



M17 Protocol Specification

M17 Working Group

DRAFT

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Acronyms used in this document

| | |
|------|------------------------------|
| FSK | Frequency Shift Keying |
| 4FSK | Quaternary FSK |
| BPS | Bits Per Second |
| PTT | Push To Talk |
| V+D | Voice plus Data |
| AES | Advanced Encryption Standard |
| CTR | Counter (stream cipher mode) |
| LICH | Link Information CHannel |
| ECC | Error Correction Coding |
| FN | Frame number |
| CRC | Cyclic Redundancy Check |

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Document History..... | i |
| Acronyms used in this document..... | ii |
| I. M17 RF Protocol: Summary..... | 1 |
| II. Physical Layer..... | 2 |
| 1 4FSK generation..... | 2 |
| 2 Preamble..... | 2 |
| 3 Bit types..... | 2 |
| 4 Error correction coding schemes and bit type conversion..... | 3 |
| 4.1 Link setup frame..... | 3 |
| 4.2 Subsequent frames..... | 4 |
| 4.3 Convolutional encoder..... | 4 |
| 4.4 Code puncturing..... | 5 |
| III. Data Link Layer..... | 6 |
| 1 Packet Mode..... | 6 |
| 1.1 Packet Format..... | 6 |
| 2 Stream Mode..... | 6 |
| 2.1 Link setup frame..... | 6 |
| 2.2 Subsequent frames..... | 8 |
| 2.3 Superframes..... | 8 |
| 2.4 CRC..... | 8 |
| IV. Application Layer..... | 10 |
| 3 Encryption Types..... | 10 |
| 3.1 Null Encryption..... | 10 |
| 3.2 Scrambler..... | 10 |
| Appendix 1. Address Encoding..... | 12 |
| 1 Callsign Encoding: base40..... | 12 |
| 1.1 Example code: encode_base40()..... | 13 |
| 1.2 Example code: decode_base40()..... | 14 |
| 1.3 Why base40?..... | 15 |
| 2 Callsign Formats..... | 15 |
| 2.1 Multiple Stations..... | 15 |
| 2.2 Temporary Modifiers..... | 15 |
| 2.3 Interoperability..... | 16 |
| 2.3.1 DMR..... | 16 |
| 2.3.2 D-Star..... | 16 |
| 2.3.3 Interoperability Challenges..... | 16 |
| Bibliography..... | 17 |

I. M17 RF Protocol: Summary

M17 is an RF protocol that is:

- Completely open: open specification, open source code, open source hardware, open algorithms. Anyone must be able to build an M17 radio and interoperate with other M17 radios without having to pay anyone else for the right to do so.
- Optimized for amateur radio use.
- Simple to understand and implement.
- Capable of doing the things hams expect their digital protocols to do:
 - Voice (eg: DMR, D-Star, etc)
 - Point to point data (eg: Packet, D-Star, etc)
 - Broadcast telemetry (eg: APRS, etc)
- Extensible, so more capabilities can be added over time.

To do this, the M17 protocol is broken down into three protocol layers, like a network:

1. Physical Layer: How to encode 1s and 0s into RF. Specifies RF modulation, symbol rates, bits per symbol, etc.
2. Data Link Layer: How to packetize those 1s and 0s into usable data. Packet vs Stream modes, headers, addressing, etc.
3. Application Layer: Accomplishing activities. Voice and data streams, control packets, beacons, etc.

This document attempts to document these layers.

II. Physical Layer

1 4FSK generation

M17 standard uses 4FSK modulation running at 4800 symbols/s (9600 bits/s) with a deviation index $h=0.33$ for transmission in 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth. Channel spacing is 12.5 kHz. The symbol stream is converted to a series of impulses which pass through a root-raised-cosine ($\alpha=0.5$) shaping filter before frequency modulation at the transmitter and again after frequency demodulation at the receiver.

