



**Actility**  
Connecting with intelligence

**TERI**  
Engineering



**TELFOR**

# ThingPark and new IoT technology trends

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**Jubilee 30th Telecommunications Forum  
TELFOR 2022**

# Agenda

- Actility and ThingPark at a glance
- New IoT technology trends
- How ThingPark addresses technology trends

# Agenda

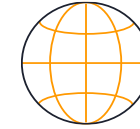
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# Actility Group

ThingPark is the leading industrial-grade LPWAN IoT platform, enabling both public and private customers to deploy and scale IIoT use cases throughout the world.



Company founded  
**2010**



Products in  
**100+** countries

## PROFILE



**110+**

**People**  
Multi-cultural team,  
80% engineers



**100 M€+**

**Funding** raised with from Cisco,  
Bosch, BPI, Creadev, FoxConn,  
IdInvest, Inmarsat, KPN, Orange  
and Swisscom



**10+**

**Country** locations in  
North America, Europe  
and APAC



**60.000+**

**LoRaWAN** gateways connected  
on Actility-supplied public  
networks



**250.000+**

**Abeeway** devices and  
trackers per year

## PRODUCT & SERVICES PORTFOLIO

### Deploy



- Multi-technology network servers
- Professional services & radio planning
- Carrier-grade OSS/BSS for gateway & device management
- Join servers for easy device activation

### Scale



- Key Management System for enhanced security & large scale device activation
- Firmware-over-the-air update for devices on the field
- Ecosystem adoption speed-up through device marketplaces and partner programs

### Enrich



- Geolocation services using a combination of technologies like LoRa network location or GPS, LP-GPS, BLE, Wi-Fi, Quuppa
- Access to Roaming hub for easy device roaming
- Fully integrated end-to-end solutions marketplace to accelerate go-to-market

## CLIENTS & PARTNERS

### Public networks



**50+**

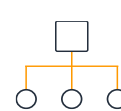
Large scale operators

### Private or Local networks



Hundreds of enterprise network  
deployments in Smart cities,  
Manufacturing, Oil & Gas, Facility  
management or Tracking and Logistics

### Channel Partners



Actility is distributed world wide by  
a dedicated network of distributors  
including CISCO, AWS or OBS,  
allowing a worldwide business  
reach

### Solution Partners

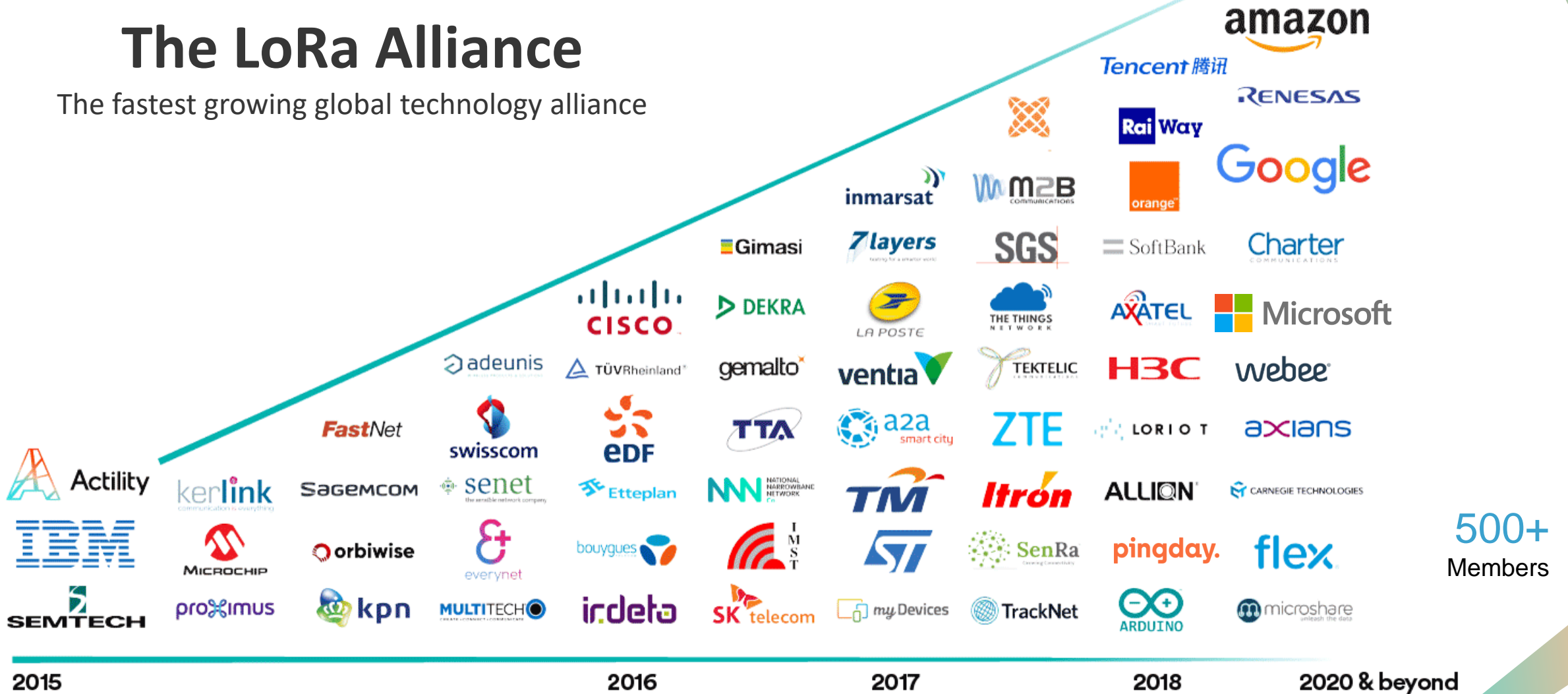


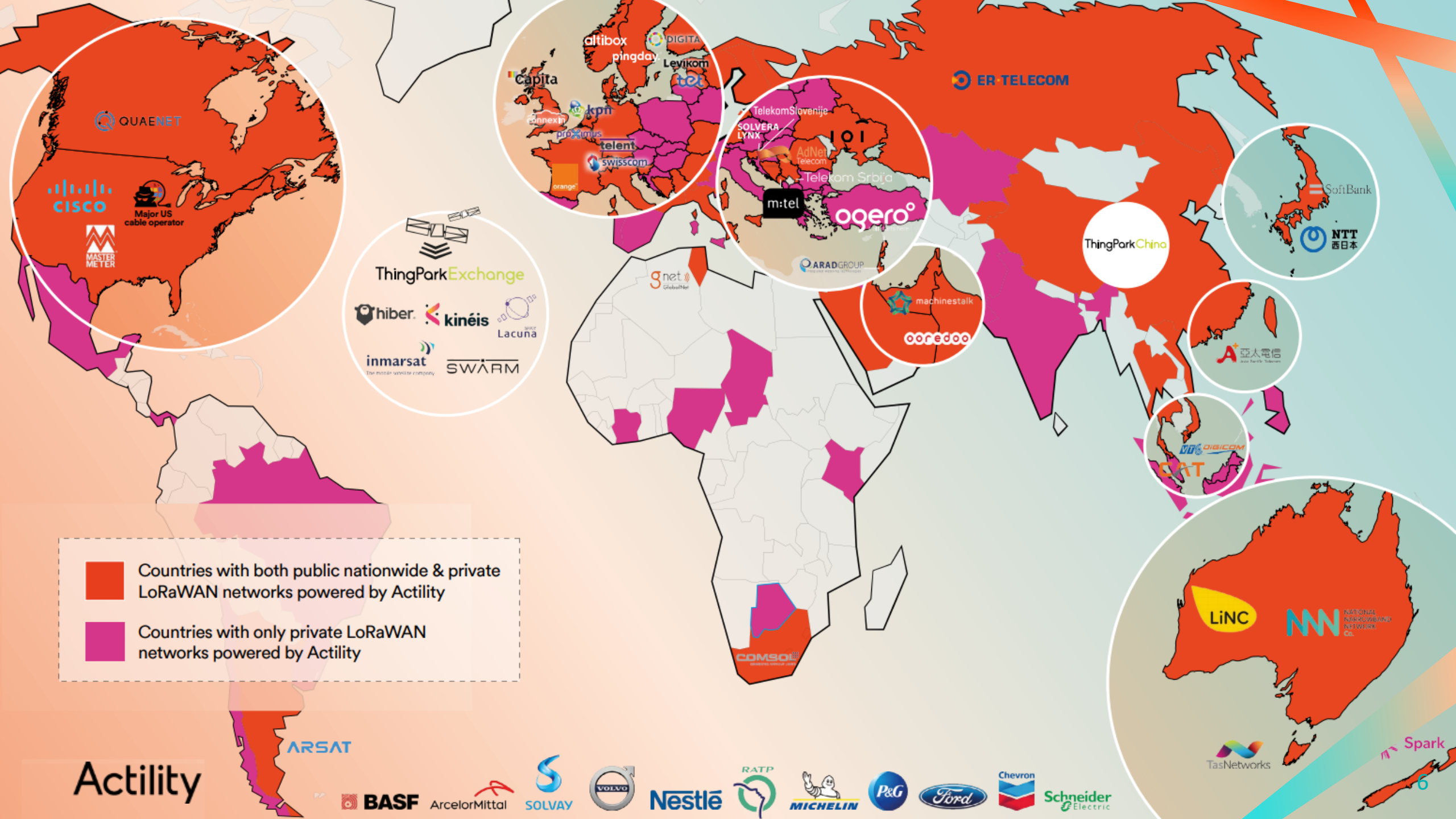
Actility is enabling vertical solution providers  
supplying devices and/or applications with  
integrated  
connectivity, to propose fully integrated end-to-  
end solutions

