000 mAs

• Unit of effort: mAs
  – multiply by voltage to get energy (joules)

• Lifetime
  – 1 year = 31,536,000 secs
  ⇒ 228 uA average current on AA
  ⇒ 72,000,000 packets TX or Rcv @ 100 uAs per TX or Rcv
  ⇒ 2 packets per second for 1 year if no other consumption
Energy Profile of a Transmission

Datasheet Analysis

- Power up oscillator & radio
- Configure radio
- Clear Channel Assessment, Encrypt and Load TX buffer
- Transmit packet
- Switch to rcv mode, listen, receive ACK
Low Impact of 6LoWPAN on Lifetime - Comparison to *Raw* 802.15.4 Frame

Energy Cost of Packet Communication vs. Data Size

- RCV 6LoWPAN Local <= Global
- RCV 6LoWPAN Local <= Local
- RCV Raw 802.15.4
- TX 6LoWPAN Local => Global
- TX 6LoWPAN Local => Local
- TX Raw 802.15.4

Energy Δ for fixed payload

Max Payload

- * fully compressed header
- * additional 16-byte IPv6 address
Rest of the Energy Story

- Energy cost of communication has four parts
  - Transmission
  - Receiving
  - Listening (staying ready to receive)
  - Overhearing (packets destined for others)

- The increase in header size to support IP over 802.15.4 results in a small increase in transmit and receive costs
  - Both infrequent in long term monitoring

- The dominant cost is listening! – regardless of format.
  - Can only receive if transmission happens when radio is on, “listening”
  - Critical factor is not collisions or contention, but when and how to listen
  - Preamble sampling, low-power listening and related listen “all the time” in short gulps and pay extra on transmission
  - TDMA, FPS, TSMP and related communication scheduling listen only now and then in long gulps. Transmission must wait for listen slot. Clocks must be synchronized. Increase delay to reduce energy consumption.
Conclusion

- 6LoWPAN turns IEEE 802.15.4 into the next IP-enabled link
- Provides open-systems based interoperability among low-power devices over IEEE 802.15.4
- Provides interoperability between low-power devices and existing IP devices, using standard routing techniques
- Paves the way for further standardization of communication functions among low-power IEEE 802.15.4 devices
- Offers watershed leverage of a huge body of IP-based operations, management and communication services and tools
- Great ability to work within the resource constraints of low-power, low-memory, low-bandwidth devices like WSN
Frequently Asked Questions
How does 6LoWPAN compare to Zigbee, SP100.11a, ...?

• Zigbee
  – Only defines communication between 15.4 nodes (“layer 2” in IP terms), not the rest of the network (other links, other nodes).
  – Defines new upper layers, all the way to the application, similar to IRDA, USB, and Bluetooth, rather utilizing existing standards.
  – Specification in progress (Zigbee 2006 incompatible with Zigbee 1.0, Zigbee Pro just finalized)
  – Code size for full featured stack is 90KB vs. 30KB for 6LoWPAN

• SP100.11a
  – seeks to address a variety of links, including 15.4, 802.11, WiMax, and future “narrow band frequency hoppers”.
  – Specification is still in the early stages, but it would seem to need to redefine much of what is already defined with IP.
  – Much of the emphasis is on the low-level media arbitration using TDMA techniques (like token ring) rather than CSMA (like ethernet and wifi). This issue is orthogonal to the frame format.

• 6LoWPAN defines how established IP networking layers utilize the 15.4 link.
  – it enables 15.4 ↔ 15.4 and 15.4 ↔ non-15.4 communication
  – It enables the use of a broad body of existing standards as well as higher level protocols, software, and tools.
  – It is a focused extension to the suite of IP technologies that enables the use of a new class of devices in a familiar manner.
Do I need IP for my stand-alone network?

• Today, essentially all computing devices use IP network stacks to communicate with other devices, whether they form an isolated stand-alone network, a privately accessible portion of a larger enterprise, or publicly accessible hosts.
  – When all the devices form a subnet, no routing is required, but everything works in just the same way.

• The software, the tools, and the standards utilize IP and the layers above it, not the particular physical link underneath.

• The value of making it “all the same” far outweighs the moderate overheads.

• 6LoWPAN eliminates the overhead where it matters most.
Will the “ease of access” with IP mean less security?

• No.

• The most highly sensitive networks use IP internally, but are completely disconnected from all other computers.

• IP networks in all sorts of highly valued settings are protected by establishing very narrow, carefully managed points of interconnection.
  – Firewalls, DMZs, access control lists, …

• Non-IP nodes behind a gateway that is on a network are no more secure than the gateway device. And those devices are typically numerous, and use less than state-of-the-art security technology.

• 802.15.4 provides built-in AES128 encryption which is enabled beneath IP, much like WPA on 802.11.
Does using 6LoWPAN mean giving up deterministic timing behavior?

• No.

• Use of the 6LoWPAN format for carrying traffic over 802.15.4 links is orthogonal to whether those links are scheduled deterministically.
  – Deterministic media access control (MAC) can be implemented as easily with 6LoWPAN as with any other format.

• There is a long history of such TDMA mechanisms with IP, including Token Ring and FDDI.
  – MAC protocols, such as FPS and TSMP, extend this to a mesh.
  – Ultimately, determinacy requires load limits and sufficient headroom to cover potential losses.
  – Devices using different MACs on the same link (TDMA vs CSMA) may not be able to communicate, even though the packet formats are the same.
Is 6LoWPAN less energy efficient than proprietary protocols?

• No.

• Other protocols carry similar header information for addressing and routing, but in a more ad hoc fashion.

• While IP requires that the general case must work, it permits extensive optimization for specific cases.

• 6LoWPAN optimizes within the low-power 802.15.4 subnet
  – More costly only when you go beyond that link.
  – Other protocols must provide analogous information (at application level) to instruct gateways.

• Ultimately, the performance is determined by the quality the implementation.
  – With IP’s open standards, companies must compete on performance and efficiency, rather than proprietary “lock in”
Do I need to run IPv6 instead of IPv4 on the rest of my network to use 6LoWPAN?

• No.

• IPv6 and IPv4 work together throughout the world using 4-6 translation.

• IPv6 is designed to support “billions” of non-traditional networked devices and is a cleaner design.
  – Actually easier to support on small devices, despite the larger addresses.

• The embedded 802.15.4 devices can speak IPv6 with the routers to the rest of the network providing 4-6 translation.
  – Such translation is already standardized and widely available.