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Improving the Convergence Period of Adaptive Data Rate in a Long Range Wide Area Network for the Internet of Things Devices

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Abstract: A Long-Range Wide Area Network (LoRaWAN) is one of the most efficient technologies and is widely adopted for the Internet of Things (IoT) applications. The IoT consists of massive End Devices (EDs) deployed over large geographical areas, forming a large environment. LoRaWAN uses an Adaptive Data Rate (ADR), targeting static EDs. However, the ADR is affected when the channel conditions between ED and Gateway (GW) are unstable due to shadowing, fading, and mobility. Such a condition causes massive packet loss, which increases the convergence time of the ADR. Therefore, we address the convergence time issue and propose a novel ADR at the network side to lower packet losses. The proposed ADR is evaluated through extensive simulation. The results show an enhanced convergence time compared to the state-of-the-art ADR method by reducing the packet losses and retransmission under dynamic mobile LoRaWAN network.

Keywords: adaptive data rate; convergence time; energy consumption; Internet of Things; interference; LoRaWAN; mobility; retransmissions; resource allocation

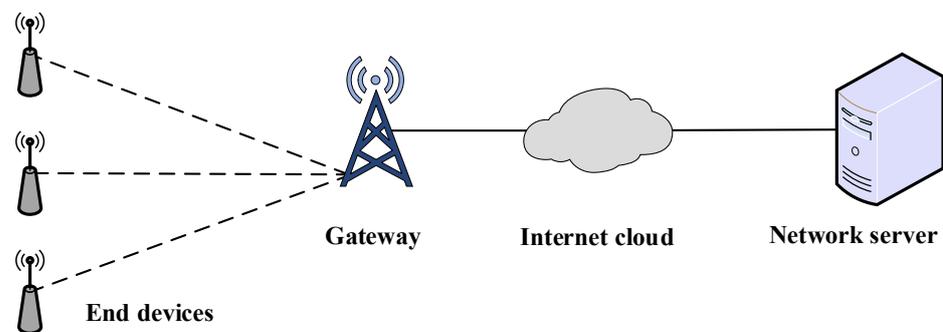
1. Introduction

Low Power Wide Area Networks (LPWANs) are one of the widely adopted technologies for the Internet of Things (IoT). They offer long-range and multi-year battery life with low cost solutions. Among LPWANs technologies, Narrowband (NB)-IoT, Sigfox, and Long-Range Wide Area Network (LoRaWAN) are the leading and widely adopted for static and mobile-IoT applications. Compared to NB-IoT and Sigfox, LoRaWAN offers low-cost and adaptive solutions, where the key advantages of LoRaWAN are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. LoRaWAN Advantages Compared with NB-IoT and Sigfox [1–3].

Features	NB-IoT	Sigfox	LoRaWAN
Spectrum	Licensed (>\$500 million/MHz)	Unlicensed	Unlicensed
Modulation	QPSK	BPSK	chirp spread spectrum
Power consumption	High	Medium	Low
Cost High	(\$15,000/base station)	<\$5	Low (\$100 to \$1000/GW)
Peak current	120–300 mA	49 mA	32 mA
Sleep current	5 μ A	1.44×0.001	1 μ A
Battery Life	10+ years	2+ years	15+ years
Bandwidth	180 kHz	100 Hz	125/250 kHz
Latency	<10 s	1–30 s	device class dependent
Adaptive data rate	No	No	Yes

The basic LoRaWAN network design is comprised of End Devices (EDs), a Gateway (GW), and a Network Server (NS), as highlighted in Figure 1. The EDs in the LoRaWAN network interact with the environment and form the most significant part of a LoRaWAN. The GW forms a bridge between the ED and the NS. At the same time, the NS is responsible for Downlink (DL) notifications (acknowledgements) and controls the Spreading Factor (SF) and Transmit Power (TP) of ED through the Adaptive Data Rate (ADR) using Media Access Control (MAC) commands. LoRaWAN comprises three kinds of devices (Class A, B, and C) to serve diverse applications. Class A devices are energy-constrained and always initiate a packet in the Uplink (UL) direction using different SFs (i.e., 7 to 12). After each UL, every ED opens a Receive Window (RX1) to get a DL Acknowledgement (ACK) using the same SF and channel. If ED misses an ACK in RX1, it opens another RX2 with SF 12 using a dedicated channel 869.525 MHz. Class B end devices use beacons to interact with the GW [4]. Finally, class C end devices are not energy-efficient than class A and B because class C end devices always listen to the channel.

**Figure 1.** Star-of-Stars Topology of the LoRaWAN Network.

In a LoRaWAN network, resources (e.g., SF and TP) are managed using an adaptive method called the ADR [5]. The ADR method is implemented both at ED- and NS-sides. ED-side ADR is responsible for regaining connectivity for the ED during the communication by stepping up one SF at a time. While the NS-side ADR controls both parameters, the SF and TP can efficiently maintain the battery life of the ED. However, the underlying ADR of LoRaWAN is suggested for the static EDs [6] and performs inefficiently when the EDs are mobile due to the variation in the signal strength caused by the ED movement, resulting in low Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR) and convergence time issues. This situation occurs when EDs try to retransmit a lost packet, leading to massive interference. To address the packet loss and convergence time issues, we propose an NS-side ADR and claim to make the following contributions:

1. In the proposed work, NS-side ADR uses Gaussian-filter to smooth the SNR and receives power and allocates the resource (e.g., SF and TP) based on these parameters, resulting in a low packet loss regarding sensitivity at the GW.
2. The proposed NS-side ADR significantly increases PDR and decreases convergence time by adapting itself to the variable channels condition and allocating a suitable SF and TP.
3. The proposed NS-side ADR method can efficiently reduce energy consumption by lowering the impact of retransmission because retransmission of a packet with high parameters (e.g., SF and TP) can negatively influence the energy consumption due to high Time-On-Air (ToA).

