

Low Power WAN Protocols for IoT: IEEE 802.11ah, LoRaWAN, Sigfox



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Audio/Video recordings of this class lecture are available at:

<http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse574-24/>

Student Questions

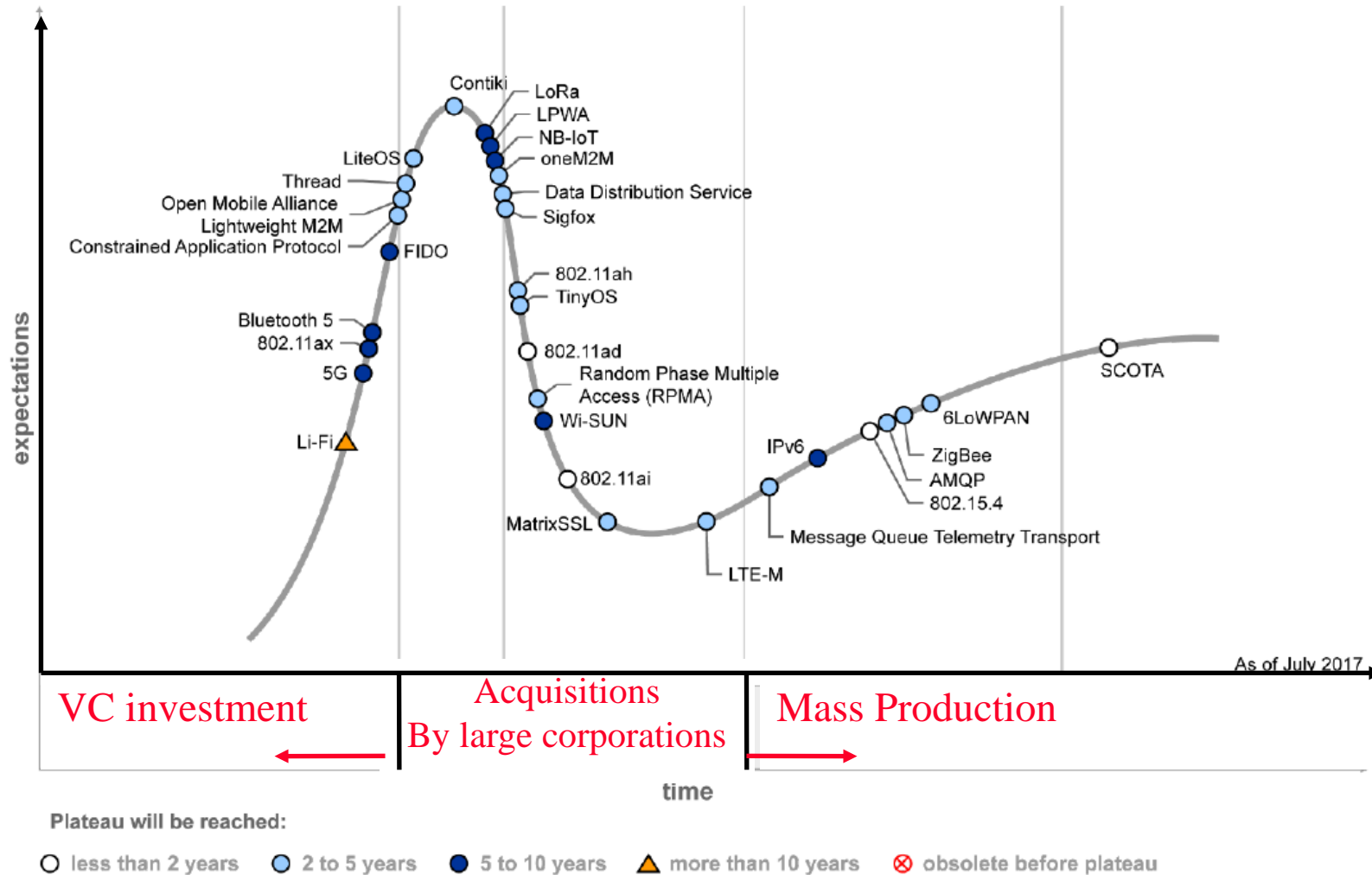


1. IoT Protocols on the Hype
2. Low-Power WANs
3. IEEE 802.11ah
4. LoRaWAN
5. Sigfox

Note: This is the 6th lecture in series of class lectures on IoT. Bluetooth, Bluetooth Smart, IEEE 802.15.4, ZigBee, 6LowPAN, RPL were covered in the previous lectures.

Student Questions

Gartner's Hype cycle for IoT Standards and Protocols 2017



Student Questions

Ref: Bill Ray, "Hype Cycle for IoT Standards and Protocols, 2018," Gartner Report ID G00338610, Aug 30, 2018, 61 pp.

