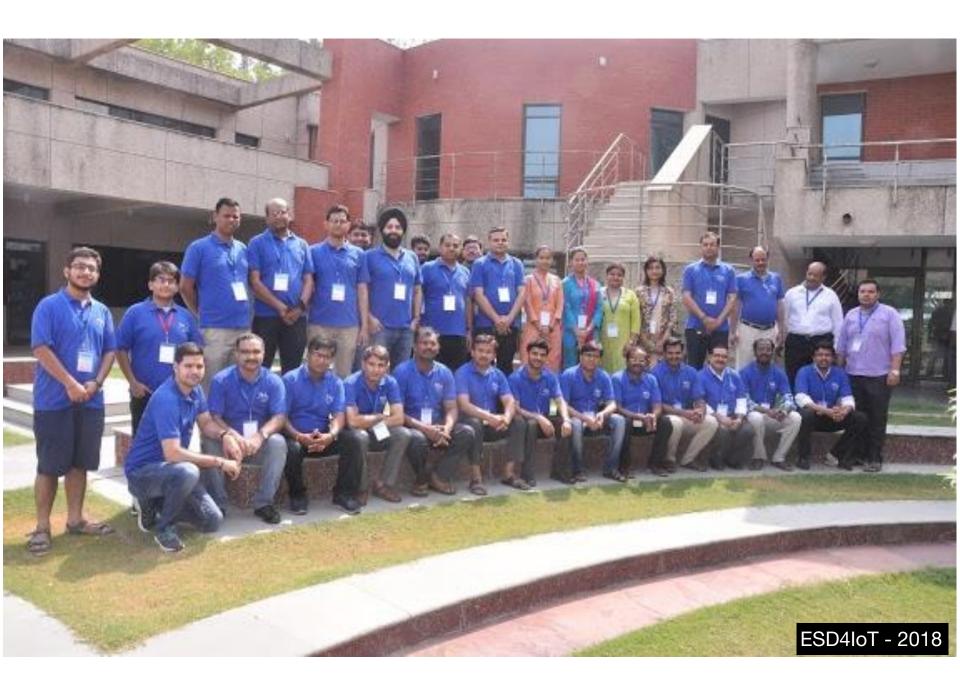


Internet of Things: An Overview

In collaboration with oblu.io







- Instructor: Amey Karkare (karkare@cse.iitk.ac.in, karkare@gmail.com), Amit K Gupta (amit@oblu.io)
- Timings: Mon, Wed, Fri 1200 -- 1300 Hours
- Venue: KD 102
- TAs:

The focus of this introductory course would be "the smart sensor node" with emphasis on design, requirement, data interfacing and capabilities. The course would cover engineering fundamentals, blended with good industrial practices, which lead to the first-time success of the design and development of sensor node. API development, cloud computing, and data analysis would also be covered in brief. Lab sessions and case studies will supplement the classroom interactions.

After completing this course, students will be in a position to understand various building blocks and working of state-of-the-art IoT systems. Students would also gain enough insights to conceive and build IoT systems on their own.

- Code of Ethics
- **Announcements**
- Course Outline
- **Evaluation Scheme**
- Topics covered and handouts
- Lab exercises
- **Assignments**
- Course Project
- Supporting Material
- Reading /Video Notes
- References

Code of Ethics

Internet

Internet

/intənet/ •

noun

a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities, consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols.

"the guide is also available on the Internet"

Internet of Things

Internet of things

noun

noun: Internet of things

the interconnection via the Internet of computing devices embedded in everyday objects, enabling them to send and receive data.

"if one thing can prevent the Internet of things from transforming the way we live and work, it will be a breakdown in security"

2008-2009: Time when more "things" connected to internet than people

Cloud Computing

cloud computing

noun

the practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the Internet to store, manage, and process data, rather than a local server or a personal computer.

1996: Used in Compaq internal document

2006: Made popular by Amazon EC2

Components of a typical software application

Data Storage

Database/
File based
Storage

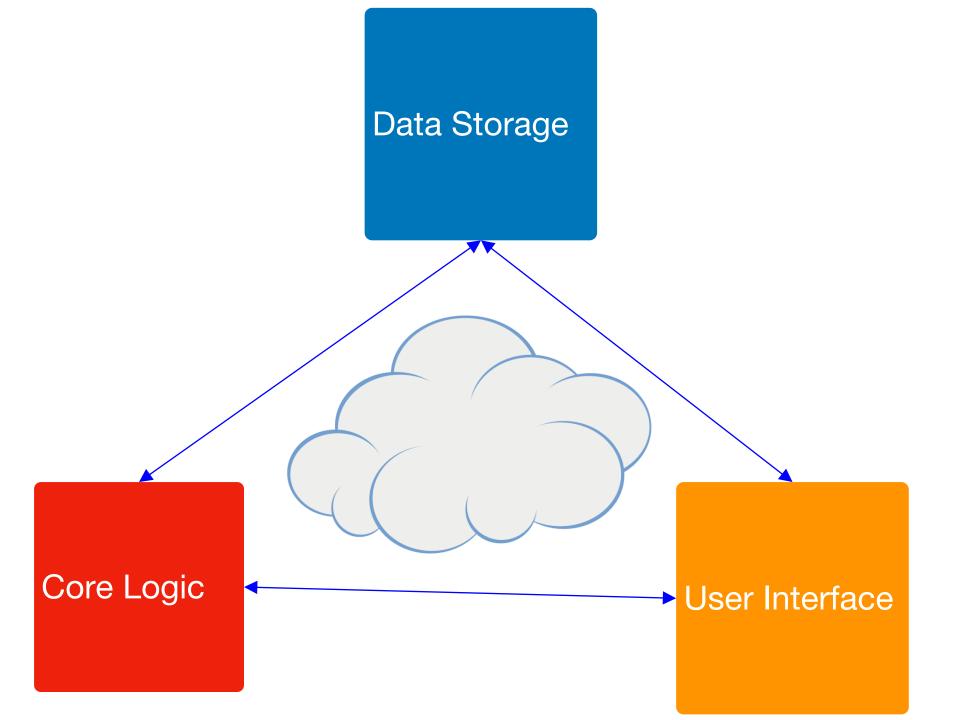
Core Logic

Application Specific
Algorithm
Implementation

User Interface

GUI
Command line
Programmable Interface

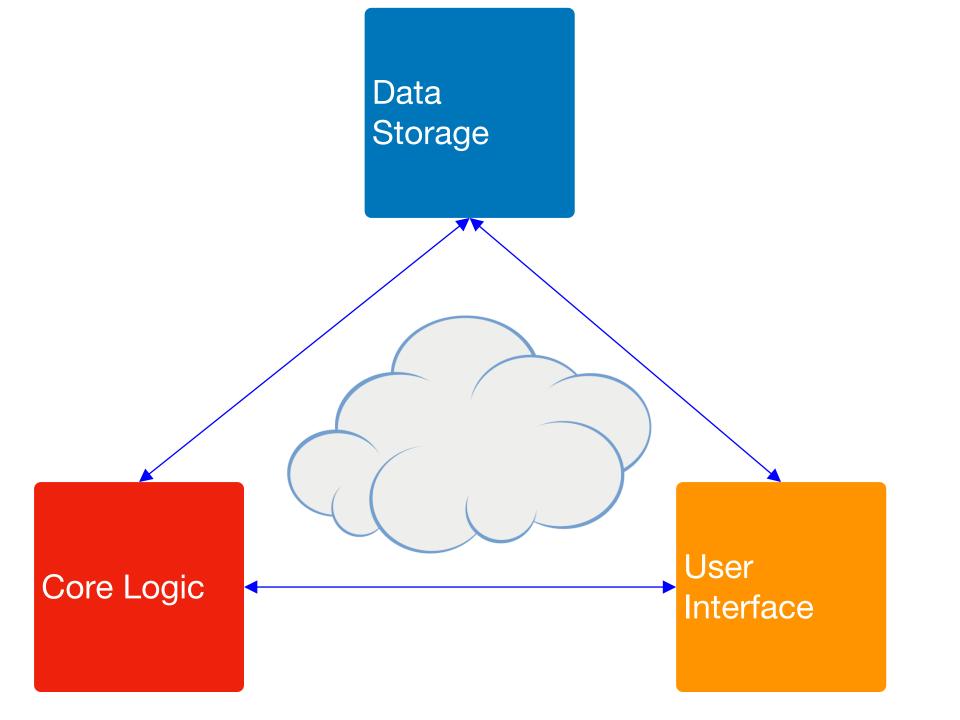
Traditionally the three components used to sit on the same computer

