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**ISIMA** ENGINEER

17 years  **MICHELIN** IT, IoT

**CLOUD ARCHITECTE**

bevys  
shared services

I'm building a secured cloud solution  
to host sensitive data like health  
data, personal data, industrial  
secrets....

**IoT Expert**



<https://www.disk91.com>

<https://youtube.disk91.com>

<https://github.com/disk91/stm32-it-sdk>

**LoRaWAN**

**sigfox**

**THE THINGS  
NETWORK**

**helium**

**DEVICE MAKER & STARTUP  
FOUNDER** 

**TEACHER and SPEAKER**

**Helium is a blockchain for LoRaWan Distributed  
Global crowdsourced IoT Network**

# Helium is a blockchain for LoRaWan Distributed Global crowdsourced IoT Network

Coverage is provided by a community of people instead of a company. Like TheThingsNetwork

**Helium is a blockchain for LoRaWan Distributed  
Global crowdsourced IoT Network**

**Investment on hardware is rewarded by a crypto token. Blockchain's rules pilot the deployment and supports the main telecom industry processes.**

# Helium is a blockchain for LoRaWan Distributed Global crowdsourced IoT Network

The network is global, it has started in North America, now covering Europe quickly and start in Asia.

# Helium is a blockchain for LoRaWan **Distributed** Global crowdsourced IoT Network

The network supports multiple LoRa Network Servers (Routers) as private networks on top of the Gateways (Hotspot) public infrastructure.

# Helium network growth



Objenious network size  
For 95% France coverage

4000

TTN network size 5 years  
after being launched

20000

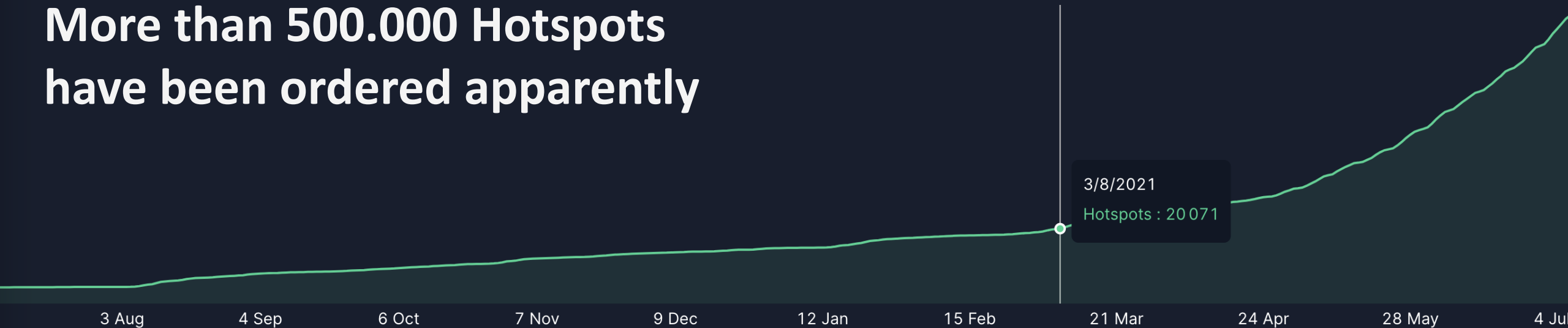
77000



Hotspots

Hotspot Network Growth

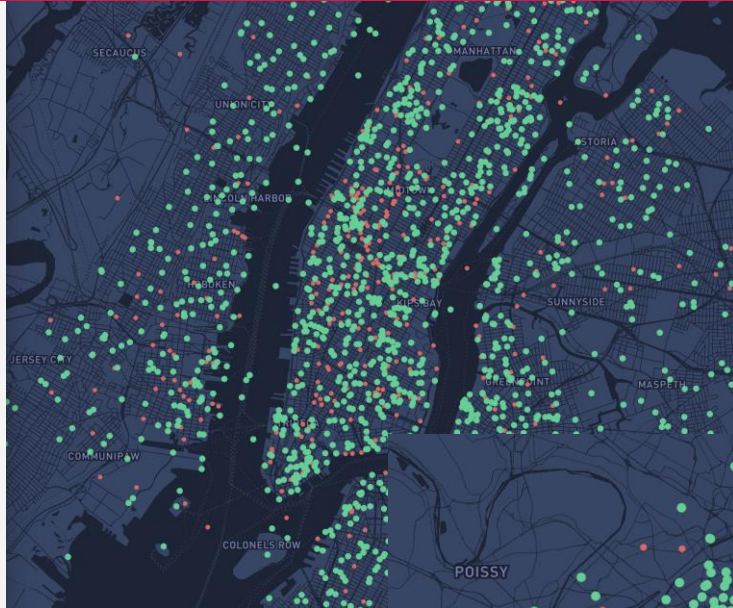
**More than 500.000 Hotspots  
have been ordered apparently**



