# A Wearable Fall Detection System Based on LoRa LPWAN Technology

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Original scientific paper

*Abstract*—**Several technological solutions now available in the market offer the possibility of increasing the independent life of people who by age or pathologies otherwise need assistance. In particular, internet-connected wearable solutions are of considerable interest, as they allow continuous monitoring of the user. However, their use poses different challenges, from the real usability of a device that must still be worn to the performance achievable in terms of radio connectivity and battery life. The acceptability of a technology solution, by a user who would still benefit from its use, is in fact often conditioned by practical problems that impact the person's normal lifestyle. The technological choices adopted in fact strongly determine the success of the proposed solution, as they may imply limitations both to the person who uses it and to the achievable performance. In this document, targeting the case of a fall detection sensor based on a pair of sensorized shoes, the effectiveness of a real implementation of an Internet of Things technology is examined. It is shown how alarming events, generated in a metropolitan context, are effectively sent to a supervision system through Low Power Wide Area Network technology without the need for a portable gateway. The experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the chosen technology, which allows the user to take advantage of the support of a wearable sensor without being forced to substantially change his lifestyle.**

*Index Terms*—**Wireless sensor network, low power, LoRa, fall detection, wearable device.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, several research studies have tried to propose technological solutions capable of supporting frail elderly people with the aim of limiting the decay of their degree of independence. Focusing, as an example, on fall detection, that represent a major challenge in the elderly population, Mubashir *et al.* in [1] classify the systems and algorithms according to three general categories: ambient sensors-based, vision-based, and wearable device-based detection systems. The ambient sensors-based approach often includes presence, vibration, pressure, or acoustic sensors [2], [3]. It represent a kind of systems striving to embed sensors in the living environment to recognize the falls in a totally non-intrusive

way, while keeping the user safe from privacy issues. Vision-based systems, on the contrary, exploit one or more sensors, as fixed RGB cameras, RADAR and depth sensors, to capture images, video frames or reflected signal streams. Through suitable processing algorithms, they can detect shape changes, inactivity, or 3D head motions [1], [4], in order to detect falls.

However, both ambient devices and vision-based systems suffer from two major disadvantages: first, they must be installed in the living environment by technical operators (with a consequent cost increase), and second their use is limited to the environment in which they are located, where they may even suffer limitations due to occlusions. To overcome these limitations, many studies propose the use of wearable devices for fall detection [5]. Typically, the wearable-based approach counts on clothing or accessories to wear, equipped with sensors that can get information about movement, position, or physiological parameters of the wearer. These objects are usually connected to the external world, sending notifications to caregivers or health operators in case of alarm, but also allowing the long-term monitoring via web-accessible platforms. They are part of an emerging market segment, called Wearable Internet of Things (WIoT) [6]. Such systems are rarely standalone as they have limited computing capabilities and communication bandwidth. Therefore, one of the issues that should not be underestimated is the transmission technology used to connect the device to the outside world. In the literature, most solutions propose to use short-range transmission technologies, leveraging the smartphone as a portable gateway towards the cloud or the remote control platform. Nevertheless, studies demonstrate that the percentage of mobile phone ownership in the elderly population is still low. For example, in [7], the authors affirm that only 18% of the 570 people over 65 years involved in the study have a smartphone.

In this paper, we present an Internet of Things (IoT) sensor for fall detection, able to transmit the alarming event to a supervising system, through the Long-Range technology (LoRa) [8], that allows the wearable device to send the information remotely, without leaning on an intermediate portable gateway. Among the different communication technologies used for Low Power Wide Area Networks (LPWAN), LoRa offers the best compromise solution, both in terms of device costs and communication performance [9]. The proposed solution, which integrates all the electronics necessary for the acquisition of the data generated by the sensing elements, their processing and the transmission of the processed data inside

a shoe, does not change the user's life habits, which can take advantage of the technological support of the fall detection sensor simply by putting on his/her shoes before leaving home. The aim of the work is therefore to demonstrate the IoT capabilities of the sensor, already developed in a prototype way and tested in the laboratory, in a real scenario. The paper is structured as follows. Section II overviews the available literature on the technologies for wearable-based fall detection systems, paying particular attention to the relationship between the adopted architectures and the communication technologies used. Section III describes the IoT communication protocols and, especially, the LoRa technology and LoRa Wide Area Network (LoRaWAN) protocol. The architecture of the proposed system, along with its hardware and software components, is described in Section IV, while the results obtained in the experimental tests are presented in Section V, and discussed in Section VI. Finally, Section VII draws the main conclusion of the work.

## II. BACKGROUND

The analysis of the literature relating to wearable sensors shows the correlation existing between the objectives of the monitoring to be implemented and the communication technologies and the sending of alarm messages that are adopted. However, as shown below, the proposed solutions either rely on short-range transmission technologies, the use of which in outdoor environments necessarily requires the presence of a gateway (often a smartphone) or directly use the sensors on the smartphone to detect the monitored activity, which is then notified through the smartphone itself.

