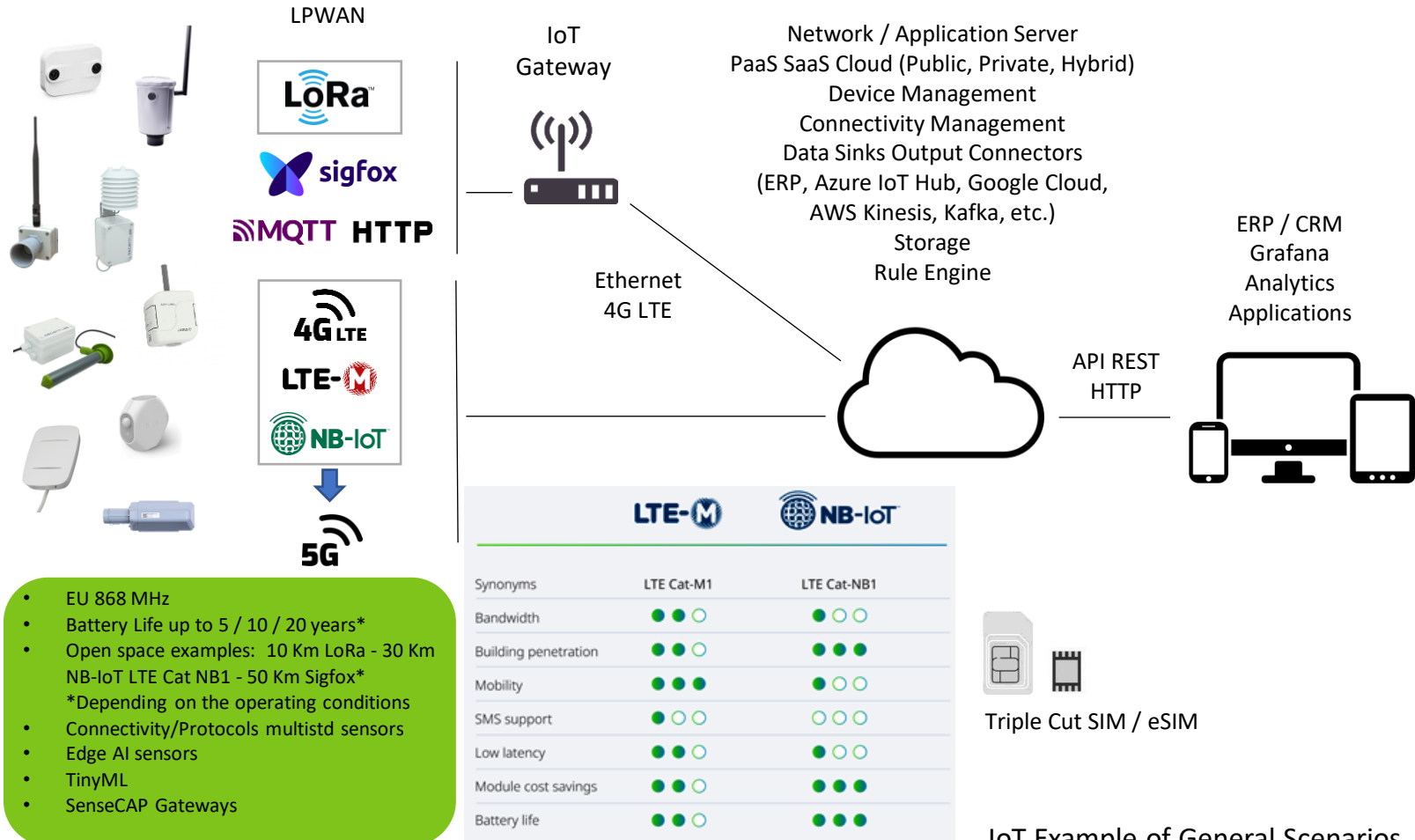


- Temperature, Humidity, CO2, TVOC, PM1.0 / 2.5 / 4 / 10, Formaldehyde, Ozone, Barometric Pressure, Water Leak, Ambient Light, Noise/Sound Level • Motion and Presence • Flow and Pressure of gases and liquids • Shock and Vibration • Occupancy and Presence detection (Offices, Cars in parking lots, Hospitals, Restaurants, etc.) • GDPR compliant People Counting (Doorways and Corridors of Offices, Airports, Hotels, Commercial centers, Congress centers, Retail spaces, Schools, Universities, etc.) • Doors Windows Opening State Distances detection • Ultrasonic Monitoring or Float arm level gauges of fill levels and status of remote containers assets • Soil Moisture, Soil Temperature, Soil Electrical Conductivity • Tilt Orientation (G-force and accelerometer sensors) • Push/Touch buttons • GPS TDOA geolocation • Energy usage and health condition of the power line (Switch, Voltage, Current, Power Factor, Power Consumption) • Weather Stations (Solar radiation, Precipitation, Lightning strike detector, Wind speed, Wind direction, Humidity, Temperature, Vapor Pressure, Barometric Pressure)

