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LORA NETWORKS BASED ON SYSTEM- INTEGRATED TEXTILE SIW ANTENNAS: AN OVERVIEW

Thomas Ameloot, Patrick Van Torre and Hendrik Rogier

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Internet of Things:

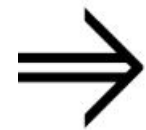
Wireless sensor networks deployed **over larger and larger areas**

Sub-GHz frequency bands:

- + Superior radio wave propagation properties
- Lower frequencies => larger antennas

Middle ground:

868 MHz ISM BAND



Several standards available:



GOAL

What challenges are we facing when using low-power sensor networks for body-centric communication?

MORE SPECIFICALLY

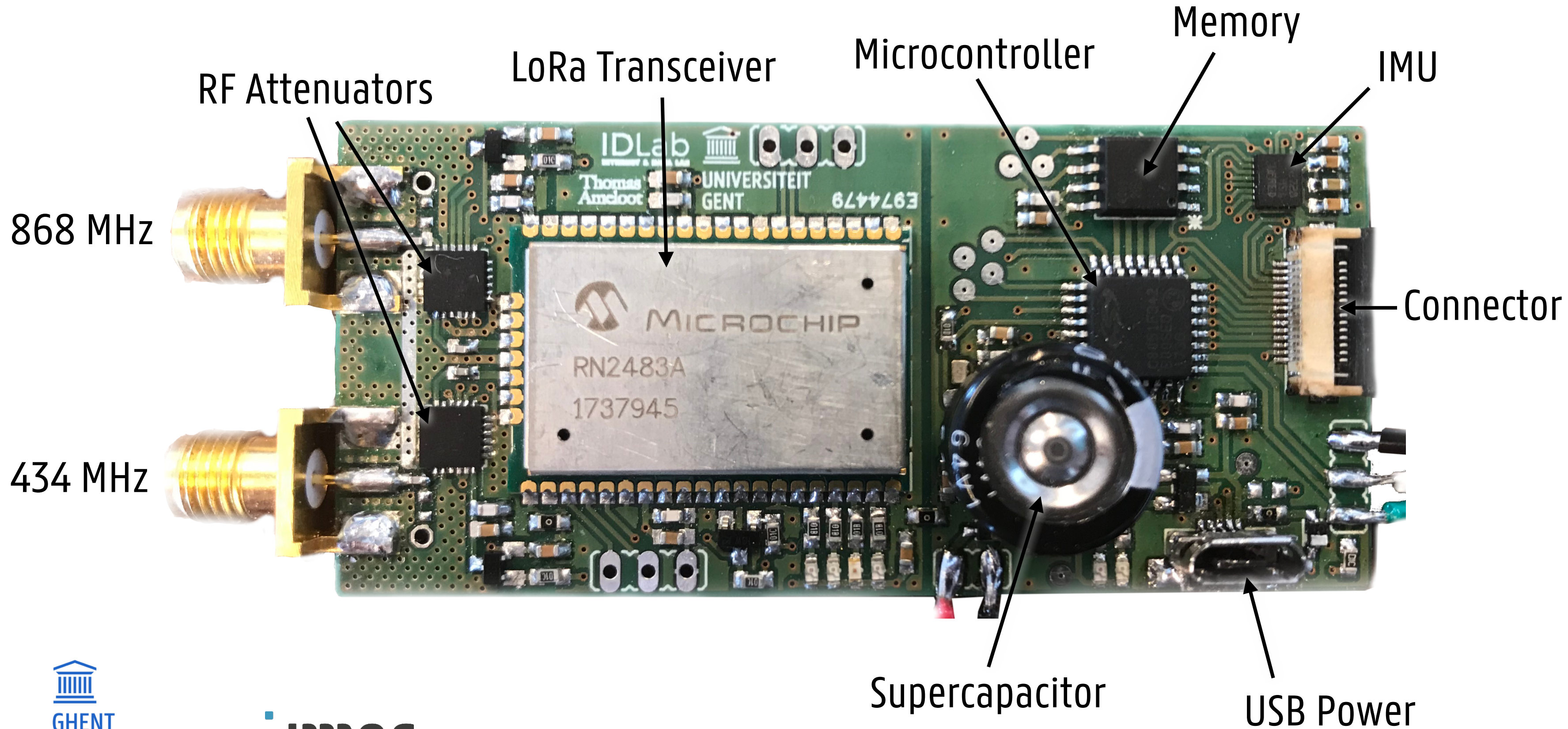
Is LoRa a valuable option for body-centric communication?

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Introduction
- Wearable LoRa hardware
 - Custom LoRa system
 - Integration on textile SIW antenna
- Channel characterization strategies
- LoRa performance in different environments
 - Indoor vs outdoor
 - Body-to-body vs body-to-base-station
- Improving wireless performance
 - Receiver diversity
 - Parameter optimization
- Conclusions & discussion

