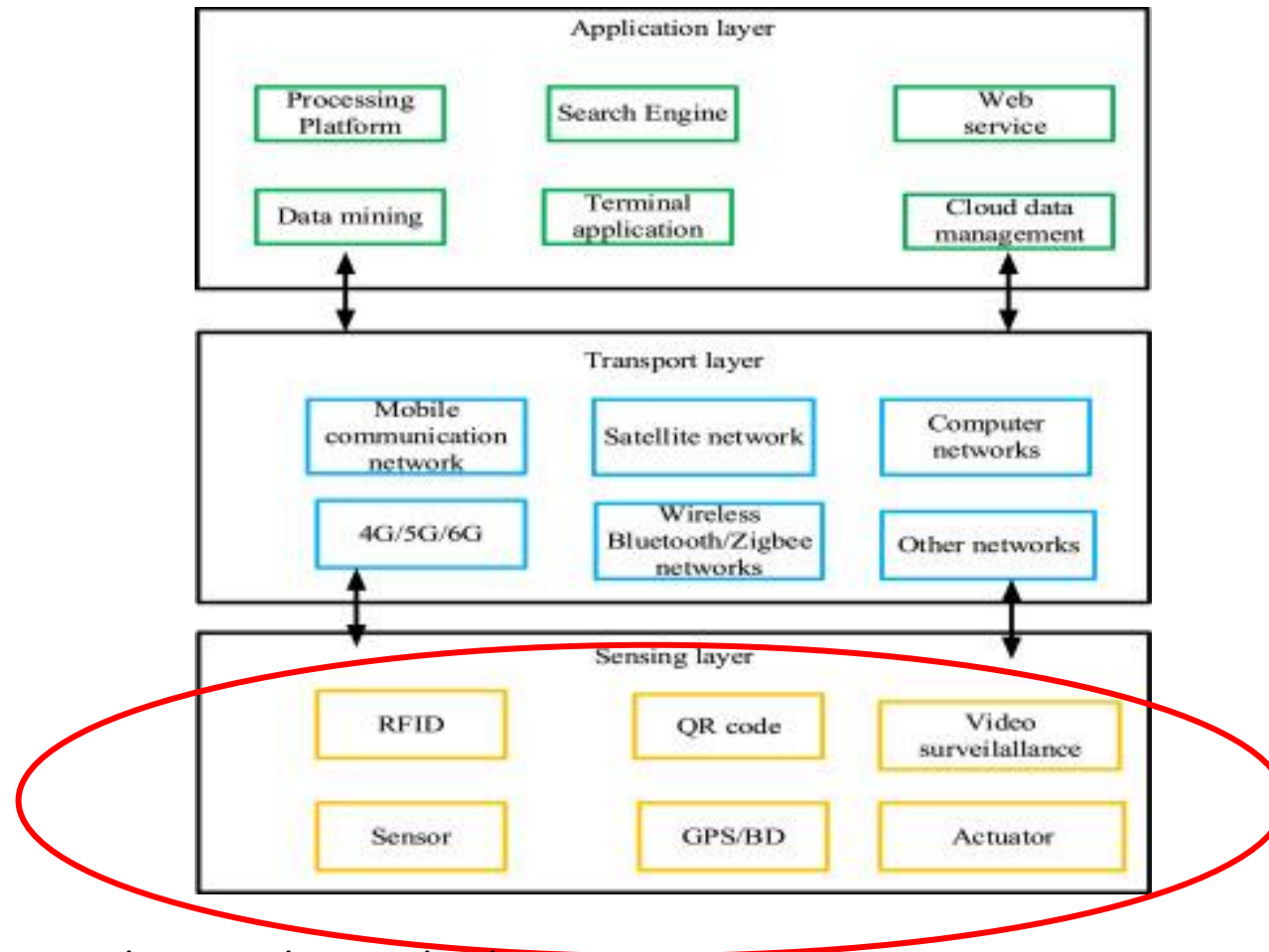


Sensors in IoT

IoT architecture

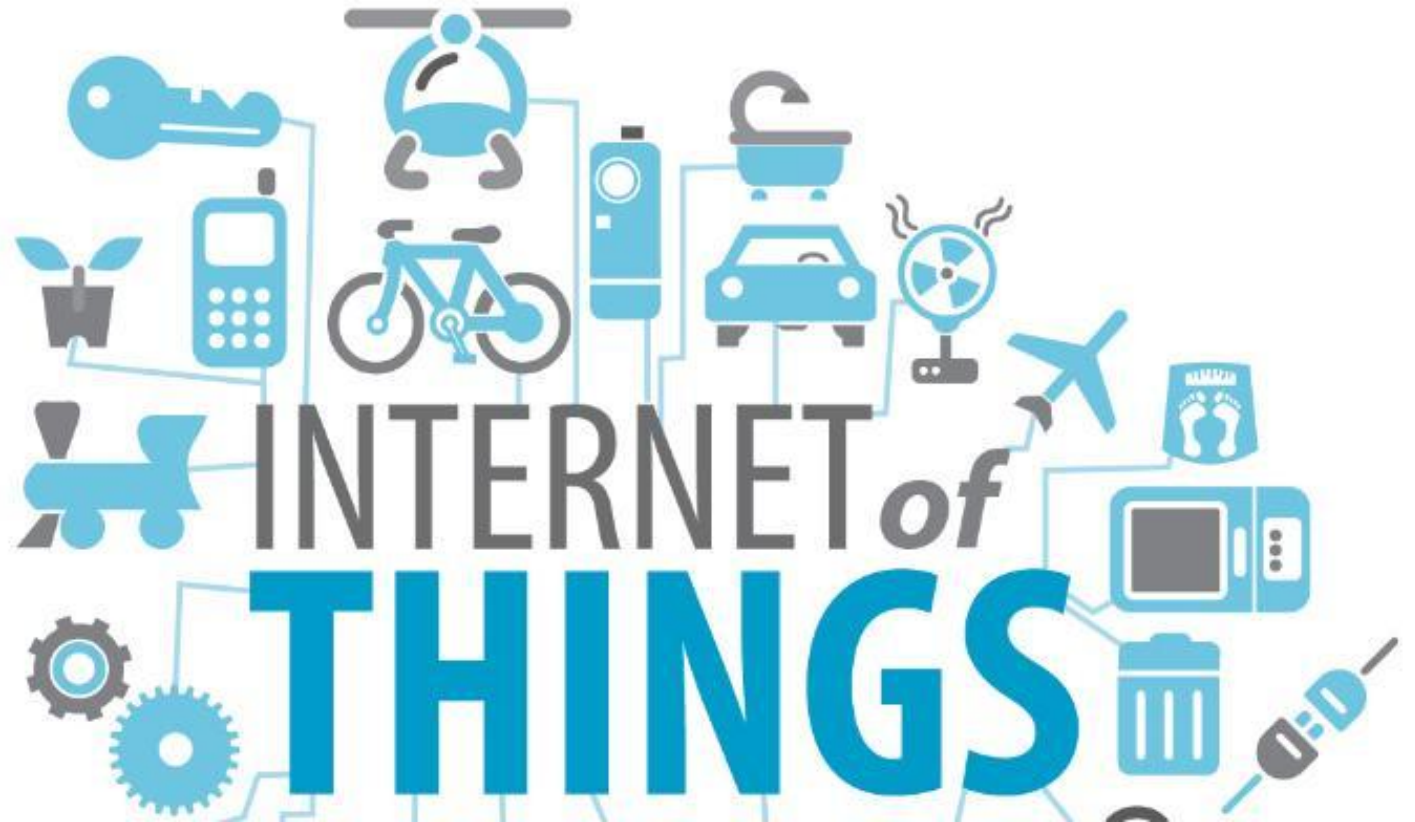


Reference Material

- Lea, P., 2018. Internet of Things for Architects: Architecting IoT solutions by implementing sensors, communication infrastructure, edge computing, analytics, and security. Packt Publishing Ltd.