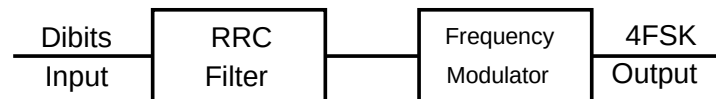


Figure 1: 4FSK modulator

The bit-to-symbol mapping is shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Dibit symbol mapping to 4FSK deviation

| Information bits | | Symbol | 4FSK deviation |
|------------------|-------|--------|----------------|
| Bit 1 | Bit 0 | | |
| 0 | 1 | +3 | +2.4 kHz |
| 0 | 0 | +1 | +0.8 kHz |
| 1 | 0 | -1 | -0.8 kHz |
| 1 | 1 | -3 | -2.4 kHz |

The most significant bits are sent first, meaning that the byte 0xB4 in type 4 bits (see section 3) would be sent as the symbols -1 -3 +3 +1.

2 Preamble

Every transmission starts with a **preamble**, which shall consist of at least 40ms of alternating -3, +3... symbols. This is equivalent to 40 milliseconds of a 2400 Hz tone.

3 Bit types

The bits at different stages of the error correction coding are referred to with bit types, given in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Bit types

| | |
|--------|---|
| Type 1 | Data link layer data |
| Type 2 | Type 1 bits after appropriate encoding |
| Type 3 | Type 2 bits after puncturing (only for convolutionally coded data, for other ECC schemes type 3 bits are the same as type 2 bits) |
| Type 4 | Interleaved (re-ordered) type 3 bits, the re-ordering scheme is given in another chapter |

Type 4 bits are used for transmission over the RF. Incoming type 4 bits shall be decoded to type 1 bits, which are then used to extract all the frame fields.

4 Error correction coding schemes and bit type conversion

Two distinct ECC schemes are used for different parts of the transmission.

4.1 Link setup frame

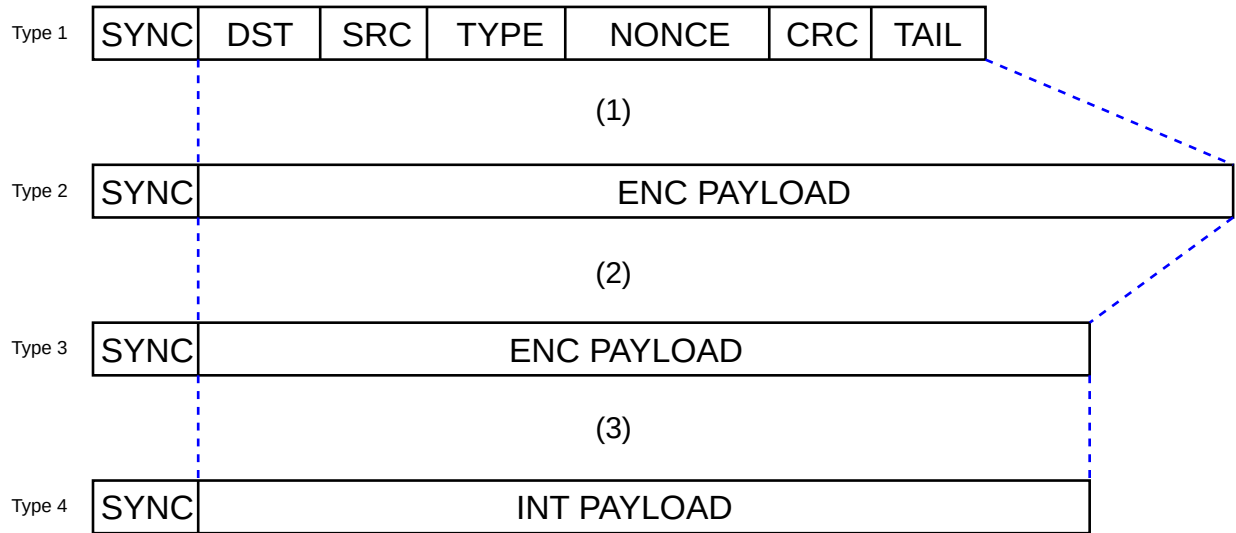


Figure 2: ECC stages for the link setup frame

240 **DST**, **SRC**, **TYPE**, **NONCE** and **CRC** type 1 bits are convolutionally coded using rate 1/2 coder with constraint K=5. 4 tail bits are used to flush the encoder's state register, giving a total of 244 bits being encoded. Resulting 488 type 2 bits are retained for type 3 bits computation. Type 3 bits are

computed by puncturing type 2 bits using a scheme shown in chapter 4.4. This results in 368 bits, which in conjunction with the **synchronization burst** gives 384 bits (384 bits / 9600bps = 40 ms).

