LoRaWAN™ 1.0.2 Regional Parameters

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LoRaWAN™ 1.0.2 Regional Parameters

This document is a companion document to the LoRaWAN 1.0.2 protocol specification

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Contents

164

165 **Tables**

Figures

1 Introduction

This document describes the LoRaWAN™ regional parameters for different regulatory regions worldwide. This document is a companion document to the LoRaWAN 1.0.2 protocol specification [LORAWAN]. Separating the regional parameters from the protocol specification allows addition of new regions to the former without impacting the latter document.

2 LoRaWAN Regional Parameters

2.1 EU 863-870MHz ISM Band

2.1.1 EU863-870 Preamble Format

The following synchronization words should be used:

Modulation	Sync word	Preamble length
LORA	0x34	8 symbols
GFSK	0xC194C1	5 bytes

Table 1: EU863-870 synch words

2.1.2 EU863-870 ISM Band channel frequencies

This section applies to any region where the ISM radio spectrum use is defined by the ETSI [EN300.220] standard.

The network channels can be freely attributed by the network operator. However the three following default channels must be implemented in every EU868MHz end-device. Those channels are the minimum set that all network gateways should always be listening on.

Modulation	Bandwidth [kHz]	Channel Frequency [MHz]	FSK Bitrate or LoRa DR / Bitrate	Nb Channels	Duty cycle
LoRa	125	868.10 868.30 868.50	DR0 to DR5 / 0.3-5 kbps	3	<1%

Table 2: EU863-870 default channels

In order to access the physical medium the ETSI regulations impose some restrictions such maximum time the transmitter can be on or the maximum time a transmitter can transmit per hour. The ETSI regulations allow the choice of using either a duty-cycle limitation or a so-called **Listen Before Talk Adaptive Frequency Agility** (LBT AFA) transmissions management. The current LoRaWAN specification exclusively uses duty-cycled limited transmissions to comply with the ETSI regulations.

EU868MHz end-devices should be capable of operating in the 863 to 870 MHz frequency band and should feature a channel data structure to store the parameters of at least 16 channels. A channel data structure corresponds to a frequency and a set of data rates usable on this frequency.

The first three channels correspond to 868.1, 868.3, and 868.5 MHz / DR0 to DR5 and must be implemented in every end-device. Those default channels cannot be modified through the ***NewChannelReq*** command and guarantee a minimal common channel set between end-devices and network gateways.

The following table gives the list of frequencies that should be used by end-devices to broadcast the JoinReq message. The JoinReq message transmit duty-cycle shall follow the rules described in chapter "Retransmissions back-off" of the LoRaWAN specification document.

Modulation	Bandwidth [kHz]	Channel Frequency [MHz]	FSK Bitrate or LoRa DR / Bitrate	Nb Channels
LoRa	125	868.10 868.30 868.50	DR0 – DR5 / 0.3-5 kbps	3

Table 3: EU863-870 JoinReq Channel List

2.1.3 EU863-870 Data Rate and End-device Output Power encoding

There is no dwell time limitation for the EU863-870 PHY layer. The ***TxParamSetupReq*** MAC command is not implemented in EU863-870 devices.

The following encoding is used for Data Rate (DR) and End-device EIRP (TXPower) in the EU863-870 band:

DataRate	Configuration	Indicative physical bit rate [bit/s]
0	LoRa: SF12 / 125 kHz	250
1	LoRa: SF11 / 125 kHz	440
2	LoRa: SF10 / 125 kHz	980
3	LoRa: SF9 / 125 kHz	1760
4	LoRa: SF8 / 125 kHz	3125
5	LoRa: SF7 / 125 kHz	5470
6	LoRa: SF7 / 250 kHz	11000
7	FSK: 50 kbps	50000
8..15	RFU	

Table 4: TX Data rate table

EIRP[1] refers to the Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power, which is the radiated output power referenced to an isotropic antenna radiating power equally in all directions and whose gain is expressed in dBi.

TXPower	Configuration (EIRP)
0	MaxEIRP
1	MaxEIRP – 2dB
2	MaxEIRP – 4dB
3	MaxEIRP – 6dB
4	MaxEIRP – 8dB
5	MaxEIRP – 10dB
6	MaxEIRP – 12dB
7	MaxEIRP – 14dB
8..15	RFU

Table 5: TX power table

[1] *ERP = EIRP – 2.15dB; it is referenced to a half-wave dipole antenna whose gain is expressed in dBd*

By default MaxEIRP is considered to be +16dBm. If the end-device cannot achieve 16dBm EIRP, the Max EIRP should be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process.

2.1.4 EU863-870 JoinAccept CFList

The EU 863-870 ISM band LoRaWAN implements an optional **channel frequency list** (CFlist) of 16 octets in the JoinAccept message.

In this case the CFList is a list of five channel frequencies for the channels four to eight whereby each frequency is encoded as a 24 bits unsigned integer (three octets). All these channels are usable for DR0 to DR5 125kHz LoRa modulation. The list of frequencies is followed by a single RFU octet for a total of 16 octets.

Size (bytes)	3	3	3	3	3	1
CFList	Freq Ch4	Freq Ch5	Freq Ch6	Freq Ch7	Freq Ch8	RFU

The actual channel frequency in Hz is 100 x frequency whereby values representing frequencies below 100 MHz are reserved for future use. This allows setting the frequency of a channel anywhere between 100 MHz to 1.67 GHz in 100 Hz steps. Unused channels have a frequency value of 0. The **CFList** is optional and its presence can be detected by the length of the join-accept message. If present, the **CFList** replaces all the previous channels stored in the end-device apart from the three default channels. The newly defined channels are immediately enabled and usable by the end-device for communication.

2.1.5 EU863-870 LinkAdrReq command

The EU863-870 LoRaWAN only supports a maximum of 16 channels. When **ChMaskCntl** field is 0 the ChMask field individually enables/disables each of the 16 channels.

ChMaskCntl	ChMask applies to
0	Channels 1 to 16
1	RFU
..	..
4	RFU
5	RFU
6	All channels ON The device should enable all currently defined channels independently of the ChMask field value.
7	RFU

Table 6: ChMaskCntl value table

If the ChMaskCntl field value is one of values meaning RFU, the end-device should reject the command and unset the "**Channel mask ACK**" bit in its response.

2.1.6 EU863-870 Maximum payload size

The maximum **MACPayload** size length (*M)* is given by the following table. It is derived from limitation of the PHY layer depending on the effective modulation rate used taking into account a possible repeater encapsulation layer. The maximum application payload length in

the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field (*N*) is also given for information only. The value of N might be smaller if the **FOpt** field is not empty:

DataRate	*M*	*N*
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	230	222
5	230	222
6	230	222
7	230	222
8:15	Not defined	

Table 7: EU863-870 maximum payload size

If the end-device will never operate with a repeater then the maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field should be:

DataRate	M	N
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	250	242
5	250	242
6	250	242
7	250	242
8:15	Not defined	

Table 8 : EU863-870 maximum payload size (not repeater compatible)

2.1.7 EU863-870 Receive windows

The RX1 receive window uses the same channel than the preceding uplink. The data rate is a function of the uplink data rate and the RX1DROffset as given by the following table. The allowed values for RX1DROffset are in the [0:5] range. Values in the [6:7] range are reserved for future use.

RX1DROffset **Upstream data rate**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
	Downstream data rate in RX1 slot					
DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR1	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR2	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR3	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR4	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0
DR5	DR5	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0
DR6	DR6	DR5	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1
DR7	DR7	DR6	DR5	DR4	DR3	DR2

Table 9: EU863-870 downlink RX1 data rate mapping

The RX2 receive window uses a fixed frequency and data rate. The default parameters are 869.525 MHz / DR0 (SF12, 125 kHz)

2.1.8 EU863-870 Class B beacon and default downlink channel

The beacons SHALL be transmitted using the following settings

DR	3	Corresponds to SF9 spreading factor with 125 kHz BW
CR	1	Coding rate = 4/5
Signal polarity	Non-inverted	As opposed to normal downlink traffic which uses inverted signal polarity

Table 10: EU863-870 beacon settings

The beacon frame content is:

Size (bytes)	**2**	4	2	7	2
BCNPayload	**RFU**	Time	CRC	GwSpecific	CRC

The beacon default broadcast frequency is 869.525MHz.

The class B default downlink pingSlot frequency is 869.525MHz

2.1.9 EU863-870 Default Settings

The following parameters are recommended values for the EU863-870MHz band.

RECEIVE_DELAY1	1 s
RECEIVE_DELAY2	2 s (must be RECEIVE_DELAY1 + 1s)
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY1	5 s
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY2	6 s
MAX_FCNT_GAP	16384
ADR_ACK_LIMIT	64
ADR_ACK_DELAY	32
ACK_TIMEOUT	2 +/- 1 s (random delay between 1 and 3 seconds)

If the actual parameter values implemented in the end-device are different from those default values (for example the end-device uses a longer RECEIVE_DELAY1 and RECEIVE_DELAY2 latency), those parameters must be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process. The network server may not accept parameters different from those default values.

2.2 US 902-928MHz ISM Band

This section defines the regional parameters for the USA, Canada and all other countries adopting the entire FCC-Part15 regulations in 902-928 ISM band.

2.2.1 US902-928 Preamble Format

The following synchronization words should be used:

Modulation	Sync word	Preamble length
LORA	0x34	8 symbols

LoRaWAN does not make use of GFSK modulation in the US902-928 ISM band.

2.2.2 US902-928 Channel Frequencies

The 915 MHz ISM Band shall be divided into the following channel plans.

