

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO/
IEC/IEEE
8802-1AC

First edition
2018-04

AMENDMENT 1

**Information technology —
Telecommunications and information
exchange between systems — Local
and metropolitan area networks —**

**Part 1AC:
Media access control (MAC) service
definition**

**AMENDMENT 1: Support for ISO/IEC/
IEEE 8802-15-3**

*Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange
d'information entre systèmes — Réseaux locaux et métropolitains —*

Partie 1AC: Définition du service de contrôle d'accès au support (MAC)

AMENDEMENT 1: Support pour l'ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-15-3



Reference number
ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-1AC:2018/Amd.1:2023(E)

© IEEE 2021



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© IEEE 2023

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from IEEE at the address below.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc
3 Park Avenue, New York
NY 10016-5997, USA

Email: stds.ipr@ieee.org
Website: www.ieee.org

Published in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO/IEC documents should be noted. (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

IEEE Standards documents are developed within the IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board. The IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of the Institute and serve without compensation. While the IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, the IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see <https://patents.iec.ch>).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-1AC:2018/Amd.1 was prepared by the LAN/MAN of the IEEE Computer Society (as IEEE Std 802.1ACt-2021) and drafted in accordance with its editorial rules. It was adopted, under the “fast-track procedure” defined in the Partner Standards Development Organization cooperation agreement between ISO and IEEE, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-1AC:2018/AMD1:2023

IEEE Std 802.1ACct™-2021
(Amendment to IEEE Std 802.1AC™-2016
as amended by IEEE Std 802.1AC-2016/Cor 1-2018)

IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area networks—

Media Access Control (MAC) Service Definition

Amendment 1: Support for IEEE Std 802.15.3

Developed by the

LAN/MAN Standards Committee
of the
IEEE Computer Society

Approved 8 December 2021

IEEE SA Standards Board

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-1AC:2018/AMD1:2023

Abstract: The Internal Sublayer Service for the IEEE 802.15.3 MAC entity is defined in this amendment.

Keywords: ad-hoc network, IEEE 802.1AC, IEEE 802.15.3, Internal Sublayer Service, multi-media, wireless

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997, USA

Copyright © 2021 by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
All rights reserved. Published 17 December 2021. Printed in the United States of America.

IEEE and 802 are registered trademarks in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

PDF: ISBN 978-1-5044-8216-5 STD25119
Print: ISBN 978-1-5044-8217-2 STDPD25119

IEEE prohibits discrimination, harassment and bullying.

For more information, visit <http://www.ieee.org/web/aboutus/whatis/policies/p9-26.html>.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE Standards documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers, or a reference to this page (<https://standards.ieee.org/ipr/disclaimers.html>), appear in all standards and may be found under the heading “Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents.”

Notice and Disclaimer of Liability Concerning the Use of IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE Standards documents are developed within the IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE SA) Standards Board. IEEE develops its standards through an accredited consensus development process, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. IEEE Standards are documents developed by volunteers with scientific, academic, and industry-based expertise in technical working groups. Volunteers are not necessarily members of IEEE or IEEE SA, and participate without compensation from IEEE. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards.

IEEE makes no warranties or representations concerning its standards, and expressly disclaims all warranties, express or implied, concerning this standard, including but not limited to the warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose and non-infringement. In addition, IEEE does not warrant or represent that the use of the material contained in its standards is free from patent infringement. IEEE standards documents are supplied “AS IS” and “WITH ALL FAULTS.”

Use of an IEEE standard is wholly voluntary. The existence of an IEEE Standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEEE standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard.

In publishing and making its standards available, IEEE is not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity, nor is IEEE undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing any IEEE Standards document, should rely upon his or her own independent judgment in the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the appropriateness of a given IEEE standard.

IN NO EVENT SHALL IEEE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: THE NEED TO PROCURE SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE PUBLICATION, USE OF, OR RELIANCE UPON ANY STANDARD, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE AND REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH DAMAGE WAS FORESEEABLE.

Translations

The IEEE consensus development process involves the review of documents in English only. In the event that an IEEE standard is translated, only the English version published by IEEE is the approved IEEE standard.

