Proposal of Adaptive Data Rate Algorithm for LoRaWAN-based Infrastructure

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Abstract—Low Power Wide Area Networks (LPWAN) are expected to interconnect a high number of simple and inexpensive devices. The ability to control transmission parameters including modulation scheme and output power, enables reduction of the deployment costs, improvement of the network reliability, in terms of error performance under suboptimal conditions, and could contribute to the reduction of the maintenance complexity with respect to scaling of the network. This paper presents an analysis of the widely accepted adaptive data rate (ADR) algorithm implementation used in current LoRaWAN™-based network infrastructures. The authors propose improved variants of the algorithm concerning the design goals listed above and provide an experimental evaluation of their network performance.

Index Terms—IoT, LPWAN, ADR, LoRaWAN™, LoRa®.

I. INTRODUCTION

As the term Internet of Things (IoT) became commonplace, the early predictions of the rapid growth in the amount of more or less sophisticated devices connected to the Internet are being partially fulfilled by an increasing number of real-life implementations. The market is slowly shifting from the early adopters to the frequent users as many pilot projects have matured and are now appealing to a wider customer base. The key enabler of this development is the increasing coverage by the LPWAN in unlicensed spectra extending the availability of IoT solutions to any public or private networks operators as opposed to licensed spectra preferably intended for cellular network operators.

LPWAN fill a previously empty market segment of wide-area constrained networks, as defined by the RFC 7228 [1], i.e. those interconnecting low-powered devices with constrained resources. While the contradictory nature of the requirements poses a problem for classical wireless and cellular network technologies a number of novel, both proprietary and internationally-standardized, solutions were proposed. The most commonly mentioned include SigFox, Ingenu, LoRa® (LoRaWAN™), Telensa, IEEE 802.15.4k, IEEE 802.15.4g, and Weightless as compared in [2].

Recently, the wide-area data acquisition from constrained devices was based on the M2M (Machine to Machine) approach commonly leveraging full TCP/IP connectivity. However, the full TCP/IP stack is often unnecessary for IoT applications focused on irregular, burst transmissions of sensor data or actuator commands. Furthermore, those networks are commonly implemented using cellular technologies introducing high power requirements and operating costs and thus dramatically limiting the efficiency of the IoT applications' whose requirements could be satisfied by relatively constrained capabilities of the LPWAN in non-licensed bands. The 3GPP has already published IoT-oriented standards (LTE-M, EC-GSM, and NB-IoT) to be implemented in licensed spectra. It is expected that those will complement the LPWAN technologies listed above [3], [4].

Since business models of LPWAN technologies differ, network operators are considering various models of the network ownership. For example, the SigFox networks are owned and operated directly by the SigFox and its regional partners. On the other hand the LoRa Alliance™ maintains the classical approach of enabling network operators to build and operate their LoRa®-based infrastructure without any involvement of third-parties. The LoRa® Modulation is a closed standard owned and licensed by Semtech Corporation describing only the lowest communication layer. LoRa® MAC is governed by the LoRaWAN™ [5] which is an open standard maintained by the LoRa Alliance™.

As the LoRaWAN™ signaling is rather simplistic when compared to cellular network signaling, the implementation of the ADR is not specified and is relayed towards the Network Manager (NM). As the end-devices' time-on-air (TOA), which is a critical parameter in the unlicensed spectra regulated by a strict duty-cycle limits, depends on the data-rate (modulation scheme), the NM can leverage the ADR commands to influence the maximal transmission frequency and other QoS-related properties of the network.

The goal of this paper is to propose a set of ways to improve ADR decision algorithms based on those already introduced in open-source projects and to evaluate their performance.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II reviews the literature regarding relevant properties of the LoRa® Modulation and the LoRaWAN™ MAC, section IV provides an overview of the the LoRa® and LoRaWAN™ in greater detail. Section IV presents the system used to evaluate the proposed ADR implementations. Section V defines the optimization goals and introduces proposed algorithm improvements. The simulation results are evaluated in Section VI, and the paper

is concluded with a summary and insight into our future work in Section VII.