- Upstream – 64 channels numbered 0 to 63 utilizing LoRa 125 kHz BW varying from DR0 to DR3, using coding rate 4/5, starting at 902.3 MHz and incrementing linearly by 200 kHz to 914.9 MHz
- Upstream – 8 channels numbered 64 to 71 utilizing LoRa 500 kHz BW at DR4 starting at 903.0 MHz and incrementing linearly by 1.6 MHz to 914.2 MHz
- Downstream – 8 channels numbered 0 to 7 utilizing LoRa 500 kHz BW at DR8 to DR13, starting at 923.3 MHz and incrementing linearly by 600 kHz to 927.5 MHz

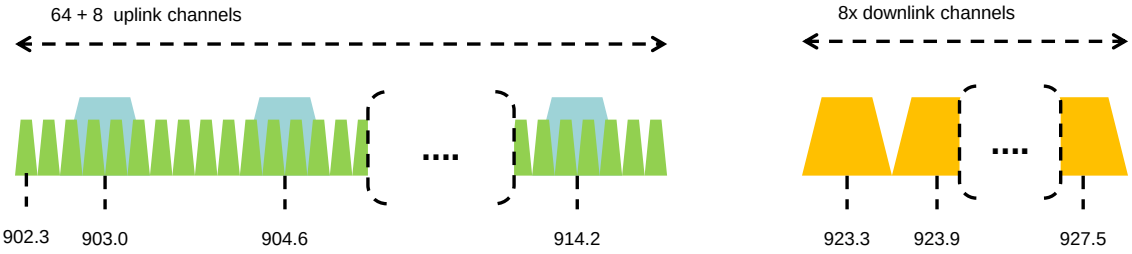

Figure 1: US902-928 channel frequencies

915 MHz ISM band end-devices are required to operate in compliance with the relevant regulatory specifications, to include.

- Frequency-Hopping, Spread-Spectrum (FHSS) mode, which requires the device transmit at a measured conducted power level no greater than +30 dBm, for a period of no more than 400 msec and over at least 50 channels, each of which occupy no greater than 250 kHz of bandwidth.
- Digital Transmission System (DTS) mode, which requires that the device use channels greater than or equal to 500 kHz and comply to a conducted Power Spectral Density measurement of no more than +8 dBm per 3kHz of spectrum. In practice, this limits the conducted output power of an end-device to +26 dBm.
- Hybrid mode, which requires that the device transmit over multiple channels (this may be less than the 50 channels required for FHSS mode, but is recommended to be at least 4) while complying with the Power Spectral Density requirements of DTS mode and the 400 msec dwell time of FHSS mode. In practice this limits the measured conducted power of the end-device to 21 dBm.
- Devices which use an antenna system with a directional gain greater than +6 dBi, but reduce the specified conducted output power by the amount in dB of directional gain over +6 dBi.

US902-928 end-devices MUST be capable of operating in the 902 to 928 MHz frequency band and MUST feature a channel data structure to store the parameters for 72 channels. This channel data structure contains a list of frequencies and the set of data rates available for each frequency.

If using the over-the-air activation procedure, it is recommended that the end-device transmit the JoinRequest message alternatively on a random 125 kHz channel amongst the 64 channels defined using **DR0** and a random 500 kHz channel amongst the 8 channels defined using **DR4**. The end-device SHALL change channel for every transmission. For rapid network acquisition in mixed channel plan environments, it is further recommended that the device follow a channel selection sequence (still random) which efficiently probes the groups of nine (8 + 1) channels which are typically implemented by smaller gateways (channel groups 0-7+64, 8-15+65, etc.).

Personalized devices shall have all 72 channels enabled following a reset and shall use the channels for which the device's default data-rate is valid.

2.2.3 US902-928 Data Rate and End-device Output Power encoding

FCC regulation imposes a maximum dwell time of 400ms on uplinks. The ***TxParamSetupReq*** is not implemented by US902-928 devices.

The following encoding is used for Data Rate (**DR**) and End-device conducted Power (**TXPower**) in the US902-928 band:

DataRate	Configuration	Indicative physical bit rate [bit/sec]
0	LoRa: SF10 / 125 kHz	980
1	LoRa: SF9 / 125 kHz	1760
2	LoRa: SF8 / 125 kHz	3125
3	LoRa: SF7 / 125 kHz	5470
4	LoRa: SF8 / 500 kHz	12500
5:7	RFU	
8	LoRa: SF12 / 500 kHz	980
9	LoRa: SF11 / 500 kHz	1760
10	LoRa: SF10 / 500 kHz	3900
11	LoRa: SF9 / 500 kHz	7000
12	LoRa: SF8 / 500 kHz	12500
13	LoRa: SF7 / 500 kHz	21900
14:15	RFU	

Table 11: TX Data rate table

Note: DR4 is purposely identical to DR12, DR8..13 must be implemented in end-devices and are reserved for future applications

TXPower	Configuration (conducted power)
0	30 dBm – 2*TXpower
1	28 dBm
2	26 dBm
3 : 9	….
10	10 dBm
11:15	RFU

Table 12: TX power table

2.2.4 US902-928 JoinAccept CFList

The US902-928 LoRaWAN does not support the use of the optional **CFlist** appended to the JoinAccept message. If the **CFlist** is not empty it is ignored by the end-device.

2.2.5 US902-928 LinkAdrReq command

For the US902-928 version the **ChMaskCntl** field of the ***LinkADRReq*** command has the following meaning:

ChMaskCntl	ChMask applies to
0	Channels 0 to 15
1	Channels 16 to 31
..	..
4	Channels 64 to 71
5	RFU
6	All 125 kHz ON ChMask applies to channels 64 to 71
7	All 125 kHz OFF ChMask applies to channels 64 to 71

Table 13: ChMaskCntl value table

If **ChMaskCntl** = 6 then 125 kHz channels are enabled, if **ChMaskCntl** = 7 then 125 kHz channels are disabled. Simultaneously the channels 64 to 71 are set according to the **ChMask** bit mask. The DataRate specified in the command need not be valid for channels specified in the ChMask, as it governs the global operational state of the end-device.

> **Note:** FCC regulation requires hopping over at least 50 channels when using maximum output power. It is possible to have end-devices with less channels when limiting the end-device conducted transmit power to 21 dBm.
>
> **Note:** A common network server action may be to reconfigure a device through multiple LinkAdrReq commands in a contiguous block of MAC Commands. For example to reconfigure a device from 64 channel operation to the first 8 channels could contain two LinkAdrReq, the first (ChMaskCntl = 7) to disable all 125kHz channels and the second (ChMaskCntrl = 0) to enable a bank of 8 125kHz channels.

2.2.6 US902-928 Maximum payload size

The maximum **MACPayload** size length (*M*) is given by the following table. It is derived from the maximum allowed transmission time at the PHY layer taking into account a possible repeater encapsulation. The maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** MAC control field (*N*) is also given for information only. The value of *N* might be smaller if the **FOpt** field is not empty:

DataRate	*M*	*N*

0	19	11
1	61	53
2	133	125
3	250	242
4	250	242
5:7	Not defined	
8	41	33
9	117	109
10	230	222
11	230	222
12	230	222
13	230	222
14:15	Not defined	

Table 14: US902-928 maximum payload size (repeater compatible)

The greyed lines correspond to the data rates that may be used by an end-device behind a repeater.

If the end-device will never operate under a repeater then the maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field should be:

DataRate	***M***	***N***
0	19	11
1	61	53
2	133	125
3	250	242
4	250	242
5:7	Not defined	
8	61	53
9	137	129
10	250	242
11	250	242
12	250	242
13	250	242
14:15	Not defined	

Table 15 : US902-928 maximum payload size (not repeater compatible)

2.2.7 US902-928 Receive windows

- The RX1 receive channel is a function of the upstream channel used to initiate the data exchange. The RX1 receive channel can be determined as follows.
  - RX1 Channel Number = Transmit Channel Number modulo 8
- The RX1 window data rate depends on the transmit data rate (see Table 16 below).
- The RX2 (second receive window) settings uses a fixed data rate and frequency. Default parameters are 923.3MHz / DR8

Upstream data rate	**Downstream data rate**			
RX1DROffset	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**
DR0	DR10	DR9	DR8	DR8
DR1	DR11	DR10	DR9	DR8
DR2	DR12	DR11	DR10	DR9
DR3	DR13	DR12	DR11	DR10
DR4	DR13	DR13	DR12	DR11

Table 16: US902-928 downlink RX1 data rate mapping

The allowed values for RX1DROffset are in the [0:3] range. Values in the range [4:7] are reserved for future use.

2.2.8 US902-928 Class B beacon

The beacons are transmitted using the following settings:

DR	8	Corresponds to SF12 spreading factor with 500kHz bw
CR	1	Coding rate = 4/5
Signal polarity	Non-inverted	As opposed to normal downlink traffic which uses inverted signal polarity
frequencies	923.3 to 927.5MHz with 600kHz steps	Beaconing is performed on the same channel that normal downstream traffic as defined in the Class A specification

Table 17: US902-928 beacon settings

The downstream channel used for a given beacon is:

$$\text{Channel} = \left[floor\left(\frac{beacon\_time}{beacon\_period}\right)\right] \; modulo \; 8$$

- whereby beacon_time is the integer value of the 4 bytes “Time” field of the beacon frame
- whereby beacon_period is the periodicity of beacons , 128 seconds
- whereby *floor(x)* designates rounding to the integer immediately inferior or equal to x

> Example: the first beacon will be transmitted on 923.3Mhz , the second on 923.9MHz, the 9th beacon will be on 923.3Mhz again.

Beacon channel nb	Frequency [MHz]
0	923.3
1	923.9
2	924.5
3	925.1
4	925.7
5	926.3
6	926.9
7	927.5

The beacon frame content is:

Size (bytes)	**5**	4	2	7	**3**	2
BCNPayload	**RFU**	Time	CRC	GwSpecific	**RFU**	CRC

2.2.9 US902-928 Default Settings

The following parameters are recommended values for the US902-928 band.

RECEIVE_DELAY1	1 s
RECEIVE_DELAY2	2 s (must be RECEIVE_DELAY1 + 1s)
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY1	5 s
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY2	6 s
MAX_FCNT_GAP	16384

ADR_ACK_LIMIT	64
ADR_ACK_DELAY	32
ACK_TIMEOUT	2 +/- 1 s (random delay between 1 and 3 seconds)

If the actual parameter values implemented in the end-device are different from those default values (for example the end-device uses a longer RECEIVE_DELAY1 & 2 latency), those parameters must be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process. The network server may not accept parameters different from those default values.

2.3 China 779-787MHz ISM Band

2.3.1 CN779-787 Preamble Format

The following synchronization words should be used :

Modulation	Sync word	Preamble length
LORA	0x34	8 symbols
GFSK	0xC194C1	5 bytes

Table 18: CN779-787 synch words

2.3.2 CN779-787 ISM Band channel frequencies

The LoRaWAN can be used in the Chinese 779-787MHz band as long as the radio device EIRP is less than 12.15dBm.

