

Communication Options for IoT

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Parameters

When considering communications options, parameters to be taken into account are:

Range

Cost (device)

Multihop capabilities

Cost (service)

Battery consumption

Availability

Security

Regulation

IoT specific case

IoT nodes can accept:

Low throughput, for many applications

Delays

Long Sleeping times

Options

We will consider the following options for IoT communications:

Zigbee

RFID

Cellular based

Satellite

LPWAN

802.15.4

802.11 – Wireless Local Area Networks (WiFi)

802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n

802.15 – Wireless Personal Access Networks (WPAN)

Task Group 1

– Bluetooth (802.15.1)

Task Group 2

– Co-existence (802.15.2)

Task Group 3

– High Rate WPAN (802.15.3)

Task Group 4

– Low Rate WPAN (802.15.4 or 802.15 TG4)

Task Group 5

– Mesh Networking (802.15.5)

802.16 – Wireless Metropolitan Area Networks (WiMax)

802.20 – Mobile Broadband Wireless Access (Mobile-Fi) - Defunct

802.22 – Wireless Regional Access Network (WRAN)

Utilize free space in the allocated TV spectrum



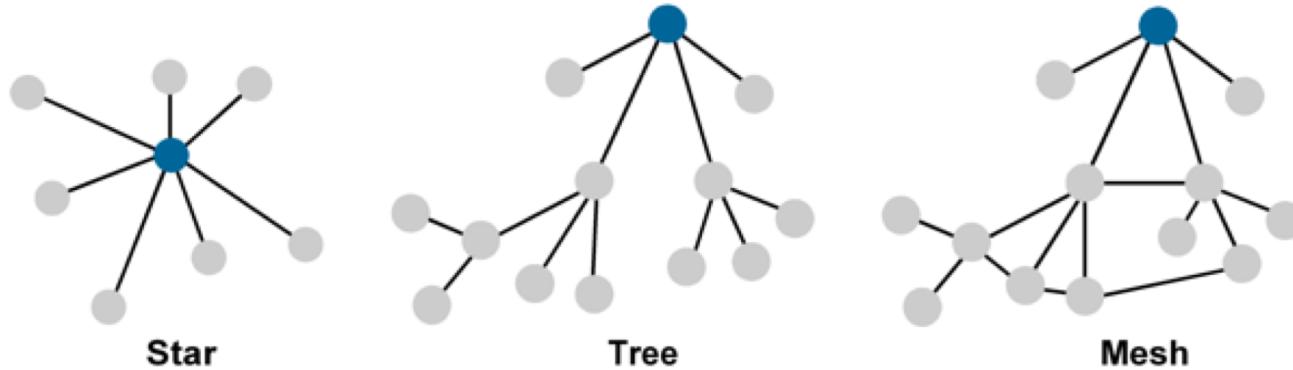
Zigbee

This standard defines a communication layer at **level 3** and upper in the OSI model. Its main purpose is to create a **network topology** (hierarchy) to let a number of devices communicate among them and to set extra communication features such as authentication, encryption, association and in the upper layer application services.

It was created by a set of companies which form the ZigBee Alliance.

Zigbee – node types

Co-ordinator: all ZigBee networks must have one (and only one) Co-ordinator



Zigbee

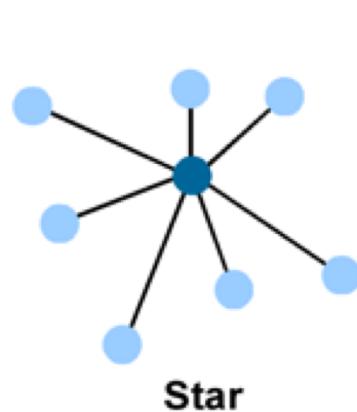
The **tasks of the Co-ordinator** at the network layer are:

1. Selects the **frequency** channel to be used by the network (usually the one with the least detected activity)
2. **Starts** the network
3. **Allows** other devices to connect to it (that is, to join the network).

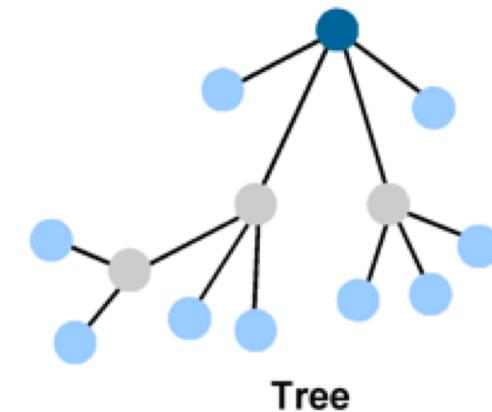
The Co-ordinator can also provide message routing (for example, in a Star network), security management and other services.

Zigbee – node types

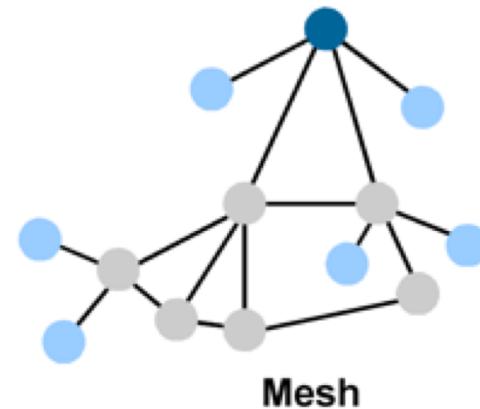
End Devices are always located at the extremities of a network:



