



Hack & Shop - Casino

aurelien.lequertier@sigfox.com

@aureleq



Sigfox: Global LPWA network



Low power,
to provide autonomy



Global,
to be used everywhere



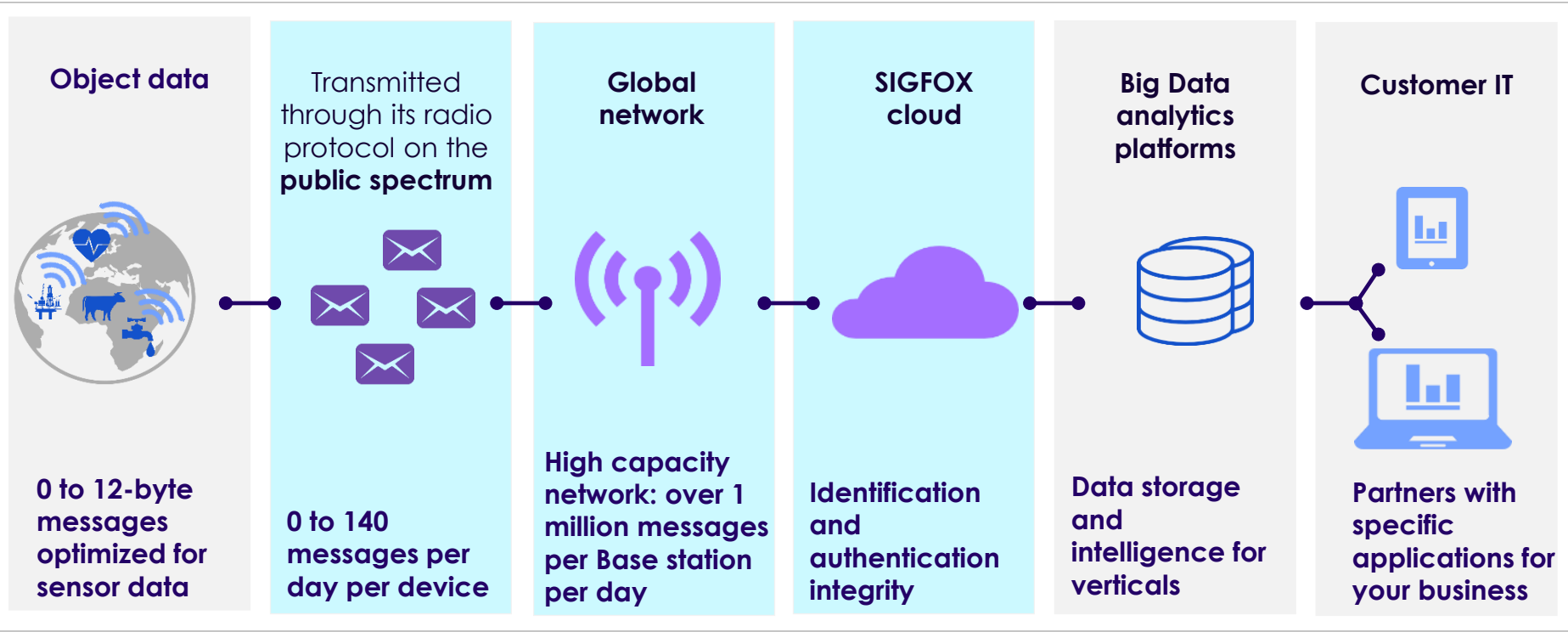
