



Sigfox – Getting started

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Sigfox: Global LPWA network



Low power,
to provide autonomy



Global,
to be used everywhere



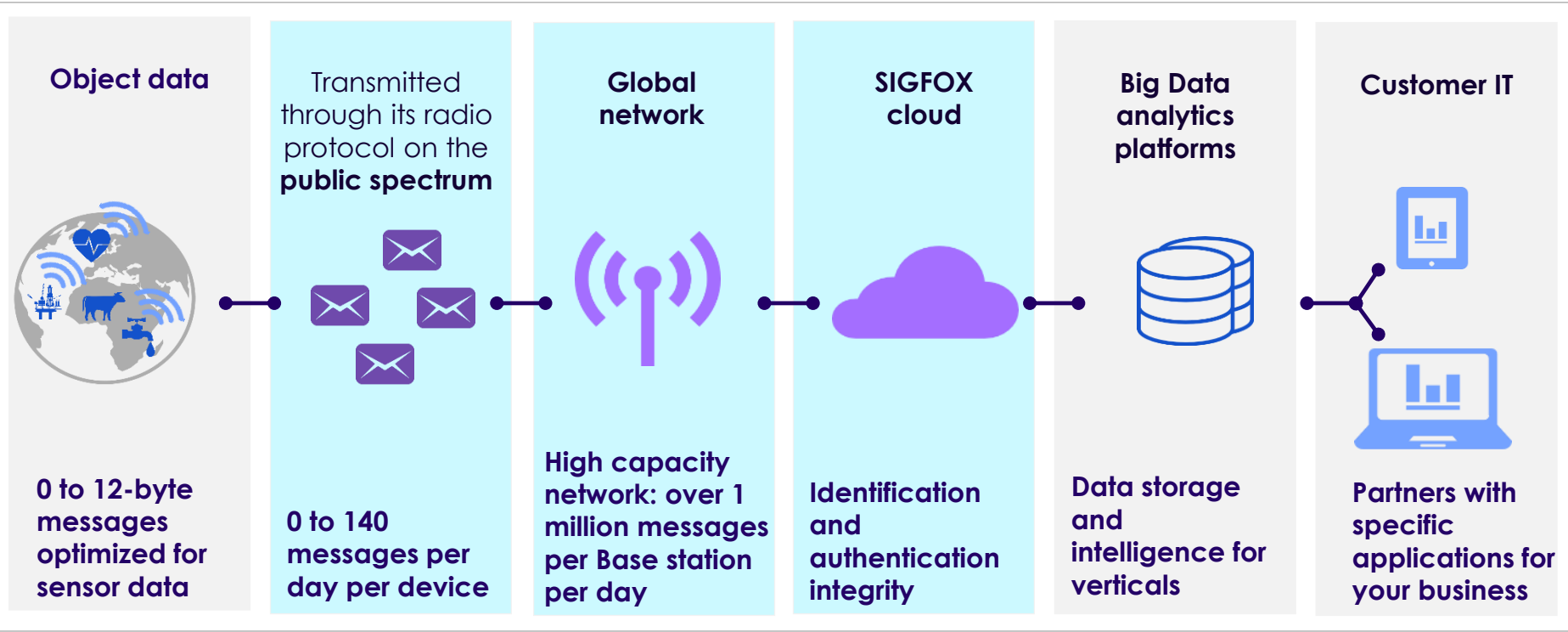
Low cost,
to address everything

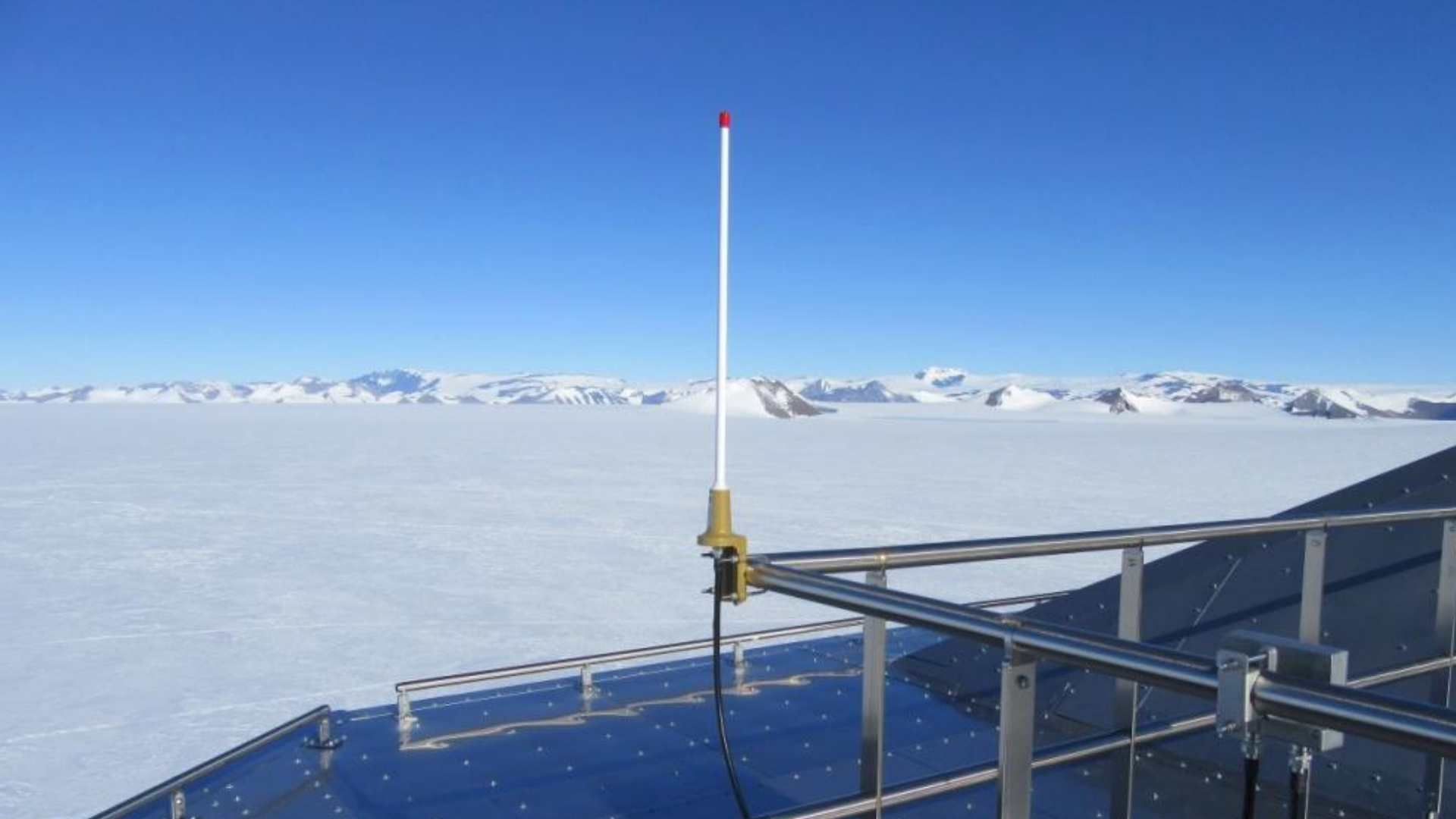


Easy to use,
and adopted quickly

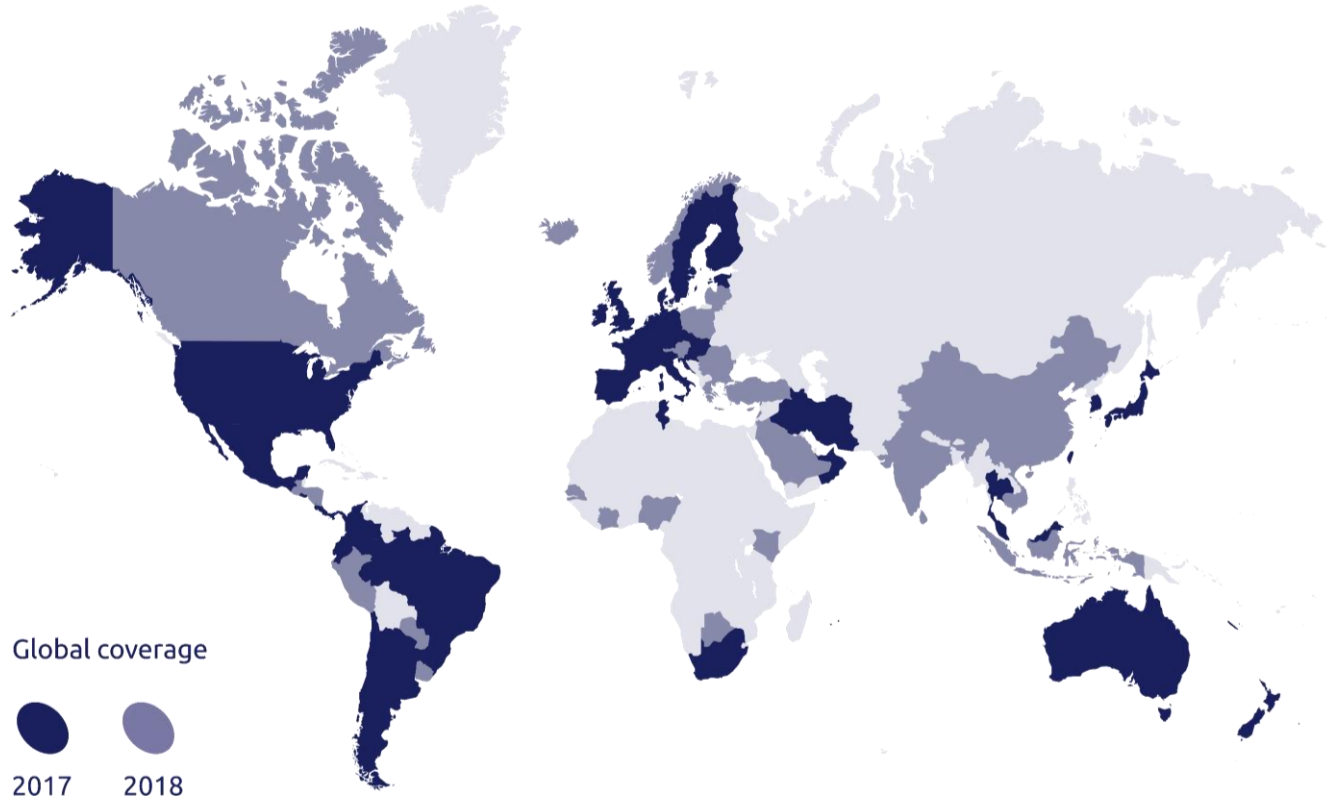
WHAT DO WE PROVIDE?

A network for connected objects transporting the data from your device to your IT systems





Presence in 45 countries



Home Alarm System



Challenge

Alarms are traditionally connected through GSM to central system and burglar intrusion can be facilitated by GSM jammers. There is a need for effective backup connectivity to ensure more robust alarm transmissions.