Interleaving type 3 bits produce type 4 bits that are ready to be transmitted. Interleaving is used to combat error bursts.

4.2 Subsequent frames

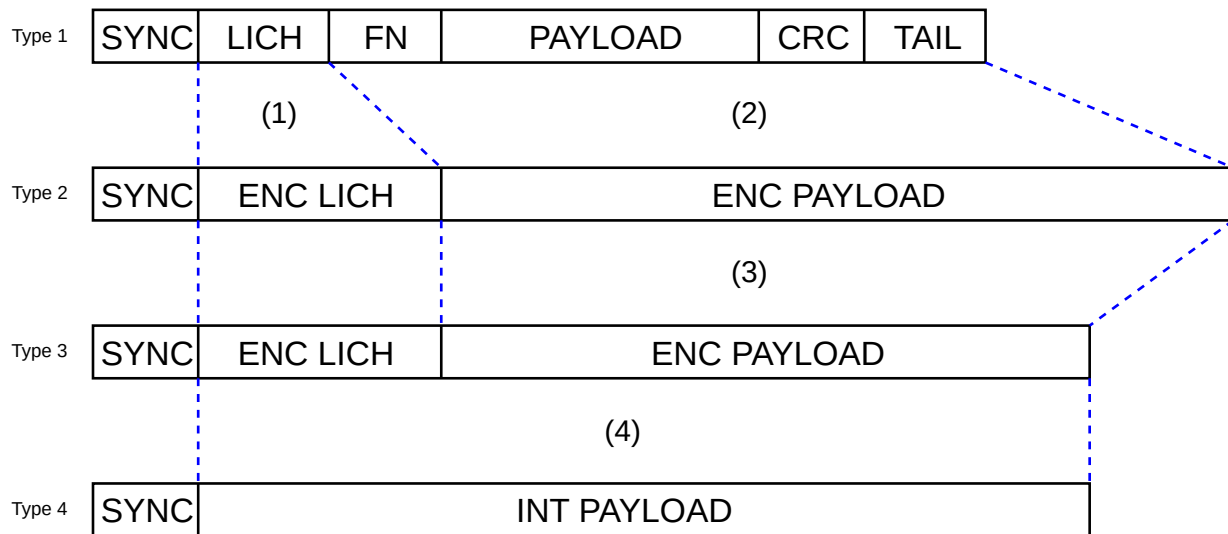


Figure 3: ECC stages of subsequent frames

A 48-bit (type 1) chunk of **LICH** is partitioned into 4 12-bit parts and encoded using Golay (24, 12) code. This produces 96 encoded **LICH** bits of type 2.

164 **FN**, **payload** and **CRC** bits are convolutionally encoded in a manner analogous to that of the link setup frame. A total of 168 bits is being encoded resulting in 336 type 2 bits. These bits are punctured to generate 272 type 3 bits.

96 type 2 bits of **LICH** are concatenated with 272 type 3 bits and re-ordered to form type 4 bits for transmission. This, along with 16-bit sync in the beginning of frame, gives a total of 384 bits.

4.3 Convolutional encoder

The convolutional code shall encode the input bit sequence after appending 4 tail bits at the end of the sequence. Rate of the coder is $R=1/2$ with constraint length $K=5$. The encoder diagram and generating polynomials are shown below.

$$G_1(D) = 1 + D^3 + D^4$$

$$G_2(D) = 1 + D + D^2 + D^4$$

The output from the encoder must be read alternately.

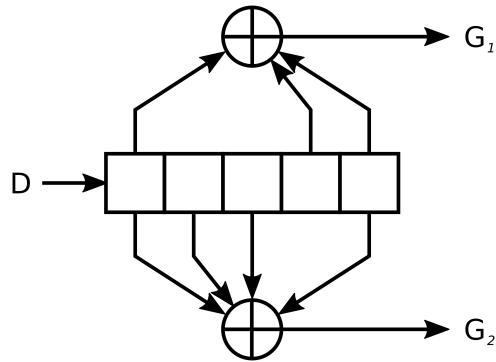


Figure 4: Convolutional coder diagram

4.4 Code puncturing

Removing some of the bits from the convolutional coder's output is called *code puncturing*. The nominal coding rate of the encoder used in M17 is $\frac{1}{2}$. This means the encoder outputs two bits for every bit of the input data stream. To get other (higher) coding rates, a puncturing scheme has to be used.

