ETSI GS LTN 003 V1.1.1 (2014-09)



Low Throughput Networks (LTN); Protocols and Interfaces

This document has been produced and approved by the Low Throughput Networks (LTN) ETSI Industry Specification Group (ISG) and represents the views of those members who participated in this ISG.

It does not necessarily represent the views of the entire ETSI membership.

Reference
DGS/LTN-003

Keywords
IoT, LTN, M2M

ETSI

650 Route des Lucioles F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

Important notice

The present document can be downloaded from: http://www.etsi.org

The present document may be made available in electronic versions and/or in print. The content of any electronic and/or print versions of the present document shall not be modified without the prior written authorization of ETSI. In case of any existing or perceived difference in contents between such versions and/or in print, the only prevailing document is the print of the Portable Document Format (PDF) version kept on a specific network drive within ETSI Secretariat.

Users of the present document should be aware that the document may be subject to revision or change of status.

Information on the current status of this and other ETSI documents is available at

http://portal.etsi.org/tb/status/status.asp

If you find errors in the present document, please send your comment to one of the following services: <u>http://portal.etsi.org/chaircor/ETSI_support.asp</u>

Copyright Notification

No part may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm except as authorized by written permission of ETSI.

The content of the PDF version shall not be modified without the written authorization of ETSI.

The copyright and the foregoing restriction extend to reproduction in all media.

© European Telecommunications Standards Institute 2014.
All rights reserved.

DECTTM, **PLUGTESTS**TM, **UMTS**TM and the ETSI logo are Trade Marks of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members. **3GPP**TM and **LTE**TM are Trade Marks of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members and of the 3GPP Organizational Partners.

GSM® and the GSM logo are Trade Marks registered and owned by the GSM Association.

Content

Intellectual Property Rights5						
Forew	Foreword5					
Moda	ıl verbs terminology	5				
Introd	introduction					
	Scope					
1	•					
2	References					
2.1 2.2	Normative references					
3	Definitions, symbols and abbreviations					
3.1	Definitions					
3.2 3.3	Symbols					
3.3						
4	Overall architecture	9				
5	Interface A	10				
5.1	Radio Spectrum					
5.2	UNB implementation of the radio interface					
5.2.1	Interest of UNB implementation	10				
5.2.2	Preferred implementation of the UNB uplink					
5.2.2.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
5.2.2.2	- ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '					
5.2.3	Preferred implementation of the UNB downlink					
5.2.3.1						
5.2.3.2	· /					
5.2.4 5.2.4.1	Synchronization between uplink and downlink transmissions in UNB					
5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2	•••					
5.2. 4 .2 5.3	OSSS implementation of the radio interface					
5.3.1	Interests of OSSS implementation					
5.3.2	Preferred implementation of OSSS transmission					
5.3.2.1	<u>.</u>					
5.3.2.2	OSSS PHY frame	13				
5.3.2.3	OSSS MAC frame	13				
5.3.3	Synchronization between uplink and downlink in OSSS					
5.4	LTN credentials					
5.4.1	Credentials in UNB networks					
5.4.1.1	1 ' '					
5.4.1.2 5.4.2	2 UNB end-point secret key					
3.4.2 5.4.2.1						
5.4.2.1 5.4.2.2						
5.5	Interoperability at interface A					
5.6	Coexistence at interface A					
6	Interface B	16				
6 6.1	Interrace B					
7	Interface C					
8	Interface D					
8.1 8.1.1	Interface D in the case of UNB implementation					
8.1.1	Beginning of life of an UNB LEP Portability of an UNB LEP					
8.1.3	Porting authorization code (PAC)					

		g-	
Annex B (informative):		Change history	23
Annex A (informative):		Authors & contributors	22
13	Interface F'		21
12	Interface C'		21
11	Interface A'		20
10	Interface F		20
9	Interface E		19
8.2	Interface D in the ca	se of OSSS implementation	19

Intellectual Property Rights

IPRs essential or potentially essential to the present document may have been declared to ETSI. The information pertaining to these essential IPRs, if any, is publicly available for **ETSI members and non-members**, and can be found in ETSI SR 000 314: "Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs); Essential, or potentially Essential, IPRs notified to ETSI in respect of ETSI standards", which is available from the ETSI Secretariat. Latest updates are available on the ETSI Web server (http://ipr.etsi.org).

