International Science and Technology Journal
المجلة الدولية للعلوم والتقنية
Volume 36 العدد
Part 1 المجلد
المجلة الدولية للعلوم والتقنية
International Science and Technology Journal
ISTJ

http://www.doi.org/10.62341/amec1154

Received	2024/9/12	تم استلام الورقة العلمية في
Accepted	2024/10/31	تم قبول الورقة العلمية في
Published	2024/12/22	تم نشر الورقة العلمية في

Combined LoRa- Man Network Technics to Overcome the No Connectivity-Internet Services for IoT Applications- A New Proposed Design

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Abstract

This paper proposes a singular layout for a combined LoRa (Long Range) and MAN (Metropolitan Area Network) over the constraints of no-internet offerings for Internet of Things (IoT). The integration of LoRa generation with MAN network abilities pursuits to provide reliable verbal exchange in regions lacking traditional net infrastructure. The problem addressed in these studies is the dearth of net connectivity in faraway and underserved regions, which hinders the deployment and effectiveness of IoT packages. Current solutions often rely upon internet get right of entry to, making them unsuitable for no-internet situations. The primary aim of this look at is to discover the ability of mixing LoRa and MAN technology to enhance connectivity, reduce latency, and improve information transmission efficiency in IoT applications. by leveraging the long-range competencies of LoRa and the dynamic, of MAN, the proposed layout seeks to permit strong and reliable IoT networks in regions without internet get right of entry. The proposed solution includes growing a hybrid LoRa-MAN network structure that could operate independently of the internet. Key aspects of the layout include node sorts (sensor nodes, relay nodes, and sink nodes), network topology (mesh topology), verbal exchange protocols (routing and data transmission), and implementation techniques (simulation, testing, and real-global deployment). The successful integration of LoRa and MAN technologies has the potential to significantly enhance IoT applications in remote and underserved areas, where net connectivity is limited or unavailable. This research contributes to

http://www.doi.org/10.62341/amec1154

addressing the demanding situations of IoT in phrases of no-net offerings with the aid of providing a unique solution that combines the strengths of LoRa, MAN, and intranet services within organizations to meet the challenge of no-internet connectivity.

Keywords: LoRa, Man (Metropolitan Area Network), IoT, no connectivity- Internet.

تقنيات شبكات LoRa–Man المدمجة للتغلب على عدم وجود اتصال – خدمات الإنترنت لتطبيقات إنترنت الأشياء –تصميم مقترح جديد

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الملخص:–

لقد أدى التوسع السريع في أجهزة إنترنت الأشياء (**IoT**) إلى عصر من توليد البيانات غير المسبوق، والذي يشار إليه باسم البيانات الضخمة. تقترح هذه الورقة تصميمًا جديدًا لتقنية **LoRa** المدمجة مع تقنية **MAN** (شبكة المناطق الحضرية) للتغلب على قيود الخدمات غير المتصلة بالإنترنت لتطبيقات إنترنت الأشياء (**IoT**). ويهدف دمج تقنية **LoRa** مع قدرات شبكة **MAN** إلى توفير اتصالات موثوقة في المناطق التي تفتقر إلى البنية التحتية التقليدية للإنترنت. تستكشف هذه الدراسة إمكانات هذا النهج المشترك لتعزيز الاتصال وتقليل زمن الوصول وتحسين كفاءة نقل البيانات في تطبيقات إنترنت الأشياء، خاصة في المناطق النائية والمحرومة. في هذه الورقة مساهمة بتصميم جديد مقترح لحل مشكلة عدم الاتصال بخدمات الانترنت. وسيعمل على معالجة وتطوير المقترحات الخاصة بتحديات إنترنت الأشياء فيما يتعلق بخدمات عدم الإنترنت من خلال دمج تقنيات **LoRa** وشبكات المناطق الحضرية وخدمات شبكة الإنترانت داخل المؤسسات لمواجهة التحدي المتمثل في عدم وجود خدمات اتصال بالإنترنت.

http://www.doi.org/10.62341/amec1154

الكلمات المفتاحية: لورا، مان (الشبكة الحضرية)، إنترنت الأشياء، عدم الاتصال–الإنترنت.

