



LTE-M and NB-IoT

Glenn Schatz

VP, Strategic Partnerships



Welcome!

Here's the agenda for today...

- About Link Labs
- Cellular technology overview
- LTE Cat-M1 and NB1 (NB-IoT)
- Low power operations
- Design considerations
- Business considerations
- Q&A



What We Promise

We believe unique solutions that solve hard technical problems transform businesses of any scale.

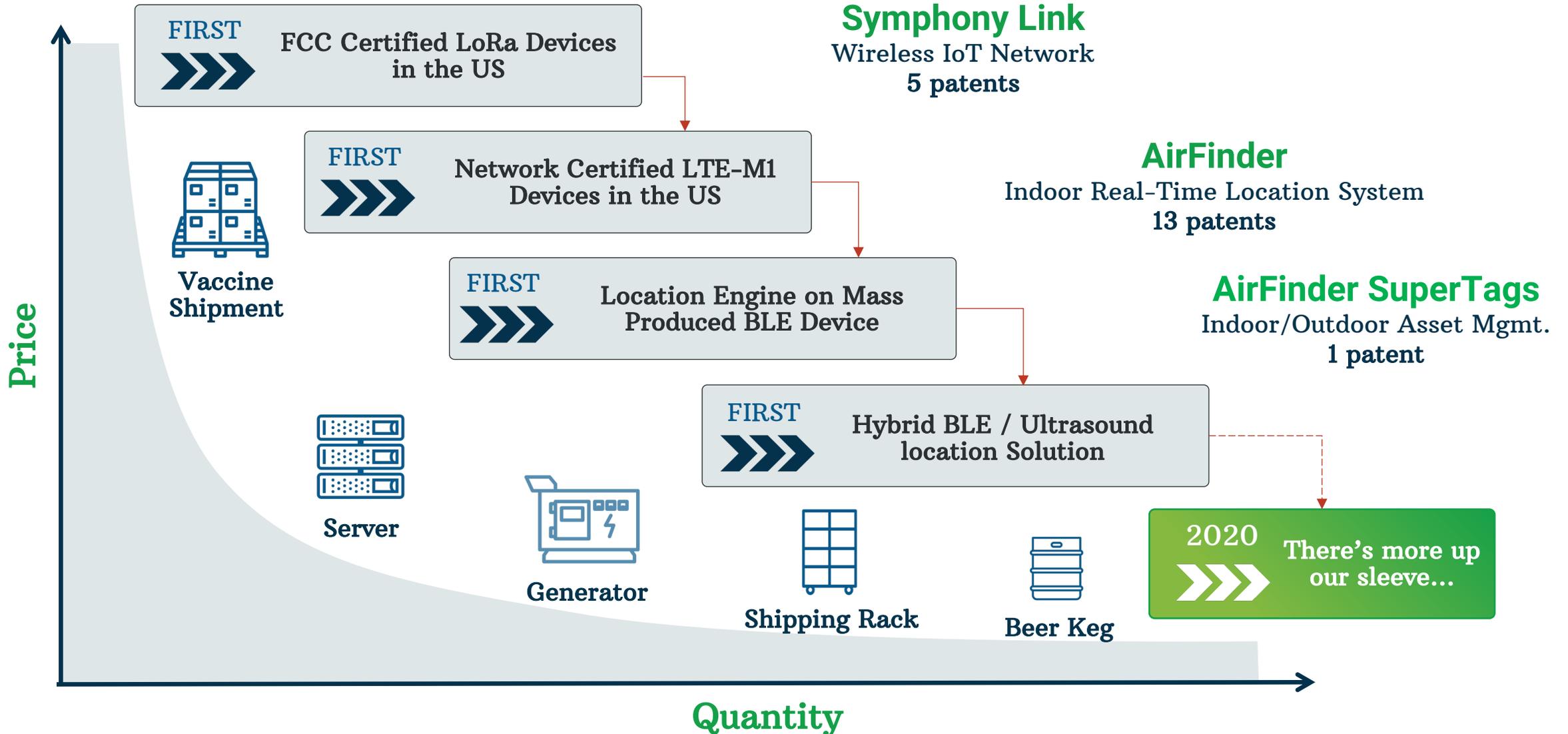
We build and deliver easy, affordable, and impactful IoT.

