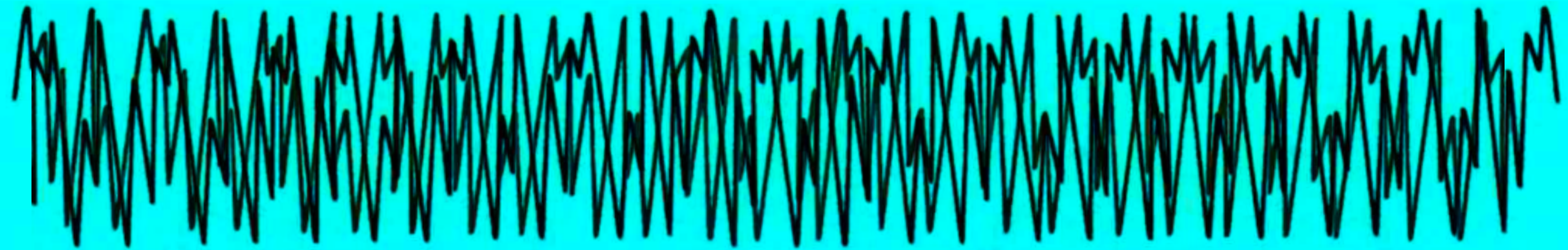


# LORA / LORAWAN TUTORIAL 16

## SNR Limit & Receiver Sensitivity

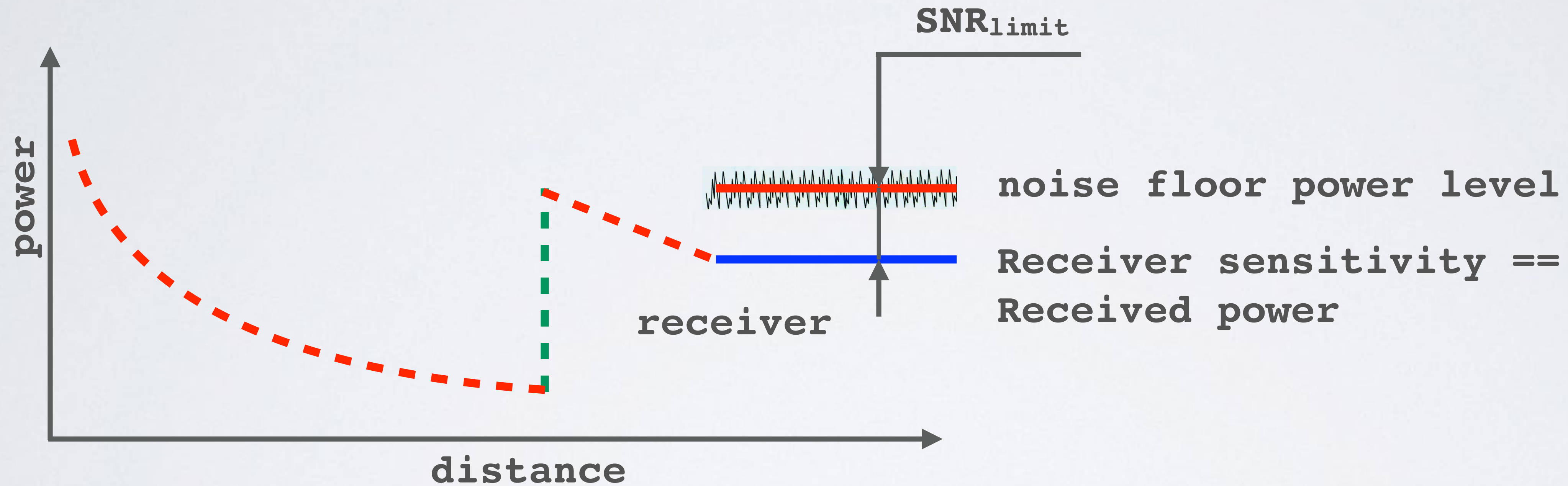


# INTRO

- In this tutorial I will explain what an SNR limit is and how to calculate the receiver sensitivity.

# SNR LIMIT

- For each spreading factor there is a SNR limit, if this limit is reached the receiver will not be able to demodulate the signal.



