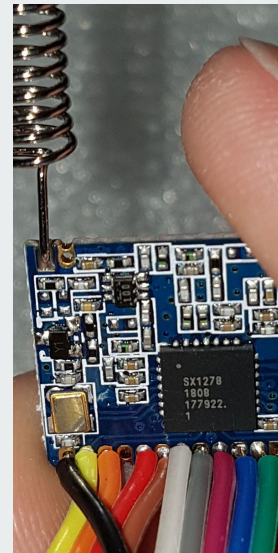
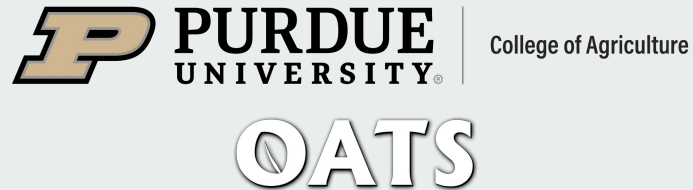


Meet LoRa, Your New Best Friend

Andrew Balmos

Data/Software Engineer, College of Ag
Ph.D. Student, Open Ag Technologies and Systems Center



What is LoRa/LoRaWAN?



LoRa is a **Long Range**, low power, wide-area radio (900 MHz) owned by Semtech.



LoRaWAN is a protocol and system architecture that uses LoRa to manage communication between devices and applications. LoRaWAN is an open standard maintained by the LoRa Alliance (non-profit industry consortium).



Wait. What are we trying to achieve?

Producer



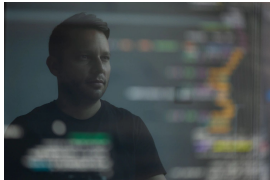
*I feel this is a key to real,
field-scale IoT adoption in Ag.*

This is what LoRaWAN brings

Inexpensive IoT devices

ROI

Device
Engineers



Inexpensive radios
Need to connect all the things

Low power radios
Long battery life

Easy + available infrastructure

Can't someone else just do it?

Network
Operators



Long range/penetration
Simpler/cheaper network deploy

High capacity
Many customers

Of course these have always been the goal

Wait. What's the end game?

A lot of "IoT" (including much of Ag's) have needs like this:

Spread out (range)

Little power (battery life)

Numerous (cheap)

Very little data to send

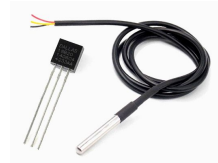
few bytes per measurement

Very low duty cycle

measurement once per hour

Purchasable network

install and it works



I feel this is a key to real, field-scale IoT adoption in Ag.



Why not something existing?

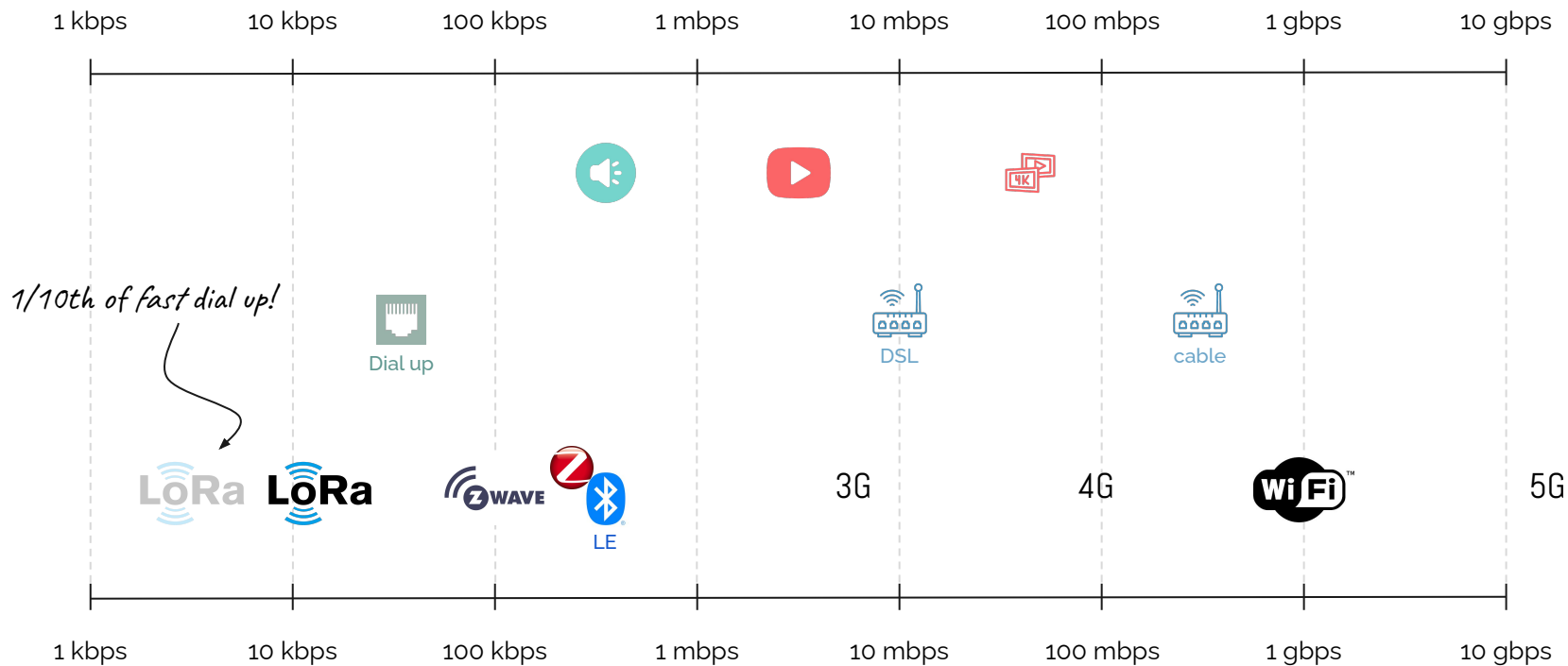
My hot takes on wireless options (you might disagree?)