We pursue answers to hard technical challenges without bias, innovating and leveraging the innovations of others.

Link Labs Firsts



DRIVING DOWN THE COST CURVE



Technology Overview



2G

- GPRS
- EDGE
- CDMA2000 – 1xRTT

3G

- UMTS
- HSPA
- CDMA2000 – 1xEV-DO

4G

- HSPA+
- LTE-Advanced / E-UTRA
- WiMAX

5G

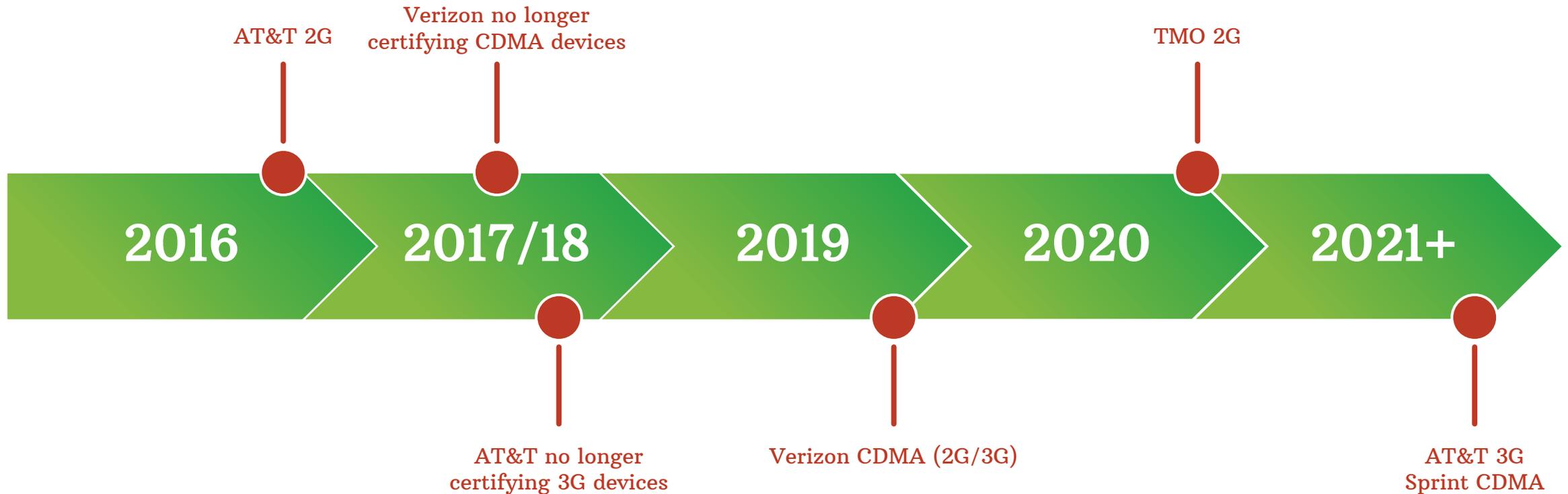
- 5GTF
- 5G NR
- LTE-M (eMTC)
- NB-IoT

Technology Overview



Technology	Generation	Family	Typical DL data rates	Major US Carriers
GPRS	2G	GSM	85 Kbps	AT&T, T-Mobile
EDGE	2G	GSM	200 Kbps	AT&T, T-Mobile
1xRTT	2G	CDMA	150 Kbps	Verizon, Sprint, US Cellular
UMTS / HSPA	3G	GSM	1 Mbps	AT&T, T-Mobile
1xEV-DO	3G	CDMA	1 Mbps	Verizon, Sprint, US Cellular
HSPA+	3G	3GPP	5-20 Mbps	AT&T, T-Mobile
LTE	4G	3GPP	10 Mbps	All
LTE-A	4G	3GPP	100 Mbps	All
WiMAX	4G	IEEE 802.16	100 Mbps?	Clearwire/Sprint (abandoned)
5G NR	5G	3GPP	0.5-2 Gbps?	All