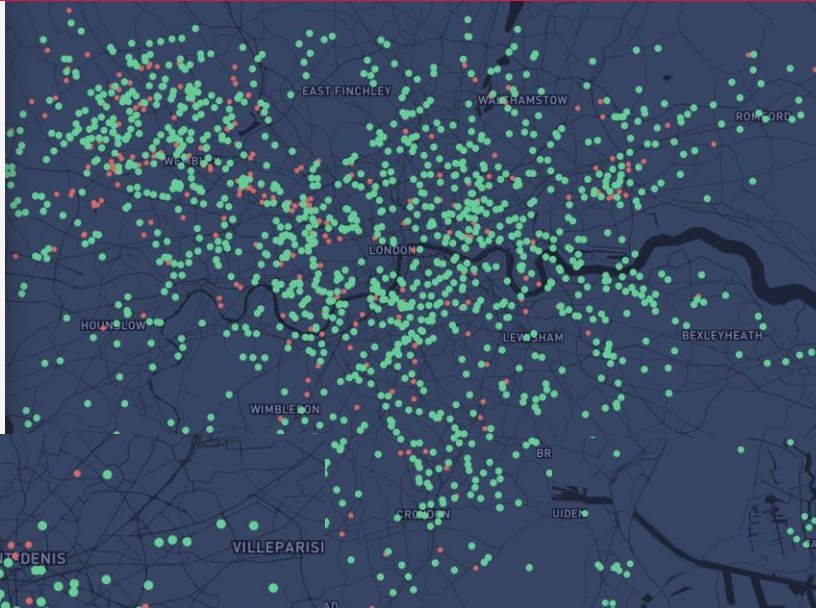


# Helium is high density LoRaWan

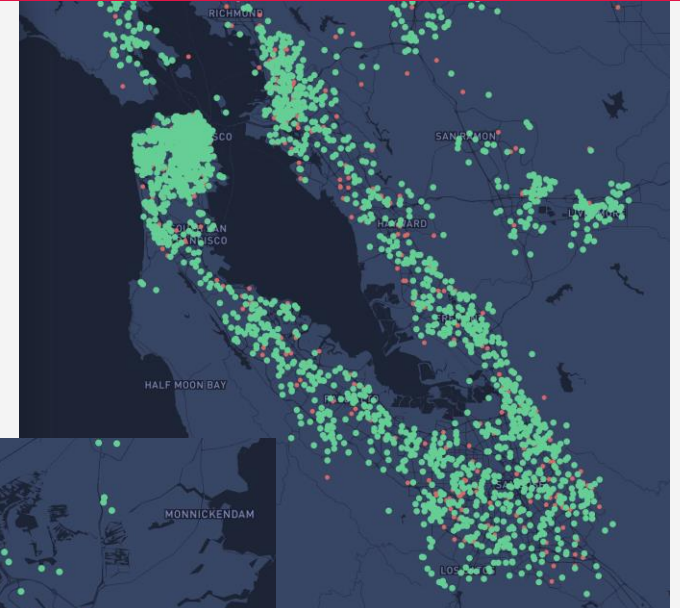
New York



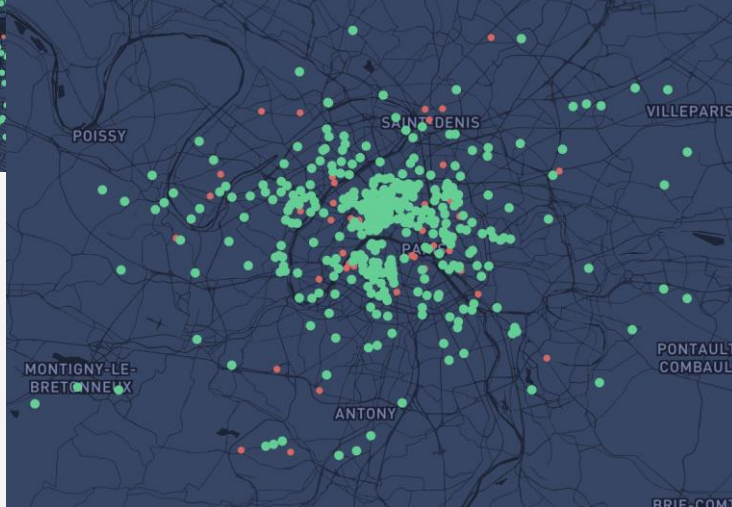
London



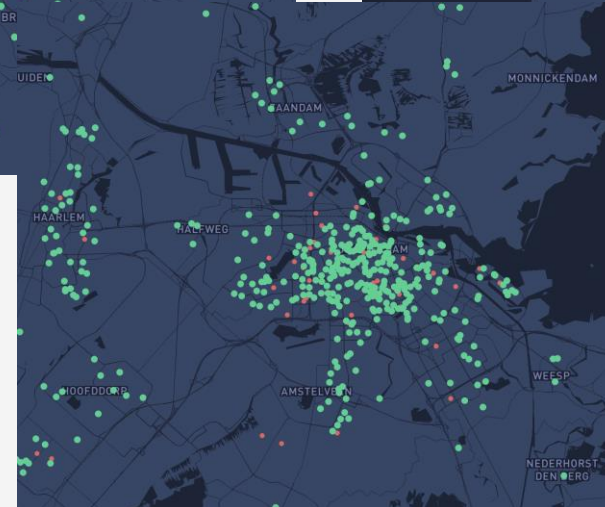
San Francisco



Paris



Amsterdam





# A Blockchain Based Network

Mining is done using Proof of Coverage (PoC). Unlike Proof of Work, it relies on radio communication and has a light power consumption.



## FOR NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE OWNERS

A crypto token (HNT) is mined during PoC and data transfer. Uses are:

- Burn into DC at market rate
- Sell on crypto exchanges