Star



Tree



Mesh

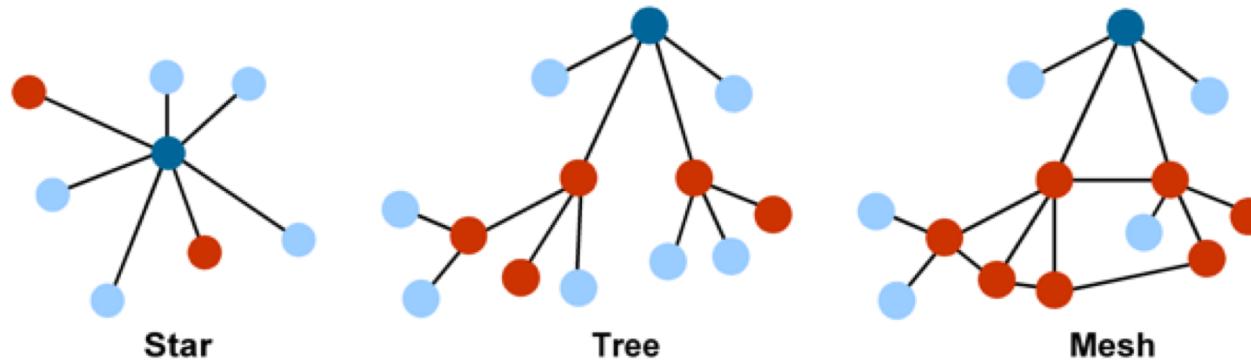
Zigbee

The main **tasks of an End Device** at the network level are sending and receiving messages. Note that End Devices cannot relay messages and cannot allow other nodes to connect to the network through them.

An End Device can often be battery-powered and, when not transmitting or receiving, can sleep in order to conserve power.

Zigbee – node types

Networks with Tree or Mesh topologies
need at least one **Router**.



Zigbee – characteristics

Range	10m
Multihop capabilities	yes
Battery consumption	low
Security	yes
Cost (device)	low
Cost (service)	free
Availability	good
Regulation	good

RFID

RFID is a very successful application of short distance radio technology. It uses an object (typically referred to as an **RFID tag**) applied to a product, animal, or person for the purpose of identification and tracking.

The tag maybe **passive**, in which case it will just modify the signal transmitted to it by a short distance reader or **active** in which case the reader might be at several meters of distance and beyond LOS.

RFID



RFID

Used in shops to expedite check out, automate inventory control and for theft prevention.

Embedded in passports and even in animals.

May be read only, like for inventory control applications, or writeable for more advanced ones.

Have been implanted in humans.

RFID



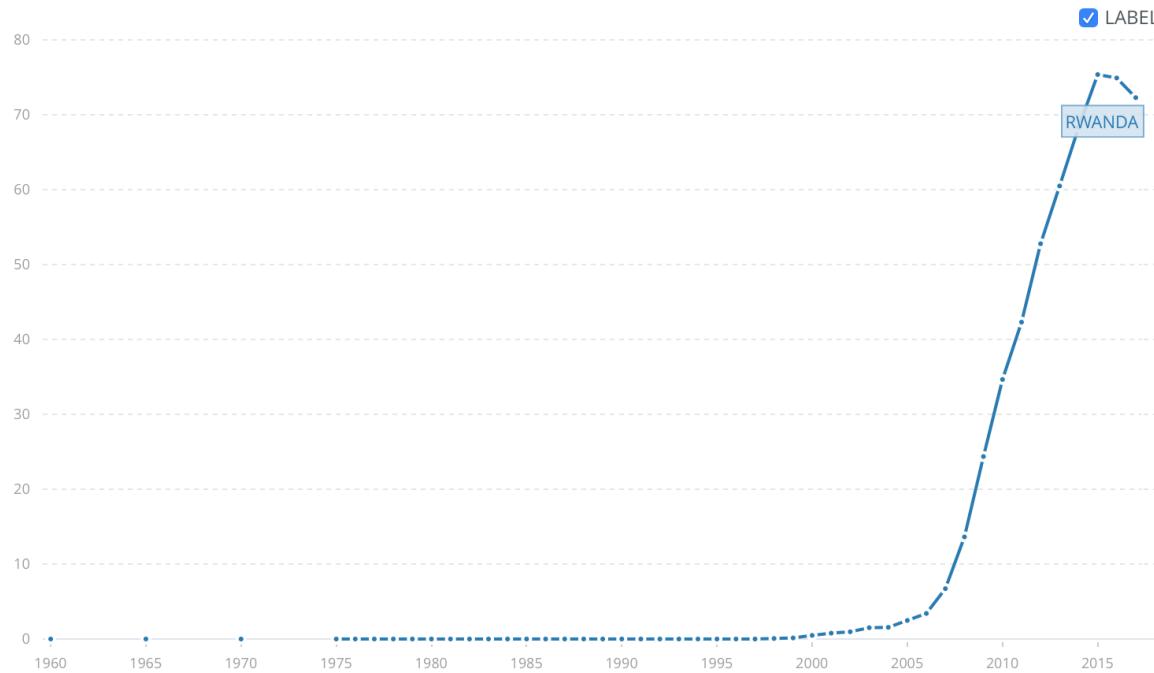
RFID frequencies of operation

Band	Regulation	Range	Data speed
120-150 kHz	Unregulated	10 cm	low
13.56 MHz	ISM	10 cm-1 m	low to moderate
433 MHz	SRD (Europe)	1-100m	moderate
865-868 MHz	SRD (Europe)	1-12 m	moderate
902-928 MHz	ISM (US)	1-12 m	moderate to high
2400/5825 MHz	ISM	1-2 m	High

RDIF – characteristics

Range	1m
Multihop capabilities	no
Battery consumption	low
Security	yes
Cost (device)	low
Cost (service)	free
Availability	good
Regulation	good

