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Introduction to Zigbee Technology

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1. Introduction

ZigBee is the most popular industry wireless mesh networking standard for connecting sensors, instrumentation and control systems. ZigBee, a specification for communication in a wireless personal area network (WPAN), has been called the "Internet of things." Theoretically, your ZigBee-enabled coffee maker can communicate with your ZigBee-enabled toaster. ZigBee is an open, global, packet-based protocol designed to provide an easy-to-use architecture for secure, reliable, low power wireless networks. ZigBee and IEEE 802.15.4 are low data rate wireless networking standards that can eliminate the costly and damage prone wiring in industrial control applications. Flow or process control equipment can be placed anywhere and still communicate with the rest of the system. It can also be moved, since the network doesn't care about the physical location of a sensor, pump or valve.

The ZigBee RF4CE standard enhances the IEEE 802.15.4 standard by providing a simple networking layer and standard application profiles that can be used to create interoperable multi-vendor consumer electronic solutions.

The benefits of this technology go far beyond, ZigBee applications include:

- Home and office automation
- Industrial automation
- Medical monitoring
- Low-power sensors
- HVAC control
- Plus many other control and monitoring uses

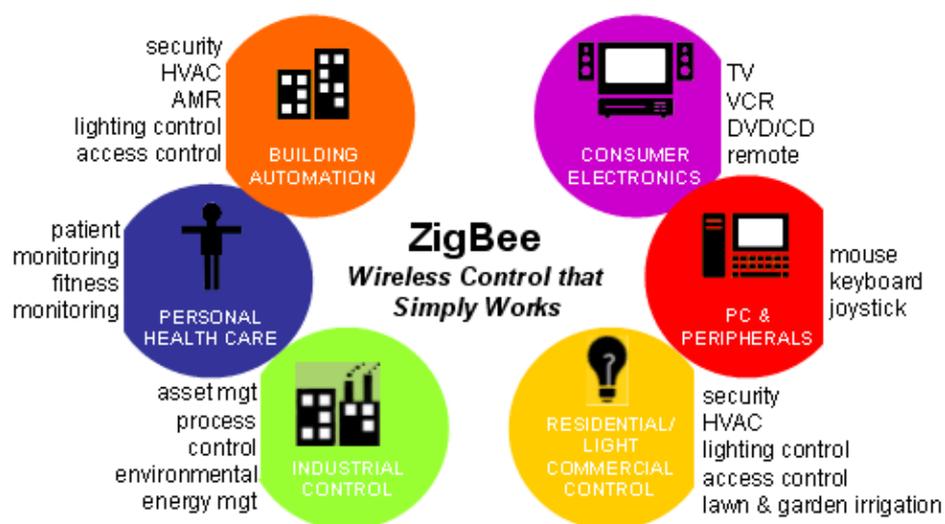


Figure 1: ZigBee Applications

ZigBee targets the application domain of low power, low duty cycle and low data rate requirement devices. Figure below shows the example of a ZigBee network.

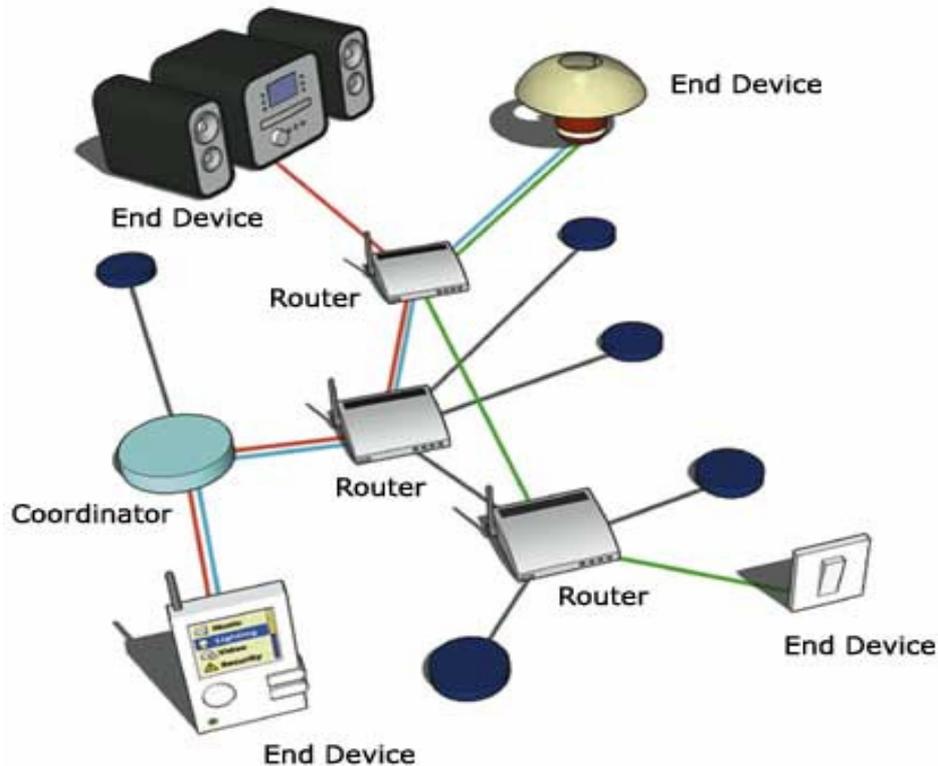


Figure 2: ZigBee Network

ZigBee is poised to become the global control/sensor network standard. It has been designed to provide the following features:

- Low power consumption, simply implemented
- Users expect batteries to last many months to years
- Bluetooth has many different modes and states depending upon your latency and power requirements such as sniff, park, hold, active, etc.; ZigBee/IEEE 802.15.4 has active (transmit/receive) or sleep
- Even mains powered equipment needs to be conscious of energy. ZigBee devices will be more ecological than its predecessors saving megawatts at it full deployment.

