AII **Things Connected Alliance**

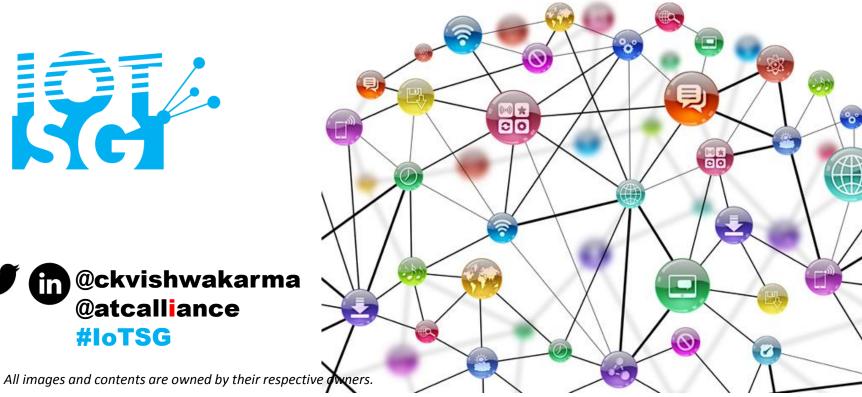


INTEROPERABILITY & IOT: GETTING EVERYTHING CONNECTED 1st Sept, 2016

http://www.terrapinn.com/exhibition/iot-show-asia/University-Theatre.stm







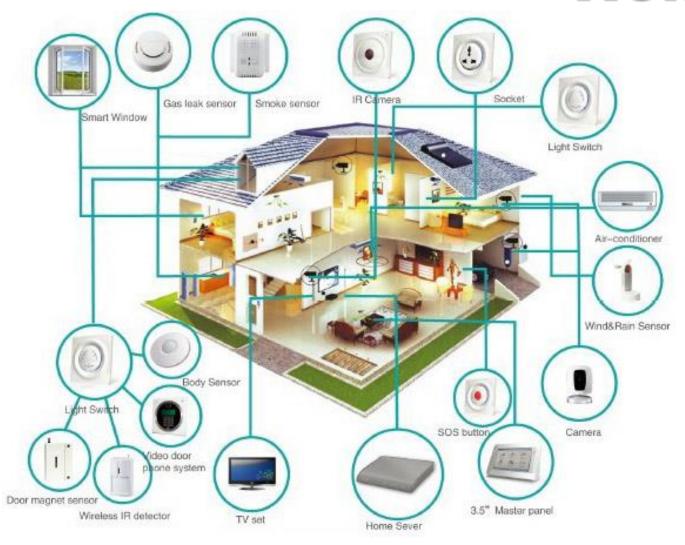








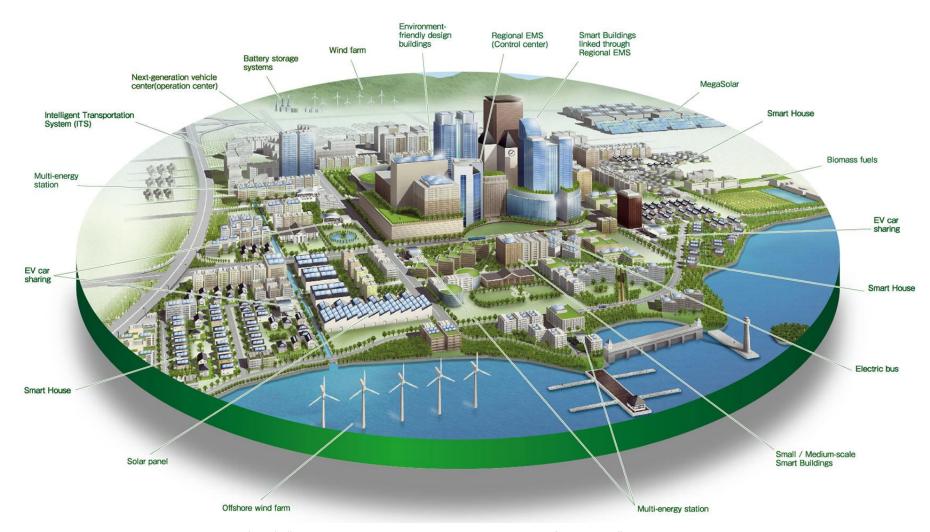
Home







City



F. Calabrese, K. Kloeckl, and C. Ratti (MIT), "WikiCity: Real-Time Location-Sensitive tools for the city"





Concept



The Internet of Things is not a single technology, it's a concept in which most new things are connected and enabled.