The end-device transmit duty-cycle should be lower than 1%.

The LoRaWAN channels center frequency can be in the following range:

- Minimum frequency : 779.5MHz
- Maximum frequency : 786.5 MHz

CN780MHz end-devices should be capable of operating in the 779 to 787 MHz frequency band and should feature a channel data structure to store the parameters of at least 16 channels. A channel data structure corresponds to a frequency and a set of data rates usable on this frequency.

The first three channels correspond to 779.5, 779.7 and 779.9 MHz with DR0 to DR5 and must be implemented in every end-device. Those default channels cannot be modified through the ***NewChannelReq*** command and guarantee a minimal common channel set between end-devices and gateways of all networks. Other channels can be freely distributed across the allowed frequency range on a network per network basis.

The following table gives the list of frequencies that should be used by end-devices to broadcast the JoinReq message The JoinReq message transmit duty-cycle shall follow the rules described in chapter “Retransmissions back-off” of the LoRaWAN specification document.

Modulation	Bandwidth [kHz]	Channel Frequency [MHz]	FSK Bitrate or LoRa DR / Bitrate	Nb Channels	Duty cycle
LoRa	125	779.5 779.7 779.9 780.5 780.7 780.9	DR0 – DR5 / 0.3-5 kbps	6	<0.1%

Table 19: CN780 JoinReq Channel List

2.3.3 CN779-787 Data Rate and End-device Output Power encoding

There is no dwell time limitation for the CN779-787 PHY layer. The ***TxParamSetupReq*** MAC command is not implemented by CN779-787 devices.

The following encoding is used for Data Rate (DR) and End-device EIRP (TXPower) in the CN780 band:

DataRate	Configuration	Indicative physical bit rate [bit/s]
0	LoRa: SF12 / 125 kHz	250
1	LoRa: SF11 / 125 kHz	440
2	LoRa: SF10 / 125 kHz	980
3	LoRa: SF9 / 125 kHz	1760
4	LoRa: SF8 / 125 kHz	3125
5	LoRa: SF7 / 125 kHz	5470
6	LoRa: SF7 / 250 kHz	11000
7	FSK: 50 kbps	50000
8..15	RFU	

TXPower	Configuration (EIRP)
0	MaxEIRP
1	MaxEIRP – 2dB
2	MaxEIRP – 4dB
3	MaxEIRP – 6dB
4	MaxEIRP – 8dB
5	MaxEIRP – 10dB
6..15	RFU

Table 20: Data rate and TX power table

EIRP refers to the Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power, which is the radiated output power referenced to an isotropic antenna radiating power equally in all directions and whose gain is expressed in dBi.

By default MAxEIRP is considered to be +12.15dBm. If the end-device cannot achieve 12.15dBm EIRP, the Max EIRP should be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process.

2.3.4 CN779-787 JoinAccept CFList

The CN780 ISM band LoRaWAN implements an optional **channel frequency list** (CFlist) of 16 octets in the JoinAccept message.

In this case the CFList is a list of five channel frequencies for the channels four to eight whereby each frequency is encoded as a 24 bits unsigned integer (three octets). All these channels are usable for DR0 to DR5 125kHz LoRa modulation. The list of frequencies is followed by a single RFU octet for a total of 16 octets.

Size (bytes)	3	3	3	3	3	1
CFList	Freq Ch4	Freq Ch5	Freq Ch6	Freq Ch7	Freq Ch8	RFU

The actual channel frequency in Hz is 100 x frequency whereby values representing frequencies below 100 MHz are reserved for future use. This allows setting the frequency of a channel anywhere between 100 MHz to 1.67 GHz in 100 Hz steps. Unused channels have a frequency value of 0. The **CFList** is optional and its presence can be detected by the length of the join-accept message. If present, the **CFList** replaces all the previous channels stored in the end-device apart from the three default channels.

The newly defined channels are immediately enabled and usable by the end-device for communication.

2.3.5 CN779-787 LinkAdrReq command

The CN780 LoRaWAN only supports a maximum of 16 channels. When **ChMaskCntl** field is 0 the ChMask field individually enables/disables each of the 16 channels.

ChMaskCntl	ChMask applies to
0	Channels 1 to 16
1	RFU
..	..
4	RFU
5	RFU
6	All channels ON The device should enable all currently defined channels independently of the ChMask field value.
7	RFU

Table 21: ChMaskCntl value table

If the ChMask field value is one of values meaning RFU, then end-device should reject the command and unset the "**Channel mask ACK**" bit in its response.

2.3.6 CN779-787 Maximum payload size

The maximum **MACPayload** size length (*M*) is given by the following table. It is derived from limitation of the PHY layer depending on the effective modulation rate used taking into account a possible repeater encapsulation layer. The maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field (*N*) is also given for information only. The value of *N* might be smaller if the **FOpt** field is not empty:

DataRate	*M*	*N*
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	230	222
5	230	222
6	250	242
7	230	222
8:15	Not defined	

Table 22: CN780 maximum payload size

If the end-device will never operate with a repeater then the maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field should be:

DataRate	*M*	*N*
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	250	242
5	250	242
6	250	242
7	250	242

8:15	Not defined

Table 23 : CN780 maximum payload size (not repeater compatible)

2.3.7 CN779-787 Receive windows

The RX1 receive window uses the same channel than the preceding uplink. The data rate is a function of the uplink data rate and the RX1DROffset as given by the following table. The allowed values for RX1DROffset are in the [0:5] range. Values in the range [6:7] are reserved for future use

RX1DROffset **Upstream data rate**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
	Downstream data rate in RX1 slot					
DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR1	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR2	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR3	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR4	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0
DR5	DR5	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0
DR6	DR6	DR5	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1
DR7	DR7	DR6	DR5	DR4	DR3	DR2

Table 24: CN780 downlink RX1 data rate mapping

The RX2 receive window uses a fixed frequency and data rate. The default parameters are 786 MHz / DR0.

2.3.8 CN779-787 Class B beacon and default downlink channel

The beacons SHALL be transmitted using the following settings

DR	3	Corresponds to SF9 spreading factor with 125 kHz BW
CR	1	Coding rate = 4/5
Signal polarity	Non-inverted	As opposed to normal downlink traffic which uses inverted signal polarity

Table 25: CN780 beacon settings

The beacon frame content is:

Size (bytes)	**2**	4	2	7	2
BCNPayload	**RFU**	Time	CRC	GwSpecific	CRC

The beacon default broadcast frequency is 785MHz.

The class B default downlink pingSlot frequency is 785MHz

2.3.9 CN779-787 Default Settings

The following parameters are recommended values for the CN779-787MHz band.

RECEIVE_DELAY1	1 s
RECEIVE_DELAY2	2 s (must be RECEIVE_DELAY1 + 1s)
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY1	5 s
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY2	6 s
MAX_FCNT_GAP	16384
ADR_ACK_LIMIT	64

ADR_ACK_DELAY	32
ACK_TIMEOUT	2 +/- 1 s (random delay between 1 and 3 seconds)

If the actual parameter values implemented in the end-device are different from those default values (for example the end-device uses a longer RECEIVE_DELAY1 and RECEIVE_DELAY2 latency), those parameters must be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process. The network server may not accept parameters different from those default values.

2.4 EU 433MHz ISM Band

2.4.1 EU433 Preamble Format

The following synchronization words should be used :

Modulation	Sync word	Preamble length
LORA	0x34	8 symbols
GFSK	0xC194C1	5 bytes

Table 26: EU433 synch words

2.4.2 EU433 ISM Band channel frequencies

The LoRaWAN can be used in the ETSI 433-434 MHz band as long as the radio device EIRP is ess than 12.15dBm.

The end-device transmit duty-cycle should be lower than 1%[1]

The LoRaWAN channels center frequency can be in the following range:

- Minimum frequency : 433.175 MHz
- Maximum frequency : 434.665 MHz

EU433 end-devices should be capable of operating in the 433.05 to 434.79 MHz frequency band and should feature a channel data structure to store the parameters of at least 16 channels. A channel data structure corresponds to a frequency and a set of data rates usable on this frequency.

The first three channels correspond to 433.175, 433.375 and 433.575 MHz with DR0 to DR5 and must be implemented in every end-device. Those default channels cannot be modified through the ***NewChannelReq*** command and guarantee a minimal common channel set between end-devices and gateways of all networks. Other channels can be freely distributed across the allowed frequency range on a network per network basis.

The following table gives the list of frequencies that should be used by end-devices to broadcast the JoinReq message. The JoinReq message transmit duty-cycle shall follow the rules described in chapter “Retransmissions back-off” of the LoRaWAN specification document.

Modulation	Bandwidth [kHz]	Channel Frequency [MHz]	FSK Bitrate or LoRa DR / Bitrate	Nb Channels	Duty cycle
LoRa	125	433.175 433.375 433.575	DR0 – DR5 / 0.3-5 kbps	3	<1%

Table 27: EU433 JoinReq Channel List

[1] The EN300220 ETSI standard limits to 10% the maximum transmit duty-cycle in the 433MHz ISM band. The LoRaWAN requires a 1% transmit duty-cycle lower than the legal limit to avoid network congestion.

2.4.3 EU433 Data Rate and End-device Output Power encoding

There is no dwell time limitation for the EU433 PHY layer. The ***TxParamSetupReq*** MAC command is not implemented by EU433 devices.

The following encoding is used for Data Rate (DR) and End-device EIRP (TXPower) in the EU433 band:

DataRate	Configuration	Indicative physical bit rate [bit/s]
0	LoRa: SF12 / 125 kHz	250
1	LoRa: SF11 / 125 kHz	440
2	LoRa: SF10 / 125 kHz	980
3	LoRa: SF9 / 125 kHz	1760
4	LoRa: SF8 / 125 kHz	3125
5	LoRa: SF7 / 125 kHz	5470
6	LoRa: SF7 / 250 kHz	11000
7	FSK: 50 kbps	50000
8..15	RFU	

TXPower	Configuration (EIRP)
0	MaxEIRP
1	MaxEIRP – 2dB
2	MaxEIRP – 4dB
3	MaxEIRP – 6dB
4	MaxEIRP – 8dB
5	MaxEIRP – 10dB
6..15	RFU

Table 28: Data rate and TX power table

EIRP refers to the Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power, which is the radiated output power referenced to an isotropic antenna radiating power equally in all directions and whose gain is expressed in dBi.