## FOR NETWORK USERS

Acquire a specific token (DC) with a fixed price for data transfer



## DATA IS ROUTED ON NETWORK SERVERS

Payload is routed to the right network server. Today Helium propose one.

# PoC Principles

- > Hotspot create Challenge on every 240 blocks (about 4 hours). Challenge goes to a random target : Challengee
- > Challengee transmits a 52bytes message over the air. It is the PoC packet.
- > Hotspots around receives the message and report reception to the chain. This is a Witness.

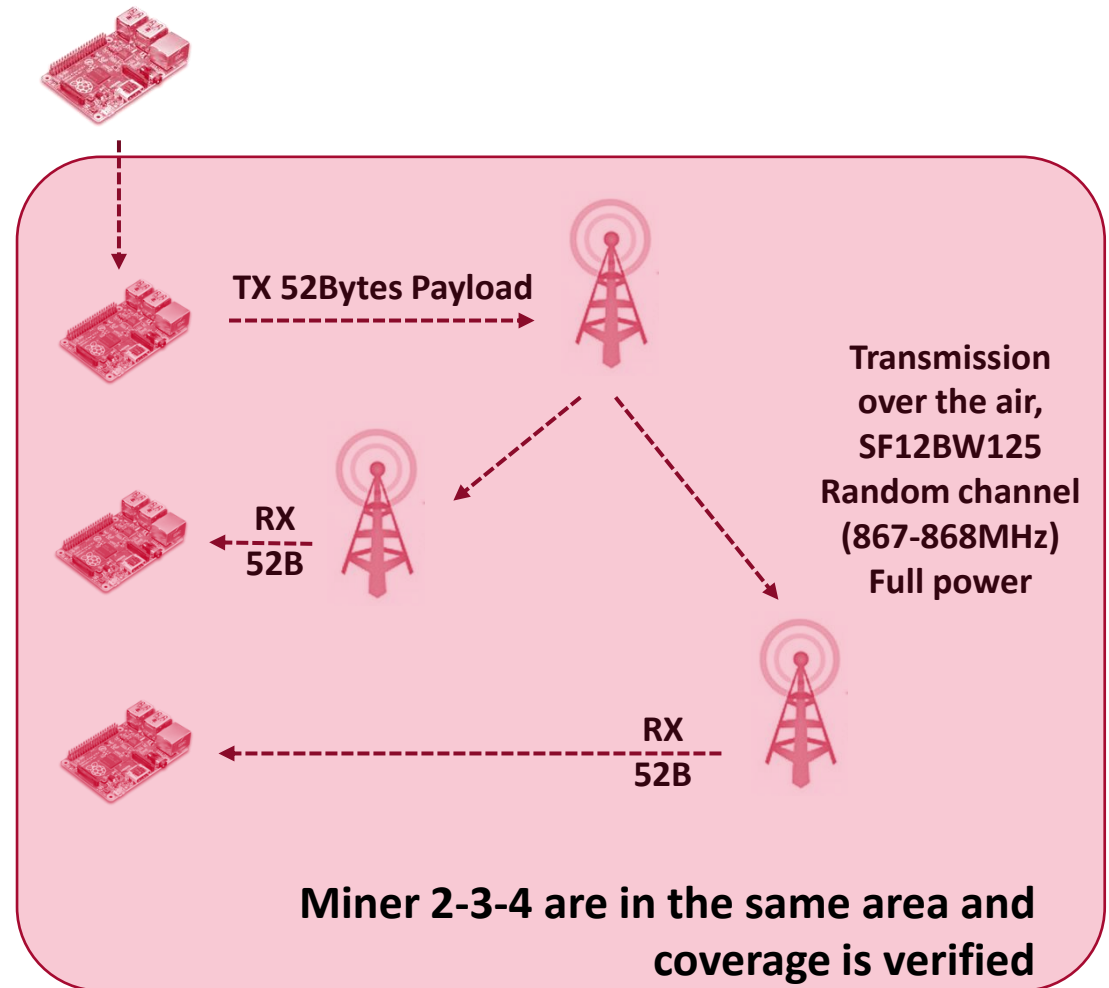
0.07 HNT Miner1 creates a challenge and select a challengee randomly