Low cost (device, installation, maintenance)

Low cost to the users means low device cost, low installation cost and low maintenance. ZigBee devices allow batteries to last up to years using primary cells (low cost) without any chargers (low cost and easy installation). ZigBee’s simplicity allows for inherent

configuration and redundancy of network devices provides low maintenance.

High density of nodes per network

ZigBee's use of the IEEE 802.15.4 PHY and MAC allows networks to handle any number of devices. This attribute is critical for massive sensor arrays and control networks.

Simple protocol, global implementation

ZigBee's protocol code stack is estimated to be about 1/4th of Bluetooth's or 802.11's. Simplicity is essential to cost, interoperability, and maintenance. The IEEE 802.15.4 PHY adopted by ZigBee has been designed for the 868 MHz band in Europe, the 915 MHz band in N America, Australia, etc; and the 2.4 GHz band is now recognized to be a global band accepted in almost all countries.

2. Wireless Communication

All wireless communication systems have the following components:

- Transmitter
- Receiver
- Antennas
- Path between the transmitter and the receiver

In short, the transmitter feeds a signal of encoded data modulated into RF waves into the antenna. The antenna radiates the signal through the air where it is picked up by the antenna of the receiver. The receiver demodulates the RF waves back into the encoded data stream sent by the transmitter.

2.2 Wireless Network Types

There are a number of different types of networks used in wireless communication. Network types are typically defined by size and location.

2.2.1 WPAN

A wireless personal area network (WPAN) is meant to span a small area such as a private home or an individual workspace. It is used to communicate over a relatively short distance. The specification does not preclude longer ranges being achieved with the trade-off of a lower data rate.

In contrast to other network types, there is little to no need for infrastructure with a WPAN.

Ad-hoc networking is one of the key concepts in WPANs. This allows devices to be part of the network temporarily; they can join and leave at will. This works well for mobile devices like PDAs, laptops and phones.

Some of the protocols employing WPAN include Bluetooth, ZigBee, Ultra-wideband (UWB) and IrDA. Each of these is optimized for particular applications or domains. ZigBee, with its sleepy, battery-powered end devices, is a perfect fit for wireless sensors. Typical ZigBee application domains include: agricultural, building and industrial automation, home control, medical monitoring, security and, lest we take ourselves too seriously, toys, toys and more toys.

2.2.2 WLAN

Wireless local area networks (WLANs) are meant to span a relatively small area, e.g., a house, a building, or a college campus. WLANs are becoming more prevalent as costs come down and standards improve.

A WLAN can be an extension of a wired local area network (LAN), its access point connected to a LAN technology such as Ethernet. A popular protocol for WLAN is 802.11, also known as Wi-Fi.

2.2.3 WWAN

A wireless wide area network (WAN) is meant to span a large area, such as a city, state or country. It makes use of telephone lines and satellite dishes as well as radio waves to transfer data.

2.3 Wireless Network Topologies

This section discusses the network topologies supported by the IEEE 802.15.4 and ZigBee specifications. The topology of a network describes how the nodes are connected, either physically or logically.

The physical topology is a geometrical shape resulting from the physical links from node to node, as shown in the figure below. The logical topology maps the flow of data between the nodes.

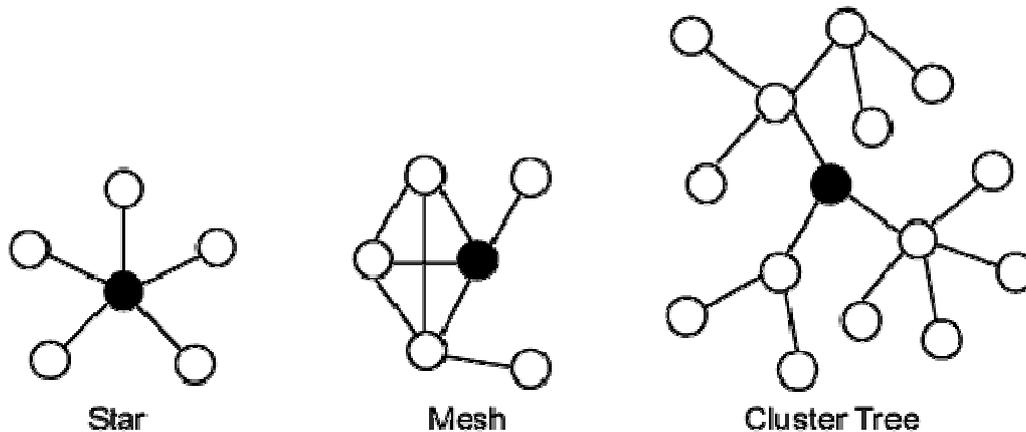


Figure 3: ZigBee Network Topology

IEEE 802.15.4 supports star and peer-to-peer topologies. The ZigBee specification supports star and two kinds of peer-to-peer topologies, mesh and cluster tree.

ZigBee-compliant devices are sometimes specified as supporting point-to-point and point-to-multipoint topologies.

2.4 Wireless Standards

The demand for wireless solutions continues to grow and with it new standards have come forward and other existing standards have strengthened their position in the marketplace. This section compares three popular wireless standards being used today and lists some of the design considerations that differentiate them.