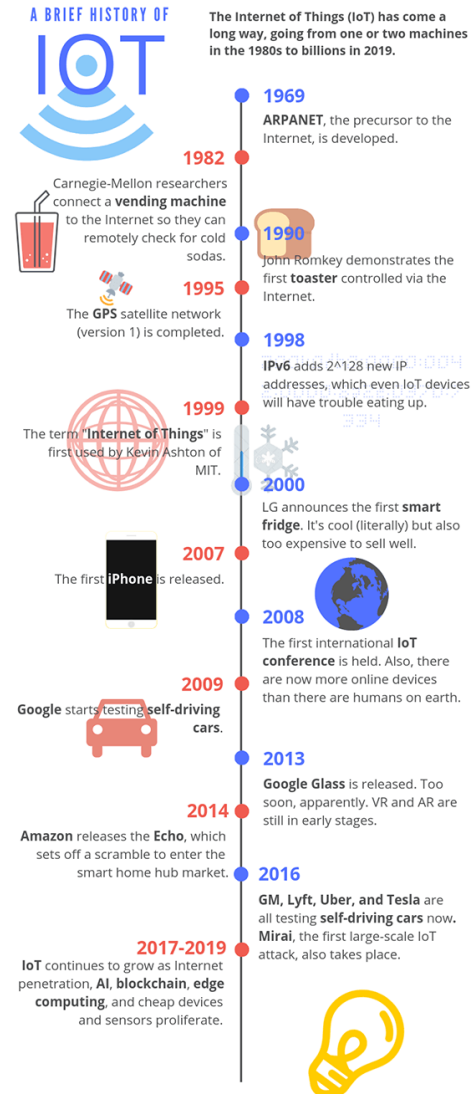
Outline

- History of IoT
- What is IoT?
- IoT Applications
- M2M vs IoT
- Importance of IoT
- Challenges/Impediments
- Case Study



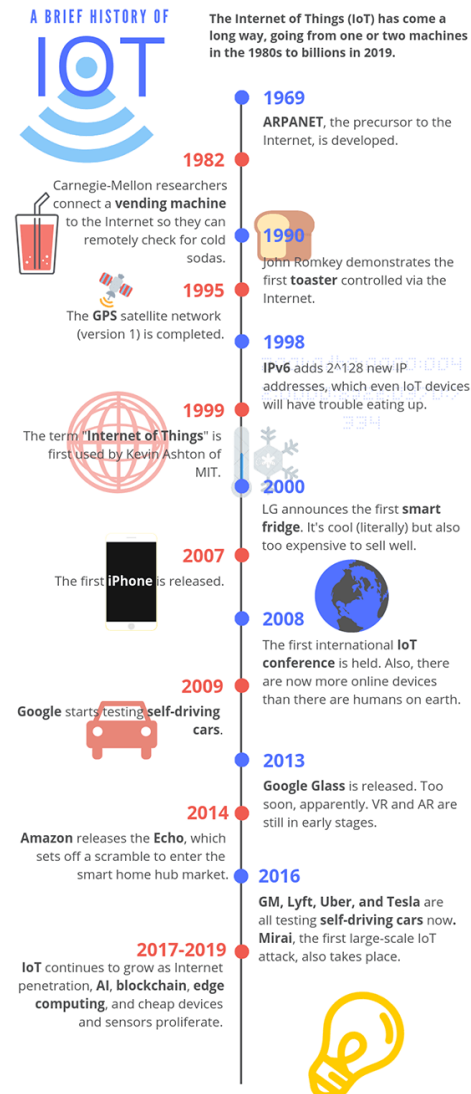
Source: <https://www.groundreport.com/>

History of IoT



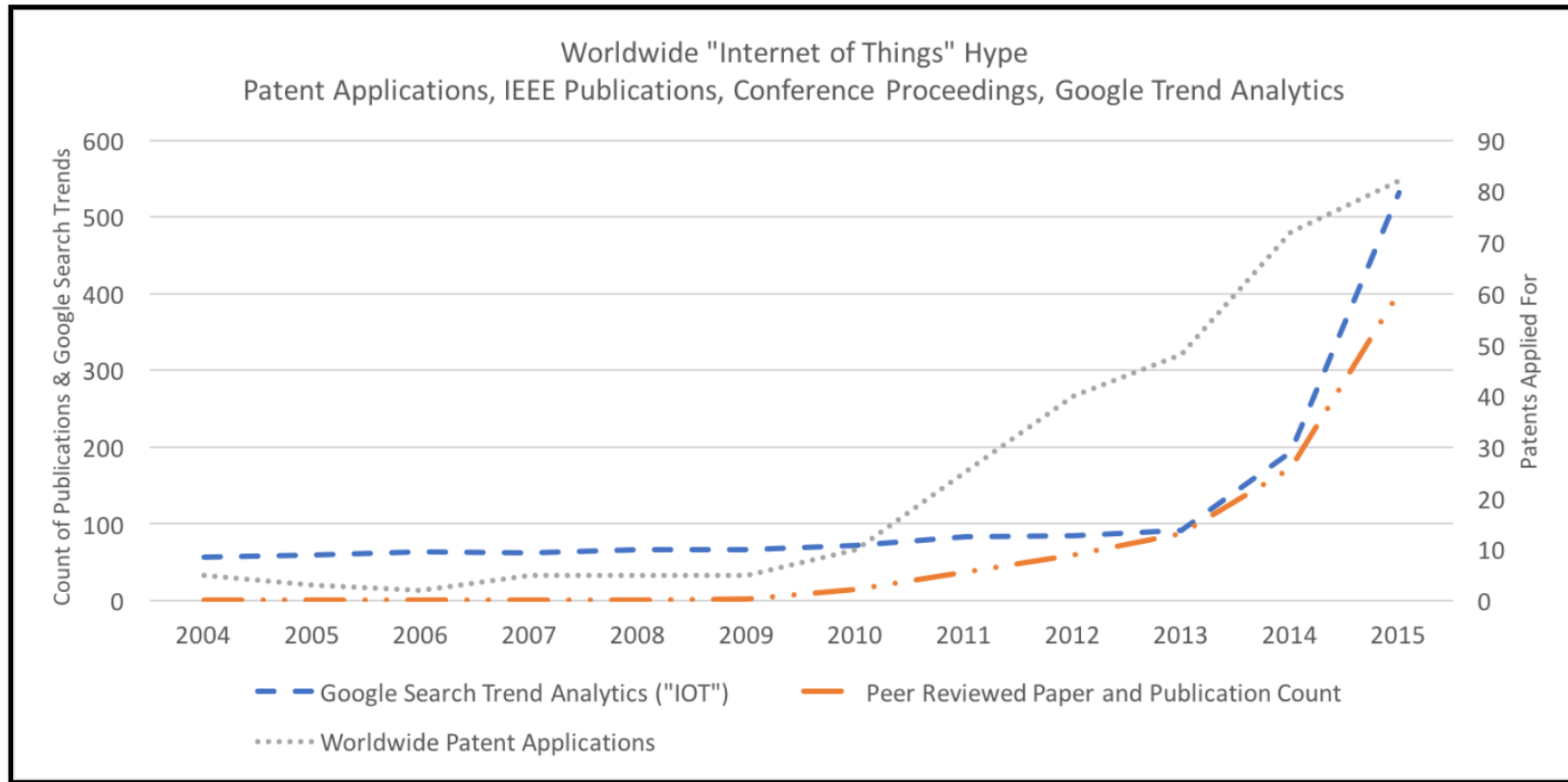
- 1969 – ARPANET was put into service by DARPA, which paved way for the “Internet”
- 1982 – A Coca-Cola vending machine is connected to the Internet by researchers at CMU to check availability of cold sodas. Often cited as one of the first IoT devices.
- 1990 – John Romkey, an Internet pioneer connected a smart toaster to the Internet and controlled it. The birth of communication protocol.
- 1995 – The first GPS satellite program of US government is completed making it possible to get location information required for many IoT devices
- 1998 – 128-bit IPv6 becomes a draft standard allowing more devices to be addressed than IPv4 could (32-bit).
- 1999 – A big year for IoT as the term was used for the first time by Kevin Ashton, a cofounder [of Auto-ID center at MIT](https://romkey.com/)

History of IoT (continued)