The remaining of this paper is structured as follows: Section 2 emphasizes current state-of-the-art approaches to allocating resources to EDs. Section 3 describes the network model utilized in this paper. Section 4 presents the proposed solution. Section 5 outlines the simulation analysis of the proposed method with the state-of-the-art techniques, while Section 6 concludes this paper.

2. Related Works

This section highlights the existing enhancements made to the ADR, which either enhanced the PDR or the convergence time.

2.1. Performance Improvement of the ADR

To improve typical ADR efficiency, the authors in [7] averaged the Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of the last P packets (i.e., $P = 20$) received at the NS and then took the Standard Deviation of the resultant value. Their proposed method effectively determines the SF and TP based on the computed value using Standard Deviation. Therefore, the results of their approach indicate improved ADR performance in terms of energy consumption. However, the proposed work in [7] does not consider the convergence time, which is dependent on the channel conditions [8]. A similar approach termed ADR+ was presented in [9] by averaging the SNR of P packets at the NS. Their simulation results based on OMNET++ showed improved Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR) and energy consumption outcomes. However, the ADR+ [9] failed to consider the shadowing and interference impact. Another ADR under the mobility environment was presented in [10] using the trilateration method. Their proposed work assumed a pre-defined trajectory. The authors evaluated their proposed method with ADR and showed improved performance in ToA and energy depletion. The ADR of LoRaWAN uses a fixed SF 12 during the deployment. Therefore, it suffers a massive packet loss due to interference. The authors proposed an Improved ADR (IADR) [11] to address the initial SF 12 problem in ADR. IADR aimed to assign all SFs concerning the received signal strength between the ED and GW during the network deployment. The IADR method [11] when compared to the ADR, improved the PDR. The performance results of the proposed scheme with the ADR show an improved packet delivery ratio. The authors also highlight the convergence time issue in their work. However, it failed to present a solution and resolve the convergence time issue.

The network server-based Best Equal LoRa (BE-LoRa) was proposed in [12] to optimize the energy consumption by efficiently allocating SF and TP based on optimum SINR. Their proposed method reduced energy consumption up to 36% and PDR by 17.44% compared to the typical ADR of LoRaWAN. Furthermore, another optimal energy allocation mechanism was proposed in [13] based on the ED sensing capabilities, and it showed improved energy consumption results compared to the typical ADR. The energy consumption ED can be further enhanced by utilizing a reinforcement learning method [14]. The primary aim of [14] is to allocate the best SF and TP to reduce the energy consumption and increase the PDR. Their method showed enhanced results in terms of energy consumption and PDR.

2.2. Performance Improvement of the Convergence Time of ADR

The convergence time issue is highlighted in [3,5,11] and resolved by the authors in [15,16]. Initially, the convergence time issue of the ADR was highlighted in [5] using various channel conditions. The authors in [5] showed through results that the ADR has the issue of convergence time due to poor adaptation of the SF and TP parameters under different underlying link conditions. In particular, their results revealed that *ADR_ACK_DELAY* (set to 32 packets at the ED-side ADR) was mainly responsible for causing the convergence time (unconfirmed mode). However, authors in [3] claimed that ADR in unconfirmed mode does not have a convergence time issue. Furthermore, their simulation results in [3] reported that the convergence time is caused by the number of EDs and UL intervals. However, authors in [3,5] failed to propose a convergence time solution.

Recently, it was realized in [15] that convergence time is a prime issue in the ADR, which reduces the PDR and needed immediate attention. Therefore, authors in [15] proposed enhanced ADR (EADR) both at ED- and NS-sides. The NS-side ADR handles their ED-side method by taking the PDR of the packets since the last changed data rate. The NS-side ADR is simple, which reduces the P packet to five (i.e., $P = 5$ was set) to find a suitable SF and TP. Their proposed method results show enhanced convergence time along with low energy consumption. However, the authors in [15] only considered a static environment. The convergence time issue was resolved in mobility environments in [16]. Therefore, the authors in [16] proposed two NS-side ADRs (exponentiation moving average and Gaussian-filter-based). The underlying propagation model does not change in a static environment, and the packets received at the NS with similar SNR. However, in a mobility scenario, packets are received with different SNR. Therefore, exponentiation moving average and Gaussian-filter-based approaches significantly enhanced the PDR and convergence time. Furthermore, a summary of these existing schemes is highlighted in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of existing literature.

