

5.7 MIPI—In Utilities

USE CASES



LEGEND



Functionally safe and secure IoT device that will benefit from MIPI's focus on safety and security



IoT device with constrained power supply that will benefit from use of MIPI low-power interfaces



IoT device with wide-area cellular connectivity that will benefit from MIPI's 5G preparedness



Size-constrained, tightly packaged IoT device, benefiting from MIPI's low pin count, low wire count, low EMI interfaces



In Smart Chargers:

and switches

In Home Batteries:

 I3C to provide a shared, two-wire interface to connect sensors and simple UI components, such as LEDs and switches

 I3C to provide a shared, two-wire low-power interface to connect sensors and simple UI components such as LED

 RFFE within communications module, linking device to smart grid

In Energy Harvesting Devices:

- I3C over A-PHY to provide a shared, two-wire interface to connect sensors and simple UI components, such as LEDs and switches
- A-PHY as a long-reach (≤15m), ultra-reliable physical interface to connect sensors on solar panels/wind turbines to the main control unit

In Energy Monitoring and Control:

- I3C to provide a shared, two-wire low-power interface to connect simple UI components such as LEDs and buttons
- DSI-2 over C/D-PHY to drive a high-resolution display, providing a rich user experience and, using "Smart Region of Interest", to reduce power consumption when device is in standby mode

In Water, Gas and Electricity Meters:

- 13C to provide a shared, two-wire low-power interface to connect sensors and simple UI components such as dot matrix displays, LEDs, buzzers and buttons; in-band interrupts enable active sleep mode, waking the application processor only when required (critical for battery powered meters)
- RFFE within the device's radio communications module, linking the meter to the smart grid and controlling critical RF front-end components, such as power amplifiers, filters, switches and antenna tuners