Comparison of Wireless Standards			
Wireless Parameter	Bluetooth	Wi-Fi	ZigBee
Frequency band	2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz
Physical/MAC layers	IEEE 802.15.1	IEEE 802.11b	IEEE 802.15.4
Range	9 m	75 to 90 m	Indoors: up to 30 m Outdoors (line of sight): up to 100 m
Current consumption	60 mA (Tx mode)	400 mA (Tx mode) 20 mA (Standby mode)	25-35 mA (Tx mode) 3 μ A (Standby mode)
Raw data rate	1 Mbps	11 Mbps	250 Kbps
Protocol stack size	250 KB	1 MB	32 KB 4 KB (for limited function end devices)
Typical network join time	>3 sec	variable, 1 sec typically	30 ms typically
Interference avoidance method	FHSS (frequency-hopping spread spectrum)	DSSS (direct-sequence spread spectrum)	DSSS (direct-sequence spread spectrum)
Minimum quiet bandwidth required	15 MHz (dynamic)	22 MHz (static)	3 MHz (static)
Maximum number of nodes per network	7	32 per access point	64 K
Number of channels	19	13	16

Each wireless standard addresses the needs of a different market segment. Choosing the best-fit wireless standard is a crucial step in the successful deployment of any wireless application. The requirements of your application will determine the wireless standard to choose.

2.5 Security in a Wireless Network

This section discusses the added security issues introduced by wireless networks. The salient fact that, signals are travelling through the air means that the communication is less secure than if they were travelling through wires. Someone seeking access to your network need not overcome the obstacle of tapping into physical wires. Anyone in range of the transmission can potentially listen on the channel.

Wireless or not, a network needs a security plan. The first thing to do is to decide what level of security is appropriate for the applications running on your network. For instance, a financial institution, such as a bank or credit union offering online account access would have substantially different security concerns than would a business owner offering free Internet access at a coffee shop.

2.5.1 Security Risks

After you have decided the level of security you need for your network, assess the potential security risks that exist.

- Who is in range of the wireless transmissions?
- Can unauthorized users join the network?
- What would an unauthorized user be able to do if they did join?
- Is sensitive data traveling over the wireless channel?

3. Zigbee Network Devices and their Operating Modes

Two types of devices can participate in a LR-WPAN: a full function device (FFD) and a reduced function device (RFD).

An RFD does not have routing capabilities. RFDs can be configured as end nodes only. They communicate with their parent, which is the node that allowed the RFD to join the network.

An FFD has routing capabilities and can be configured as the PAN coordinator. In a star network all nodes communicate with the PAN coordinator only so it does not matter if they are FFDs or RFDs. In a peer-to-peer network there is also one PAN coordinator, but there are other

FFDs which can communicate with not only the PAN coordinator, but also with other FFDs and RFDs.

There are three operating modes supported by IEEE 802.15.4: PAN coordinator, coordinator, and end device. FFDs can be configured for any of the operating modes. In ZigBee terminology the PAN coordinator is referred to as simply "coordinator." The IEEE term "coordinator" is the ZigBee term for "router."

3.1 How Zigbee Works?

ZigBee basically uses digital radios to allow devices to communicate with one another. A typical ZigBee network consists of several types of devices. A network coordinator is a device that sets up the network, is aware of all the nodes within its network, and manages both the information about each node as well as the information that is being transmitted/received within the network. Every ZigBee network must contain a network coordinator. Other Full Function Devices (FFD's) may be found in the network, and these devices support all of the 802.15.4 functions. They can serve as network coordinators, network routers, or as devices that interact with the physical world. The final device found in these networks is the Reduced Function Device (RFD), which usually only serve as devices that interact with the physical world. As mentioned above several topologies are supported by ZigBee, including star, mesh, and cluster tree. As can be seen in above figure 3, star topology is most useful when several end devices are located close together so that they can communicate with a single router node. That node can then be a part of a larger mesh network that ultimately communicates with the network coordinator. Mesh networking allows for redundancy in node links, so that if one node goes down, devices can find an alternative path to communicate with one another.

4. IEEE 802.15.4 Specification

This chapter is an overview of the IEEE 802.15.4 specification. 802.15.4 defines a standard for a low-rate WPAN (LR-WPAN).

4.1 Scope of 802.15.4

802.15.4 is a packet-based radio protocol. It addresses the communication needs of wireless applications that have low data rates and low power consumption requirements. It is the foundation on which ZigBee is built. Figure 4 shows a simplified ZigBee stack, which includes the two layers specified by 802.15.4: the physical (PHY) and MAC layers.

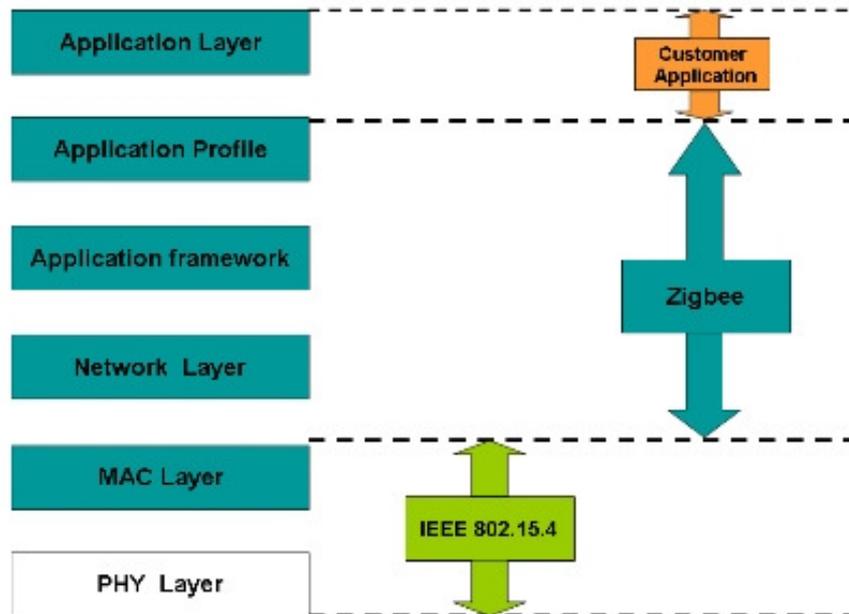


Figure 4: ZigBee Stack

4.1.1 PHY Layers

The PHY layer defines the physical and electrical characteristics of the network. The basic task of the PHY layer is data transmission and reception. At the physical/electrical level, this involves modulation and spreading techniques that map bits of information in such a way as to allow them to travel through the air. Specifications for receiver sensitivity and transmit output power are in the PHY layer.