Year and Ref.	ADR Type	Parameters Adjustment	Aims
2018-[7]	NS	SF and TP	To improve the energy consumption
2018-[9]	NS	SF and TP	To improve the energy consumption and PDR
2019-[10]	NS	SF and TP	To lower the time-on-air and improve PDR
2020-[11]	ED	SF	To improve the PDR
2021-[12]	NS	SF and TP	To enhance the energy consumption
2021-[13]	NS	SF	To enhance the energy consumption
2021-[14]	NS	SF and TP	To enhance the energy consumption
2018-[5]	NS	SF and TP	Analysis of convergence period only
2020-[3]	ED	SF	To improve PDR and energy consumption
2020-[15]	ED and NS	SF and TP	To reduce the convergence period
2020-[16]	ED and NS	SF and TP	Convergence, PDR, and energy consumption
Proposed ADR	NS	SF and TP	Convergence, PDR, and energy consumption

This paper proposes an NS-side ADR, which efficiently allocate resources (i.e., SF and TP) to EDs based on the Gaussian filter in conjunction with the received power. The proposed ADR method efficiently enhances the convergence period, PDR, and energy consumption by reducing the packet retransmission and packet loss ratios.

3. Network Model

This paper assumes class A end devices using the confirmed mode of communication under mobility conditions. EDs in the confirmed mode always expect a DL message (ACK) from the NS in the two receive windows. These EDs follow European region frequency with three default channels and duty cycle of 1% and 10% for UL and DL, respectively.

In the rest of this section, we highlight link measurement and link performance models of the LoRaWAN.

3.1. Model for the Link-Measurement

The link measurement model considers propagation loss, fading, and shadowing models, as shown in Equation (1) [17].

$$P_{rx} = \frac{P_{tx} \times G_{ED} \times G_{GW}}{PL} \times e^{\xi}. \quad (1)$$

Equation (1) can be used to calculate the received power (P_{rx}) at the GW, where G_{ED} and G_{GW} represent the antenna gains for the ED and GW, respectively, PL is the path loss model, and ξ is the shadowing term.

Log-Distance Path Loss Model

Macrocell propagation loss model (log-distance) for urban and suburban scenarios containing buildings of approximately uniform height is presented in [18].

$$PL_{[dB]} = 40 \times (1 - 4 \times 10^{-3} \times h) \times \log_{10}(d) - 18 \times \log_{10}(h) + 21 \times \log_{10}(f) + 80[dB], \quad (2)$$

where d represents the distance in a kilometer, h represents the height of the GW antenna in meters (usually measured from rooftop level), and f is the frequency in MHz.

In this work, we utilize frequency 868 MHz; therefore, for the GW antenna height (i.e., 15 m assumed), the $PL_{[dB]}$ is [19]

$$PL_{[dB]} = 120.5 + 37.6 \times \log_{10}(d). \quad (3)$$

After the $PL_{[dB]}$ is computed, log-normally distributed shadowing with a standard deviation of 10 dB can be added [17]. Log-normally distributed shadowing is used when there is a shadowing consequence; otherwise, it is zero.

3.2. Model for Link Performance

The model for the link performance is based on the probability of correct reception of a packet at lower complexity, given the earlier calculated link measurement, the amount of interference, and other system-level consequences.

3.2.1. Receiver Sensitivity

Successful packet reception at the GW is mainly based on the receiver sensitivity of the GW for the corresponding SF. Table 3 presents the ED (S_e) and GW (S_g) sensitivities for each SF, where the sensitivity of each SF increases, and the GW achieves a better sensitivity than EDs and, therefore, can decode weaker signals. A packet can be detected and successfully received by the GW if its P_{rx} is above the sensitivity level. The Receiver Sensitivity (RS) is significantly dependent on the choice of SF and ED uses to transmit a packet, which is given by

$$RS = -174 + 10 \times \log_{10}(BW) + NF + SNR[dB], \quad (4)$$

where -174 is the thermal noise computed in dBm for 1 Hz of bandwidth (BW), NF represents the Noise Factor (i.e., margin) at GW (which is set to 6 dB in this work) [16], SNR is the signal to noise ratio for a given SF, as mentioned in Table 3, where it can be seen that higher values of SF allow for better sensitivity.

Table 3. Sensitivity and Required SNR of EDs and GW with 125-kHz mode [16,20,21].

SF	GW Sensitivity (S_g) [dBm]	ED Sensitivity (S_e) [dBm]	SNR [dB]
12	−142.5	−137.0	−20
11	−140.0	−135.0	−17.5
10	−137.5	−133.0	−15
9	−135.0	−130.0	−12.5
8	−132.5	−127.0	−10
7	−130.0	−124.0	−7.5

3.2.2. Interference Model

In LoRaWAN, EDs use ALOHA to access the channel, which causes a collision when multiple EDs select the same channel for a packet transmission simultaneously. Collision in LoRaWAN is classified as when two packets collide over the same channel using the Intra-SF (collision at the GW occurs between the two packets when transmitted with the same SF and channel) or Inter-SF (collision at the GW occurs between the two packets when transmitted with different SF and same channel) interferences [17,22]. In this work, we consider both interferences impact on the dynamic LoRaWAN network, which is based on the model presented in [17,23,24]. According to the interference models presented in [17,23,24], a packet received at the GW using $SF_{(i,j)}$ is successful, if the cumulative interference power (γ) is higher than $\beta_{(i,j)}$ (a threshold value, as shown in Equation (5)).

$$\beta_{(i,j)} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -16 & -18 & -19 & -19 & -19 \\ -24 & 6 & -20 & -22 & -22 & -22 \\ -27 & -27 & 6 & -23 & -25 & -25 \\ -30 & -30 & -30 & 6 & -26 & -28 \\ -33 & -33 & -33 & -33 & 6 & -29 \\ -36 & -36 & -36 & -36 & -36 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

4. Proposed ADR Scheme

This section presents the proposed algorithms, running at the NS-side, as highlighted in Figure 2 and Algorithms 1 and 2. These algorithms are discussed in the remaining part of this section. Note that the working of the ED-side algorithm remains the same. Further, the symbols used in the proposed ADR are highlighted in Table 4.