1.00 HNT Challengee (Miner2) transmits the challenge

2.00 HNT Miner3 receives the challenge, it Witnesses

2.00 HNT Miner4 receives the challenge, it Witnesses

Revenue order of magnitude

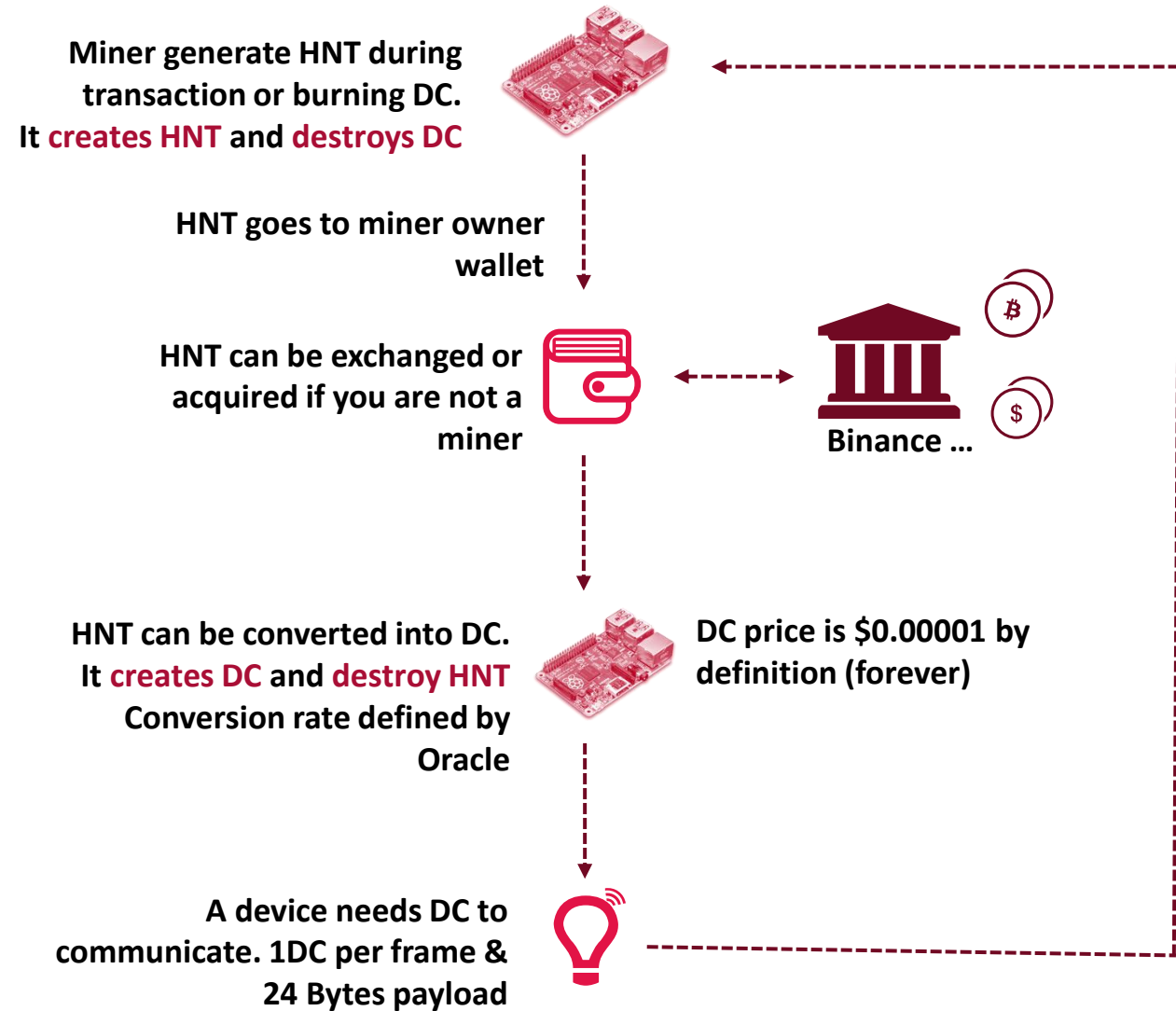


# DC Principles

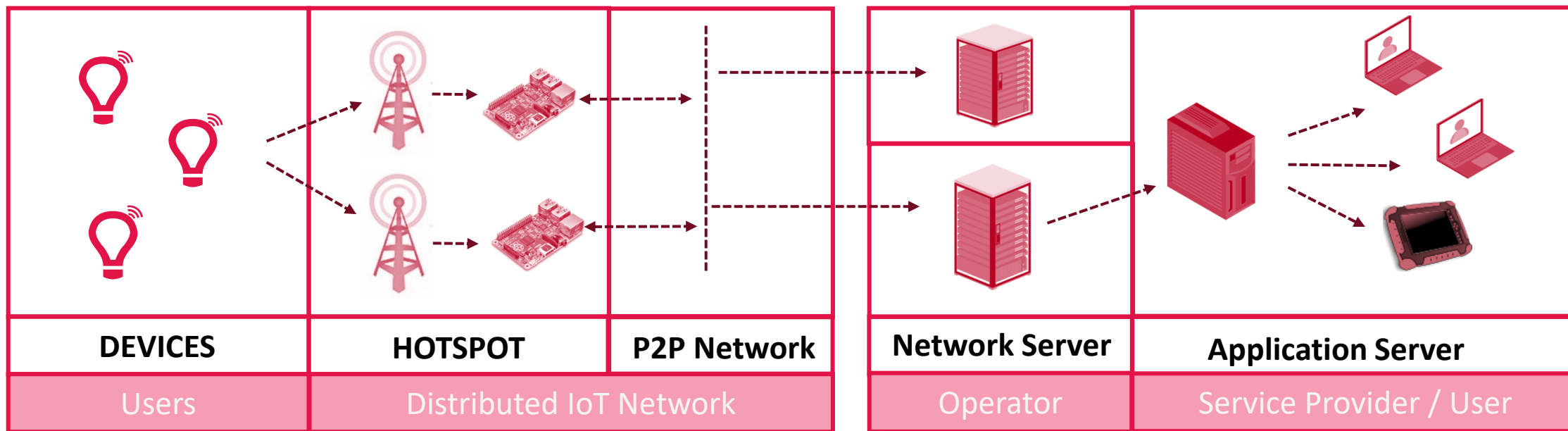
- > Blockchain transaction creates HNT
- > HNT can convert to DC for communications.
- > Every 24 bytes communication burn 1 DC.

With a fixed DC price and the HNT <-> DC burn principle, the HNT value is directly related to the data traffic processed by the network.