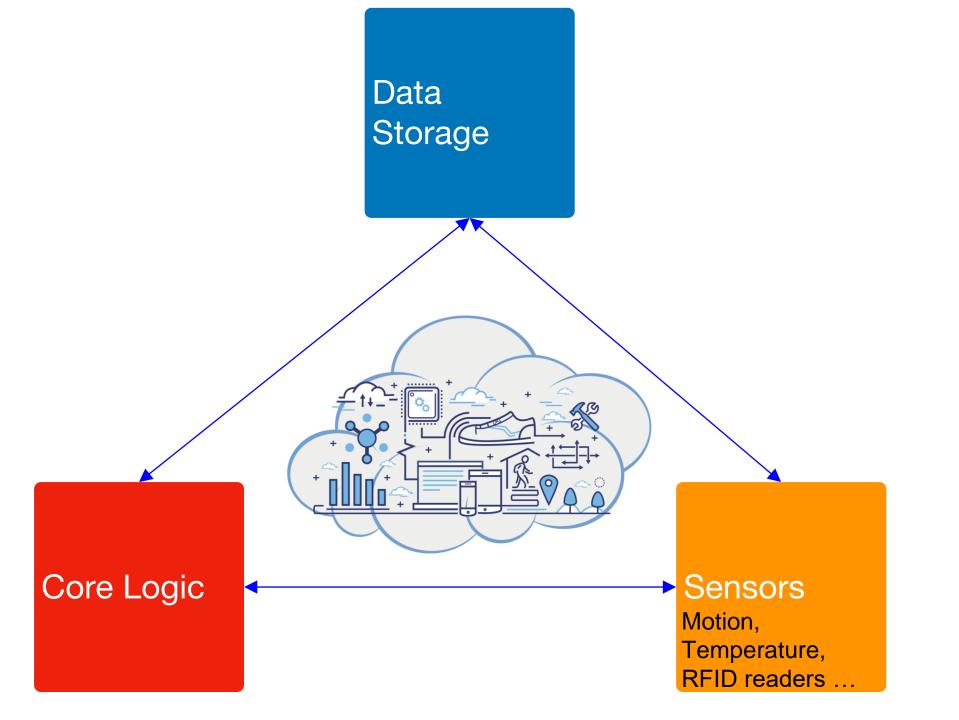


Cloud Computing

- Innovation in the application of existing technology
- Cloud computing consists of
 - Development of self contained components
 - Delivering these components as services
- Similar to utilities like electricity, mobile network
 - Pay-per-use, without large infrastructural cost
- An important feature of Cloud is elasticity
 - provide resources to scale up OR take away resources to scale down, as per the need

IoT and Cloud

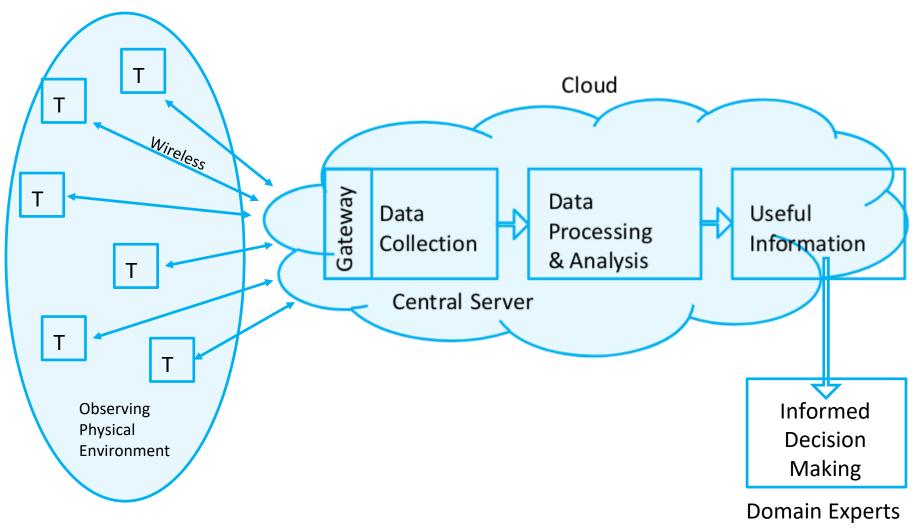




Internet of Things

- Smart Sensors Communicate
 - talk to each other.
 - connect to the cloud through gateway/router.
- The data generated by sensors can grow huge.
 - For example, GBs or TBs of data from video surveillance.
 - "Big Data" issues This is where scalability of clouds come in handy.
- Cloud is an IoT Facilitator
 - Not essential, but very useful in practice

An IoT System

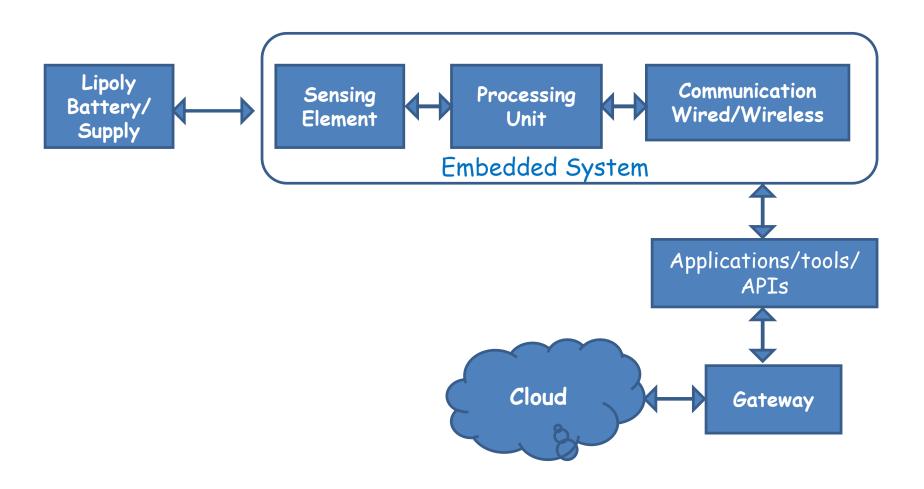


Machines \equiv Devices \equiv Sensors \equiv Things!



Sensors and IoT

An IoT System



• A sensor typically measures or identifies a particular physical quantity.

 A sensor typically measures or identifies a particular physical quantity.

 Sensors convert the physical properties to electrical signals understandable by machines.

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 Sensors convert the physical properties to electrical signals understandable by machines.

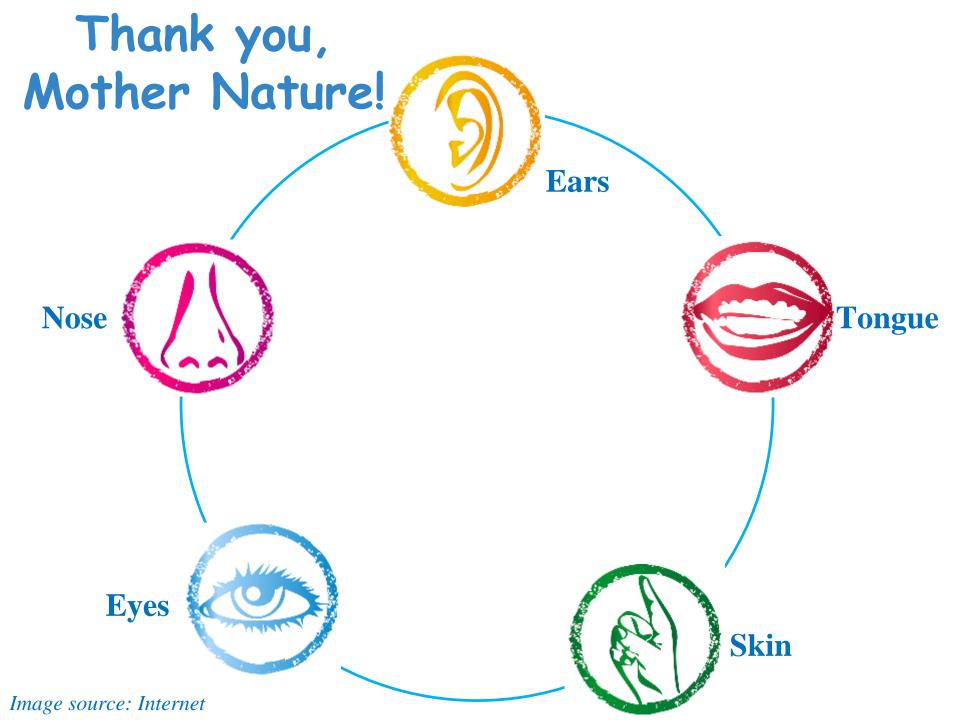
Sensors are ubiquitous.