In [10], the design and implementation of a wearable fall detection system for people affected by Parkinson's disease (PD) are presented, based on the low-power ZigBee wireless communication technology for sensor networks. The sensing system relies on different sensors, including four tilt switches with low power configuration, an accelerometer, an Electromyography (EMG) sensor to be placed on the subject's leg posterior muscle, a Force Sensing Resistor (FSR) placed in the shoe, under the metatarsal head. Despite the positive performance presented by the authors, the usability and compliance of the proposed device are questionable, considering the specific users' needs and requirements. Additionally, differently from the solution presented here, the system proposed in [10] can be used only in a short-range communication scenario, as it is based on the activation of a buzzer alarm on a receiving device carried by a family caregiver. A wearable system exploiting four surface EMG electrodes and 3 FSRs located on the subject's insole is presented in [11] as well, for the aim of daily activity monitoring and fall detection. The purpose of this work is mainly to design appropriate data processing algorithms to ensure high classification accuracy. As a matter of fact, even if a prototype sensing system is developed to be worn by the subjects under test, it is not enabled by a wireless data communication interface. A more recent review of wearable fall detection systems is given in [12], where the focus is mostly on the machine learning algorithms adopted together with smart wrist-bands,

that are assumed to be more compliant to the users' needs, especially the older adults' ones. The review criticizes the use of smartphones with apps as wearable fall detection systems, as it is not possible to ensure that the users have the device in their pockets all day long, and this condition is far less probable than having a user wearing a wristband. The same review mentions an interesting work on fall detection and human activity classification by Yacchirema et al. [13]. A 3D-axis accelerometer embedded into a 6LowPAN wearable device provides data from movements of elderly people in real-time. In order to ensure a high efficieny of the fall detection system, the sensor readings are processed and analyzed using a decision trees-based Big Data model running on a Smart IoT Gateway. If a fall is detected, an emergency alert is raised and delivered to different identified actors, exploiting a WiFi connection from the Gateway to the internet. The presence of the Gateway in charge of performing the high-demanding computing processes on the collected data and the fact that the wearable device communicates with the Gateway on a 6LowPAN link limits the applicability of the proposed solution to indoor scenarios. The system presented in this paper, on the contrary, aims for a solution that can track the user's condition outside, even at a large distance from the receiving terminal.

Kerdjidj et al. [14] exploit a wearable Shimmer device to transmit some inertial signals via a short-range wireless connection to a computer, where decision tree algorithms are applied to detect falls. In order to reduce the size of the transmitted data and minimize the energy consumption, a Compressive Sensing (CS) method is applied. The Shimmer wearable technology is applied in the work by Mehmood et al. [15] too, in which a fall event is identified by resorting to the use of the Mahalanobis distance on real-time data. The proposed algorithm is tested and validated on a dataset collected by the authors and including three daily life activities, such as walking, sitting (on) and getting up (from) a chair, and standing still. They are identified as the Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) most frequently associated to fall events in elderlies. Shimmer is a research-oriented device that, differently from the solution proposed in this work, does not have a long-range data transmission capability and can even create stigma in the user, being far from having the appearance of a consumer electronics device. The target of the system herein described, on the contrary, is to attain a wearable device with long-range data transmission capability, possibly integrated with common objects like the shoes any subject would normally wear.

A real-time fall detection system based on the acceleration sensor available onboard smartphones is presented in [16]. The communication capabilities of the smartphone are exploited to locate the position of the user, through the real-time location tracking function enabled by the Google Map's service, in order to eventually raise an alarm in the case of a fall event. For sure, the diverse sensors and communication interfaces available in smartphones make them ideally suitable to applications related to fall detection, however, when considering real life constraints (such as the fact that elderly people often do not possess or carry a smartphone in their pockets, or they can just forget to have the smartphone with them when walking

and possibly falling, especially indoor), its effectiveness in coping with fall detection becomes less clear and reliable. As a consequence, a solution based on true wearable technologies may better fit the practical operational conditions.

The use of wearable devices poses then several challenges. On the one hand, they offer the chance to monitor and follow the users in every situation of their daily life, while, on the other, such an approach forces them to wear the device constantly, causing acceptability issues. Studies suggest that most of the elderly people do not want to be seen wearing health monitoring devices [17], not to mention concerns about fashion and aesthetics [18]. For these reasons, in recent years, numerous efforts have been made to realize as unobtrusive as possible wearable systems, embedding them in textile vests, bracelets, necklaces or rings [19]. Such small devices, however, do not allow complex processing procedures, due to limited computational resources. On the other hand, embedding the analysis and classification module into the wearable undoubtedly results in a more robust and responsive system, since wireless communications are often unreliable, and may be unavailable or prone to errors [20].

A further problem affecting the wearables regards the energy consumption, since the improvement of battery technology is not as fast as the developments in the digital processing and radio frequency integration [21]. As well known, communication is usually the most energy demanding operation. For this reason, it is necessary to conceive new strategies to minimize the amount of transmitted data. According to Delahoz and Labrador in [20], there exist different methods to limit the power consumption, such as data aggregation and compression, or by performing data analysis and classification onboard. Anyway, short range technologies (Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, etc.) should be preferred over long range ones (Cellular, WiMAX, etc.), since they use less power [20]. Nevertheless, this implies that the receiving node is located closely to the wearable. For this reason, some solutions implemented in literature can be used by the subject in a limited spatial range, while others require a mobile gateway to be carried.

The sensing function is obviously performed by the wearable, while the reasoning one can be run onboard or by another device, such as the integration device or the remote platform. Out of the considered research works, in most part of cases, the device that performs the sensing function coincides with the one that recognizes the falls and, therefore, the communication of raw data, characterized by a quite high throughput, is not required. In such cases, the communication takes place mainly with the notifying device or directly with the caregivers. However, to transmit both raw and processed data, most solutions utilize short range technologies, especially Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), and ZigBee.

Lastly, the notification management module can be fed, directly, from the reasoning, or, indirectly, from the storage and monitoring module. As shown in Table I, most papers use the smartphone to send notifications in the form of voice calls or text messages.

## III. IoT Communication Technologies

Wearable IoT (WIoT) has been defined by Hiremath *et al.* as "a technological infrastructure that interconnects wearable sensors to enable monitoring human factors including health, wellness, behaviours and other data useful in enhancing individuals' everyday quality of life" [6].

In the IoT, the communication technology can be classified by the transmission range in short or long range.

