



# Current Landscape and Outlook of the IoT/M2M

## 物聯網發展現況及前瞻

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# Outline

- Brief Introduction to IoT/M2M
- Current Landscape of the IoT/M2M
- Outlook of the IoT/M2M

# Brief Introduction to IoT/M2M

# What is IoT/M2M?



## ● 智慧型公車站牌



## ● 物聯網(Internet of Things, IoT)起源

- 比爾蓋茲在 1995 年出版的《未來之路》一書中首先提到相關的想法與應用。
- Kevin Ashton 在 1999年對寶僑公司(P&G)的演講中首先提出了 Internet of Things 這個名詞
  - 他們均已勾勒出了以網際網路為基礎，利用 RFID、無線感測器網路（Wireless Sensor Network）、網路通訊等技術，建置一個可以連結世界上萬事萬物的“物聯網”。
- 國際電信聯盟(ITU)在 2005 年提出了第一份有關物聯網的報告

## ● 物聯網起源

— IBM 則在 2008 年提出了智慧地球的構想進一步闡述

- 手段: 透過嵌入在人類生活的周遭設備中的感測器(如電網、鐵路、橋樑、隧道、公路、建築、供水系統等設備)，讓智慧能貫穿於系統與流程之中。
- 目的: 讓政府、企業、組織、甚至到個人運作更有效率。

- 物聯網定義

- IETF

- A world-wide network of interconnected objects uniquely addressable, based on standard communication protocols.

- ITU-T IoT group

- A world where ‘things’ can automatically communicate to computers and each other providing services for the benefit of human kind.



- 物聯網定義

- W3C

- "The Internet of Things refers to a **virtual representation** of a broad variety of **objects on the Internet** and their integration into Internet or Web based systems and services. Based on interaction and communication interfaces such as RFID, NFC, barcodes or 2D codes they **expose information, features and functionalities** which can be **integrated into systems and services.**"

- 物聯網定義

- Wikipedia

- The **Internet of Things (IoT)** refers to uniquely identifiable objects (things) and their **virtual representations** in an **Internet-like structure**.
  - ✓ E.g., Radio-Frequency IDentification (RFID) tags, etc.
- The **Machine-to-Machine (M2M)** is aimed to establish the conditions that allow a **device** to (bidirectionally) **exchange information** with a business **application** via a communication network.
  - ✓ E.g., smart grid, home automation, etc. .

# IoT vs. M2M

- M2M devices need to connect to the communication network, while IoT don't. For example,
  - RFID tagged objects are in IoT, but not in M2M. The readers are in both.

Thing: passive, no mean to communicate upstream with applications, but they can be read by M2M devices

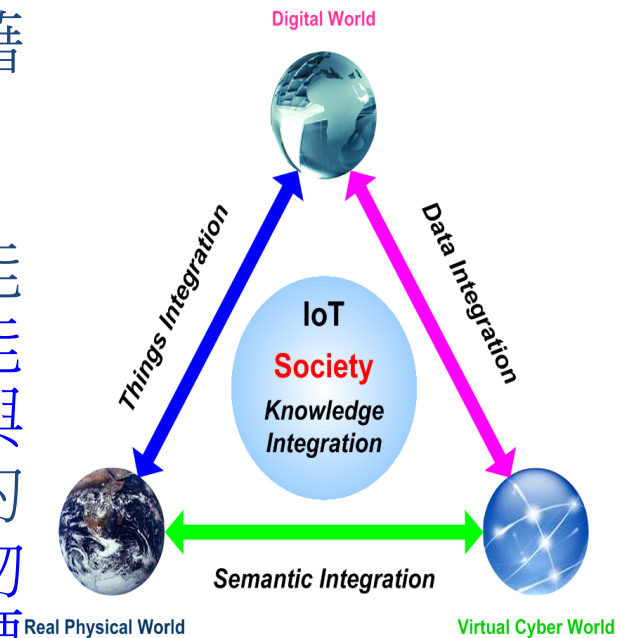
# IoT vs. M2M

- One of M2M relationships can be seen as human-machine interface extensions of a person, while IoT can be purely “Things”. For example,
  - The eBook reader is reading for a real person, which belongs to M2M.

In reality, these two terms are often used interchangeably. There is no need to distinguish one from the other.

## ● 什麼是物聯網?

—綜合了近幾年的發展，物聯網是要在人類真實生活世界中的物體上，植入各種感測器，使其具有智慧，可以藉由各種(無線)網路連結上網，使這些物體上的資訊可以被擷取(分享)、收集，做為智慧控制的決策依據，並能將決策結果透過遠端指令，進行智能控制，最終能提供物體與人、物體與物體、人與人之間等各種不同類型的溝通與對話，促進智慧型系統對萬物進行高效、節能、安全、環保等目標之實現。(黃仁竝, 2013)



## ● 物聯網關鍵概念

### —Connect anything to the Internet(萬物連上網路)

- Anything that can be connected, will be connected
  - ✓ Cell phones, coffee makers, washing machines, headphones, lamps, wearable devices; anything you can think of.
- Accessible from the Internet based on standard protocols
  - ✓ Not just in a closed system

### —Intelligent system

- Decision, control, integration, application
- Smart city, smart home, smart planet, smart grid, smart transportation, ...

- 物聯網關鍵概念

- Massive (sensing) devices

- Tens of billions of devices capturing information around us

- Connected to the Internet

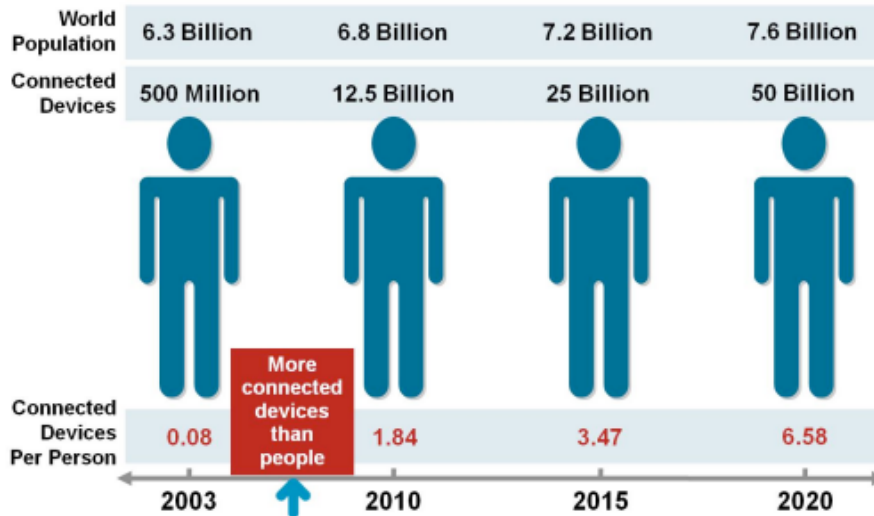
- Information is available through the Internet
- Standardized interface
- Semantic addressing

- Intelligent applications

- Information is collected, processed, analyzed which ... is used to help us derive greater knowledge, make smart decisions, build smart applications (context-aware), ...

- 多少物件連網?

—思科(Cisco IBSG)預測2015年會有250億設備，2020年會有500億設備連上網路。



—高德納(Gartner)預測在2020年有260億設備連上網路

—IDC預測在2020年有281億設備連上網路



## ● 多少物件連網?

- IHS Automotive對smart car進行預測，在2020年會有超過1億5千萬台汽車上Internet
- ABI Research對smart car的預測是到2030年會有4億台vehicle搭載IoT技術
- On World預估2020年會有超過1億個的無線燈泡連上網路
- Acquity Group對一些裝置在未來5年的成長做出以下預測
  - Smart thermostat (智慧恆溫系統)：30%
  - Connected security system(連網保全系統)：25%
  - Smart refrigerator(智慧冰箱)：21%
  - Wearable fitness device(穿戴式健身裝置)：20%
  - Smart watch(智慧型手錶)：18%
  - Self-driving vacuum cleaner(自動掃地機)：15%
  - Wearable heads up display (抬頭顯示器)：13%
  - Smart Clothing(智慧型衣服)：10%

## ● 物聯網產值

—IDC (International Data Corporation) 預估

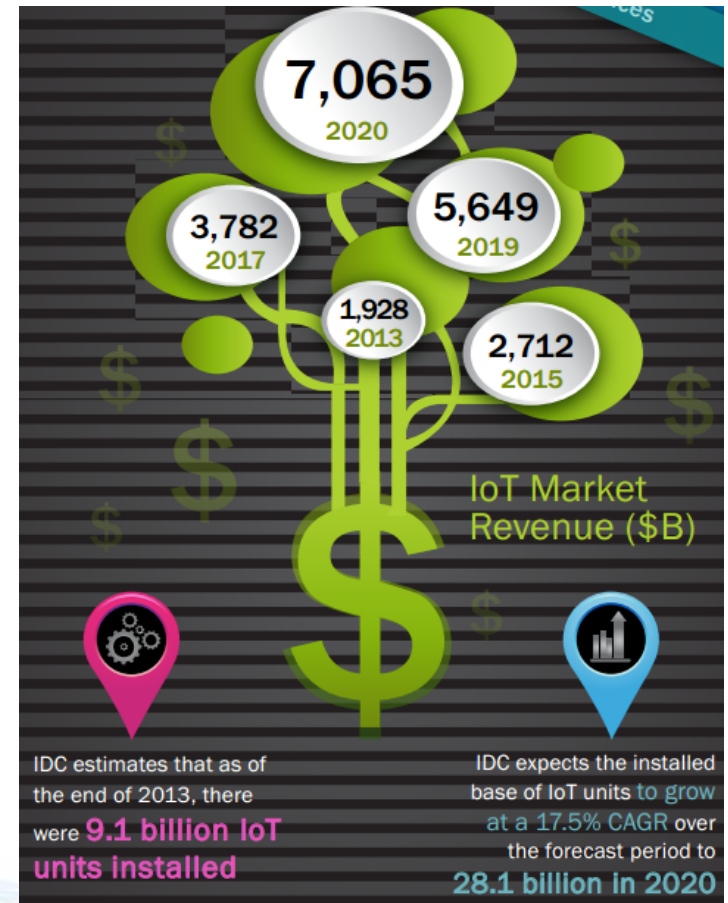
- 2015年會達到2兆7120億
- 2017年會達到3兆7820億
- 2019年會達到5兆6490億
- 2020年會達到7兆0650億

