

IoT Wireless Access Networks: Where to Go From Here?

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Why This Presentation?

- IoT Market is **BIG**
- Monetization opportunities at various levels:
 - Sensors
 - IoT Hw boards
 - Gateways & Connectivity
 - Servers
 - Applications
 - Big Data Software
 - Visualisation
 - Security



Cumulative \$470B revenue by 2020



\$60 tril. investment during the next 15 years



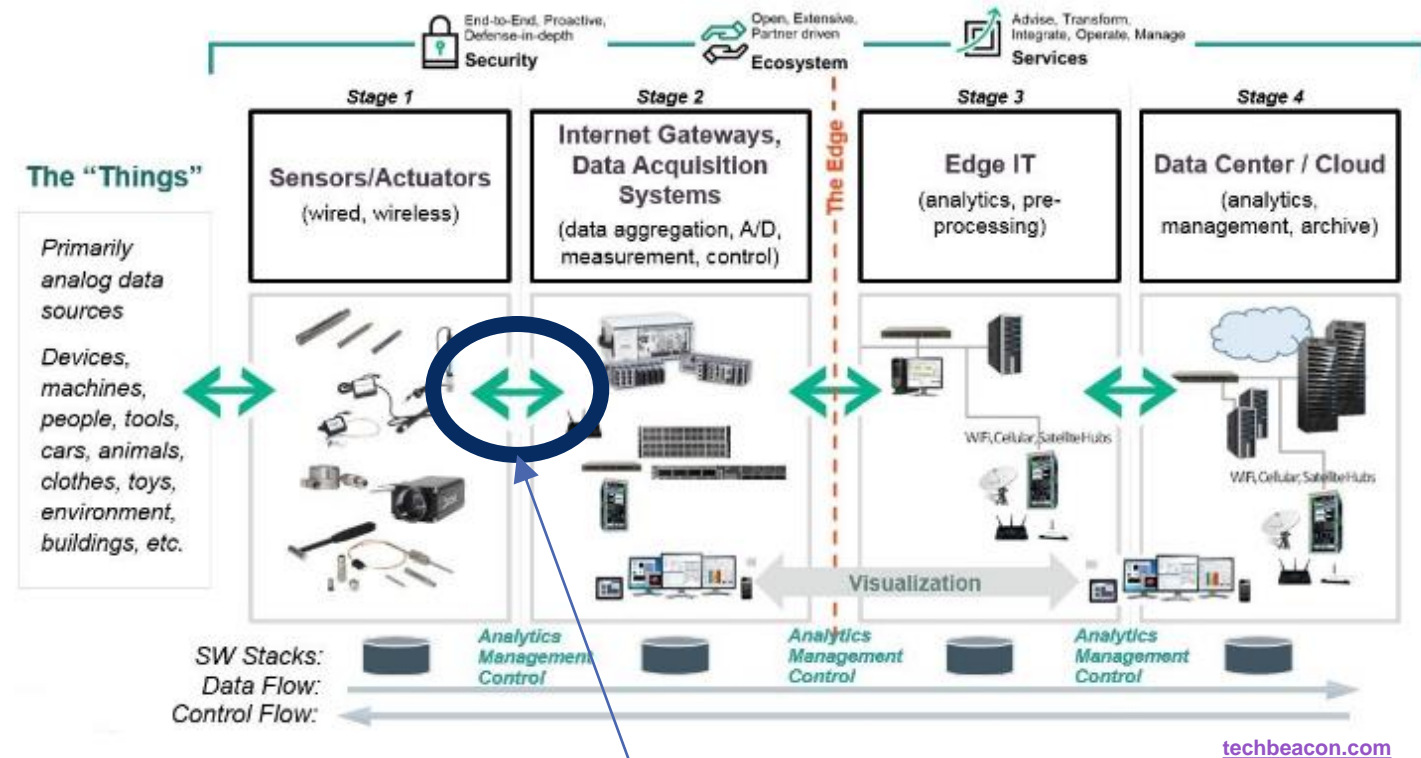
15.4 bil. devices (2015) -> 30.7 bil. devices (2020) -> 75.4 bil. Devices (2025)

McKinsey&Company

\$900M (2015) -> \$3.7B (2020)
CAGR = 32.6%

Why This Presentation? (2)

- IoT infrastructure grows fast but non-organically
 - Time to market without scalability and time for harmonization
- There are multiple options for each piece of the infrastructure
- Limited guaranteed interaction between the pieces

