

nRF9160 - Putting the "smarts" into Smart meters

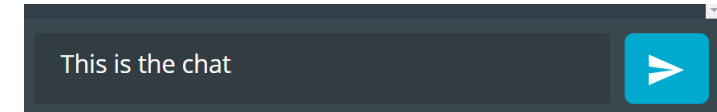
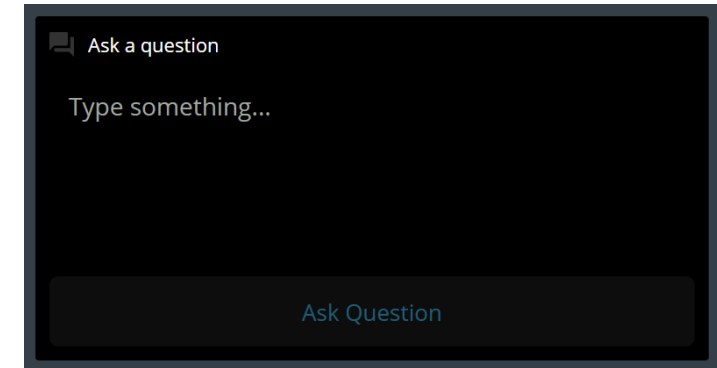
Nordic Tech Webinar

Kristian Sæther / Product Manager - Cellular IoT/ January 2021



Practicalities

- Duration: ~45 mins + Q&A
- Questions are encouraged!
 - Please type questions in the top of the right sidebar
 - All questions are anonymous
 - Try to keep them relevant to the topic
 - We will answer them towards the end
- The chat is not anonymous, and should not be used for questions
- Go to DevZone if you have more questions
- A recording of the webinar will be available together with the presentation at webinars.nordicsemi.com



{ DevZone

Agenda

- Smart meters & Cellular IoT connectivity
- Introduction to nRF9160
- How nRF9160 solves smart metering challenges?
 - Connectivity
 - Flexibility, Integration & edge computing
 - Power Consumption
 - Support

Why do Meters have to be Smart ?

Utility infrastructures are complex to manage and maintain – and the complexity grows

Disruptive technologies are forcing utility infrastructures to evolve* (renewable energies, hydrogen etc)

Governments and people asking for efficient networks and transparency

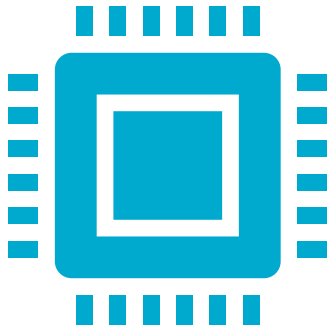
“Smart meters” are meters that enable the collection and processing of metering information in order to:

- Monitor and control the utility infrastructure
- Drive efficiencies in the transmission and distribution networks
- Improve operations
- Make data available (directly / indirectly) to end users to help making smart choices

*Read: [Nordic Wireless Q \(issue 4 2020\) about Hydrogen & Gas meters](#))

How to get a meter Smart ?

Edge computing



Wireless Connectivity



Cloud/Head-end system



Edge + Connectivity + Cloud = Enabling Smart decisions

It requires seamless exchange of more and more information

Critical: how to design and optimize such flow?

Utilities focusing on their core business

Edge computing

Wireless Connectivity

Cloud/Head-end system

Head-end system sets requirements on the Wireless Connectivity and vice versa

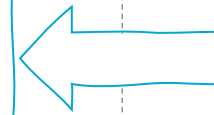
Important to understand capabilities of each connectivity technologies & protocols

Many utilities opting for different solutions

→ Demand for standard-based, interoperable, flexible, global metering solutions

“Outcome based approach”

Utilities want to focus on head-end systems (Data and Device Mgmt)

