

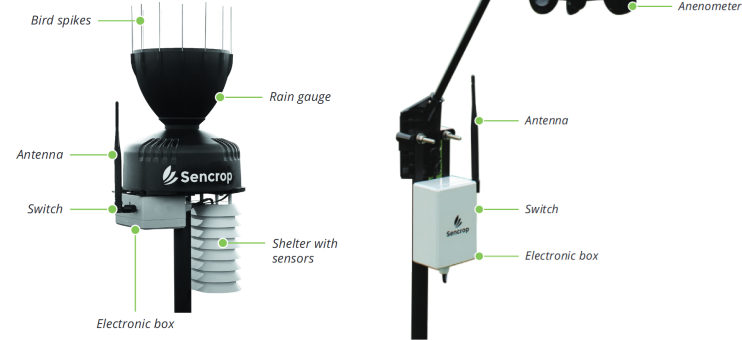


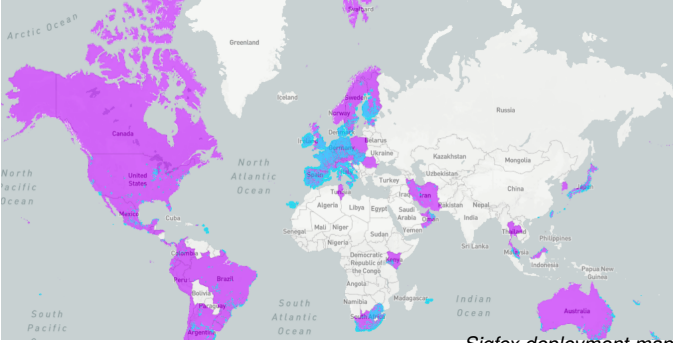
CONTEXT




Automatic ultra-precise data collection to assist agriculture workers



Goal: Extend geographical range of operation & over-the-air firmware upgrades

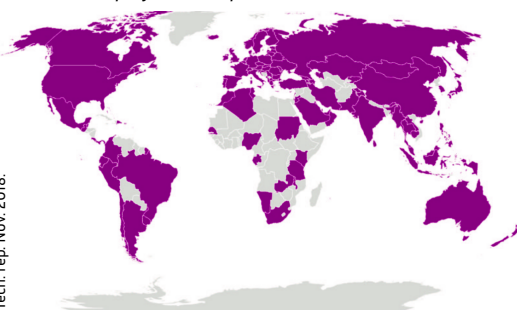




100 bytes per second  
140 x 12 bytes / day upstream  
4 x 8 bytes / day downstream

Idea: Multiple radio technologies & multi-hop networks

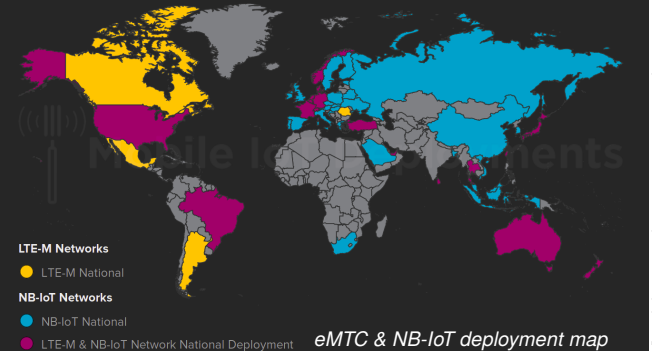
CELLULAR NETWORKS



LTE-A deployment map

Enhanced Machine Type Communication (eMTC a.k.a. LTE-M)

- Based on 4G (LTE)
- 1 Mbps bit-rate
- 1,4 MHz bandwidth
- eDRX & PSM



eMTC & NB-IoT deployment map

Narrow-band IoT (NB-IoT)

- Also based on 4G
- 250 kbps down & 20 kbps up bit-rate
- 180 kHz bandwidth
- No handover

eMTC & NB-IoT only need a firmware upgrade of the base stations to be deployed

LOW POWER WIDE AREA NETWORK

**LoRa**

- 0,3-50 kbps bit-rate
- 3 classes of device

**Ingenu**

- 2,4 GHz ISM band
- 78 kbps up
- 19,5 kbps down

**Weightless**

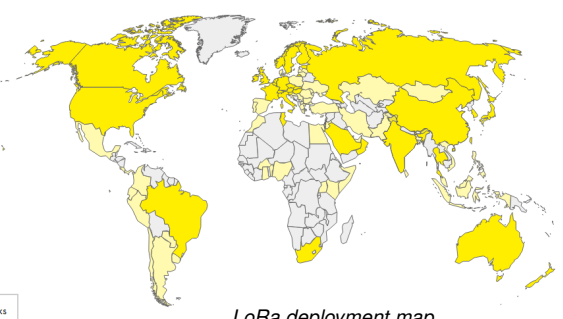
- 3 standards: W/P/N
- 0,2-100 kbps
- Ack & FotA