# Actility is a founding member of the LoRa Alliance™

## The LoRa Alliance

The fastest growing global technology alliance





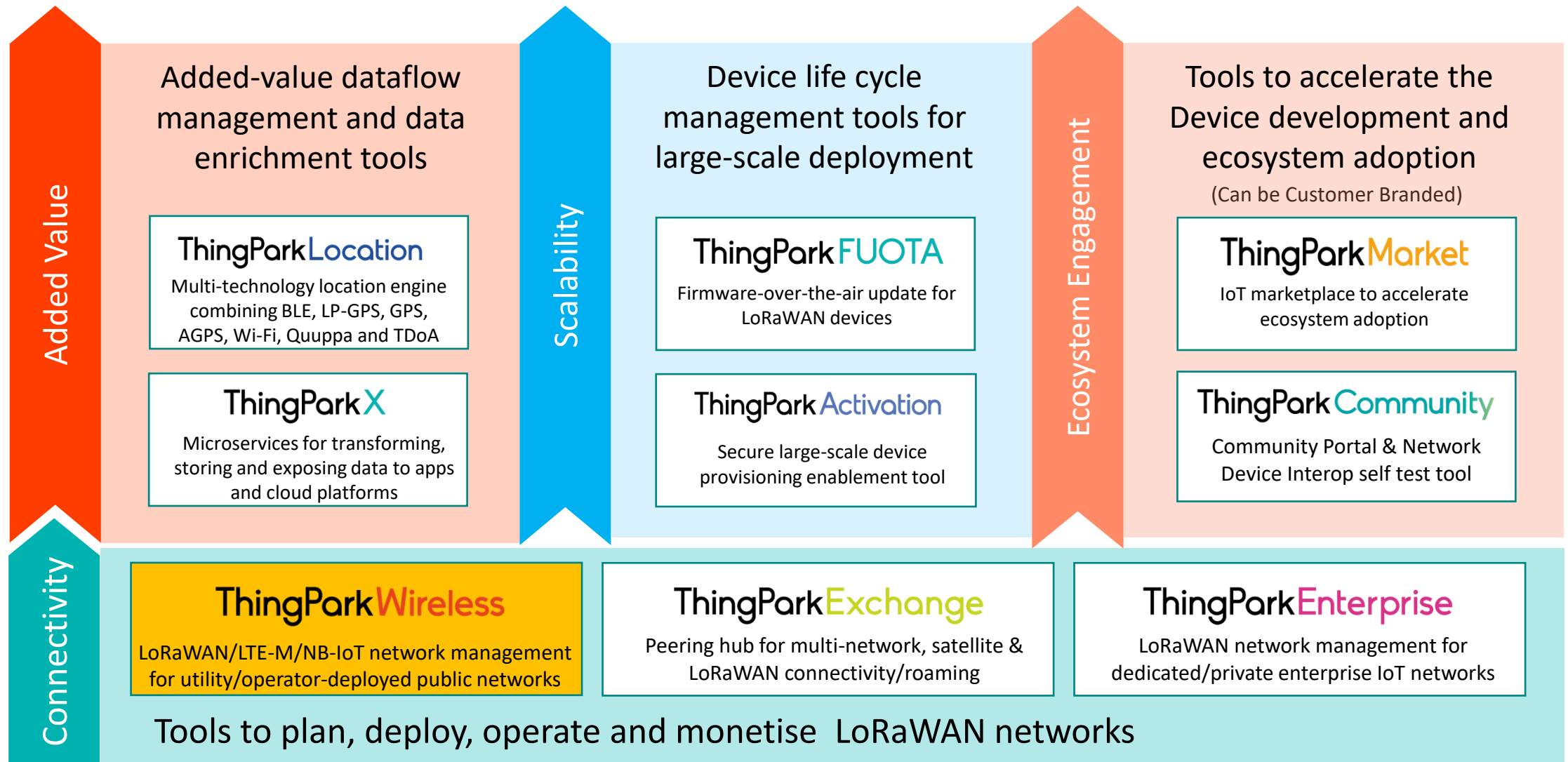
Countries with both public nationwide & private LoRaWAN networks powered by Activity

Countries with only private LoRaWAN networks powered by Activity

Activity

BASF ArcelorMittal SOLVAY VOLVO Nestlé RATP MICHELIN P&G Ford Chevron Schneider Electric

# A complete IoT solution stack



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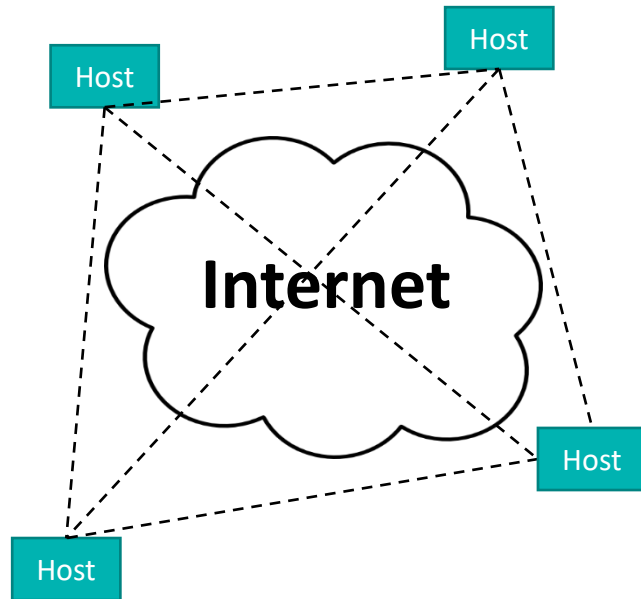
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# Internet

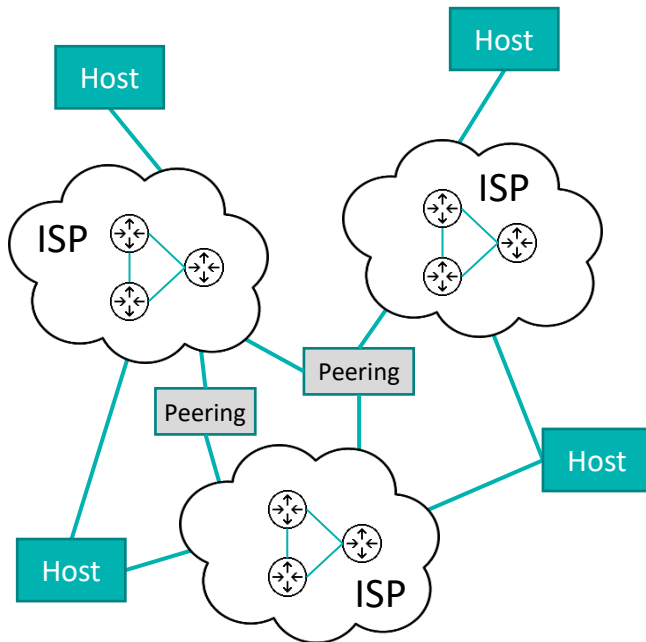
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- Any host connected to the Internet can talk to any other host



# Internet, Decentralized Transport Layer

- Although there is a hierarchy, the first 4 OSI communication layers are already decentralized



L7: Application Layer (most popular: HTTP)

L6: Presentation Layer

L5: Session Layer

L4: Transport Layer (TCP)

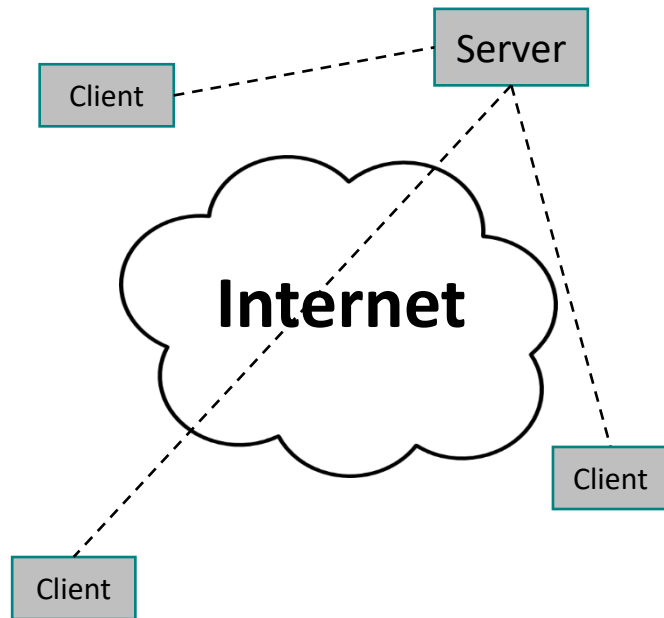
L3: Network Layer (IP)

L2: Data-link Layer (e.g.: Ethernet)

L1: Physical Layer

# Internet, Centralized Client/Server Applications

- The Application Layer usually follows the centralized Client Server Model



L7: Application Layer (most popular: HTTP)

L6: Presentation Layer

L5: Session Layer

L4: Transport Layer (TCP)

L3: Network Layer (IP)

L2: Data-link Layer (e.g.: Ethernet)

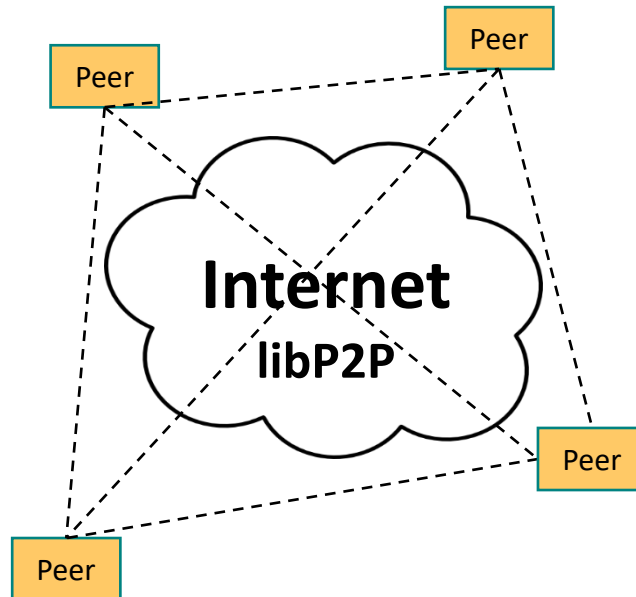
L1: Physical Layer

# Internet, Decentralized P2P Apps

- A peer-to-peer network is one in which peers communicate directly with one another on a relative “equal footing”. (no differentiation between Client and Server)

Example apps:

- Filesharing networks (e.g.: BitTorrent)
- Blockchain networks (e.g.: Ethereum, Polkadot, etc.)



L7: Application Layer (P2P App)

L5/L6: Presentation/Session Layer

- E.g.: **libP2P**

L4: Transport Layer (TCP)

L3: Network Layer (IP)

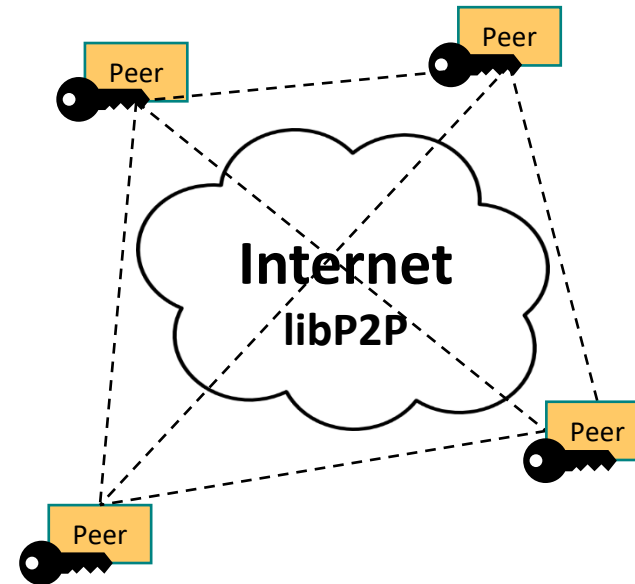
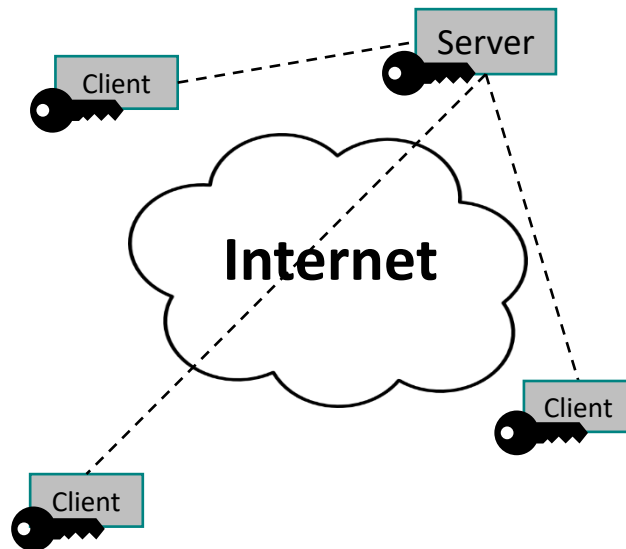
L2: Data-link Layer (e.g.: Ethernet)