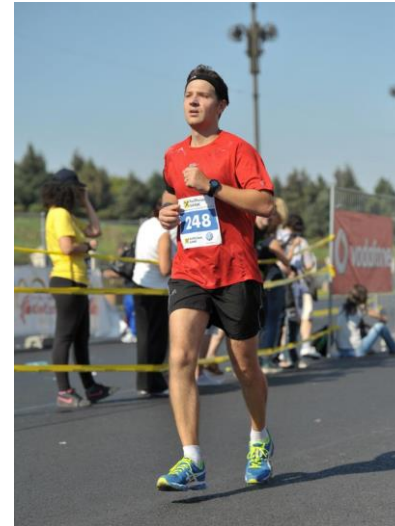


Goal of the Presentation

- Objectively present the options for the wireless connectivity of things.
- Focus only on Low Power Wide Area (LPWA) that can connect anything to anything
 - Exclude Bluetooth, Zigbee, WiFi
- Highlight which technology is suitable for different use cases

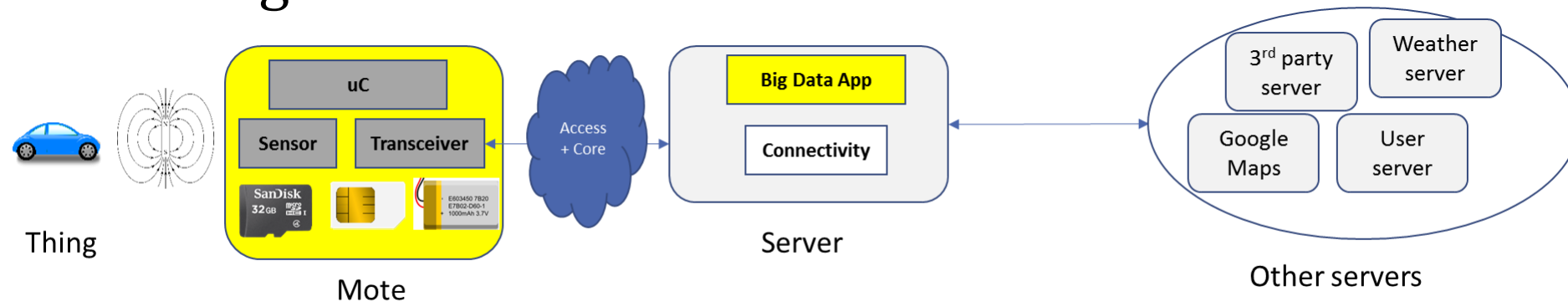
Who Am I?

- B. Sc. And Ph D from University Politehnica of Bucharest
 - MIMO Communications & Algorithms
- Research Activity
 - DSP – Adaptive Filtering
 - Wireless Receivers – MIMO decoders
- Baseband Software
 - Technical Manager for Baseband eNodeB SoC Software
- IoT
 - CEO of an emerging IoT start-up

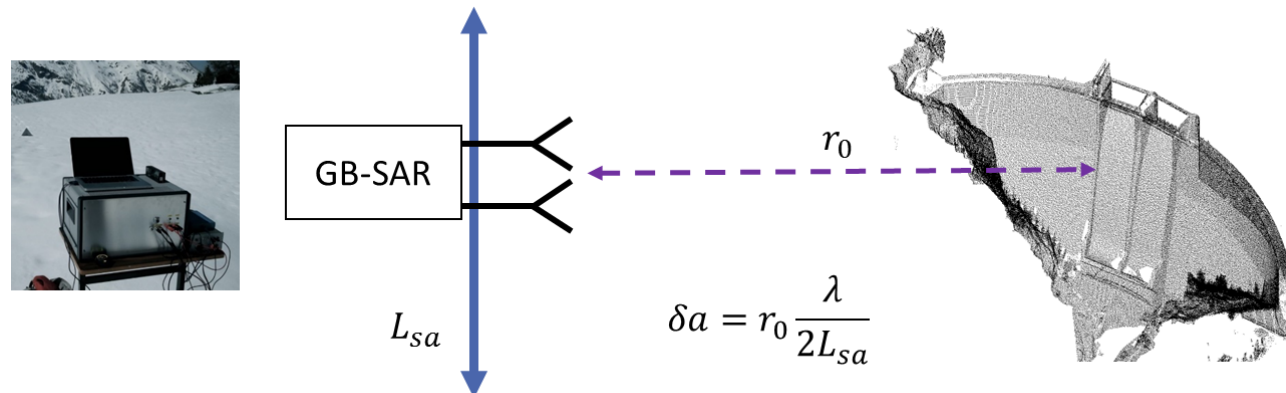


The Company That I Represent

- Founded in 2016
- Traffic Management Solution



- Track 3D displacements of infrastructure



Agenda

- LPWA Technologies
- Criteria to analyze contenders
- Comparison analysis
- Conclusions

What is LPWA?



