











MARIO BOELLA







INTERNET OF THINGS APPLICATIONS

MIRKO FRANCESCHINIS

Workshop on Scientific Applications for the Internet of Things (IoT)

16-27 March 2015, ICTP – Trieste



Pervasive Technologies

ABOUT ME



- 2000 Telecommunication Engineering Master Degree at Politecnico di Torino
- 2003 Communication Engineering PhD Degree at Politecnico di Torino
- 2004 Research Grant on Wireless Networks at Politecnico di Torino
- [2005 Today] Researcher @ ISMB in the Pervasive Technologies (PerT)
 Area, mainly working on low-power wireless networks
- ISMB PerT Area
 - IoT Objects and Platforms
 - Pervasive Secure Networks
 - IoT Service Management

OUTLINE



- Part I IoT Application Domains and Scenarios: a Taxonomy
- Part II The experience of ISMB in Projects on IoT Applications

PART I



IOT APPLICATION DOMAINS AND SCENARIOS: A TAXONOMY

ABOUT AN IOT TAXONOMY



- A widely accepted taxonomy of IoT applications is still elusive (and thus does not exist)
 - High diversity and heterogeneity of IoT definitions and deployments
- Referencing a common IoT application taxonomy is nonetheless very important and useful
 - A general overview for the audience of this course
 - A primary tool helping to identify and categorize the various requirements
 - Common requirements across different domains may influence general-purpose IoT features
 - Domain-specific requirements shall be considered for optional features to be supported by IoT development in specific markets

PROPOSED TAXONOMY



- Taxonomy organization
 - A set of application domains
 - A few possible use cases for each application domain and related challenges
- Source: "High-Level Internet of Things Applications Development Using Wireless Sensor Networks", Book chapter published in "Internet of Things – Challenges and Opportunities", Springer
 - Categorization suggested in the IERC (European Research Cluster on the Internet of Things) Clusterbook
- Application domains
 - Smart Cities, Smart Environment, Smart Water, Smart Metering, Security and Emergency, Retail, Logistics, Industrial Control, Smart Agriculture, Smart Animal Farming, Domotics and Home Automation, e-Health



Description

- Broad set of applications for more sustainable, safe and enjoyable cities
- New ICT-supported models of cooperation among citizens, institutions and companies (e.g., utilities, service providers)
- A large number of networked devices and systems deployed on city-wide scale

Applications

- Systems supporting urban mobility and its safety (e.g., Smart Parking, Traffic Congestion, Intelligent Transportation Systems)
- Applications monitoring or optimizing assets and critical infrastructures in cities (Structural Health, Smart Lightning, Smart Roads)
- Systems monitoring and protecting the citizens' quality of life (Noise Urban Maps, Waste Management)



- Structural health
 - Monitoring the status of buildings, bridges or other infrastructure by sensing their vibrations
 - Challenges
 - Large scale deployment
 - Processing and detecting events from raw data via (potentially complex) algorithms running on-board the nodes
 - Low-power constraints
 - Inter-node coordination (coherent data time-stamping)



- Traffic congestion
 - Monitoring car and pedestrian traffic by combining data from fixed and mobile sensors
 - Challenges
 - Large scale deployment
 - Integration of data from heterogeneous devices and data sources
 - Interoperability of different vendor sensors
 - Interoperability with other systems (e.g., mobile terminals, legacy traffic monitoring platforms)
 - Distribution of intelligence (e.g., due to time constraints)



- Participatory sensing
 - Collecting, analyzing and sharing data through participation of local communities of volunteers
 - Challenges
 - Working with heterogeneous data and sensors
 - The need for data annotation and semantic interoperability
 - Integration of crowd-sourced knowledge
 - Interoperability with community-provided devices
 - Trust and privacy

SMART ENVIRONMENT



- Description
 - Any system monitoring or preventing critical events in wide, unpopulated areas where significant environmental risks have been identified
- **Applications**
 - Such areas require constant monitoring and alerting about critical events
 - Fire in forests
 - Landslides and avalanches in mountain areas
 - Earthquakes in seismic areas
 - Exceptional air or water pollution events in heavy industrial areas

SMART ENVIRONMENT



- Forest fire detection
 - In remote forest areas to alert public authorities
 - Challenges
 - Large scale deployment without fixed communication infrastructure
 - Strict low-power constraints
 - Effective use of energy harvesting
 - Unmanned operation
 - Integration of multi-hop communication solutions (wide areas)
 - Need for efficient data processing on board constrained nodes
 - Real-time reporting of critical events

SMART ENVIRONMENT



- Remote seismography
 - Collection of seismic data from remote areas by means of microphones or seismic-acoustic sensors
 - Challenges
 - Installations in harsh conditions
 - Synchronization and time-stamping of sensed data
- Pollution monitoring
 - Potentially dangerous gases in both urban and remote areas using fixed or mobile sensors
 - Challenges
 - Data collection from fixed and mobile installations and geotagging
 - Power supply management

SMART WATER



- Description
 - All systems for water monitoring in both civil and natural environments
- **Applications**
 - Water quality monitoring (e.g., presence of chemicals) in rivers or in water distribution infrastructure
 - Water leakage detection in pipes or buffer tanks
 - Monitoring of levels of rivers, dams and reservoirs finalized to early warning of flood or drought conditions

