

Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Informational  
Expires: 2 March 2026

T. Eckert, Ed.  
Futurewei Technologies USA  
M. Boucadair, Ed.  
Orange  
P. Thubert  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
J. Tentsura  
NVIDIA  
C. Pignataro, Ed.  
NC State University  
29 August 2025

An Overview of Energy-related Effort within the IETF, IRTF, and IAB  
draft-eckert-ietf-and-energy-overview-08

Abstract

This memo provides a compilation of existing work performed by or proposed within the IETF, the IRTF, and the IAB that relates to energy and sustainability: awareness, management, control, or reduction of energy consumption.

The principal goal is to help IETF, IRTF, and IAB participants, especially newcomers and future contributors, become familiar with the body of work already published. This document serves as the first catalog of such efforts, providing a consolidated internal reference.

An additional goal is to raise awareness and interest in energy-related activities within the IETF, IRTF, and IAB, to continue identifying gaps and investigating solutions as appropriate.

The scope of this document includes selected work from the IETF, IRTF, and IAB where relevant. This document is descriptive in nature and does not propose new work items.

This document captures work until 12/2022, when the "IAB workshop on Environmental Impact of Internet Applications and Systems" contextualized renewed community interest and discussion of the topic. This memo itself does not recommend or direct future work.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on 2 March 2026.

## Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2025 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document.

## Table of Contents

1. Introduction . . . . .	3
2. Energy Saving: An Introduction . . . . .	4
2.1. Digitization . . . . .	4
2.2. Energy Saving Through Scale . . . . .	5
2.2.1. An Iconic Example: Telephony . . . . .	5
2.2.2. The Packet Multiplexing Principle . . . . .	6
2.2.3. End-to-End Transport . . . . .	6
2.2.4. Global vs Restricted Connectivity: The Internet Routing Architectures . . . . .	6
2.2.5. Freedom to Innovate . . . . .	6
2.2.6. End-to-End Encryption . . . . .	7
2.2.7. Converged Networks . . . . .	7
2.2.7.1. IntServ and DetNet . . . . .	7
2.2.7.2. DiffServ . . . . .	8
2.2.7.3. SIP . . . . .	8
3. Higher or New Energy Consumption . . . . .	8
4. Some Notes on Sustainability . . . . .	9
4.1. Follow the Energy Cloud Scheduling . . . . .	10
4.2. Optimize Generated Heat . . . . .	10
4.3. Heat Recovery . . . . .	10
4.4. Telecollaboration . . . . .	11
5. Energy Optimization in Specific Networks . . . . .	12
5.1. Analysis of Routing Protocol (In)Efficiencies . . . . .	12

5.2. Low Power and Lossy Networks (LLN)	13
5.2.1. 6LOWPAN WG	13
5.2.2. LPWAN WG	14
5.2.3. 6TISCH WG	14
5.2.4. 6LO WG	14
5.2.5. ROLL WG	15
5.3. Constrained Nodes and Networks	16
5.3.1. LWIG WG	16
5.3.2. CoRE and CoAP	16
5.3.3. Satellite Constellations	17
5.3.4. Devices with Batteries	17
5.4. Sample Technical Enablers	18
5.4.1. (IP) Multicast	18
5.4.1.1. Power Saving with Multicast	18
5.4.1.2. Power Waste Through Multicast-based Service Coordination	19
5.4.1.3. Multicast Problems in Wireless Networks	20
5.4.2. Sleepy Nodes	20
5.5. (Lack of) Power Benchmarking Proposals	22
6. Energy Management Networks	22
6.1. Smart Grid	22
6.2. Synchro Phasor Networks	23
7. (Limited) Energy Management for Networks	24
7.1. Some Metrics	24
7.2. EMAN WG	24
8. Power-Awareness in Forwarding and Routing Protocols	26
8.1. Power Aware Networks (PANET)	26
8.2. SDN-based Semantic Forwarding	27
8.3. Miscellaneous	28
9. Gap Analysis	29
10. Authors' Observations and Lessons Learned	29
11. Security Considerations	30
12. IANA Considerations	30
13. Acknowledgments	30
14. Changelog	30
15. Informative References	31
Authors' Addresses	49

## 1. Introduction

This document summarizes work that has been proposed to or performed within the IETF, IRTF, and IAB. Its goal is to summarize, not to propose or direct new work. It is intended as a compilation of prior work, not a proposal of new activities. The main purpose is to provide a consolidated reference for participants, by cataloging and contextualizing what has already been published and done in IETF, IRTF, and IAB.

Considering the target audience, this document is primarily intended as an internal reference for the IETF, IRTF, and IAB communities. By cataloging prior work in a single place, it aims to lower the entry barrier for participants who may not be aware of earlier efforts and to provide future contributors with a historical foundation.

There are various aspects how a given work relates to energy that are classified into categories. Such a classification does not attempt to propose a formal taxonomy, but is used for the sake of better readability. Technologies are listed under a category that is specifically significant, for example, by being most narrow.

This memo usually refers to the technologies by significant early RFC or specific draft version, as opposed to the newest. This is contrary to the common practice in IETF documents to refer to the newest version. This approach is meant to allow readers to better understand the historic timeline in which a specific technology was proposed or introduced. Especially successful I\* technologies will have newer RFC that updates such initial work.

This document captures work until 12/2022, when the "IAB workshop on Environmental Impact of Internet Applications and Systems" [I-D.iab-ws-environmental-impacts-report] renewed community discussion of the topic. The workshop emphasized that existing and emerging work could benefit from increased visibility and understanding, but this memo itself does not recommend or direct future work.

In addition to this compilation, the authors also share their own observations on what has worked well and what lessons may be drawn from the past.

## 2. Energy Saving: An Introduction

Technologies that simply save energy compared to earlier or other alternatives are the broadest and most unspecific category. In this memo such an energy saving simply refers to energy savings in some unit of electricity, such as kWh and does not take other aspects of energy optimization into account. See Section 4 for more details.

### 2.1. Digitization

Digitization describes the transformation of processes from non- or less digital with networking to more digital with computer-networking. For comparable process results, the digitized option is often, but not always, less energy consuming. Consider, for example, the energy consumption in the evolution of messaging starting from postal mail and over telegrams and various other historic forms to

solutions including e-mail utilizing, for example, the IETF "Simple Mail Transport Protocol" (SMTP, [RFC822] obsoleted by [RFC2822], [RFC5322]), group communications utilizing the IETF "Network News Transport Protocol" (NNTP, [RFC3977]) or the almost infinite set of communication options built on top of the IETF "HyperText Transport Protocol" (HTTP, [RFC2086] and successors), and IETF "HyperText Markup Language" (HTML, [RFC1866] superseded by various later version of HTML, see [RFC2854]).

Conventionally, digitization had only "incidental", but not "intentional" relationship to energy consumption: If it saved energy, this was not a target benefit; in fact, it was not even recognized as one until recently. Instead, the evolution was driven from anything-but-energy benefits, but instead utility benefits such as improved speed, functionality/flexibility, accessibility, usability, scalability, and reduced cost.

In hindsight though, digitization through IETF technologies and specifically the Internet will likely have the largest contribution to energy saving amongst all the possible categories, but it is also the hardest to pinpoint on any specific technology/RFC. Instead, it is often a combination of the whole stack of deployed protocols and operational practices that contributes to energy saving through digitization. It is likely also the biggest overall energy saving impact of all possible categories that relate IETF work to energy:

The Internet as well as all other IP/MPLS networks are likely the biggest energy saving development of the past few decades if only the energy consumption of equivalent services is compared. On the other hand, they are also the cause of the largest new category of energy consumption because of all the new services introduced in the past decades with the Internet and the hyper-scaling that the Internet affords them.

## 2.2. Energy Saving Through Scale

### 2.2.1. An Iconic Example: Telephony

In most cases, energy saving through the use of IETF protocols compared to earlier (digitized or non-digitized) solutions is purely a result of the reduction in the energy cost per bit over the decades in networking. For example, the energy consumption of digital voice telephony through the IETF "Session Initiation Protocol" (SIP, [RFC2543] superseded by [RFC3261] and successors) can easily be assumed to be more energy efficient on a per voice-minute basis than prior voice technologies such as analog or digital "Time Division Multiplex" (TDM) telephony solely because of this evolution in mostly device as well as physical-layer and link-layer networking

technologies.

#### 2.2.2. The Packet Multiplexing Principle

Nevertheless, it is at the heart of the packet multiplexing model employed by the IETF networking protocols IP ([RFC791]) and IPv6 ([RFC1883] superseded by [RFC2460] and [RFC8200]) to successfully support this scaling that brought down the cost per bit through ever faster links and network nodes, especially for networks larger than building scale networks. While the IETF protocols have not been the first or over their early decades necessarily the most widely deployed packet networking protocols, they were the ones who at least during the 1990s started to break away from other protocols both in scale of deployment, as well as in development of further technologies to support this scaling.

#### 2.2.3. End-to-End Transport

At the core of scalability, even up to now, is the lightweight per-packet-processing enabled through end-to-end congestion loss management architecture as embodied through the IETF "Transmission Control Protocol" (TCP, [RFC9293]). This model eliminated more expensive per-hop, per-packet processing, such as would be required for reliable hop-by-hop forwarding through per-hop ARQ, which was key to scaling routers cost effectively.

#### 2.2.4. Global vs Restricted Connectivity: The Internet Routing Architectures

The meshed peer-to-peer and transitive routing of the Internet enabled through the IETF Border Gateway (Routing) Protocol (BGP, [RFC4271] as well as predecessors) is another key factor to successful scalability, because it enabled competitive market forces to explore markets quickly.

Prior to the Internet, the public often only had access to highly regulated international networking connections through often per-country monopoly regulated data networks.

#### 2.2.5. Freedom to Innovate

(non-IP) networks often also did not allow as much "freedom-to-innovate" (as it is often called in the IETF) for applications running over it. Instead, those networks were exploring the coupling of packet transport with higher layer services to allow the network operator some degree of revenue sharing with the services running on top of it. Such approaches resulted not only in higher cost of those services but also (likely) preferential and (often) exclusionary

treatment of network traffic not fitting the perceived highest revenue service options.

#### 2.2.6. End-to-End Encryption

When the same business practices were applied to IP network, it was one of the key factors leading to the development of IETF end-to-end encryption though protocols such as "Transport Layer Security" (TLS, [RFC2246] [RFC4346], [RFC5246], [RFC8446]). This further strengthened the ability to scale service/applications at minimum additional cost for the underlying packet transport, arguably driving innovation into ever faster networking technology and likely lower cost per bit.

#### 2.2.7. Converged Networks

Another key factor to support scaling were IETF technologies that allowed to multiplex different types of traffic (e.g., real-time vs. non-real-time) which previously used separate networks with typically incompatible networking technologies.

Eliminating multiple physical networks with separate routing/forwarding nodes and separate links affords significant energy savings even at the same generation of speed and hence energy/bit simply by avoiding the N-fold production and operations of equipment and links. Of course, originally the CAPEX and OPEX of multiple, technology-diverse networks and host-stacks was the core reason for unified networks, and energy saving is in hindsight just incidental (as for all other cases mentioned here).

##### 2.2.7.1. IntServ and DetNet

The first (non-IETF) widely adopted technology promising converged networks was "Asynchronous Transfer Mode" (ATM), which was designed and deployed at the end of the 1980s to support specifically multiplexing of "Data Voice and Video", where both Voice and Video (at that time) required loss-free deterministic bounded latency and low-jitter and had therefore their own Time-Division-Multiplex (TDM) networks, both separate from so-called Data networks using packet multiplexing. This technology was very expensive on a per-bit basis due to its cell-forwarding nature though.