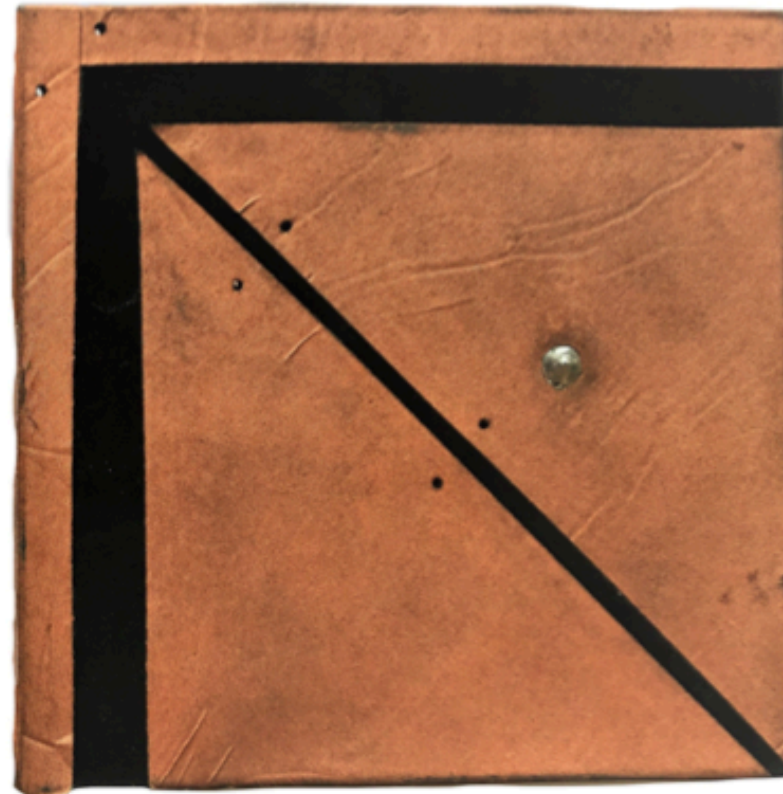
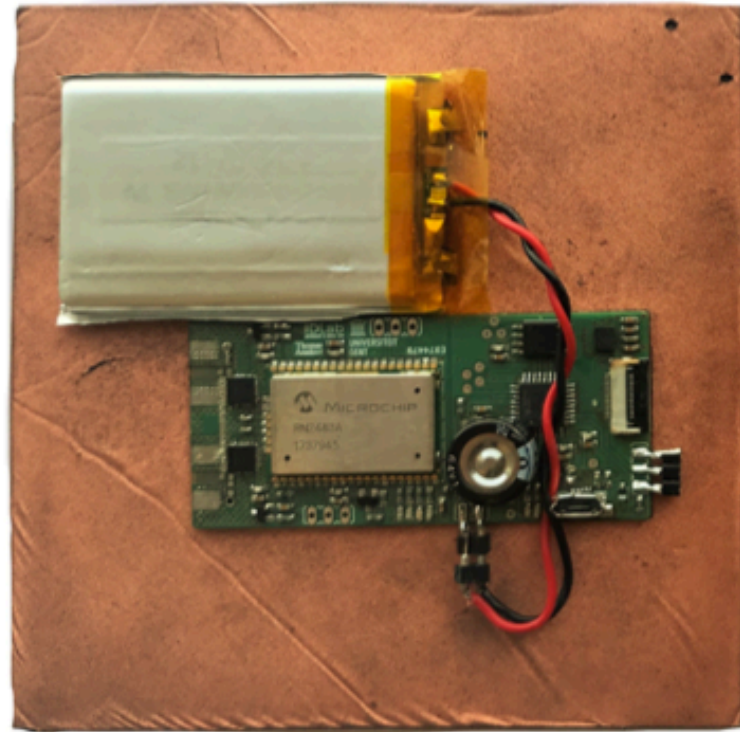
WEARABLE LORA HARDWARE