GSM in Rwanda



<https://data.worldbank.org>

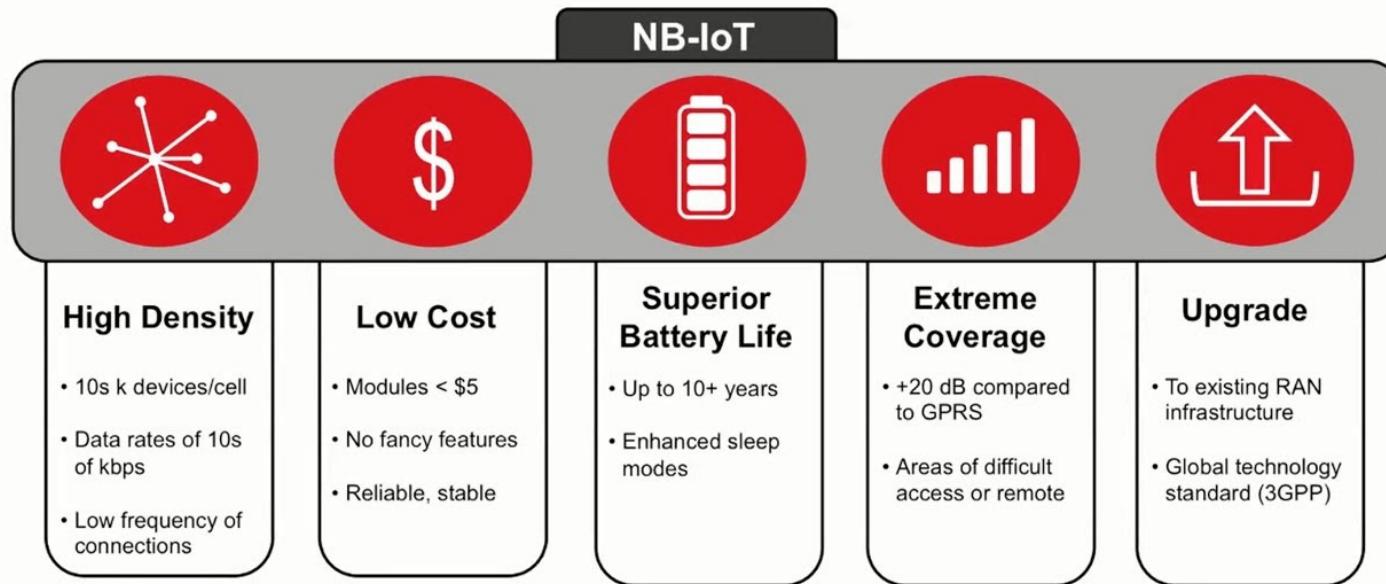


3GPP

	LTE cat 0	LTE cat M1 (eMTC)	LTE cat NB1 (NB IoT)	EC-GPRS	LTE cat 1	GSM 900
DL BW	20 MHz	1.4 MHz	180 kHz	200 kHz	20 MHz	200 kHz
UL BW	20 MHz	1.4 MHz	180 kHz	200 kHz	20 MHz	200 kHz
DL Peak rate	1 Mb/s	1 Mb/s	250 kb/s	10 kb/s	10 Mb/s	22.8 kb/s
UL Peak rate	1 Mb/s	1 Mb/s	250 kb/s (Multitone) 20 kb/s (Single tone)	10 kb/s	5 Mb/s	22.8 kb/s
Duplex	half or full	half or full	half	half	full	full

3GPP

3GPP Release 13 Narrowband IoT



GSM – characteristics

Range	infinite
Multihop capabilities	no
Battery consumption	medium
Security	yes
Cost (device)	medium
Cost (service)	high
Availability	good
Regulation	good

Satellite



Iridium 9603

Power

- Supply input voltage range: 5.0V +/- .5V DC
- Supply input voltage ripple: <40mV pp
- Idle Current (peak): 156mA
- Idle Current (average): 34mA
- Transmit Current (peak): 1.3A
- Transmit Current (average): 145mA
- Receive Current (peak): 156mA
- Receive Current (average): 39mA
- SBD message transfer – average current: 158mA
- SBD message transfer – average power: <= 0.8 W

Satellite

Bundle	per Credit	Bundle Price
100 Credits	£0.11	£11.00
200 Credits	£0.10	£20.00
500 Credits	£0.09	£45.00
1000 Credits	£0.08	£80.00



Satellite – characteristics

Range	infinite
Multihop capabilities	no
Battery consumption	high
Security	no
Cost (device)	medium
Cost (service)	medium
Availability	low
Regulation	poor

LPWAN

LPWAN

Low Power, Wide Area Networks

Connectivity designed specifically for IoT

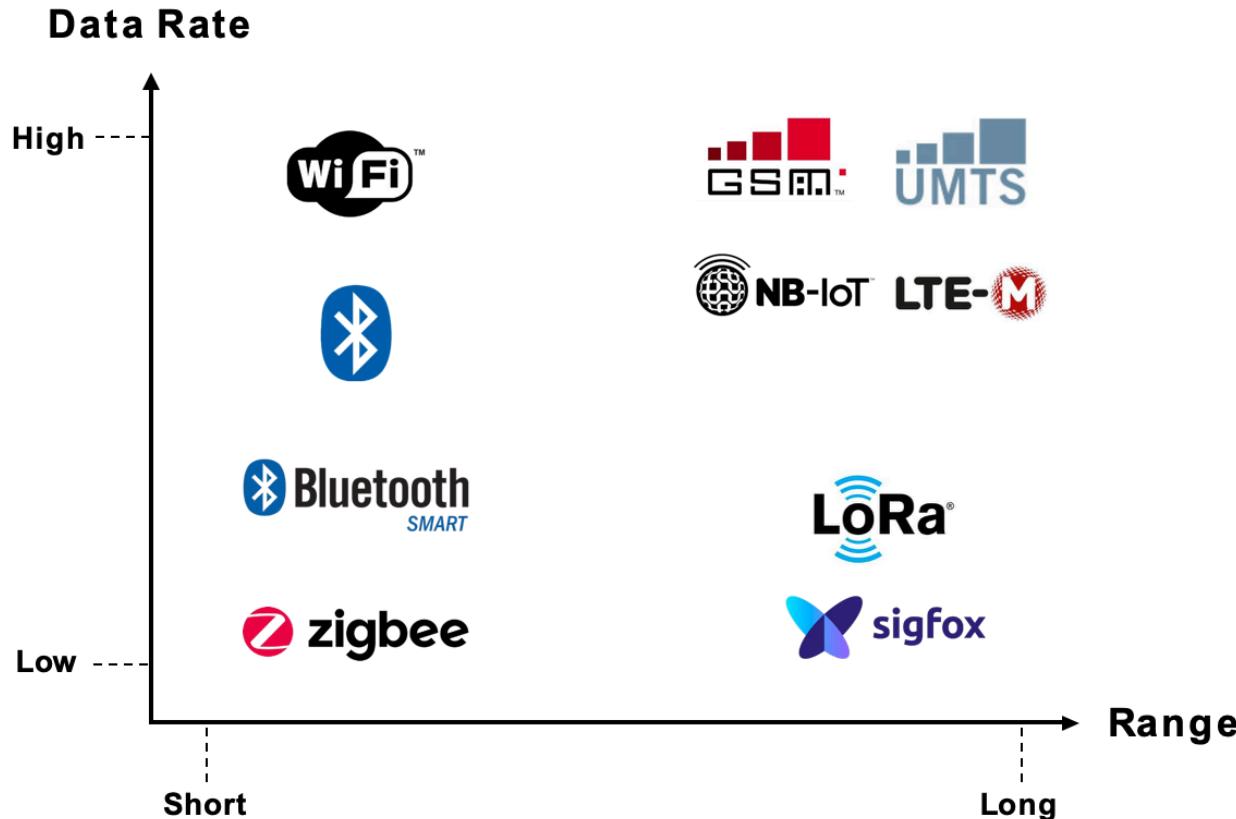
Low data throughput = High sensitivity = Long range