Low cost,
to address everything

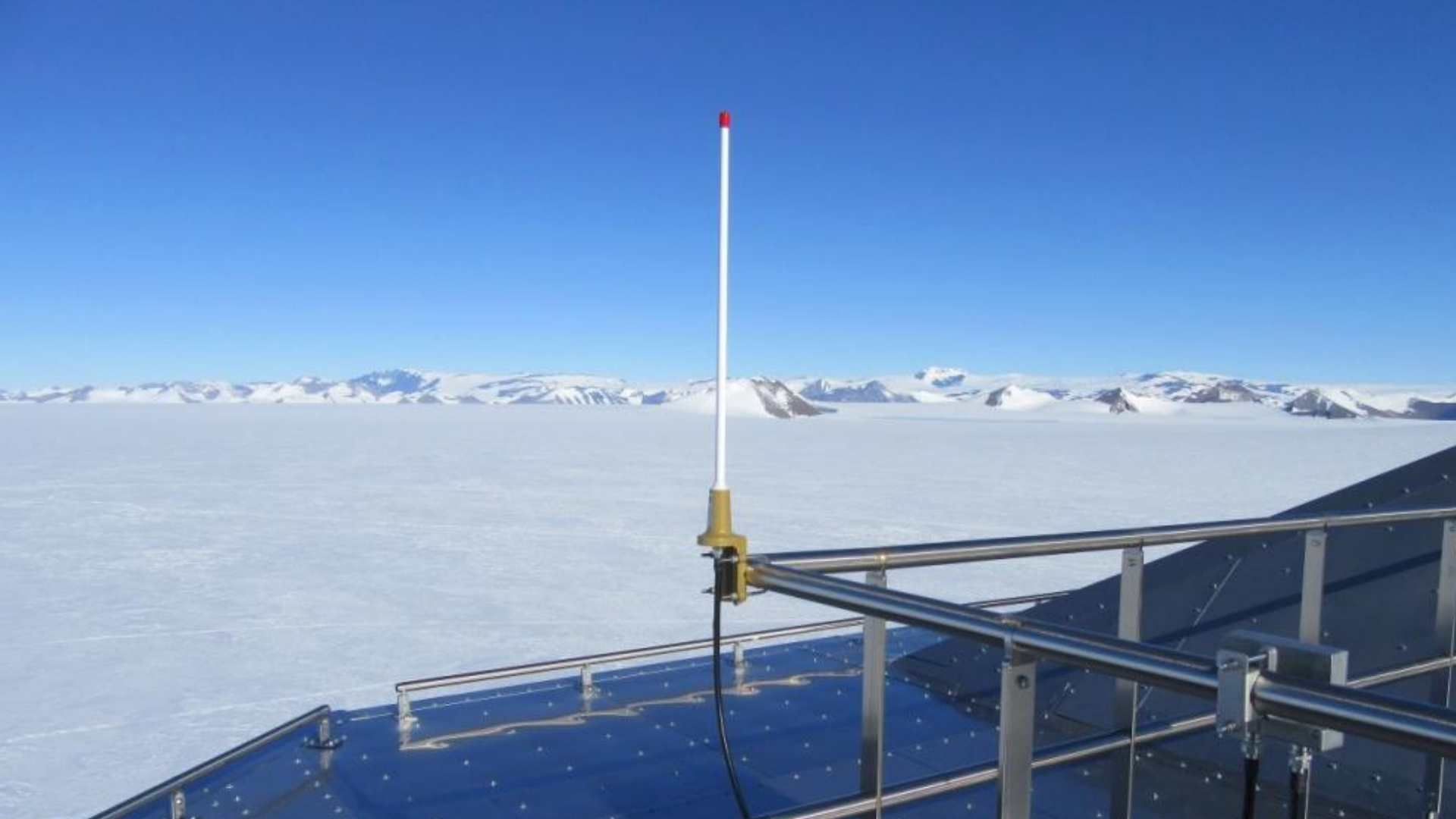


Easy to use,
and adopted quickly

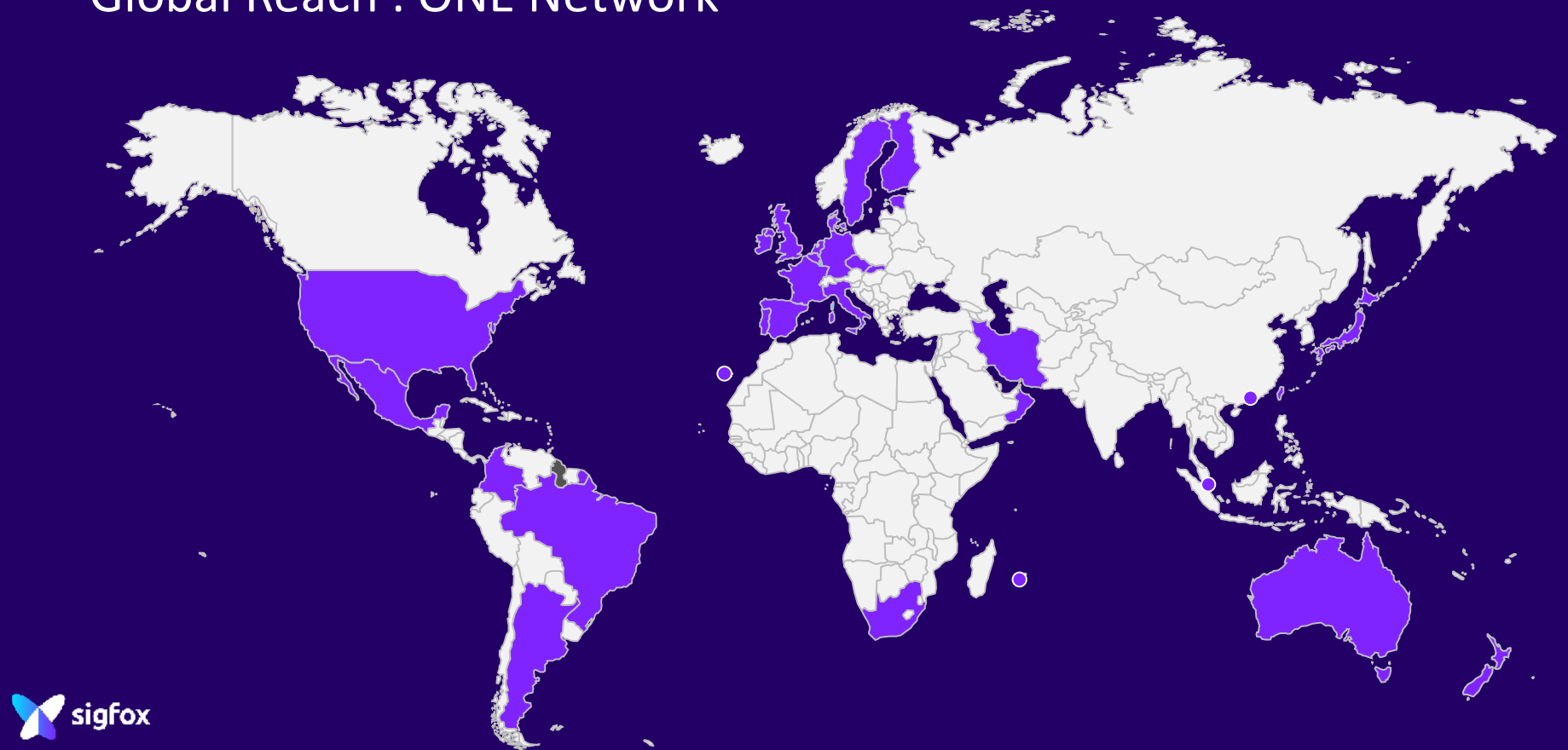
WHAT DO WE PROVIDE?