Long Battery Life
10 years



Low Cost
\$ 5-10 / sensor



**NB-LTE
EC-GSM
LTE-M**



Wide Area
2-5 km



Limited Capacity
20 – 100 kbps

What is not LPWA (per se)?



Bluetooth

802.11af/ah

CAT-M1/0/1



5 – 10 years

< 1 year

1-5 years

5 – 10 years



30 meters

< 1km

1-5km

< 100 meters



\$1-\$3

?

> \$10

\$1



250kbps

1Mbps

> 100kbps

< 100kbps

Sigfox – Flying IoT at Supersonic Speeds

Aggressive roll-out

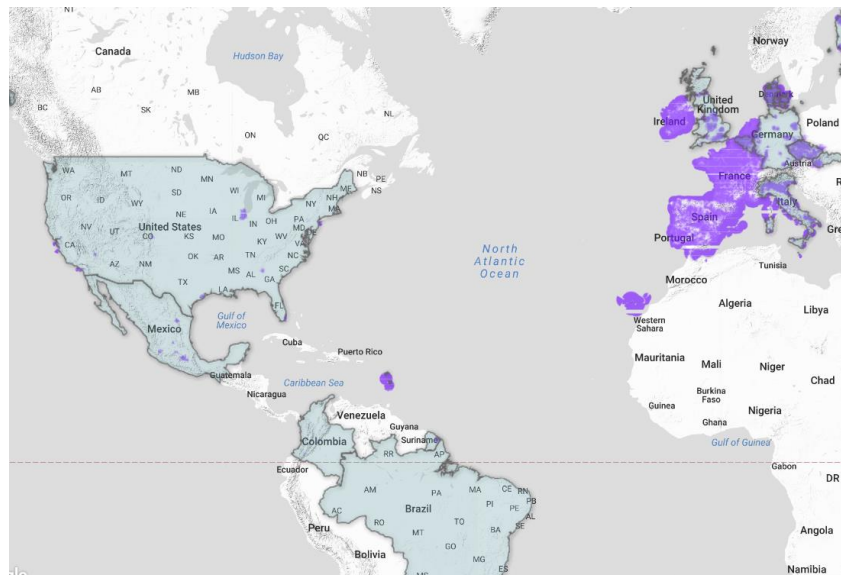


Raised \$300M from 2010

US IPO in discussion

140 messages x 12 bytes per day over uplink

4 messages x 8 bytes per day over downlink (no ACK!)



UNB	10/50km	10-15 years	\$1
Downlink		Uplink	
869.4MHz	BAND	868MHz	
1.5kHz	BW	100Hz / 600Hz	
GFSK	MOD	DBPSK	
27dBm / 36dBm	PWR	14dBm	
153dB	LINK	155dB	
600bps	RATE	100/600bps	

LoRA – Together We Can Go Further



Senet and Actility raised \$51M

Founded in 2015 at MWC

LoRa Alliance membership went up 3x

Turning the World YELLOW, where next?

