# **Experimental setup to monitor** UMONS environment impact on LoRa

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Modulation	LoRa
TX power	14 dBm
Bandwidth	125 kHz
Coding rate	4/5
Preamble	8 symbols
Payload	5 bytes
Frequency	867.1-868.5 MHz
TX rate	6 frames/h

Figure 3: Device deployment map



Figure 4: Daily packet delivery rate by device

The difference between devices observed in figure 4 can partially be explained by the distance to the gateway (figure 3). But unlike [4], there remain variations to be explained.

Figure 5: SNR distribution by spreading factor

Figure 5 exhibits the expected LoRa behavior: higher spreading factors allow successful transmission with lower SNR as stated in [3].



The device energy consumption can be estimated using figure 6 to about 3400 hours ( $\sim$ 140 days).

#### Conclusion

The monitoring dashboard provided by InfluxDB and Grafana offers a useful insight to drive the experiment without high maintenance cost.

Modulating the spreading factor allows the device to send more packets while respecting the 30 sec / 24 h maximum airtime of the fair access policy of TheThingsNetwork [1] as

computed thanks to [2]. It also lowers the collision risk as a byproduct.

The experimental setup behaves as expected and provide enough variations to investigate the environmental impact on the transmission.

The energy consumption is low enough to gather data for 4 months without interruption.

#### **Future work**

Now that the experimental setup is validated, collected data will be analyzed, looking for correlations with environmental factors (temperature, relative humidity, rain, ...)

#### References

[1] "TheThingsNetwork fair access policy." [Online]. Available:

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