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





Global Reach : ONE Network



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

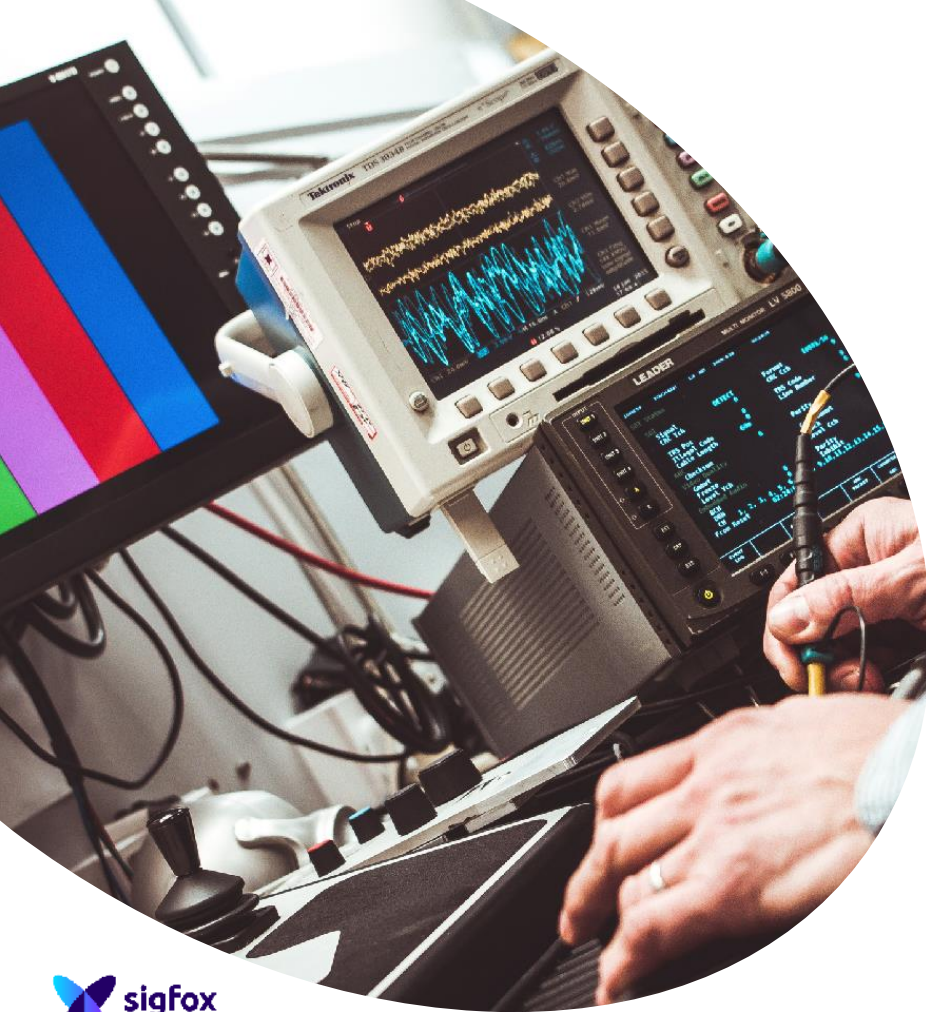




Connected bee hives



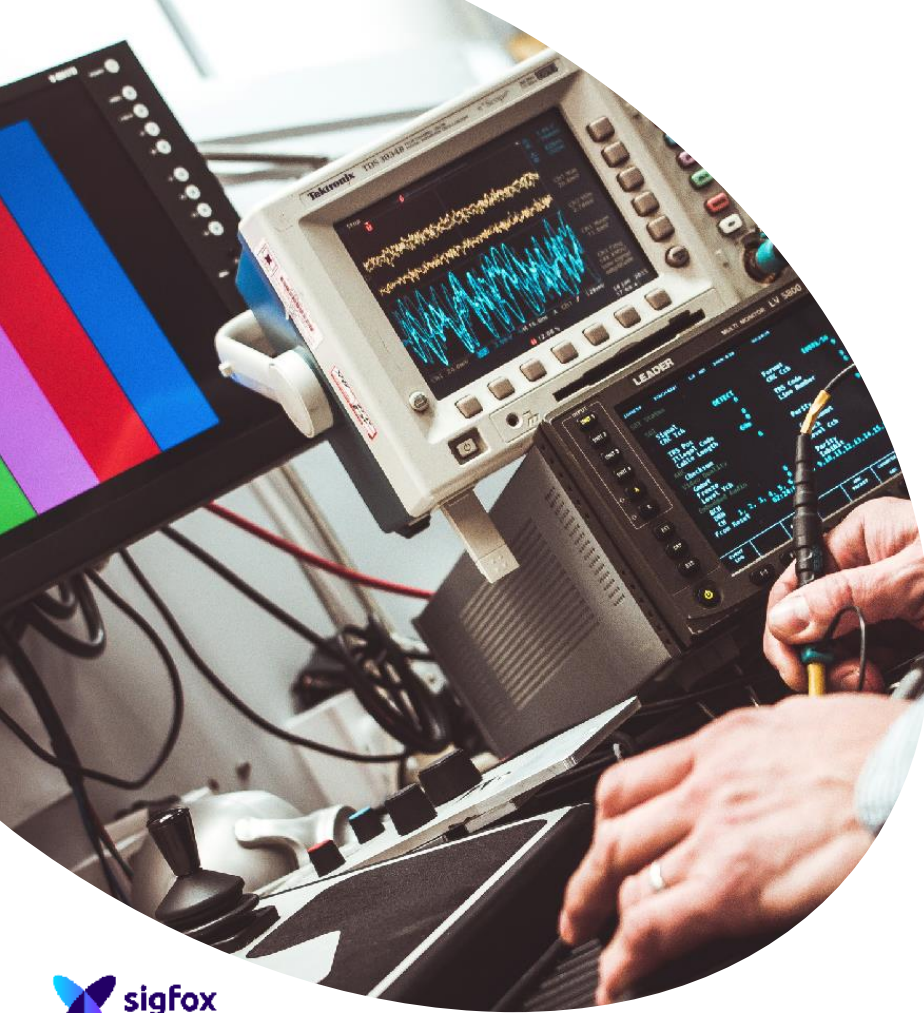
Technology Concepts



Complex ?

You send an AT command to your module

You receive the answer on your server



No SIM (ID/PAC)

Every device has its own ID number embedded in the module or SoC.

The PAC code is a security code to give you the ownership of the device.