(Relatively) low cost

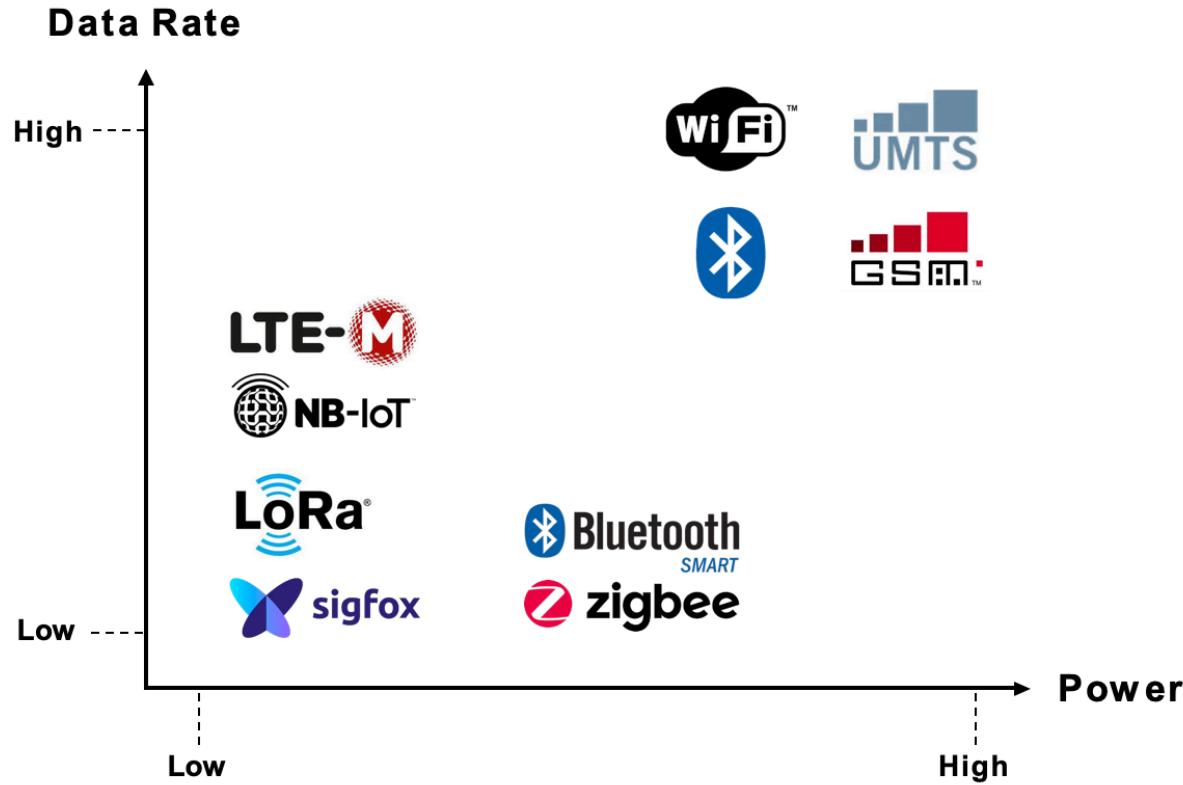
Using licensed or unlicensed spectrum



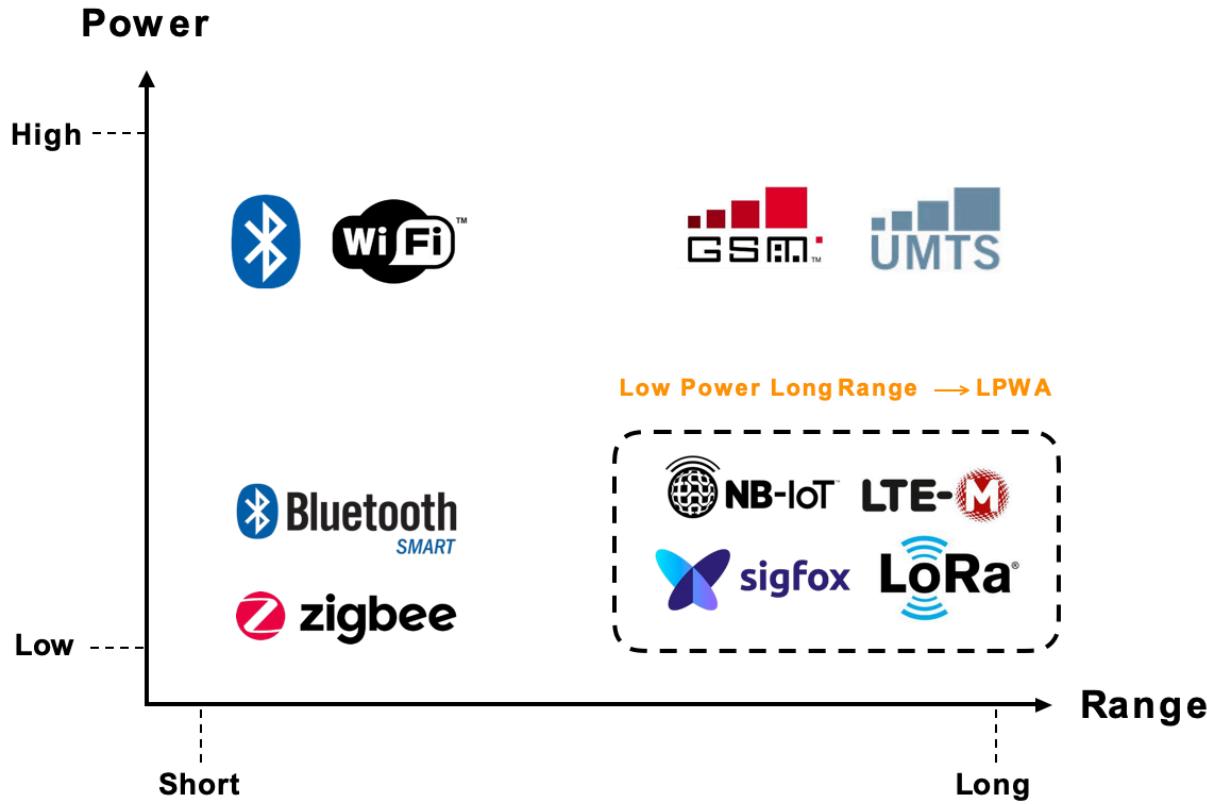
LPWAN



LPWAN



LPWAN



Sigfox

Ultra narrowband technology designed for low throughput and few messages/day. Low consumption, low cost

High receiver sensitivity: -134 dBm at 600 b/s or - 142 dBm at 100 b/s on a 100 Hz channel, allows 146 to 162 dB of link budget.

Each message transmitted 3 times in 3 different frequencies offering resilience to interference.