By default MAxEIRP is considered to be +12.15dBm. If the end-device cannot achieve 12.15dBm EIRP, the Max EIRP should be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process.

2.4.4 EU433 JoinAccept CFList

The EU433 ISM band LoRaWAN implements an optional **channel frequency list** (CFlist) of 16 octets in the JoinAccept message.

In this case the CFList is a list of five channel frequencies for the channels four to eight whereby each frequency is encoded as a 24 bits unsigned integer (three octets). All these channels are usable for DR0 to DR5 125 kHz LoRa modulation. The list of frequencies is followed by a single RFU octet for a total of 16 octets.

Size (bytes)	3	3	3	3	3	1
CFList	Freq Ch4	Freq Ch5	Freq Ch6	Freq Ch7	Freq Ch8	RFU

The actual channel frequency in Hz is 100 x frequency whereby values representing frequencies below 100 MHz are reserved for future use. This allows setting the frequency of a channel anywhere between 100 MHz to 1.67 GHz in 100 Hz steps. Unused channels have a frequency value of 0. The **CFList** is optional and its presence can be detected by the length of the join-accept message. If present, the **CFList** replaces all the previous channels stored in the end-device apart from the three default channels.

The newly defined channels are immediately enabled and usable by the end-device for communication.

2.4.5 EU433 LinkAdrReq command

The EU433 LoRaWAN only supports a maximum of 16 channels. When **ChMaskCntl** field is 0 the ChMask field individually enables/disables each of the 16 channels.

ChMaskCntl	ChMask applies to
0	Channels 1 to 16
1	RFU
..	..
4	RFU
5	RFU
6	All channels ON The device should enable all currently defined channels independently of the ChMask field value.
7	RFU

Table 29: ChMaskCntl value table

If the ChMask field value is one of the values meaning RFU, then end-device should reject the command and unset the "**Channel mask ACK**" bit in its response.

2.4.6 EU433 Maximum payload size

The maximum **MACPayload** size length (*M*) is given by the following table. It is derived from limitation of the PHY layer depending on the effective modulation rate used taking into account a possible repeater encapsulation layer. The maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field (*N*) is also given for information only. The value of N might be smaller if the **FOpt** field is not empty:

DataRate	*M*	*N*
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	230	222
5	230	222
6	230	222
7	230	222
8:15	Not defined	

Table 30: EU433 maximum payload size

If the end-device will never operate with a repeater then the maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field should be:

DataRate	M	N
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	250	242
5	250	242
6	250	242

7	250	242
8:15	Not defined	

Table 31 : EU433 maximum payload size (not repeater compatible)

2.4.7 EU433 Receive windows

The RX1 receive window uses the same channel than the preceding uplink. The data rate is a function of the uplink data rate and the RX1DROffset as given by the following table. The allowed values for RX1DROffset are in the [0:5] range. Values in the range [6:7] are reserved for future use.

RX1DROffset	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Upstream data rate	**Downstream data rate in RX1 slot**					
DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR1	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR2	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR3	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR4	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0
DR5	DR5	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0
DR6	DR6	DR5	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1
DR7	DR7	DR6	DR5	DR4	DR3	DR2

Table 32 : EU433 downlink RX1 data rate mapping

The RX2 receive window uses a fixed frequency and data rate. The default parameters are 434.665MHz / DR0 (SF12, 125kHz).

2.4.8 EU433 Class B beacon and default downlink channel

The beacons SHALL be transmitted using the following settings

DR	3	Corresponds to SF9 spreading factor with 125 kHz BW
CR	1	Coding rate = 4/5
Signal polarity	Non-inverted	As opposed to normal downlink traffic which uses inverted signal polarity

Table 33 : EU433 beacon settings

The beacon frame content is:

Size (bytes)	**2**	4	2	7	2
BCNPayload	**RFU**	Time	CRC	GwSpecific	CRC

The beacon default broadcast frequency is 434.665MHz.

The class B default downlink pingSlot frequency is 434.665MHz

2.4.9 EU433 Default Settings

The following parameters are recommended values for the EU433band.

RECEIVE_DELAY1 1 s
RECEIVE_DELAY2 2 s (must be RECEIVE_DELAY1 + 1s)
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY1 5 s

JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY2	6 s
MAX_FCNT_GAP	16384
ADR_ACK_LIMIT	64
ADR_ACK_DELAY	32
ACK_TIMEOUT	2 +/- 1 s (random delay between 1 and 3 seconds)

If the actual parameter values implemented in the end-device are different from those default values (for example the end-device uses a longer RECEIVE_DELAY1 & 2 latency) , those parameters must be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process. The network server may not accept parameters different from those default values.

2.5 Australia 915-928MHz ISM Band

2.5.1 AU915-928 Preamble Format

The following synchronization words should be used:

Modulation	Sync word	Preamble length
LORA	0x34	8 symbols

LoRaWAN does not make use of GFSK modulation in the AU915-928 ISM band.

2.5.2 AU915-928 Channel Frequencies

The AU ISM Band shall be divided into the following channel plans.

- Upstream – 64 channels numbered 0 to 63 utilizing LoRa 125 kHz BW varying from DR0 to DR5, using coding rate 4/5, starting at 915.2 MHz and incrementing linearly by 200 kHz to 927.8 MHz
- Upstream – 8 channels numbered 64 to 71 utilizing LoRa 500 kHz BW at DR6 starting at 915.9 MHz and incrementing linearly by 1.6 MHz to 927.1 MHz
- Downstream – 8 channels numbered 0 to 7 utilizing LoRa 500 kHz BW at DR8 to DR13) starting at 923.3 MHz and incrementing linearly by 600 kHz to 927.5 MHz

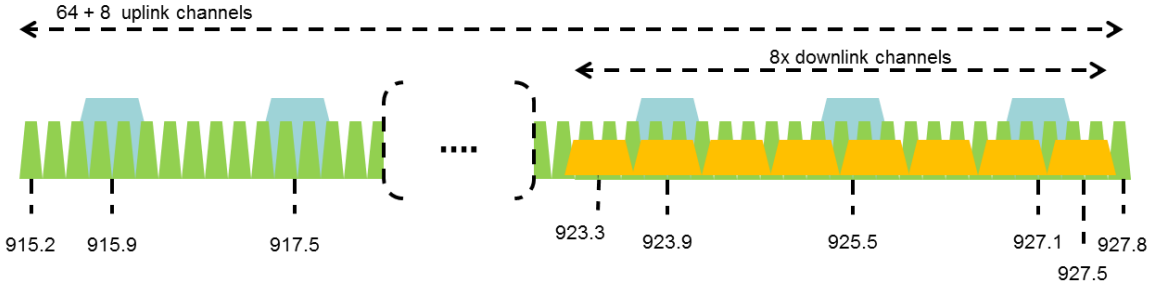

Figure 2: AU915-928 channel frequencies

AU ISM band end-devices may use a maximum EIRP of +30 dBm.

AU915-928 end-devices should be capable of operating in the 915 to 928 MHz frequency band and should feature a channel data structure to store the parameters of 72 channels. A channel data structure corresponds to a frequency and a set of data rates usable on this frequency.

If using the over-the-air activation procedure, the end-device should broadcast the JoinReq message alternatively on a random 125 kHz channel amongst the 64 channels defined using

DR0 and a random 500 kHz channel amongst the 8 channels defined using **DR6**. The end-device should change channel for every transmission.

Personalized devices shall have all 72 channels enabled following a reset.

2.5.3 AU915-928 Data Rate and End-point Output Power encoding

The ***TxParamSetupReq*** MAC command is not implemented by AU915-928 devices.

The following encoding is used for Data Rate (**DR**) and End-point EIRP (**TXPower**) in the AU915-928 band:

DataRate	Configuration	Indicative physical bit rate [bit/sec]
0	LoRa: SF12 / 125 kHz	250
1	LoRa: SF11 / 125 kHz	440
2	LoRa: SF10 / 125 kHz	980
3	LoRa: SF9 / 125 kHz	1760
4	LoRa: SF8 / 125 kHz	3125
5	LoRa: SF7 / 125 kHz	5470
6	LoRa: SF8 / 500 kHz	12500
7	RFU	
8	LoRa: SF12 / 500 kHz	980
9	LoRa: SF11 / 500 kHz	1760
10	LoRa: SF10 / 500 kHz	3900
11	LoRa: SF9 / 500 kHz	7000
12	LoRa: SF8 / 500 kHz	12500
13	LoRa: SF7 / 500 kHz	21900
14:15	RFU	

Table 34: AU915-928 Data rate table

DR6 is identical to DR12, DR8...13 must be implemented in end-devices and are reserved for future applications.

TXPower	Configuration (EIRP)
0	MaxEIRP
1:10	MaxEIRP – 2*TXPower
11:15	RFU

Table 35 : AU915-928 TX power table

EIRP refers to the Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power, which is the radiated output power referenced to an isotropic antenna radiating power equally in all directions and whose gain is expressed in dBi.

By default MaxEIRP is considered to be +30dBm. If the end-device cannot achieve 30dBm EIRP, the Max EIRP should be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process.

2.5.4 AU915-928 JoinAccept CFList

The AU915-928 LoRaWAN does not support the use of the optional **CFlist** appended to the JoinAccept message. If the **CFlist** is not empty it is ignored by the end-device.

2.5.5 AU915-928 LinkAdrReq command

For the AU915-928 version the **ChMaskCntl** field of the ***LinkADRReq*** command has the following meaning:

ChMaskCntl	ChMask applies to
0	Channels 0 to 15
1	Channels 16 to 31
..	..
4	Channels 64 to 71
5	RFU
6	All 125 kHz ON ChMask applies to channels 64 to 71
7	All 125 kHz OFF ChMask applies to channels 64 to 71

Table 36: ChMaskCntl value table

If **ChMaskCntl** = 6 (resp 7) then 125 kHz channels are enabled (resp disabled). Simultaneously the channels 64 to 71 are set according to the **ChMask** bit mask.

