

Getting Started in Internet of Things using LoRa







Rally Uminga





Why IoT is Important?

What is Internet of Things (IoT)?

- inter-networking of physical devices
- embedded systems with electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and network connectivity that enable these objects to collect and exchange data.

Objectives of IoT.

- allows objects to be sensed or controlled remotely across existing network infrastructure,
- resulting in improved efficiency, accuracy and economic benefit
- reduced human intervention.

sensors and actuators - smart grids, smart power plants, smart homes, intelligent transportation and smart cities.

-IoT will consist of about **50 billion objects** by 2020.





Why IoT is important?

- convergence of multiple technologies, including wireless communication, real-time analytics, machine learning, commodity sensors, and embedded systems.
- wireless sensor networks, control systems, automation (including home and building automation).



History of IoT

 Coke machine in 1982 at Carnegie Mellon University becoming the first Internet-connected appliance,

able to **report its inventory** and whether **newly loaded drinks**

were cold.



Coke Machine in 1982 – First IoT Device



History

- Became popular in 1999, through the Auto-ID Center at MIT
- Radio-frequency identification (RFID) was seen by **Kevin Ashton** as a prerequisite for the Internet of things at that point.





RFID)



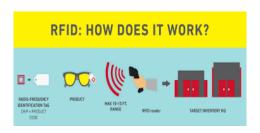








The term "the Internet of Things" was coined by Kevin Ashton of Procter & Gamble, later MIT's Auto-ID Center, in 1999.





What is LoRa

- LoRa(Long Range)
- Digital wireless data communication developed by Cleo of Grenobie, France
- Acquire by Semtech in 2012
- Uses sub GHz license free RF bands (169MHz, 433MHz, 868MHz (Europe) and 915MHz (North America)
- Typically more than 10km with low power consumption



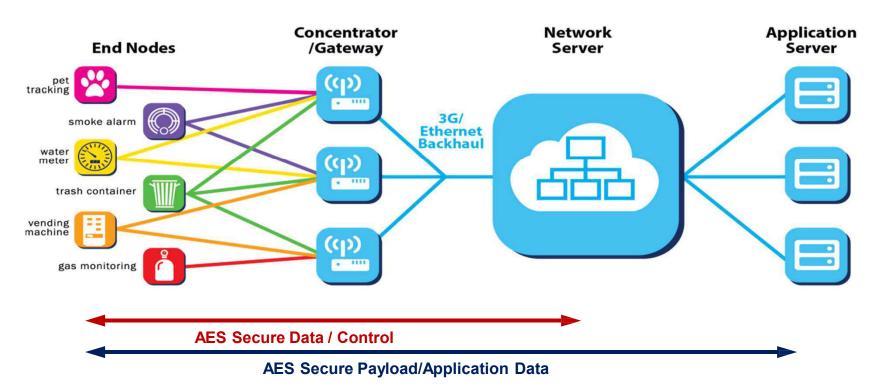
- Network layer protocol for managing communication between LPWAN gateways and end-node devices as routing protocol maintained by LoRa Alliance.
- Lora is the physical layer and Lorawan is the network/upper layers



- Network layer protocol for managing communication between LPWAN gateways and end-node devices as routing protocol maintained by LoRa Alliance.
- Lora is the physical layer and LoraWAN is the network/upper layers

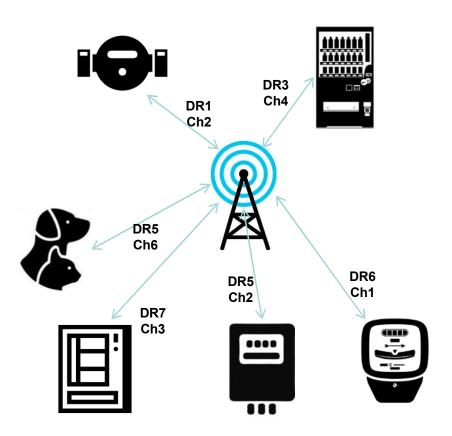


LoRaWAN[™] Network





LoRaWAN™ Network



Multi-channel gateway

- Simultaneous reception of messages
- Scalable capacity
- Indoor or outdoor
- Adaptive data rate
- Supports geo-location