Two different puncturing schemes are used in M17:

- I. leaving 46 from 61 encoded bits
- II. leaving 34 from 41 encoded bits

Both puncturers are defined by their puncturing matrices:

TODO: add this.

Scheme I is used for the initial LICH link setup info, while scheme II is for frames (excluding LICH chunks, which are coded differently).

III. Data Link Layer

The Data Link layer is split into two modes:

1. **Packet mode:** data are sent in small bursts, on the order of 100s to 1000s of bytes at a time, after which the Physical layer stops sending data. eg: Start Stream messages, beacons, etc.
2. **Stream mode:** data are sent in a continuous stream for an indefinite amount of time, with no break in Physical layer output, until the stream ends. eg: Voice data, bulk data transfers, etc.

When the physical layer is idle (no RF being transmitted or received), the data link defaults to packet mode. ~~To switch to stream mode, a start stream packet (detailed later) is sent, immediately followed by the switch to stream mode; the Stream of data immediately follows the Start Stream packet without disabling the Physical layer. To switch out of Stream mode, the stream simply ends and returns the Physical layer to the idle state, and the Data Link defaults back to Packet mode.~~

As is the convention with networking protocols, all quantities larger than 8 bits are encoded in big-endian.

1 Packet Mode

In *packet mode*, a finite amount of payload data (for example – text messages or application layer data) is wrapped with a packet, sent over the physical layer, and is completed when done. ~~Any acknowledgement or error correction is done at the application layer.~~

1.1 Packet Format

TODO More detail here about endianness, etc.

2 Stream Mode

In Stream Mode, an indefinite amount of payload data is sent continuously without breaks in the physical layer. The *stream* is broken up into parts, called *frames* to not confuse them with *packets* sent in packet mode. Frames contain payload data interleaved with frame signalling (similar to packets). Frame signalling is contained within the **Link Information Channel (LICH)**.

All frames are preceded by a 16-bit **synchronization burst**, which consists of 0x3243 (first 16-bit of pi) in type 4 bits.

2.1 Link setup frame

First frame of the transmission contains full **LICH** data. It's called the *link setup frame*, and is not part of any superframes.

Table 3: Link setup frame fields

| | | |
|-------|----------|---|
| DST | 48 bits | Destination address - Encoded callsign or a special number (eg. a group) |
| SRC | 48 bits | Source address - Encoded callsign of the originator or a special number (eg. a group) |
| TYPE | 16 bits | Information about the incoming data stream |
| NONCE | 128 bits | Nonce for encryption |
| TAIL | 4 bits | Flushing bits for the convolutional encoder that do not carry any information |

Table 4: Bitfields of type field

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Bit 0 | Packet/stream indicator, 0=packet, 1=stream |
| Bits 1, 2 | Data type indicator, 01=data (D), 10=voice (V), 11=V+D, 00=reserved |
| Bits 3, 4 | Encryption type, 00=none, 01=AES, 10=scrambling, 11=other/reserved |
| Bits 5, 6 | Encryption subtype (meaning of values depends on encryption type) |
| Bits 7...15 | Reserved (don't care) |

The fields in **Table 3** (except **tail**) form initial **LICH**. It contains all information needed to establish M17 link. Later in the transmission, the initial **LICH** is divided into 5 "chunks" and transmitted interleaved with data. The purpose of that is to allow late-joiners to receive the **LICH** at any point of the transmission. The process of collecting full **LICH** takes 5 frames or $5 \cdot 40 \text{ ms} = 200 \text{ ms}$. Four TAIL bits are needed for the convolutional coder to go back to state 0, so also the ending trellis position is known.

Voice coder rate is inferred from TYPE field, bits 1 and 2.