# SNR LIMIT

- In the table below, the SNR limit can be found for each Spreading Factor:

Spreading Factor	chips/symbol	SNR limit (dB) [2]
<b>7</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>-10</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>-12.5</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>-15</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>2048</b>	<b>-17.5</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>4096</b>	<b>-20</b>

Note: If the SF increases by 1, the  $\text{SNR}_{\text{limit}}$  changes by -2.5 dB

# RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

- To calculate the receiver sensitivity:

$$S = -174 + 10 \times \log_{10}(BW) + NF + SNR_{limit} \quad [3]$$

Receiver sensitivity (S) in dBm

Bandwidth (BW) in Hz

Receiver Noise Figure (NF) in dB

NF is fixed for a given hardware implementation

For LoRa end node transceiver chips SX1272 and SX1276

use NF = 6 dB [1]

Signal-to-Noise limit ( $SNR_{limit}$ ) in dB

- For example: BW=125kHz, NF=6dB [1]

Lets calculate the receiver sensitivity for SF 7-12.

Use the  $SNR_{limit}$  from the previous table.

# RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

- SF=7:  $\text{SNR}_{\text{limit}} = -7.5\text{dB}$

$$S = -174 + 10 \times \log_{10}(125000) + 6 - 7.5 = -125 \text{ dBm}$$

- SF=8:  $\text{SNR}_{\text{limit}} = -10\text{dB}$

$$S = -174 + 10 \times \log_{10}(125000) + 6 - 10 = -127 \text{ dBm}$$

- SF=9:  $\text{SNR}_{\text{limit}} = -12.5\text{dB}$

$$S = -174 + 10 \times \log_{10}(125000) + 6 - 12.5 = -130 \text{ dBm}$$

- SF=10:  $\text{SNR}_{\text{limit}} = -15\text{dB}$

$$S = -174 + 10 \times \log_{10}(125000) + 6 - 15 = -132 \text{ dBm}$$

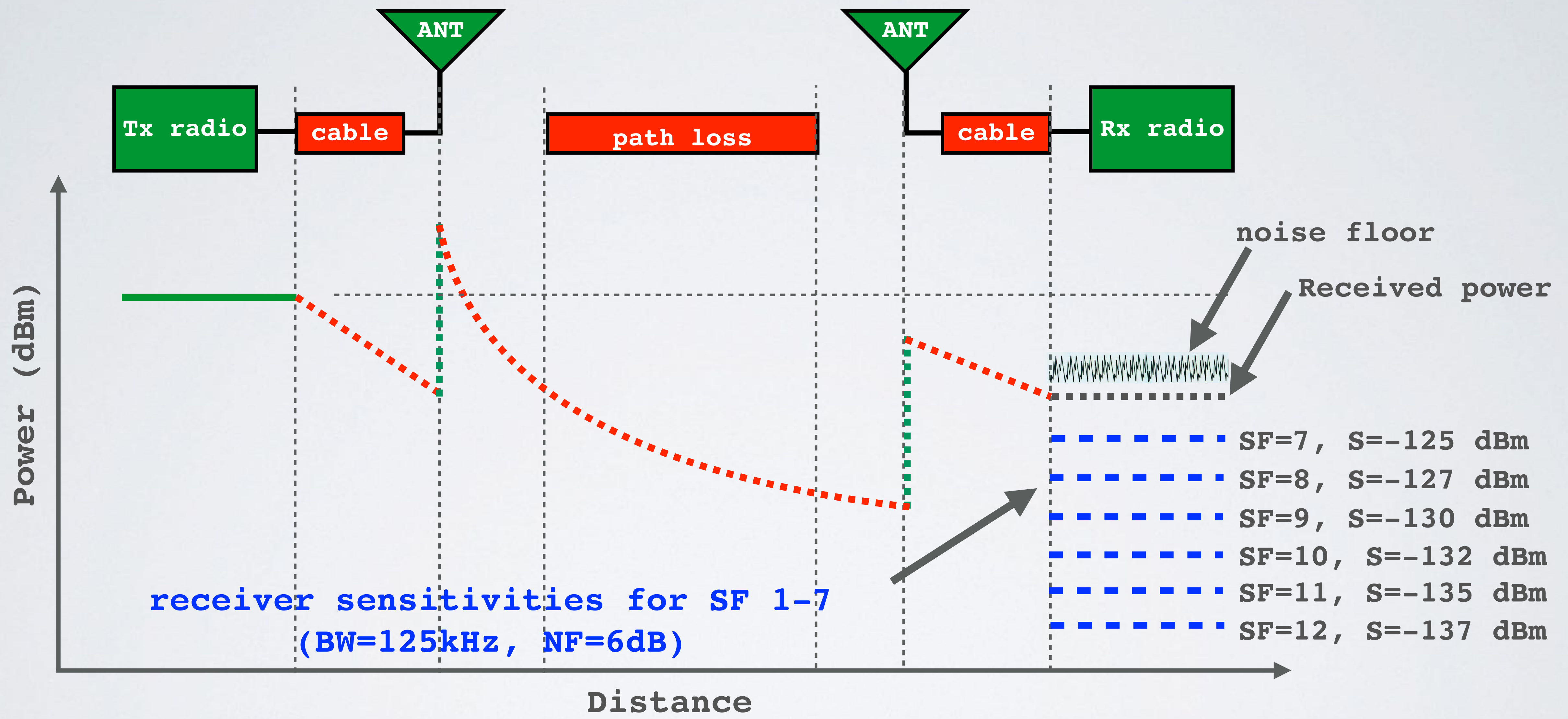
- SF=11:  $\text{SNR}_{\text{limit}} = -17.5\text{dB}$