Official statements

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with the IEEE SA Standards Board Operations Manual shall not be considered or inferred to be the official position of IEEE or any of its committees and shall not be considered to be, nor be relied upon as, a formal position of IEEE. At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that the presenter's views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position of IEEE, IEEE SA, the Standards Committee, or the Working Group.

Comments on standards

Comments for revision of IEEE Standards documents are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with IEEE or IEEE SA. However, **IEEE does not provide interpretations, consulting information, or advice pertaining to IEEE Standards documents.**

Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Since IEEE standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important that any responses to comments and questions also receive the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to comments, or questions except in those cases where the matter has previously been addressed. For the same reason, IEEE does not respond to interpretation requests. Any person who would like to participate in evaluating comments or in revisions to an IEEE standard is welcome to join the relevant IEEE working group. You can indicate interest in a working group using the Interests tab in the Manage Profile & Interests area of the [IEEE SA myProject system](#).¹ An IEEE Account is needed to access the application.

Comments on standards should be submitted using the [Contact Us](#) form.²

Laws and regulations

Users of IEEE Standards documents should consult all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with the provisions of any IEEE Standards document does not constitute compliance to any applicable regulatory requirements. Implementers of the standard are responsible for observing or referring to the applicable regulatory requirements. IEEE does not, by the publication of its standards, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and these documents may not be construed as doing so.

Data privacy

Users of IEEE Standards documents should evaluate the standards for considerations of data privacy and data ownership in the context of assessing and using the standards in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

¹ Available at: <https://development.standards.ieee.org/myproject-web/public/view.html#landing>.

² Available at: <https://standards.ieee.org/content/ieee-standards/en/about/contact/index.html>.

Copyrights

IEEE draft and approved standards are copyrighted by IEEE under US and international copyright laws. They are made available by IEEE and are adopted for a wide variety of both public and private uses. These include both use, by reference, in laws and regulations, and use in private self-regulation, standardization, and the promotion of engineering practices and methods. By making these documents available for use and adoption by public authorities and private users, IEEE does not waive any rights in copyright to the documents.

Photocopies

Subject to payment of the appropriate licensing fees, IEEE will grant users a limited, non-exclusive license to photocopy portions of any individual standard for company or organizational internal use or individual, non-commercial use only. To arrange for payment of licensing fees, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400; <https://www.copyright.com/>. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

Updating of IEEE Standards documents

Users of IEEE Standards documents should be aware that these documents may be superseded at any time by the issuance of new editions or may be amended from time to time through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata. An official IEEE document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any amendments, corrigenda, or errata then in effect.

Every IEEE standard is subjected to review at least every 10 years. When a document is more than 10 years old and has not undergone a revision process, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE standard.

In order to determine whether a given document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata, visit [IEEE Xplore](#) or [contact IEEE](#).³ For more information about the IEEE SA or IEEE's standards development process, visit the IEEE SA Website.

Errata

Errata, if any, for all IEEE standards can be accessed on the [IEEE SA Website](#).⁴ Search for standard number and year of approval to access the web page of the published standard. Errata links are located under the Additional Resources Details section. Errata are also available in [IEEE Xplore](#). Users are encouraged to periodically check for errata.

Patents

IEEE Standards are developed in compliance with the [IEEE SA Patent Policy](#).⁵

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken by the IEEE with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. If a patent holder or patent applicant has

³ Available at: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/browse/standards/collection/ieee>.

⁴ Available at: <https://standards.ieee.org/standard/index.html>.

⁵ Available at: <https://standards.ieee.org/about/sasb/patcom/materials.html>.

filed a statement of assurance via an Accepted Letter of Assurance, then the statement is listed on the IEEE SA Website at <https://standards.ieee.org/about/sasb/patcom/patents.html>. Letters of Assurance may indicate whether the Submitter is willing or unwilling to grant licenses under patent rights without compensation or under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination to applicants desiring to obtain such licenses.

Essential Patent Claims may exist for which a Letter of Assurance has not been received. The IEEE is not responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patents Claims, or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from the IEEE Standards Association.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

IEEE Standards do not guarantee or ensure safety, security, health, or environmental protection, or ensure against interference with or from other devices or networks. IEEE Standards development activities consider research and information presented to the standards development group in developing any safety recommendations. Other information about safety practices, changes in technology or technology implementation, or impact by peripheral systems also may be pertinent to safety considerations during implementation of the standard. Implementers and users of IEEE Standards documents are responsible for determining and complying with all appropriate safety, security, environmental, health, and interference protection practices and all applicable laws and regulations.

