

# Internet of Things (IoT)

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# Internet of Things (IoT)

#### • The story of IoT

- Definition
- Diffusion
- Digital Twins
- Value Added
- Technologies
- Implementation steps
- Today
- Tomorrow
- Conclusion







## The Mote/TinyOS revolution...



# Internet of Every Thing – Realized 2008



- \* Production implementation on TI msp430/cc2420
- Footprint, power, packet size, & bandwidth
- Open version 27k / 4.6k







ParisTect







# **Key Research Developments**

- ent-Driven Component-Base Operating System
- Framework for building System & Network abstractions
- Low-Power Protocols
- Hardware and Application Specific
- Idle listening

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- All the energy is consumed by listening for a packet to receive
- => Turn radio on only when there is something to hear
- Reliable routing on Low-Power & Lossy Links
  - Power, Range, Obstructions => multi-hop
  - Always at edge of SNR => loss is common
  - => monitoring, retransmission, and local rerouting
- Trickle don't flood (tx rate < 1/density, and < info change)</li>
  - Connectivity is determined by physical points of interest, not network designer.
  - never naively respond to a broadcast
  - re-broadcast very very politely







### Low Power Networking in the Real World



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## A Low-Power Standard Link



	802.15.4	802.15.1	802.15.3	802.11	802.3
Class	WPAN	WPAN	WPAN	WLAN	LAN
Lifetime (days)	100-1000+	1-7	Powered	0.1-5	Powered
Net Size	65535	7	243	30	1024
BW (kbps)	20-250	720	11,000+	11,000+	100,000+
Range (m)	1-75+	1-10+	10	1-100	185 (wired)
Goals	Low Power, Large Scale, Low Cost	Cable Replacement	Cable Replacement	Throughput	Throughput

 Low Transmit power, Low Signal-to-noise Ratio (SNR), modest BW, Little Frames





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The Internet of things (IoT) is the inter-networking of physical devices, vehicles (also referred to as "connected devices" and "smart devices"), buildings, and other items

#### embedded

with electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and network connectivity that enable these objects to collect and exchange data.







- In 2013 the Global Standards Initiative on Internet of Things (IoT-GSI) defined the IoT as
- "the infrastructure of the information society."
- The IoT allows objects to be sensed or controlled remotely across existing network infrastructure, creating opportunities for more direct integration of the physical world into computer-based systems, and resulting in improved efficiency, accuracy and economic benefit in addition to reduced human intervention.









- When IoT is augmented with sensors and actuators, the technology becomes an instance of the more general class of cyber-physical systems, which also encompasses technologies such as smart grids, smart homes, intelligent transportation and smart cities.
- Each thing is uniquely identifiable through its embedded computing system but is able to interoperate within the existing Internet infrastructure. Experts estimate that the IoT will consist of almost 50 billion objects by 2020.









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## Examples (source Wikipedia)

• smart grids

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JwRTpWZReJk

• smart homes

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0QCDOdW5csU

• intelligent transportation

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oQpU39CyLa0

• smart cities

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Br5aJa6MkBc





