Connectivity 1

Agenda

Intro to communications

IoT/HW specific protocols

Wireless: WiFi, BT 4.0/BLE, LoRa, LTE, Zigbee, Z-wave, NFC, IrDA

Wired: UART/RS485, SPI, I2C, OneWire

Exercises

Intro to communications

What is information?

Data

Datum = something given, a thing

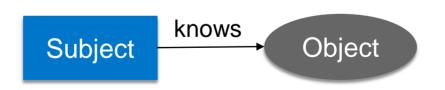
Knowledge

Subject + data = experience Learning = increasing knowledge

- Reduces uncertainty
- Improves outcome

Information

Conveys knowledge increments
Measured in bits
Entropy (data vs information)



Reducing uncertainty
$$P(A \mid E) != P(A)$$

Improving outcome

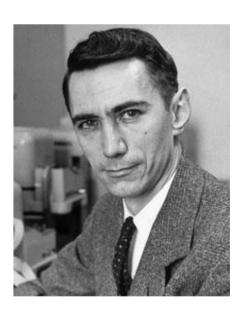
Quantity of information

$$I(m) = log_2(M)$$
 [bit]

Entropy

$$H = - sum(P_i log_2(P_i))$$
 [bit]

Shannon, Nyquist, Hartley, Mitchell



What is communication?

Communication

Conveying information (knowledge)

Encoding & decoding

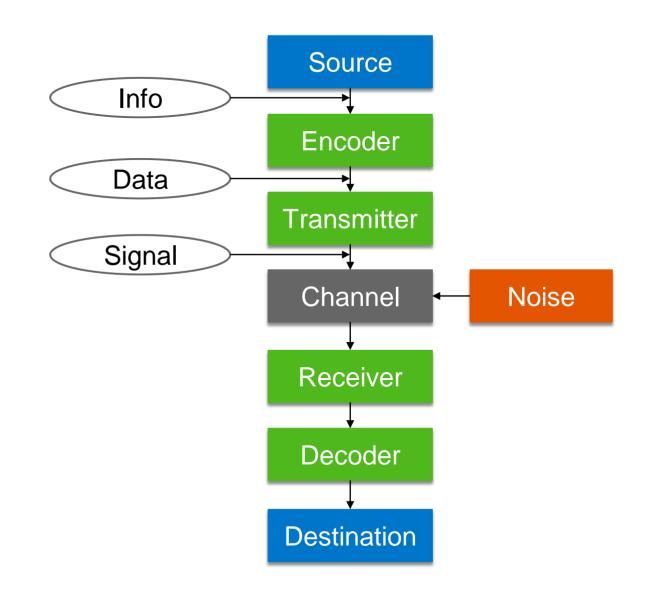
Information <-> Data

Transmission & reception

Data <-> Signal (energy wave)

Channel

Carries and modifies the signal / data Information may be affected



What is communication?

Communication

Conveying information (knowledge)

Encoding & decoding

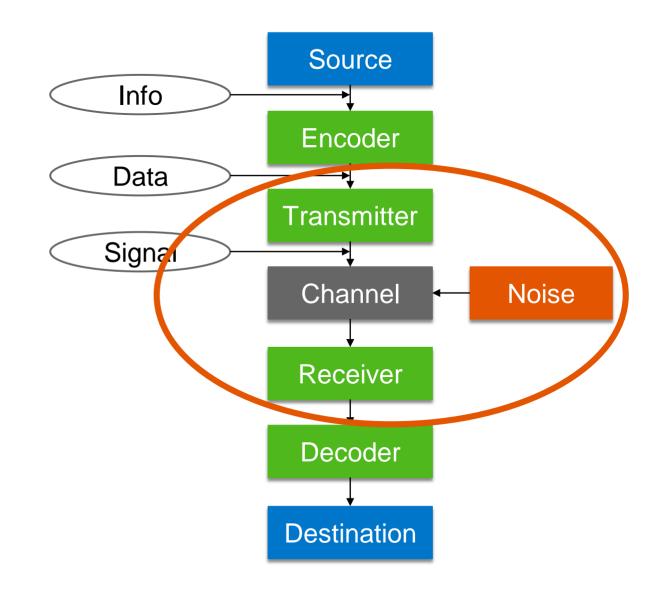
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Signal & channel characteristics

Signal

Energy: An energy wave

Spectrum (Fourier sum of sine waves)