9 announced IoT deployments, 56 on-going Operator Trials

+155 Members

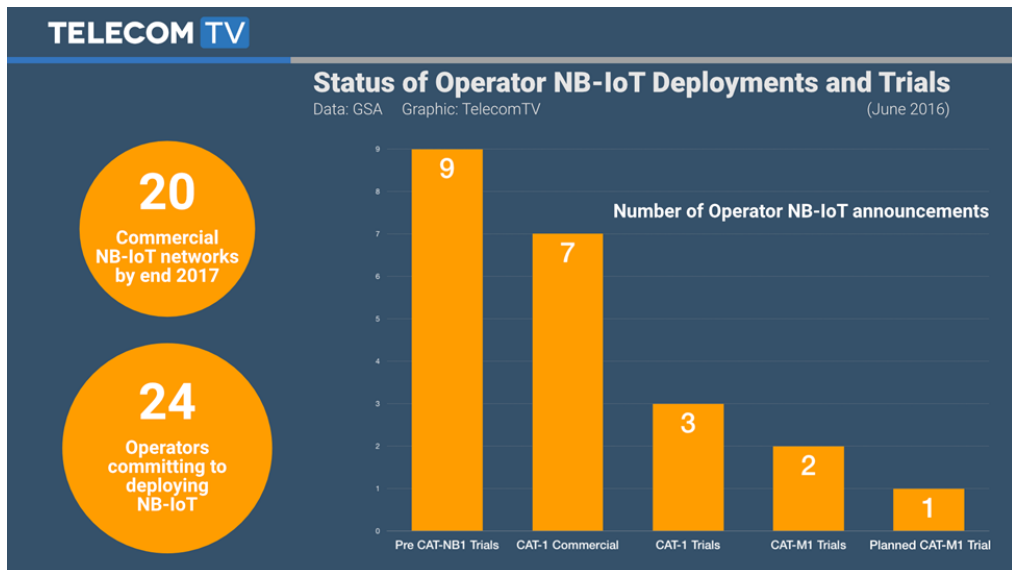
LoRa Alliance Wide Area Networks for IoT

LoRa-Alliance.org

Orange and Bouygues making it a priority in EU

CSS	5/15km	\$2-\$5	5-10 years
BAND	433(A)/868(EU)/915MHz(US)		
BW	125/250/500kHz		
MOD	CSS		
PWR	20dBm		
LINK	157dB		
RATE	0.6-100kbps		

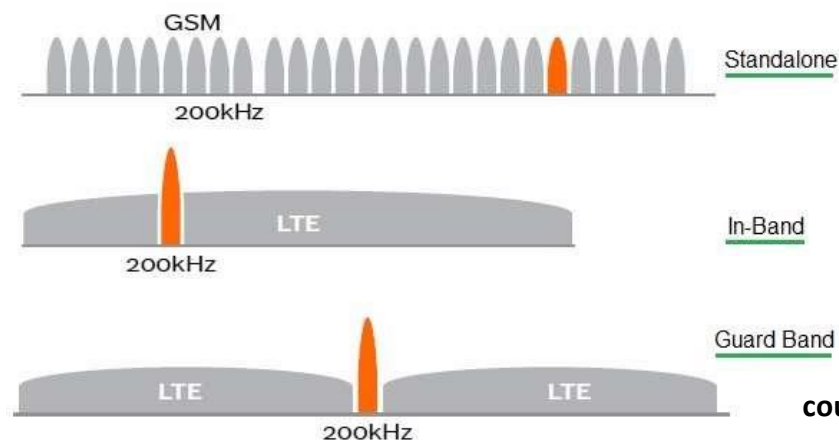
NB-IoT – When The Operators Start Cashing In



NB-IoT Chipsets available in 2017

Roll-out in Europe in 2018 (driven by Vodafone)

To use GSM infrastructure or existing LTE



courtesy to ericsson.com


Frequency Spectrums Supported by NB IoT

OFDM	\$5	10 years
SC-FDMA	5/15km	
BAND	700/800/900MHz + any LTE band	
BW	200kHz	
MOD	OFDM	
PWR	20dBm	
LINK	157dB	
RATE	0.33-22kbps / 100kbps (EU)	