|                 | HNT         | DC        |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| Value           | Market rate | \$0.00001 |
| How to acquire? | Mined       | Burn HNT  |
| Transferable    | Yes         | No        |



# helium Network Architecture



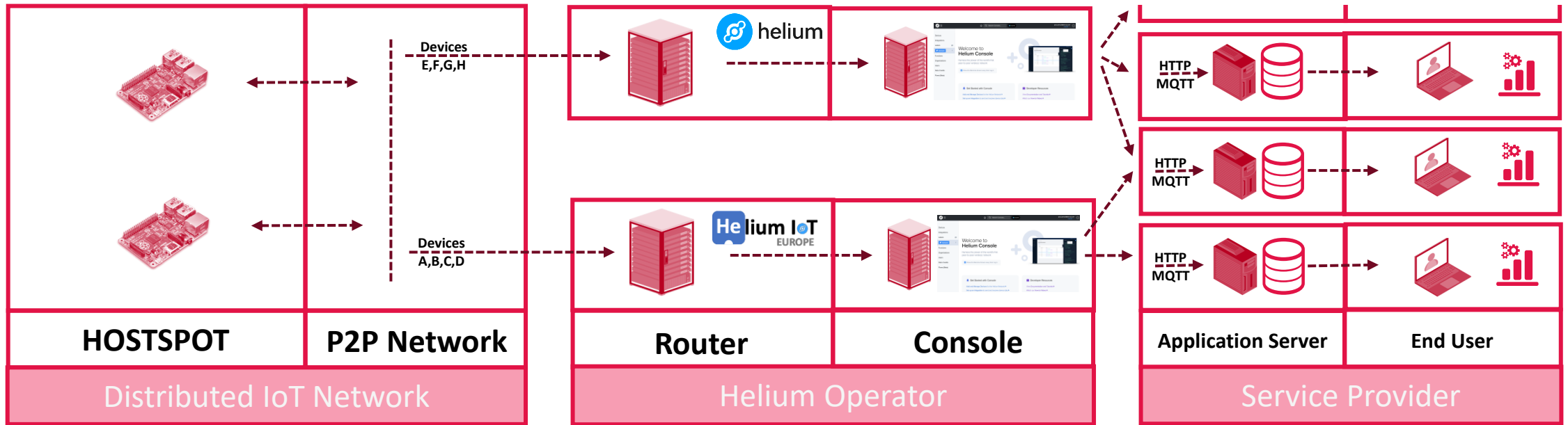
## Helium distributed architecture

The HELIUM network is composed by hotspots. A Hotspot is a LoRaWan gateway associated to a Miner. A miner is lightweight and can run on a raspberry Pi. It is running in a docker container.