	Cellular	Wi-Fi	Cat-M1	NB-IoT	Bluetooth	LoRa
Range <small>Installing towers is hard</small>	Long ✓	Short ✗	Medium	Long ✓	Very short ✗	Long ✓
Power <small>Solar, battery, etc.</small>	High ✗	High ✗	Medium	Medium	Low ✓	Low ✓
Capacity <small>Devices per gateway</small>	Medium	Medium	High ✓	High ✓	Medium for its range	Low ✗
Cost <small>Many, many devices</small>	High ✗	Low ✓	Medium	Medium	Low ✓	Low ✓
Data rate <small>Not a high priority</small>	Very high	Very high	Medium	Low	Low	Low to Very low

LoRaWAN to the rescue!

Cat-M1/NB-IoT solve capacity through network architecture in a similar way LoRaWAN does

How slow is LoRa?

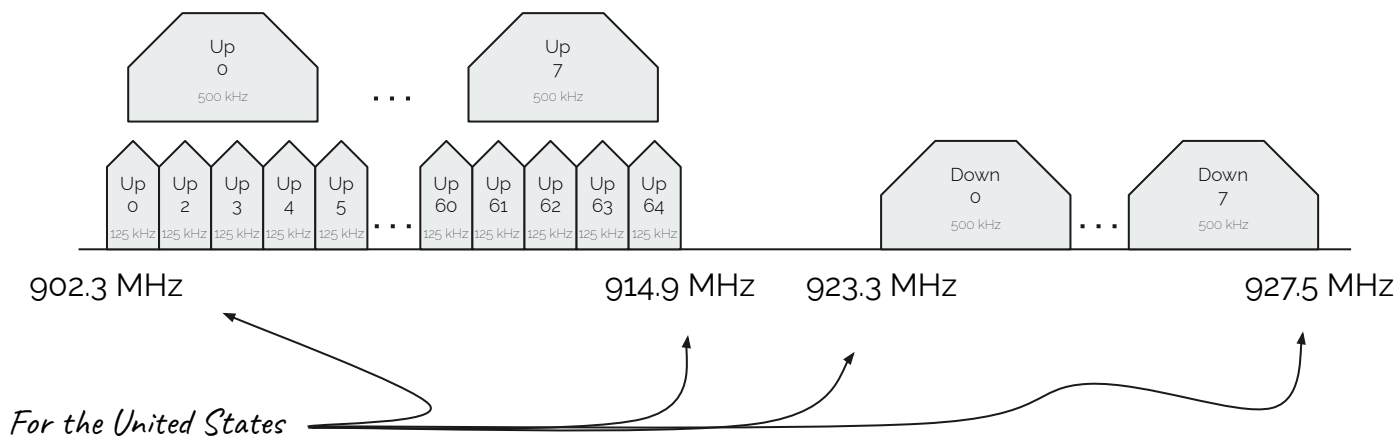


So, why LoRa then?

LoRaWAN adds capacity

LoRaWAN is a standard network protocol that *uses* LoRa radios

LoRaWAN creates many channels that can be used simultaneously by end-devices



	LoRa(WAN)
Range	Long ✓
Power	Low ✓
Capacity Devices per gateway	High (lots of LoRa) ✓
Cost	Low ✓
Data rate	Low to Very low

A modest 8 channel gateway can receive >100,000 msg/day.

If devices sends 10 messages/day, then a small gateway can serve >10,000 devices.

Power vs. rate

LoRa's design trades typical low power

Chirp Spread Spectrum

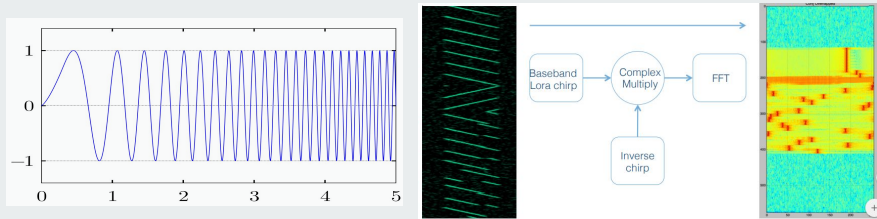
Efficient power amplifiers

A primary energy consumer for radios

No very spectrally efficient

Quick on and off

no waste time during "high power" mode



Source: Matt Knight

But ... low power is actually achieved by limited air-time.