Other LPWA Technologies



Supported by  **INGENU**
simply genius

Supported by  **ubiik**

1MHz @2.4GHz license-exempt band

12.5kHz @900MHz license-exempt band

12.5kHz @900MHz license-exempt band

7.5km coverage range

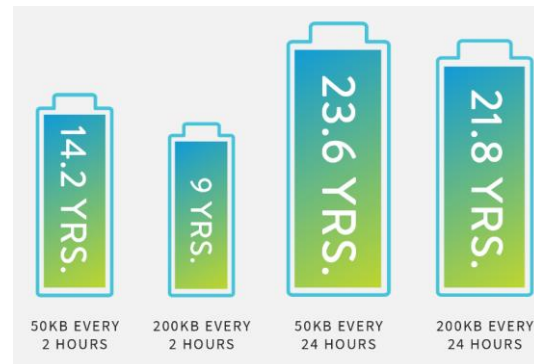
160dB link budget







10km coverage range

DL/UL: 156/624 kbps

DL/UL: 156/624 kbps

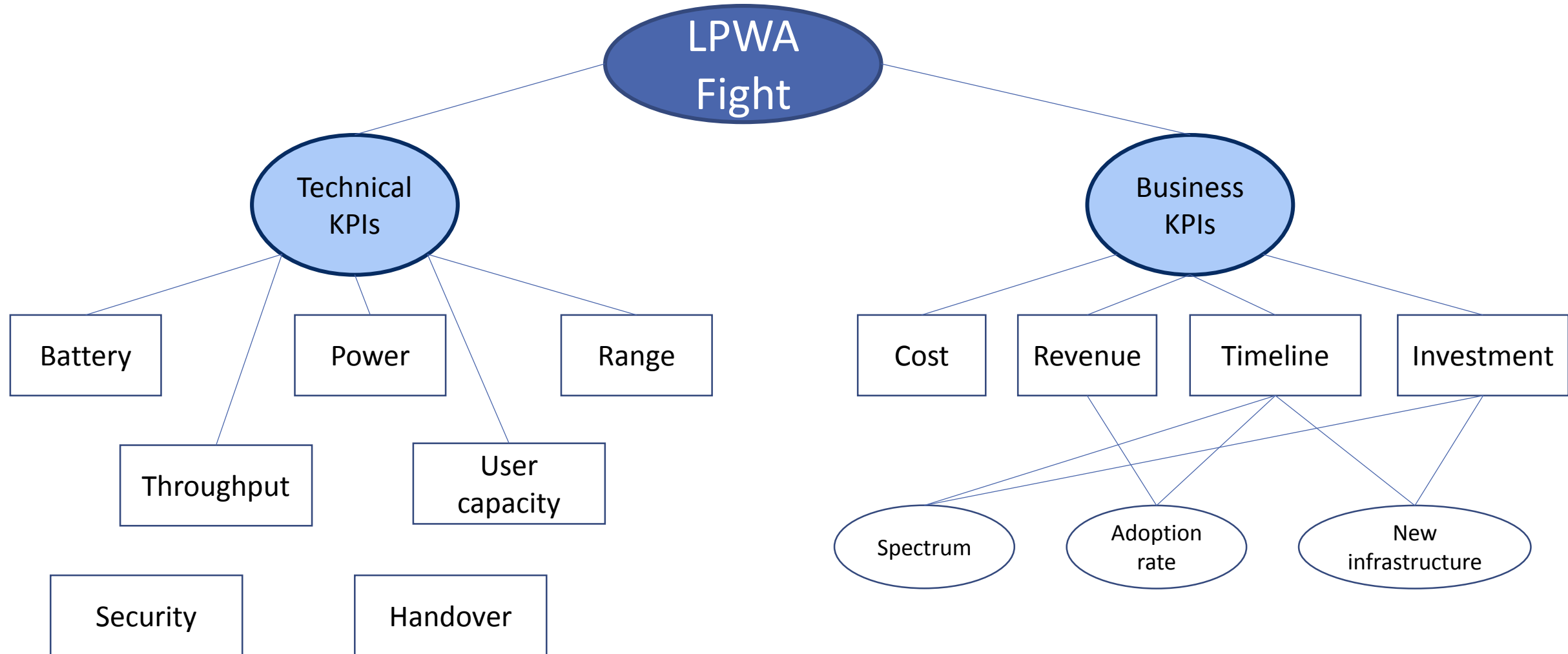
DL/UL: 100bps



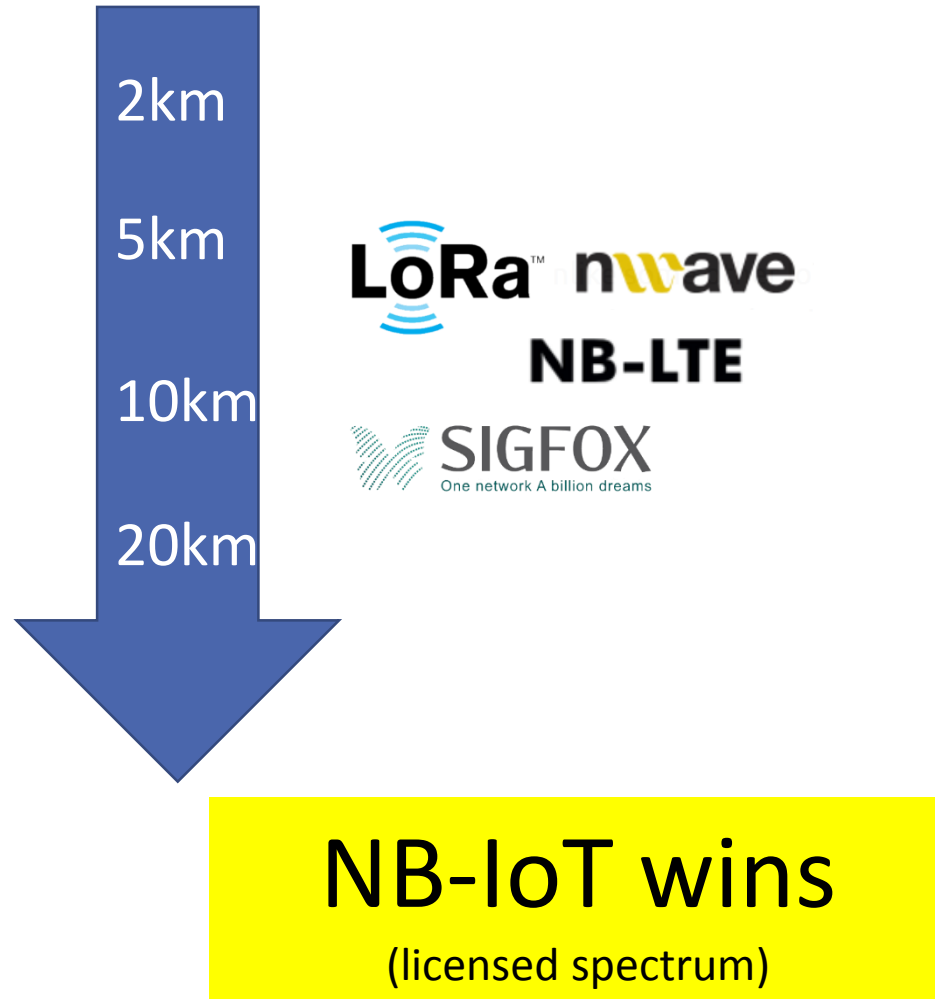
-  Flexible Architecture
-  Long range
-  Low-Energy
-  Reliable and Secure
-  High-capacity & Scalable
-  Truly OPEN Standard