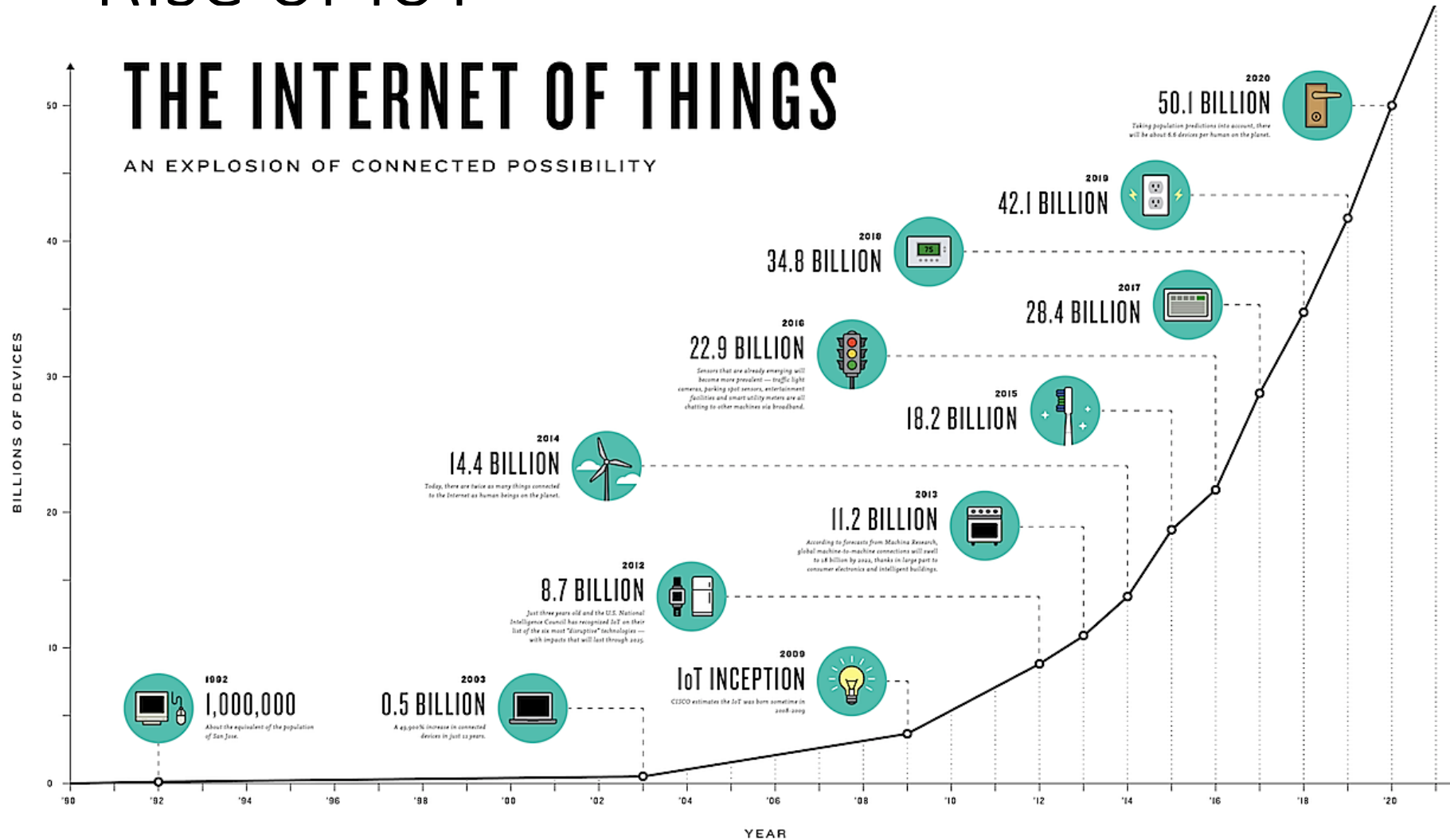


- 2000 – LG introduced the Internet refrigerator with screens and trackers to keep track of the food that was there in the fridge. It was expensive.
- 2007 – The first iPhone is released allowing people to interact with the world and internet connected devices in a whole new way.
- 2008 – The first international IoT conference was held in Zurich and also the number of Internet connected devices surpassed the number of humans.
- 2009 – Google starts self-driving car tests
- 2014 – Amazon Echo is released which paves way for the Smart Home Hub market
- 2016 – GM, Lyft, Tesla and Uber all start testing self-driving cars
- -
- -
- -
- 2023: **TomTom and Microsoft unveil generative AI for connected vehicles**
- **Virgin Media develops 5G drone for search and rescue missions**
- **Cybersecurity threats facing medical devices**
- **P2PInfect malware variant targets IoT devices**
- **2024: 5G propelled IoT**
- **Applications: Digital Twin, AI for DM /edge computing.**

Rise of IoT

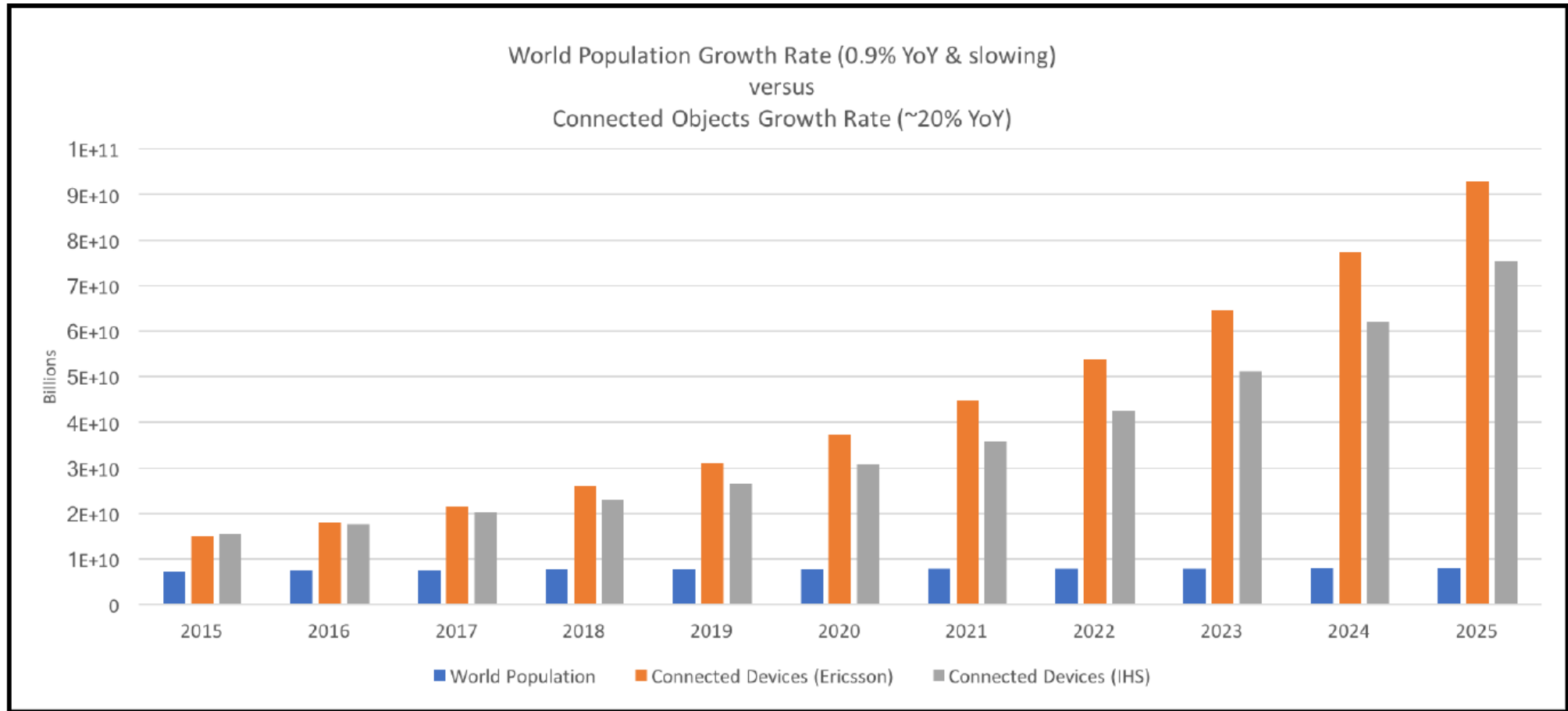


Rise of IoT



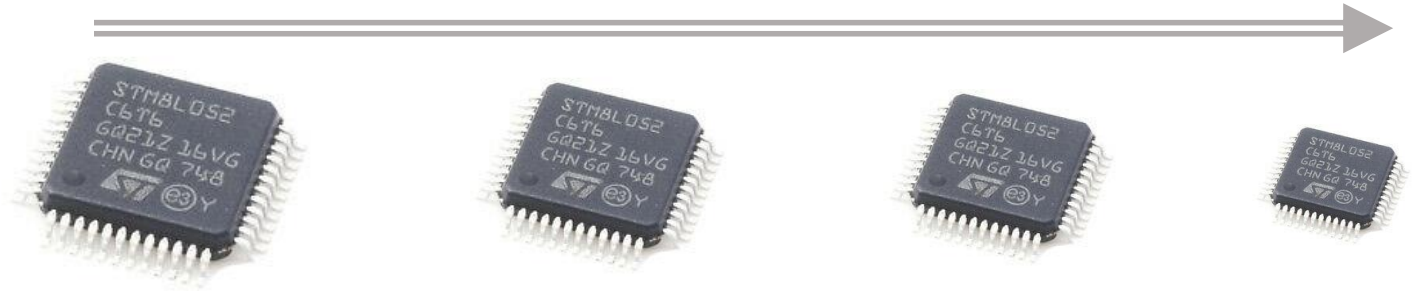
Source:
<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/06/inter-net-of-things-will-power-the-fourth-industrial-revolution/>

Rise of IoT

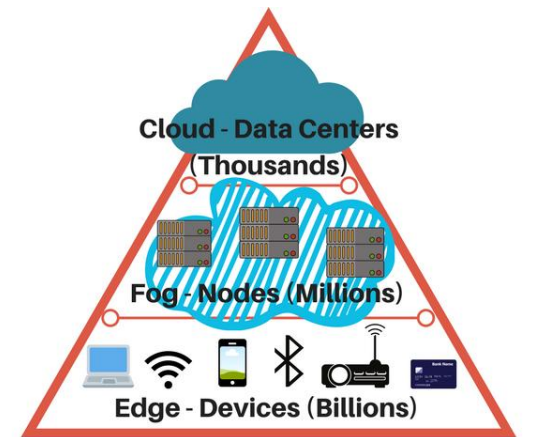


Why is IoT buzz word now?