Table 5: Voice coder rates for different data type indicators

| Data type indicator | Voice coder rate |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 00 | none/reserved |
| 01 | no voice |
| 10 | 3200 bps |
| 11 | 1600 bps |

2.2 Subsequent frames

Table 6: Fields for frames other than the link setup frame

| | | |
|---------|----------|--|
| LICH | 48 bits | LICH chunk, one of 5 |
| FN | 16 bits | Frame number, starts from 0 and increments every frame |
| PAYLOAD | 128 bits | Payload/data, can contain arbitrary data |
| CRC | 16 bits | This field contains 16-bit value used to check data integrity, see section 2.4 for details |
| TAIL | 4 bits | Flushing bits for the convolutional encoder that don't carry any information |

2.3 Superframes

Each frame contains a chunk of the **LICH** frame that was used to establish the stream. Frames are grouped into **superframes**, which is the group of 5 frames that contain everything needed to rebuild the original **LICH** packet, so that the user who starts listening in the middle of a stream (*late-joiner*) is eventually able to reconstruct the **LICH** message and understand how to receive the in-progress stream.

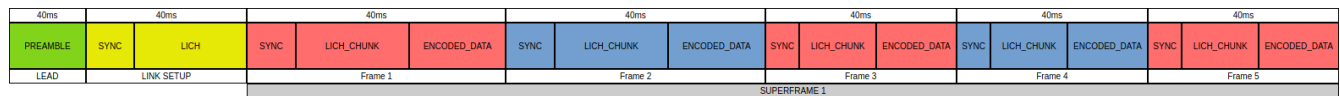


Figure 5: Stream consisting of one superframe

2.4 CRC

M17 uses a non-standard version of 16-bit CRC with polynomial $x^{16}+x^{14}+x^{12}+x^{11}+x^8+x^5+x^4+x^2+1$ or 0xAC9A and initial value of 0xFFFF. This polynomial allows for detecting all errors up to hamming distance of 5 with payloads up to 241 bits¹, which is less than the amount of data in each frame.

As M17's native bit order is most significant bit first, neither the input nor the output of the CRC algorithm gets reflected.

The input to the CRC algorithm consists of the 48 bits of LICH, 16 bits of FN, 128 bits of payload, and then depending on whether the CRC is being computed or verified either 16 zero bits or the received CRC.

The test vectors in **Table 6** are calculated by feeding the given message and then 16 zero bits to the CRC algorithm.

¹ <https://users.ece.cmu.edu/~koopman/crc/>

Table 7: CRC test vectors

| Message | CRC output |
|--------------------------|------------|
| (empty string) | 0x7A06 |
| ASCII string “A” | 0xA8A4 |
| ASCII string “123456789” | 0x29D6 |
| Bytes from 0x00 to 0xFF | 0x0FA6 |

IV. Application Layer

PARTS 1 AND 2 REMOVED – will add this later.

3 Encryption Types

TODO Notes:

- Encryption uses CTR mode block ciphers and use the FN as the counter. The 16 bit counter and 40 ms frames can provide for over 43 minutes of streaming without rolling over the counter.

3.1 Null Encryption

Encryption type = 00

No encryption is performed, payload is sent in clear text.

3.2 Scrambler

Encryption type = 10

Scrambling is an encryption by bit inversion using a bitwise *exclusive-or* (XOR) operation between bit sequence of data and pseudorandom bit sequence.

Encrypting bitstream is generated using a Fibonacci-topology *Linear-Feedback Shift Register* (LFSR). Three different LFSR sizes are available: 8, 16 and 24-bit. Each shift register has an associated polynomial. The polynomials are listed in **Table 7**. The LFSR is initialised with a *seed value* of the same length as the shift register. Seed value acts as an encryption key for the scrambler algorithm.

Figures 5 to 8 show block diagrams of the algorithm.

Table 8: LFSR scrambler polynomials

| Encryption subtype | LFSR polynomial | Seed length | Sequence period |
|--------------------|---|-------------|-----------------|
| 00 | $x^8 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + 1$ | 8 bits | 255 |
| 01 | $x^{16} + x^{15} + x^{13} + x^4 + 1$ | 16 bits | 65,535 |
| 10 | $x^{24} + x^{23} + x^{22} + x^{17} + 1$ | 24 bits | 16,777,215 |

