Internet-of-Thing and reasons it is becoming a reality

ICCSA 2016

University of Oum El Bouaghi

April, 12th, 2016

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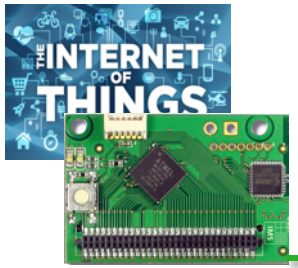
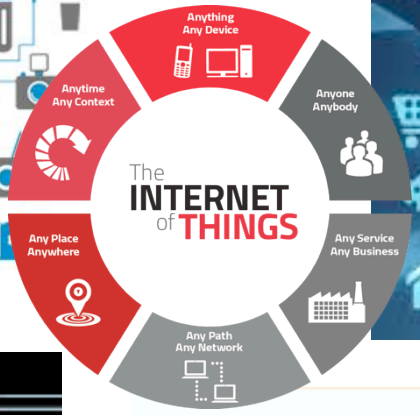
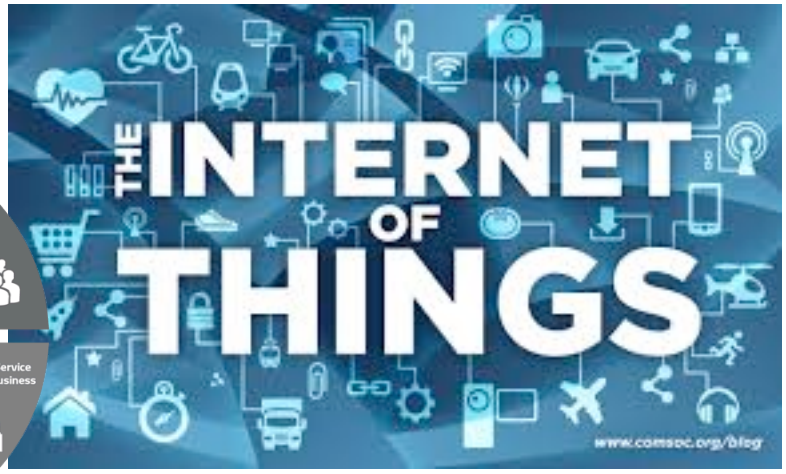
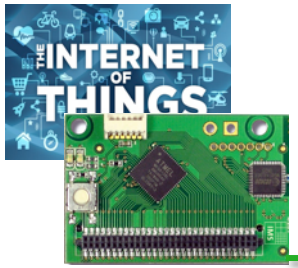
http://www.univ-pau.fr/~cpham
Université de Pau, France



Internet of Things



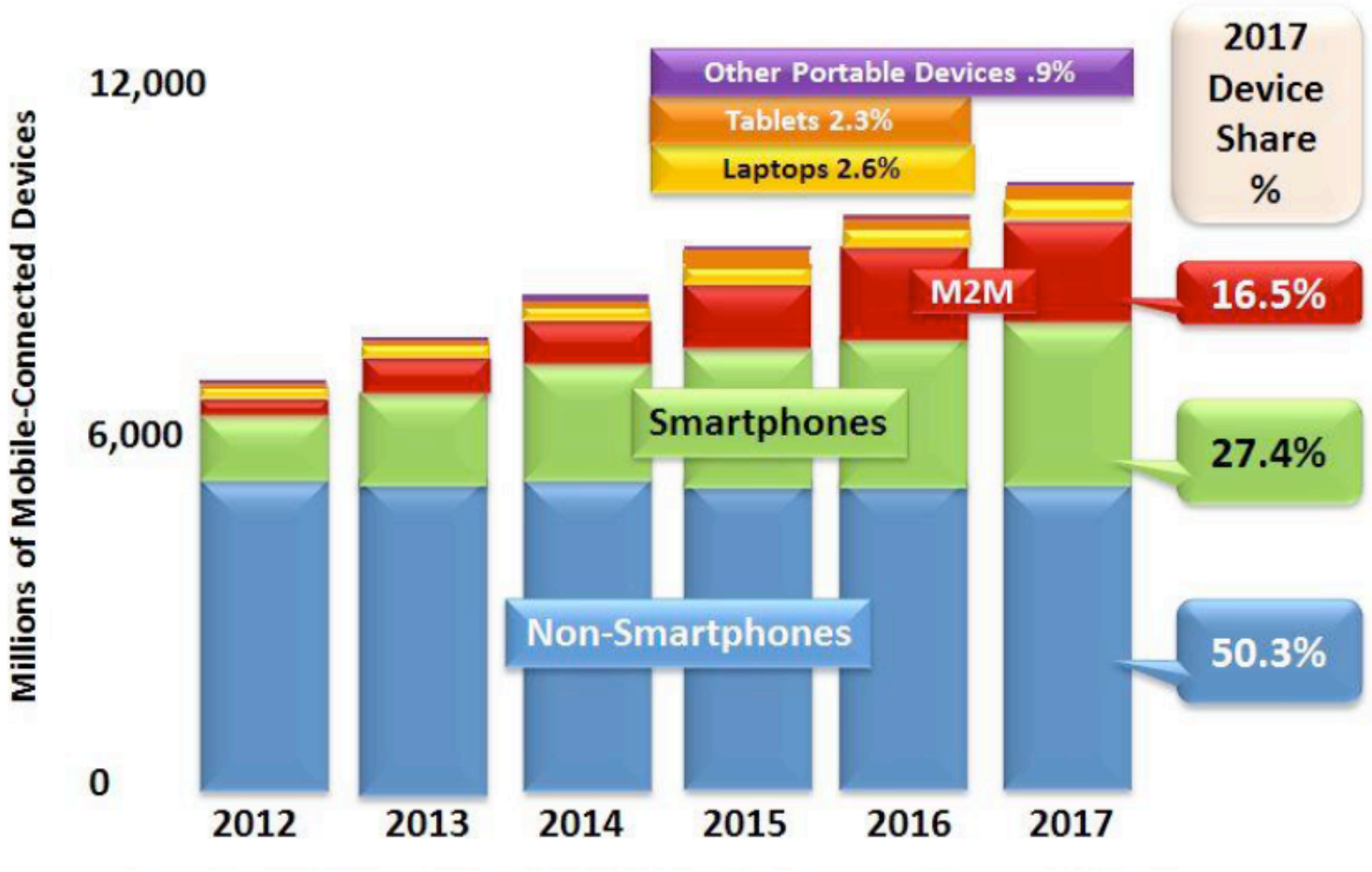


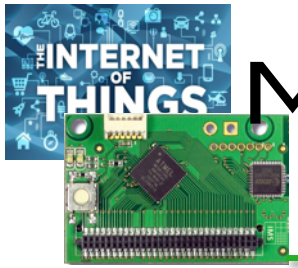


IoT, M2M, D2D,...

4G Americas / **4G Mobile Broadband Evolution: 3GPP Release 11 & Release 12 and Beyond** / February 2014

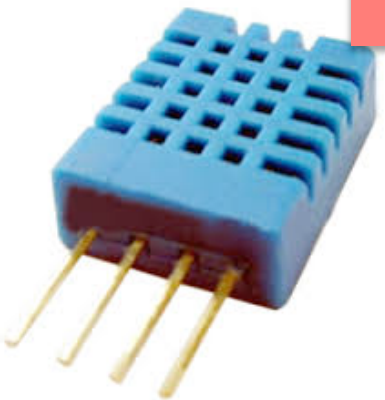
Global Mobile Device Growth by Type

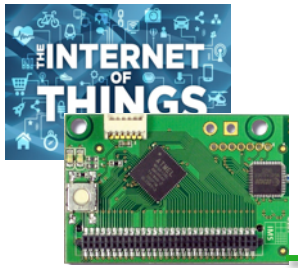




Measuring the physical world

Sensing





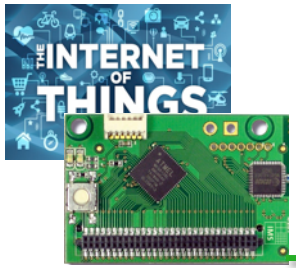
CONTROL, OPTIMIZE & INSTRUMENT !

DATA ANALYSIS, OPTIMIZATION & CONTROL

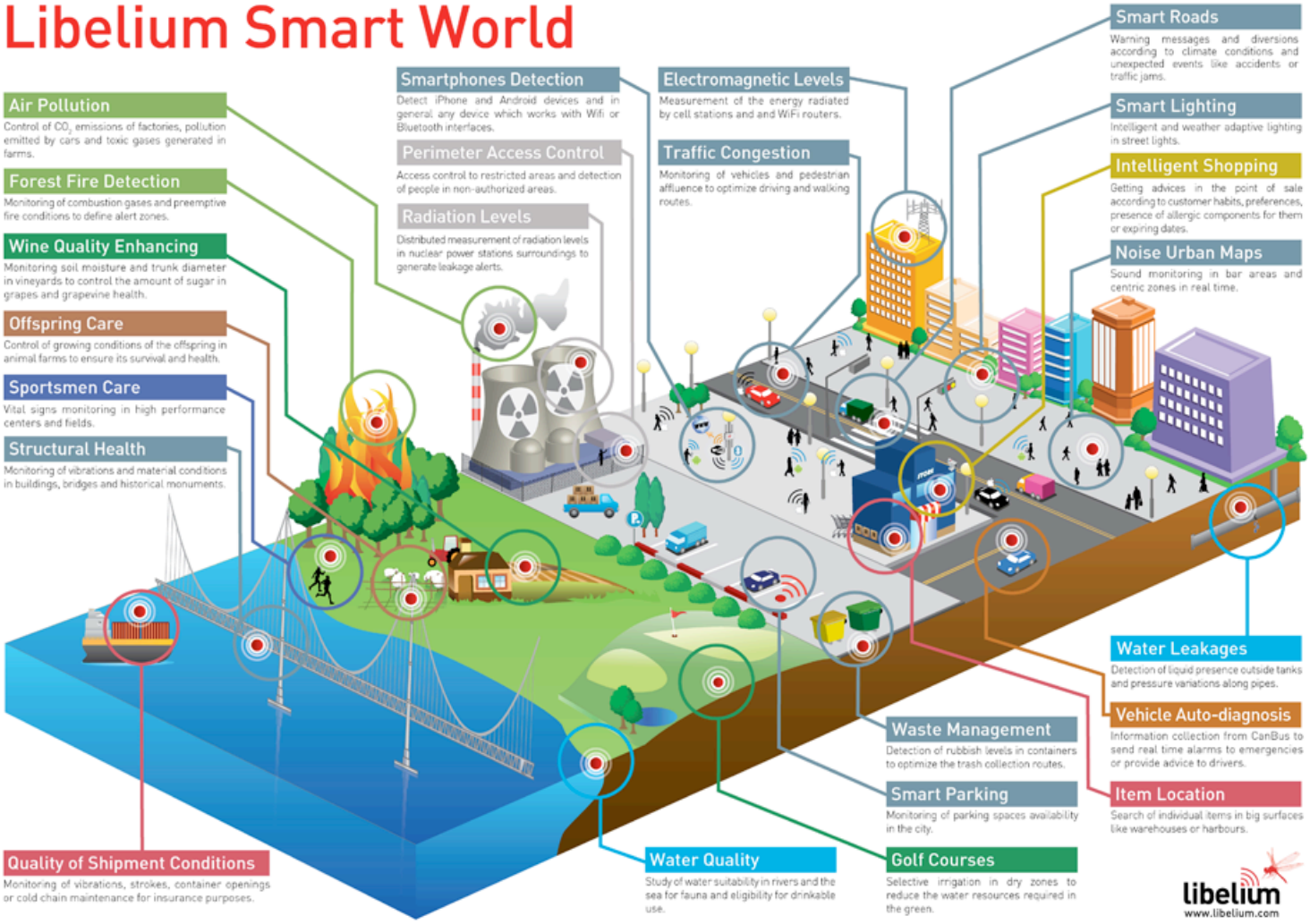
PERVASIVE SYSTEMS

SENSING

PEOPLES, INFRASTRUCTURES, BUILDINGS, VEHICULES



Example: Smart Cities



HTTP://WWW.LIBELIUM.COM/TOP_50_IOT_SENSOR_APPLICATIONS_RANKING/#SHOW_INFOGRAPHIC

Huge societal needs!

Irrigation

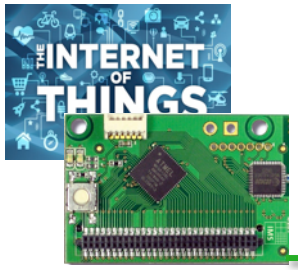
Livestock farming

Fish farming & aquaculture

Storage & logistic

Agriculture

Fresh water



1ST ISSUE: COLLECT DATA

DATA ANALYSIS, OPTIMIZATION & CONTROL

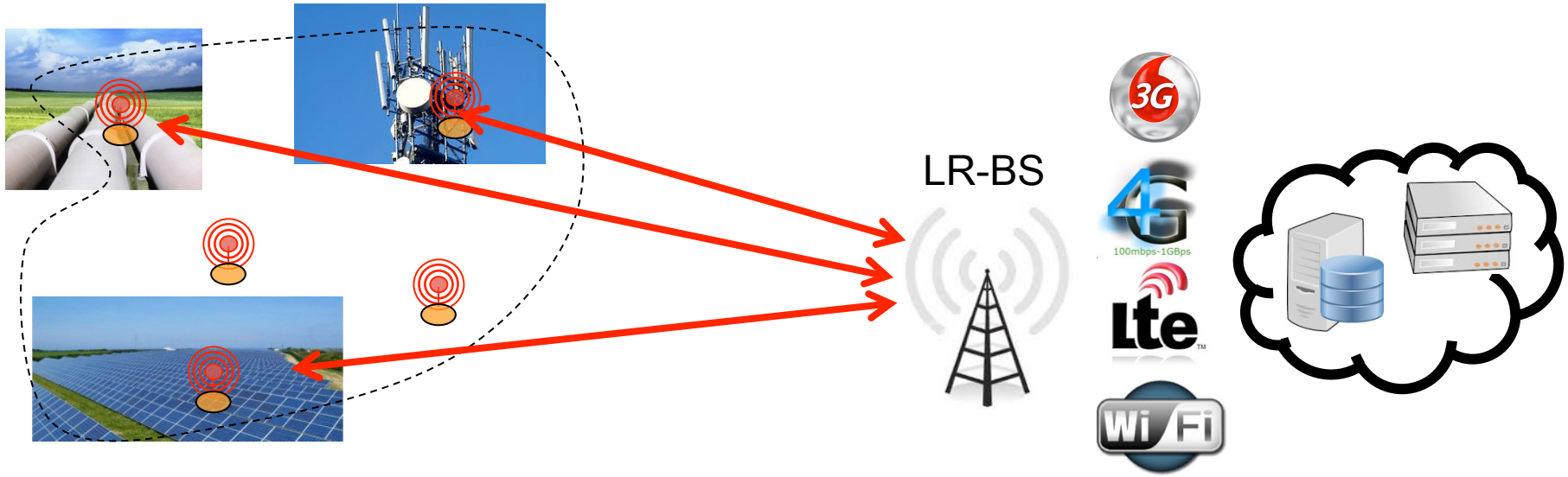
PERVASIVE SYSTEMS

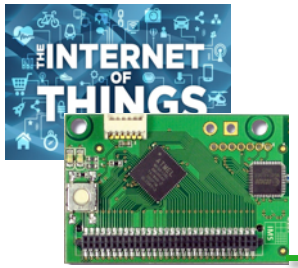
SENSING

PEOPLES, INFRASTRUCTURES, BUILDINGS, VEHICULES

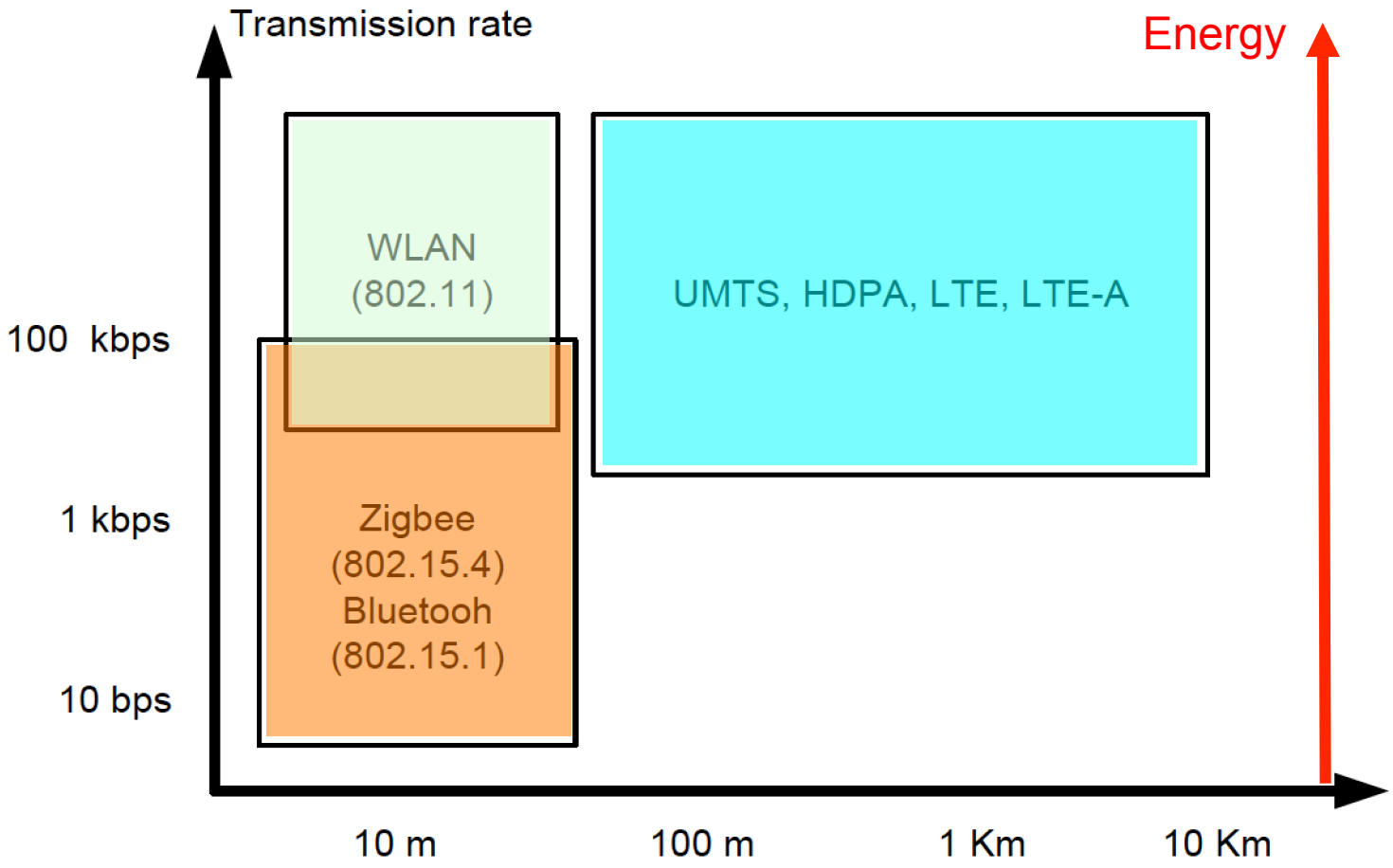
SENSING/TELEMETRY SYSTEMS

deployment made easier in single-hop model !!!

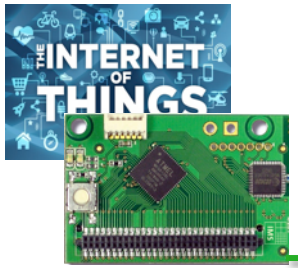




Energy-Range dilemma



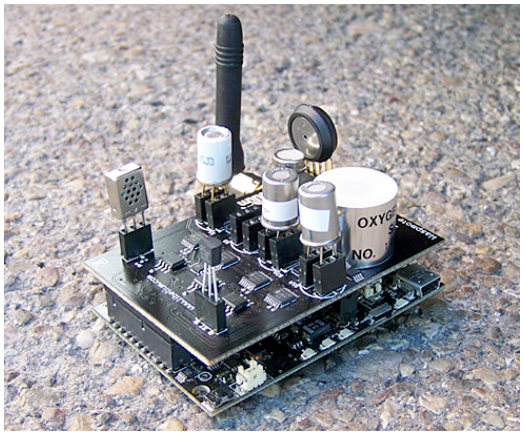
Enhanced from M. Dohler "M2M in SmartCities"



How costly is transmission?