Shutdown Dates



LTE-M vs. NB-IoT Summary



	LTE-M	NB-IoT
Receiver Bandwidth	1.2 MHz	200 kHz
Peak data rate – uplink	375 Kbps	20 Kbps (Single Tone)
Peak data rate – downlink	300 Kbps	250 Kbps
Typical UL/DL	50 Kbps	20 Kbps?
Frequency Deployment	In LTE Band	Flexible
Mobility	Yes	No
Base station SW upgrade	Yes*	No
Module Cost	<\$10	~20% less than LTE-M

LTE-M

(LTE Cat-M1, eMTC)

- 1.4 MHz frontend (vs. 20 MHz) + 1 Antenna → Simplified design
- >300 Kbps half-duplex
- Can be deployed in existing LTE bands
- Compatible with existing LTE networks*
- Supports mobility
- VoLTE, FOTA, LTE LBS



NB-IoT

(LTE Cat-NB1)



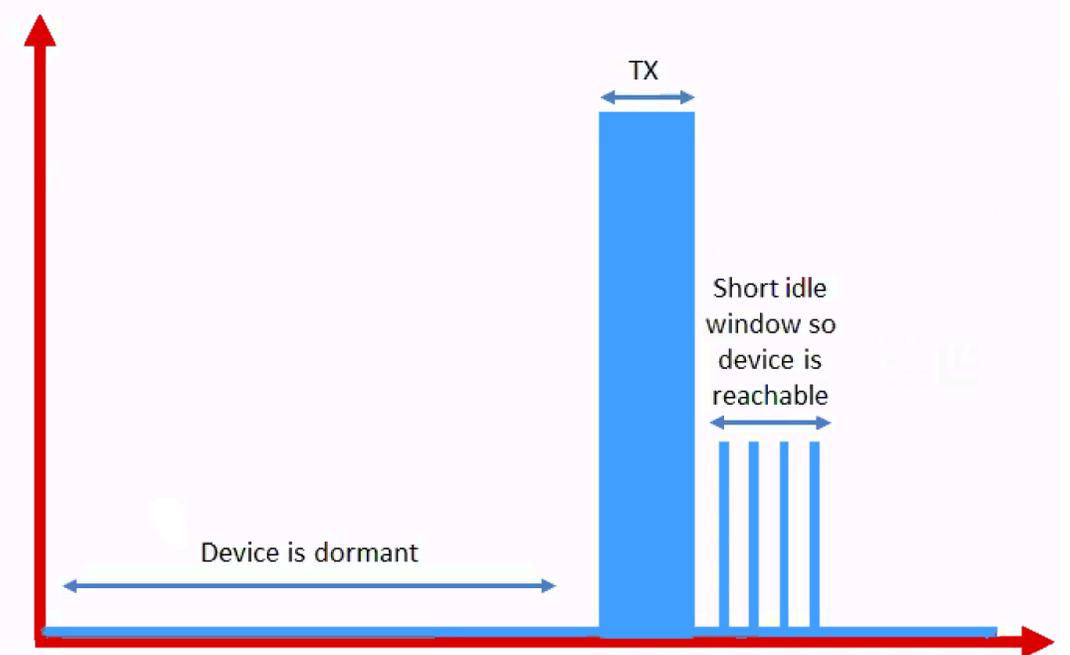
- 200 kHz frontend → chipsets could be less expensive than Cat-M1
- <250 Kbps half-duplex (multi-tone uplink), <20 Kbps uplink (single tone)
- Can be deployed in existing LTE bands, in guard bands, re-farmed spectrum, or other standalone bands
- Requires new base station hardware
- Does not currently support mobility

Efficient Operation with LTE-M/NB-IoT



POWER SAVINGS MODE (PSM)

