

# LoRaSync: energy efficient synchronization for scalable LoRaWAN

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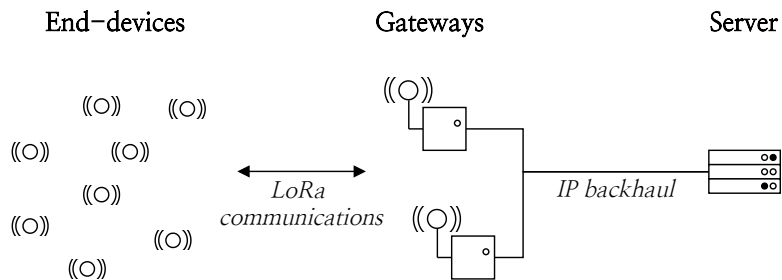
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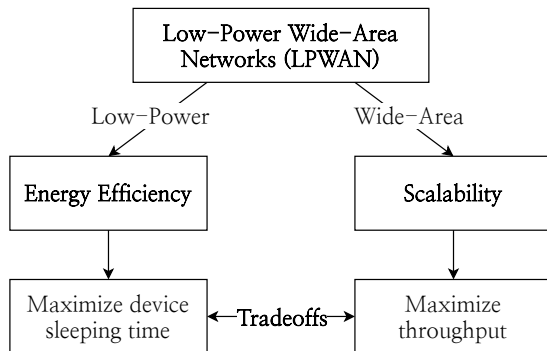
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# Background about my thesis

# LoRaWAN architecture

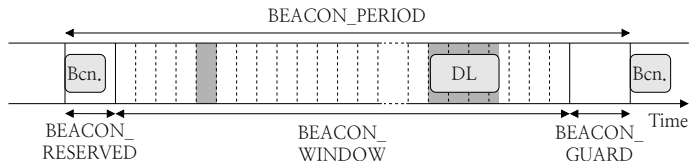


# General problematic

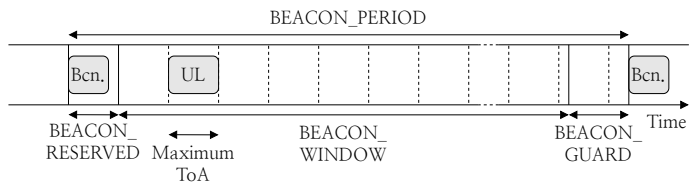


# From *Class B* to *Class S*

LoRaWAN  
*Class B*

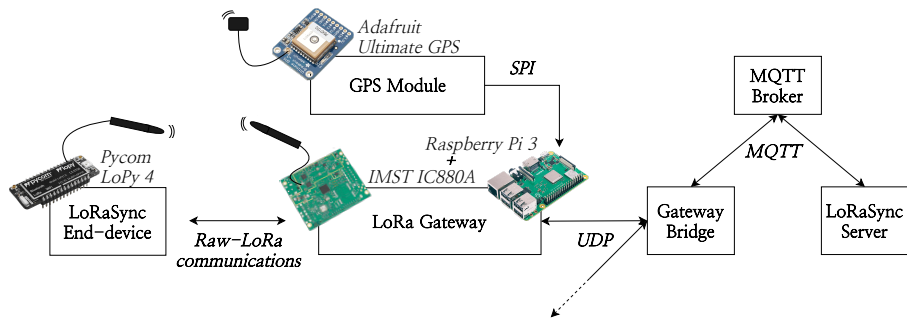


*Class S* [1]



## Design of the synchronization mechanism

# Testbed infrastructure





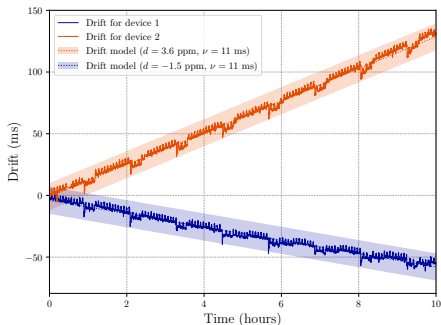
# Measuring and modeling the device clock drift

Literature [2, 3, 4] → Simple Skew Model (SKM) [5], linear model at constant temperature.

