Abstract

The Static Context Header Compression (SCHC) specification describes generic header compression and fragmentation techniques for LPWAN (Low Power Wide Area Networks) technologies. SCHC is a generic mechanism designed for great flexibility, so that it can be adapted for any of the LPWAN technologies.

This document provides the adaptation of SCHC for use in LoRaWAN networks, and provides elements such as efficient parameterization and modes of operation.

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1. Introduction

The Static Context Header Compression (SCHC) specification [I-D.ietf-lpwan-ipv6-static-context-hc] describes generic header compression and fragmentation techniques that can be used on all LPWAN (Low Power Wide Area Networks) technologies defined in [I-D.ietf-lpwan-overview]. Even though those technologies share a great number of common features like start-oriented topologies, network architecture, devices with mostly quite predictable communications, etc; they do have some slight differences in respect of payload sizes, reactiveness, etc.

SCHC gives a generic framework that enables those devices to communicate with other Internet networks. However, for efficient
performance, some parameters and modes of operation need to be set appropriately for each of the LPWAN technologies.

This document describes the efficient parameters and modes of operation when SCHC is used over LoRaWAN networks.

2. Terminology

This section defines the terminology and acronyms used in this document. For all other definitions, please look up the SCHC specification [I-D.ietf-lpwan-ipv6-static-context-hc].

- DevEUI: an IEEE EUI-64 identifier used to identify the device during the procedure while joining the network (Join Procedure)
- DevAddr: a 32-bit non-unique identifier assigned to a device statically or dynamically after a Join Procedure (depending on the activation mode)
- TBD: all significant LoRaWAN-related terms.

3. Static Context Header Compression Overview

This section contains a short overview of Static Context Header Compression (SCHC). For a detailed description, refer to the full specification [I-D.ietf-lpwan-ipv6-static-context-hc].

Static Context Header Compression (SCHC) avoids context synchronization, which is the most bandwidth-consuming operation in other header compression mechanisms such as RoHC [RFC5795]. Based on the fact that the nature of data flows is highly predictable in LPWAN networks, some static contexts may be stored on the Device (Dev). The contexts must be stored in both ends, and it can either be learned by a provisioning protocol or by out of band means or it can be pre-provisioned, etc. The way the context is learned on both sides is out of the scope of this document.
Figure 1 represents the architecture for compression/decompression, it is based on \[I-D.ietf-lpwan-overview\] terminology. The Device is sending applications flows using IPv6 or IPv6/UDP protocols. These flows are compressed by an Static Context Header Compression Compressor/Decompressor (SCHC C/D) to reduce headers size. Resulting information is sent on a layer two (L2) frame to a LPWAN Radio Network (RG) which forwards the frame to a Network Gateway (NGW). The NGW sends the data to a SCHC C/D for decompression which shares the same rules with the Dev. The SCHC C/D can be located on the Network Gateway (NGW) or in another place as long as a tunnel is established between the NGW and the SCHC C/D. The SCHC C/D in both sides must share the same set of Rules. After decompression, the packet can be sent on the Internet to one or several LPWAN Application Servers (App).

The SCHC C/D process is bidirectional, so the same principles can be applied in the other direction.

In a LoRaWAN network, the RG is called a Gateway, the NGW is Network Server, and the SCHC C/D can be embedded in different places, for example in the Network Server and/or the Application Server.

Next steps for this section: detailed overview of the LoRaWAN architecture and its mapping to the SCHC architecture.

4. LoRaWAN Overview
4.1. Device classes (A, B, C) and interactions
   TBD

4.2. Device addressing
   TBD

4.3. General Message Types
   TBD

4.4. LoRaWAN MAC Frames
   TBD

5. SCHC over LoRaWAN

5.1. Rule ID management
   Rule ID can be stored and transported in the FPort field of the
   LoRaWAN MAC frame. TBD

5.2. IID computation
   TBD

5.3. Fragmentation
   TBD

5.3.1. Reliability options
   TBD

5.3.2. Supporting multiple window sizes
   TBD

5.3.3. Downlink fragment transmission
   TBD

5.3.4. SCHC behavior for devices in class A, B and C
   TBD
6. Security considerations

TBD

7. Acknowledgements

TBD

8. References

8.1. Normative References


8.2. Informative References


Appendix A. Examples

Appendix B. Note

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