As mentioned in Section II, most of the solutions presented in the literature exploit short range technologies: Bluetooth, BLE, and ZigBee are the most popular ones. They cover a range of a few dozen meters and, for this reason, are particularly suitable indoor. For outdoor use, a portable gateway is necessary.

Considering longer ranges, two main groups can be distinguished: cellular networks and Low Power Wide Area Network (LPWAN). The former are very widespread and characterized by a great throughput, although costly both economically and energetically. On the contrary, when sending a few information on long distances, the best choice is represented by the LPWAN solutions. In fact, they penalize the data rate, using a narrow band, in favour of a greater tolerance to interferences and signal attenuation, allowing a coverage of a few to tens kilometres, and a very long battery life [8].

According to Raza *et al.* in [46], five technologies have gained momentum in this field: SigFox [47], LoRa [48], Ingenu RPMA [49], Telensa [50], and Qowisio [51]. In addition to these, it is worth mentioning the Narrow Band IoT (NB-IoT) standard, which represents a key technology in the view of a future 5G-IoT infrastructure [52]. Among the LPWAN solutions, in the following we will focus on LoRa, since it offers two main advantages: bi-directionality and a business model which allows to implement public or private networks. Moreover, Petäjäjärvi *et al.* demonstrated the feasibility of using such a technology for wearable-based applications, both outdoor [53] and indoor [54].

### A. LoRa

LoRa is a wireless technology aimed for IoT and machine-to-machine (M2M) communications, characterized by a long range coverage and low power consumptions patented by Semtech. More specifically, it is a physical layer technology that exploits SubGHz ISM band and a proprietary Spread Spectrum modulation [55]. The spreading technique chosen is the Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS), that uses chirp pulses to encode the information. However, the CSS modulation used in the LoRa networks is even more tightening and advanced, in order to meet the IoT requirements [56]. LoRa supports multiple Spreading Factors (SF), i.e. from 7 to 12, in order to trade-off data rate and coverage range. Moreover, it exploits a Forward Error Correction (FEC) technique to further increase the receiver sensitivity. The low-speed transmission and the chosen modulation lead to a low sensitivity of the receiver (up to -142 dBm). Such a feature, along with the output power of +14 dBm, gives very high link budgets (up to 156 dB). These characteristics make it possible to have Line-Of-Sight (LOS)

TABLE I
OVERVIEW OF METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES USED IN THE RELATED STUDIES

| Ref. | Year | Sensors | Communication Technology | Reasoning Device | Storing Center | Notification Management Device | Notification Technology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [22] | 2010 | Acc. | - | Smartphone | - | Smartphone | Voice/Text message |
| [23] | 2012 | Acc. | - | Smartphone | - | Smartphone | Voice/Text message |
| [24] | 2014 | Acc. | - | Smartphone | - | Smartphone | SMS |
| [25] | 2015 | Acc. | GSM | Wearable | - | Notification | SMS |
| [26] | 2016 | Acc. | Bluetooth/NFC | Smartphone | Smartphone | Smartphone | Voice/Text message |
| [27] | 2016 | Acc./Gyr. | Bluetooth | Smartphone | Smartphone | Smartphone | Voice/Text message |
| [28] | 2011 | Acc. | ZigBee | Wearable | PC | PC | Desktop Interface |
| [29] | 2011 | Acc./Gyr. | Bluetooth | PC | - | PC | Desktop Interface |
| [30] | 2011 | Acc. | ZigBee | PC | - | PC | Desktop Interface |
| [31] | 2012 | Acc. | ZigBee | PC (offline) | PC | - | - |
| [32] | 2012 | Acc. | - | PC (offline) | SD card | - | - |
| [33] | 2012 | Acc./Gyr./Mag. | Bluetooth | PC (offline) | PC | - | - |
| [34] | 2013 | Acc./Gyr. | ZigBee | Sink Node | Sink Node | - | - |
| [35] | 2014 | Acc. | Bluetooth LE | Wearable | Remote Server | Smartphone | SMS |
| [36] | 2014 | Acc./Gyr./Mag./Pulse | Bluetooth | Wearable | Remote Server | Remote Server | - |
| [37] | 2014 | Acc./Gyr./Mag. | ZigBee | PC (offline) | PC | - | - |
| [38] | 2014 | Acc./Pulse | ZigBee | Wearable/PC | - | - | - |
| [39] | 2014 | Acc./ECG/Temp. | Bluetooth | Smartphone | Remote Server | Smartphone | Voice/Text message |
| [40] | 2015 | Acc./Gyr. | Bluetooth | Smartphone | - | Smartphone | Voice/Text message |
| [41] | 2015 | Acc./Gyr./Mag. | Bluetooth | Wearable | PC/Tablet | - | - |
| [42] | 2015 | Acc./Gyr. | Custom | PC (offline) | PC | - | - |
| [43] | 2016 | Acc. | Bluetooth LE | Smartphone | Cloud | Smartphone | Email/SMS/Calls |
| [44] | 2016 | Acc./Gyr./Mag./Alt. | Bluetooth | PC (offline) | PC | - | - |
| [45] | 2017 | Acc./Gyr. | Bluetooth | Smartphone | - | Smartphone | Voice/Text message |

connections within a range of 20 km, or non-LOS (NLOS) connections up to 2 km in urban environments [57].

## B. LoRaWAN

As discussed hitherto, LoRa describes a physical layer that enables the long-range communication link. Nevertheless, it does not define the higher layers, nor even the network architecture. For this reason, the LoRa Alliance proposed an open standard, named LoRa Wide Area Network (LoRaWAN), defining both the architecture and communication protocol, built upon the LoRa physical layer [8].

The architecture of a typical LoRaWAN network is represented in Figure 1. It mainly features three elements:

- *end nodes*: they communicate the information to the gateway through the LoRa technology;
- *gateway*: it acts as a concentrator that transparently forwards the data received from the end nodes to the network server, and vice versa;
- *network server*: it deals with decoding the arriving packets and generating replies. It is also responsible for choosing the best gateway, frequency, and data rate.