SMART WATER



- Water leakages detection
 - Monitoring pipes or distribution networks by means of pressure, flow or other types of sensors
 - Challenges
 - Installations and operations in harsh conditions (e.g., underground)
 - Time-correlation of spatial data
 - Data fusion from heterogeneous sensors possibly provided by different vendors
- Level-monitoring and flood detection
 - Applicable to basins, dams, rivers, lakes checks levels and detects floods
 - Challenges
 - Resilient communication and strict real-time constraints when critical events occurs
 - Continuous distributed monitoring and processing of sensed data

SMART METERING



Description

- Remote monitoring and control of a large population of networked meters that provide data for accounting and consumption billing of various commodities
- Meters deployed in storage tanks, cisterns or transportation systems (e.g., water pipes, oil pipelines)

Applications

- Electricity (both consumed and generated in the so-called Smart Grid)
- Water
- Gas and oil

SMART METERING



- Metering in the smart electric grid
 - Monitoring/accounting electricity consumption via remote, automated meters
 - The electric power distribution market is today the most mature Smart Metering solution
 - Challenges
 - Interoperable standardized and certified solutions
 - Security and privacy, reliability and transparency
- Metering of heating systems
 - Monitoring consumption and efficiency of heating systems
 - Challenges
 - Interoperable standardized and certified solutions
 - Interoperability with legacy systems

SECURITY AND EMERGENCY



- Description
 - Preventing people and goods from integrity risks
- **Applications**
 - Protection of areas sensitive to people intrusion
 - Protection of areas sensitive to environmental factors that increase the risks for people and goods
 - monitoring liquids in areas with dense electric outlets
 - detecting presence of gases and leakages in chemical factories
 - detecting radiations close to nuclear power stations

SECURITY AND EMERGENCY



- Perimeter control and tracking
 - Detection and localization of trespassers as thieves or enemy troops, by using distributed sensors and alarms
 - Challenges
 - Resilience to interference and disruption
 - Complex data management and processing for intruder detection
- Disaster recovery solutions
 - Assistance to rescuers active after major disasters as radiation leaks or floods
 - Challenges
 - Resilience to interference and disruption (e.g., many sensors disabled or moved)
 - Real-time requirements during emergency, interoperability with mobile networks (e.g., aerial vehicles or land robots)

RETAIL



- Description
 - Systems able to simplify, stimulate or improve the efficiency of a set of common actions in the retail sphere
- Applications
 - Stocking (Supply Chain Control)
 - Storage (Smart Product Management)
 - Marketing (Intelligent Shopping Applications)
 - Selling (NFC Payment) in shops and malls

RETAIL



- Smart shopping
 - Marketing-oriented applications in retail environments, e.g., to track customers' behavior or feed targeted advertisements in malls
 - Challenges
 - Context awareness (e.g., location-dependent behavior, time awareness)
 - Interoperability with existing business systems
- Stock control
 - Real-time monitoring of shelves and stocks by alerting for stocks that run out
 - Challenges
 - Real-time operation
 - Integration with legacy enterprise systems

LOGISTICS



- Description
 - Systems involving storage and shipping of goods
- Applications
 - Monitoring of correct conservation of goods during the transportation by checking box opening, break of cold chain and by means of vibrations and strokes control
 - Detection of improper storage conditions, e.g. compromised by flammable materials close to heat sources
 - Location of items in storages or harbors

LOGISTICS



- Smart transport
 - Monitoring goods in trucks or cargo ships during transport
 - Challenges
 - Monitoring system reliability and trust (e.g., anti-tampering)
 - Automatic association of sensor readings to goods
- Smart logistics
 - Detection and tracking of goods stored in warehouses
 - Challenges
 - Large scale operations
 - Standard identification schemes
 - Standard solutions for tagging

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL



- Description
 - Systems typically deployed in manufacturing or process industries
- Applications
 - Remote machineries check
 - Diagnostic of the status and position of moving vehicles or robots
 - Monitoring of the conditions of the manufacturing environment (e.g., air quality monitoring in food processing industries)

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL



- Manufacturing applications
 - Based on autonomous M2M interactions to optimize production lines
 - Challenges
 - Interoperability across heterogeneous system
 - Reliability in harsh industrial environments
 - Strong safety constraints
- Mobile robotics applications in industry
 - Interaction of mobile robots with fixed IoT infrastructures, e.g., to support internal logistics in manufacturing plants
 - Challenges
 - Interoperability of robots with fixed sensors
 - Support for mobile operations

SMART AGRICULTURE



- Description
 - Embracing systems that can support the development and the efficiency of agricultural processes
- Applications
 - Monitoring the soil used for growing agricultural products, plants, greenhouses
 - Monitoring the environmental conditions (e.g., weather)

SMART AGRICULTURE



- Crop monitoring
 - For moisture, salinity, acidity, using sets of chemical sensors, e.g., to ensure product quality
 - Challenges
 - Operations in harsh conditions
 - Self-powered operations
- Smart green houses
 - Controlled and optimized via wireless sensors and actuators
 - Challenges
 - Integration of heterogeneous sensors
 - Control logic support using distributed sensors and actuators