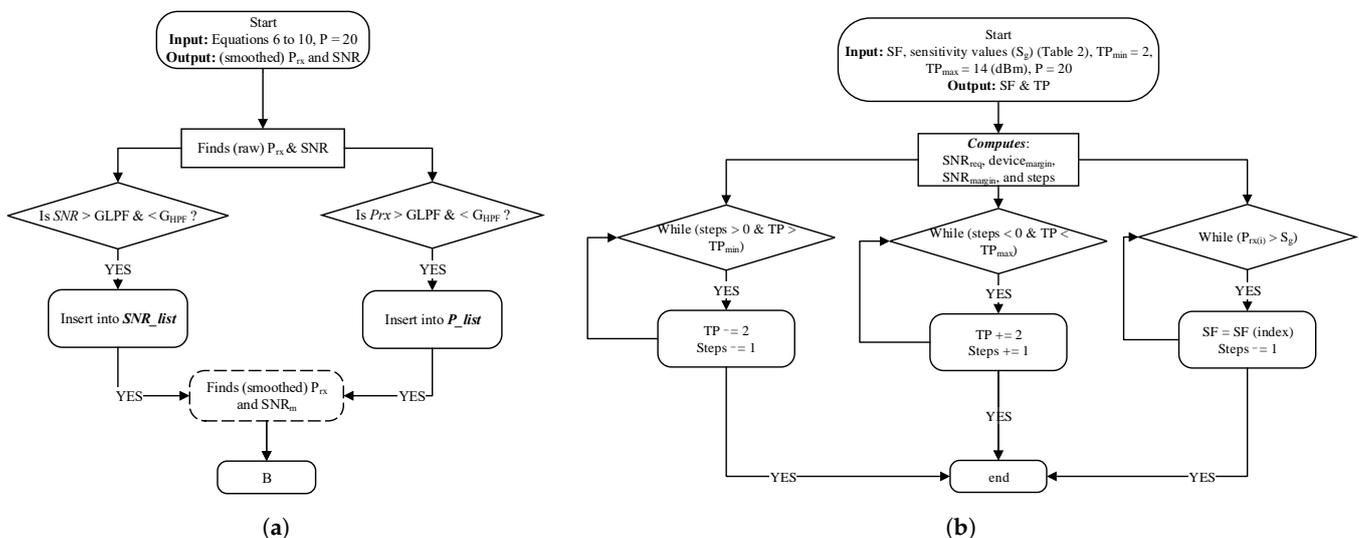


Figure 2. Flow Diagram of the Proposed ADR: (a) smoothing of P_{rx} and SNR and (b) SF and TP assignment at NS side.

Algorithm 1: The Network Server Proposed ADR to Smooth the Received Power (P_{rx}) and Signal-to-Noise-Ratio (SNR)

```

Input : Equations (6)–(10),  $P = 20$ 
Output: Smooth Received Power and Signal-to-Noise-Ratio
if ( $ADRACKReq == enabled$ ) then
  // NS waits for 20 packets
  for  $j \leftarrow 0$  to  $P$  do
    if ( $P_{rx} > G_{LPF}$  and  $P_{rx} < G_{HPF}$ ) then
      | insert  $P_{rx}$  into a list ( $P\_List$ )
    end
    if ( $SNR > G_{LPF}$  and  $SNR < G_{HPF}$ ) then
      | insert  $SNR$  into a list ( $SNR\_list$ )
    end
  end
   $P_{rx} = Sum / \text{number of items in the } P\_List$ 
   $SNR_m = Sum / \text{number of items in the } SNR\_list$ 
  return  $P_{rx}$  and  $SNR_m$ 
end

```

Table 4. Symbols used in the Proposed ADR.

Symbol	Description
$ADRACKReq$	MAC command used by the ED to request NS for ACK (0 = disabled; 1 = enabled)
G_{LPF}	Gaussian low pass filter ($G_{LPF} = \mu - \sigma$)
G_{HPF}	Gaussian high pass filter ($G_{HPF} = \mu + \sigma$)
P_{rx}	Received power at the NS associated with each packet
\bar{x}	Mean of the P_{rx}
P_List	A list containing P_{rx} values after filtering using Gaussian filter
SNR_list	A list containing SNR values after filtering using Gaussian filter
SNR_{req}	Minimum SNR value required of each SF, as mentioned in Table 3
S_g	GW sensitivity value, as mentioned in Table 3
$steps$	A number of times the ADR will be executed
$LinkADRReq$	MAC command containing SF and TP sent to ED by the NS