PARAMETER	GSM / CDMA	IEEE 802.15.4 MESH NETWORKS	NWAVE
Nodes served by base station	20,000	64,000	1,000,000
Typical Communication Range	3/2 (km/mi)	30/100 (m/ft)	10/7 (km/mi)
Energy Radiation	2000 _{mW}	10 _{mW}	25-100 _{mW}
Autonomous Operation (2.5Ah battery)	2 _{months}	1-2 _{years}	10 _{years}
Signal Penetration within buildings	Average	Average	High
Cost of base station	High	Low	Low
Cost of Modem	High	\$8-12	Low

Comparison Criteria



Coverage Area



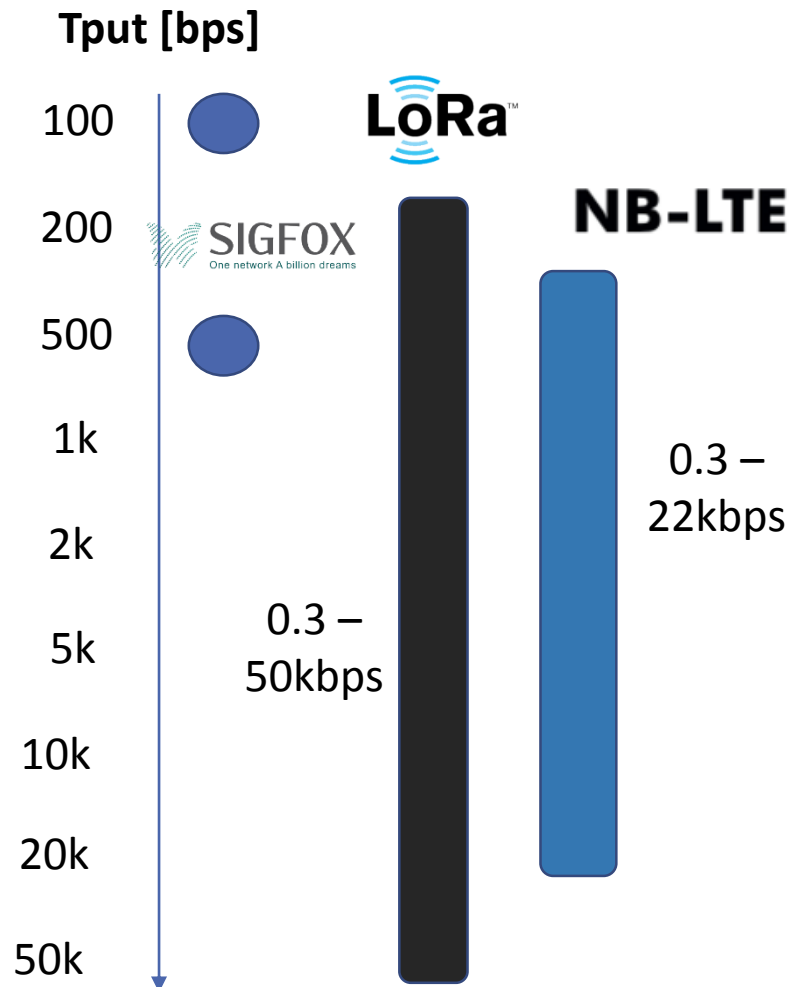
High interference in unlicensed bands with no strong countermeasures

