

Narrowband Internet of Things (NB-IoT)

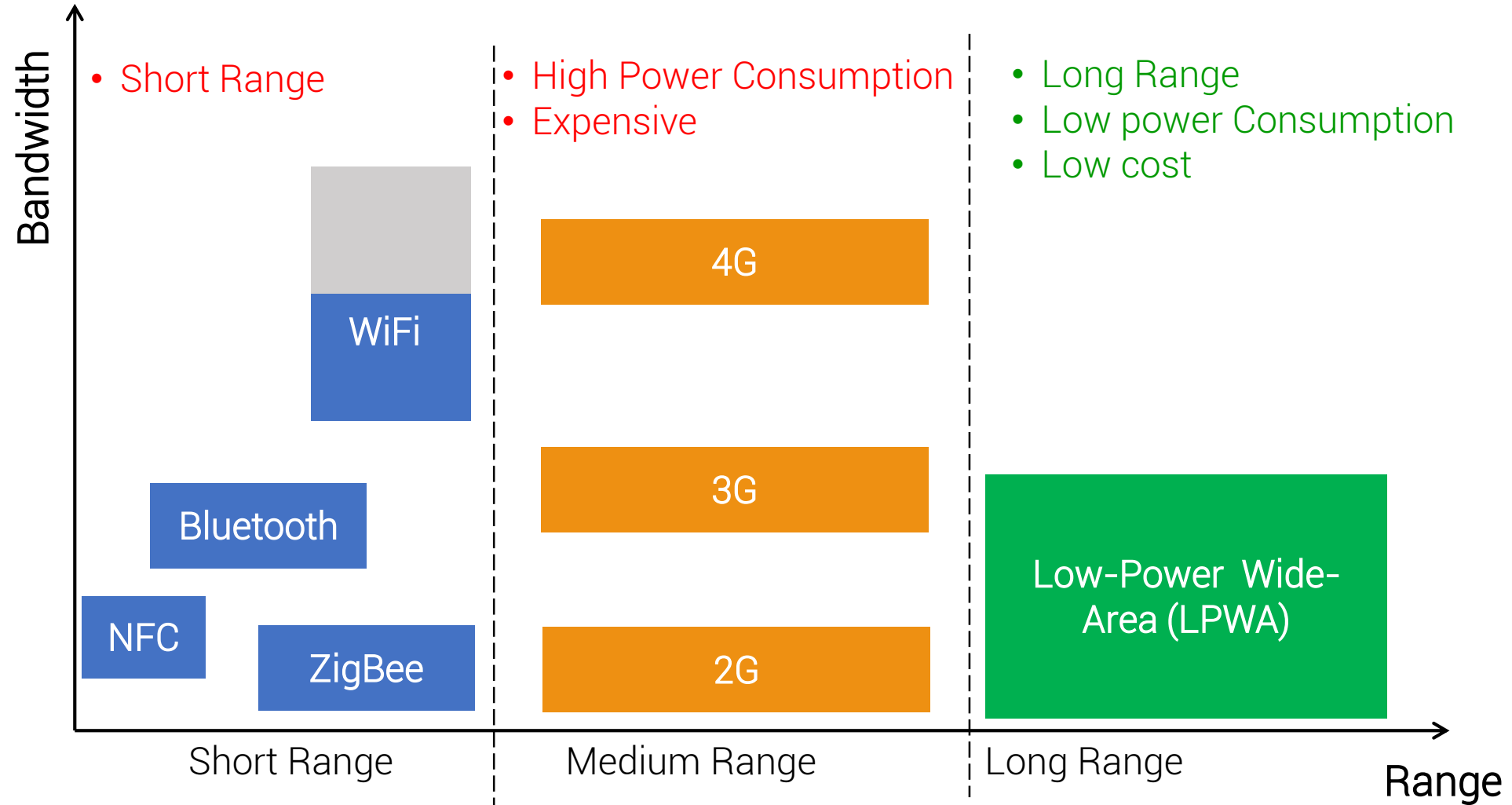
Dr. Youssef Ould Cheikh Mouhamedou
Grandmetric Technical Advisor