Technology	2G	3G	LAN
Range (I=Indoor, O=Outdoor)	N/A	N/A	O: 300m I: 30m
Tx current consumption	200-500mA	500-1000mA	100-300mA
Standby current	2.3mA	3.5mA	NC

Energy consideration



18720 Joules

TX power: 500mA

P = I x V = 500 x 3.3 = 1650mW

E = P x t -> t = E/P

11345s or 3h9mins

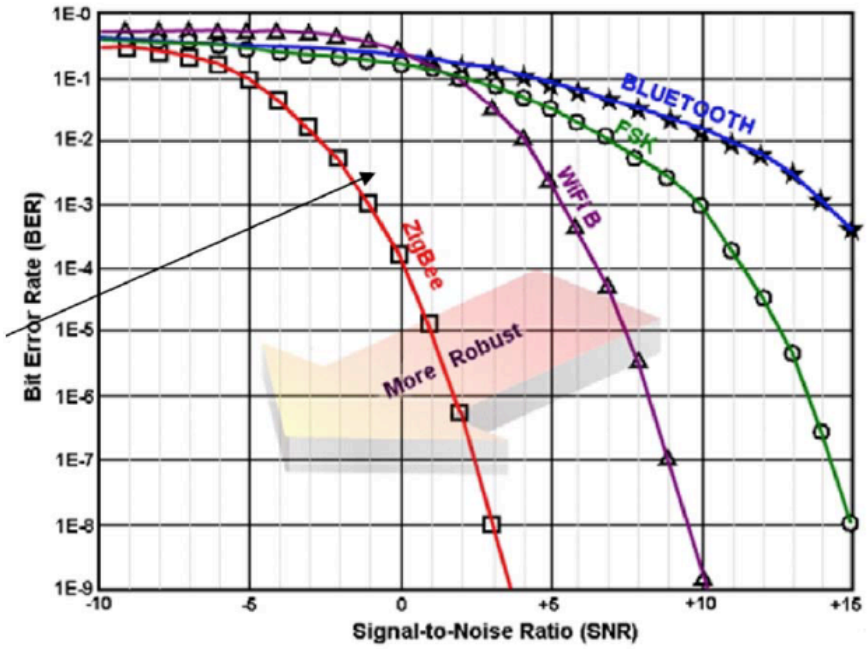
Technology	2G	3G	LAN
Range (I=Indoor, O=Outdoor)	N/A	N/A	O: 300m I: 30m
Tx current consumption	200mA-500mA	500mA – 1000mA	50mA
Standby current	2.3mA	3.5mA	NC

Haven't considered:

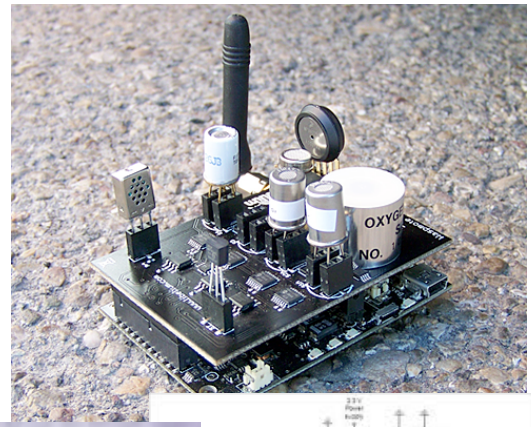
- Baseline power consumption of the sensor board
- RX consumption!
- Event capture consumption
- Event processing consumption

IEEE 802.15.4 in ISM 2.4GHz

- Low-power radio in the 2.4GHz band offering 250kbps throughput at physical layer
- Power transmission from 1mW to 100mW for range from 100m to about 1km is LOS
- CSMA/CA
- BPSK, used as physical layer in ZigBee



Energy consideration



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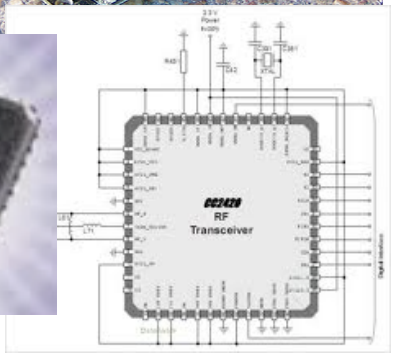


TX power 0dbm: 17.4mA

P = I x V = 17.4 x 3.3 = 57.42mW

E = P x t -> t = E/P

326018s or 90.5h

Haven't considered:

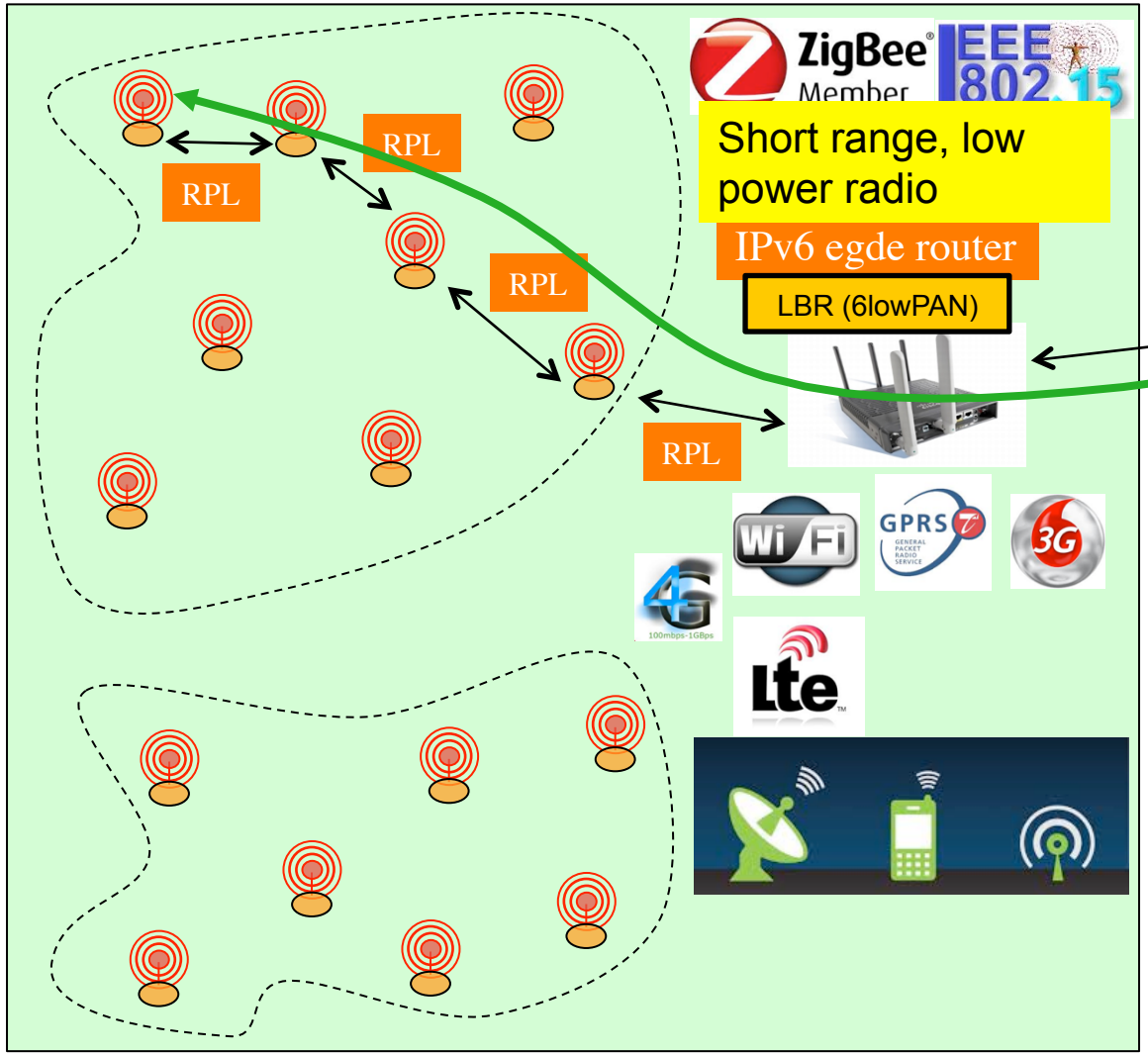
- Baseline power consumption of the sensor board
- RX consumption: 18.8mA!
- Event capture consumption
- Event processing consumption

Chipcon Products from Texas Instruments

CC2420

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition / Note
Current Consumption, transmit mode:					
P = -25 dBm		8.5		mA	The output power is delivered differentially to a 50 Ω singled ended load through a balun, see also page 55.
P = -15 dBm		9.9		mA	
P = -10 dBm		11		mA	
P = –5 dBm		14		mA	
P = 0 dBm		17.4		mA	

15 YEARS OF MULTI-HOP ROUTING?



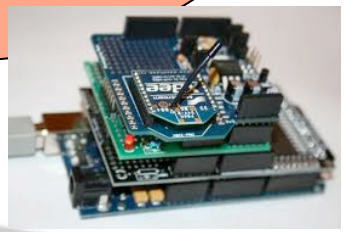
Routing over low Power&Lossy Networks (RPL)

RPL is the 4th protocol standardized by IETF (RIP, OSPF, BGP)

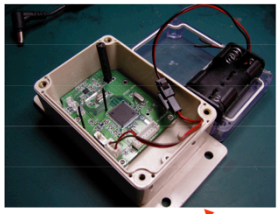
6LowPan provides end-to-end IPv6 connectivity

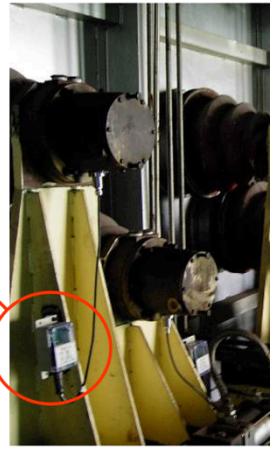
Academics vs Industries
Let's go back to reality!

Millions of sensors, self-organizing, self-configuring, with QoS-based multi-path routing, mobility, and …



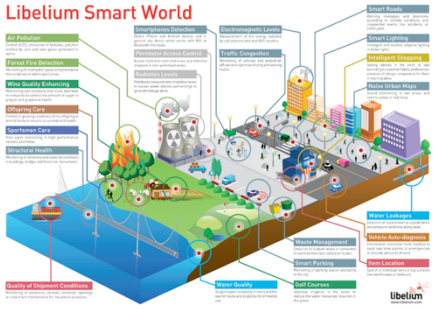
500 sensors, STATIC deployment, but need to have RELIABILITY, GUARANTEED LATENCY for monitoring and alerting. MUST run for 3 YEARS. No fancy stuff! CAN I HAVE IT?

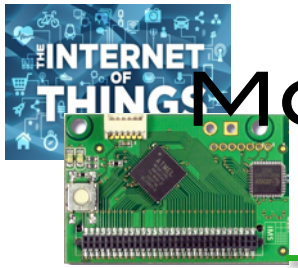




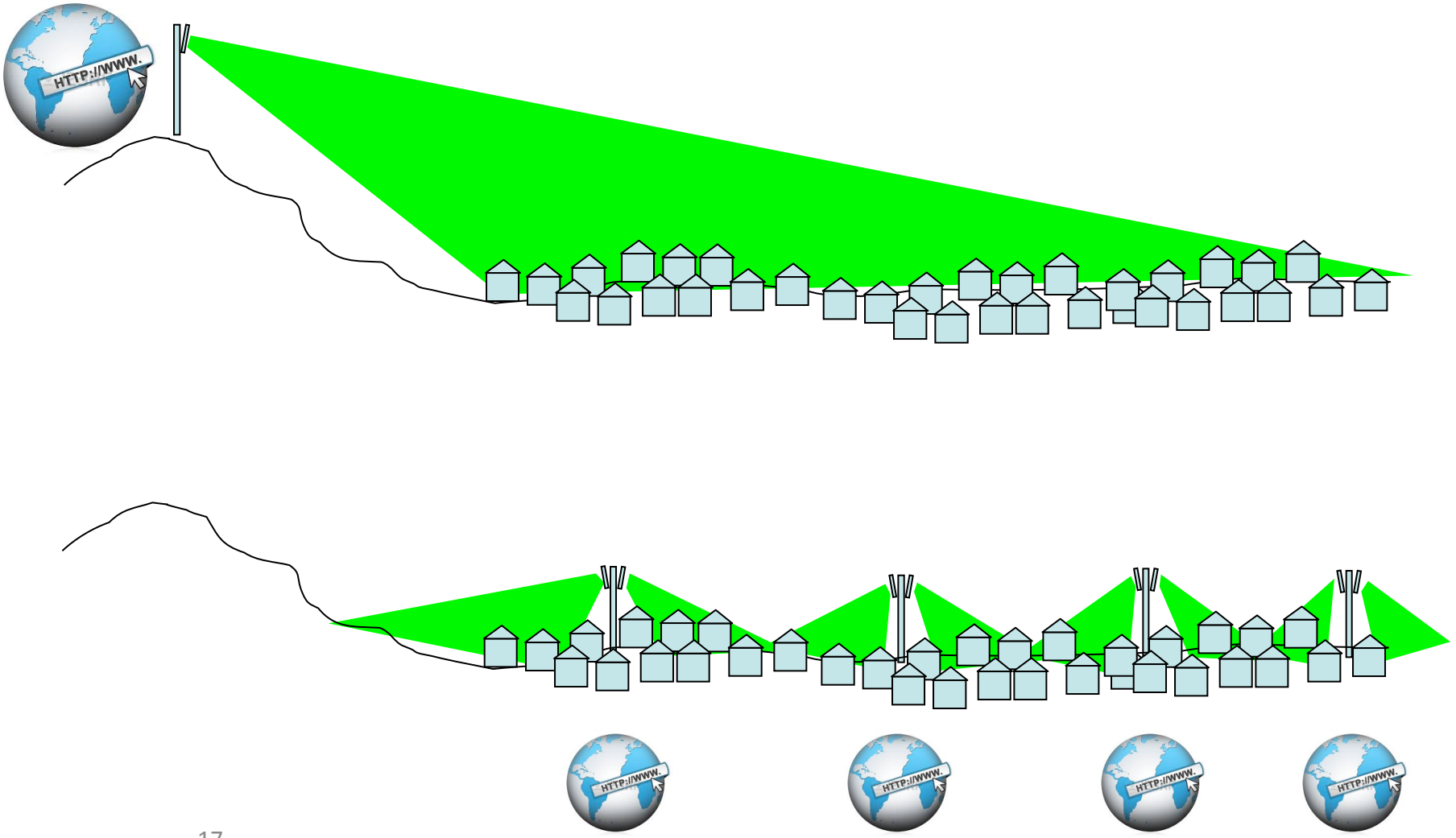
- Placement constraints
- Lifetime constraints

From Peng Zeng & Qin Wang

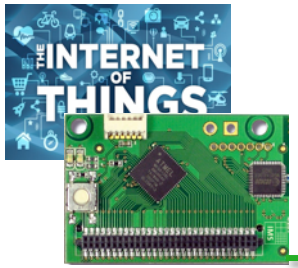




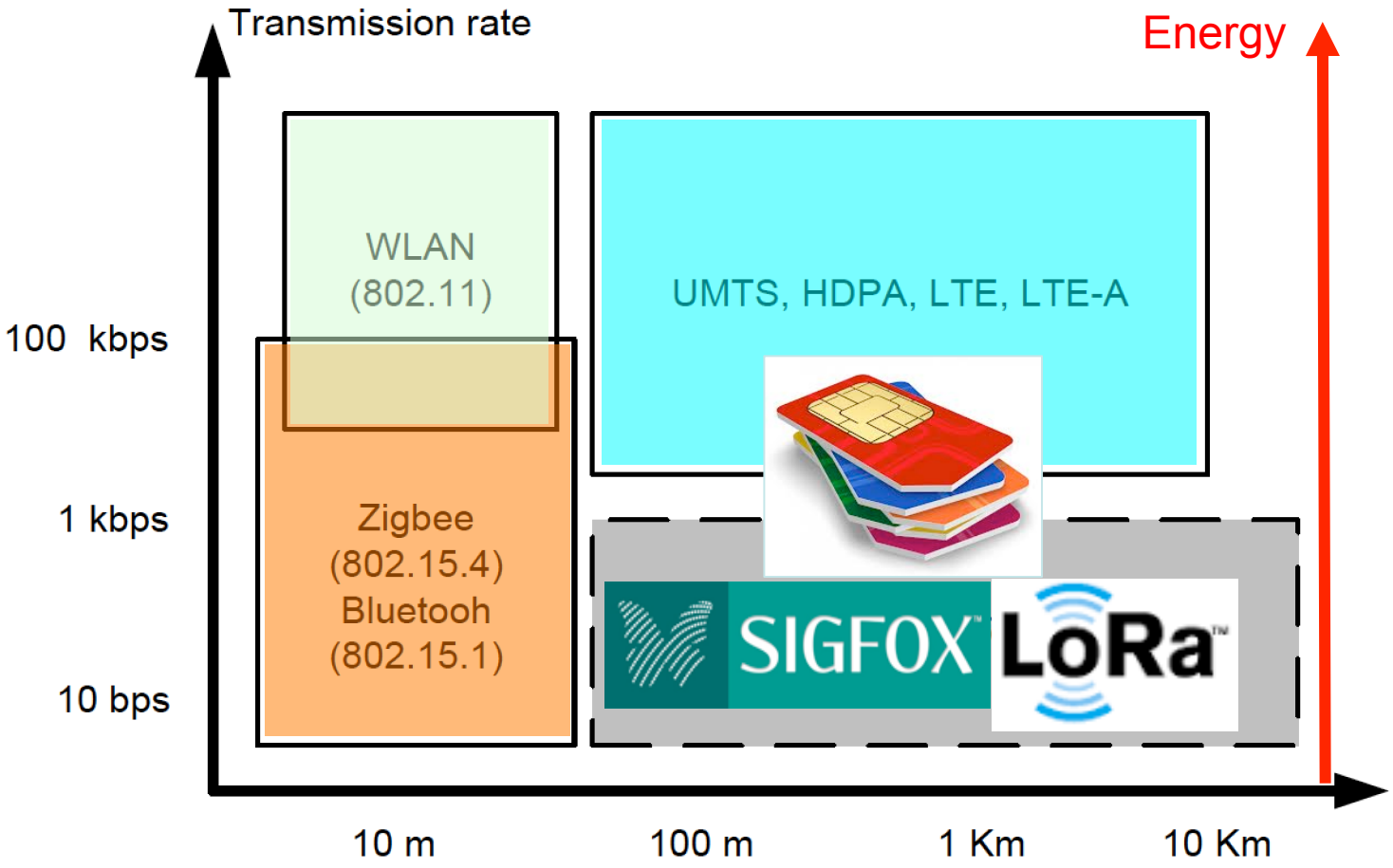
Most telemetry applications use the cellular model



17



Low-power and long-range?



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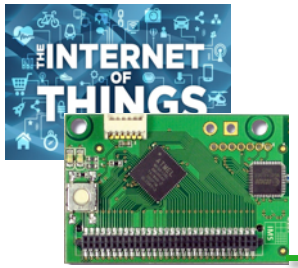
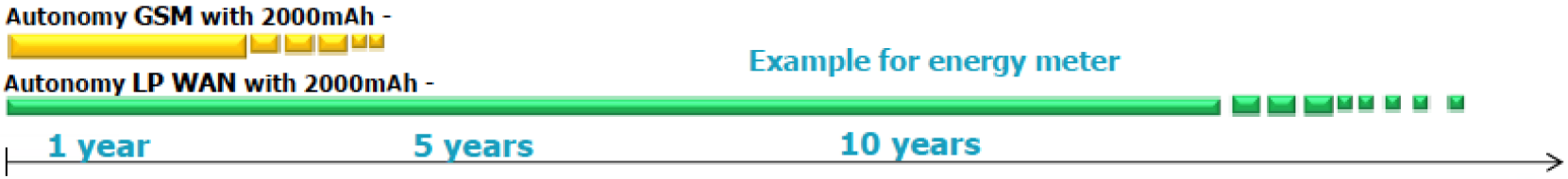
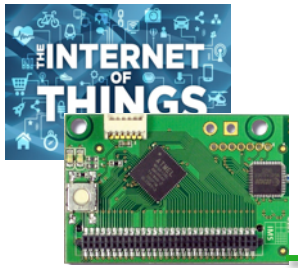


Low Power WAN ?