Sigfox

Unlicensed frequencies: 868 MHz in Europe, 915 MHz in US.

Maximum of **140 uplink messages/day with 12 octets payload, 26 octets total with overhead.**

Maximum of 4 downlink messages/day with 8 octets payload.

Mobility restricted to 6 km/h.

Sigfox



Partnerships with cellular providers with an aim to worldwide penetration.

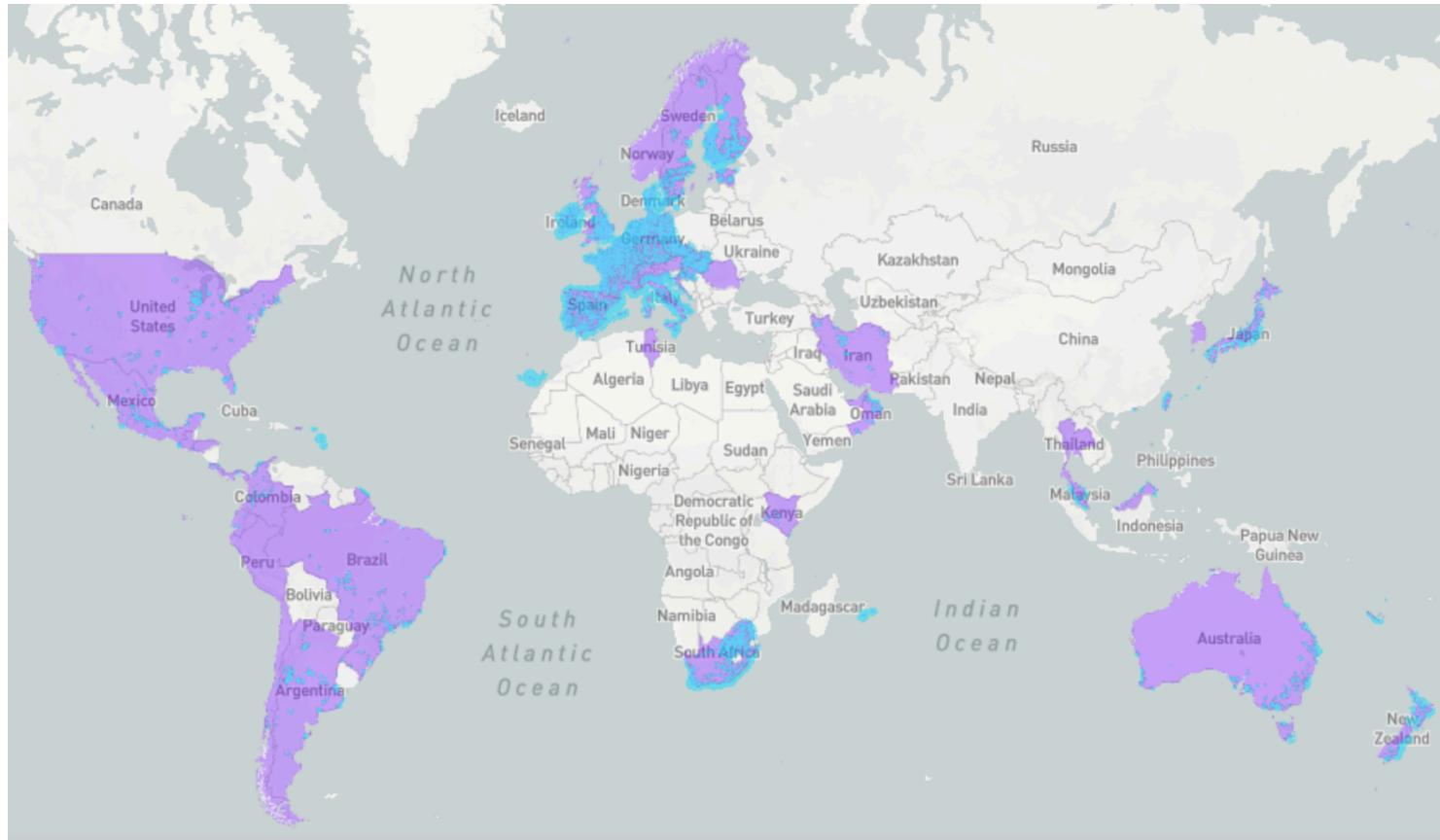
Many **network operators** worldwide offer Sigfox services on a subscription basis.

