Another Reason Not to Lose Your Phone: It Also Unlocks your Car



If the traditional key fob is too boring for you, it's now possible to unlock – even start – your car remotely via your smartphone. Provided you own a BMW or Hyundai that supports digital keytechnology that is.

Digital key fobs use a technology that most people won't have heard of called Ultra-Wide Band (UWB). The technology has been around for years, but it's new to the iPhone II and other new smartphones. UWB offers "spatial awareness" – the ability for your phone to recognise its surroundings and the objects in it.

The ability to unlock a car via a phone seems pretty low tech at first. But what this represents is an amazing step forward in your smartphone's ability to interact with the world around you. It means even more engaging, secure and flexible physical to digital experiences.

This is on top of a number of existing and more established proximity technologies also built into smartphones such as QR scanning, NFC and Bluetooth®. These can be divided into five general types of proximity technology that can be used to interact with the world around you.









The 5 Types of Proximity Technology

1. Visual - QR codes, Augmented Reality (AR) and Apple AppClip codes

These technologies need a trigger image that is scanned via an app or the standard camera app. QR codes are a great example of visual proximity tech used to quickly gain access to an online service.

We've been doing a lot of work in this field during the pandemic. QR codes provided a lifeline to charities in particular, but also cafés, bars, and restaurants. It's also the tech behind venue check-in with NHS track and trace.

While QR codes went mainstream in 2020, they're unlikely to stay around for long beyond printed materials. Near-Field Communication (NFC) and UWB will supersede QR codes in many applications, due to greater security, ease of use and flexibility.

AppClips (or Apple codes) could gain traction, if only because it's Apple. But for mass scale adoption, the market needs to first align with one common, scannable/tappable image.





2. Passive - NFC

Passive proximity tech requires no input from the user apart from tapping / waving near an enabled physical object. NFC for example detects and then automatically triggers smartphone services such as making a payment or displaying relevant information. This is the same technology that powers contactless for paying in-store.

Because it's now familiar and also built into all smartphones, this is the technology that will drive future proximity services. This is the tech that we currently get excited about because it can be invisible. While a QR code must be printed so it can be scanned, NFC can be integrated into any object and just needs a user to physically engage with it via a simple tap or wave of the phone.



3. Proximity Beacons – Bluetooth®, UWB

Proximity beacons are battery-powered devices that broadcast their presence. Way back in 2016 when I started Thyngs, beacons were all the rage, particularly in retail for showing you relevant local specials offers. In fact, we launched an App called Tap&Scan that could scan QR codes, tap NFC enabled objects, and receive messages when near Bluetooth® beacons.

How things and Thyngs have changed. Bluetooth ® still needs the user to download an App first and opt-in for location tracking. UWB and future phone enhancements however will make all of this easier and provide better control over the use of your data.

4. Satellite – GPS

Global Positioning System (GPS) via Satellite is what we all rely on for SatNav, mapping, fitness wearable route tracking and finding lost or stolen phones. Typically, an App on your phone will need to ask your permission to either track your location or determine where you are right now when accessing a service. The downside of GPS is that when tracking your location it can run down your phone battery.





5. Local network – WiFi or local IP address

When you access a service via the internet, your current local IP address and WiFi router, or mobile phone base station, can be used to roughly determine your location. Many businesses use their own Free WiFi services to track your visits to their store and display relevant local offers and information to encourage you to buy more and come back again soon. The wonderful thing is that all of these technologies have come of age and are used by practically all of us, without thought or us even being aware it's happening. It's now possible to combine these technologies to create full engaging end-to-end services tailored to where you are, what you're doing and what you'd like to do next.

We believe in using proximity technology to design simple, seamless, and secure experiences that make life easier and make responsible use of people's data.

We also believe in making it easy for marketers and charity fundraisers to use the tech straight out-of-the-box. We designed and built our platform to help our customers and partners to take advantage of this great technology, without any specialist skills or knowledge.

In a way it doesn't matter what the technology is, it's how you use it that's important.

Ultimately, proximity technology should be used together to create simple, engaging and valuable experiences that support the goals of a business looking to better engage with their customers via their existing physical locations and printed marketing assets.

If you'd like to know more about any of these proximity technologies, or would like to talk about how you might use them in your business, contact me at neil@thyngs.net or visit www.thyngs.net



	Range	Compatability	Security	Limitations	Benefits	Physical usage	Cost per object	Requires an app y/n
QR Code	From 1.5ft to 25ft depending on size of QR code	All smartphones	Low	Interferes with design Requires internet connection	Widely recognised Works with smartphone and tablet Can lead to engaging experiences	Visual code can be printed onto hardware to transform anything physical e.g. products, marketing material, window stickers Requires internet connection	\$0.01 Variable print QR codes Requires internet connection	No
NFC	4cm	All smartphones	High	iPhone X and older will require an app to activate NFC Education needs to continue for high usage Requires internet connection	Quick access to information Keeps brand design sophisticated Works with all Android and new iPhone handsets	Anything physical can be made interactive with a hidden NFC chip. Requires a recognisable icon and simple instructions	£0.04-£0.75 volume dependant Soon to be £0.02 with mass scale Requires internet connection	No
App Clip Codes	Uses both NFC and QR. See above	Initial roll-out with iPhone products iOS14+	High	iPhone only for now Requires internet connection	Instant view of the app without a long download	Recognisable Apple logo for AppClip with hidden NFC chip or visual QR code incorporated Anything physical can be made interactive	\$0 for single QR printed anywhere to the app download Soon to be £0.02 with mass scale Requires internet connection	Yes
UWB	Up to 30m	All smartphones	Medium	Can impact battery life Range can vary Needs location tracking opted in	NHS Track & Trace Nearby push notifcations for target marketing	Battery powered 'Beacon' with a battery that lasts 6 months Enables devices up to a 30mtre radius	\$15 each Plus battery replacement Soon to be £0.02 with mass scale Requires internet connection	Yes
GPS	World-wide	All smartphones	N/A	Relies on satellites and location tracking Can impact battery life	Good for mapping functionality, with location confirmed	N/A	N/A chip in mobile phone	Yes
Connecting	Up to 100m	All smartphones	Medium	Requires a strong Wifi Hotspot Can be unreliable Password needed	Can enable marketing opt-in at Hotspots	WiFi Router (mains powered) Enables devices up to 100m with a password	N/A	No