—高德納(Gartner) 預測

- IoT帶來的經濟附加總值  
將於2020年達1.9兆美元

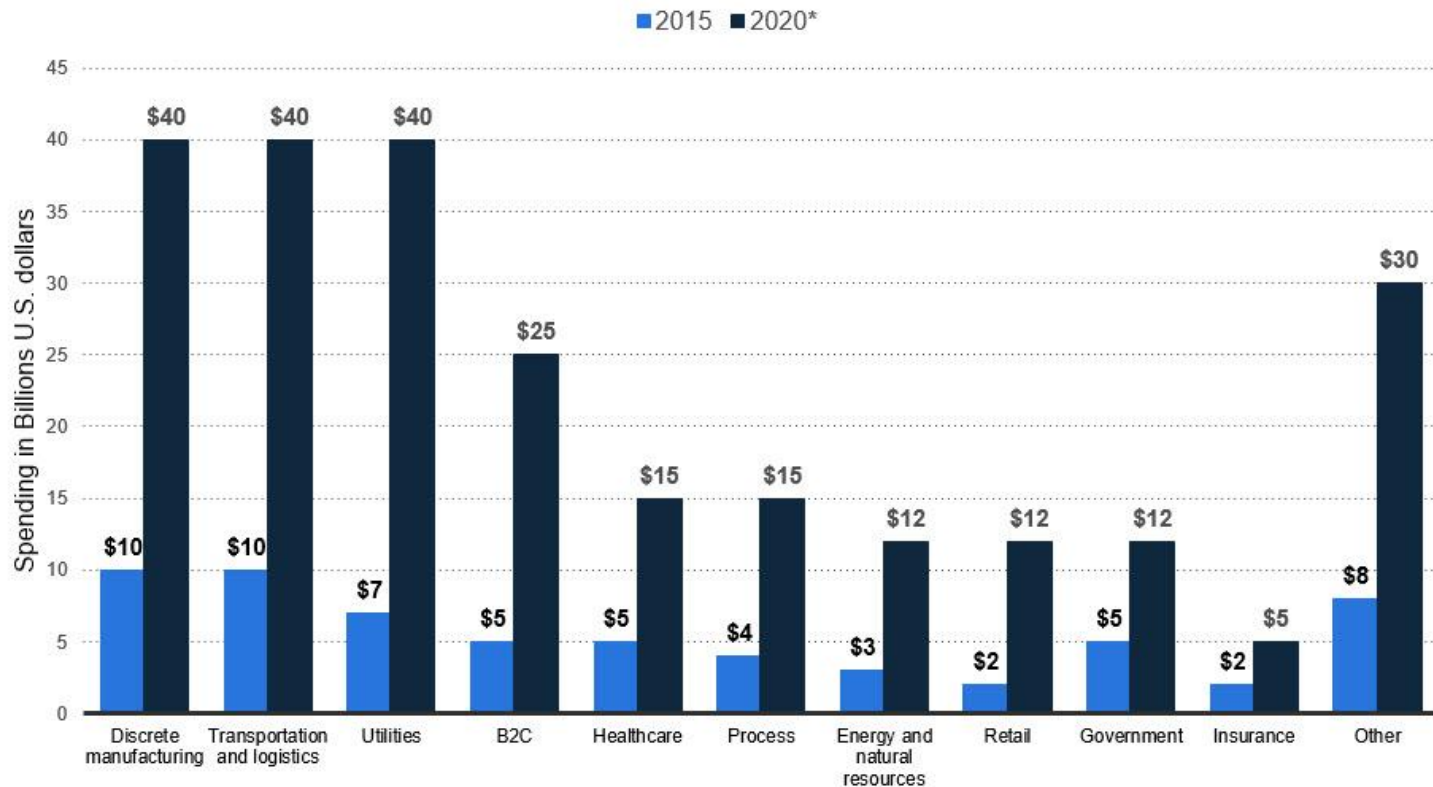
—RnRMarketResearch.com

- 2020年會達1兆4230億



# IoT's explosive growth

## Spending on Internet of Things Worldwide by Vertical in 2015 and 2020\* (in billions of U.S. dollars)

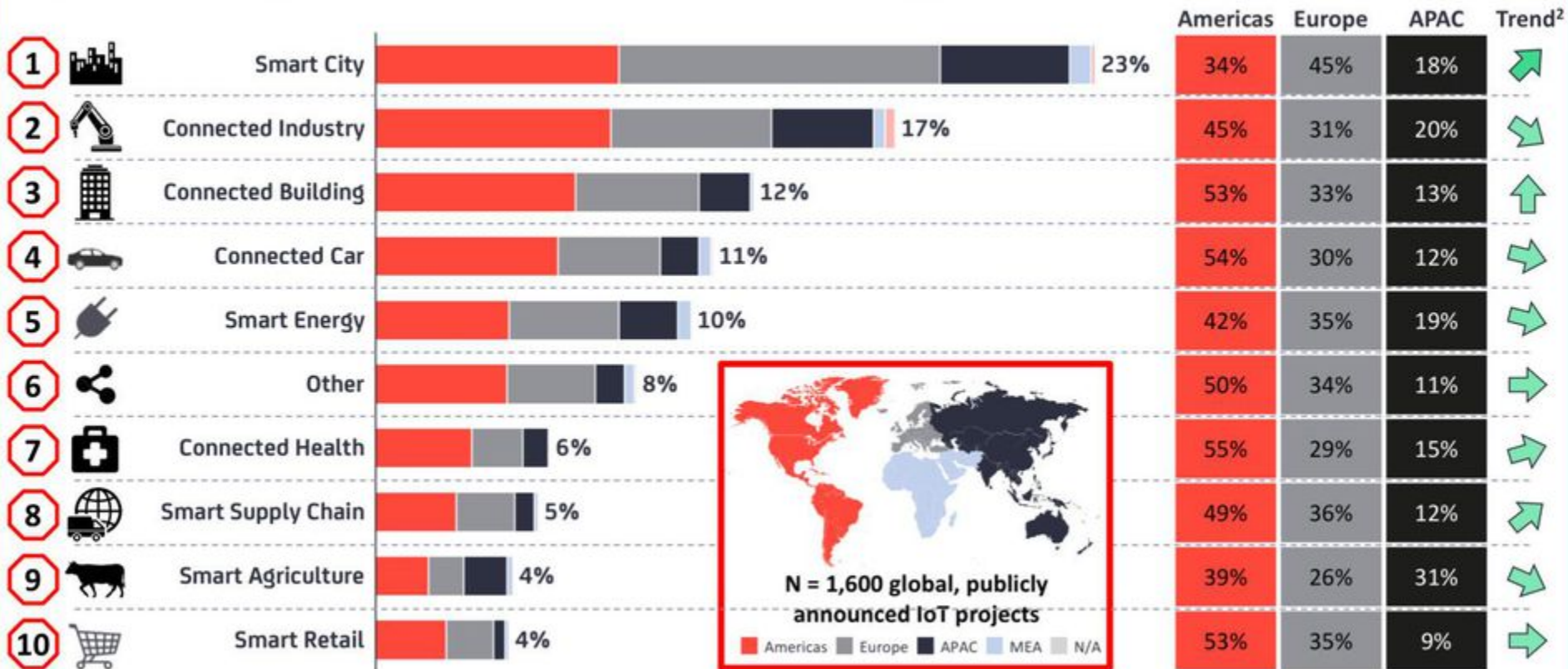


# 2018 IoT Segments

## IoT Segment

 Global share of IoT projects<sup>1</sup>

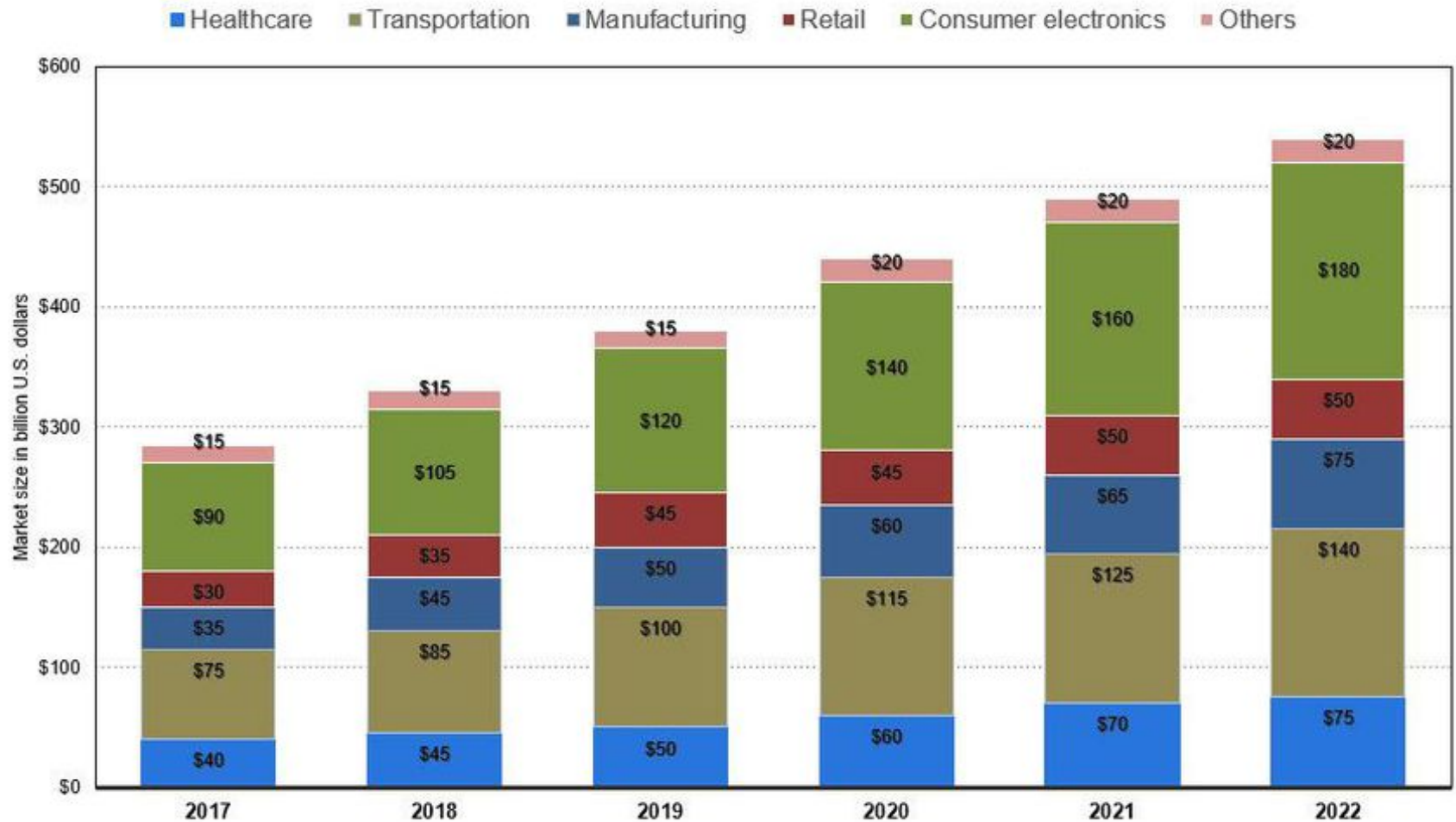
## Details



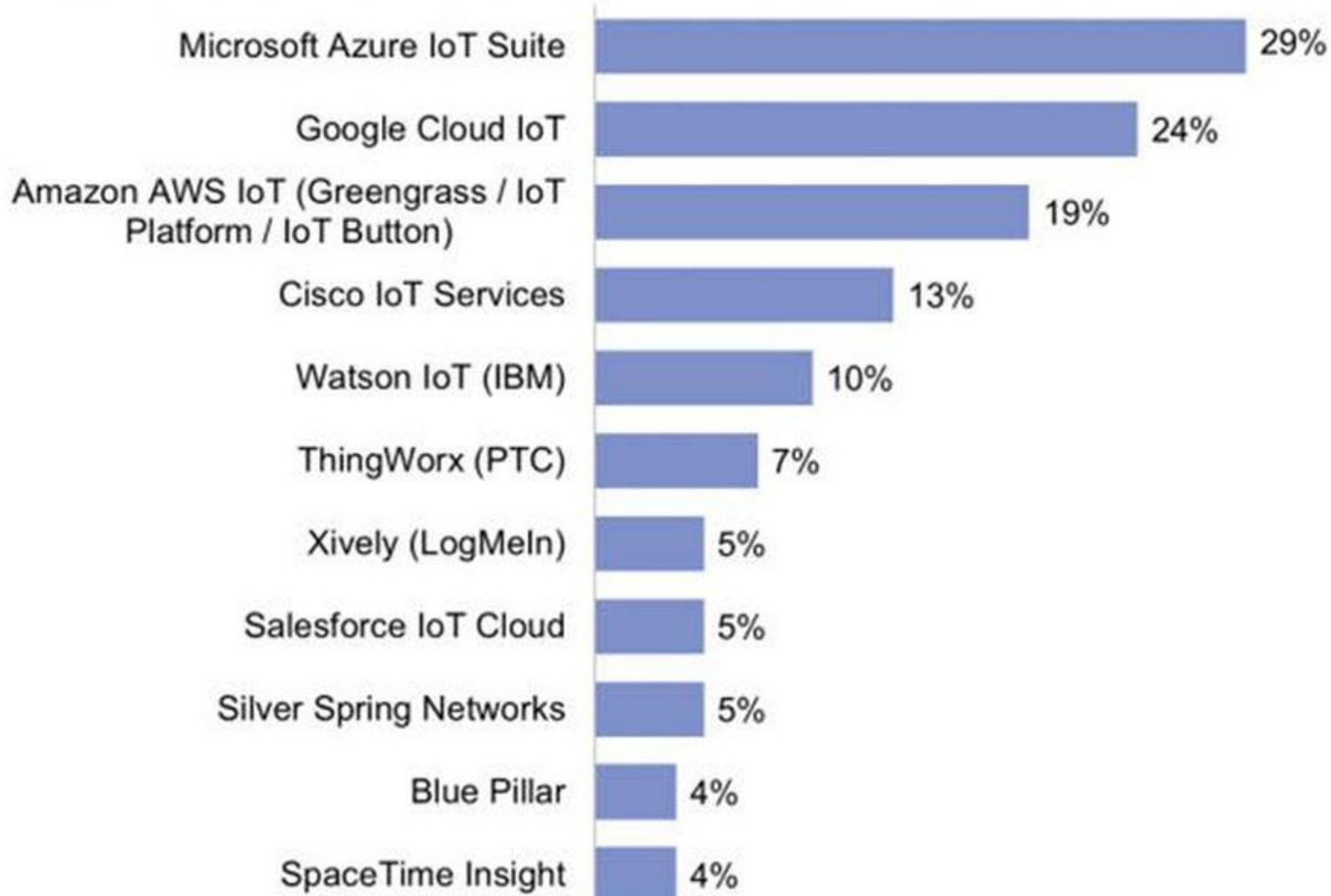
1. Based on 1,600 publicly known enterprise IoT projects (Not including consumer IoT projects e.g., Wearables, Smart Home). 2. Trend based on comparison with % of projects in the 2016 IoT Analytics Enterprise IoT Projects List. A downward arrow means the relative share of all projects has declined, not the overall number of projects 3. Not including Consumer Smart Home Solutions. Source: IoT Analytics 2018 Global overview of 1,600 enterprise IoT use cases (Jan 2018)

Source: IoT Analytics, Jan 2018

## Size of the Internet of Things (IoT) Market by Application in North America from 2017 to 2022 (in billions of U.S. dollars)

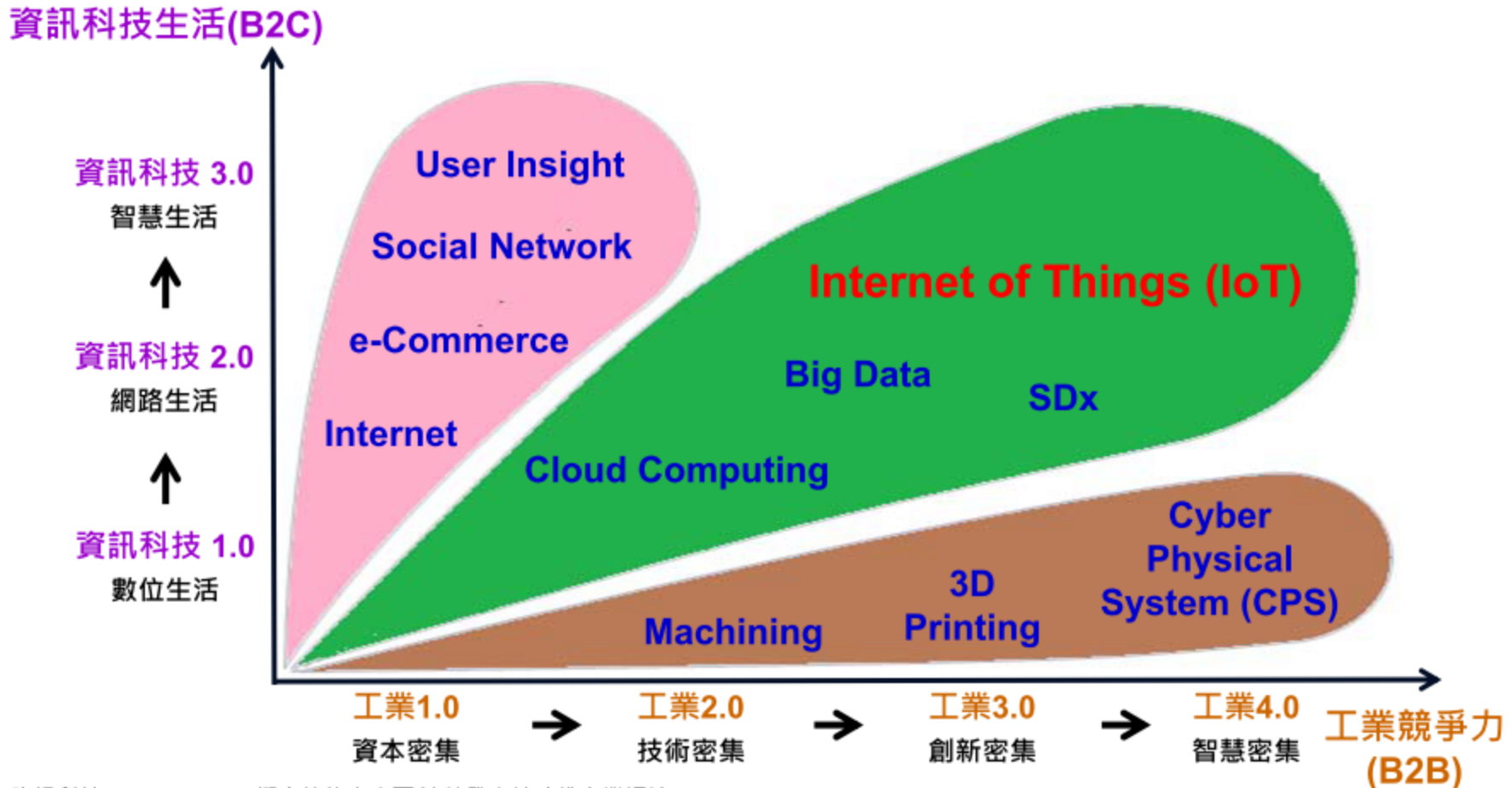


**Q: What technologies do you use to run connected devices in your software projects? Please select all that apply.**



# 物聯網同時驅動生活優化及工業競爭力提升

- 物聯網以資料經濟為核心，將帶來**資訊科技生活優化(B2C)**、以及**工產競爭力(B2B)**之產業變革，以型塑優質生活及推升效率製造，產業樣貌因而改變



註：資訊科技1.0->2.0->3.0 概念節錄自麥可.波特發表於哈佛商業評論(2014/11)