- Embedded chips are becoming cheaper, smaller and low power devices
- Emergence of faster communication technologies
- Flexibility of IPv6 to address more IoT devices
- Emergence of fog/edge computing
- Advances in Big Data, Deep Learning and AI understanding



Source: <https://timestech.in/gartner-say-worldwide-5g-network-infrastructure-revenue-will-reach-4-billion-in-2020/>



Source: <https://www.power-solutions.com/industry-trends-best-practices/industry-trends/fog-computing-and-edge-computing-what-you-need-to-know>

IoT Applications



Vehicle, asset, person & pet monitoring & controlling



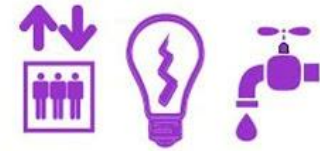
Agriculture automation



Energy consumption



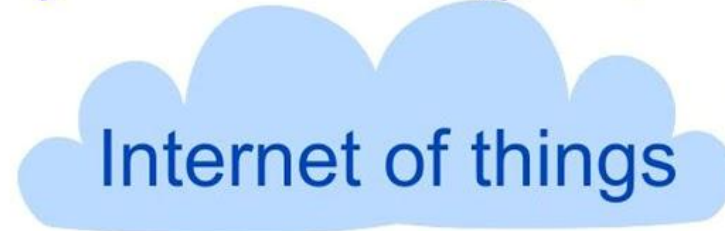
Security & surveillance



Building management



Embedded Mobile



Everyday things get connected  for smarter tomorrow



M2M & wireless sensor network



Everyday things

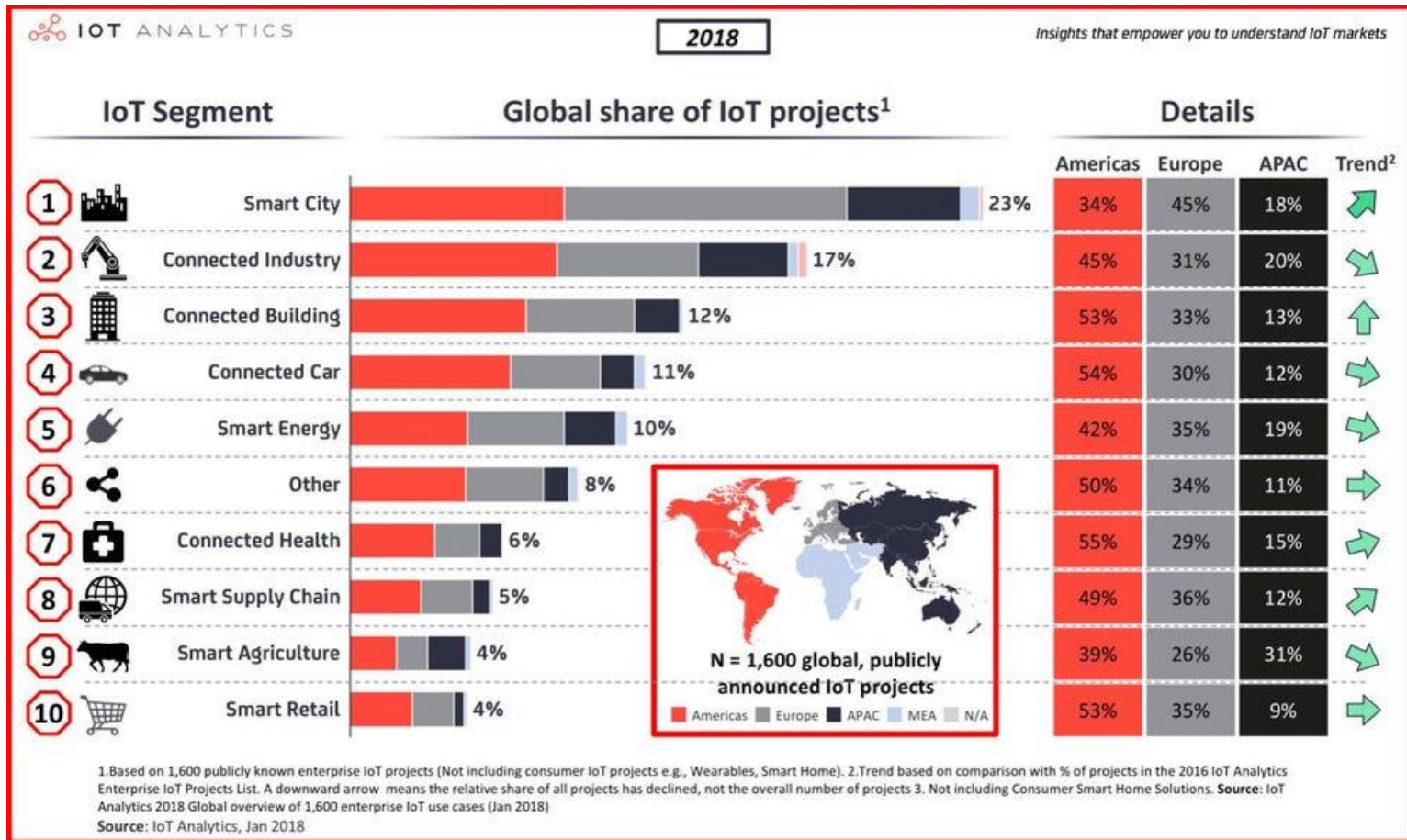


Smart homes & cities



Telemedicine & healthcare

Source: <https://iotworm.com/internet-of-things-applications-area/>

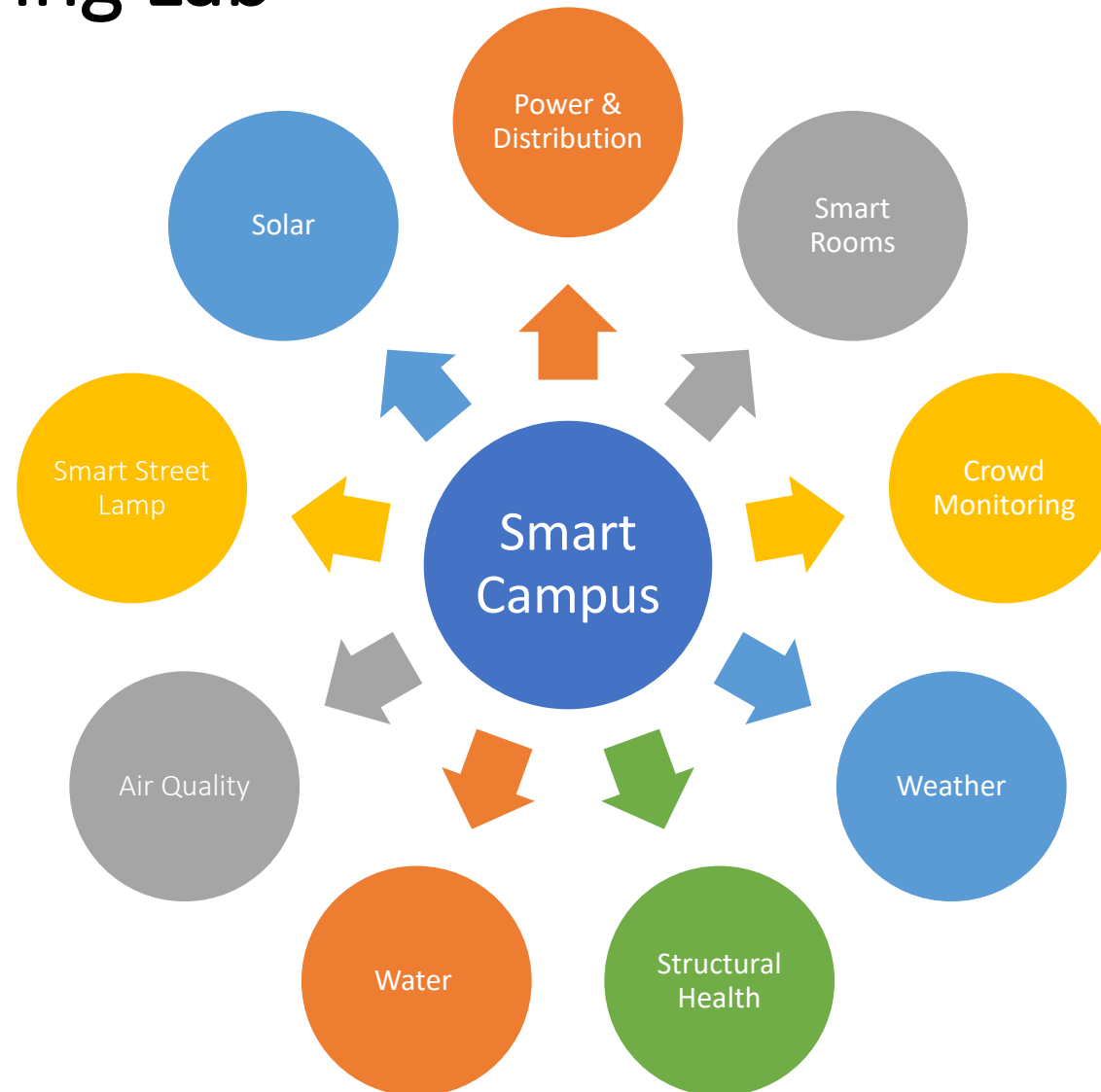


Source: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/louiscolombus/2018/06/06/10-charts-that-will-challenge-your-perspective-of-iots-growth/?sh=42f59eed3ecc>