In LoRaWAN

Class A devices only listen (twice) after uplink

Class B devices listen periodically

Class C devices always listen.



Most common: Class A

Source: The Things Network

It get slower yet!

LoRa can trade *speed* for *range*.

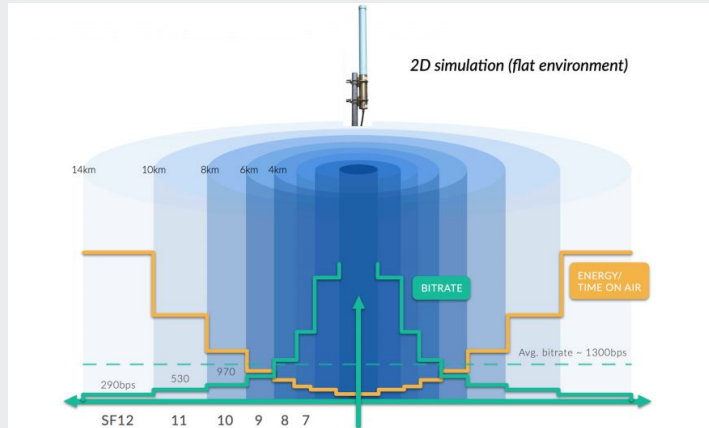
Critical idea

The *longer* data is transmitted over the air, the *easier* it is to receive.

Short beeps
and boops



Long beeps
and boops



LoRaWAN Uplink (US)

Data Rate LoRa ID	Configuration Bandwidth, Spreading Factor	Bit rate Bits/second	Range miles	Time 10 bytes, ms
0	125 kHz, SF10	980	~ 5	371
1	125 kHz, SF9	1760	~ 3.75	206
2	125 kHz, SF8	3,125	~ 2.5	113
3	125 kHz, SF7	5,470	~ 1.25	62
4	500 kHz, SF8	12,500	~ 2.5	28

LoRaWAN Downlink (US)

8	500 kHz, SF12	980	~ 7.5	330
9	500 kHz, SF11	1760	~ 6.25	185
10	500 kHz, SF10	3,125	~ 5	93
11	500 kHz, SF9	5,470	~ 3.75	52
12	500 kHz, SF8	12,500	~ 2.5	28
13	500 kHz, SF7	21,900	~ 1.25	15

Adaptive rate saves power.

Lower data rate means *lower battery life!*

Large spreading factor -> large transmission time.

-- or --

Shorter range means *longer battery life!*

Small spreading factors -> small transmission time.

LoRaWAN can do adaptive rate negotiation to optimize device **data rate** based on reception strength.

Spreading factors improve capacity.

LoRa's spreading factors are orthogonal, which means they do not interfere with each other.

Multiple sensors using different spreading factors can transmit on the same channel, at the same time.

LoRaWAN can adjust device **data rate** to accommodate **network needs**.

