

DEPLOYING DENSE LORA NETWORKS FOR SMART-CITIES

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

**Special Session: SCEI – Danang Smart Cities: Experiences and Innovations
Keynotes and Panel Discussion**

MARCH 20TH, SMARTCAMPUS, DA NANG, VIETNAM

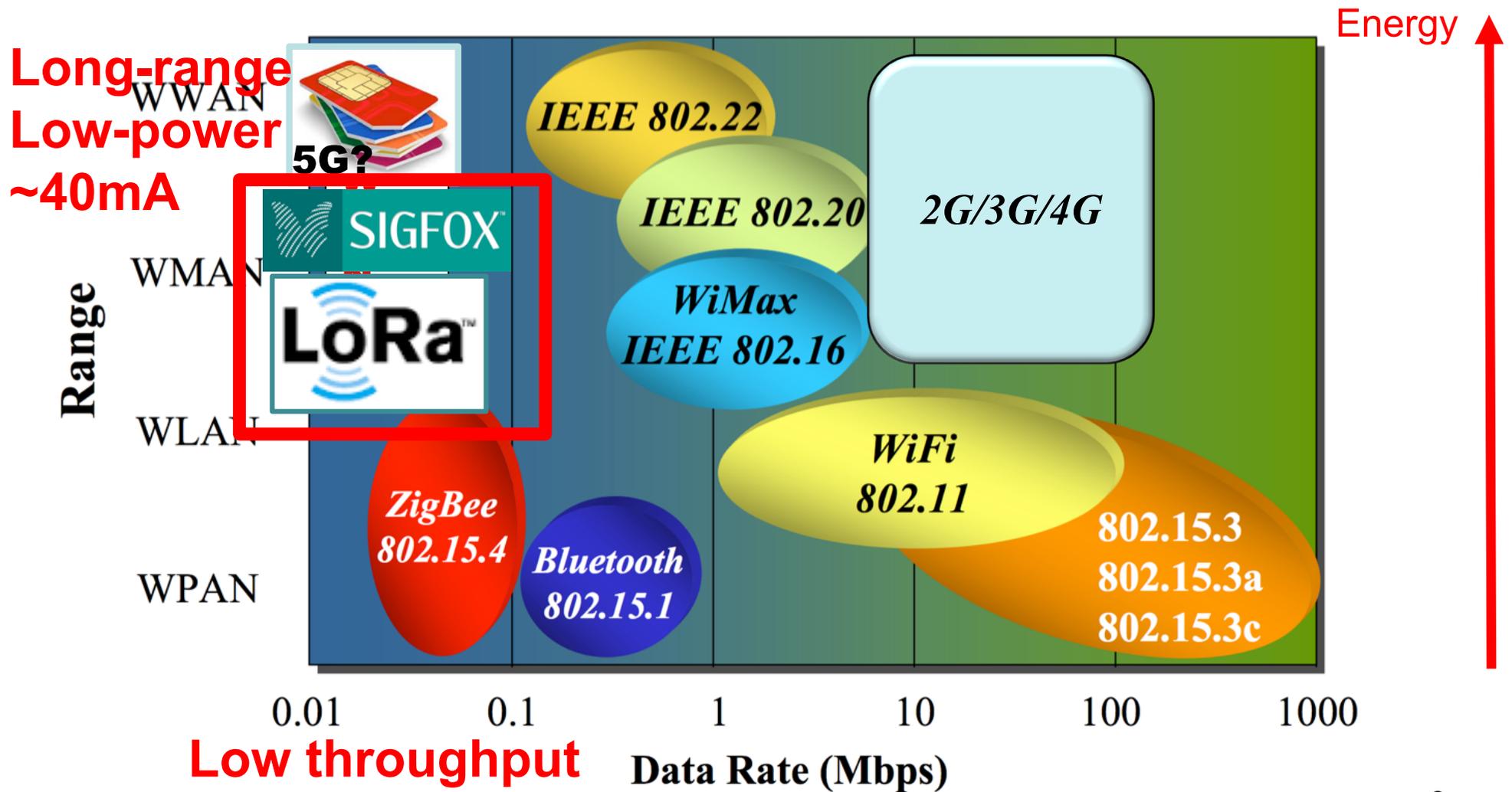
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<http://www.univ-pau.fr/~cpham>
Université de Pau, France