At the end of the 1980s, it was proven in [BOUNDED\_LATENCY] that variable length packet multiplexing in network can also support non-NP-hard calculations for bounded latency. This led to the IETF "Integrated Services WG" (INTSERV) to support such guaranteed throughput and bounded latency traffic via [RFC2212] - and to the demise of ATM.

IntServ has so far seen little traction because it too got superseded as explained in the following section - for its original use-cases (voice and video). However, this type of service is being revisited for a broader set of use-cases [RFC8575] in the DetNet WG, which should enable even further network infrastructure convergence for IoT and industrial markets.

#### 2.2.7.2. DiffServ

Due to the much higher per-packet processing overhead of INTSERV versus regular (so-called Best-Effort) Internet traffic, the INTSERV model was already recognized in the 1990s to not support highest-scale at lowest cost, leading to the parallel development of the IETF "Differentiated Services WG" (DIFFSERV) model defined in [RFC2475]. This has since then become the dominant technology to support multiplexing of applications and services originally not designed for the Internet onto a common TCP/IP network infrastructure, specifically for voice and video over UDP ([RFC768]) including RTP [RFC3550] and SIP.

#### 2.2.7.3. SIP

SIP has most notably in the past two decades eliminated additional network infrastructures previously required for (voice) telephony services starting in the early 2000 with commercial/enterprise deployments and today by removing even the option for any (non-IP/SIP) analog or digital (ISDN) telephone service connection, instead delivering those purely as services over adaptation interfaces on home routers (see for example [RFC5626], [RFC6314].)

### 3. Higher or New Energy Consumption

Digitized, network centric workflows may consume more energy than their non-digitized counterpart, as may new network centric workflows without easy to compare prior workflows.

In one type of instances, the energy consumption on a per-instance basis is lower than in the non-digitized/non-Internet-digitized case, but the total number of instances that are (Internet)-digitized is orders of magnitudes larger than their alternative options, typically because of their higher utility or lower overall cost.

For example, each instance of (simple text) email consumes less energy than sending a letter or postcard. Even streaming a movie or TV series consumes less energy than renting a DVD [DVDvsStreaming]. Nevertheless, the total number of instances and as a result energy consumption for email and streaming easily outranks their predecessor technologies.



While these instances look beneficial from a simple energy consumption metric, its overall scale and the resulting energy consumption may in itself become an issue, especially when the energy demand it creates risks to outstrip the possible energy production, short term or long term. This concern is nowadays often raised against the "digital economy", where the network energy consumption is typically cited as a small contributor relative to its applications, such as what is running in Data Centers (DC).

In other cases, the energy consumption of digitization requires often significantly more than their pre-digitization alternatives. The most well-known example of this are likely crypto-currencies based on "proof-of-work" computations (mining), which on a per currency value unit can cost from ten to thirty times or more of the energy consumed by for example gold mining (very much depending on the highly fluctuating price of the crypto currency). Nevertheless, its overall utility compared to such prior currencies or valuables makes it highly successful in the market.

In general, the digital economy tends to be more energy intensive on a per utility/value unit, for example by replacing a lot of manual labor with computation), and/or it allows for faster growth of its workflows.

The lower the cost of network traffic, and the more easily accessible everywhere network connectivity is, the more competitive and/or successful most of these new workflows of the digital economy can be.

Given how TCP/IP based networks, especially the Internet have excelled through their design principles (and success) in this reduction of network traffic cost and ubiquitous access over the past few decades, as outlined above, one can say that IETF technologies and especially the Internet are the most important enabler of the digital economy, and the energy consumption it produces.

#### 4. Some Notes on Sustainability

Sustainability is the principle to utilize resources in a way that they do not diminish or run out over the long term (e.g., ore depletion required for building hardware). Beyond the above covered energy saving, sustainability relates with respect to the IETF specifically to the use of renewable sources of energy to minimize exhaustion of fossil resources, and the impact of IETF technologies on global warming to avoid worsening living conditions on the planet.

While there seems to be no IETF work specifically intending to target sustainability, the Internet itself can similarly to how it does for digitization play a key role in building sustainable networked IT

infrastructures. The following subsections list three exemplary areas where global high performance, low-cost Internet networking is a key requirement.

#### 4.1. Follow the Energy Cloud Scheduling

Renewable energy resources (except for water) do commonly have fluctuating energy output. For example, solar energy output correlates to night/day and strength of sunlight. Cloud Data Centers (DC) consume a significant amount of the IT sectors energy. Some workloads may simply be scheduled to consume energy in accordance with the amount of available renewable energy at the time, not requiring the network. Significant workloads are not elastic in time, such as interactive cloud DC interactive work (cloud based applications) or entertainment (gaming, etc.). These workloads may be instantiated or even dynamically (over time) migrate to a DC location with sufficient renewable energy and the Internet (or large TCP/IP OTT backbone networks) will serve as the fabric to access the remote DC and to coordinate the instantiation/migration.

#### 4.2. Optimize Generated Heat

The majority of energy in cloud DCs is normally also wasted as exhaust heat, requiring even more energy for cooling. The warmer the location, the more energy needs to be spent for cooling. For this reason, DCs in cooler climates, such as <https://greenmountain.no/power-and-cooling/>, can help to reduce the overall DC energy consumption significantly (independent of the energy being consumed in the DC to be renewable itself). The Internet again plays the role of providing access to those type of DCs whose location is not optimized for consumption but for sustainable generation of compute and storage.

#### 4.3. Heat Recovery

Exhaust heat, especially from compute in DCs, can be recovered when it is coupled to heating systems ranging in size all the way from individual family homes through larger buildings (hotels, for example) all the way to district heating systems. A provider of such a type of compute-generated heat as a service can sell the compute capacity as long as there is cost efficient network connectivity. "Cloud & Heat" is an example company offering such infrastructures and services [https://www.cloudandheat.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/2020\\_CloudHeat-Whitepaper-Cost-saving-Potential.pdf](https://www.cloudandheat.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/2020_CloudHeat-Whitepaper-Cost-saving-Potential.pdf).

#### 4.4. Telecollaboration

Telecollaboration has a long history in the IETF resulting in multiple core technologies over the decades.

If one considers textual communications via email and netnews (using e.g., NNTP) as early forms of Telecollaboration, then telecollaboration history through IETF technology reaches back into the 1980s and earlier.

Around 1990, the IETF work on IP Multicast (e.g., [RFC1112] and later) enabled the first efficient forms of audio/video group collaboration through an overlay network over the Internet called the MBone <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mbone> which was also used by the IETF for more than a decade to provide remote collaboration for its own (in-person + remote participation) meetings.

With the advent of SIP in the early 2000s, commercial telecollaboration started to be built most often on SIP based session and application protocols with multiple IETF working groups contributing to that protocol suite, such as SIPCORE, MMUSIC, and XCON. Using these technologies and the Internet, the immersive nature of telecollaboration was brought to life-size video, was/is called Telepresence <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telepresence> and later to even more immersive forms such as AR/VR telecollaboration.

In 2011, the IETF opened the "Real-Time Communication in Web-browsers" (RTCWEB) WG, that towards the end of that decade became the most widely supported cross-platform reference for hundreds of commercial and free tele-collaboration solutions, including Cisco Webex, which is also used by the IETF itself, Zoom, and the collaboration suite the IETF most recently uses, Meetecho <https://www.meetecho.com/en/>.

While the various forms of Telecollaboration are mostly instances of digitization, they are discussed under sustainability because of its comparison to in-person travel that is not based on simple comparison of energy, but nowadays by comparing their impact on global warming, a key factor to sustainability.

Telecollaboration was primarily developed because of the utility for the participants - to avoid travel for originally predominantly business communications/collaborations. It saw an extreme increase in use during the COVID-19 pandemic [OECD2020] [ITU2020]. This forced millions of people to work from home and utilizing commercial telecollaboration tools. It equally caused most in-person events that were not cancelled to be moved to a telecollaboration platform over the Internet - most of them likely relying on RTCWEB protocols.

Actual energy consumption related comparison between teleconferencing and in-person travel is complex but since the last decades is commonly based on calculating some form of CO2 emission equivalent of the energy consumed, hence comparing not simply the energy consumption, but weighing it by the impact the energy consumption has on one of the key factors (CO2 emission) known to impact sustainable living conditions.

[VC2014] is a good example of a comparison between travel and telecollaboration taking various factors into account and using CO2 emission equivalents as its core metric. That paper concludes that carbon/ energy cost of telecollaboration could be as little as 7% of an in-person meeting. Those numbers have various assumptions and change when time-effort of participants is converted to carbon/energy costs. These numbers should even be better today in favor of telecollaboration: cost of Internet traffic/bit goes down while cost of fossil fuel for travel goes up.

Recently, air travel has also come under more scrutiny because the greenhouse gas emissions of air travel at the altitudes used by commercial aviation has been calculated to have a higher global warming impact than simply the amount of CO2 used by the airplane if it was exhausted at surface level. One publicly funded organization offering carbon offset services calculates a factor 3 of the CO2 consumption of an airplane  
[https://www.atmosfair.de/de/fliegen\\_und\\_klima/flugverkehr\\_und\\_klima/klimawirkung\\_flugverkehr/](https://www.atmosfair.de/de/fliegen_und_klima/flugverkehr_und_klima/klimawirkung_flugverkehr/).

In summary: Telecollaboration has a higher sustainability benefit compared to travel than just the comparison of energy consumption because of the higher challenge to use renewable energy in transportation than in networking, and this is most extreme in the case of telecollaboration that replaces air travel because of the even higher global warming impact of using fossil fuels in air travel.

## 5. Energy Optimization in Specific Networks

### 5.1. Analysis of Routing Protocol (In)Efficiencies

At the beginning of much of the following IETF efforts was an understanding and analysis that prior protocols for routing and subnet management were not able to ideally support evolving network and device models: - lower compute performance due to low energy (batteries, energy recovery), bitrates especially on radio links, and lower memory footprint.

The two documents from 2008/2009 that capture this analysis/understanding are [I-D.levis-roll-overview-protocols] and [I-D.ietf-roll-protocols-survey]. The overall challenges also very much related to energy of IPv6 over wireless are captured in [I-D.thubert-6man-ipv6-over-wireless], which is ongoing work.

## 5.2. Low Power and Lossy Networks (LLN)

Low Power and Lossy Networks (LLNs) are networks in which nodes and/or radio links have constraints. Low power consumption constraints in nodes often originate from the need to operate nodes from as long as possible from battery and/or energy harvesting such as (today most commonly) solar panels associated with the node or ambient energy such as energy harvesting from movement for wearable nodes or piezo cells to generate energy for mechanically operated nodes such as switches.

Several IETF WGs have or are producing work is primarily intended to support LLN through multiple layers of the protocol stack. [RFC8352] gives a good overview of the energy consumption related communication challenges and solutions produced by the IETF for this space.

To minimize the energy needs for such nodes, their network data-processing mechanisms have to be optimized. This includes packet header compression, fragmentation (to avoid latency through large packets at low bitrates, packet bundling to only consume radio energy at short time periods, radio energy tuning to reach only the destination(s), minimization of multicasting to eliminate need of radio receivers to consume energy and so on. [RFC8352] gives a more detailed overview, especially because different L2 technologies such as IEEE 802.15.4 type (low power) wireless networks, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), WLAN (IEEE 802.11) and DEC ULE.