Test results → noise on low-cost devices.

$$\text{drift} \in (d \cdot t) \pm \nu \quad (1)$$

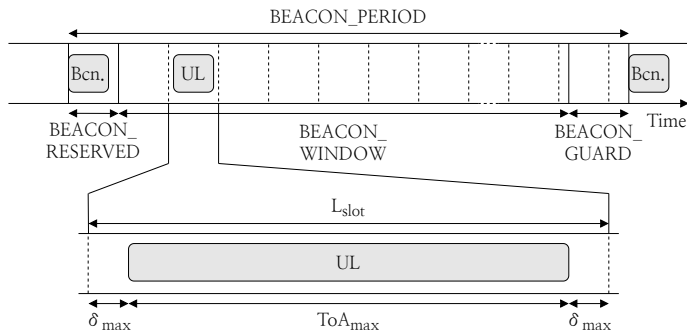
- $d$  drift coefficient in ppm.
- $\nu$  noise margin in seconds
- $t$  elapsed time since last synchronization in seconds



Internal clock drift and model for two devices.

# LoRaSync: a robust and energy efficient synchronization mechanism

Class S over  
LoRaSync



Beacon-skipping mechanism to save power  $\rightarrow n_{\text{skip}}$  is defined as the biggest  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  that fits (using worst-case  $d$  and  $\nu$  values):

$$(k + 1) \cdot \text{BEACON\_PERIOD} \cdot d + \nu \leq \delta_{\text{max}} \quad (2)$$

# Performance modeling and protocol optimization

# Throughput modeling

Pure ALOHA (*Class A*) [6]

$$p = 1 - e^{-\lambda} \quad (3)$$

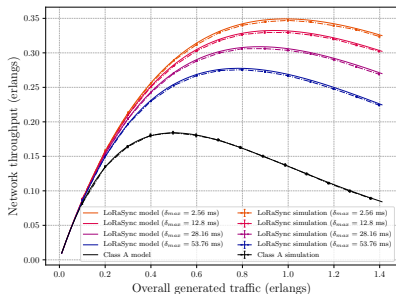
$$T_p = np(1 - p)^{2(n-1)} \quad (4)$$

Slotted-ALOHA over *LoRaSync/Class S*

$$q = 1 - e^{-\lambda \frac{T_{slot}}{ToA_{max}}} \quad (5)$$

$$k_s = \frac{n_{slots} \cdot ToA_{max}}{BEACON\_PERIOD} \quad (6)$$

$$T_s = k_s n q (1 - q)^{n-1} \quad (7)$$



Throughput models validation  
with simulation results

# Energy efficiency modeling

## Pure ALOHA (Class A)

$$P_p = [\lambda P_{TX} + \rho_s P_{RX} + (1 - \lambda - \rho_s) P_{SLEEP}] \cdot n \quad (8)$$

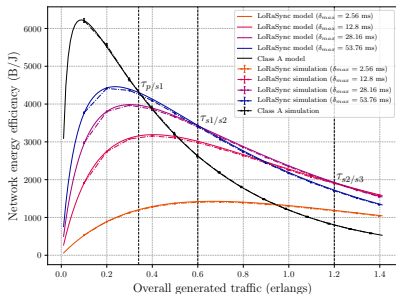
$$E_p = \frac{T_p}{P_p} \cdot \frac{\text{bytes}_{\text{pkt}}}{ToA_{\text{pkt}}} \quad (9)$$

## Slotted-ALOHA over LoRaSync/Class S

$$P_s = [(\rho_s + \rho_b) P_{RX} + \lambda P_{TX} + (1 - \rho_s - \rho_b - \lambda) P_{SLEEP}] \cdot n \quad (10)$$

$$E_s = \frac{T_s}{P_s} \cdot \frac{\text{bytes}_{\text{pkt}}}{ToA_{\text{pkt}}} \quad (11)$$

