

A Data Descriptor for LoRaWAN Path Loss Measurements in an Indoor Office Setting: Impacts of Environmental Factors

BACKGROUND

Motivation:

- Expanding indoor IoT deployments
- Ensuring reliable LoRaWAN communication

Aims:

- Design and execute LoRaWAN path loss campaign (*Fig. 1*)
- Evaluate environmental impacts on signal strength variation (*Fig. 3 a & b*)

Contributions:

- Comprehensive data collection campaign (*Fig. 1*)
- Detailed measurement dataset (*Fig. 2*)
- Practical insights for optimizing indoor LoRaWAN networks

METHODOLOGY:

- **Gateway (GW):** The Kerlink Wirnet™ iFemtoCell.
- **End Devices (EDs):** 6 Arduino MKR WAN 1300 MCUs. Each equipped with:
 - ✓ Sensirion SCD41 (CO₂, temperature, humidity),
 - ✓ Adafruit BME280 (pressure), and
 - ✓ Sensirion SPS30 (PM_{2.5}) sensors.
- **Deployment:** Diverse environments, e.g. kitchen, server-room.
- **Campaign period:** September 26th to November 4th, 2024.

DATASET

- Total Entries: 324,919 rows
- ED0: Highest RSSI, 10m, no obstructions.
- ED5: Lowest RSSI/SNR, 40m, multiple walls.
- Upper channels & SF7-SF10 favoured.

EXAMPLE USAGE: Path Loss Modelling

- The Log-Distance Path Loss Model with Multi-Wall (LDPLM-MW) accounts for distance and multiple wall types.
 - ✓ It is the most common.
- We **integrate** environmental parameters for enhancement; (LDPLM-MW-EP).

