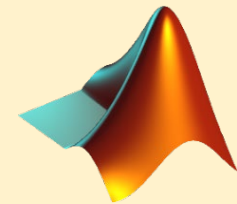


A LoRa Receiver with MATLAB/Simulink and the RTL-SDR



LoRa

- LoRa is the physical layer of a long-range wide area network (LoRaWAN)
- Chirp spread spectrum (CSS) modulation allows for long-range communication over several kilometers with low-power devices
- In a typical application sensor nodes transmit their data to a gateway connected to a server network, e. g. The Things Network (TTN)



LoRa sensor nodes from Dragino, SenseCAP and Arduino

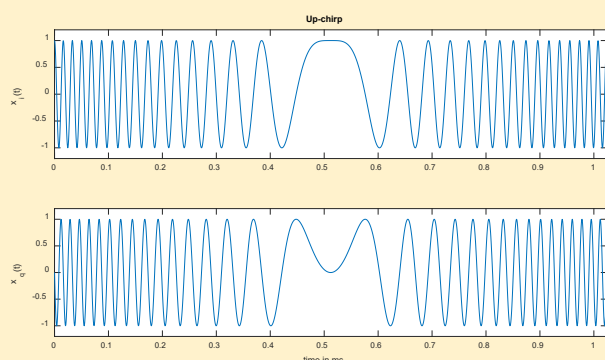
- In Europe LoRa uses the frequency plan EU863-870 with eight carrier frequencies 867.1 MHz, 867.3 MHz, ..., 868.5 MHz

Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS) Modulation

- Symbol time: $T_s = 2^{SF} / B$
 SF : Spreading factor, $SF = 6 \dots 12$
 B : Bandwidth 125 kHz or 250 kHz
 $T_s = 1.024$ ms for $SF = 7, B = 125$ kHz
- Forward error correction with code rates $R_c = 4/5, 4/6, 4/7$ or $4/8$
- Bitrate $r_b = SF R_c / T_s = 5468.75$ bit/s ($SF = 7, B = 125$ kHz, $R_c = 4/5$)
- Up (down)-chirp: The frequency increases (decreases) linearly within $\pm B/2$, the complex baseband representation is:

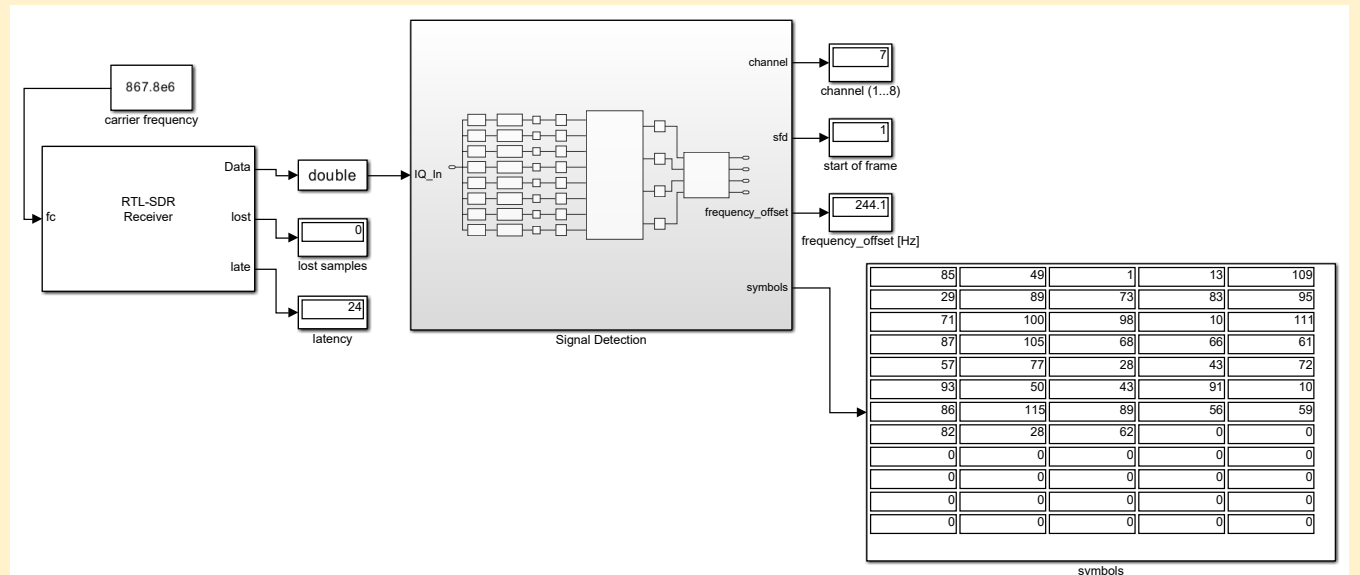
$$c_{up}(t) = \exp\left(j2\pi\left(f_0 + \frac{B}{2T_s}t\right)t\right)$$
- The symbol a_k determines the start frequency:
 $a_k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, M\}, \quad M = 2^{SF}$

$$f_0 = -\frac{B}{2} + \frac{a_k}{M}B$$



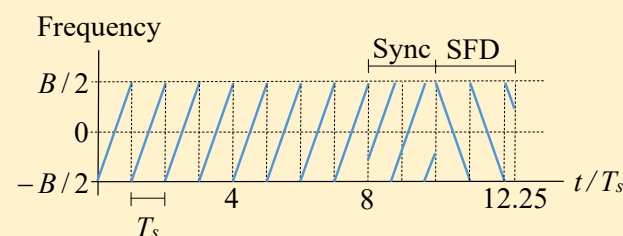
Quadrature components of a basic up-chirp ($f_0 = -B/2, T_s = 1.024$ ms)