CUSTOM LORA SYSTEM

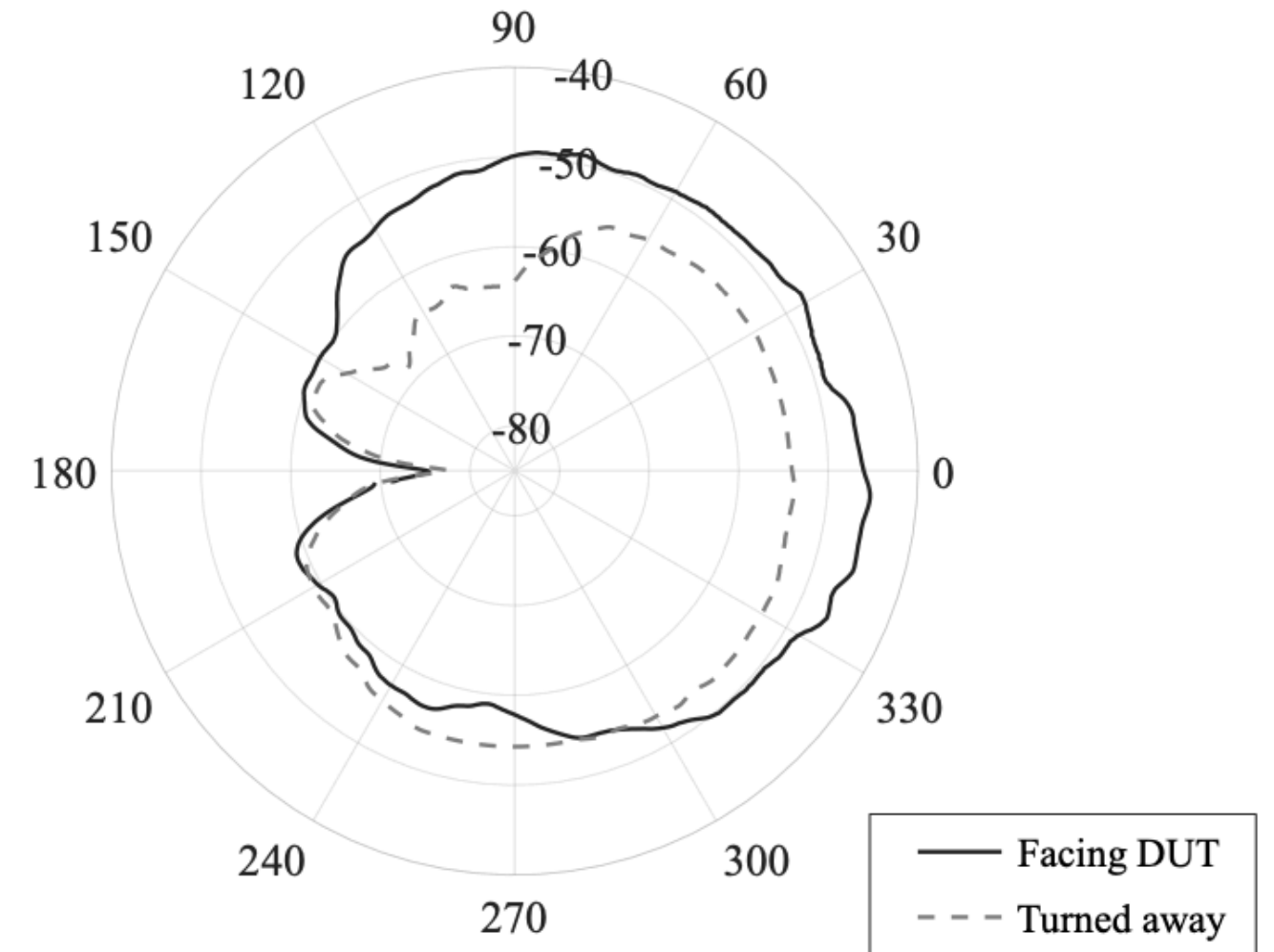


WEARABLE LORA HARDWARE

**Electronic circuit integrated onto textile
Substrate Integrated Waveguide (SIW) antenna**



Size: 112 x 112 x 4 mm



CHANNEL CHARACTERIZATION STRATEGIES

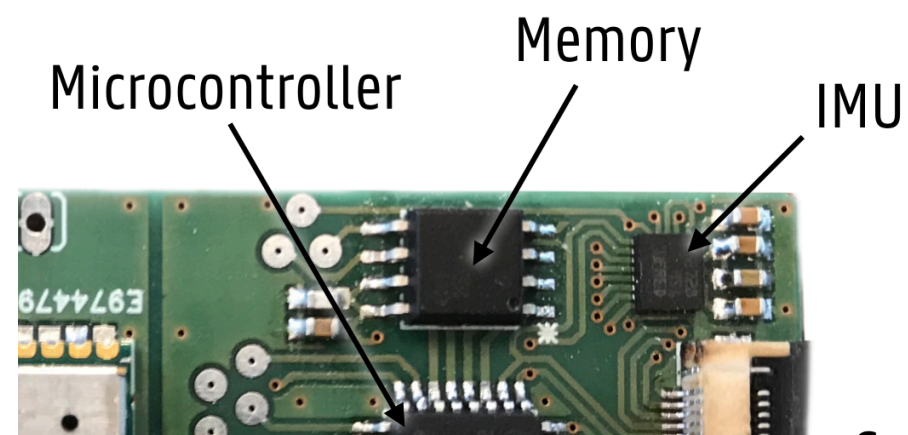
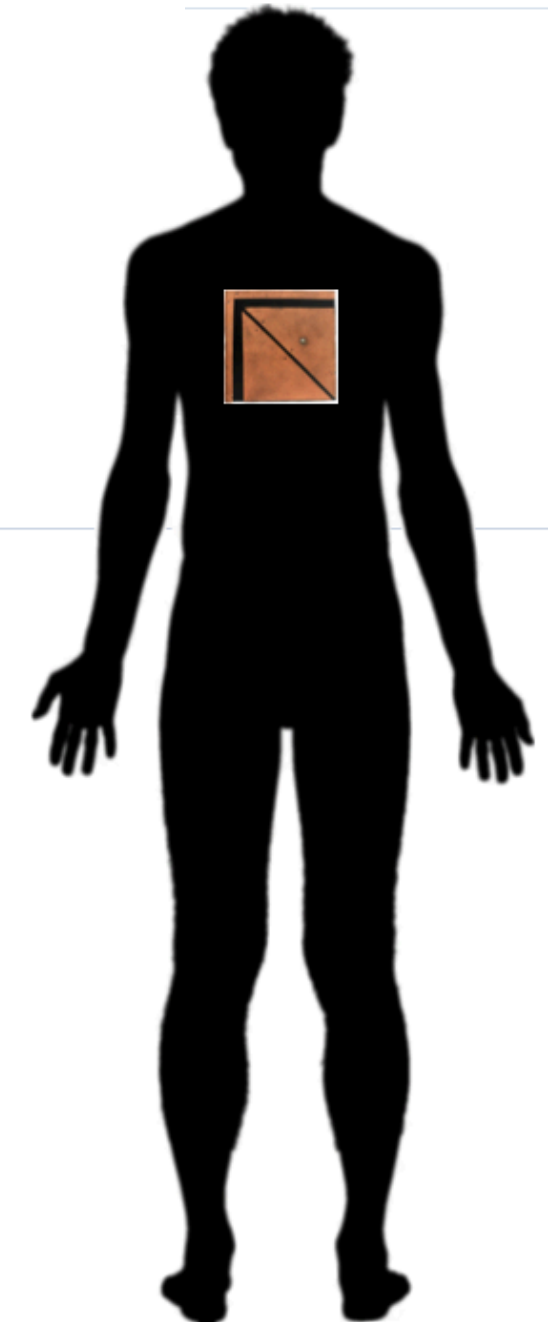
MEASUREMENT STRATEGY

- TX: Base-station (body-to-base-station) or test person (body-to-body)
- RX: Always test person
- TX and RX synchronised through internal clocks

- Short packets sent continuously
 - Spreading factor (SF) of 7:
⇒ high repetition rate = high probing rate