生產力4.0係運用智慧機器人、物聯網及巨量資料等技術於製造業、服務業與農業等，內涵為提高人均產值，促使整體產業產值持續攀升(經濟部, 2014/12)

# 萬物互聯共享，驅動四大新經濟





物聯網即服務  
(IoT-as-a-Service)

軟硬無縫整合及服務自動化

協同共享服務  
(Collaborative Sharing  
Platform-as-a-Business)

P2P平台與大數據整合分析技術為後盾，能  
永續經營

區塊鏈即服務  
(Blockchain  
as-a-Service)

P2P分散網路資料處理速度與效度，正在發  
展新商業應用型態

人工智慧即服務  
(AI-as-a-Service)

自主決策的速度並互動如人，毫秒間能流暢  
驅動相關軟硬體

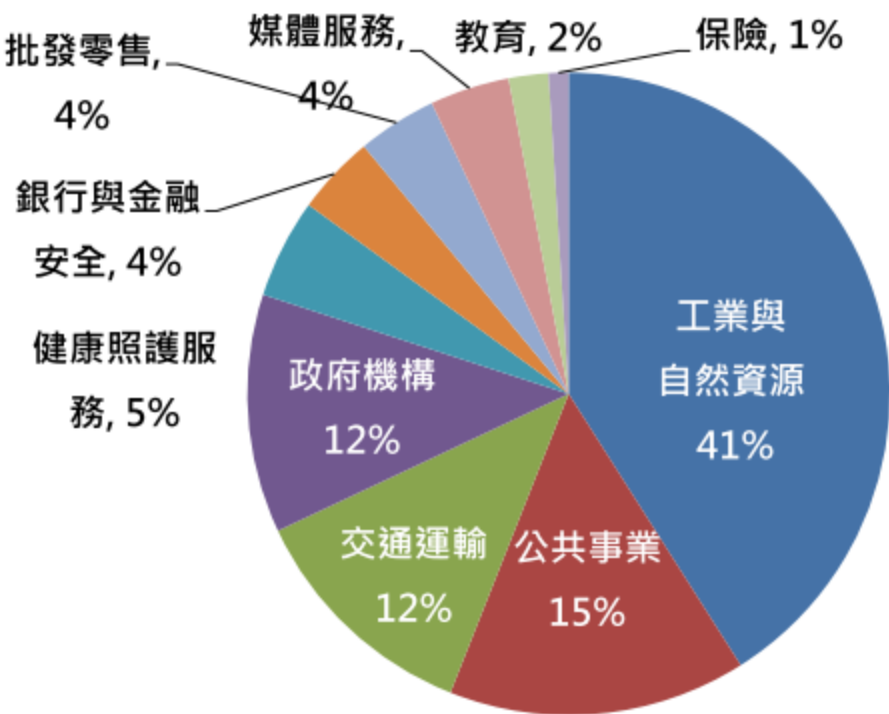
創新與創業投資

未來龐大商機可期，為近來新創投資重點

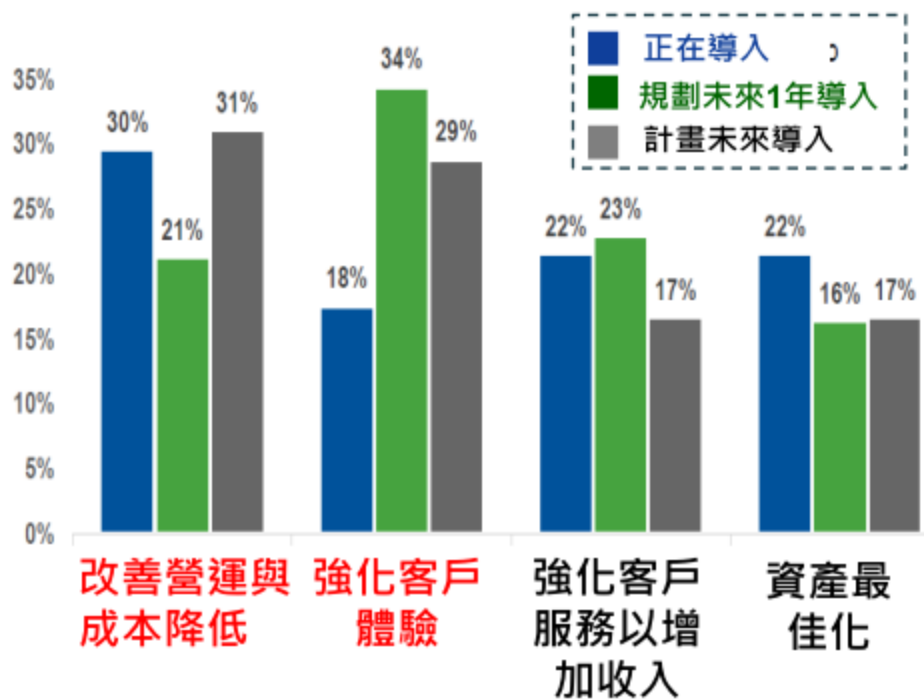
# IoTaaS(物聯網即服務)模式將創造4兆美金的產值

- 預估2020年全球50%的企業流程與系統將導入IoT，IoT服務(IoTaaS, IoT as-a-Service) 將創造4兆美金的產值
  - ✓ 應用服務分布： 工業與自然資源(41%)
  - ✓ 導入目的： 改善營運與降低成本、強化客戶體驗為主

IoTaaS 應用服務分布



企業導入IoT的目的



# 物聯網未來龐大商機可期，為近來新創投資重點

## 產業前景：科技產業再次革命，創造前所未有的產業榮景

- Forrester Research：2020年前，全球物聯網產值將達現今網路產值之**30倍多**
- Gartner：2020年全球物聯網相關裝置數量將成長至208億台，**創造出硬體與應用相關支出之市場規模近3.1兆美元**
- ABI：全球穿戴行動裝置產品市場規模，至2018年將超過**80億美金**
- 經濟學人：全球公司在物聯網的投資金額中，每年有 29% 的公司投資金額有**超過10% 的年成長率**，其中有 3% 的公司投資年成長率甚至超過 20%

## 市場前景：牽涉範疇廣泛，市場規模龐大

- IDC：2020年全球將有295億個裝置被聯結，創造高達**1.7兆美元的市場規模**

## 民生福祉前景：人類生活與工作模式轉變，與地球共生共榮

- Cisco：IoE將會**改變我們的每日生活**，包含我們開車的方式，使用並節省能源、管理健康、玩樂與工作。IoE將會使人們的生活更簡單、更健康及更安全
- Cisco：IoE將會**創造新的且截然不同的工作**、更高的薪水與更多的生意

# Current Landscape of the IoT/M2M

# Outline

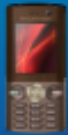
- IoT/M2M Trends
- IoT/M2M Business Opportunities

# IoT/M2M Trends

*Today*

Mobile

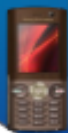
Fixed



>4B subscribers  
Connecting Individuals

>400M subscribers  
Connecting Household

*Tomorrow*

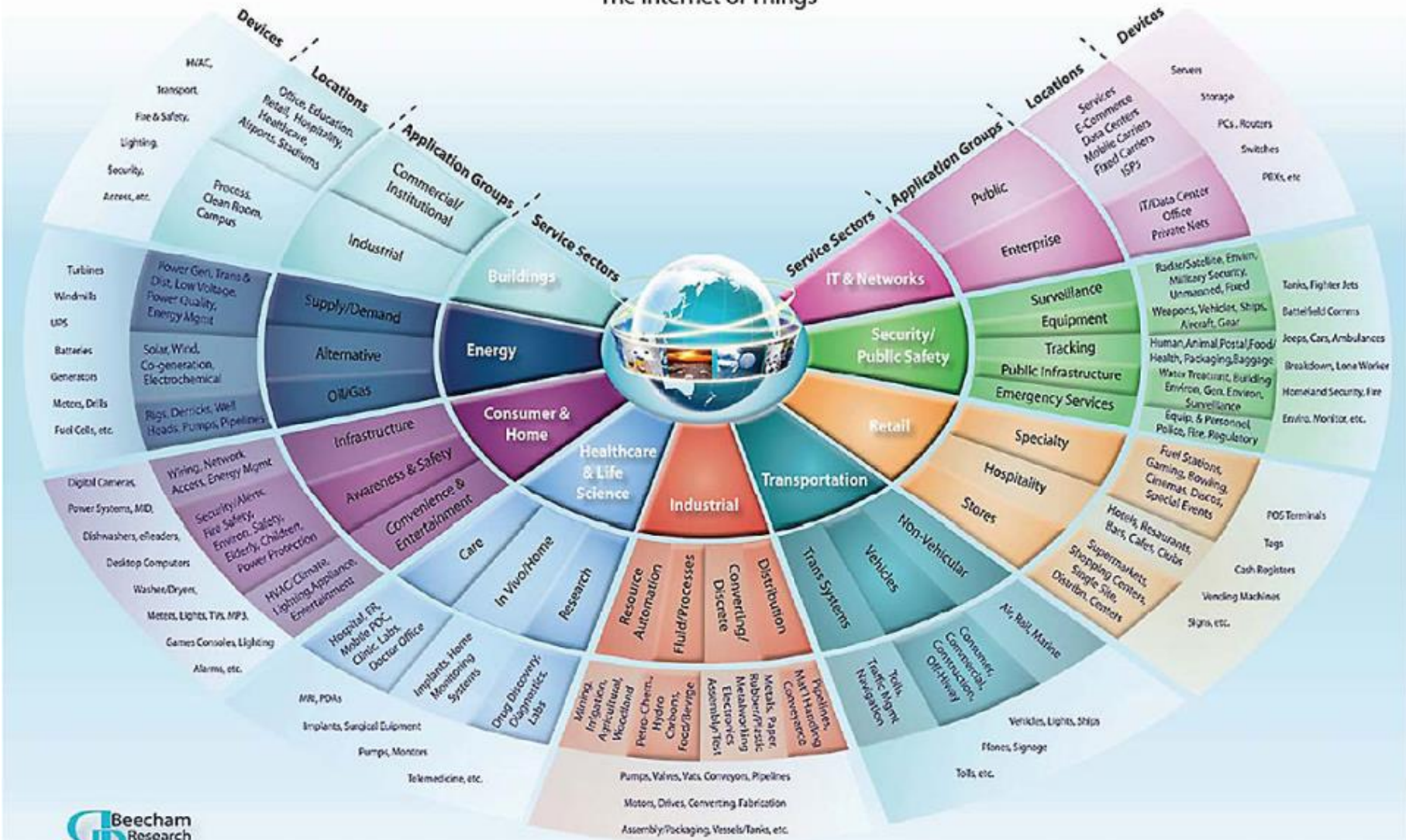


50B devices  
Everything connected

Source: Ericsson Research

# Varieties of IoT/M2M

The Internet of Things



# Most Promising IoT/M2M Verticals

- Smart City
- Industry 4.0
- Smart Building
- Smart Home
  - Amazon Echo/Alexa, Google Home/Assistant, Apple HomePad
- eHealth
- Connected Vehicle
- Smart Grid
- Smart Campus



- 應用重點領域

- 物流管理 (智慧工廠)

- 能源管理 (智慧電網)

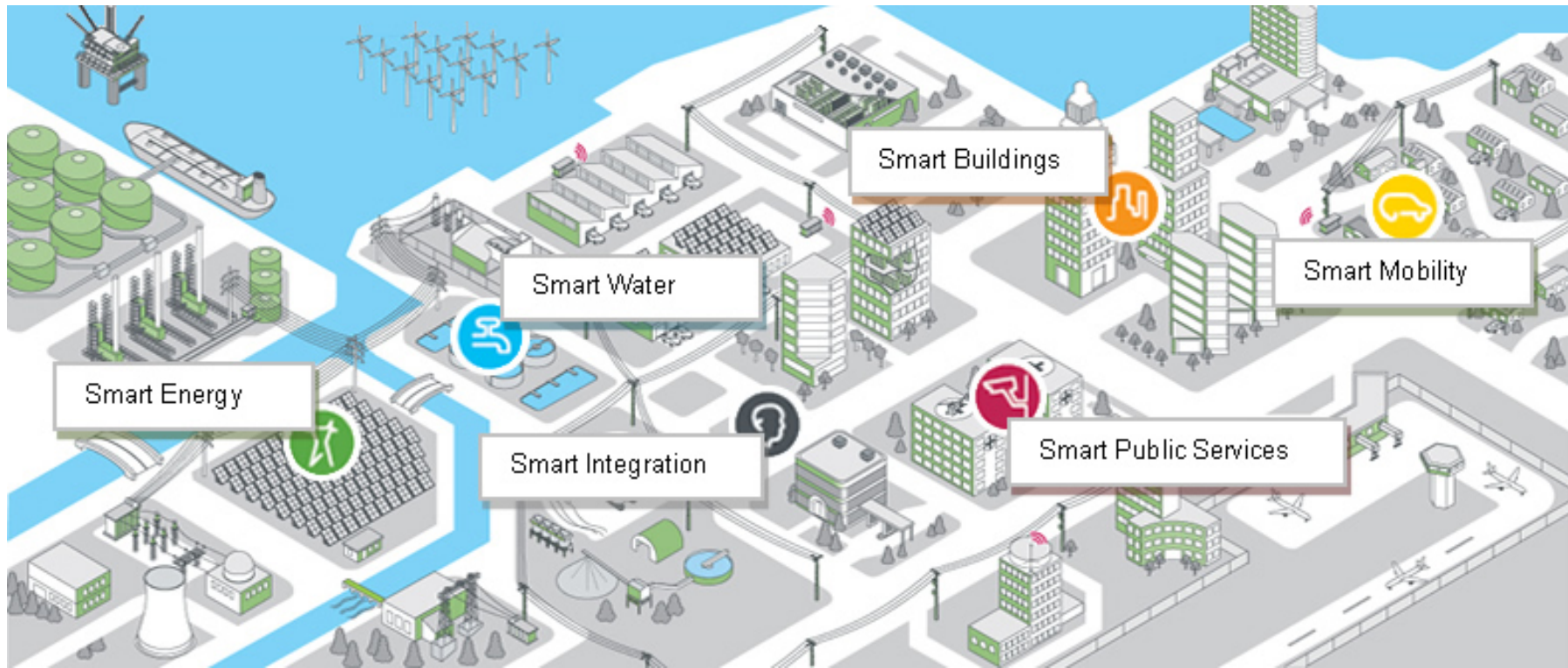
- 智慧生活空間 (智慧住家)