Solution

Sigfox has upgraded Securitas Direct's alarm systems to provide a back-up connectivity in case jamming is detected.

The upgrade was possible over the air as a Sub-GHz chip was already inside.

Benefits

- ✦ Robustness of solution is a commercial differentiator
- ✦ Continuity of service
- ✦ Soft deployment via over the air update - no HW swap. No user impact
- ✦ Network available to handle millions of devices



Connected Defibrillators



IMPROVE YOUR UPTIME

Challenge

Defibrillators are often located in remote areas where it is hard to regularly perform auto tests of equipment to ensure they are functioning correctly. Customers who own several defibrillators (e.g. industry) want central supervision. Previously connected boxes were expensive (GSM) and needed to be wired.

Solution

A wall mounted box compatible with Philips HS1 defibrillator, sending monitoring information :

- Door status (open / close)
- Defibrillator's status (OK / NOK)
- Daily Auto test & Battery test

Benefits

- ✧ Working defibrillator guaranteed
- ✧ Easy installation
- ✧ Added value services: notifications, central supervision
- ✧ Fully wireless: no mains power
- ✧ Low power: 4 year autonomy (LR)
- ✧ Plug & Play customer installation



Alternative partners for this application





Connected
bee hives



Technology Concepts



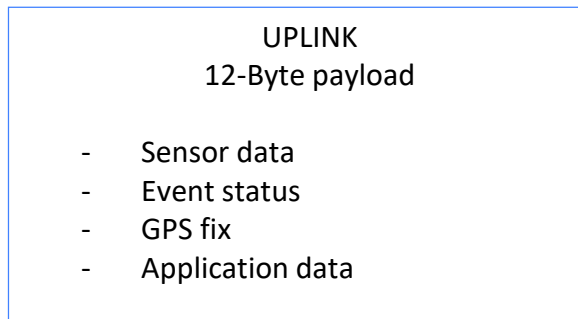
Complex ?