SMART ANIMAL FARMING



- Description
 - Closely related to Smart Agriculture
 - Enhances the productivity of animals for meat and related products (e.g., milk, eggs)
- Applications
 - Monitoring the animal health conditions at different stages
 - Animal tracking and identification (also used for product traceability)
 - Living environment

SMART ANIMAL FARMING



- Animal monitoring
 - Supervising animal behavior, e.g., detecting states of sickness or stress
 - Challenges
 - Operations in harsh conditions
 - Data integration from heterogeneous sensors
 - Processing of large sensor datasets
- Meat traceability
 - From farm to fork for animal-derived products, including monitoring of physical parameters during various operation phases
 - Challenges
 - Intermittent connectivity
 - Tight integration with enterprise systems

DOMOTICS AND HOME AUTOMATION



- Description
 - Centered on homes and commercial buildings
- Applications
 - Finalized to the improvement of
 - home safety
 - ease of use and sustainability
 - By means of
 - resource consumption monitoring (energy, heating, water)
 - remote control of appliances
 - optimization of air and ventilation
 - prevention of theft and intrusion

DOMOTICS AND HOME AUTOMATION



- Building automation
 - Monitoring and optimization of building subsystems, such as lighting or heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC)
 - Challenges
 - Integration with legacy solutions
 - Need for standard protocols and interfaces
- Appliances control
 - Must be automatic and remote, e.g., for energy usage optimization in Smart **Grid Environments**
 - Challenges
 - Standard protocols and interfaces
 - Context-awareness features and real-time operations

E-HEALTH



- Description
 - Systems focusing on monitoring of patients or assets needed to assist the health of people in any specific condition, e.g., disabled or elderly or under special training or dietary situation
- Applications
 - Detection of fall of elderly people living alone
 - Monitoring of stocks of medicines in hospitals

E-HEALTH



- Patient surveillance
 - Ambient-Assisted Living (AAL) applications
 - Other systems to monitor patients inside or outside hospitals, including monitoring of living parameters and position tracking
 - Challenges
 - Privacy of patients' data, data protection and management of sensed data
 - Wearable systems
- Fall detection
 - Prevention and reaction for elderly or disabled people
 - Challenges
 - Data processing complexity for fall detection
 - Mobile and nomadic operations, location-awareness

PART II



THE EXPERIENCE OF ISMB IN PROJECTS ON IOT APPLICATIONS

THE EBBITS PROJECT





enabling business-based Internet of Things and Services

An Interoperability platform for a Real-world populated Internet of Things domain

<u>Funding:</u> Integrated Project in the 7th framework Programme, theme ICT-2009.1.3 Internet of Things and Enterprise environments

Project Start: August 2010

Project Duration: 54 months

Consortium: 9 partners





EBBITS OBJECTIVES



Allow businesses to integrate the Internet of Things into mainstream enterprise systems

- Every device or subsystem can be represented by a **service** and can be integrated into an existing enterprise systems
- Information generated by tags or sensors will feed directly and seamlessly the ERP systems

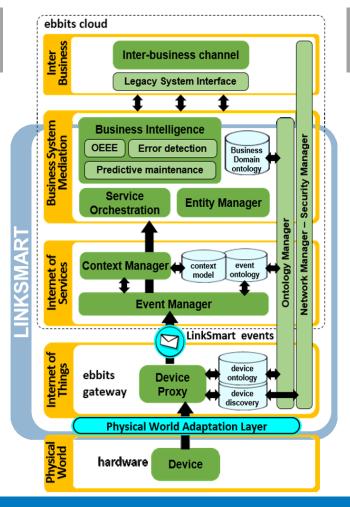
Support multiple domains

- Automotive manufacturing
- Food traceability

Enable applications across stakeholder boundaries

Supporting interoperable end-to-end business applications, from sensors and products to real world people.

Make developers' life easier



EBBITS ARCHITECTURE



- Built on the top of the LinkSmart Middleware
 LinkSmart it is an open source project, available at https://linksmart.eu/redmine
- Physical World Sensors and Networks abstraction
 Semantic interoperability between heterogeneous physical world technologies
- Device discovery manager
 Attribute-based service descriptions
- Pata and Event Management
 P2P based service management using a publish-subscribe communication paradigm
- Centralized and Distributed Intelligence
 Data fusion & ontology-based context model
- Frameworks for Business Process Life Cycle Management
 Process taxonomy

