



Low Power Wide Area Networks for the Internet of Things

Framework, Performance Evaluation, and Challenges of LoRaWAN and NB-IoT

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Tutorial Outcomes

- Questions we are going to answer
- Feedback form
- Presentation slides are available



Outline

1 Performance Evaluation



Link Budget



Enhanced Network Capacity

- LoRa employs orthogonal spreading factors which enables multiple spread signals to be transmitted at the same time and on the same channel
- Modulated signals at different spreading factors appear as noise to the target receiver
- The equivalent capacity of a single 125 kHz LoRa channel is:

$$SF12 + SF11 + SF10 + SF9 + SF8 + SF7 + SF6$$

$$= 293 + 537 + 976 + 1757 + 3125 + 5468 + 9375$$

$$= 21531 \text{ b/s} = 21.321 \text{ kb/s}$$

L S O

Link Budget

- The link budget is a measure of all the gains and losses from the transmitter, through the propagation channel, to the target receiver
- The link budget of a network wireless link can be expressed as:

$$P_{Rx} = P_{Tx} + G_{System} - L_{System} - L_{Channel} - M$$

where:

 P_{Rx} = the expected received power

 P_{Tx} = the transmitted power

 G_{System} = system gains such as antenna gains

 L_{System} = system losses such as feed-line losses

 $L_{Channel}$ = losses due to the propagation channel

M = fading margin and protection margin

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Capacity of LoRaWAN

ALOHA with duty cycle

$$\frac{\delta}{\tau} N \exp \bigl(-2N \frac{\delta}{\tau} \bigr)$$

ALOHA with multiple receivers and perfect packet capture

$$\frac{\delta}{\tau} N \exp(-2N\frac{\delta}{\tau}) (1 + \sum_{n=2}^{N} \frac{(2N\frac{\delta}{\tau})^n}{n!} (1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^r))$$

ALOHA with multiple receivers and realistic packet capture

$$\frac{\delta}{\tau} N \exp(-2N\frac{\delta}{\tau}) \left(1 + \sum_{n=2}^{N} \frac{(2N\frac{\delta}{\tau})^n}{n!} \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{K^{n-1}}{n}\right)^r\right)\right)$$

with

$$K = \frac{1}{2} 10^{-\frac{\Delta}{10\alpha}}$$