

**ITU Workshop on Spectrum Management for Internet of Things Deployment** (Geneva, 22 November 2016)

## M2M spectrum management in China

LI Bo Senior Engineer





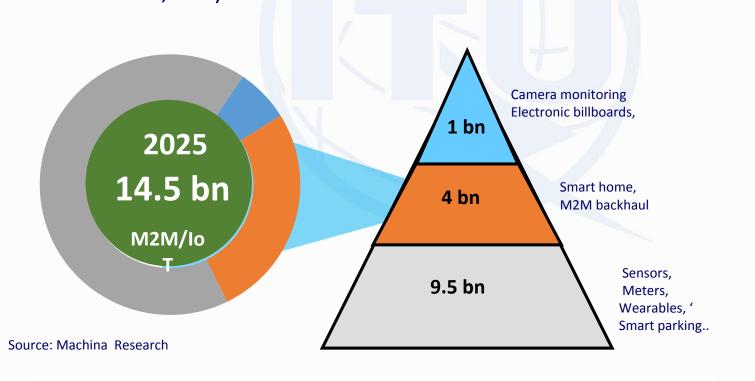




## **Policy and Market Scale in China**



- M2M/IoT communications is key to deliver Chinese national strategies "Made in China 2025" and "Internet plus" initiative;
- China has a substantial and rapidly growing market demand for M2M/IoT development in various smart applications (e.g. manufacturing, transportation, civil utilities, etc.)"













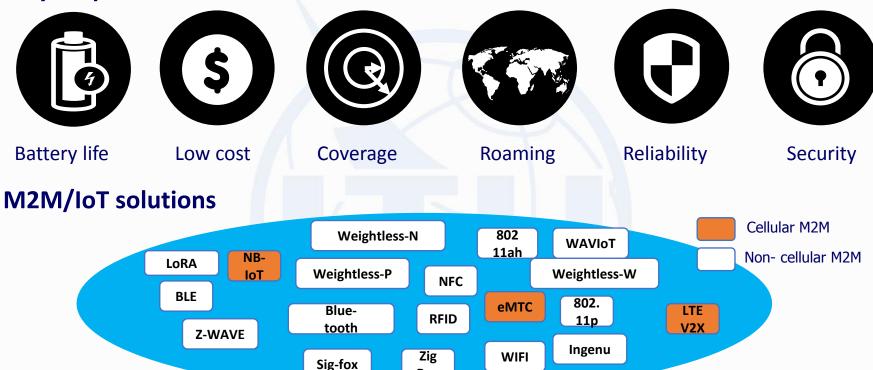




# Requirements, Technologies & ITU-R studies



#### **Key Requirements**



#### **Study in ITU-R**

WRC-19 agenda item 9.1, issue 9.1.8 (MTC)

Studies on the technical and operational aspects of radio networks and systems, as well as spectrum needed, including possible harmonized use of spectrum to support the implementation of narrowband and broadband machine-type communication infrastructures



## Frequency Use for M2M/IoT



## M2M Radiocommunication Technologies

Technology	Spectrum band
NB-IoT	MBB bands
eMTC	MBB bands
Sigfox	868MHz
LTE-V2X	MBB bands (Uu)
	5.8,5.9GHz (PC5)
Bluetooth	2.4GHz
ZigBee	868/2450MHz
RFID	13.56/27.12/433/ 860MHz
NFC	13.56MHz
Z-WAVE	868 MHz
Ingenu	2.4GHz

### **Frequency range**

 Sub-1 GHz band are most suitable for efficient provision of wide area coverage;