The miners are connected altogether over a P2P network. They are maintaining / running the blockchain.

Device communication passes through these different layers and are routed up to their specific Network Server. The distributed network supports multiple Network Servers. (Network Servers are centralized components in this architecture). Application servers works on helium as on any other Network Server. Nothing specific. The data itself is not inside the blockchain.

# helium Network Server Architecture



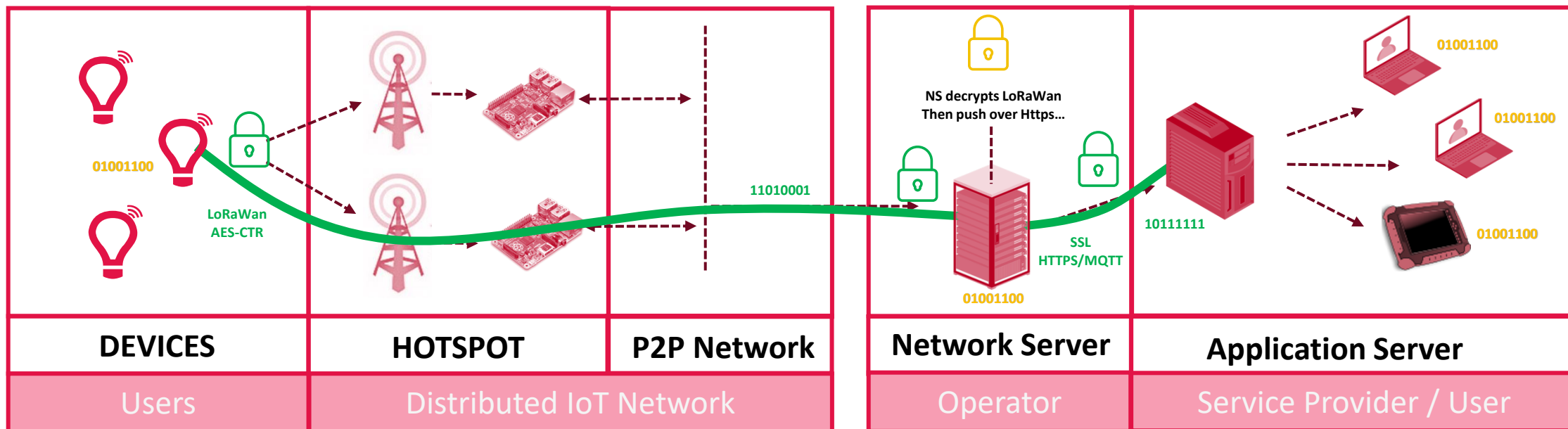
## Helium Network Server Architecture

Devices are declared by Service Provider in a console. This one is belonging to a Helium Operator. There is no restriction to become a Helium Network Operator, so you can build your “private” network on top of Helium. The router is registering these devices on the blockchain to create a direct route from the Hotspots to the router the devices are belonging to. Router receives only data

concerning its registered devices. Router is accepting or rejecting the data. Once accepted, the router pays for the communication. So basically, its not the device burning DC but the Router, devices are belonging to. The Helium integrator then pass the data to the service provider. This on stores the data. No data are stored in the previously described stages.