II. RELATED WORK

Wireless transmission parameters in the unlicensed spectra are regulated regionally with occasional additions by country-level regulators. Regulations typically include, but are not limited to, definition of maximal effective radiated power (ERP) and duty-cycle, and medium access methods. As reported by Petajajarvi, Mikhaylov, Roivainen, *et al.* [6], the performance of the LoRa® modulation is satisfactory in real-life environment experiments even under relatively strict European regulations [7, p. 7, band h1.4].

Although multiple simultaneously emitted LoRa® transmissions can be processed by a single gateway exploiting the orthogonality of the spreading factors in addition to using multiple transmission sub-bands, the nature of the ALOHA-based access to the medium inevitably leads to the presence of transmission collisions. As confirmed by Georgiou and Raza [8], the exponential dependence of the TOA on SF introduces exponential upper bound on the network performance. As Adelantado, Vilajosana, Tuset-Peiró, *et al.* state [9], the throughput of the network is upper-bound either by the collision rate (lower DR, shorter TOA) or by the duty-cycle limitation (higher DR, longer TOA). The systems containing end-nodes whose transmission parameters are constant with respect to time are particularly affected. As a partial solution, Bor, Roedig, Voigt, *et al.* suggest [10] implementing a dynamic transmission scheme, i.e. ADR in LoRaWAN™, and to densify the infrastructure by adding additional gateways.

Since as seen by the network operators, the implementation of an ADR is a CAPEX-efficient way to optimize the capacity of the networks, vendors offering NM on the market keep their algorithms as a part of the intellectual property. Contrary to this trend, the general customer availability of LoRaWAN™ products catalyzed the creation of several open source NM implementation projects which include the globally recognized The Things Network (TTN) and a younger LoRa Server whose ADR algorithms are publicly available [11]. In this paper, their algorithm was adapted and further improved as part of the effort to support the community project.

III. TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

Since the ultimate scope of this paper is to consider ADR algorithms, and since the LoRaWAN™ standard is publicly available, we provide only a brief overview of the technologies and refer the interested reader to more specialized works [2], [12], [13].

The LoRa® at a physical layer utilizes a modulation based on the chirp spread spectrum (CSS) technique. The narrow band signal is modulated by chirp pulses of varying sinusoidal frequency over time making the signal resilient to interferences caused by the Doppler effect in to the narrow-band interference resilience provided by the redundancy associated with the wide-band spread spectrum. The modulation ensures a phase continuity between chirp symbols in the packet preamble part.

This feature allows using simpler timing synchronization, and thus less expensive components.

A modulation configuration (data-rate, DR) is given by two parameters: a bandwidth, and a spreading factor (SF) specified by the LoRaWAN™Regional Parameters specification [14]. Bandwidths range from 125 kHz to 500 kHz depending on the region. Chirp symbol duration is given by $T_s = 2^{SF}/BW$, where $SF \in [7, 12]$. The TOA therefore depends exponentially on the SF. On the other hand the receiver sensitivity is proportional to the SF. Additionally, the spread spectrum technique is combined with the forward error correction (FEC) with coding rates $\in \{4/5, 4/6, 4/7, 4/8\}$. A LoRa® packet consists of a preamble, a header, a payload and a CRC fields.

LoRaWAN™ specification identifies three classes of devices *Class A*, where end-devices uses pure ALOHA to access the medium for uplink. This class is the simplest and also a most commonly used. It supports a downlink only in two receive windows (by default 1 s and 2 s) with a defined DR following an uplink transmission. *Class A* end-devices have the lowest power consumption. *Class B* devices additionally can utilize periodic beacon signals emitted by gateways to synchronize with the network and schedule an additional receive window. *Class C* devices are always listening to the channel when they are not transmitting.

The LoRaWAN™ specification defines a double layer security framework (network and application session keys) adopting AES cryptography known from IEEE 802.15.4.

The part of the LoRaWAN™ specification dedicated to the ADR-related commands [5, sec. 5.2] outlines following procedure the end-device should follow to achieve optimal data rate. Initially, the end-device has to request data rate adaptation from the NM by setting the *ADR* bit in a uplink message header. Subsequently the end-device adjusts its DR, transmission power level, repetition rate of unconfirmed frames and the set of allowed uplink channels according to received *LinkADRReq* MAC commands. The end-device confirms each part of the requested configuration to the NM in a *LinkADRAns* MAC command.