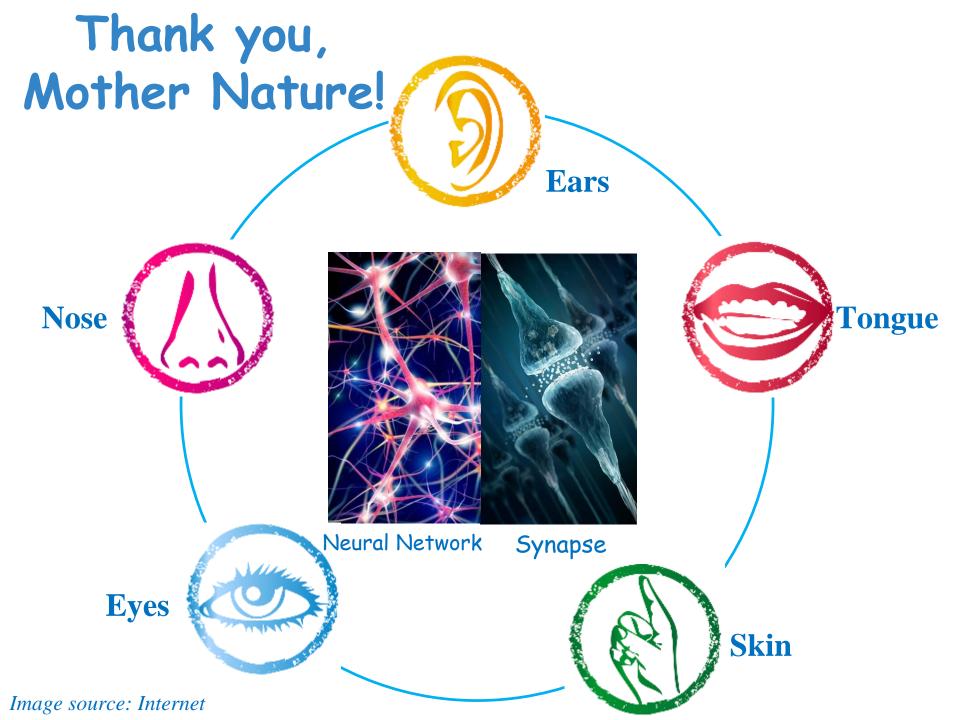
 A sensor typically measures or identifies a particular physical quantity.

 Sensors convert the physical properties to electrical signals understandable by machines.

• Sensors are ubiquitous.

Think about some quick examples!!





Sensors Are Everywhere!













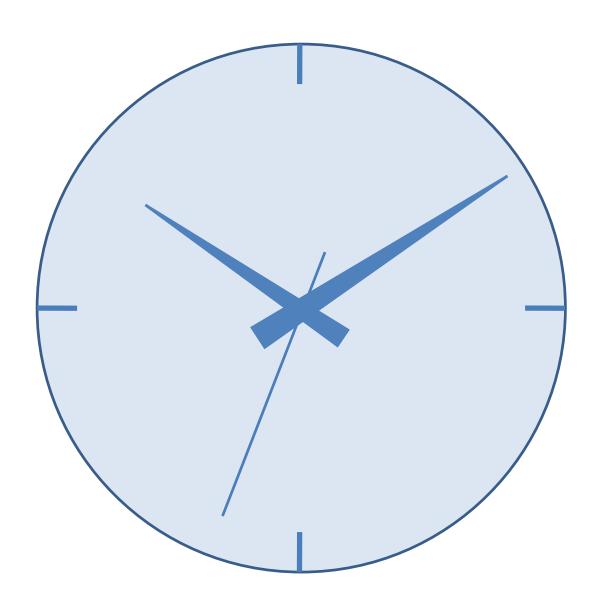
Image source: Internet

Human made Sensors

- Temperature
- Humidity
- Photodiode (Light)
- Pressure
- Proximity
- Compass (Magnetic Field)
- Motion (Linear & Angular)

- Gas concentration
- Microphone
- Touchscreen
- · Camera
- Antenna
 - Receiver / Radio
 - GPS, GSM, WiFi, BT

Is Watch a Sensor?

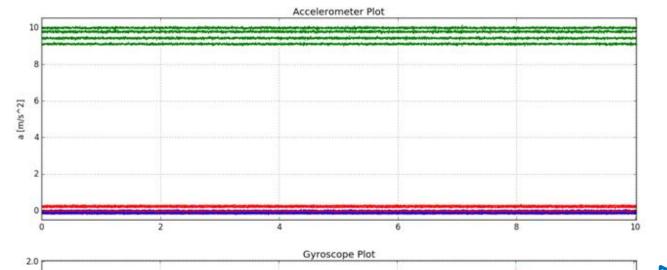


Is RFID tag a sensor?

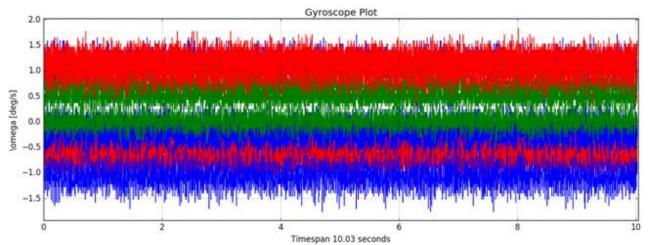


Intrinsic Noise in Sensors

Response of a static multi-IMU system







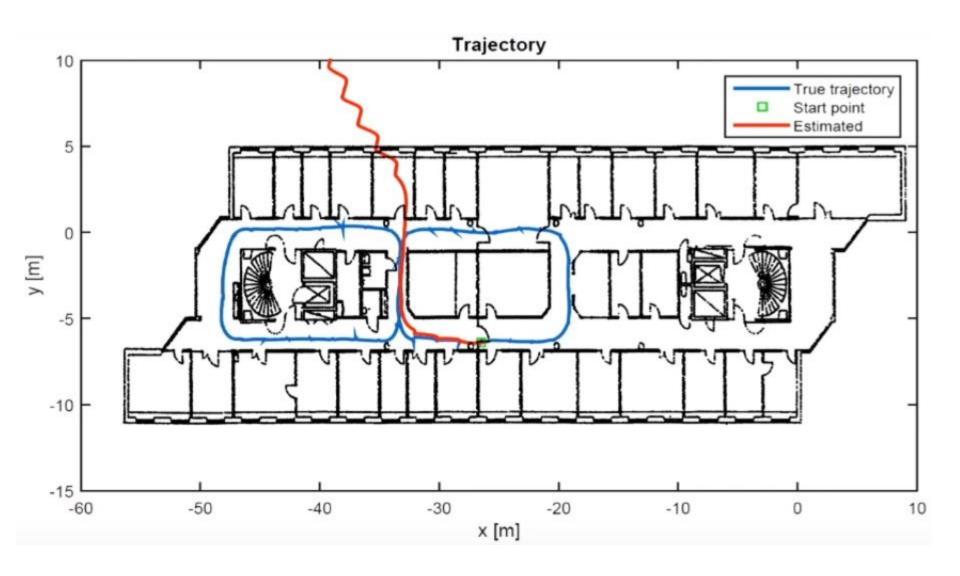
Did you observe

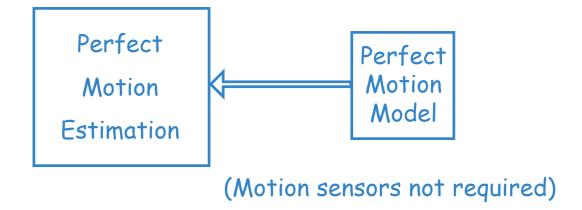
- Noise
- Non-aligned response

Same color data indicates same direction acceleration/rotation, but from different sensors (IMUs)