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IoT Protocols on the Hype

- ❑ Li-Fi: Light Fidelity. Optical wireless at 100+ Gbps¹
- ❑ IEEE 802.11ax: Successor to IEEE 802.11ac with 11 Gbps throughput and larger number of nodes²
- ❑ Thread: Networking over 802.15.4 using IPv6 over 6LowPAN³
- ❑ LPWA: Low Power Wide Area Network⁴
 - **Lora**: Long-Range
 - **Sigfox**
 - **802.11ah**
 - **RPMA**: Random Phase Multiple Access. Proprietary LPWA by Ingenu⁵

Ref: ¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li-Fi>

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11ax

³ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thread_\(network_protocol\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thread_(network_protocol))

⁴ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LPWAN>

⁵ C. McClelland, "RPMA – Overview of Ingenu's LPWAN Technology," Apr 20, 2017, <https://medium.com/iotforall/rpma-overview-of-ingenu-lpwan-technology-3d72c47f0461>

Student Questions

- ❑ Why hasn't LiFi made any significant advancements over the past decade? Is there some fundamental issue that's preventing its development?

Not yet cost effective

IoT Protocols on the Hype (Cont)

- ❑ Wi-SUN: Wireless Smart Ubiquitous Network. Field area network for utility industry. Used by Tokyo Electric Power¹
- ❑ Cellular: **5G, NB-IoT, LTE-M**
- ❑ OneM2M: Consortium of eight standards organization for IoT (Machine to Machine)²
- ❑ Security:
 - MatrixSSL: Open source TLS/SSL implementation for IoT devices³
 - FIDO: Fast Identity Online authentication protocol⁴
 - IEEE 802.11ai-2016: Secure and fast Link setup⁵

Ref: ¹ <https://tools.ietf.org/id/draft-heile-lpwan-wisun-overview-00.html>

² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OneM2M>

³ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MatrixSSL>

⁴ <https://fidoalliance.org/approach-vision/>

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11ai

Student Questions

IoT Protocols on the Hype (Cont)

- ❑ Lightweight M2M: By Open Mobile Alliance and IPSO Alliance for smart object management and interoperability¹
- ❑ Application Support Layer:
 - MQTT: Message Queuing Telemetry Transport²
 - AMQP: Advanced Message Queuing Protocol³
 - SCOTA (Software/firmware components/updates over the air)⁴
 - CoAP: Constrained Application Protocol. Web transfer protocol for constrained (IoT) devices⁵
 - DotDot: Network independent version of Zigbee's cluster library⁶

Ref: ¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OMA_LWM2M

² http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse570-18/m_14mqt.htm

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Message_Queueing_Protocol

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Over-the-air_programming

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constrained_Application_Protocol

⁶ <https://www.zigbee.org/zigbee-for-developers/dotdot/>

Student Questions

IoT Protocols on the Hype (Cont)

❑ Operating Systems:

- TinyOS: Open source operating system for IoT¹
- Contiki: Open source OS/networking stack for IoT²
- LiteOS: Huawei Real-time operating systems for IoT³

Ref: ¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TinyOS>

² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contiki>

³ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LiteOS>

Student Questions

Low-Power WAN Applications

❑ Sensors:

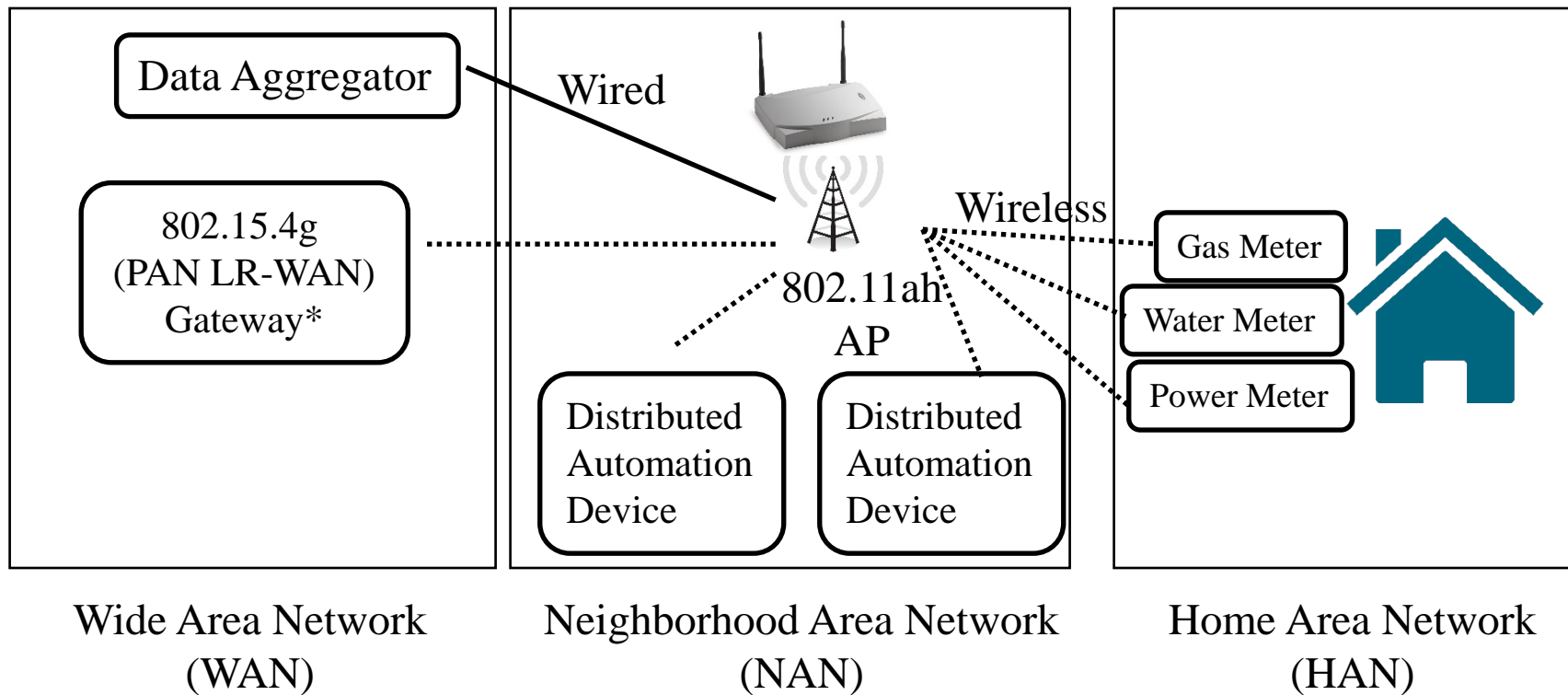
- Smart Grid – meter reading
- Agriculture monitoring
- Industrial sensors
- Building automation