2.5.6 AU915-928 Maximum payload size

The maximum **MACPayload** size length (*M*) is given by the following table. It is derived from the maximum allowed transmission time at the PHY layer taking into account a possible repeater encapsulation. The maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** MAC control field (*N*) is also given for information only. The value of *N* might be smaller if the **FOpt** field is not empty:

DataRate	*M*	*N*
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	230	222
5	230	222
6	230	222
7	Not defined	
8	41	33
9	117	109
10	230	222
11	230	222
12	230	222
13	230	222
14:15	Not defined	

Table 37: AU915-928 maximum payload size

The greyed lines correspond to the data rates that may be used by an end-device behind a repeater.

If the end-device will never operate with a repeater then the maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field should be:

DataRate	*M*	*N*
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	250	242
5	250	242
6	250	242
7	Not defined	
8	61	53
9	137	129
10	250	242
11	250	242
12	250	242
13	250	242
14:15	Not defined	

828 **Table 38: AU915-928 maximum payload size (not repeater compatible)**

829 ### 2.5.7 AU915-928 Receive windows

830 • The RX1 receive channel is a function of the upstream channel used to initiate the
831 data exchange. The RX1 receive channel can be determined as follows.
832 ○ RX1 Channel Number = Transmit Channel Number modulo 8
833 • The RX1 window data rate depends on the transmit data rate (see Table 16 below).
834 • The RX2 (second receive window) settings uses a fixed data rate and frequency.
835 Default parameters are 923.3Mhz / DR8
836

Upstream data rate RX1DROffset	Downstream data rate 0	1	2	3	4	5
DR0	DR8	DR8	DR8	DR8	DR8	DR8
DR1	DR9	DR8	DR8	DR8	DR8	DR8
DR2	DR10	DR9	DR8	DR8	DR8	DR8
DR3	DR11	DR10	DR9	DR8	DR8	DR8
DR4	DR12	DR11	DR10	DR9	DR8	DR8
DR5	DR13	DR12	DR11	DR10	DR9	DR8
DR6	DR13	DR13	DR12	DR11	DR10	DR9

837 **Table 39 : AU915-928 downlink RX1 data rate mapping**
838

839 The allowed values for RX1DROffset are in the [0:5] range. Values in the range [6:7] are
840 reserved for future use.

841

842 ### 2.5.8 AU915-928 Class B beacon

843 The beacons are transmitted using the following settings:

DR	10	Corresponds to SF10 spreading factor with 500kHz bw
CR	1	Coding rate = 4/5
Signal polarity	Non-inverted	As opposed to normal downlink traffic which uses inverted signal polarity
frequencies	923.3 to 927.5MHz with 600kHz steps	Beaconing is performed on the same channel that normal downstream traffic as defined in

		the Class A specification

Table 40 : AU915-928 beacon settings

The downstream channel used for a given beacon is:

$$\text{Channel} = \left[floor\left(\frac{beacon\_time}{beacon\_period}\right)\right] \; modulo \; 8$$

- whereby beacon_time is the integer value of the 4 bytes “Time” field of the beacon frame
- whereby beacon_period is the periodicity of beacons , 128 seconds
- whereby *floor(x)* designates rounding to the integer immediately inferior or equal to x

> Example: the first beacon will be transmitted on 923.3Mhz , the second on 923.9MHz, the 9th beacon will be on 923.3Mhz again.

Beacon channel nb	Frequency [MHz]
0	923.3
1	923.9
2	924.5
3	925.1
4	925.7
5	926.3
6	926.9
7	927.5

The beacon frame content is:

Size (bytes)	**3**	4	2	7	**1**	2
BCNPayload	**RFU**	Time	CRC	GwSpecific	**RFU**	CRC

2.5.9 AU915-928 Default Settings

The following parameters are recommended values for the AU915-928 band.

RECEIVE_DELAY1	1 s
RECEIVE_DELAY2	2 s (must be RECEIVE_DELAY1 + 1s)
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY1	5 s
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY2	6 s
MAX_FCNT_GAP	16384
ADR_ACK_LIMIT	64
ADR_ACK_DELAY	32
ACK_TIMEOUT	2 +/- 1 s (random delay between 1 and 3 seconds)

If the actual parameter values implemented in the end-device are different from those default values (for example the end-device uses a longer RECEIVE_DELAY1 & 2 latency), those parameters must be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process. The network server may not accept parameters different from those default values.

2.6 CN 470-510MHz Band

2.6.1 CN470-510 Preamble Format

The following synchronization words should be used:

Modulation	Sync word	Preamble length
LORA	0x34	8 symbols

2.6.2 CN470-510 Channel Frequencies

In China, this band is defined by SRRC to be used for civil metering applications.

The 470 MHz ISM Band shall be divided into the following channel plans:

- Upstream – 96 channels numbered 0 to 95 utilizing LoRa 125 kHz BW varying from DR0 to DR5, using coding rate 4/5, starting at 470.3 MHz and incrementing linearly by 200 kHz to 489.3 MHz.

> Channel Index 6 to 38 and 45 to 77 are mainly used by China Electric Power. In the areas where these channels are used by China Electric Power, they should be disabled.

- Downstream – 48 channels numbered 0 to 47 utilizing LoRa 125 kHz BW varying from DR0 to DR5, using coding rate 4/5, starting at 500.3 MHz and incrementing linearly by 200 kHz to 509.7 MHz

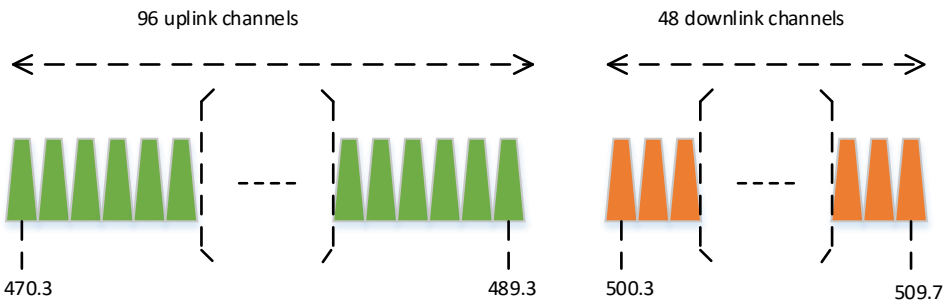

Figure 3: CN470-510 channel frequencies

The LoRaWAN can be used in the Chinese 470-510MHz band as long as

- The radio device EIRP is less than 19.15dBm
- The transmission never lasts more than 5000 ms.

CN470-510 end-devices should be capable of operating in the 470 to 510 MHz frequency band and should feature a channel data structure to store the parameters of 96 uplink channels. A channel data structure corresponds to a frequency and a set of data rates usable on this frequency.

If using the over-the-air activation procedure, the end-device should broadcast the JoinReq message on a random 125 kHz channel amongst the 96 uplink channels defined using **DR5 to DR0**.

Personalized devices shall have all 96 channels enabled following a reset.

2.6.3 CN470-510 Data Rate and End-point Output Power encoding

There is no dwell time limitation for the CN470-510 PHY layer. The ***TxParamSetupReq*** MAC command is not implemented by CN470-510 devices.

The following encoding is used for Data Rate (**DR**) and End-point EIRP (**TXPower**) in the CN470-510 band:

DataRate	Configuration	Indicative physical bit rate [bit/sec]
0	LoRa: SF12 / 125 kHz	250
1	LoRa: SF11 / 125 kHz	440
2	LoRa: SF10 / 125 kHz	980
3	LoRa: SF9 / 125 kHz	1760
4	LoRa: SF8 / 125 kHz	3125
5	LoRa:SF7 / 125 kHz	5470
6:15	RFU	

TXPower	Configuration (EIRP)
0	MaxEIRP
1	MaxEIRP – 2dB
2	MaxEIRP – 4dB
3	MaxEIRP – 6dB
4	MaxEIRP – 8dB
5	MaxEIRP – 10dB
6	MaxEIRP – 12dB
7	MaxEIRP – 14dB
8…15	RFU

Table 41: CN470 Data rate and TX power table

EIRP refers to the Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power, which is the radiated output power referenced to an isotropic antenna radiating power equally in all directions and whose gain is expressed in dBi.

By default MaxEIRP is considered to be +19.15dBm. If the end-device cannot achieve 19.15dBm EIRP, the Max EIRP should be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process.

2.6.4 CN470-510 JoinResp CFList

The CN470-510 LoRaWAN does not support the use of the optional **CFlist** appended to the JoinAccept message. If the **CFlist** is not empty it is ignored by the end-device.

2.6.5 CN470-510 LinkAdrReq command

For the CN470-510 version the **ChMaskCntl** field of the ***LinkADRReq*** command has the following meaning:

ChMaskCntl	ChMask applies to
0	Channels 0 to 15
1	Channels 16 to 31
2	Channels 32 to 47
3	Channels 48 to 63
4	Channels 64 to 79
5	Channels 80 to 95
6	All channels ON

ChMaskCntl	ChMask applies to
	The device should enable all currently defined channels independently of the ChMask field value.
7	RFU

Table 42: CN470 ChMaskCntl value table

If the ChMask field value is one of the values meaning RFU, then end-device should reject the command and unset the "**Channel mask ACK**" bit in its response.

2.6.6 CN470-510 Maximum payload size

The maximum **MACPayload** size length (*M*) is given by the following table. It is derived from the maximum allowed transmission time at the PHY layer taking into account a possible repeater encapsulation. The maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** MAC control field (*N*) is also given for information only. The value of *N* might be smaller if the **FOpt** field is not empty:

DataRate	*M*	*N*
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	230	222
5	230	222
6:15	Not defined	

Table 43: CN470-510 maximum payload size

If the end-device will never operate with a repeater then the maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field should be:

DataRate	M	N
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	250	242
5	250	242
6:15	Not defined	

Table 44 : CN470-510 maximum payload size (not repeater compatible)

2.6.7 CN470-510 Receive windows

- The RX1 receive channel is a function of the upstream channel used to initiate the data exchange. The RX1 receive channel can be determined as follows.
  - RX1 Channel Number = Uplink Channel Number modulo 48, for example, when transmitting channel number is 49, the rx1 channel number is 1.
- The RX1 window data rate depends on the transmit data rate (see Table below).
- The RX2 (second receive window) settings uses a fixed data rate and frequency. Default parameters are 505.3 MHz / DR0

RX1DROffset	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Upstream data rate	**Downstream data rate in RX1 slot**					
DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR1	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR2	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR3	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0

RX1DROffset	0	1	2	3	4	5
Upstream data rate	**Downstream data rate in RX1 slot**					
DR4	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0
DR5	DR5	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0

Table 45: CN470-510 downlink RX1 data rate mapping

The allowed values for RX1DROffset are in the [0:5] range. Values in the range [6:7] are reserved for future use.