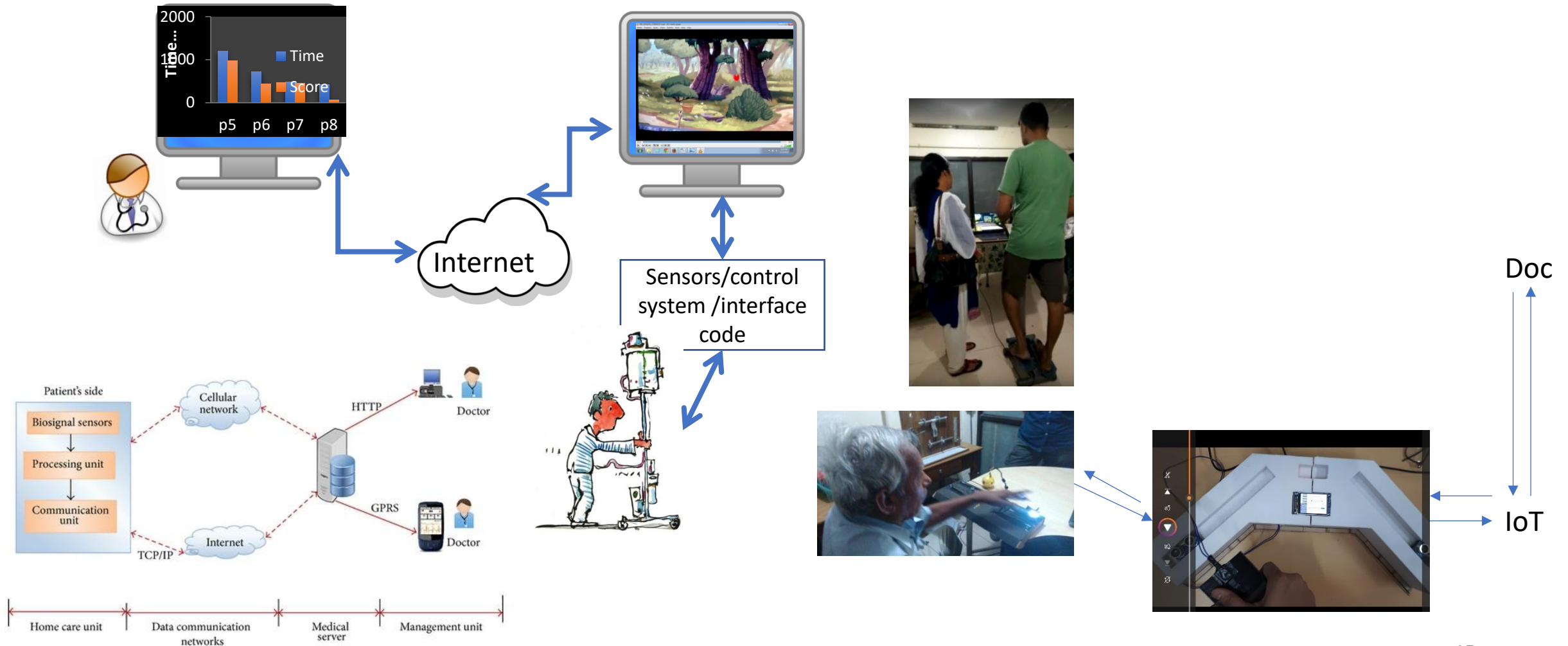
IoT Use Cases

- Industrial and Manufacturing
- Consumer
- Retail
- Healthcare
- Transportation and Logistics
- Agriculture
- Energy
- Smart City