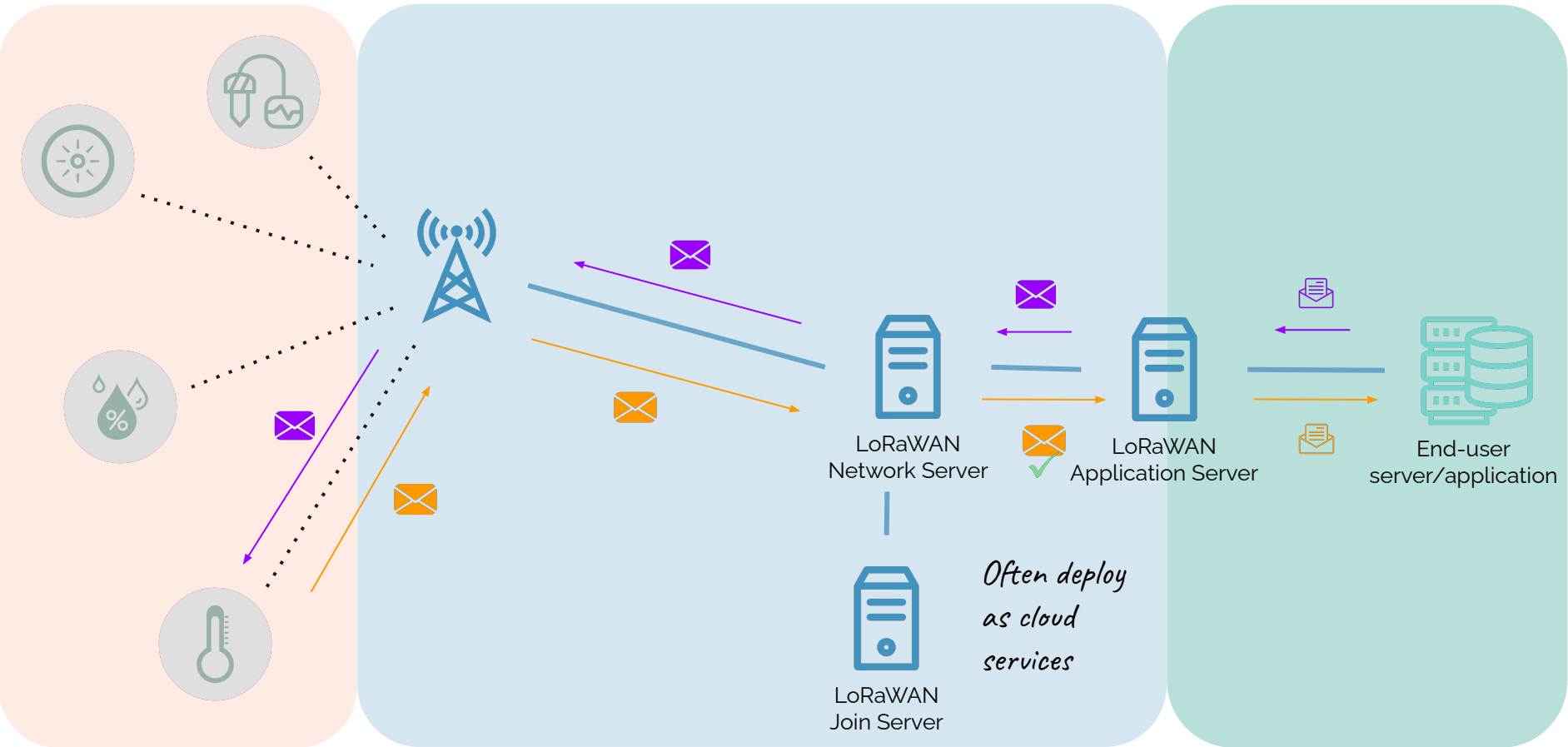
Simply adding more gateways not only improves capacity, but can also improve sensor life!