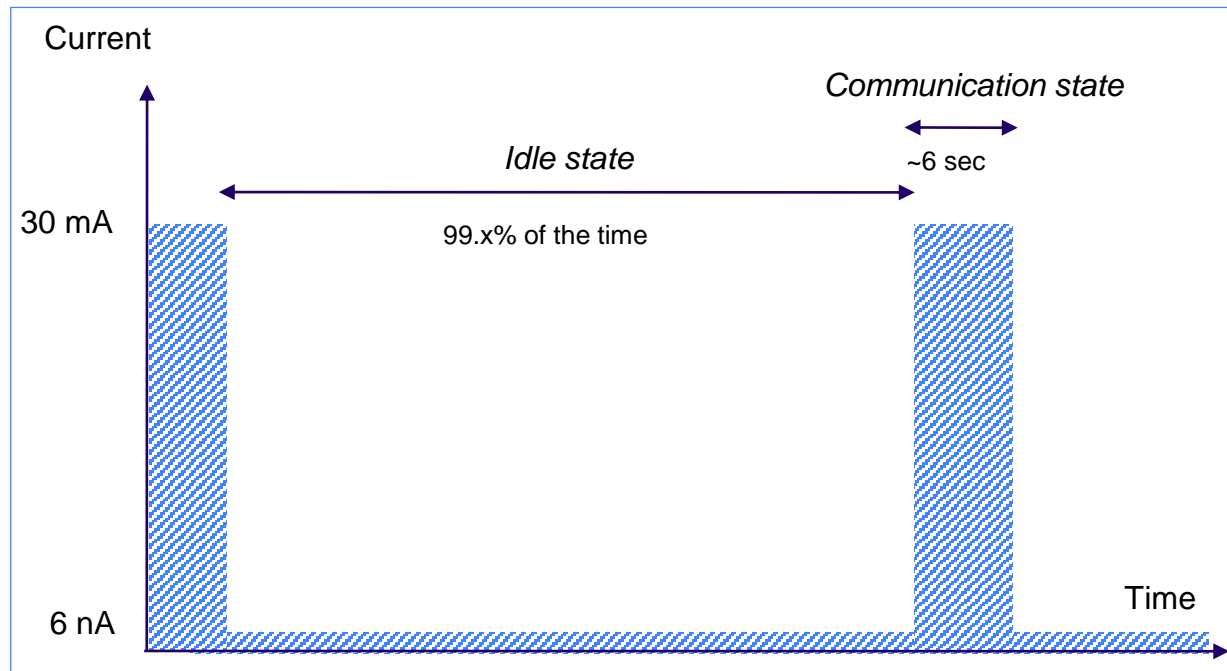
Changes every time you change the owner



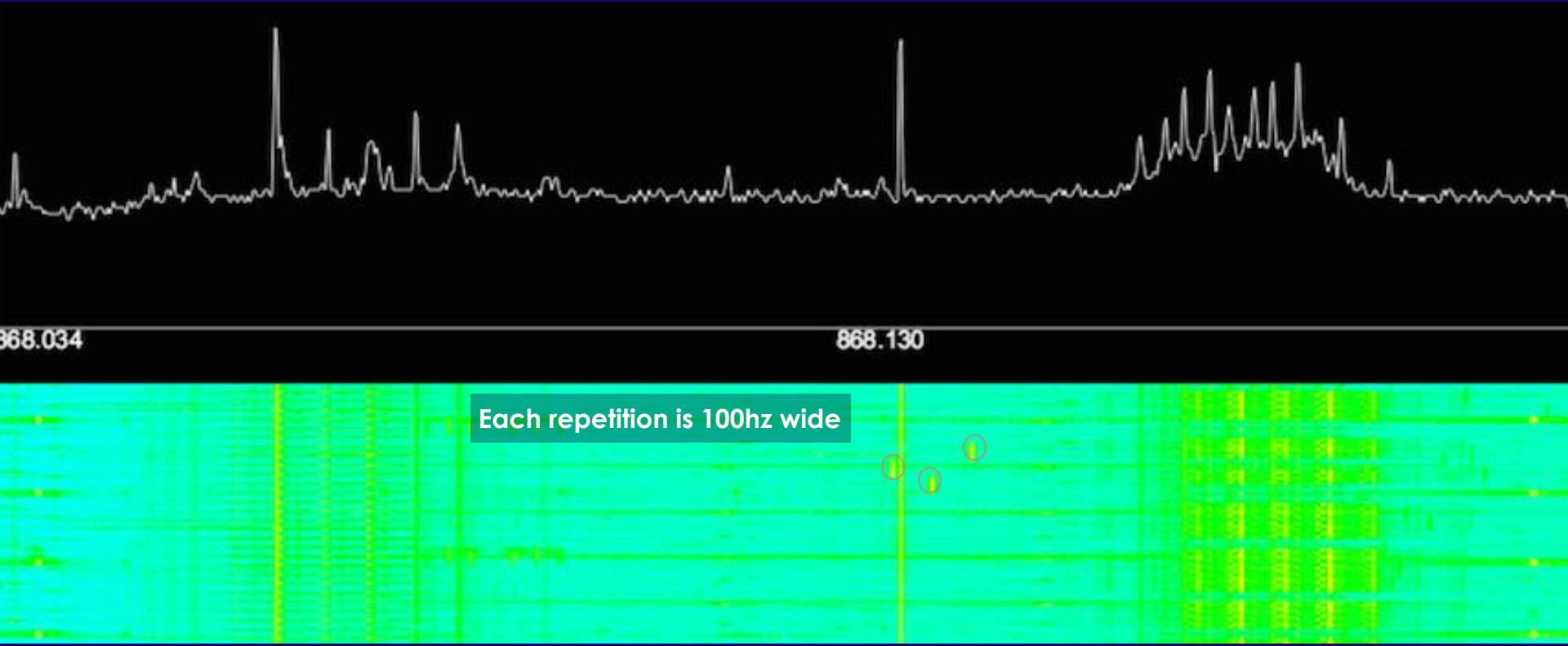
HIGH ENERGY EFFICIENCY

to offer maximum autonomy to remote objects

- ✓ Designed to maximize energy efficiency
- ✓ No Pairing
- ✓ 15 to 45 mA during a few seconds (25mW; 14dBm) depending on the chip and the size of the payload
- ✓ Idle consumption: negligible