Smart City Living Lab



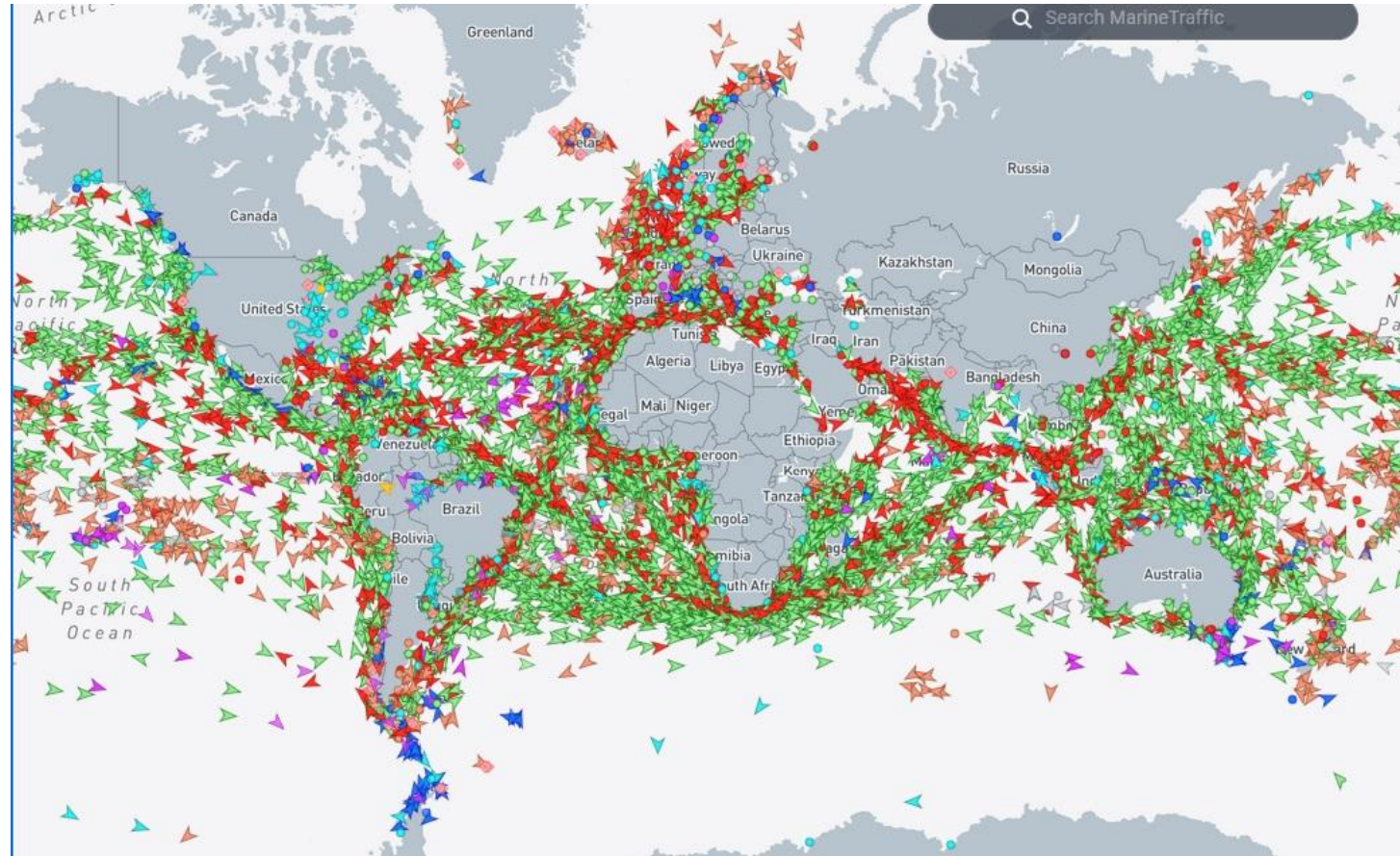
IoT and healthcare



IoT Case Study



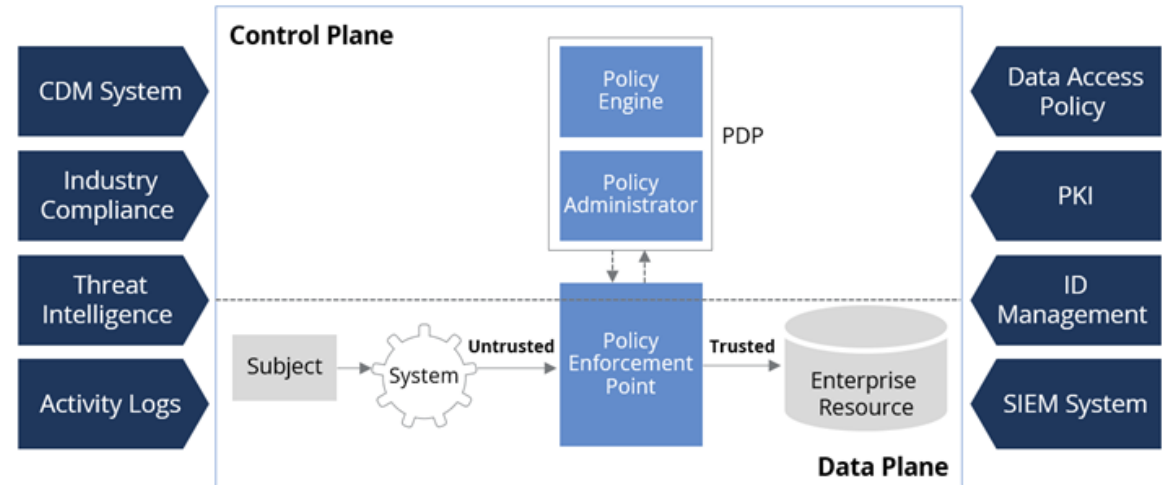
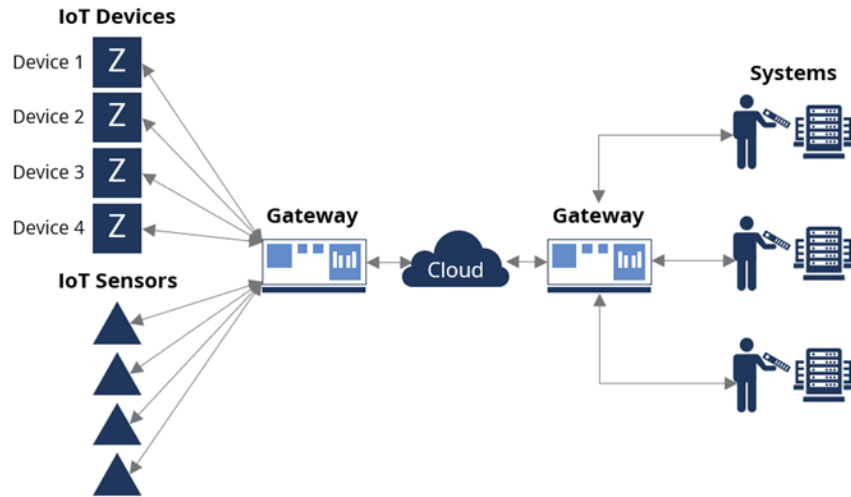
IoT in connected vehicles



<https://www.marinetraffic.com/en/ais/home/centerx:126.9/centery:-9.8/zoom:2>

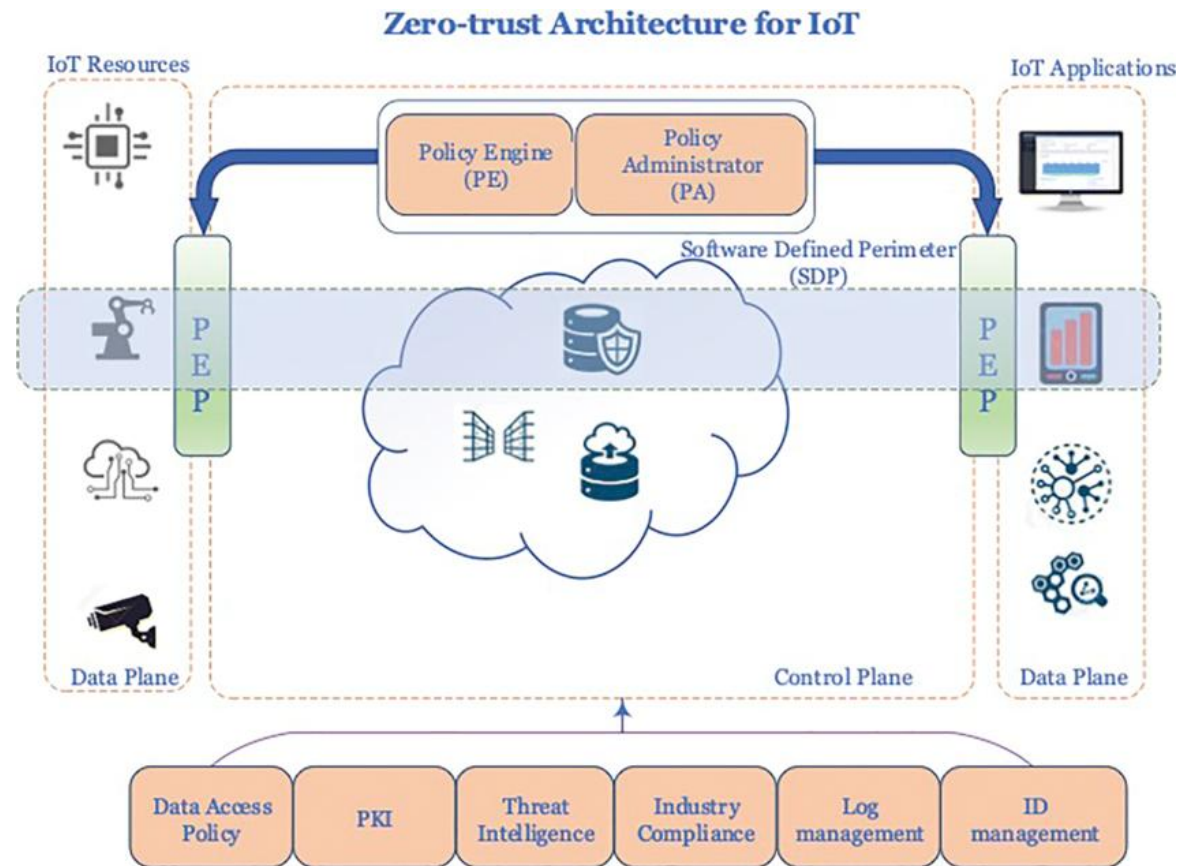
Zero trust Architecture

Typical IoT environment with connections to an internal network



NIST 800-207 Zero Trust Framework

Zero Trust Architecture



<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10796-021-10199-5>

Case study – sensors in agriculture (IoT)

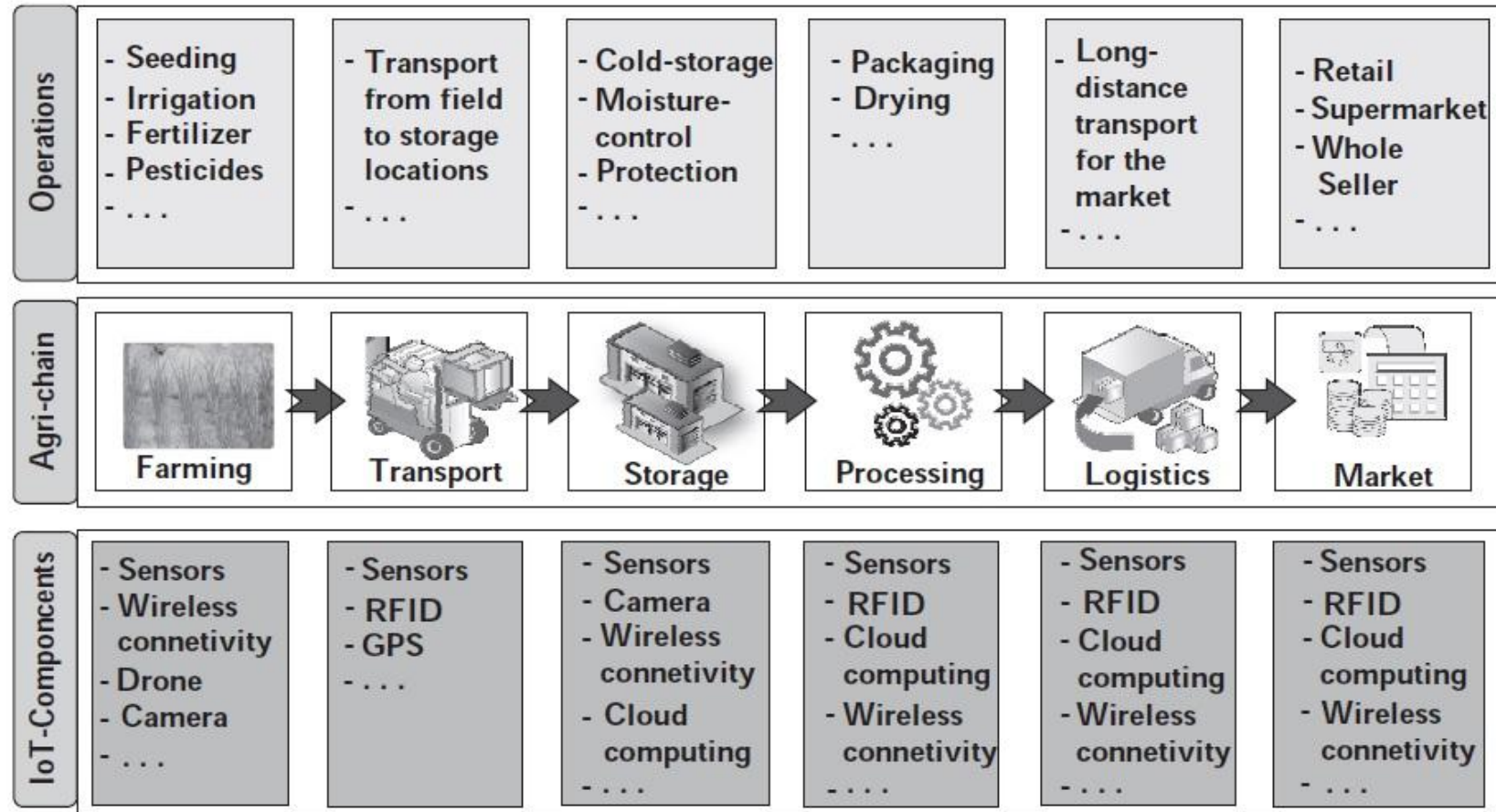
- Increase crop productivity
- Surveillance
- Cropping planning