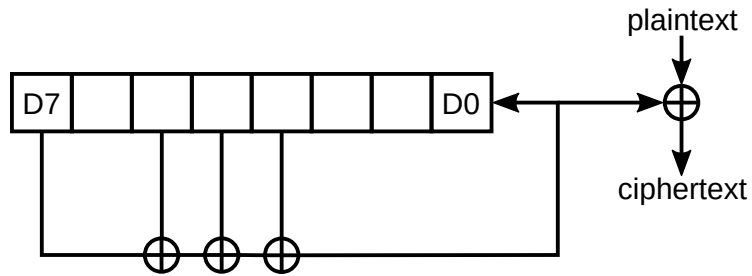


Figure 6: 8-bit LFSR taps

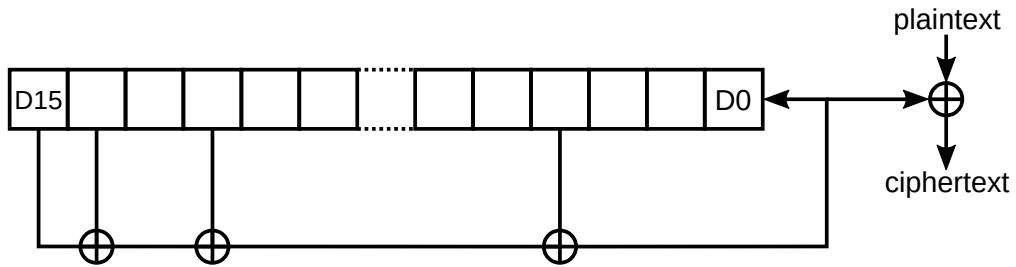


Figure 7: 16-bit LFSR taps

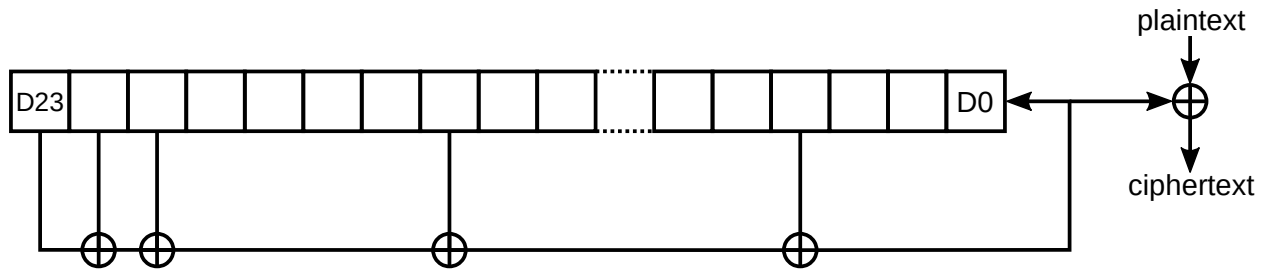


Figure 8: 24-bit LFSR taps

Appendix 1. Address Encoding

M17 uses 48 bits (6 bytes) long addresses. Callsigns (and other addresses) are encoded into these 6 bytes in the following ways:

- An address of 0 is invalid.
 - **TODO** Do we want to use zero as a flag value of some kind?
- Address values between 1 and 262143999999999 (which is $(40^9)-1$), up to 9 characters of text are encoded using base40, described below.
- Address values between 262144000000000 (40^9) and 281474976710654 ($(2^{48})-2$) are invalid
 - **TODO** Can we think of something to do with these 19330976710654 addresses?
- An address of 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is a broadcast. All stations should receive and listen to this message.

1 Callsign Encoding: base40

9 characters from an alphabet of 40 possible characters can be encoded into 48 bits, 6 bytes. The base40 alphabet is:

- 0: An invalid character, something not in the alphabet was provided.
- 1-26: 'A' through 'Z'
- 27-36: '0' through '9'
- 37: '-'
- 38: '/'
- 39: TBD

Encoding is little endian. That is, the right most characters in the encoded string are the most significant bits in the resulting encoding.

1.1 Example code: encode_base40()

```
uint64_t encode_callsign_base40(const char *callsign) {
    uint64_t encoded = 0;
    for (const char *p = (callsign + strlen(callsign) - 1); p >= callsign; p-- ) {
        encoded *= 40;
        // If speed is more important than code space, you can replace this with a lookup into a 256 byte array.
        if (*p >= 'A' && *p <= 'Z') // 1-26
            encoded += *p - 'A' + 1;
        else if (*p >= '0' && *p <= '9') // 27-36
            encoded += *p - '0' + 27;
        else if (*p == '-') // 37
            encoded += 37;
        // These are just place holders. If other characters make more sense, change these.
        // Be sure to change them in the decode array below too.
        else if (*p == '/') // 38
            encoded += 38;
        else if (*p == '.') // 39
            encoded += 39;
        else
            // Invalid character, represented by 0.
            //encoded += 0;
        ;
    }
    return encoded;
}
```