L1: Physical Layer



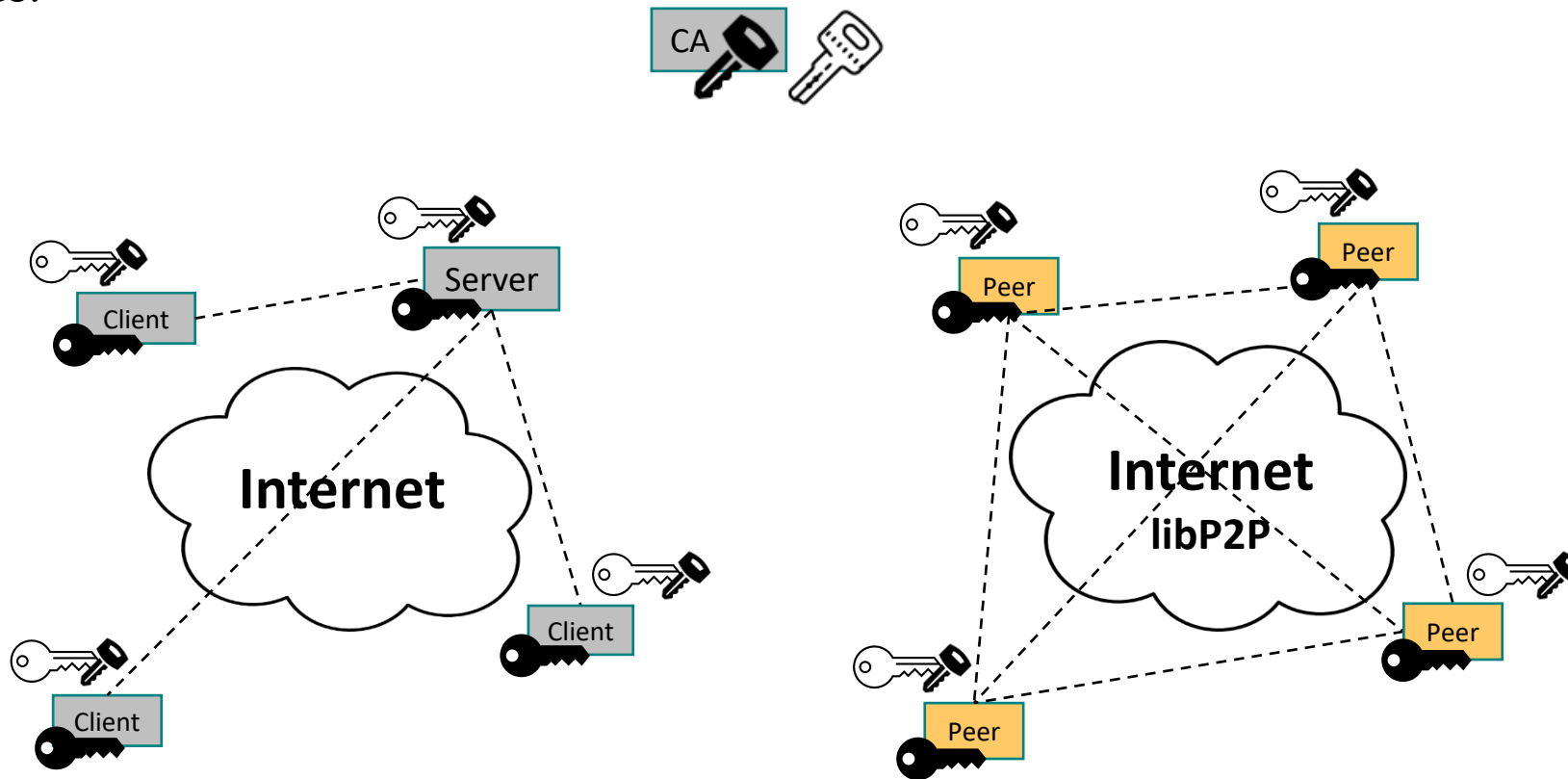
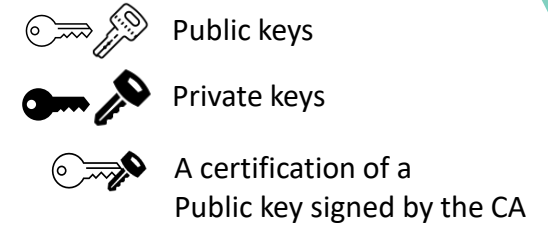
# Internet, Centralized Authentication

- Security key distribution and authentication are the main security challenges in many applications.



# Internet, Centralized Authentication

- Many solutions are based on Certificate Authorities (CA) that validate the authenticity of nodes.
- Distributing certificates of public keys of CAs can be complicated for IoT devices.



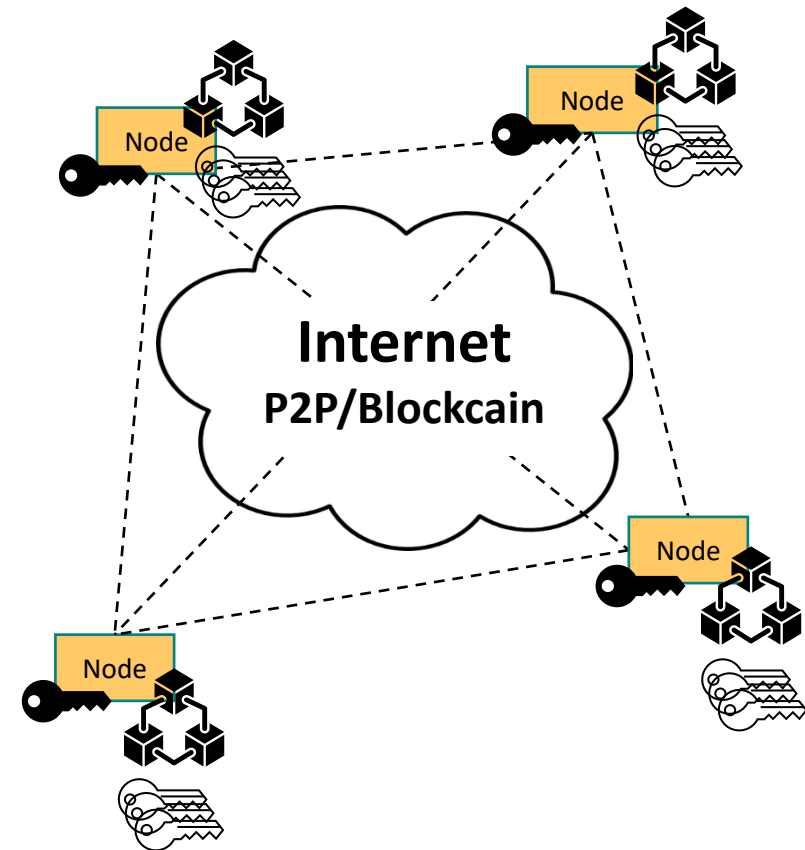
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# Blockchain as a trust-less public key storage

- A Blockchain is a distributed database where copies are stored on multiple nodes simultaneously.
- There is no single controlling computer in charge of maintaining the database, what is referred to as the ledger.
- The validity of a particular version of a Blockchain is established by consensus amongst several nodes that form a central one
- Blockchain technology can be used for storing public keys and avoid the need of a centralized CA



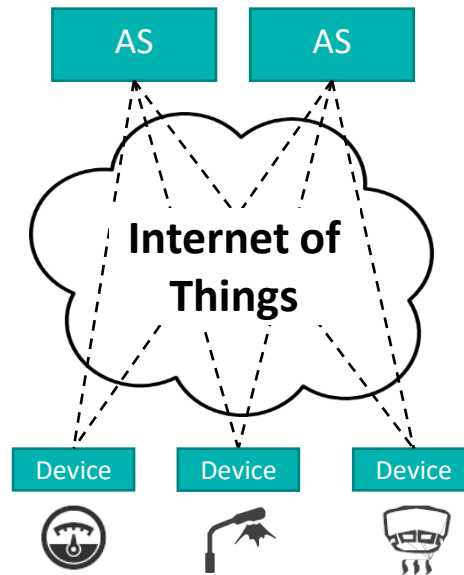


# Challenges of decentralized IoT Applications

Actility

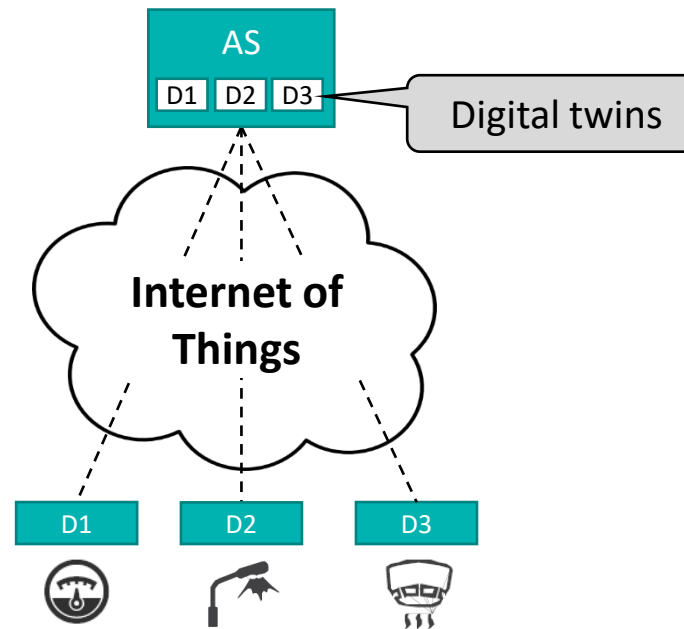
# Internet Of Things

- IoT Devices may not even have enough bandwidth for connectivity to sync their state with the network in real-time
  - We must make difference between end devices and applications
  - Instead of any to any relationship between any kind of nodes, we try to allow connections from any device to any app server
  - The states of devices must be modelled at the app servers



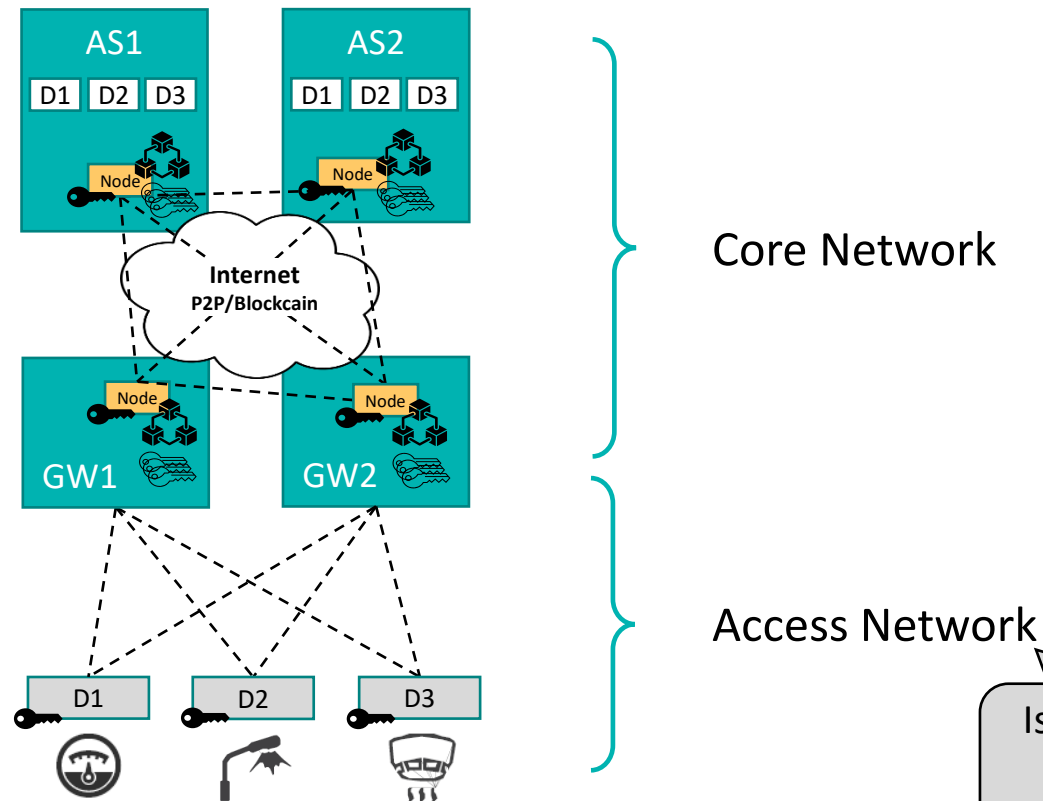
# Internet Of Things, Digital Twins

- A digital twin is a digital representation of a physical object (e.g.: an IoT end-device).
- Challenges to solve for twins of IoT devices:
  - To **keep the state of the twin in sync** with the original physical object
  - To **estimate the actual** state by modelling its behavior
  - To **control the state** by sending commands to the physical object



# Internet Of Things, How can we decentralize?

- IoT end-devices do not have enough resources to run blockchain nodes.
- Those network elements that are strong enough to run a P2P client or blockchain node can be decentralized
  - App servers
  - Gateways
  - Network servers



Is there any way to decentralize the access network?