In the INT area of the IETF, several LLN specific WGs exist(ed):

### 5.2.1. 6LOWPAN WG

The "IPv6 over Low power WPAN (Wireless Personal Area Networks)" (6lowpan) WG ran from 2005 to 2014 and produced 6 RFC that adopt IPv6 to IEEE 802.15.4 type (low power) wireless networks by transmission procedures [RFC4949], compression of IPv6 (and transport) packet headers [RFC6282], modifications for neighbor discovery (ND) [RFC6775], as well as 3 informational RFCs about the WPAN space and applying IPv6 to it. Among these, the Problem Statement and Requirements [RFC6606] gives details about the power and energy approaches and goals.

"Transmission of IPv6 Packets over IEEE 802.15.4 Networks" [RFC4944], "Compression Format for IPv6 Datagrams over IEEE 802.15.4-Based Networks" [RFC6282], "Neighbor Discovery Optimization for IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Networks (6LoWPANs)" [RFC6775] (6LOWPAN-ND).

It is important to understand the 6LOWPAN Overview, Assumptions, Problem Statement, and Goals [RFC4919], including "conserve energy".

Outside the 6LOWPAN WG, [RFC9139] connects Information-Centric Networking (ICN) to Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Networks (LoWPANs).

#### 5.2.2. LPWAN WG

Since 2014 and before 2023, the "IPv6 over Low Power Wide-Area Networks" (LPWAN) WG has produced 4 RFC for low-power wide area networks, such as LoRaWAN <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LoRa>, with three Standards-Track RFC documents, [RFC8724], [RFC8824], and [RFC9011].

#### 5.2.3. 6TISCH WG

Since 2013, the "IPv6 over the TSCH mode of IEEE 802.15.4e" (6tisch) WG has produced 7 RFC for a version of 802.15.4 called the "Time-Slotted Channel Hopping Mode" (TSCH), which supports deterministic latency and lower energy consumption through the use of scheduling traffic into well-defined time slots, thereby also optimizing/minimizing energy consumption when compared to 802.15.4 without TSCH.

#### 5.2.4. 6LO WG

Since 2013, the "IPv6 over Networks of Resource-constrained Nodes" (6lo) WG has generalized the work of 6lowpan for LLN in general, producing 17 RFC for IPv6-over-l2foo adaptation layer specifications, information models, cross-adaptation layer specification (such as header specifications) and maintenance and informational documents for other pre-existing IETF work in this space.

Notably, a key specification produced is [RFC7668], "IPv6 over BLUETOOTH(R) Low Energy", using IPv6 over Low-power Wireless Personal Area Network (6LoWPAN) techniques, as well as the related [RFC9159] for the formation of extended topologies, a mesh IPv6 network over Bluetooth LE links.

From a management perspective, produced [RFC7388], LOWPAN MIB, as well as several specific improvements around power such as [RFC7973], [RFC8025], [RFC8928], [RFC8931], and [RFC9034].

Finally, the 6LO WG also produced [RFC8105], IPv6 over DECT Ultra-Low Energy, and [RFC9354], IPv6 over Power Line Communication (PLC).

#### 5.2.5. ROLL WG

In the RouTinG (RTG) area of the IETF, the "Routing Over Low power and Lossy networks" (ROLL) WG has produced since 2008 23 RFC. Initially it produced requirement RFCs of different type of "Low-power and Lossy Networks": urban: [RFC5548], industrial [RFC5673], home automation [RFC5826] and building automation [RFC5867].

Since then, its work is mostly focused on the "IPv6 Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks" (RPL) [RFC6550] [RFC6551] [RFC6552], which is used in a wide variety of the above-described IPv6 instances of LLN networks and which are discussed in two ROLL applicability statement RFCs, "Applicability Statement: The Use of the Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPL) Protocol Suite in Home Automation and Building Control" [RFC7733] and "Applicability Statement for the Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPL) in Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Networks" [RFC8036]. Further, some RPL RFCs were progressed in the 6MAN WG, such as [RFC6553], RPL Option for Carrying RPL Information in Data-Plane Datagrams, and [RFC6554], IPv6 Routing Header for Source Routes with RPL. [RFC7416] covers a Security Threat Analysis for RPLs, which is also relevant to energy efforts.

The ROLL WG also wrote a more generic RFC for LLN, "Terms Used in Routing for Low-Power and Lossy Networks" [RFC7102]. RPL has a highly configurable set of functions to support (energy) constrained networks. Unconstrained root node(s), typically edge routers between the RPL network and a backbone network calculate "Destination-Oriented Directed Acyclic Graphs" (DODAG) and can use strict hop-by-hop source routing with dedicated IPv6 routing headers [RFC8138] [RFC9008] to minimize constrained nodes routing related compute and memory requirements. "The Trickle Algorithm" [RFC6206] allows to minimize routing related packets through automatic lazy updates. While RPL is naturally a mesh network routing protocol, where all nodes are usually expected to be able to participate in it, RPL also supports even more lightweight leave nodes [RFC9010].

The 2013 [I-D.ajunior-energy-awareness-00] proposes the introducing of energy related parameters into RPL to support calculation/selection of most energy efficient paths. The 2017 "An energy optimization routing scheme for LLNs", [I-D.wang-roll-energy-optimization-scheme] observed that DODAGs in RPL tend to require more energy in nodes closer to the root and proposed specific optimizations to reduce this problem. Neither of these drafts proceeded in the IETF.

While original use-cases for RPL where energy and size limited networks, its design is to a large extent not scale limited. Because of this, and due to its reduced compute/memory requirements for the same size networks compared to other routing protocols, especially the so-called link-state "Interior Gateway routing Protocols" (IGP), such as most commonly used protocols ISIS ([RFC1142] superseded by [ISO10589-Second-Edition]) and OSPF [RFC2328], RPL has also expanded into use cases for non-constrained networks, for example to support the largest possible networks automatically, such as in [RFC8994].

### 5.3. Constrained Nodes and Networks

(Power) constrained nodes and/or networks exist in a much broader variety than coupled with low-power and lossy networks. For example, Wi-Fi and cellular mobile network connections are not considered to be lossy networks, and personal mobile nodes with both connections are an order of magnitude less constrained than nodes typically attached to LLN network. Therefore, broader work in the IETF than focused primarily on LLN typically uses just the term lightweight or constrained (nodes and networks).

#### 5.3.1. LWIG WG

Since 2013, the "Light-Weight Implementation Guidance" (lwig) WG is has produced 6 informational RFC on the groups subject, much of which indirectly supports implementing power efficient network implementations via lightweight nodes/links, but it also addressed the topic explicitly including via the aforementioned [RFC8352] and [RFC9178], "Building Power-Efficient Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) Devices for Cellular Networks".

Further, the LWIG WG produced [RFC7228], "Terminology for Constrained-Node Networks", which includes important energy and power definitions of terms. These include scaling properties, classes of energy limitation, and strategies for using power for communication. It also produced [RFC9006], giving guidance on TCP usage for saving energy.

#### 5.3.2. CoRE and CoAP

In the APPLication (APP) area of the IETF, the "Constrained RESTful Environments" (core) WG has produced since 2010 21 RFC, most of them for or related to "The Constrained Application Protocol" (CoAP) [RFC6690], which can best be described as a replacement for HTTP for constrained environment, using UDP instead of TCP and DTLS instead of TLS, compact binary message formats instead of human readable textual formats, RESTful message exchange semantic instead of a broader set of options (in HTTP), but also more functionality such as (multicast)



discovery and directory services, therefore providing a more comprehensive set of common application functions with more compact on-the-wire/radio encoding than its unconstrained alternatives. "Object Security for Constrained RESTful Environments" (OSCORE), [RFC8613] is a further product of the CoRE WG providing a more message layer based, more lightweight security alternative to DTLS.

While originally designed for LLN, CoAP is transcending LLN and equally becoming ubiquitous in unconstrained environments such as wired/ethernet industrial Machine 2 Machine (M2M) communications, because of simplicity, flexibility and relying on the single set of protocols supporting the widest range of deployment scenarios.

In the SECurity (SEC) area of the IETF, the "Authentication and Authorization for Constrained Environments" (ace) working group has since 2014 produced 4 RFC for security functions in constrained environments, for example CoAP based variations of prior HTTPS protocols such as EST-coaps [RFC9148] for HTTPS based EST [RFC7030]. Constrained node support in cryptography especially entails support for Elliptic Curve (EC) public keys due to their shorter key sizes and lower compute requirements compared to RSA public keys with same cryptographic strength. While the benefits of EC over RSA where making them preferred, this "additional market space" (constrained node) benefit helped in their faster market proliferation even beyond constrained networks.

#### 5.3.3. Satellite Constellations

Emerging communication infrastructures may have specific requirements on power consumption. Such requirements should be taken into account when designing/customizing techniques (e.g., routing) to be enabled in such networks. For example, [I-D.lhan-problems-requirements-satellite-net] identifies a set of requirements (including power) for satellite constellations.

#### 5.3.4. Devices with Batteries

Many IETF protocols (e.g., [RFC3948]) were designed to accommodate the presence of middleboxes mainly by encouraging clients to issue frequent keepalives. Such strategy has implication on battery-supplied devices. In order to optimize battery consumption for such devices, [RFC6887] specifies a deterministic method so that client can control state in the network, including their lifetime. Keepalive alive messages may this be optimized as a function of the network policies.

The recommendation labeled "A\_REC#2" of [RFC7849] further insist on the importance of saving battery exacerbated by keep-alive messages and recommends the support of collaborative means to control state in the network rather than relying on heuristics.

#### 5.4. Sample Technical Enablers

##### 5.4.1. (IP) Multicast

###### 5.4.1.1. Power Saving with Multicast

IP Multicast was introduced with [RFC1112] and today also called "Any Source Multicast" (ASM) has various protocols go through the standardization process in the IETF across multiple working groups. There are also MPLS and BIER multicast protocols from the IETF developed in the equally named WGs.

These three, network layer multicast technologies can be a power saving technologies when used to distribute data because they reduce the number of packets that need to be sent across the network (through in-network-replication where needed). Because most current link and router technologies do not allow to actually save significant amounts of energy on lower than maximum utilization, these benefits are often only theoretical though. Software routers are the ones most likely to expose energy consumption somewhat proportional to their throughput for just the forwarding (CPU) chip.

Likewise, in large backbone networks, IP multicast can free up bandwidth to be used for other traffic, such as unicast traffic, which may allow to avoid upgrades to faster and potentially more power consuming routers/links. Today, these benefits too are most often overcompensated for by lower per-bit energy consumption of newer generations of routers and links though.

Multicasting can also save energy on the transmitting station across radio links, compared to replicated unicast traffic, but this is rarely significant, because except for fully battery powered mesh network, there are typically non-energy-constrained nodes, such as (commonly) the wired access-points in Wi-Fi networks.

In result, today multicasting has typically no significant power saving benefits with available network technologies. Instead, it is used (for data distribution) when the amount of traffic that a unicast solution alternative (with so-called ingress replication) is not possible due to the total amount of traffic generated. This includes wireless/radio networks, where equally airtime is the limiting factor.

As an additional pointer, [RFC7731] defined the Multicast Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (MPL).

#### 5.4.1.2. Power Waste Through Multicast-based Service Coordination

(IP) multicast is often not used to distribute data requested by receivers, but also coordination type functions such as service or resource announcement, discovery or selection. These multicast messages may not carry a lot of data, but they cause recurring, often periodic packets to be sent across a domain and waste energy because of various ill-advised designs, including, but not limited to the following issues:

(a) The receivers of such packets may not even need to receive them, but the protocol shares a multicast group with another protocol that the client does need to receive.