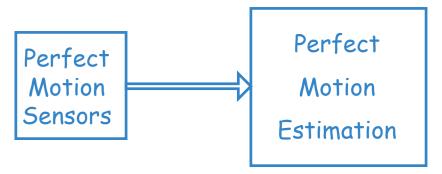
Courtesy: oblu.io

Example: Position Error Growth

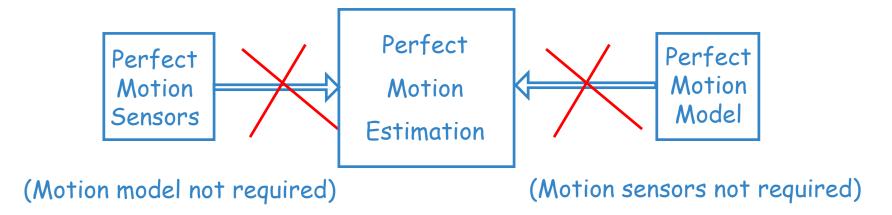


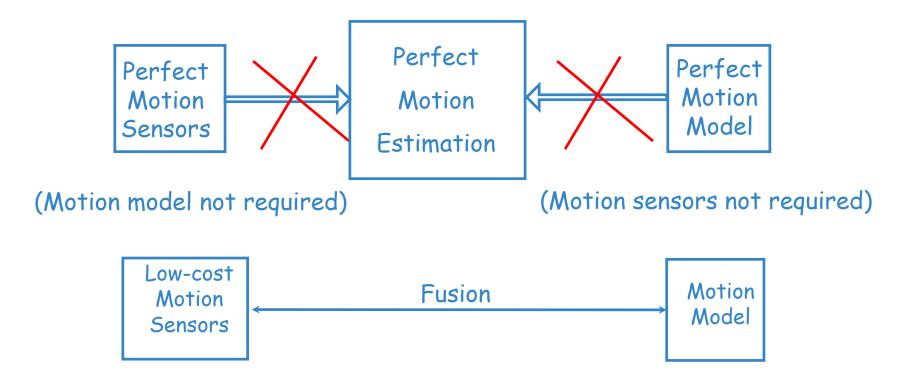


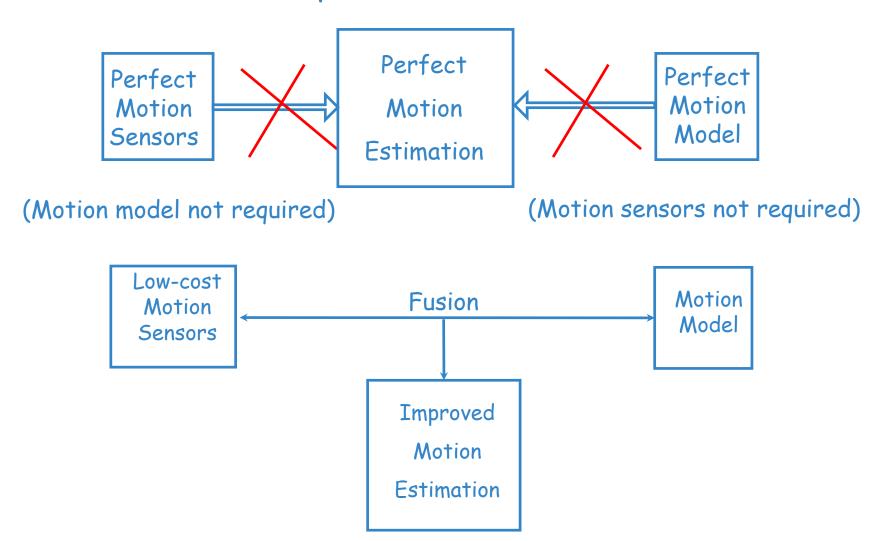
Example: Motion Sensors

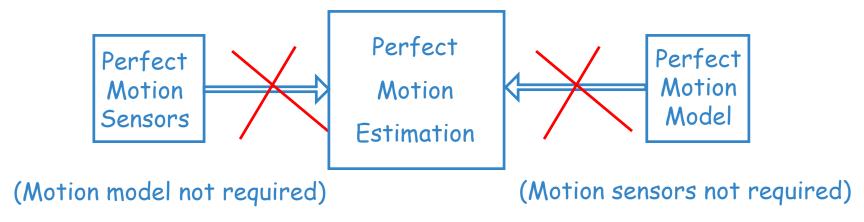


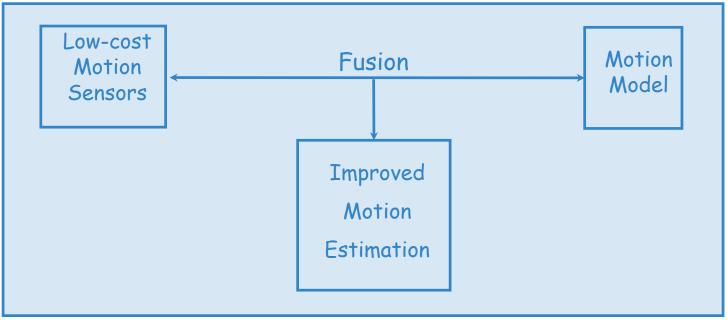
(Motion model not required)











Example Position Estimation of Stacker Reclaimer

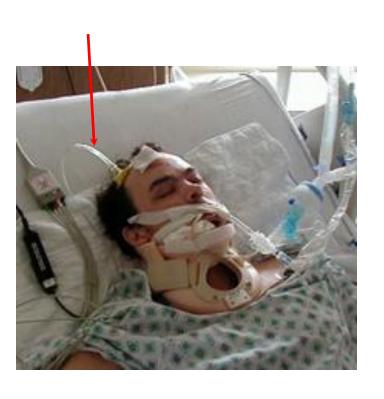


Motion model: This huge machine moves in straight line!

Image source: Internet





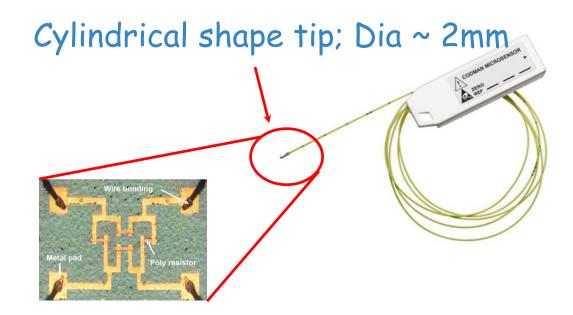


Intra Cranial Pressure (ICP) Sensor for Brain Fluid Pressure Monitoring

Cylindrical shape tip; Dia ~ 2mm

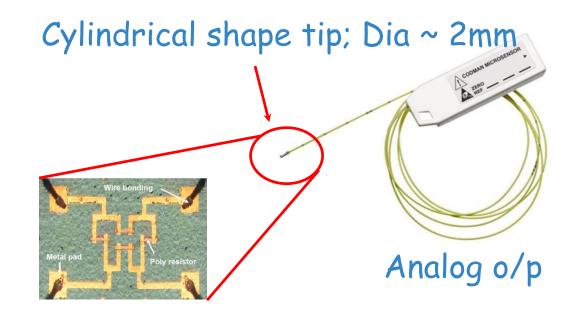


Intra Cranial Pressure (ICP) Sensor for Brain Fluid Pressure Monitoring





Intra Cranial Pressure (ICP) Sensor for Brain Fluid Pressure Monitoring



Tip contains only the pressure sensing die. All other electronics outside.

A Sophisticated Sensor Node

PDR Sensors for Indoor Pedestrian Positioning

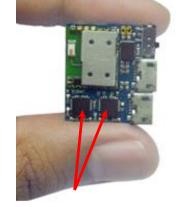
What is inside?