LoRa can be used in private and public networks. In both cases, it requires the presence of a base station (gateway) acting as the center node of a star topology. The number of nodes connected to the base station depends on the application and, more precisely, on the number of packets that must be transmitted in a given period of time. Actually, the LoRaWAN topology can be defined as a "star-of-stars" [46], as each message transmitted by the end device is received by all the base stations in the range. This way, the reception diversity can improve the packet delivery ratio, and provide information on the transmitter location. Communication to end point nodes
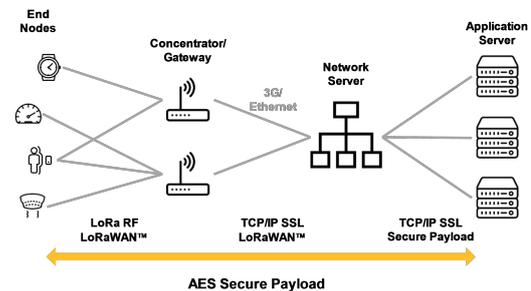


Fig. 1. A general LoRaWAN architecture according to [8].

is generally bi-directional, but it is also possible to support multicast operations.

Basically, LoRaWAN networks exploit the ALOHA method. Such a method is asynchronous and enables the communication when the nodes have something to send, reducing the battery consumption due to synchronization messages. Moreover, LoRaWAN copes with the adaptation of data transmission rate and output power, in order to optimize signal strength and battery consumption. By means of the Adaptive Data Rate (ADR), the network suggests the best SF to use to the end node.

Finally, the LoRaWAN ensures the node authenticity, and the message security through the AES encryption with a key exchange utilizing an IEEE EUI64 identifier [8].

## IV. THE PROPOSED FALL DETECTION SYSTEM

As already mentioned in Section I, the system designed by the authors and presented in this paper exploits a pair of instrumented shoes to detect falls and notify such events to

a supervising system. The system architecture is depicted in Figure 2. The smart shoes are equipped with force sensors and accelerometers in order to analyse the distribution of body weight on the soles, and the feet's inclination angles with respect to the ground. The fall detection is implemented by a board embedded in the bottom of the shoe, which is also able to send the fall alarm to the network server through the LoRa technology. The network server is designed to store the received messages, and deals also with the notification management. In other words, it is able to send the alarming event information to a caregiver, and keeps in memory a history of past messages. The following subsections describe the hardware and software components of the system.

### A. Wearable Device

In the proposed system, the sensing device is represented by an original pair of smart shoes. A shoe prototype is shown in Figure 3(a), while its hardware components are shown in Figure 3(b).

A first version of the prototype device was presented in [58] and [59]. In those cases, however, the purpose of the application was to monitor the vitality level of the elderly, by transmitting information on the gait cycle to the smartphone via BLE. Each shoe is equipped with an instrumented insole. Three Force Sensing Resistors (FSRs) are applied on the insole, placed in correspondence to the heel, 1st, and 5th metatarsal heads. They allow to acquire information on the gait cycle phase, distinguishing among heel contact (H), flat foot (F), push off (P), and limb swing (S). The shoe is also equipped with a triaxial accelerometer embedded in a hole dug in the bottom of the shoe. It enables the foot orientation recognition, through the calculation of pitch and roll angles. The fall detection algorithm works independently for each shoe. It is supplied with data acquired by the accelerometer and the FSRs, and produces as output an alarm message. By combining the information on the foot orientation with the gait cycle phase, it is possible to distinguish an unusual position of the foot, and thus determine the fall. The algorithm is also able to detect recoveries. When a fall or a recovery occurs, the shoe sends the information to the LoRa gateway. A deeper description of algorithm and fall recognition performances is reported in [60]. Fall and recovery messages are characterized by a header of 13 byte, as required by the LoRaWAN protocol,
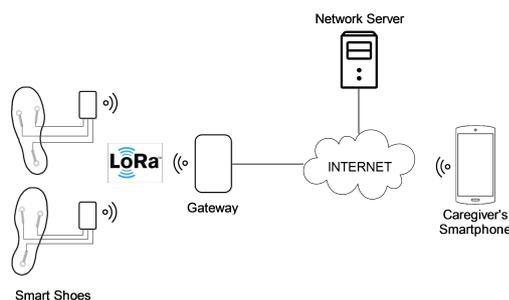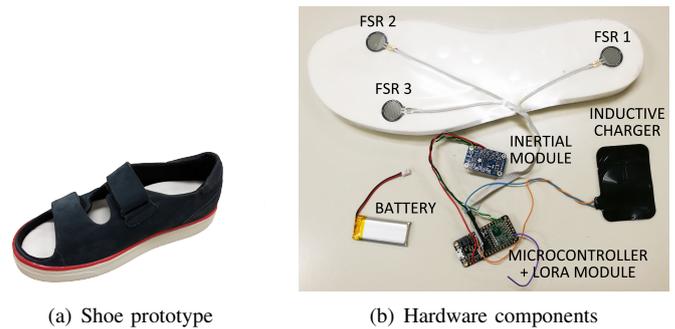


Fig. 3. (a) The shoe prototype and (b) its hardware components.

and by a payload of 14 and 18 byte, respectively. The payload features the following format:

```
SHOES:<alarm type> <relative direction>.
```

where <alarm type> denotes the contents of the alarm message and can assume the values "FALL" or "RECOVERY", while <relative direction> identifies the shoe that is sending the message and therefore can be "lx" for the left or "rx" for the right.