PWAL DEVICE REPRESENTATION

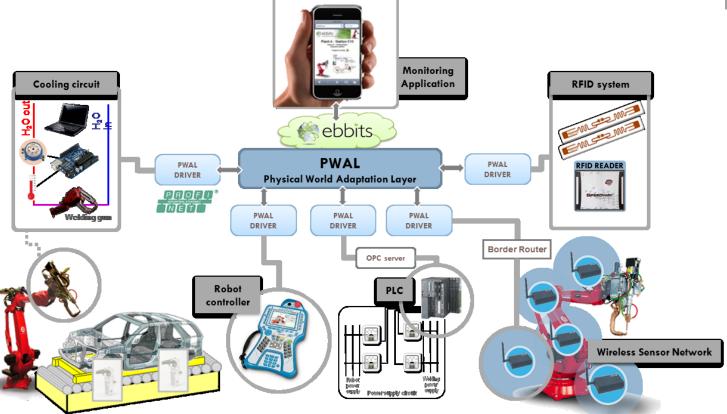


I can "generate" these The PWAL is an events: · <TemperatureChanged> that wraps dev <NewDataIsAvailable> physical-world <RFIDDetectionEvent> Event actuators) and Delegate capabilities ar I "offer" these services: Virtual **PWAL** <void TurnOn()> Services Device **Physical** <Int calMyAvg(TimeSpant)> driver Delegate (Proxy) device Variables I "host" these resources: Resources <enum robotState> Delegate <Int myThreshold> <sensors/light/switch>

PWAL ROLE IN MANUFACTURING SCENARIO

· Boelle eriore Mario Boella

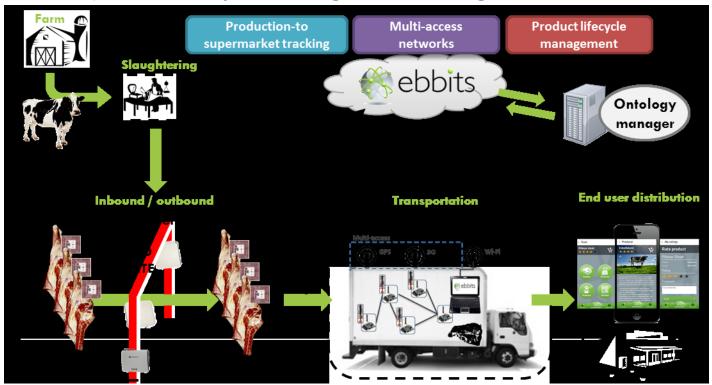
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PWAL ROLE IN TRACEABILITY SCENARIO



Dynamic food product lifecycle management through IoT devices



THE BEMO-COFRA PROJECT





Brazil-Europe Monitoring and Control Frameworks

Funding: 7th Framework Programme in the area of EU-Brazil Research and Development cooperation

Project Start: September 2011

Project Duration: 30-months

Consortium: 9 organisations from five different

countries in Europe and Brazil

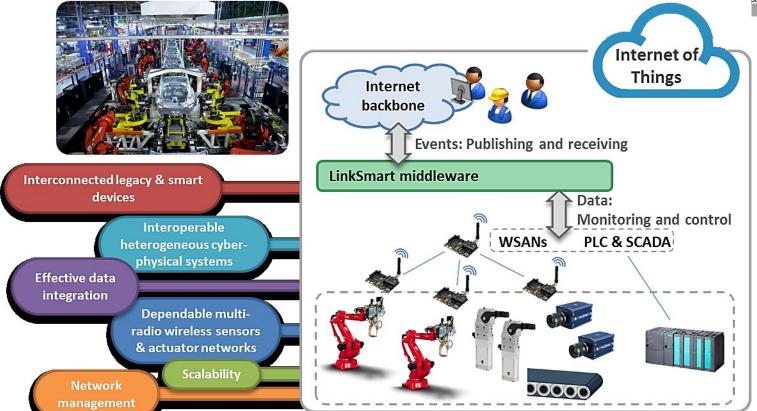






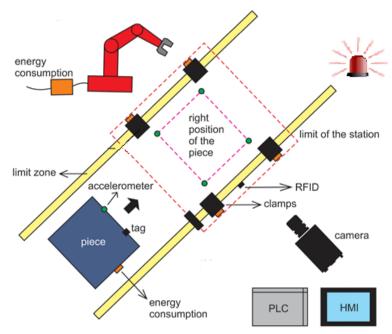
BEMO-COFRA CHALLENGES





BEMO-COFRA EVALUATION

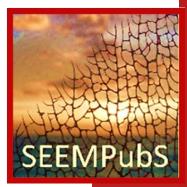






THE SEEMPUBS PROJECT





maximum energy savings with minimum intervention for historic buildings

Funding: FP7 ICT-2010-10.2 ICT for

energy-efficient buildings and spaces of public use

Project Start: 1 September 2010

Project Duration: 3 years

Consortium: 10 partners

University	Politecnico di Torino	Italy
	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium
	Universitè Claude Bernard Lyon 1	France
Research Center	Centro Ricerche Fiat	Italy
	Fraunhofer FIT	Germany
	Istituto Superiore Mario Boella	Italy
Industry and SME	ST Microelectronics	Italy
	CNet Svenska AB	Sweden
	Sinovia SA	France
	EniServizi	Italy





SEEMPUBS GOALS



- SEEMPubS addresses energy and CO2 footprint reduction in existing public buildings and spaces without significant constructions works, by an intelligent ICT-based service-based monitoring and management of energy consumption.
- Develop an integrated electronic system and interoperable web-based software solution for real-time energy performance monitoring and control of lighting, HVAC services through wireless sensor networks in existing/historical buildings and public open spaces.
- Significantly raise people's awareness for energy efficiency in public spaces.