# Pre-shared symmetric keys, LoRaWAN Keys

- LoRaWAN uses 128 bits symmetric keys to secure communication.
- This requires that the symmetric root keys are provisioned on the network (at a central database) and set in end devices before the communication starts.
- Would it make sense assigning root keys to end devices using Public Key Cryptography and store public keys in a Blockchain?
  - This would allow a decentralized way of storing keys.
  - However, asymmetric keys are longer if you want to ensure the same level of security. (1024 or 2046 bits instead of 128 bits)
  - Cryptography based on asymmetric keys require more hardware resources.



In many IoT use cases it is not possible to use Public/Private key-pairs in an effective way.

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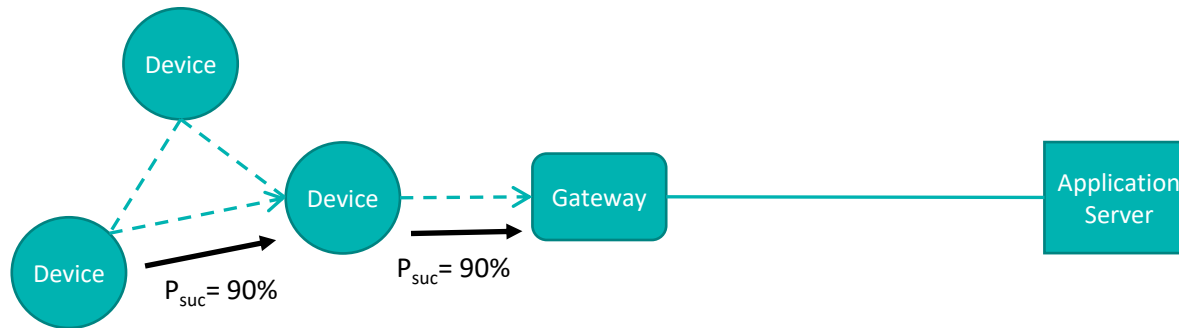
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# Mesh vs Tree topology

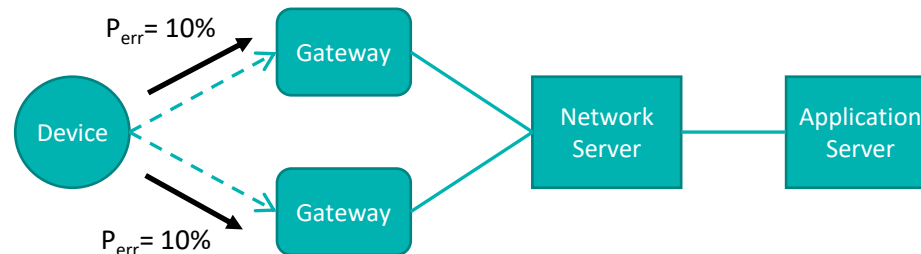
## Assumptions:

- The packet error rate of a single radio link:  $P_{\text{err}} = 10\%$
- The packet success rate of a single radio link:  $P_{\text{suc}} = 90\%$



$$P_{\text{suc}} = 90\% * 90\% = 81\%$$

$$P_{\text{err}} = 1 - P_{\text{suc}} = \mathbf{19\%}$$



$$P_{\text{err}} = 10\% * 10\% = \mathbf{1\%}$$

Tree topology + Gw diversity results in much lower packet error rate and more scalable networks.

# Mesh vs Tree topology

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- Tree topology + Gw diversity results in
  - much lower packet error rate
  - longer end device battery life-time
- Mesh networks are suitable for ad-hoc networks or low traffic private networks
- Radio networks with tree topology are more scalable and offer more capacity, therefore we recommend them to be used for service provider networks.

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# The increasing role of community networks

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- Anyone can register for free accounts
- Community users can add their own gateways that will be shared with other members
  - The number of gateways may be limited based on the policy of the community
- Community users can connect their own devices that may be connected through their own and other community gateways
  - The number of devices (or messages) may be limited based on the policy of the community
- Communities cannot offer high level of SLA
- But it seems community networks can grow most faster than service provider networks and reach country-wide coverage (without committing any SLA) much earlier than service provider networks.
- Community networks are suitable for Proof of Concepts
- Some example community networks:
  - TTN, Helium, Lorient, Senet, Actility, etc...

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# Multi-technology Access platforms

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- Many service providers are looking for multi-technology (WiFi, Sigfox, LoRaWAN, NB-IoT, LTE-Cat M) IoT connectivity solutions.
- Application servers are all supporting multi-access.
- What would be the benefit of such multi-technology networks?
  - Single point of authentication/access control
  - Single point of policy control (data-plan management)
  - Single point of generating UDRs for billing
  - Single UI for device management



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    - LR-FHSS
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# LoRaWAN Relay

- With the help of a LoRaWAN relay an end device can transfer LoRaWAN frames even in case there is no sufficient coverage from the gateway.
- The relay nodes are battery-powered and can be installed anywhere (do not require electricity or internet connectivity).
- The solution architecture is still based on the tree topology. It is not a mesh network!

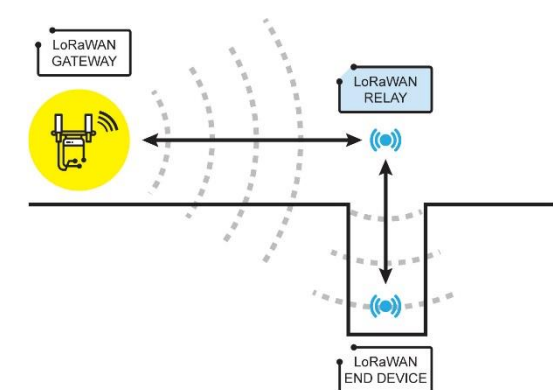
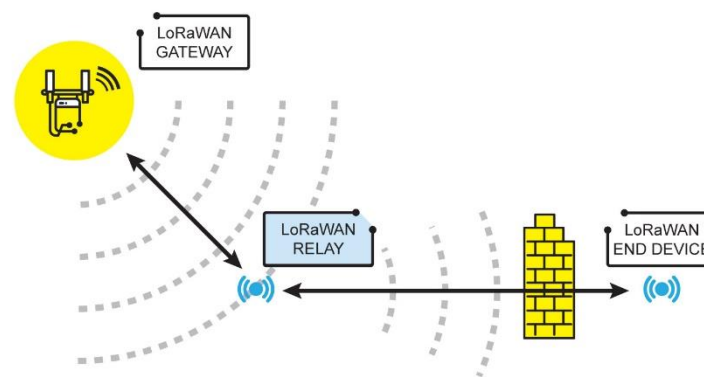
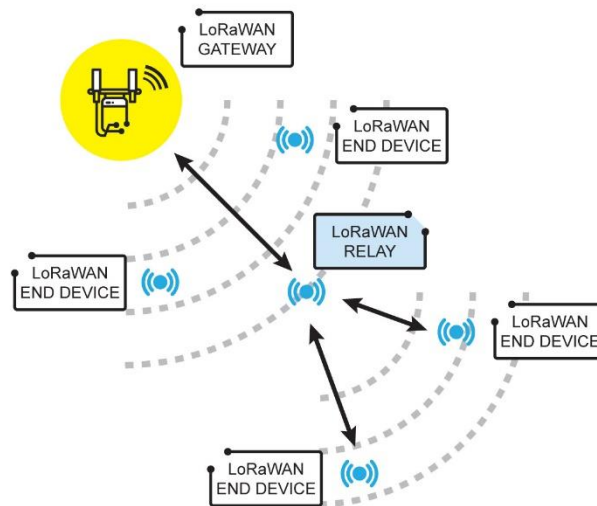
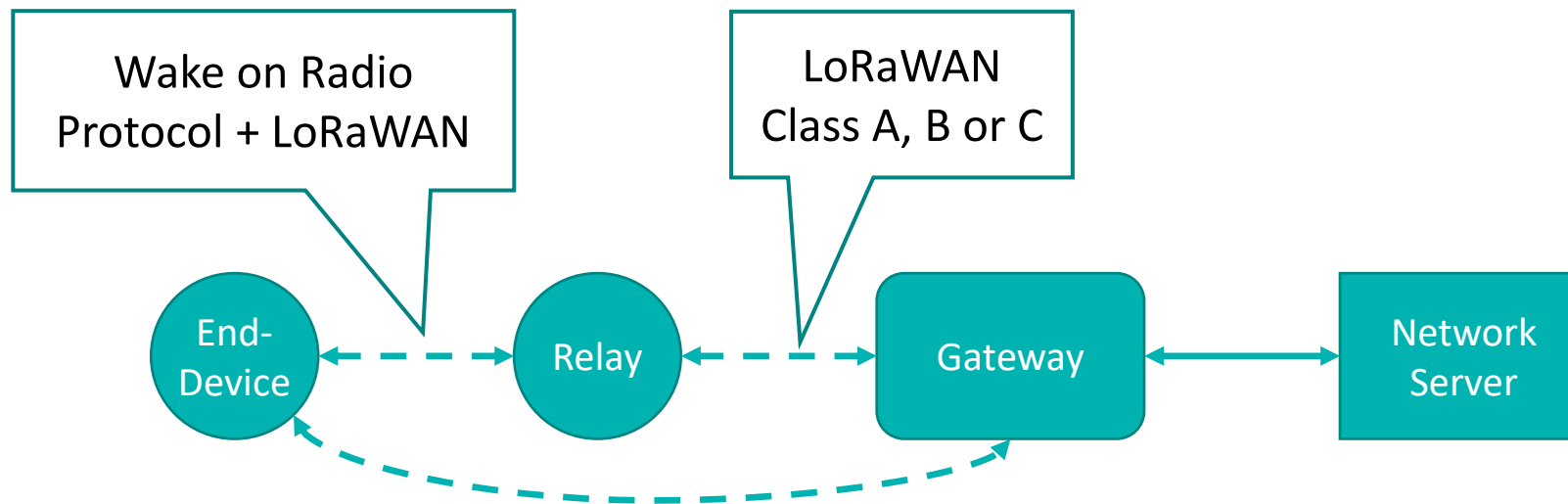


Image source: <https://lora-alliance.org>  
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# LoRaWAN Relay

- The relay is a hardware device whose goal is to forward messages from an end-device to the network.
- This protocol includes a Wake On Radio (WOR) frame sent by the end-device to the relay.
- WOR frame's preamble size can be up to 1 second long.
- This long preamble allows the relay to sleep and only wake up periodically to scan for radio activity.
- The relay protocol is meant to be developed on top of the LoRaWAN link layer specification.