Agricultural sensors
Farming drones
Smart Greenhouses
Monitoring climate conditions
Crop management - Crop rotation
Water management
Cattle monitoring and management

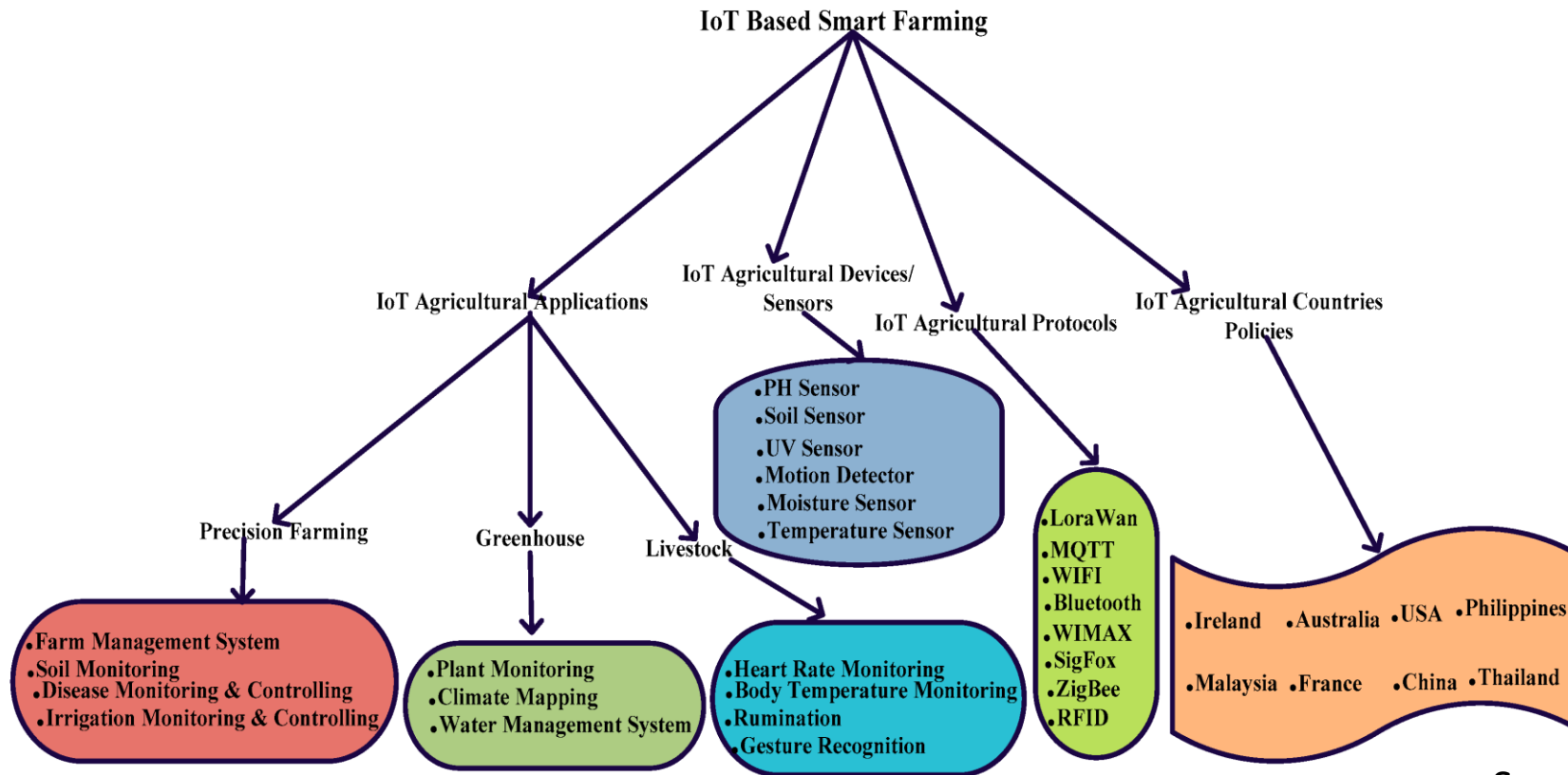


Marut (<https://www.marutdrones.com/>)