- Device remains attached to network, but is not reachable during sleep
- User can send messages to device during idle windows after transmissions
- Sleep period between hours and days (defined by network operator)
- Good for applications with event or timer driven uplink

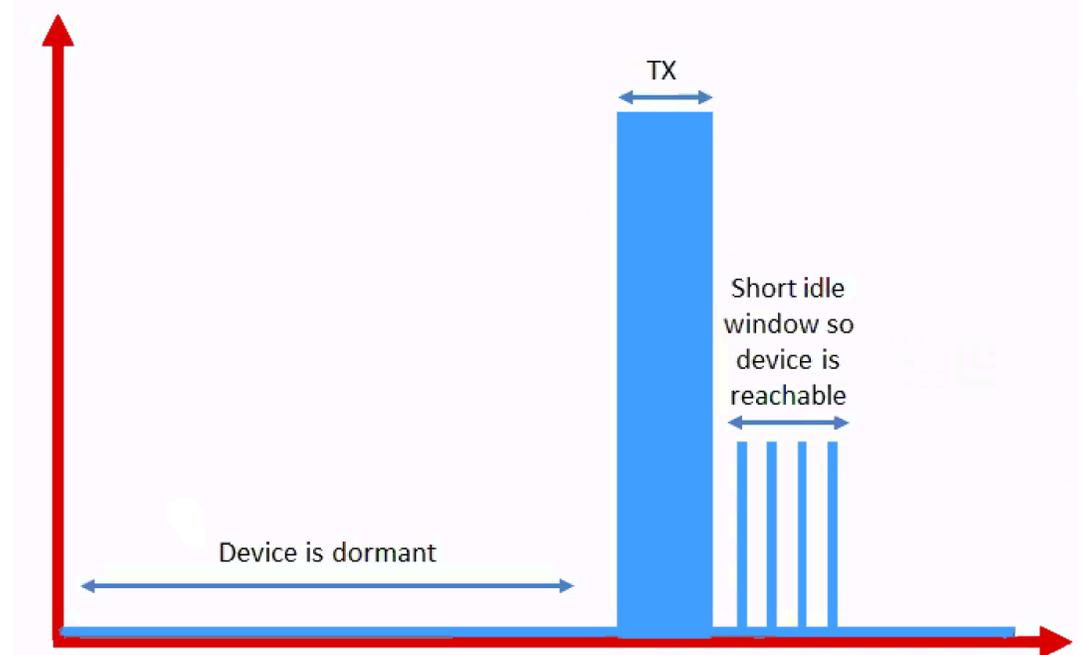


Efficient Operation with LTE-M/NB-IoT

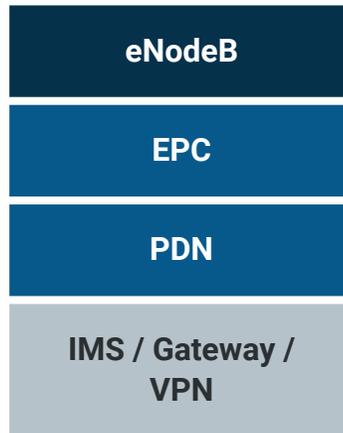
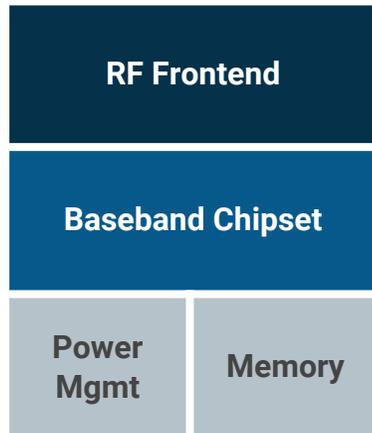
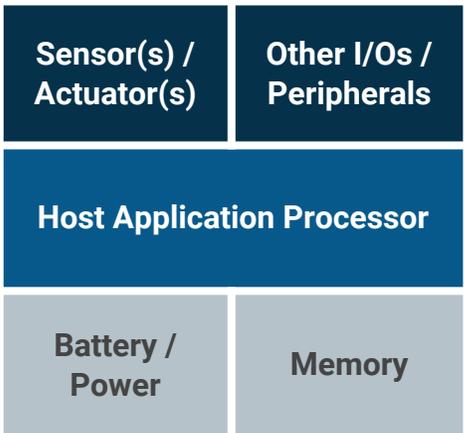
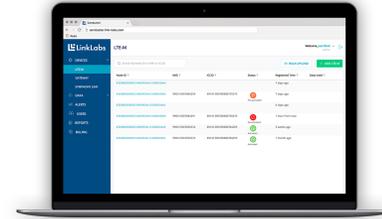