Tables from Semtech

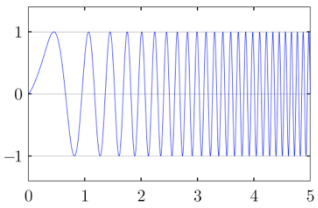
Technology	2G	3G	LAN	ZigBee	Lo Power WAN
Range (I=Indoor, O=Outdoor)	N/A	N/A	O: 300m I: 30m	O: 90m I: 30m	Same as 2G/3G
Tx current consumption	200-500mA	500-1000mA	100-300mA	18mA	18mA
Standby current	2.3mA	3.5mA	NC	0.003mA	0.001mA
Energy harvesting (solar, other)	No	No	No	Possible	Possible
Battery 2000mAh (LR6 battery)	4-8 hours(com) 36 days(idle)	2-4 hours(com) X hours(idle)	50 hours(com) X hours(idle)	60hours (com)	120 hours(com) 10 year(idle)
Module Revenue Annually	12 $	20 $	4 $	$3	3 $



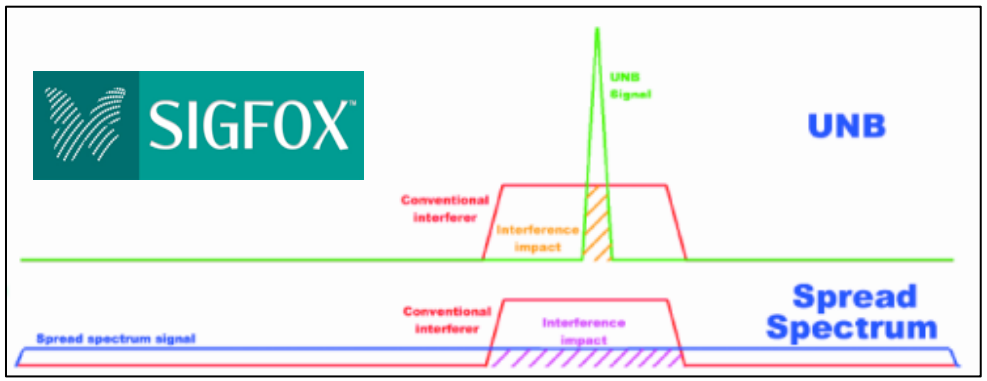


Increasing range?

- Generally, robustness and sensitivity can be increased when transmitting (much) slower
- A[Sigfox message is sent relatively slowly in a very narrow band of spectrum (hence ultra-narrow-band) using Gaussian Frequency-Shift Keying modulation]. Max throughput=~100bps
- LoRa also increases time-on-air when maximum range is needed. But LoRa uses spread spectrum instead of UNB. 300bps-37.5kbps



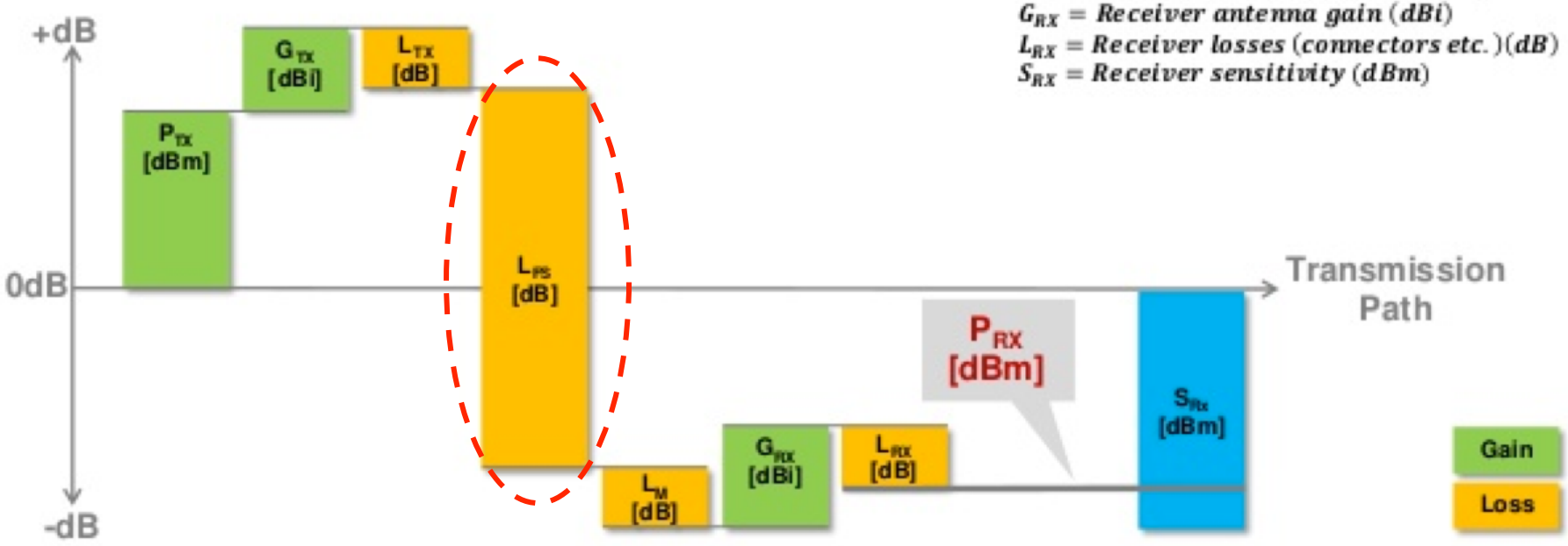
LoRa™



LINK BUDGET OF LPWAN

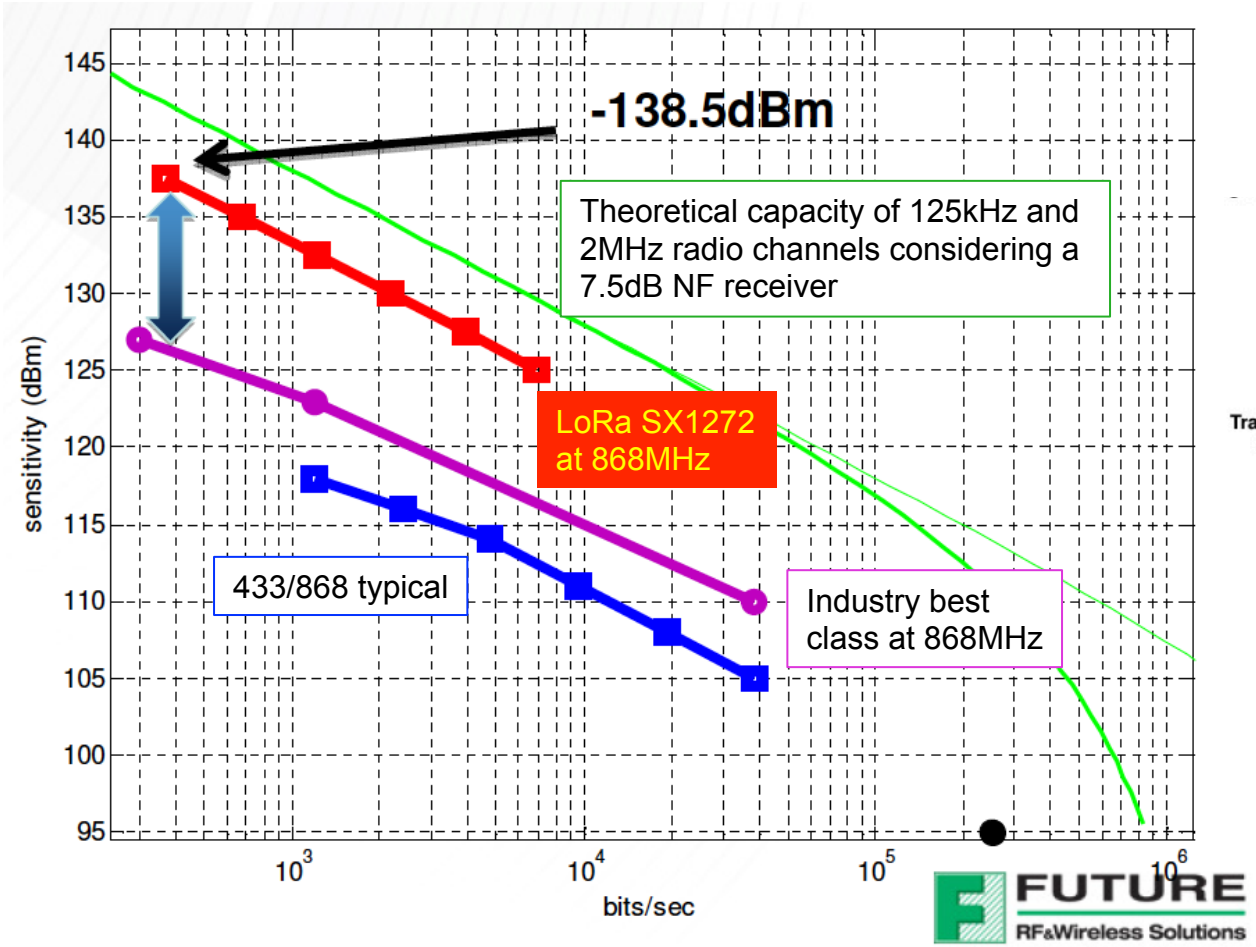
$$P_{RX} = P_{TX} + G_{TX} - L_{TX} - L_{FS} - L_M + G_{RX} - L_{RX}$$

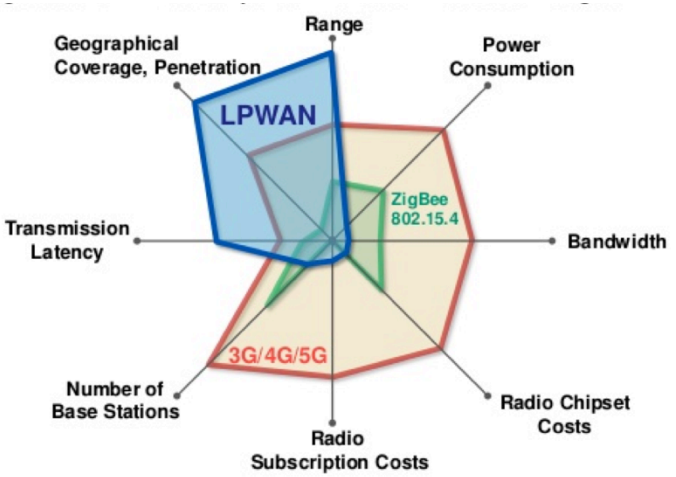
P_{RX} = Received power (dBm)
P_{TX} = Sender output power (dBm)
G_{TX} = Sender antenna gain (dBi)
L_{TX} = Sender losses (connectors etc.)(dB)
L_{FS} = Free space loss (dB)
L_M = Misc. losses (multipath etc.)(dB)
G_{RX} = Receiver antenna gain (dBi)
L_{RX} = Receiver losses (connectors etc.)(dB)
S_{RX} = Receiver sensitivity (dBm)



From Peter R. Egli, INDIGOO.COM

WHY THE LPWAN REVOLUTION?





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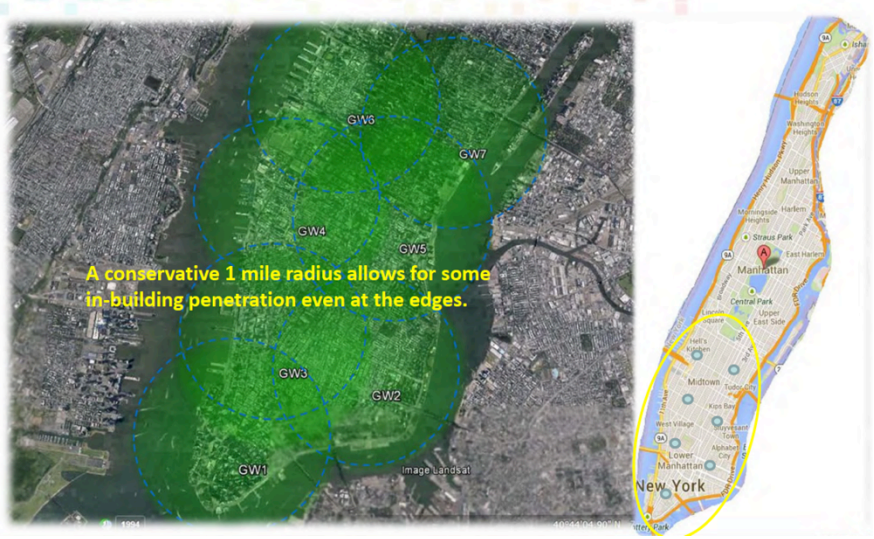
Versatile LPWAN!



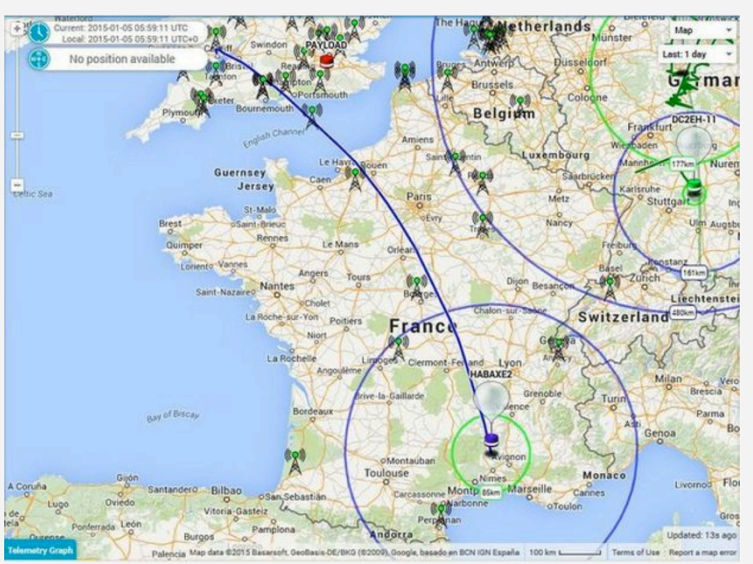
Dense urban areas

Rural areas

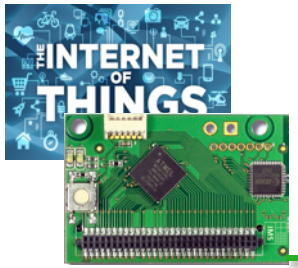
Indoor

Underground

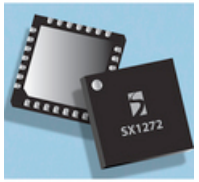
Extreme long-range!



UK HAB (High Altitude Ballooning) trials gave 2 way LoRa™ coverage at up to 240 km. Lowering the data rate from 1000bps to 100bps should allow coverage all the way to the radio horizon, which is perhaps 600 km at the typical 6000-8000m soaring altitude of these balloons. Balloon tracking can be made



LoRa's parameters



$$R_b = SF * \frac{Rate\ Code}{\left[\frac{2^{SF}}{BW}\right]}\ bits/sec$$

- Parameters
  - Bandwidth: 62.5kHz, 125kHz, 250kHz, 500kHz
  - Spreading factor: 6 to 12
  - Rate code: 4/4+CR (CR=1, 2, 3, 4)

Sensitivity: lowest input power with acceptable link quality, typically 1% PER

SpreadingFactor (RegModemConfig2)	Spreading Factor (Chips / symbol)	LoRa Demodulator SNR
6	64	-5 dB
7	128	-7.5 dB
8	256	-10 dB
9	512	-12.5 dB
10	1024	-15 dB
11	2048	-17.5 dB
12	4096	-20 dB

Bandwidth (kHz)	Spreading Factor	Nominal Rb (bps)	Sensitivity (dBm)
125	6	9380	-122
125	12	293	-137
250	6	18750	-119
250	12	586	-134
500	6	37500	-116
500	12	1172	-131

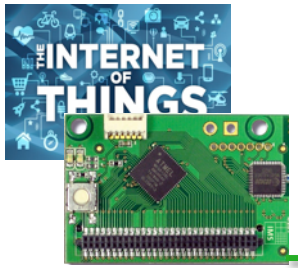
Rule of thumb

6dB increase = twice the range in LOS

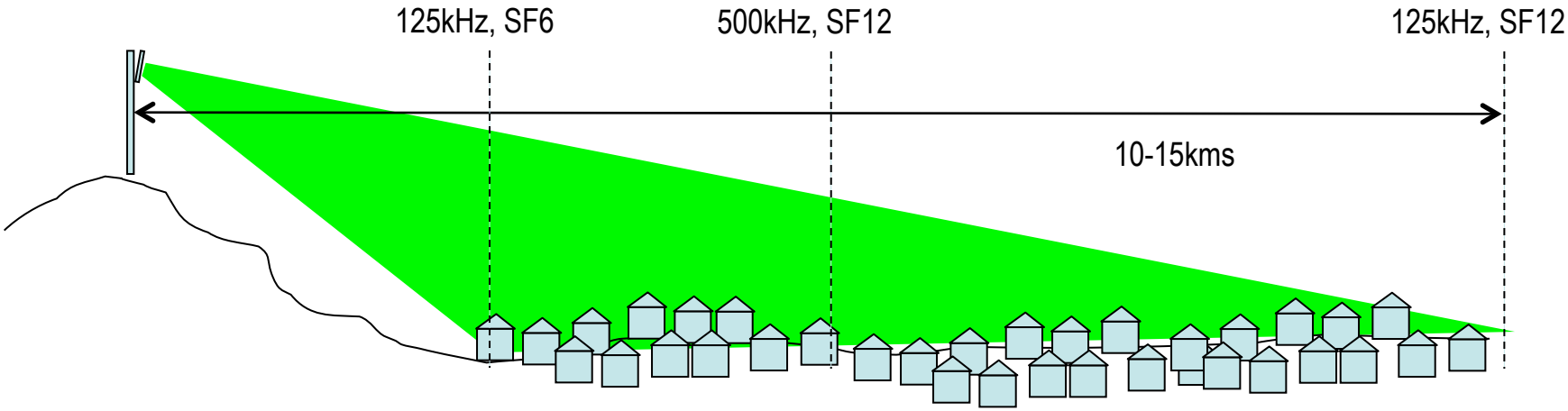
12dB needed for urban areas

Bandwidth (kHz)	Spreading Factor	Coding rate	Nominal Rb (bps)	Sensitivity (dBm)
125	12	4/5	293	-136
250	12	4/5	586	-133
500	12	4/5	1172	-130

Tables from Semtech



Relation to range



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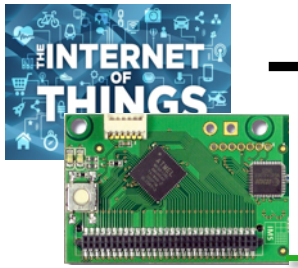


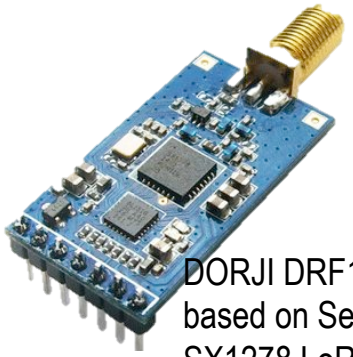
Time on air for various LoRa settings

LoRa mode	BW	CR	SF	time on air in second for payload size of 5 bytes	55 bytes	105 bytes	155 Bytes	205 Bytes	255 Bytes
1	125	4/5	12	0.95846	2.59686	4.23526	5.87366	7.51206	9.15046
2	250	4/5	12	0.47923	1.21651	1.87187	2.52723	3.26451	3.91987
3	125	4/5	10	0.28058	0.69018	1.09978	1.50938	1.91898	2.32858
4	500	4/5	12	0.23962	0.60826	0.93594	1.26362	1.63226	1.95994
5	250	4/5	10	0.14029	0.34509	0.54989	0.75469	0.95949	1.16429
6	500	4/5	11	0.11981	0.30413	0.50893	0.69325	0.87757	1.06189
7	250	4/5	9	0.07014	0.18278	0.29542	0.40806	0.5207	0.63334
8	500	4/5	9	0.03507	0.09139	0.14771	0.20403	0.26035	0.31667
9	500	4/5	8	0.01754	0.05082	0.08154	0.11482	0.14554	0.17882
10	500	4/5	7	0.00877	0.02797	0.04589	0.06381	0.08301	0.10093

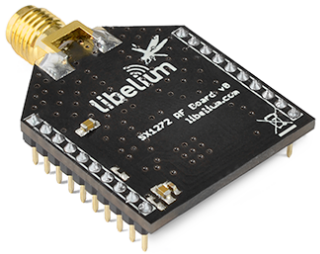
Range

Throughput

LoRa modules from Semtech's SX127x chips



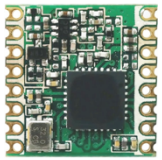
DORJI DRF1278DM is based on Semtech SX1278 LoRa 433MHz



Libelium LoRa is based on Semtech SX1272 LoRa 863-870 MHz for Europe

inAir9/9B based on SX1276

Froggy Factory LoRa module (Arduino)

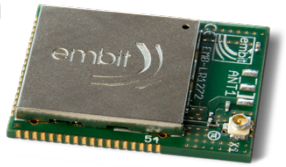


HopeRF RFM series

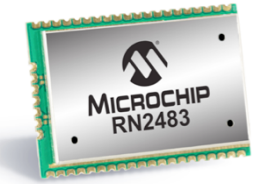
HopeRF HM-TRLR-D

LinkLabs Symphony module

IMST IM880A-L is based on Semtech SX1272 LoRa 863-870 MHz for Europe



Embit LoRa

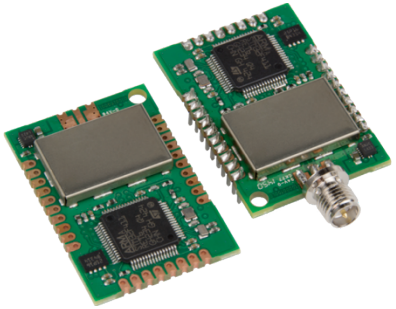


LoRa™ Long-Range Sub-GHz Module (Part # RN2483)