As the over-optimistic setting of the DR may render the end-device unreachable the LoRaWAN™ specification defines [5, sec. 4.3.1.1] a following safeguard procedure: If an end-device does not receive *any* downlink within *ADR_ACK_LIMIT* uplinks and the current DR is greater than the minimum DR, any subsequent uplinks are sent with ADR acknowledgment request bit (*ADRACKReq*) set. If the end-device does not receive *any* downlink within *ADR_ACK_DELAY* subsequent uplinks, the end-device *may* try to regain connectivity by switching to the next lower DR providing an extended range. Subsequently, every time the *ADR_ACK_DELAY* is reached the end-device reduce the DR by one step down. The end-device uses an internal counter (*ADR_ACK_CNT*) which is reset on reception of every downlink message.

IV. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

We consider a point to point wireless system utilizing LoRa® and LoRaWAN™ as PHY and MAC layer implemen-

tations. Parameters of the (AWGN) communication channel and the endpoint PHY blocks (transceivers) were obtained experimentally using IMST iU880A-USB serving as an end-device and IMST iC880A-SPI serving as a gateway while the MAC layer blocks (nodes) were implemented analytically according to the LoRaWAN™ specification as a MATLAB® simulation.

A. Channel & transceiver model derivation

Since the devices listed above were operated in the EU 863 MHz to 870 MHz SRD band there are 8 data rates (DR) defined by the LoRaWAN™ Regional Parameters specification [14, p. 7–8] (RPS) whose values 0 to 5 correspond to LoRa® modulation with SF 12 to 7, in that order, utilizing 125 kHz bandwidth. We restrict ourselves to those configurations because the other either use wider bandwidth (DR 6) rendering the results harder to compare or do not support ADR (DR 7). Moreover, the RPS defines 6 output (TX) power levels 0 to 5 corresponding to 20 dBm, 14 dBm, 11 dBm, 8 dBm, 5 dBm and 2 dBm, respectively. To comply with the regulation [7, p. 7, band *h1.4*], we further restrict ourselves to TX powers 1 to 5.

Initial measurements were carried out in a simple point to point arrangement in hallways at the FEE CTU building at Technická 2, Prague during evenings (to minimize channel fast fading caused by movement of faculty staff and other students). For each DR the distance between the endpoints was experimentally chosen so that at TX power 3 there was roughly 50% packet loss between the end-device and the gateway. Subsequently, for every combination of DR and TX power, a set of 60 packets of maximal length[1] was broadcast by the end-device and recorded with the respective average SNR during the reception by the gateway, if successfully received.
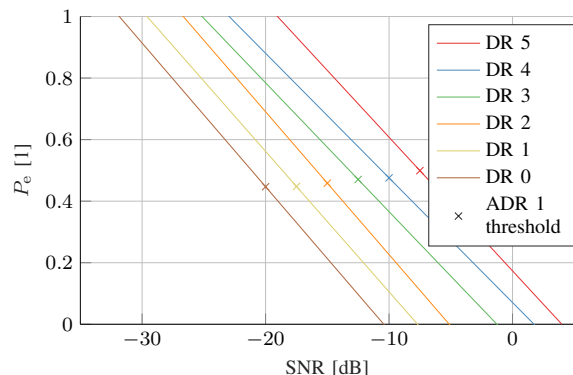

Fig. 1: Packet loss probability $P_e(\text{SNR})$ model. Model for DR 0 was obtained by interpolation for comparison.

The transceiver was modeled by a piecewise linear regression of the packet error ratio as a function of the SNR (Fig. 1). Communication channel was modeled as an AWGN channel with noise power variance equal to the average of variances

[1]The decision to use a relatively small number of samples was made with respect to the time requirements of the measurement significantly impacted by the local radio regulations' duty cycle limit of 1% [7, p. 7, band *h1.4*].

of the SNR over the set of sets of recorded messages and the mean system gain $G = output\ SNR - input\ SNR$ measured at the respective LoRa® modem terminals being a simulation parameter.