LoRaWAN Architecture

Device owner

LoRaWAN Service Provider

Trusted vendor

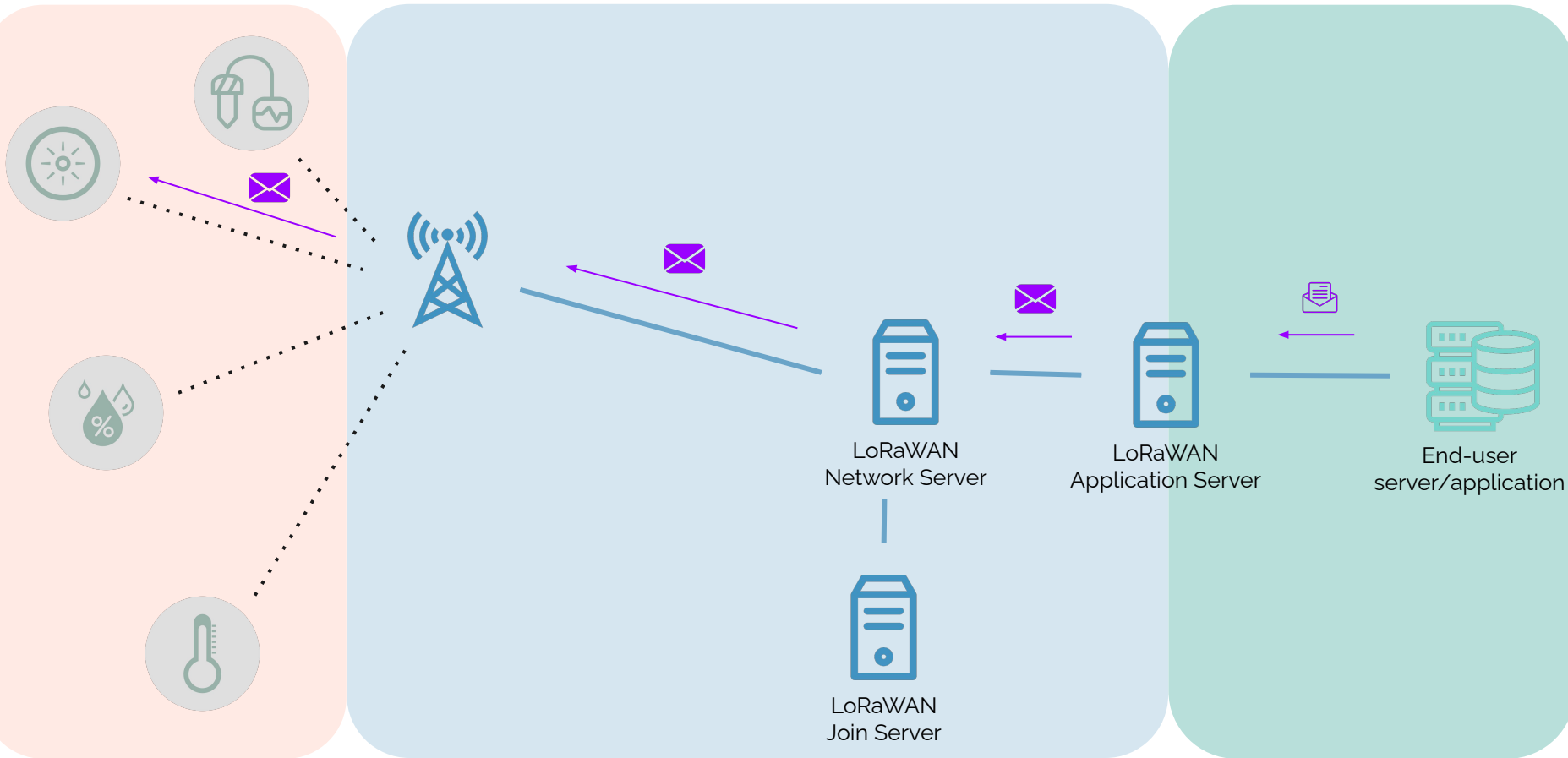


LoRaWAN Architecture - downlink / actuator

Device owner

LoRaWAN Service Provider