4.1. The Proposed ADR to Smooth the Received Power (P_{rx}) and SNR

The proposed ADR to smooth SNR is executed when it receives P packets from a corresponding ED with $ADRACKReq$ being enabled. To smooth the SNR, the proposed ADR computes the Sum, Mean (\bar{x}), Standard Deviation (σ), Low Pass Filter (G_{LPF}), and High Pass Filter (G_{HPF}) using Equations (6)–(10), respectively, as under:

$$sum = \sum_{x=1}^P x_i, \quad (6)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{sum}{P}, \quad (7)$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{P-1} \sum_{i=1}^P (x_i - \bar{x})^2}, \quad (8)$$

$$G_{LPF} = \bar{x} - \sigma, \quad (9)$$

$$G_{HPF} = \bar{x} + \sigma, \quad (10)$$

wherein Equation (8), x_i represents a number of UL packets received at the NS, P is the total number of packets (i.e., 20) required to execute the proposed algorithm. The primary purpose of Algorithm 1 is to smooth the received power (P_{rx}) and SNR values associated

with each UL packet received by the NS. To smooth the signal variation (i.e., in P_{rx}) caused due to mobility during the ED movement, the proposed ADR compares the computed P_{rx} to Gaussian filters (i.e., G_{LPF} and G_{HPF}). The resultant values containing P_{rx} are recorded in a list (P_{list}). Next, to smooth the SNR values, these are compared to G_{LPF} and G_{HPF} (these are computed for SNR values separately) and saved in a list SNR_{list} . Finally, smoothed P_{rx} and SNR (SNR_m) are computed. These are further utilized in Algorithm 2.

4.2. The Network Server Proposed ADR Method

The proposed ADR in Algorithm 2 utilizes the default ADR settings, such as computing the SNR_{req} , SNR_{margin} , and $steps$. Based on the smoothed P_{rx} and SNR_m values, the proposed ADR finds a suitable SF concerning the GW sensitivity values (S_g) to lower the chances of packet loss arriving at GW under the sensitivity. Then by using $steps$, the proposed ADR finds the best possible TP for the concerned ED. If $steps$ has zero value, it shows the ADR is already using the best value of TP. When $steps$ is higher than zero, it shows that the current TP is not optimized (i.e., consumes more energy). Therefore, the proposed ADR decreases the TP by 2 (until it reaches the minimum limit) to optimize energy consumption (i.e., lower energy consumption). On the other hand, when $steps$ is lower than zero, the proposed ADR increases the TP by 2 (until it reaches the maximum value). When both parameters (i.e., SF and TP) are found, these are communicated to the concerned ED using a MAC command *LinkADRReq*.

Algorithm 2: The Network Server Proposed ADR Method

```

Input :SF = 7 to 12, Sensitivity values = Table 3, TP = 2 to 14 [dBm], P = 20
Output:SF and TP
if (ADRACKReq == enabled) then
  // NS waits for 20 packets
  // computes
  1.  $SNR_{req}$  = demodulation floor (current data rate)
  2.  $device_{margin}$  = 10 ▷ LoRaWAN default
  3.  $SNR_{margin}$  = ( $SNR_m - SNR_{req} - device_{margin}$ )
  4.  $steps$  = int ( $SNR_{margin}/3$ )
  while ( $P_{rx(i)} > S_g$ ) do ▷ SF of the  $i$ th end device
    |  $SF = SF(index)$ 
    |  $steps = steps - 1$ 
  end
  while ( $steps > 0$  and  $TP > TP_{min}$ ) do
    |  $TP = TP - 2$ 
    |  $steps = steps - 1$ 
  end
  while ( $steps < 0$  and  $TP < TP_{max}$ ) do
    |  $TP = TP + 2$ 
    |  $steps = steps + 1$ 
  end
end

```

5. Performance Analysis of the Proposed ADR

This section describes the performance evaluation of the proposed ADR in comparison with ADR. The performance is evaluated in terms of PDR, convergence time, and energy consumption under a mobility environment using a confirmed communication mode. The performance evaluation is done using NS-3 [25].

5.1. Application Scenario

In this work, we consider a pet-tracking IoT-enabled application with various requirements, such as packet length, reliability, and mobility [26–28]. Every ED in the simulation transmits 48 packets/day with a packet size of 50 bytes.

5.2. Simulation Environment

We consider class A EDs (N) uniformly distributed around a single GW within a 5-km radius. The GW and ED antenna heights are set to 15 and 1.5 m, respectively. The rest of the simulation parameters are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Simulation Parameters.

Parameter	Value
Simulation time [h]	24
GW	1
Uplink interval	48 packets/day
Packet size [bytes]	50 [23]
Total number of transmission allowed	8
Path loss exponent	3.76 [19]
Underlying propagation model	log-distance
Shadowing	de-correlation distance = 110 m [26] and variance = 6 dB [29]
Mobility model	random walk 2-D ([3,16])
ED movement speed [m/s]	0.5~1.5 ([3,16])
Transmit power [dBm]	2~14
Frequency region	EU-868

5.3. Performance Analysis

5.3.1. Packet Delivery Ratio

In this work, the Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR) is defined as when ED receives a DL ACK from the NS in one of the eight transmission attempts [30]. Figure 3 shows the PDR of the proposed ADR and the ADR for different number of ED under mobility conditions. The PDR trend shown in Figure 3 decreases with an increasing number of EDs. When the number of EDs increase, the UL traffic is increased, which cause a bottleneck at the GW, resulting in packet loss due to interference and packets arriving under sensitivity in the case of ADR. However, in the proposed ADR, the SF and TP are adapted based on the smoothed signal strength and P_{rx} , resulting in improved PDR.