Cloud managed leveraging SDR to offer many services.

Coarse geolocation capability without GPS.

Roaming capability.

Sigfox coverage



Sigfox – characteristics

Range	10km
Multihop capabilities	no
Battery consumption	low
Security	yes
Cost (device)	low
Cost (service)	low
Availability	low
Regulation	good

What is LoRa



Wireless modulation technology, based on Semtech's proprietary Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS)

Physical (PHY) layer for long range wireless communications
Operates in the license-free Industrial Scientific Medical (ISM) bands all around the world

Based on spread spectrum, trading bandwidth for S/N.

What is LoRa

Sub-GHz frequency, e.g: 433, 868, 915 MHz, depends on the country's regulation

Regulated power, duty-cycle, and bandwidth.

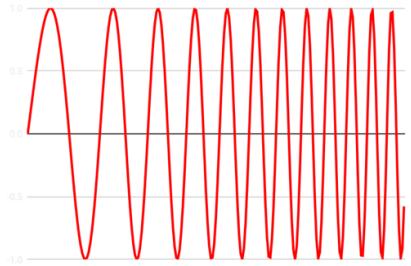
E.g: in EU, 1% per sub-band duty-cycle limitation (per hour, meaning transmission is allowed for 36 sec in each 1 hour)

In Rwanda?

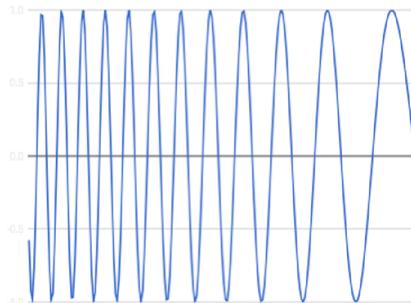


LoRa modulation

Uses linearly varying frequency pulses called “**chirps**” inspired in radar signals.

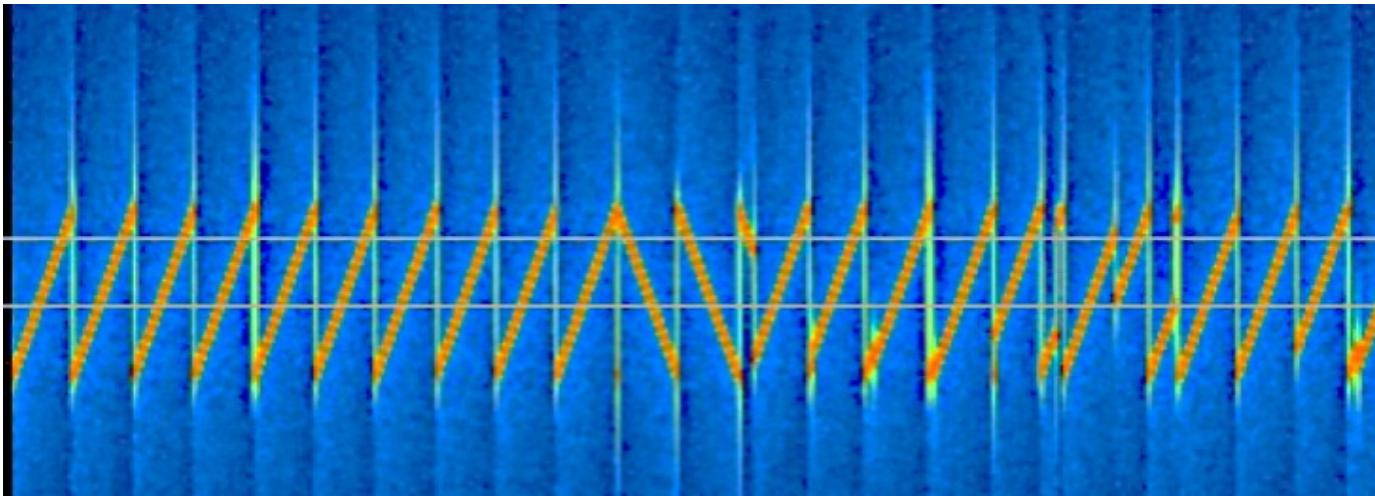


Up-chirp:
sinusoidal signal of
linearly
increasing frequency



Down-chirp:
sinusoidal of linearly
decreasing frequency

LoRa Physical Layer



Preamble: at least 10 up-chirps
followed by 2.25 down-chirps

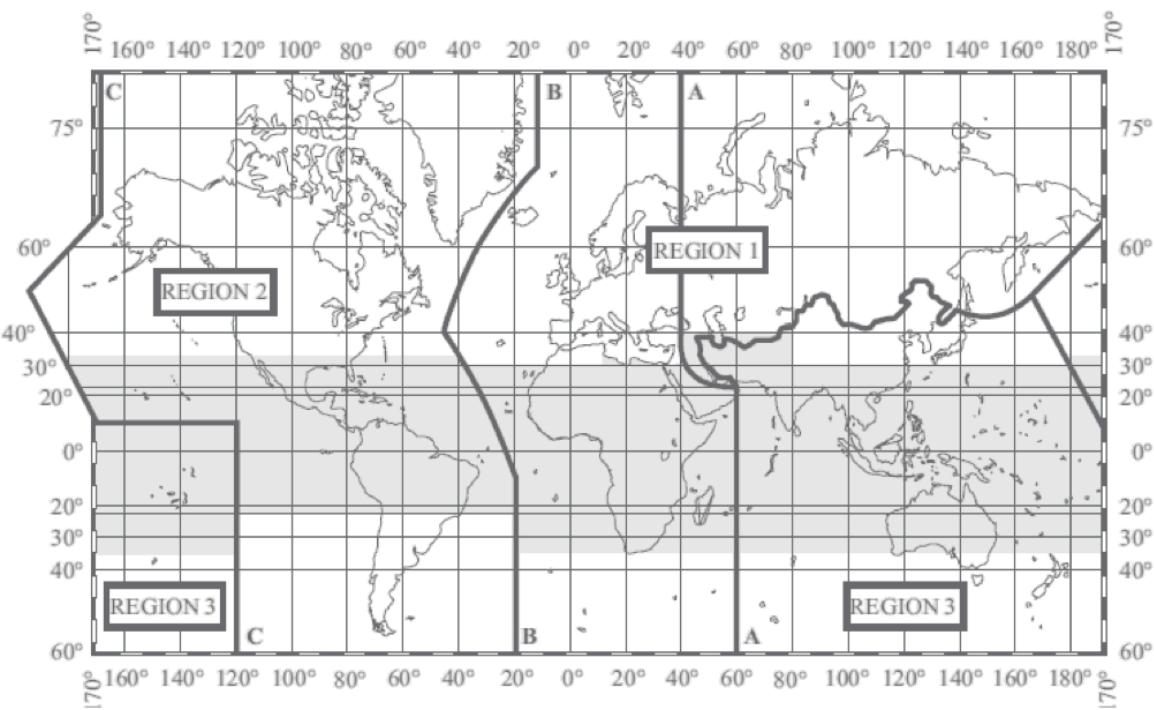
Data: information transmitted by the
instantaneous frequency transitions