(b) The receiver should not need to receive the packet as far as multicast is concerned, but the underlying link-layer technology still makes the receiver consume the packet at link-layer.

(c) The information received is not new, but just periodically refreshed.

(d) The packet was originated for a service selection by a client, and the receiving device is even responding, but the client then chooses to select another device for the service/resource.

These problems are specifically problematic in the presence of so-called "sleepy" nodes Section 5.4.2 that need to wake up to receive such packets (unnecessarily). It is worse, when the network itself is an LLN network where the forwarders themselves are power constrained and for example periodic multicasting of such coordination packets wastes energy on those forwarders as well - compared to better alternatives.

In 2006, the IETF published "Source Specific Multicast" (SSM) [RFC4607], a variation of IP Multicast that does not allow to perform these type of coordination functions but is only meant for (and useable for) actual data distribution. SSM was introduced for other reasons than the above-described power related issues though, but deprecating the use of ASM is one way to avoid/minimize its ill-advised use with these type of coordination functions, when energy efficiency is an issue. [RFC8815] is an example for deprecating ASM for other reasons in Service Provider networks.

#### 5.4.1.3. Multicast Problems in Wireless Networks

[RFC9119] covers multicast challenges and solutions (proposals) for IP Multicast over Wi-Fi. With respect to power consumption, it discusses the following aspects:

(a) Unnecessary wake-up of power constrained Wi-Fi Stations (STA) nodes can be minimized by wireless Access Points (APs) that buffer multicast packets so they are sent only periodically when those nodes wake up.

(b) Wi-Fi access points with "Multiple Input Multiple Output" (MIMO) antenna diversity focus sent packets in a way that they are not "broadcast" to all receivers within a particular maximum distance from the AP, making Wi-Fi multicast transmission even less desirable.

(c) It lists the most widely deployed protocols using aforementioned coordination via IP multicast and describes their specific challenges and possible improvements.

(d) Existing proprietary conversion of Wi-Fi multicast to Wi-Fi unicast packets.

[I-D.desmouceaux-ipv6-mcast-wifi-power-usage] focuses on IPv6-related concerns of multicast traffic in large wireless network. This document provides a set of statistics and the induced device power consumption of such flows.

#### 5.4.2. Sleepy Nodes

Sleepy nodes are one of the most common design solutions in support of power saving. This includes LLN level constrained nodes, but also nodes with significant battery capacity, such as mobile phones, tablets and notebooks, because battery lifetime has long since been a key selling factor. In result, vendors do attempt to optimize power consumption across all hardware and software components of such nodes, including the interface hardware and protocols used across the nodes Wi-Fi and mobile radios.

Restating from [I-D.bormann-core-roadmap-05]: CoAP has basic support for sleepy nodes by allowing caching of resource information in (non-sleepy) proxy nodes. [RFC7641] enhances this support by enabling sleepy nodes to update caching intermediaries on their own schedule. Around 2012/2013, there was significant review of further review of further support for sleepy nodes in CoAP, resulting in a long list of drafts, whose sleepy nodes benefits are discussed in [I-D.bormann-core-roadmap-05]: [I-D.vial-core-mirror-server], [I-D.vial-core-mirror-proxy], [I-D.fossati-core-publish-option],

[I-D.giacomin-core-sleepy-option], [I-D.castellani-core-alive], [I-D.rahman-core-sleepy-problem-statement], [I-D.rahman-core-sleepy], [I-D.rahman-core-sleepy-nodes-do-we-need], [I-D.fossati-core-monitor-option]. None of these drafts proceeded though.

One partial solution to some sleepy node issues related to their energy consumption, especially the ones caused by the use of multicast Section 5.4.1.2, Section 5.4.1.3 is the use of the "Constrained RESTful Environments (CoRE) Resource Directory" (CoRE-RD) [RFC9176]. It allows for sleepy nodes to register discover and register resources via unicast and avoids waking up sleepy nodes when they are not selected by a resource consumer.

A partial alternative to CoRE-RD is the "DNS-Based Service Discovery" {DNS-SD} [RFC6763] combined with for example "Service Registration Protocol for DNS-Based Service Discovery" [I-D.ietf-dnssd-srp]. Services can be seen as a subset of resources, and in networks where DNS has to be supported anyhow for other reasons, DNS-SD may be a sufficient alternative to CoRE-RD. It is used for example in Thread [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thread\\_\(network\\_protocol\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thread_(network_protocol)) for this purpose and the only multicast based coordination is the one to establish network wide parameters, such as the address(es) of DNS-SD server(s).

"Building Power-Efficient Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) Devices for Cellular Networks" [RFC9178] discusses sleepy devices, especially the use of CoAP PubSub [I-D.ietf-core-coap-pubsub] as a mechanism to build proxies for sleepy devices. "Sensor Measurement Lists (SenML)", normalized proxy infrastructures are best built with published data models, such as "Sensor Measurement Lists" (SenML) [RFC8428] for sensors, likely the largest number of sleepy devices, especially in LLN.

"Reducing Energy Consumption of Router Advertisements", [RFC7772] eliminates/reduces the energy impact for sleepy nodes of the ubiquitous IPv6 "Neighbor Discovery" (ND) protocol by giving recommends for replacing multicast "Router Advertisement" (RA) messages with so-called directed unicast versions, therefore not waking up sleepy nodes (with an IP multicast RA message). This was already allowed in ND [RFC4861], but not recommended as the default. Note that [RFC7772] does not provide all the energy related optimizations of ND as developed by 6LoWPAN through [RFC6775], later updated by [RFC8505] is 6LO. [I-D.chakrabarti-nordmark-energy-aware-nd] proposes generalizations for those applications for to all IPv6 links, but was not further pursued by the IETF so far.

### 5.5. (Lack of) Power Benchmarking Proposals

[I-D.petrescu-v6ops-ipv6-power-ipv4] presented some measurement results of the power consumption when using IPv6 vs IPv4 with a focus on mobile devices. Such measurements are not backed with formal benchmarking methodologies so that solid and reliable references are set to compare and interpret data.

<https://www.ietf.org/proceedings/103/slides/slides-103-saag-iot-benchmarking-00> presented a benchmark example but with a focus on power cost of encryption.

## 6. Energy Management Networks

The use of IETF protocol networks in networks that operate power consumption and production is another broad area of digitization.

### 6.1. Smart Grid

"Smart Grid" is the most well-known instance of such energy management networks. According to [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart\\_grid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart_grid), the term covers aspects mostly centered around intelligent measured and controlled consumption of energy. This includes "Advanced Metering Infrastructure" / "Smart Meters", remote controllable "distribution boards", "circuit breakers", "load control" and "smart appliances". Use cases for the "Smart Grid" include for example timed and measured operations of home devices such as washers or charging cars, when energy consumption is below average.

The 2011 "Internet Protocols for the Smart Grid" [RFC6272] is a quite comprehensive (66 page) overview of all IETF protocols considered to be necessary or beneficial for Smart Grid networks. This document was written in response to interest by the (not-yet-smart grid) community in utilizing the IETF TCP/IP technologies to evolve previously non-TCP/IP network, and the risk that unnecessary reinvention of the wheel/protocols would be done by that community instead of reusing what was already well specified by the IETF.

Most of the overview in this document is not specific to networks used for Smart Grid applications but just summarized in the document for the above-described outreach and education to the community. The aspects most specific to Smart Grids is the back in 2011 still somewhat in its infancy adaptation of IPv6 network technologies to LLN networks (see Section 5.2): smart meters, circuit breakers, load measurement devices, car chargers and so on - all those devices would most likely be connected to the network via a low-power radio networks, which ideally would utilize IPv6 directly. Support for LLN networks with IPv6 has well improved in IETF specifications in the past decade.

## 6.2. Synchro Phasor Networks

Power output of multiple power plants/generators into the same power grid needs to be synchronized by power levels based on consumption and power phase (50/60Hz depending on continent) to avoid that energy created out-of-phase is not only wasted, but would actually burn out power lines or create permanent damage in power generators. When generators go out-of-sync, they have to be emergency switched off, resulting in (rolling-)blackouts, worsening the conditions beyond its likely root-cause such as a single overloaded region.

Synchro Phasor Networks are networks whose goal it is to support synchronization of power generators across a power grid, ultimately also permitting to build larger and more resilient power grids. "Power Measurement Units" (PMU) are their core sensing elements. Since about 2012? these networks have started to move from traditional SCADA towards more TCP/IP based networking and application technologies "to improve power system reliability and visibility through wide area measurement and control, by fostering the use and capabilities of synchrophasor technology" ([www.naspi.org](http://www.naspi.org)).

With their fast control loop reaction time and measurement requirements, they also benefit from reliable, fast propagation of PMU data as well as stricter clock synchronization than most Smart Grid applications. For example, transmission lines expand under heat that is caused by electrical load and/or environmental temperature by as much as 30% (between coldest and hottest or highest-load times), impacting the necessary phase relationship of power generation on either end (speed of light propagation speed based on effective length of contracted/expanded wire).

The length of transmission wires can be measured from data sent across the transmission lines and measuring their propagation latency with the help of accurate clock synchronization between sender and receiver(s), using for example network-based clock synchronization

protocols. The IETF "Network Time Protocol version 4" (NTPv4), [RFC5905] is one option for this. The IEEE PTP protocol is often preferred though because it specifies better how measurements can be integrated at the hardware level of Ethernet interfaces, thus allowing easier to achieve higher accuracy, such as Maximum Time Interval (MTIE) errors of less than 1 msec. See for example [NASPICLOCK].

The "North American SynchroPhasor Initiative" (NASPI), <https://www.naspi.org> is an example organization in support of synchrophasor networking. It is an ongoing project by the USA "Department of Energy" (DoE).

## 7. (Limited) Energy Management for Networks

### 7.1. Some Metrics

A 2010-2013 draft [I-D.manral-bmwg-power-usage], which was not adopted discussed and proposed metrics for power consumption that where intended to be used for benchmarking.

The later work in Section 7.2 referred instead to other metrics for measuring power consumption from other SDOs.

A 2011-2012 draft [I-D.jennings-energy-pricing], which was not adopted, discusses and proposes a data model to communicate time-varying cost of energy in support of enabling time-shifting of network attached or managed equipment consumption of power.

### 7.2. EMAN WG

While the IETF did specify a few MIBs with aspects related to of power management, it was only with the formation of the "Energy Management" (EMAN) WG which ran from 2010 to 2015 and released 7 RFC, that the IETF produced a comprehensive set of MIB based publications for managing energy/power for network equipment and associated devices and integrated prior scattered power management related work in the IETF.

EMAN produced (solely) a set of data/information models (MIBs). It does not introduce any new protocol/stacks nor does it address "questions regarding Smart Grid, electricity producers, and distributors" (from [RFC7603]).



[I-D.claise-power-management-arch] describes the initial EMAN architecture as envisioned by some of the core contributors to the WG. It was rewritten in EMAN as the "Energy Management Framework" [RFC7326]. "Requirements for Energy Management" are defined in [RFC6988].

According to [RFC7326], "the (EMAN) framework presents a physical reference model and information model. The information model consists of an Energy Management Domain as a set of Energy Objects. Each Energy Object can be attributed with identity, classification, and context. Energy Objects can be monitored and controlled with respect to power, Power State, energy, demand, Power Attributes, and battery. Additionally, the framework models relationships and capabilities between Energy Objects."

One category of use-cases of particular interest to network equipment vendors was and is the management of "Power over Ethernet" via the EMAN framework, measuring and controlling ethernet connected devices through their PoE supplied power. Besides industrial, surveillance cameras and office equipment, such as Wi-Fi access points and phones, PoE is also positioned as a new approach for replacing most in-building automation components including security control for doors/windows, as well as environmental controls and lighting through the use of an in-ceiling, PoE enabled IP/ethernet infrastructure.