Low-power & long-range radio technologies



Energy-Range dilemma



Typical range for LoRa

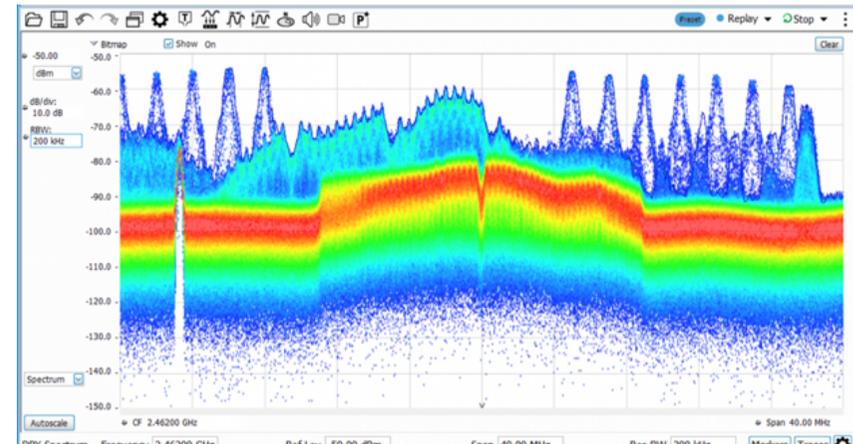


- ❑ Open space, near LoS conditions
 - ❑ More than 20kms can be easily achieved
- ❑ Sea, lake, ...
 - ❑ More than 20kms can be easily achieved
- ❑ Rural, with sparse vegetation
 - ❑ 2kms to 6kms (with gateway antenna on roof of farms)
- ❑ Indoor
 - ❑ For indoor, a whole building can easily be covered
- ❑ Dense urban
 - ❑ High impact of gateway height !
 - ❑ If gateway on high building: 6 to 8kms

Deploying in dense environment



- Many devices: more traffic, more interferences & collisions



- Many gateways: increased packet reception rate but LPWAN roaming is needed for E2E!



The impact of frequency plan



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

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 39: AS923 default channels

EU863-870

Uplink:

- 868.1 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 868.3 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 868.5 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 867.1 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 867.3 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 867.5 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 867.7 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 867.9 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 868.8 - FSK

AS923-925

Used in Brunei, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Laos, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam

Uplink:

- 923.2 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 923.4 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 923.6 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 923.8 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 924.0 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 924.2 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 924.4 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 924.6 - SF7BW125 to SF12BW125
- 924.5 - SF7BW250
- 924.8 - FSK