Marketed data rate is actually low at max range

Reliability of the link at max range

Reliability in NLOS scenarios

Throughput



Throughput will largely depend on channel conditions

Minimum requirements

- Frequency of reports
- OTA firmware update
- Debug capabilities
- Signaling (handover)
- Symmetrical

LoRa & NB-IoT win
(rate flexibility)

Power Consumption

All technologies cover a span of **5-15 years**



NB-LTE



Actual numbers depend on:

- Battery
- Transmission power (range)
- Frequency of reports
- Application and sensor(s)

The power (consumption) of SOFTWARE:

- OS
- Sleep mode
- Algorithms

All win

(because we can't say otherwise)

Security

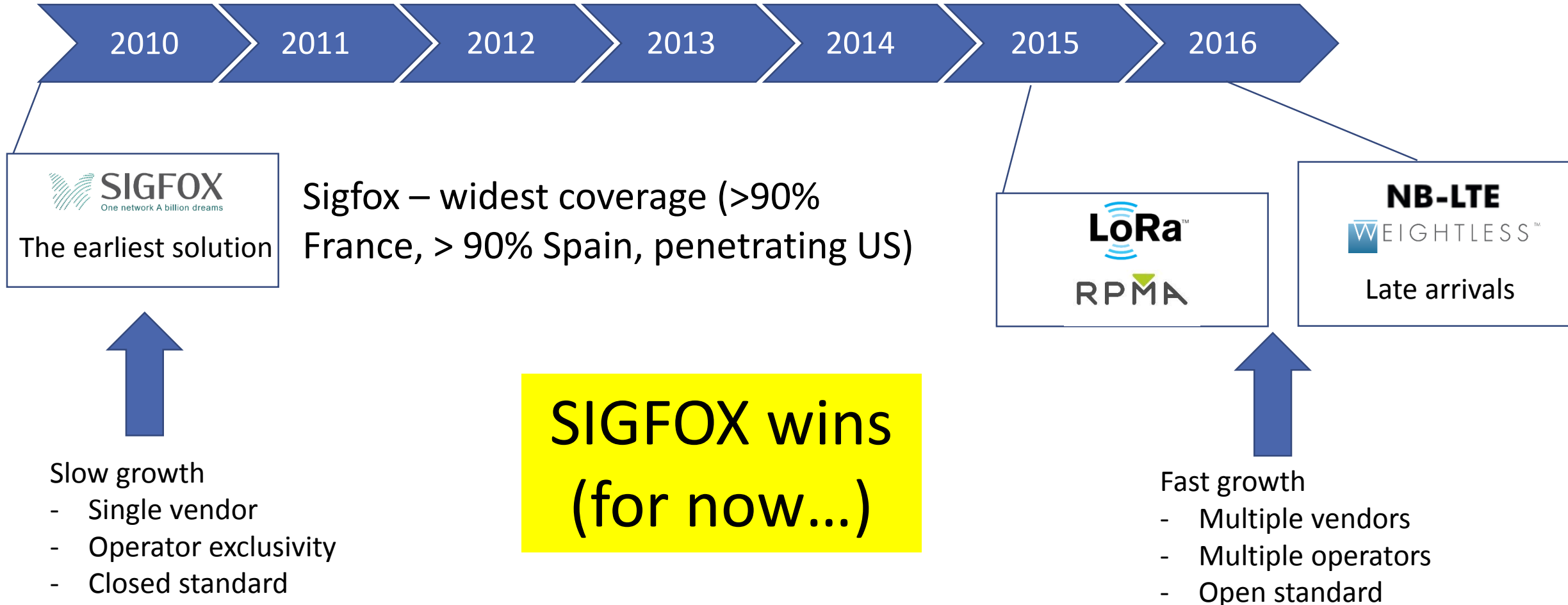
- Tremendous importance
- Hijackers may inject false data in the network or access real data