Channel

Bandwidth, power, noise, attenuation

Latency

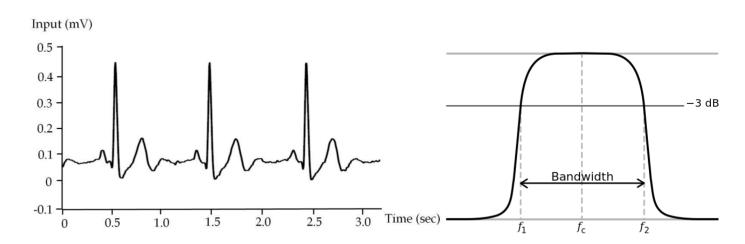
Capacity: $C = B \log_2(1+P_S/P_N)$ [bit/s]
*P is power in Watts

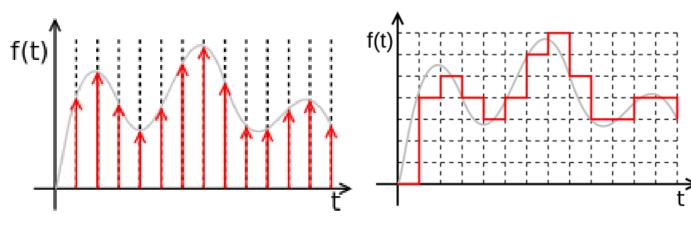
Digital signal

Time discretization (Nyquist): $F_s > 2B$

Amplitude quantization:

$$SQNR = 20log_{10}(2^{Q}) = 6.02 Q [dB]$$





^{*} Signal to quantization noise ratio: Q bits

Common media types

Electrical wires

Twisted pair: 10 GB/s, 100 m, 0.5 EUR/m

Coaxial: 10 MB/s, 450m, 0.5 EUR/m

Optical fibers

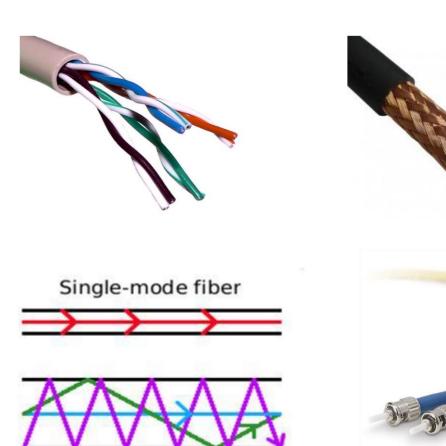
Single mode: 100TB/s, ~150 km, 0.06 EUR/m

Multi-mode: 1GB/km, ~2 km, 0.3 EUR/m

Radio (e.g. ISM bands)

2.4 / 5GHz: 300MB/s, 50 m

433 / 868 MHz: 64KB/s, 20 km



Multi-mode fiber

More about radio

Propagation

Direction & Multi path

Penetration

Polarization

Antennas

Omni and directed

Connectors: SMA, UF.L, BNC, F ...

Regulations

Standard bodies: FCC(US), ETSI (EU) ...

Restrictions: Frequency, power, duty cycle



Connector	Frequency	Impedance
SMA	< 17 GHz	50Ω
UF.L	< 6 GHz	50Ω
BNC / F	< 3 GHz	50Ω, 75Ω

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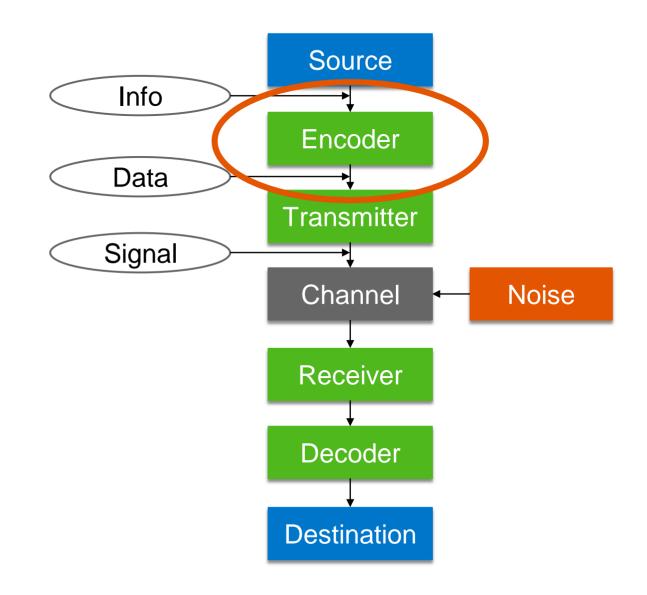
Information <-> Data

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Encoding & Error control

Encoding

Text: Morse, ASCII, UTF8, CP1251 ...