2.6.8 CN470-510 Class B beacon

The beacons are transmitted using the following settings:

DR	2	Corresponds to SF10 spreading factor with 125kHz bw
CR	1	Coding rate = 4/5
Signal polarity	Non-inverted	As opposed to normal downlink traffic which uses inverted signal polarity
frequencies	508.3 to 509.7MHz with 200kHz steps	

Table 46 : CN470-510 beacon settings

The downstream channel used for a given beacon is:

$$\text{BeaconChannel} = \left[floor\left(\frac{beacon\_time}{beacon\_period}\right)\right] \ modulo\ 8$$

- whereby beacon_time is the integer value of the 4 bytes “Time” field of the beacon frame
- whereby beacon_period is the periodicity of beacons , 128 seconds
- whereby *floor(x)* designates rounding to the integer immediately inferior or equal to x

> Example: the first beacon will be transmitted on 508.3Mhz, the second on 508.5MHz, the 9th beacon will be on 508.3Mhz again.

Beacon channel nb	Frequency [MHz]
0	508.3
1	508.5
2	508.7
3	508.9
4	509.1
5	509.3
6	509.5
7	509.7

The beacon frame content is:

Size (bytes)	**3**	4	2	7	**1**	2
BCNPayload	**RFU**	Time	CRC	GwSpecific	**RFU**	CRC

2.6.9 CN470-510 Default Settings

The following parameters are recommended values for the CN470-510 band.

RECEIVE_DELAY1	1 s
RECEIVE_DELAY2	2 s (must be RECEIVE_DELAY1 + 1s)
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY1	5 s
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY2	6 s
MAX_FCNT_GAP	16384
ADR_ACK_LIMIT	64
ADR_ACK_DELAY	32
ACK_TIMEOUT	2 +/- 1 s (random delay between 1 and 3 seconds)

If the actual parameter values implemented in the end-device are different from those default values (for example the end-device uses a longer RECEIVE_DELAY1 & 2 latency), those parameters must be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process. The network server may not accept parameters different from those default values.

2.7 AS923MHz ISM Band

2.7.1 AS923 Preamble Format

The following synchronization words should be used:

Modulation	Sync word	Preamble length
LORA	0x34	8 symbols
GFSK	0xC194C1	5 bytes

Table 47: AS923 synch words

2.7.2 AS923 ISM Band channel frequencies

This section applies to regions where the frequencies [923…923.5MHz] are comprised in the ISM band, which is the case for the following countries:

- Brunei [923-925 MHz]
- Cambodia [923-925 MHz]
- Indonesia [923-925 MHz]
- Japan [920-928 MHz]
- Laos [923-925 MHz]
- New Zealand [915-928 MHz]
- Singapore [920-925 MHz]
- Taiwan [922-928 MHz]
- Thailand [920-925 MHz]
- Vietnam [920-925 MHz]

The network channels can be freely attributed by the network operator. However the two following default channels must be implemented in every AS923MHz end-device. Those channels are the minimum set that all network gateways should always be listening on.

Modulation	Bandwidth [kHz]	Channel Frequency [MHz]	FSK Bitrate or LoRa DR / Bitrate	Nb Channels	Duty cycle
LoRa	125	923.20 923.40	DR0 to DR5 / 0.3-5 kbps	2	< 1%

Table 48: AS923 default channels

Those default channels must be implemented in every end-device and cannot be modified through the ***NewChannelReq*** command and guarantee a minimal common channel set between end-devices and network gateways.

AS923MHz ISM band end-devices should use the following default parameters

- Default EIRP: 16 dBm

AS923MHz end-devices should feature a channel data structure to store the parameters of at least 16 channels. A channel data structure corresponds to a frequency and a set of data rates usable on this frequency.

The following table gives the list of frequencies that should be used by end-devices to broadcast the JoinReq message.

Modulation	Bandwidth [kHz]	Channel Frequency [MHz]	FSK Bitrate or LoRa DR / Bitrate	Nb Channels	Duty cycle
LoRa	125	923.20 923.40	DR2	2	< 1%

Table 49: AS923 JoinReq Channel List

The default JoinReq Data Rate is DR2 (SF10/125KHz), this setting ensures that end-devices are compatible with the 400ms dwell time limitation until the actual dwell time limit is notified to the end-device by the network server via the MAC command “TxParamSetupReq”.
The JoinReq message transmit duty-cycle shall follow the rules described in chapter “Retransmissions back-off” of the LoRaWAN specification document.

2.7.3 AS923 Data Rate and End-point Output Power encoding

The “TxParamSetupReq/Ans” MAC command MUST be implemented by the AS923 devices.

The following encoding is used for Data Rate (DR) in the AS923 band:

DataRate	Configuration	Indicative physical bit rate [bit/s]
0	LoRa: SF12 / 125 kHz	250
1	LoRa: SF11 / 125 kHz	440
2	LoRa: SF10 / 125 kHz	980
3	LoRa: SF9 / 125 kHz	1760
4	LoRa: SF8 / 125 kHz	3125
5	LoRa: SF7 / 125 kHz	5470
6	LoRa: SF7 / 250 kHz	11000
7	FSK: 50 kbps	50000
8..15	RFU	

Table 50: Data rate table

The TXPower table indicates power levels relative to the Max EIRP level of the end-device, as per the following table:

TXPower	Configuration (EIRP)
0	MaxEIRP
1	MaxEIRP – 2dB
2	MaxEIRP – 4dB
3	MaxEIRP – 6dB
4	MaxEIRP – 8dB
5	MaxEIRP – 10dB
6	MaxEIRP – 12dB
7	MaxEIRP – 14dB
8..15	RFU

Table 51: TxPower table

EIRP refers to the Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power, which is the radiated output power referenced to an isotropic antenna radiating power equally in all directions and whose gain is expressed in dBi.

By default Max EIRP shall be 16dBm.The Max EIRP can be modified by the network server through the ***TxParamSetupReq*** MAC command and should be used by both the end-device and the network server once ***TxParamSetupReq*** is acknowledged by the device via ***TxParamSetupAns***,

2.7.4 AS923 JoinAccept CFList

The AS923 LoRaWAN implements an optional channel frequency list (CFlist) of 16 octets in the JoinAccept message.

In this case the CFList is a list of five channel frequencies for the channels three to seven whereby each frequency is encoded as a 24 bits unsigned integer (three octets). All these channels are usable for DR0 to DR5 125 KHz LoRa modulation.

Size (bytes)	3	3	3	3	3	1
CFList	Freq Ch3	Freq Ch4	Freq Ch5	Freq Ch6	Freq Ch7	RFU

The actual channel frequency in Hz is 100 x frequency whereby values representing frequencies below 100 MHz are reserved for future use. This allows setting the frequency of a channel anywhere between 915 and 928MHz in 100 Hz steps. Unused channels have a frequency value of 0. The CFList is optional and its presence can be detected by the length of the join-accept message. If present, the CFList replaces all the previous channels stored in the end-device apart from the two default channels. The newly defined channels are immediately enabled and usable by the end-device for communication.

2.7.5 AS923 LinkAdrReq command

The AS923 LoRaWAN only supports a maximum of 16 channels. When **ChMaskCntl** field is 0 the ChMask field individually enables/disables each of the 16 channels.

ChMaskCntl	**ChMask applies to**
0	Channels 1 to 16
1	RFU
..	..
4	RFU
5	RFU
6	All channels ON The device should enable all currently defined channels independently of the ChMask field value.
7	RFU

Table 52: ChMaskCntl value table

If the ChMask field value is one of values meaning RFU, the end-device should reject the command and unset the "**Channel mask ACK**" bit in its response.

2.7.6 AS923 Maximum payload size

The maximum **MACPayload** size length (*M*) is given by the following table for both dwell time configurations: No Limit and 400ms. It is derived from the PHY layer limitation depending on the effective modulation rate used taking into account a possible repeater encapsulation layer.

DataRate	*Uplink MAC Payload Size (M)*		*Downlink MAC Payload Size (M)*	
	UplinkDwellTime = 0	**UplinkDwellTime = 1**	**DownlinkDwellTime = 0**	**DownlinkDwellTime = 1**
0	59	N/A	59	N/A
1	59	N/A	59	N/A
2	59	19	59	19
3	123	61	123	61
4	230	133	230	133
5	230	250	230	250
6	230	250	230	250
7	230	250	230	250
8:15	RFU		RFU	

Table 53: AS923 maximum payload size

If the end-device will never operate with a repeater then the maximum MAC payload length should be:

DataRate	*Uplink MAC Payload Size (M)*		*Downlink MAC Payload Size (M)*	
	UplinkDwellTime = 0	**UplinkDwellTime = 1**	**DownlinkDwellTime = 0**	**DownlinkDwellTime = 1**
0	59	N/A	59	N/A
1	59	N/A	59	N/A
2	59	19	59	19
3	123	61	123	61
4	250	133	250	133
5	250	250	250	250
6	250	250	250	250
7	250	250	250	250
8:15	RFU		RFU	

Table 54: AS923 maximum payload size (not repeater compatible)

The maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field (*N*) is eight bytes lower than the MACPayload value in the above table. The value of N might be smaller if the **FOpt** field is not empty.