Pursuant to the ETSI IPR Policy, no investigation, including IPR searches, has been carried out by ETSI. No guarantee can be given as to the existence of other IPRs not referenced in ETSI SR 000 314 (or the updates on the ETSI Web server) which are, or may be, or may become, essential to the present document.

Foreword

This Group Specification (GS) has been produced by ETSI Industry Specification Group (ISG) Low Throughput Networks (LTN).

Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "shall", "shall not", "should", "should not", "may", "may not", "need", "need not", "will", "will not", "can" and "cannot" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the ETSI Drafting Rules (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

"must" and "must not" are NOT allowed in ETSI deliverables except when used in direct citation.

Introduction

Low Throughput Network (LTN) is a technology of wide area wireless network with some specific characteristics compared to existing networks:

- LTN enables long-range data transmission (distances up to 40 km in open field) and/or communication with buried underground equipment.
- LTN operates with minimal power consumption in the device modems that allows operation on several years even with standard batteries.
- LTN implements low throughput along with advanced signal processing that provides effective protection against interferences.

As a consequence, LTN is particularly well suited for low throughput machine to machine (M2M) communication where data volume is limited and latency is not a strong requirement.

LTN could also cooperate with cellular networks to address use cases where redundancy, complementary or alternative connectivity is needed.

The objective of the present document is to provide a description of protocols and interfaces that are implemented in networks using LTN technology.

The elements provided in the document will contribute to standardize LTN protocols and interfaces in order to ensure interoperability of devices, modems, network elements and software solutions from various vendors, integrators and operators.

The present document defines the protocols and interfaces of LTN technology. It is organized as follows:

- Clause 4 gives an overview of the LTN architecture.
- Clause 5 describes the radio interface A.
- Clauses 6-10 describe LTN infrastructure interfaces.
- Clauses 11-13 briefly cover interfaces A', C' and F' that are out of scope of the present document.

1 Scope

The present document aims to define the protocols and interfaces of LTN systems. It goes along with the document GS LTN 002 [5] on LTN functional architecture.

The present document is intended for an audience with a technical perspective, whereas the use case document GS LTN 001 [i.2] addresses more business-oriented views on LTN.

2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Referenced documents, which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location, might be found at http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long-term validity.

2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document:

- [1] FCC CFR 47 Part 15: "Telecommunication: Radio Frequency Devices".
- [2] ETSI EN 300-220 (Parts 1 & 2): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz frequency range with power levels ranging up to 500 mW".
- [3] GB/T 15629.15-2010: "Information technology Telecommunications and information exchange between systems local and metropolitan area networks Specific requirements Part 15.4: Wireless medium access control and physical layer (PHY) specification for low rate wireless personal area networks".

NOTE: Available at http://www.sac.gov.cn/sac_en/.

- [4] ARIB STD-T96 (2010.07.15) (H22.7.15) (Version 1.1): "950 MHz-Band Telemeter, Telecontrol and Data Transmission Radio Equipment for Specified Low Power Radio Station".
- [5] ETSI GS LTN 002: "Low Throughput Networks (LTN); Functional Architecture".
- [6] ETSI TS 102 690: "Machine-to-Machine communications (M2M); Functional architecture".
- [7] ETSI TS 102 921: "Machine-to-Machine communications (M2M); mIa, dIa and mId interfaces".

2.2 Informative references

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] IEEE 802.15.4-2011: "IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks Part 15.4: Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (LR-WPANs)".
- [i.2] ETSI GS LTN 001: "Low Throughput Networks (LTN); Use Cases for Low Throughput Networks".