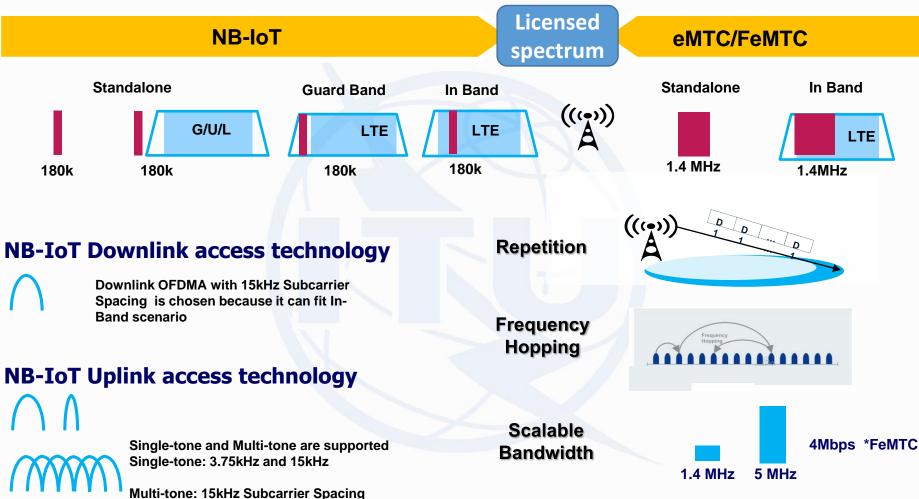
### **Authorization**

- Sharing spectrum with unlicensed authorization to achieve low cost and low power requirements
- Licensed (exclusive) spectrum is more suitable for wide area coverage and/or higher reliability requirements for delay sensitive applications



## **Cellular IoT Technologies**



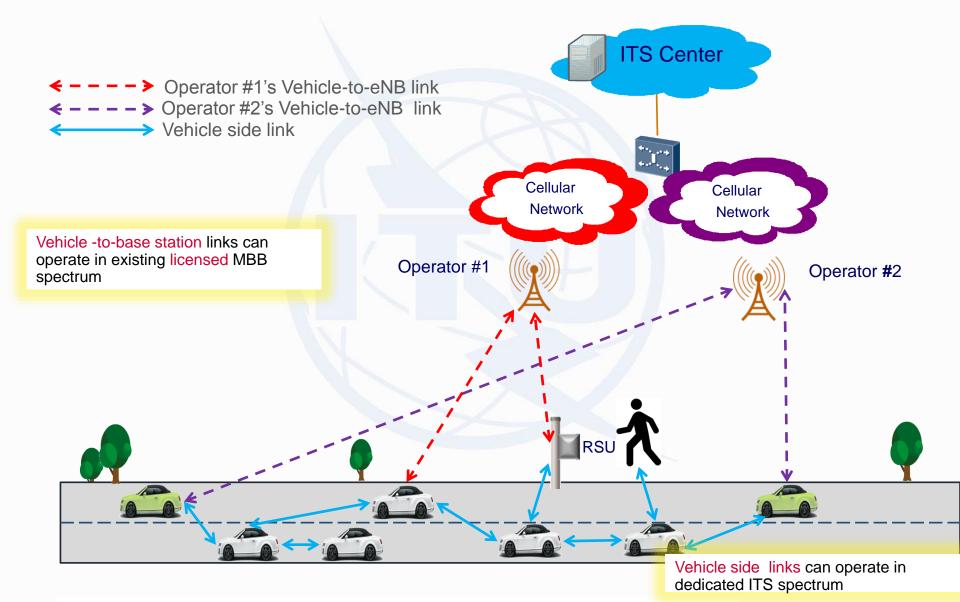


NB-IoT technology is an important technology for efficient use of IMT band for M2M/IoT communication



