IERC



E⁴Connect - Everything Everywhere Every-time Every-path Connect

Internet of Things and Platforms for Connected Smart Objects





Panel

26th June 2014, Bologna, Italy

Ovidiu Vermesan, Chief Scientist, SINTEF, Norway

www.internet-of-things-research.eu

- Roberto Minerva (Telecom Italia, Italy)
- Mario Gerla (University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA)
- Markus Dillinger (Huawei, Germany)
- Nicolas Demassieux (Orange, France)

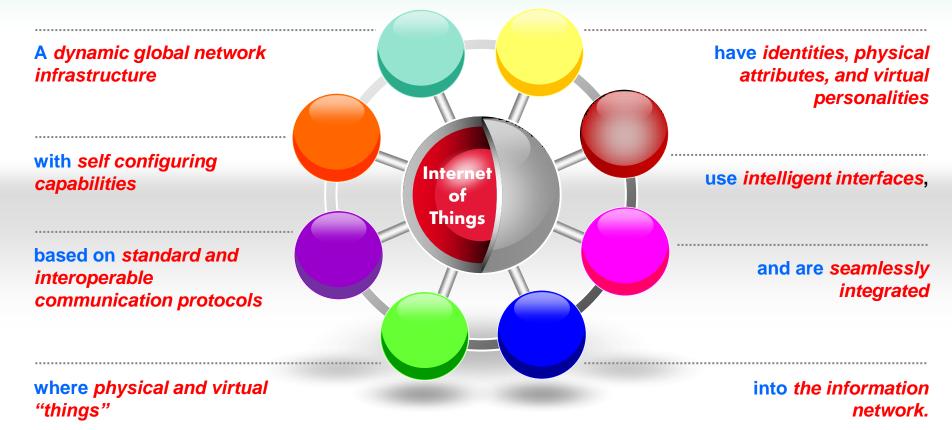
Chair (organizer and moderator):Ovidiu Vermesan (SINTEF, Norway)

IERC - IoT European Research Cluster

Bring together the EU-funded projects and policy activities with the aim of:



Internet of Things (IoT) is an integrated part of the Future Internet defined as:



Seamless Integration: An addition of a new application, routine or device that works smoothly with the existing system. It implies that the new feature or program can be installed and used without problems. Contrast with "transparent," which implies that there is no discernible change after installation. Computer Desktop Encyclopedia copyright ©1981-2012

Internet of Things – DG CONNECT

Future Internet WP 2014-2015

IoT

Internet of things-Smart Connected Objects

Net Innovation

- Collective awareness platforms
- Web entrepreneurship

Cloud computing, software and services

- Advanced cloud infrastructures and services
- •ECP: pre-commercial and joint procurement
- •Innovative tools & methods for SW development