1.2 Example code: decode_base40()

```
char *decode_callsign_base40(uint64_t encoded, char *callsign) {
    if (encoded >= 262144000000000) { // 40^9
        *callsign = 0;
        return callsign;
    }

    char *p = callsign;
    for (; encoded > 0; p++) {
        *p = "xABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789-/"[encoded % 40];
        encoded /= 40;
    }
    *p = 0;
    return callsign;
}
```

1.3 Why base40?

The longest commonly assigned callsign from the FCC is 6 characters. The minimum alphabet of A-Z, 0-9, and a "done" character mean the most compact encoding of an American callsign could be: $\log_2(37^6)=31.26$ bits, or 4 bytes.

Some countries use longer callsigns, and the US sometimes issues longer special event callsigns. Also, we want to extend our callsigns (see below). So we want more than 6 characters. How many bits do we need to represent more characters:

- 7 characters: $\log_2(37^7)=36.47$ bits, 5 bytes
- 8 characters: $\log_2(37^8)=41.67$ bits, 6 bytes
- 9 characters: $\log_2(37^9)=46.89$ bits, 6 bytes
- 10 characters: $\log_2(37^{10})=52.09$ bits, 7 bytes.

Of these, 9 characters into 6 bytes seems the sweet spot. Given 9 characters, how large can we make the alphabet without using more than 6 bytes?

- 37 alphabet: $\log_2(37^9)=46.89$ bits, 6 bytes
- 38 alphabet: $\log_2(38^9)=47.23$ bits, 6 bytes
- 39 alphabet: $\log_2(39^9)=47.57$ bits, 6 bytes
- 40 alphabet: $\log_2(40^9)=47.90$ bits, 6 bytes
- 41 alphabet: $\log_2(41^9)=48.22$ bits, 7 bytes

Given this, 9 characters from an alphabet of 40 possible characters, makes maximal use of 6 bytes.

2 Callsign Formats

Government issued callsigns should be able to encode directly with no changes.

2.1 Multiple Stations

To allow for multiple stations by the same operator, we borrow the use of the '-' character from AX.25 and the SSID field. A callsign such as "KR6ZY-1" is considered a different station than "KR6ZY-2" or even "KR6ZY", but it is understood that these all belong to the same operator, "KR6ZY".

2.2 Temporary Modifiers

Similarly, suffixes are often added to callsign to indicate temporary changes of status, such as "KR6ZY/M" for a mobile station, or "KR6ZY/AE" to signify that I have Amateur Extra operating privileges even though the FCC database may not yet be updated. So the '/' is included in the base40 alphabet.

The difference between '-' and '/' is that '-' are considered different stations, but '/' are NOT. They are considered to be a temporary modification to the same station. **TODO** I'm not sure what impact this actually has.

2.3 Interoperability

It may be desirable to bridge information between M17 and other networks. The 9 character base40 encoding allows for this:

TODO Define more interoperability standards here. System Fusion? P25? IRLP? AllStar?

2.3.1 DMR

DMR unfortunately doesn't have a guaranteed single name space. Individual IDs are reasonably well recognized to be managed by <https://www.radioid.net/database/search#!> but Talk Groups are much less well managed. Talk Group XYZ on Brandmeister may be (and often is) different than Talk Group XYZ on a private cBridge system.

- DMR IDs are encoded as: D<number> eg: D3106728 for KR6ZY
- DMR Talk Groups are encoded by their network. Currently, the following networks are defined:
 - Brandmeister: BM<number> eg: BM31075
 - More networks to be defined here.

2.3.2 D-Star

D-Star reflectors have well defined names: REFxxxY which are encoded directly into base40.

TODO Individuals? Just callsigns?

2.3.3 Interoperability Challenges

- We'll need to provide a source ID on the other network. Not sure how to do that, and it'll probably be unique for each network we want to interoperate with. Maybe write the DMR/BM gateway to automatically lookup a callsign in the DMR database and map it to a DMR ID? Just thinking out loud.
- We will have to transcode CODEC2 to whatever the other network uses (pretty much AMBE of one flavor or another.) I'd be curious to see how that sounds.

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