LoRa physical layer consists of many parameters which can be configured into 6720 different settings!

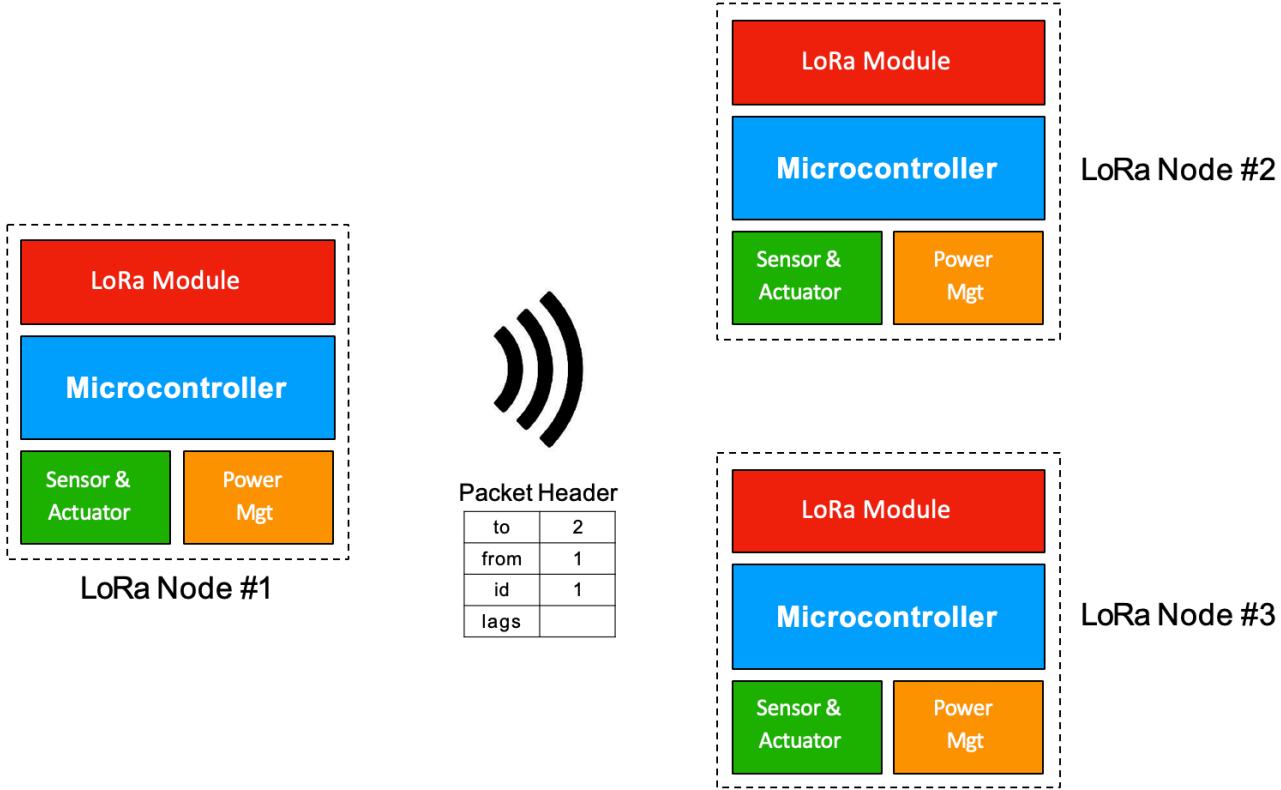
SeRing	Values	DeSnition	ETects
Bandwidth	125, ..., 500 kHz	Width of spectrum occupied by chirp	A higher bandwidth is required for transmiRing data at high rates (1 kHz = 1kcps). However, increasing this parameter decreases the communication range and sensitivity.
Spreading Factor	$2^6, \dots, 2^{12}$ chips/symbol	Number of bits encoded per symbol. Symbol is RFstate representing some quantity of information. SF12 means 2^{12} chips/symbol, 12bits of data	A higher spreading factor (<i>SF</i>) increases the communication range, radio sensitivity, and the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). However, energy consumption consequently increases.
Coding Rate	1,...,4 or 4/5, ...,4/8	Propoion of transmiRed bits that caries actual data, as opposed to error correction bits. $CR1 \cdot 4/(4+1) = 4/5$	Bigger coding rates increase the protection against decoding errors and intercecence bursts at the expense of longer packets, longer air time, and higher power consumption.
Transmission Power	-4, ...,20 dBm	Transmission power can be adjusted from -4 to 20 dBm, in 1dB steps. Because of hardware implementation limits, the range is often limited to 2 to 20 dBm.	The signal-to-noise ratio is increased by increasing the transmission power at the cost of energy expenditure.
Carrier Frequency	137,...,1020 MHz	CF represents the central transmission frequency used in a band, can be programmed between 137 MHz to 1020 MHz, in steps of 61Hz.	Lower frequency enables to achieve higher communication ranges for the same transmission power. However, selected CF needs to comply with country's regulation.