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# LoRaWAN Payload Codec API

- Standardizes the API of the JavaScript codecs for LoRaWAN devices.
- Allows new LoRaWAN devices to be easily integrated into any compatible platform.

## JavaScript API

- function signatures:

```
function decodeUplink(input) {  
    ...  
    return output;  
}  
  
function encodeDownlink(input) {  
    ...  
    return output;  
}
```

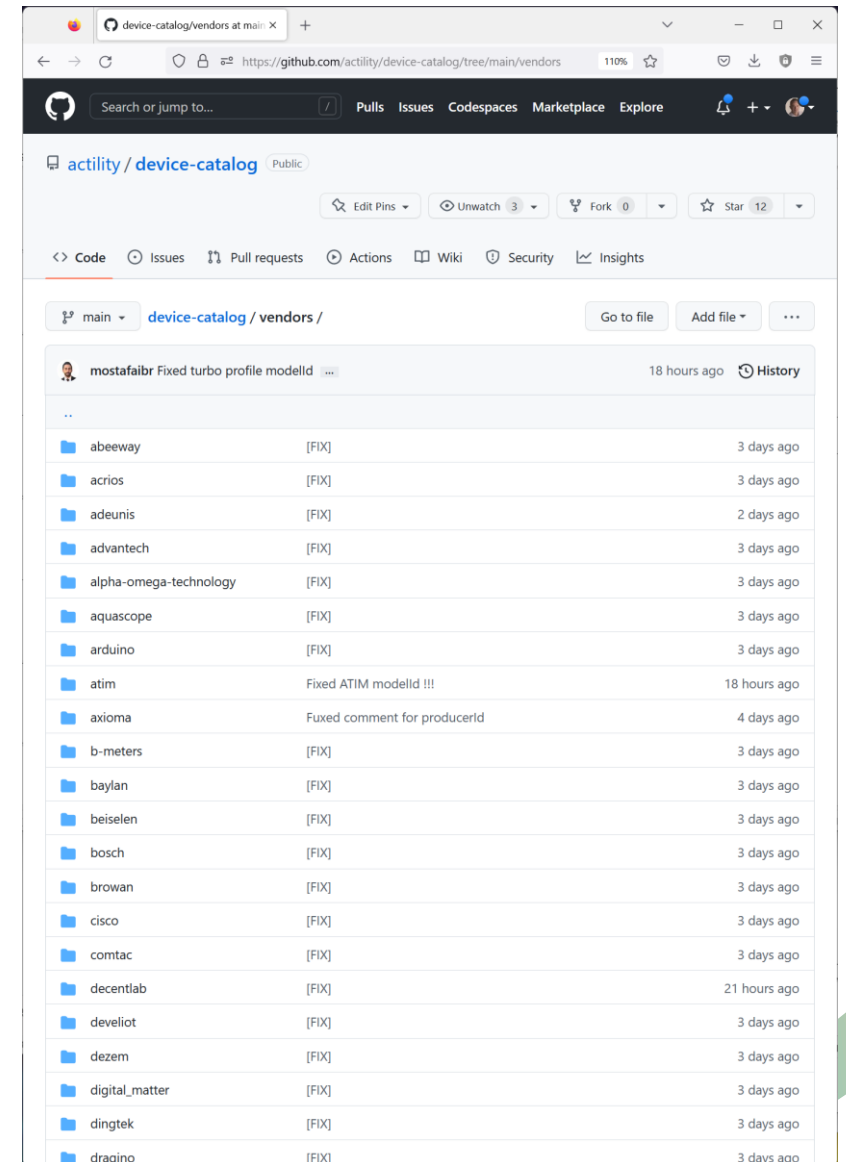
- Payload examples:

```
[  
  {  
    "type": "uplink",  
    "description": "an example of an uplink frame",  
    "input": {  
      "bytes": [1, 35, 69, 103, 137, 171, 205, 239],  
      "fPort": 15,  
      "recvTime": "2020-08-02T20:00:00.000+05:00"  
    },  
    "output": {  
      "data": {  
        // decoded form of the uplink payload  
        "temperature": 15,  
        "humidity": 70  
      },  
      "warnings": ["warning while converting temperature"]  
    }  
  },  
]
```

# LoRaWAN Payload Codec API

- The Actility Device Catalogue is available on Github.
- It is fully compliant with the new LoRaWAN Payload Codec API

<https://github.com/actility/device-catalog>





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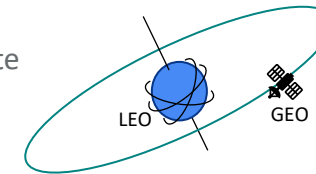
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# LR-FHSS (LoRa-E)

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- The benefit of using LR-FHSS data rates
  - in North America, Australia
    - LR-FHSS has similar link budget as LoRa SF12 while it is compatible with FCC
    - Supports longer range and longer payloads in regions where dwell time limitations apply and SF11/SF12 mustn't be used
  - in Europe
    - Additional LR-FHSS data rates increase the capacity of existing networks
      - However, increasing the LR-FHSS GW density has no significant impact on network capacity
  - for LEO (Low Earth Orbit) satellite communication
    - LR-FHSS can be used for LEO Satellite communication because it tolerates very high doppler rate
- How it works:
  - Only used for uplink messages (the demodulation requires DSPs, that are usually not included in end-devices)
  - Requires Semtech Reference Design V2 gateways
  - Requires gen-2 (SX126x) or gen-3 (LR111x) chips for end-devices
  - The network server allows LR-FHSS data rates by sending a *NewChannelReq* MAC command
  - then the ADR algorithm can ask end-devices using the LR-FHSS data rates



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# NetID Types – New Type: *Type 7*

Type	DevAddr (32 bits)										N. of DevAddr					
	Byte #0		Byte #1			Byte #2			Byte #3							
0	0	NwkID (6 bits)		NwkAddr (25 bits)								33,554,432				
1	1	0	NwkID (6 bits)		NwkAddr (24 bits)								16,777,216			
2	1	1	0	NwkID (9 bits)			NwkAddr (20 bits)					1,048,576				
3	1	1	1	0	NwkID (11 bits)				NwkAddr (17 bits)				131,072			
4	1	1	1	1	0	NwkID (12 bits)					NwkAddr (15 bits)			32,768		
5	1	1	1	1	1	0	NwkID (13 bits)				NwkAddr (13 bits)			8,192		
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	NwkID (15 bits)					NwkAddr (10 bits)		1,024	
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	NwkID (17 bits)					NwkAddr (7 bits)		128

\*16 = 2048

These NetIDs types are now available for adopters and institutes

Actility ThingPark allows reusing every DevAddr up to **100+ times** as long as their AppKey is different  
The network server can make difference between devices by trying to check the validity of messages against all possible NwkSKey.

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ThingPark is a stable, future-proof IoT  
Connectivity Infrastructure

Actility

# How ThingPark addresses new technology trends

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- Applying **Tree** and **Mesh** topology in access networks
- Moving from **Centralized to Decentralized** architectures
- The increasing role of **Community Networks**
- Combining different IoT access technologies in **Multi-technology Access** platforms
- Combining **Blockchain** and IoT

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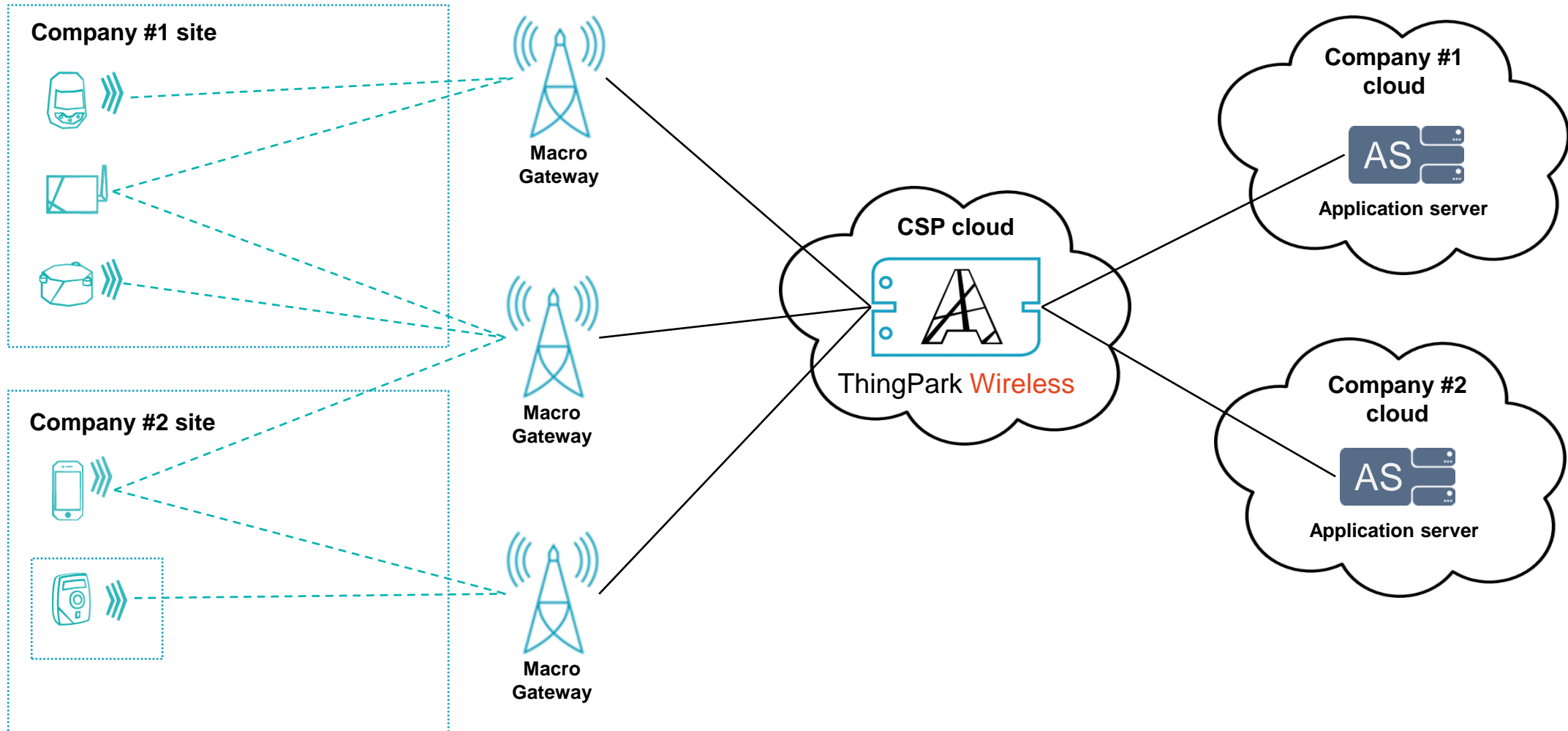


