

# Radio Frequency Protocols of The Internet of Things

## IETF 101 GAIA Lightning Round

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# IoT Protocols for IoT Problems

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- Device Constraints
  - Low Power, Low CPU, Small Size
- Network Constraints
  - Radio Propagation Issues
  - Radio Power Utilisation
  - Interference from Self, Other Devices
  - Itinerant Connectivity & Mobility

# IoT Protocols: Wi-Fi

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- 802.11b/g/n is pervasive and low cost
- Microprocessor + WiFi module at US \$7 each.
- Default protocol for “connected devices”
- Where power & cover is available, Wi-Fi works, but...
- Secure mobility with WiFi IoT is very difficult
- Wi-Fi doesn't solve all IoT problems
- And it's not designed for battery operation
- But anyone can run a Wi-Fi network

# IoT Protocols: 802.15.(n)

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- Includes Zigbee, Bluetooth, BLE, 6LoWPAN
- 868 MHz, 915 MHz, 2.4GHz, 20kbps – 1mbps
- Star, tree, mesh topologies
- Low power consumption – can be battery operated
- Low cost - at least in 2.4GHz band
- 128-bit encryption keys
- Personal or Local area solution w/out mobility
- Anyone can run 802.15 networks

# IoT Wireless: Lo-Fi, Motenio, Etc.

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- Serial across 433, 868, 915 MHz
- Star topology
- Up to 300 kbps - rx to -120dBm at 1.2kbps
- Some support encryption using RFM69W chip
- Other Similar chips / protocols available
- Very inexpensive – US \$3.50 per module
- Does not scale beyond local applications
- Anyone can run serial over wireless

# IoT Protocols: SigFox

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- Proprietary at 868MHz & 915MHz in the US
- SigFox owns/operates the Receiver network
  - European, USA, and AU/NZ Networks.
- Low power consumption
- Up to 140 12-byte messages a day, 10-1000 bps
- Optional payload encryption
- Mobility possible where channels are the same
- Only SigFox can run a SigFox network

# IoT Protocols: Weightless / nbloT

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- Open Standard at Multiple Frequency Bands
  - Standards for TVWS & now Narrowband 868MHz
  - Integrates w/ Cellular as nbloT using re-farmed GSM
- Low power – battery nodes can sleep for days
- From bits per second to megabits per second
- Public Key Encryption
- Mobility scaling to international networks
- Only Mobile Network Operators can run nbloT.

# LTE-M (LTE-MTC / Cat M1)

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- MTC = “Machine Type Communications”
- Cat-M1 version to be included in 3GPP Release 13
- Uses existing LTE base stations w/ software upgrade
- Six 230 KHz channels per 1.4 MHz carrier
- Data transmissions can be repeated at intervals
- Endpoints tell towers how often they want to talk
- Mobility scaling to international networks
- Only Mobile Network Operators can run Cat M1



# IoT Protocols: LoRa/LoRaWAN

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- Low Power Wide Area Network
- Designed for wireless, battery operated devices
- Supports bi-directional comms, mobility, localisation
- Star topology. Multiple base stations can rx messages
- 0.3-50kbps via adaptive data rate scheme
- Multiple levels of encryption (Net/App/Device)
- Scales to International networks
- Anyone can run a LoRaWAN network

# IoT for Community Networks

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- Wi-Fi works where there's Wi-Fi coverage
- 6LoWPAN works well in small areas
  - It's a "Personal Area" Network
- LoRaWAN is the best for large areas
  - It's a "Long Range" network
- Free & Community Controllers Help
  - The Things Network is free!
  - It's easy to set up, robust, and very secure

# TTN Community Networks

- Full-featured, free, cloud control community IoT network with 3,317 gateways online.