EXTENDED DISCONTINUOUS RECEIVE (eDRX) MODE

- Extended windows of sleep between LTE paging cycles
- eDRX cycles can be up to ~44 min for LTE-M and ~3 hours for NB-IoT
- Good alternative to extend battery life for “always on” devices

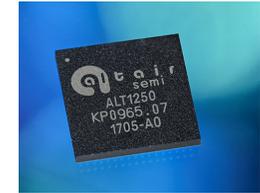
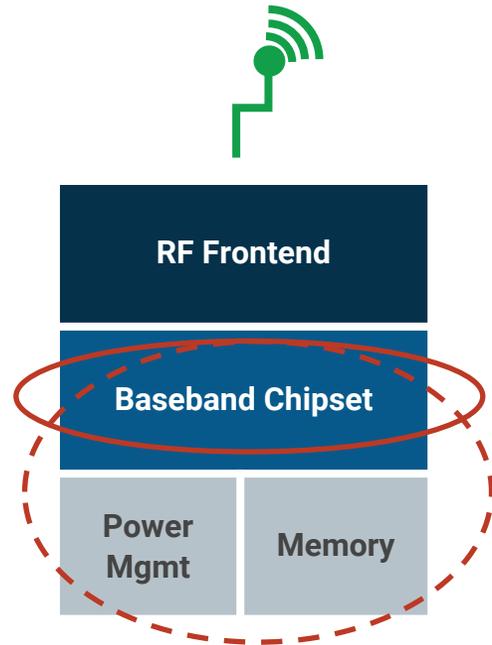