❑ Machine to Machine (M2M) Communication:

- Factory automation
- Traffic Control
- Medical devices

Student Questions

Sample LPWAN Application



* 802.15.4g is no longer active

Student Questions

Ref: H. Wei, "Self-Organizing Energy Efficient M2M Communications," <http://cc.ee.ntu.edu.tw/~ykchen/1123-HWei.pdf>

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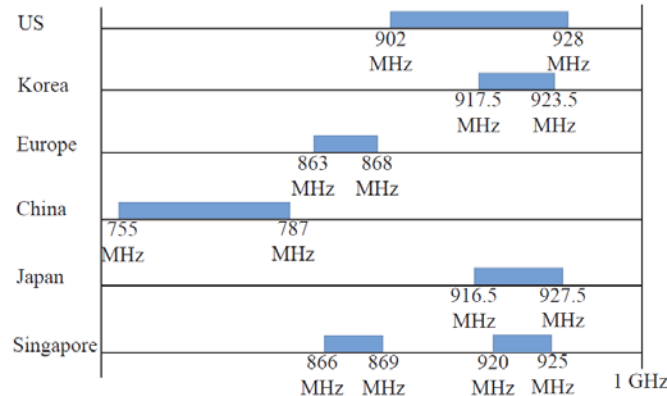
<http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse574-24/>

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IEEE 802.11ah Features

- ❑ Aka “*WiFi HaLow*” by WiFi Alliance.
- ❑ IEEE spec for Low-rate long-range IoT applications. Currently in 2nd Sponsor ballot (March 2016).
- ❑ **Spectrum**: Sub-Giga Hertz license-exempt spectrum. Not including TV white spaces (700 MHz for 802.11af).

- 902-928 MHz (USA)
- 863-868.6 MHz (Europe)
- 916.5-927.5 MHz (Japan)
- 755-787 MHz (China)
- 917.5-923.5 MHz (Korea)

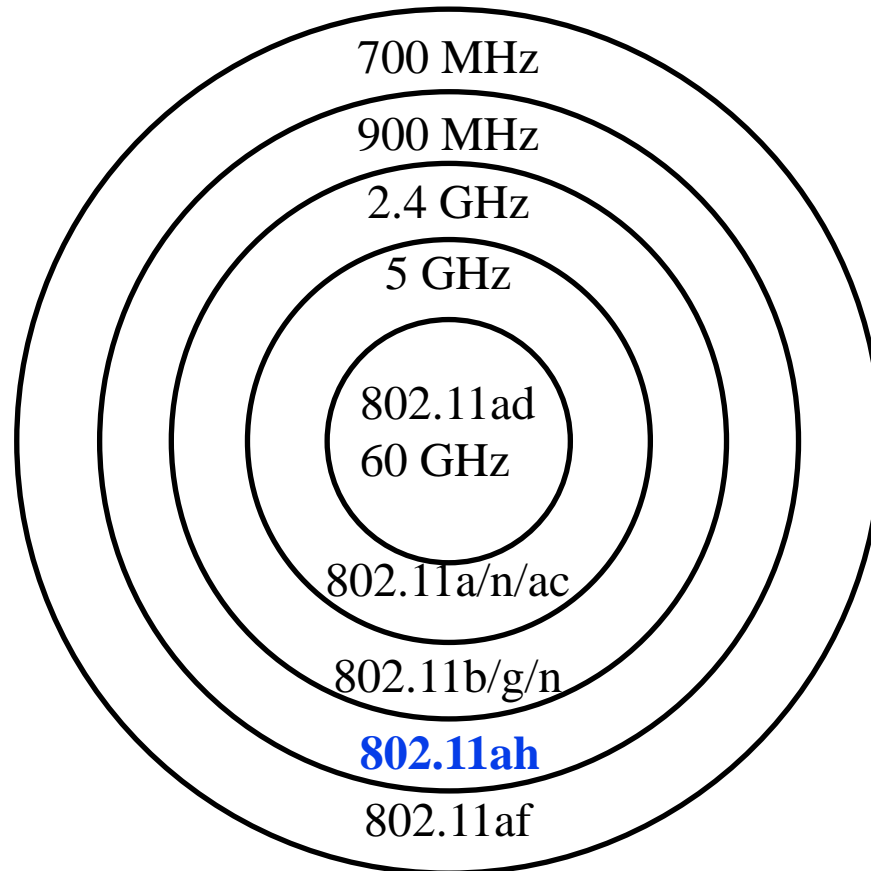


- ❑ **Sub-GHz frequency** ⇒ Longer range than 2.4 GHz, Less congested, better penetration
- ❑ Low bit rate for IoT, Short data transmissions, Power savings, Efficient MAC
- ❑ Goal: Support at least **4X devices** per AP than legacy 802.11