Agenda

1. LPWA Technologies
2. NB-IoT Key Features
3. Use Cases for NB-IoT
4. NB-IoT Ecosystem
5. Conclusions

Wireless IoT Connectivity Landscape

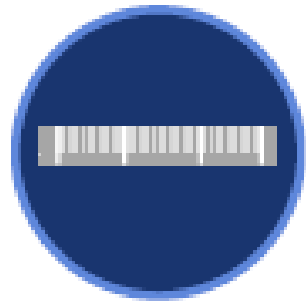


LPWA Device Characteristics



Long Range Coverage

~5 km in dense urban areas &
~50 km in rural area



Good Penetration

In-building and in-ground (e.g.,
basement and underground car
parks)



Low Power Consumption

Battery lasts for
~10 years



Low Cost

~2\$ Chipset and
~5\$ Module



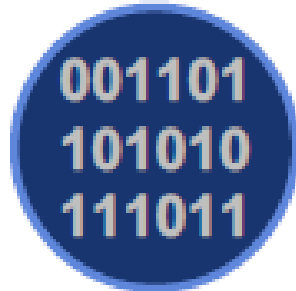
Low Connection Cost

Few dollars
per year



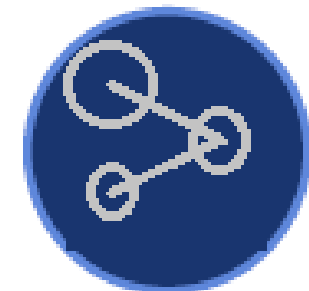
Low to Moderate Data Rate

~100 bps
to ~ 1 Mbps



Transmission Latency

50 ms, 10s of sec, or
even couple minutes



Massive Connections

Tens of thousands of
devices per base station

Overview of LPWA Technologies



eMTC
Rel. 13

NB-IoT
Rel. 13

EC-GSM-IoT
Rel. 13

	sigfox	LoRa	eMTC Rel. 13	NB-IoT Rel. 13	EC-GSM-IoT Rel. 13
Carrier Frequency	Unlicensed ISM: < 1GHz	Unlicensed ISM: < 1GHz	Licensed LTE bands	Licensed LTE/ GSM bands	Licensed GSM bands
Node/Device Bandwidth	100/600 Hz	125/250/500 kHz	1.08 MHz	180 kHz	200 kHz
Max. Data Rate	600 bps	50 kbps	1 Mbps	250 kbps	240 kbps
Range	Many Km	Several Km	Several Km	Several+ Km	Several+ Km
Standardization/Driver	Proprietary / Sigfox	Proprietary / Semtech	3GPP Huawei, Ericsson, ... Qualcomm, Mediatek,... u-Blox, Quectel,...	3GPP Huawei, Ericsson, ... Qualcomm, Mediatek,... U-blox, Quectel,...	3GPP Huawei, Ericsson, ... GCT, Qualcomm,... Quectel, ...
Use Cases	Massive devices, <u>small</u> & <u>infrequent</u> data	Massive devices, <u>moderate</u> data rates	<u>Critical</u> (e.g., surveillance Cameras for public safety)	Massive devices, <u>secure LTE</u> commun.	Massive devices, <u>secure GSM</u> commun.

LPWA Forecast Figures for 2025



Source: Analysys Mason

Very low ARPC, a real challenge to make a profit

NB-IoT is a good fit to address this challenge because:

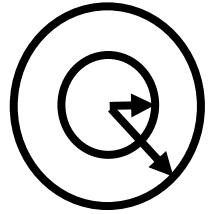
- MNOs have already their own Networks
 - ✓ No need for a new network
- Most MNOs have good population coverage
 - ✓ Good coverage across the whole country
- MNOs can leverage their network resources to make profit
 - ✓ NB-IoT can be introduced via software upgrades and minor HW changes



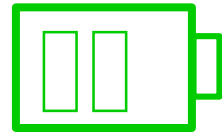
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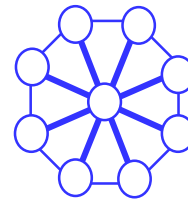
NB-IoT Key Features