IoT

- Industrial Automation, Security, Assets Management • Buildings Automation • Energy - Smart Power • Utilities • Transportation • Logistics • Environmental Intelligence • Healthcare • Agriculture - Smart Farming • Fire Alarm Systems • Smart Metering • Smart City • Smart Village • Home Automation and Security • Tracking • Wearables • Digital Signage • Infotainment • Hotspots • Automotive* • Video Surveillance** (Hiperlan or Mobile LTE Cat-1 / Cat-4)



- EU 868 MHz
- Battery Life up to 5 / 10 / 20 years*
- Open space examples: 10 Km LoRa - 30 Km NB-IoT LTE Cat NB1 - 50 Km Sigfox*
- *Depending on the operating conditions
- Connectivity/Protocols multistd sensors
- Edge AI sensors
- TinyML
- SenseCAP Gateways

IoT Example of General Scenarios

Scenario

- **First the needs**, then the choice of technology
- **Connectivity** is one of the major issue (availability, energy efficiency, cost, quality of service, security)
- Completeness of the total offering reducing TTM (Sensors/IoT Modules, Connectivity, Platform)
- Most suitable Platform (Connectivity Management, SIMs/Devices Management, Data Management & Analytics, Cloud Services, Application Enablement, Security, Interoperability, Data Sinks Output Connectors).
- Translating data into business value
- Ability to scale

Connectivity

- Main aspects to be considered
- Battery-powered, long range, high penetration
- IoT Modules costs, Data Loss, Duty Cycle restrictions
- Sufficient domestic and international coverage to scale up implementation when needed
- Network operation for the lifecycle deployment without modification or replacement of devices and considering eventual regulatory changes
- Bandwidth available for potential developments and evolutions requiring more data between devices and applications

