

# Wireless Gauge Reader

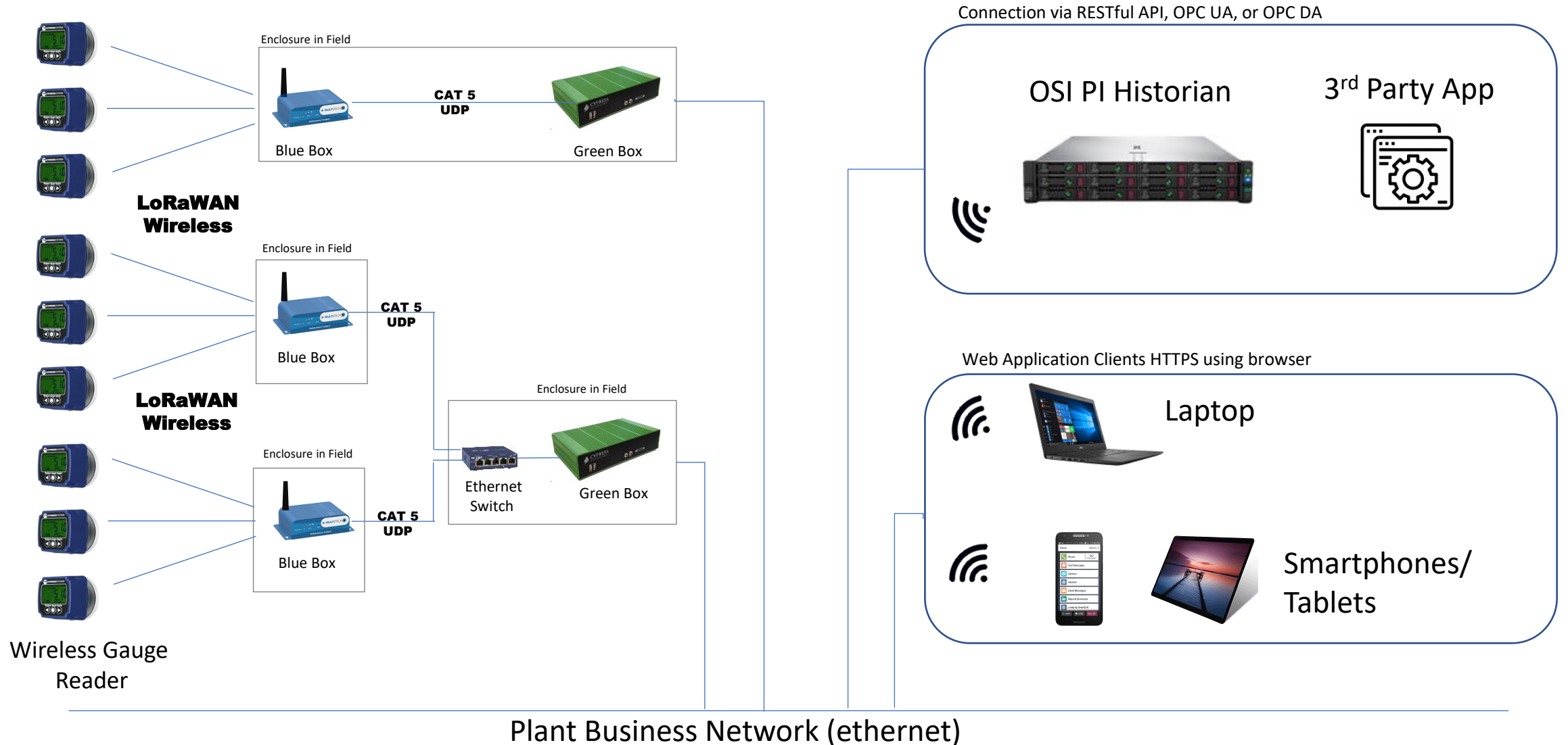
## LoRaWAN Network Architecture

Version 6.0 – September 2024

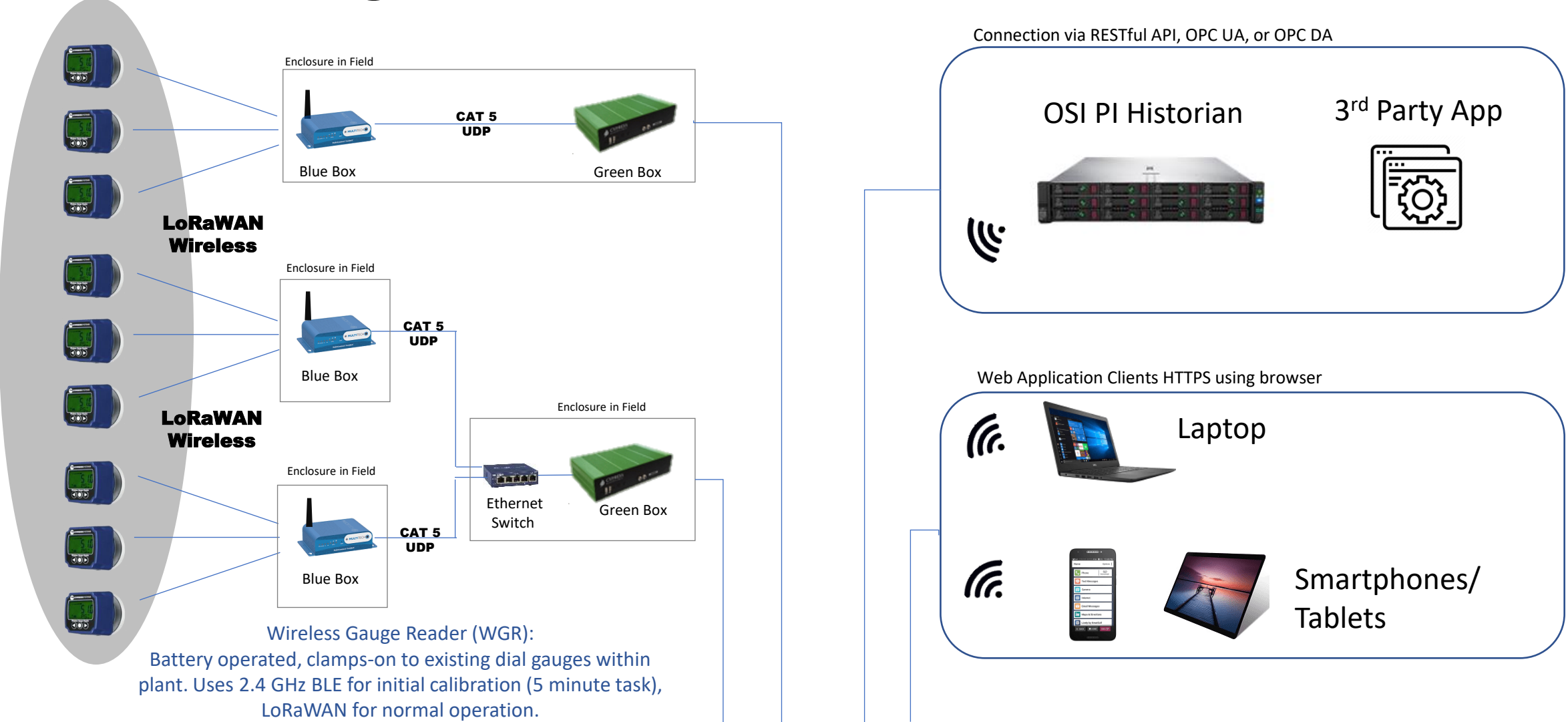


# Option 1: Field Deployed Green Box Controller

# Deployment Architecture



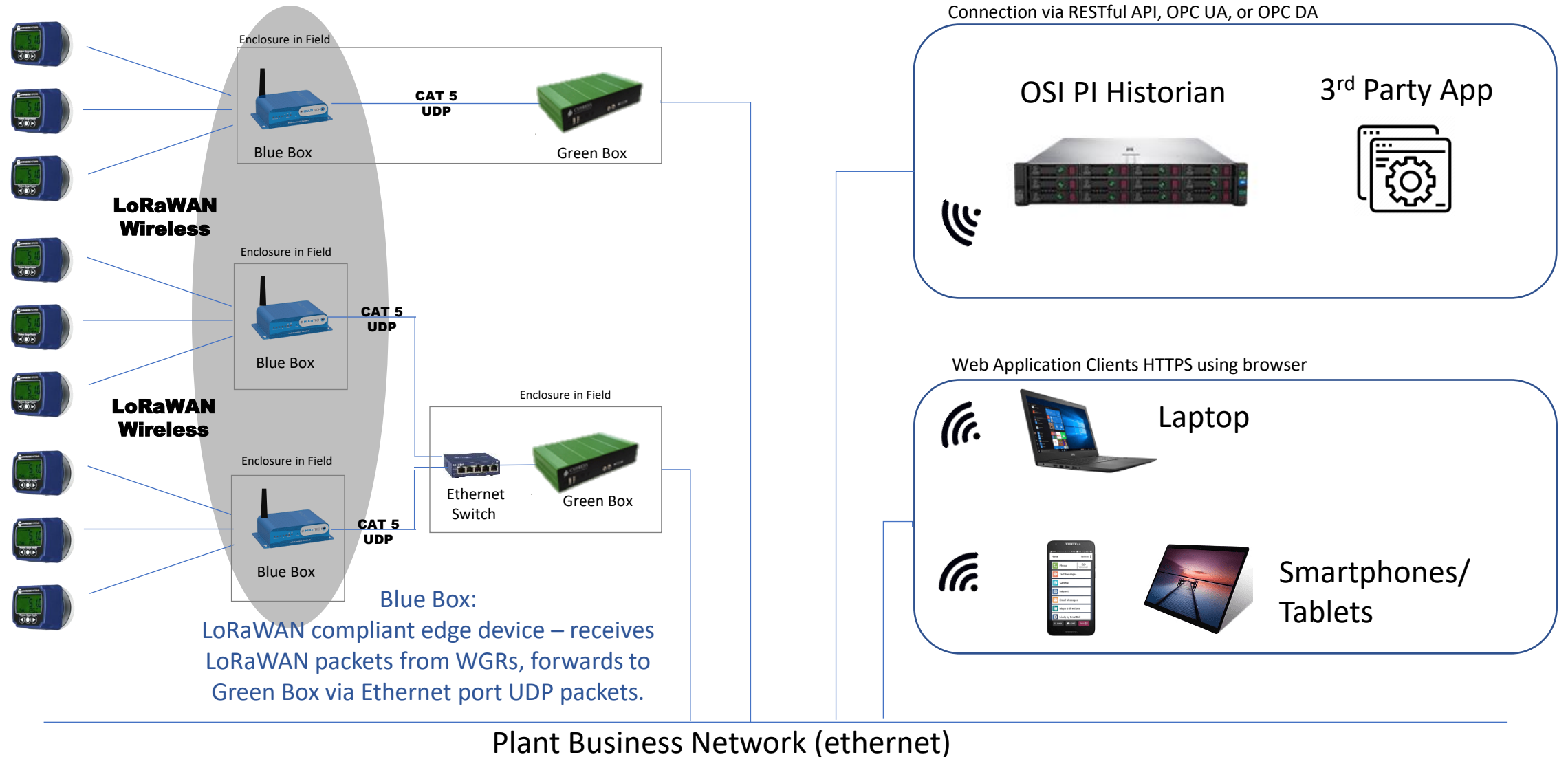