Microship RN2483

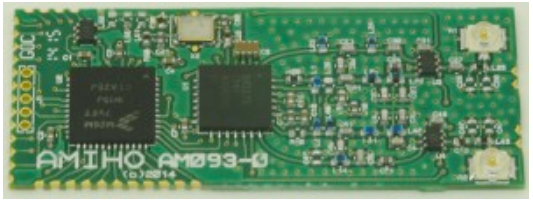
habSupplies

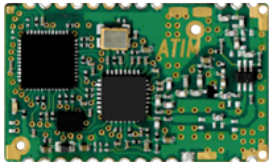
Adeunis ARF8030AA- Lo868



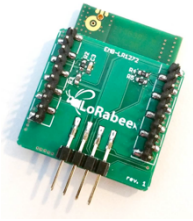
Multi-Tech MultiConnect mDot

AMIHO AM093





ARM-Nano N8 LoRa module from ATIM

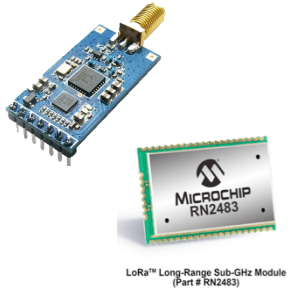


SODAQ LoRaBee Embit

SODAQ LoRaBee RN2483

Build your own private LoRa LPWAN

Add LoRa radio module to your preferred dev platform



Install a LoRa gateway and start collecting data

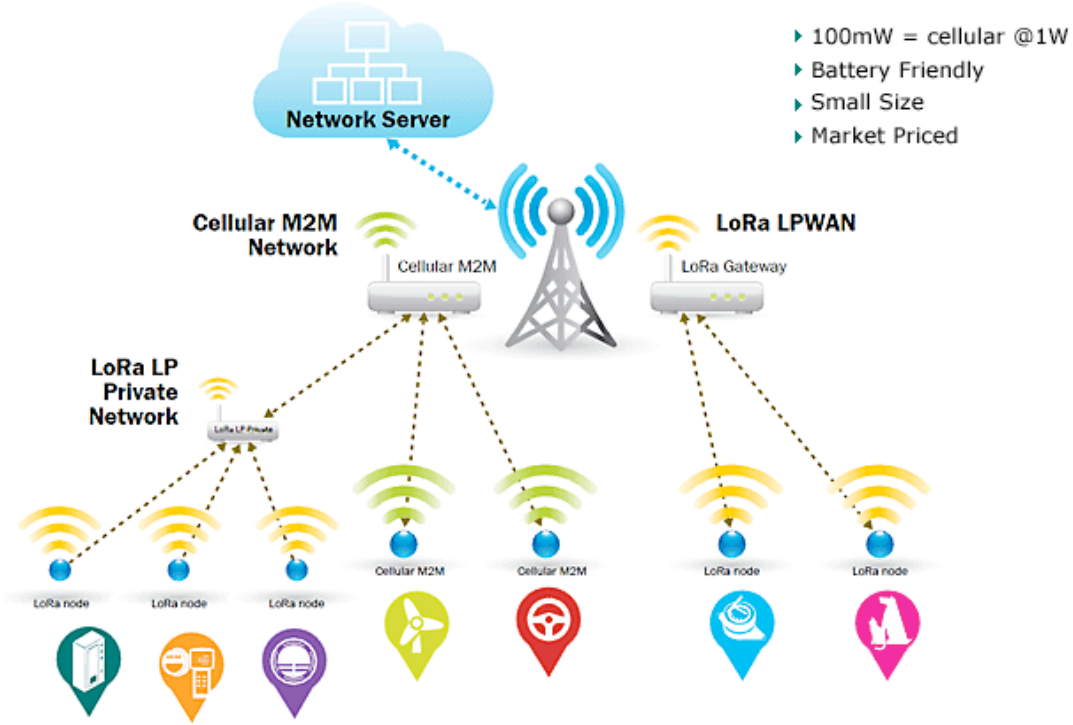


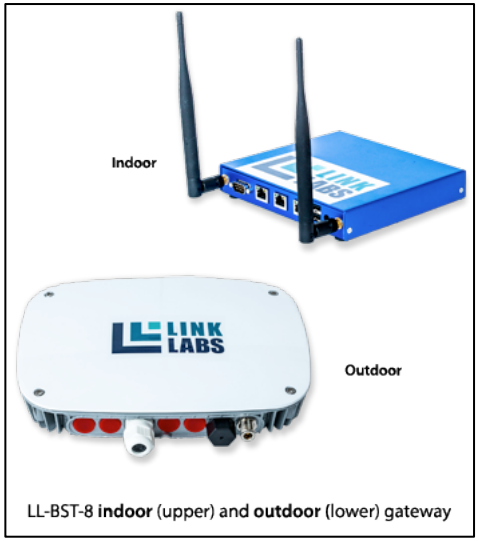
Figure from Semtech

LoRa Gateways
(non exhaustive list)

Multi-Tech Conduit

Embedded Planet
EP-M2M-LORA

Ideetron Lorank 8



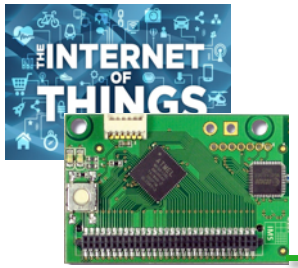
LinkLabs Symphony

Kerlink IoT Station

PicoWAN from
Archos

TheThingNetwork

Or build your own one:
Arduino, Rasperry PI, …



OTHER LONG-RANGE TECHNOLOGIES

Weightless N, P

LTE Cat-M1 Cat-M2

RPMA (Ingenu)

802.11ah

NWave

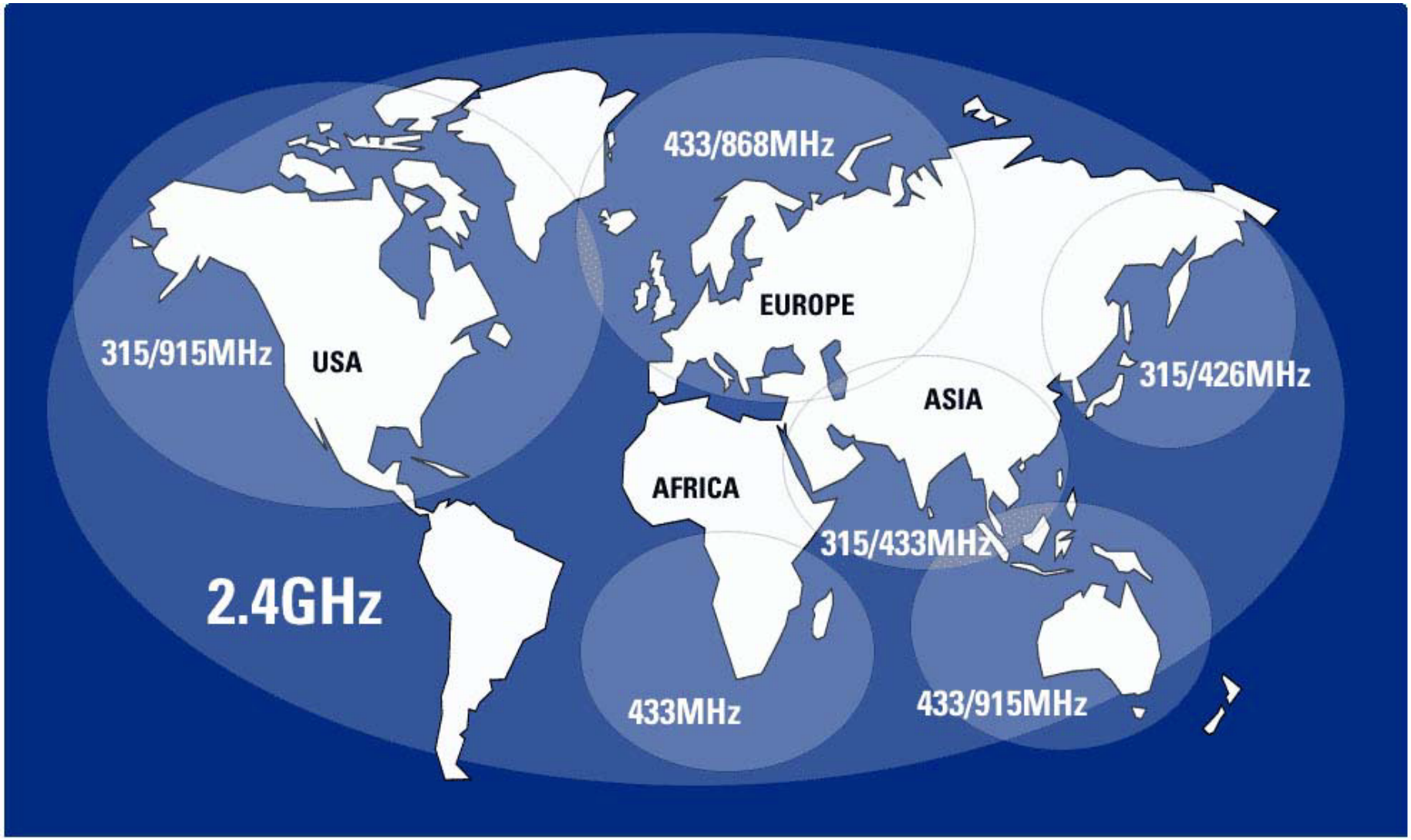
Telensa

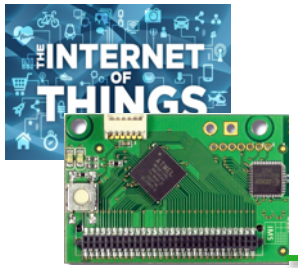
Amber Wireless

waviot

NB-IoT

The ISM/SRD License-Free Frequency Bands





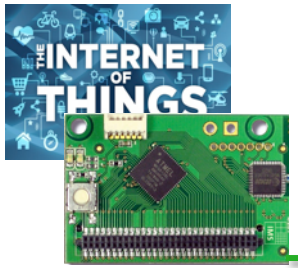
License-free Sub-GHz constraints

- Activity time is constrained from 0.1%, 1% 10% duty-cycle depending on frequency: 3.6s, 36s/hour to 360s/hour

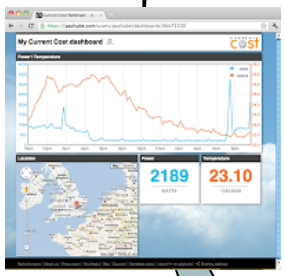
Band	Edge Frequencies		Field / Power	Spectrum Access	Band Width
	Fe-	Fe+			
g(Note 7)	865 MHz	868 MHz	+6.2 dBm /100 kHz	1 % or LBT AFA	3 MHz
g(Note 7)	865 MHz	870 MHz	-0.8 dBm / 100 kHz	0.1% or LBT AFA	5 MHz
g1	868 MHz	868.6	14 dBm	1 % or LBT AFA	600 kHz
g2	868.7 MHz	869.2 MHz	14 dBm	0.1% or LBT AFA	500 kHz
g3	869.4 MHz	869.65 MHz	27 dBm	10 % or LBT AFA	250 kHz
g4	869.7 MHz	870 MHz	7 dBm	No requirement	300 kHz
g4	869.7 MHz	870 MHz	14 dBm	1 % or LBT AFA	300 kHz

				time on air in second for payload size of					
LoRa mode	BW	CR	SF	5 bytes	55 bytes	105 bytes	155 Bytes	205 Bytes	255 Bytes
1	125	4/5	12	0.95846	2.59686	4.23526	5.87366	7.51206	9.15046
2	250	4/5	12	0.47923	1.21651	1.87187	2.52723	3.26451	3.91987
		4/5	10	0.28058	0.69018	1.09978	1.50938	1.91898	2.32858

TC/18.4/H/84/ every 10mins = 2s * 6 = 12s / hour



2ND ISSUE: BIG DATA!

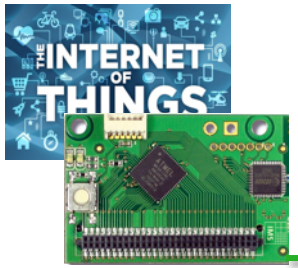


DATA 

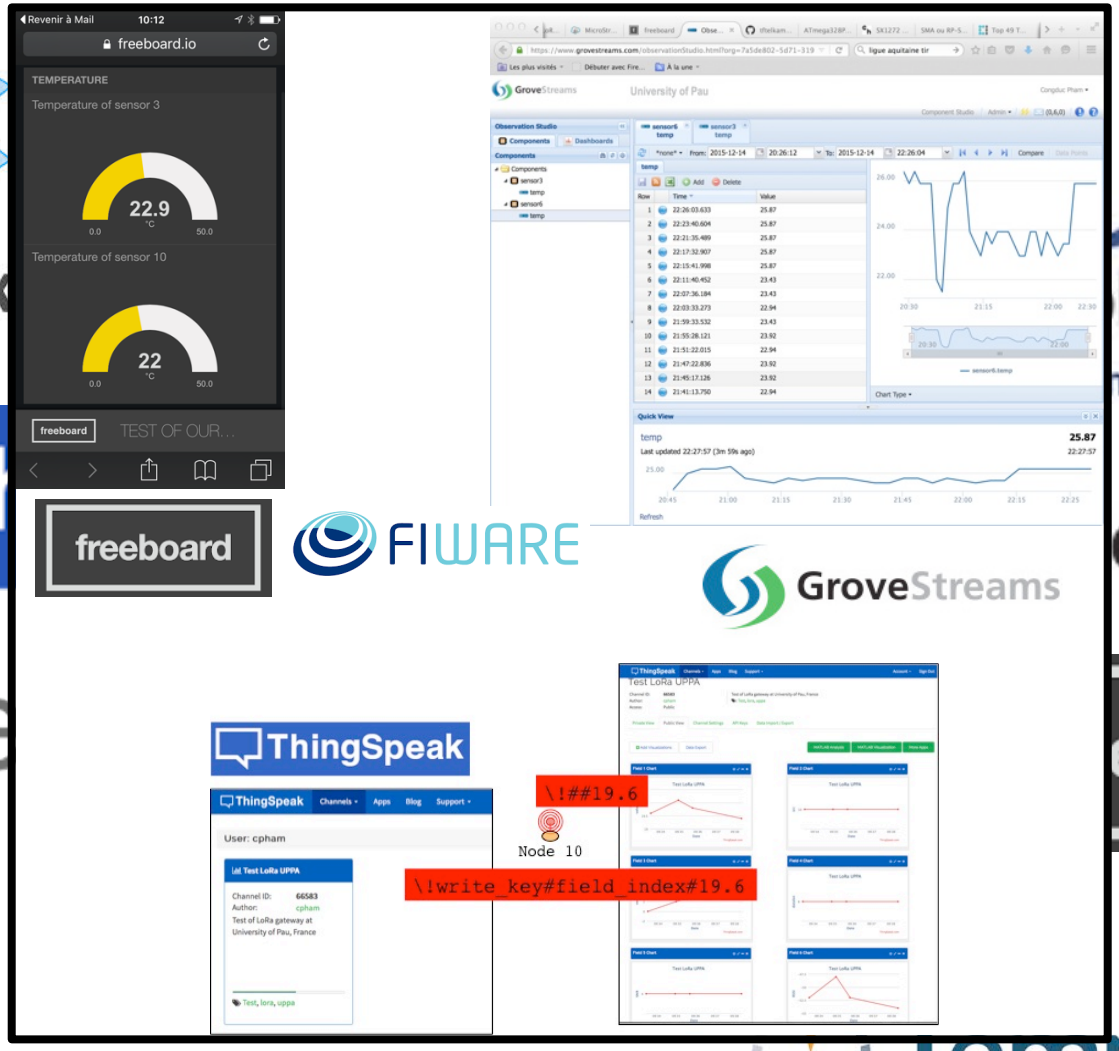
TION &

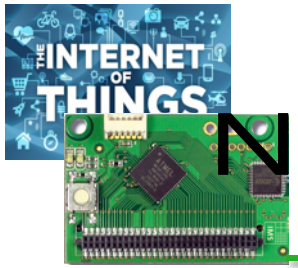
SENSING

PEOPLES, INFRASTRUCTURES, BUILDINGS, VEHICULES



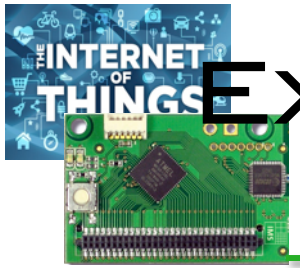
Need IoT data cloud?



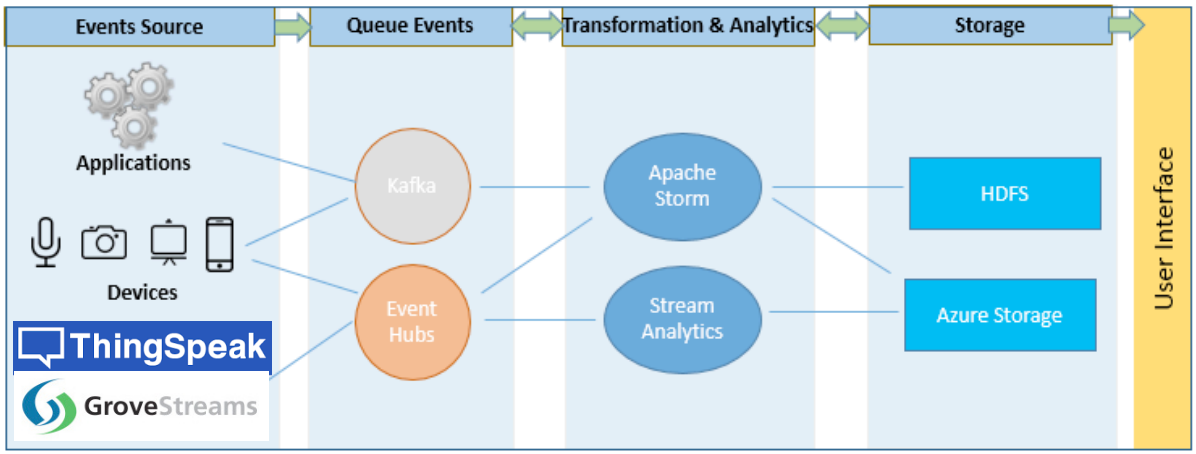


NEED BIG DATA ANALYTICS?

Graphics from http://www.vitria.com/iot-analytics/

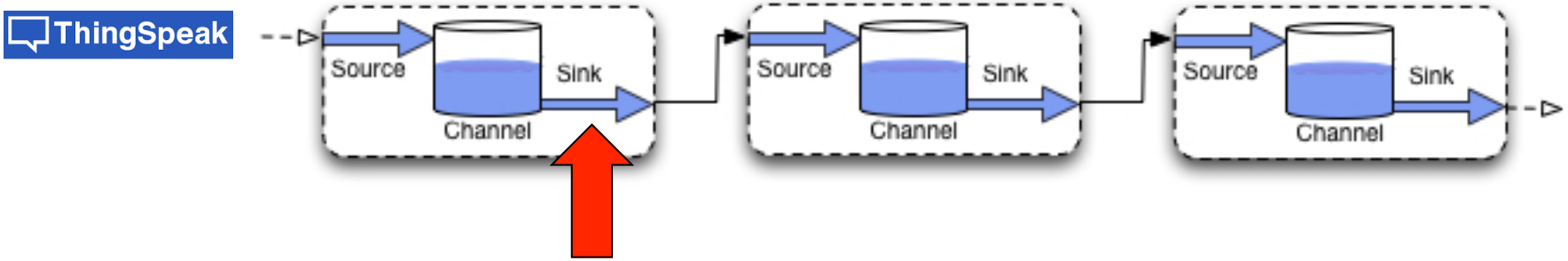


Example: Apache Big Data Ecosystem



SensorCloud

kafka



Advanced & customized data management

3RD ISSUE: AT WHAT COST?