	Sigfox	LoRa	NB-IoT
User authentication	Y (16-bit)	Y (32-bit)	MNO native security mechanisms
Communication	N	Unique Network key (EUI64) Unique Application key (EUI64) Device specific key (EUI128)	

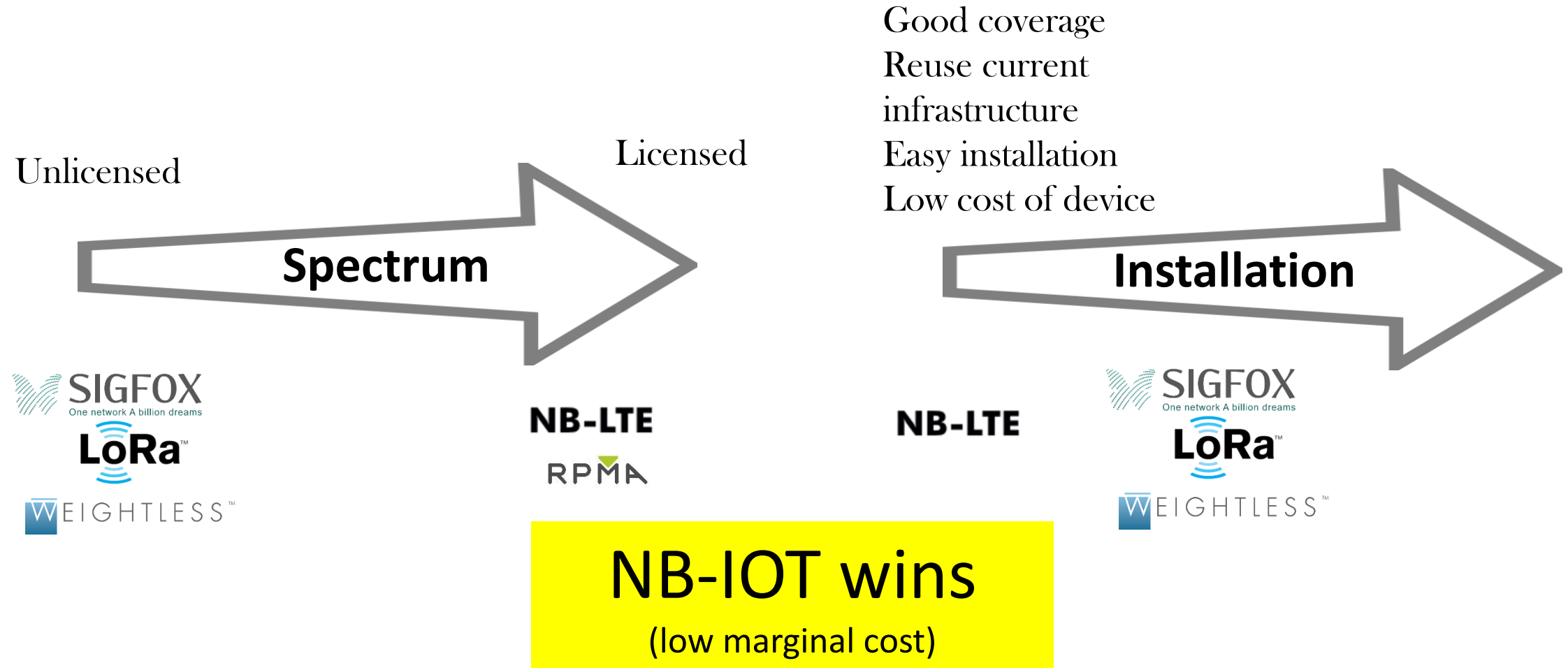
LoRa & NB-IoT win

Time to Market

Technology readiness



Investment Requirements



Conclusions

- There is and will be no clear winner to the IoT race
- Impossible to meet all KPIs with one single technology
- Choice on connectivity will depend on the actual use case
- Aggressive marketing puts Sigfox ahead of its competitors
- NB-IoT will catch up in 2-3 years
- Time to market will triumph, harmonization will fall