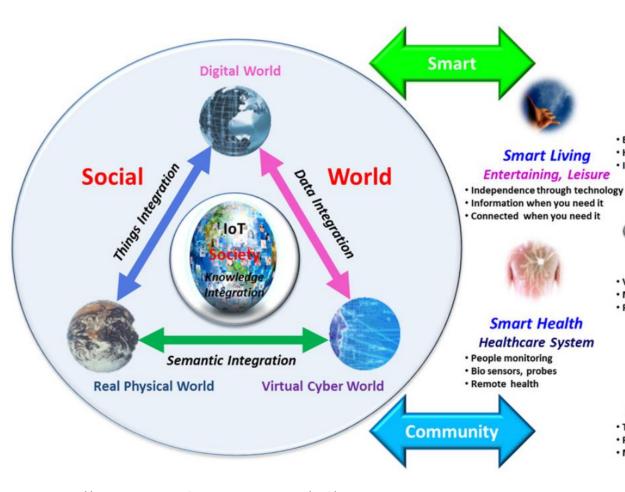
Definition

A dynamic global network have identities, physical infrastructure attributes, and virtual personalities with self configuring Internet use intelligent interfaces, capabilities **Things** based on standard and and are seamlessly interoperable integrated communication protocols where physical and virtual into the information "things" network.





Context





Smart Transport ITS, HEVs, EVs

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



Smart Energy Electric Grid

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



Smart Planet Green Environment

- Environmental sensors
- · Water, power leak detection
- Pollution, weather monitoring



Smart Cities Connected Communities

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



Smart Industry Industrial Environments

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



- · Thermostats, HVAC, lighting
- · Presence sensors, lockers, actuators

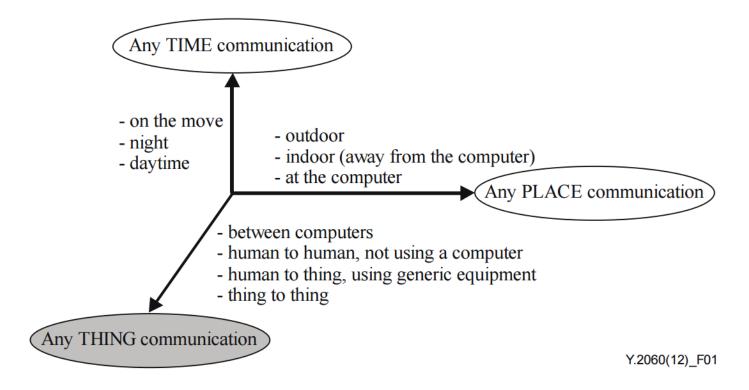
· Meters, smart-plugs, HEC

http://www.internet-of-things-research.eu/pdf/IERC IoT-Pan%20European%20Research%20and%20Innovation%20Vision 2011 web.pdf





Dimensions

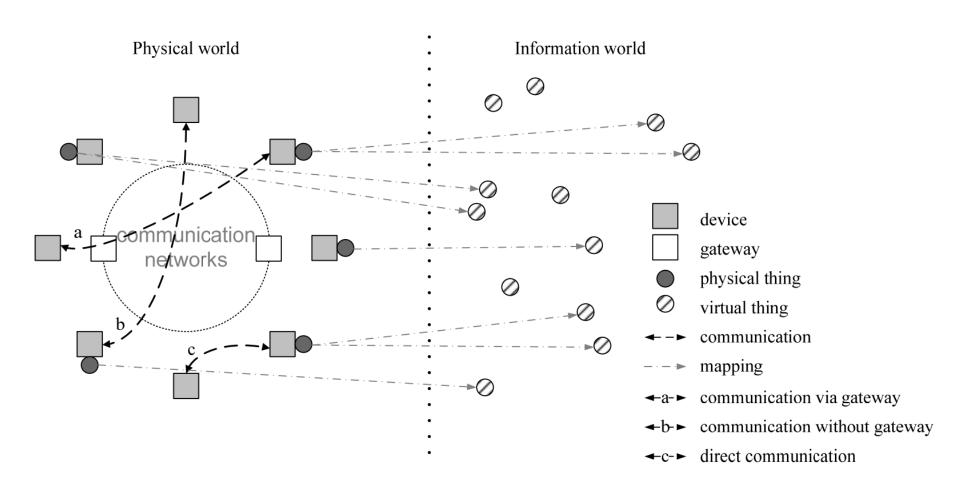


The new dimension introduced in the Internet of things [b-ITU Report]