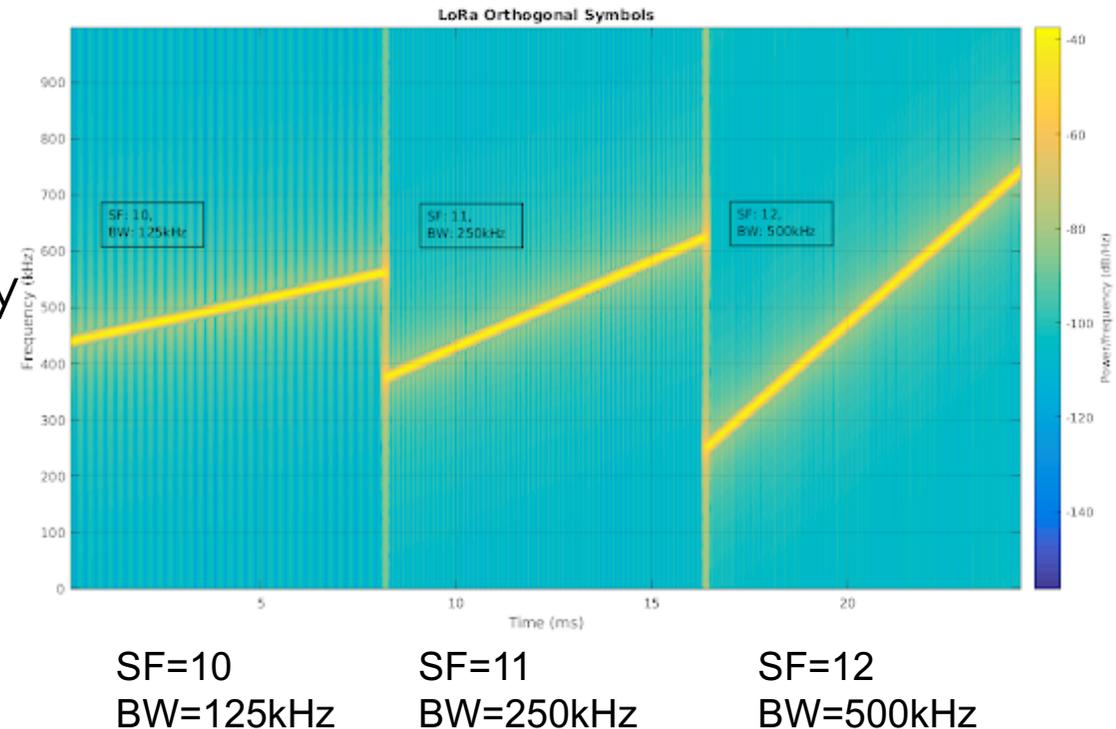


Frequency plan means common adoption for uplink frequencies which will increase interference level

Low-level LoRa interference mitigation techniques



- ❑ Orthogonal "chirpyness"
- ❑ Different chirp rate can be achieved by different spreading factors and/or by different bandwidths
- ❑ LoRa symbols can be simultaneously transmitted and received on a same channel without interference
- ❑ LoRa has 6 spreading factors (SF7 - SF12) and 3 different bandwidths (125kHz, 250kHz & 500kHz)

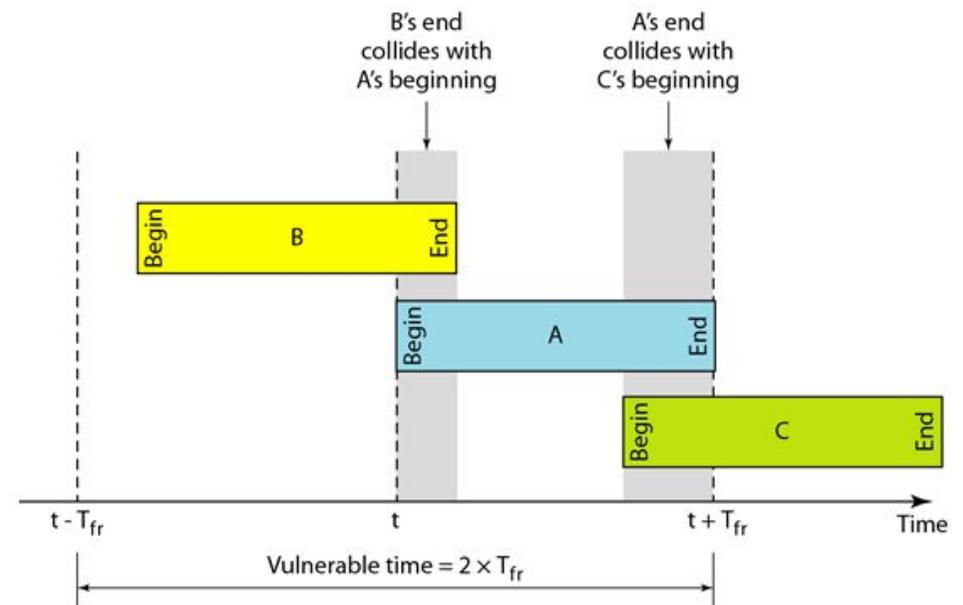
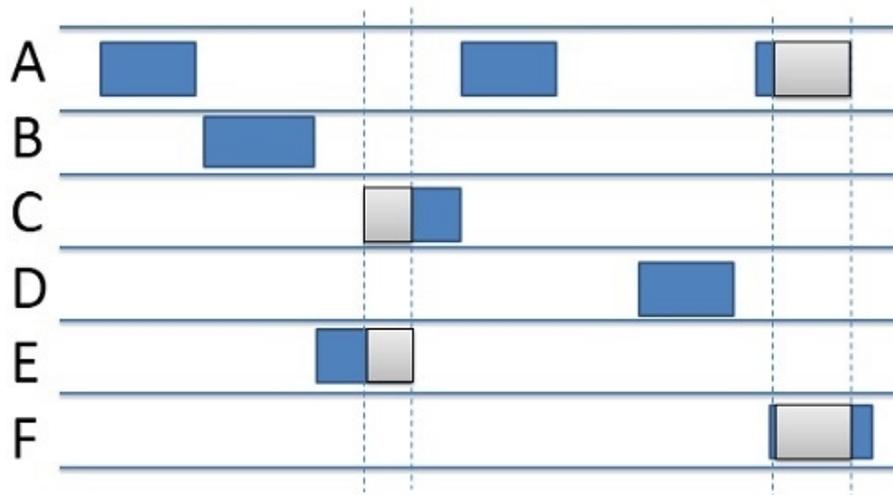