- Signal-to-noise ratios & timestamps recorded in flash memory

Body-worn node



BODY-CENTRIC LORA PERFORMANCE

BODY-CENTRIC LORA NETWORKS

- Body-to-body

VS

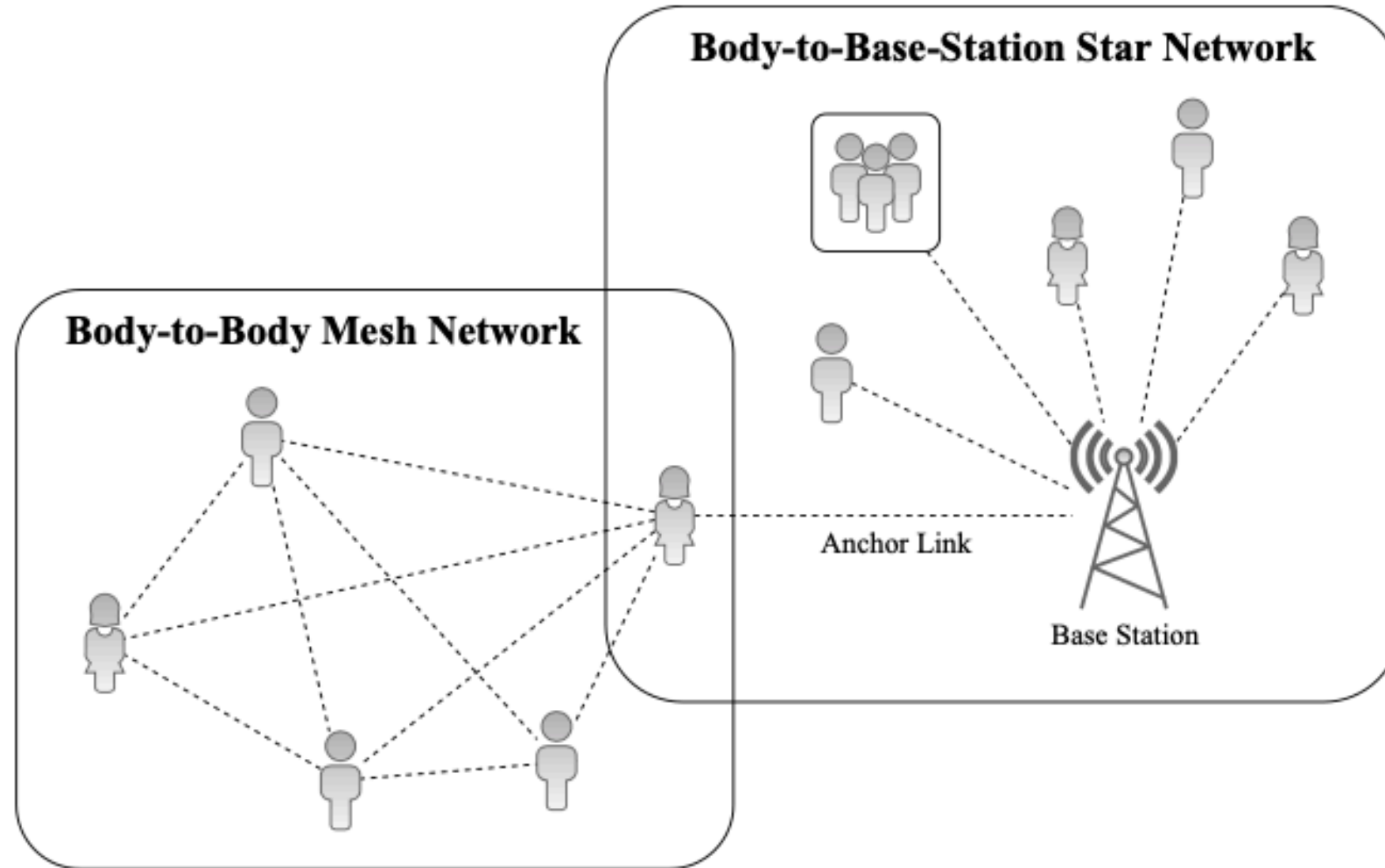
- Body-to-base-station

- Indoor

VS

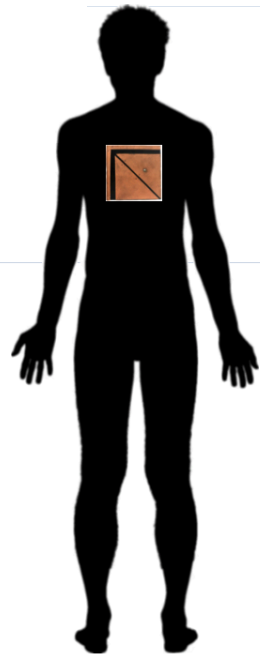
- Outdoor

An example

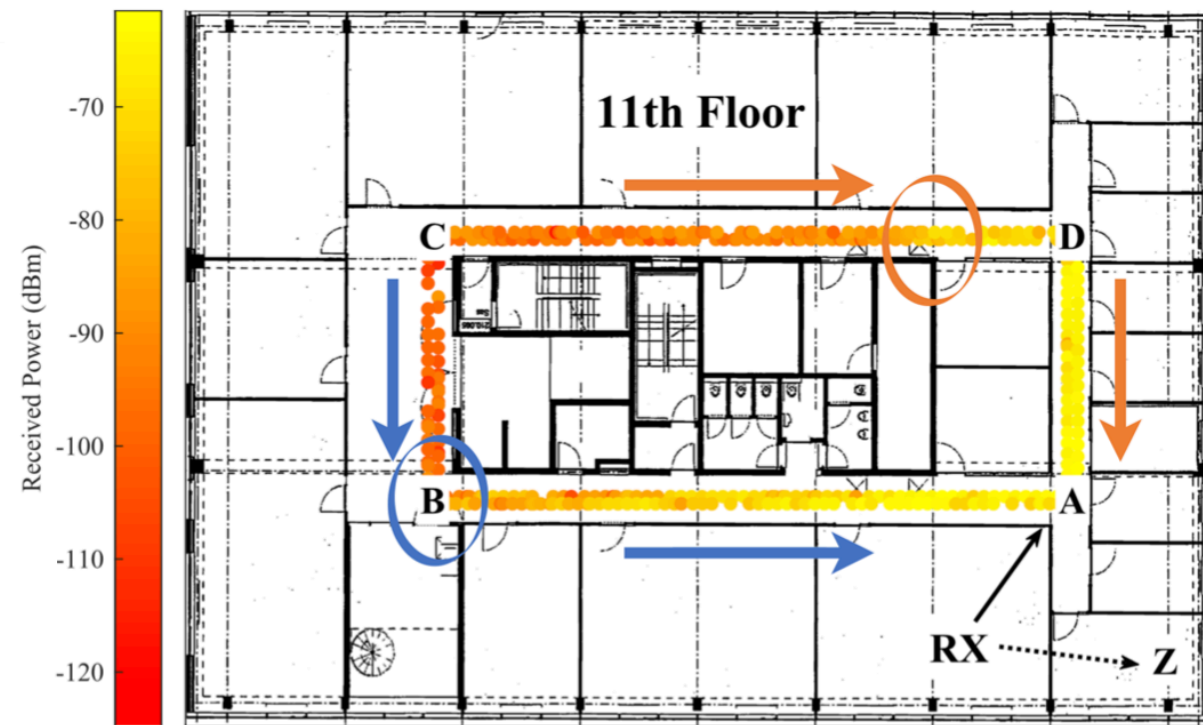


INDOOR BODY-TO-BODY