- Demodulation: By multiplying each symbol with a down-chirp a signal with constant frequency f_0 is obtained (dechirping)



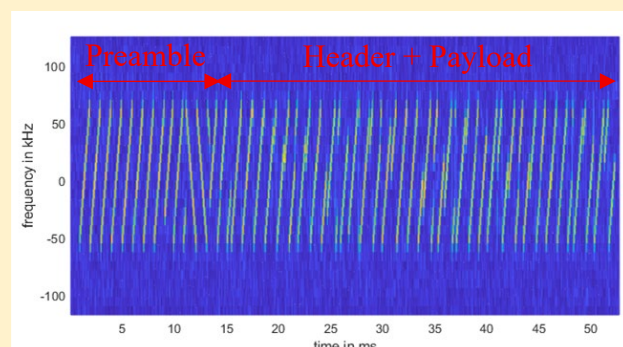
LoRa Receiver with the RTL-SDR

- The receiver allows to monitor the activity of LoRa nodes
- RTL-SDR (Software Defined Radio):
 - Low-cost receiver, frequency range 25 MHz to 1.7 GHz
 - Converts the RF signal to baseband, the quadrature components are further processed with MATLAB/Simulink
 - Hardware Support Package available
- LoRa packets are composed of a preamble with several consecutive up-chirps, a sync field, a start of frame delimiter (SFD) composed of 2.25 down-chirps, a header and a payload



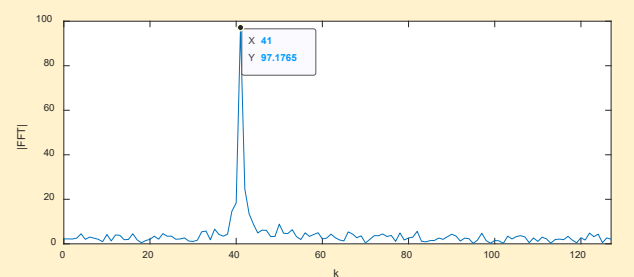
Preamble of a LoRa packet

- Processing steps for $SF = 7, B = 125$ kHz:
 - Filtering and frequency shifting according to the channel frequency ($f_s = 2$ MHz)
 - Downsampling by 8 ($f_s / 8 = 2B = 250$ kHz)
 - Correlation with the up-chirp
 - If an up-chirp is detected: Search for SFD
 - Carrier frequency offset correction
 - If SFD detected: Downsampling by 2 ($f_s / 16 = B = 125$ kHz), demodulation



Spectrogram of a LoRa packet ($f_s = 250$ kHz)

- When $f_s = B = 125$ kHz and $T_s = 1.024$ ms, we have 128 samples/symbol
- The symbol is found by calculating the 128-point-FFT and finding the maximum peak

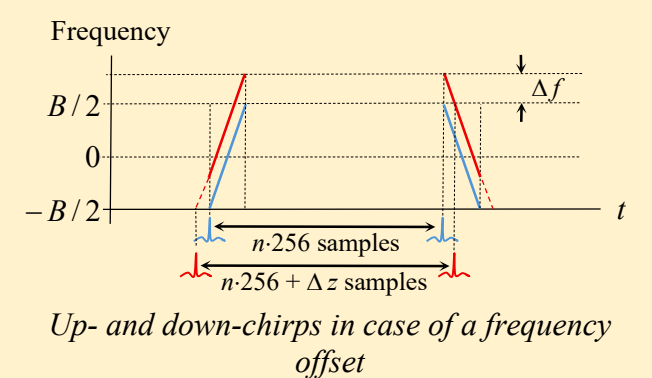


128-point FFT of symbol $a_k = 41$

Carrier Frequency Offset Correction

- A maximum frequency offset Tx-Rx of $\Delta f = 0.25 B$ is allowed
- For $f_s = 250$ kHz, we have 256 samples/sym.
- When correlating the preamble with an up and a down-chirp, the number of samples between the correlation peaks is $n \cdot 256$ for $\Delta f = 0$
- If the number of samples differs by Δz , this corresponds to a frequency offset of

$$\Delta f = \Delta z \cdot 125 \text{ kHz} / (2 \cdot 256)$$



Up- and down-chirps in case of a frequency offset

- A frequency offset correction with a resolution of ± 244 Hz ($\Delta z = \pm 1$) is possible

References

- Semtech Datasheet SX1276/77/78/79, Rev. 7, 2020.
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