LoRa frequency bands

Countries	Frequency band review	Max. output power
EU	868 MHz	14 dBm
USA	915 MHz	20 dBm
Korea	900 MHz	14 dBm
Japan	920 MHz	
Malaysia	862 to 875 MHz	20 dBm
Philippines	868 MHz	
Vietnam	920 to 925 MHz	
India	865 to 867 MHz	
Singapore	922 MHz	
Thailand	920 to 925 MHz	
Indonesia		
ANZ	915 to 928 MHz	
Taiwan	920 to 925 MHz	
China	470 to 510 MHz	17 dBm



LoRa nodes



What is LoRaWAN

Communications protocol and architecture utilizing the LoRa physical layer

Open Source and freely available, specified by LoRa Alliance

Star of Starts Topology. Nodes connect to multiple gateways



What is LoRaWAN

Adaptive Data Rate (ADR) to improve performance

Built-in multiple levels of security: network or application level encryption, frame counter, etc



LoRaWAN end device/mote

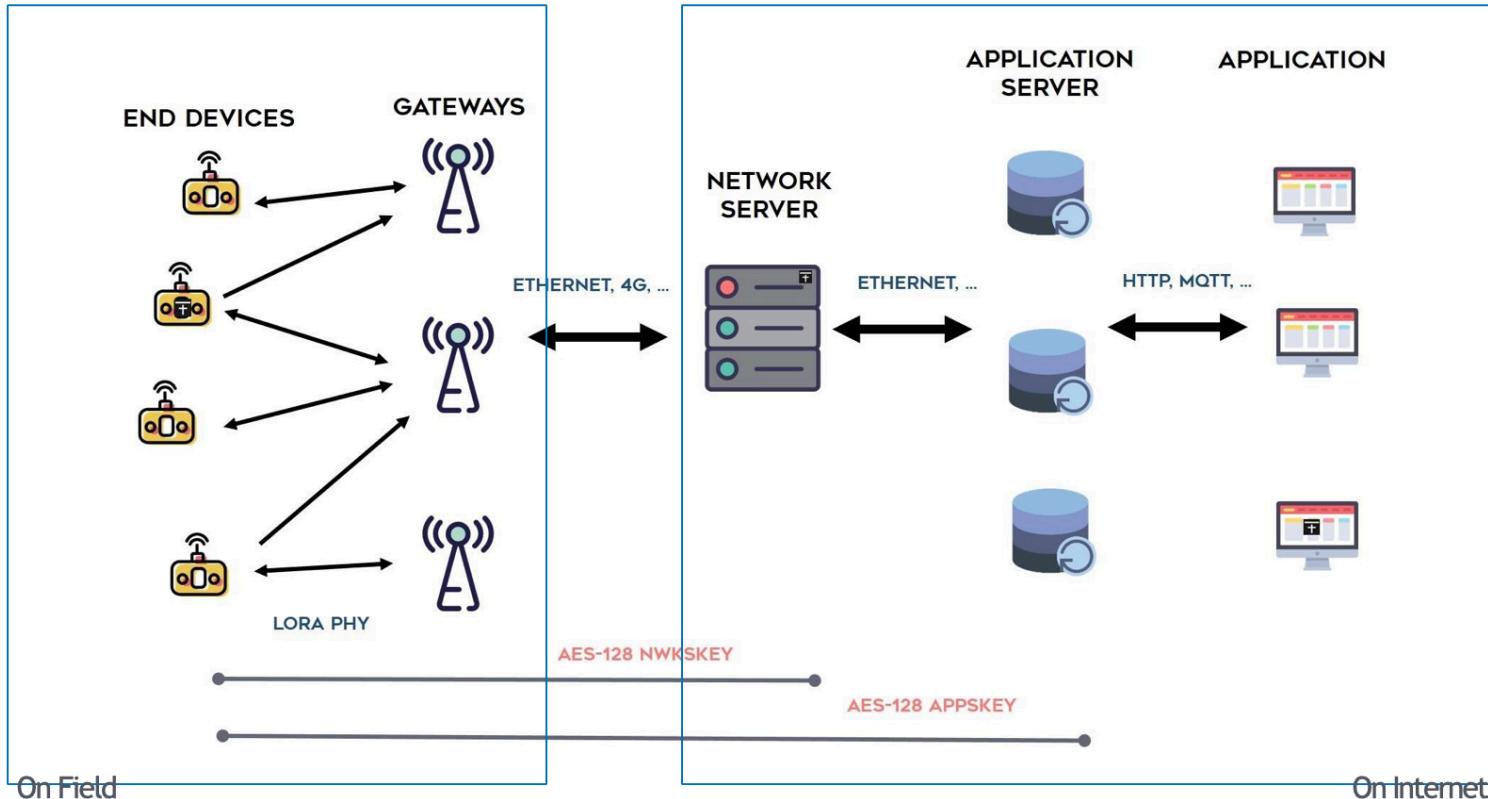
Communicates with LoRaWAN gateways, never directly with other motes.

Has 64 bit globally unique identifier: **DevEUI**.

When joining a network, it receives a 32 bit unique identifier: **DevAddr**.

Defined 3 device classes: A, B, and C

LoRaWAN architecture



LoRaWAN products

LoRaWAN CertifiedTM Products

A huge array of certified products available now to fulfill the wide-ranging spectrum of IoT use cases served by LoRaWAN™.

Soon this will be extended to include LoRa Alliance™ member services, software and full solutions in addition to these certified devices. This will be a comprehensive directory of all our Members' products and services with tools to find the right solution for every LPWAN requirement.



ED1608

1M2M

1M2M's ED1608 is an out of the box, ready to use universal Low Power WAN Smart Sensor/GPS Tracker. It has on board 3D accelerometer,



ED1608 Rail Temperature Sensor

1M2M

The ED1608RTS is a rail temperature sensor that can be used to measure the temperature

LoRaWAN – characteristics

Range	10km
Multihop capabilities	no
Battery consumption	low
Security	yes
Cost (device)	low
Cost (service)	free
Availability	good
Regulation	good

Summary

We analyzed different communication options for IoT.

We looked into details of LPWAN.

We've seen why LoRaWAN is a good candidate for applications.

Feedback?

Email me mzennaro@ictp.it

