



IIT KHARAGPUR



NPTEL ONLINE
CERTIFICATION COURSES

Basics of Industrial IoT: Introduction

Dr. Sudip Misra

Professor

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur

Email: smisra@sit.iitkgp.ernet.in

Website: <http://cse.iitkgp.ac.in/~smisra/>

Research Lab: cse.iitkgp.ac.in/~smisra/swan/

Introduction

- Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) can be considered as a branch of Internet of Things (IoT)
- IIoT is the application of IoT in manufacturing and other industrial processes with the aim to enhance the working condition, increase machine life and optimize operational efficiency.

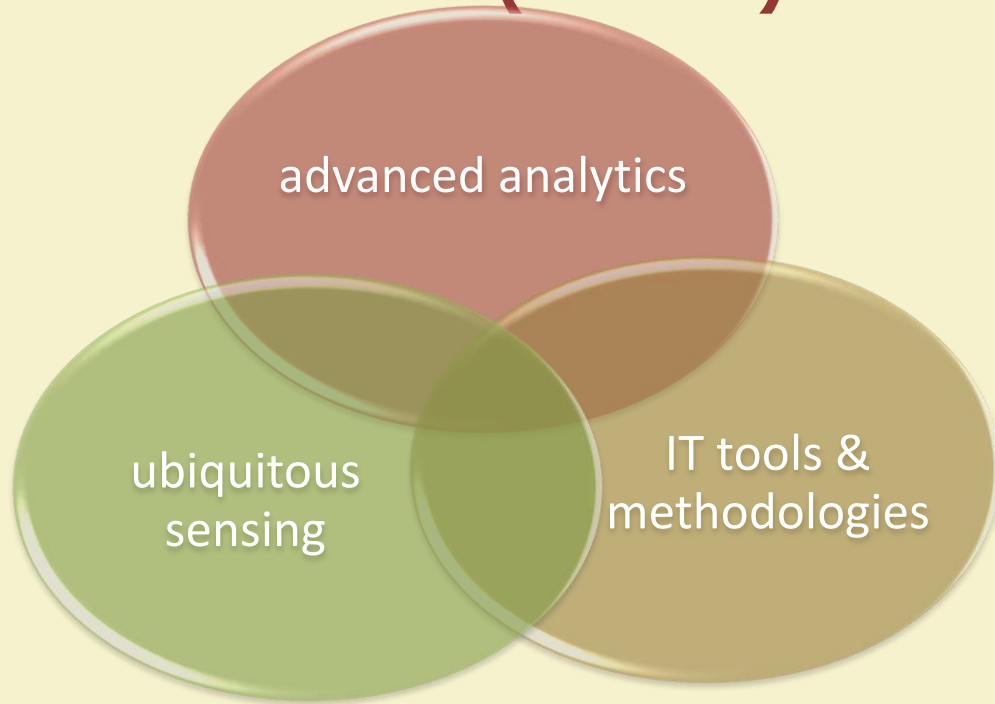
Source: “The Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT)”

IIoT vs Automation

- There are three key differences between IIoT and Automation which have been deployed in industries for decades.
- They are:
 - ubiquitous sensing
 - advanced analytics, and
 - IT tools and methodologies

Source: “Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion”

IIoT vs Automation (contd.)



Concept taken from: "Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion"

Ubiquitous Sensing

- In traditional automation, sensors and actuators are used to control critical elements (industrial machines, etc).
- In IIoT, sensors and actuators are used almost everywhere to control, enhance and optimize various functions.
 - E.g. To monitor machine health, to track various operations, emergency system etc.
- Ubiquitous Sensing enables Advanced Analytics

Source: "Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion"

Advanced Analytics

- The various data from array of deployed sensors and actuators can be exploited and extracted to decipher latent meanings using varieties of advanced analytic tools and algorithms.
- In IIoT, data much more and varied compared to traditional Automation.
- In IIoT, advanced analytics helps to enhance the working condition, increase machine life and optimize operational efficiency etc.