As regards communication, in the market there are many evaluation boards that implement the LoRa standards. The board chosen is the Adafruit Feather M0 with RFM95 LoRa Radio [61]. It is small (51mm×23mm×8mm) and lightweight (5.8 g) enough to be embedded in the footwear in a unobtrusive way. The board is equipped with a microcontroller, which implements the signal acquisition, fall detection, LoRaWAN protocol, and data transmission procedures.

The system is also provided with a rechargeable battery, and an inductive charger, which enables the wireless battery charging. An inductive coil is installed in the stiffener of the shoe, thereby the battery charging can simply be performed by inserting a charging pipe in the shoe.

The battery, the board and the accelerometer are all embedded in the bottom of the shoe and covered by a lid. This way the user can walk comfortably, whitout noticing the presence of the hardware, while facilitating the maintenance.

### B. Gateway

The gateway used in this system, realized by the authors, is composed by a radio module connected through the Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) to a host, which enables the UDP connection towards the network server. The radio module deals with all the communications based on LoRa technology, while radio message processing, as well as protocol-related tasks, are carried out by an external host.

In order to implement a multi-channel and bidirectional LoRaWAN network, we realized a gateway, built by connecting an iC880A board by IMST GmbH to a Raspberry Pi via SPI. The iC880A board integrates two Semtech SX1257 transceivers and an SX1301 baseband processor: this combination allows to emulate 49 LoRa demodulators with 10 parallel demodulation paths, with the aim to receive up to 8 LoRa packets simultaneously sent with different SFs and on
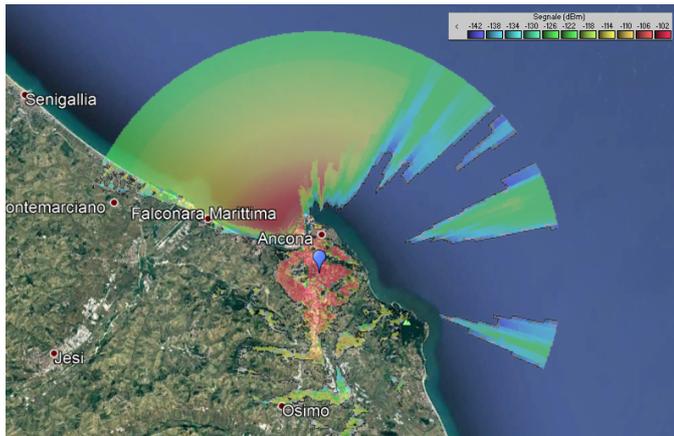


Fig. 2. System architecture.

Fig. 4. Estimated coverage area using a single gateway (blue flag) on top of the tower building at at Università Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona (Italy).

different channels. In fact, the SX1257 transceiver integrates an I/Q modulator/demodulator supporting different modulation schemes, including LoRa technology, while the SX1301 digital baseband chip is a powerful digital signal processing engine, specifically designed to provide gateway functionality in the ISM band.

Regarding the software component, the Raspberry Pi runs a modified version of the `packet_forwarder` program, developed by Semtech. It allows to forward the messages received from the gateway to our network server (described below), and vice versa, exploiting the UDP protocol.

### C. Network Server

Since the LoRaWAN network server is proprietary, we realized a private network server. It deals with the GWMP (Gateway Message Protocol) communication towards the gateway, but also copes with the packets managing and processing, and with the creation of acknowledgement packets in downlink. In fact, when a fall event occurs, the shoes transmit the message repeatedly until they receive a confirmation reply. Received packets containing relevant information (i.e. fall and recovery), are stored in a database and displayed in a web dashboard.

The server is also in charge of the notification management. To this aim, we foresee to integrate a MQTT middleware. This way, the server can promptly forward the alarm messages to a caregiver, as already done in [62].

### V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed method we conducted several experiments in the outdoor environment. Tests involved the creation of a single-star private network where data is exchanged with the gateway via LoRa. The gateway, in its turn, communicates with a network server using a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) and an intermediate network (Ethernet or WiFi). The server deals with data management and processing, and, through the gateway, responds to the shoes, which require a receipt confirmation.
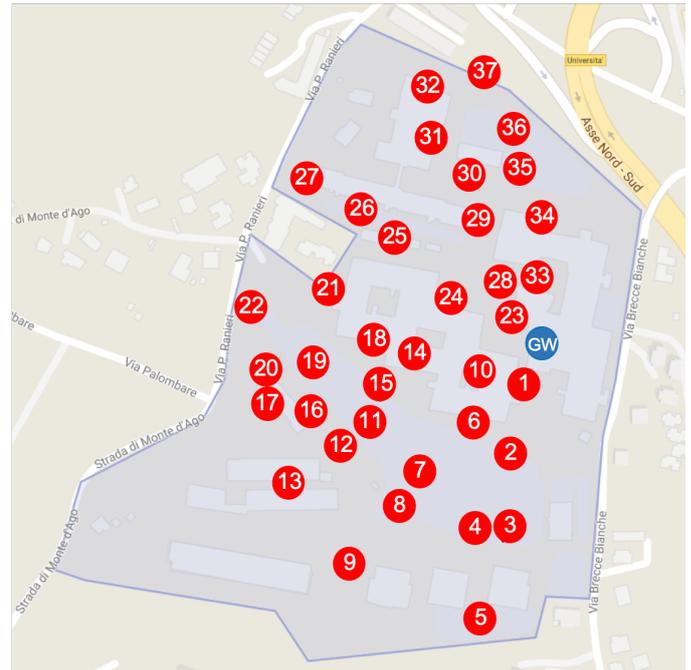


Fig. 5. PoMs and GW location: the blue flag indicates the gateway, while red flags 1 to 37 represent the different positions of the end nodes. The University Campus area is highlighted in grey.