2008-2012

2000-2007

libelium
comunicaciones inalámbricas distribuidas

ARDUINO

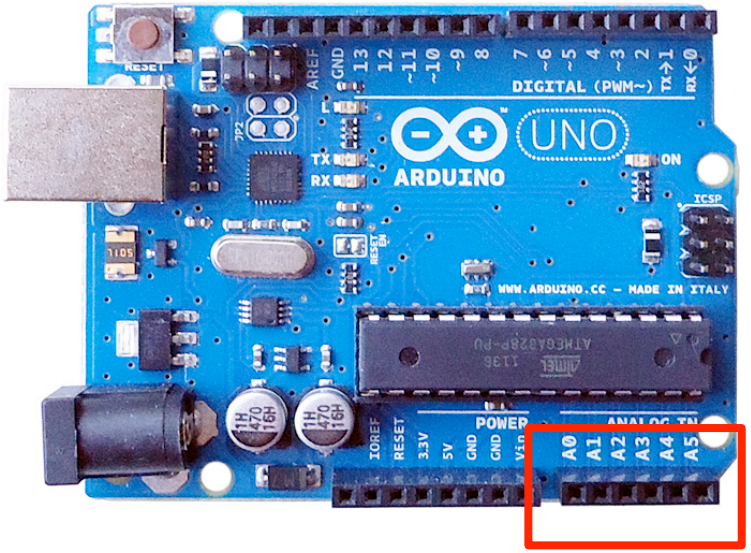
TST

MICROCHIP

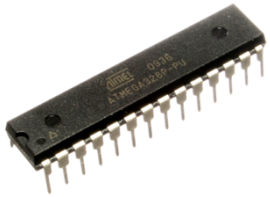
Genet
Generation Next
Technology Laboratories

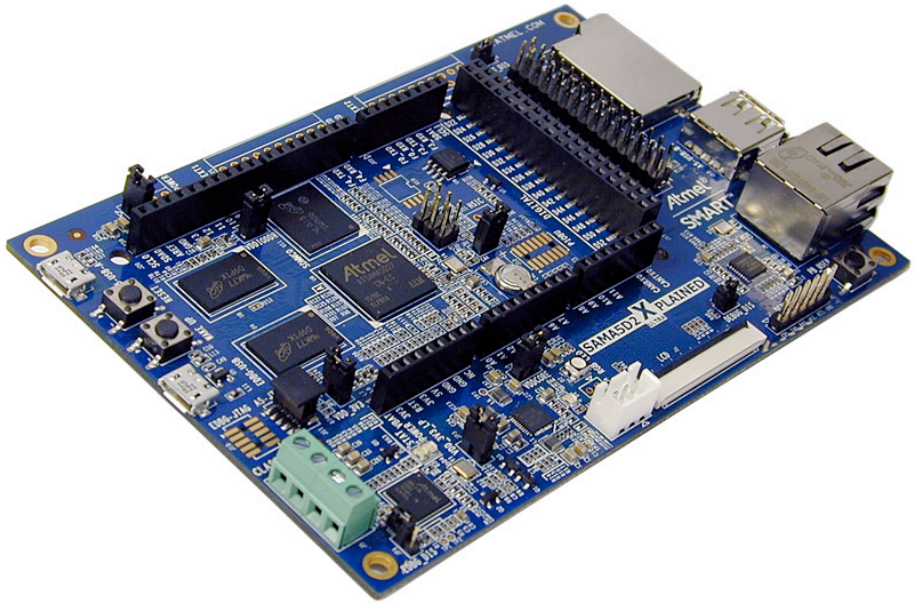
Jennic
TECHNOLOGY FOR A CHANGING WORLD

Powerfull μcontroler boards



Analog pins

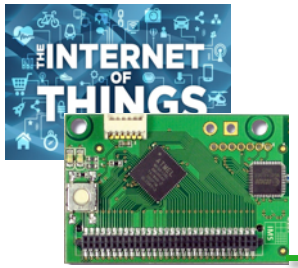




Atmel | SMART SAMA5D2

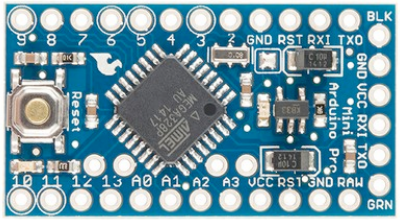
Come with build-in analog-to-digital converter (ADC) which usually have 10-bit resolution:

0V means 0
3.3V or 5V means 1024 = 2^{10}



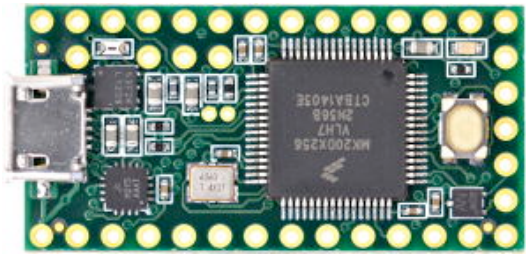
...GETTING SMALLER AND SMALLER...

Arduino Pro Mini

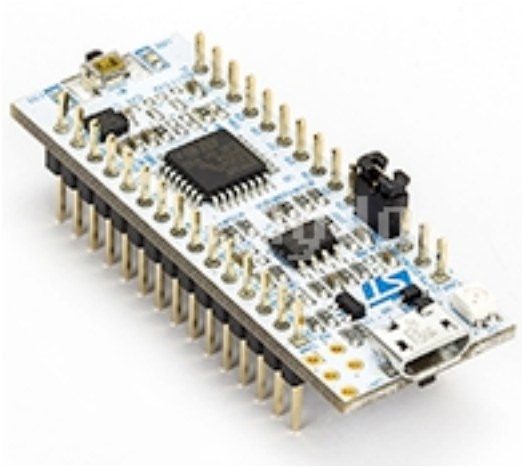


http://blog.atmel.com/2015/12/16/rewind-50-of-the-best-boards-from-2015/

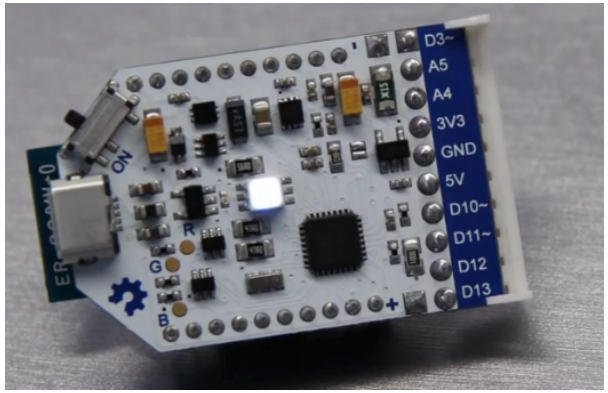
http://blog.atmel.com/2015/04/09/25-dev-boards-to-help-you-get-started-on-your-next-iot-project/



Teensy 3.2

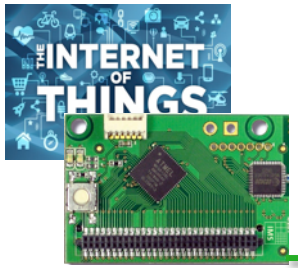


STM32 Nucleo-32

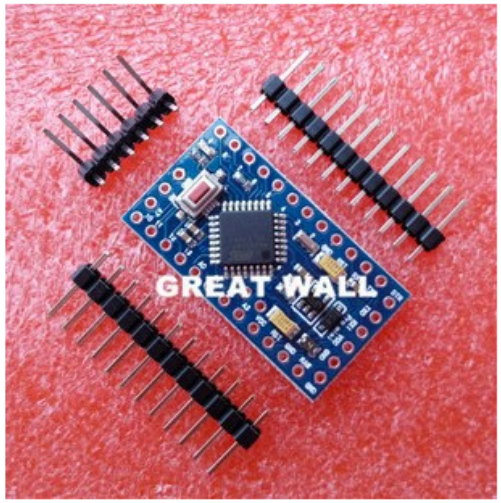


Theairboard on kickstarter

Tinyduino



...AND CHEAPER !!!



Avec la bootloader 1 pcs Pro Mini ATMEGA328 Pro Mini 328 Mini ATMEGA328 3.3 V / 8 MHz pour Arduino

View original title in English

★★★★★ 4.9 (417 Votes) | 434 Commandes

Prix : € 1,49 / Kit

Trouvez plus de deals sur l'App

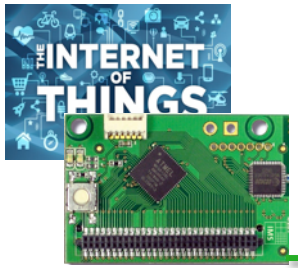
Livraison : € 0,29 vers France via China Post Ordinary Small Packet Plus

Livraison : 15-34 jours (envoyé en 7 jours ouvrables)

Quantité : – 1 + Kit (55350 Kits available)

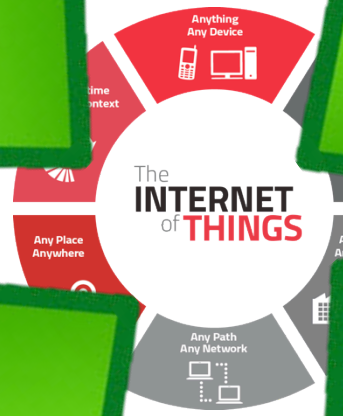
Montant total : € 1,78

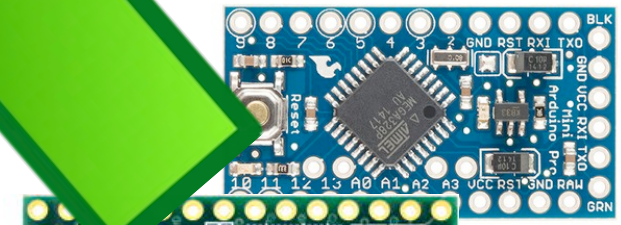
Acheter maintenant | Ajouter au panier

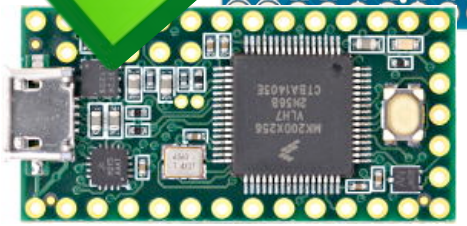


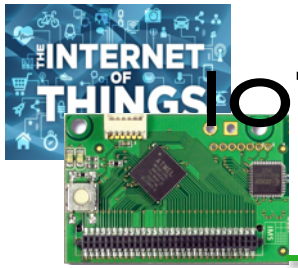
IoT BECOMES REALITY!

SIGFOX
One network A billion dreams
LoRa
nwave
LTE-M
NB-LTE
WEIGHTLESS
DASH7 ALLIANCE
Bluetooth 4.0
Dropbox
Firebase
FIWARE
Axēda
ioBridge
Connect things.
ThingSpeak
GroveStreams
sorCloud
freeboard
OpenRemote
Faster Analytics
Predictive Analytics
Real-Time
Streaming Analytics
Historical Analytics



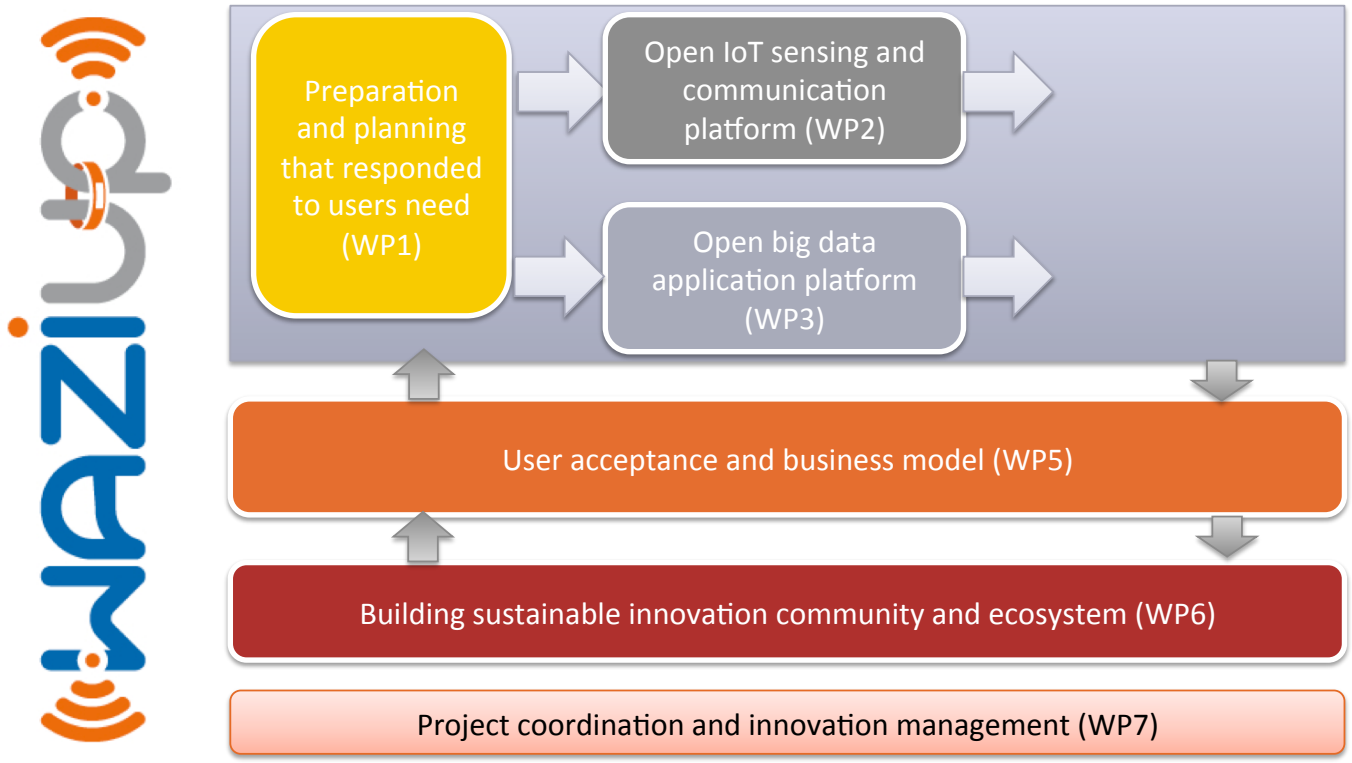


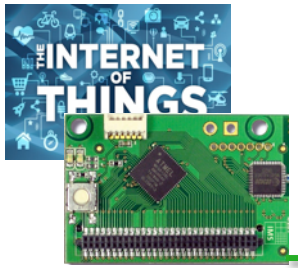




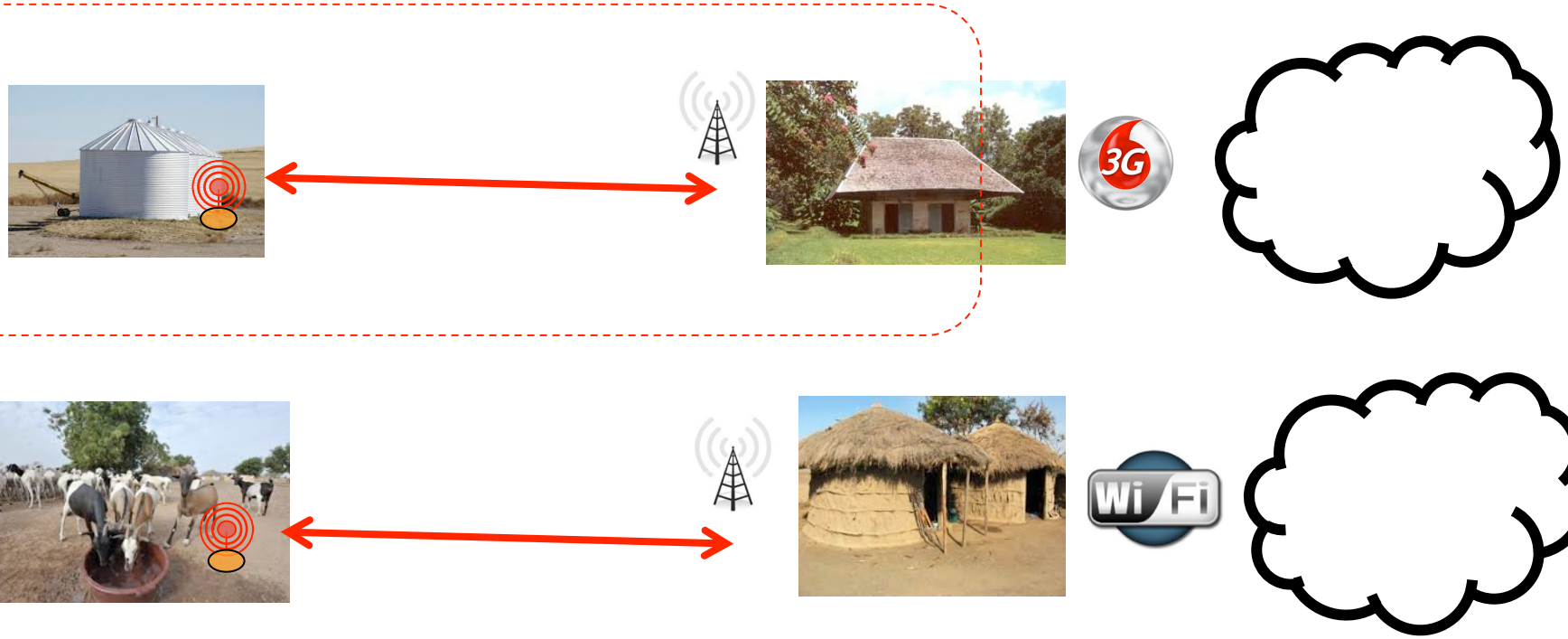
IoT FOR RURAL APPLICATIONS IN DEVELOPPING COUNTRIES

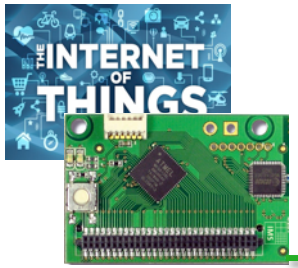
- WAZIUP is an EU H2020 project (2016-2019)
- contributes to long-range networks for rural applications with WP2





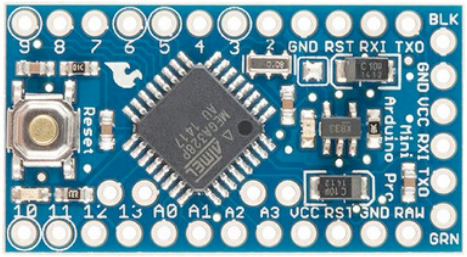
Typical scenarios

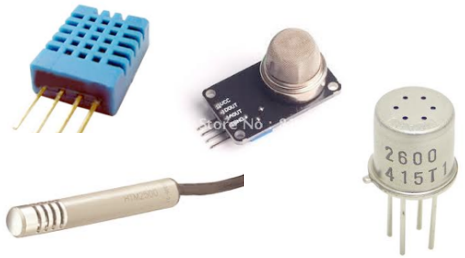




Design and adaptation

- Build low-cost, low-power, Long-range enabled generic platform
- Methodology for low-cost platform design
- Technology transfers to user communities, economic actors, stakeholders,…





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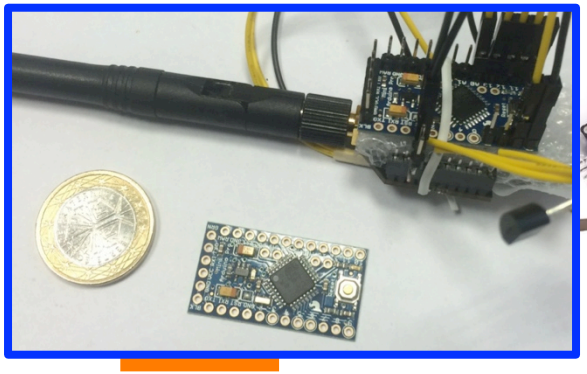
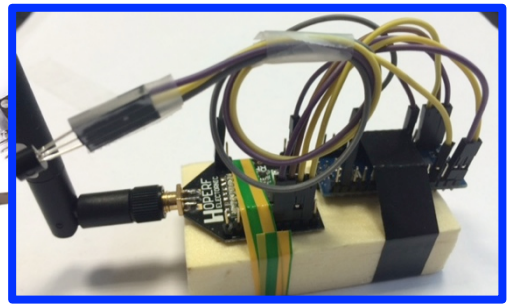
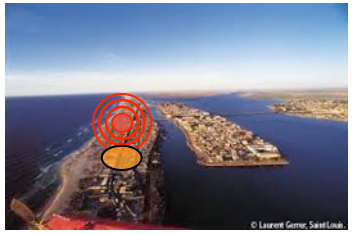
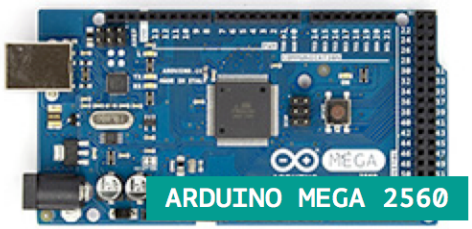
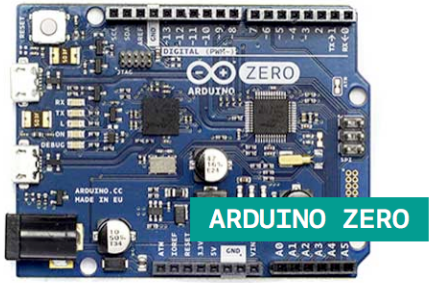