Deep/Indoor
Coverage
(PSD boosting,
Repetition)



Low Power
Consumption
(PSM, eDRX)

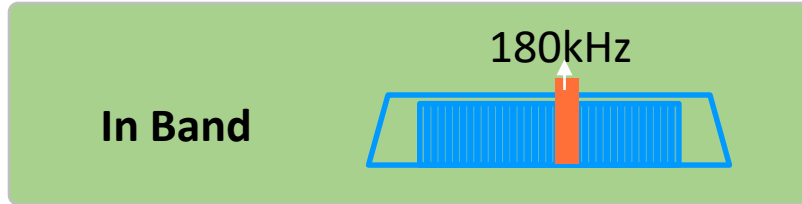


Massive
Connections
> 50K
connections per
cell

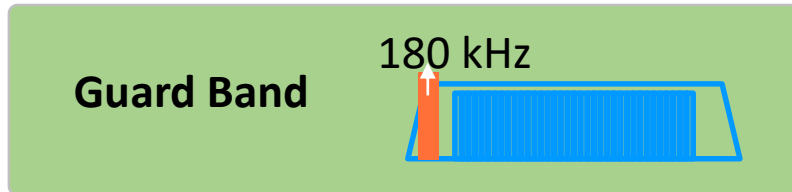


Low Device Cost
(1~2\$ Chipset
/4~5\$ Module)

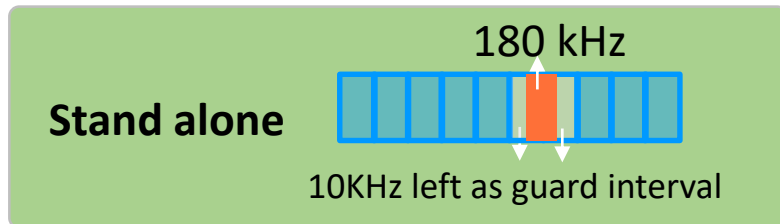
Deployment Scenarios



Utilizing resource blocks within an LTE carrier



Utilizing the unused resource blocks within an LTE carrier's guard-band



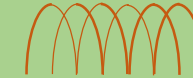
Dedicated spectrum (e.g.; re-farming GSM channels).

Note: GSM system uses 200 KHz BW for each carrier. Thus, here is still a guard interval of 10 kHz remaining on both sides of the spectrum

Physical Layer Design

➤ Device Bandwidth: 180 kHz

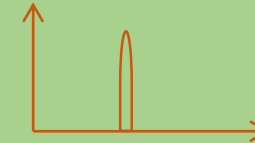
➤ Downlink: OFDMA



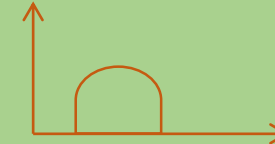
15kHz

➤ Uplink:

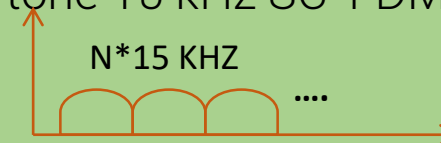
➤ single-tone 3.75 kHz SC-FDMA



➤ single-tone 15 kHz SC-FDMA



➤ multi-tone 15 kHz SC-FDMA

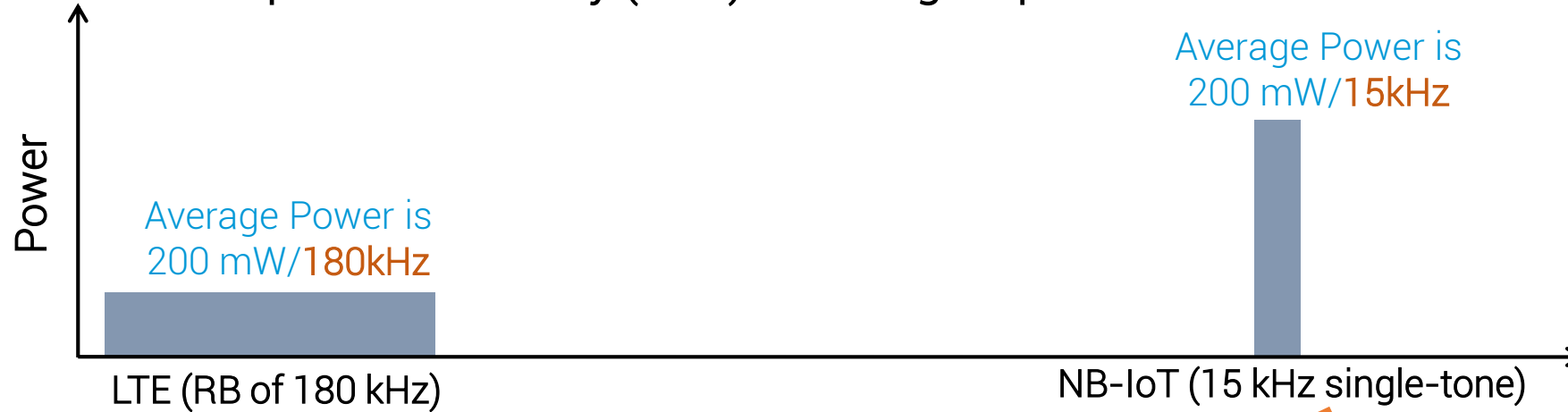


Data Transmission Options

- CP (Control plane based solution) : Data over non-access stratum (DoNAS) ,
No need for Data Radio Bearers (DRB)
- UP (User Plane based solution) : Similar to legacy LTE system