B. Simulation

The MATLAB® based simulation modeled packet exchange between Class-A end-device and a gateway as described by the LoRaWAN™ MAC protocol [5]. In each run of the simulation, the end-device sent sequentially 2000 unconfirmed uplink *LinkCheckReq* requests with a payload of maximal length, and the Gateway responded with a confirmed LinkCheckAns appropriately according to the current ADR implementation as discussed in section V. The simulation was parameterized by mean system gain G in the range −50 dB to 5 dB with a 1 dB step, initial DR setting of the end-device in the range 0 to 5 and an ADR implementation.[2]

	End-device	Gateway
TX power	1^a	0
data rate	parameter	0

TABLE I: Initial values for endpoint devices.

^{a}As specified by the RPS [14, p. 7]

V. PROBLEM FORMULATION

Since the first two major LoRaWAN™ open source projects (LoRa Server and The Things Network (TTN)) to implement ADR are using the same algorithm; the general objective was set to evaluate the algorithm performance with respect to error rate, energy consumption and scalability and to propose appropriate optimizations, if possible.

A. LoRa Server / TTN algorithm

The main idea of the algorithm 1 is to estimate the SNR margin of the link based on the history of 20 received packets and then to adjust the DR and the TX power accordingly whenever a given fixed threshold is exceeded. As the initial measurements discussed in section IV-A indicate, the threshold values visible in Fig. 1 correspond approximately to 50% error rate.

Additionally, the algorithm sets maximal unconfirmed message retransmission count based on packet loss rate calculated using the counter values included in every message (*FCnt*) over previous 20 packets.

B. Proposed improvements

1) Adjustment of the DR: The algorithm 1 leverages LoRaWAN™ safeguard that protects an end-device from becoming unreachable by setting DR value too high (see section III).

[2]Simulation was run on an Intel® Core™ i7-3630QM CPU for 132 iterations (≈ 2.5 days), i.e. ≈ 621 million uplink requests.

```
1:  i ← 0
2:  history[j] ← 0 for ∀j ∈ [0, 19]
3:  offset = 10
4:  threshold = {−20.0, −17.5, −15.0, −12.5, −10.0, −7.5}
5:  DR ← −1, TX ← 1
6:
7:  function RECEIVEPACKET(mSNR, mDR)
8:      if DR = −1 then
9:          DR ← mDR
10:     end if
11:
12:     history[i] ← mSNR
13:     i ← i + 1
14:
15:     if i = 20 then
16:         ADJUSTADR
17:         i ← 0
18:     end if
19: end function
20:
21: function ADJUSTADR
22:     margin ← max(history) − threshold[DR] − offset
23:     steps ← round(margin/3)
24:
25:     if steps > 0 then
26:         increase DR by steps until DR = 5
27:         decrease TX by remaining steps until TX = 0
28:     else if steps < 0 then
29:         increase TX by steps until TX = 5
30:     end if
31: end function
```

Algorithm 1: LoRa Server / TTN ADR algorithm (ADR 1).
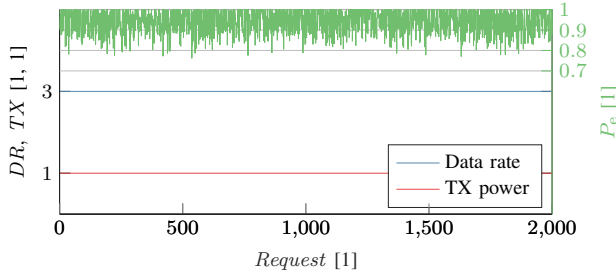

Fig. 2: Simulation results for ADR 1 with mean gain −38 dB and initial $DR = 3$. Despite the packet loss ratio ≈ 95% the end-device is unable to decrease the DR setting due to occasional reception of packets.

If an end-device rarely ever receives a downlink packet *ADR_ACK_DELAY* may not be reached although the device is effectively unreachable because the internal counter is reset on *any* downlink.