Experimental Platforms

- •FIRE+
- Building upon FIRE

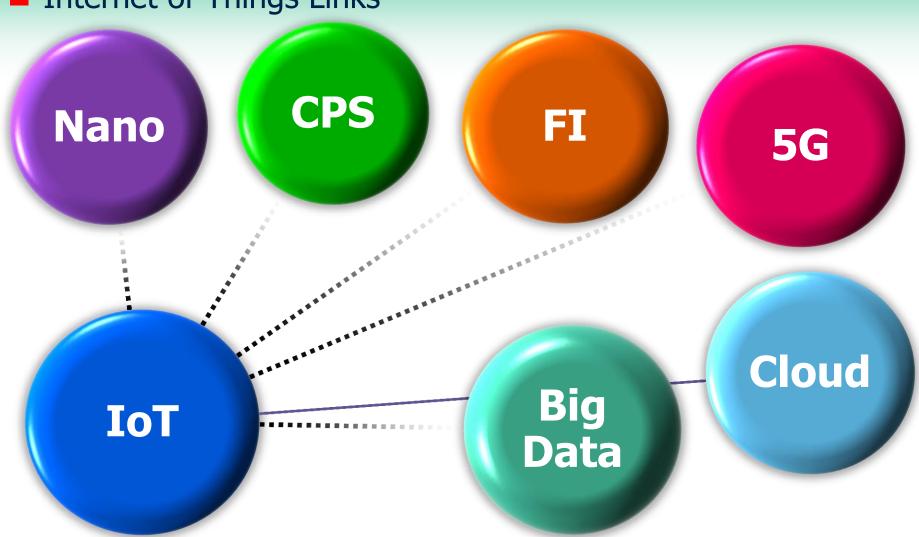
Network technologies

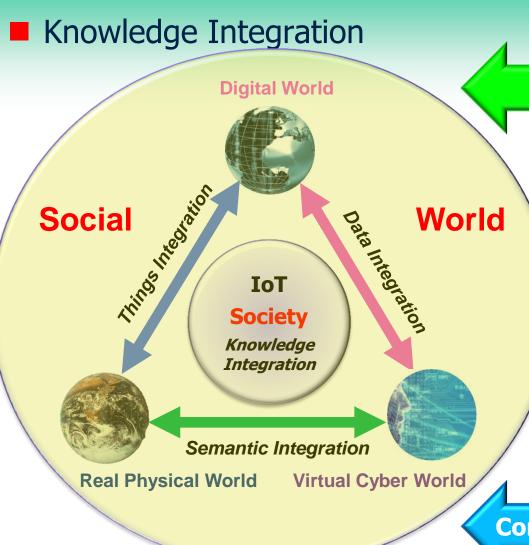
- Smart networks & novel architectures
- Optical and wireless network technologies

Network technologies

•5G PPP on advanced network infrastructures

■ Internet of Things Links





Smart





Smart Transport ITS, HEVs, EVs

- Electric Mobility, EVs and HEVs
- High Speed Trains
- Infrastructure, V2I, V2V, V2I+I

Smart Cities

Connected Communities

- Lighting, water management
- Monitoring & security
- Traffic control





Smart Energy Electric Grid

- Voltage and power sensors
- Meters and breakers
- Fault detection



Smart Buildings Buildings, Smart Homes

- Thermostats, HVAC, lighting
- Presence sensors, lockers, actuators
- Meters, smart-plugs, HEC



Smart Industry Industrial Environments

- · Lightning, security, actuators
- Production control
- Robotics



Knowledge Integration **Smart Digital World Smart Planet Green Environment** Environmental sensors · Water, power leak detection · Pollution, weather monitoring World **Social IoT Smart Living** Society Entertaining, Leisure Knowledge Independence through technology Integration • Information when you need it Connected when you need it Semantic Integration **Real Physical World Virtual Cyber World Smart Health Healthcare System Community** People monitoring