5.3.2. Convergence Time

The convergence time in LoRaWAN is defined as the time taken by ED to reach a steady SF, TP, and PDR. The convergence time occurs after the initial deployment phase, and it can last for hours or even days and is mainly dependent on the number of EDs and uplink period [5,11,15,16]. At the ED-side ADR, this convergence time is mainly based on both ADR_ACK_LIMIT and ADR_ACK_DELAY [5,15]. This time is affected by the arbitrary uplink history used at the NS (20 packets) on the NS-side. Before adopting SF or TP, the NS-side ADR must wait for the 20 packets from each ED at the NS. This waiting time increases the convergence time, and this increases the massive packet loss.

In Figure 4, ADR suffers from high convergence time because it cannot adapt itself to the variable channel condition. The new parameters (i.e., SF and TP) identified by the ADR could not successfully deliver a packet to the GW due to the underlying propagation environment caused by end device mobility. Therefore, NS cannot identify a suitable SF, resulting in massive packet loss at GW due to arriving under the sensitivity. In addition, the uplink traffic is increased from the end devices involved in the communication due to the packet loss. As a result, this increased uplink traffic causes a bottleneck at the GW,

resulting in a large number of packet losses due to interference. Therefore, during the 24 h of simulation time, ADR failed to converge to a stable PDR due to end device mobility, which causes interference.

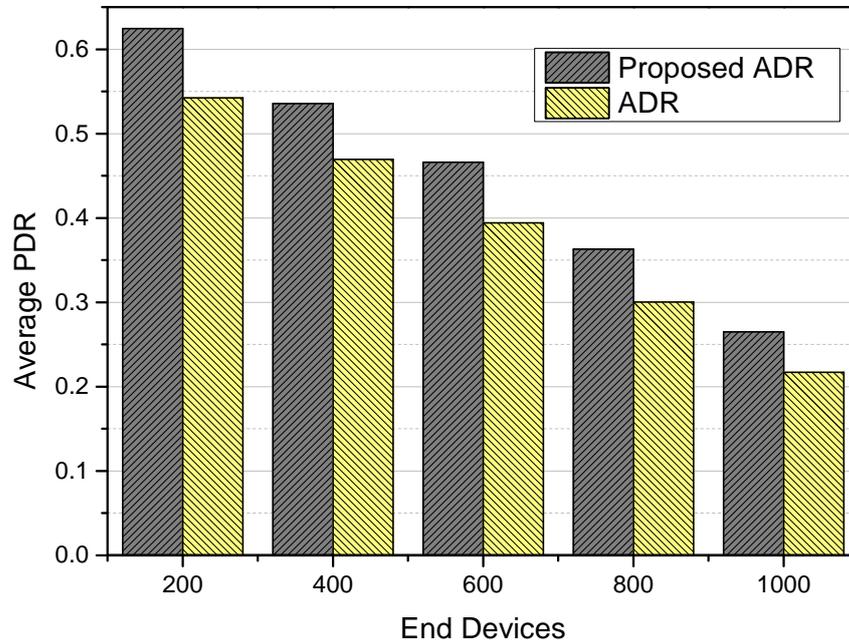


Figure 3. Average Packet Delivery Ratio of the Proposed ADR and ADR.

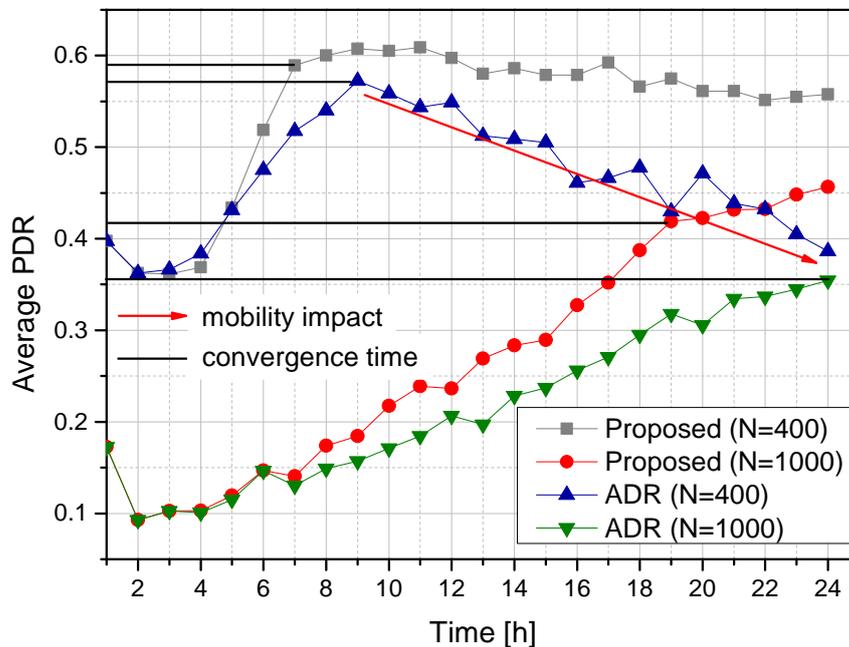


Figure 4. Convergence time and PDR of the Proposed ADR and ADR.