The PHY layer is also responsible for the following tasks:

- enable/disable the radio transceiver
- link quality indication (LQI) for received packets
- energy detection (ED) within the current channel
- clear channel assessment (CCA)

4.1.2 MAC Layer

The MAC layer defines how multiple 802.15.4 radios operating in the same area will share the airwaves. This includes coordinating transceiver access to the shared radio link and the scheduling and routing of data frames.

There are network association and disassociation functions embedded in the MAC layer. These functions support the self-configuration and peer-to-peer communication features of a ZigBee network.

The MAC layer is responsible for the following tasks:

- beacon generation if device is a coordinator
- implementing carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance (CSMA-CA)
- handling guaranteed time slot (GTS) mechanism
- data transfer services for upper layers

4.2 Properties of 802.15.4

IEEE 802.15.4 defines operation in three license-free industrial scientific medical (ISM) frequency bands. Below is a table that summarizes the properties of IEEE 802.15.4 in two of the ISM frequency bands: 915 MHz and 2.4 GHz.

Property Description	Prescribed Values	
	915 MHz	2.4 GHz
Raw data bit rate	40 kbps	250 kbps
Transmitter output power	1 mW = 0 dBm	
Receiver sensitivity (<1% packet error rate)	-92 dBm	-85 dBm
Transmission range	Indoors: up to 30 m; Outdoors: up to 100 m	
Latency	15 ms	
Channels	10 channels	16 channels
Channel numbering	1 to 10	11 to 26
Channel access	CSMA-CA and slotted CSMA-CA	
Modulation scheme	BPSK	O-QPSK

4.2.1 Transmitter and Receiver

The power output of the transmitter and the sensitivity of the receiver are determining factors of the signal strength and its range. Other factors include any obstacles in the communication path that cause interference with the signal.

The higher the transmitter's output power, the longer the range of its signal. On the other side, the receiver's sensitivity determines the minimum power needed for the radio to reliably receive the signal. These values are described using dBm, a relative measurement that compares two signals with 1 milliwatt used as the reference signal. A large negative dBm number means higher receiver sensitivity.

4.2.2 Channels

Of the three ISM frequency bands only the 2.4 GHz band operates worldwide. The 868 MHz band only operates in the EU and the 915 MHz band is only for North and South America. However, if global interoperability is not a requirement, the relative emptiness of the 915 MHz band in non-European countries might be an advantage for some applications.

For the 2.4 GHz band, IEEE 802.15.4 specifies communication should occur in 5 MHz channels ranging from 2.405 to 2.480 GHz.

4.3 Network Topologies

According to the IEEE 802.15.4 specification, the LR-WPAN may operate in one of two network topologies: star or peer-to-peer. IEEE 802.15.4 is designed for networks with low data rates, which is why the acronym "LR" (for "low rate") is prepended to "WPAN."

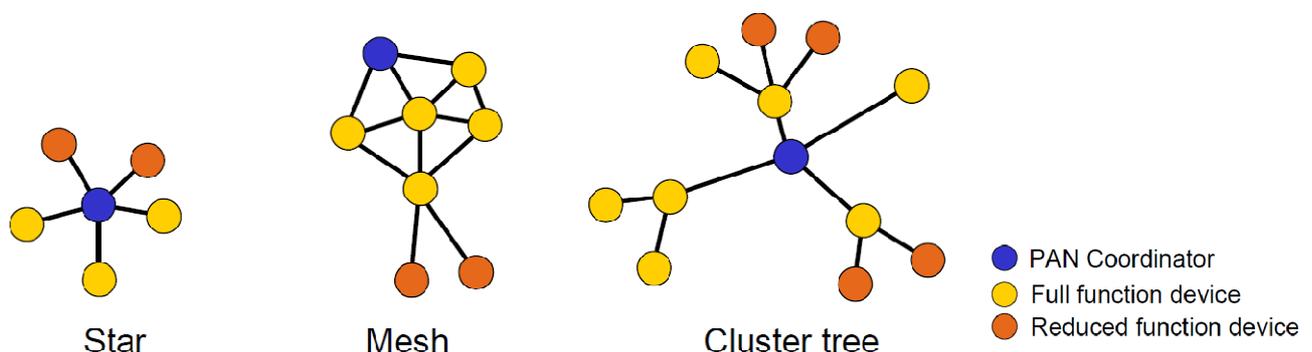


Figure 5: Network Topologies Supported by IEEE 802.15.4

As shown in figure 5 above, the star topology has a central node with all other nodes communicating only with the central one. The peer-to-peer topology allows peers to communicate directly with one another. This feature is essential in supporting mesh networks.

4.4 Addressing Modes Supported by 802.15.4

IEEE 802.15.4 supports both short (16-bit) and extended (64-bit) addressing. An extended address is assigned to every RF module that complies with the 802.15.4 specification. When a device associates with a WPAN it can receive a 16-bit address from its parent node that is unique in that network.