Bio sensors, probesRemote health

IoT Model

Smart Cities

Smart Buildings

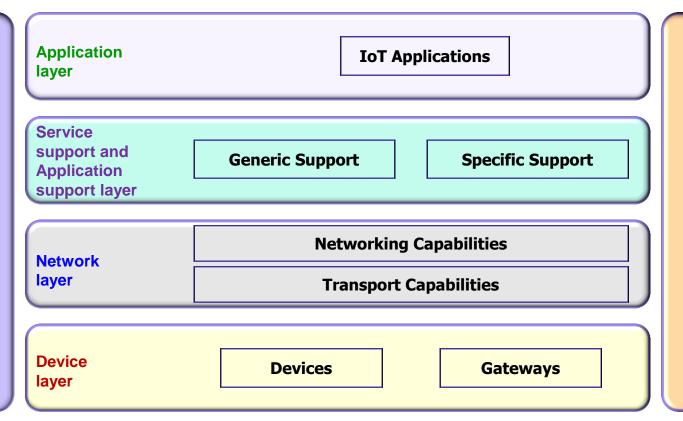
Smart Transport

Smart Energy

Smart Health **Smart Living**

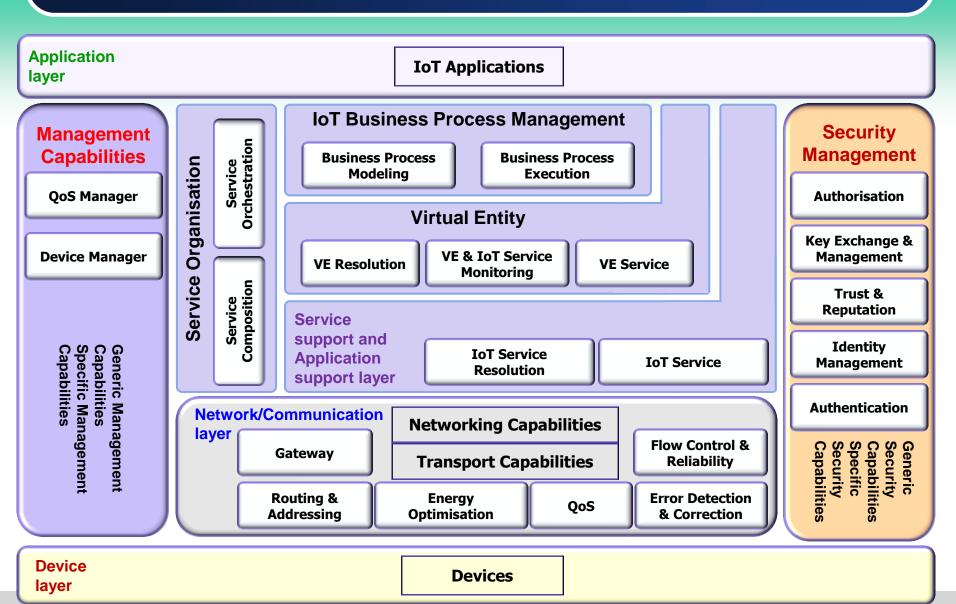
Management Capabilities

Generic Management Capabilities Specific Management Capabilities

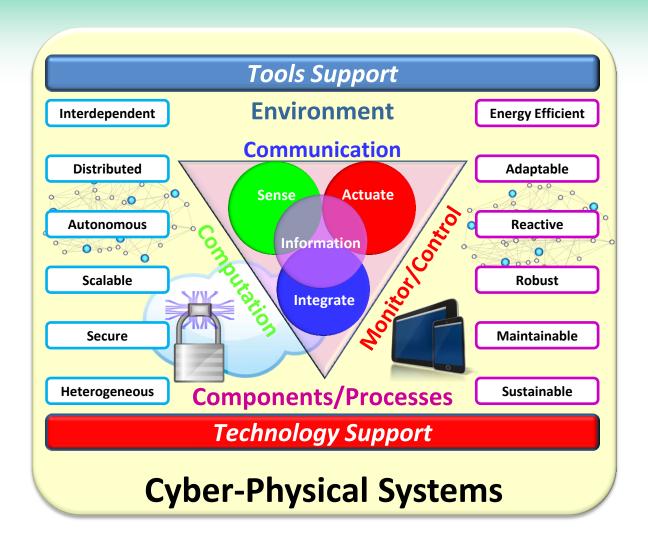


Security Generic Security Capabilities
Capabilities Specific Security Capabilities

IoT Extended Model

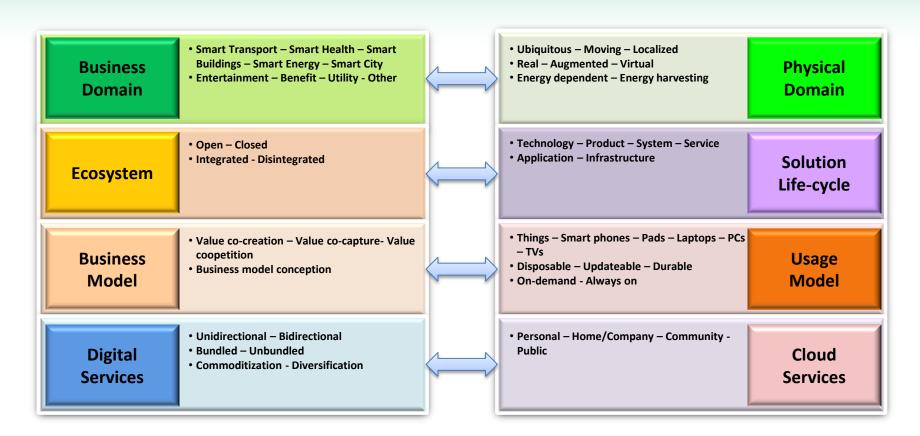


Cyber-Physical Systems



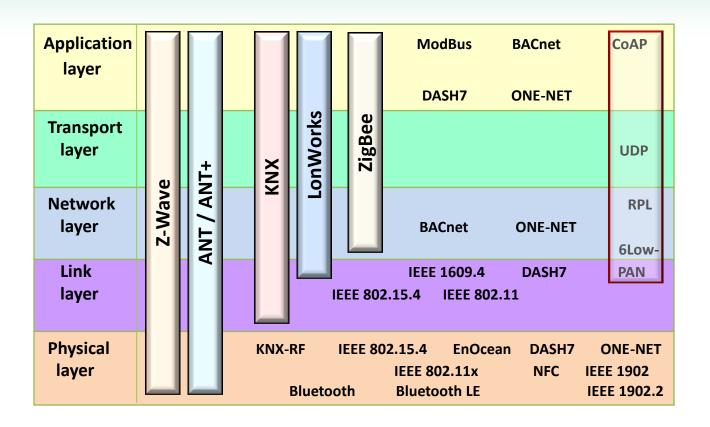
IoT Multi Perspective

Business perspective vs. Technical perspective



IoT Heterogeneity Perspective

Multi frequency – Multi protocols



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Thank you!