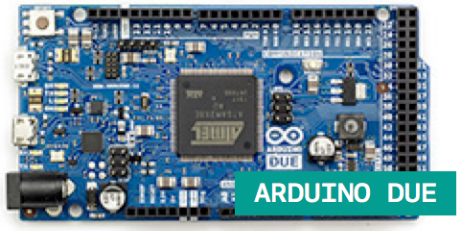


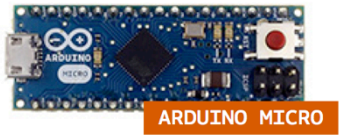


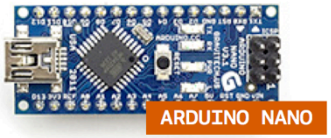
SW/HW BUILDING BLOCKS

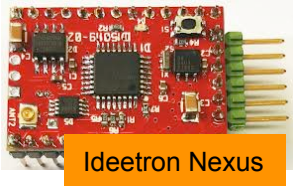




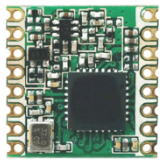








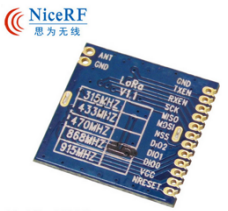
LoRa radios that our library already supports



HopeRF RFM92W/95W

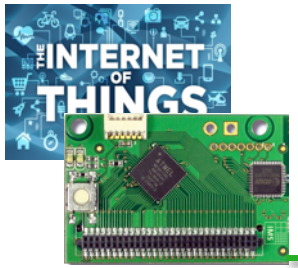
Libelium LoRa

Modtronix inAir9/9B



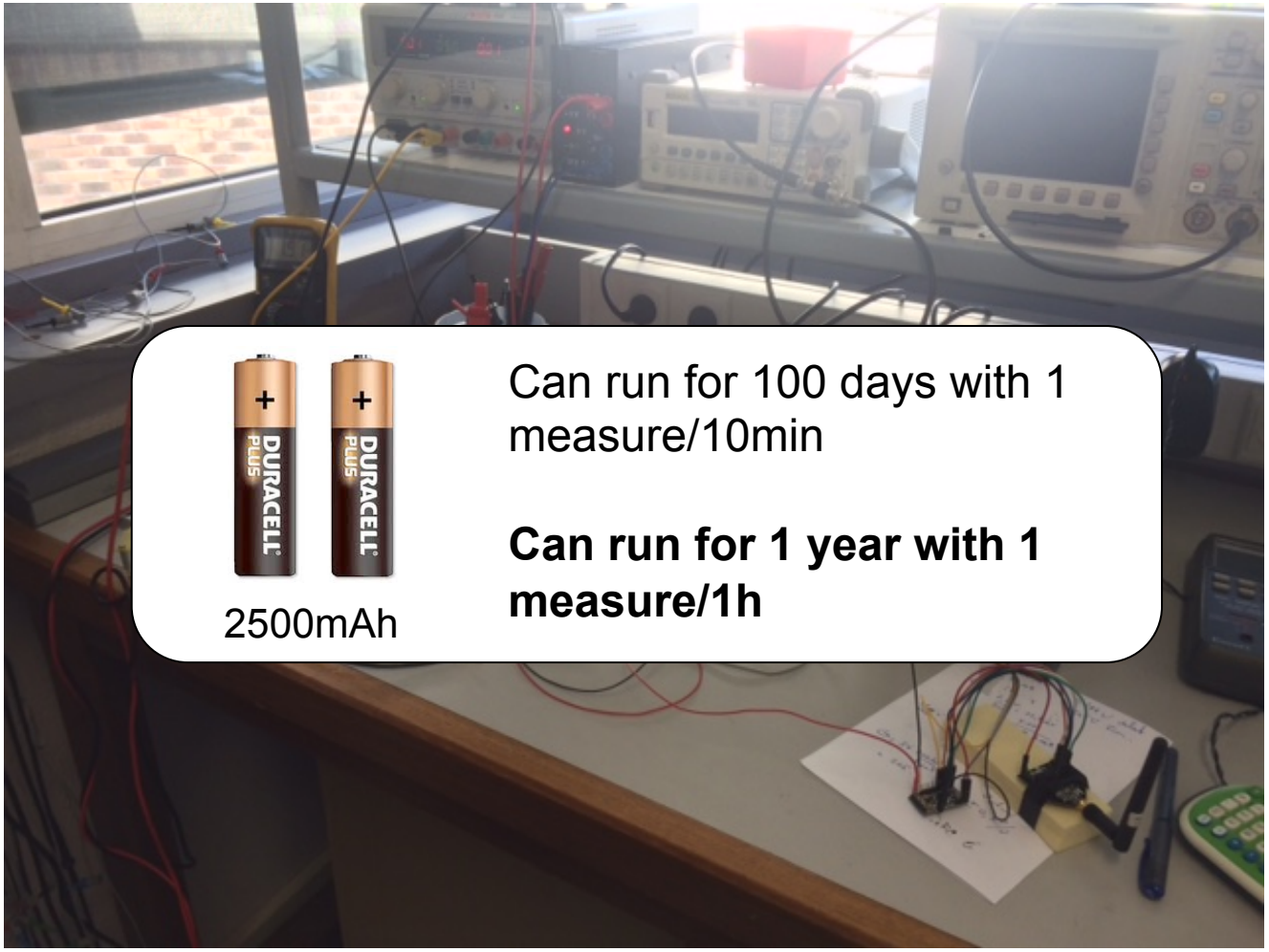
NiceRF LoRa1276

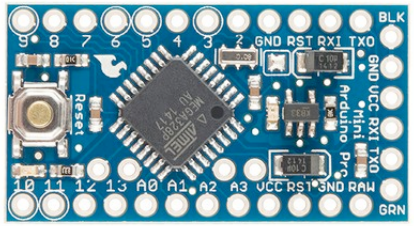
Long-Range communication library
(mostly sending functions)



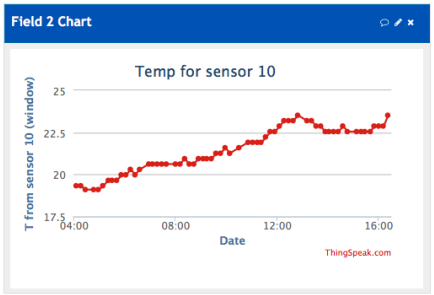
Running for 1 year

Low-Power library from RocketScream





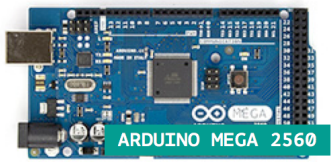
Wakes-up every 10min, take a measure (temp) and send to GW

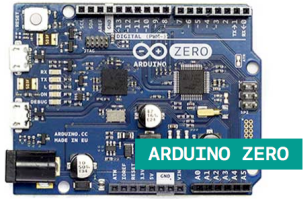


146µA in deep sleep mode, 93mA when active and sending

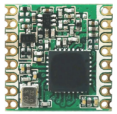
Thanks to T. Mesplou and P. Plouraboué for their help

Communication to gateway is straightforward for developers





LoRa radios that our library already supports



HopeRF RFM92W/95W

Libelium LoRa

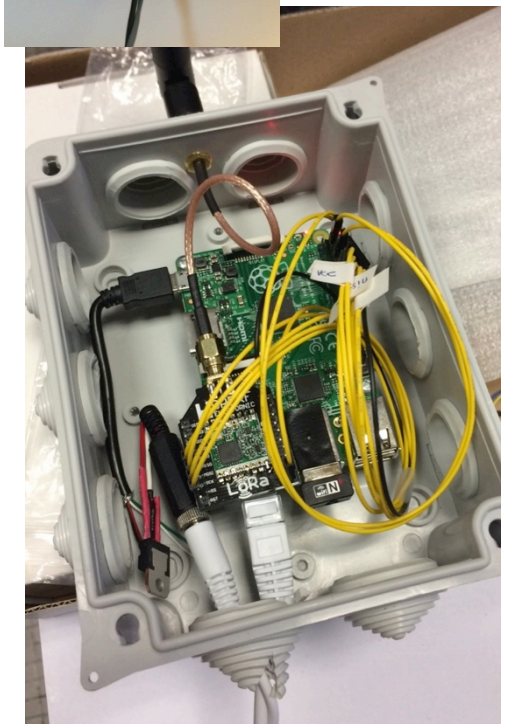
Modtronix inAir9/9B

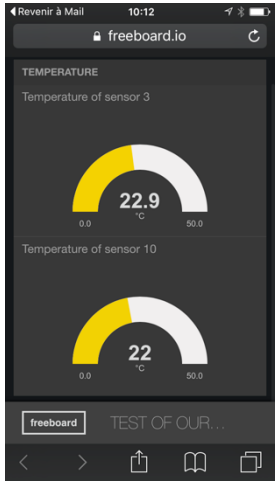
NiceRF LoRa1276

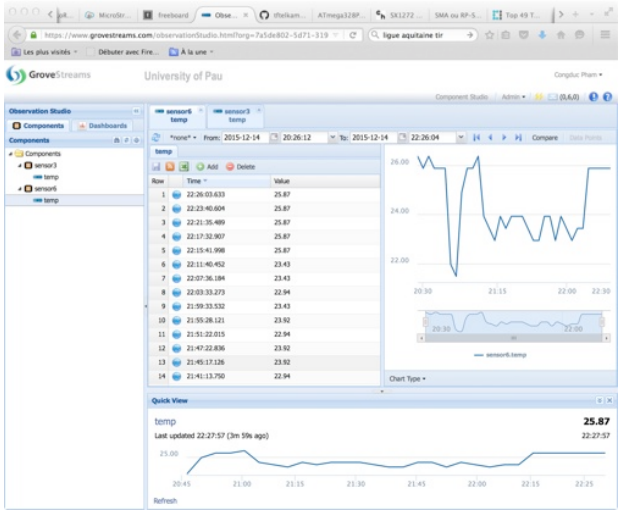
```
sendPacketTimeout(1, "18.5", 4);
// 1: sends to gateway
// 18.5 : temperature message
// 4 : message size
```

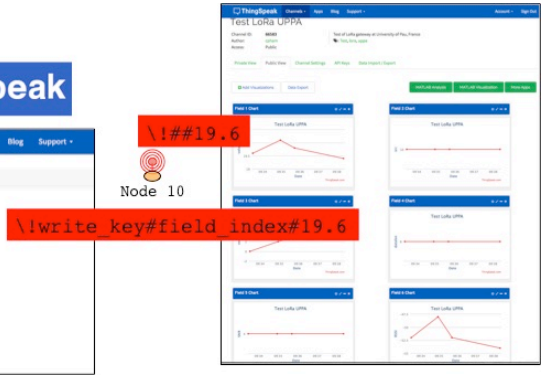
1 send function!

Low-cost LoRa gateway: less than 50€





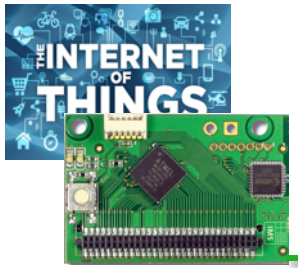




\!##19.6

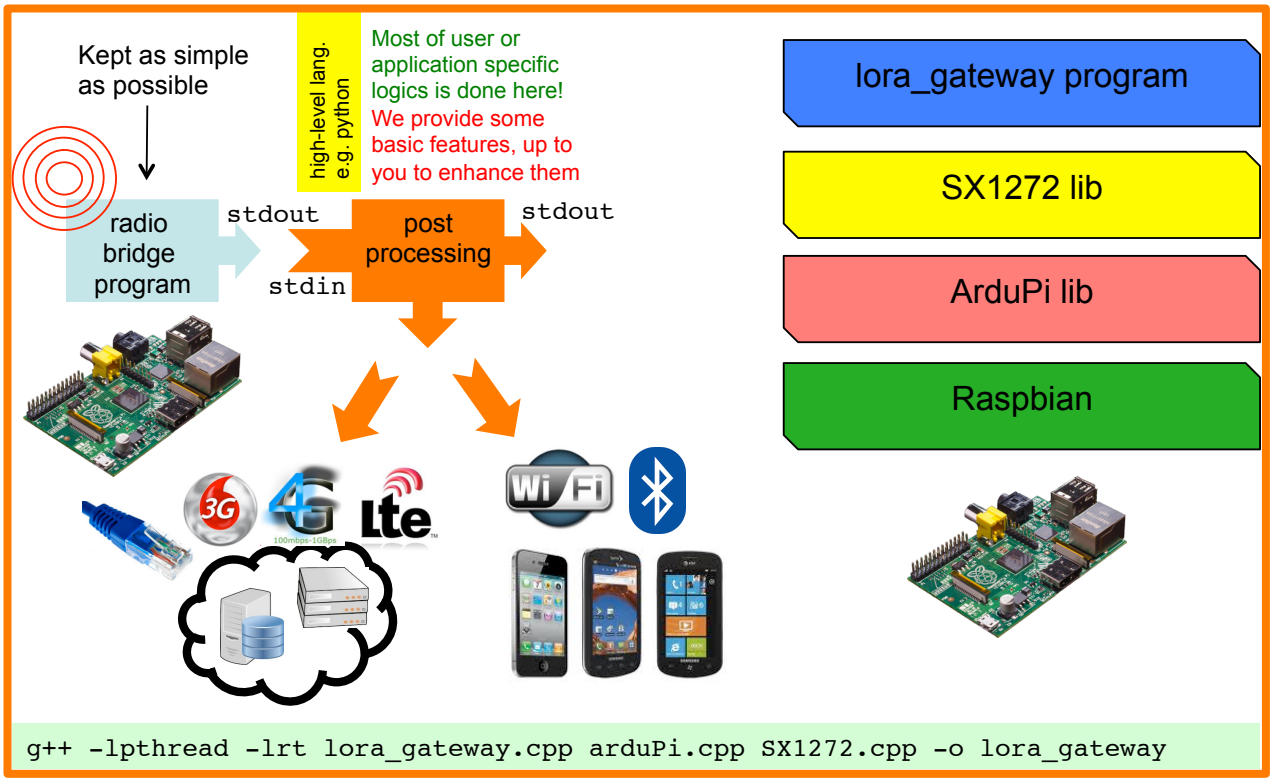
Node 10

\!write_key#field_index#19.6



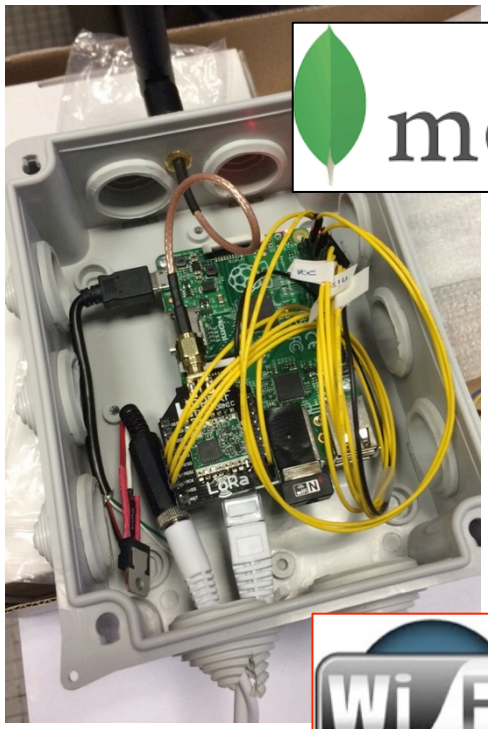
From GW to Cloud platforms

Once data is received at gateway, traditional Internet tools can be used to push data to cloud



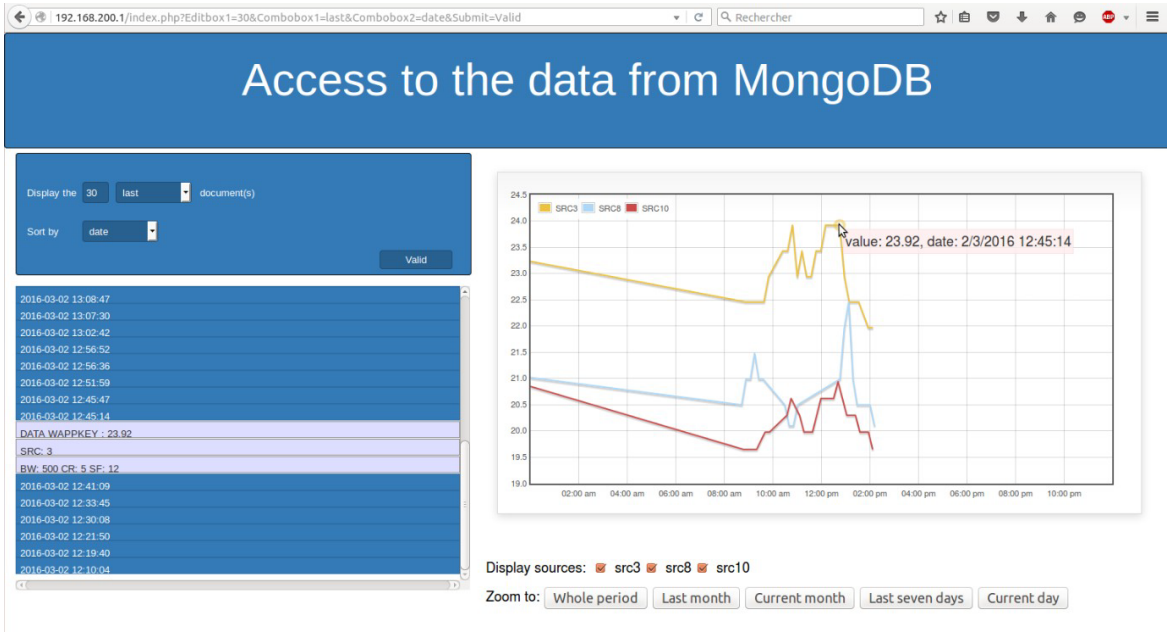
- High-level scripting language provides connectivity to any cloud platforms depending on end-user needs

Running without Internet access



mongoDB

Wi Fi

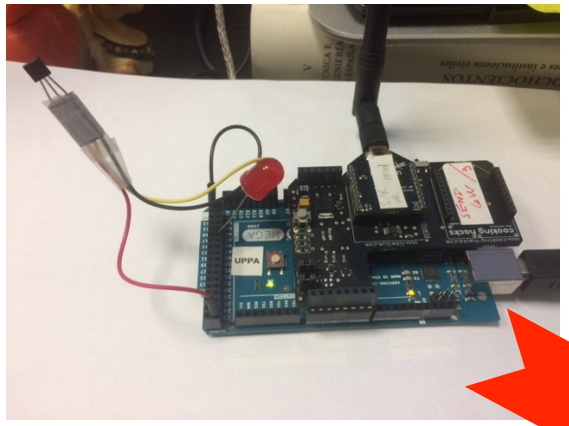


PHP

jQuery
write less, do more.