$$S = -174 + 10 \times \log_{10}(125000) + 6 - 17.5 = -135 \text{ dBm}$$

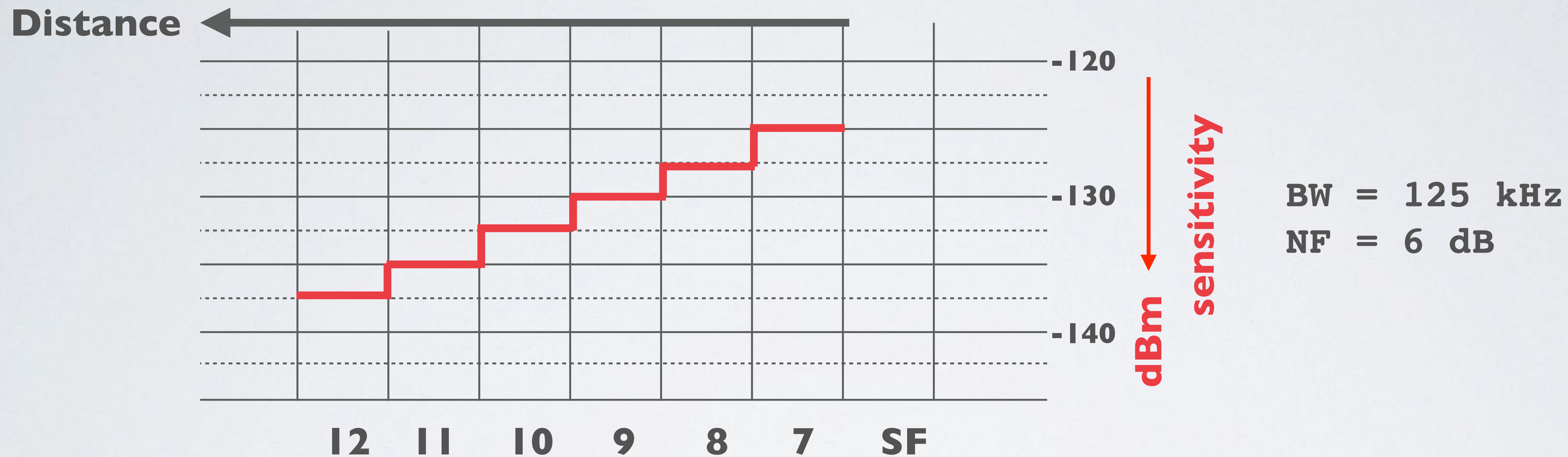
- SF=12:  $\text{SNR}_{\text{limit}} = -20\text{dB}$

$$S = -174 + 10 \times \log_{10}(125000) + 6 - 20 = -137 \text{ dBm}$$

# RECEIVER SENSITIVITY



# RECEIVER SENSITIVITY



- If the distance between end node and gateway increases the signal gets weaker and therefore an increase spreading factor is needed for a lower receiver sensitivity to be able to demodulate the received signal. The Spreading Factor ranges from 7 when close to a gateway to 12 when far away from a gateway.