# Wireless Gauge Reader



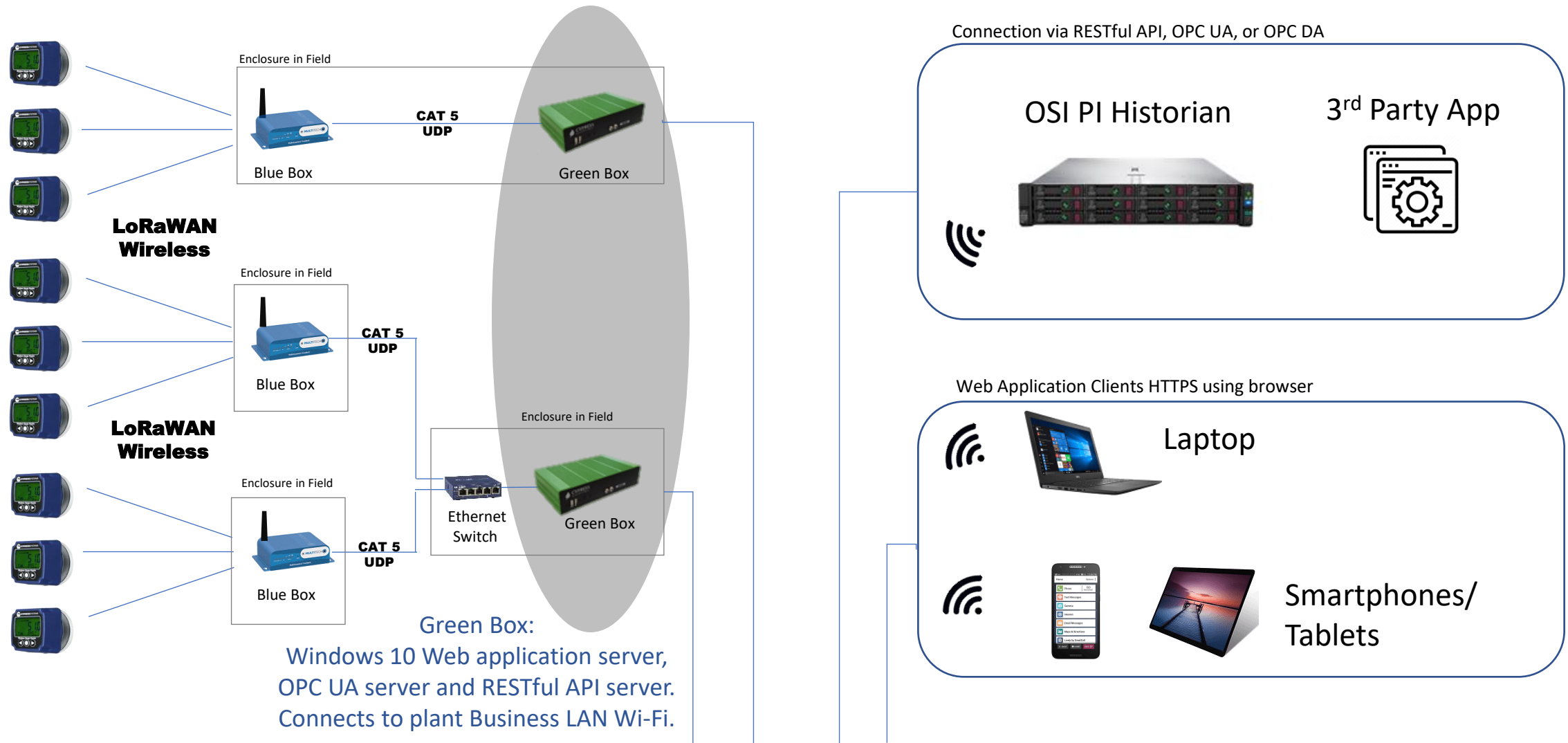
**Wireless Gauge Reader (WGR):**  
 Battery operated, clamps-on to existing dial gauges within plant. Uses 2.4 GHz BLE for initial calibration (5 minute task), LoRaWAN for normal operation.