SEEMPUBS INNOVATION IN 4 STEPS



BEMS BAS Results

Building Information Model

Key words:

Survey - Interoperability

Building Energy Management Systems

Key words:

HVAC and lighting control strategies – Occupancy proxy

Building Automation System

Key words:

Middleware – Wireless Sensor Network – Rule Engine

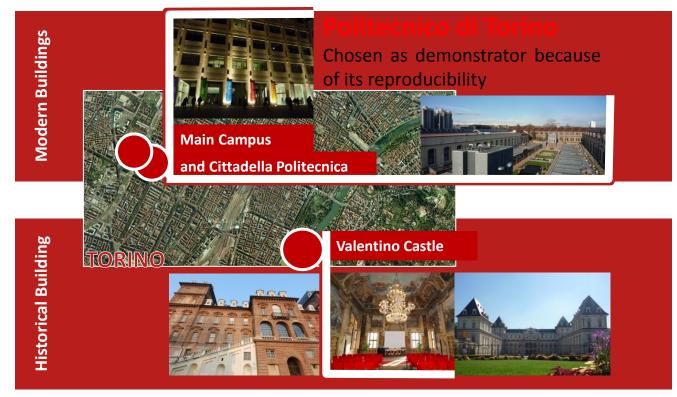
VIRTUAL/AUGMENTED REALITY

Key words:

Data visualization – Awareness

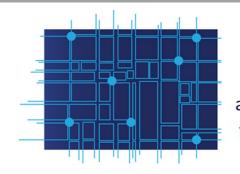
SEEMPUBS TEST BED





THE DIMMER PROJECT





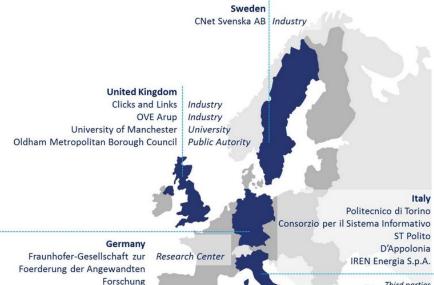
District nformation Modelling and IVIa for Ene

Funding: FP7-SMARTCITIES-2013 IC7

Project Start: 1 October 2013

Project Duration: 3 years

Consortium: 14 companies/4 countr





Third parties Istituto Superiore Mario Boella Research Center Università degli Studi di Torino

University

University

Industry

Industry

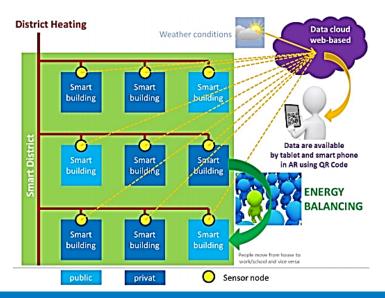
Research Center Research Center

DIMMER GOALS



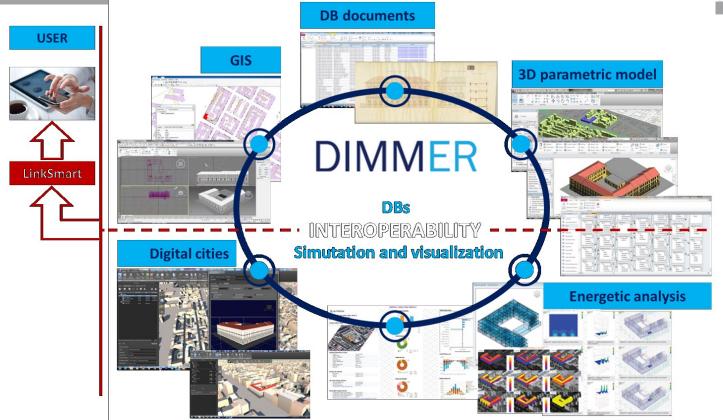
In the DIMMER project a web-service oriented, open platform with capabilities of real-time district level data processing and visualization will be developed. Thanks to the web-service interface, applications can be developed exploiting such an interface to monitor and control energy consumption and production from renewable sources.

For **public buildings** like schools or university campuses, application can be develop to visualize in realtime energy utilization leading to a considerable educative impact.