Participants

At the time this amendment was submitted to the IEEE SA Standards Board for approval, the IEEE 802.1 Working Group had the following membership:

Glenn Parsons, Chair
Jessy Rouyer, Vice Chair
Paul Congdon, Chair, Maintenance Task Group
James Gilb, Editor

Astrit Ademaj
 Ralf Assmann
 Rudy Belliardi
 Christian Boiger
 Paul Bottorff
 Radhakrishna Canchi
 David Chen
 Feng Chen
 Rodney Cummings
 Josef Dorr
 Hesham Elbakoury
 Anna Engelmann
 Thomas Enzinger
 Janos Farkas
 Donald Fedyk
 Norman Finn
 Geoffrey Garner
 Amrit Gopal
 Craig Gunther
 Marina Gutierrez
 Stephen Haddock
 Mark Hantel
 Jerome Henry
 Marc Holness
 Daniel Hopf

Woojung Huh
 Satoko Itaya
 Yoshihiro Ito
 Michael Karl
 Stephan Kehrer
 Randy Kelsey
 Gavin Lai
 James Lawlis
 Joao Lopes
 Lily Lv
 Christophe Mangin
 Scott Mansfield
 Kenichi Maruhashi
 Olaf Mater
 David McCall
 Larry McMillan
 John Messenger
 Hiroki Nakano
 Bob Noseworthy
 Hiroshi Ohue
 Donald R. Pannell
 Michael Potts
 Dieter Proell
 Wei Qiu
 Karen Randall

Maximilian Riegel
 Silvana Rodrigues
 Atsushi Sato
 Frank Schewe
 Michael Seaman
 Maik Seewald
 Ramesh Sivakolundu
 Johannes Specht
 Marius Stanica
 Guenter Steindl
 Liyang Sun
 Karim Traore
 Max Turner
 Balazs Varga
 Ganesh Venkatesan
 Tongtong Wang
 Xinyuan Wang
 Karl Weber
 Ludwig Winkel
 Jordon Woods
 Takahiro Yamaura
 Yue Yin
 Nader Zein
 William Zhao
 Helge Zinner

The following members of the individual balloting committee voted on this standard. Balloters may have voted for approval, disapproval, or abstention.

Christian Boiger
 Vern Brethour
 William Byrd
 Paul Cardinal
 Paul Congdon
 Charles Cook
 Abraham Freedman
 Devon Gayle
 James Gilb
 Marco Hernandez
 Werner Hoelzl
 Oliver Holland
 Raj Jain
 Pranav Jha
 Lokesh Kabra
 Piotr Karocki

Stephan Kehrer
 Randy Kelsey
 Stuart Kerry
 Evgeny Khorov
 Yongbum Kim
 Hyeong Ho Lee
 Jonathon McLendon
 Rajesh Murthy
 Satoshi Obara
 Glenn Parsons
 Banshi Patel
 Arumugam Paventhan
 Clinton Powell
 Dieter Proell
 R. K. Rannow
 Alon Regev

Maximilian Riegel
 Jessy Rouyer
 Ruben E. Salazar Cardozo
 Stephan Sand
 Guenter Steindl
 Eugene Stoudenmire
 Walter Struppler
 John Vergis
 Khurram Waheed
 Xiaohui Wang
 Stephen Webb
 Karl Weber
 Scott Willy
 Andreas Wolf
 Yu Yuan
 Oren Yuen

When the IEEE SA Standards Board approved this standard on 8 December 2021, it had the following membership:

Gary Hoffman, *Chair*
Jon Walter Rosdahl, *Vice Chair*
John D. Kulick, *Past Chair*
Konstantinos Karachalios, *Secretary*

Edward A. Addy
Doug Edwards
Ramy Ahmed Fathy
J. Travis Griffith
Thomas Koshy
Joseph L. Koepfinger*
David J. Law

Howard Li
Daozhuang Lin
Kevin Lu
Daleep C. Mohla
Chenhui Niu
Damir Novosel
Annette Reilly
Dorothy Stanley

Mehmet Ulema
Lei Wang
F. Keith Waters
Karl Weber
Sha Wei
Howard Wolfman
Daidi Zhong

*Member Emeritus

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-1AC:2018/Amd1:2023

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 802.1AC:2021, Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks—Media Access Control (MAC) Service Definition—Amendment 1: Support for IEEE Std 802.15.3.