You send an AT command to your module

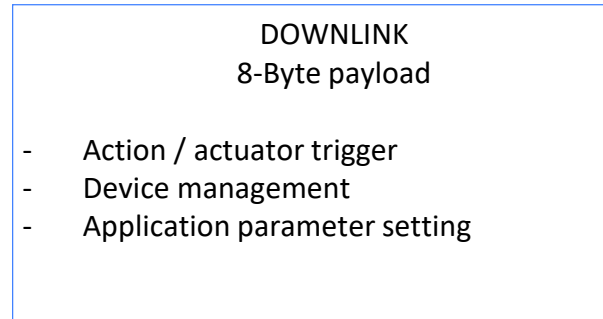
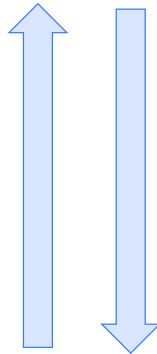
You receive the answer on your server



SMALL MESSAGES



1 % duty cycle for Objects
Up to 6 messages/hour



10 % duty cycle for Base Stations
4 guaranteed downlink msg/day

Payload size examples

- ❑ 6 bytes: GPS coordinates
- ❑ 2 bytes: temperature reporting
- ❑ 1 byte: speed reporting
- ❑ 1 byte: object state reporting
- ❑ 0 byte: heartbeat (demonstrate when an object is alive)

Long range

Ideal cases

+200 kms(record at 1151km) ~
Free Space



Reality

City: 2-10 km (Longley-Rice model)

Rural: up to 100km

= Network cheaper to deploy



OUTBOUND INTERFACES

1. Web application (aka the Sigfox backend)
 - Technical interface : devices, device types, groups, users management...
 - Raw payload view : No analytics, BI or business application.
2. HTTP REST API
 - Same features as the backend, but scriptable,
 - Customer applications pulls messages from the backend,
3. Callbacks
 - Push messages to a specified URL / email
 - Multiple callbacks are possible.

SILICON SOLUTIONS CLUSTERING

Different silicon solutions for different design approaches

Dev Kits / Evaluation Board

- ▶ First steps with sigfox technology
- ▶ Evaluation of Transceiver, SoC, modules



Modules (Sigfox only or Multi-connectivity)



- ▶ Complete modem Sigfox certified and type approved



Transceiver / SoC

- ▶ Standalone chipset(s) used for reference designs, modules and/or combos





Getting started with Sigfox and Pycom board

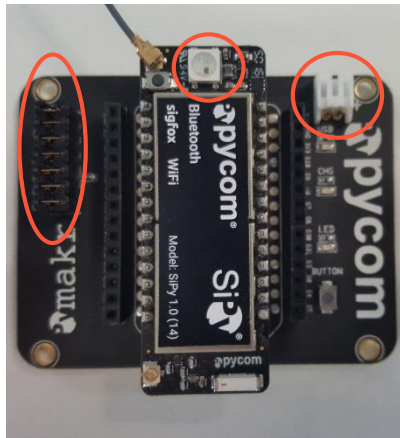
Requirements

- SiPy board
- Extension board
- Antenna with u.FL connector
- Micro-USB cable (not provided)
- Atom IDE (atom.io) with pymakr plugin
 - Instructions: https://docs.pycom.io/pycom_esp32/pycom_esp32/pymakr.html
- Source code examples
 - <https://github.com/aureleq/sipy-workshop>



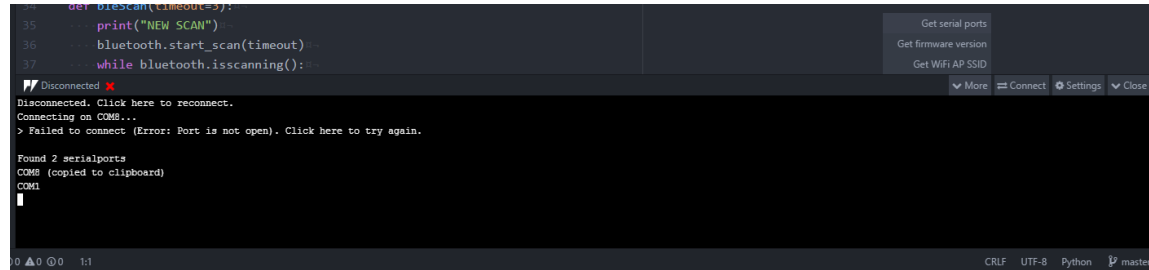
First steps

- Connect SiPy to extension board
 - Check the pinout (LED on same side as USB connector)
 - Check jumpers on the left are all in place
- Connect antenna cable to the u.FL connector near the LED
- Connect the micro-USB to your PC/Mac and launch atom



