

# Panel - Timing for the IoT

Wojciech Owczarek, ICE

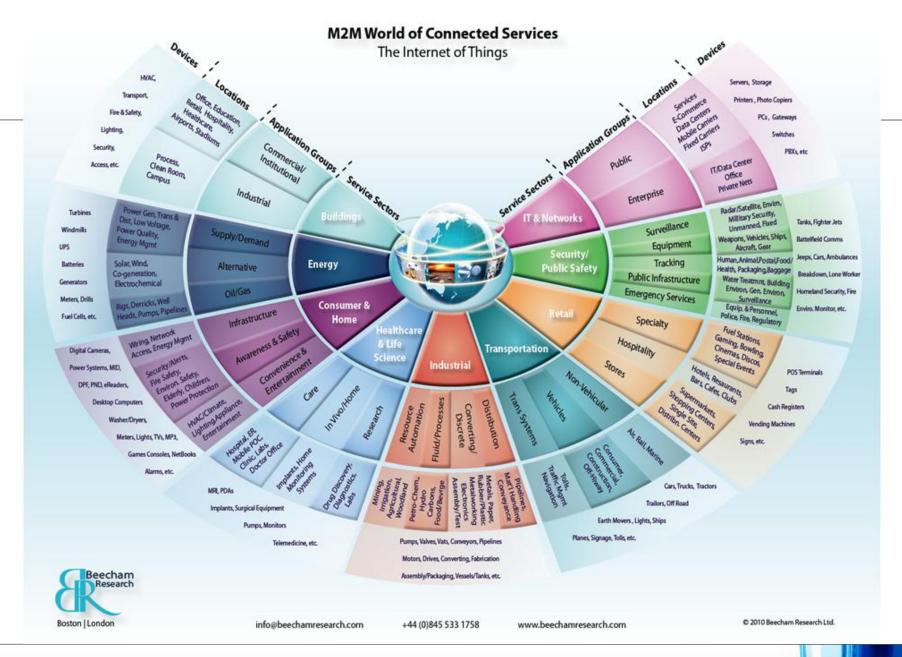
**Chris Roberts, Chronos** 

**David Spencer, Semtech** 

**Kevin Stanton, Intel** 

Moderator: Anand Ram, Calnex

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COST OF SENSORS

1.30 **60**No. 105 **60**Over the past 10 years.

COST OF BANDWIDTH

**↓40**x

over the past 10 years.

COST OF PROCESSING

**160**x

over the past 10 years.



#### **SMARTPHONES**

Smartphones are now becoming the personal gateway to the IoT.



## WI-FI

With Wi-Fi coverage now ubiquitous, wireless connectivity is available for free or at a very low cost.



As the IoT will by definition generate voluminous amounts of unstructured data, the availability of big data analytics is a key enabler.



### SCALABILITY OF IPv6

**IPv6** = 3.4 x 10<sup>38</sup> IP addresses

Internet Protocol (IP) addresses are the identification and location system for every computer on a network. IPv4, the fourth version of this protocol, allows for 4.3 billion addresses. IPv6, the newest version, allows for an almost limitless amount.

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# Timing for the Internet of Things

- What challenges has Enterprise faced in delivering high-precision timing and can IoT benefit from the learnings? – Wojciech
- How is the Power Industry looking to deliver accurate timing and how much of this is relevant to IoT? – Chris
- What are the considerations and concerns of using low-power radio networks for synchronization and time distribution, and how can we benefit from the features of such networks?".— David
- A microsecond is great but can we do better? How could this benefit us? - Kevin