- 智慧交通系統 (智慧交通)

- 居家健康照護/遠距醫療/個人健康照護 (電子醫療)

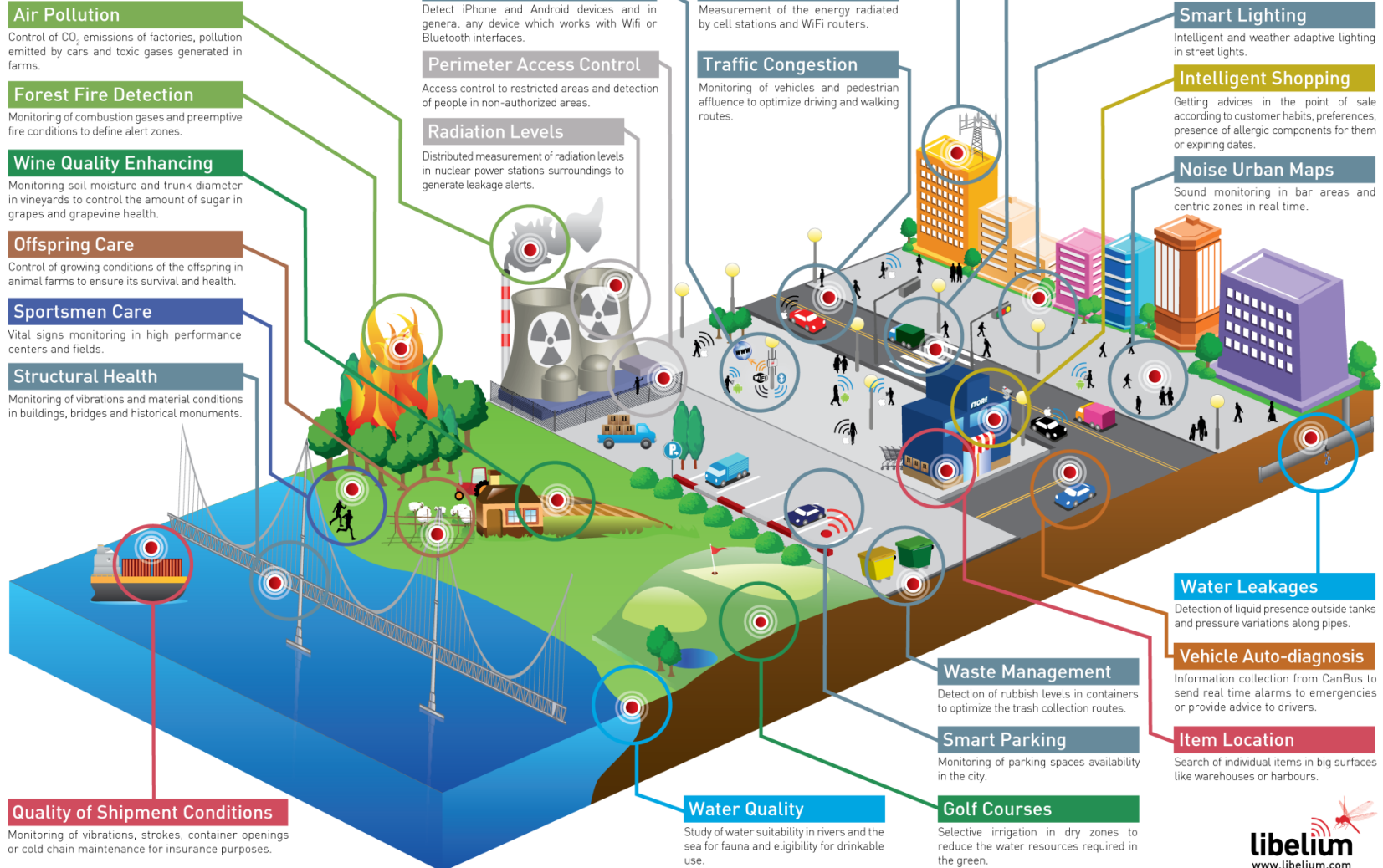
- 居家保全/城市視訊監控 (安全監控)

# Smart City



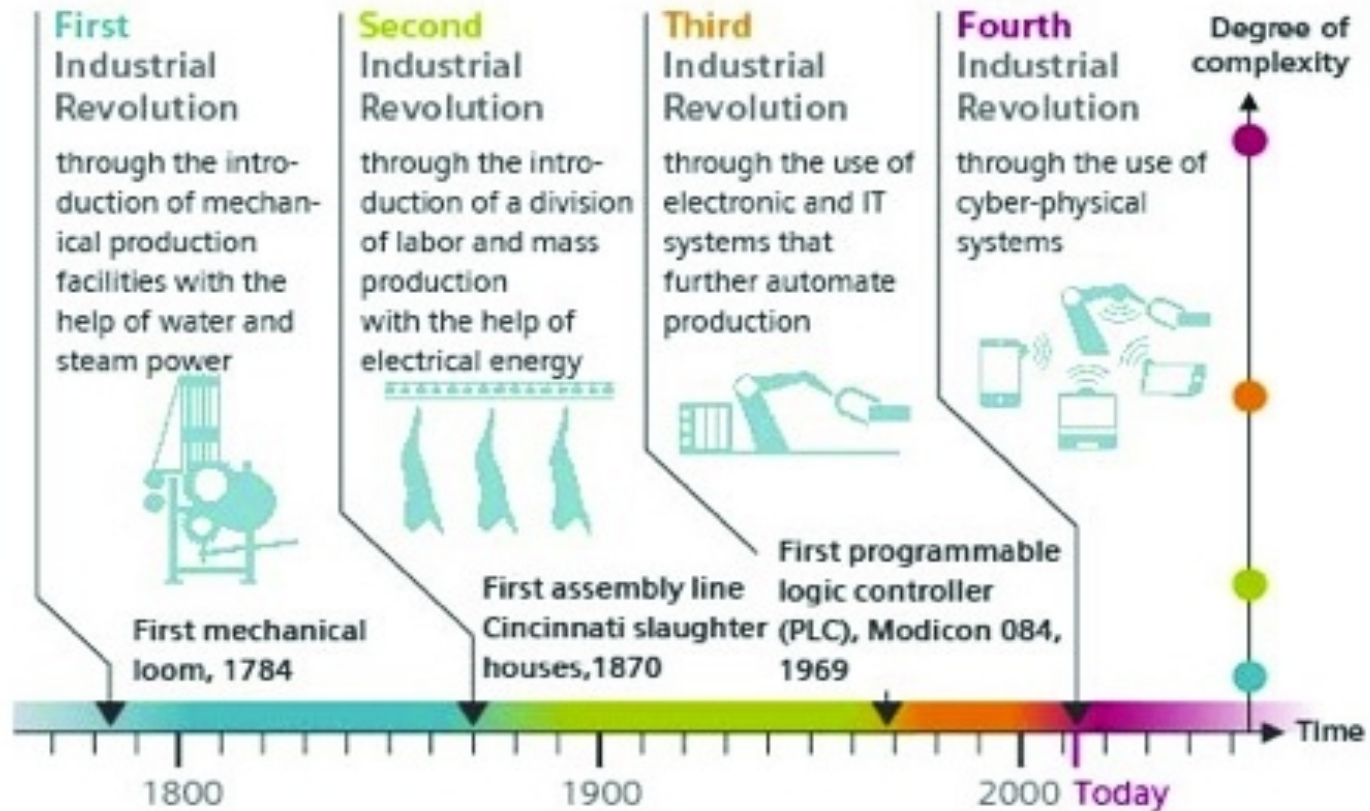
Source: [www.schneider-electric.com](http://www.schneider-electric.com)

## Libelium Smart World



# Industry 4.0 (1)

## From Industry 1.0 to Industry 4.0

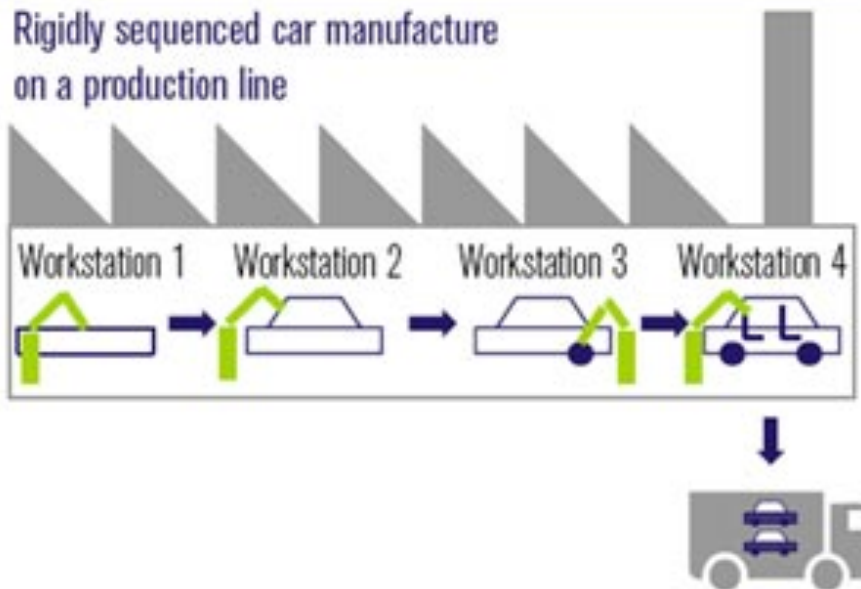


Source: DFKI (2011)

# Industry 4.0 (2)

## Today

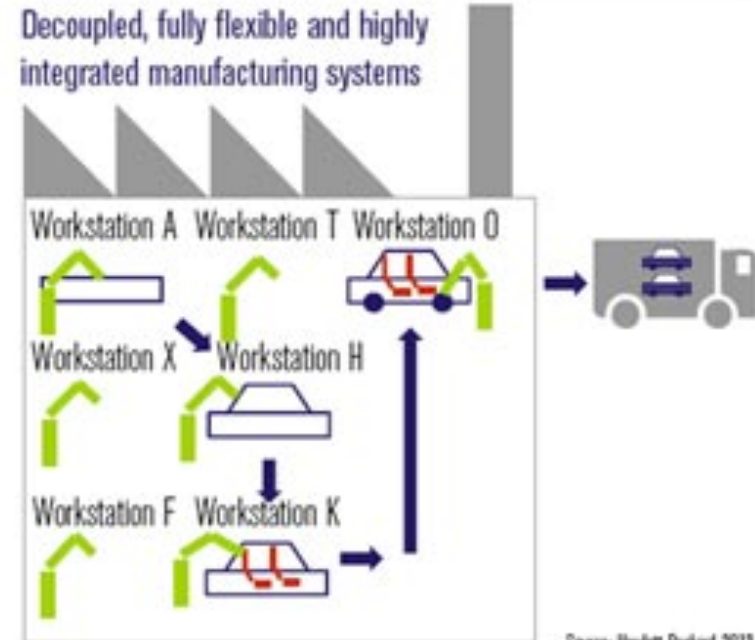
Rigidly sequenced car manufacture on a production line



Source: Hewlett-Packard 2013

## Tomorrow

Decoupled, fully flexible and highly integrated manufacturing systems

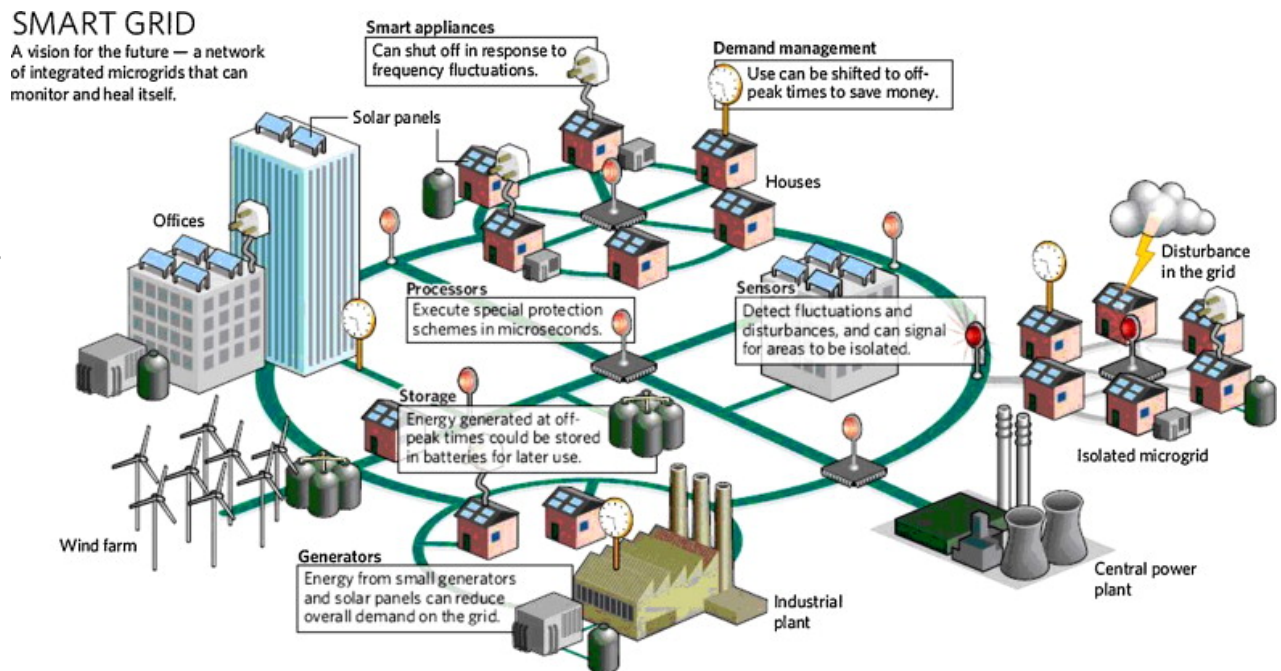


Source: Hewlett-Packard 2013

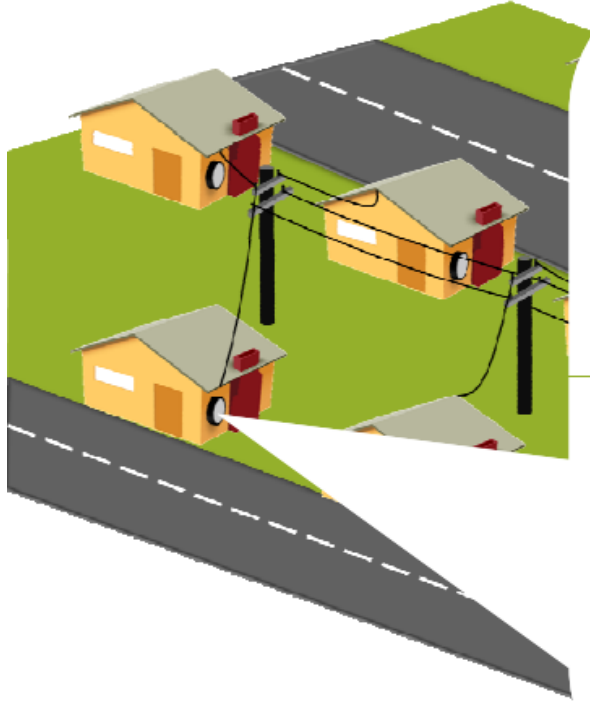
# Smart Grid

- A smart grid is an electrical grid that uses information and communications technology to gather and act on information, such as information about the behaviors of suppliers and consumers.