Source: “Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion”

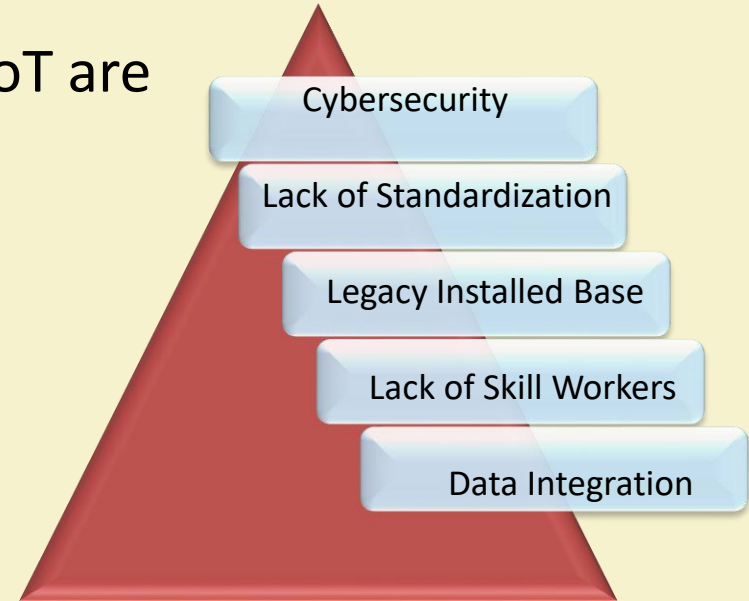
IT methodologies

- IIoT modifies the traditional automation techniques by exploiting IT technology.
- This modification gives three main benefits:
 - Availability of talent pool
 - Standardization
 - Accessibility of already available IT hardware and software solutions

Source: “Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion”

Challenges in IIoT

- The challenges in deployment of IIoT are
 - Data integration challenges
 - Cybersecurity
 - Lack of standardization
 - Legacy installations
 - Lack of skills



Source: "Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion"

Data integration challenges

- Big data volume
 - Complex and different varieties of data from different sensors and actuators
 - Frequency of data generated by multiple devices
- Data integration is one of the main challenges
- Understanding the generated data for analysis and application in business is not an easy task

Source: “Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion”

Cybersecurity

- Cybersecurity is one of the most essential elements of IIoT, because in IIoT all the devices are interconnected and these connected devices interact with the real world
- The two most important security concerns of IIoT are -
 - information security
 - data privacy protection

Source: “Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion”

Cybersecurity

➤ Examples:

- Healthcare Industries: Data integrity is highly essential in healthcare industries
- Food Industries : Information that can harm the reputation of the company should be made confidential
- Power Grid: Collapse of a power grip can give huge impact
- National Transportation: National Transportation is like the veins of the nation. Making them secure is very crucial

Source: “Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion”

Lack of Standardization

- Large automation supplier firms do not encourage open standardization, as it will reduce the customer's reliance on them
- Small automation supplier firms lacks the capability to incentivize this huge step

Source: "Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion"

Lack of Standardization

- Lack of standardization leads to different issues related to :
 - Device interoperability
 - Semantic interoperability (data semantics)
 - Security and privacy etc.

Source: “Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion”

Legacy Installations

- Technology evolves fast
- Coexistence of the fast evolving technology with legacy equipment is a huge complication

Source: “Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion”

Lack of skills

- Limitation of workers with IIoT related skills, like data integration etc. because
 - The technologies associated with IIoT are new
 - Workers should have vast and diverse knowledge

Source: “Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion”

Applications of IIoT

- The key application areas of IIoT are -
 - Healthcare industry
 - Mining industry
 - Manufacturing industry
 - Transportation & logistics
 - Firefighting

Source: “Industry 4.0: the industrial internet of things”

Healthcare industry

- Availability of the information and reputations of doctors helps the patients to choose the right doctor
- Connectivity of healthcare devices to the internet helps in location each devices and also knows the status of the connected devices and the patients monitor by them
- Availability of healthcare data helps in advance healthcare researches

Source: "Industry 4.0: the industrial internet of things"

Mining industry

- Sensor networks comprise of
 - different gas sensors for detecting oxygen, combustible gas like methane, poisonous gases etc.
 - strata monitoring device, rock mass deformation device to detect the internal structural condition of the mine
 - RFID tags for tracking miners
 - Wi-Fi and other wireless networking module

Source: “The Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT): the business guide to Industrial IoT”

Mining industry (contd.)