However, in the proposed ADR for the N = 400 and N = 1000, the convergence time is 9 and 19 h, respectively. The primary reason behind this low convergence time is that the proposed ADR at the NS side manages to smooth the signal strength and identify the best possible configuration containing both SF and TP. In addition, the proposed ADR considers the P_{rx} value, which helps to identify a suitable SF for the ED, thus decreasing the chances of packet loss arriving under the SF sensitivity thresholds.

5.3.3. Energy Consumption

The energy consumption is determined by dividing the overall energy spent by EDs during the simulation period by the number of packets successfully received [31,32]. We used the energy consumer module from [33] and the Semtech SX1272/73 datasheet with a 3.3 V supply voltage [21] in this paper.

Figure 5 shows that energy consumption increases for both the proposed ADR and the ADR when the number of EDs increases. This is because both proposed ADR and ADR utilize SF = 12 during the initial network deployment, which causes significant interference due to high ToA. In addition, the energy consumption of the ADR is relatively higher than the proposed ADR due to the number of retransmission. When a packet is lost in the confirmed mode, it is retransmitted up to 7 times. This retransmission causes significant energy consumption in the case of ADR. Therefore, we believe that this high energy consumption in ADR is caused due to the high SF, TP, ToA, and retransmission [31]. However, in the proposed ADR, the energy consumption is low because it assigns a suitable SF and TP using the Gaussian filter and P_{rx} . This appropriate SF and TP adaptation leads to better PDR, resulting in lowering the number of retransmissions. Therefore, the proposed ADR's energy consumption is lower than ADR, outperforming the ADR.

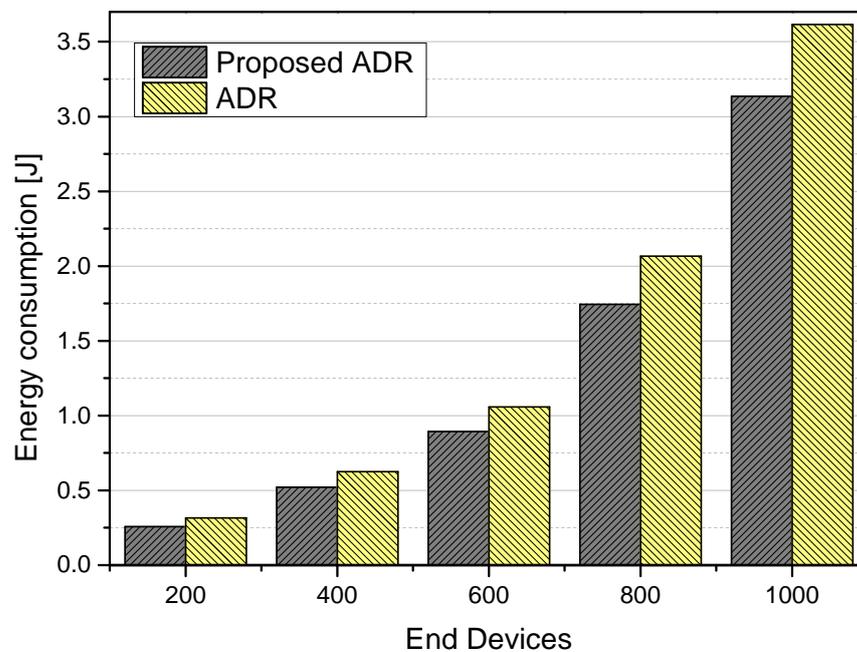


Figure 5. Average Energy Consumption in Joules for the Proposed ADR and ADR.

5.3.4. Overall Performance

Figure 6 shows the fraction of the PDR and Packet Loss Ratio (PLR) caused by interference (PLR-I), receiver saturation (PLR-R), under the sensitivity (PLR-S), and transmission of ACK (PLR-T). PLR-I occurs when two or more packets overlap each using the same or different SFs over the same channel. Here, the impact of PLR-I for the proposed ADR and ADR is almost identical. However, the proposed ADR PLR-I is a little lower. PLR-R occurs when all the available reception paths at the GW are busy (there are 8 parallel reception paths at the GW for the default 3 channels). PLR-R for both of the proposed and ADR is primarily similar. PLR-R and PLR-I are subject to UL traffic. When UL traffic increases, both PLR-R and PLR-I increase due to congestion at the GW. However, a significant improvement in the case of PLR-S (it occurs when packets arrive at the GW under the required sensitivity) for the proposed ADR is observed, as shown in Figure 6a. This is because the proposed ADR allocates the SF based on the P_{rx} , which reduces the chances of packets arriving at the GW under the sensitivity.