Coverage: 20 dB Coverage Extension

➤ Power Spectrum Density (PSD) Boosting - Uplink



12 times power per Hz
 $10 \log_{10}(12) = \sim 11 \text{ dB}$

➤ Repetition

- Max for uplink: 128 repetitions
- Max for downlink: 2048 repetitions

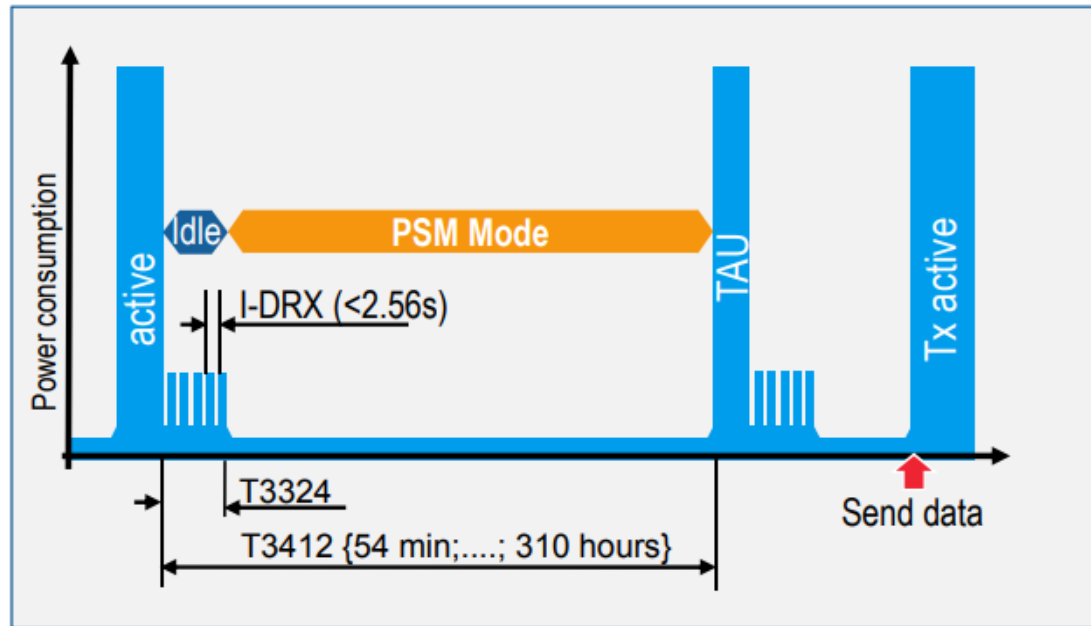
Just 8 times repetition

$10 \log_{10}(8) = 9 \text{ dB}$

$$11 + 9 \text{ dB} = 20 \text{ dB}$$

➔ Maximum Coupling Loss is: $144 + 20 = 164 \text{ dB}$

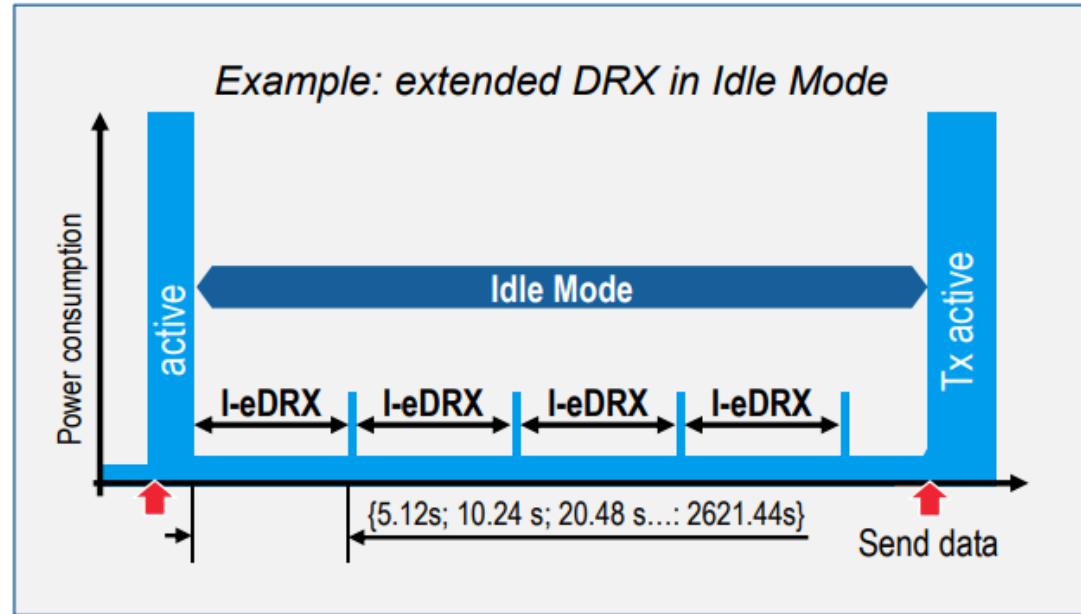
Power-Saving Mode (PSM)



- The Device requests the PSM simply by including a timer (T3324) with the desired value in the attach, tracking area update (TAU) or routing area update (RAU)
- The T3324 is the time the device monitors paging before entering PSM
- Device reachable only during T3324 only via paging. During PSM, the device is not reachable
- Device exits PSM when T3412 expires or devices wants to send data
- Device remains registered with the network. No need to re-attach or re-establish PDN Connections

PSM is suitable for device-originated or scheduled applications (e.g.; smart metering and environmental monitoring)

Extended Discontinuous Reception (eDRX)



- Extending the sleeping cycle in idle mode
- In LTE, the interval for the Idle DRX timer is up to 2.56 seconds
- With eDRX, the I-eDRX is up to 40+ minutes