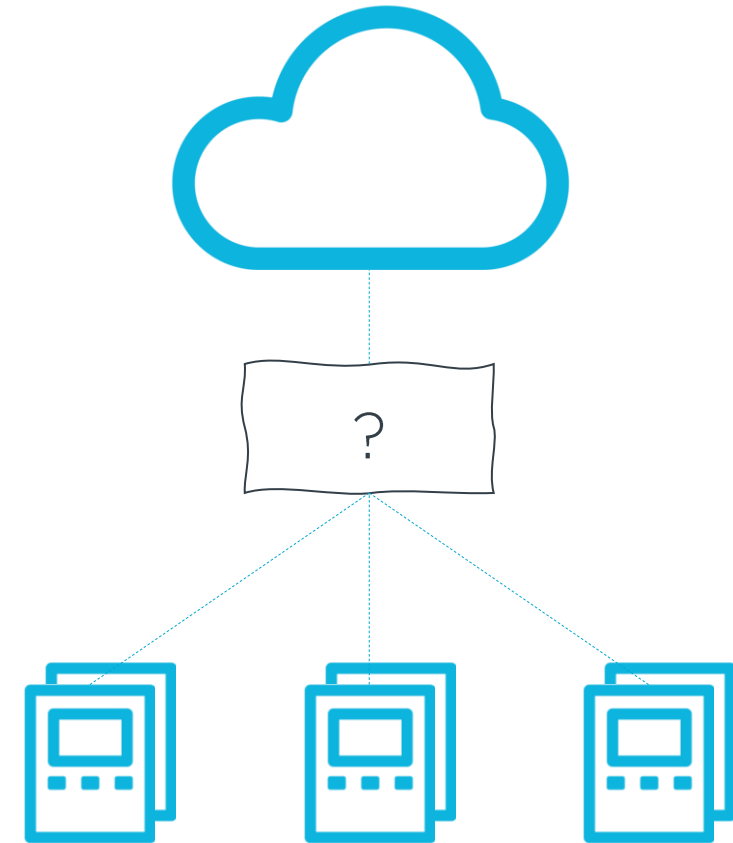


Standard interface

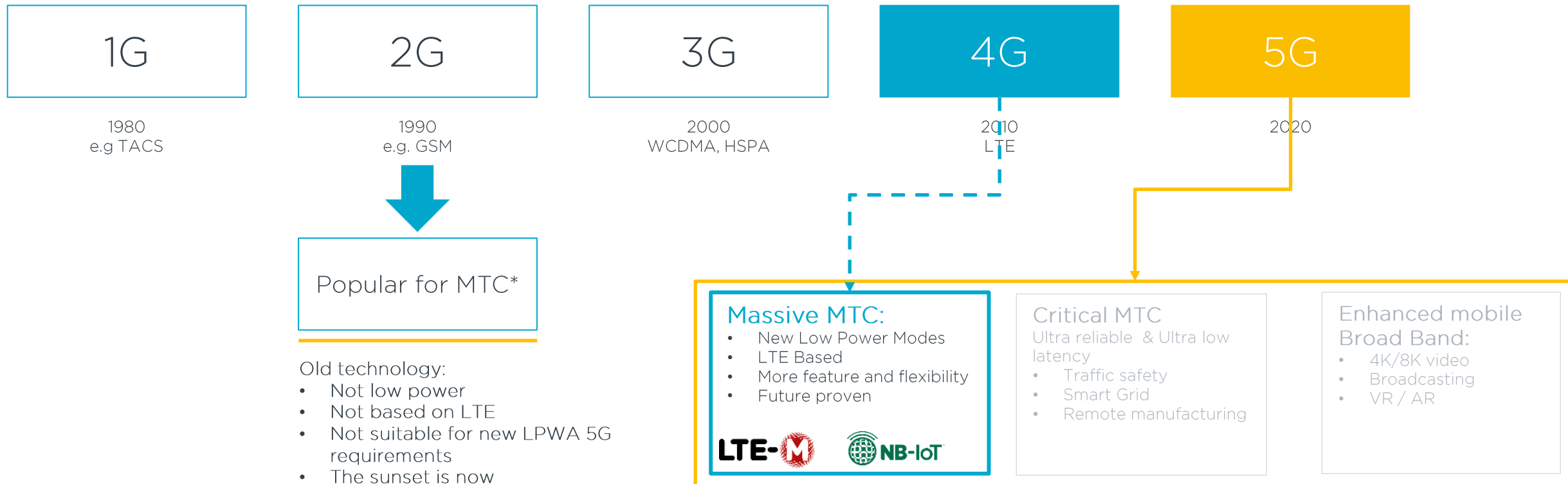
Meter to cloud wireless connectivity

Requirements from Utilities:

- Built on Standards (at multiple levels)
- Low Total Cost of Ownership
 - cost on infrastructure
 - Simple I&C / operations (plug & play)
 - Robust (e.g., FOTA) to limit on-site maintenance
- Secure
- Future proof (15-20years lifespan)
- Scalable (data rate / number of devices)
- Multivendor approach



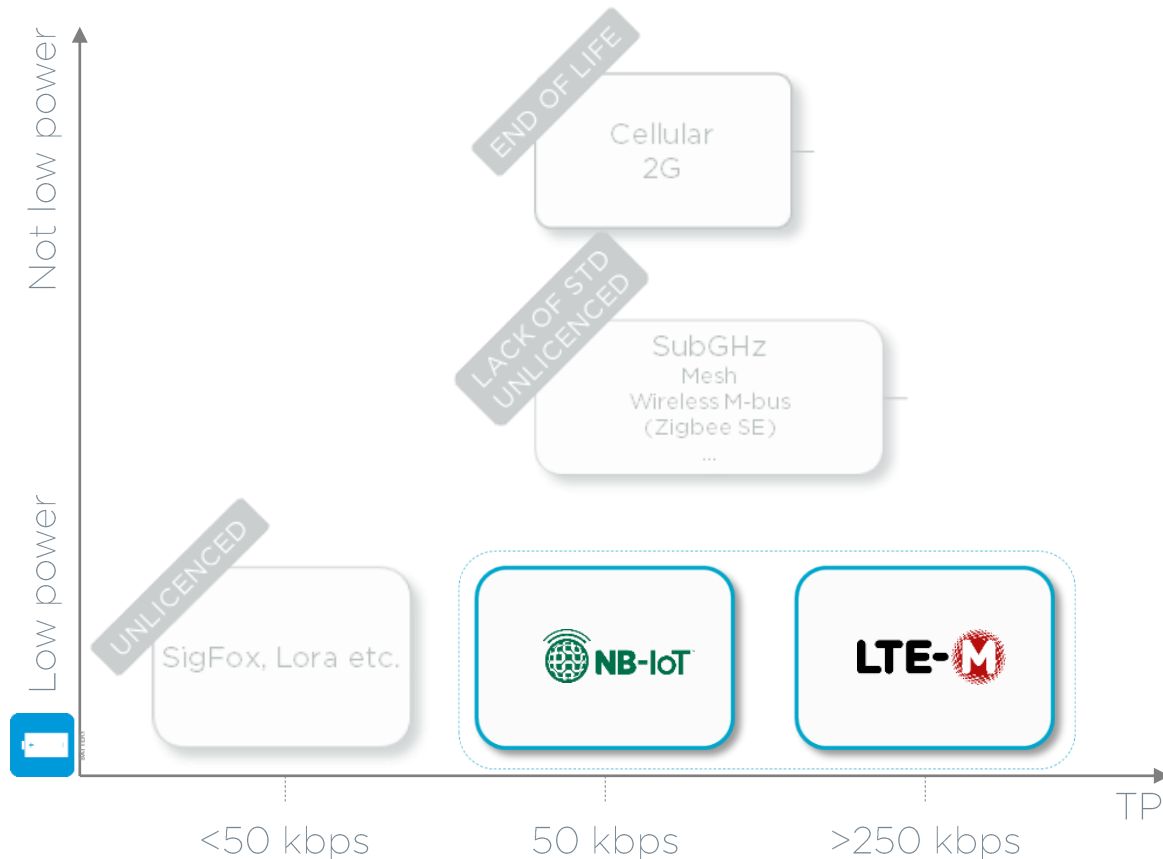
Standardizing the connectivity: Cellular IoT



*MTC = Machine-Type Communications

Wireless technology landscape

Long range



Cellular IoT (NB-IoT & LTE-M) is the ideal technology for utilities to connecting smart meters

- ✓ Built on solid standards (3GPP)
- ✓ Enables multi vendor approach
- ✓ Scalable & future proof
- ✓ Low TCO - no infrastructure costs
- ✓ Simple: plug & play
- ✓ Advanced connectivity (low power, coverage, throughput, FOTA, flexible protocols, etc.)
- ✓ Different protocols support different uses cases