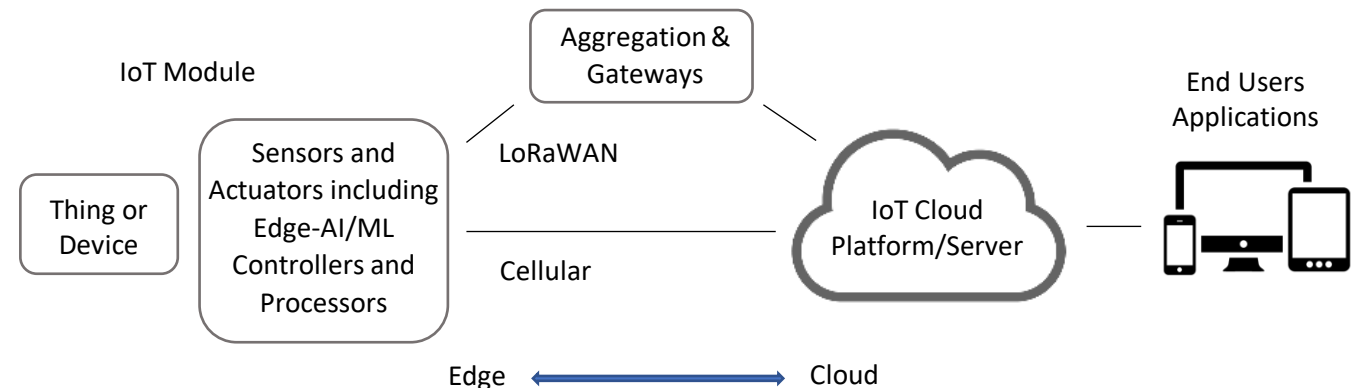
LPWAN → LoRaWAN vs Cellular



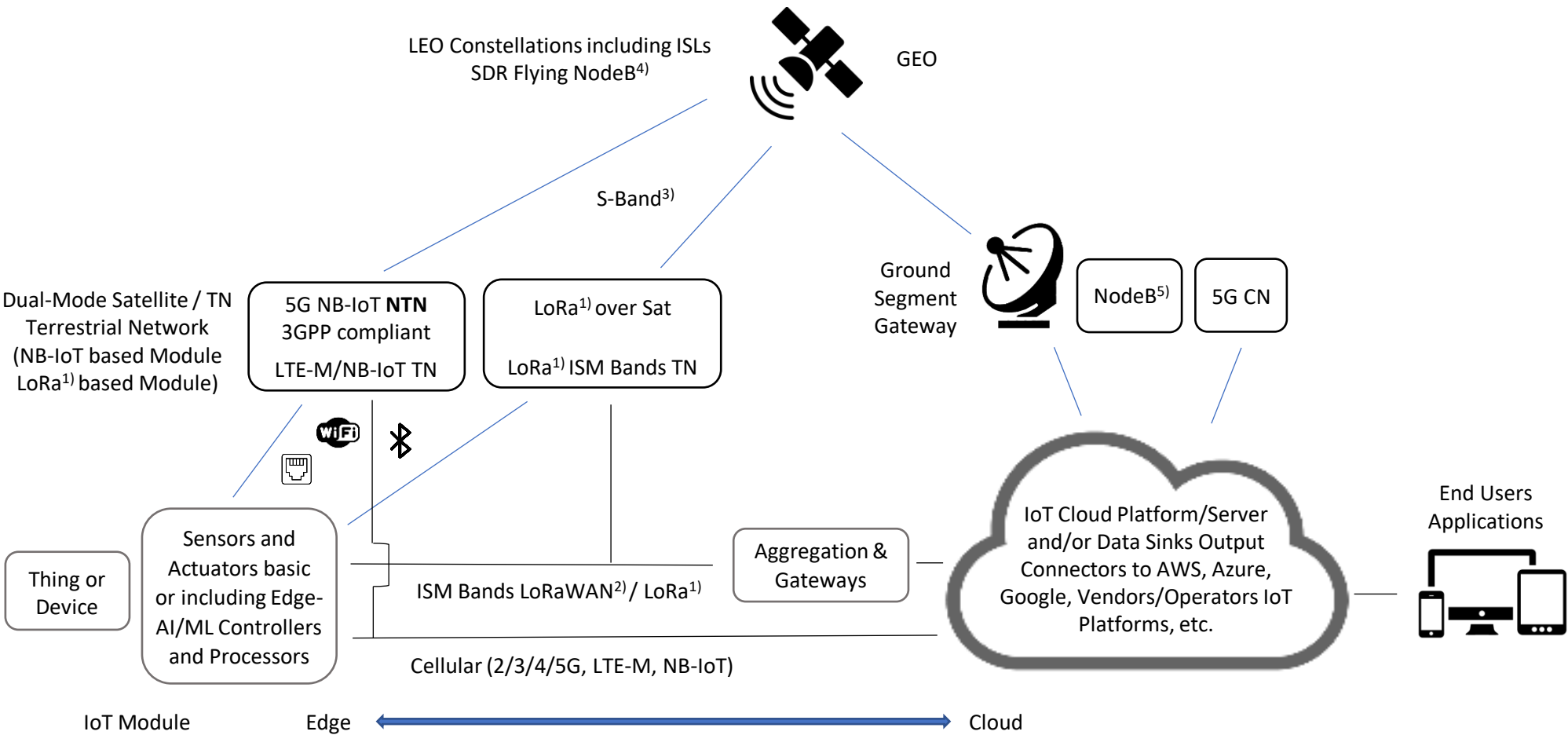
- LoRaWAN (LPWAN protocol)
 - ISM unlicensed bands and LoRa® modulation
 - Suitable **for local areas without a (stable) cellular network** and use with small amounts of data bursts at infrequent intervals
 - Of the three forms of public, private and community networks, the currently viable option is to use a private network which involves infrastructure investments
- 2G/3G/4G/5G Cellular Networks with additional LTE standards NB-IoT and **LTE-M** specifically designed for LPWAN
 - High quality services as higher bandwidths, lower latency, higher reliability, well-proven security features, and better coverage compared to LoRaWAN®
 - SIM cards are highly secure, devices with SIM, eUICC and eSIM are tamper-proof

Main Markets

- Smart Car - Automotive
- Smart Utility:
 - Smart Metering
 - Smart Asset Management
- Industry 4.0
- Oil & Gas
- Smart Building
- Smart City
- Smart Factory
- Smart Healthcare
- Smart Home
- Smart Logistics/Tracking
- Smart Agriculture
- Example of European country market volume: Italy 8.3 Billion euro



IoT LPWAN LoRaWAN vs Cellular



- 1) LoRa® is a proprietary wireless **modulation** derived from Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS) technology
- 2) LoRaWAN® is a Media Access Control (MAC) layer **protocol** built on top of LoRa modulation
- 3) S-Band traditionally used for TT&C, is highly resilient in all environmental conditions. Market includes also Dual-Mode TN/Sat IoT Terminals for GEO in Ku/Ka-Band for Fixed and Dynamic i.e. Comms-on-the-Pause (COTP) or Comms-on-the-Move (COTM) applications
- 4) Regenerative mode
- 5) Transparent mode
- 6) The most suitable connectivity depends on local/international coverage, amounts of data bursts at infrequent/frequent intervals, bandwidth, latency, mobility, battery life, modules costs