- -Four 9-axis IMU chipsets
- -32b floating pt μ Controller
- -Bluetooth
- -USB interface
- -Battery mgmt ckt
- -LED indicators
- -Power switch

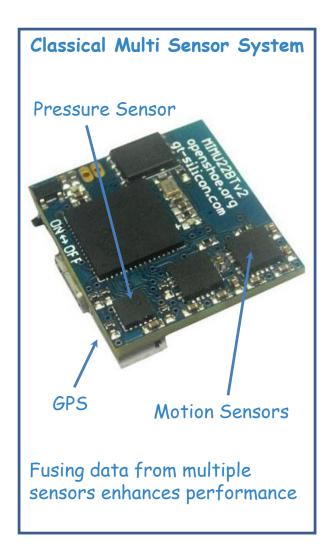
-JTAG i/f

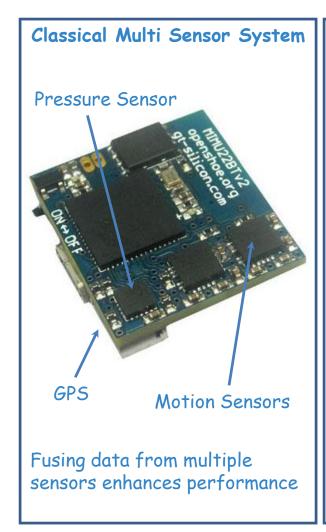


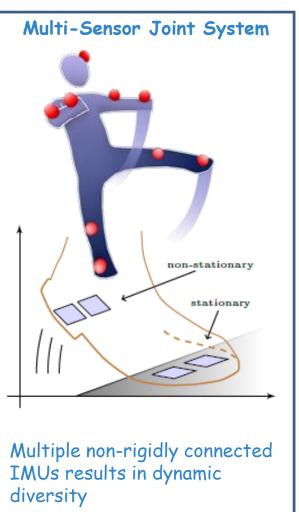
Digital o/p

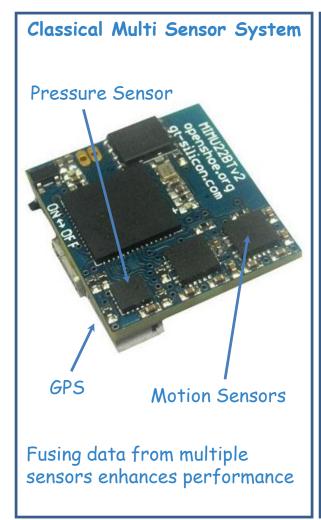


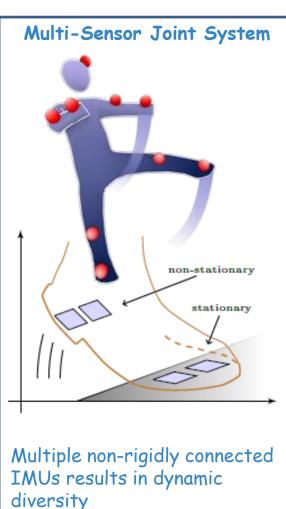
9-axis IMUs

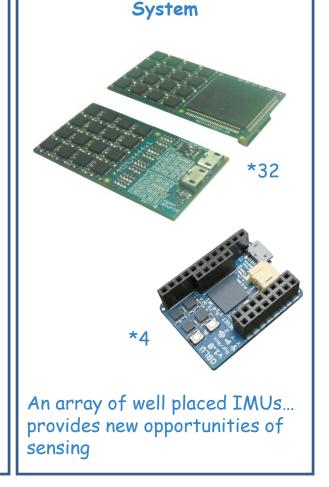










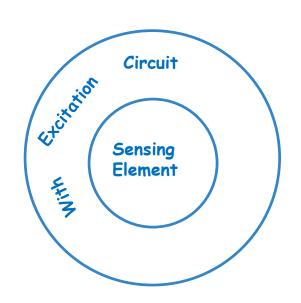


Collocated Multi-Sensor



Sensing Element

- MEMS / Chemical etc
- Responds to physical world

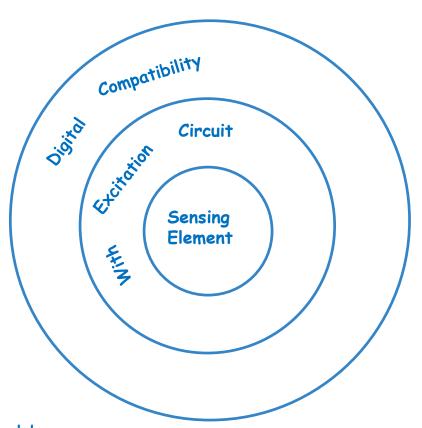


Sensing Element

- MEMS / Chemical etc
- Responds to physical world

Excitation Ckt

- To excite electrically
- Amplification etc



Digital Compatibility

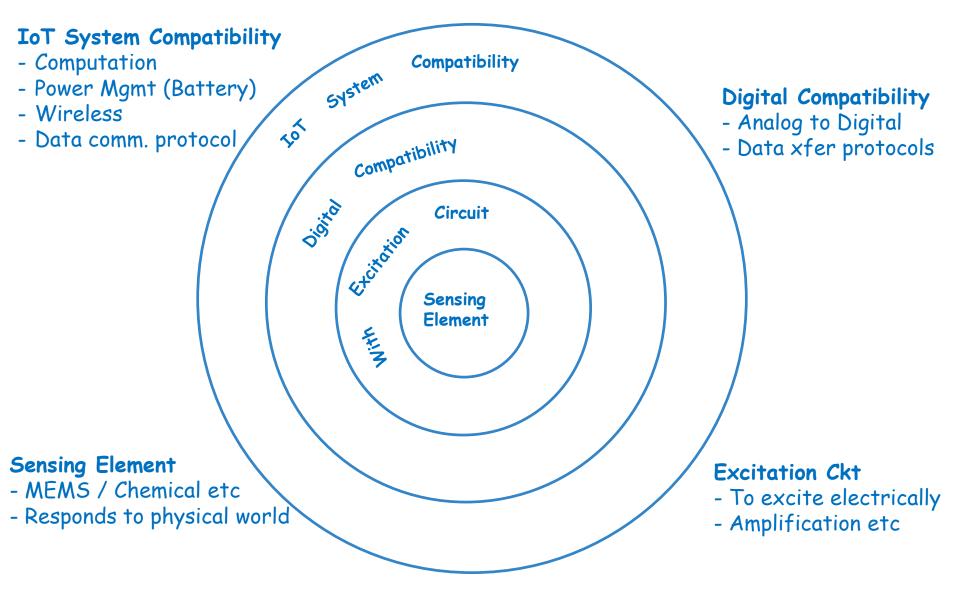
- Analog to Digital
- Data xfer protocols