- These will benefit in
 - early disaster warning
 - working condition of the miners
 - locating and monitoring miners
 - Safety and increasing efficiency

Source: “The Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT): the business guide to Industrial IoT”

Manufacturing industry

- The interconnection and integration of devices, equipment, workforce, supply chain, work platform comprises smart manufacturing
- This provides
 - reduction in operational costs
 - efficiency of the worker
 - Improved safety at the workplace
 - resource optimization and waste reduction
 - end-to-end automation.

Source: "Industry 4.0: the industrial internet of things"

Transportation & logistics

- Easy monitoring of equipment, engines, tracks using the connected devices, deployed sensors, GPS etc.
- Analysis of data from devices will provide the information related to
 - maintenance
 - status and performance
 - optimum scheduling

Source: “Industry 4.0: the industrial internet of things”

Transportation & logistics (contd.)

- Optimum scheduling will
 - provide good customer services by reducing cancellation and delays
 - reduce fuel consumption
- Proper maintenance of the equipment will
 - provide better safety to both the on boarded passengers and machines
 - reduce maintenance expenses

Source: “Industry 4.0: the industrial internet of things”

Firefighting

- Sensor networks with RFID tags are deployed, which helps in
 - real-time monitoring
 - early warning of disaster
 - fast and automatic diagnosis
 - This makes the emergency rescue more effective.

Source: “Industry 4.0: the industrial internet of things”

Benefits of IIoT

- Improves connectivity among devices
- Improves operational efficiency
- Improves productivity
- Optimizes asset utilization
- Creates new jobs and business opportunities
- Reduces operation time

Source: “The Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT): the business guide to Industrial IoT”

Benefits (contd.)

- Remote diagnosis
- Cost effective
- Boost worker safety
- In depth knowledge of customer demand

Source: “The Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT): the business guide to Industrial IoT”

Conclusion

- IIoT has many promising features, but at the same time it has many barriers.
- It does not mean its future is bleak, but it is better to deploy it in the areas, where the hindrances are less

References

- [1] The Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT): the business guide to Industrial IoT. Online. URL: https://www.i-scoop.eu/internet-of-things-guide/industrial-internet-things-iiot-saving-costs-innovation/#Industrial_Internet_of_Things_adoption_barriers_the_major_challenges
- [2] The Industrial Internet and the Industrial Internet of Things. Online. URL: <https://www.i-scoop.eu/internet-of-things-guide/industrial-internet-things-iiot-saving-costs-innovation/industrial-internet/>
- [3] Peter, C. E. & Marco, A. (2012). Industrial Internet: Pushing the Boundaries of Minds and Machines. General Electric (GE).
- [4] Doug, S. (2017). Industrial Internet of Things, A high-level architecture discussion. PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturer's Group.
- [5] Alasdair, G. (2016). Industry 4.0: the industrial internet of things. Apress.
- [6] Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT). Online.
URL: <https://internetofthingsagenda.techtarget.com/definition/Industrial-Internet-of-Things-IIoT>
- [7] The Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT). Online. URL: <https://inductiveautomation.com/what-is-iiot>
- [8] Kipp, B. (2014). The Industrial Internet Of Things. O'Reilly Radar.

References

- [9] J. Gubbi, R. Buyya, S. Marusic, and M. Palaniswami, Internet of things(IoT): A vision, architectural elements, and future directions, Future Gen. Comput. Syst., vol. 29, no. 7, 2013 .
- [10] D. Bandyopadhyay and Jaydip Sen, Internet of things: Applications and challenges in technology and standardization, Wireless Personal Communications 58.1 (2011).

Thank You!!