Cat-M1, Cat-NB1, Cat-NB2

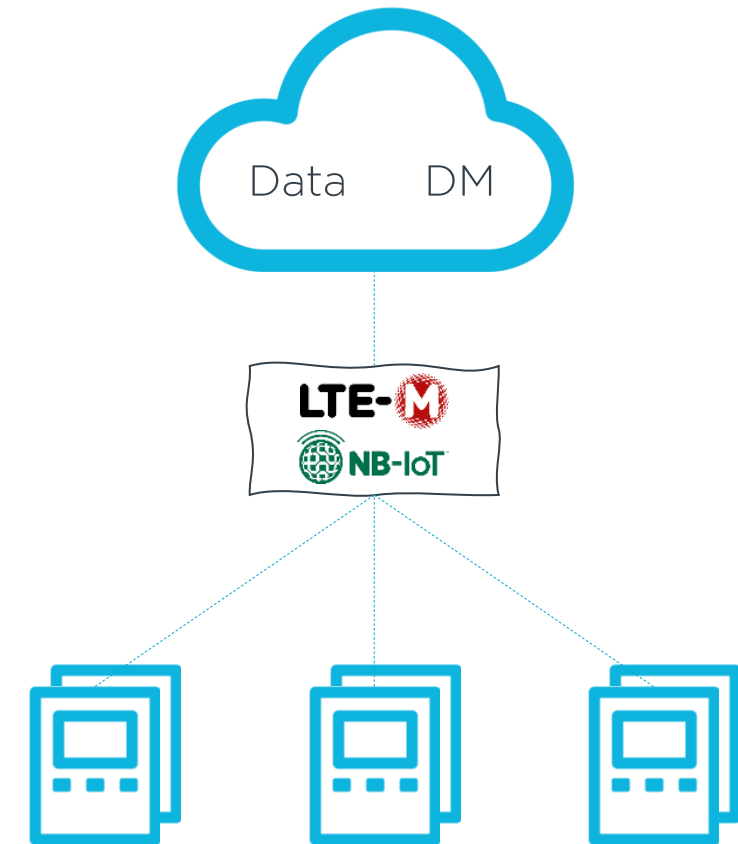
	Cat. M1	Cat NB1	Cat NB2 (Rel 14)
On air BW Throughput Layer 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.4 MHz BW >300 kbps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 kHz BW ~60 kbps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 kHz BW ~100-170 kbps
Power consumption	+++	+++	+++
Coverage	++	+++	+++
FW Upgrades (FOTA)	+++	+	++
Latency	+++	--	-
Mobility (LTE)*	Yes	No	Limited
Roaming	Available	Limited	Limited
	Electricity	Gas/water	Gas/water
	Advanced Gas/water		

*Remember: stationary devices (e.g. meters) can benefit from Mobility: Radio condition are never stationary!

Meter to cloud connectivity

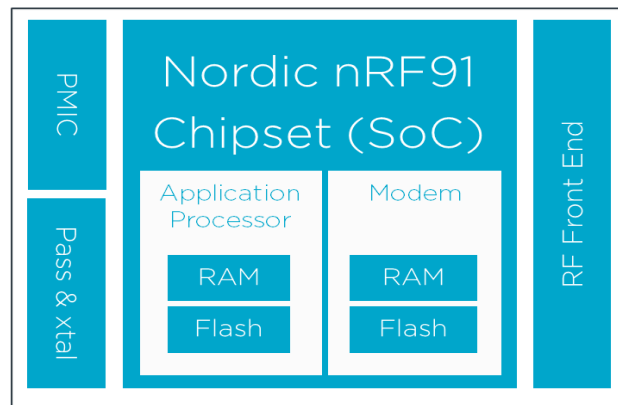
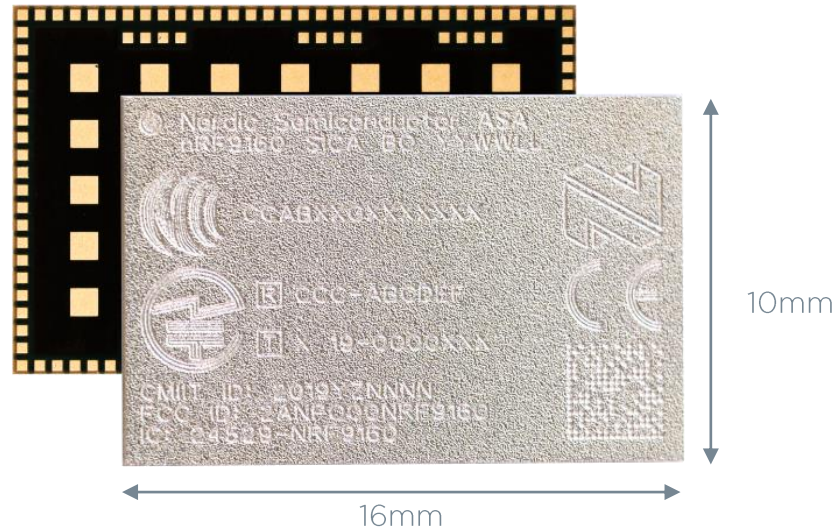
How to:

- choose the connectivity (LTE-M vs NB-IoT)
- choose protocols for data (TCP, UDP, MQTT; CoAP, etc)?
- choose the protocol for device management (e.g. LWM2M) to handle many devices?
- add edge-processing and optimize data upload?
- secure the connectivity?
- achieve Low Power?
- achieve Low Latency?
- have built-in flexibility and build a global solution?



nRF9160
simple path to smart meters

This is nRF9160



Based on Nordic Dual Core chipset:

- LTE-M/NB-IoT modem with GPS
- ARM Cortex M33 MCU for the application

Certified System in Package (SiP)

Multiband support for global coverage

Small form factor (includes PMIC, RF FEM, passives and crystals)

Ultra Low Power

Best in class FEM and Packaging

Optimized Front End



23dBm Max Tx Power

(ideal also for Water / Gas meters; i.e. better coverage)

Very Stable Tx:

Temperature range -40 to 85 °C (3GPP)

(ideal also for electricity meters where temperature can be critical)

Advanced Packaging



Shield technology ("MicroShield™ by Qorvo") proven in high-volume manufacturing for ~10-years

(Ideal also for water / gas application, where potting is needed)

Certified world-wide band support

Global - 3GPP



P T C R B

Completed

Regulatory standards



CE - FCC - ISED - ACMA RCM -
NCC - IMDA - MIC - MSIP - IFT -
SRRC

Completed

Carrier

AIS, AT&T, Bell, China
Telecom, Deutsche
Telekom, KDDI, LG U+,
SoftBank, Telstra, Verizon,
Vodafone

Completed

(+More Coming)

How nRF9160 is solving
meter to cloud connectivity

Solving smart meter challenges

Flexibility, Integration & Edge
computing



Power Consumption



Support and time to market



Flexibility, Integration & edge computing

The benefits of System on Chip approach

Case study: advanced cloud connectivity

Meter A for utility in USA

- LTE-M
- Data on demand: DLMS over MQTT
- Low Latency response for controlling meter's actuator (e.g. switch off valve)
- HTTPS for Application FOTA
- LWM2M for Carrier Device Management
- Ultra low power