4.4.1 PAN ID

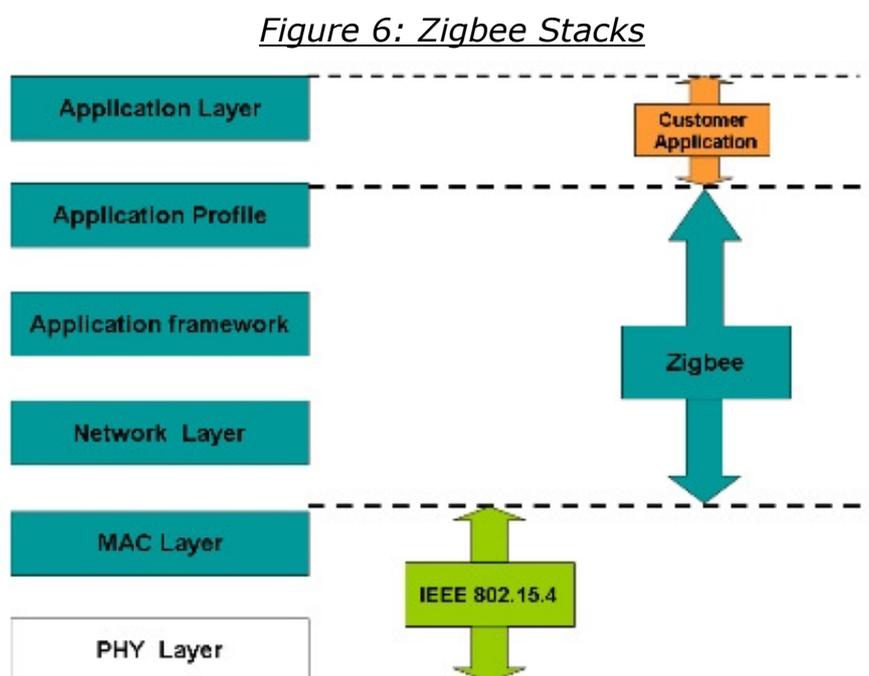
Each WPAN has a 16-bit number that is used as a network identifier. It is called the PAN ID. The PAN coordinator assigns the PAN ID when it creates the network. A device can try and join any network or it can limit itself to a network with a particular PAN ID.

ZigBee PRO defines an extended PAN ID. It is a 64-bit number that is used as a network identifier in place of its 16-bit predecessor.

5. ZigBee Specification

ZigBee, its specification and promotion, is a product of the ZigBee Alliance. The Alliance is an association of companies working together to ensure the success of this open global standard.

ZigBee is built on top of the IEEE 802.15.4 standard. ZigBee provides routing and multi-hop functions to the packet-based radio protocol.



5.1 Logical Device Types

The ZigBee stack resides on a ZigBee logical device. There are three logical device types:

- Coordinator
- Router
- End device

It is at the network layer that the differences in functionality among the devices are determined. It is expected that in a ZigBee network the coordinator and the routers will be mains-powered and that the end devices can be battery-powered.

In a ZigBee network there is one and only one coordinator per network. The number of routers and/or end devices depends on the application requirements and the conditions of the physical site.

Within networks that support sleeping end devices, the coordinator or one of the routers must be designated as a Primary Discovery Cache Device. These cache devices provide server services to upload and store discovery information, as well as respond to discovery requests, on behalf of the sleeping end devices.

5.2 ZigBee Stack Layers

As shown in figure 6 above, the stack layers defined by the ZigBee specification are the network and application framework layers. The ZigBee stack is loosely based on the OSI 7-layer model. It implements only the functionality that is required in the intended markets.

5.2.1 Network (NWK) Layer

The network layer ensures the proper operation of the underlying MAC layer and provides an interface to the application layer. The network layer supports star, tree and mesh topologies. Among other things, this is the layer where networks are started, joined, left and discovered.

Comparison of ZigBee Devices at the Network Layer			
ZigBee Network Layer Function	Coordinator	Router	End Device
Establish a ZigBee network	.		
Permit other devices to join or leave the network	.	.	
Assign 16-bit network addresses	.	.	
Discover and record paths for efficient message delivery	.	.	
Discover and record list of one-hop neighbors	.	.	
Route network packets	.	.	
Receive or send network packets	.	.	.
Join or leave the network	.	.	.
Enter sleep mode			.

When a coordinator attempts to establish a ZigBee network, it does an energy scan to find the best RF channel for its new network. When a channel has been chosen, the coordinator assigns the logical network identifier, also known as the PAN ID, which will be applied to all devices that join the network.

A node can join the network either directly or through association. To join directly, the system designer must somehow add a node's extended address into the neighbour table of a device. The direct joining device will issue an orphan scan, and the node with the matching extended address (in its neighbour table) will respond, allowing the device to join.

To join by association, a node sends out a beacon request on a channel, repeating the beacon request on other channels until it finds an acceptable network to join.

The network layer provides security for the network, ensuring both authenticity and confidentiality of a transmission.

5.2.2 Application (APL) Layer

The APL layer is made up of several sublayers. The components of the APL layer are shown in figure 7 and discussed below. The ovals symbolize the interface, called service access points (SAP), between different sublayer entities.