IoT components in the agricultural chain

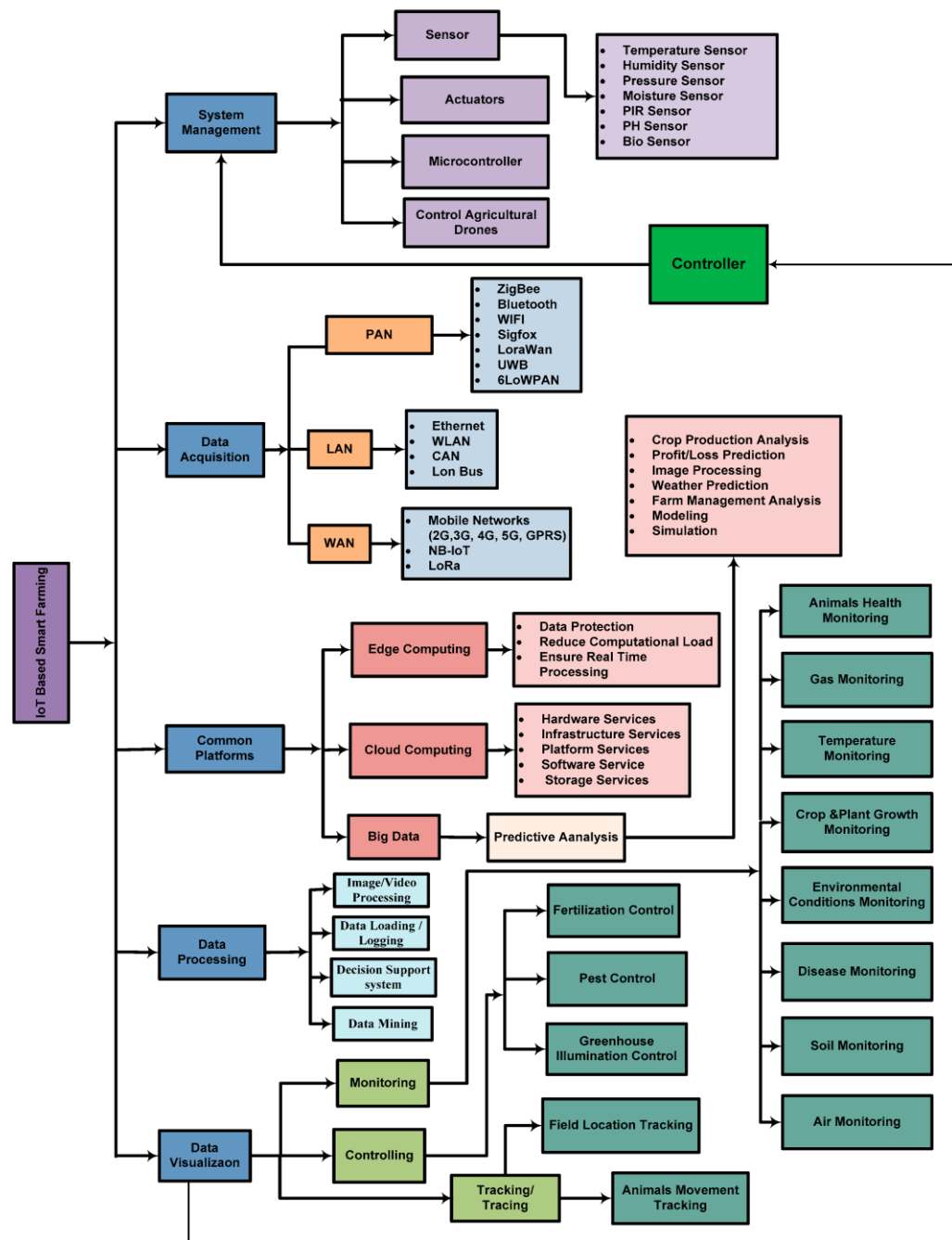


IoT in Agriculture



Source: Farooq et al.,2020

**Role of IoT Technology in Agriculture:
A Systematic Literature Review**



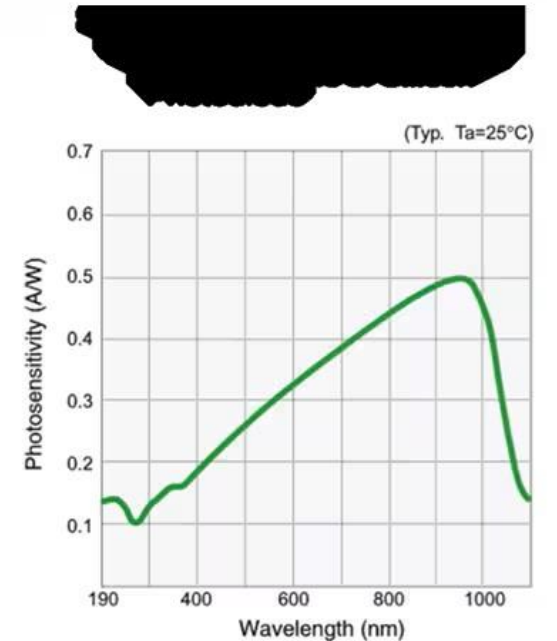
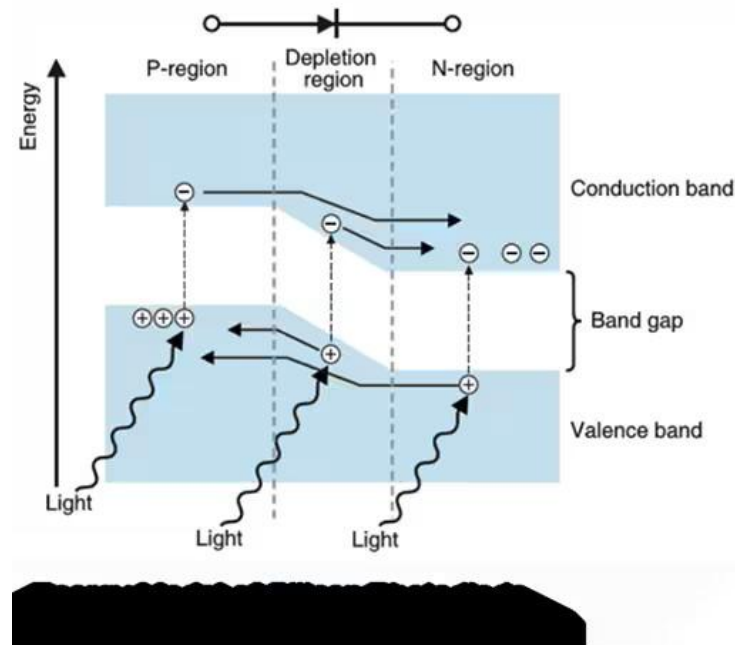
Source: Farooq et al.,2020

**Role of IoT Technology in Agriculture:
A Systematic Literature Review**

In-situ assessment of leaf area index using IoT-based agricultural system

- The PAR (Photosynthetically Active Radiation) Sensor measures photosynthetic light levels in both air and water.

The PAR (Photosynthetically Active Radiation) Sensor reports the Photosynthetic Photon Flux Density (PPFD), which corresponds to micromoles of photons per meter squared per second ($\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$).

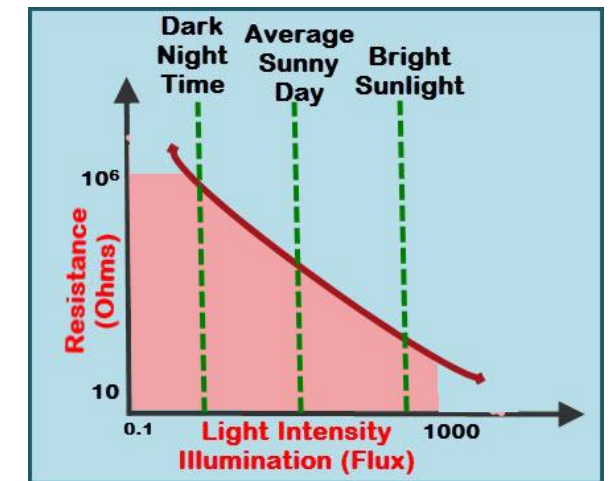
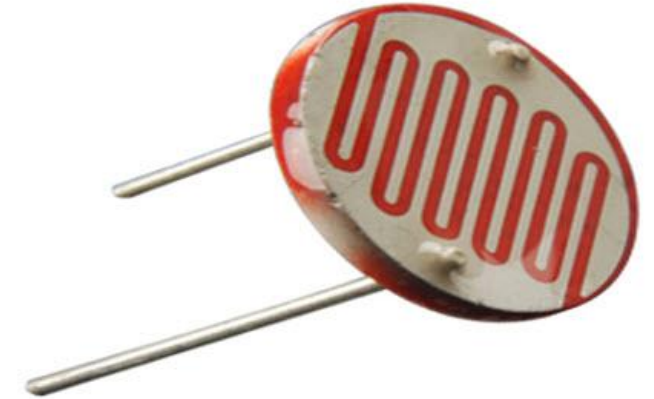


Source: Shimadzu

LDR sensors

LDR sensor

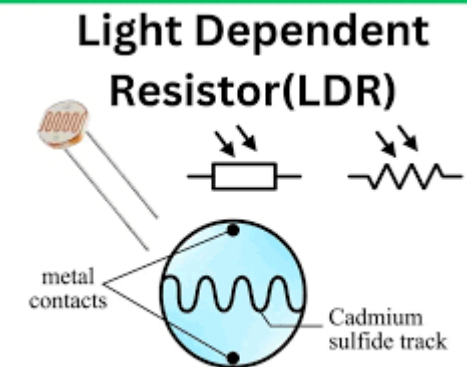
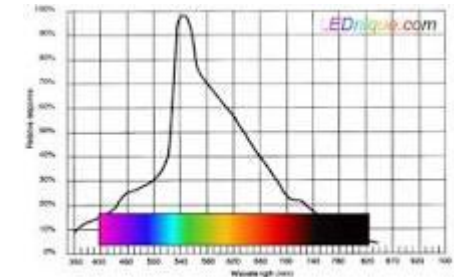
- A Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) or a photoresistor is a device made up of high resistance semiconductor material (cadmium sulfide (CdS) being a popular choice for these photoresistors. Lead sulfide (PbS) and indium antimonide (InSb))
- Passive sensor
- Resistance changes with the change in light intensity
- Cadmium Sulfide used as the semiconductor material
- Preferred for outdoor lighting and automatic street lighting circuits



Source: <https://www.elprocus.com/ldr-light-dependent-resistor-circuit-and-working/>

LDR Working Principle


- Based on the principle of photoconductivity → conductivity of a material enhances when light falls on it
- Electrons in the valence band of the material jump to the conduction band provided the photons have energy required to excite the electrons across the bandgap of the material
- Sensitivity of LDR varies with wavelength of the light incident on device
- Latency of LDR → Time taken to respond to changes by the component
- Significant time from light changes to LDR getting its last value → Not used for scenarios with quick changes of light values
- Few tens of milliseconds when light is given after complete darkness, but can take upto a second when light is removed





Privacy Label -



Security & Privacy Overview


Smart Security Camera, NS200
Firmware version 2.5.1: updated on: 6/15/2019
The device was manufactured in: United States




 Security Mechanisms	Security updates	Automatic (available until 1/1/2022)	
	Access control	Password, Factory default, User-changeable, Multiple user accounts are allowed	


Data Practices

Sensor data collection	 Video	 Audio
Purpose	Providing device functions, research	Providing device functions, research
Data stored on device	Identified	Identified
Data stored on cloud	Identified, Option to delete	Identified, Option to delete
Shared with	Manufacturer	Manufacturer
Sold to	Not sold	Not sold
Other collected data	Presence, Temperature, Carbon monoxide, Usage information, User-entered information	
Privacy policy	www.NS200.example.com/privacypolicy	


More Information

Detailed Security & Privacy Label:
www.iotsecurityprivacy.org/labels



https://www.iotsecurityprivacy.org/downloads/Emami-Naeni_USENIX23_ConsumerWillingnesstoPay.pdf

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9664750>