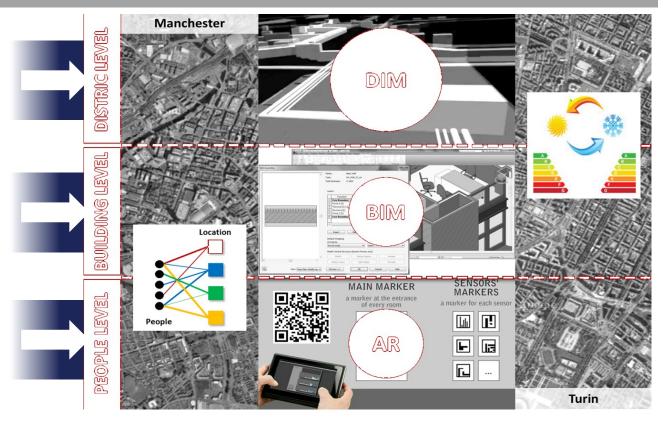
DIMMER CHALLENGES





DIMMER VALIDATION PHASE





GREENCOM – VISION





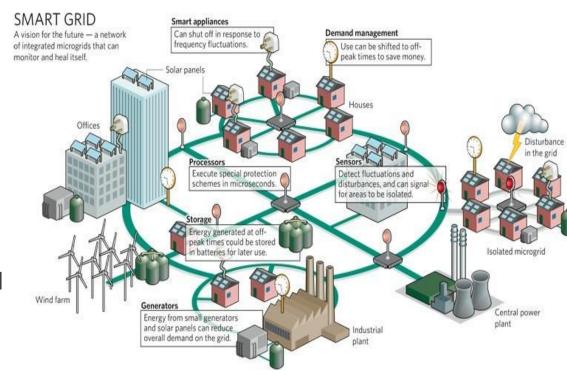
- GreenCom develops an IoTbased Smart Energy Management System (SEMS)
- Key idea: a small-scale distributed area (microgrid) acting as a single «virtual» entity towards the electric grid
- Mean: **IoT gateways** in homes inter-connected with Loads, DS and DG systems

GREENCOM – APPLICATION DOMAIN



Why does it work?

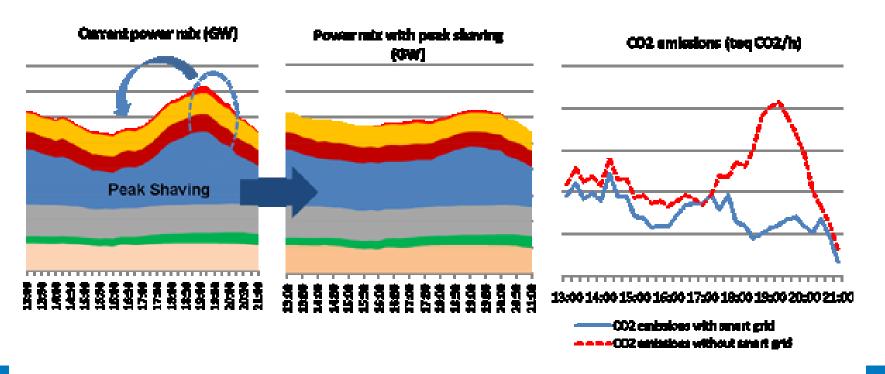
- IoT allows to exploit demand-side flexibility to counter the noncontrollability of Renewable **Energy Sources (RES)**
- **Example**: shift the set-points of a set of high-consuming heat pumps in the micro-grid (thus warming more water then needed) to cope with a peak of production in wind power



GREENCOM – EXAMPLE

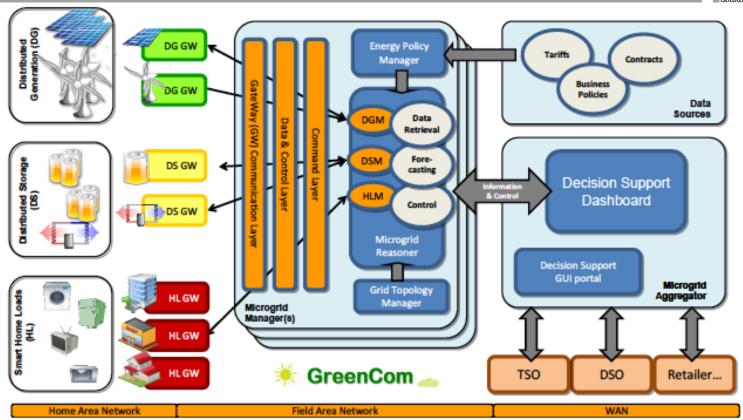


An application example – peak shaving



GREENCOM – REFERENCE ARCHITECTURE





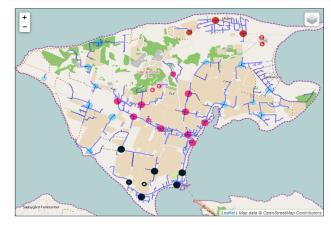
GREENCOM – PILOT







The island of Fur, Denmark



This map of the island of Fur shows all transformators having access to the low voltage net on the island (Marked with the circle) connecting a set of houses to the low voltage network.

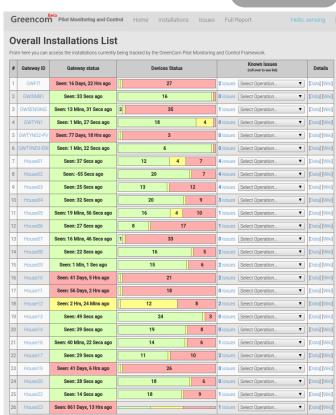
While the transformators all have names consisting of five numbers, starting all with the number 2, the names of the power line '_T1U' and then a number between 1 and 4, numbering the power line.

An example could be the transformator '20448' with the according power lines '20448_T1U1' and '20448_T1U2'.

UNIQUE CHALLENGE



- Developing and maintaining a pilot:
 - in a remote location (Fur);
 - leveraging connection provided by user for remote access, updates, monitoring, etc.;
 - made with research SW components still at research/development level (low TRLs);
 - with real people living in houses and interacting with the system;
 - with some expensive hardware (e.g. highconsuming heat pumps) co-paid by users and some low-cost hardware (e.g. Raspberry PI) provided by the project.