### A. Preliminary Radio Coverage Evaluation

In order to estimate the radio coverage range in the urban environment, we conducted a preliminary study. Through Radio Mobile software, we simulated the radio coverage of the LoRa technology in the city of Ancona (Italy), using the following parameters:

- TX power: 14 dBm;
- frequency: from 867.1 MHz to 868.5 MHz (8 channels spaced by 200 kHz);
- RX sensitivity: -142 dBm;
- RX antenna gain: 0 dBi;
- RX antenna polarization: vertical;
- RX antenna polar pattern: omnidirectional;
- RX antenna height above sea level: 200 m;
- statistical margin value added to link's path loss: 14.8 dB.

The gateway is located on the top of the tower building of the Engineering Faculty, at Università Politecnica delle Marche, in Ancona. The tower is about 40 m high and is built on a hill, at 160 m above the sea level.

The obtained radio coverage map is shown in Figure 4. Red areas are the ones which provide the higher Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) values, while blue areas are the ones featuring the worst coverage.

### B. Tests in the University Campus

We conducted a first experimental evaluation of the actual outdoor radio coverage, by sending simulated fall messages from different locations. The test campaign was held in the University Campus, by placing the LoRa gateway on the top of the tower building of the Engineering Faculty.

In Figure 5, we present a map of the Points of Measure (PoM). Table II lists, for each of them, the estimated distance between the shoes' location and the gateway's antenna, as well as the respective number of transmitted and received packets and the calculated packet success ratio. The distribution of RSSI values is represented in Figure 6.

The University Campus is built on a hill, and, therefore, distributed over several altitude levels. Moreover, the area is mainly covered by buildings and trees. For this reason the RSSI values have a non-linear trend over the distance from the gateway. However, as can be seen from Table II, the presented results indicate that 95% of all the data packets were successfully transferred for the selected locations.

## C. Tests in the Urban Environment

A second experimental evaluation was conducted in the urban environment. Also in this case, the LoRaWAN network was created by placing the gateway on the top of the tower building. During the tests, we simulated falls in 6 different locations of the city (see Figure 7). From each PoM, we transmitted 5 fall messages using a SF of 7, and 5 fall messages using a SF of 12. The average RSSI values received by the gateway for packets having the same SF is reported in Table III. For each PoM, the table shows also the GPS coordinates, a brief description of the location, and the distance from the gateway.

The average RSSI values received from the first two PoMs are optimal, especially in the first case, since during the measurement the end node was in LOS. In the 3rd and 5th cases, the tests took places in urban streets surrounded by buildings. As a result, the receiver lost some packets with a SF of 7. Despite the greater distance, in case 4, all the packets reached the gateway with a fair RSSI. In fact, in such a case the end node was placed on the top of a hill, in LOS with the base station. The last test provided the worst results: no message reached the destination. This is certainly due to unfavourable position of the transmitting device. In fact, the radio link was

TABLE II
RESULTS OF THE FIRST TEST CAMPAIGN IN TERMS OF SUCCESS RATIO.

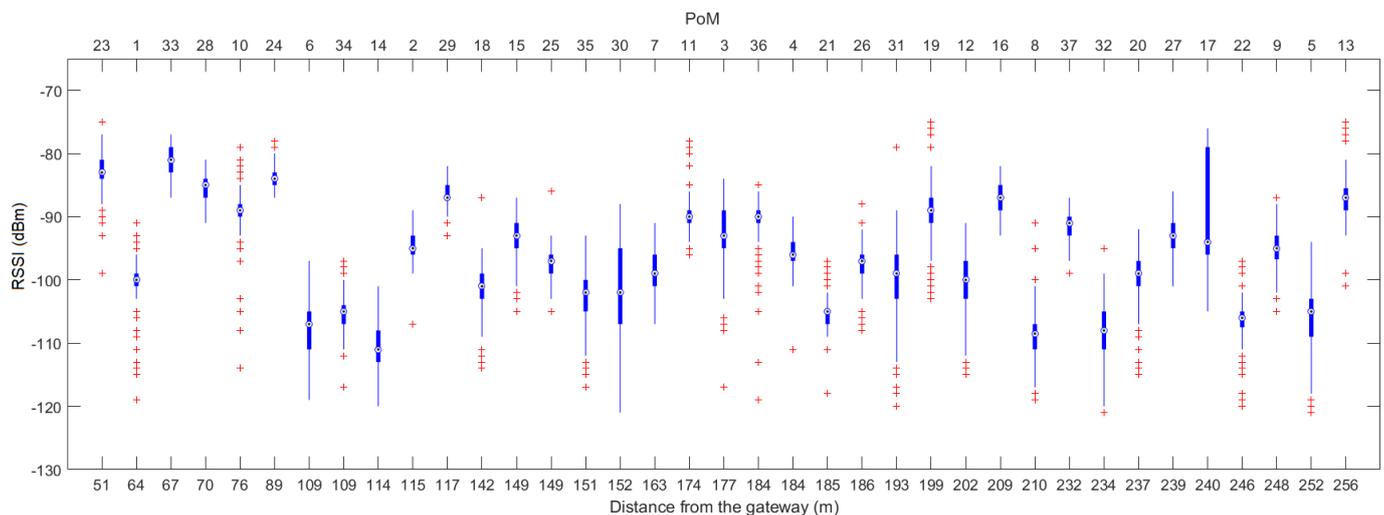| PoM | Coordinates | Distance (m) | No. of TX packets | No. of RX packets | Success Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 43.586525 13.516407 | 64 | 417 | 410 | 98% |
| 2 | 43.586002 13.516330 | 115 | 357 | 347 | 97% |
| 3 | 43.585419 13.516218 | 177 | 424 | 410 | 97% |
| 4 | 43.585423 13.515975 | 184 | 408 | 383 | 94% |
| 5 | 43.584759 13.516003 | 252 | 397 | 367 | 92% |
| 6 | 43.586205 13.515892 | 109 | 416 | 376 | 90% |
| 7 | 43.585876 13.515337 | 163 | 291 | 283 | 97% |
| 8 | 43.585600 13.515130 | 210 | 395 | 355 | 90% |
| 9 | 43.585170 13.514640 | 248 | 282 | 269 | 95% |
| 10 | 43.586605 13.515959 | 76 | 392 | 378 | 96% |
| 11 | 43.586212 13.514790 | 174 | 420 | 406 | 97% |
| 12 | 43.586048 13.514552 | 202 | 387 | 349 | 90% |
| 13 | 43.585754 13.513961 | 256 | 428 | 408 | 95% |
| 14 | 43.586750 13.515293 | 114 | 401 | 373 | 93% |
| 15 | 43.586491 13.514944 | 149 | 393 | 368 | 94% |
| 16 | 43.586315 13.514209 | 209 | 429 | 412 | 96% |
| 17 | 43.586411 13.513798 | 240 | 407 | 394 | 97% |
| 18 | 43.586849 13.514909 | 142 | 417 | 382 | 92% |
| 19 | 43.586700 13.514251 | 199 | 415 | 394 | 95% |
| 20 | 43.586601 13.513759 | 237 | 420 | 397 | 95% |
| 21 | 43.587269 13.514403 | 185 | 416 | 391 | 94% |
| 22 | 43.587132 13.513600 | 246 | 419 | 394 | 94% |
| 23 | 43.587044 13.516308 | 51 | 415 | 403 | 97% |
| 24 | 43.587185 13.515691 | 89 | 415 | 407 | 98% |
| 25 | 43.587635 13.515096 | 149 | 360 | 352 | 98% |
| 26 | 43.587856 13.514734 | 186 | 414 | 403 | 97% |
| 27 | 43.588097 13.514154 | 239 | 418 | 407 | 97% |
| 28 | 43.587288 13.516234 | 70 | 404 | 395 | 98% |
| 29 | 43.587765 13.515960 | 117 | 417 | 406 | 97% |
| 30 | 43.588108 13.515860 | 152 | 384 | 367 | 96% |
| 31 | 43.588394 13.515478 | 193 | 418 | 403 | 96% |
| 32 | 43.588394 13.515478 | 234 | 400 | 387 | 97% |
| 33 | 43.587341 13.516503 | 67 | 274 | 267 | 97% |
| 34 | 43.587784 13.516632 | 109 | 417 | 396 | 95% |
| 35 | 43.588173 13.516375 | 151 | 412 | 381 | 92% |
| 36 | 43.588467 13.516310 | 184 | 412 | 394 | 96% |
| 37 | 43.588902 13.515993 | 232 | 421 | 411 | 98% |
| **Total** | | **6175** | **14712** | **14025** | **95%** |