Fast time to market

- Commercial products available today
- Reference HW and MAC provided
- Reference design available



History

LoRa® - Brief history

- 2013 Launch of first LoRa radio by Semtech
- 2014 First mobile network operator trials
- 2015 Launch of LoRa Alliance: 130 members in 6 months
 - Multiple sensors, gateways, modules available
 - Public, private, viral network deployments worldwide
- Over 400 LoRa Alliance members today
- **2016** Over 100 regions with deployments or trials
 - · Low power geolocation introduced
 - Comcast announces US LoRaWAN network trial

















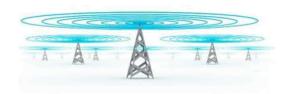




















Long Range

15-30 miles outdoor Deep indoor coverage

Low Power

10-20yr lifetime >10x vs cellular M2M

Multi Usage

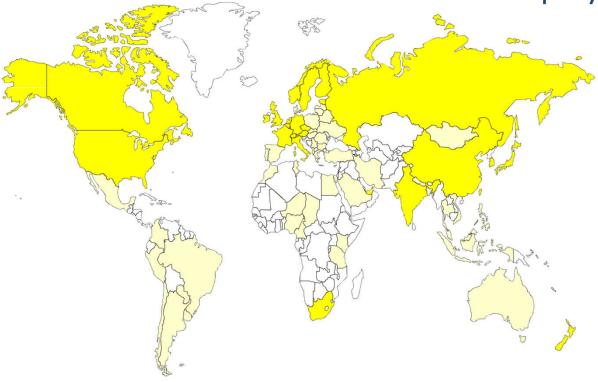
Scalable capacity
Multi-tenant
Public or private

Low Cost

Minimal infrastructure Low cost end-node Open source software



Worldwide LoRa® Deployment



- 34 Publicly Announced Operators
- 150+ on-going trials & deployments
- 400+ members in the Alliance

Legend:

- Publicly Announced
- Other deployments

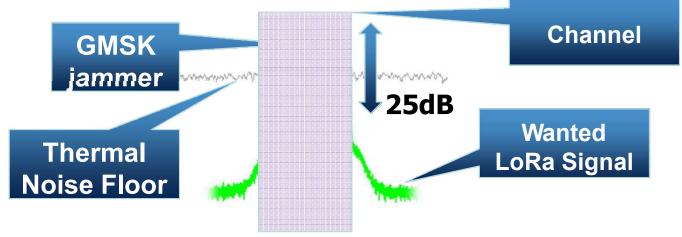


Coverage map from a single gateway
Cisco Webex building in San Jose
>20 miles (32Km) coverage from a single gateway





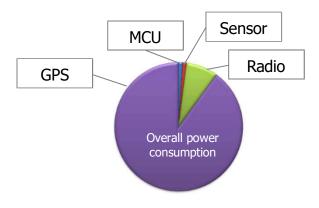
Jammer Resistant



Jammer type	LoRa Co-channel Signal to Interferer ratio	Existing FSK Co-channel Signal to Interferer
CW / FSK / GMSK	-25dB	+8 to 12dB
OFDM / AWGN	-21dB	+10 to 15dB
LoRa at different data rate	-25dB	



Geolocation with LoRaWAN™





Power







- All base stations share a common timebase
- A LoRaWAN sensor transmits a packet
- Algorithms compare the time of arrival and other signal parameters



LoRa Use Cases

Agriculture with LoRa

- Animal health monitoring
- Crop yield
- Water conservation

Asset management with LoRa

- Utilization Of Resources
- Asset tracking and monitoring
- Energy and land use







LoRa Use Cases

Smart City with LoRa

- Energy conservation
- City or neighborhood coverage
- Operational efficiency

Smart Buildings with LoRa

- Deep indoor penetration
- Safety and security
- Operational efficiency







Thank you

Any question or comment?