Two Worlds

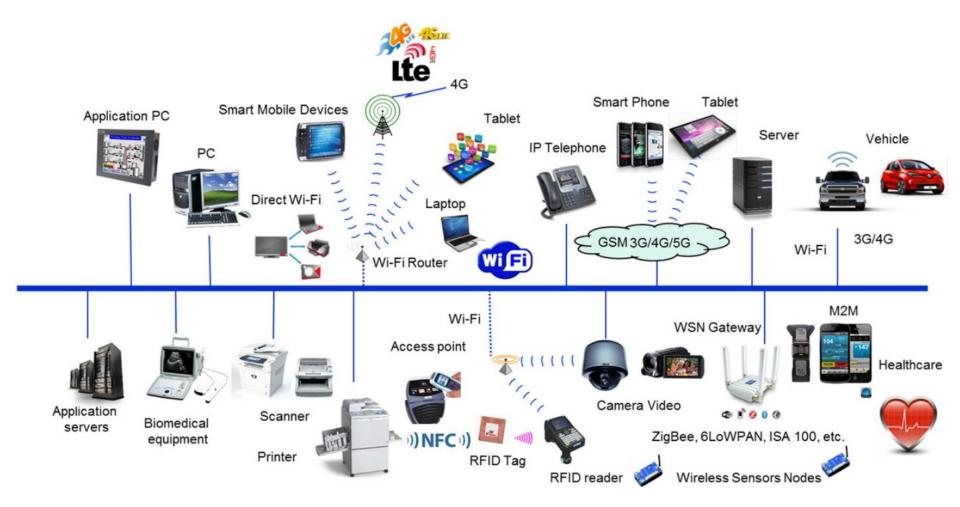


Technical overview of the IoT





Convergence





The Internet of Things offers a potential economic impact of \$4 trillion to \$11 trillion a year in 2025.

Nine settings Size in 2025, \$ trillion¹ where value may accrue Low estimate High estimate Factories—eg, operations management, 1.2 - 3.7predictive maintenance Cities—eg, public safety and health, traffic 0.9 - 1.7control, resource management Human – eg, monitoring and managing 0.2 - 1.6illness, improving wellness Retail—eg, self-checkout, layout optimization, 0.4 - 1.2smart customer-relationship management Outside-eg, logistics routing, autonomous 0.6 - 0.9(self-driving) vehicles, navigation Work sites—eg, operations management, 0.2 - 0.9equipment maintenance, health and safety Vehicles - eg, condition-based maintenance, 0.2 - 0.7reduced insurance Homes—eg, energy management, safety 0.2 - 0.3and security, chore automation Offices - eg, organizational redesign and 0.1-0.2 worker monitoring, augmented reality for training

Total \$4 trillion-\$11 trillion

¹Adjusted to 2015 dollars; for sized applications only; includes consumer surplus. Numbers do not sum to total, because of rounding.

Challenge

Of the total potential economic value the IoT enables, interoperability is required for 40 % on average and for nearly 60 % in some settings.









Definition

- "the ability to make systems and organizations work together".
- **LEEE** "the ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged".



Seamless

A technological paradigm or framework
without proprietary gates – but with security
standards—is hard to imagine today—but so
is the seamless connectivity and
unprecedented insight IoT promises.





Connections

 Overcoming the challenge of interoperability may be the single most important hurdle for loT to reach mass adoption, as it is what enables the boundless 'connections' of a connected world.



Hetrogeneous

 As for the IoT, future networks will continue to be heterogeneous, multivendors, multiservices and largely distributed. Consequently, the risk of non interoperability will increase.







Interoperability framework

- High-dimensional
 - co-existence of many systems (devices, sensors, equipment, etc.) in the environment that need to communicate and exchange information





Interoperability framework

- Highly-heterogeneous
 - lot of manufacturers
 - targeting diverse application domains
 - extremely difficult (if not impossible) to reach out for global agreements and widely accepted specification.













Interoperability framework

- Dynamic and non-linear
 - New Things (that were not even considered at start) are entering (and leaving) the environment all the time
 - Support new unforeseen formats and protocols but that need to communicate and share data in the IoT.

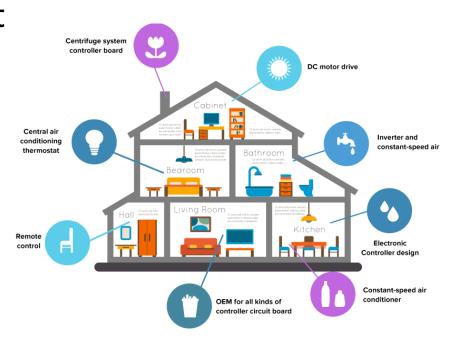






Interoperability framework

- Hard to describe/model
 - Existence of many data formats
 - different languages, that can share (or not) the same modelling principles, and that can be interrelated in many ways with one another.