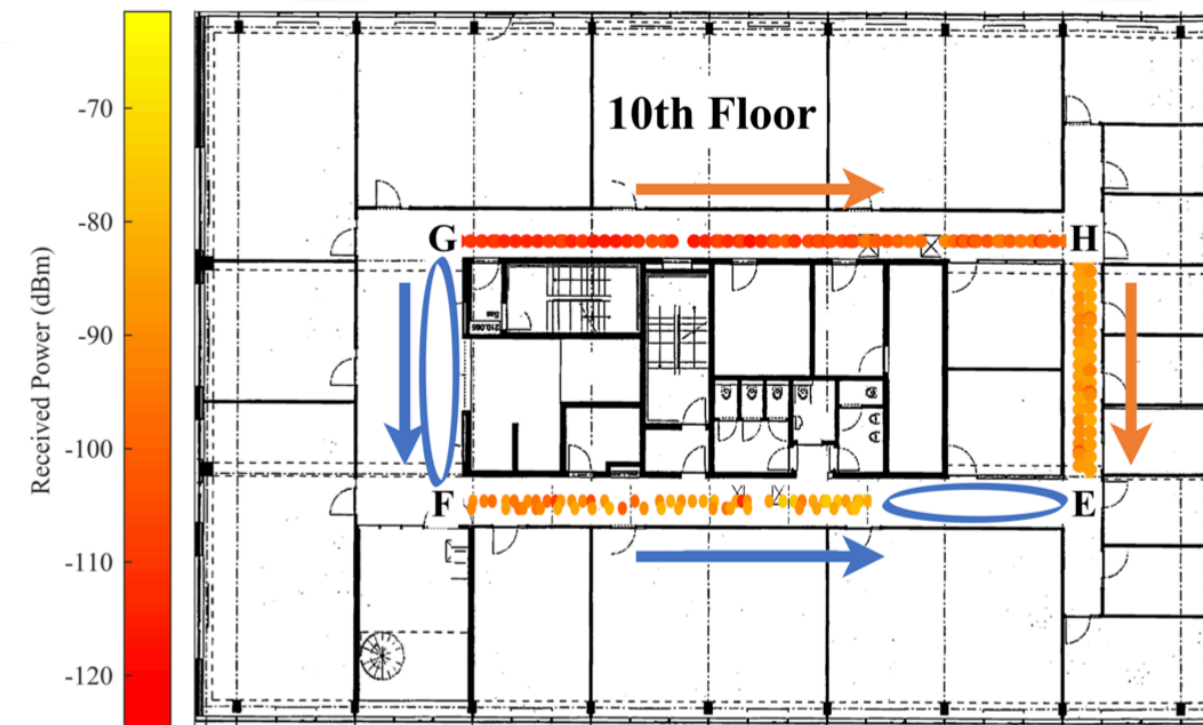
Walking TX
Body-worn node



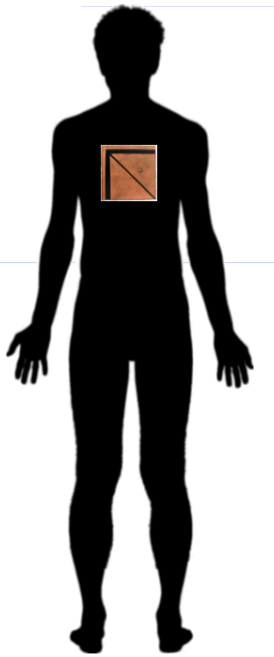
Nodes on same floor



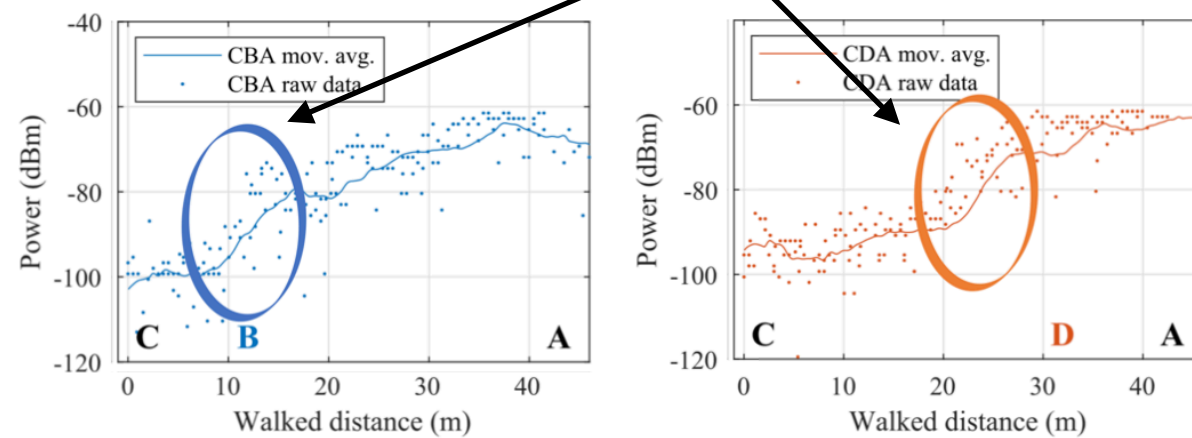
Nodes on different floors



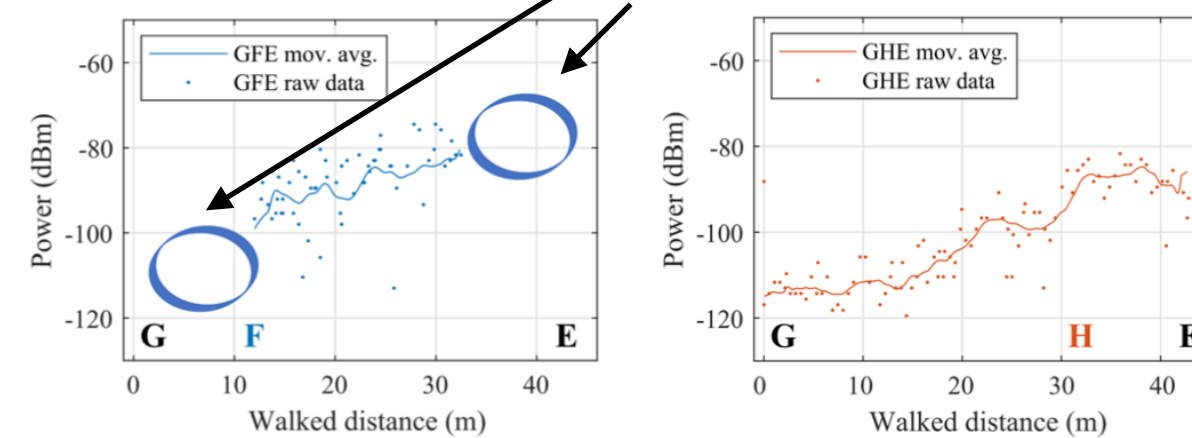
Static RX
Body-worn node



Influence of concrete core



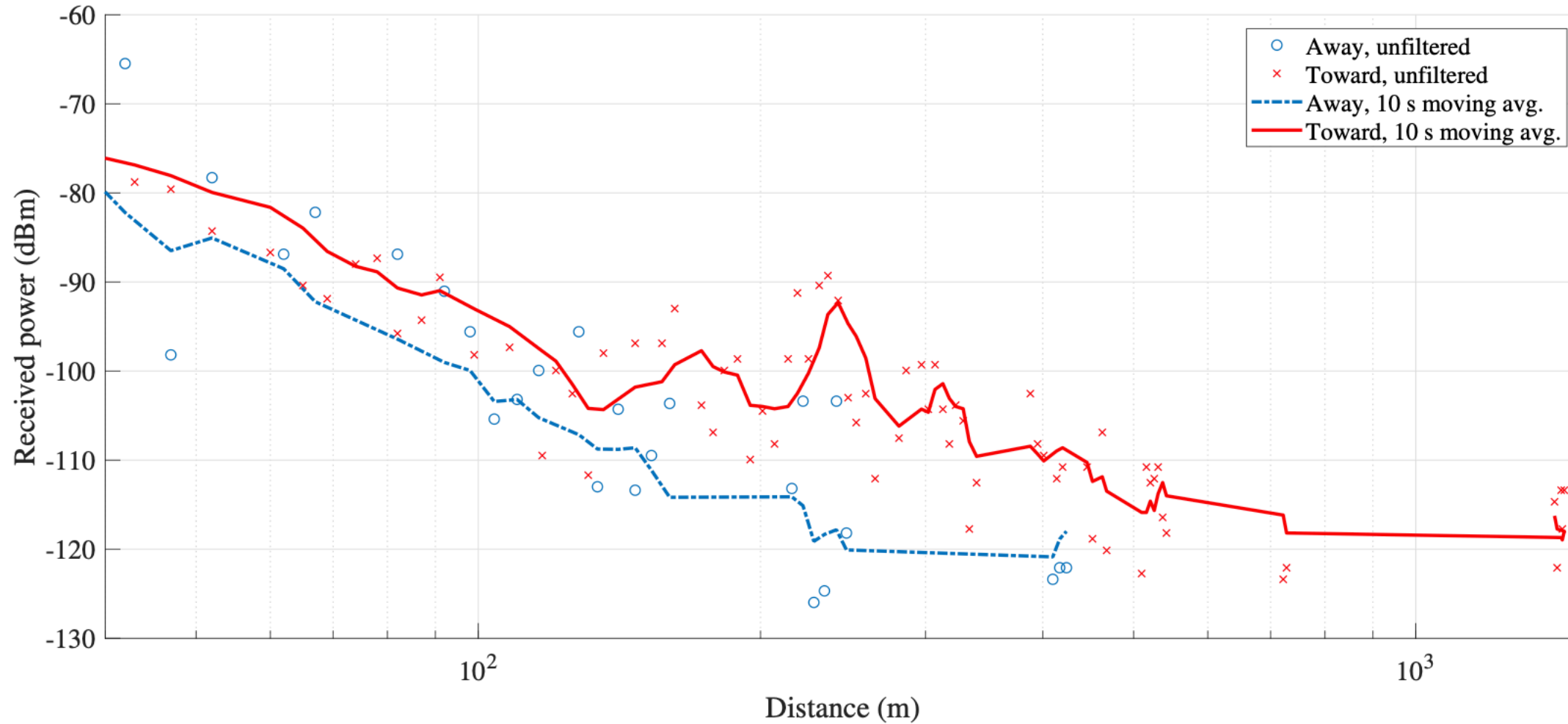
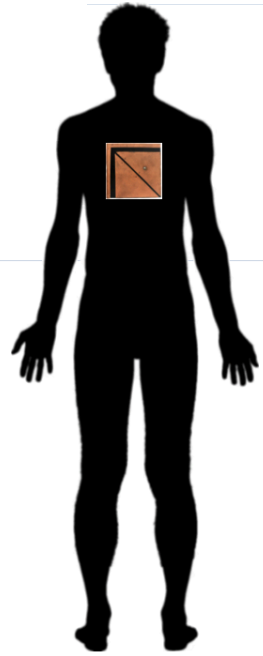