100 Network Operators

68 Alliance Member Operators

51 Countries operating in

100 Countries with LoRaWAN Deployments



LoRa deployment map

Many more technologies: Telensa, DASH7, Qowisio, WAVIoT...

DISCUSSION

**Energy consumption**

- Hardware dependent
- Based on datasheets:

UNB < LoRa < Weightless-P < Cellular < Ingenu

- Ratio bit-rate / energy ?

**Coverage**

- Highly dependent on the environment
- UNB > LoRa > Weightless-P > Cellular > Ingenu
- Penetration of natural environment ?

**Financial cost**


- Highly dependent on countries, operators and so on
- Cellular « brokers » e.g. Hologram (1\$/month +40¢/MB)

**Deployment**

- Cellular is by far the largest deployment
- LoRa can be deployed as a private network / not cellular
- Evolution in the future ?

**Usage of the spectrum**

- Many LPWANs on the sub-GHz ISM unlicensed band
- Cellular use licensed bands, but partly LTE bands



Hologram coverage map

[12] Ray Brian. Cost of building with LPWAN technologies. Dec. 2018. url: <https://www.link-labs.com/blog/>

	Module	Connectivity	Infrastructure
LTE-M	\$10-15	\$3-5 / mo for 1MB	
NB-IOT	\$7-12	<\$1 /mo for 100kb	
Sigfox	\$5-10	<\$1 / mo	
Ingenu	\$10-15	?	
LoRaWAN Public	\$9-12	\$1-2 / mo	
LoRaWAN Private	\$9-12	\$0.25 / mo	\$500
Symphony Link	\$15	\$0.25 / mo	\$500

[13] Hologram. Dec. 2018. url: <https://hologram.io/>

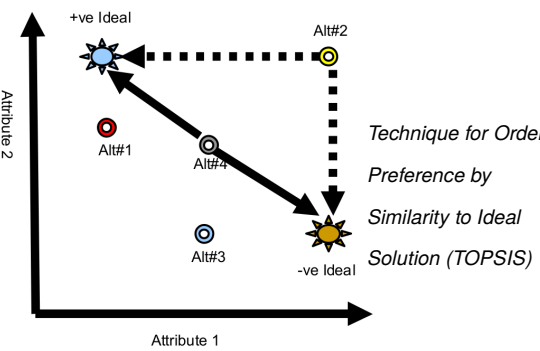
NETWORK INTERFACE SELECTION

	C1 (w1)	C2 (w2)		Cm (wm)
A1	a11	a21	.	am1
A2	a12	a22	.	am2
.	.	.	.	.
An	a1n	a2n	.	amn

Multi Attribute Decision Making (MADM) matrix

MADM problem

- A = {Ai, for i=1,2,...,n} the set of candidates
- C = {Cj, for j=1,2,...,m} the set of attributes
- w1, w2, ..., wm the weights of each attribute



Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS)

Problem: Complex calculations & ranking abnormalities

Euclidean normalization

$$r_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N a_{ij}^2}}$$

Distance from ideal position

$$S_i^+ = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (v_j^+ - v_{ij})^2}$$
$$S_i^- = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (v_j^- - v_{ij})^2}$$

Ranking instability

- Alteration of the final ranking when removing worst candidates
- Caused by euclidean normalization
- Using alternative normalization methods can reduce the effect but not neutralize it

LIGHT TOPSIS FOR IOT

**Simple and stable normalization**

- Reduce complexity and eliminate rank reversal
- Application layer expresses needs in terms of bounds and weights
- Use fixed bounds for each attribute

For each attribute Cj :

if Cj is upward then we have :

Bj+ the upper bound

else if Cj is downward then we have :

Bj- the lower bound

$$\text{if } C_j \text{ upward } r_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}}{B_j^+}$$
$$\text{if } C_j \text{ downward } r_{ij} = \frac{B_j^-}{a_{ij}}$$

if Cj upward then we have :

Bj+ the upper bound

else if Cj is downward then we have :

Bj- the lower bound

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