Meter B for utility in Europe

- NB-IoT
- Push Data: UDP Client
- Generic LWM2M for Utility DM
- Ultra low power

Trends:

- More complex protocols (MQTT, CoAP, LWM2M)
- Multiple socket connections to different clouds (data & DM)
- Advanced security (TLS, DTLS)
- More complex application protocols → demand for extra pre-processing power to optimize the information to be sent

Important observations*

Cellular standards

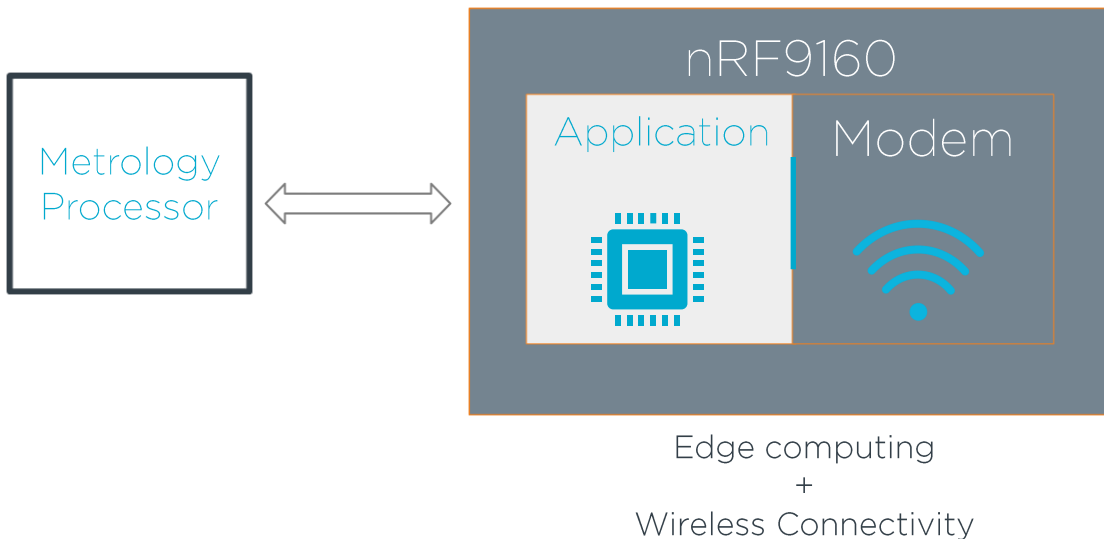
- LTE-M
 - High speed, high capacity
 - Power consumption less correlated with payload size
- NB-IoT
 - Slow, low capacity → NOT suggested for meters with frequent uploads (e.g. electricity meters)
 - Energy consumption linear with payload size
 - Carrier limitations

Application protocols

- MQTT (TCP)
 - Most ideal for larger data packets
 - Popular and well supported protocol
- CoAP
 - Less overhead compared to MQTT
 - Enables reliable UDP → suggested for NB-IoT
 - Not that popular

* Watch Nordic Webinar "[Cloud connectivity and protocols for IoT](#)"

Adding nRF9160 to the meters



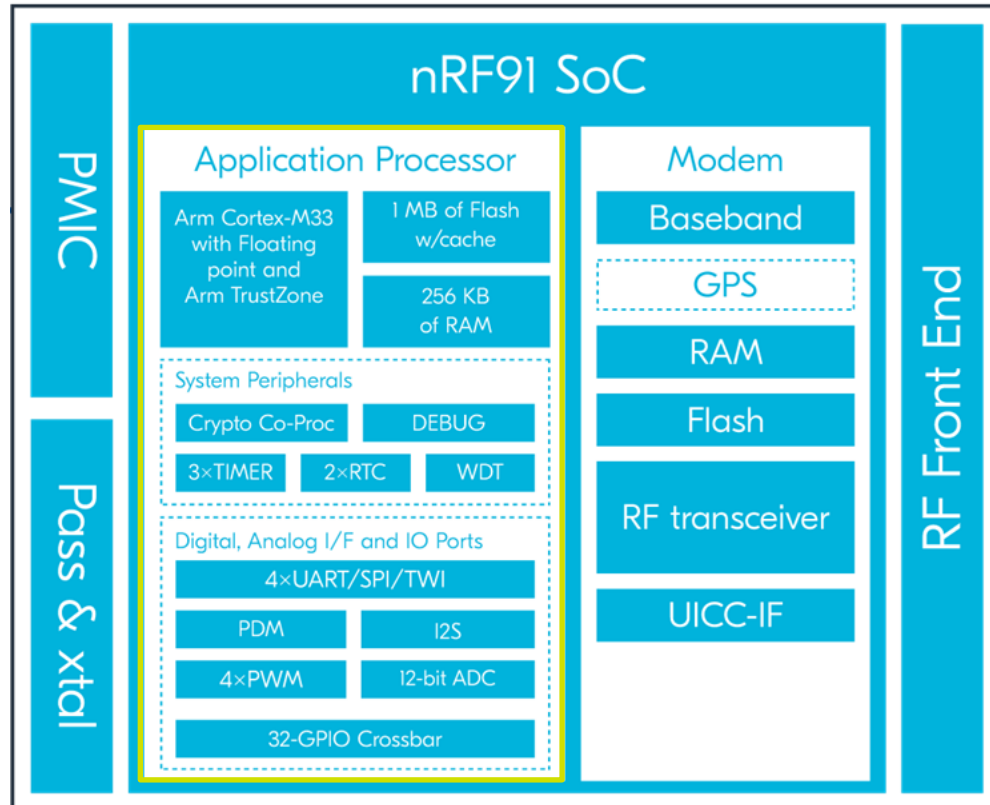
nRF9160 adds both:

- LTE-M /NB-IoT connectivity
- Fully open processing unit with simple development environment

SoC approach:

- Customer application running on the processor
- It adds edge computing capabilities and extra flexibility in protocols stack
- It makes solution more flexible and predictable (e.g. better for power consumption, more flexible sockets)