Trusted vendor

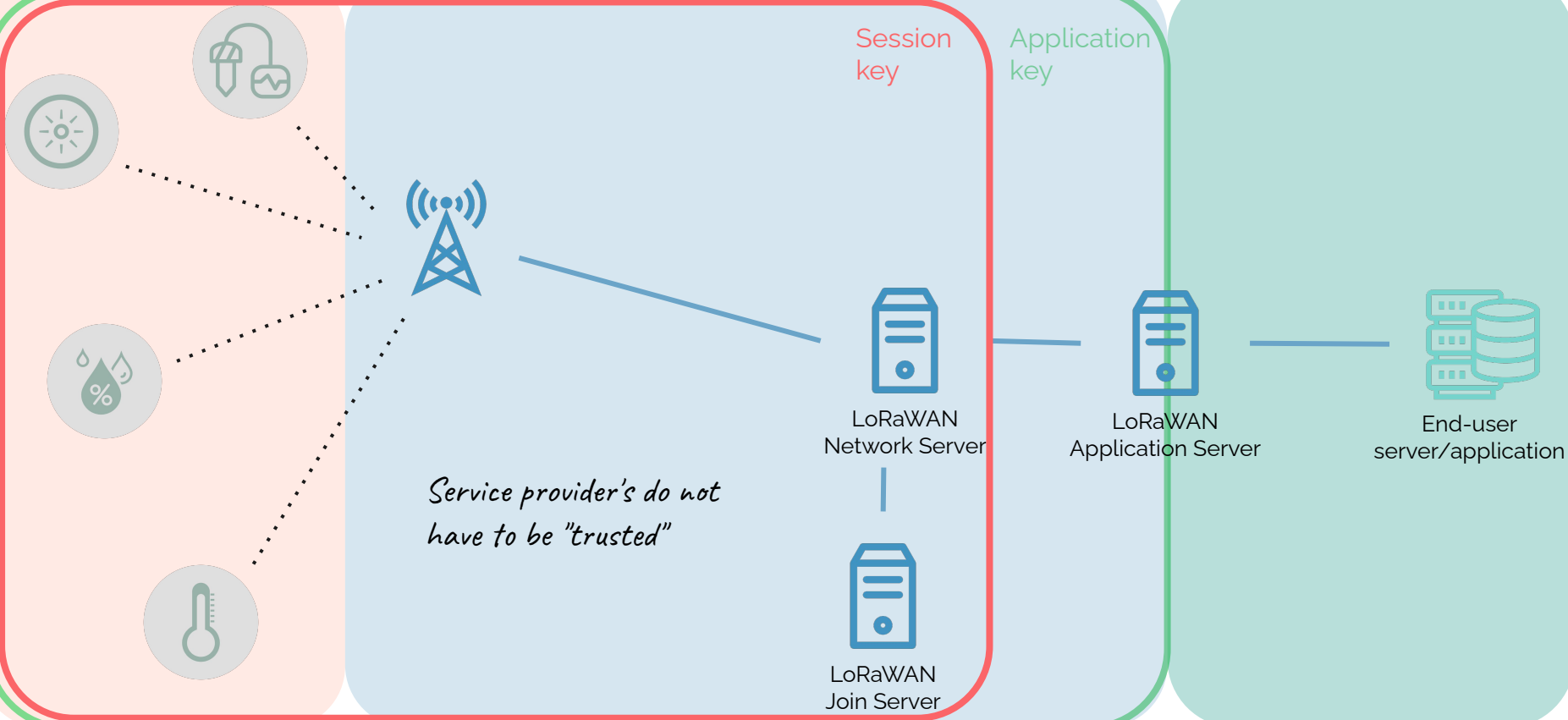


LoRaWAN - Encryption

Device owner

LoRaWAN Service Provider

Trusted vendor

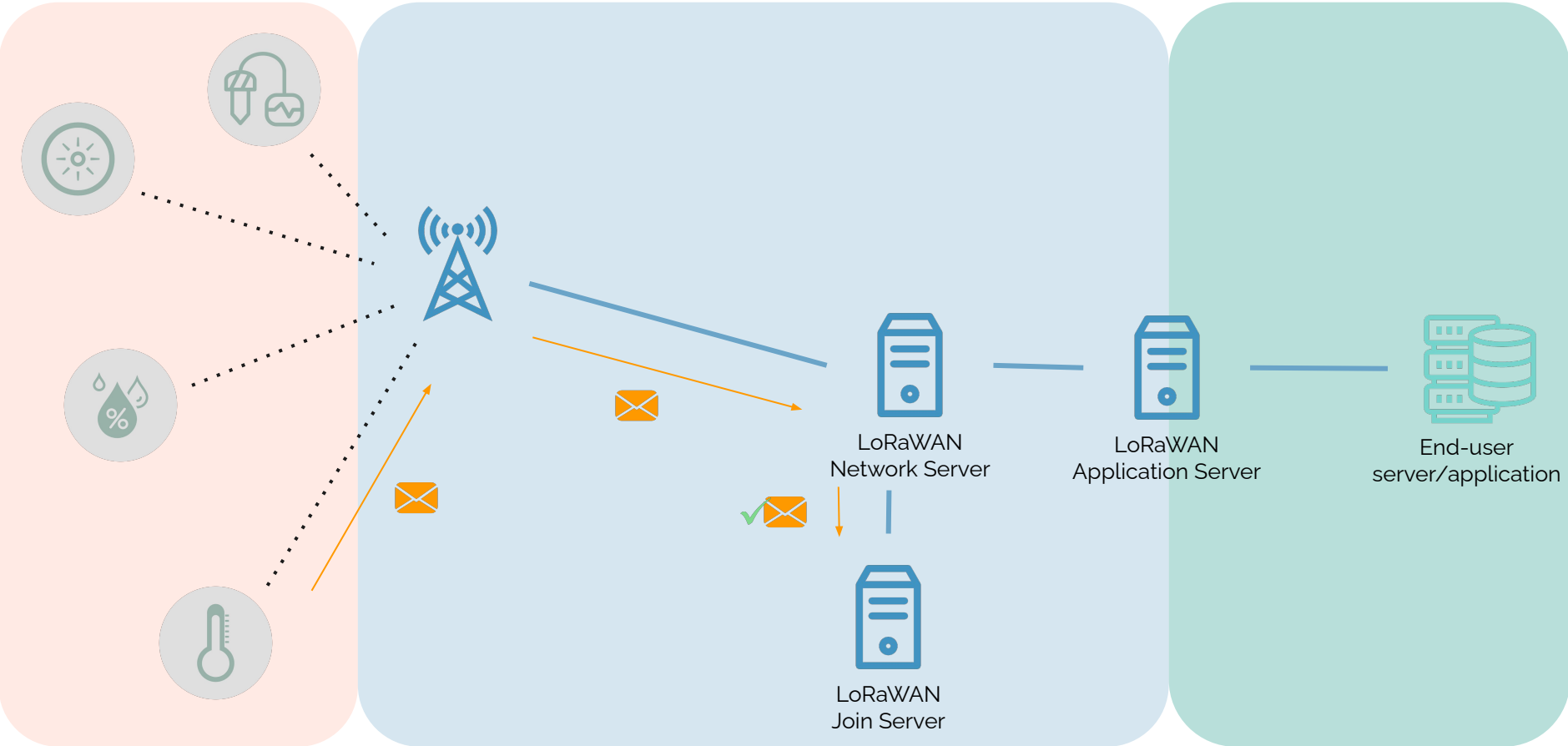


LoRaWAN - Joining (request)