- Fundamental re-engineering of the electricity services industry



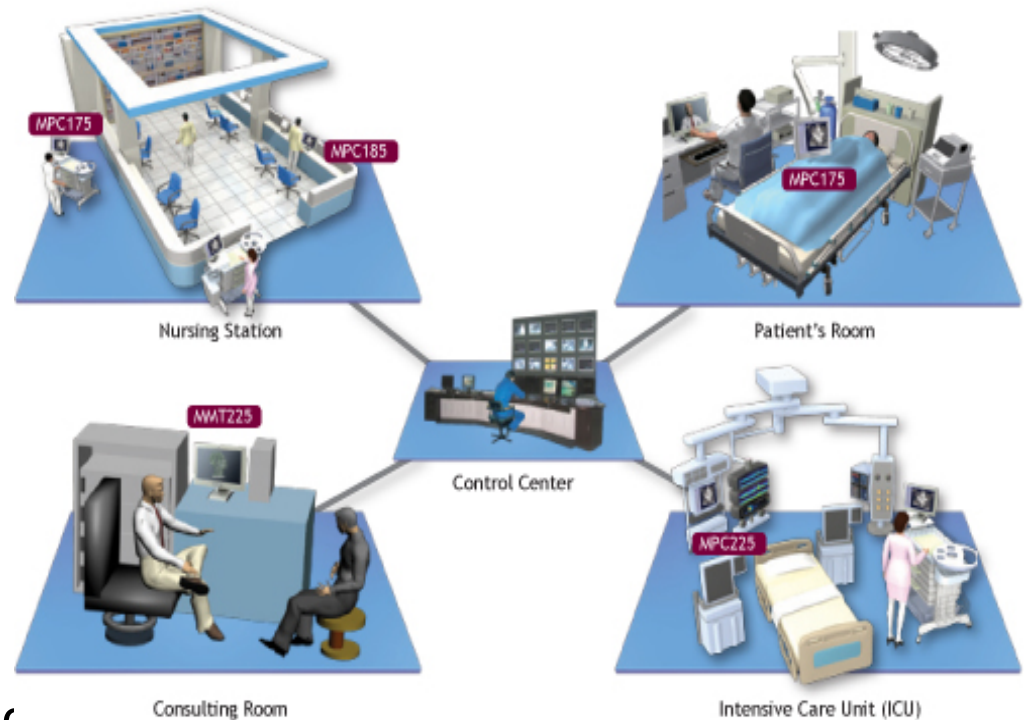
Reference: <http://www.geekwithlaptop.com/so-called-utility-%E2%80%9Csmart%E2%80%9D-meters-open-to-attack>



自動回報每項家電產品的用電量

# E-Health

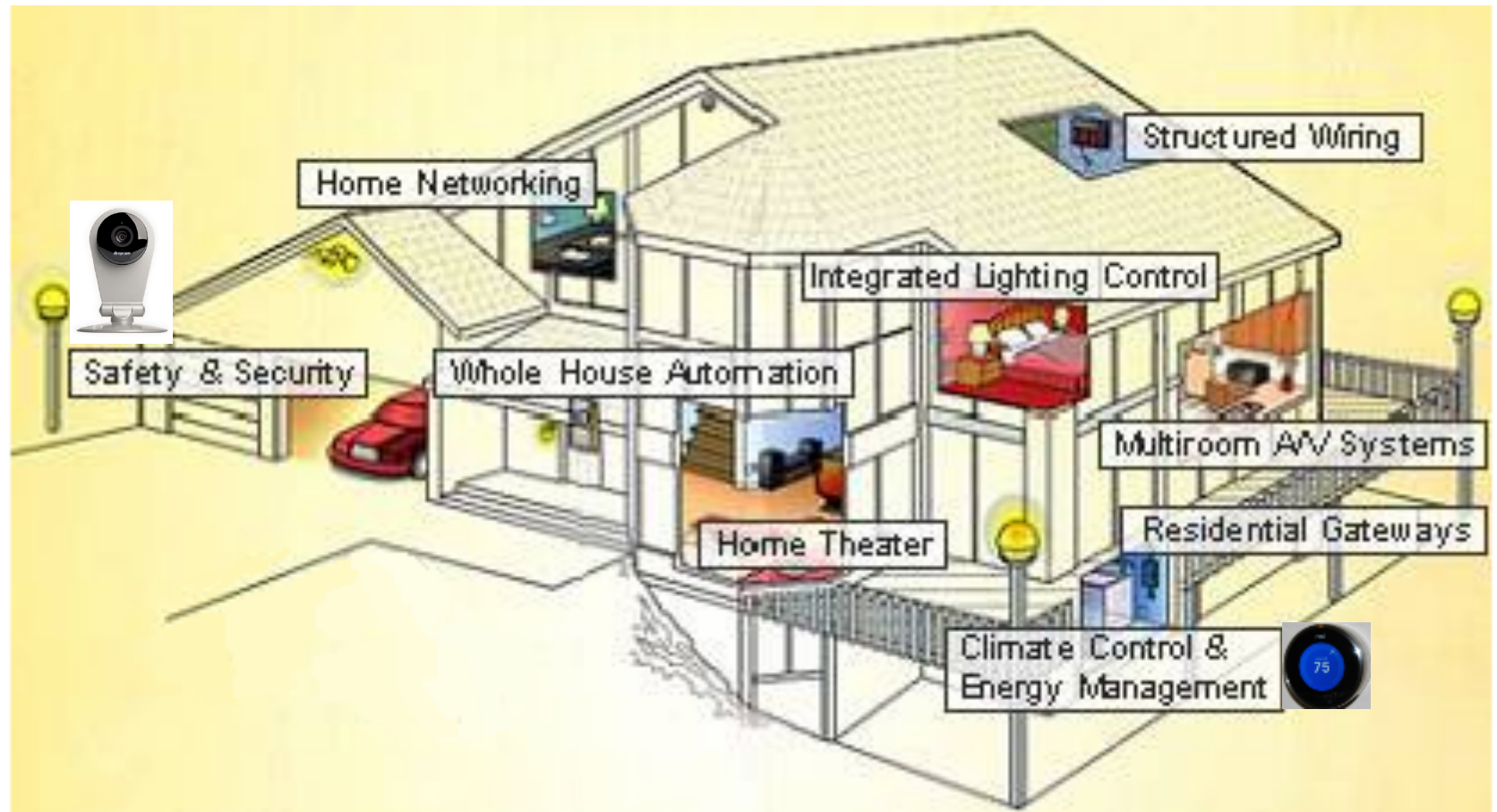
- Remote patient monitoring
  - Remotely obtain heart rate, blood glucose levels, and other parameter of body through WAN.
- Homecare living
  - Actively provide information of taking medication, health knowledge.
- Asset tracking
  - Track high-value asset such as intravenous pumps, wheel chairs etc.