Significant packet loss



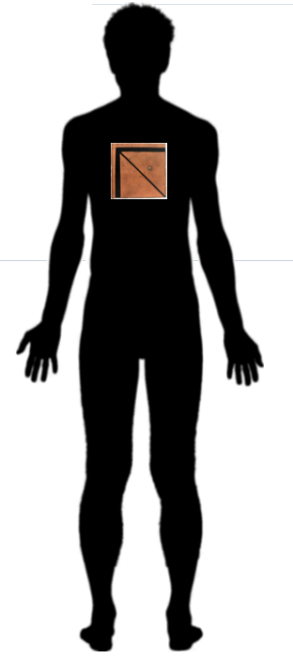
OUTDOOR BODY-TO-BODY

Range test: pointing nodes toward and away from each other

Walking TX
Body-worn node



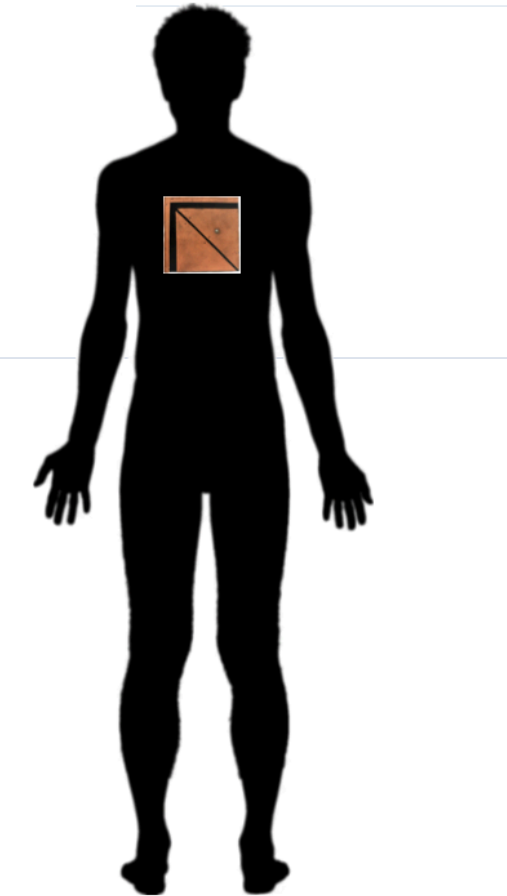
Walking RX
Body-worn node



OUTDOOR BODY-TO-BASE-STATION



Body-worn node



→ Test person moving in the larger area around base-station on top of 52m office building