THE ALMANAC PROJECT



- ALMANAC Reliable Smart Secure Internet Of Things For Smart
 Cities is a 3 years EU funded project from the call FP7-SMARTCITIES-2013
- ALMANAC aims to develop a service delivery platform with technologies that integrate Internet of Things (IoT) edge networks (also called capillary networks) with Telco's metro access networks





Smart City Information System for green and sustainable Smart City applications.

CONSORTIUM OVERVIEW









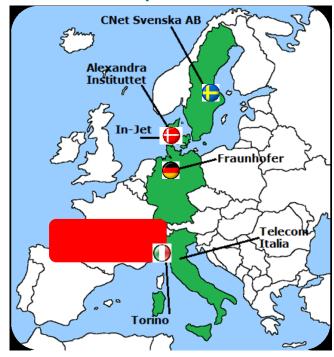








4 Countries / 7 partners / 36 months



ALMANAC PLATFORM



ALMANAC is developing a platform for connected devices and objects

creating

SMART ENVIRONMENT

integrating the next generation of devices, embedded systems and other network technologies

Supporting security and privacy features and considering interoperability, dependability and scalability issues.



ALMANAC PLATFORM



ALMANAC has selected three applications for **proof-of-concept implementation and evaluation**

Professional Applications
Waste Management
Water Supply

Citizen-centric Application
Citizen Engagement

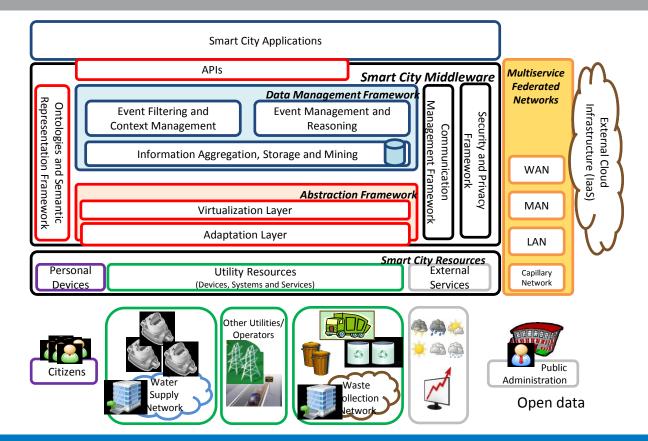
expected to act as enablers for future largescale demonstrators

ALMANAC is being designed taking into consideration scalability and expandability issues



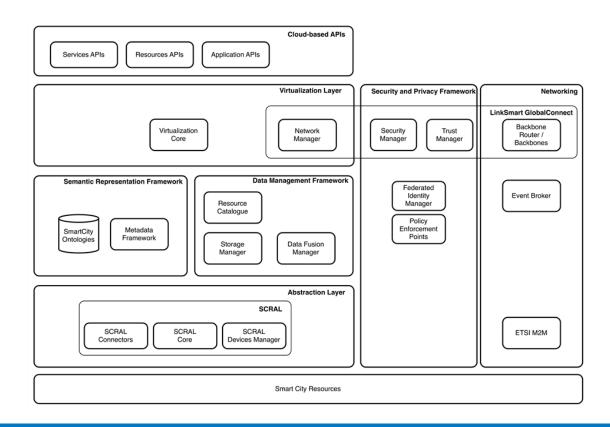
ALMANAC: INITIAL ARCHITECTURE





ALMANAC: ARCHITECTURE EVOLUTION





BUTLER





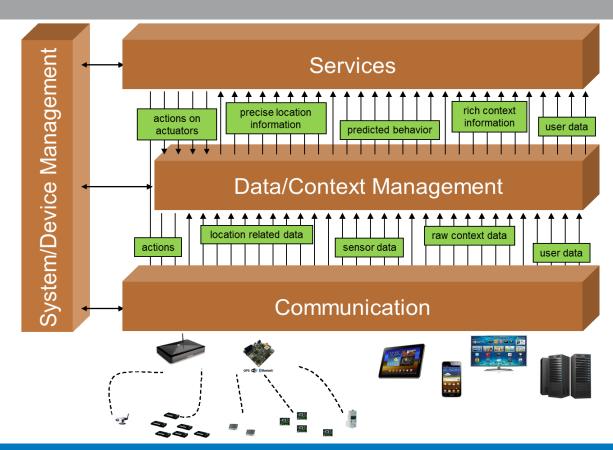
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uBiquitous, secUre inTernet-of-things with Location and contExt-awaReness