2.7.7 AS923 Receive windows

The RX1 receive window uses the same channel than the preceding uplink. The data rate is a function of the uplink data rate and the RX1DROffset as following:

Downstream data rate in RX1 slot = *MIN* (5, *MAX* (MinDR, Upstream data rate – Effective_RX1DROffset))

MinDR depends on the DownlinkDwellTime bit sent to the device in the ***TxParamSetupReq*** command:

- Case DownlinkDwellTime = 0 (No limit): MinDR = 0
- Case DownlinkDwellTime = 1 (400ms): MinDR = 2

The allowed values for RX1DROffset are in the [0:7] range, encoded as per the below table:

RX1DROffset (Coded value)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Effective_RX1DROffset	0	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

Values in the [6:7] range allow setting the Downstream RX1 data rate higher than Upstream data rate.

The RX2 receive window uses a fixed frequency and data rate. The default parameters are 923.2 MHz / DR2 (SF10/125KHz).

2.7.8 AS923 Class B beacon and default downlink channel

The beacons SHALL be transmitted using the following settings

DR	3	Corresponds to SF9 spreading factor with 125 kHz BW
CR	1	Coding rate = 4/5
Signal polarity	Non-inverted	As opposed to normal downlink traffic which uses inverted signal polarity

Table 55 : AS923 beacon settings

The beacon frame content is:

Size (bytes)	**2**	4	2	7	2
BCNPayload	**RFU**	Time	CRC	GwSpecific	CRC

The beacon default broadcast frequency is 923.4MHz.

The class B default downlink pingSlot frequency is 923.4MHz

2.7.9 AS923 Default Settings

The following parameters are recommended values for the AS923MHz band.

RECEIVE_DELAY1	1 s
RECEIVE_DELAY2	2 s (must be RECEIVE_DELAY1 + 1s)
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY1	5 s
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY2	6 s
MAX_FCNT_GAP	16384
ADR_ACK_LIMIT	64
ADR_ACK_DELAY	32
ACK_TIMEOUT	2 +/- 1 s (random delay between 1 and 3 seconds)

If the actual parameter values implemented in the end-device are different from those default values (for example the end-device uses a longer RECEIVE_DELAY1 and RECEIVE_DELAY2 latency), those parameters must be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process. The network server may not accept parameters different from those default values.

2.8 South Korea 920-923MHz ISM Band

2.8.1 KR920-923 Preamble Format

The following synchronization words should be used:

Modulation	Sync word	Preamble length
LORA	0x34	8 symbols

2.8.2 KR920-923 ISM Band channel frequencies

The center frequency, bandwidth and maximum EIRP output power for the South Korea RFID/USN frequency band are already defined by Korean Government. Basically Korean Government allocated LPWA based IoT network frequency band from 920.9 to 923.3MHz.

Center frequency (MHz)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum EIRP output power (dBm)	
		For end-device	For gateway
920.9	125	10	23
921.1	125	10	23
921.3	125	10	23
921.5	125	10	23
921.7	125	10	23
921.9	125	10	23
922.1	125	14	23
922.3	125	14	23
922.5	125	14	23
922.7	125	14	23
922.9	125	14	23
923.1	125	14	23
923.3	125	14	23

Table 56: Center frequency, bandwidth, maximum EIRP output power table

The three following default channels (922.1, 922.3 and 922.5MHz / DR0 to DR5) determined by the network operator from the set of available channels as defined by the South Korean regulation must be implemented in every KR920-923MHz end-device, and cannot be alterable by the ***NewChannelReq*** command. Those channels are the minimum set that all network gateways should always be listening on to guarantee a minimal common channel set between end-devices and network gateways.

Modulation	Bandwidth [kHz]	Channel Frequency [MHz]	FSK Bitrate or LoRa DR / Bitrate	Nb Channels
LoRa	125	922.10 922.30 922.50	DR0 to DR5 / 0.3-5 kbps	3

Table 57: KR920-923 default channels

In order to access the physical medium the South Korea regulations impose some restrictions. The South Korea regulations allow the choice of using either a duty-cycle limitation or a so-called Listen Before Talk Adaptive Frequency Agility (LBT AFA) transmissions management. The current LoRaWAN specification for the KR920-923 ISM

band exclusively uses LBT channel access rule to maximize MACPayload size length and comply with the South Korea regulations.

KR920-923MHz ISM band end-devices should use the following default parameters

- Default EIRP output power for end-device(920.9~921.9MHz): 10 dBm
- Default EIRP output power for end-device(922.1~923.3MHz): 14 dBm
- Default EIRP output power for gateway: 23 dBm

KR920-923MHz end-devices should be capable of operating in the 920 to 923MHz frequency band and should feature a channel data structure to store the parameters of at least 16 channels. A channel data structure corresponds to a frequency and a set of data rates usable on this frequency.

The following table gives the list of frequencies that should be used by end-devices to broadcast the JoinReq message.

Modulation	Bandwidth [kHz]	Channel Frequency [MHz]	FSK Bitrate or LoRa DR / Bitrate	Nb Channels
LoRa	125	922.10 922.30 922.50	DR0 to DR5 / 0.3-5 kbps	3

Table 58: KR920-923 JoinReq Channel List

2.8.3 KR920-923 Data Rate and End-device Output Power encoding

There is no dwell time limitation for the KR920-923 PHY layer. The ***TxParamSetupReq*** MAC command is not implemented in KR920-923 devices.

The following encoding is used for Data Rate (DR), and EIRP Output Power (TXPower) in the KR920-923 band:

DataRate	Configuration	Indicative physical bit rate [bit/s]
0	LoRa: SF12 / 125 kHz	250
1	LoRa: SF11 / 125 kHz	440
2	LoRa: SF10 / 125 kHz	980
3	LoRa: SF9 / 125 kHz	1760
4	LoRa: SF8 / 125 kHz	3125
5	LoRa: SF7 / 125 kHz	5470
6..15	RFU	

Table 59: TX Data rate table

TXPower	Configuration (EIRP)
0	MaxEIRP
1	MaxEIRP – 2dB
2	MaxEIRP – 4dB
3	MaxEIRP – 6dB
4	MaxEIRP – 8dB
5	MaxEIRP – 10dB
6	MaxEIRP – 12dB
7	MaxEIRP – 14dB
8..15	RFU

Table 60: TX power table

EIRP refers to the Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power, which is the radiated output power referenced to an isotropic antenna radiating power equally in all directions and whose gain is expressed in dBi.

By default MaxEIRP is considered to be +14dBm. If the end-device cannot achieve 14dBm EIRP, the MaxEIRP should be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process.
When the device transmits in a channel whose frequency is <922MHz, the transmit power SHALL be limited to +10dBm EIRP even if the current transmit power level set by the network server is higher.

2.8.4 KR920-923 JoinAccept CFList

The KR920-923 ISM band LoRaWAN implements an optional **channel frequency list** (CFlist) of 16 octets in the JoinAccept message.

In this case the CFList is a list of five channel frequencies for the channels four to eight whereby each frequency is encoded as a 24 bits unsigned integer (three octets). All these channels are usable for DR0 to DR5 125kHz LoRa modulation. The list of frequencies is followed by a single RFU octet for a total of 16 octets.

Size (bytes)	3	3	3	3	3	1
CFList	Freq Ch4	Freq Ch5	Freq Ch6	Freq Ch7	Freq Ch8	RFU

The actual channel frequency in Hz is 100 x frequency whereby values representing frequencies below 100 MHz are reserved for future use. This allows setting the frequency of a channel anywhere between 100 MHz to 1.67 GHz in 100 Hz steps. Unused channels have a frequency value of 0. The **CFList** is optional and its presence can be detected by the length of the join-accept message. If present, the **CFList** replaces all the previous channels stored in the end-device apart from the three default channels. The newly defined channels are immediately enabled and usable by the end-device for communication.

2.8.5 KR920-923 LinkAdrReq command

The KR920-923 LoRaWAN only supports a maximum of 16 channels. When **ChMaskCntl** field is 0 the ChMask field individually enables/disables each of the 16 channels.

ChMaskCntl	**ChMask applies to**
0	Channels 1 to 16
1	RFU
..	..
4	RFU
5	RFU
6	All channels ON The device should enable all currently defined channels independently of the ChMask field value.
7	RFU

Table 61: ChMaskCntl value table

If the ChMaskCntl field value is one of values meaning RFU, the end-device should reject the command and unset the "**Channel mask ACK**" bit in its response.

2.8.6 KR920-923 Maximum payload size

The maximum **MACPayload** size length (*M*) is given by the following table for the regulation of dwell time; less than 4 sec with LBT. It is derived from limitation of the PHY layer depending on the effective modulation rate used taking into account a possible repeater encapsulation layer. The maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field (*N*) is also given for information only. The value of N might be smaller if the **FOpt** field is not empty:

DataRate	*M*	*N*
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	230	222
5	230	222
6:15	Not defined	

Table 62: KR920-923 maximum payload size

If the end-device will never operate with a repeater then the maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field should be:

DataRate	M	N
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	250	242
5	250	242
6:15	Not defined	

Table 63 : KR920-923 maximum payload size (not repeater compatible)

2.8.7 KR920-923 Receive windows

The RX1 receive window uses the same channel than the preceding uplink. The data rate is a function of the uplink data rate and the RX1DROffset as given by the following table. The allowed values for RX1DROffset are in the [0:5] range. Values in the [6:7] range are reserved for future use.

RX1DROffset **Upstream data rate**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
	Downstream data rate in RX1 slot					
DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR1	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR2	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR3	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0	DR0
DR4	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0	DR0
DR5	DR5	DR4	DR3	DR2	DR1	DR0

Table 64 : KR920-923 downlink RX1 data rate mapping

The RX2 receive window uses a fixed frequency and data rate. The default parameters are 921.90MHz / DR0 (SF12, 125 kHz).

2.8.8 KR920-923 Class B beacon and default downlink channel

The beacons SHALL be transmitted using the following settings

DR	3	Corresponds to SF9 spreading factor with 125 kHz BW
CR	1	Coding rate = 4/5
Signal polarity	Non-inverted	As opposed to normal downlink traffic which uses inverted signal polarity

Table 65 : KR920-923 beacon settings

The beacon frame content is:

Size (bytes)	**2**	4	2	7	2
BCNPayload	**RFU**	Time	CRC	GwSpecific	CRC

The beacon default broadcast frequency is 923.1MHz.

The class B default downlink pingSlot frequency is 923.1MHz

2.8.9 KR920-923 Default Settings

The following parameters are recommended values for the KR920-923Mhz band.