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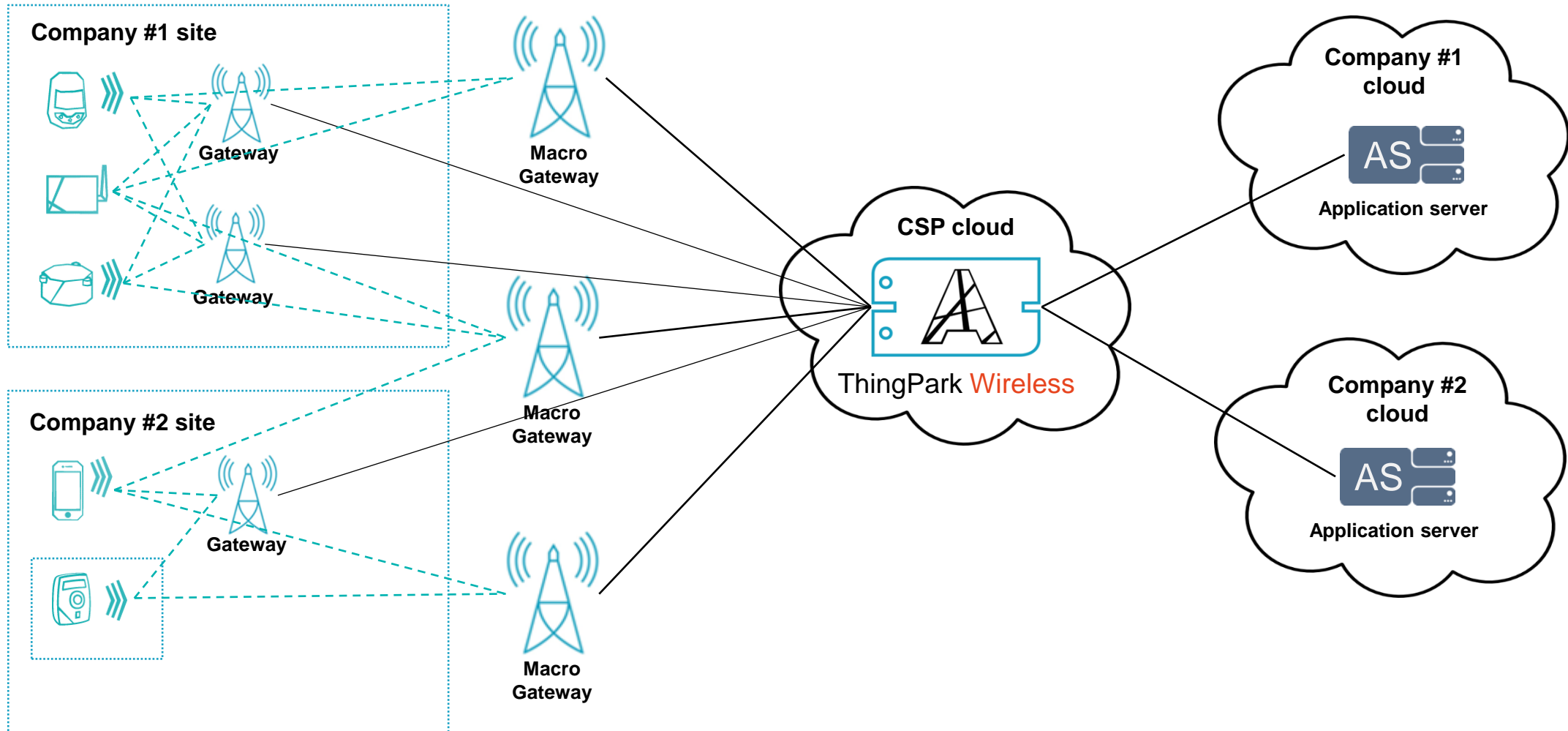
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- ThingPark has been designed to provide scalable and reliable LPWAN connectivity for communication service providers.
- In order to keep the spectrum utilization high and keep the packet error rate low, ThingPark is minimizing the radio hops and utilize gateway diversity. This concept is not compatible with Mesh networks.
- ThingPark enables end users to complement the coverage of public gateways by adding private gateways and form Virtual Private LoRaWAN networks.
- The range of LoraWAN gateways can be prolonged by LoRaWAN relays.

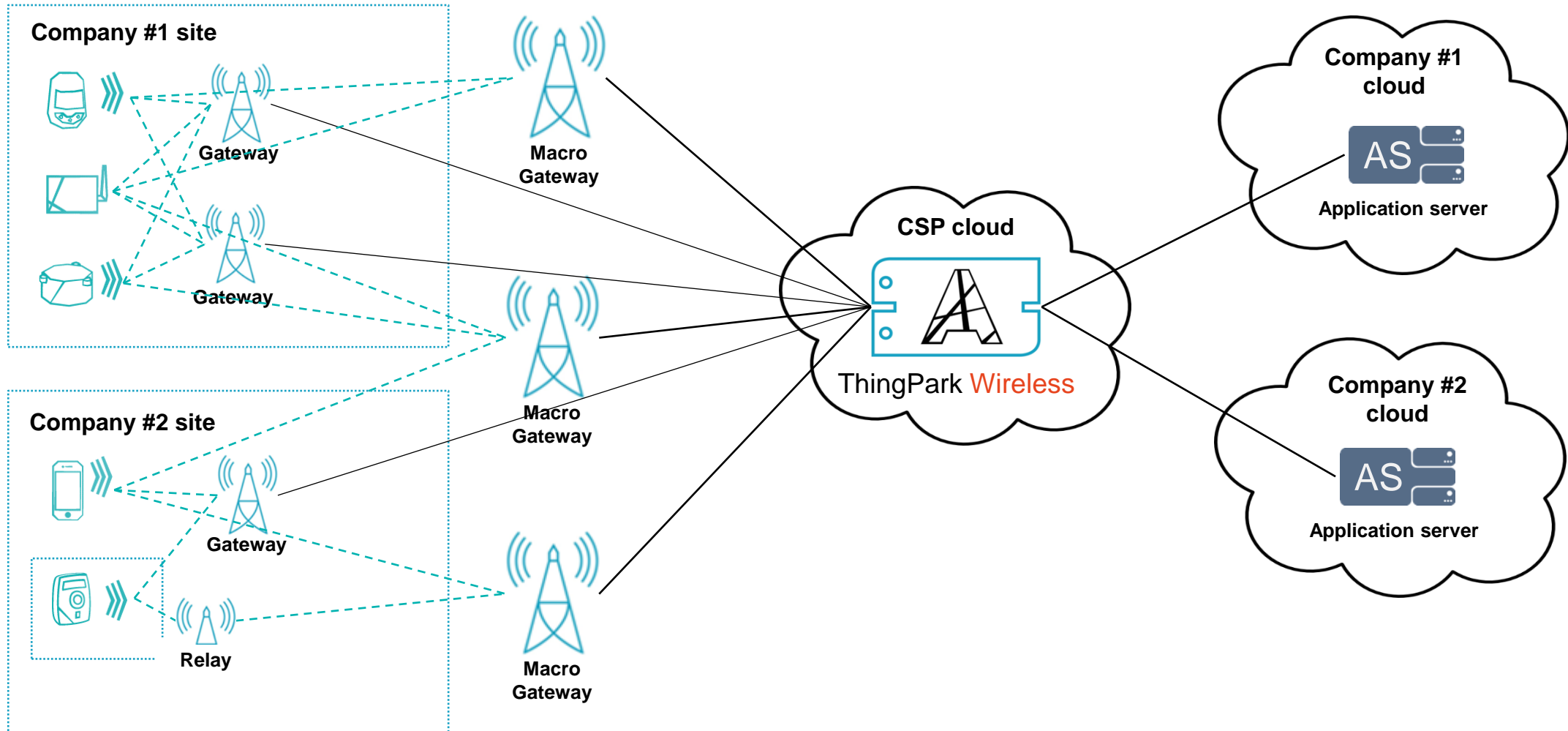
# ThingPark **Wireless** with Public Gateways