**Plant Business Network (ethernet)**

# Blue Box (LoRaWAN Network Gateway)



# Green Box (Applications Server)

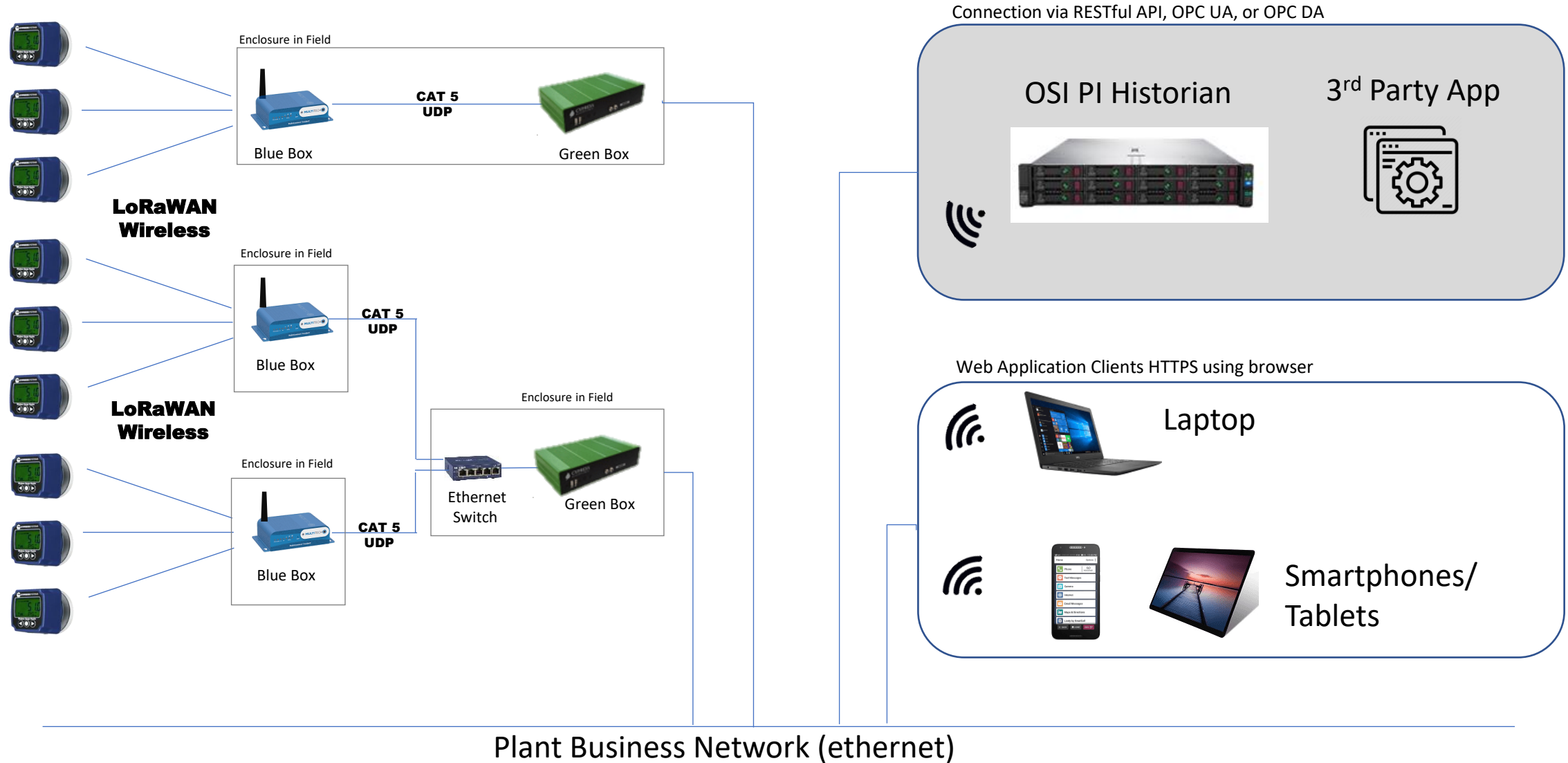


# Overview of Application

- Green Box Controller connected to Plant Level 2 network via Ethernet:
  - Windows 10 Pro, IIS, SQL Server Express, web application, TLS 2.0 compliant
  - Connected to Business LAN via existing in-plant ethernet
  - OPC DA server (or available OPC UA server - requires additional license fee)
  - RESTful API server
  - Web Application for User Interface
- Web application accessible from any web browser on Plant LAN
- Web application does not require password login to view sensor data, but password is required to change configuration settings such as sensor description
- Passwords are encrypted, but stored locally, no password policy enforced, no external user authentication used (e.g. Microsoft Active Directory)