Typical Cellular IoT System

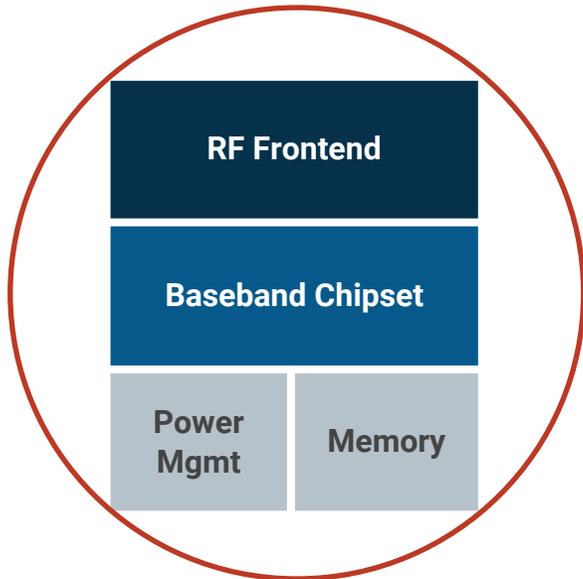


SIM/UICC

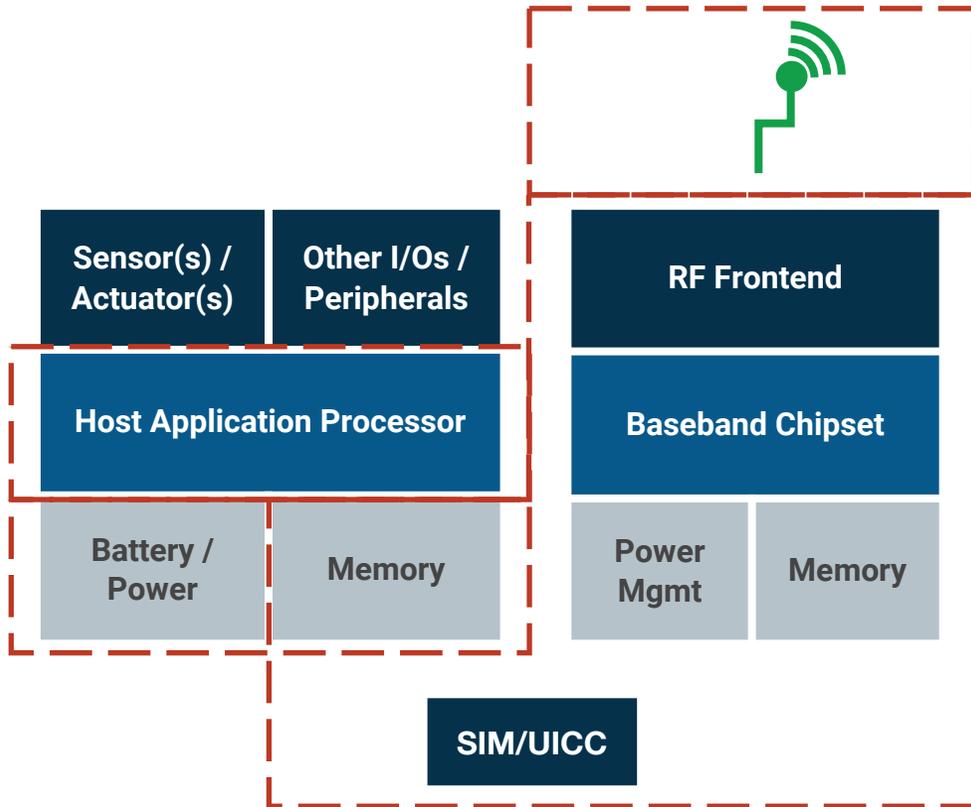
Baseband Chipset



Cellular Module



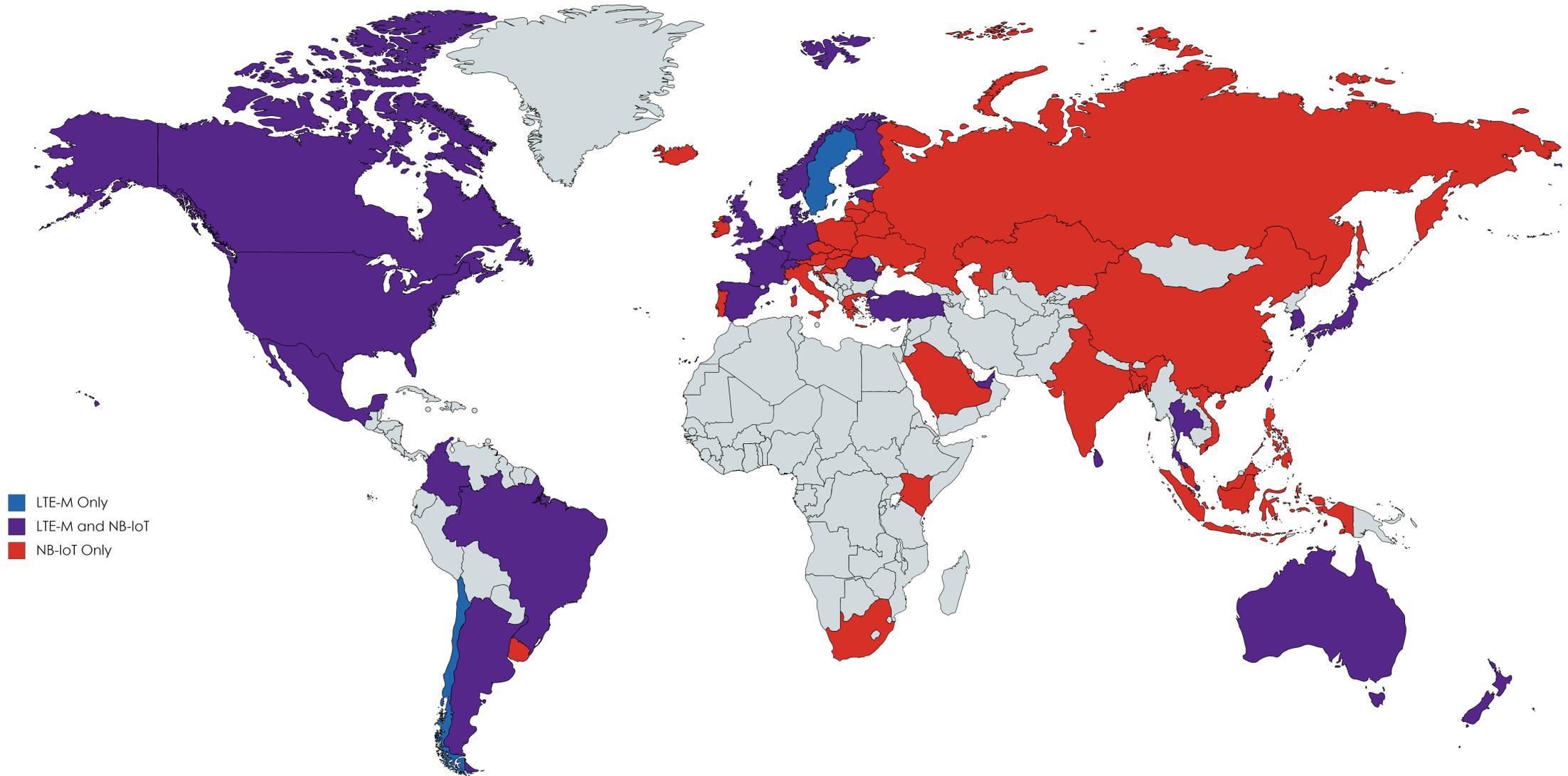
Hardware Platform



- Some vendors incorporate a module into a “platform,” “system,” “modem,” etc.
- Incorporates other features, such as simple HW interfaces, proprietary SW stacks, SIMs, power management, cloud platforms, etc.
- Some of these are “pre-certified” on various carriers or give customers more certainty or ease of carrier certification

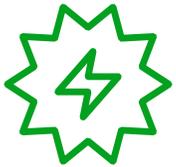
Network Availability

TRUST WHAT YOU CAN TEST





LTE-M Battery Considerations



Chemistry,
Chemistry,
Chemistry



Cost



Test,
Test,
Test

Example LTE-M Battery Calculation

CONSUMER GPS TRACKER (450 mAh LiPO battery)



Fix / Transmission Interval	Operating Mode	Estimated Battery Life
5 minutes	Normal	17 hours
5 minutes	PSM	~2 days
5 minutes	eDRX (10 s latency)	~2 days
1 hour	PSM	22.5 days
1 hour	eDRX (3 min latency)	19.8 days
4 hours	PSM	73 days
12 hours	PSM	152 days
1 day	PSM	209 days
1 day	Toggle On / Off	129 days

Example LTE-M Battery Calculation

CONSUMER GPS TRACKER (450 mAh battery)



Transmission Interval	Operating Mode	Estimated Battery Life
1 hour	PSM	5.7 years
4 hours	PSM	10.7 years
12 hours	PSM	14.4 years
1 day	PSM	15.8 years
1 day	Toggle On / Off	8.3 years