Images: BMP, GIF, JPEG ...

Sound: MPEG/MP3, Flac, Vorbis, Speex ...

Video: VP9, H265 ...

Error control

Detection: Parity bit, Checksum, Hash...

Correction:

ACK/ARQ

FEC: Hamming, Reed-Solomon, Turbo code, LDPC

ASCII Alphabet			
А	1000001	N	1001110
В	1000010	0	1001111
C	1000011	P	1010000
D	1000100	Q	1010001
E	1000101	R	1010010
F	1000110	S	1010011
G	1000111	T	1010100
н	1001000	U	1010101
	1001001	l v l	1010110
J	1001010	w	1010111
K	1001011	x	1011000
L	1001100	Y	1011001
М	1001101	z	1011010

IoT wired protocols

UART (Universal Async Receive Transmit – aka Serial)

Overview

Point to point

Several varieties

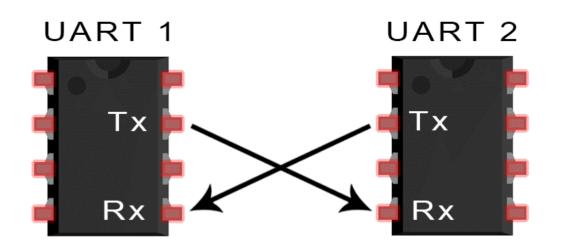
- UART (3.3 / 5 V, few meters)
- RS232 (9600 bps/ 15m)
- RS485 (100kbps / 1200m)

Applications

Serial monitor

Legacy devices (industry)

Some sensors



I2C

Overview

Distance: 1 – 10 m

Data and Clock lines

Synchronous bus (master clock)

Multi-master & up to 1008 slaves

Half-duplex, 100 kbit – 3.2mbit/s

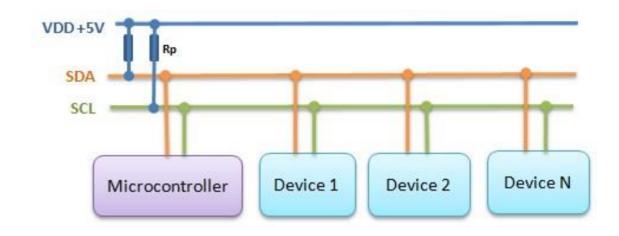
Programming

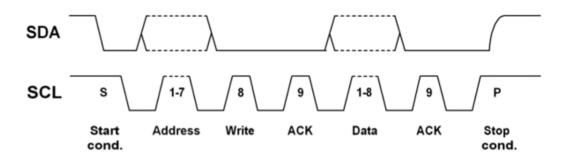
Slave address: 7/10 bit

Open address

Write data

Read data





SPI (Serial peripheral interface)

Overview

Distance: 1 – 10 m

Data, Clock and Select lines

Synchronous bus (master clock)

Single master / multi slave

Full duplex, up to 50Mbit/s

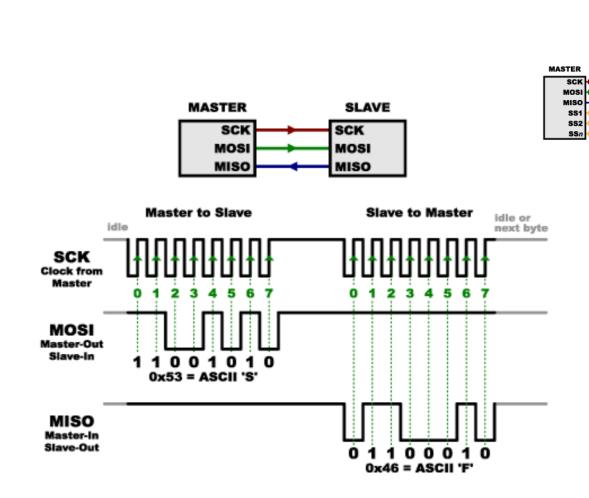
Programming

Software vs Hardware SPI

Bit order (LSB/MSB)

Data mode (rising/falling edge)

Clock speed (divider)



OneWire et al

Overview

Distance: 10 to 100s of meters

Radius & weight

Half-duplex, 16 kbit / 125 kbit (overdrive)

Data line only (2/3 wire interface)