Student Questions

IEEE 802.11ah Range

- 150 kbps to 78 Mbps per spatial stream (up to 4 streams)



Ref: J. DeLisle, "What's the difference between 802.11af and 802.11ah," Microwave and RF, Oct 2015,
<http://mwrf.com/active-components/what-s-difference-between-ieee-80211af-and-80211ah>

Student Questions

- Where would ax be on this graph?
Along with a/n/ac

IEEE 802.11ah PHY

1. 802.11ac PHY **down clocked** by 10X
 - 2/4/8/16 MHz channels in place of 20/40/80/160 MHz in ac
 - 20 MHz 11ac and 2 MHz 11ah both have 64 FFT size and 48 data subcarriers + 4 pilots \Rightarrow 1/10th inter-carrier spacing
 - \Rightarrow 10X longer Symbols \Rightarrow Allows 10X delay spread
 - \Rightarrow All times (SIFS, ACKs) are 10x longer
 - New 1 MHz PHY with 32 FFT and 24 data subcarriers
2. **Adjacent channel bonding**: 1MHz+1MHz = 2 MHz
3. All stations have to support 1MHz and 2MHz
4. Up to **4 spatial streams** (compared to 8 in 11ac)
5. 1 MHz also allows a new MCS 10 which is MCS0 with 2x repetition \Rightarrow Allows 9 times longer reach than 2.4GHz
6. **Beam forming** to create sectors

Student Questions

- Can the doppler shift from the motion of the meter reader cause inter-carrier interference?
The data collector could be moving or stationary on a pole. Motion will cause some deterioration but speed is controlled to avoid unacceptable interference.

Ref: W. Sun, M. Choi, and S. Choi, "IEEE 802.11ah: A Long Range 802.11 WLAN at Sub 1 GHz," River Journal, 2013, pp. 1-26,
http://riverpublishers.com/journal/journal_articles/RP_Journal_2245-800X_115.pdf

IEEE 802.11ah MAC

- ❑ **Large number of devices** per Access Point (AP)
 - Hierarchical Association Identifier (AID)
 - 802.11g/n/ac allow $\sim 2^{11}$ stations,
802.11ah designed to allow $\sim 2^{14}$ stations eventually
- ❑ **Relays** are used to allow connectivity outside the coverage area. Limited to 2-hops.
- ❑ **Power Savings Enhancements:**
 - Allows stations to sleep and save energy.
 - AP negotiates a Target Wake Time (TWT) for individual stations
- ❑ **Speed frame exchange** allows stations to exchange a sequence of frames for a TXOP.

Ref: E. Khorov, et al., "A survey on IEEE 802.11ah: An enabling networking technology for smart cities,"
Computer Communications, 2014, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.comcom.2014.08.008>

Student Questions

- ❑ Can you explain more on efficient MAC?
 - *AID Devices are grouped into smaller groups with specific time slots => Minimizes contention*
 - *Relays extend the range.*
 - *Power savings*
 - *Speed frame exchange => Lower overhead*

MAC Protocol Versions

- ❑ Protocol Version 0 (PV0) is same as that for b/a/g/n/ac
- ❑ Protocol version 1 (PV1) is optimized for IoT
 - Short headers
 - Null Data packets: Only PHY, No MAC. For Acks.
 - Speed frame exchange: Multi-frame transmissions
 - Improved channel access

Student Questions

Ref: R. Jain, "Lower Power WAN Protocols for IoT: IEEE 802.11ah, LoRAWAN," 2016,
http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse574-16/j_14ahl.htm

802.11ah: Summary

1. 802.11ah runs at 900 MHz band \Rightarrow Longer distance
2. 802.11ah is 802.11ac down by 10x.
It uses OFDM with 1/2/4/8/16 MHz channels.
Longer symbols \Rightarrow Longer multi-path
3. MAC is more efficient by eliminating reducing header, aggregating acks, null data packets, speed frame exchanges
4. Saves energy by allowing stations and AP to sleep longer
5. Slow adoption by industry
 \Rightarrow No products by major companies

Student Questions

- ❑ In the time since the lecture was recorded, has any developments in the adoption of 802.11ah been made?

LoraWAN is still more prevalent.

- ❑ Are there any recent products that indicate a future for 802.11ah or is the market relatively set? I'm curious as to how relevant 802.11ah is or if there is any renewed interest.

There is some interest but the LoraWAN's deployments have slowed the progress.

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 \Rightarrow No products by major companies

Student Questions

- ❑ This slide said that the industry and no products by major companies are slowly adopting 802.11ah. Based on this point and compared to the Hype cycle on page 3, why are there still acquisitions related to 802.11ah by large corporations?

Everyone bets on the future but no one knows the future. It is yet to be seen.