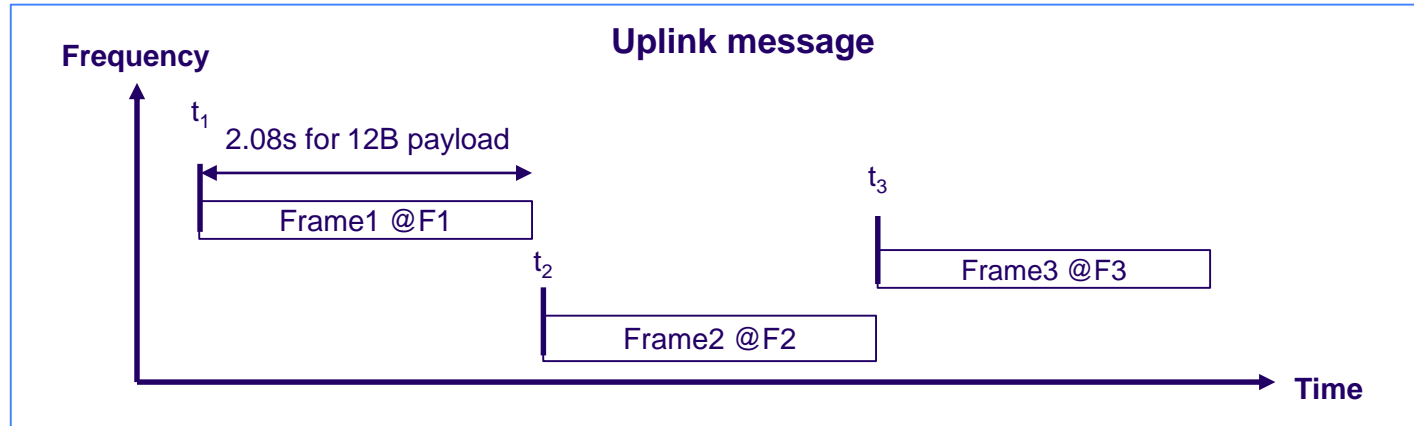
Radio spectrum

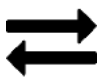




RANDOM ACCESS

- ✓ Unsynchronized transmission between the network and the device
- ✓ The device transfers a small amount of energy on a random frequency with no protocol overhead (frequency hopping)
- ✓ SIGFOX Base stations permanently listen to the spectrum and interpret received UNB signals
- ✓ The same frame is sent 3 times enabling time and frequency diversity





BI-DIRECTIONAL

for critical cases requiring ACK or device management



Requested by the device to the network



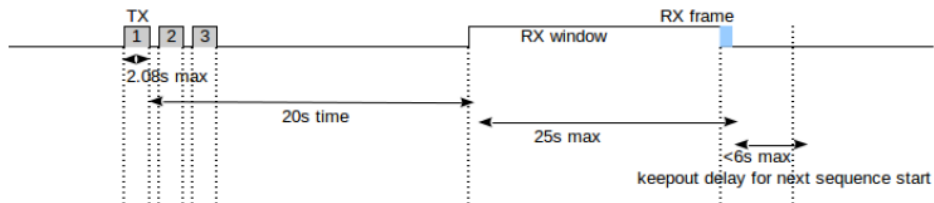
Delay of 20 seconds between the first uplink message and the downlink window. Downlink window of 25 seconds max.