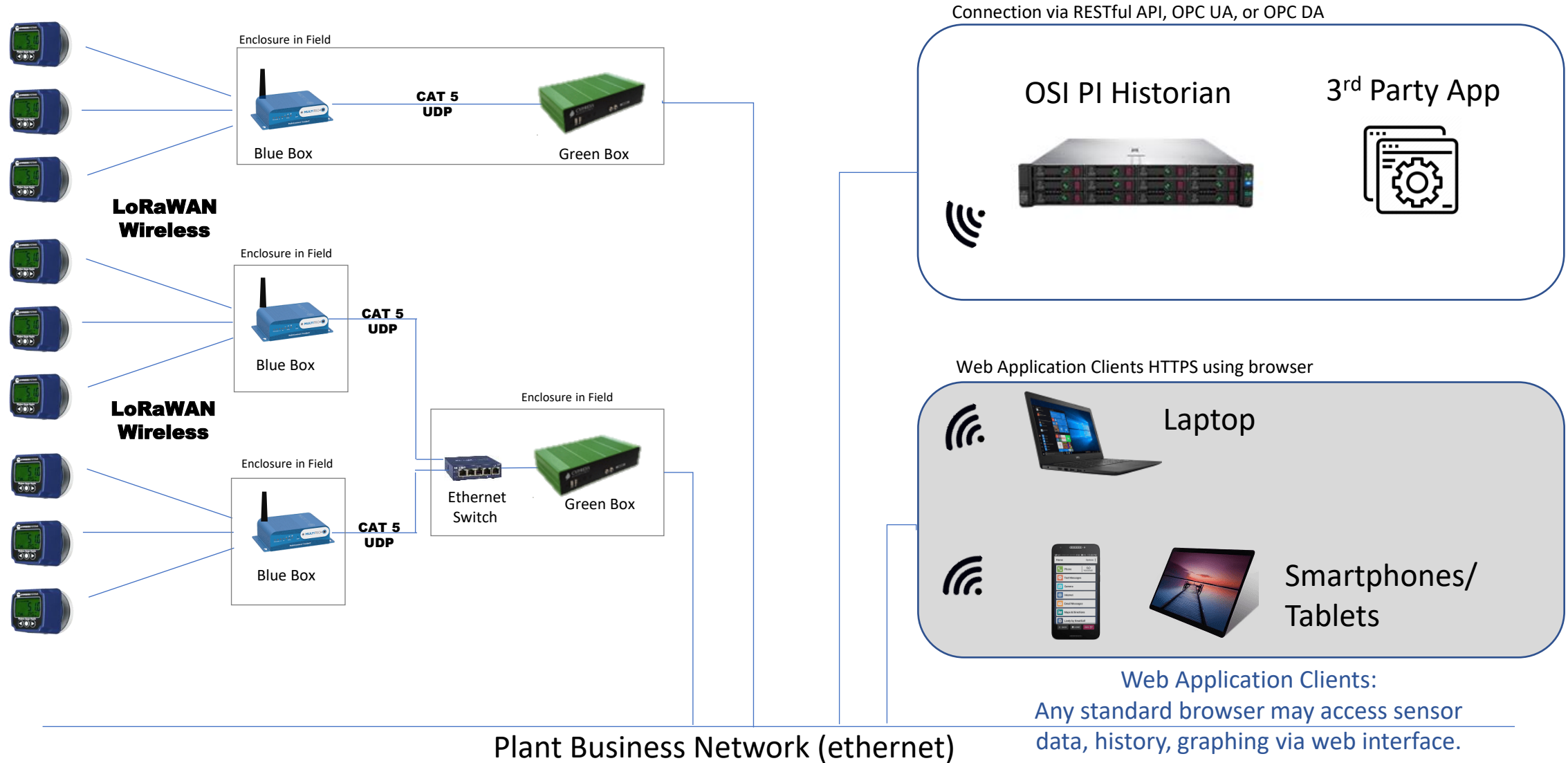
# OPC DA/UA, RESTful API Clients

PI Historian and other Applications can retrieve WGR data via OPC or RESTful API



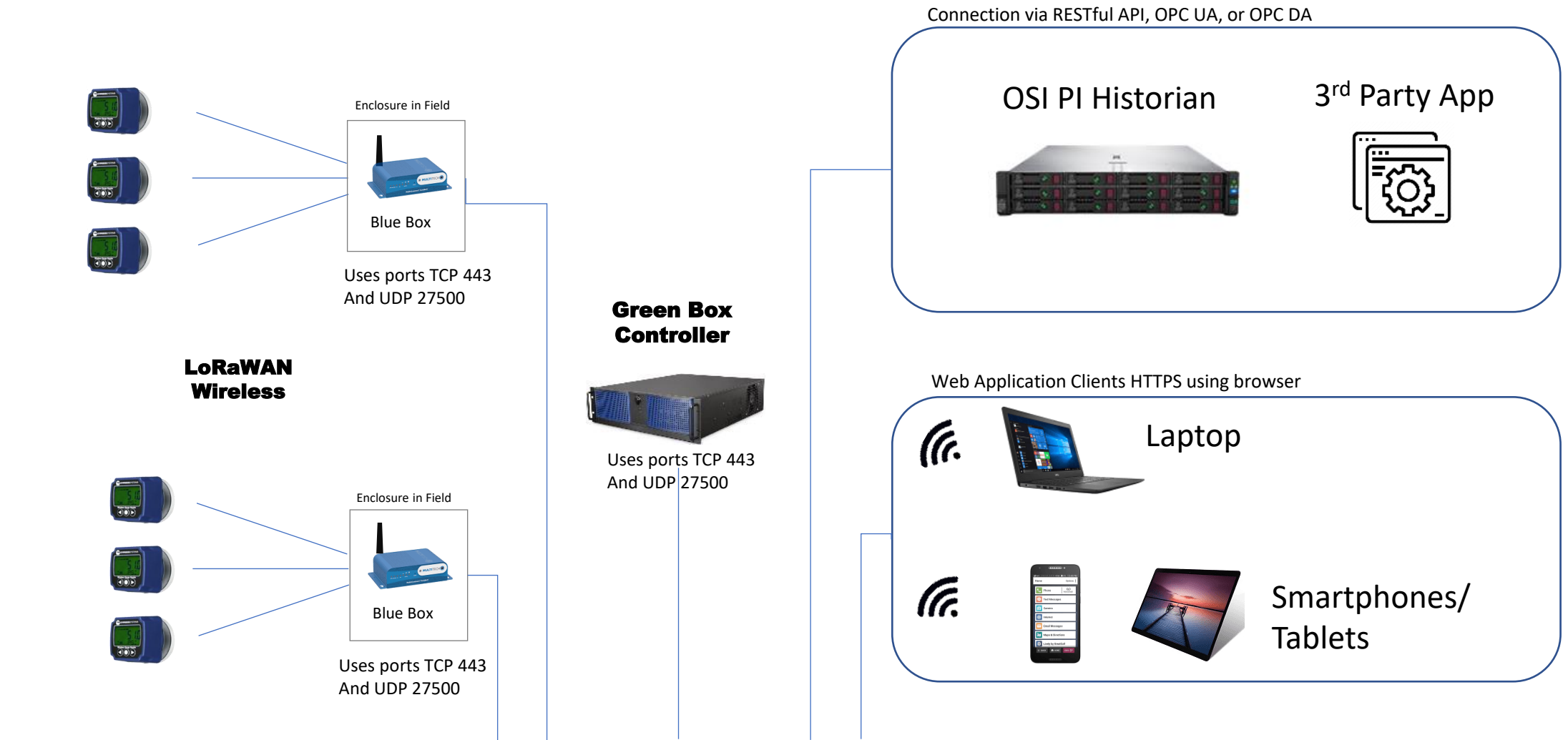


# Web Application Clients



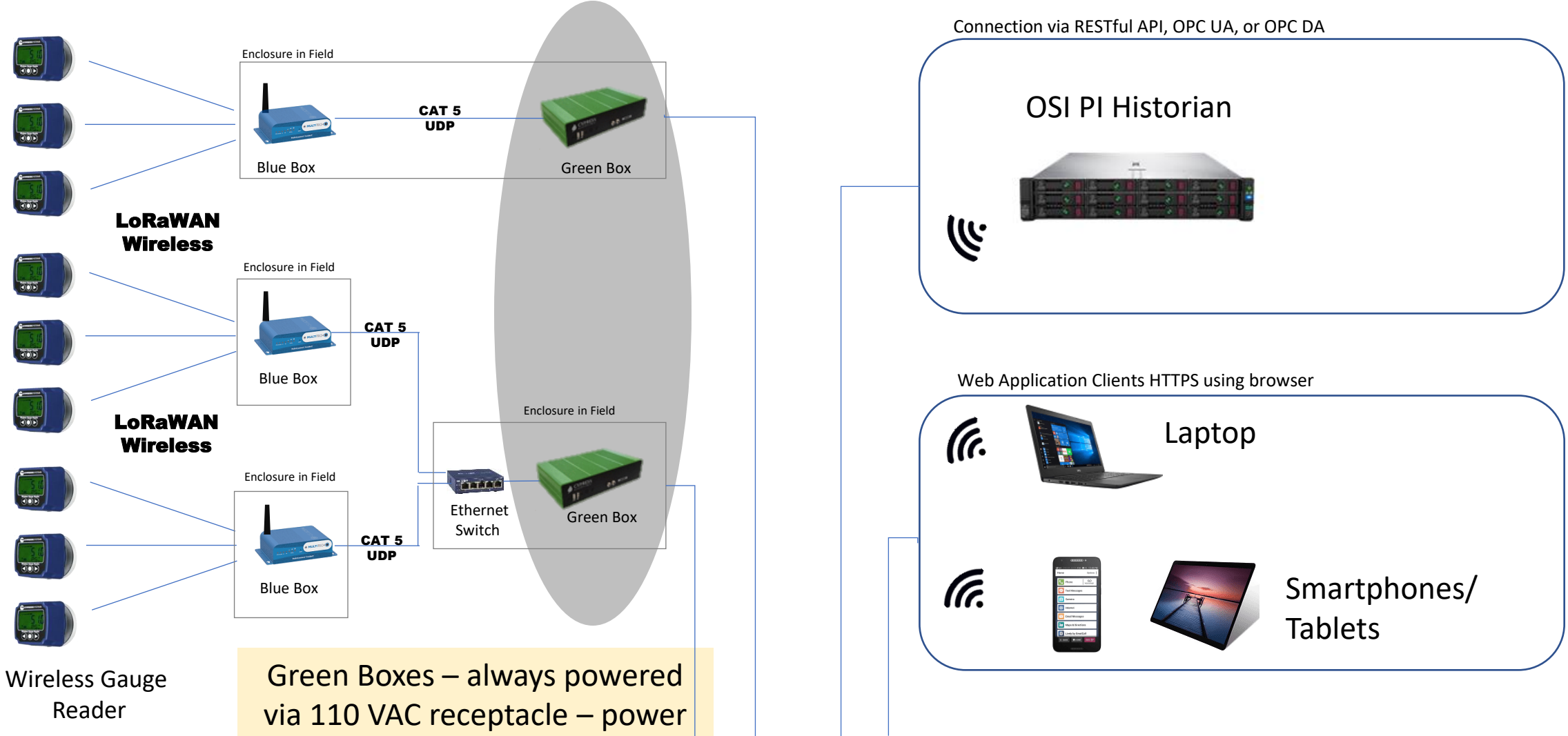
# Option 2: Centralized Green Box Controller