Other LPWANs

Low Power Wide Area Networks (LPWANs)

- ❑ **LoRaWAN**, <https://www.lora-alliance.org>
- ❑ SIGFOX, <http://www.sigfox.com/>
- ❑ Weightless-N (Narrowband), <http://www.weightless.org/>
- ❑ Weightless-P (High Performance), <http://www.weightless.org/>
- ❑ NWAWE, <http://www.nwave.io/nwave-network/>
- ❑ OnRamp Wireless, <http://www.onrampwireless.com/>
- ❑ Telensa, <http://www.telensa.com/unb-wireless/>
- ❑ M-Bus by Amber Wireless, <https://www.amber-wireless.com/en/products/wireless-m-bus.html>
- ❑ M2M Spectrum, <http://m2mspectrum.com>

Ref: J. Phinnegan, "A Comparative Survey of LPWA Networking," ArXiv, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1802.04222>
Washington University in St. Louis <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse574-24/>

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Student Questions

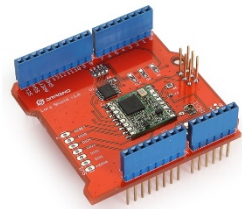


LoRaWAN

- ❑ Long Range Wide Area Network.
- ❑ Originally developed by Cyclos in France.
Acquired by Semtech corporation, which formed **LoRa Alliance**.
Now 160+ members.
- ❑ V1.0 spec dated January 2015. Released to public July 2015.
- ❑ Rapid Adoption: Products already available on Amazon.



Transceiver



Arduino
Radio Shield



Connectivity Kit for
Arduino, Waspote,
Raspberry Pi

Ref: <https://www.lora-alliance.org/What-Is-LoRa/Technology>

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<http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse574-24/>

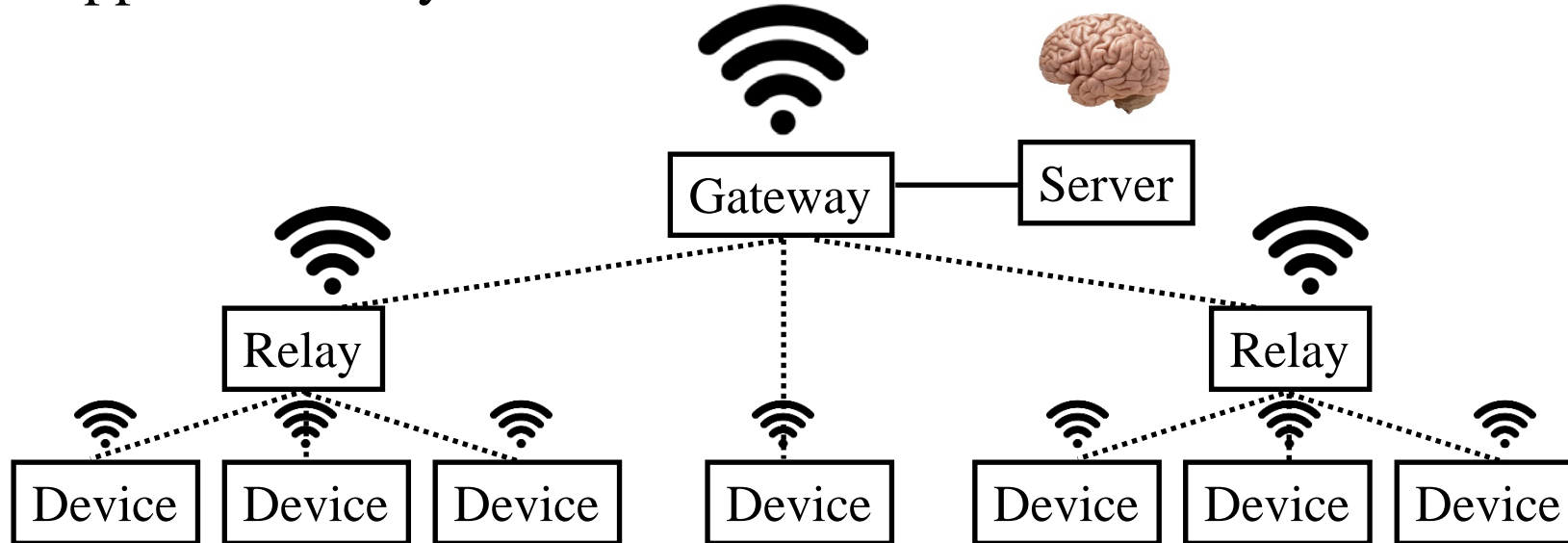
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Student Questions

- ❑ Since LoRaWAN is not an IEEE standard, is interoperability with any IEEE technologies completely off the table? If interoperability is not possible, what does this say about the longevity of the standard?
Interoperability is required in technologies serving the same market space. Bluetooth and Zigbee are also not IEEE standards and have no interoperability with IEEE802.11 but they are surviving.

Key Features of LoRaWAN

- ❑ **Bidirectional** communication
Low Rate: 0.3 kbps to 22 kbps in Europe, 0.9 kbps in US
- ❑ **Star of Stars Topology:** Gateways are transparent bridges. Server is the brain. Simple devices. Relays are optional.
- ❑ **Secure:** EUI128 Device Key, EUI64 Network Key, EUI64 Application Key



Student Questions

- ❑ Is LoRaWAN used in daily lives?
Smart agriculture, live stock monitoring, smart cities, smart parking solutions, smart waste management, smart utility (electricity/water/gas) usage monitoring.
- ❑ What is the scenario in which a device key is insufficient and a network key is needed?
Network key is shared by all members of the network and provides less security than device keys.