# helium End to End Encryption principle



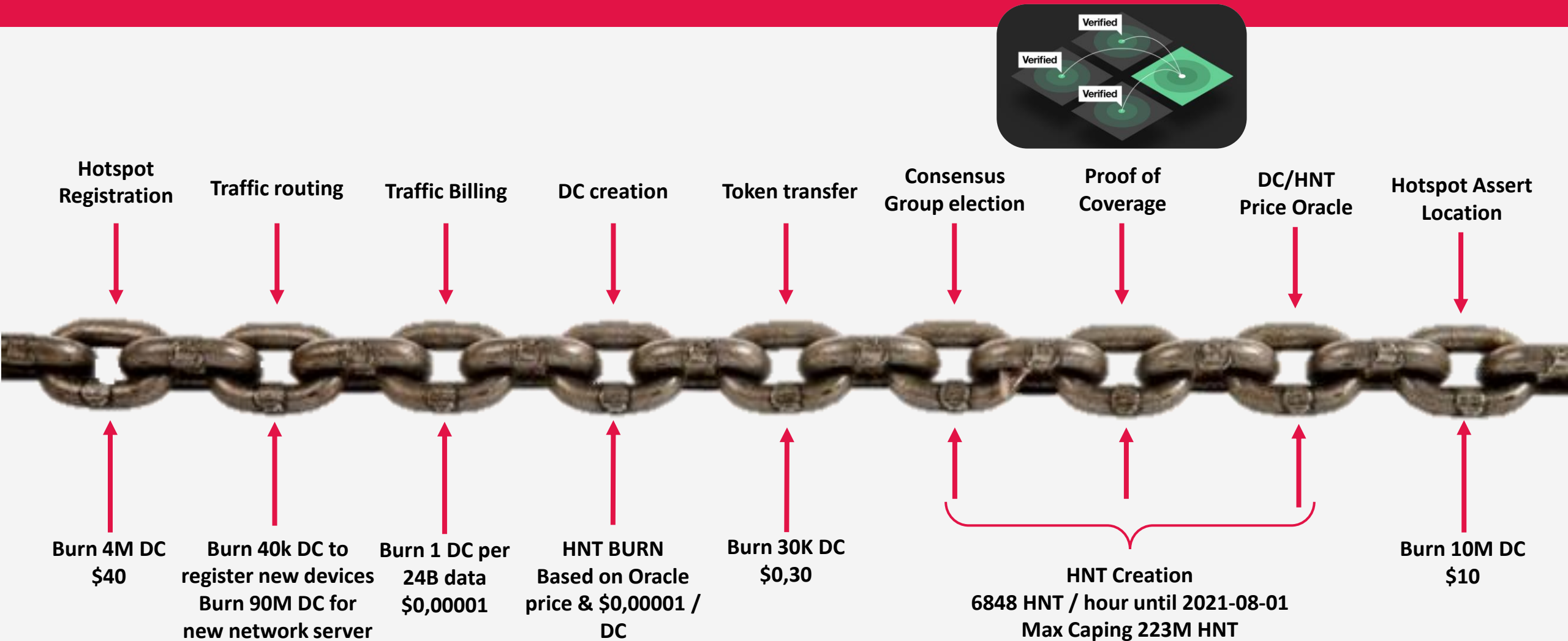
## Helium data protection

The HELIUM network rely on LoRaWan technology. The communications are encrypted with a session key negotiated with the Network Server. Only the device and the network server can decrypt the payload. In an architecture you can have a private Network Server on a public infrastructure, it means you can protect the device

data from End-to-End with no tiers manipulating the raw data. This is unusual in the classical LoRaWan public architecture. Usually, you need to add an applicative encryption layer to ensure an End-t—End security. Something not a lot of devices support.