RECEIVE_DELAY1	1 s
RECEIVE_DELAY2	2 s (must be RECEIVE_DELAY1 + 1s)
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY1	5 s
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY2	6 s
MAX_FCNT_GAP	16384
ADR_ACK_LIMIT	64
ADR_ACK_DELAY	32
ACK_TIMEOUT	2 +/- 1 s (random delay between 1 and 3 seconds)

If the actual parameter values implemented in the end-device are different from those default values (for example the end-device uses a longer RECEIVE_DELAY1 and RECEIVE_DELAY2 latency), those parameters must be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process. The network server may not accept parameters different from those default values.

2.9 India 865-867 MHz ISM Band

2.9.1 INDIA 865-867 Preamble Format

The following synchronization words should be used:

Modulation	Sync word	Preamble length
LORA	0x34	8 symbols
GFSK	0xC194C1	5 bytes

Table 66: India 865-867 synch words

2.9.2 INDIA 865-867 ISM Band channel frequencies

This section applies to the Indian sub-continent.

The network channels can be freely attributed by the network operator. However the three following default channels must be implemented in every India 865-867MHz end-device. Those channels are the minimum set that all network gateways should always be listening on.

Modulation	Bandwidth [kHz]	Channel Frequency [MHz]	FSK Bitrate or LoRa DR / Bitrate	Nb Channels
LoRa	125	865.0625 865.4025 865.985	DR0 to DR5 / 0.3-5 kbps	3

Table 67: INDIA 865-867 default channels

End-devices should be capable of operating in the 865 to 867 MHz frequency band and should feature a channel data structure to store the parameters of at least 16 channels. A channel data structure corresponds to a frequency and a set of data rates usable on this frequency.

The first three channels correspond to 865.0625, 865.4025, and 865.985 MHz / DR0 to DR5 and must be implemented in every end-device. Those default channels cannot be modified through the ***NewChannelReq*** command and guarantee a minimal common channel set between end-devices and network gateways.

The following table gives the list of frequencies that should be used by end-devices to broadcast the JoinReq message. The JoinReq message transmit duty-cycle shall follow the rules described in chapter “Retransmissions back-off” of the LoRaWAN specification document.

Modulation	Bandwidth [kHz]	Channel Frequency [MHz]	FSK Bitrate or LoRa DR / Bitrate	Nb Channels
LoRa	125	865.0625 865.4025 865.9850	DR0 – DR5 / 0.3-5 kbps	3

Table 68: INDIA 865-867 JoinReq Channel List

2.9.3 INDIA 865-867 Data Rate and End-device Output Power Encoding

There is no dwell time or duty-cycle limitation for the INDIA 865-867 PHY layer. The ***TxParamSetupReq*** MAC command is not implemented by INDIA 865-867 devices.

The following encoding is used for Data Rate (DR) and End-device Output Power (TXPower) in the INDIA 865-867 band:

DataRate	Configuration	Indicative physical bit rate [bit/s]
0	LoRa: SF12 / 125 kHz	250
1	LoRa: SF11 / 125 kHz	440
2	LoRa: SF10 / 125 kHz	980
3	LoRa: SF9 / 125 kHz	1760
4	LoRa: SF8 / 125 kHz	3125
5	LoRa: SF7 / 125 kHz	5470
6	RFU	RFU
7	FSK: 50 kbps	50000
8..15	RFU	

Table 69: TX Data rate table

The TXPower table indicates power levels relative to the Max EIRP level of the end-device, as per the following table:

TXPower	Configuration (EIRP)
0	MaxEIRP
1	MaxEIRP – 2dB
2	MaxEIRP – 4dB
3	MaxEIRP – 6dB
4	MaxEIRP – 8dB
5	MaxEIRP – 10dB
6	MaxEIRP – 12dB
7	MaxEIRP – 14dB
8	MaxEIRP – 16dB
9	MaxEIRP – 18dB
10	MaxEIRP – 20dB
11..15	RFU

Table 70: TxPower table

EIRP refers to the Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power, which is the radiated output power referenced to an isotropic antenna radiating power equally in all directions and whose gain is expressed in dBi.

By default MaxEIRP is considered to be 30dBm. If the end-device cannot achieve 30dBm EIRP, the Max EIRP should be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process.

2.9.4 INDIA 865-867 JoinAccept CFList

The India 865-867 ISM band LoRaWAN implements an optional **channel frequency list** (CFlist) of 16 octets in the JoinAccept message.

In this case the CFList is a list of five channel frequencies for the channels four to eight whereby each frequency is encoded as a 24 bits unsigned integer (three octets). All these

channels are usable for DR0 to DR5 125kHz LoRa modulation. The list of frequencies is followed by a single RFU octet for a total of 16 octets.

Size (bytes)	3	3	3	3	3	1
CFList	Freq Ch4	Freq Ch5	Freq Ch6	Freq Ch7	Freq Ch8	RFU

The actual channel frequency in Hz is 100 x frequency whereby values representing frequencies below 100 MHz are reserved for future use. This allows setting the frequency of a channel anywhere between 100 MHz to 1.67 GHz in 100 Hz steps. Unused channels have a frequency value of 0. The **CFList** is optional and its presence can be detected by the length of the join-accept message. If present, the **CFList** replaces all the previous channels stored in the end-device apart from the three default channels. The newly defined channels are immediately enabled and usable by the end-device for communication.

2.9.5 INDIA 865-867 LinkAdrReq command

The INDIA 865-867 LoRaWAN only supports a maximum of 16 channels. When **ChMaskCntl** field is 0 the ChMask field individually enables/disables each of the 16 channels.

ChMaskCntl	ChMask applies to
0	Channels 1 to 16
1	RFU
..	..
4	RFU
5	RFU
6	All channels ON The device should enable all currently defined channels independently of the ChMask field value.
7	RFU

Table 71: ChMaskCntl value table

If the ChMaskCntl field value is one of values meaning RFU, the end-device should reject the command and unset the "**Channel mask ACK**" bit in its response.

2.9.6 INDIA 865-867 Maximum payload size

The maximum **MACPayload** size length (*M)* is given by the following table. It is derived from limitation of the PHY layer depending on the effective modulation rate used taking into account a possible repeater encapsulation layer. The maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field (*N*) is also given for information only. The value of N might be smaller if the **FOpt** field is not empty:

DataRate	*M*	*N*
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	230	222
5	230	222
6	230	222
7	230	222
8:15	Not defined	

Table 72: INDIA 865-867 maximum payload size

If the end-device will never operate with a repeater then the maximum application payload length in the absence of the optional **FOpt** control field should be:

DataRate	M	N
0	59	51
1	59	51
2	59	51
3	123	115
4	250	242
5	250	242
6	250	242
7	250	242
8:15	Not defined	

Table 73 : INDIA 865-867 maximum payload size (not repeater compatible)

2.9.7 INDIA 865-867 Receive windows

The RX1 receive window uses the same channel than the preceding uplink. The data rate is a function of the uplink data rate and the RX1DROffset as given by the following table. The allowed values for RX1DROffset are in the [0:7] range. Values in the [6:7] range allow setting the Downstream RX1 data rate higher than Upstream data rate.

The allowed values for RX1DROffset are in the [0:7] range, encoded as per the below table:

RX1DROffset (Coded value)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Effective_RX1DROffset	0	1	2	3	4	5	-1	-2

Downstream data rate in RX1 slot = *MIN* (5, *MAX* (0, Upstream data rate – Effective_RX1DROffset))

The RX2 receive window uses a fixed frequency and data rate. The default parameters are 866.550 MHz / DR2 (SF10, 125 kHz).

2.9.8 INDIA 865-867 Class B beacon and default downlink channel

The beacons are transmitted using the following settings

DR	4	Corresponds to SF8 spreading factor with 125 kHz BW
CR	1	Coding rate = 4/5
Signal polarity	Non-inverted	As opposed to normal downlink traffic which uses inverted signal polarity

The beacon frame content is:

Size (bytes)	1	4	**2**	7	**3**	**2**
BCNPayload	RFU	Time	**CRC**	GwSpecific	**RFU**	**CRC**

The beacon default broadcast frequency is 866.550MHz.

The class B default downlink pingSlot frequency is 866.550MHz

2.9.9 INDIA 865-867 Default Settings

The following parameters are recommended values for the INDIA 865-867MHz band.

RECEIVE_DELAY1	1 s
RECEIVE_DELAY2	2 s (must be RECEIVE_DELAY1 + 1s)
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY1	5 s
JOIN_ACCEPT_DELAY2	6 s
MAX_FCNT_GAP	16384
ADR_ACK_LIMIT	64
ADR_ACK_DELAY	32
ACK_TIMEOUT	2 +/- 1 s (random delay between 1 and 3 seconds)

If the actual parameter values implemented in the end-device are different from those default values (for example the end-device uses a longer RECEIVE_DELAY1 and RECEIVE_DELAY2 latency), those parameters must be communicated to the network server using an out-of-band channel during the end-device commissioning process. The network server may not accept parameters different from those default values.

3 Revisions

3.1 Revision A

- Initial revision, the regional parameters were extracted from the LoRaWANV1.0.1 and the Asia/PAC regional cluster definition was added
- The ADR command for the US902-928 physical layer was amended to include ADR MAC command blocks
- Added KR920-923 frequency band support
- Modified EU868 PHY layer power limit from 14dBm EIRP to 1dBm ERP

3.2 Revision B

- expressed all powers either as EIRP or as conducted power depending on regions
- Modified SF of US900 classB beacon to SF12/500kHz
- Added for each region whether TxParamSetupReq must be supported or not
- Added India frequency plan
- Added precision regarding FCC profiles that must be supported by US900 devices
- Added missing table in 2.6.6
- Specified that device must limit power to 10dBm EIRP at frequencies lower than 922MHz in KR920 2.8.4
- Added signal polarity in india classB beacon definition
- Corrected Missing field names in classB beacon of EU433
- Update of the AU915 available data rates : SF12 and SF11 are now allowed
- Update of INDIA865 available data rate and TX power definition

4 Bibliography

4.1 References

[LORAWAN] LoRaWAN Specification, V1.0.2, the LoRa Alliance, October 2016.

5 NOTICE OF USE AND DISCLOSURE

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