LoRa Frequency Band

- ❑ Uses ISM license-exempt band:
 - 915 MHz in US. Power limit. No duty cycle limit.
 - 868 MHz in Europe. 1% and 10% duty cycle limit
 - 433 MHz in Asia
- ❑ Same techniques can be used in 2.4GHz or 5.8 GHz
- ❑ Currently suitable for public (single) deployment in an area
 - All gateways report to the same server
 - A device can talk to any gateway
 - All devices use the same frequency

Ref: <http://www.link-labs.com/what-is-lora/>

<http://www.radio-electronics.com/info/wireless/lora/lorawan-network-architecture.php>

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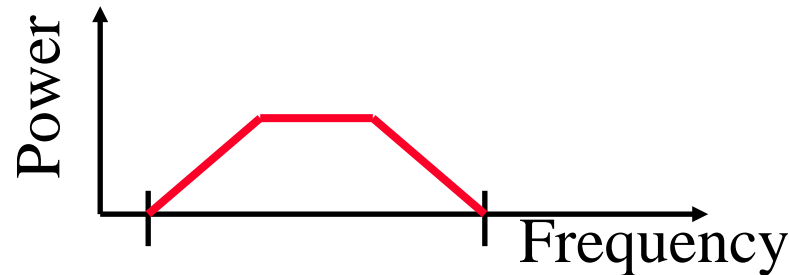
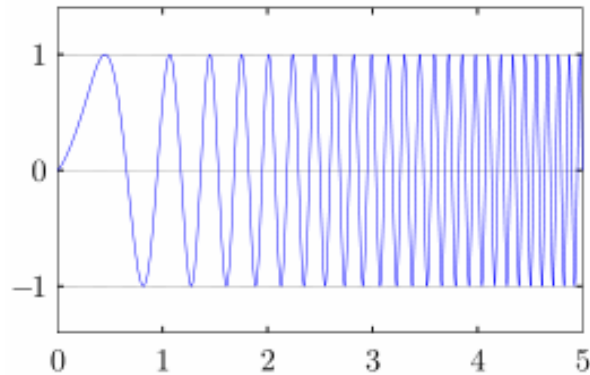
<http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse574-24/>

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Student Questions

Chirp Spread Spectrum

- ❑ **Chirp**: A signal with continuously increasing (or decreasing) frequency (Whale sound)
- ❑ **Chirp Spread Spectrum**: signal is frequency modulated with frequency increasing (or decreasing) from min to max (or max to min) \Rightarrow power is *spread* over the entire spectrum

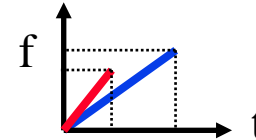


Ref: Z. Ianneli, "Introduction to Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS) Technology," IEEE 802 Tutorial,
http://www.ieee802.org/802_tutorials/03-November/15-03-0460-00-0040-IEEE-802-CSS-Tutorial-part1.ppt

Student Questions

LoRa Modulation

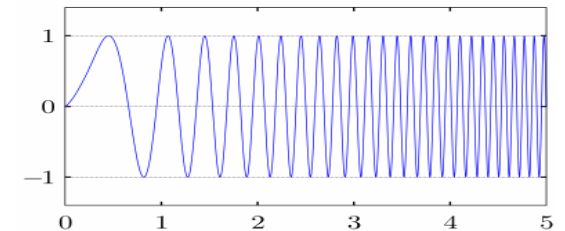
- ❑ Designed to achieve high sensitivity using a cheap crystal
- ❑ Allows low power transmissions over long distances
- ❑ A form of Chirp spread spectrum.
- ❑ Data is encoded using the frequency increase/decrease rate
⇒ Data rate and link condition determines the frequency bandwidth required
- ❑ Multiple parallel transmissions with different data rates on the same frequency
- ❑ Can receive signals **19.5 dB below** noise floor with forward error correction (FEC)
- ❑ Power level is determined adaptively based on data rate and link condition. Fast communication is used to save battery.



Student Questions

- ❑ Can you clarify how the frequency slope indicates whether it is a 0 or a 1?

The following figure shows how frequency increases with time. Slope of increase (as shown on the left) determines 0 or 1.



Ref:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chirp_spread_spectrum

Ref: "LoRa Physical Layer and RF Interface," Radio-Electronics,

<http://www.radio-electronics.com/info/wireless/lora/rf-interface-physical-layer.php>

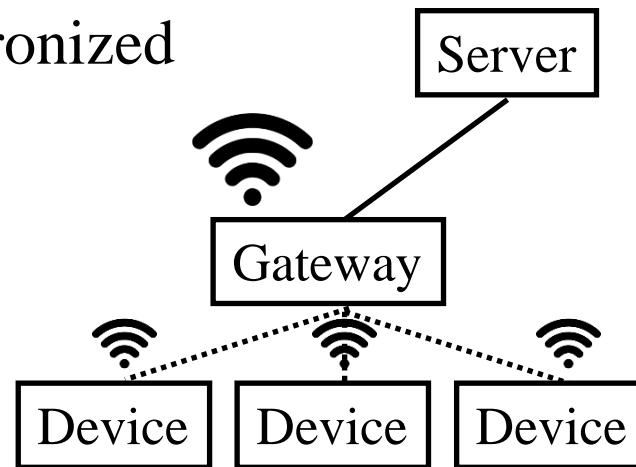
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LoRaWAN MAC

