

# celluar IoT

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# Table of contents

0 1 | Introduction

0 2 | Evolution of  
Network & Band  
Specification

0 3 | How GPS Works

0 4 | Hardware Specification  
& ESP-IDF Code Flow

0 5 | Advantages

0 6 | Conclusions








**01**

**INTRODUCTION**



- Cellular IoT uses cellular networks to connect physical devices to the Internet.
- same cell towers that provide service to your smartphone.
- connect heavy machinery, security systems, hospital equipment, asset tracking systems, and billions of other devices to the internet.



# EVOLUTION OF NETWORK & BAND SPECIFICATION



02



## 2G

- Frequency: 900 MHz
- Bandwidth: 25 MHz
- Internet service: narrowband
- Application: text msg, picture & multimedia

1993

2001

3G

- Frequency: 2100 MHz
- Bandwidth: 25 MHz
- Internet service: Broadband
- Application: video streaming, GPS

## 4G

- Frequency: 2300 MHz
- Bandwidth: 100 MHz
- Internet service: Ultra band
- Application: High-speed data streaming, wearable device

2009

2018

5G

- Frequency: 24 GHz
- Bandwidth: 30 GHz to 300 GHz
- Internet service: wireless WWW
- Application: High resolutions streaming, medical procedures



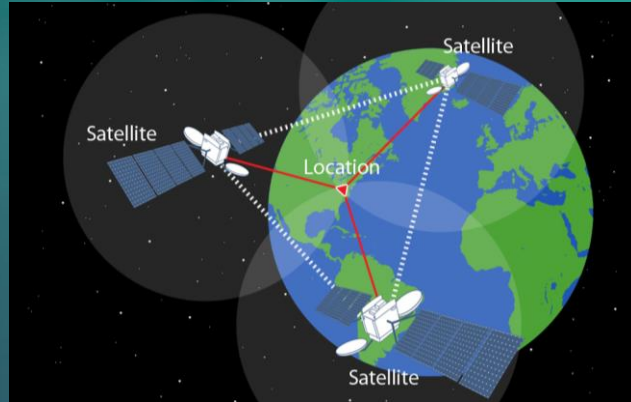
**03**

**HOW GPS WORKS**



# GPS (Global Positioning System)

A global positioning system (GPS) is a network of satellites and receiving devices used to determine the location of something (any device with GPS capability) on Earth.







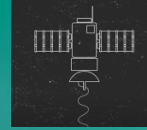
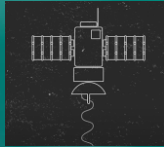
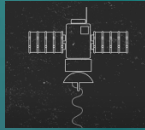
**Does Internet data or cellular network is required to get GPS coordinates?**

NO

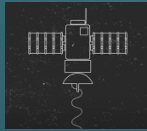


# HOW DOES THE GPS (Global Positioning System) WORK?

Utilize the 3 satellites to get an accurate position.



Satellites always transmit the radio signal towards the Earth.



The fourth one to get Elevation.



Due to the built-in receiver, they are capable to receive this signal and calculate the distance depending on the time period.

Has a Built-in GPS receiver



# HARDWARE SPECIFICATIONS & ESP-IDF CODE FLOW



04



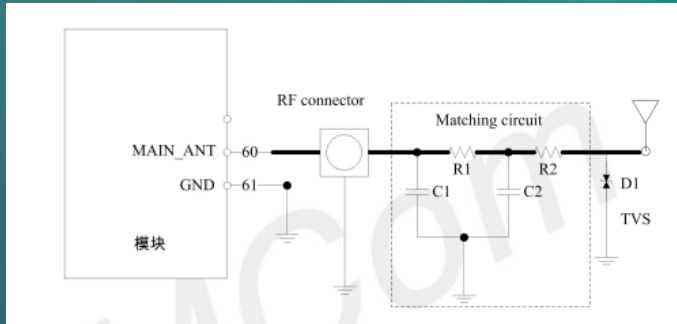
# HARDWARE SPECIFICATIONS



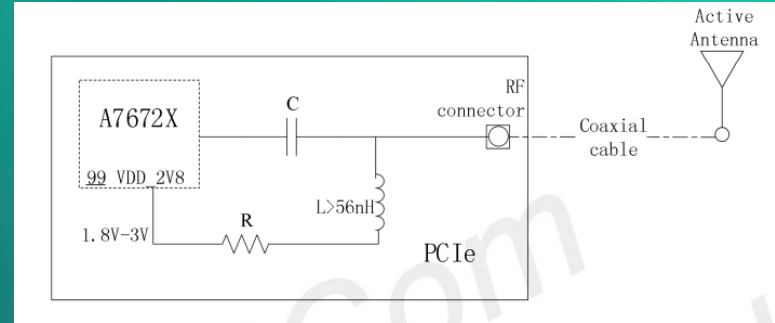
Module Name:  
A7672S

- LTE Cat 1 Module.
- 10 Mbps downlink.
- 5 Mbps uplink.
- support USB driver for Windows, Linux & Android.
- Support BLE.
- support TCP/IP protocol.
- Support Industrial standard interfaces such as UART, USB, I2C & GPIO.
- FOTA.
- Supply voltage: 3.4v to 4.2v.