# Use existing LAN (Ethernet or WiFi) already on-site



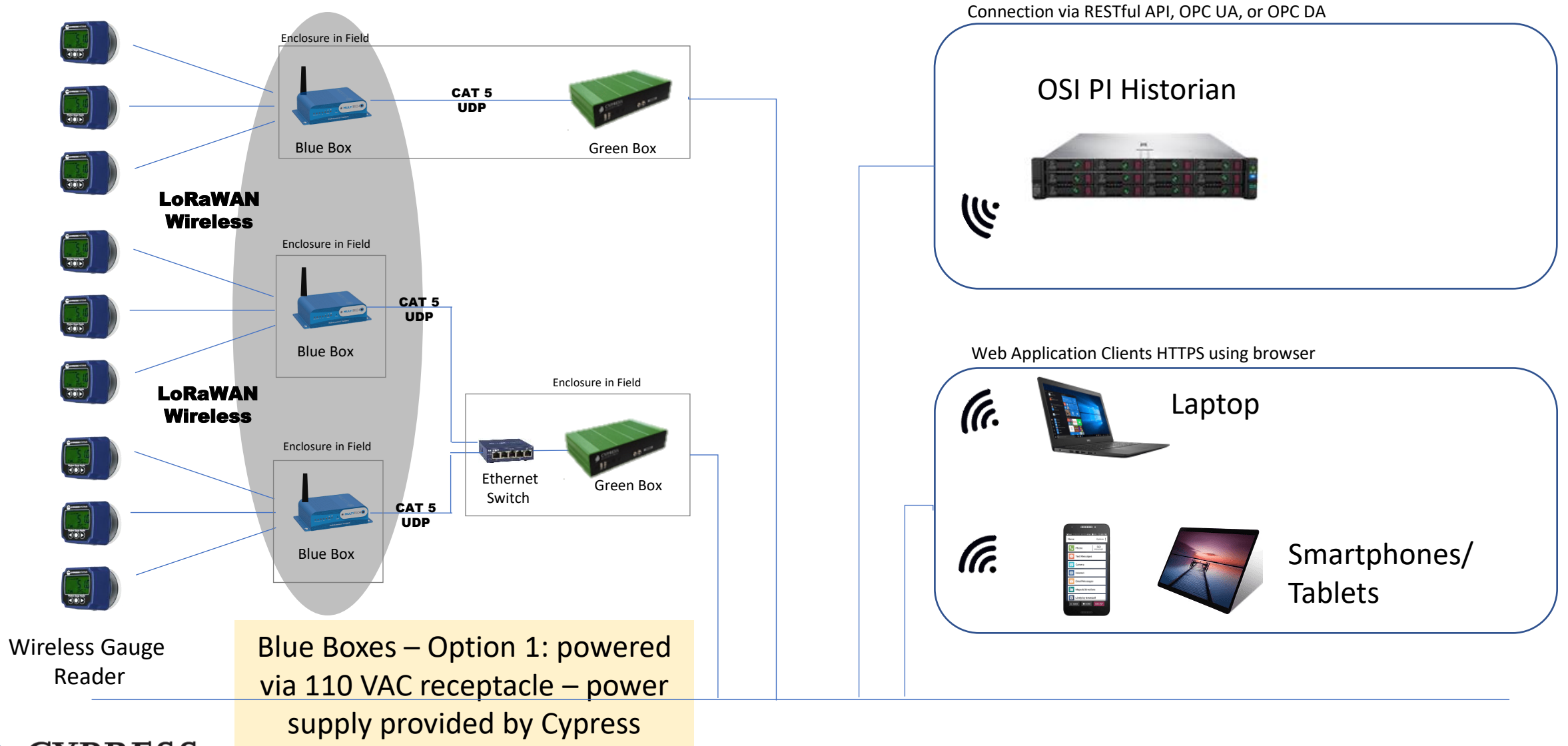
# Options for Power Supply

# Green Box Power Supply

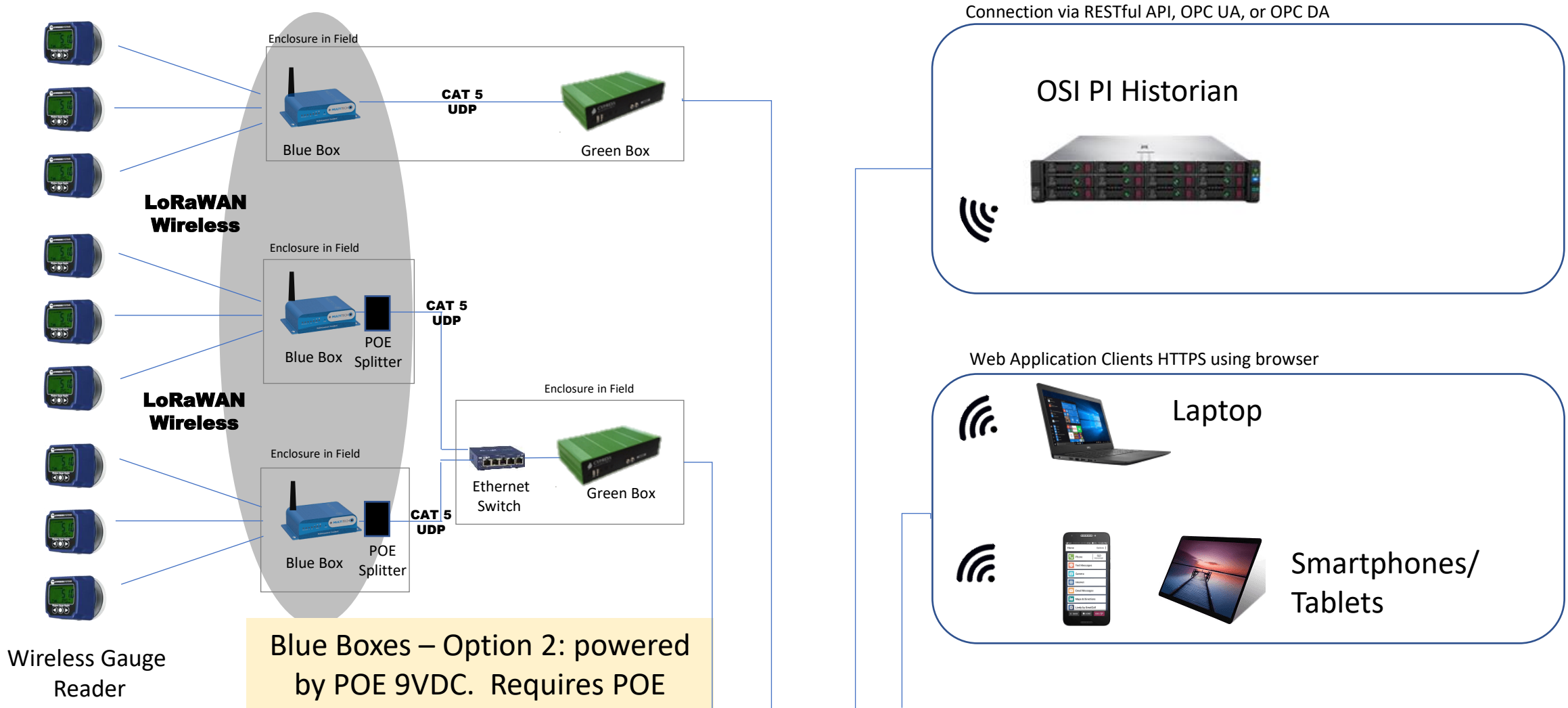


**Green Boxes – always powered via 110 VAC receptacle – power supply provided by Cypress**

# Blue Box Power Supply – Option 1: 110 VAC



# Blue Box Power Supply – Option 2: POE



Wireless Gauge Reader

Blue Boxes – Option 2: powered by POE 9VDC. Requires POE Injector and Splitter – *optionally* provided by Cypress.