METRIC	LDPLM-MW	LDPLM-MW-EP
RMSE	10.524436	8.404949
R ²	0.730091	0.827857

Figure 1: Sensor Network Deployment

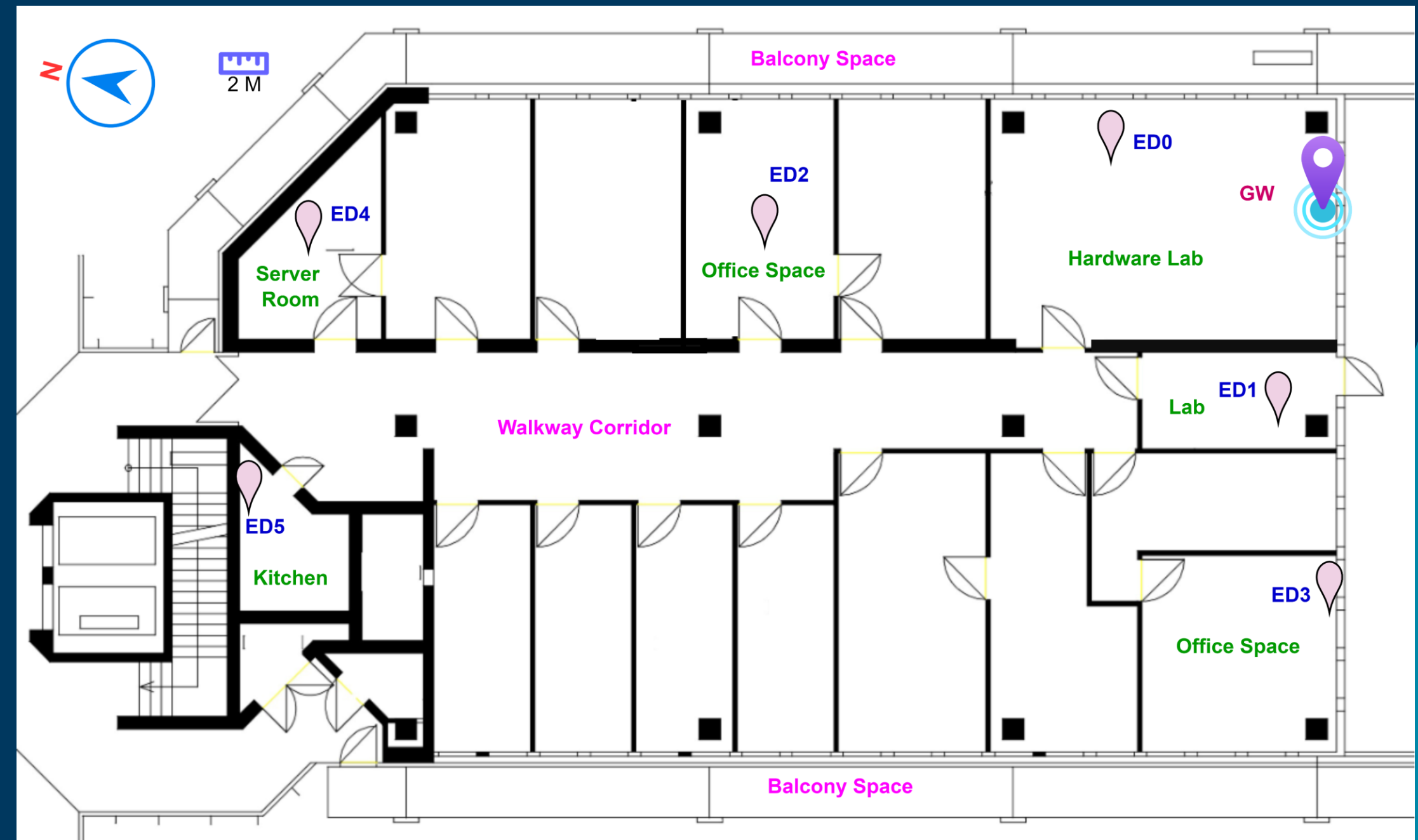


Figure 2: Empirical Distributions of a 39 days - Dataset

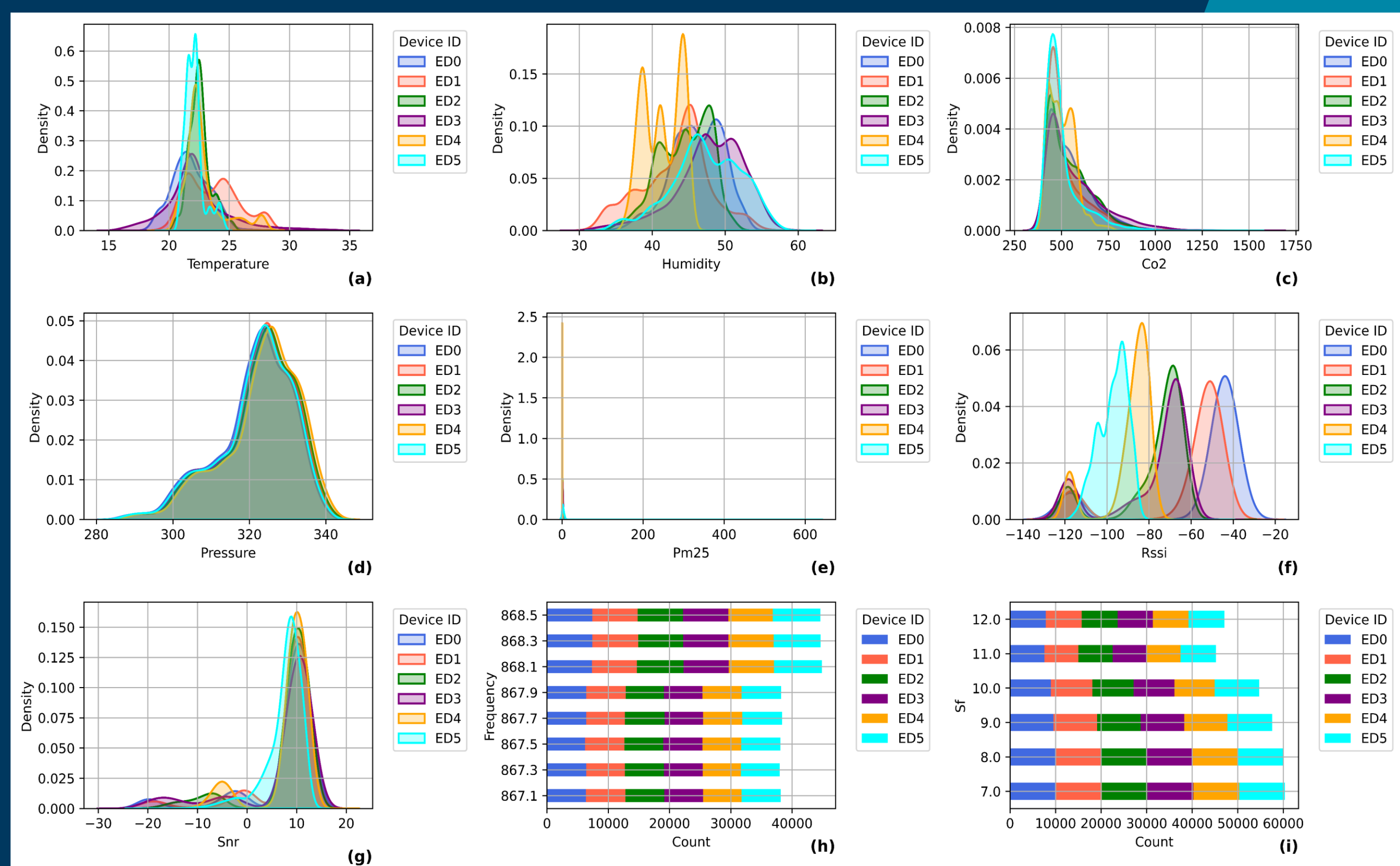


Figure 3: Evaluation of two models; example usage