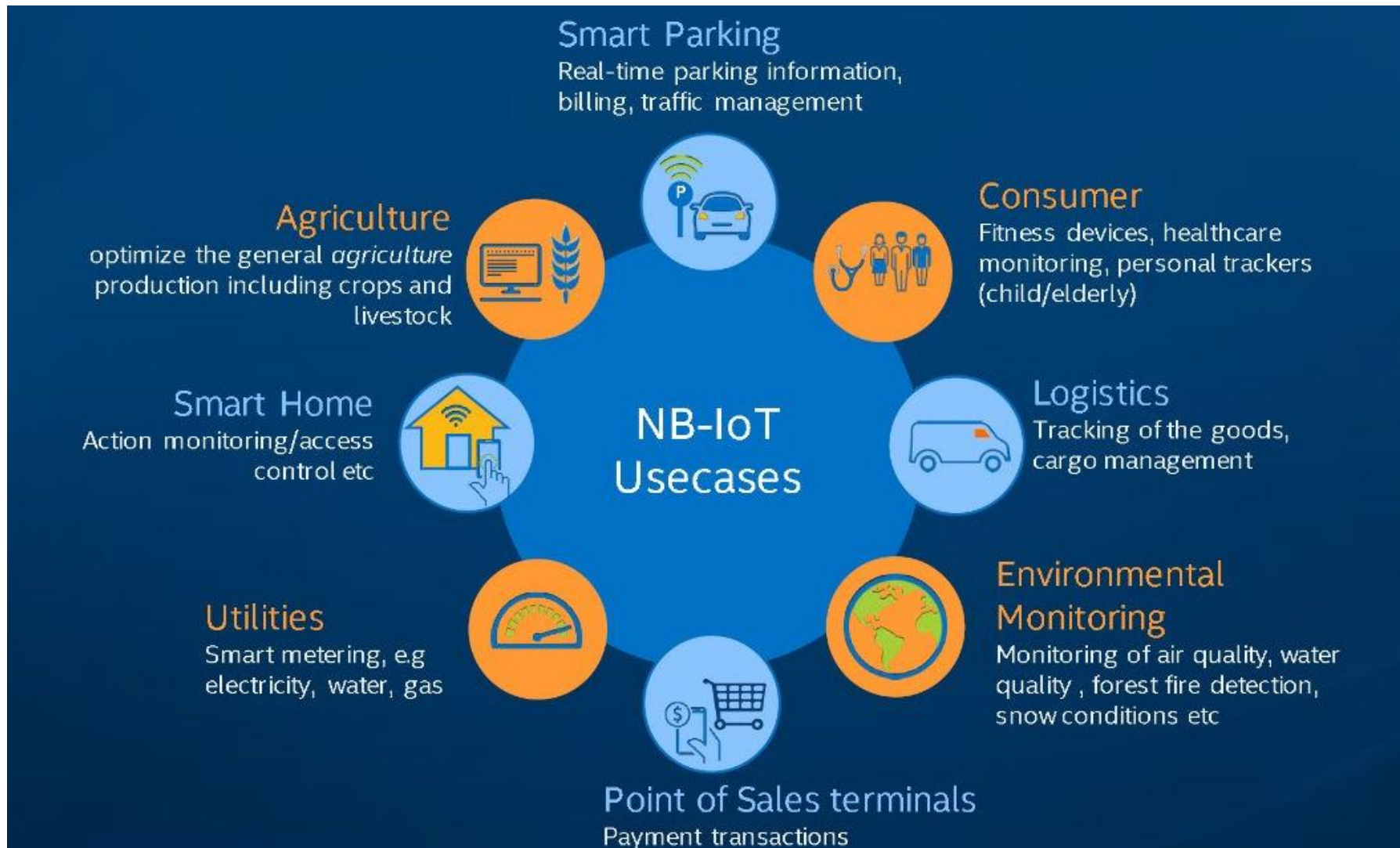
eDRX is suitable for device-terminated applications (e.g.; object tracking and smart grid)