# Blue Box Power Supply – Option 2: POE (cont'd)

*Typical POE Injector/Switch Combo*



*Typical POE Splitter*



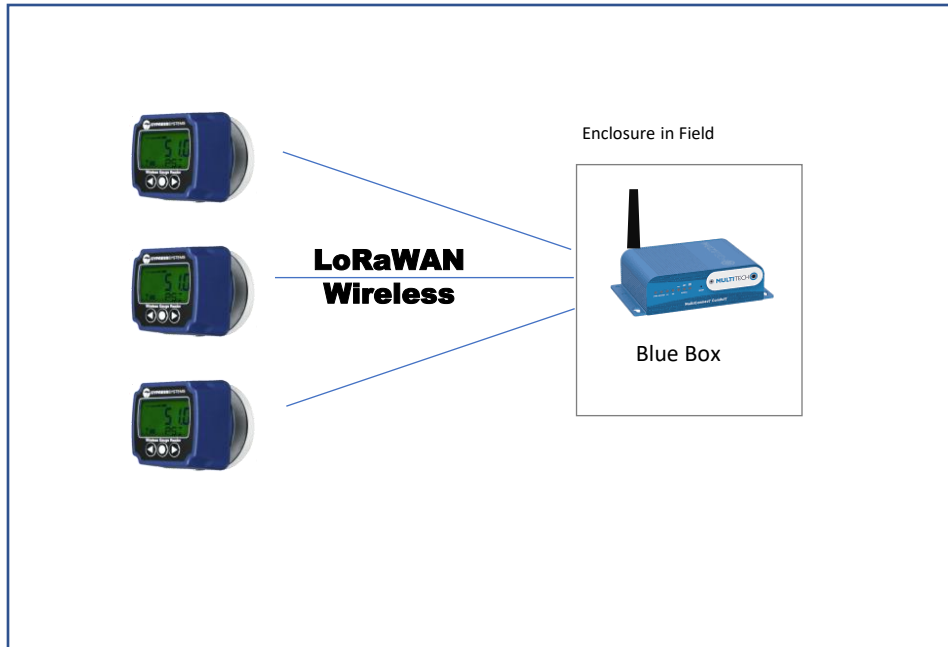
**Note: Max Ethernet/POE length is 300 ft**



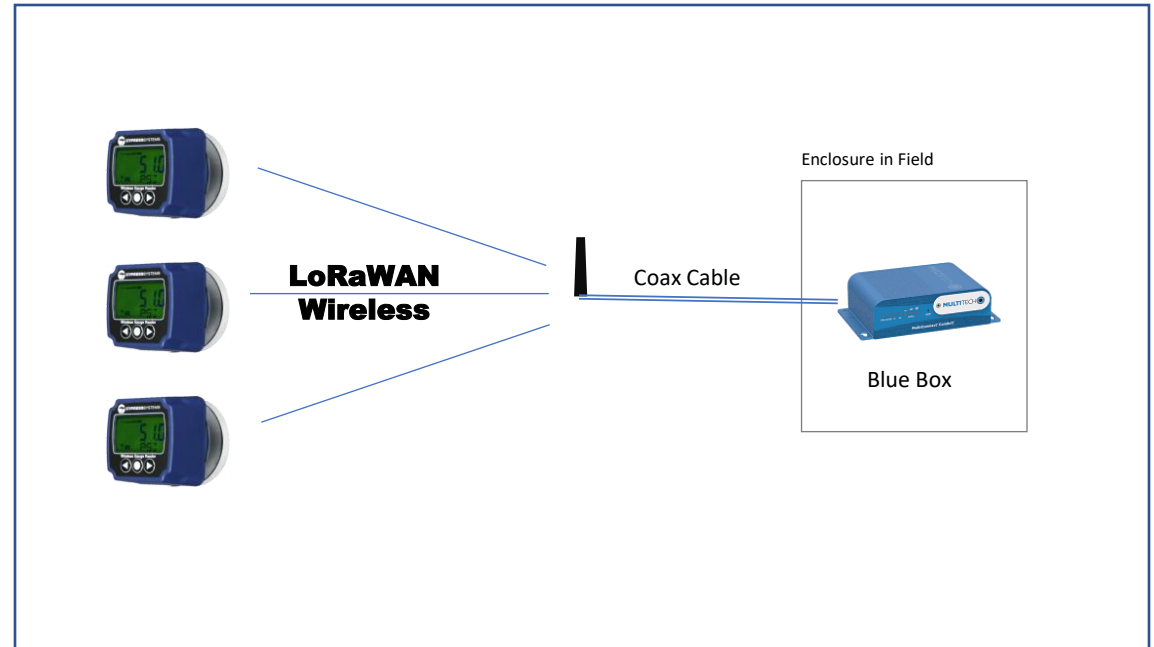
# Options for Blue Box Antenna Extension

# Blue Box Antenna Extension

Without Antenna Extension

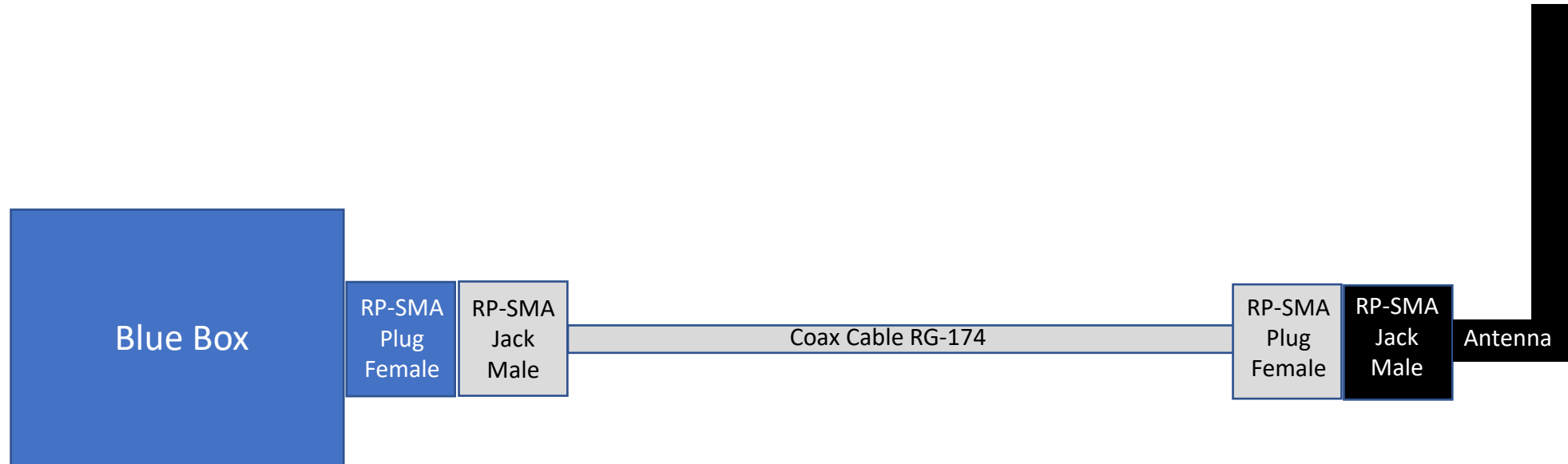


With Antenna Extension via Coax Cable



Note: Antenna Extension max of 100 ft distance – limited by signal loss

# Antenna Extender Cable – Single Antenna



Connectors:

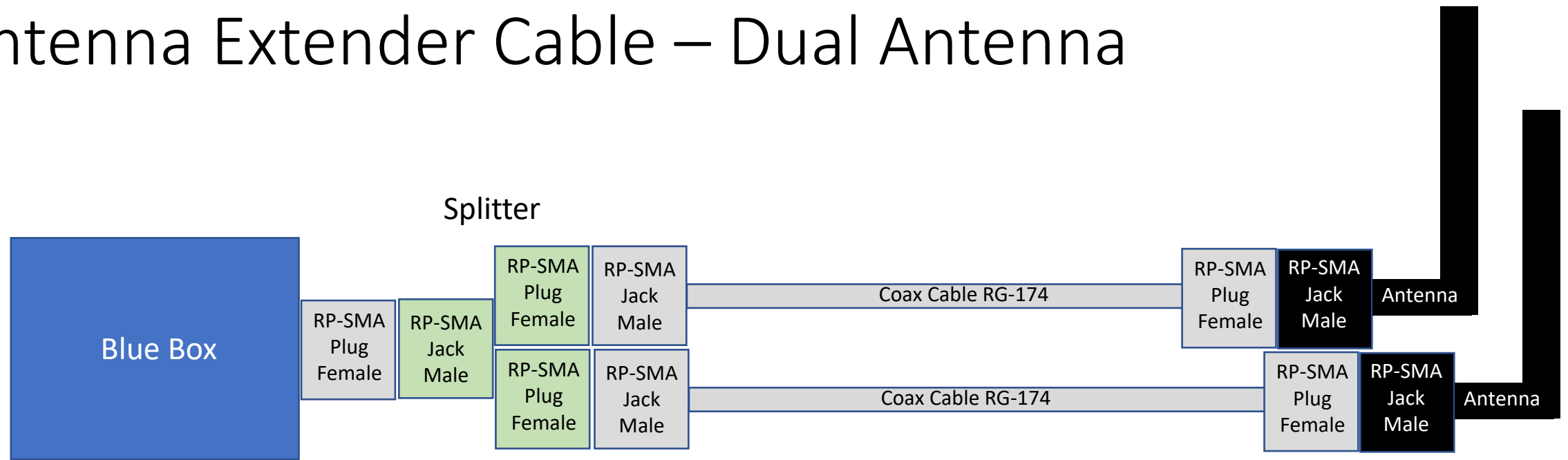
<https://www.amazon.com/SUPERBAT-Connectors-Female-Attachment-Connector/dp/B08F4SYDDF>

Cable:

<https://www.awcwire.com/rg-catalog/rg174-coax-cable>

<https://www.awcwire.com/rg-catalog/rg142-coax-cable>

# Antenna Extender Cable – Dual Antenna



Splitter:

<https://www.amazon.com/SUPERBAT-Adapter-Splitter-Antenna-Converter/dp/B08V4WGV1R/>

Connectors:

<https://www.amazon.com/SUPERBAT-Connectors-Female-Attachment-Connector/dp/B08F4SYDDF>

Cable:

<https://www.awcwire.com/rg-catalog/rg174-coax-cable>

<https://www.awcwire.com/rg-catalog/rg142-coax-cable>

# Antenna Extension Cable – Signal Loss Details

[http://rfelektronik.se/manuals/Datasheets/Coaxial\\_Cable\\_Attenuation\\_Chart.pdf](http://rfelektronik.se/manuals/Datasheets/Coaxial_Cable_Attenuation_Chart.pdf)

27.9 dBm attenuation per 100 ft for RG-174 cable

13 dBm attenuation for 100 ft for RG-142 cable

Signal Losses: Connectors: Typical attenuation per connector is 6 dB

Signal Losses: Combined – 25 dB to 40 dB signal attenuation – very significant

***Note: Antenna Extension Cables introduce significant signal loss – not suitable for long distances***

# Options for OSI PI Historian Connection

# Options for OSI PI Historian Connection

Option 1: RESTful API

<https://livelibrary.osisoft.com/LiveLibrary/content/en/web-api-v8/GUID-9330057F-C995-4721-A10F-29F3C1EB3E8E>

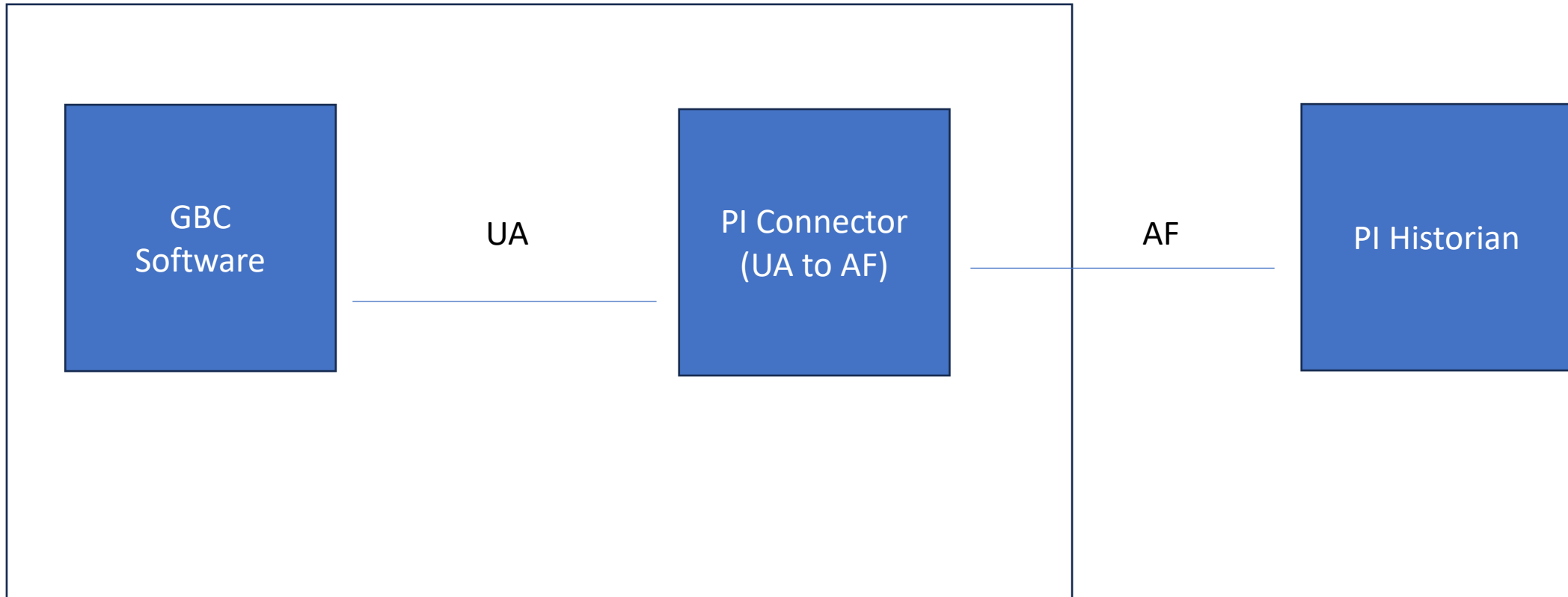
Option 2: OPC UA

<https://techsupport.osisoft.com/Products/PI-Interfaces-and-PI-Connectors/PI-Connector-for-OPC-UA/Interface-Details/>