Single master / up to 100s of slaves

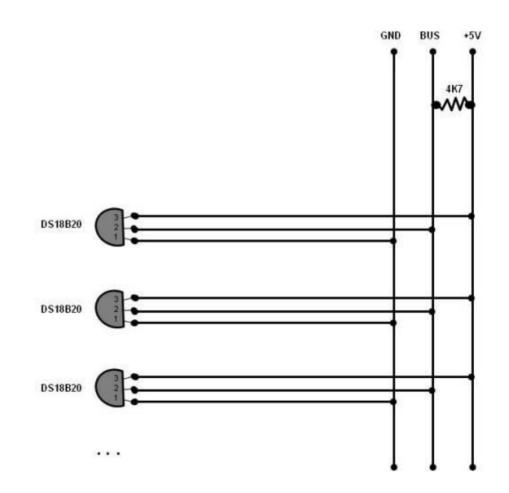
Programming

64bit slave IDs

Parasitic power (charge up)

Find devices

Communicate



Some other protocols

Industrial

CAN

Ethernet (PROFINET)

Modbus (PLCs), Profibus, 4-20 mA

12S

HiFi sound

IoT wireless protocols

Common network topologies

P₂P

Simplest

Star (Star of stars)

Common in public deployments

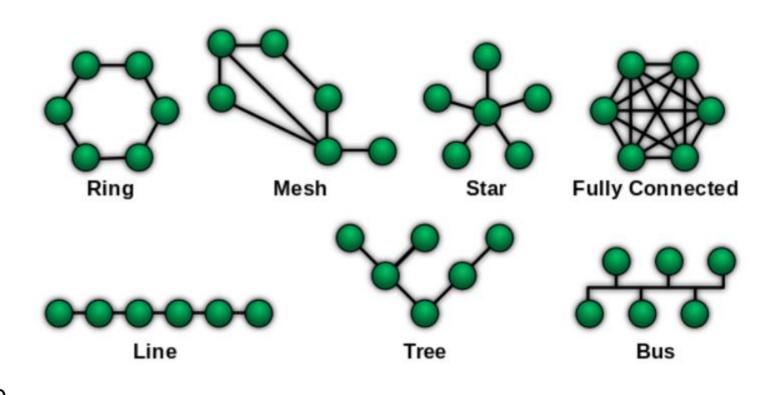
Mesh

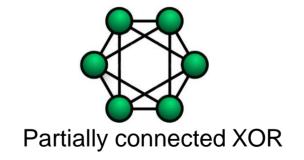
Complex

Potentially more reliable

Partially connected with XOR distance

(Petar Maymounkov – DHT)





Bluetooth 4 (BLE)



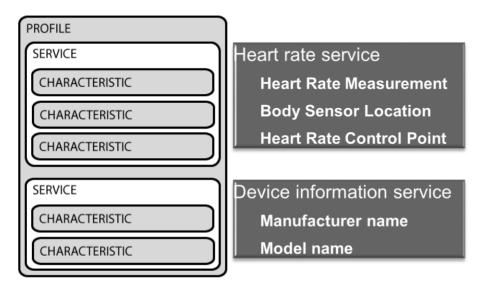
GATT (generic attribute profile)

Designed for low power

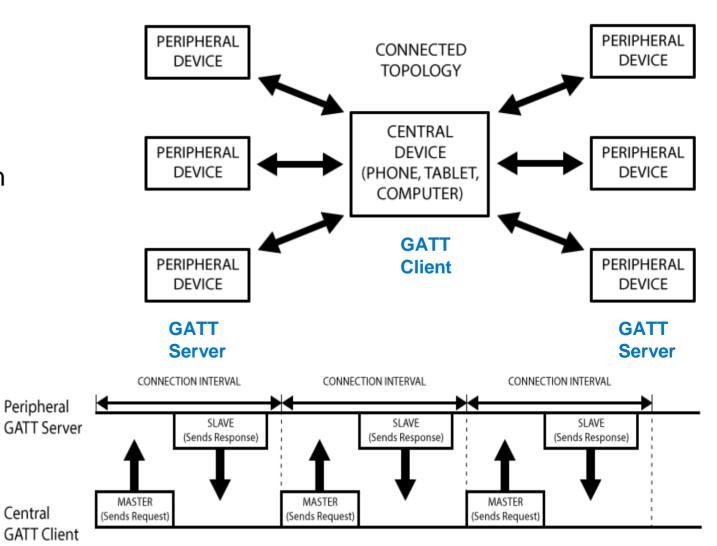
Peripherals advertise themselves

Central device initiates two way connection

Profiles, Services & Characteristics



Central



Bluetooth 5

Already here and compatible with Bluetooth 4

Samsung Galaxy S8, S8+, Note, S9, S9+, iPhone 8, some boards

Longer range (~ 4x)