- ❑ LoRaWAN: MAC function over LoRa PHY (Other MACs can be used over LoRa PHY)
- ❑ Server manages the network and runs MAC
 - Assigns each device a frequency, spreading code, data rate
 - Eliminates duplicate receptions
 - Schedules acknowledgements
 - Adapts data rates
- ❑ All gateways of a network are synchronized
- ❑ Data rate is determined by distance and message duration
- ❑ Server determines the data rate using an adaptive data rate (ADR) scheme
- ❑ Competition: Sigfox, NB-IoT



Student Questions

LoRaWAN: Summary

1. LoRaWAN is the new MAC standardized by LoRa Alliance
2. LoRa modulation is a variation of chirp spread spectrum where the rate of frequency increase/decrease is modulated by symbol
 - ⇒ Increases its resistance to noise
 - ⇒ Allows multiple parallel transmissions in one frequency
3. Centralized management and media access control using a “server”
4. Devices broadcast to all gateways. The best gateway replies back.

Student Questions

Sigfox

- ❑ Proprietary protocol developed by Sigfox for 900 MHz ISM band
- ❑ Ultra-narrowband spectrum:
100 Hz per user \Rightarrow Long symbols \Rightarrow resistance to noise
- ❑ Simple BPSK Modulation \Rightarrow 100-600 bps
- ❑ Inexpensive end-point radio, sophisticated base station
- ❑ Receiver sensitivity on the end-point is less
 \Rightarrow downlink capacity is less
- ❑ Network in the process of being deployed in 60 countries
- ❑ 6 million objects by end of 2018
- ❑ Covers 24 of top 25 metropolitan areas in US

Ref: Sigfox, "Sigfox Technology Overview,"

<http://www.sigfox.com/en/st-louis-dot-technology-overview> <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse574-24/>

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Student Questions

- ❑ Who is using Sigfox/for what?

Both Sigfox and LoraWAN are addressing the same market of "smart city." I saw a demo of garbage collection in Dubai using LoraWAN

What type of customers does Sigfox attract? Why did they base their business model this way?

Wide area sensing requires cheap sensors.

- ❑ In bullet 5 - what does receiver sensitivity mean?
Unable to filter noise?

Yes, ability to filter noise

-
- ❑ Why is lower receiver sensitivity on Sigfox endpoints acceptable, and how does it impact overall network performance?

In almost all protocols, receivers are limited and therefore download capacity is less.

LoRa vs. Sigfox

□ Common:

- Both have proprietary technology
- Both use 900/868 MHz ISM band
- Both use star network architecture
- Multiple base stations/gateways listen to the packets from IoT devices

Student Questions

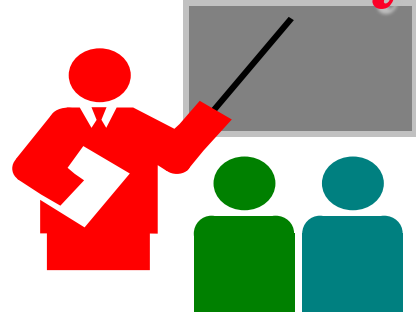
Ref: Brian Ray, "SigFox Vs. LoRa: A Comparison Between Technologies & Business Models," *May 31, 2018*,
<https://www.link-labs.com/blog/sigfox-vs-lora>

LoRa vs. Sigfox (Cont)

Issue	LoRa	Sigfox
Business Model	Sell LoRa chips and silicon	Network as a Service Royalty from network service providers
Technology	LoRa Modulation	Ultra-narrowband (100 kHz) with BPSK
Symmetry	Uplink = Downlink	12 B payload in uplink 8 B payload in downlink 140 Messages/day/device uplink 4 messages/day/device downlink
Cost	Gateway and end points cost comparable	Expensive base stations Cheap end-points
Openness	Any one can make either or both end devices	Anyone can make end-points. Sigfox makes the basestations.
Service Provider	Anyone can setup a network	Sigfox sets up the network
Location	Can use everywhere	Only in markets where Sigfox has a network

Student Questions

Summary



1. IoT protocol space is very crowded. Many protocols are being hyped
2. Low Power WANs are used for Utility and citywide applications.
3. IEEE 802.11ah was standardized but seeing limited use
4. LoRaWAN uses LoRa modulation and has many products
5. Sigfox is betting on Network as a service.