# ANTENNA REQUIREMENT



Passive antenna

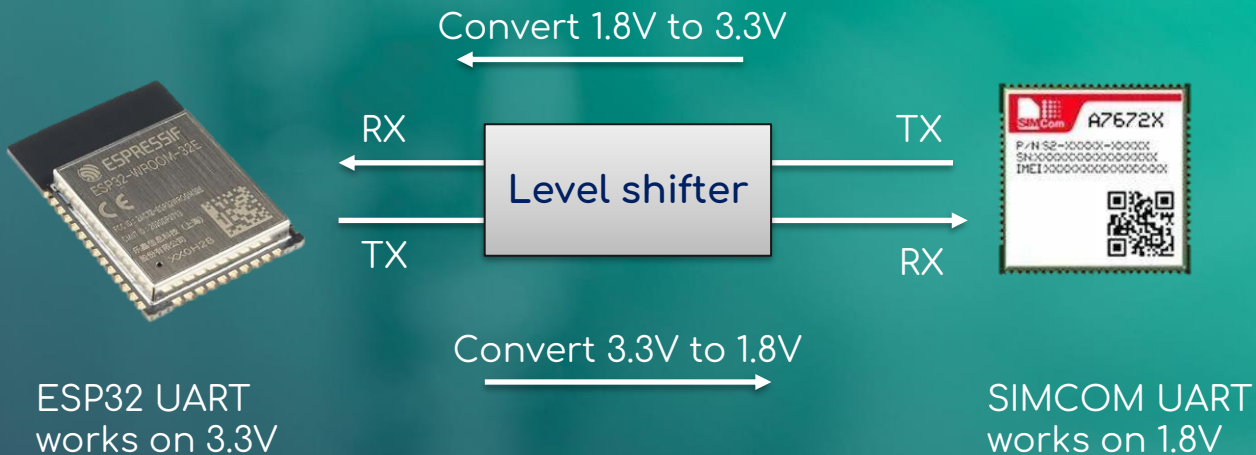


Active antenna = passive antenna + amplifier circuit

GSM/LTE Requirement:

Gain	> -3dBi (Avg)
Input impedance	50 ohm
Efficiency	> 50 %
Maximum input power	50W

# SIMCOM INTERFACING WITH ESP32

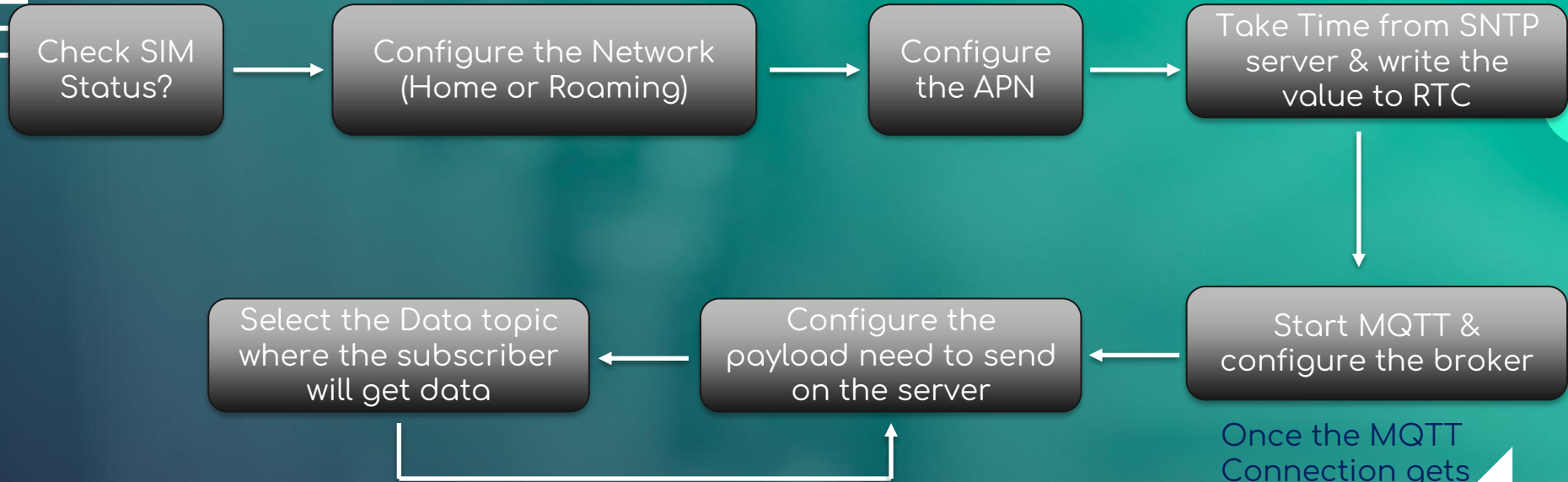


# ROLE OF APN IN NETWORK?

- APN stands for Access Point Name.
- The APN is used to find the right IP address that the device should be identified with on the network, determine if a private network is needed, and choose the correct security settings that should be used.
- Example: Vodafone (M2MISAFE).

# ESP-IDF CODE FLOW

(AT commands required)



Once the MQTT Connection gets established, will start another loop for just data posting






**05**

**ADVANTAGES**





# ADVANTAGES

- 
- Global coverage.
  - No need to build additional infrastructure.
  - Built-in authentication (each sim card has a unique chip ID)
  - Secure connectivity.



CONCLUSION

06



# CONCLUSION

- Make it suitable for IoT Applications.



# Thanks!

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**Do you have any questions?**

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