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Use Cases for NB-IoT

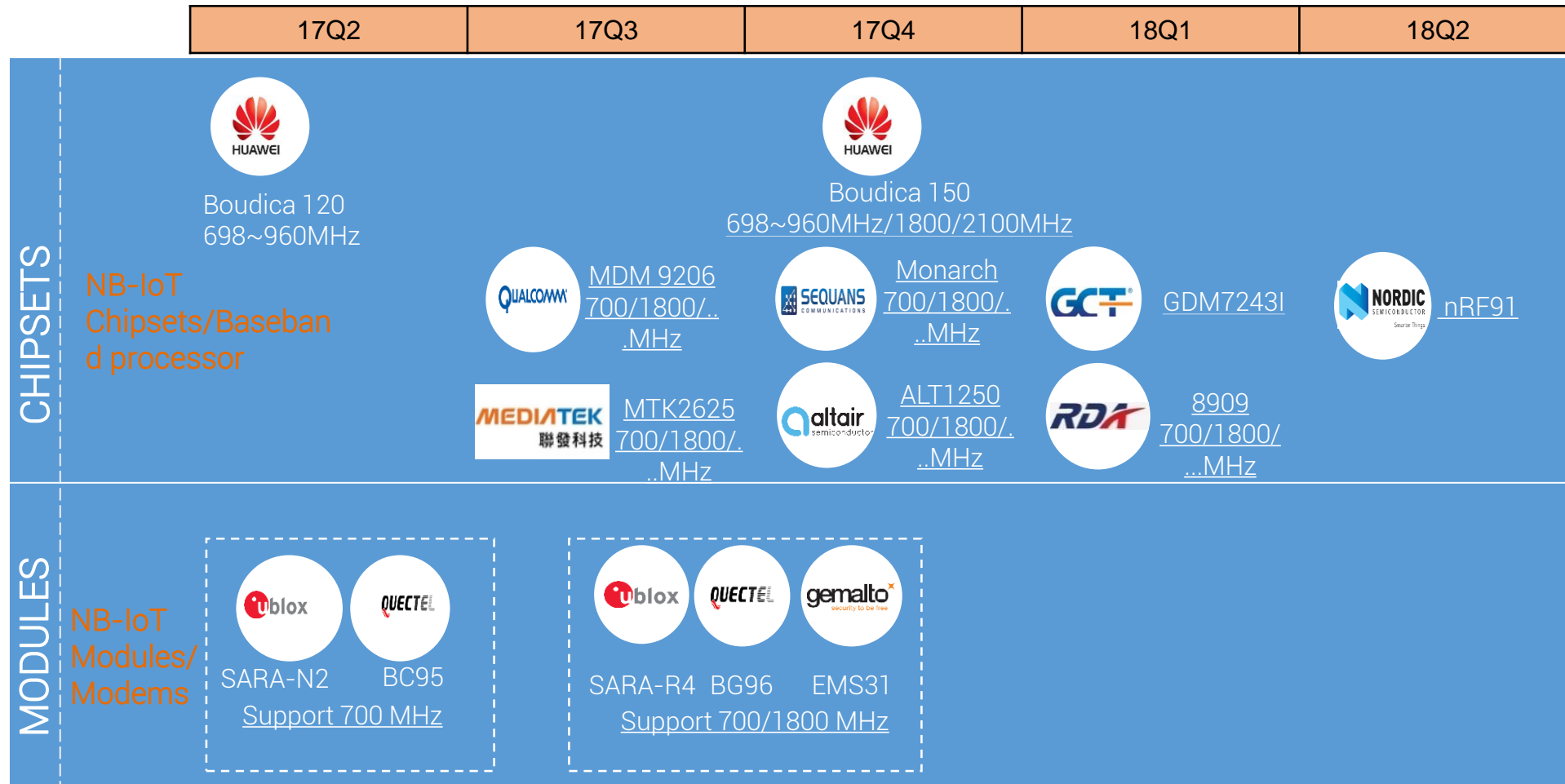




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Leading Chipset & Module Vendors Support NB-IoT Ecosystem



- The chipsets and modules of 700MHz are more mature than that of 1800MHz
- Most chipsets and modules vendors will support both 700MHz and 1800MHz by the end of 2017

Spectrum Selection of NB-IoT Operators

APT 700 MHz									
800 MHz									
850 MHz									
900MHz									
1800 MHz									

Most of leading operators deploy NB-IoT in low bands



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Conclusions

- ✓ NB-IoT is a new technology standardized by 3GPP in Rel. 13
- ✓ It is to connect a large number of IoT-Devices in a secure, reliable, and efficient manner
- ✓ Beneficial for MNOs, Businesses, and Consumers
- ✓ The ecosystem is ready
- ✓ MNOs are increasingly deploying NB-IoT



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