First steps

- Retrieve serial port and set it in pymakr global settings



The screenshot shows the Pymakr IDE interface. The top section contains a code editor with Python code for a Bluetooth scan. The bottom section is a terminal window displaying the execution output. On the right side of the terminal, there is a sidebar with buttons for 'Get serial ports', 'Get firmware version', and 'Get WiFi AP SSID'. Below these buttons are 'More', 'Connect', 'Settings', and 'Close' options. The terminal output shows a 'Disconnected' message, an attempt to connect to COM8 which failed with the error 'Port is not open', and then a successful discovery of two serial ports, COM8 and COM1, with COM8 being copied to the clipboard.

```
34 def _ble_scan(timeout):
35     print("NEW SCAN")
36     bluetooth.start_scan(timeout)
37     while bluetooth.iscanning():
38         pass
39
40 if __name__ == '__main__':
41     _ble_scan(10)
42
43 # Disconnected
44 Disconnected. Click here to reconnect.
45 Connecting on COM8...
46 > Failed to connect (Error: Port is not open). Click here to try again.
47
48 Found 2 serialports
49 COM8 (copied to clipboard)
50 COM1
```

- Click Connect to get the prompt

Hello World example

sigfox-helloworld.py — C:\Users\AurélienLequettier\OneDrive - SIGFOX\Code\Pycom\hackathon-casino — Atom

File Edit View Selection Find Packages Help PlatformIO

Project

- hackathon-casino
 - example-btle-sigfox
 - boot.py
 - main.py
 - example-sigfox
 - sigfox-downlink.py
 - sigfox-helloworld.py
 - README.md

```
1 from network import Sigfox
2 import socket
3 import binascii
4
5 # init Sigfox for RCZ1 (Europe)
6 sigfox = Sigfox(mode=Sigfox.SIGFOX, rcz=Sigfox.RCZ1)
7
8 # create a Sigfox socket
9 s = socket.socket(socket.AF_SIGFOX, socket.SOCK_RAW)
10
11 # print Sigfox Device ID
12 print("ID: ", binascii.hexlify(sigfox.id()))
13 # print Sigfox PAC number
14 print("PAC: ", binascii.hexlify(sigfox.pac()))
15
16 # make the socket blocking
17 s.setblocking(True)
18
19 # configure it as uplink only
20 s.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SIGFOX, socket.SO_RX, False)
21
22 # send some bytes
23 s.send(bytes([0x48, 0x65, 0x6C, 0x6F, 0x20, 0x50, 0x79, 0x63, 0x6F, 0x6D, 0x21]))
24
```

Connected

More Reconnect Sync Run Settings Close

```
>>> Running C:\Users\AurélienLequettier\OneDrive - SIGFOX\Code\Pycom\hackathon-casino\example-sigfox\sigfox-helloworld.p
y
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
ID: b'004d2b0e'
PAC: b'a89dc765e3fca6f3'
>
MicroPython v1.8.6-650-g9bacbbd4 on 2017-06-09; SiPy with ESP32
Type "help()" for more information.
>>>
```



First steps

- Go to <https://backend.sigfox.com/activate/> to register your board
- Enter the ID and PAC values given by the previous example
- Select your device type to configure the callback to your application server

The screenshot shows the Sigfox backend interface. On the left is a dark blue sidebar with a menu containing: INFORMATION, LOCATION, ASSOCIATED DEVICES, DEVICES BEING TRANSFERRED, STATISTICS, EVENT CONFIGURATION, CALLBACKS (highlighted in purple), and BULK CREATIONS. The main content area is titled "Device type Spotit Makers - Callback edition". It features a "Callbacks" section with the following fields: "Type" (a dropdown menu with "DATA" and "UPLINK" options), "Channel" (a dropdown menu with "URL" selected), "Send duplicate" (a checkbox), and "Custom payload config" (a text field containing "unused_byte:char:1 temperatureMSB:uint:8:3 temperatureLSB:uint:8:5 humidity:1"). Below these fields are links for "URL syntax" and "Available variables". The "Url pattern" field contains "http://ic[redacted]api/Messages". The "Use HTTP Method" dropdown is set to "PUT". The "Send SNI" checkbox is checked. The "Headers" section has a table with "header" and "value" columns. The "Content type" dropdown is set to "application/json". The "Body" section shows a JSON payload:

```
{  "time": {time},  "data": "{data}",  "deviceId": "{device}",  "RSSI": {rssi},  "seqNumber": {seqNumber}
```


Next

- <https://github.com/aureleg/sipy-workshop> to read about other examples
 - example-ble-sigfox
- Check online documentation
 - Pycom: https://docs.pycom.io/pycom_esp32/index.html
 - Callbacks: <https://backend.sigfox.com/apidocs/callback>
 - Sigfox geolocation: <https://github.com/luisomoreau/iot-platform#add-sigfox-geolocalisation-service>



Thank you!

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