Sensing Element

- MEMS / Chemical etc
- Responds to physical world

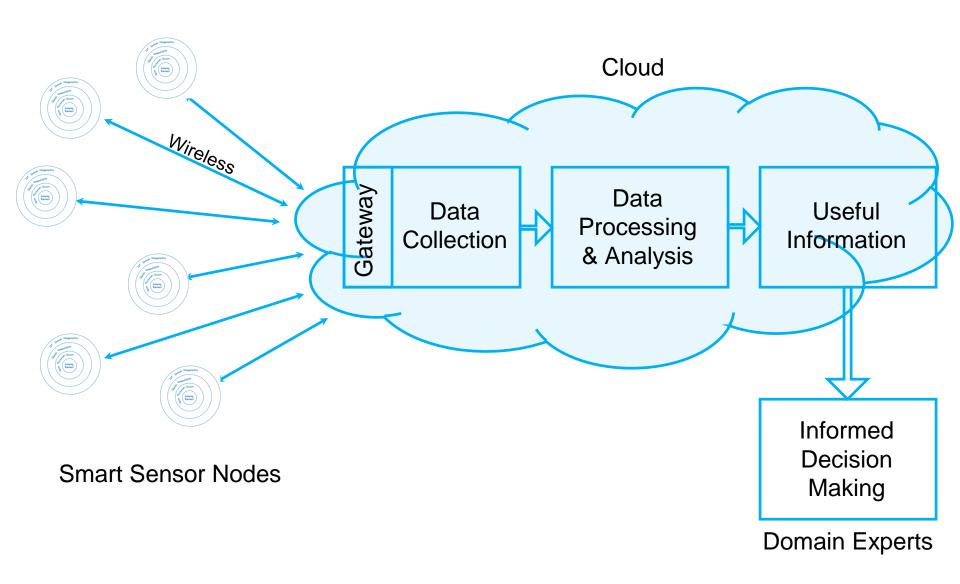
Excitation Ckt

- To excite electrically
- Amplification etc

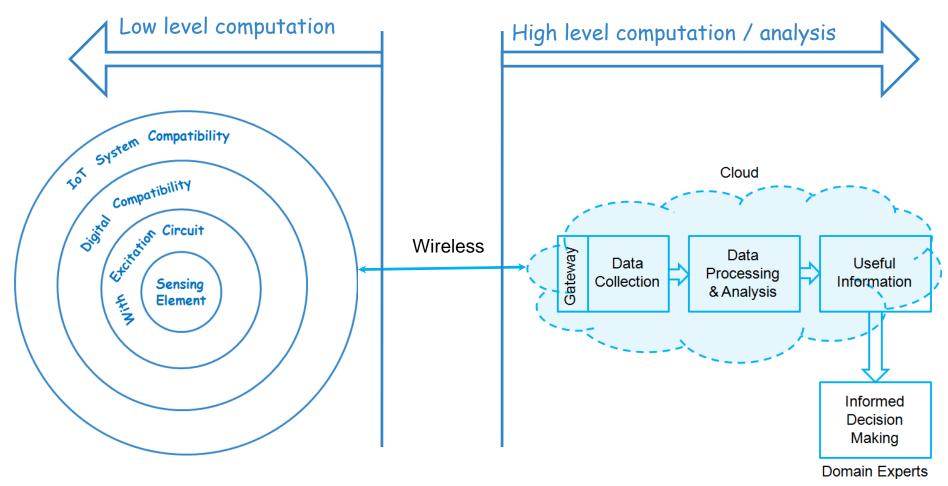


- Important system design coordinates
 - Performance
 - Power
 - Area
 - Cost
- Important for IoT → S.C.A.L.E.!

IoT System with Smart Sensors



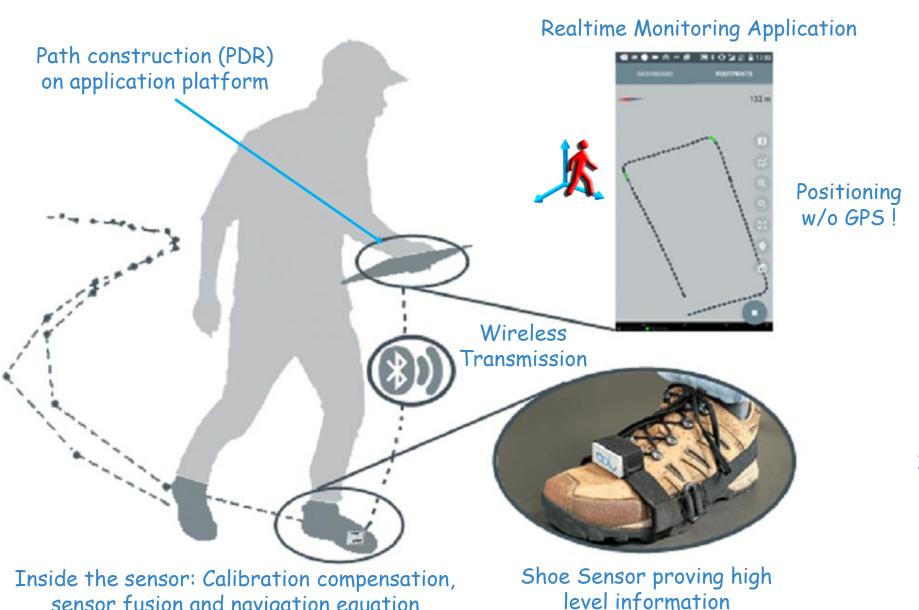
Distribution of Computation



Desirable

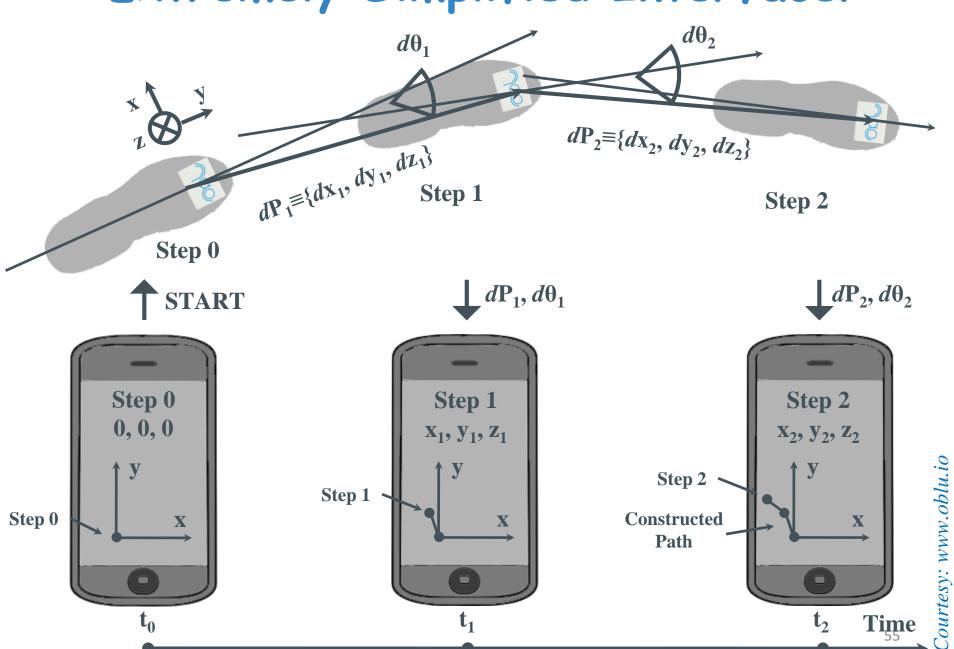
- Increased capabilities at the local node
- Reduced requirements on the connectivity
- Providing the back-end with high level information
- Simplified data interface

Case Study: Shoe-mounted PDR Sensor



sensor fusion and navigation equation

Extremely Simplified Interface!





IoT System Overview

Capturing Real World

- What attributes of a system you would like to capture?
 - System's state and immediate surrounding

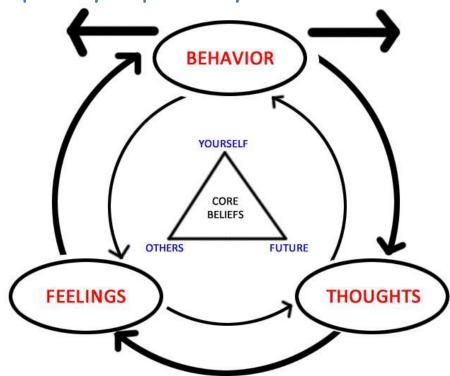
- How would you monitor a moving machine? Say, a robot.
 - By attaching sensor devices

What if you have to monitor humans?

 How is monitoring (sensing) of humans different from robots?

What if you have to monitor humans?