Student Questions

Reading List

- ❑ W. Sun, M. Choi, and S. Choi, "IEEE 802.11ah: A Long Range 802.11 WLAN at Sub 1 GHz," River Journal, 2013, pp. 1-26, http://riverpublishers.com/journal/journal_articles/RP_Journal_2245-800X_115.pdf
- ❑ <http://www.link-labs.com/what-is-lora/>
- ❑ "LoRA Physical Layer and RF Interface," Radio-Electronics, <http://www.radio-electronics.com/info/wireless/lora/rf-interface-physical-layer.php>
- ❑ <https://www.lora-alliance.org/What-Is-LoRa/Technology>

Student Questions

References

- ❑ GreenPeak, <http://www.greenpeak.com/Company/Opinions/CeesLinksColumn36.pdf>
- ❑ H. Wei, "Self-Organizing Energy Efficient M2M Communications," <http://cc.ee.ntu.edu.tw/~ykchen/1123-HWei.pdf>
- ❑ <http://www.radio-electronics.com/info/wireless/lora/lorawan-network-architecture.php>
- ❑ J. DeLisle, "What's the difference between 802.11af and 802.11ah," Microwave and RF, Oct 2015, <http://mwrf.com/active-components/what-s-difference-between-ieee-80211af-and-80211ah>
- ❑ Z. Ianneli, "Introduction to Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS) Technology," IEEE 802 Tutorial, http://www.ieee802.org/802_tutorials/03-November/15-03-0460-00-0040-IEEE-802-CSS-Tutorial-part1.ppt

Student Questions

Wikipedia Links

- ❑ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/6LoWPAN>
- ❑ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Message_Queueing_Protocol
- ❑ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chirp_spread_spectrum
- ❑ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constrained_Application_Protocol
- ❑ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contiki>
- ❑ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DASH7>
- ❑ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11ah
- ❑ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11ai
- ❑ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11ax
- ❑ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11ah-2008
- ❑ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li-Fi>
- ❑ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LiteOS>
- ❑ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LPWAN>
- ❑ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MatrixSSL>
- ❑ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NarrowBand_IOT
- ❑ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OMA_LWM2M

Student Questions

Wikipedia Links (Cont)

- ❑ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OneM2M>
- ❑ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Over-the-air_programming
- ❑ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigfox>
- ❑ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thread_\(network_protocol\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thread_(network_protocol))
- ❑ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TinyOS>
- ❑ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weightless_\(wireless_communications\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weightless_(wireless_communications))

Student Questions

Acronyms

- ❑ 6Lo IPv6 over Networks of Resource Constrained Nodes
- ❑ 6LoWPAN IPv6 over Low Power Wireless Personal Area Networks
- ❑ 6TiSCH IPv6 over Time Slotted Channel Hopping Mode of IEEE 802.15.4e

- ❑ AC Alternating Current
- ❑ ACK Acknowledgement
- ❑ ADR adaptive data rate
- ❑ AID Association Identifier
- ❑ AMQP Advanced Message Queuing Protocol
- ❑ AP Access Point
- ❑ CARP Channel-Aware Routing Protocol
- ❑ CoAP Constrained Application Protocol
- ❑ CORPL Cognitive RPL
- ❑ CSS Chirp Spread Spectrum
- ❑ CTS Clear to Send
- ❑ DASH-7 Named after last two characters in ISO 18000-7

Student Questions

Acronyms (Cont)

- ❑ dB DeciBel
- ❑ EDCF Enhanced Distributed Coordination Function
- ❑ EUI Extended Unique Identifier
- ❑ FFT Fast Fourier Transform
- ❑ GHz Giga Hertz
- ❑ GP Green PHY
- ❑ GPS Global Positioning System
- ❑ HAN Home Area Network
- ❑ ID Identifier
- ❑ IEC International Engineering Council
- ❑ IEEE Institution of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
- ❑ IoT Internet of Things

Student Questions

Acronyms (Cont)

- ❑ ISA International Society of Automation
- ❑ ISM Instrumentation Scientific and Medical
- ❑ kHz Kilo Hertz
- ❑ LoRa Long Range
- ❑ LoRaWAN Long Range Wide Area Network
- ❑ LowPAN Low Power Personal Area Network
- ❑ LPWANs Low Power Wide Area Network
- ❑ LTE-A Long-Term Evolution Advanced
- ❑ LTE Long-Term Evolution
- ❑ MAC Media Access Control
- ❑ MCS Modulation and Coding Scheme

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Acronyms (Cont)

- ❑ MHz Mega Hertz
- ❑ MQTT Message Queue Telemetry Transport
- ❑ NAN Neighborhood Area Network
- ❑ NAV Network Allocation Vector
- ❑ NDP Null Data Packet
- ❑ NFC Near Field Communication
- ❑ NWAIVE Name of a company
- ❑ OFDM Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
- ❑ OMA Open Mobile Alliance
- ❑ OneM2M One committee for Machine to Machine
- ❑ PAN Personal Area Network
- ❑ PHY Physical Layer
- ❑ PLATANUS Name of a company
- ❑ PV0 Protocol Version 0
- ❑ PV1 Protocol Version 1

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Acronyms (Cont)

- ❑ RF Radio Frequency
- ❑ RID Response Indication Deferral
- ❑ RPL Routing Protocol for Low Power and Lossy Networks
- ❑ RTS Request to Send
- ❑ SCOTA Software components over the air
- ❑ SMACK Simple Mandatory Access Control Kernel for Linux
- ❑ SSL Secure Session Layer
- ❑ TCG Trusted Computing Group
- ❑ TLS Transport Layer Security
- ❑ TV Television
- ❑ TWT Target Wake Time
- ❑ TXOP Transmission Opportunity
- ❑ US United States
- ❑ VC Venture Capitalist

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Acronyms (Cont)

- ❑ WAN Wide Area Network
- ❑ WiFi Wireless Fidelity
- ❑ WiMAX Worldwide Interoperability of Microwave Access
- ❑ WLAN Wireless Local Area Networks

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