Dedicated application processor = flexibility



- 64 MHz ARM® Cortex®-M33 CPU
- ARM® Trustzone® for trusted execution
- ARM® Cryptocell 310 for application layer security
- 1 MB Flash & 256 KB RAM
- 4 x SPIM/SPIS/UART/TWIM/TWIS
- PDM, I2S, PWM, ADC
- 32 GPIOs

nRF9160: Flexible and advanced protocols

Nordic has designed the LTE modem

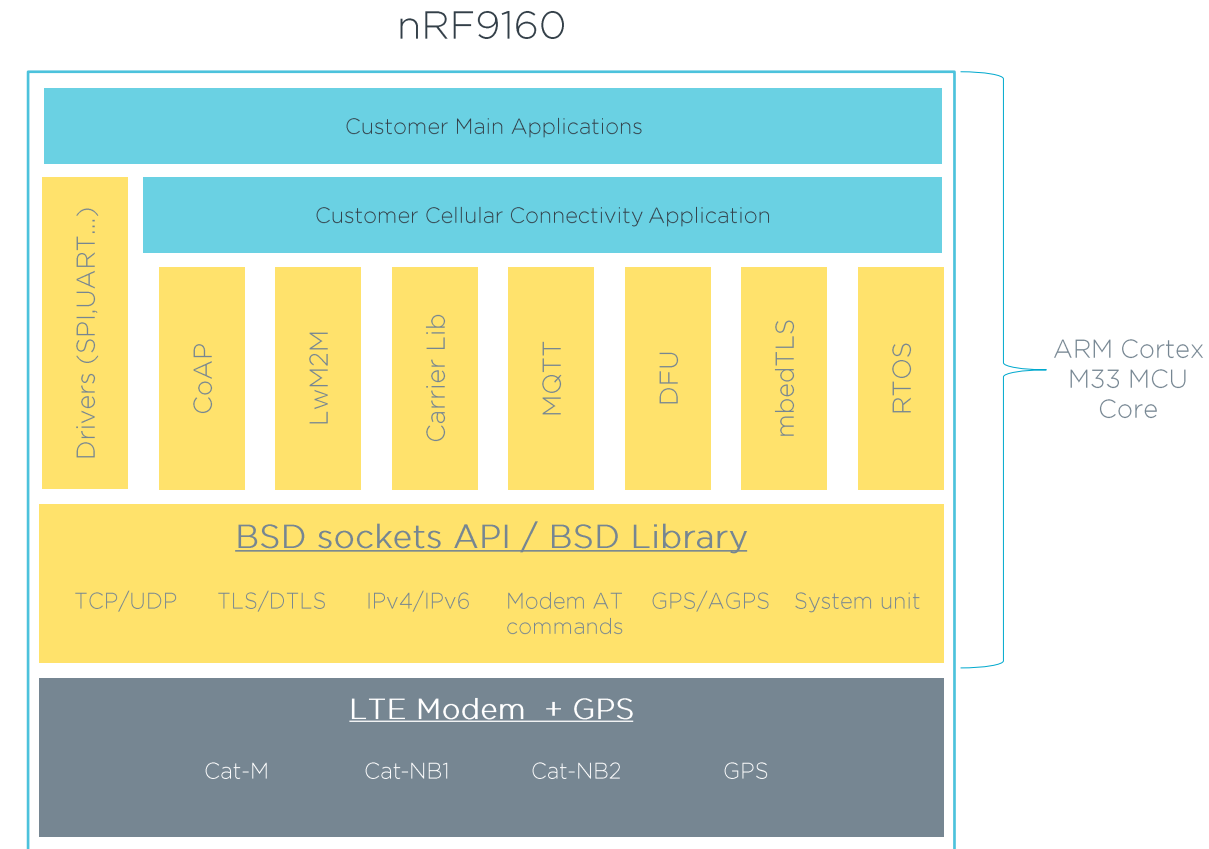
Nordic provides STANDARD BSD Socket API to the modem:

- 8 generic sockets that can be used freely between UDP, TCP, TLS, DTLS, and AT commands
- 1 GNSS/AGPS socket + 1 modem DFU socket + 10 PDN sockets
- Support for both TCP/UDP Client and Server

Nordic provides advanced protocols (LWM2M) and security modules (mbedTLS) seamlessly integrated with modem, all included in nRF Connect SDK

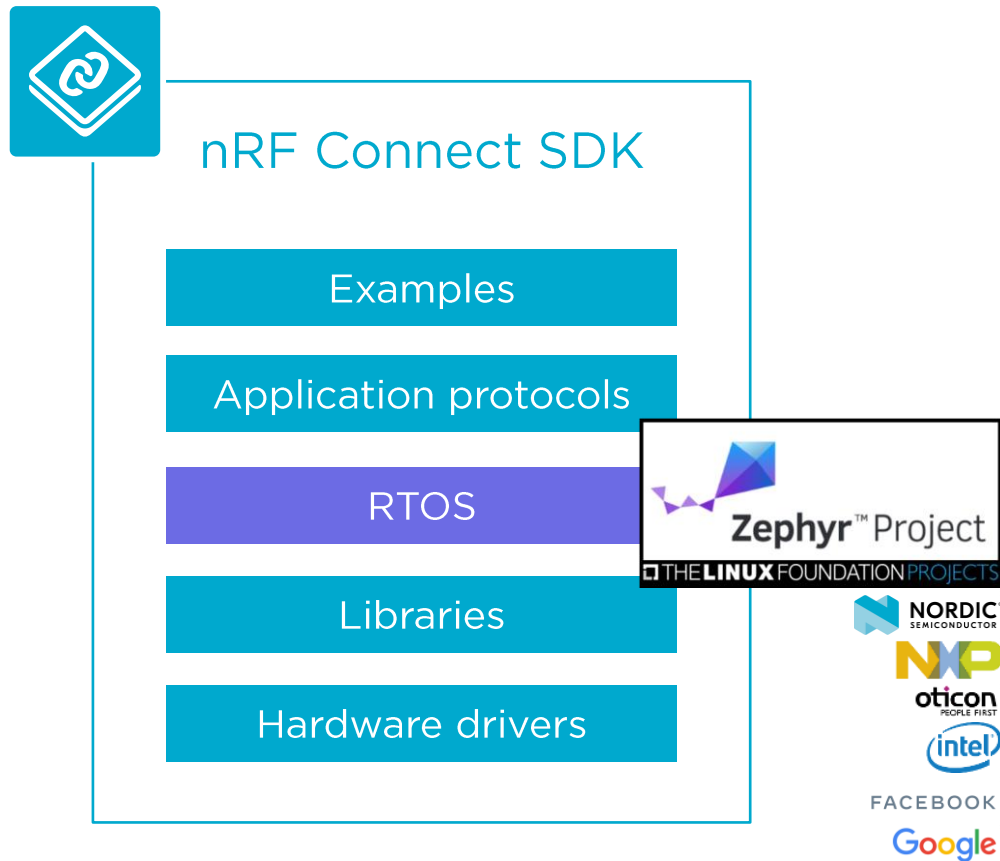
Customer can write application easily

- No effort on writing Drivers or to interface to the modem
- Easy for software development. Seamless integration
- More flexible
- Lower Power & Predictable