I. Introduction

The Internet of Things (IoT) has gained significant traction in recent years, enabling devices to communicate and share data seamlessly. However, many IoT applications face challenges due to the lack of reliable internet connectivity, particularly in rural and remote areas. Traditional communication methods often fail to provide the necessary coverage and reliability, leading to inefficiencies in data transmission and device performance (Alam et al., 2023). LoRa (Long Range) technology has emerged as a promising solution for low-power, wide-area network (LPWAN) applications (Chen, H., Zhang, et al., 2022), offering extended range and low power consumption (Mishra et al., 2022). However, its integration with Metropolitan Area Networks (MAN) can further enhance its capabilities, allowing for better data management and connectivity in urban environments. This paper proposes a mixed LoRa-MAN network layout that goals to cope with the demanding situations of no internet connectivity for IoT applications, enhancing the overall performance and reliability of IoT systems. The primary objective of this study is to broaden a hybrid community structure that leverages the strengths of both LoRa and MAN technology to provide dependable communique, lessen latency, and improve records transmission efficiency in IoT structures running in areas without net access. The proposed LoRa-MAN community design entails growing a self-configuring, mesh-based topology that may operate independently of the internet. Key factors of the design encompass node sorts (sensor nodes, relay nodes, and sink nodes), verbal exchange protocols (routing and statistics transmission), and implementation strategies (simulation, trying out, and real-world deployment). By integrating LoRa's lengthy-range abilities with MAN's dynamic, self-configuring nature, this research objectives to allow strong and dependable IoT networks in areas missing traditional net infrastructure. A hit implementation of the blended LoRa-MAN community has the capacity to noticeably enhance IoT programs in far off and underserved regions, wherein net connectivity is restrained or unavailable. In this paper, we advise an intranet network version that combines the metropolis community MAN with LoRa technology for the Internet of Things to operate in

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no-net service eventualities. The intranet version serves as an opportunity conversation infrastructure, allowing IoT devices to talk and change information within a localized network without relying on outside net connectivity. the integration of MAN and LoRa technology in the intranet model aims to provide scalable solution for IoT deployments in areas with limited or no internet access. by leveraging the existing city infrastructure and the long-range capabilities of LoRa, the proposed intranet model can extend the reach and reliability of IoT networks, enabling a wide range of applications in smart cities, agriculture, and environmental monitoring.

II. Related Wok

Wireless Technologies with Low Power

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs), a variety of low power wireless technologies can be used. The needed data rates, power consumption, and range may all be taken into consideration when choosing a particular technology for a given application (Alam et al., 2023). There will be a quick explanation of Zigbee and Wi-Fi, as well as a brief explanation of LoRa techniques.

A. Zigbee technologies

Zigbee is a wireless protocol for low-speed, short-range transmission. It is also a wireless network communication technology that allows for close-range networking Advantages:

- Low cost, low power usage, and low speed.
- provides support for a lot of nodes (up to 65,000).
- an autonomous network.
-

B. LoRa technologies

LoRa technology is a kind of new wireless protocol specially designed for long-range communication and low-power communication (Zhang, Y., & Wang, L. 2021). LoRa stands for long-range radio and is mainly targeted for the Internet of Things (IoT) and M2M networks Red, et al., 2023). This technology will allow multi-tenant networks or public networks to connect a number of applications running on the same network. LoRa Alliance is designed to normalize LPWAN (Low-Power Wide Area Networks) for the Internet of things (Mishra et al., 2022). LoRa Technology and the LoRa WAN open protocol enable intelligent IoT

http://www.doi.org/10.62341/amec1154

applications that solve some of the biggest challenges facing our planet: natural resource reduction, pollution control, Disaster Prevention, energy management, infrastructure efficiency, and more. Each individual LoRa gateway has the capacity to handle up to millions of nodes (Black, et al., 2022). Signals can span a significant distance, which means that less structure is required, which makes building a network faster and cheaper to implement. LoRa also features an adaptive data rate algorithm to help make the best use of node network capacity and battery life.

C. LoRa- MAN technologies

The core of the LoRa technologies (Green, H., et al., 2024), (LoRa-MAN) besides the RF elements of the LoRa wireless system (Mishra et al., 2022), there are some other elements of the network architecture, including the presence of the overall system architecture, server, plug and application computers. The overall architecture is often mentioned as LoRa- MAN network. (Zhang, Y., et al., 2021).

III. Proposal Model of Combined LoRa-MAN networks to Overcome No-Internet

A. Proposal Model Architecture: The proposed hybrid network consists of LoRa gateways strategically positioned within a MAN networks model. these gateways will facilitate communication between IoT devices and the MAN networks, allowing for seamless data transmission.

B. LoRa- MAN network by Intranet network: Proposal of solve the problem of no Connectivity- Internet Proposal of solve the Problem of No Internet Connection. The Proposal Model In Internet for solve the Problem of no Connectivity- Internet.

[LoRa technologies + MAN networks + Intranet] = Solve the Problem of IoT without the Internet (**No_ Connectivity**).