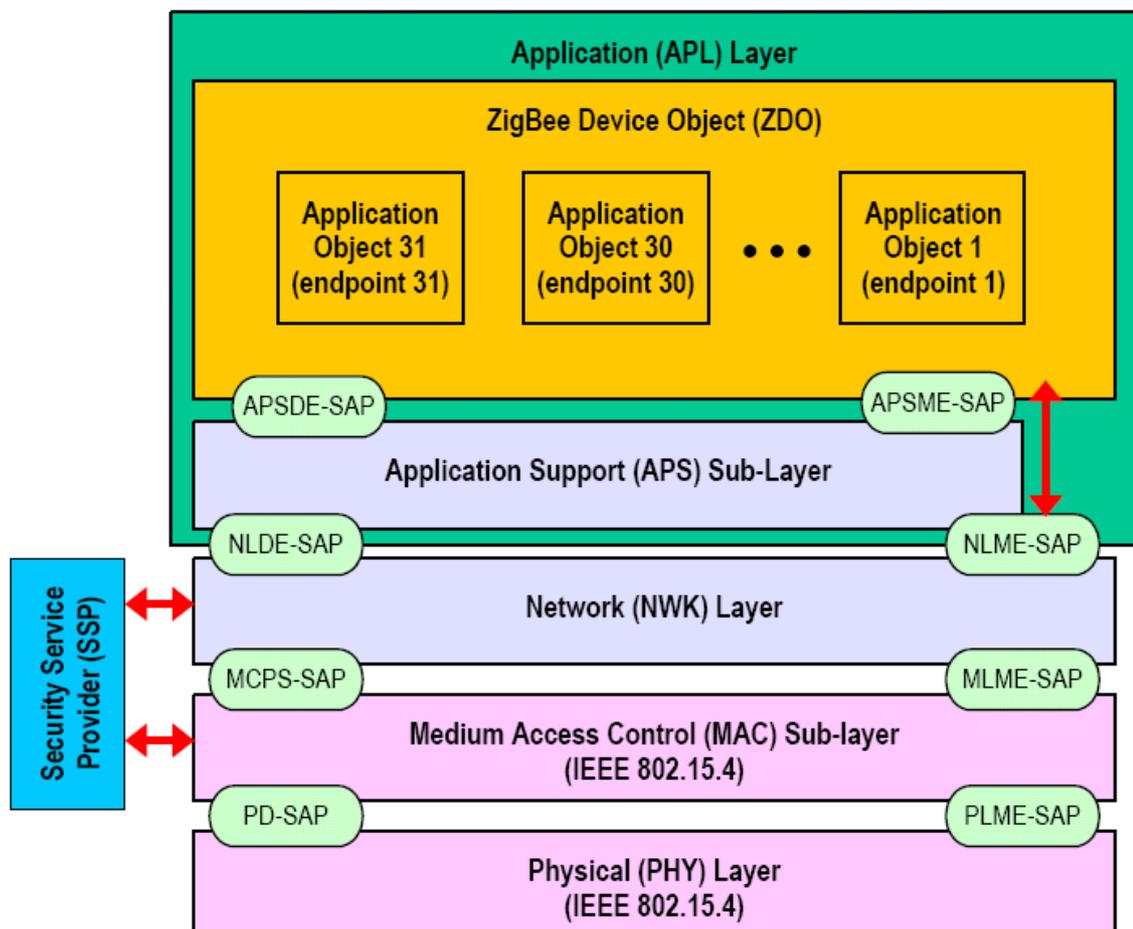


Figure 7: ZigBee-Defined Part of Stack

5.2.2.1 Application Support Sublayer (APS)

The APS sublayer is responsible for:

- binding tables
- message forwarding between bound devices
- group address definition and management

- address mapping from 64-bit extended addresses to 16-bit NWK addresses
- fragmentation and reassembly of packets
- reliable data transport

The key to interfacing devices at the need/service level is the concept of binding. Binding tables are kept by the coordinator and all routers in the network. The binding table maps a source address and source endpoint to one or more destination addresses and endpoints. The cluster ID for a bound set of devices will be the same.

5.2.2.2 Application Framework

The application framework is an execution environment for application objects to send and receive data. Application objects are defined by the manufacturer of the ZigBee-enabled device. As defined by ZigBee, an application object is at the top of the application layer and is determined by the device manufacturer. An application object actually implements the application; it can be a light bulb, a light switch, an LED, an I/O line, etc. The application profile is run by the application objects.

Each application object is addressed through its corresponding endpoint. Endpoint numbers range from 1 to 240. Endpoint 0 is the address of the ZigBee Device Object (ZDO). Endpoint 255 is the broadcast address, i.e., messages are sent to all of the endpoints on a particular node. Endpoints 241 through 254 are reserved for future use.

ZigBee defines function primitives, not an application programming interface (API).

5.2.2.3 ZigBee Device Object (ZDO)

The ZDO is responsible for overall device management, specifically it is responsible for:

- initializing the APS sublayer and the NWK layer
- defining the operating mode of the device (i.e., coordinator, router, or end device)
- device discovery and determination of which application services the device provides
- initiating and/or responding to binding requests
- security management

Device discovery can be initiated by any ZigBee device. In response to a device discovery inquiry end devices send their own IEEE or NWK address (depending on the request). A coordinator or router will send their own IEEE or NWK address plus all of the NWK addresses of the devices

associated with it. (A device is associated with a coordinator or router if it is a child node of the coordinator or router.). Device discovery allows for an ad-hoc network. It also allows for a self-healing network.

Service discovery is a process of finding out what application services are available on each node. This information is then used in binding tables to associate a device offering a service with a device that needs that service.

5.3 ZigBee Addressing

Before joining a ZigBee network, a device with an IEEE 802.15 compliant radio has a 64-bit address. This is a globally unique number made up of an Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) plus 40 bits assigned by the manufacturer of the radio module. OUIs are obtained from IEEE to ensure global uniqueness.

When the device joins a Zigbee network, it receives a 16-bit address called the NWK address. Either of these addresses, the 64-bit extended address or the NWK address, can be used within the PAN to communicate with a device. The coordinator of a ZigBee network always has a NWK address of "0."

ZigBee provides a way to address the individual components on the device of a node through the use of endpoint addresses. During the process of service discovery the node makes available its endpoint numbers and the cluster IDs associated with the endpoint numbers. If a cluster ID has more than one attribute, the command is used to pass the attribute identifier.

5.3.1 ZigBee Messaging

After a device has joined the ZigBee network, it can send commands to other devices on the same network. There are two ways to address a device within the ZigBee network: direct addressing and indirect addressing.

Direct addressing requires the sending device to know three kinds of information regarding the receiving device:

1. Address
2. Endpoint Number
3. Cluster ID

Indirect addressing requires that the above three types of information be committed to a binding table. The sending device only needs to know its own address, endpoint number and cluster ID. The binding table entry

supplies the destination address(es) based on the information about the source address.

The binding table can specify more than one destination address/endpoint for a given source address/endpoint combination. When an indirect transmission occurs, the entire binding table is searched for any entries where the source address/endpoint and cluster ID matches the values of the transmission. Once a matching entry is found, the packet is sent to the destination address/endpoint. This is repeated for each entry where the source endpoint/address and clusterID match the transmission values.