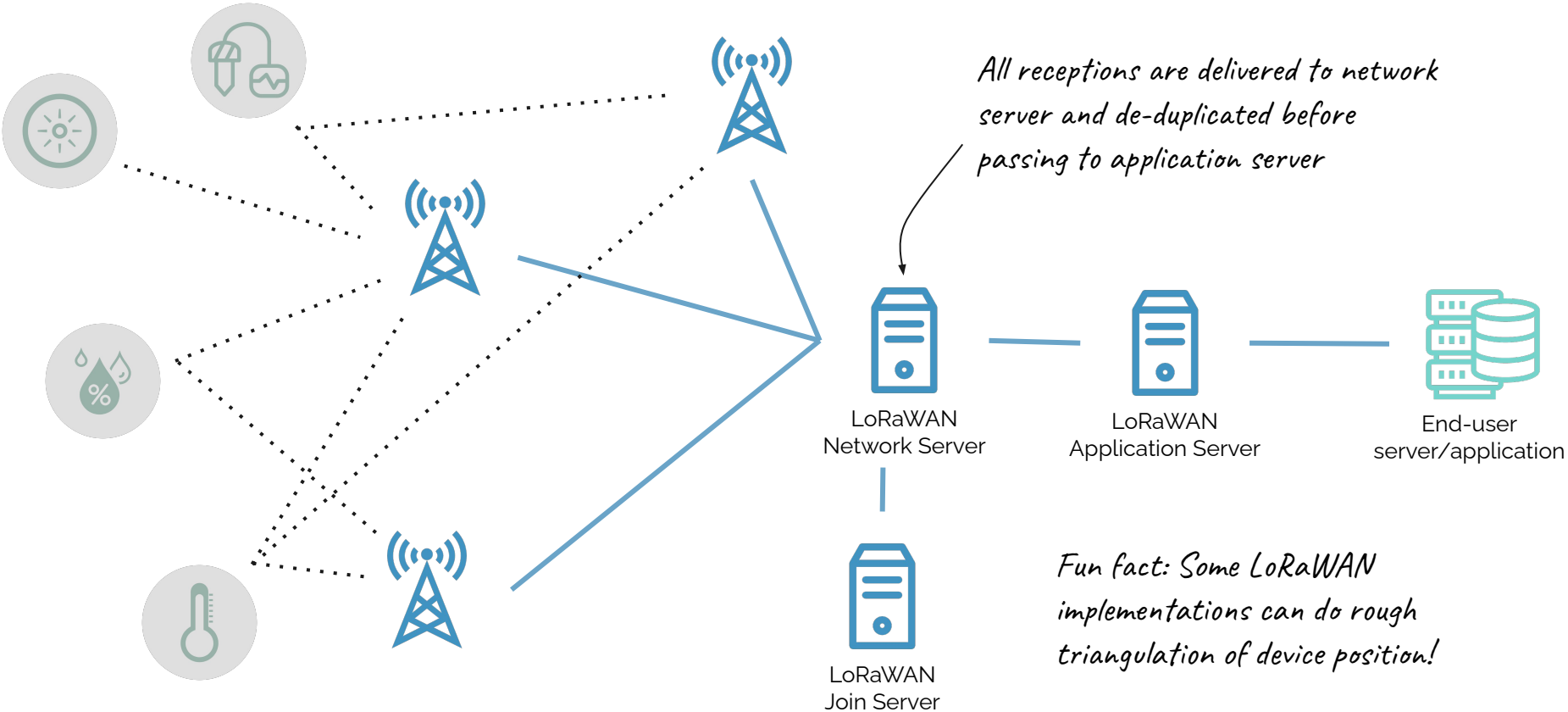
Device owner

LoRaWAN Service Provider

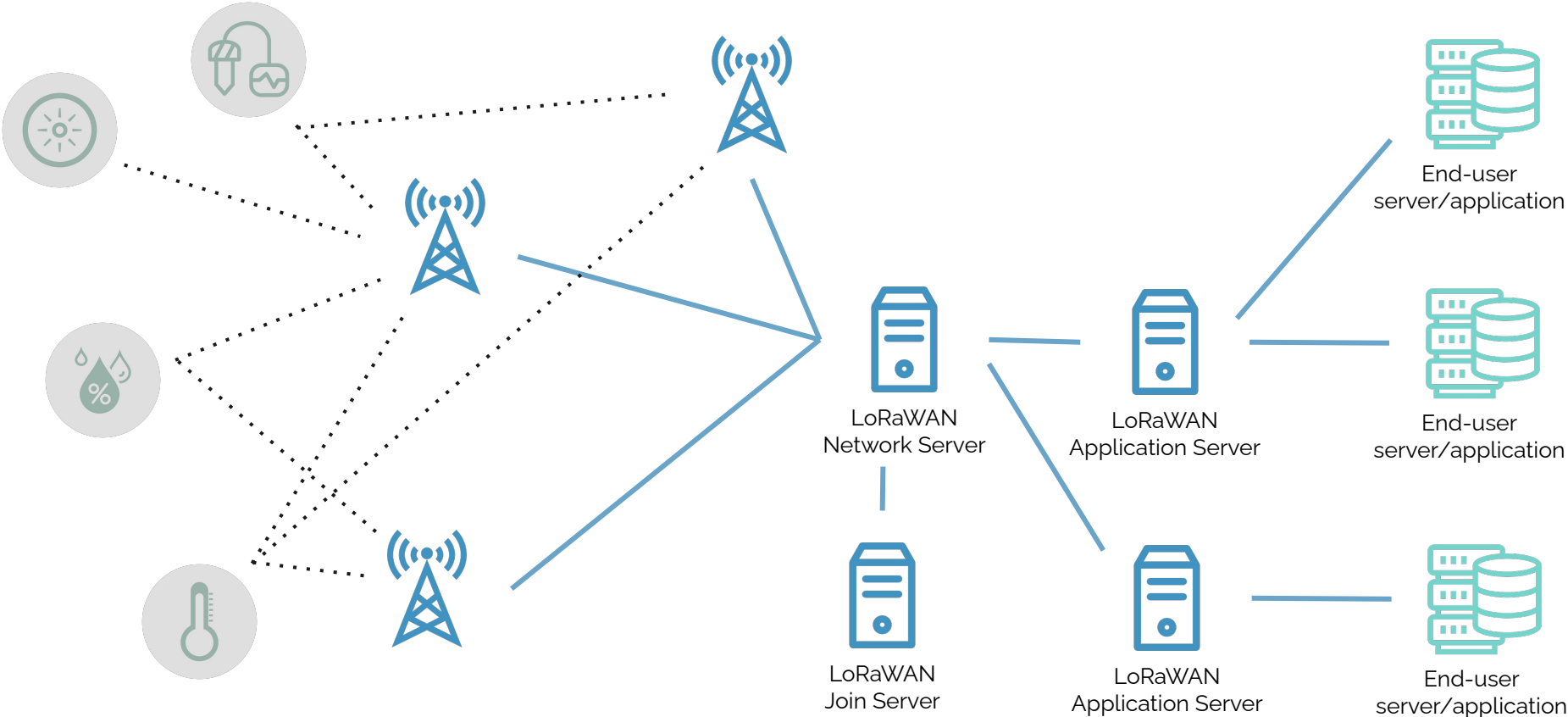
Trusted vendor