# Improving coverage Enterprise Private Gateways



# Improving coverage Enterprise Private Gateways + LoRaWAN Relay

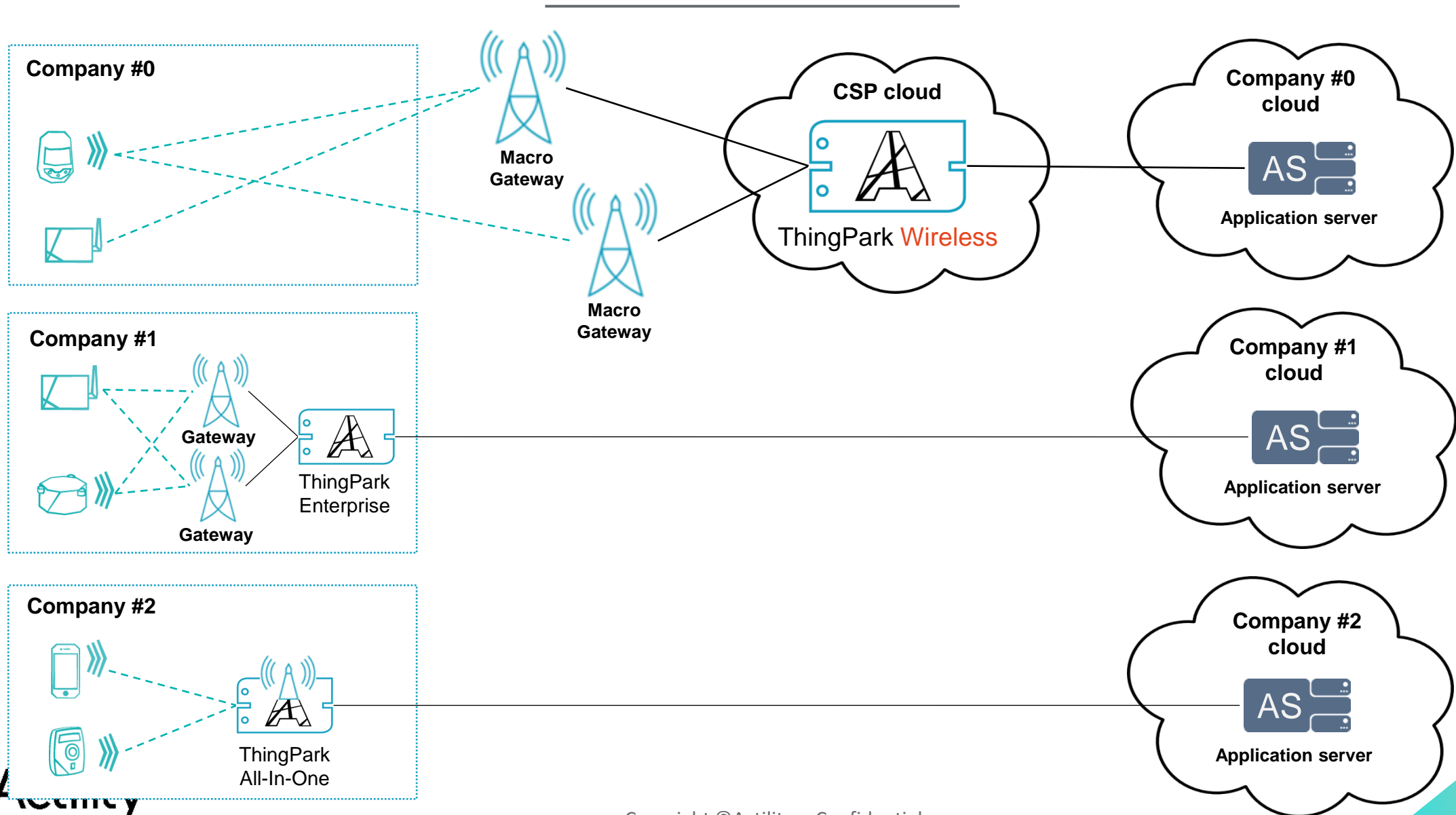


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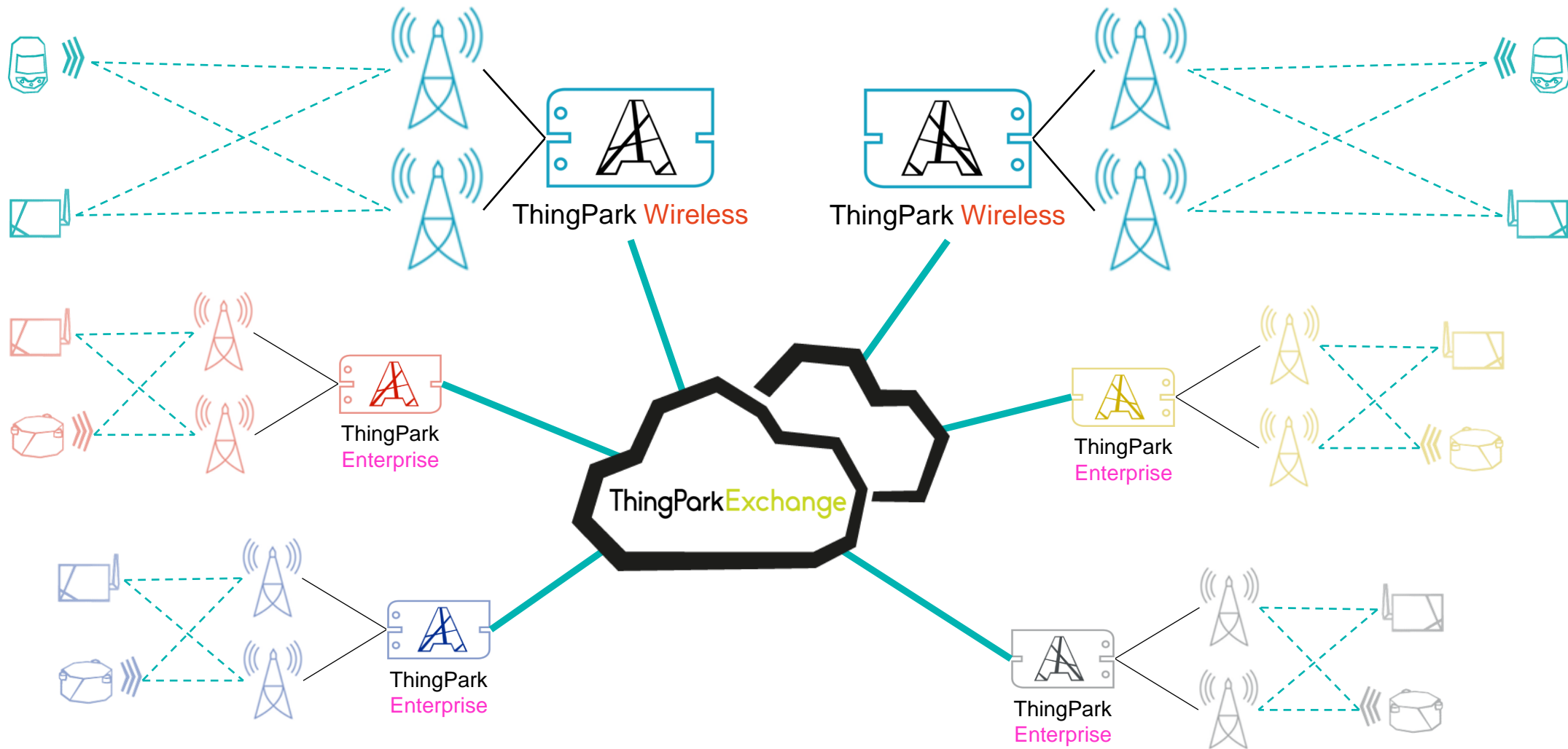
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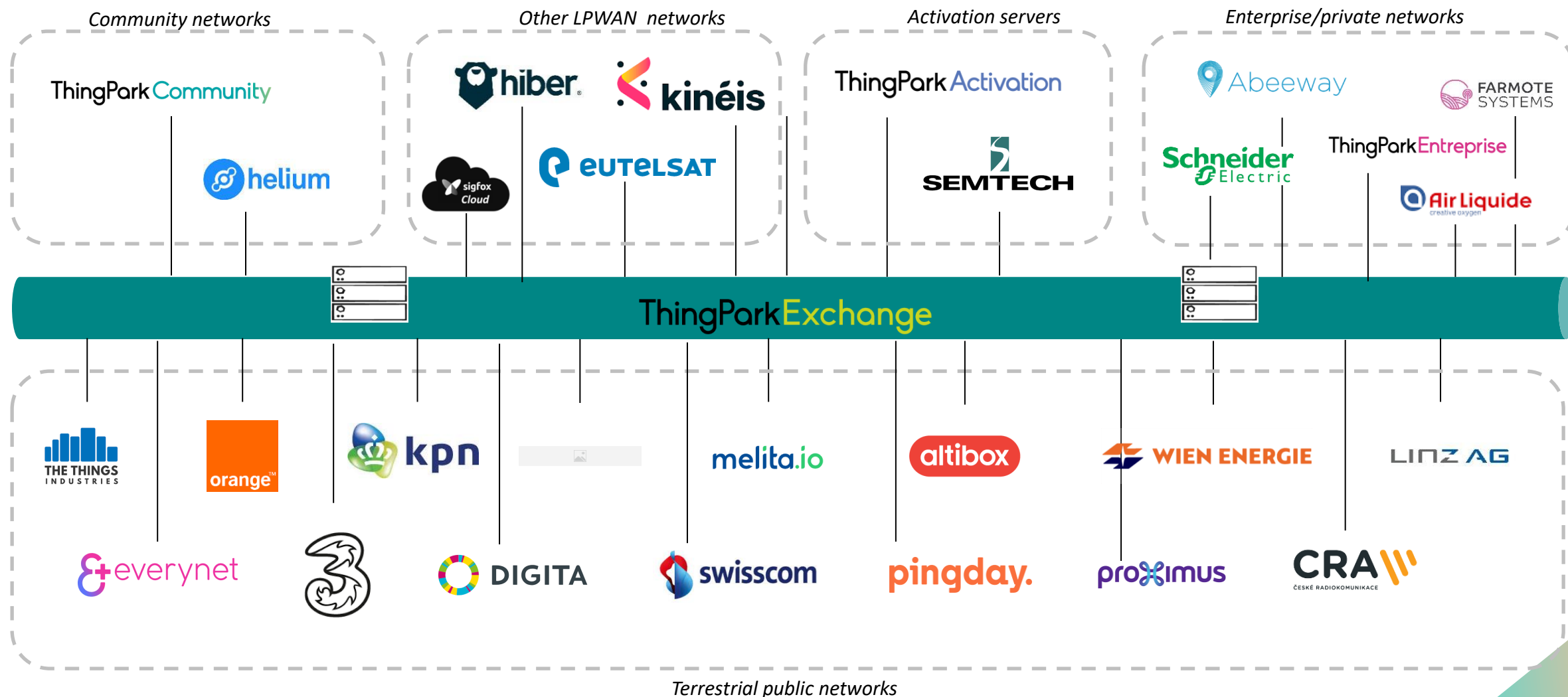
# ThingPark All-In-One for single-gateway sites



# ThingPark All-In-One for single-gateway sites



# ThingPark Exchange in Europe





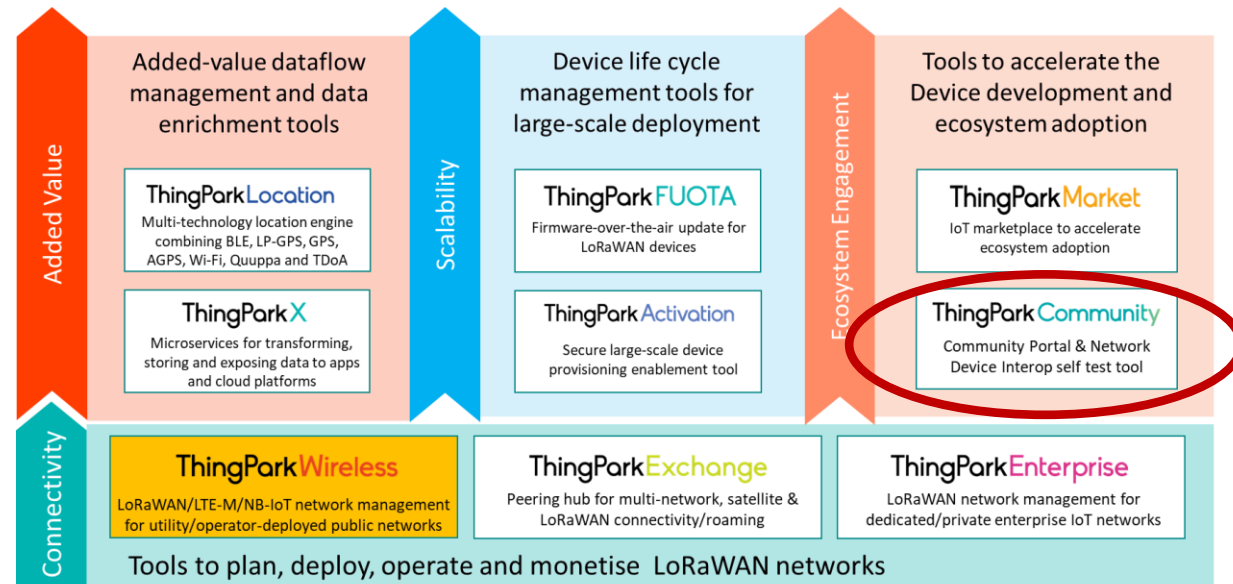
# How ThingPark addresses technology trends

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- Applying **Tree** and **Mesh** topology in access networks
- Moving from **Centralized to Decentralized** architectures
- The increasing role of **Community Networks**
- Combining different IoT access technologies in **Multi-technology Access** platforms
- Combining **Blockchain** and IoT

# How ThingPark addresses technology trends

- The increasing role of **Community Networks**
  - “ThingPark Community” is a free LoRaWAN network that is available for anyone who would like to test the LoRaWAN technology and the ThingPark Platform.
  - Any ThingPark-Powered network with a public NetID can collaborate with “ThingPark Community”.
  - Collaboration with 3<sup>rd</sup> party community networks are supported through ThingPark Exchange.