Option 3: OPC DA

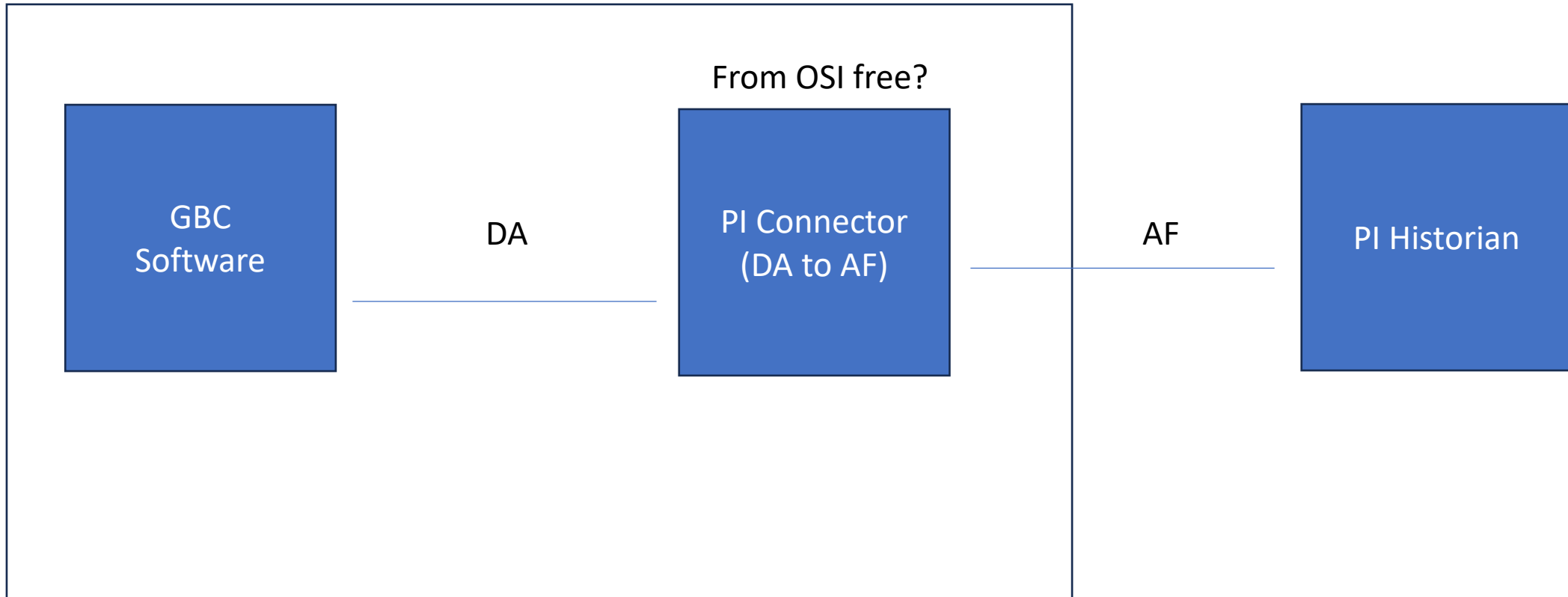
[http://cdn.osisoft.com/interfaces/1753/PI\\_OPCInt\\_2.3.11.0.doc](http://cdn.osisoft.com/interfaces/1753/PI_OPCInt_2.3.11.0.doc)

## Green Box Server (Windows)

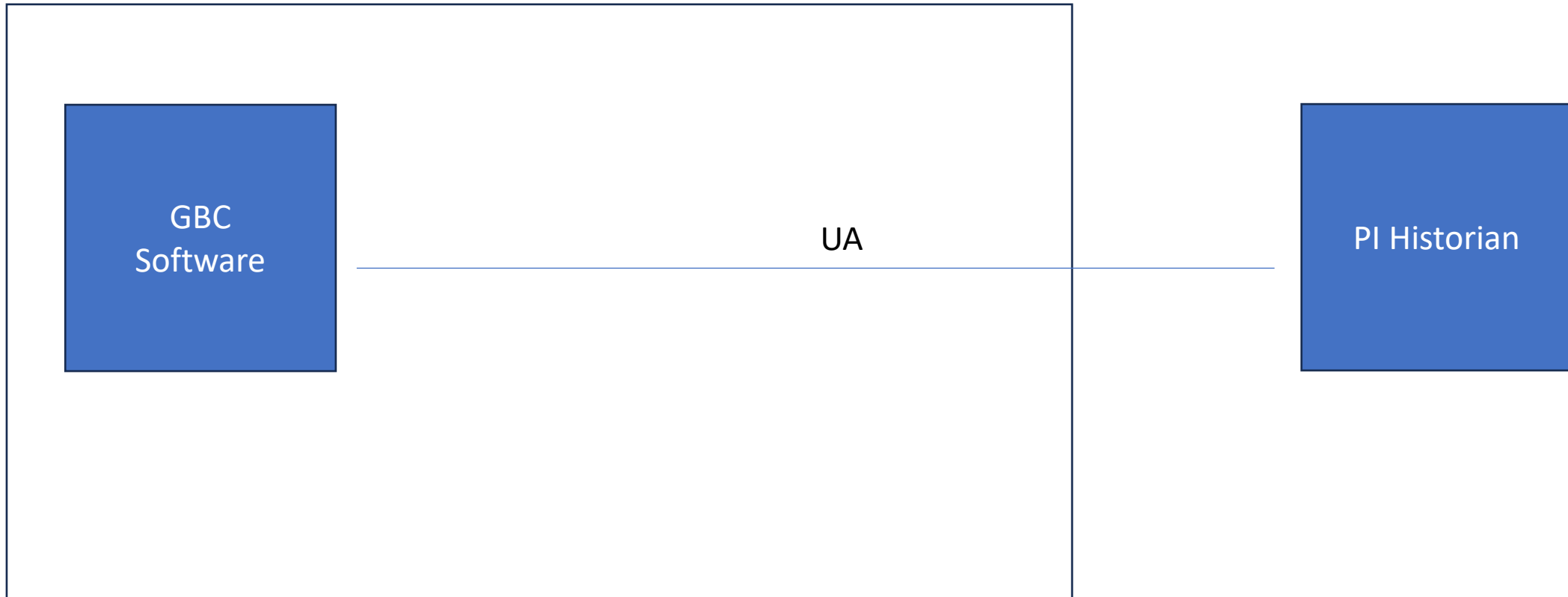




## Green Box Server



## Green Box Server



# LoRaWAN - FAQ

- What is LoRaWAN?
  - It is a Low Power, Long Range radio technology using patented chirp spread spectrum (CSS) technology.
- What are the benefits of LoRaWAN?
  - Long range, low power consumption, low interference, secure, broad adoption – compared to other wireless technologies.
  - See LoRaWAN Alliance <https://lora-alliance.org>
- What frequencies does it use? Does it interfere with WiFi, Bluetooth or cell phones?
  - 915 MHz band (902–928 MHz) in North America divided into multiple channels (can channel hop)
  - The 915 MHz band is a different frequency than WiFi, Bluetooth and cellular, so no interference
- What is the transmission range of LoRaWAN?
  - Maximum range can be up to 10 miles – but bandwidth and battery consumption suffers.
  - WTL range is 100-150 ft typically, on a single floor. Crossing floor plates or thick walls reduce range by up to 50%.
- Does LoRaWAN use repeaters to extend range?
  - No, it uses a STAR topology where each WTL communicates directly with the Gateway. There are no repeaters.

# LoRaWAN - FAQ

- Can it be used in nuclear power plants and RF sensitive locations?
  - Yes, Cypress has deployed LoRaWAN networks at 27 nuclear plants.
- Can 3rd party LoRaWAN devices use the Cypress gateways?
  - Yes, once a LoRaWAN gateway is installed, other 3<sup>rd</sup> party LoRaWAN sensors and devices can use the same gateway. It is necessary to configure the Gateway and write code to parse payload formats – a service provided by Cypress Envirosystems.
- Is LoRaWAN secure?
  - LoRaWAN has built-in mandatory authentication and encryption.
  - The WGR system has been tested and is in use by critical industries including nuclear power plants and NASA.