Fig. 6.  Box plot of RSSI values for each PoM sorted by the distance from the gateway.

TABLE III
RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL TESTS PERFORMED IN 6 DIFFERENT PoMs.

| PoM | Coordinates | Distance (m) | Description | SF | RSSI (dBm) | Packets received |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 43.590043 13.516866 | 339 | Outdoor parking. LOS link. | 7 | -95.50 | 5/5 |
| | | | | 12 | -101.67 | 5/5 |
| 2 | 43.592612 13.522077 | 774 | Outdoor parking. The link is not completely LOS due to trees. | 7 | -106.25 | 5/5 |
| | | | | 12 | -108.33 | 5/5 |
| 3 | 43.608285 13.513118 | 2390 | Urban street surrounded by buildings. NLOS link. | 7 | -116.72 | 4/5 |
| | | | | 12 | -117.50 | 5/5 |
| 4 | 43.625085 13.510417 | 4280 | Outdoor parking. The area is on top of a hill. LOS link. | 7 | -113.50 | 5/5 |
| | | | | 12 | -117.00 | 5/5 |
| 5 | 43.616377 13.506626 | 3380 | Urban street flanked on one side by buildings, and on the other one by the seaport. NLOS link. | 7 | -118.16 | 2/5 |
| | | | | 12 | -119.50 | 5/5 |
| 6 | 43.615740 13.513068 | 3200 | Urban street surrounded by buildings. The area is down a hill. NLOS link. | 7 | - | 0/5 |
| | | | | 12 | - | 0/5 |

completely covered by a hill, and the PoM was surrounded by buildings.

Results obtained confirm the simulator's prediction (see Figure 8). In fact, according to simulation results, PoMs 1 and 2 feature a perfect coverage, while 4 and 5 are borderline, and 6 is out of the coverage range. Even though the point 3 is marked as red, it showed results below expectations. The reason is that the simulator takes into account only the soil morphology, and does not consider buildings and trees.

*D. Power Consumption Test*

In order to verify the shoes' power consumption, we performed measures in the laboratory environment. The energy consumption peaks are reported in Table IV for each operation mode. The table shows also the duration. In fact, while the fall detection algorithm is always active, the LoRa transmission occurs only when a fall or recovery event takes place. As expected, depending on the SF, the time duration as well as the energy consumption value are different. LoRa transmission times refer to packets transmitted on a band of 125 kHz, a code rate of 4/5, a fixed header of 13 bytes, and a payload of 14 or 18 bytes, respectively for a fall or recovery message. It is interesting to note that the consumption of the fall detection algorithm is just 22 mA. This means that, when using, for example, a 500 mA/h battery, the system can run for about 23 hours, i.e. almost a full day. While, when using a 800 mA/h battery, the range reaches 36 hours.

## VI. DISCUSSION

In general, the results obtained show that LoRa is an attractive and promising technology in the field of an individual's health and well-being monitoring, as also stated in [53]. In fact, LPWAN technologies allow long-range communication with a low battery consumption burden. However, they are especially suited to application areas in which the amount of transmitted information is limited, such as the fall detection.