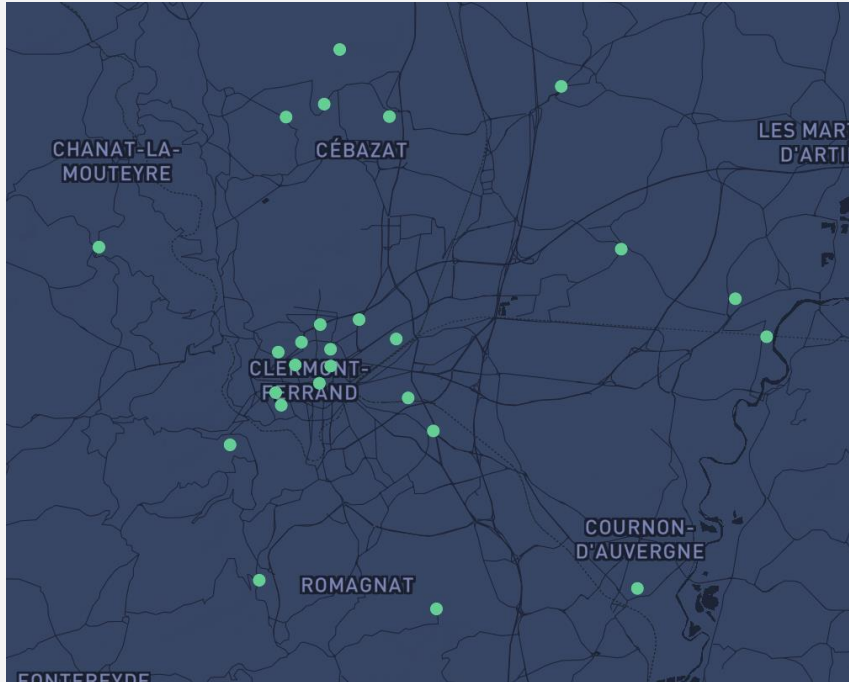


# What is a Telecom blockchain

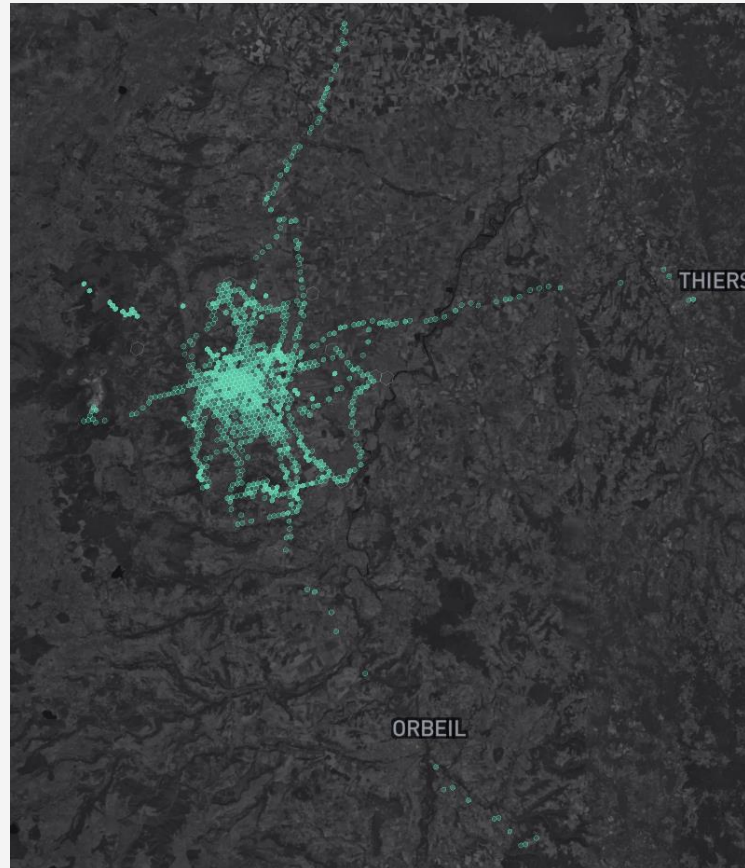


# Helium at Clermont-Ferrand

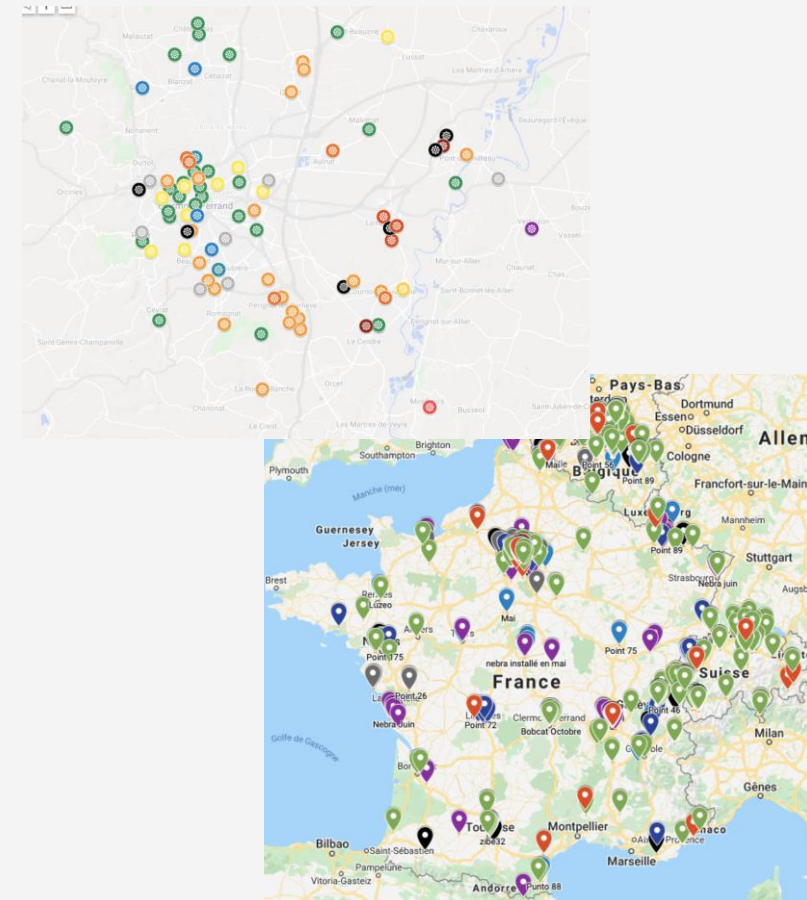
Current MAP



Coverage Map



Planned Hotspots





## Some resources – feel free to use



**IoT training**

YouTube 2h



**Helium playlist**

YouTube 4h+



**Sigfox training**

YouTube 1h



**IoT Slide Deck**

PDF