We propose an extension of the algorithm 1 which decrements DR before incrementing TX when $steps < 0$ (line 28).

2) Averaging of the history: A representative value of the SNR used by the algorithm 1 is obtained as a maximum of the past 20 recorded SNRs. Statistically insignificant high outliers could, therefore, have a significant impact on the link margin estimation. Furthermore, the calculation could be easily extended to provide a long-term prediction of the link margin.

We, therefore, propose to replace the max operator at line 22 with an average operator and to calculate the history used for estimation as an exponentially decaying weighted average of past N averages with coefficients $\exp(−\lambda_i)$ where $\{\lambda_i\}$ satisfy $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \exp(−i\lambda_i) = 1$.

3) Hysteresis: ADR optimization decisions are based on comparison of the link margin estimate with a set of constant thresholds. When the link margin lies approximately at the midpoint between two "decision levels" the algorithm may lead to oscillation of the solution between the suboptimal and the superoptimal state resulting in increase in the number of ADR requests sent by the gateway thus ultimately decreasing network performance due to collisions and duty cycle limitations.
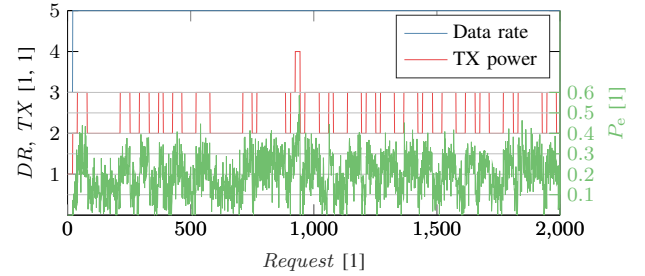

Fig. 3: Oscillation of the ADR solution for ADR 1 with mean gain −10 dB and initial $DR = 3$.

This effect could be mitigated by the introduction of a hysteresis (variable *hysteresis*) into the algorithm 1. Whenever $steps > 0$, $hysteresis \leftarrow steps$. Subsequently, whenever $margin > 0$ the $steps \leftarrow \max\{0, \text{round}(margin/3 − hysteresis \cdot 0.5)\}$, i.e. the margin required to any further improvement of the data rate / TX power is increased.

A more adaptive variant of the algorithm would exponentially decay the *hysteresis* value over time to account for small link margin enhancements.
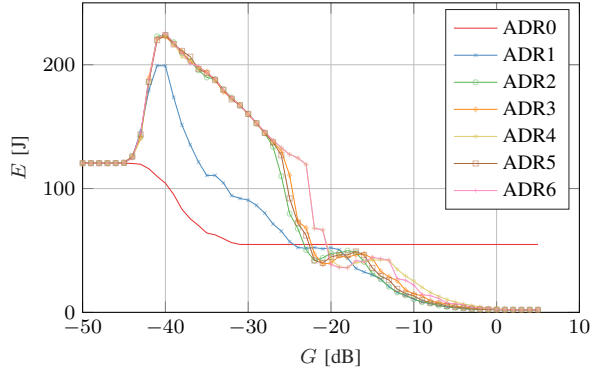
[3]Calculated as a product of the time on air [15, p. 7] and the output power.
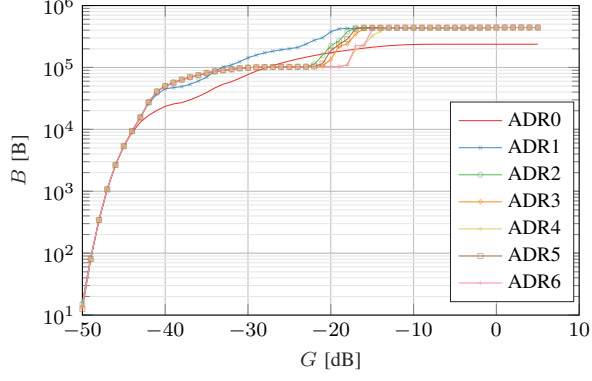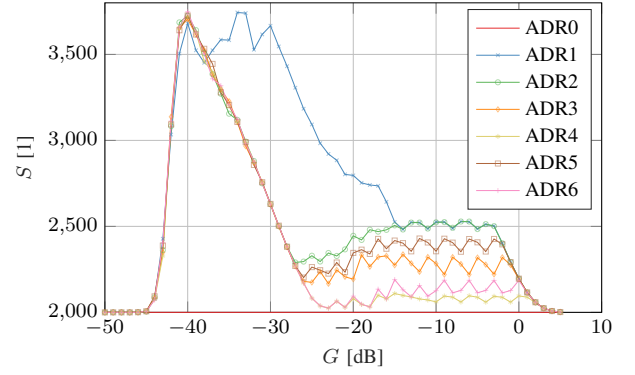
(a) Maximal number of recieved bytes by the gateway B
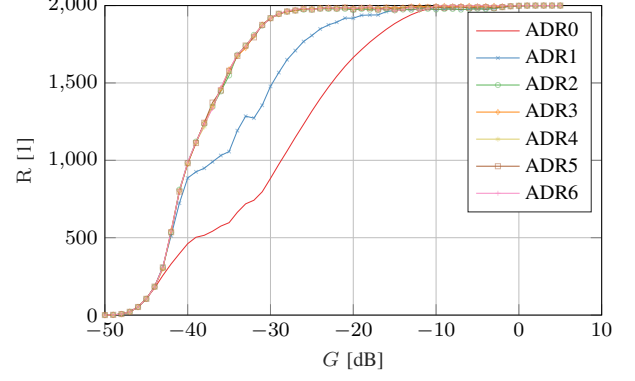
(b) Packets received by the gateway R