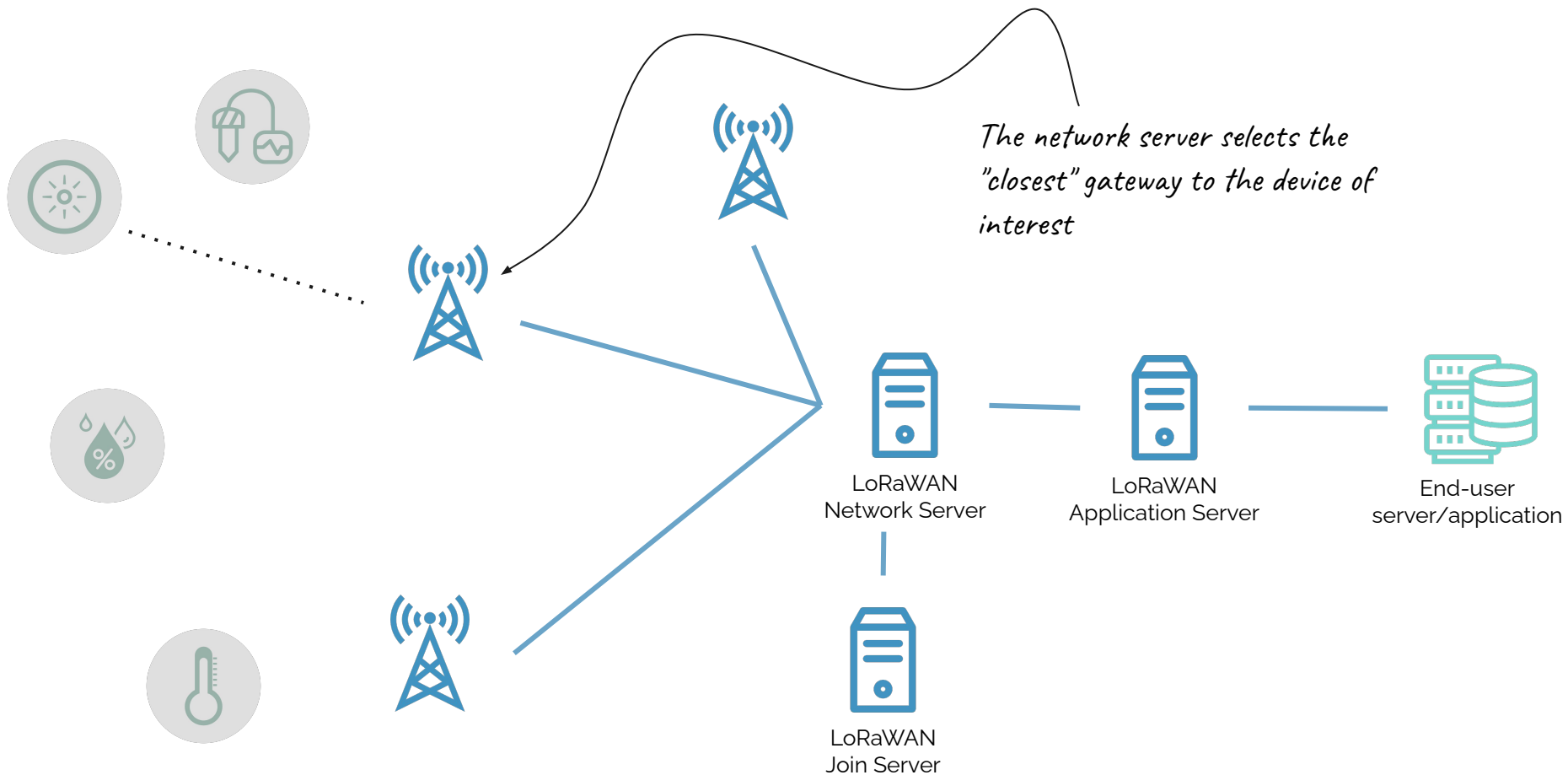
LoRaWAN - Many Gateways



LoRaWAN - Many Application Servers



LoRaWAN - Downlink / actuators



Here's Jack!