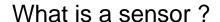
- How is monitoring (sensing) of humans different from robots?
- Human Behavior
 Different abstraction level
 - Hard to completely capture by a machine







Smartphone - A Sensor Hub





- Touchscreen
- Light
- WiFi
- Wind speed
- Bluetooth
- GPS
- Proximity

- Barometer
- Tilt
- Magnetometer
- Accelerometer
- Gyroscope
- Temperature
- Humidity

Image source: Internet



...and super humans





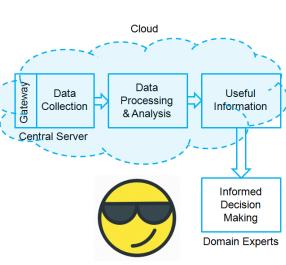


Image source: dailymail.co.uk

...and super humans



Personality / State of mind (UI)

Operating Conditions (activity, surroundings, location)



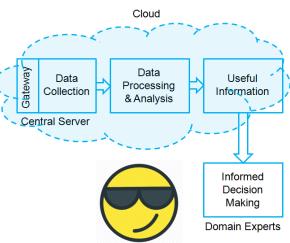


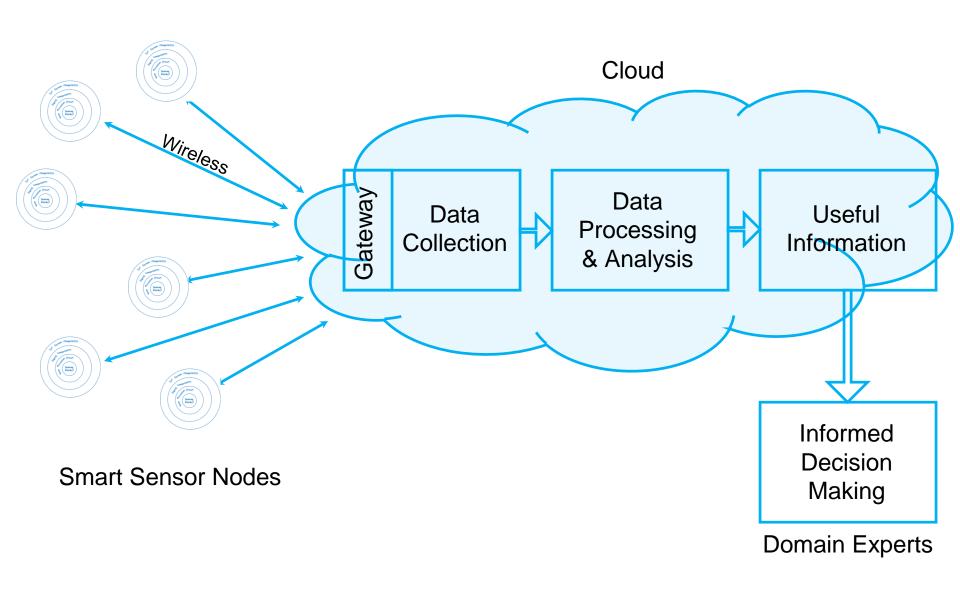
Image source: dailymail.co.uk

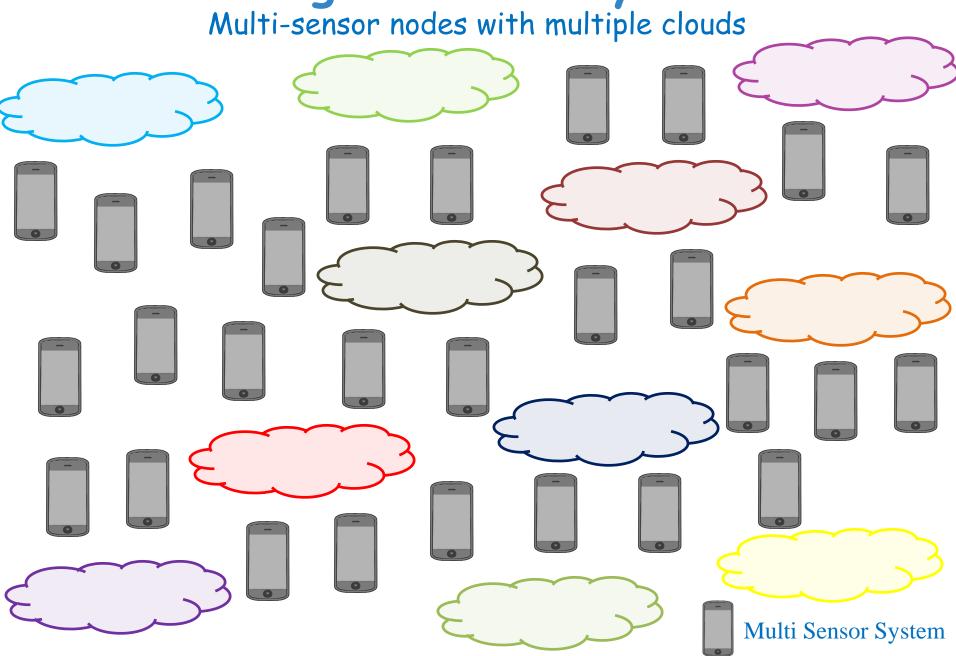
Image source: tenor.com

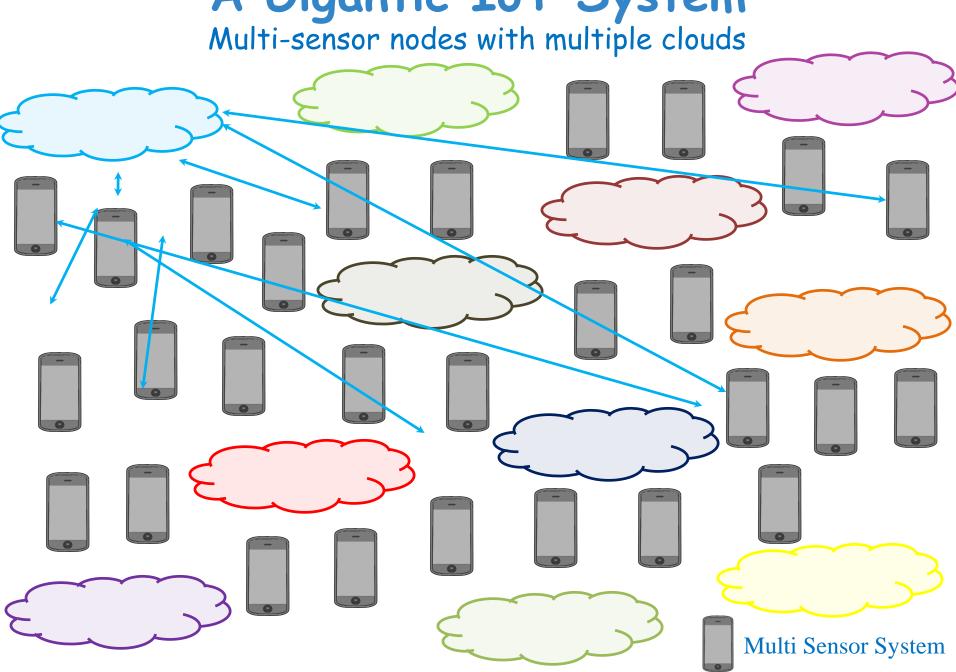
Download my App and allow me to monitor you!