Results

[10] T. Ameloot, P. Van Torre, and H. Rogier. LoRa Base-Station-to-Body Communication with SIMO Front-to-Back Diversity. *submitted to IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation.*

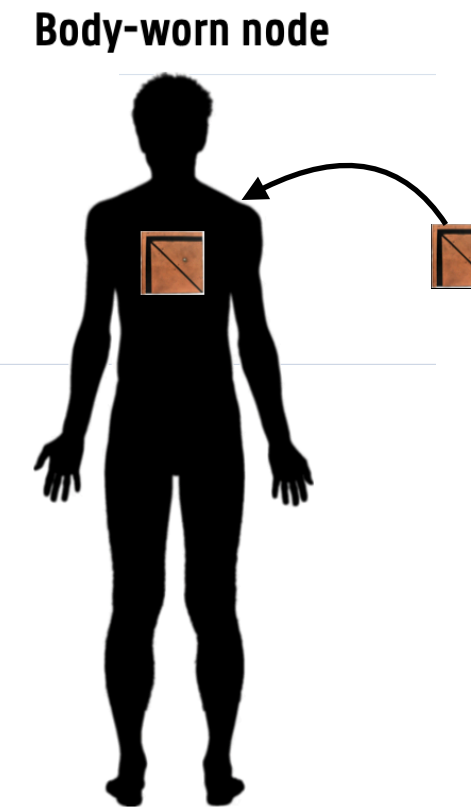
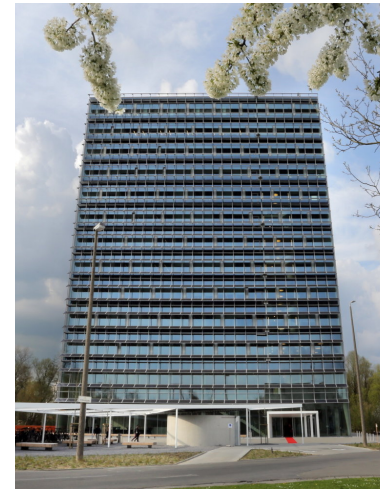
→ Now available in Early Access on IEEE Explore

IMPROVING BODY-CENTRIC LORA PERFORMANCE

OUTDOOR BODY-TO-BASE-STATION: DIVERSITY

- Nodes on the front and back of the body:

- Fixed base-station:



- SIMO front-to-back diversity:

- Selection combining (SC): significant link improvement w.r.t. SISO

- Maximum ratio combining (MRC): limited improvement w.r.t. SC

EXPERIMENTAL PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION

- Focus on spreading factor
- Trade-offs between:
 - Data-rate and coverage

– Data-rate and probing rate

↳ Important for channel estimation

↳ Important for SF decision

SPREADING FACTOR VS EFFECTIVE CHANNEL THROUGHPUT

Optimal SF for highest channel throughput depends on SNR

SNR Range	Optimal SF
$[-7, \dots]$	7
$[-9, -7]$	8
$[-11, -9]$	9
$[-12, -11]$	10
$[-13, -12]$	11
$[\dots, -13]$	12