12dB improved sensitivity, 500kbps or 125kbps modes with Coded PHY

Higher data throughput (~5x)

2x LE (up to 2Mbs) by changes in physical / radio layer Data Length Extensions (DLE)



Less congestion, extended advertising payloads

Periodic advertising & long range connections (e.g. for way-finding, indoor navigation, asset tracking)



Some other protocols

Cellular

3G, LTE, 4G, Sigfox ...

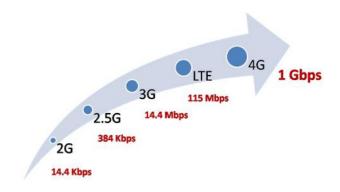
IEEE 802.15.4

ZigBee (popular in EU)

- 2.4 GHz, Mesh, many vendors = Interop. problems
- Use cases: Home automation, Smart buildings, meters ...

Z-wave (popular in US)

- 868MHz, Mesh, single vendor
- Use cases: Home automation, Smart buildings







Internet refresher ...

TCP/IP

IP

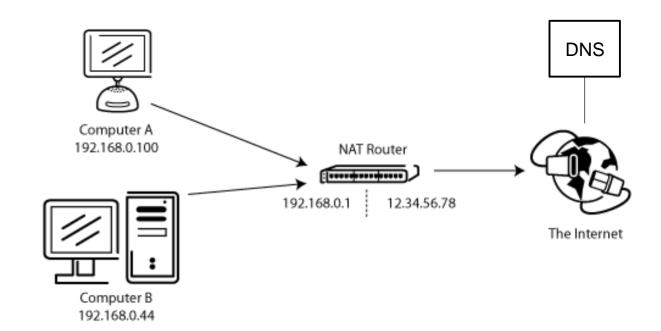
Private & public addresses
Routing, NAT and Firewalls
Host names (DNS)
Load balancing

- DNS round robin
- Virtual IP

TCP & UDP

Ports (services)

Error control & ordering



HTTP Request

Method

GET, POST, PUT, DELETE ...

Headers

Accept (content type, encoding)

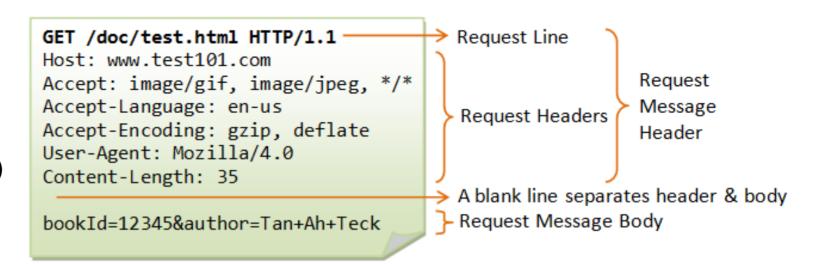
Authorization

Cache-Control

Cookies

Content-Type

Host



Body

Application specific (e.g. JSON, XML ...)
Usually POST and PUT methods only

HTTP Response

Status line

Protocol version

Status

Headers

Access-Control-Allow-Origin

Cache-Control

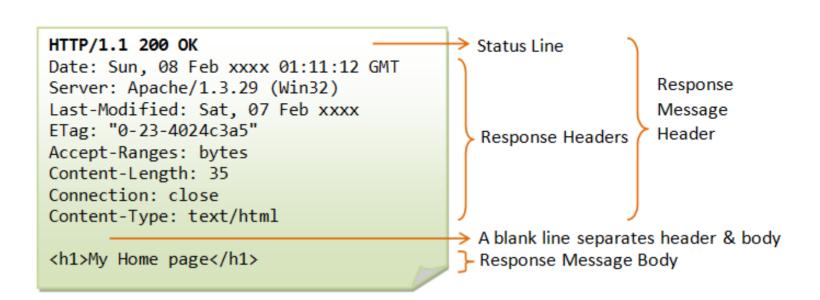
Content-Type

Set-Cookie

. . .

Body

Application specific (e.g. JSON ...)



Exercises

OneWire

DS18B20 temperature sensors

WiFi modes

ESP Access point + HTTP server -> fire an LED upon HTTP request

Bluetooth 4 / BLE

Connect two devices and send data