EMAN produced version 4 of the "Entity MIB" (ENTITY-MIB) [RFC6933], primarily to introduce globally unique UUIDs for physical entities that allows to better link across different entities, such as a PoE port on an ethernet switch and the device connected to that switch port.

The "Monitoring and Control MIB for Power and Energy" [RFC7460] specifies a MIB for monitoring for Power State and energy consumption of networked. The document discusses the link with other MIBs such as the ENTITY-MIB, the ENTITY-SENSOR-MIB [RFC3433] for which it is amending missing accuracy information to meet IEC power monitoring requirements, the "Power Ethernet MIB" (POWER-ETHERNET-MIB) [RFC3621] to manage PoE, and the pre-existing IETF MIB for Uninterruptable Power Supplies (UPS) (UPS-MIB) [RFC1628], allowing for example to build control systems that manage shutdowns of devices in case of power failure based on UPS battery capacity and device consumptions/priorities. Similarly, the EMAN "Definition of Managed Objects for Battery Monitoring" [RFC7577] defines objects to support battery monitoring in managed devices. It is important to note that, outside the EMAN WG and as an Independent Submission, [RFC9271] specifies "Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) Management Protocol -- Commands and Responses".

The pre-existing IETF "Entity State MIB" (ENTITY-STATE-MIB) [RFC4268] allows to specify the operational state of entities specified via the ENTITY-MIB respective to their power consumption and operational capabilities (e.g.: "coldStandby", "hotStandby", "ready" etc.). Devices can also act as proxies to provide a MIB interfaces for monitoring and control of power for other devices, that may use other protocols, such as in case of a home gateway interfacing with various vendor specific protocols of home equipment.

The EMAN "Energy Object Context MIB" [RFC7461] defines the ENERGY-OBJECT-CONTEXT-MIB and IANA-ENERGY-RELATION-MIB, both of which serve to "address device identification, context information, and the energy relationships between devices" according to [RFC7461].

To automatically discover and negotiate PoE power consumption between switch and client, non-IETF technologies, such as IEEE "Link Layer Discovery Protocol" (LLDP) and proprietary MIBs for it, such as LLDP-EXT-MED-MIB can be used.

Finally, the "Energy Management (EMAN) Applicability Statement" [RFC7603] provides an overview of EMAN with a user/operator perspective, also reviewing a range of typical scenarios it can support as well as how it could/can link to a variety of pre-existing, non-IETF standards relevant for power management. Such intended applicability includes home, core, and DC networks.

There are currently no YANG equivalent modules. Such modules would not only be designed to echo the EMAN MIBs but would also allow to control dedicated power optimization engines instead of relying upon static and frozen vendor-specific optimization.

## 8. Power-Awareness in Forwarding and Routing Protocols

### 8.1. Power Aware Networks (PANET)

In 2013/2014, some drafts proposed how networks themselves, specifically those of Internet Service Providers (ISP) could dynamically regulate their power consumption based on the required performance, for example by switching off or low-powering non-needed components (links, nodes, linecards) or changing speeds on links, or reducing clock-rates of processing elements, and/or routing traffic to utilize as few components as will support the required performance. The authors called this "Power Aware Networks" (PANET), even though no awareness of actual power consumption is required in this approach.

The 2013 "Power-Aware Networks (PANET): Problem Statement" [I-D.zhang-panet-problem-statement] gives an overview of this concept, and so does "Power-aware Routing and Traffic Engineering: Requirements, Approaches, and Issues", [I-D.zhang-greenet] from the same year.

The 2014 [I-D.retana-rtgwg-eacp] exemplifies the concept and discusses key challenges such as the reduced resilience against errors when redundant components are switched off, the risk of increased stretch (path length) and therefore latency under partial network component shutdown or down-speeding, as well as the idea of saving energy through (periodic) microsleeps such as possible with "Energy Efficient Ethernet" [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy-Efficient\\_Ethernet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy-Efficient_Ethernet) links. The 2013 draft "Reducing Power Consumption using BGP with power source data", [I-D.mjsraman-panet-inter-as-power-source] proposed BGP attributes to allow calculation of power efficient (or for example green) paths.

One core market driver for this work where rolling blackouts that especially affected India at the time of these drafts, raising the desire to be for example reducing the total power consumption of a network in times of such energy emergencies.

While there was technical interest in the IETF, the market significance for the vendors mostly present in the IETF was considered as not to be important enough. Likewise, traditional routers, unlike for example today's standard PC hardware designs do exhibit little power savings upon shutdown of components such as line-cards or interfaces.

In addition, an SDN / controller-based solution was relatively in its infancy back in 2013/2014, and technologies that would allow for SDN controller to have resilient (self-healing) connectivity, such as described in [RFC8368] and [RFC8994], were also not available, making the risk of severely impacting network reliability one of the key factors for this PANET work to not proceed so far.

## 8.2. SDN-based Semantic Forwarding

Recently, [I-D.boucadair-irtf-sdn-and-semantic-routing] provided the following feature as an example of capabilities that can be offered by appropriate control of forwarding elements:

Energy-efficient Forwarding: An important effort was made in the past to optimize the energy consumption of network elements. However, such optimization is node-specific and no standardized means to optimize the energy consumption at the scale of the network have been defined. For example, many nodes (also, service cards) are deployed as backups.

A controller-based approach can be implemented so that the route selection process optimizes the overall energy consumption of a path. Such a process takes into account the current load, avoids waking nodes/cards for handling "sparse" traffic (i.e., a minor portion of the total traffic), considers node-specific data (e.g., [RFC7460]), etc. This off-line Semantic Routing approach will transition specific cards/nodes to "idle" and wake them as appropriate, etc., without breaking service objectives. Moreover, such an approach will have to maintain an up-to-date topology even if a node is in an "idle" state (such nodes may be removed from adjacency tables if they don't participate in routing advertisements).

### 8.3. Miscellaneous

The non-adopted, expired 2013 draft [I-D.okamoto-ccamp-midori-gmpls-extension-reqs] discusses power awareness in routing in conjunction with Traffic Engineering (tunnels), specifically in the context of Generalized MPLS (GMPLS), e.g.: various L2 technologies such as switched optical fiber networks. It primarily claims the issue that the existing management objects are not sufficient to express energy management related aspects, and thus do not allow to build energy conscious policies into PCE for such GMPLS networks.

The non-adopted 2013 "Requirements for an Energy-Efficient Network System", [I-D.suzuki-eens-requirements] proposes a signaling of network capacity towards DC, for example based on load or network energy management in support of appropriate performance control (such as VM migration) the DC - or vice versa (DC load-based traffic engineering in the network to support that DC load).

The non-adopted 2013 "Building power optimal Multicast Trees" [I-D.mjsraman-rtgwg-pim-power] proposes that (PIM based) IP Multicast routing could perform local routing choices in the case of "Equal Cost MultiPath" (ECMP) "Reverse Path Forwarding" (RPF) alternatives based on the energy that would be consumed in the router, such as when one ECMP alternative would use a more power efficient linecard or when one ECMP choice was on the same linecard as the interfaces to which the packets would need to be routed (and therefore avoiding to forward the packet across separate ingress and egress linecards).

## 9. Gap Analysis

The 2013 "Towards an Energy-Efficient Internet" [I-D.winter-energy-efficient-internet] summarizes some of the same work items as this document (as written back in 2013) and lists additional more non-adopted drafts. It also identified three areas of gaps: "Load-adaptive Resource Management" , "Energy-efficient Protocol Design" , and "Energy-efficiency Metrics and Standard Benchmarking Methodologies" . While these areas remain open, this document records them for reference rather than recommending specific next steps.

Some aspects for those areas of gaps were partially tackled by later work in the IETF, but broadly speaking, most of those areas remain open to a wide range of possible further IETF/IRTF work.

## 10. Authors' Observations and Lessons Learned

Beyond compiling existing work, the authors consider it valuable to briefly reflect on where energy-related activities within the IETF/IRTF/IAB have gone well and what can be learned from them.

In particular:

- \* Successful integration into existing work: Several cases show that energy-awareness was most effective when integrated into ongoing protocol development (e.g., extensions in transport and management protocols) rather than as an isolated stand-alone activity.
- \* Clear problem framing: Efforts that were framed around a well-defined operational or architectural need (for example, constrained-device networking in the IETF) tended to achieve broader traction than more generic appeals to "green networking."
- \* Collaboration across communities: Effective work often involved coordination between the related research and standardization bodies (e.g., IETF, IRTF, IAB, ITU), showing that energy and environmental sustainability topics benefit from cross-community dialogue.
- \* Appreciating multidisciplinary: It has proven important to bring in the right subject-matter experts (e.g., from energy systems, environmental science, or other disciplines) rather than making assumptions within the networking community alone.
- \* Limited continuity: Some prior activities were time-bound or lacked continuity. A lesson is that sustained progress often requires ongoing integration into mainstream workstreams.

- \* Constrained and actionable scope: Experience shows that activities with a well-defined and bounded scope are more likely to deliver actionable results and running code, which is core to the IETF ethos.

These observations are the personal views of the authors and are included here to provide additional context. They do not represent IETF consensus or recommendations for future work.

## 11. Security Considerations

This document provides an overview of IETF work related to energy, and as such does not contain security considerations of its own. Each one of the cited documents contains security considerations within its own context.

As the aim of this document is to help those unfamiliar with but interested in IETF energy work, raising awareness of an important broad topic, indirectly also raises awareness of the security considerations overall. And if this document inspires energy-related activities within the IETF, such as identifying gaps and investigating solutions, those would bring their security considerations.

## 12. IANA Considerations

This document has no IANA actions.

## 13. Acknowledgments

The authors are very grateful to Fred Baker and Eliot Lear, for their thorough review and useful suggestions.

By serving as the first catalog of energy-related work within the IETF, IRTF, and IAB, this document is intended to be a resource for participants rather than a vehicle for setting future directions.

## 14. Changelog

[RFC-Editor: this section to be removed in final document.]

The master for this document is hosted at <http://github.com/toerless/energy>. Please submit Issues and/or Pull-requests for proposed changes or join the team of authors and edit yourself.

00: Initial version

01: Added Co-author (Mohamed Boucadair) - long list of typo fixes, editorial improvements in abstract, introduction and other chapters. Added section on satellite networks, devices with batteries, power benchmarking and SDN-based forwarding semantics.

02: Minor text edits (med), add pointer to additional draft (med), Added co-author pascal (tte),

03: Added Jeff Tentsura as co-author

04: Various textual fixups, added new versions of RFC for references using obsoleted RFCs, so that both original and latest are referenced.

05: Added pointers on analysis and limit scope of document to 12/2022.

06: Full review and throughout addition of references and context on energy and power-related IETF work, full editorial pass. New co-author.

07: Added security considerations, updated pointers.

08: Refresh of the I-D, starting with a thorough editorial pass of fixes and improvements. Clarified motivation and scope (IETF/IRTF/IAB), added authors' observations and lessons learned, emphasized internal audience as first catalog, and applied readability cleanups.

## 15. Informative References

### [BOUNDED\_LATENCY]

Cruz, R.L., "A calculus for network delay. I. Network elements in isolation", DOI 10.1109/18.61109, IEEE Transactions on Information Theory ( Volume: 37, Issue: 1), 1991, <<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/61109>>.

### [DVDvsStreaming]

Zielinski, S., "Streaming a Movie Uses Less Energy Than Watching a DVD", May 2014, <<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/streaming-movie-less-energy-dvd-180951586>>.