Reference: <http://axiomtek.com/solutions/healthcare.asp>

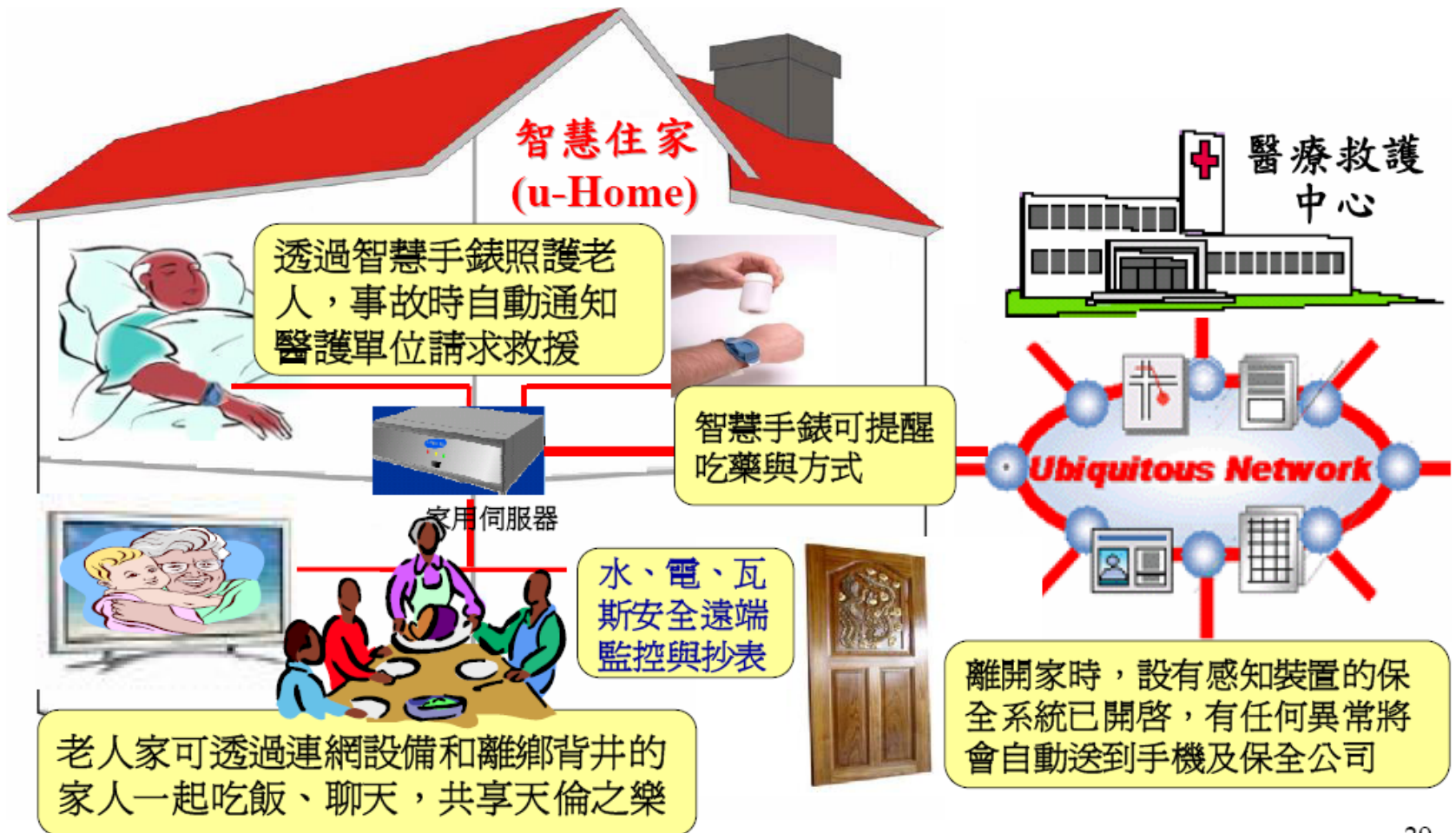


# Smart Home



Source: Home Automation <http://www.caba.org/>

- 居家安全

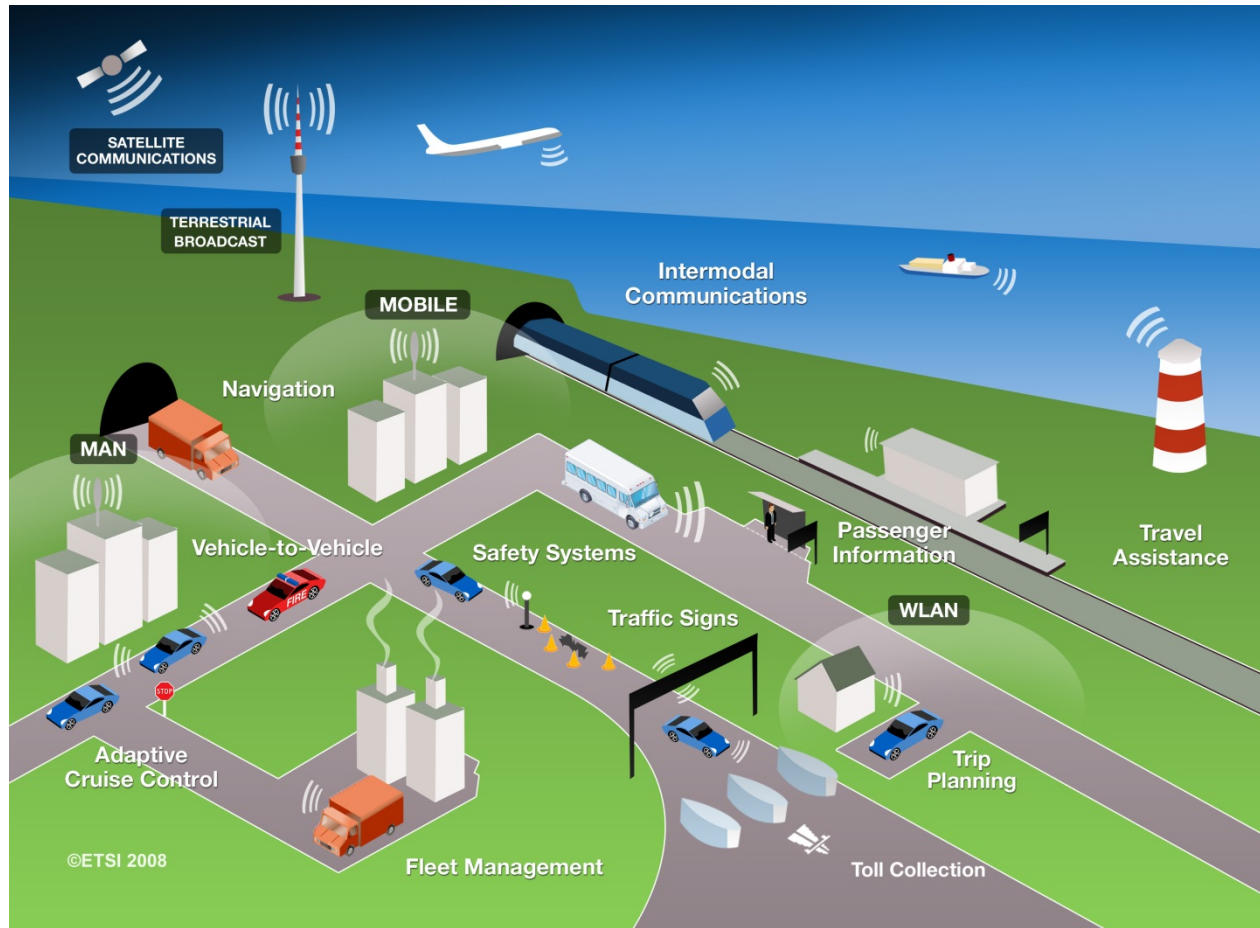


# Connected Vehicle

- Fleet management
  - Obtain information of a group of vehicles such as vessels or cars, and send dispatch notification to them
- Collision Avoidance
  - Between vehicle and vehicle
  - Between vehicle and pedestrian
- Vehicle maintenance
  - Obtain operating parameters from vehicle to diagnosing mechanical issues.
  - Bilaterally communicate with car dealers: get software update and reminders.
  - Compute **insurance** premium by the risks of vehicles
  - Entertainment, theft prevention, emergency call, toll, and so on.



Source: [orci.research.umich.edu](http://orci.research.umich.edu)



燈號控制  
自動駕駛  
安全駕駛  
智慧導航  
即時路況  
緊急應變  
先進大眾運輸

ETSI Technical Committee Intelligent Transport Systems (TC ITS) 負責 smart transportation system 的標準與規範制定。

<http://sandacom.wordpress.com/2010/01/12/its-intelligent-transportation-systems-part-1-introduction/>

- 谷歌無人駕駛自動車



## Autonomous Driving

Google's modified Toyota Prius uses an array of sensors to navigate public roads without a human driver. Other components, not shown, include a GPS receiver and an inertial motion sensor.

### LIDAR

A rotating sensor on the roof scans more than 200 feet in all directions to generate a precise three-dimensional map of the car's surroundings.

### POSITION ESTIMATOR

A sensor mounted on the left rear wheel measures small movements made by the car and helps to accurately locate its position on the map.

### VIDEO CAMERA

A camera mounted near the rear-view mirror detects traffic lights and helps the car's onboard computers recognize moving obstacles like pedestrians and bicyclists.



### RADAR

Four standard automotive radar sensors, three in front and one in the rear, help determine the positions of distant objects.

Advanced Automatic Crash Notification System(AACN)

美國已有 22 州通過自駕車相關法案(包含法規及行政命令)，囊括自駕車定義、安全標準、聯網標準、執照審核及研究開發等內容，其中有 16 州制訂自駕車測試相關規範(包含已通過法案及審議中的草案)。

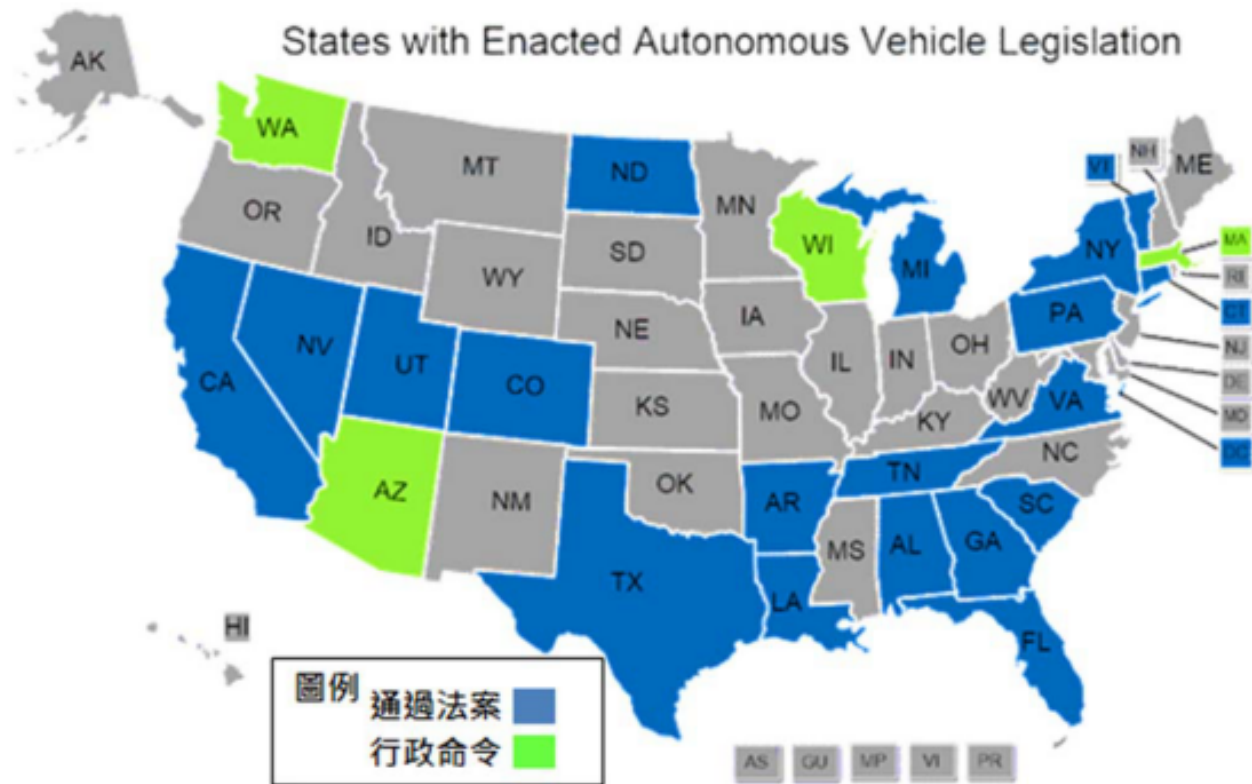


圖. 美國目前已具自駕車相關法案之州別 (資料來源:NCSL)

## 汽車感測與自動控制



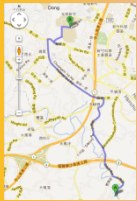
tire pressure



engine RPM



gas emission



personal route



signal control



driver behavior



traffic jam



GPS



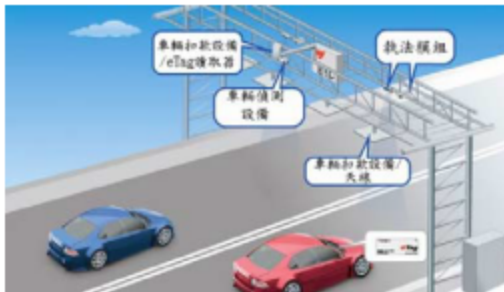
G-sensor



weather

# 智慧交通

## 台灣智慧交通成功案例： ETC系統整合服務掌握智慧城市應用



- 從Infrared系統的失敗經驗(耗費近30億)重新進入RFID系統
  - 全面轉換成**無柵欄電子計程收費**，為智慧運輸系統建立最基礎的車流資訊
  - 收費路網的總長度**926公里**，創造每年新台幣**24億元**之節能減碳效益
  - 每天**1400萬筆**電子收費交易，世界最高之**正確率99.9%**
  - **智慧運輸系統後續應用**：停車場、社區、學校等管制...



# Market Trends Driving IoT/M2M

- Everything Connected (e.g. 50 billion devices by 2020)
- Processor/Memory Economics (e.g. Intel's announcement on Quark and Atom for wearable devices)
- Big Data and Analytics (e.g. machine learning embedded in Google Nest)

# Outline

- IoT/M2M Trends
- IoT/M2M Business Opportunities



## ● 蓬勃發展的技術

### —Smart sensors

- IPv6 enabled
- Low cost, energy saving, abundant storage and processing power



### —Smart phones

- Gateway of sensors (especially personal area network)

### —Cloud

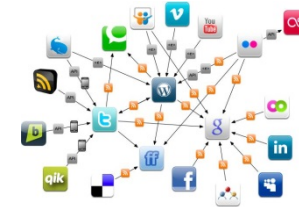
- Store and process massive data

### —Big data

- Analysis of massive data



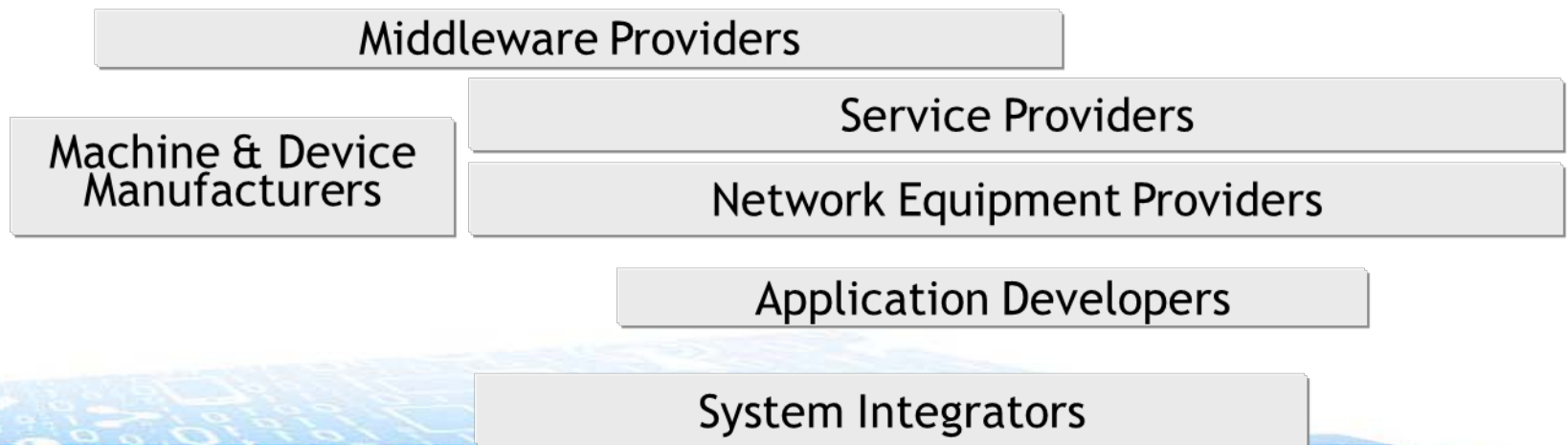
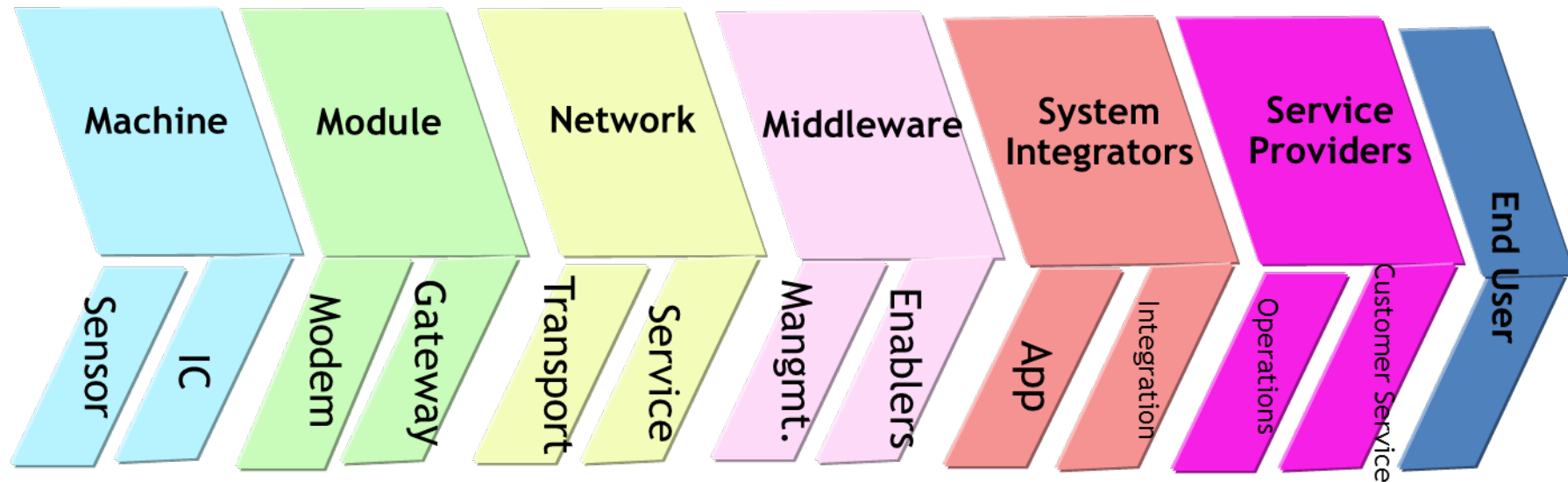
- 商業機會(IBM smart planet)
  - Data: the new natural resource
  - Cloud: the new growth engine
  - Social: the new production line
  - Mobile: the new office space