This amendment to IEEE Std 802.1AC-2016 was developed to support the 100 Gb/s wireless switched point-to-point physical layer that was added to IEEE Std 802.15.3-2016 by the IEEE Std 802.15.3d-2017 amendment.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-1AC:2018/Amd.1:2023

Contents

2.	Normative references	12
4.	Acronyms and abbreviations	12
13.	Support of the Internal Sublayer Service by specific MAC procedures	12
	13.7 High Data Rate Wireless Multi-Media Networks convergence functions	12
	Annex A (informative) Bibliography	14

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-1AC:2018/AMD1:2023

IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area networks—

Media Access Control (MAC) Service Definition

Amendment 1: Support for IEEE Std 802.15.3

(This amendment is based on IEEE Std 802.1AC™-2016 as amended by IEEE Std 802.1AC-2016/Cor 1-2018.)

NOTE—The editing instructions contained in this amendment define how to merge the material contained therein into the existing base standard and its amendments to form the comprehensive standard.

The editing instructions are shown in ***bold italic***. Four editing instructions are used: change, delete, insert, and replace. ***Change*** is used to make corrections in existing text or tables. The editing instruction specifies the location of the change and describes what is being changed by using ~~strike through~~ (to remove old material) and underscore (to add new material). ***Delete*** removes existing material. ***Insert*** adds new material without disturbing the existing material. Deletions and insertions may require renumbering. If so, renumbering instructions are given in the editing instruction. ***Replace*** is used to make changes in figures or equations by removing the existing figure or equation and replacing it with a new one. Editing instructions, change markings, and this NOTE will not be carried over into future editions because the changes will be incorporated into the base standard.¹

¹ Notes in text, tables, and figures are given for information only and do not contain requirements needed to implement the standard.

2. Normative references

Insert the following reference into Clause 2 in alphanumeric order:

IEEE Std 802.15.3-2016™, IEEE Standard for High Data Rate Wireless Multi-Media Networks.^{2, 3}

4. Acronyms and abbreviations

Insert the following abbreviations into Clause 4 in alphanumeric order:

DEVID	device identifier ⁴
FCSL	frame convergence sublayer

13. Support of the Internal Sublayer Service by specific MAC procedures

Insert new subclause 13.7 at the end of Clause 13 as follows:

13.7 High Data Rate Wireless Multi-Media Networks convergence functions

Annex B of IEEE Std 802.15.3-2016 defines the frame convergence sublayer (FCSL) that interfaces to the MAC Service, including multiple service-specific convergence specifications. IEEE Std 802.15.3-2016 specifies the use of the EPD and does not support the use of the LPD. The FCSL is described in the following subclauses of that standard:

- The function of the EPD FCSL is described in B.2.
- The QoS aspects of the EPD FCSL SAP are defined in B.3.
- The EPD FCSL SAP is defined in B.4.

IEEE Std 802.15.3-2016 defines two MAC modes of operation, a piconet, consisting of one or more devices (up to approximately 250) and a pairnet, consisting of only 2 devices. In either case, the FCSL acts as a single interface to the underlying MAC Service.

When a device joins a piconet or a pairnet, it receives an 8-bit device identifier (DEVID) that is unique within the piconet or pairnet. The DEVID is used in most frames in place of the MAC address. However, a device is able to determine the associated MAC address of any device in the piconet or pairnet from the DEVID.

When the FCSL receives an M_UNITDATA.request primitive, it generates an IEEE Std 802.15.3 MAC SAP primitive as shown in Table 13-3.

² IEEE publications are available from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (<https://standards.ieee.org/>).

³ The IEEE standards or products referred to in Clause 2 are trademarks of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

⁴ DEVID is defined in IEEE Std 802.15.3 and should not be confused with the secure device identifier (DevID) from IEEE Std 802.1AR-2018 [B1a].