[I-D.ajunior-energy-awareness-00]

Junior, A. and R. C. Sofia, "Energy-awareness metrics global applicability guidelines", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ajunior-energy-awareness-00, 16 October 2012, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ajunior-energy-awareness-00>>.

[I-D.bormann-core-roadmap-05]

Bormann, C., "CoRE Roadmap and Implementation Guide", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-bormann-core-roadmap-05, 21 October 2013, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-bormann-core-roadmap-05>>.

[I-D.boucadair-irtf-sdn-and-semantic-routing]

Boucadair, M., Trossen, D., and A. Farrel, "Considerations for the use of SDN in Semantic Routing Networks", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-boucadair-irtf-sdn-and-semantic-routing-01, 31 May 2022, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-boucadair-irtf-sdn-and-semantic-routing-01>>.

[I-D.castellani-core-alive]

Castellani, A. P. and S. Loreto, "CoAP Alive Message", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-castellani-core-alive-00, 29 March 2012, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-castellani-core-alive-00>>.

[I-D.chakrabarti-nordmark-energy-aware-nd]

Chakrabarti, S., Nordmark, E., and M. Cullen, "Energy Aware IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Optimizations", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-chakrabarti-nordmark-energy-aware-nd-02, 12 March 2012, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-chakrabarti-nordmark-energy-aware-nd-02>>.

[I-D.claise-power-management-arch]

Claise, B., Parelllo, J., and B. Schoening, "Power Management Architecture", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-claise-power-management-arch-02, 22 October 2010, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-claise-power-management-arch-02>>.



[I-D.desmouceaux-ipv6-mcast-wifi-power-usage]

Desmouceaux, Y., "Power consumption due to IPv6 multicast on WiFi devices", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-desmouceaux-ipv6-mcast-wifi-power-usage-01, 1 August 2014, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-desmouceaux-ipv6-mcast-wifi-power-usage-01>>.

[I-D.fossati-core-monitor-option]

Fossati, T., Giacomini, P., and S. Loreto, "Monitor Option for CoAP", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-fossati-core-monitor-option-00, 9 July 2012, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-fossati-core-monitor-option-00>>.

[I-D.fossati-core-publish-option]

Fossati, T., Giacomini, P., and S. Loreto, "Publish Option for CoAP", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-fossati-core-publish-option-03, 6 January 2014, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-fossati-core-publish-option-03>>.

[I-D.giacomini-core-sleepy-option]

Fossati, T., Giacomini, P., Loreto, S., and M. Rossini, "Sleepy Option for CoAP", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-giacomini-core-sleepy-option-00, 29 February 2012, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-giacomini-core-sleepy-option-00>>.

[I-D.iab-ws-environmental-impacts-report]

Arkko, J., Perkins, C., and S. Krishnan, "Report from the IAB Workshop on Environmental Impact of Internet Applications and Systems, 2022", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-iab-ws-environmental-impacts-report-03, 23 October 2023, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-iab-ws-environmental-impacts-report-03>>.

[I-D.ietf-core-coap-pubsub]

Jimenez, J., Koster, M., and A. Kern, "A publish-subscribe architecture for the Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-core-coap-pubsub-18, 28 February 2025, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-core-coap-pubsub-18>>.

[I-D.ietf-dnssd-srp]

Lemon, T. and S. Cheshire, "Service Registration Protocol for DNS-Based Service Discovery", Work in Progress,

Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-dnssd-srp-27, 18 February 2025, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-dnssd-srp-27>>.

[I-D.ietf-roll-protocols-survey]

Tavakoli, A. and S. Dawson-Haggerty, "Overview of Existing Routing Protocols for Low Power and Lossy Networks", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-roll-protocols-survey-07, 24 April 2009, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-roll-protocols-survey-07>>.

[I-D.jennings-energy-pricing]

Jennings, C. F. and B. Nordman, "Communication of Energy Price Information", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-jennings-energy-pricing-01, 10 July 2011, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-jennings-energy-pricing-01>>.

[I-D.levis-roll-overview-protocols]

Vasseur, J., "Overview of Existing Routing Protocols for Low Power and Lossy Networks", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-levis-roll-overview-protocols-00, 12 February 2008, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-levis-roll-overview-protocols-00>>.

[I-D.lhan-problems-requirements-satellite-net]

Han, L., Li, R. R., Retana, A., Chen, M., Su, L., and T. Jiang, "Problems and Requirements of Satellite Constellation for Internet", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-lhan-problems-requirements-satellite-net-06, 4 January 2024, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-lhan-problems-requirements-satellite-net-06>>.

[I-D.manral-bmwg-power-usage]

Manral, V., Sharma, P., Banerjee, S., and Y. Ping, "Benchmarking Power usage of networking devices", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-manral-bmwg-power-usage-04, 12 March 2013, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-manral-bmwg-power-usage-04>>.

[I-D.mjsraman-panet-inter-as-power-source]

Raman, S., Venkataswami, B. V., Raina, G., and K. Veezhinathan, "Reducing Power Consumption using BGP with power source data", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-mjsraman-panet-inter-as-power-source-00, 25 January 2013, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-mjsraman-panet-inter-as-power-source-00>>.

[I-D.mjsraman-rtgwg-pim-power]

Raman, S., Venkataswami, B. V., Raina, G., and V. Srini,  
"Building power optimal Multicast Trees", Work in  
Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-mjsraman-rtgwg-pim-power-  
02, 27 March 2012, <[https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/  
draft-mjsraman-rtgwg-pim-power-02](https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-mjsraman-rtgwg-pim-power-02)>.

[I-D.okamoto-ccamp-midori-gmpls-extension-reqs]

Okamoto, S., "Requirements of GMPLS Extensions for Energy  
Efficient Traffic Engineering", Work in Progress,  
Internet-Draft, draft-okamoto-ccamp-midori-gmpls-  
extension-reqs-02, 14 March 2013,  
<[https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-okamoto-  
ccamp-midori-gmpls-extension-reqs-02](https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-okamoto-ccamp-midori-gmpls-extension-reqs-02)>.

[I-D.petrescu-v6ops-ipv6-power-ipv4]

Petrescu, A., Sad, S. B. H., Philippot, O., and T.  
Vincent, "Power Consumption of IPv6 vs IPv4 in  
Smartphone", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-  
petrescu-v6ops-ipv6-power-ipv4-00, 13 March 2017,  
<[https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-petrescu-  
v6ops-ipv6-power-ipv4-00](https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-petrescu-v6ops-ipv6-power-ipv4-00)>.

[I-D.rahman-core-sleepy]

Rahman, A., "Enhanced Sleepy Node Support for CoAP", Work  
in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-rahman-core-sleepy-05,  
11 February 2014, <[https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/  
draft-rahman-core-sleepy-05](https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-rahman-core-sleepy-05)>.

[I-D.rahman-core-sleepy-nodes-do-we-need]

Rahman, A., "Sleepy Devices: Do we need to Support them in  
CORE?", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-rahman-  
core-sleepy-nodes-do-we-need-01, 11 February 2014,  
<[https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-rahman-core-  
sleepy-nodes-do-we-need-01](https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-rahman-core-sleepy-nodes-do-we-need-01)>.

[I-D.rahman-core-sleepy-problem-statement]

Rahman, A., Fossati, T., Loreto, S., and M. Vial, "Sleepy  
Devices in CoAP - Problem Statement", Work in Progress,  
Internet-Draft, draft-rahman-core-sleepy-problem-  
statement-01, 21 October 2012,  
<[https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-rahman-core-  
sleepy-problem-statement-01](https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-rahman-core-sleepy-problem-statement-01)>.

[I-D.retana-rtgwg-eacp]

Retana, A., White, R., and M. Paul, "A Framework for Energy Aware Control Planes", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-retana-rtgwg-eacp-07, 24 August 2023, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-retana-rtgwg-eacp-07>>.

[I-D.suzuki-eens-requirements]

Suzuki, T. and T. Tarui, "Requirements for an Energy-Efficient Network System", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-suzuki-eens-requirements-00, 15 October 2012, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-suzuki-eens-requirements-00>>.

[I-D.thubert-6man-ipv6-over-wireless]

Thubert, P. and M. Richardson, "Architecture and Framework for IPv6 over Non-Broadcast Access", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-thubert-6man-ipv6-over-wireless-15, 8 March 2023, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-thubert-6man-ipv6-over-wireless-15>>.

[I-D.vial-core-mirror-proxy]

Vial, M., "CoRE Mirror Server", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-vial-core-mirror-proxy-01, 13 July 2012, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-vial-core-mirror-proxy-01>>.

[I-D.vial-core-mirror-server]

Vial, M., "CoRE Mirror Server", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-vial-core-mirror-server-01, 10 April 2013, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-vial-core-mirror-server-01>>.

[I-D.wang-roll-energy-optimization-scheme]

Wang, H., Wei, M., Li, S., Huang, Q., Wang, P., and C. Wang, "An energy optimization routing scheme for LLSS", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-wang-roll-energy-optimization-scheme-00, 21 February 2017, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-wang-roll-energy-optimization-scheme-00>>.

[I-D.winter-energy-efficient-internet]

Winter, R., Jeong, S., and J. Choi, "Towards an Energy-Efficient Internet", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-winter-energy-efficient-internet-01, 22 October 2012, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-winter-energy-efficient-internet-01>>.

[I-D.zhang-greenet]

Zhang, B., Shi, J., Dong, J., and M. Zhang, "Power-aware Routing and Traffic Engineering: Requirements, Approaches, and Issues", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-zhang-greenet-01, 10 January 2013, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-zhang-greenet-01>>.

[I-D.zhang-panet-problem-statement]

Zhang, B., Shi, J., Dong, J., Zhang, M., and M. Boucadair, "Power-Aware Networks (PANET): Problem Statement", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-zhang-panet-problem-statement-03, 15 October 2013, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-zhang-panet-problem-statement-03>>.

[ISO10589-Second-Edition]

International Organization for Standardization (ISO), "Intermediate system to Intermediate system intra-domain routing information exchange protocol for use in conjunction with the protocol for providing the connectionless-mode Network Service (ISO 8473)", ISO ISO/IEC 10589:2002, Second Edition, Nov. 2002., n.d..

[ITU2020]

International Telecommunication Union (ITU), "Measuring digital development: Facts and Figures 2020", source Geneva: ITU, isbn 978-92-61-32511-4, 2020, <<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/FactsFigures2020.pdf>>.

[NASPICLOCK]

NASPI Time Synchronization Task Force, "Time Synchronization in the Electric Power System", March 2017, <[https://www.naspi.org/sites/default/files/reference\\_documents/tstf\\_electric\\_power\\_system\\_report\\_pnnl\\_26331\\_march\\_2017\\_0.pdf](https://www.naspi.org/sites/default/files/reference_documents/tstf_electric_power_system_report_pnnl_26331_march_2017_0.pdf)>.

[OECD2020]

OECD, "Keeping the Internet up and running in times of crisis", source OECD Policy Responses to Coronavirus (COVID-19), OECD Publishing, Paris, doi 10.1787/4017c4c9-en, 2020, <<https://doi.org/10.1787/4017c4c9-en>>.

[RFC1112]

Deering, S., "Host extensions for IP multicasting", STD 5, RFC 1112, DOI 10.17487/RFC1112, August 1989, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1112>>.