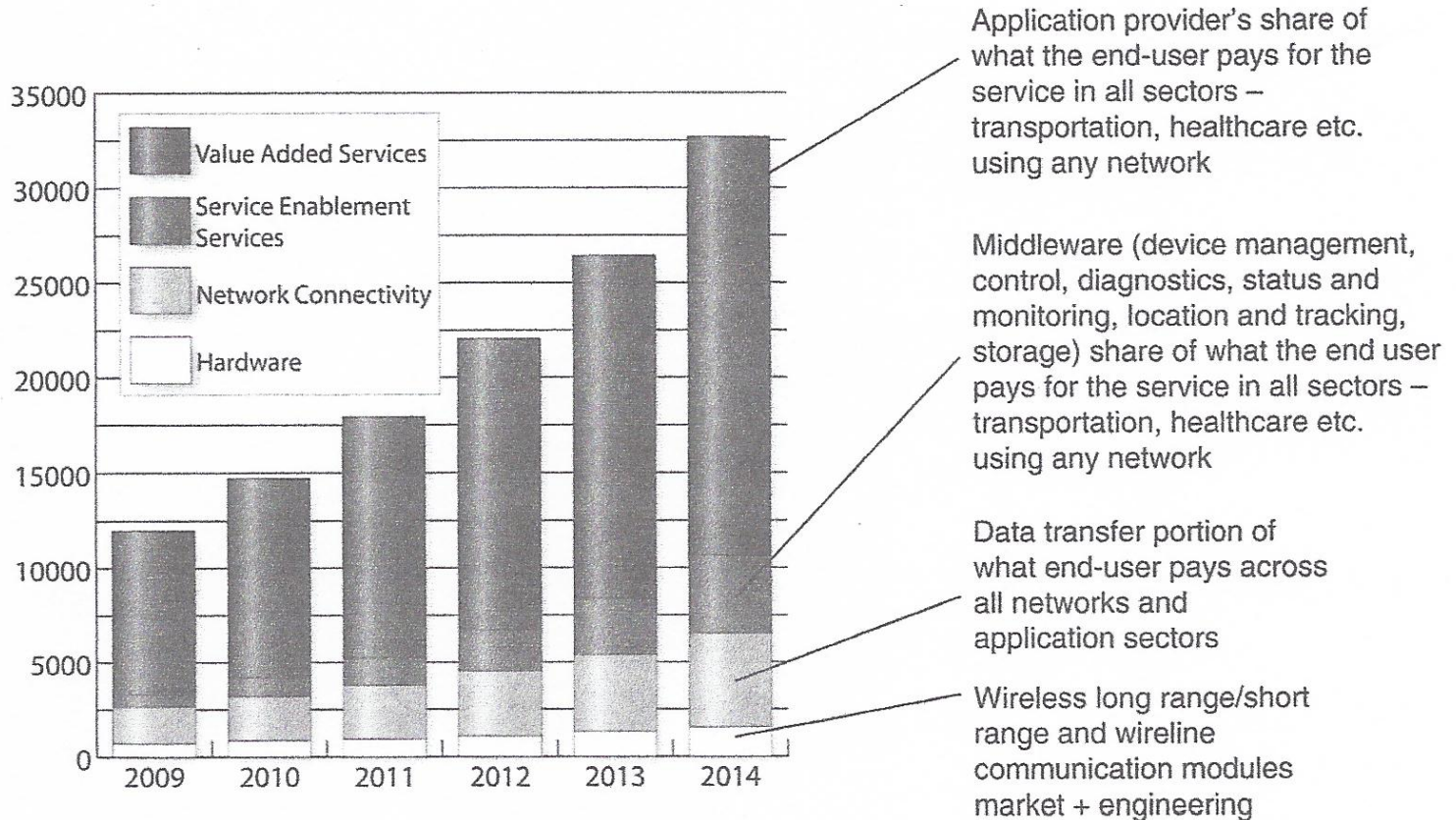
Anne Helmond, May 2009



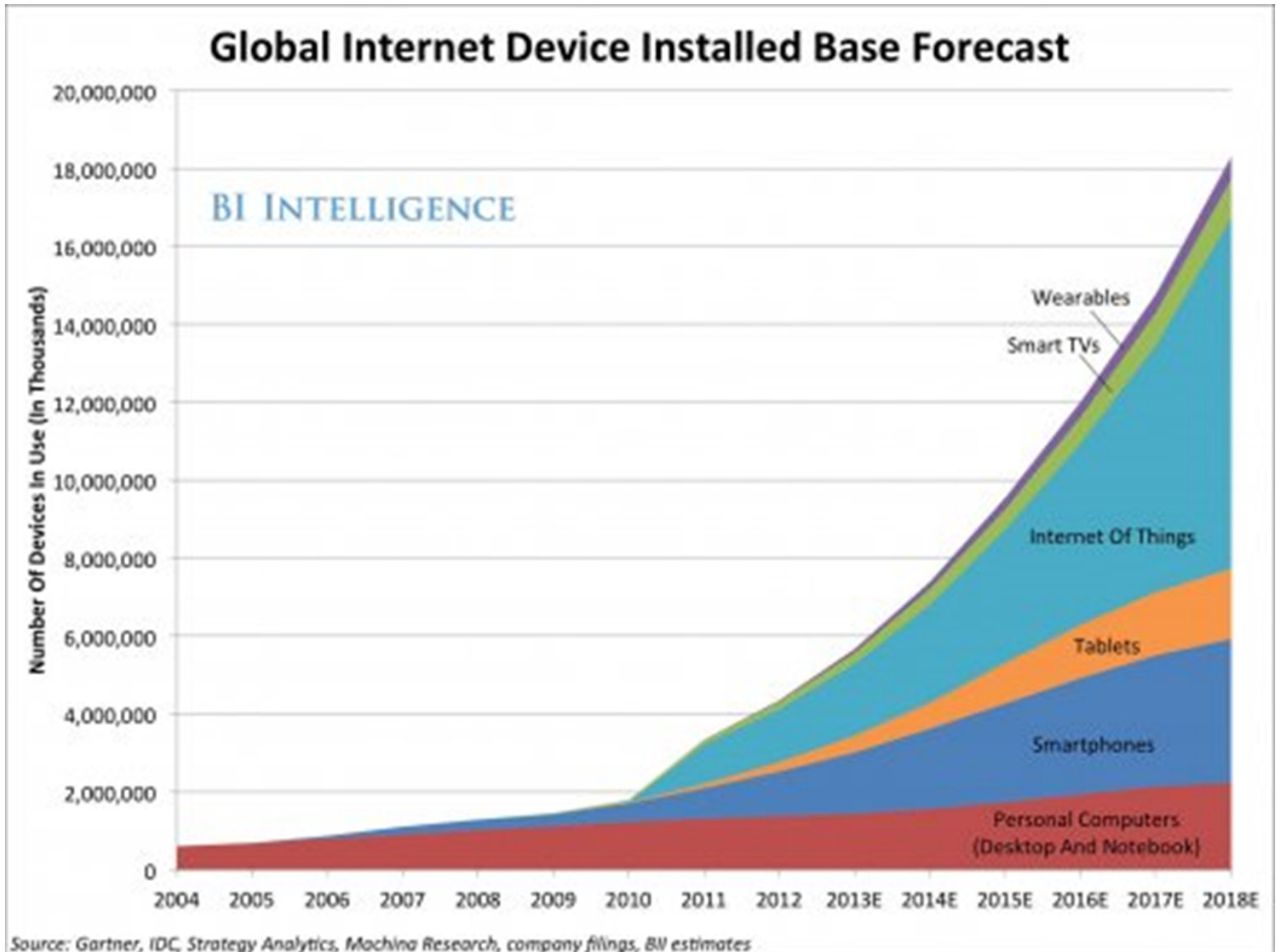
# IoT/M2M Ecosystem



# Market Size Projections

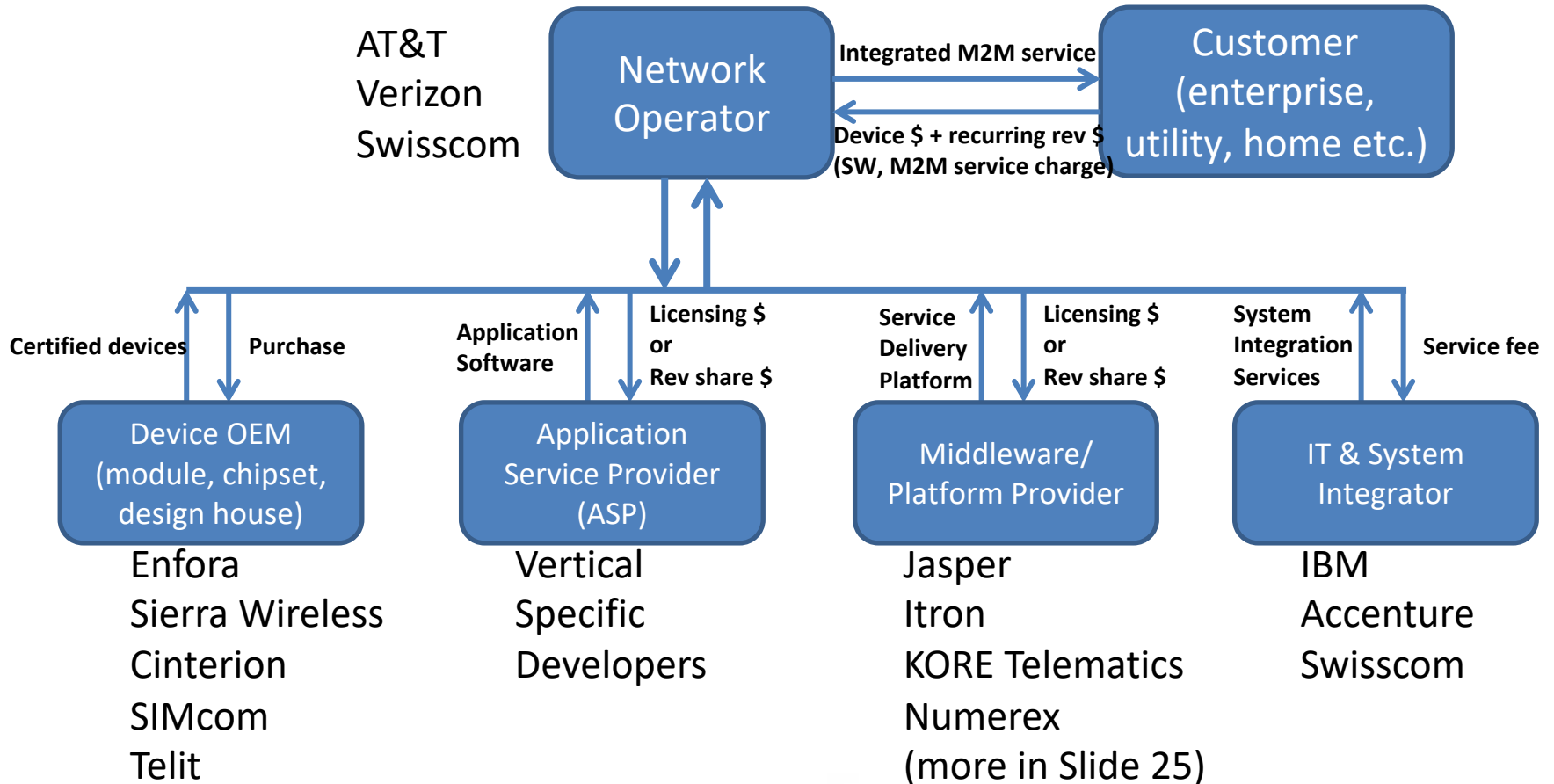


Source: "M2M COMMUNICATIONS - A SYTEMS APPROACH", 2012, Wiley.



# Service Providers & Network Operator

## - Network Operator-led Business Model

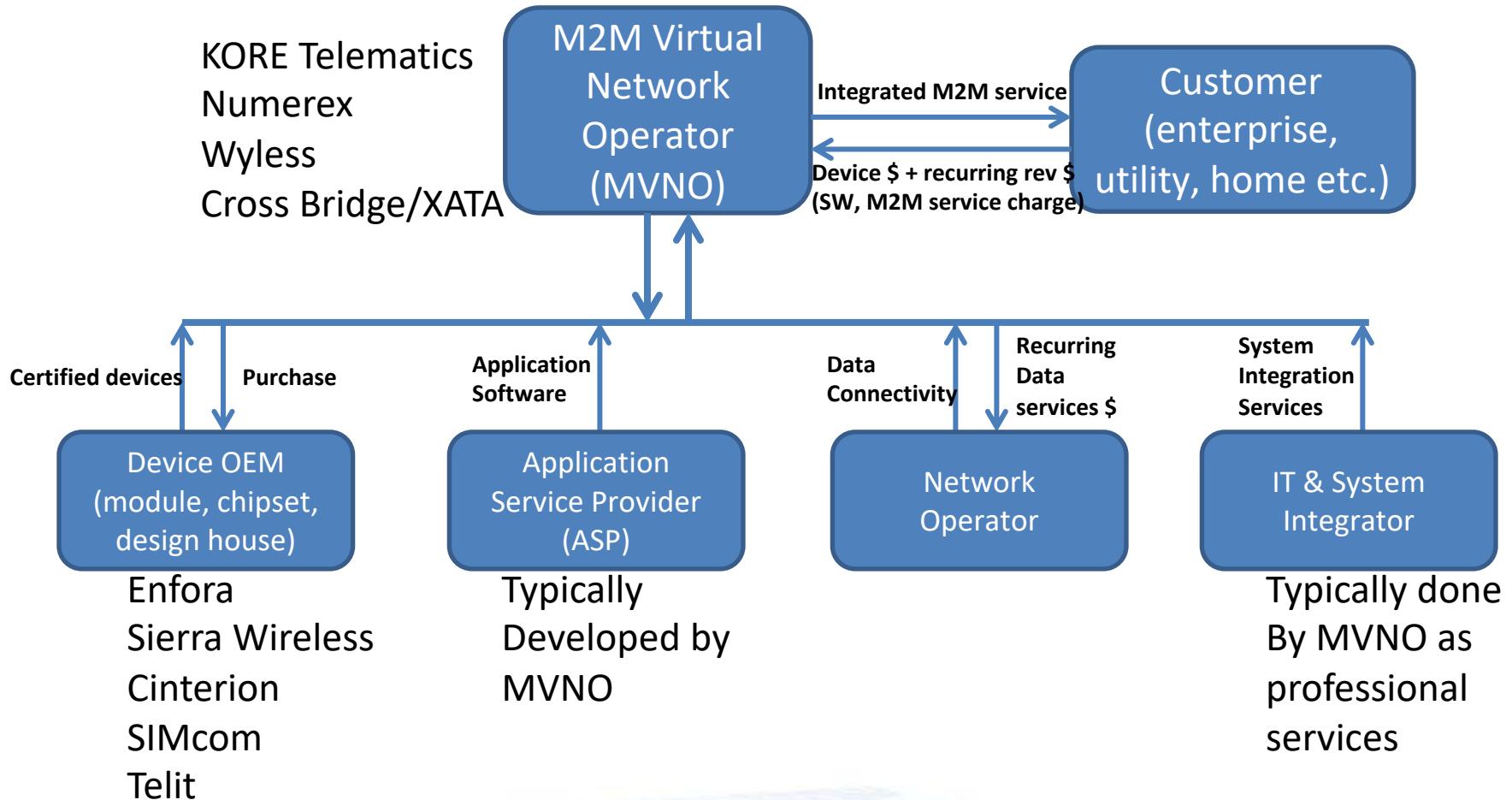


Source: "M2M COMMUNICATIONS - A SYSTEMS APPROACH", 2012, Wiley.