(c) End-device output energy E^3

(d) Packets sent by the end-node S

Fig. 4: Metrics used for evaluation of proposed improvements.

VI. EVALUATION

	Proposed improvements		
ADR	DR adjustment	history averaging	hysteresis
0[a]	✗	✗	✗
1	✗	✗	✗
2	✓	✗	✗
3	✓	✗	✓[b]
4	✓	✓	✗
5	✓	✗	✓
6	✓	✓	✓

TABLE II: ADR implementation nomenclature.

[a]ADR 0 does not implement ADR. Used as a reference.
[b]Hysteresis not decayed over time.

A. High mean gain

For $G \geq -15\,\mathrm{dB}$ all ADR implementations achieve negligible error rate while equally maximizing the throughput. ADR 1 and 2 achieve very low energy consumption (Fig. 4c) by using higher DR at the expense of higher error rate compensated by more frequent retransmissions as opposed to ADR 3 to 6 which require significantly fewer retransmissions.

B. Medium mean gain

When $G < -15\,\mathrm{dB}$ ADR 1 reaches maximal retransmission limit and begins failing to compensate the increasing error probability ultimately resulting in a rapid downswing in received packet count. As the gain G decreases beyond $-25\,\mathrm{dB}$ ADR 2–6 decrease the data rate throttling the throughput and subsequently begin to increase retransmission frequency resulting in a rapid increase in energy consumption.

C. Low mean gain

As G approaches $-35\,\mathrm{dB}$, the end-nodes begin performing safeguard mechanism discussed in section V-B1 resulting in a further increase in energy consumption as the DR is decreased.

For $G > -40\,\mathrm{dB}$ neither of the discussed mechanisms is capable of compensating the error rate and therefore metrics B, R and S approach zero as the E approaches a constant corresponding to sending packets at minimum DR and initial TX power.

VII. CONCLUSION

The aim of the study was to evaluate the ADR implementations in major open-source projects. Our proposed variants of the algorithm achieve significantly better error performance in badly conditioned channels enabling of extension the range of

the network. Additionally, our algorithms introduce measures to improve the scalability of the network by reducing the number of both the data messages in the uplink direction and MAC command messages in the downlink direction.

As it can be inferred from the results of the works discussed in section II, the overall network performance is further affected by collisions and delays caused by the duty-cycle limit exhaustion. Notwithstanding the discussion of those factors in sections V-B2 and V-B3, the simulation model will have to be extended to support more complex networks in order to be able to evaluate the proposed algorithms' performance with respect to scalability in quantitative terms.

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