Static downlink message size of 8 bytes



Agreed frequency of downlink



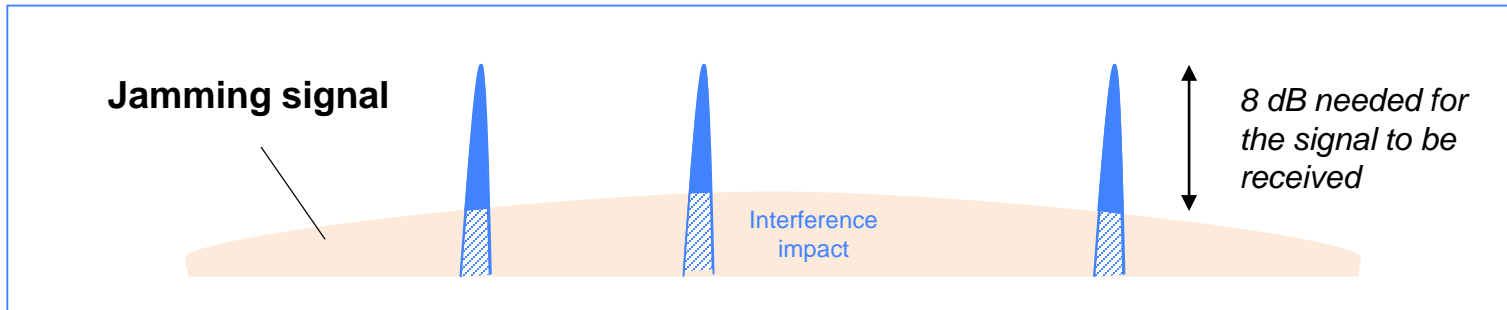


HIGH RESILIENCE TO INTERFERERS

robust to operate in the public ism band



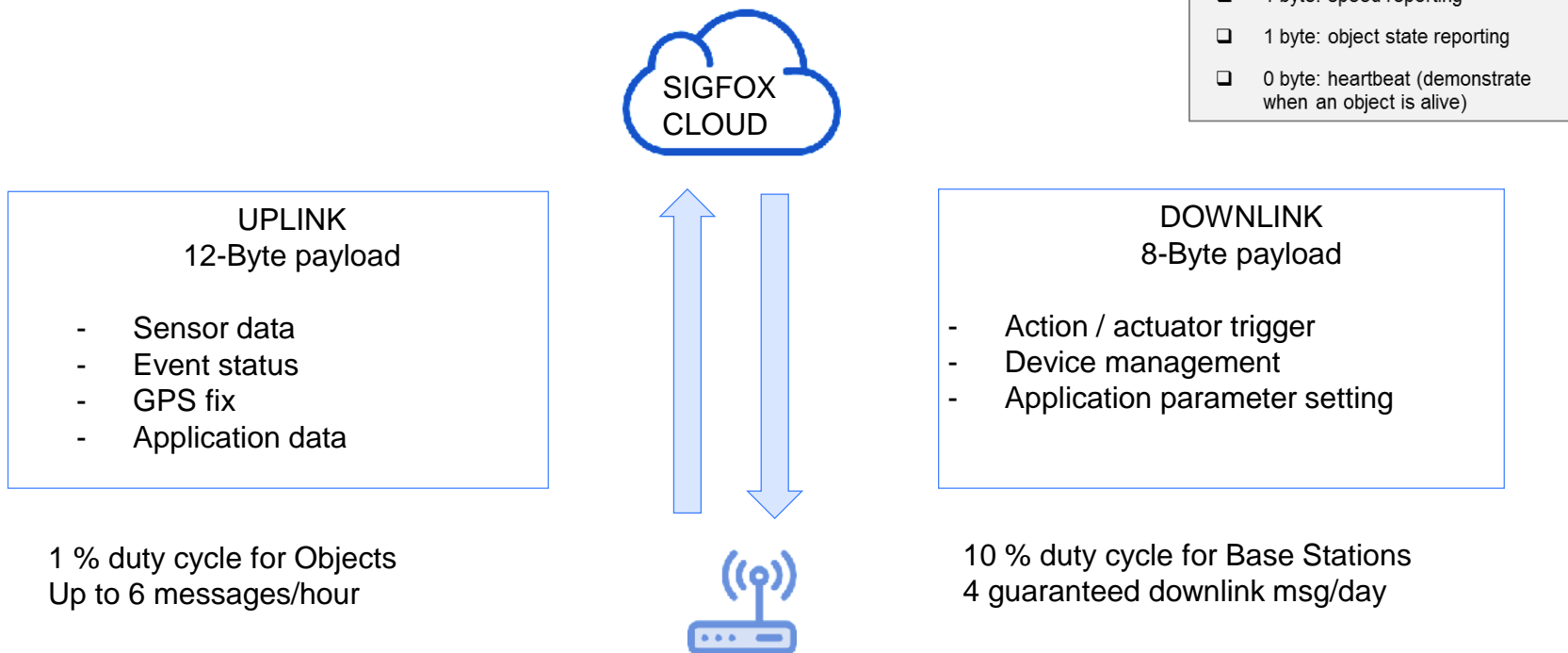
Anti-jamming capabilities due to UNB intrinsic ruggedness coupled with spatial diversity of the base stations (+20dB)



For the same technical reasons as above, UNB is extremely robust in an environment with other spread spectrum signals. However, Spread spectrum networks are affected by UNB signals. **Ultra Narrow Band is therefore the best choice to operate in the public ISM band**



SMALL MESSAGES



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



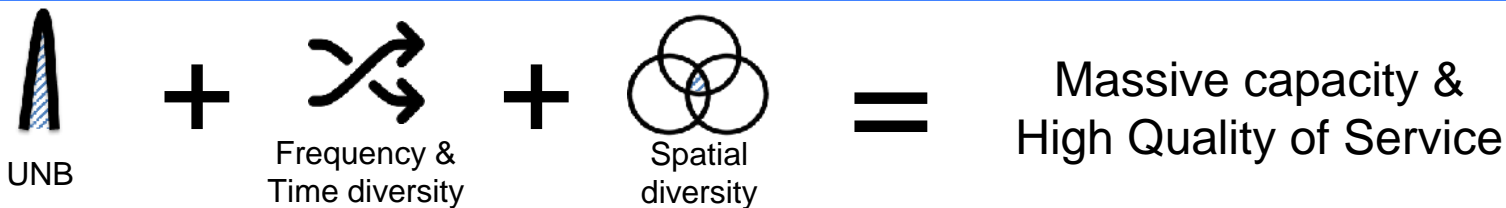
OUTBOUND INTERFACES

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.