# Service Providers & Network Operator

## - MVNO (M2M Virtual Network Provider)-led Model



Source: "M2M COMMUNICATIONS - A SYTEMS APPROACH", 2012, Wiley.

# System Integrator

- IBM
- Accenture
- Swisscom
- Etc.

# Middleware/Platform Provider

## Commercial Offers

- OpenMTC (Licensed Source)
- Xively
- Nimbits
- Axeda
- Device Insight
- Thingworx
- Ninja Blocks platform
- ioBridge (Web Gateway)
- Thingvibe
- Digi
- Bosch
- SAP
- Etc.

## Open Source

- OSIOT Interoperability Project
- Eclipse M2M Industry Group
- Koneki
- Paho
- Lua
- MQTT
- OM2M (Open Source)
- Contiki – IP-based open source operating system for the IoT
- Etc.

# Device and Gateway Manufacturer

## ▶ Devices

- Withings
- Philips Hue
- Nike (FuelBand)
- Fitbit (Force)
- Apple (iWatch)
- Jawbone (UP 24)
- Misfit (Shine)
- Dropcam
- Kwikset Kevo E-Lock
- Honeywell Lyric Thermostat
- Etc.

## • Gateways

- ECS
- Actility Cocoon
- AAEON
- Portwell
- Astar-tek
- Freesacle
- NXP
- White Oak Canyon
- Axiomtek
- Kontron
- ADLINK
- Advantech
- Etc.

## • Development Kits

- **Arduino**
- **Raspberry Pi**
- BITalino
- WunderBar
- Intel's Galileo/Edison
  - Yocto Application Development Toolkit (ADT)
- TI's wireless connectivity
- **Mediatek LinkIt**
- Etc.

# Chip Manufacturer (Just an example here)



Intel Quark

Mediatek, Marvel, ARM, Intel, TI, QUALCOMM etc.



Intel Quark

# Outlook of the IoT/M2M

# IoT Alliances

## Handbook: Internet of Things Alliances and Consortia



# Emerging of IoT/M2M Industry Alliances

- AllSeen Alliance
- Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF)  
—Open Interconnect Consortium (OIC)
- Google Weave
- Apple Homekit
- Industrial Internet Consortium



# AllSeen Alliance

- AllSeen Alliance provides the **AllJoyn™ framework** that is open source software that allows for proximity peer to peer over various transports.
- It is written in C++ at its core, and provides multiple language bindings and complete implementations across various operating systems and chipsets.
- The AllJoyn framework provides an object-oriented approach to making peer to peer easy, avoiding the need to ever deal with lower-level network protocols and hardware.
- The AllJoyn SDK provides a set of APIs that allow a novice developer to create applications that take advantage of AllJoyn's capabilities.
  - Java API
  - C++ API
  - C# Unity API
  - C API

# Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF)

- The Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) is creating a specification and sponsoring an open source project to make this possible.
- OCF will unlock the massive opportunity in the IoT market, accelerate industry innovation and help developers and companies create solutions that map to a single open specification. OCF will help ensure secure interoperability for consumers, business, and industry.
- **The OCF unifies the entirety of the former Open Interconnect Consortium (OIC)** with leading companies at all levels – silicon, software, platform, and finished-goods – dedicated to providing this **key interoperability element** of an IoT solution.
- The OCF sponsors the **IoTivity** open source project which includes a reference implementation of our specification available under the Apache 2.0 license.
- The OCF also includes all the activities formerly sponsored by UPnP Forum.

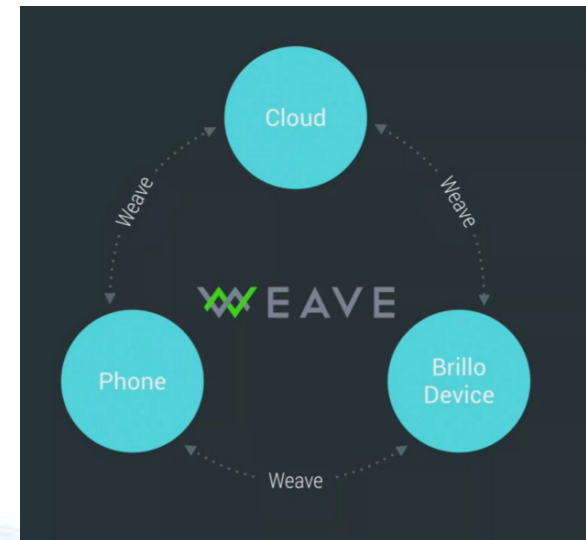
# Open Interconnect Consortium (OIC)

- The OIC, led by Intel, Atmel, Broadcom, Dell, and Samsung, is dedicated to defining requirements and ensuring interoperability of all devices in the IoT.
- Specifically, the OIC envisions a highway-like system of connectivity between IoT verticals, and it recently launched IoTivity, an open-source framework based on the Apache 2.0 licensing and governance model.
- The companies that make up the consortium also make security a top priority, though it's unclear how the group will address privacy.
- One differentiator for the OIC is that it wants to deliver a reference implementation of its IoT standards, rather than simply offering the standards themselves.

# Google Weave

## Brillo, Nest

- Weave is an application-layer protocol for interacting with devices.
- It has three main components:
  - Weave cloud service
  - Device-side library(libweave, libuweave) and wrappers
  - Client library(android, iOS, web)
- It provides turnkey supports:
  - Device discovery
  - Authentication
  - Provisioning
  - Real time communication



# THE THREAD GROUP (GOOGLE NEST)

- Formed by Google's Nest Labs, the Thread Group includes more than 80 members, including Samsung, ARM Holdings, Silicon Labs, and Freescale Semiconductor.
- The group's goal is to encourage manufacturers of smart-home devices to use the Thread standard for device communications through a network.
- Unlike other alliances that provide IoT platforms and interconnectivity of existing standards, Thread relies on a low-power radio protocol known as IPv6 over Low power Wireless Personal Area Networks (6LoWPAN) as the base networking protocol.

# Apple HomeKit

- An iOS(8) framework for home automation
- Discover HomeKit accessories (devices)
- Configure
- Create actions and control devices
- **Actions can be grouped and triggered using Siri**
- **A common database stored on iOS, contains all home information configured. Available to all apps**
- App interaction to DB is done through HomeKit
- Access to home devices remotely through iOS connectivity
- HomeKit API can only be used if App is in foreground



# Industrial Internet Consortium

- It is a nonprofit partnership **of Industry, Government and Academia.**
- Founded by AT&T, Cisco, General Electric, Intel and IBM. (150+ members)
- Started in March, 2014, **not a standards-setting consortium.**
- **Utilize existing and create new industry use cases and testbeds for real-world applications.**
- **Deliver best practices**, reference architectures, case studies, and standards requirements to ease deployment of connected technologies.
- Influence the global development standards process for internet and industrial systems.
- Facilitate open forums to share and exchange real-world ideas, practices, lessons, and insights.
- Build confidence around new and innovative approaches to security.





# 物聯網面臨的挑戰

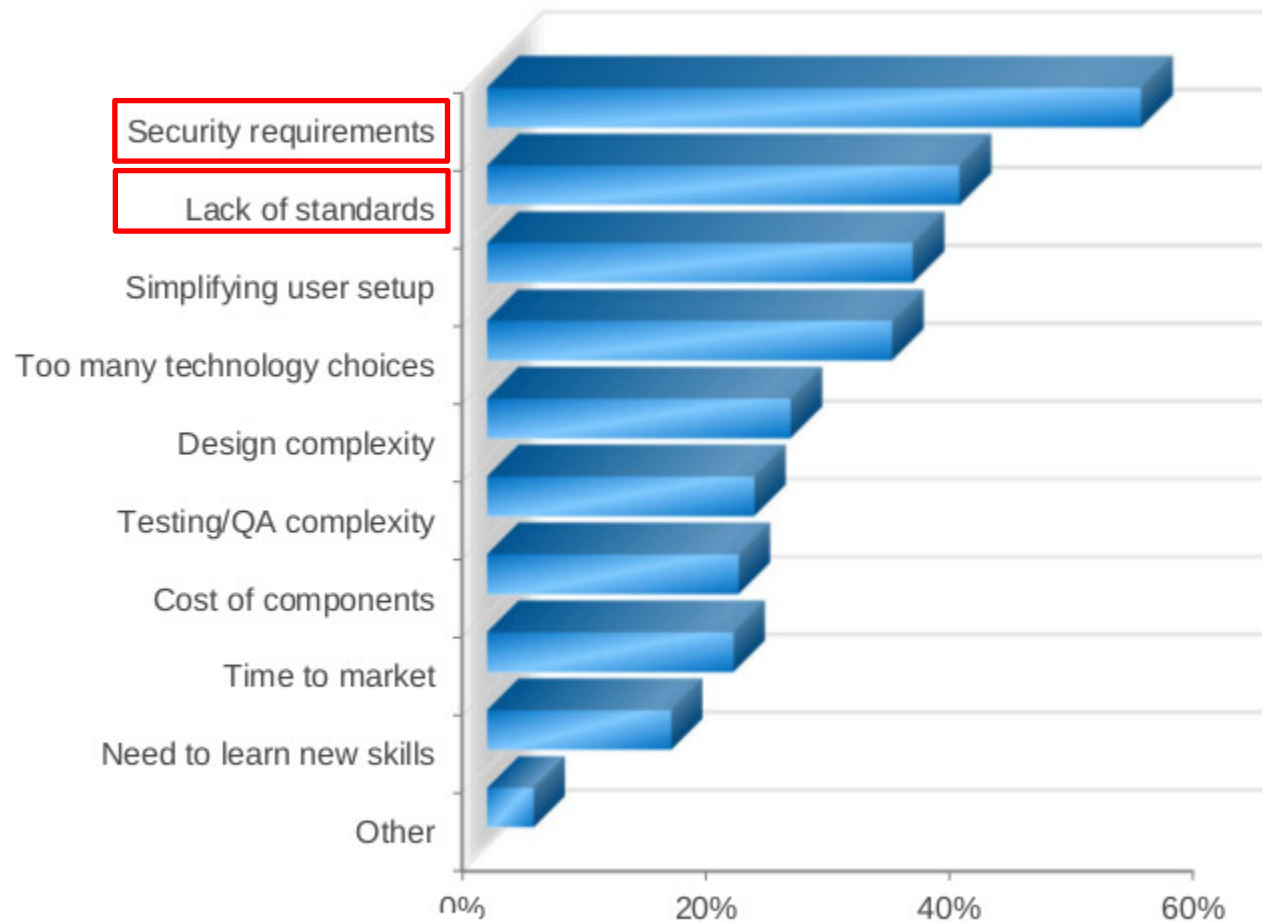


- Numerous incomplete standards
- Big data store and process
- Security and privacy
- Network mismatch (not designed for IoT)
- Network scalability
- Naming and addressing (semantic web)
- ...





## Obstacles to developing connected devices







# 物聯網相關之國際標準組織

- ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute)
- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE): IEEE-SA IoT Steering Committee
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC): ISO/IEC JTC1/SWG 5 (ad hoc group 4)
- US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
  - Smart Grid framework (SG-FW)
- CCSA, China
- European Standard Organization (ESO)
- Object Management Group (OMG)
- Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)
- European Commission mandates
  - Smart metering [M/441]
  - RFID and system [M/436]

# 物聯網重要的新網路協定

- 感測網路
  - IEEE 802.15.4, IEEE 802.15.4e (2012) , IEEE 802.15.4g
  - Bluetooth 4.2 (2014), Bluetooth 5.0 (2016)
  - RFID
  - Power Line Communication (PLC)
  - ANSI C12 (AMI), KNX(home/building), BACNet (building)
  - IETF: 6LoWPAN, RPL
- 長距離傳輸網路
  - LTE-A NB-IoT , RoLa, SigFox
- 應用層
  - CoAP, MQTT

# LPWAN: Low Power Wide Area

	SIGFOX	LoRa	clean slate cloT	NB LTE-M Rel. 13 	LTE-M Rel. 12/13 	EC-GSM Rel. 13 	5G (targets) 
Range (outdoor) MCL	<13km 160 dB	<11km 157 dB	<15km 164 dB	<15km 164 dB	<11km 156 dB	<15km 164 dB	<15km 164 dB
Spectrum Bandwidth	Unlicensed 900MHz 100Hz	Unlicensed 900MHz <500kHz	Licensed 7-900MHz 200kHz or dedicated	Licensed 7-900MHz 200kHz or shared	Licensed 7-900MHz 1.4 MHz or shared	Licensed 8-900MHz 2.4 MHz or shared	Licensed 7-900MHz shared
Data rate	<100bps	<10 kbps	<50kbps	<150kbps	<1 Mbps	10kbps	<1 Mbps
Battery life	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years
Availability	Today	Today	2016	2016	2016	2016	beyond 2020

mIoT: massive IoT

# Summary

- Current Landscape of the IoT/M2M
  - Brief Introduction to IoT/M2M
  - IoT/M2M Trends
  - IoT/M2M Business Opportunities
- Outlook of the IoT/M2M
  - Emerging of IoT/M2M Industry Alliances

# Acronym

- M2M: Machine-to-Machine
- IoT: Internet of Things
- M2M area network (devices + gateway)
- Communication networks: Mobile network or public Internet
- European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI)
- Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
- Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID)
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)
- Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA)
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
- Third-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)
- In-Vehicle System (IVS)
- Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)
- European Standard Organization (ESO)
- Priority action plan (PAP)
- Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)
- Power-Line Communication (PLC)
- Meter-Bus (M-BUS)
- Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
- Average Revenue Per User (ARPU)
- Representation State Transfer (REST)
- Federal Communication Commission (FCC)
- Device Language Message Specification (DLMS)
- Machine Type Communication (MTC)
- Open Mobile Alliance (OMA)