- $\rho_s$  is the RX slot rate
- $\rho_b$  is the beacon RX rate
- $P_{XX}$  is the device power consumption in state XX

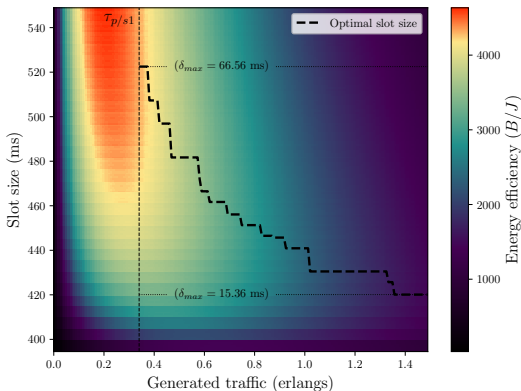


## Energy efficiency models

# How to choose the slot size?

Energy efficiency model with:

- 2000 devices
- $d = 20$  ppm.
- $\nu = 11$  ms.
- $ToA_{\max} = 389.376$  ms.
- $\delta_{\max} \in [2.56, 80]$  ms.

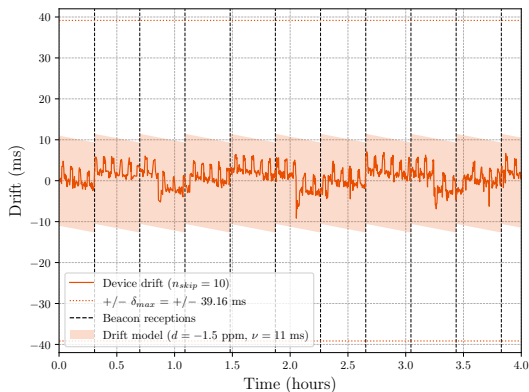


# Proof of concept

# Clock correction demonstration

Measured on the testbed with:

- $\delta_{\max} = 39.16$
- $d = 20$  ppm.  
(worst-case)
- $d = -1.5$  ppm.  
(observed)
- $\nu = 11$  ms.

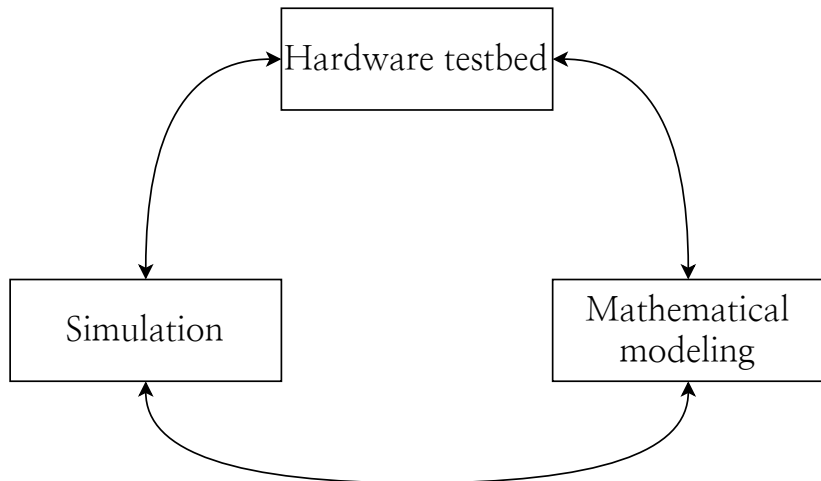




# Conclusion

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# Conclusion



# References

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- [6] R. Rom and M. Sidi, "Multiple Access Protocols: Performance and Analysis," *SIGMETRICS Perform. Evaluation Rev.*, vol. 18, p. 11, 1991.

Thank you very much!