- [RFC1142] Oran, D., Ed., "OSI IS-IS Intra-domain Routing Protocol", RFC 1142, DOI 10.17487/RFC1142, February 1990, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1142>>.
- [RFC1628] Case, J., Ed., "UPS Management Information Base", RFC 1628, DOI 10.17487/RFC1628, May 1994, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1628>>.
- [RFC1866] Berners-Lee, T. and D. Connolly, "Hypertext Markup Language - 2.0", RFC 1866, DOI 10.17487/RFC1866, November 1995, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1866>>.
- [RFC1883] Deering, S. and R. Hinden, "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification", RFC 1883, DOI 10.17487/RFC1883, December 1995, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1883>>.
- [RFC2086] Myers, J., "IMAP4 ACL extension", RFC 2086, DOI 10.17487/RFC2086, January 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2086>>.
- [RFC2212] Shenker, S., Partridge, C., and R. Guerin, "Specification of Guaranteed Quality of Service", RFC 2212, DOI 10.17487/RFC2212, September 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2212>>.
- [RFC2246] Dierks, T. and C. Allen, "The TLS Protocol Version 1.0", RFC 2246, DOI 10.17487/RFC2246, January 1999, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2246>>.
- [RFC2328] Moy, J., "OSPF Version 2", STD 54, RFC 2328, DOI 10.17487/RFC2328, April 1998, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2328>>.
- [RFC2460] Deering, S. and R. Hinden, "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification", RFC 2460, DOI 10.17487/RFC2460, December 1998, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2460>>.
- [RFC2475] Blake, S., Black, D., Carlson, M., Davies, E., Wang, Z., and W. Weiss, "An Architecture for Differentiated Services", RFC 2475, DOI 10.17487/RFC2475, December 1998, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2475>>.
- [RFC2543] Handley, M., Schulzrinne, H., Schooler, E., and J. Rosenberg, "SIP: Session Initiation Protocol", RFC 2543, DOI 10.17487/RFC2543, March 1999, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2543>>.

- [RFC2822] Resnick, P., Ed., "Internet Message Format", RFC 2822, DOI 10.17487/RFC2822, April 2001, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2822>>.
- [RFC2854] Connolly, D. and L. Masinter, "The 'text/html' Media Type", RFC 2854, DOI 10.17487/RFC2854, June 2000, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2854>>.
- [RFC3261] Rosenberg, J., Schulzrinne, H., Camarillo, G., Johnston, A., Peterson, J., Sparks, R., Handley, M., and E. Schooler, "SIP: Session Initiation Protocol", RFC 3261, DOI 10.17487/RFC3261, June 2002, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3261>>.
- [RFC3433] Bierman, A., Romascanu, D., and K.C. Norseth, "Entity Sensor Management Information Base", RFC 3433, DOI 10.17487/RFC3433, December 2002, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3433>>.
- [RFC3550] Schulzrinne, H., Casner, S., Frederick, R., and V. Jacobson, "RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications", STD 64, RFC 3550, DOI 10.17487/RFC3550, July 2003, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3550>>.
- [RFC3621] Berger, A. and D. Romascanu, "Power Ethernet MIB", RFC 3621, DOI 10.17487/RFC3621, December 2003, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3621>>.
- [RFC3948] Huttunen, A., Swander, B., Volpe, V., DiBurro, L., and M. Stenberg, "UDP Encapsulation of IPsec ESP Packets", RFC 3948, DOI 10.17487/RFC3948, January 2005, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3948>>.
- [RFC3977] Feather, C., "Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP)", RFC 3977, DOI 10.17487/RFC3977, October 2006, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3977>>.
- [RFC4268] Chisholm, S. and D. Perkins, "Entity State MIB", RFC 4268, DOI 10.17487/RFC4268, November 2005, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4268>>.
- [RFC4271] Rekhter, Y., Ed., Li, T., Ed., and S. Hares, Ed., "A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)", RFC 4271, DOI 10.17487/RFC4271, January 2006, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4271>>.

- [RFC4346] Dierks, T. and E. Rescorla, "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.1", RFC 4346, DOI 10.17487/RFC4346, April 2006, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4346>>.
- [RFC4607] Holbrook, H. and B. Cain, "Source-Specific Multicast for IP", RFC 4607, DOI 10.17487/RFC4607, August 2006, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4607>>.
- [RFC4861] Narten, T., Nordmark, E., Simpson, W., and H. Soliman, "Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)", RFC 4861, DOI 10.17487/RFC4861, September 2007, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4861>>.
- [RFC4919] Kushalnagar, N., Montenegro, G., and C. Schumacher, "IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Networks (6LoWPANs): Overview, Assumptions, Problem Statement, and Goals", RFC 4919, DOI 10.17487/RFC4919, August 2007, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4919>>.
- [RFC4944] Montenegro, G., Kushalnagar, N., Hui, J., and D. Culler, "Transmission of IPv6 Packets over IEEE 802.15.4 Networks", RFC 4944, DOI 10.17487/RFC4944, September 2007, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4944>>.
- [RFC4949] Shirey, R., "Internet Security Glossary, Version 2", FYI 36, RFC 4949, DOI 10.17487/RFC4949, August 2007, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4949>>.
- [RFC5246] Dierks, T. and E. Rescorla, "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.2", RFC 5246, DOI 10.17487/RFC5246, August 2008, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc5246>>.
- [RFC5322] Resnick, P., Ed., "Internet Message Format", RFC 5322, DOI 10.17487/RFC5322, October 2008, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc5322>>.
- [RFC5548] Dohler, M., Ed., Watteyne, T., Ed., Winter, T., Ed., and D. Barthel, Ed., "Routing Requirements for Urban Low-Power and Lossy Networks", RFC 5548, DOI 10.17487/RFC5548, May 2009, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc5548>>.
- [RFC5626] Jennings, C., Ed., Mahy, R., Ed., and F. Audet, Ed., "Managing Client-Initiated Connections in the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)", RFC 5626, DOI 10.17487/RFC5626, October 2009, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc5626>>.



- [RFC5673] Pister, K., Ed., Thubert, P., Ed., Dwars, S., and T. Phinney, "Industrial Routing Requirements in Low-Power and Lossy Networks", RFC 5673, DOI 10.17487/RFC5673, October 2009, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc5673>>.
- [RFC5826] Brandt, A., Buron, J., and G. Porcu, "Home Automation Routing Requirements in Low-Power and Lossy Networks", RFC 5826, DOI 10.17487/RFC5826, April 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc5826>>.
- [RFC5867] Martocci, J., Ed., De Mil, P., Riou, N., and W. Vermeylen, "Building Automation Routing Requirements in Low-Power and Lossy Networks", RFC 5867, DOI 10.17487/RFC5867, June 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc5867>>.
- [RFC5905] Mills, D., Martin, J., Ed., Burbank, J., and W. Kasch, "Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms Specification", RFC 5905, DOI 10.17487/RFC5905, June 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc5905>>.
- [RFC6206] Levis, P., Clausen, T., Hui, J., Gnawali, O., and J. Ko, "The Trickle Algorithm", RFC 6206, DOI 10.17487/RFC6206, March 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6206>>.
- [RFC6272] Baker, F. and D. Meyer, "Internet Protocols for the Smart Grid", RFC 6272, DOI 10.17487/RFC6272, June 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6272>>.
- [RFC6282] Hui, J., Ed. and P. Thubert, "Compression Format for IPv6 Datagrams over IEEE 802.15.4-Based Networks", RFC 6282, DOI 10.17487/RFC6282, September 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6282>>.
- [RFC6314] Boulton, C., Rosenberg, J., Camarillo, G., and F. Audet, "NAT Traversal Practices for Client-Server SIP", RFC 6314, DOI 10.17487/RFC6314, July 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6314>>.
- [RFC6550] Winter, T., Ed., Thubert, P., Ed., Brandt, A., Hui, J., Kelsey, R., Levis, P., Pister, K., Struik, R., Vasseur, JP., and R. Alexander, "RPL: IPv6 Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks", RFC 6550, DOI 10.17487/RFC6550, March 2012, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6550>>.

- [RFC6551] Vasseur, JP., Ed., Kim, M., Ed., Pister, K., Dejean, N., and D. Barthel, "Routing Metrics Used for Path Calculation in Low-Power and Lossy Networks", RFC 6551, DOI 10.17487/RFC6551, March 2012, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6551>>.
- [RFC6552] Thubert, P., Ed., "Objective Function Zero for the Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPL)", RFC 6552, DOI 10.17487/RFC6552, March 2012, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6552>>.
- [RFC6553] Hui, J. and JP. Vasseur, "The Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPL) Option for Carrying RPL Information in Data-Plane Datagrams", RFC 6553, DOI 10.17487/RFC6553, March 2012, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6553>>.
- [RFC6554] Hui, J., Vasseur, JP., Culler, D., and V. Manral, "An IPv6 Routing Header for Source Routes with the Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPL)", RFC 6554, DOI 10.17487/RFC6554, March 2012, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6554>>.
- [RFC6606] Kim, E., Kaspar, D., Gomez, C., and C. Bormann, "Problem Statement and Requirements for IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Network (6LoWPAN) Routing", RFC 6606, DOI 10.17487/RFC6606, May 2012, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6606>>.
- [RFC6690] Shelby, Z., "Constrained RESTful Environments (CoRE) Link Format", RFC 6690, DOI 10.17487/RFC6690, August 2012, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6690>>.
- [RFC6763] Cheshire, S. and M. Krochmal, "DNS-Based Service Discovery", RFC 6763, DOI 10.17487/RFC6763, February 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6763>>.
- [RFC6775] Shelby, Z., Ed., Chakrabarti, S., Nordmark, E., and C. Bormann, "Neighbor Discovery Optimization for IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Networks (6LoWPANs)", RFC 6775, DOI 10.17487/RFC6775, November 2012, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6775>>.
- [RFC6887] Wing, D., Ed., Cheshire, S., Boucadair, M., Penno, R., and P. Selkirk, "Port Control Protocol (PCP)", RFC 6887, DOI 10.17487/RFC6887, April 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6887>>.

- [RFC6933] Bierman, A., Romascanu, D., Quittek, J., and M. Chandramouli, "Entity MIB (Version 4)", RFC 6933, DOI 10.17487/RFC6933, May 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6933>>.
- [RFC6988] Quittek, J., Ed., Chandramouli, M., Winter, R., Dietz, T., and B. Claise, "Requirements for Energy Management", RFC 6988, DOI 10.17487/RFC6988, September 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6988>>.
- [RFC7030] Pritikin, M., Ed., Yee, P., Ed., and D. Harkins, Ed., "Enrollment over Secure Transport", RFC 7030, DOI 10.17487/RFC7030, October 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7030>>.
- [RFC7102] Vasseur, JP., "Terms Used in Routing for Low-Power and Lossy Networks", RFC 7102, DOI 10.17487/RFC7102, January 2014, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7102>>.
- [RFC7228] Bormann, C., Ersue, M., and A. Keranen, "Terminology for Constrained-Node Networks", RFC 7228, DOI 10.17487/RFC7228, May 2014, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7228>>.
- [RFC7326] Parello, J., Claise, B., Schoening, B., and J. Quittek, "Energy Management Framework", RFC 7326, DOI 10.17487/RFC7326, September 2014, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7326>>.
- [RFC7388] Schoenwaelder, J., Sehgal, A., Tsou, T., and C. Zhou, "Definition of Managed Objects for IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Networks (6LoWPANs)", RFC 7388, DOI 10.17487/RFC7388, October 2014, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7388>>.
- [RFC7416] Tsao, T., Alexander, R., Dohler, M., Daza, V., Lozano, A., and M. Richardson, Ed., "A Security Threat Analysis for the Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPLs)", RFC 7416, DOI 10.17487/RFC7416, January 2015, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7416>>.
- [RFC7460] Chandramouli, M., Claise, B., Schoening, B., Quittek, J., and T. Dietz, "Monitoring and Control MIB for Power and Energy", RFC 7460, DOI 10.17487/RFC7460, March 2015, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7460>>.