nRF Connect SDK for application processor

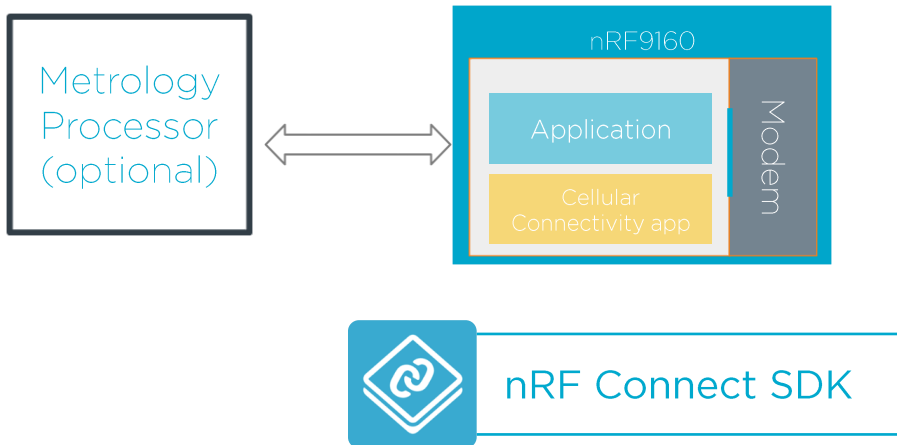


Open MCU with Nordic nRF Connect SDK:

- Modern software development
- Flexible & scalable:
 - Integrated truly opensource RTOS: Zephyr
 - Simple to port code across many vendors boards
- All in one place: Cellular, Bluetooth LE, Bluetooth Mesh, Zigbee, Thread etc
- One code base and toolchain for nRF91, nRF53 and nRF52
 - Optional for nRF52 Series



Summary: nRF9160 SoC (modem+MCU) approach



Support for all major protocols

- e.g. MQTT, CoAP, LWM2M, HTTP(S) etc

Native in nRF Connect SDK → simple SW development

- Easy to adapt to your needs
- Flexible sockets: connect to multiple Clouds
- LWM2M Client stack is free of charge
- Robust and flexible FOTA
- RTOS for a modular approach
- Cloud examples

Connectivity protocols seamlessly integrated with modem

- Protocol optimized by Nordic to work with the LTE modem: customers can focus on their connectivity application
- Nordic owner of the entire solution (SDK and modem FW)
- Easy to support customers if problems

Examples: innovating in smart metering

Cellular IoT, M-Bus and LoRaWAN protocols on single nRF9160 SiP

Adding Cellular IoT to DLMS meter by using nRF9160



European smart utility meter gateway is first to combine M-Bus, cellular IoT and LoRaWAN all running off a single Nordic nRF9160 SiP

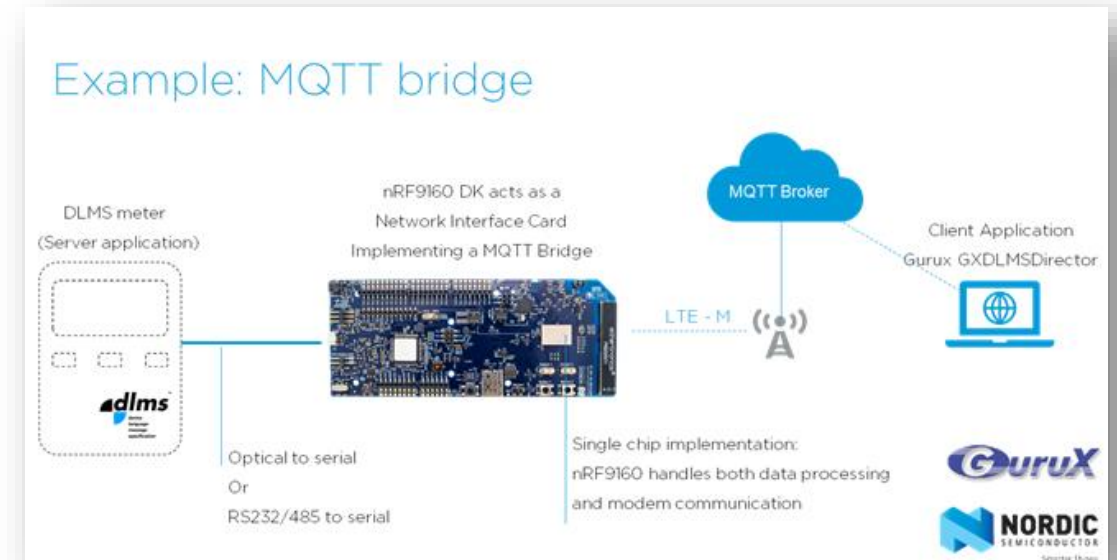
18 Jan 2021 | Oslo, Norway

M-Bus (which is short for 'Meter-Bus') is a European short-range standard for the remote wireless reading of water, gas, electricity, heat, and other consumption meters. By combining cellular IoT and LoRaWAN in a single gateway, European utility and buildings management customers are not restricted to any one LPWA wireless technology and can 'mix and match' depending on local network availability and wireless signal coverage.

Nordic Semiconductor today announces that German industrial IoT solutions specialist, Loharo, is using a Nordic multi-mode NB-IoT/LTE-M nRF9160 SiP in its Wireless M-Bus Gateway to provide Low Power Wide Area (LPWA) networking of European M-Bus utility meters using NB-IoT or LoRaWAN or a combination of both. Loharo says data uploading to the Cloud is done using NB-IoT due to its larger payload capacity (1000 versus 250 Bytes) along with over-the-air updates of devices installed in the field that Loharo says is easier to do with cellular IoT.