## **Cellular Based V2X Technology**

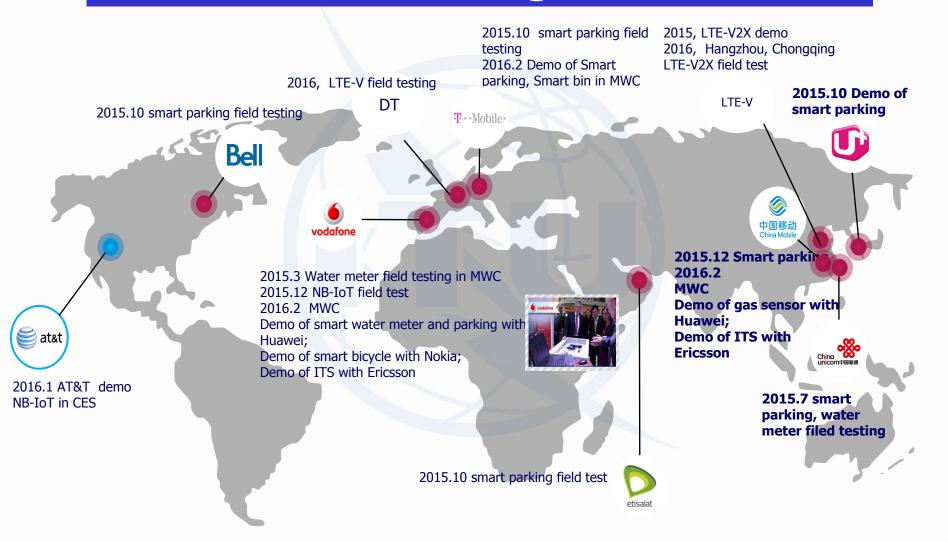






# Developments of Cellular Based M2M Technologies







## M2M/IoT spectrum in China



### **Spectrum for M2M/IoT applications**

### **Unlicensed spectrum**

Low cost /no license fees Regulatory limits (EIRP restrictions) Non-guaranteed QoS

- All devices can have access to spectrum, subject to compliance with technical conditions as specified in regulations
- Short range and delay-tolerant applications are typical use cases

### **Licensed spectrum**

Better Inference management Network Security Reliability

### **Mobile operator Network**

Reuse cellular infrastructure and device eco-system for M2M/ IoT apps

 IMT spectrum can be used for supporting NB-IoT, eMTC and LTE-V2N (eNB-to –vehicle)

### **Dedicated Network**

Private network customized for specific M2M/IoT apps.

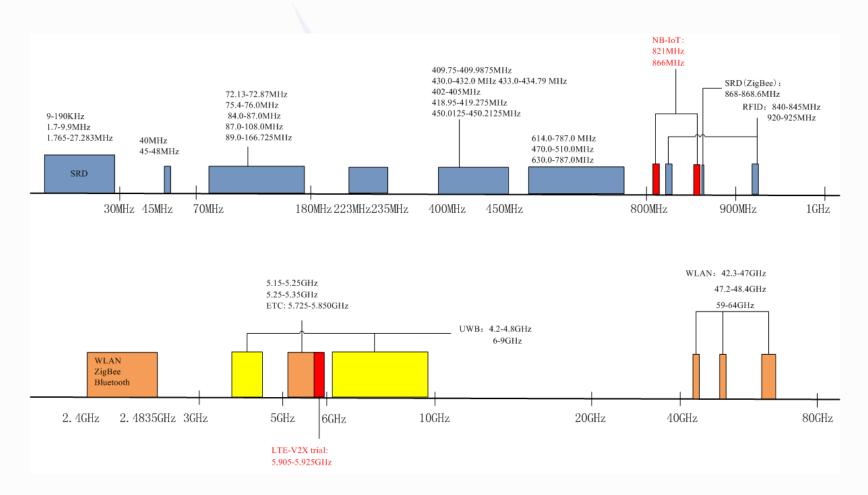
New bands for M2M in China:

- 5 905 -5 925 MHz for LTE-V2X trials
- 2 x 2.3 MHz in 800MHz can be used for NB-IoT



## **M2M/IoT Spectrum in China**





MBB spectrum also can be used for M2M/IoT



## Summary of M2M Spectrum Management in China



- According to Chinese national strategies and substantial market demands on M2M/IoT, China spectrum development is supportive of planning/allocating frequency bands for M2M/IoT communication;
- WRC-19 issue 9.1.8 is an opportunity to study machine type communication systems and radio networks
  - China is engaged and supportive on these studies





## Thank you~!