Customer

- a fragmented environment of proprietary IoT technical implementations will inhibit value for users and industry.
- While full interoperability across products and services is not always feasible or necessary, purchasers may be hesitant to buy IoT products and services if there is integration inflexibility, high ownership complexity, and concern over vendor lock-in.



- Thing Interaction
 - there is more than one option to how things will interact with other things or the users.
 - situations where interactions with individual things are needed.
 - situations where the ability to query and control large groups of things at the same time is also required.





- Virtual Representation of Things
 - how things are represented, and described
 - shared schema or ontology for things



- Searching, Finding and Accessing Things
 - Should we be able to search for things by their unique ID, IP, location, name or/and in combination with other properties?
 - How can we discover, search, locate or track mobile things that may move from one location or network to another?
 - How should things be organized, deployed, managed and secured?





- Syntactic Interoperability between Things
 - syntactic interoperability deals with the packaging and transmission mechanisms for data over a network.
 - to ensure that data flow is interoperable between the various networks and among a mixture of devices.
 - Translation functionalities in networks or in some devices, gateways or in the form of middleware sitting on the edge of a network are most likely needed.

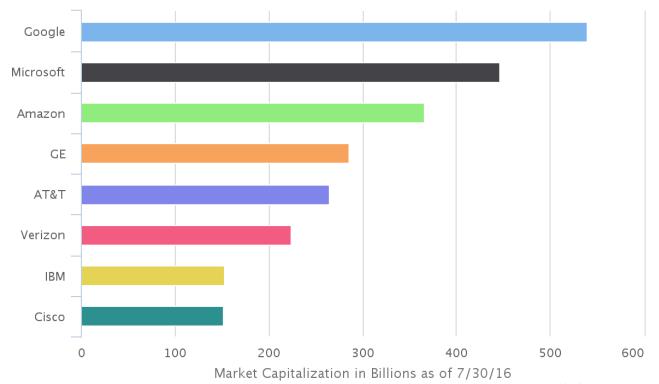




Collaboration

Fragmentation will exist until the giants can play

nice Largest Companies with IoT Initiatives



http://cdn.ttgtmedia.com/ITKE/uploads/blogs.dir/284/files/2016/08/IoT-initiatives-market-capitalization.png

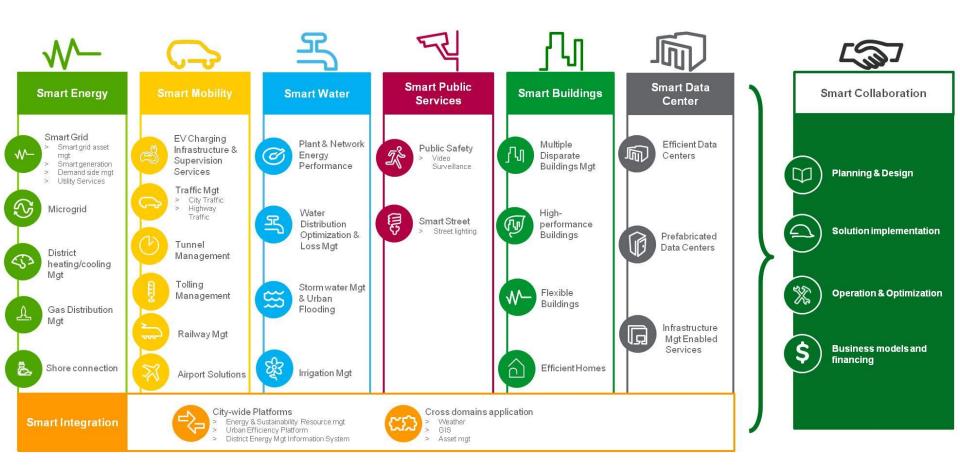
Highcharts.com







Collaboration







Takeaway

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE: (SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)

SITUATION: THERE ARE 14 COMPETING STANDARDS.

14?! RIDICULOUS! WE NEED TO DEVELOP ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S USE CASES. YEAH!

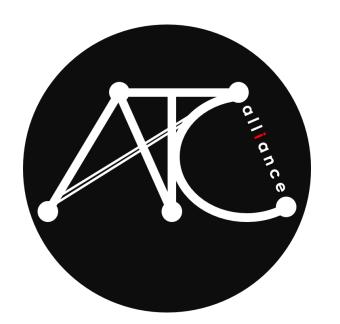
500N:

SITUATION: THERE ARE 15 COMPETING STANDARDS.



Things Connected **Alliance**





Contact

vishwakarma.c.k@gmail.com vishwakarma.c.k@athingsc.com



y ⊕ @ckvishwakarma

@atcalliance

#IoTSG