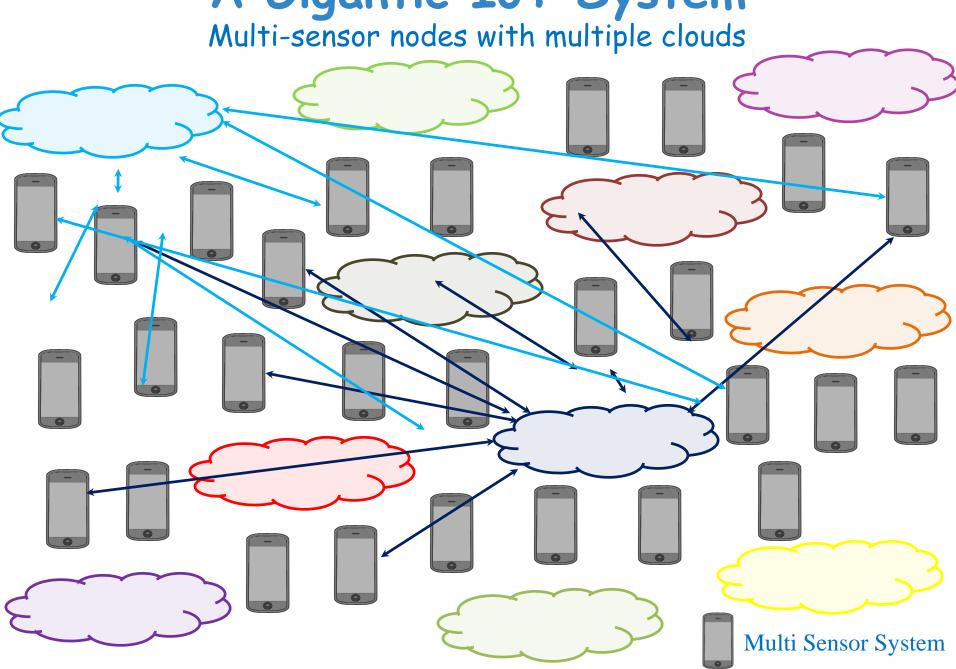


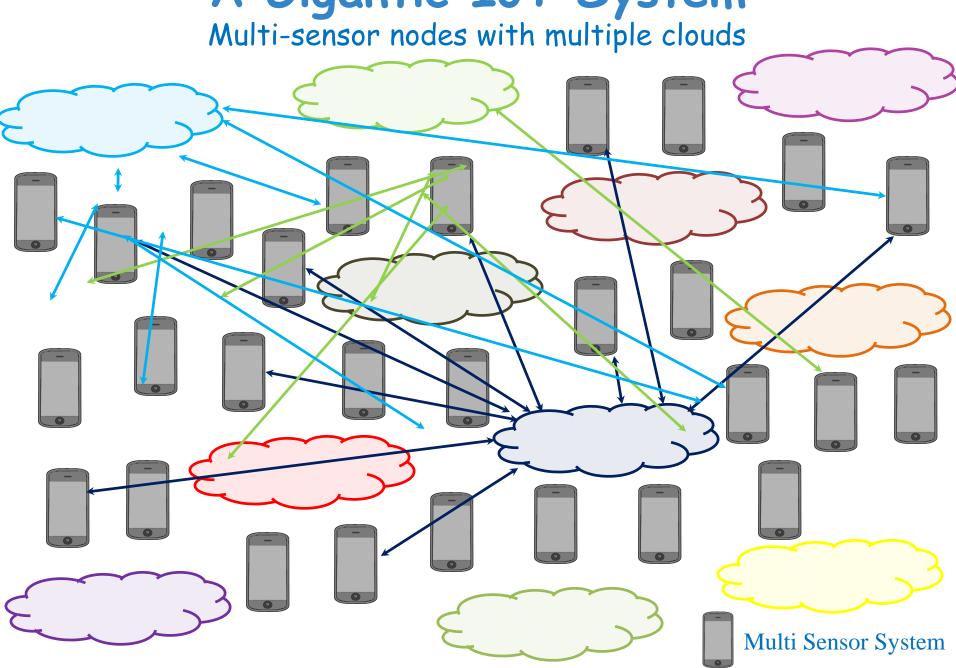
A Typical IoT System

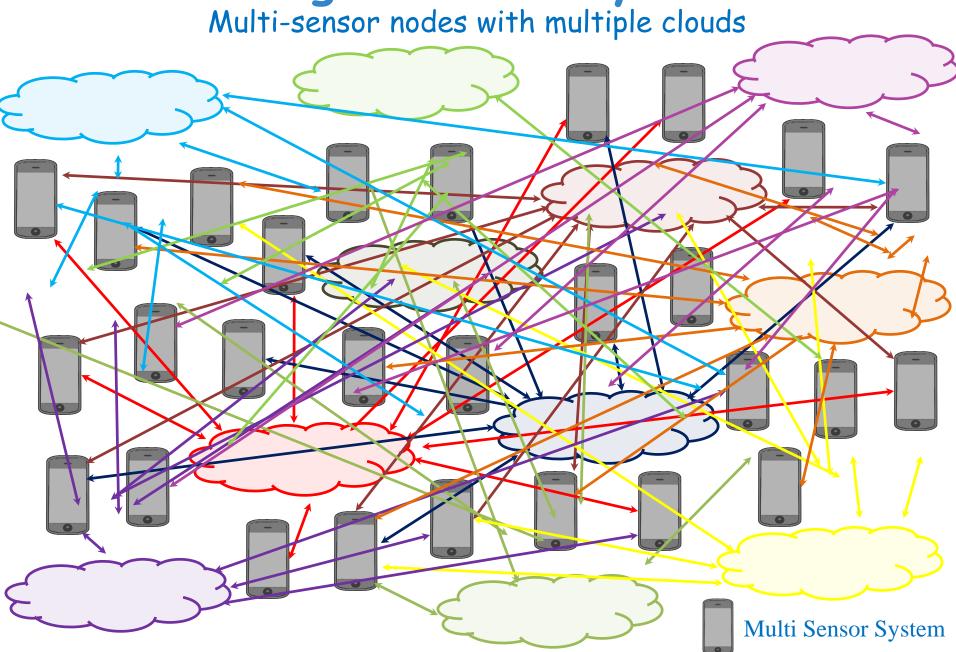












Smart Grid

- Grid: Electricity Network
- Smart Grid: Intelligent Electricity Network
 - Automatically monitor and manage grid
 - Using smart meters and other smart devices
 - Gain insights about usage for better efficiency
- For example
 - Load balancing
 - Accident prevention
 - Theft detection
 - Reduce power and revenue losses
- Two way flow of electricity and information

Smart Grid Components

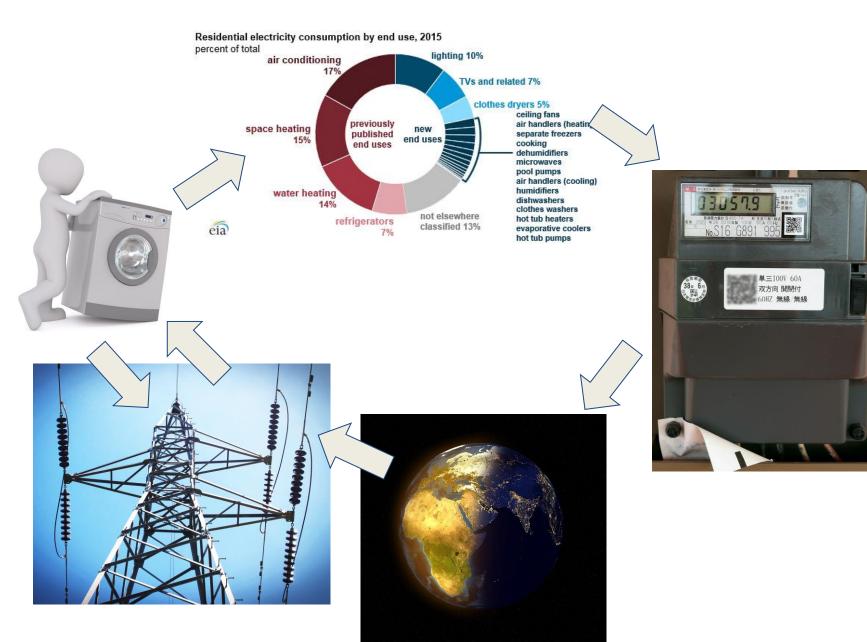
- Smart Appliances
- Smart Meters
- Smart Substations
- Synchrophasors

Smart Grid and IoT

IoT enabled home storage devices intelligently interact with the smart grid

- · To understand the peak demand period
- If required, disconnect the home circuit from the grid to supply power on its own
- If required smart storage devices can add power supply to main grid.
- This two way electric flow convert consumer into prosumer (producer + consumer)

Smart Grid and IoT



Smart Grid and IoT: Challenges

Privacy

- Consumer data shared over the grid
- Snooping, invasion, profiling possibile

Security

- Natural disasters, Physical/Cyber physical attacks
- Blackouts (Venezuela 2019, Ukraine 2015)

Fairness

— How to distribute fair share of resources?

Reading

- https://www.telit.com/blog/iot-smart-grid-benefits/
- https://internet-of-thingsinnovation.com/insights/the-blog/smart-gridtechnology-iot/#.XNVqYE5R2Uk
- https://www.slideshare.net/Eurotechchannel/iotsolutions-for-smart-energy-smart-grid-and-smartutility-applications
- http://www.sanog.org/resources/sanog28/SANOG28-Conference_Smart-Grid-with-Internet-of-Things.pdf
- https://epic.org/privacy/smartgrid/smartgrid.html

Thank You