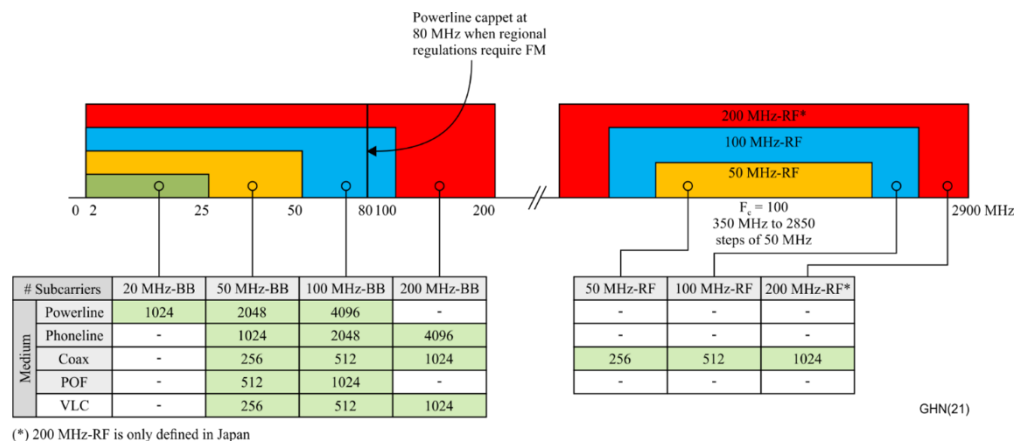
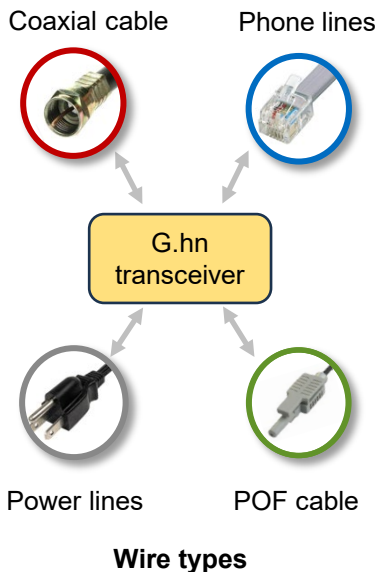


G.hn Overview of G.hn technology

- Defined to operate over any physical networking medium ("any wire" nature) within in-premises networks.
- Adaptive OFDM per medium to maximize throughput (up to 2 Gbps PHY rate) and minimize latency.
- MIMO for power lines to boost throughput.
- Reliability and robustness (LDPC error correction, enhanced ACK-based selective retransmission, relaying).
- Flexible medium access schemes (TDMA, CSMA, token-passing) supporting different topology models.
- "Per stream" parameter-based QoS and priority-based QoS to adapt the QoS policy for each type of data.
- Native (ITU-T X.1305) and external (e.g. IEEE 802.1X) authentication and key exchange schemes.
- Flexibility to face different geographical regulatory constraints (PSD shaping) and coexistence with other mediums (coordination and isolation mechanisms).



Operational frequency bands

G.hn core ITU-T Recommendations

- G.9960** – System architecture and physical layer specification
- G.9961** – Data link layer specification
- G.9962** – Management specification
- G.9963** – Multiple input/multiple output specification
- G.9964** – Power spectral density specification

G.hn additional features ITU-T Recommendations

- G.9972** – Coexistence mechanism for wireline home networking transceivers
- G.9976** – Supporting ultra-high-definition video service over G.hn
- G.9977** – Mitigation of interference between DSL and PLC
- G.9978** – Secure admission in a G.hn network
- G.9979** – Implementation of the generic mechanism in the IEEE 1905.1a-2014 standard to include applicable ITU-T Recommendations