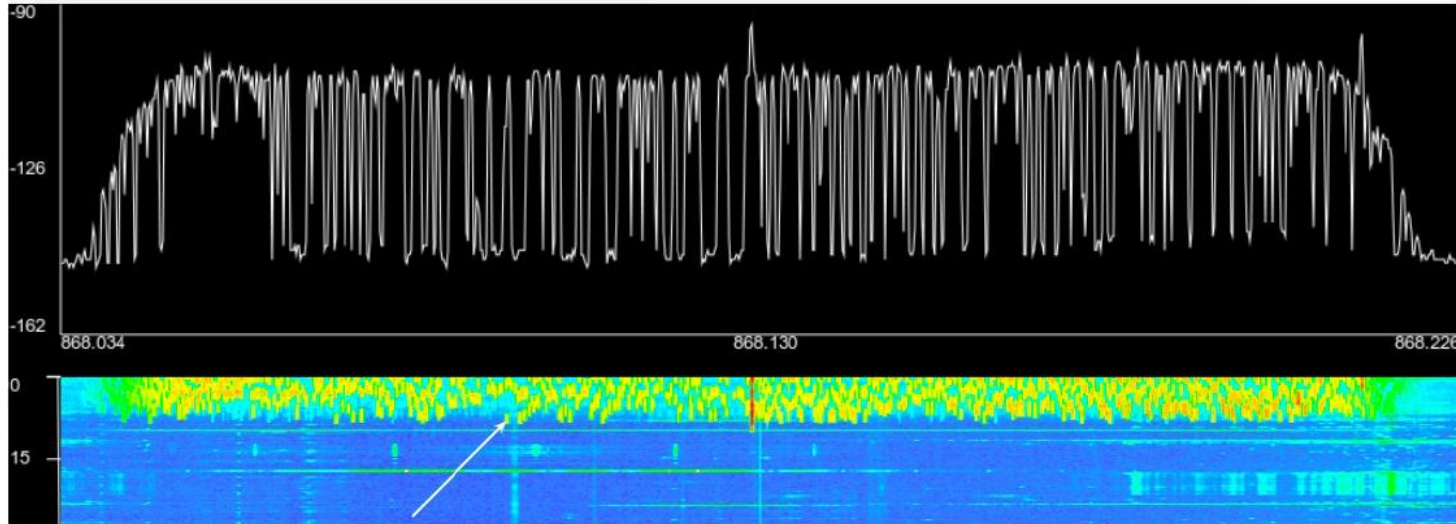


HIGH NETWORK CAPACITY

ability to scale to the billions of objects to come



CAPACITY: SPECTRUM VIEW



Fieldtest spectrum waterfall with 200 simultaneous users

=

4M+ messages per day per base station !

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

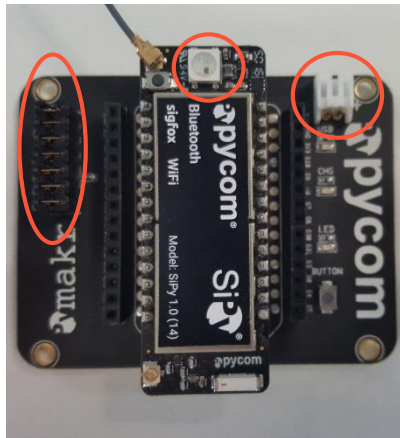
Requirements

- 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/hackathon-casino>



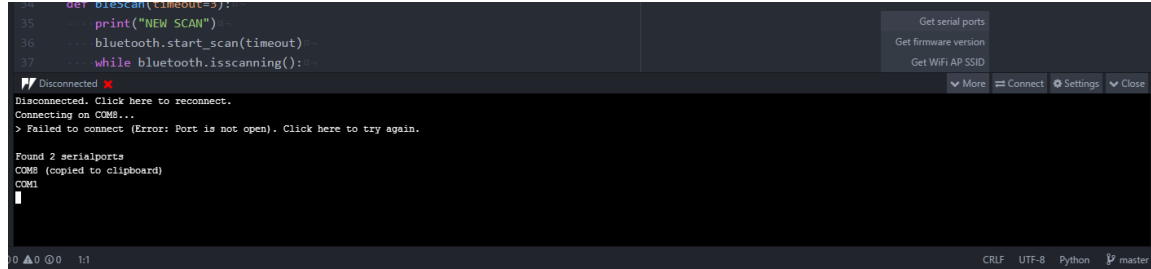
First steps

- 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 part is a code editor with Python code for a Bluetooth scan. The bottom part is a terminal window showing the execution of the code. The terminal output indicates that the device is disconnected, attempts to connect to COM8 fail, and then successfully finds two serial ports, COM8 and COM1. The COM8 port is highlighted as the selected port.

```
34 def _discover(timeout):
35     print("NEW SCAN")
36     bluetooth.start_scan(timeout)
37     while bluetooth.isscanning():
38         pass
39
40 def _connect():
41     # Try to connect to the selected port
42     port = COM8
43     try:
44         serialport.open()
45         print("Connected to %s" % port)
46     except:
47         print("Failed to connect (Error: Port is not open). Click here to try again.")
48
49 def _scan():
50     _discover(5)
51     _connect()
52
53 if __name__ == '__main__':
54     _scan()
```

Disconnected   Connect  Close

Disconnected. Click here to reconnect.
Connecting on COM8...