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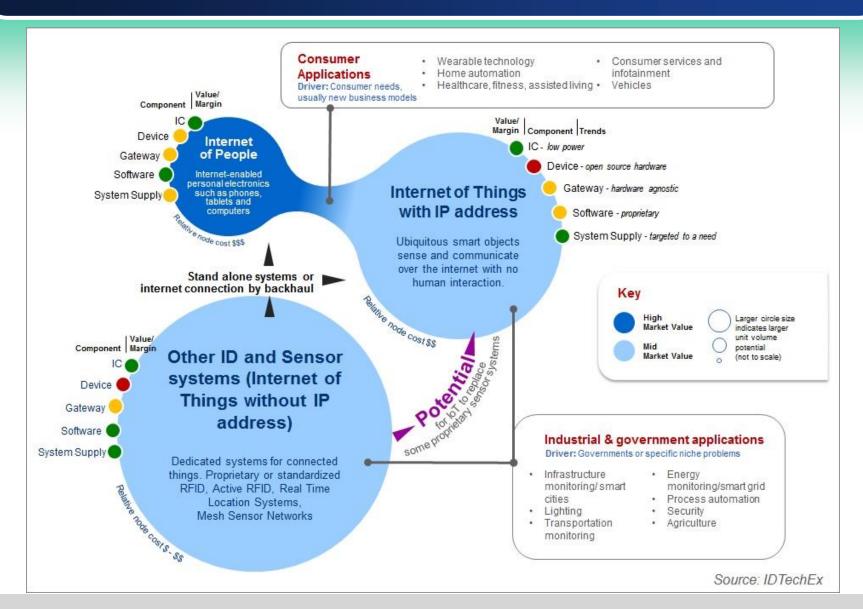
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IoT Market Potential



- Strong basis of research, smart systems, manufacturing and integration providers
- Lack of ecosystem(s) for creating a strong Internet of Things (IoT) up take.
- Strong need of a multi-stakeholder ecosystem, rather than the deployment of individual, fragmented and not compatible solutions.

- Requirement for integration of results from a number of disciplines, e.g. cloud and networking technologies (5G), big data, cyber physical systems, components.
- Technologies for ensuring privacy/security
- New strategies for international collaboration focusing on IoT architectures, semantics, security and privacy, and standardisation.

- How to achieve semantic interoperability between IoT platforms covering multiple technologies and device types, including mobile autonomous devices, drones and robots?
- How to integrate smart devices into self-adaptive, robust, safe, intuitive, affordable and interconnected smart network and service platforms?
- What are the innovative use scenarios, beyond health, smart buildings, energy, mobility, environment and commercial services?
- What new concepts should be proofed and in what scale?

- *Simplicity*: Easy to install and operate. Easy to connect. Seamless integration.
- Stability: Work for months/years. Rebooting, updating, reconnecting.
- Security: Tradeoffs between time to market, cost and security. Security as a primary factor in the design
- **Standards**: Standards needed to ensure that devices work together, regardless of manufacture
- Scalability: tens to tens of thousands of devices
- Energy efficiency

- Frequency Spectrum
- **Business Models**: Heterogeneous business models
- **RoI**: Value added over time.
- Cloud and Fog: Network edge much deeper and varied. Cloud used to describe the diverse suite of hardware consisting of edge routers, switches, application delivery controllers and servers, as well as the server-based applications, databases and services that are hosted in the data center. Fog used to describe the edge of network realm where all the new "things" of the IoT exist.

- Challenges IoT 5G
 - □ Devices that transmit and receive in some 14, 15 different radio bands plus Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, WSN, FM, radio and NFC
 - ☐ Testing efforts. Intermodulation between adjacent frequency bands. Testing frequency bands plus their interaction..

- Challenges: Different requirements and specifications
 - □Industrial IoT: harsh, unforgiving environments dirty, dusty, humid, loud
 - □ Favor more wired connectivity, no-compromise control, stringent security and reliability..
 - ■1 billion devices connected in industrial settings means
 - □ IoT connectivity must co-exist and evolve with legacy protocols, legacy connectivity (both wired and wireless)
 - ☐ Connectivity challenges:
 - ➤ Internet of Vehicles
 - ➤ Internet of Buildings
 - ➤ Internet of Energy
 - ➤ Internet of Industry
 - > Internet of Cities

Internet of Vehicles



Vehicle to Vehicle
V2V
• Communication

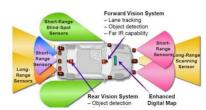
Vehicle to Grid V2G + G2V

Charging Stations

Converging Technologies

Electric Vehicle
Electric Smart Grid
Connected Vehicle
Autonomous Vehicle

Internet of Vehicles Vehicle to Internet







Vehicle to Device

Telematics



Vehicle to Infrastructure

V2I

Communication

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Thank you!

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