Internship of N. Bertuol, collaboration with ConnectingNature (F. Duvignac)

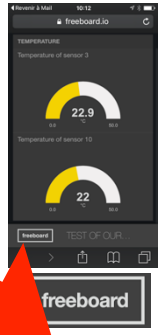
Open-source, DIY

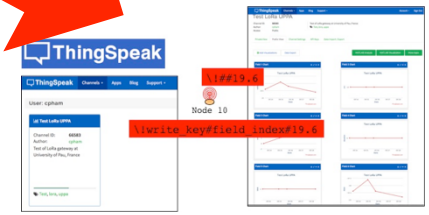


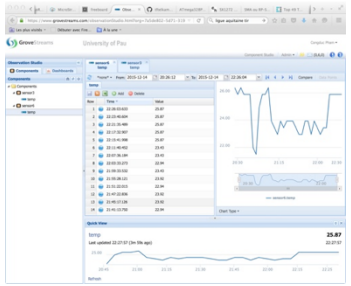
Source code available

Source code available

Python scripts available





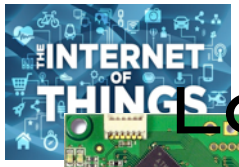


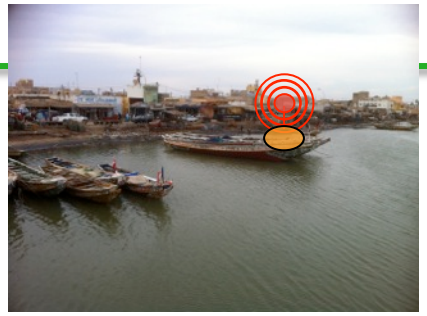
GroveStreams

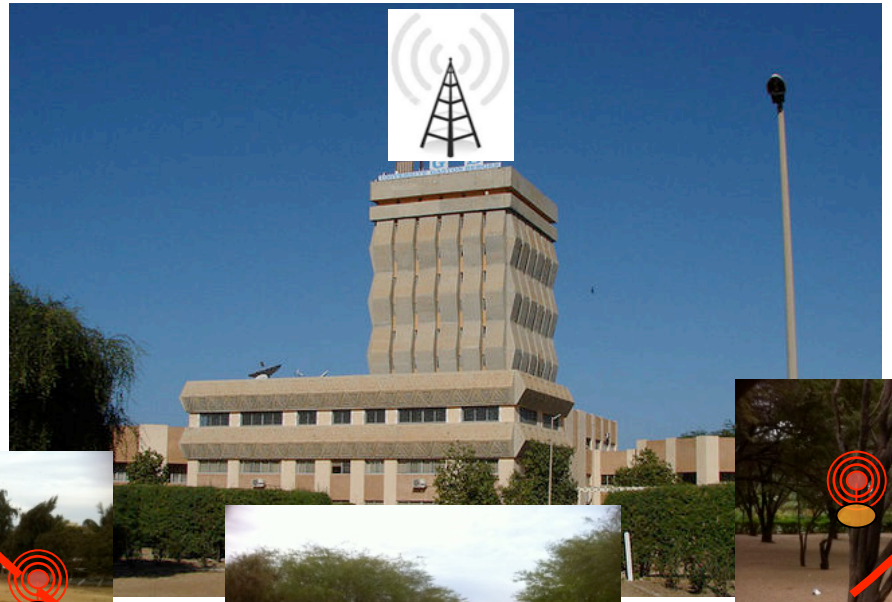
SensorCloud™

https://github.com/CongducPham/LowCostLoRaGw

LONG-RANGE TEST-BED & BENCHMARK



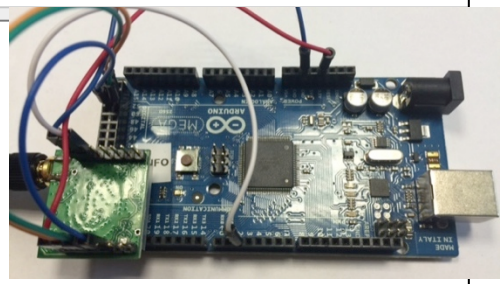


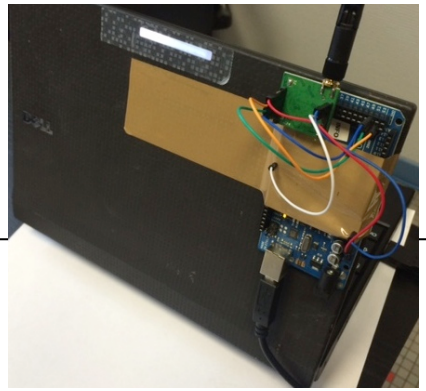


Build your own low-cost test-bed (1)

- Interactive end-device

```
/dev/cu.usbmodemFA131 (Arduino/Genuino M
Hello world
6477 bytes of free memory.
SX1276 detected, starting
SX1276 LF/HF calibration
...
^$**********Power ON: state 0
^$Default sync word: 0x12
^$LoRa mode 4
^$Setting mode: state 0
^$Channel CH_10_868: state 0
^$Set LoRa Power to x
^$Power: state 0
^$Get Preamble Length: state 0
^$Preamble Length: 8
^$LoRa addr 6: state 0
^$SX1272/76 configured as device. Waiting serial input for serial-RF bridge
Rcv serial: hello world
Sending. Length is 11
hello world
Payload size is 11
ToA is w/5B Libelium header 322
Packet number 0
LoRa Sent in 545
LoRa Sent w/CAD in 545
Packet sent, state 0
```





Command	Action
/@M1#	set LoRa mode 1
/@C12#	use channel 12
/@PL/H/M/x/X#	set power to Low, High, Max, extreme (PA_BOOST), eXtreme (+20dBm)
/@A9#	set node addr to 9
/@ACK#hello w/ac	sends "hello w/ack" and request an ACK
/@ACKON#	enables ACK (for all messages)
/@ACKOFF#	disables ACK
/@CAD#	performs an SIFS CAD, i.e. 3 or 6 CAD depending on the LoRa mode
/@CADON3#	uses 3 CAD when sending data (normally SIFS is 3 or 6 CAD, DIFS=3SIFS)
/@CADOFF#	disables CAD (IFS) when sending data
/@RSSI#	toggles checking of RSSI before transmission and after CAD
/@EIFS#	toggles for extended IFS wait
/@T5000#	send a message at regular time interval of 5000ms. Use /@T0# to disable periodic sending
/@TR5000#	send a message at random time interval between [2000, 5000]ms.
/@Z200#	sets the packet payload size to 200 for periodic sending
/@S50#	sends a 50B user payload packet filled with '#'. The real size is 55B with the protocol header
/@D56#	set the destination node to be 56, this is permanent, until the next D command
/@D56#hello	send "hello" to node 56, destination addr is only for this message
/@D1#/@M1#	send the command string "/@M1#" to node 1 (i.e. gateway)

/@ACK#hello

You can get SNR of both uplink and downlink

/@ACK#/@M2#

Switch yourself to 250KHz,SF12

/@M1#

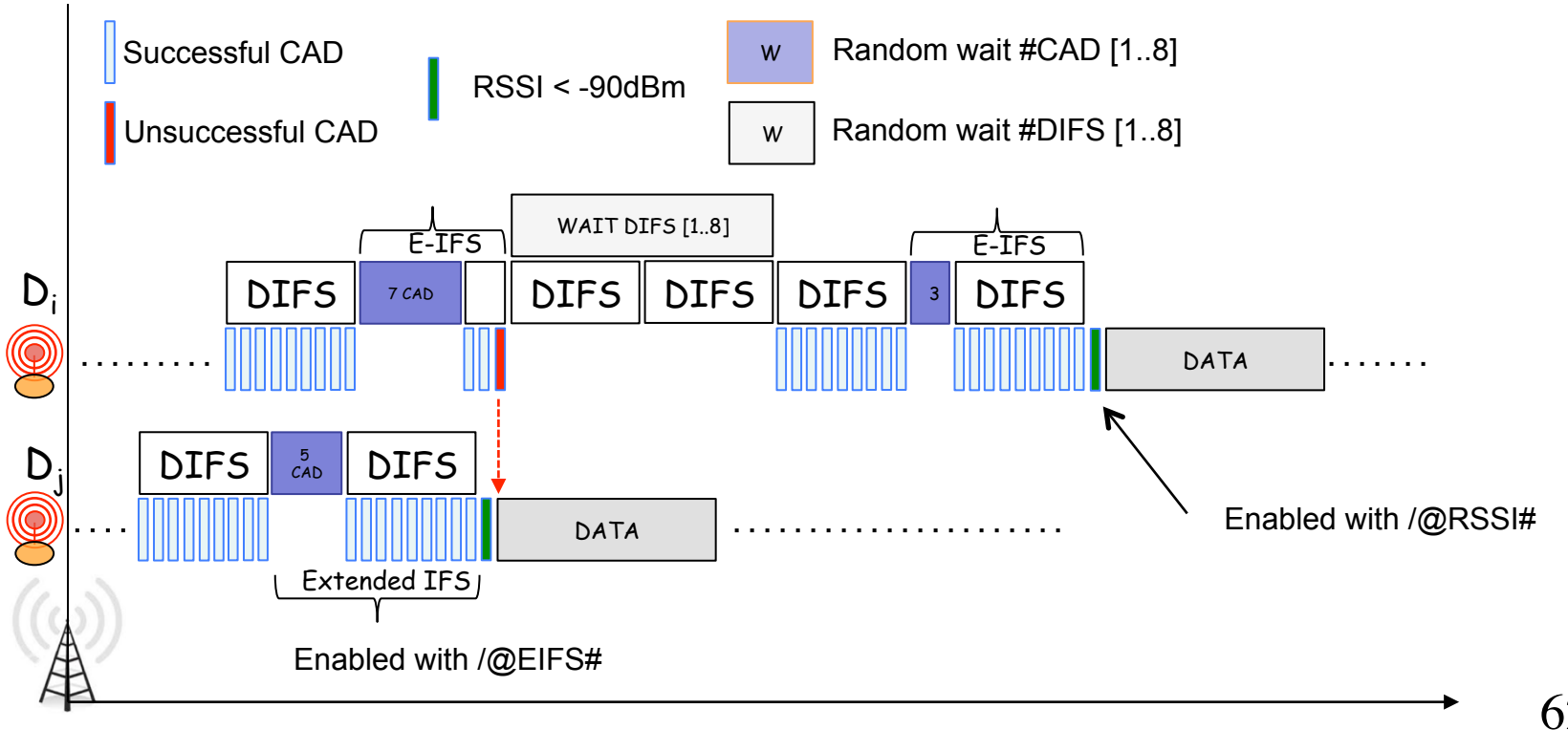
GW switches to 250KHz,SF12

/@ACK#hello

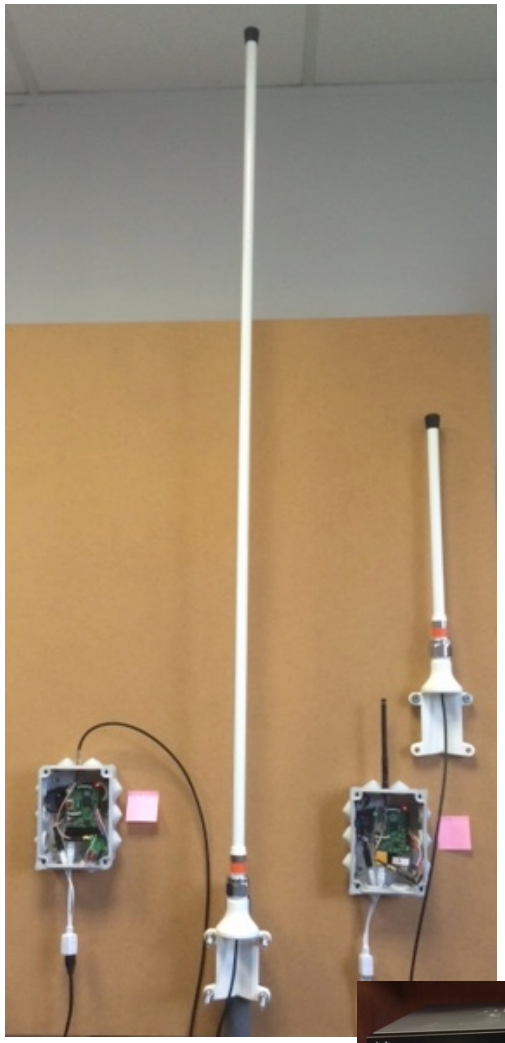
Test whether GW is still reachable

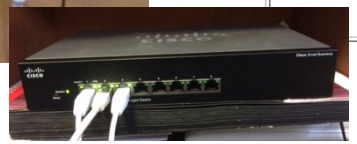
Build your own low-cost test-bed (2)

- Implement & test channel access methods
  - SIFS=xCAD; DIFS=3SIFS; set x with /@CADONx#
  - Use background traffic generator devices
  - /@T2000# or /@TR5000#

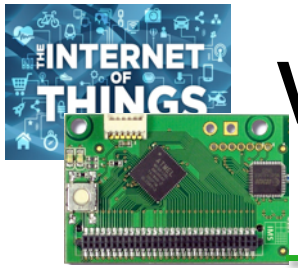


Build your own low-cost test-bed (3)





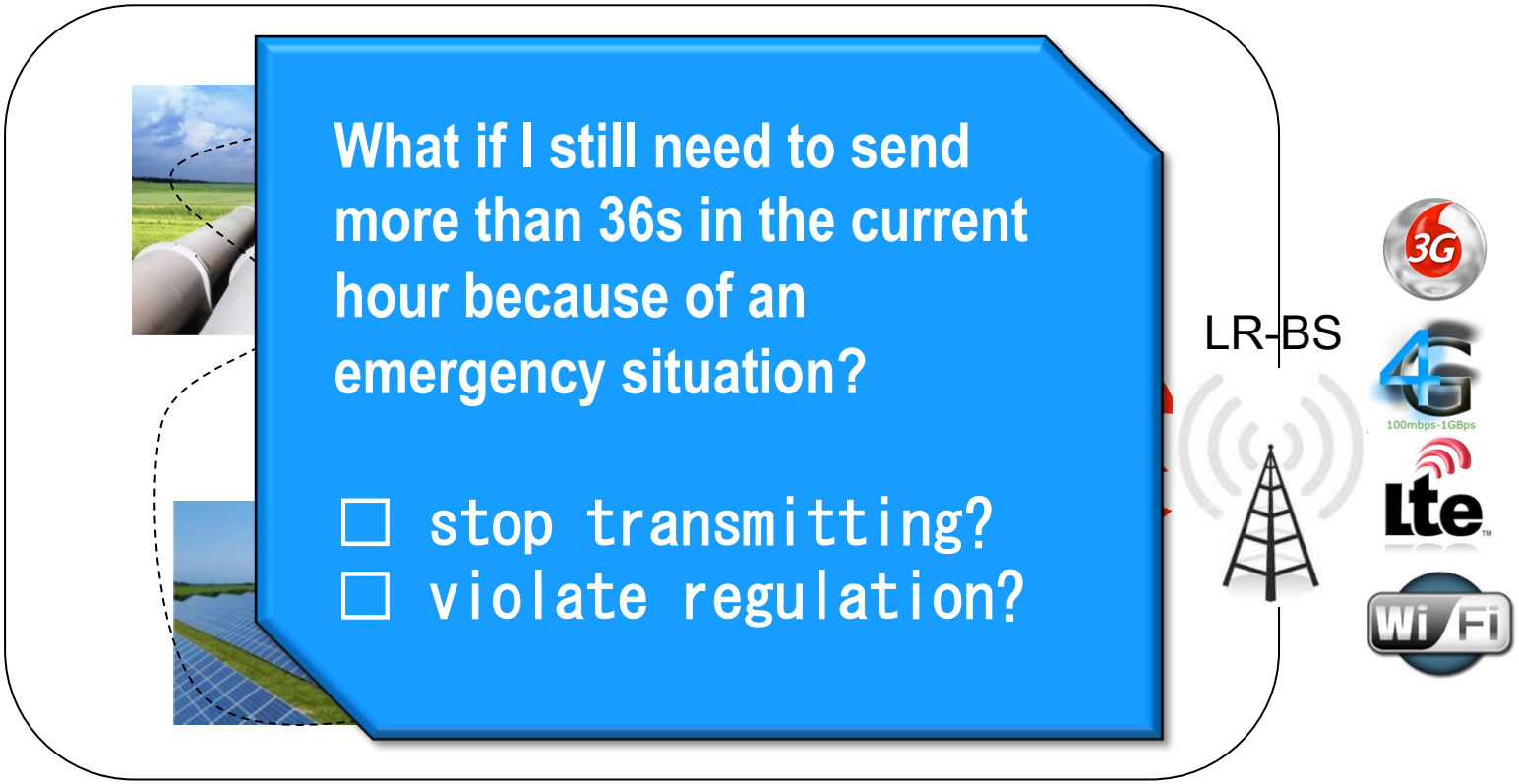
University Gaston Berger, Saint-Louis, Senegal The gateway will be used to deploy low-cost IoT solutions in the context of the H2020 WAZIUP project.	
Easy Global Market, Nice, France The gateway will be used to deploy LoRa service for various demonstration purposes	
As part of the WAZIUP project, a starter kit with a gateway will be deployed at project's partner's site: 1- Farmerline (Ghana) 2- iSpace (Ghana) 3- CTIC (Senegal)	
IIDRE SAS The gateway will be used to deploy LoRa service for various demonstration purposes	
Connecting Nature The gateway will be used to deploy and test LoRa-based telemetry services for various agriculture applications	
Chuck Swiger from West Virginia (US)... has a ds18b20 temp probe ThinkSpeak channel using our gateway	
The Oceanographic Observatory of Banuyls/mer (part of University of Paris 6) The gateway will be used to deploy and test LoRa-based telemetry services for various environmental surveillance applications	
Matthew Way from New Zeland Develops great LoRa-based pest surveillance system. He is testing our solution as well as his own custom design solutions.	



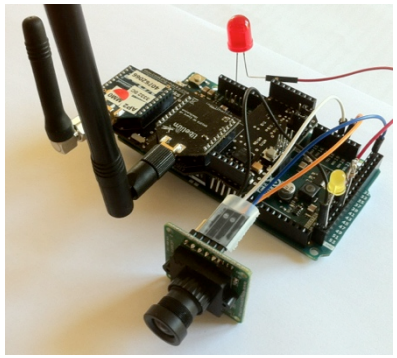
What about Quality of Service?

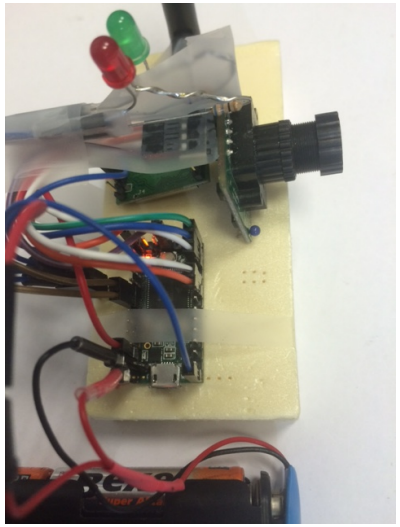
Regulations stipulate that radio activity duty-cycle should be enforced at devices and that end-users should not be able to modify it « easily ».

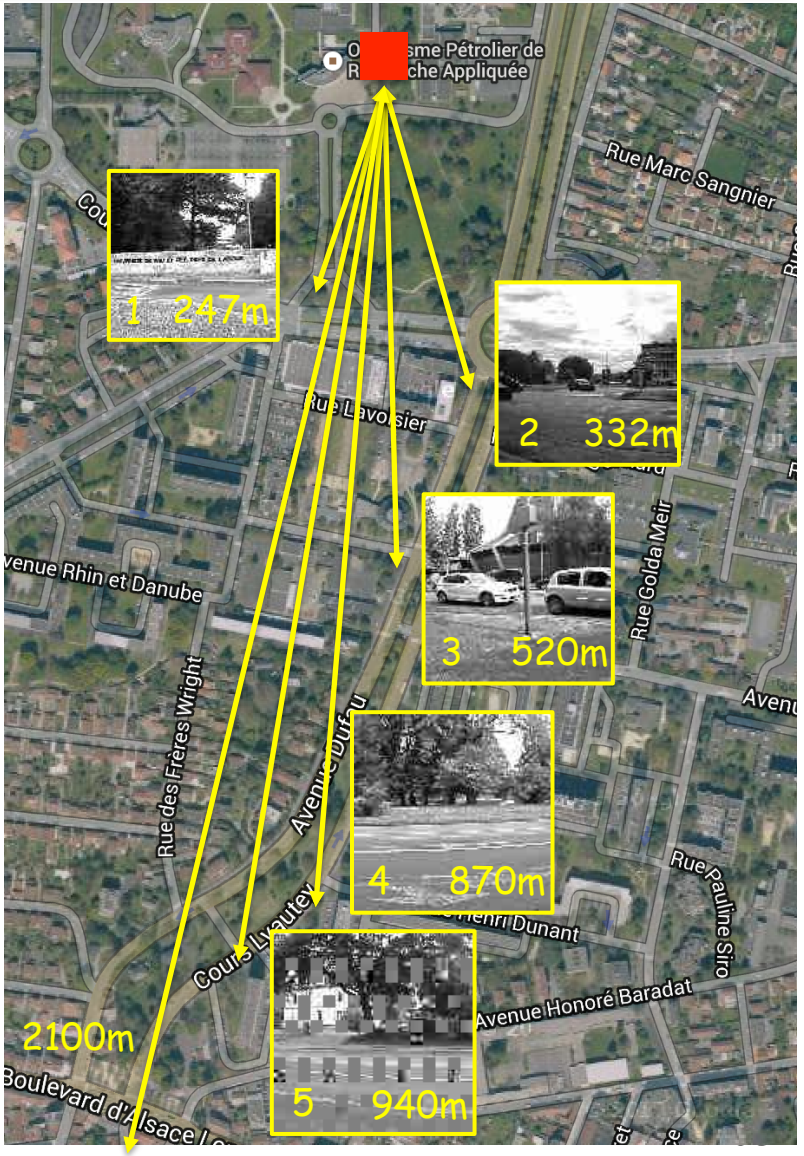
LoRaWAN specification from LoRa Alliance is a first attempt to standardize LoRa networks but no issues on quality of service.