> Failed to connect (Error: Port is not open). Click here to try again.

Found 2 serialports
COM8 (copied to clipboard)
COM1

0 ▲ 0 0 0 1:1 CRLF UTF-8 Python master

- Click Connect to get the prompt

Hello World example

sigfox-helloworld.py — C:\Users\AurélienLequertier\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\AurélienLequertier\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



INFORMATION

LOCATION

ASSOCIATED DEVICES

DEVICES BEING TRANSFERRED

STATISTICS

EVENT CONFIGURATION

CALLBACKS

BULK CREATIONS

BASE STATION

DEVICE

DEVICE TYPE

USER

GROUP

RADIO PLANNING

Device type Spotit Makers - Callback edition

Callbacks

Type **DATA** **UPLINK**

Channel **URL**

Send duplicate ☐

Custom payload
config

unused_byte:char:1 temperatureMSB:uint:8:3 temperatureLSB:uint:8:5 humidity:1

URL syntax: `http://host/path?id={device}&time={time}&key1={var1}&key2={var2}...`

Available variables: device, time, duplicate, snr, station, data, avgSnr, lat, lng, rssi, seqNumber

Custom variables: customData#unused_byte, customData#temperatureMSB, customData#temperatureLSB, customData#humidity

Url pattern `http://ic[deviceid].sigfox.com/api/messages`

Use HTTP Method **PUT**

Send SNI ☐ (Server Name Indication) for SSL/TLS connections

Headers header value

Content type **application/json**

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

Next

- <https://github.com/aureleq/hackathon-casino> 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!

devrelations@sigfox.com