Cost Considerations



1

Design

2

Components

3

Certification
& Testing

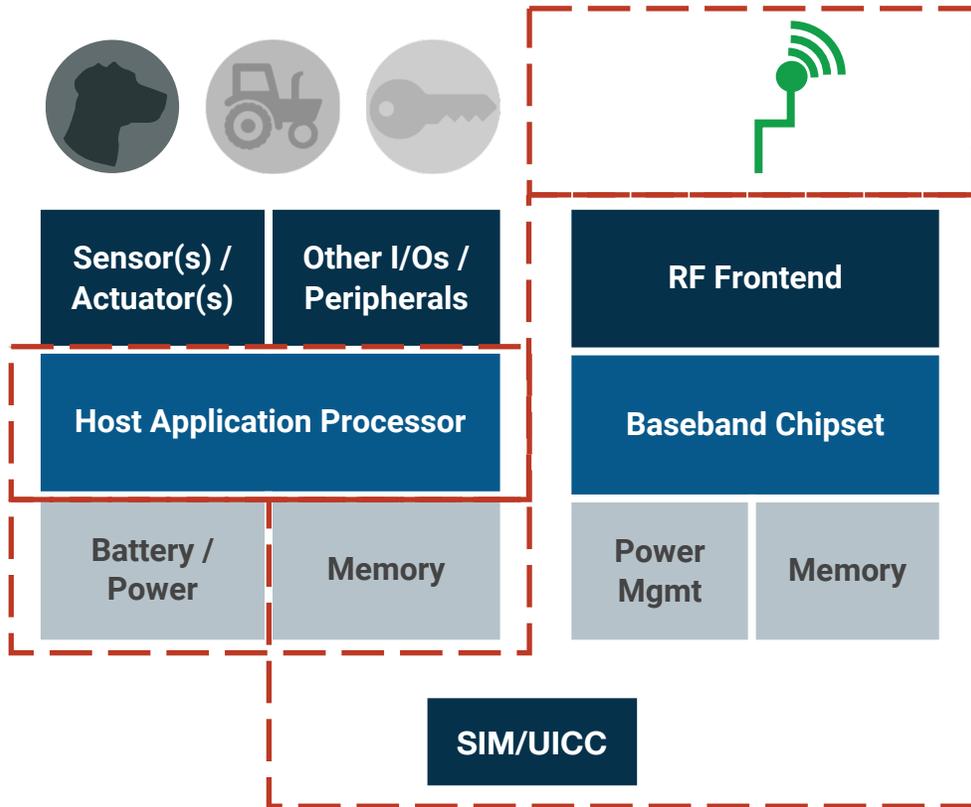
4

Cellular
Service

5

Managed
Service

Design and Components



- Assume 5-10K units per year
- Sensor, Host MCU, Memory, PCB, connectors, other application-specific components – \$10-30
- Cellular Module, SIM, SIM holder, level shifter(s), connectors – \$15-30
- Antenna – \$2-10
- Battery – \$2-10
- Enclosure – \$2-10

Certification and testing



- PTCRB / GCF / Other carrier certifications
- FCC / IC / Other government regulatory agencies



Cellular Service



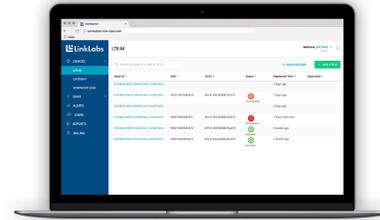
COSTS ARE DRIVEN BY THE AMOUNT OF TRANSMITTED DATA

	Traditional Cellular	MNO Low-Power IoT (LTE-M, NB-IOT)	
Connectivity Cost / Metering	Low ~ \$1/(100 MB) per month	High ~ \$1/(MB) per month	! 100x more expensive per byte!

Un-pooled Network Operator Rate Plan Example

	If average device transmits 0.95 MB of data per month	If average device transmits 1.05 MB of data per month
Cost per device	\$1	\$2
Number of devices	1,000,000	1,000,000
Operating cost	\$1,000,000 per month	\$2,000,000 per month

IoT Platform / Managed services



Managed Services

Device Management

SIM Management

Application Enablement

Power and data management

Billing

FOTA

Other Risks and Challenges



- Business Case???
- Component Availability
- Network Availability
- Roaming / “Global” Coverage
- Data usage and exposure
- “True” Low Power Operation
- Battery chemistry
- Uncertain battery performance