Long-range version of our image sensor







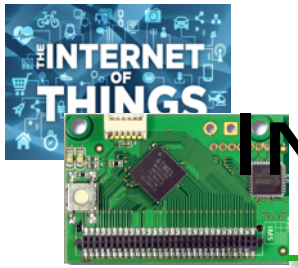


IMAGE = MUCH MORE DATA!

				time on air in second for payload size of					
LoRa mode	BW	CR	SF	5 bytes	55 bytes	105 bytes	155 Bytes	205 Bytes	255 Bytes
1	125	4/5	12	0.95846	2.59686	4.23526	5.87366	7.51206	9.15046
2	250	4/5	12	0.47923	1.21651	1.87187	2.52723	3.26451	3.91987
3	125	4/5	10	0.28058	0.69018	1.09978	1.50938	1.91898	2.32858
4	500	4/5	12	0.23962	0.60826	0.93594	1.26362	1.63226	1.95994
5	250	4/5	10	0.14029	0.34509	0.54989	0.75469	0.95949	1.16429
6	500	4/5	11	0.11981	0.30413	0.50893	0.69325	0.87757	1.06189
7	250	4/5	9	0.07014	0.18278	0.29542	0.40806	0.5207	0.63334
8	500	4/5	9	0.03507	0.09139	0.14771	0.20403	0.26035	0.31667
9	500	4/5	8	0.01754	0.05082	0.08154	0.11482	0.14554	0.17882
10	500	4/5	7	0.00877	0.02797	0.04589	0.06381	0.08301	0.10093

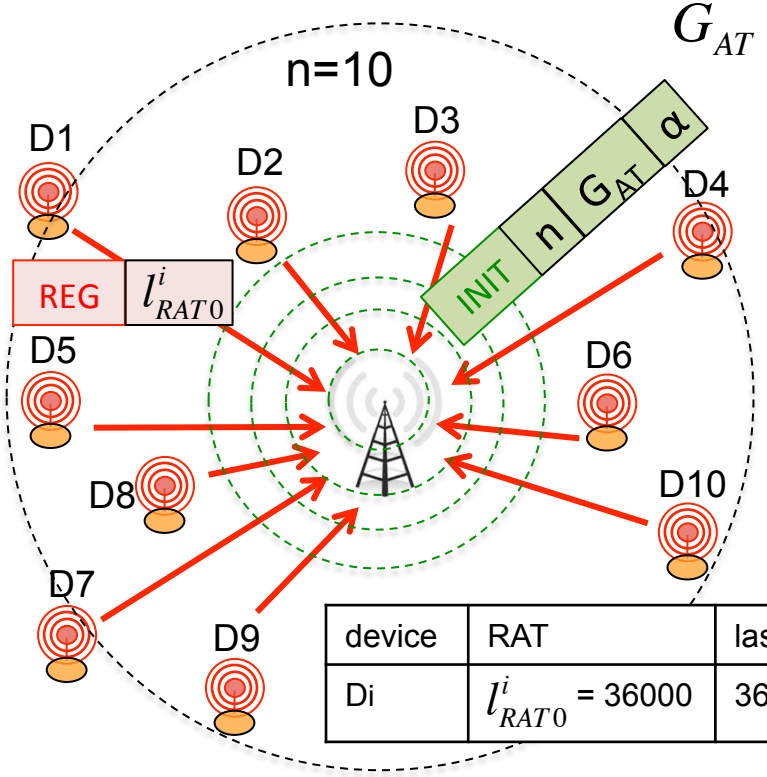
Optimized image encoding at medium quality: 16384b down to 1366b (ratio 12).

Will generate 7 pkts using 250 max payload

7*9.15= 64.05s

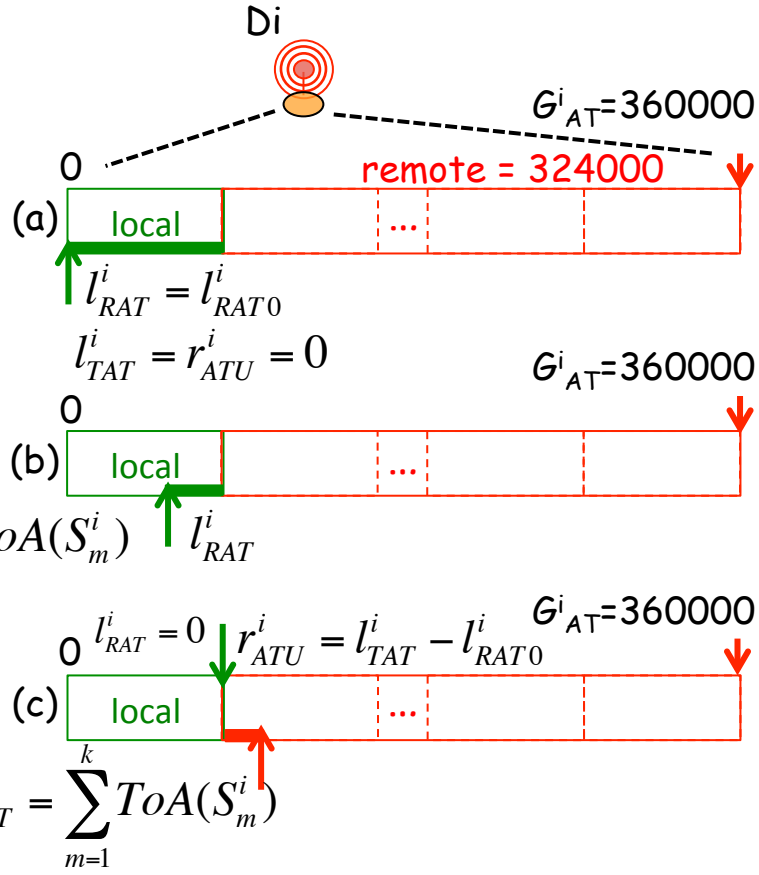
7*1.96 = 13.72s

Long-range Activity Sharing (LAS)

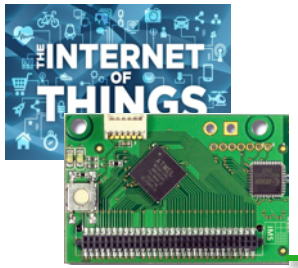


device	RAT	lastRAT
Di	l^i_{RAT0} = 36000	36000

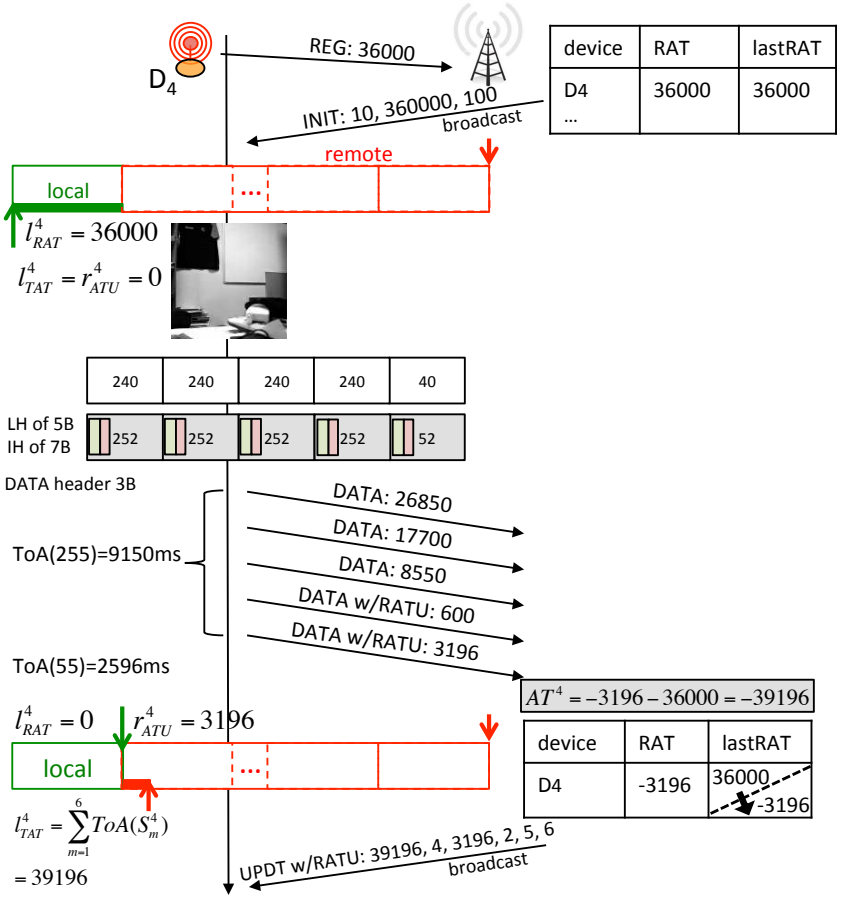
$$G_{AT} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} l^i_{RAT0}$$

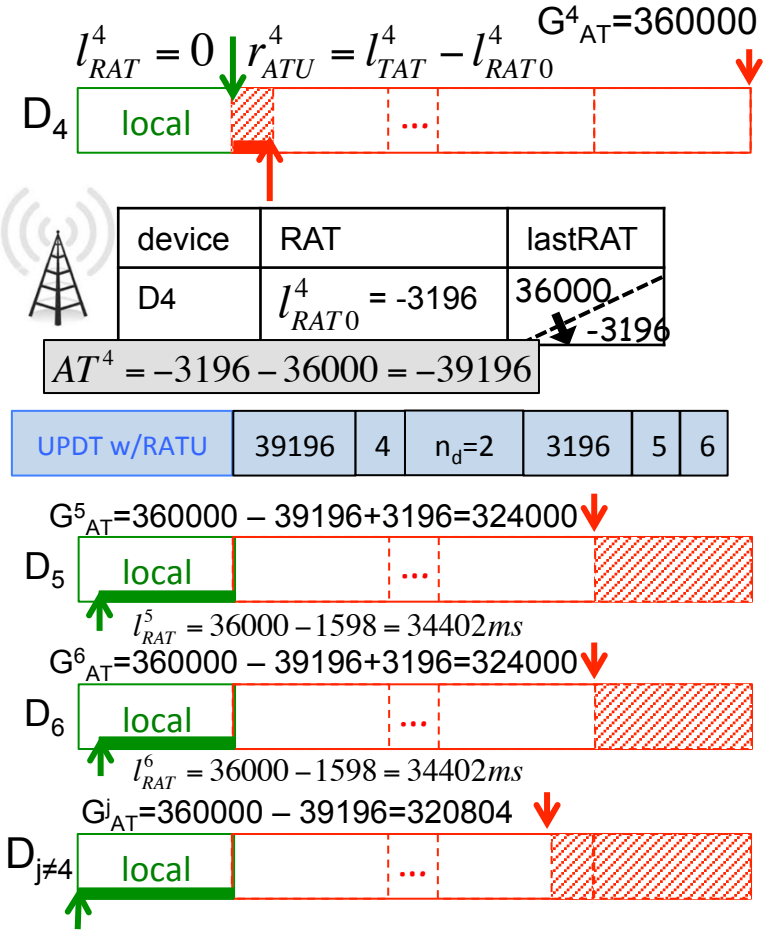


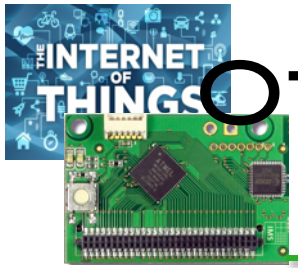
A device can transmit more if needed, provided that other devices will decrease their radio activity time accordingly.



Distributing Remote Activity Time Usage



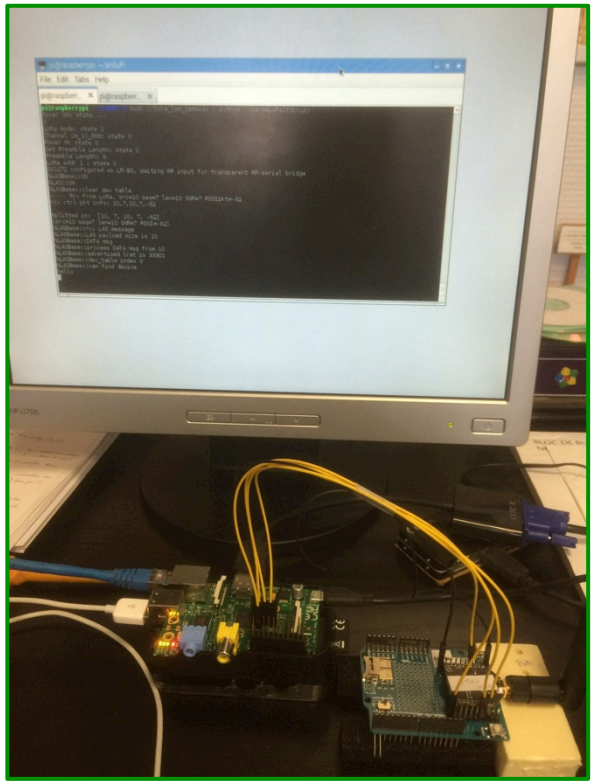




OTHER ISSUES TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT

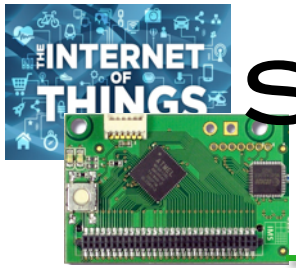
- Minimise the number of UPDT messages sent by the gateway because the gateway's radio time is also limited
  - UPDT can have cumulative behavior if no remote activity time has been used
- Support sleep periods of end-devices
  - The network is synchronized for control messages (REG, INIT, UPDT). UPDT msg that can not use cumulative behavior are queued for transmission at next transmission slot. At rcv, UPDT have to be applied sequentially.
- Maintain (loose) synchronization
  - If no UDPT are scheduled, the gateway periodically sends a BEACON. Clock drift is limited to a BEACON period
- Dynamic insertion of new end-devices
  - New devices can either stay out of the managed pool (then only 36s of activity time/h is allowed), or join by waiting for the next UPDT/BEACON msg
  - Every hour, end-devices decide if they want to join the pool or not
- Give priority to control msg
  - SIFS/DIFS mechanism are implemented using LoRa Channel Activity Detection
- Avoid interleaving of several image transmissions
  - Use DIFS for first image packet, then SIFS
- Improve LoRa network efficiency
  - Move from pure ALOHA to CSMA mechanism with CAD+RSSI tests prior to any transmission

IMPLEMENTATION AVAILABLE

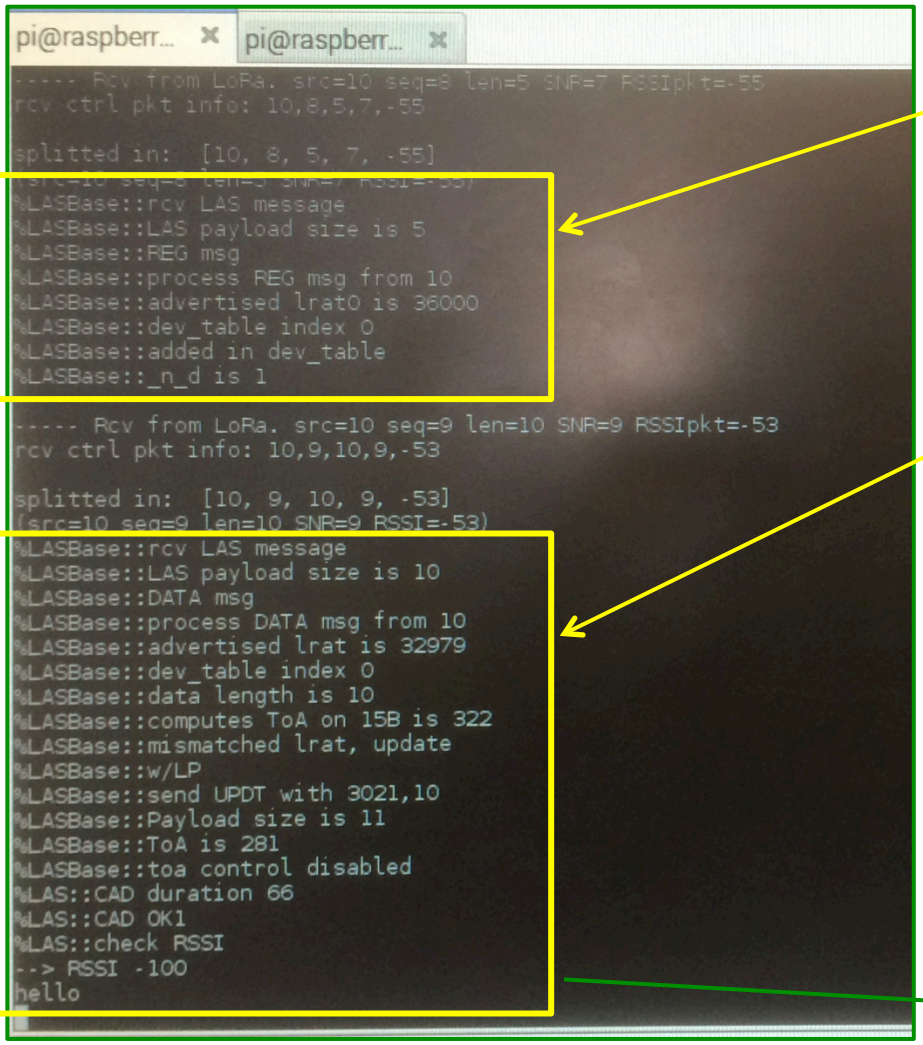


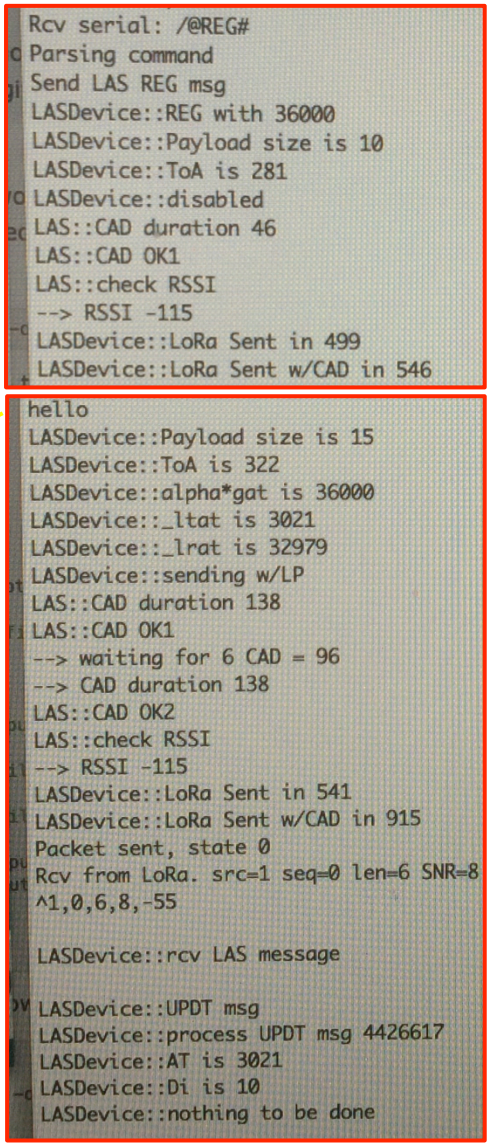
```
pi@raspberr...  pi@raspberr...
pi@raspberrypi
Power ON: state ...
0
LoRa mode: state 0
Channel CH_10_868: state 0
Power M: state 0
Get Preamble Length: state 0
Preamble Length: 8
LoRa addr 1 : state 0
SX1272 configured as LR-BS. Waiting RF input for transparent RF-serial bridge
%LASBase::ON
%LAS::ON
%LASBase::clear dev table
----- Rcv from LoRa. src=10 seq=7 len=10 SNR=7 RSSIpkt=-62
rcv ctrl pkt info: 10,7,10,7,-62

splitted in:  [10, 7, 10, 7, -62]
(src=10 seq=7 len=10 SNR=7 RSSI=-62)
%LASBase::rcv LAS message
%LASBase::LAS payload size is 10
%LASBase::DATA msg
%LASBase::process DATA msg from 10
%LASBase::advertised lrat is 33301
%LASBase::dev_table index 0
%LASBase::can find device
hello
```

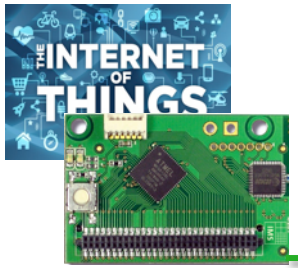
```
Rcv serial: hello
Sending. Length is 5
hello
LASDevice::Payload size is 15
LASDevice::ToA is 322
LASDevice::alpha*gat is 36000
LASDevice::_ltat is 2699
LASDevice::_lrat is 33301
LASDevice::sending w/LP
LAS::CAD duration 138
LAS::CAD OK1
--> waiting for 6 CAD = 96
--> CAD duration 138
LAS::CAD OK2
LAS::check RSSI
--> RSSI -114
LASDevice::LoRa Sent in 541
LASDevice::LoRa Sent w/CAD in 916
Packet sent, state 0
```



Sending message under LAS services







Conclusions

- Low-power, long-range transmission is a break-through technology for IoT and large-scale deployment of wireless (sensor) devices
- Coupled with low-cost, off-the-shelves hardware, IoT design is entering the DIY era
- The whole IoT eco-system is becoming mature with availability of IoT clouds and advanced big data analytic platforms/frameworks
- As IP and TCP provided tools for building more advanced applications in the early Internet, the whole IoT ecosystem can boost innovative IoT developments and deployments, in all countries!