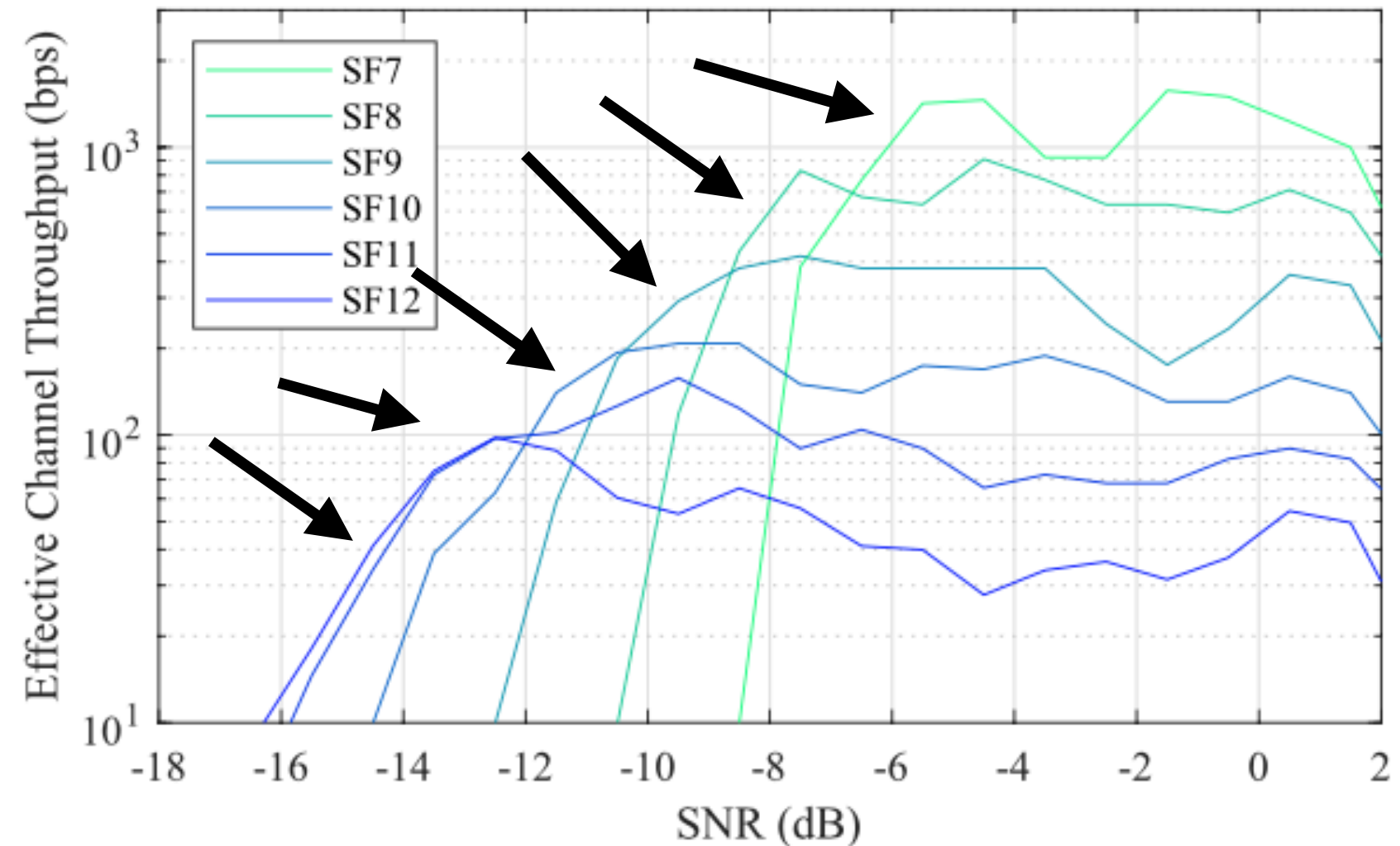


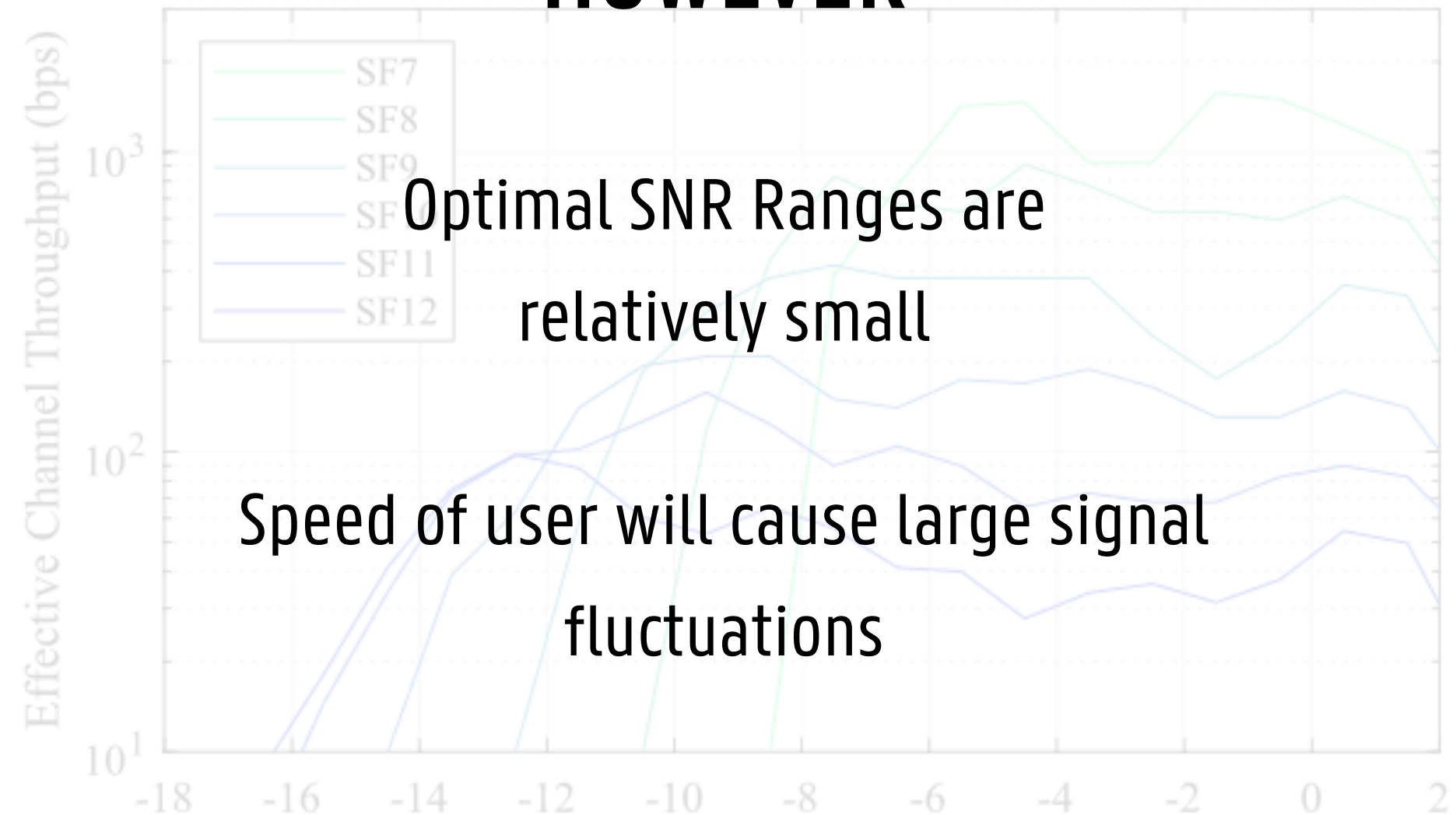
Fig. 7: Effective channel throughput as a function of the SNR (for continuous bursts with packet size = 1 byte).

EFFECTIVE CHANNEL THROUGHPUT

Best channel throughput depends on SNR

SNR Range	Optimal SF
$[-7, \dots]$	7
$[-9, -7]$	8
$[-11, -9]$	9
$[-12, -11]$	10
$[-13, -12]$	11
$[\dots, -13]$	12

HOWEVER



⇒ For walking speeds: switch

between 2 or 3 spreading factors

CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS

- Pro's:
 - Excellent propagation performance (indoor & outdoor) vs current solutions
 - Solid strategies exist to further improve performance (diversity & SF switching)
- Con's:
 - Low data-rate
 - Latency

All things considered:

LoRa = very good option for long-range body-centric communication

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