- [RFC7461] Parello, J., Claise, B., and M. Chandramouli, "Energy Object Context MIB", RFC 7461, DOI 10.17487/RFC7461, March 2015, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7461>>.
- [RFC7577] Quittek, J., Winter, R., and T. Dietz, "Definition of Managed Objects for Battery Monitoring", RFC 7577, DOI 10.17487/RFC7577, July 2015, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7577>>.
- [RFC7603] Schoening, B., Chandramouli, M., and B. Nordman, "Energy Management (EMAN) Applicability Statement", RFC 7603, DOI 10.17487/RFC7603, August 2015, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7603>>.
- [RFC7641] Hartke, K., "Observing Resources in the Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)", RFC 7641, DOI 10.17487/RFC7641, September 2015, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7641>>.
- [RFC7668] Nieminen, J., Savolainen, T., Isomaki, M., Patil, B., Shelby, Z., and C. Gomez, "IPv6 over BLUETOOTH(R) Low Energy", RFC 7668, DOI 10.17487/RFC7668, October 2015, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7668>>.
- [RFC768] Postel, J., "User Datagram Protocol", STD 6, RFC 768, DOI 10.17487/RFC0768, August 1980, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc768>>.
- [RFC7731] Hui, J. and R. Kelsey, "Multicast Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (MPL)", RFC 7731, DOI 10.17487/RFC7731, February 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7731>>.
- [RFC7733] Brandt, A., Baccelli, E., Cragie, R., and P. van der Stok, "Applicability Statement: The Use of the Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPL) Protocol Suite in Home Automation and Building Control", RFC 7733, DOI 10.17487/RFC7733, February 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7733>>.
- [RFC7772] Yourtchenko, A. and L. Colitti, "Reducing Energy Consumption of Router Advertisements", BCP 202, RFC 7772, DOI 10.17487/RFC7772, February 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7772>>.

- [RFC7849] Binet, D., Boucadair, M., Vizdal, A., Chen, G., Heatley, N., Chandler, R., Michaud, D., Lopez, D., and W. Haeffner, "An IPv6 Profile for 3GPP Mobile Devices", RFC 7849, DOI 10.17487/RFC7849, May 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7849>>.
- [RFC791] Postel, J., "Internet Protocol", STD 5, RFC 791, DOI 10.17487/RFC0791, September 1981, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc791>>.
- [RFC7973] Droms, R. and P. Duffy, "Assignment of an Ethertype for IPv6 with Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Network (LoWPAN) Encapsulation", RFC 7973, DOI 10.17487/RFC7973, November 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7973>>.
- [RFC8025] Thubert, P., Ed. and R. Cragie, "IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Network (6LoWPAN) Paging Dispatch", RFC 8025, DOI 10.17487/RFC8025, November 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8025>>.
- [RFC8036] Cam-Winget, N., Ed., Hui, J., and D. Popa, "Applicability Statement for the Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPL) in Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Networks", RFC 8036, DOI 10.17487/RFC8036, January 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8036>>.
- [RFC8105] Mariager, P., Petersen, J., Ed., Shelby, Z., Van de Logt, M., and D. Barthel, "Transmission of IPv6 Packets over Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Ultra Low Energy (ULE)", RFC 8105, DOI 10.17487/RFC8105, May 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8105>>.
- [RFC8138] Thubert, P., Ed., Bormann, C., Toutain, L., and R. Cragie, "IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Network (6LoWPAN) Routing Header", RFC 8138, DOI 10.17487/RFC8138, April 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8138>>.
- [RFC8200] Deering, S. and R. Hinden, "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification", STD 86, RFC 8200, DOI 10.17487/RFC8200, July 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8200>>.
- [RFC822] Crocker, D., "STANDARD FOR THE FORMAT OF ARPA INTERNET TEXT MESSAGES", STD 11, RFC 822, DOI 10.17487/RFC0822, August 1982, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc822>>.

- [RFC8352] Gomez, C., Kovatsch, M., Tian, H., and Z. Cao, Ed., "Energy-Efficient Features of Internet of Things Protocols", RFC 8352, DOI 10.17487/RFC8352, April 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8352>>.
- [RFC8368] Eckert, T., Ed. and M. Behringer, "Using an Autonomic Control Plane for Stable Connectivity of Network Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM)", RFC 8368, DOI 10.17487/RFC8368, May 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8368>>.
- [RFC8428] Jennings, C., Shelby, Z., Arkko, J., Keranen, A., and C. Bormann, "Sensor Measurement Lists (SenML)", RFC 8428, DOI 10.17487/RFC8428, August 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8428>>.
- [RFC8446] Rescorla, E., "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.3", RFC 8446, DOI 10.17487/RFC8446, August 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8446>>.
- [RFC8505] Thubert, P., Ed., Nordmark, E., Chakrabarti, S., and C. Perkins, "Registration Extensions for IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Network (6LoWPAN) Neighbor Discovery", RFC 8505, DOI 10.17487/RFC8505, November 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8505>>.
- [RFC8575] Jiang, Y., Ed., Liu, X., Xu, J., and R. Cummings, Ed., "YANG Data Model for the Precision Time Protocol (PTP)", RFC 8575, DOI 10.17487/RFC8575, May 2019, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8575>>.
- [RFC8613] Selander, G., Mattsson, J., Palombini, F., and L. Seitz, "Object Security for Constrained RESTful Environments (OSCORE)", RFC 8613, DOI 10.17487/RFC8613, July 2019, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8613>>.
- [RFC8724] Minaburo, A., Toutain, L., Gomez, C., Barthel, D., and JC. Zuniga, "SCHC: Generic Framework for Static Context Header Compression and Fragmentation", RFC 8724, DOI 10.17487/RFC8724, April 2020, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8724>>.
- [RFC8815] Abrahamsson, M., Chown, T., Giuliano, L., and T. Eckert, "Deprecating Any-Source Multicast (ASM) for Interdomain Multicast", BCP 229, RFC 8815, DOI 10.17487/RFC8815, August 2020, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8815>>.

- [RFC8824] Minaburo, A., Toutain, L., and R. Andreasen, "Static Context Header Compression (SCHC) for the Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)", RFC 8824, DOI 10.17487/RFC8824, June 2021, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8824>>.
- [RFC8928] Thubert, P., Ed., Sarikaya, B., Sethi, M., and R. Struik, "Address-Protected Neighbor Discovery for Low-Power and Lossy Networks", RFC 8928, DOI 10.17487/RFC8928, November 2020, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8928>>.
- [RFC8931] Thubert, P., Ed., "IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Network (6LoWPAN) Selective Fragment Recovery", RFC 8931, DOI 10.17487/RFC8931, November 2020, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8931>>.
- [RFC8994] Eckert, T., Ed., Behringer, M., Ed., and S. Bjarnason, "An Autonomic Control Plane (ACP)", RFC 8994, DOI 10.17487/RFC8994, May 2021, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8994>>.
- [RFC9006] Gomez, C., Crowcroft, J., and M. Scharf, "TCP Usage Guidance in the Internet of Things (IoT)", RFC 9006, DOI 10.17487/RFC9006, March 2021, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9006>>.
- [RFC9008] Robles, M.I., Richardson, M., and P. Thubert, "Using RPI Option Type, Routing Header for Source Routes, and IPv6-in-IPv6 Encapsulation in the RPL Data Plane", RFC 9008, DOI 10.17487/RFC9008, April 2021, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9008>>.
- [RFC9010] Thubert, P., Ed. and M. Richardson, "Routing for RPL (Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks) Leaves", RFC 9010, DOI 10.17487/RFC9010, April 2021, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9010>>.
- [RFC9011] Gimenez, O., Ed. and I. Petrov, Ed., "Static Context Header Compression and Fragmentation (SCHC) over LoRaWAN", RFC 9011, DOI 10.17487/RFC9011, April 2021, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9011>>.
- [RFC9034] Thomas, L., Anamalamudi, S., Anand, S.V.R., Hegde, M., and C. Perkins, "Packet Delivery Deadline Time in the Routing Header for IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Networks (6LoWPANs)", RFC 9034, DOI 10.17487/RFC9034, June 2021, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9034>>.

- [RFC9119] Perkins, C., McBride, M., Stanley, D., Kumari, W., and JC. Ziga, "Multicast Considerations over IEEE 802 Wireless Media", RFC 9119, DOI 10.17487/RFC9119, October 2021, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9119>>.
- [RFC9139] Gndoan, C., Schmidt, T., Whlisch, M., Scherb, C., Marxer, C., and C. Tschudin, "Information-Centric Networking (ICN) Adaptation to Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Networks (LoWPANs)", RFC 9139, DOI 10.17487/RFC9139, November 2021, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9139>>.
- [RFC9148] van der Stok, P., Kampanakis, P., Richardson, M., and S. Raza, "EST-coaps: Enrollment over Secure Transport with the Secure Constrained Application Protocol", RFC 9148, DOI 10.17487/RFC9148, April 2022, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9148>>.
- [RFC9159] Gomez, C., Darroudi, S.M., Savolainen, T., and M. Spoerk, "IPv6 Mesh over BLUETOOTH(R) Low Energy Using the Internet Protocol Support Profile (IPSP)", RFC 9159, DOI 10.17487/RFC9159, December 2021, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9159>>.
- [RFC9176] Amsss, C., Ed., Shelby, Z., Koster, M., Bormann, C., and P. van der Stok, "Constrained RESTful Environments (CoRE) Resource Directory", RFC 9176, DOI 10.17487/RFC9176, April 2022, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9176>>.
- [RFC9178] Arkko, J., Eriksson, A., and A. Kernén, "Building Power-Efficient Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) Devices for Cellular Networks", RFC 9178, DOI 10.17487/RFC9178, May 2022, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9178>>.
- [RFC9271] Price, R., Ed., "Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) Management Protocol -- Commands and Responses", RFC 9271, DOI 10.17487/RFC9271, August 2022, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9271>>.
- [RFC9293] Eddy, W., Ed., "Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)", STD 7, RFC 9293, DOI 10.17487/RFC9293, August 2022, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9293>>.
- [RFC9354] Hou, J., Liu, B., Hong, Y., Tang, X., and C. Perkins, "Transmission of IPv6 Packets over Power Line Communication (PLC) Networks", RFC 9354, DOI 10.17487/RFC9354, January 2023, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9354>>.



[VC2014] Ong, D., Moors, T., and V. Sivaraman, "Comparison of the energy, carbon and time costs of videoconferencing and in-person meetings", DOI 10.1016/j.comcom.2014.02.009, 2014, <<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140366414000620>>.

#### Authors' Addresses

Toerless Eckert (editor)  
Futurewei Technologies USA  
2220 Central Expressway  
Santa Clara, CA 95050  
United States of America  
Email: tte@cs.fau.de

Mohamed Boucadair (editor)  
Orange  
35000 Rennes  
France  
Email: mohamed.boucadair@orange.com

Pascal Thubert  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
45 Allee des Ormes - BP1200, Building D  
06254 MOUGINS Sophia Antipolis  
France  
Phone: +33 497 23 26 34  
Email: pthubert@cisco.com

Jeff Tentsura  
NVIDIA  
United States of America  
Email: jefftant.ietf@gmail.com

Carlos Pignataro (editor)  
NC State University  
United States of America  
Email: cmpignat@ncsu.edu, cpignata@gmail.com