By Loharo

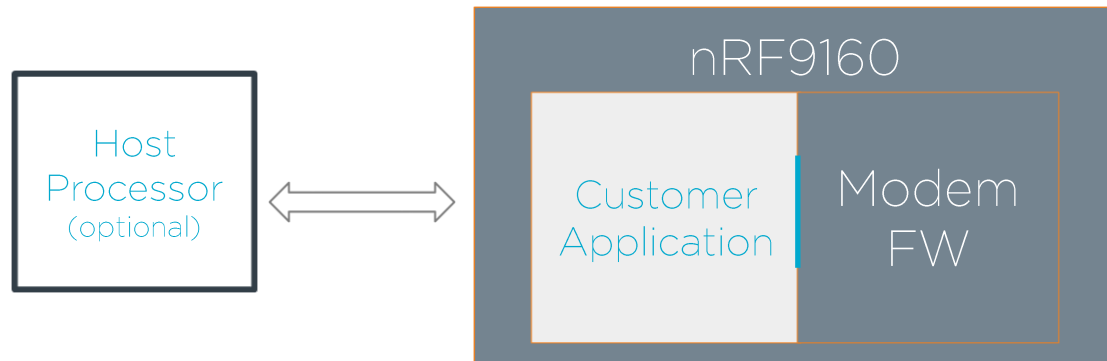
<https://www.loharo.com/>
<https://www.nordicsemi.com/News/2021/01/Loharo-is-using-nRF9160-SiP-in-its-Wireless-MBus-Gateway>



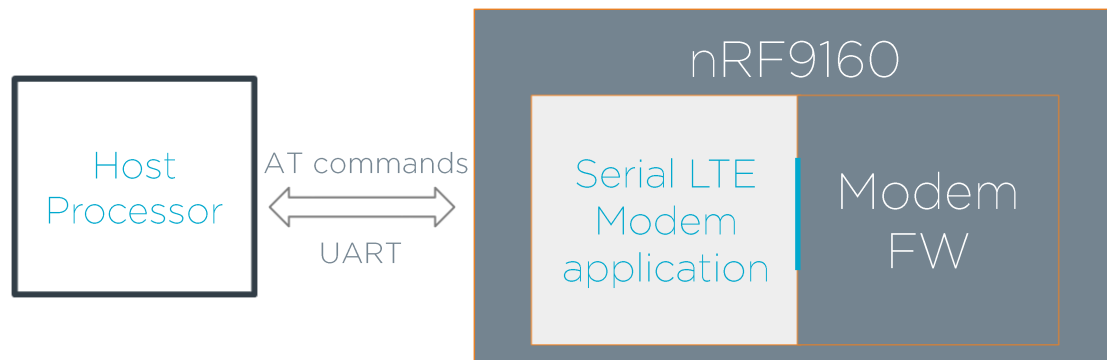
By Gurux & Nordic

<https://devzone.nordicsemi.com/f/nordic-q-a/59794/nrf9160-gurux-dlms-server-example/>

How to use the application processor in nRF9160

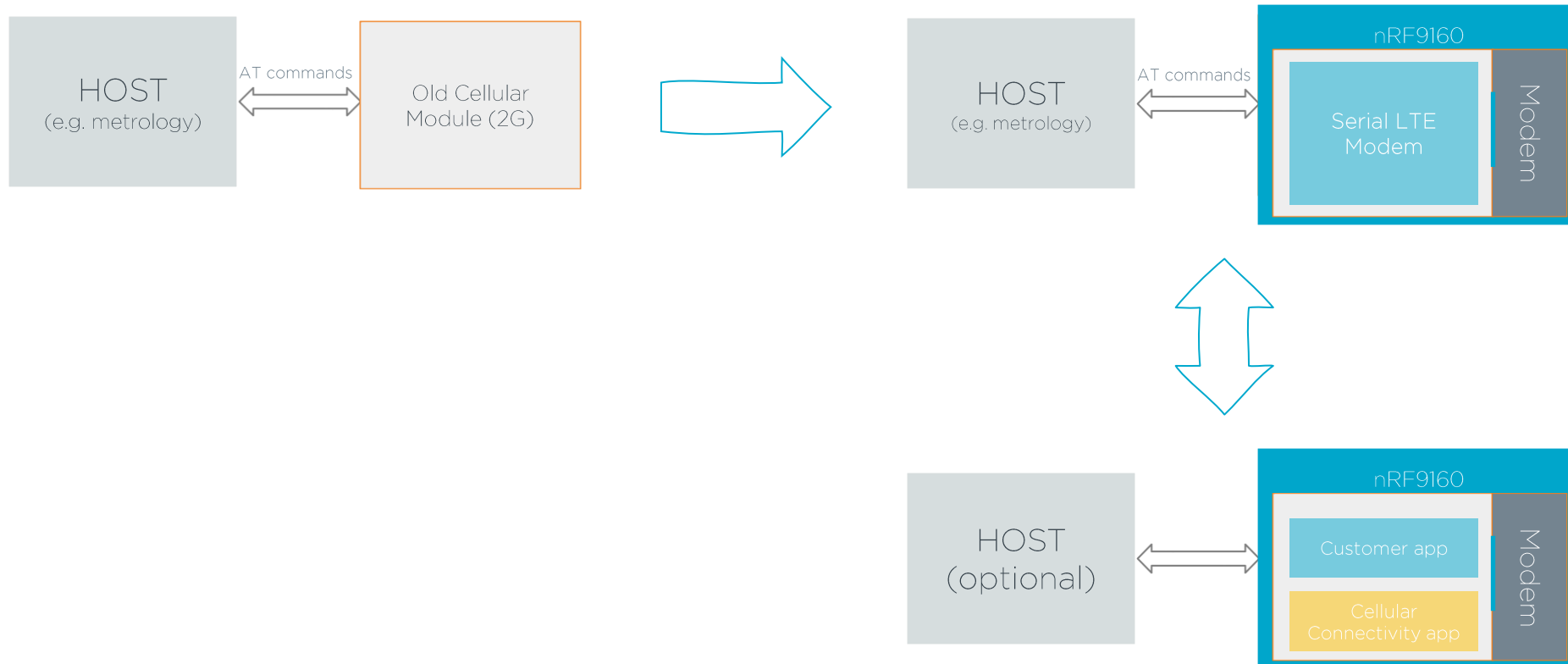


1. SoC approach:
Your application runs on the nRF9160 application processor



2. Serial LTE Modem*:
AT Command interface to nRF9160. Open source.

Serial LTE Modem: simple migration



Power consumption

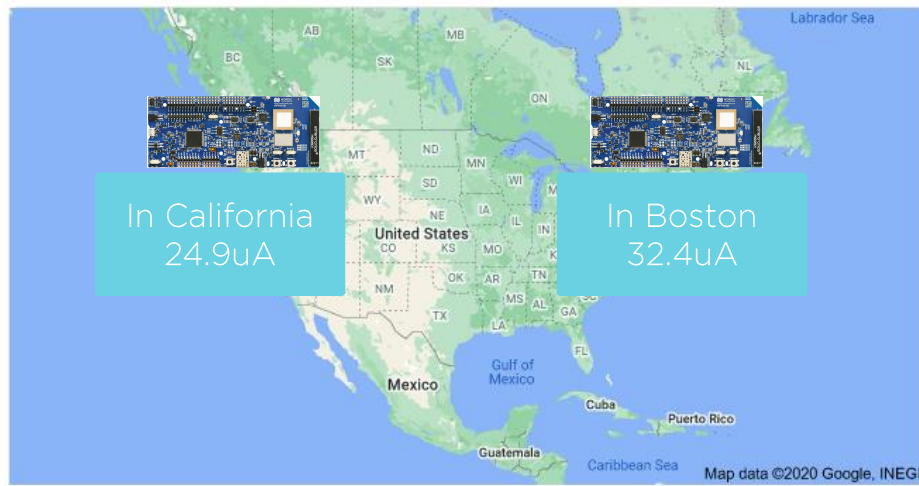
How to have a predictable solution?