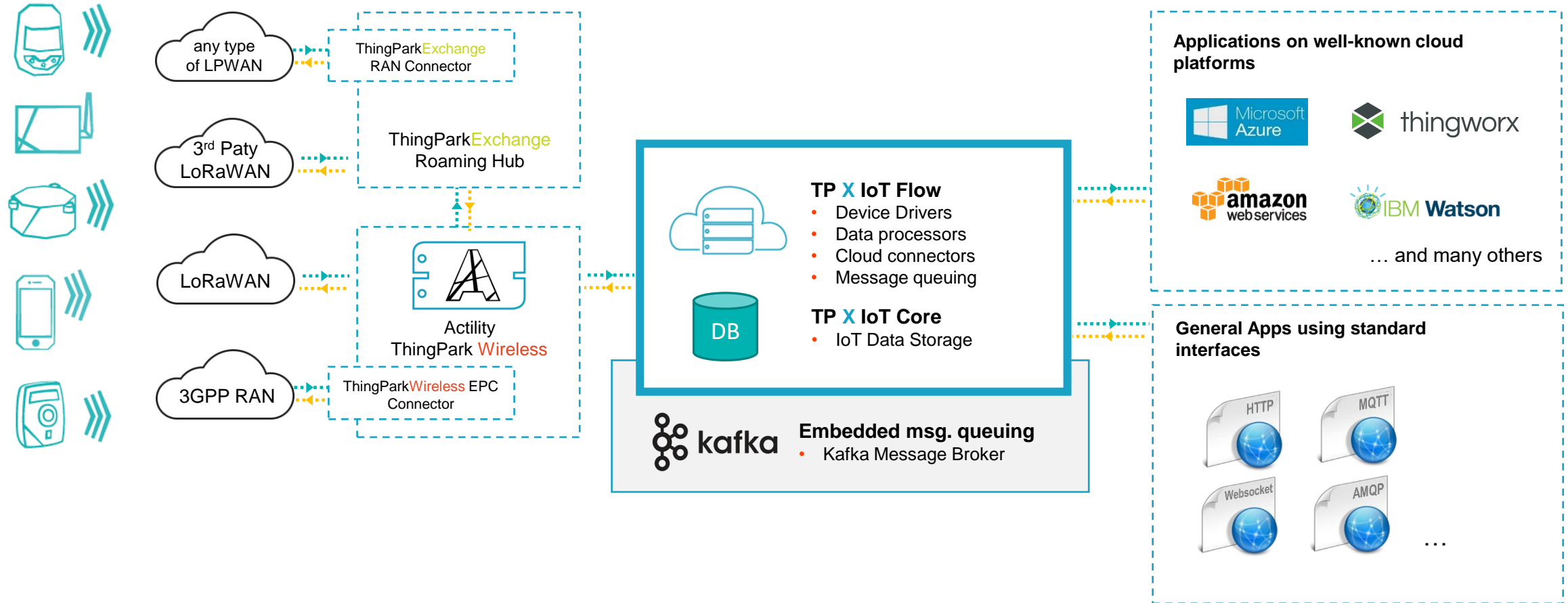


# How ThingPark addresses technology trends

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# Multi-technology access networks with ThingPark



# How ThingPark addresses technology trends

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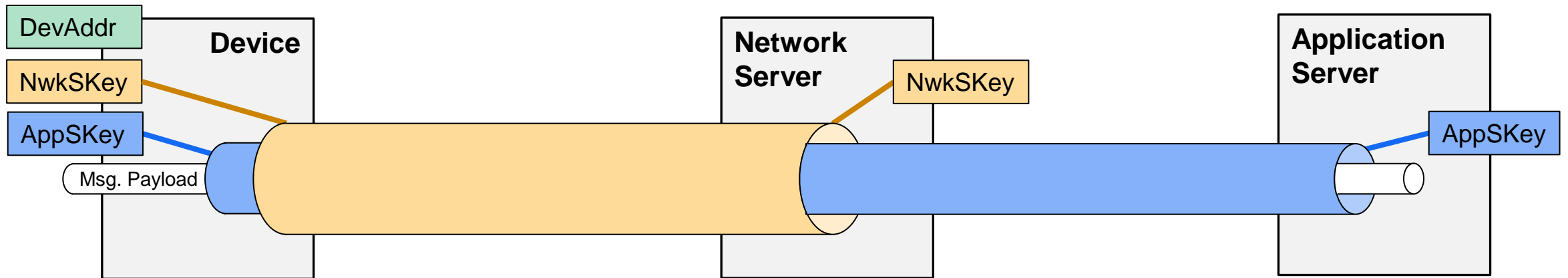
# How ThingPark addresses technology trends

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- Combining **Blockchain** and IoT – Does it make sense?
  - We may store public keys of Gateways in a blockchain ledger
  - However, LoRaWAN end-devices do not use asymmetric key pairs and it is not possible to avoid having a central key data base at the Join Server
  - ThingPark can increase the level of security of LoRaWAN networks by a Hardware Security Module (HSM) that encrypts AppKeys.

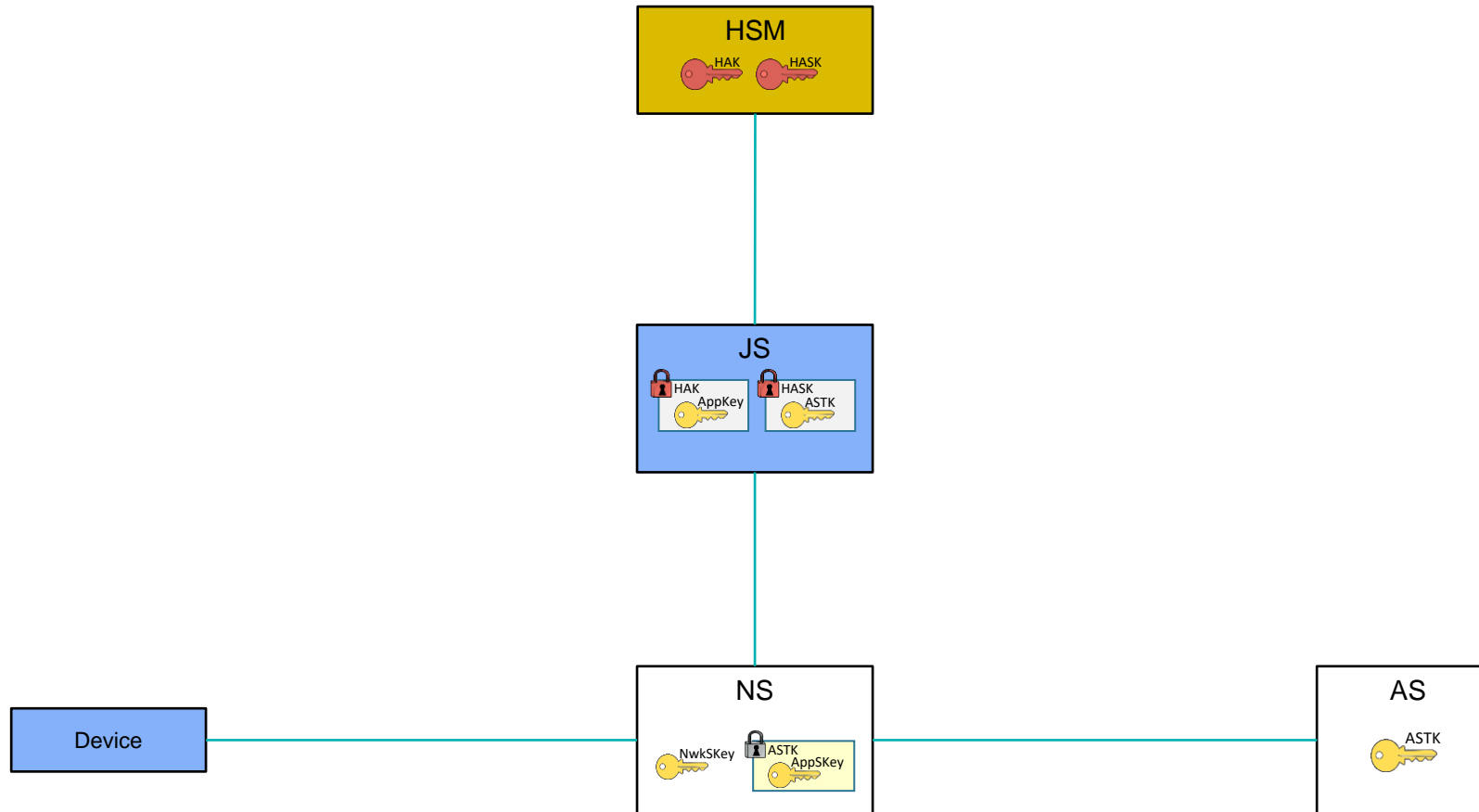
# What is Device Activation?

- In order to send or receive messages on a LoRaWAN network a device must know 3 parameters: **DevAddr**, **NwkSKey** and **AppSKey**



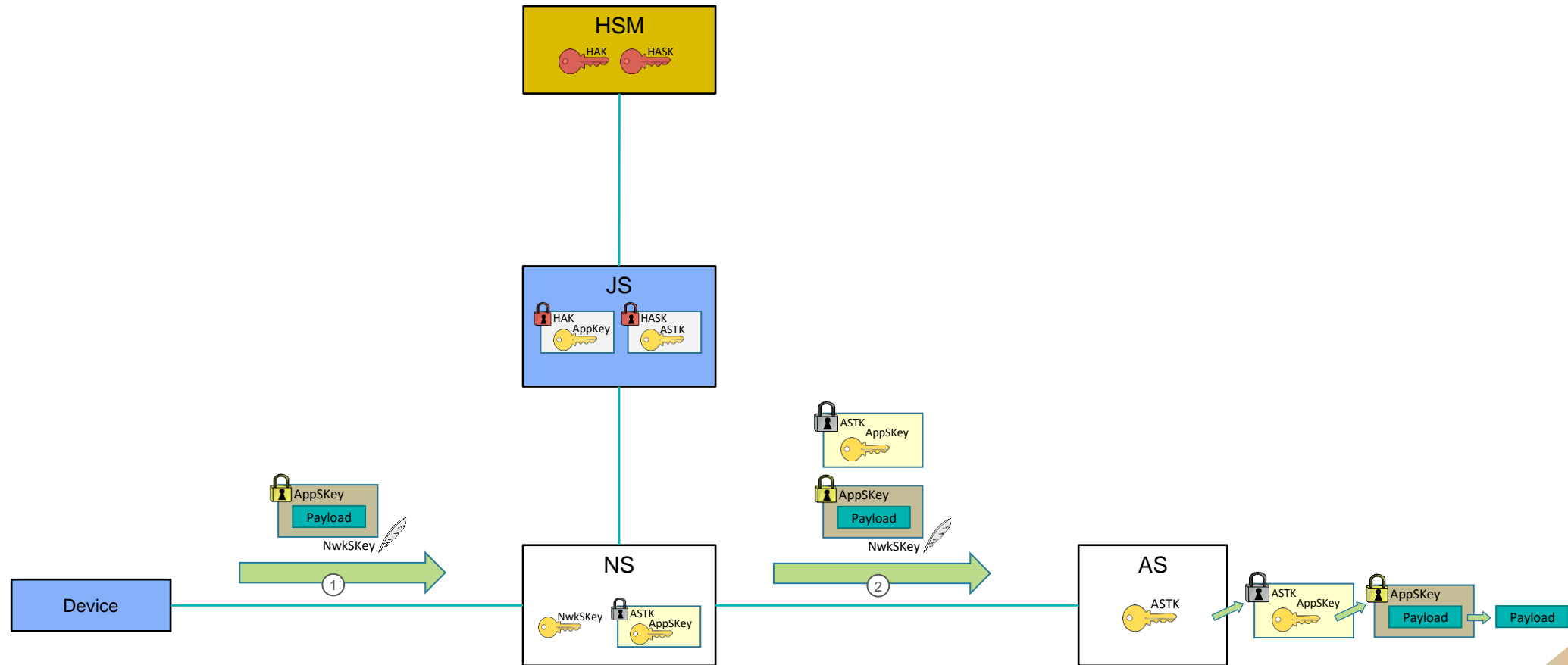
- The process of assigning **DevAddr**, **NwkSKey** and **AppSKey** is called **Device Activation**  
(After a successful Device Activation both Device and Network know the **DevAddr**, **NwkSKey** and **AppSKey** parameters.)

# Join Procedure secured by HSM





# Uplink Message and Secured AppSKey delivery





ThingPark is a stable, future-proof IoT  
Connectivity Infrastructure

Actility



Q & A

Actility

# Thank you



Activity