5.3.2 Broadcast Addressing

There are two distinct levels of broadcast addresses used in a ZigBee network. One is a broadcast packet with a MAC layer destination address of 0xFFFF. Any transceiver that is awake will receive the packet. The packet is re-transmitted three times by each device, thus these types of broadcasts should only be used when necessary.

The other broadcast address is the use of endpoint number 0xFF to send a message to all of the endpoints on the specified device.

5.3.3 Group Addressing

An application can assign multiple devices and specific endpoints on those devices to a single group address. The source node would need to provide the cluster ID, profile ID and source endpoint.

5.4 ZigBee Application Profiles

What is a ZigBee profile and why would you want one? Basically a profile is a message-handling agreement between applications on different devices. A profile describes the logical components and their interfaces. Typically, no code is associated with a profile.

The main reason for using a profile is to provide interoperability between different manufacturers. For example, with the use of the Home Lighting profile, a consumer could use a wireless switch from one manufacturer to control the lighting fixture from another manufacturer.

There are three types of profiles: public (standard), private and published. Public profiles are managed by the ZigBee Alliance. Private profiles are defined by ZigBee vendors for restricted use. A private profile can become a published profile if the owner of the profile decides to publish it.

All profiles must have a unique profile identifier. You must contact the ZigBee Alliance if you have created a private profile in order to be allocated a unique profile identifier.

A profile uses a common language for data exchange and a defined set of processing actions. An application profile will specify the following:

- set of devices required in the application area
- functional description for each device
- set of clusters to implement the functionality
- which clusters are required by which devices

A device description specifies how a device must behave in a given environment. Each piece of data that can be transferred between devices is called an attribute. Attributes are grouped into clusters. Figure 8 illustrates the relative relationships of these entities and the maximum number that can exist theoretically per application profile.

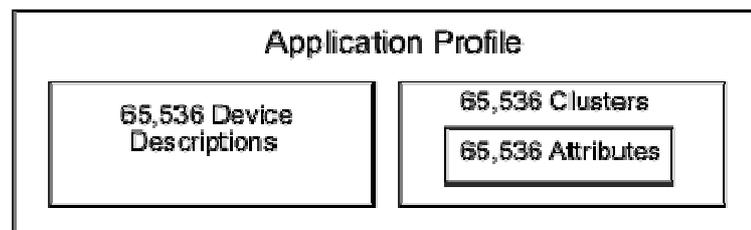


Figure8: Maximum Profile Implementation

All clusters and attributes are given unique identifiers. Interfaces are specified at the cluster level. There are input cluster identifiers and output cluster identifiers.

At time of this writing, the following public profiles are available:

- Commercial building automation
- Home automation
- Industrial plant monitoring
- Wireless sensor applications
- Smart energy

5.4.1 ZigBee Device Profile

The ZigBee Device Profile is a collection of device descriptions and clusters, just like an application profile. The device profile is run by the ZDO and applies to all ZigBee devices. The ZigBee Device Profile is defined in the ZigBee Application Level Specification. It serves as an example of how to write an application profile.

6. Zigbee Frame Structure

The frame structures have been designed to keep the complexity to a minimum while at the same time making them sufficiently robust for transmission on a noisy channel. Each successive protocol layer adds to the structure with layer-specific headers and footers.

6.1 The IEEE 802.15.4 MAC defines four frame structures:

A beacon frame, used by a coordinator to transmit beacons.

A data frame, used for all transfers of data.

An acknowledgment frame, used for confirming successful frame reception.

A MAC command frame, used for handling all MAC peer entity control transfers.

The data frame is illustrated below:

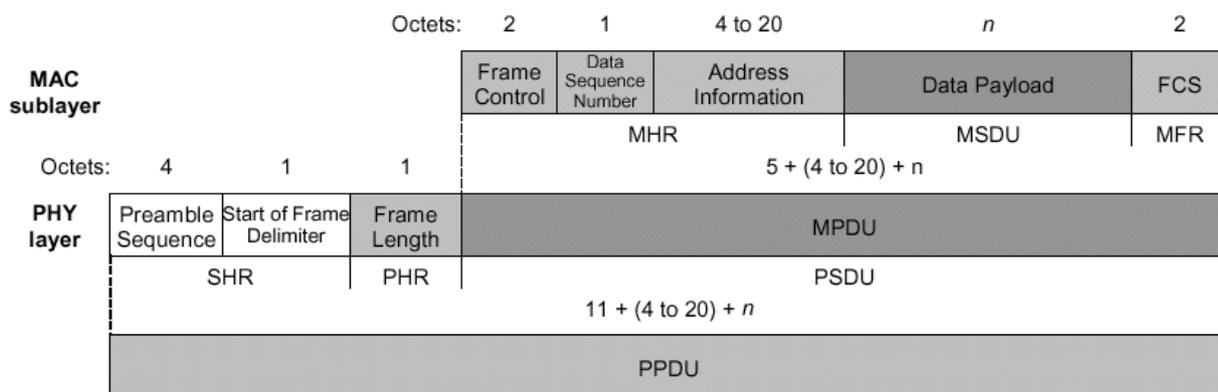


Figure 9: ZigBee Data Frame

The Physical Protocol Data Unit is the total information sent over the air. As shown in the illustration above the Physical layer adds the following overhead:

Preamble Sequence 4 Octets

Start of Frame Delimiter 1 Octet

Frame Length 1 Octet

The MAC adds the following overhead:

Frame Control	2 Octets
Data Sequence Number	1 Octet
Address Information	4 – 20 Octets
Frame Check Sequence	2 Octets

In summary the total overhead for a single packet is therefore 15 -31 octets (120 bits); depending upon the addressing scheme used (short or 64 bit addresses). Please note that these numbers do not include any security overhead.