You need optimized cellular performances. Always

Question:

Which average 81.92s eDRX current can we expect with nRF9160* in Boston (USA) vs California (USA)?

Same application, same device/product, same network.



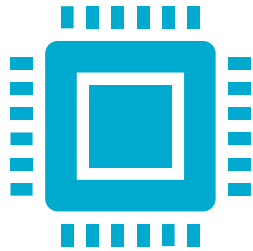
Currents depend also on network settings!

- Cellular is complex: very important to understand how LTE and modem work
- Choose a radio with optimized radio under all network conditions in order to have a solution with predictable power consumption



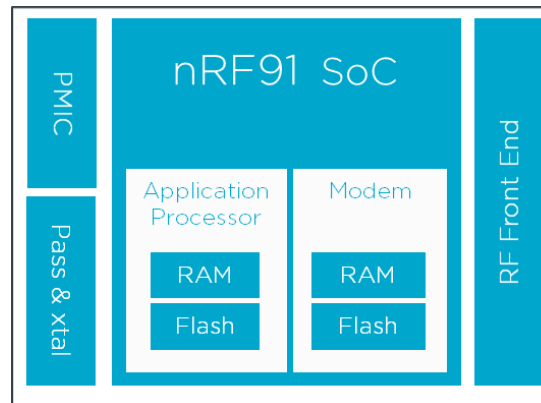
Building Ultra Low Power & predictable products

Optimized HW and SW



Use best in class HW & SW

Smart application



Take advantage of dual core,
optimizing the application:
when and what to send

Testing



Understand all currents and how
LTE works

nRF9160 = Ultra Low Power

Sleep Current Consumption

System Disabled	0.15uA	Device's internal power regulator disabled (entire device down). Reset when powered on.
PSM Floor	2.7uA	LTE modem: RAM fully retained; M33 MCU: in idle with full RAM Retained; RTC on;

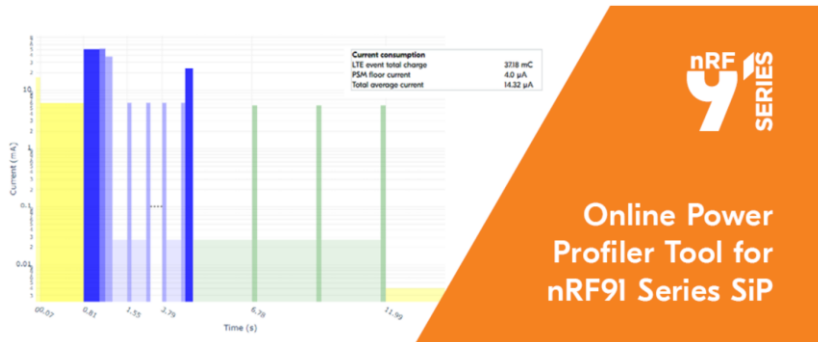
RCC mode – LTE-M

eDRX average current, 81.92 s eDRX, one PO per PTW, PTW = 2.56 s	18uA	This is cycle average current, no repetitions, DRX is set by network – in this case DRX 2.56s No extra calibration currents needed Ultra low eDRX floor < 6uA
Idle eDRX average current, 655 s, one PO per PTW, PTW = 2.56 s	6uA	
Uplink 180 kbit/s, Pout 23 dBm,	115mA	RMC settings as per 3GPP TS 36.521-1 Annex A.2

Leverage the new features PSM and eDRX in your meter design.
Forget about 2G!



Online Power Profiler for LTE



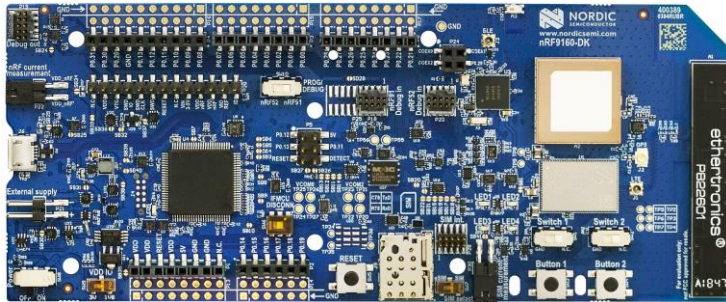
<https://devzone.nordicsemi.com/>

Online Power Profiler for LTE



Measure it yourself!

New DevKit



New nRF9160 DK v1.0 optimized
for power measurements

PPK II*



New Power Profiler Kit (2nd Gen)
Advanced Low Cost
Power analyzer

New Tools and SW



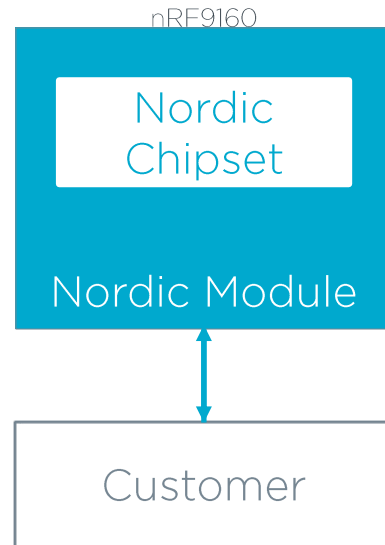
Online power profiler
New application examples:
UDP
Serial LTE Modem

* Watch Nordic Webinar: [“Become An Expert On Power Profiling Your Application”](#)

Support

Direct technical support – down to chipset!

Full Ownership
of the solution



150+ LTE engineers, in-house
In house chipset design

Online Technical Support
Center and Local FAEs



<https://devzone.nordicsemi.com/>

24h response time
Private or public tickets
Experts from R&D
Forum with 70K users

Open documentation:

<https://infocenter.nordicsemi.com/index.jsp>
https://developer.nordicsemi.com/nRF_Connect_SDK/doc/latest/nrf/index.html

Nordic
GitHub



<https://github.com/NordicSemiconductor>

80+ Repos,
Examples, SDK, more

[nRF Connect SDK:
https://github.com/nrfconnect](https://github.com/nrfconnect)

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Q&A