But SF=12 is the setting that allow the highest sensitivity, thus the longest range

Concurrent channel access issue

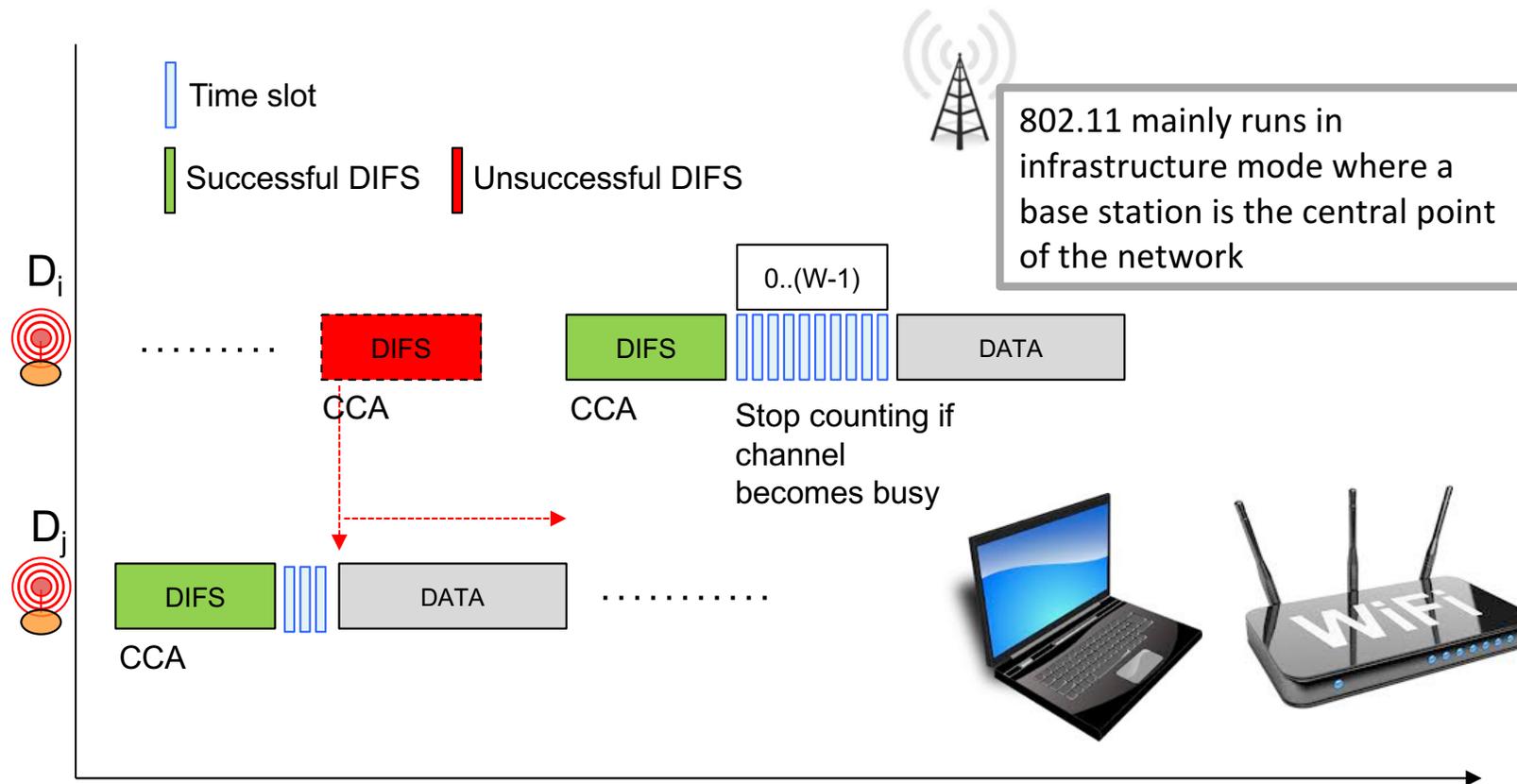


- ❑ Considering a given frequency, multiple transmitters on that frequency interfere each other
- ❑ Pure ALOHA system
 - ❑ Anybody can talk at any time
 - ❑ Efficiency is about 18%
- ❑ For LoRa, capture effect can help a little



Adding Listen Before Talk

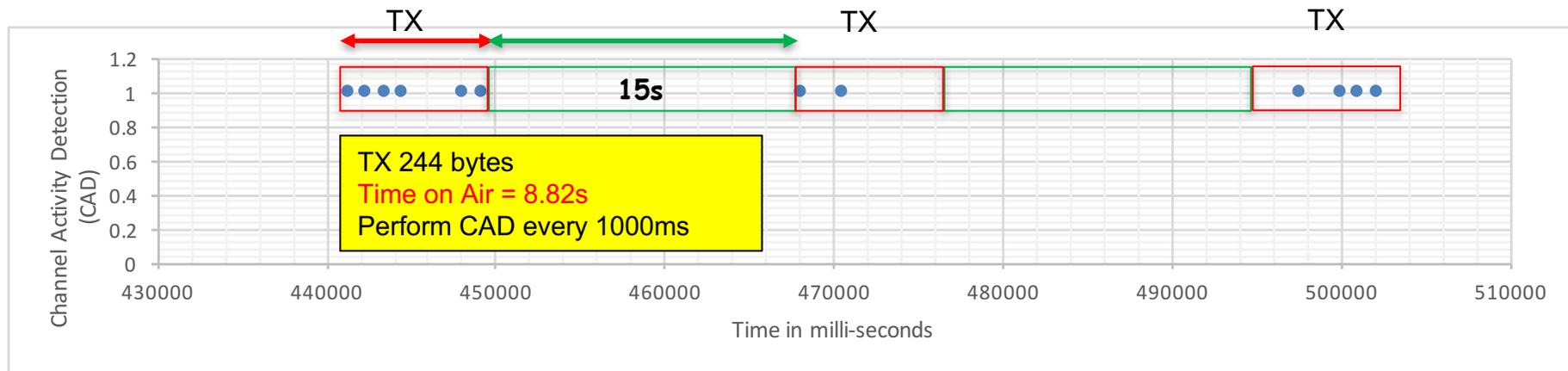
- Ex: Carrier Sense in WiFi
 - DIFS, SIFS
 - Clear Channel Assessment (CCA)
 - Random backoff [0..W[



LoRa's Channel Activity Detection



- ❑ CAD reliability decreases as distance increases
 - ❑ A CAD returning false does not mean that there is no activity! 😞
- ❑ However, during a long transmission (i.e. several seconds) there is usually at least one CAD returning true 😊 **But ad-hoc mechanism is needed**



Conclusions



- ❑ Low-Power Wide Area Networks (LPWAN) have created great opportunities for connecting IoT device
- ❑ In dense, urban environment
 - ❑ Gateway must be on high location!
 - ❑ range is about 6 to 8kms
- ❑ Increasing gateway density is the solution
 - ❑ determine the appropriate deployment approach: private/public/hybrid
 - ❑ how multi-actor roaming can be realized

ADDED SLIDES AFTER PRESENTATION

Coverage test performed by Fabien Ferrero on March 21st and March 22nd



- LoRaWAN gateway on top of DSP building by Fabien, U. Danang and DSP team. Congrats Fabien!