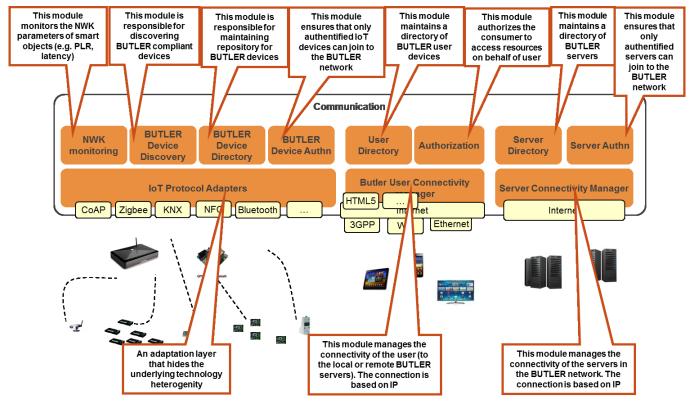
BUTLER ARCHITECTURE





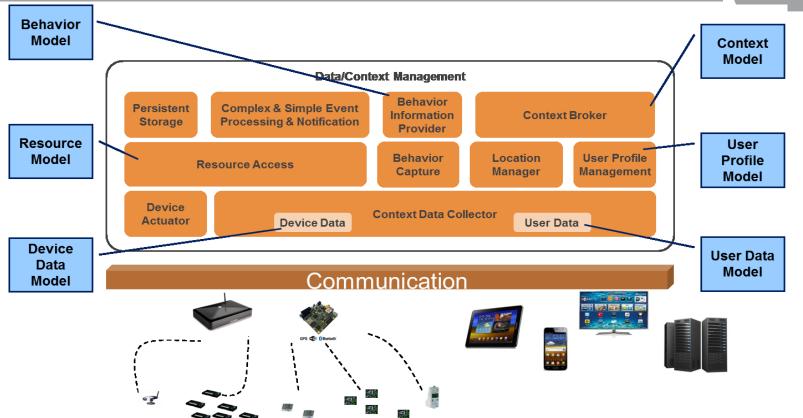
BUTLER ARCHITECTURE: COMMUNICATION





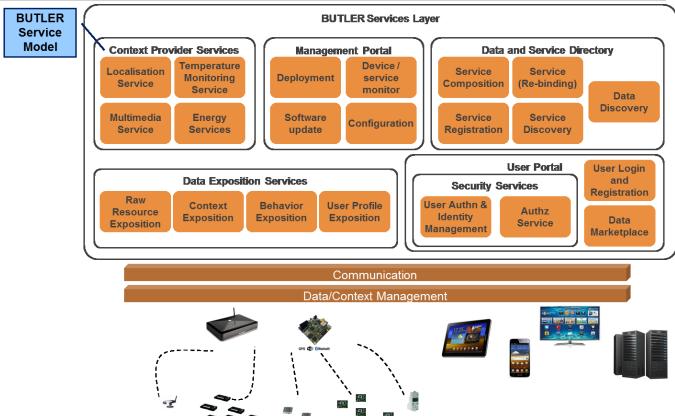
BUTLER ARCHITECTURE: DATA/CONTEXT MGT





BUTLER ARCHITECTURE: SERVICES

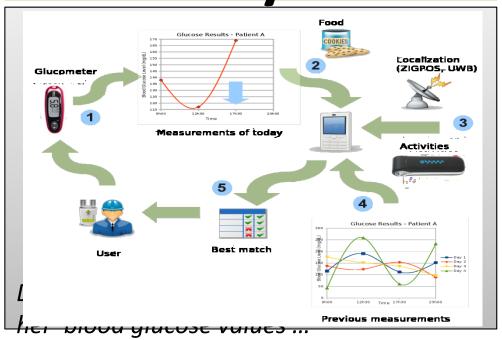




BUTLER: SMART HEALTH SCENARIO



Story Line



IMPRESS: VISION AND AIM



To realize a platform for realizing IoT platforms



IMPRESS: ONE STEP BACK



- Until now research on IoT platforms focused on
 - Techniques for abstraction of physical devices and objects
 - Most suitable communication protocols for monitoring and control
 - Context-awareness features, filtering and aggregation features, network management features... Features, features and more features

IMPRESS: WHAT'S NEW?!

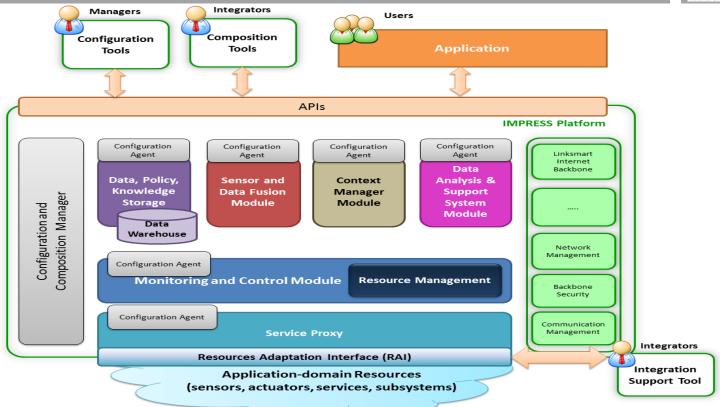


Project objectives

- Developing an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) to facilitate Model-Driven Development of Smarter Society Services
- Providing a Service-Oriented Middleware to support Mixed Criticality **Applications on Resource-Constrained Platforms**
- Developing easy-to-use and configurable tools for Cloud-based Data **Analysis and Context Management**
- Developing tools for easy integration of heterogeneous devices and physical objects
- Creating efficient **Deployment Tools for Internet of Things applications**

IMPRESS ARCHITECTURE







THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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