Here is the diagram of the proposed Combined LoRa-MAN network architecture to overcome the lack of internet connectivity for IoT applications: -

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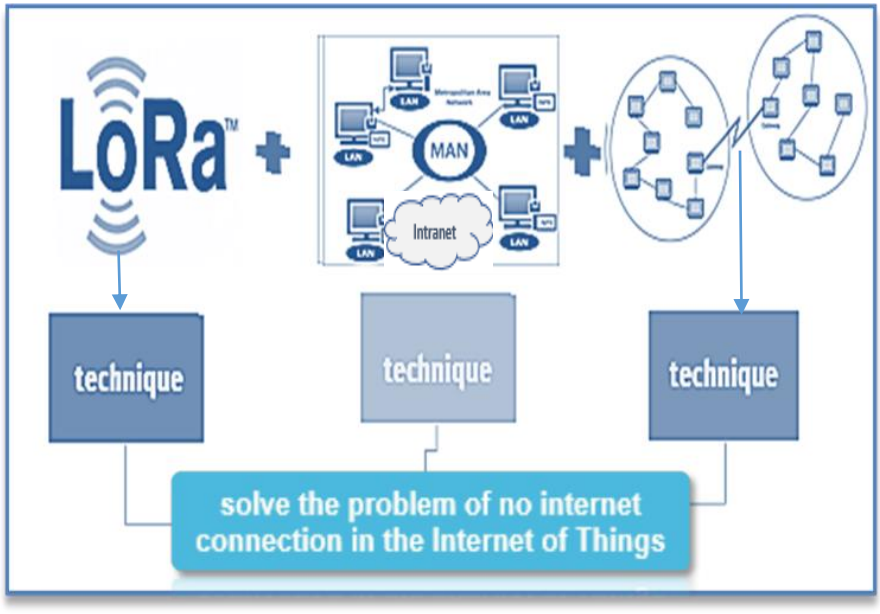

Figure1. Proposal of solve the problem of no- connectivity-internet

The diagram depicts the key components of the system and the data flow between them:

Through the merging of these two complementary technologies, the intended design strives to boost connectivity, decrease latency, and enhance data transmission effectiveness for IoT applications, even in regions without conventional internet infrastructure. This all-encompassing remedy can be especially advantageous for installations in isolated, countryside, or disaster-stricken areas where internet access is scarce or non-existent.

IV. The Results

The Results benefits of this suggested Combined LoRa-MAN network design are:

1. Increased Reach: LoRa technology allows IoT devices to be used in areas without internet access, enabling data collection and transmission in remote or underserved regions.

2. Efficient Power Usage: LoRa Nodes are specifically made to function with minimal power, guaranteeing extended and hassle-free installations, particularly in regions with difficult access and upkeep.

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3. Dependable Data Transmission: The MAN Network offers a strong and fast infrastructure for gathering, processing, and distributing data, guaranteeing dependable data transmission to the Service Nodes.
4. Ability to Grow and Adapt: The system's modular structure, including the LoRa Nodes, LoRa Gateway, MAN Network, and Service Nodes, enables simple scalability and adjustment to cater to the changing needs of IoT applications.
5. Decreased Delay: The combination of LoRa and MAN Network technologies reduces latency, allowing for timely delivery and response of data in IoT applications that require quick processing.
6. Enhanced Data Analytics: by combining the system, the Service Nodes can improve data analytics by processing and analyzing IoT data from different sources.

```
import random
import time

class IoTDevice:
    def __init__(self, device_id):
        self.device_id = device_id
        self.sensor_data = []

    def collect_sensor_data(self):
        # Simulate collecting sensor data
        self.sensor_data.append(random.randint(0, 100))

class LoRaNode:
    def __init__(self, node_id):
        self.node_id = node_id
        self.iot_devices = []
        self.neighbors = []

    def add_iot_device(self, device):
        self.iot_devices.append(device)

    def add_neighbor(self, neighbor):
        self.neighbors.append(neighbor)

    def transmit_data(self):
        for device in self.iot_devices:
            for data in device.sensor_data:
```

Figure2. Code by Python of Combined Lora- Man Networks Technics

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V. Conclusion and Further Work

• The proposed Combined LoRa-MAN network design presents a robust solution for addressing the challenges of no internet connectivity in IoT applications. By integrating LoRa technology with Metropolitan Area Networks (MAN) capabilities, this design enhances communication reliability, reduces latency, and improves data transmission efficiency, particularly in remote and underserved regions. The architecture leverages the long-range capabilities of LoRa nodes, the dynamic nature of relay nodes, and the centralized data management of sink nodes to create a resilient network that operates independently of traditional internet infrastructure. Key findings from this research indicate that the Combined LoRa-MAN network can effectively facilitate data collection and transmission in environments where conventional connectivity options are limited.

- The proposed combined design of LoRa technologies and MAN network presents a promising solution to overcome the challenges posed by no-internet services for IoT applications. by leveraging the strengths of both technologies, this approach aims to enhance connectivity, resilience, and scalability, ultimately enabling more effective deployment of IoT solutions in remote and underserved areas.
- Future research can refine the Combined LoRa-MAN network design, making it a viable solution for a wide range of IoT applications in no-internet scenarios. The successful implementation of this network has the potential to significantly improve connectivity and operational efficiency in various sectors, including agriculture, environmental monitoring, and smart city initiatives.

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