6.2. Super Frame Structure

The LR-WPAN standard allows the optional use of a superframe structure. The format of the superframe is defined by the coordinator. The superframe is bounded by network beacons, is sent by the coordinator (as shown in the below figure 10) and is divided into 16 equally sized slots. The beacon frame is transmitted in the first slot of each superframe. If a coordinator does not wish to use a superframe structure it may turn off the beacon transmissions. The beacons are used to synchronize the attached devices, to identify the PAN, and to describe the structure of the superframes. Any device wishing to communicate during the contention access period (CAP) between two beacons shall compete with other devices using a slotted CSMA-CA mechanism. All transactions shall be completed by the time of the next network beacon.

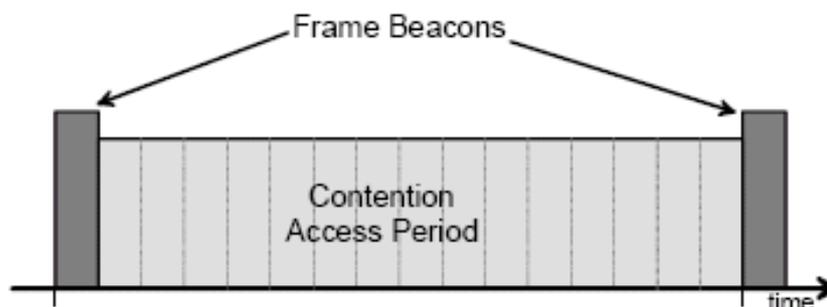


Figure 10: ZigBee Super Frame Structure

For low latency applications or applications requiring specific data bandwidth, the PAN coordinator may dedicate portions of the active

superframe to that application. These portions are called guaranteed time slots (GTSs). The guaranteed time slots comprise the contention free period (CFP), which always appears at the end of the active superframe starting at a slot boundary immediately following the CAP, as shown in figure 11. The PAN coordinator may allocate up to seven of these GTSs and a GTS may occupy more than one slot period. However, a sufficient portion of the CAP shall remain for contention based access of other networked devices or new devices wishing to join the network. All contention based transactions shall be complete before the CFP begins. Also each device transmitting in a GTS shall ensure that its transaction is complete before the time of the next GTS or the end of the CFP.

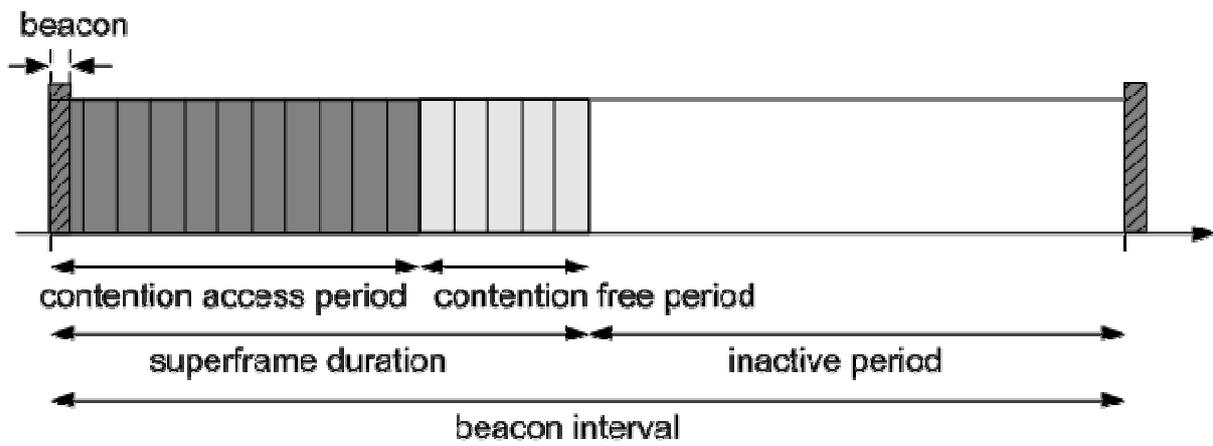


Figure 11: ZigBee Super Frame Structure

MAC Data Service Diagrams

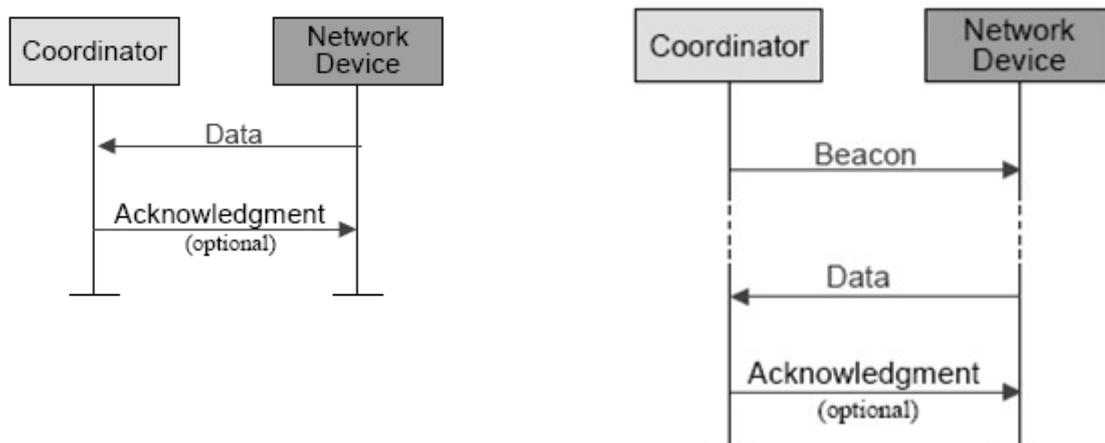


Figure 12: ZigBee MAC Data Service Diagrams

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