TABLE IV
RESULTS OF MEASURES ON THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION.

| Operation mode | Energy consumption peak | Time |
|---|---|---|
| Fall detection algorithm | 22 mA | Full time |
| LoRa transmission with SF=7 | 118 mA | 67 ms (fall) or 72 ms (recovery) |
| Lora transmission with SF=12 | 144 mA | 1483 ms (fall) or 1647 ms (recovery) |
| Total (fall detection algorithm + LoRa transmission) with SF=7 | 140 mA | - |
| Total (fall detection algorithm + LoRa transmission) with SF=12 | 166 mA | - |

The radio coverage evaluation obtained through the simulator has shown that only one gateway allows to fairly cover most of the city area, providing the fall detection system with the necessary reliability in the alarm messages delivery. Such a claim has been confirmed by the experimental tests carried out, first, in a limited spatial range (the University Campus) and then in the urban environment.

The coverage problems reported during the experiments can be easily solved by installing further gateways in different places. In addition, some studies demonstrate that the presence of multiple (three or more) radio base stations allows the multilateration of the transmitting device and, hence, its localization. For example, Fargas and Petersen in [63], demonstrate that the transmitter's position can be estimated by calculating the Time Difference Of Arrival (TDOA) of a received packet from different gateways. In such a case, the accuracy achieved is about 100 m. This feature is very important in our application area, since it enables the subject's localization, without additional battery consumption (such as that needed to transmit the position data via GPS). This way,
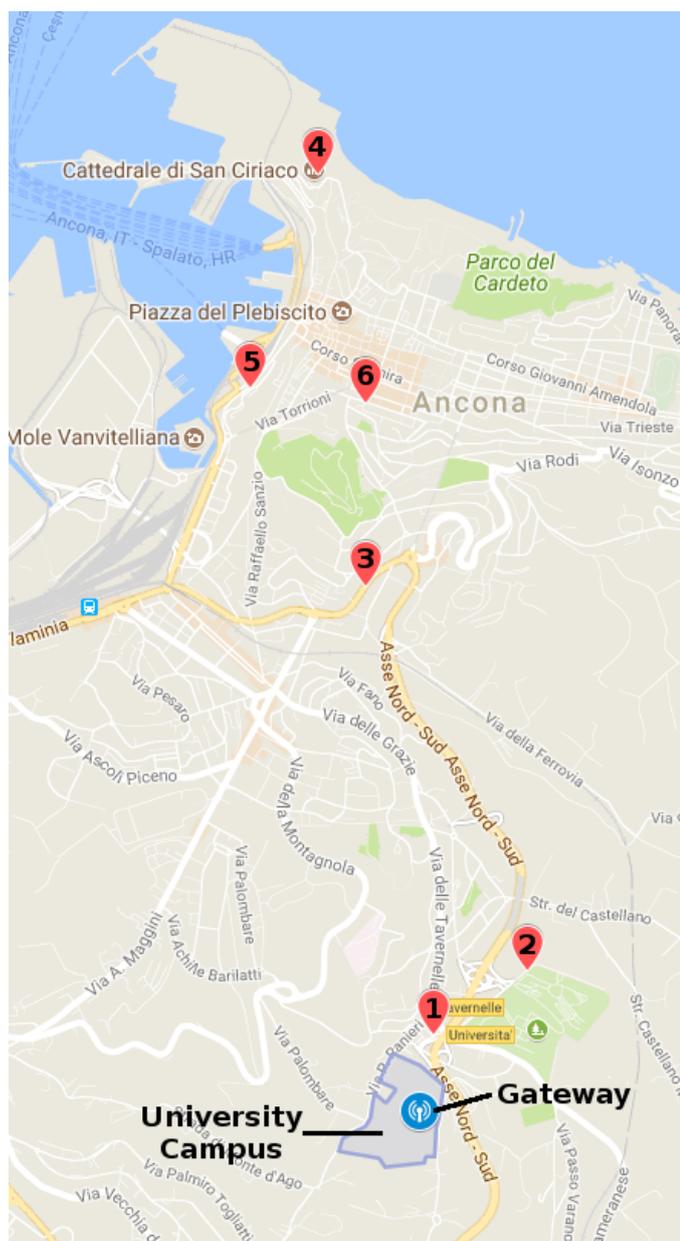
Fig. 7. PoMs and GW location: the blue flag indicates the gateway, while flags 1 to 6 represent the different positions of the end nodes.

the network server can calculate the shoe's position and notify it to the caregiver, along with the fall message.

Experimental results on battery consumption demonstrate that the method and technology chosen are appropriate for this application. In fact, they allow to monitor the elderly and notify alarming events, with low energy consumption. This is of great importance as it guarantees tracking contuinity. In fact, as stated by [64] the battery limit of wearables inhibits users from a continuous tracking of their health status. The system is already geared towards the integration of a notification management module. In this regard, in a previous work [62] we discussed a MQTT-based alert notification system. While in [65], we introduced a system able to acquire LoRa packets and convert them into MQTT messages for building

automation purposes.

## VII. CONCLUSION

In this work, the implementation of a wearable sensor for detecting falls is shown experimentally. The authors have verified in a real scenario that the IoT technology adopted allows the sensor to connect to the realized Gateway even over relatively long distances, compatible with metropolitan coverage. Once a fall is detected, the sensor inside the shoe sends a message to the supervisor entity, using a LoRaWAN network. Experimental tests in urban environments demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed approach. The results show that the chosen transmission technology is adequate to provide the signal strength necessary for the external environment considered. Further improvements include the integration of multiple gateways to improve coverage and the implementation of a functionality to forward information to a potential caregiver.

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Fig. 8. Estimated coverage area and PoMs.

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