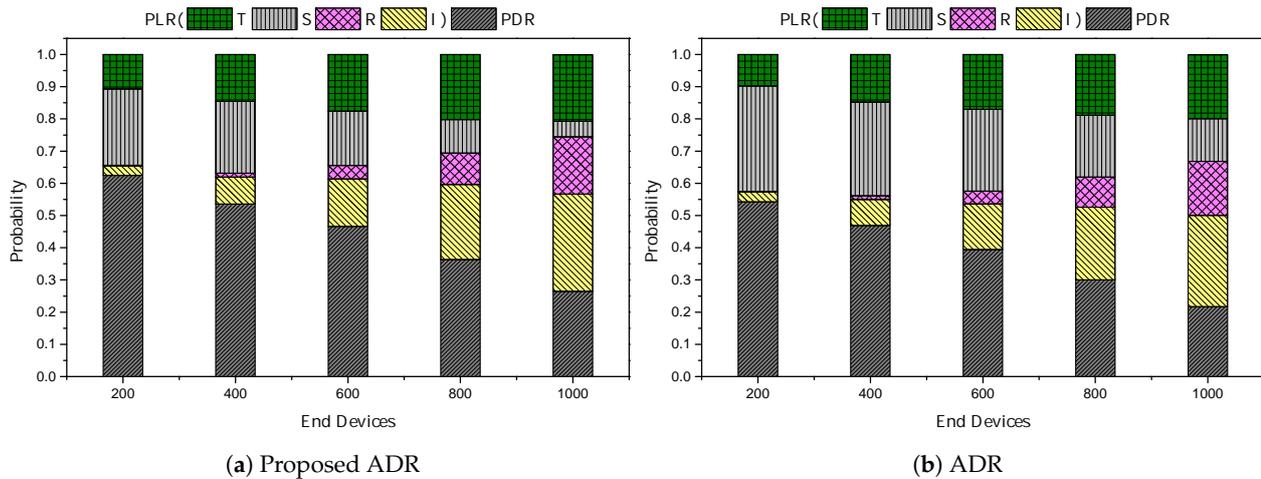


Figure 6. Analysis of PDR and PLRs.

On the other hand, the PLR-S impact is high in ADR, as shown in Figure 6b. This is because ADR cannot allocate a suitable SF, which increases the chances of packets arriving at the GW under the sensitivity. Therefore, PLR-S is significant in the ADR. Another reason for the packet loss in the LoRaWAN network is the PLR-T. PLR-T occurs when GW is busy transmitting ACK packet to ED; simultaneously, a packet arriving at the GW is discarded. Thus, PLR-T impact is almost identical in both cases.

5.3.5. Performance Improvement of the Proposed ADR

Figure 7 shows the improvement of the proposed ADR with the ADR. The enhancement shown in Figure 7 represents the average improvement in percentage for energy, PDR, and PLRs. Thus, the proposed ADR has significantly improved the performance, particularly in energy consumption (i.e., 16% improvement) and PDR (i.e., 18% improvement). In PLRs, the proposed ADR enhances the performance by 5%, 39%, 3%, and 2% for the PLR-I, PLR-S, PLR-R, and PLR-T, respectively.

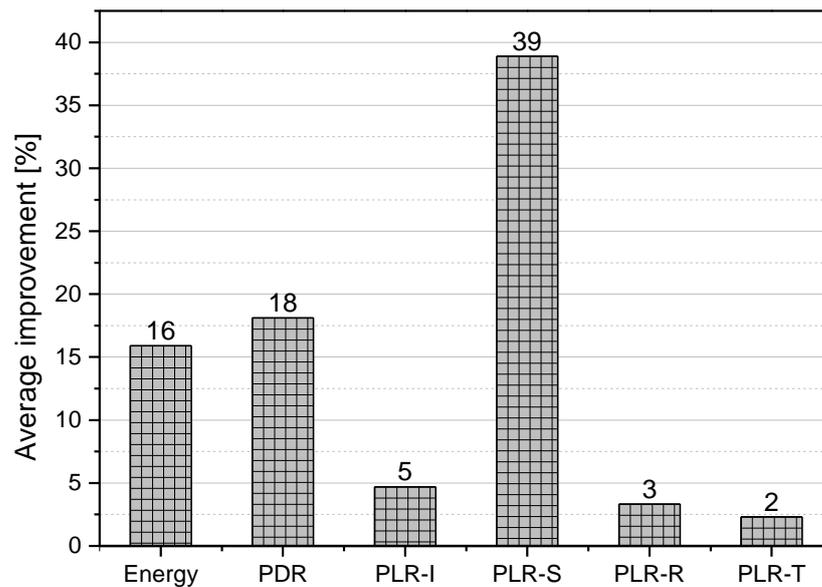


Figure 7. Performance Improvement in Percentage for the Proposed ADR.

6. Conclusions

In a LoRaWAN network, resources (e.g., SF and TP) are managed using an adaptive method called the Adaptive Data Rate (ADR). The NS-side ADR of the LoRaWAN network controls both the SF and TP parameters to maintain the ED's battery life efficiently. On the other hand, ED-side ADR only increments SF to keep the complexity of ED as low as possible. However, the ADR is inefficient when the EDs are mobile due to the variation in the signal strength caused by the ED movement. Therefore, we proposed an ADR at the NS-side based on the Gaussian filter and the received power, which efficiently assigned both SF and TP. The simulation results showed that the proposed ADR is efficient at reducing convergence time and energy consumption. We also observed that the proposed ADR efficiently enhances the packet delivery ratio by reducing packet losses. Furthermore, since the proposed ADR works at the NS side, it can be easily integrated at the NS as part of routine maintenance. Therefore, we believe that the proposed ADR can be adopted for mobile IoT end devices, which require low convergence time and a high packet delivery ratio with low energy consumption. In the future, we can reduce the interference impact by employing an ADR at both the ED- and NS-sides.

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