### **Moving a Device Between Slices**

To move a Snapdragon 690-powered device from one slice to another, the following steps are typically involved:

1. **Policy Update**: Update the policies in the PCF to change the slice allocation for the device. This involves modifying the rules that determine which slice the device should be assigned to based on factors such as user subscription, service requirements, and network conditions.
2. **Signaling**: The PCF communicates with the Access and Mobility Management Function (AMF) and the Session Management Function (SMF) to initiate the change. This signaling ensures that the device's connection is re-established on the new slice.
3. **Resource Allocation**: The network allocates resources for the new slice and ensures that the device's traffic is routed accordingly. This may involve reconfiguring the radio access network (RAN) and updating the user plane function (UPF) to handle the traffic for the new slice.
4. **Device Notification**: The device may receive signaling messages to inform it of the change in slice allocation. This ensures that the device can adjust its network settings to operate on the new slice.

### **Example Scenario**

1. **Initial Slice Assignment**: The Snapdragon 690 device is initially assigned to a generic slice for standard mobile broadband services.
2. **Policy Trigger**: A policy change is triggered in the PCF, perhaps due to a change in user subscription or a specific application requiring higher QoS.
3. **Slice Reallocation**: The PCF updates the policies, signaling the AMF and SMF to reallocate the device to a new slice optimized for low-latency services, such as a gaming or video streaming slice.
4. **Resource Adjustment**: The network reallocates resources, ensuring that the device's traffic is now handled by the new slice with the appropriate QoS parameters.

### **Limitations and Considerations**

* **Device Capabilities**: While the Snapdragon 690 supports basic 5G features, its ability to fully utilize advanced network slicing may be limited compared to higher-end models. However, basic reallocation between slices is generally supported.
* **Network Configuration**: The network infrastructure and core components must support dynamic slice management and be properly configured to handle slice reallocation efficiently.
* **Policy Management**: Effective policy management in the PCF is crucial to ensure seamless and efficient slice reallocation without impacting the user experience.

In summary, while the Snapdragon 690 may have limitations in terms of advanced network slicing capabilities, updating the PCF to move the device from one slice to another is feasible and can be managed through dynamic policy updates and efficient network signaling.

NOTES:

COST

**Snapdragon 690**:

* **Cost**: Estimated to be in the range of $50 to $60 per unit. The exact price can vary based on bulk purchasing agreements and other factors.
* **Target Devices**: Mid-range smartphones, cost-sensitive markets.

**Snapdragon 888**:

* **Cost**: Estimated to be around $120 to $140 per unit.
* **Target Devices**: Premium smartphones, flagship devices with high performance and advanced features, including support for multiple network slices.

**Snapdragon 8 Gen 1**:

* **Cost**: Estimated to be even higher, around $150 to $170 per unit.
* **Target Devices**: Latest flagship smartphones with cutting-edge performance, advanced AI capabilities, and comprehensive support for multiple network slices.