

“優しさ”で世界を救えるか？



# 微型課程「4171」 打造自己的空氣盒子

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Date: 2024/05/03

# Agenda

1. Logistics/Course Structure
2. Introduction to Design Thinking/the IoT
3. Hardware/Software Fundamentals



# #1. Logistics



# Logistics

- Time: Friday (10:10 am – 12:00 pm)
- Location: 數位自造工坊
- Course Webpage: NCHU iLearning
- 課程成績評定方式:
  1. 實作成品 (70 %)
    - 空氣盒子實作
    - 雷雕實作
  2. 出缺席 (30%)

# Course Structure

- 區分 空氣盒子物聯網系統 及 雷雕實作
- 三次上課均為二小時：
  - 第一課 (05/03)：物聯網架構與設計介紹
  - 第二課 (05/10)：空氣盒子實作
  - 第三課 (05/17)：雷雕技術介紹與實作





## #2. Introduction to Design Thinking/the Internet of Things



# Introduction to Design Thinking

# Observation



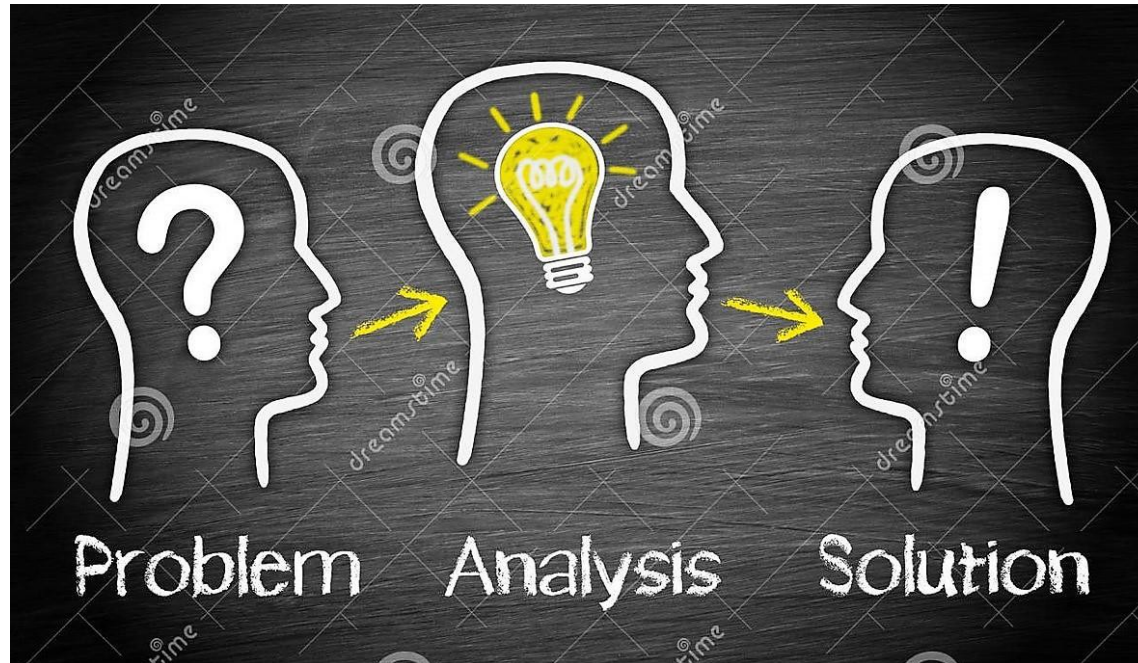
Why & What



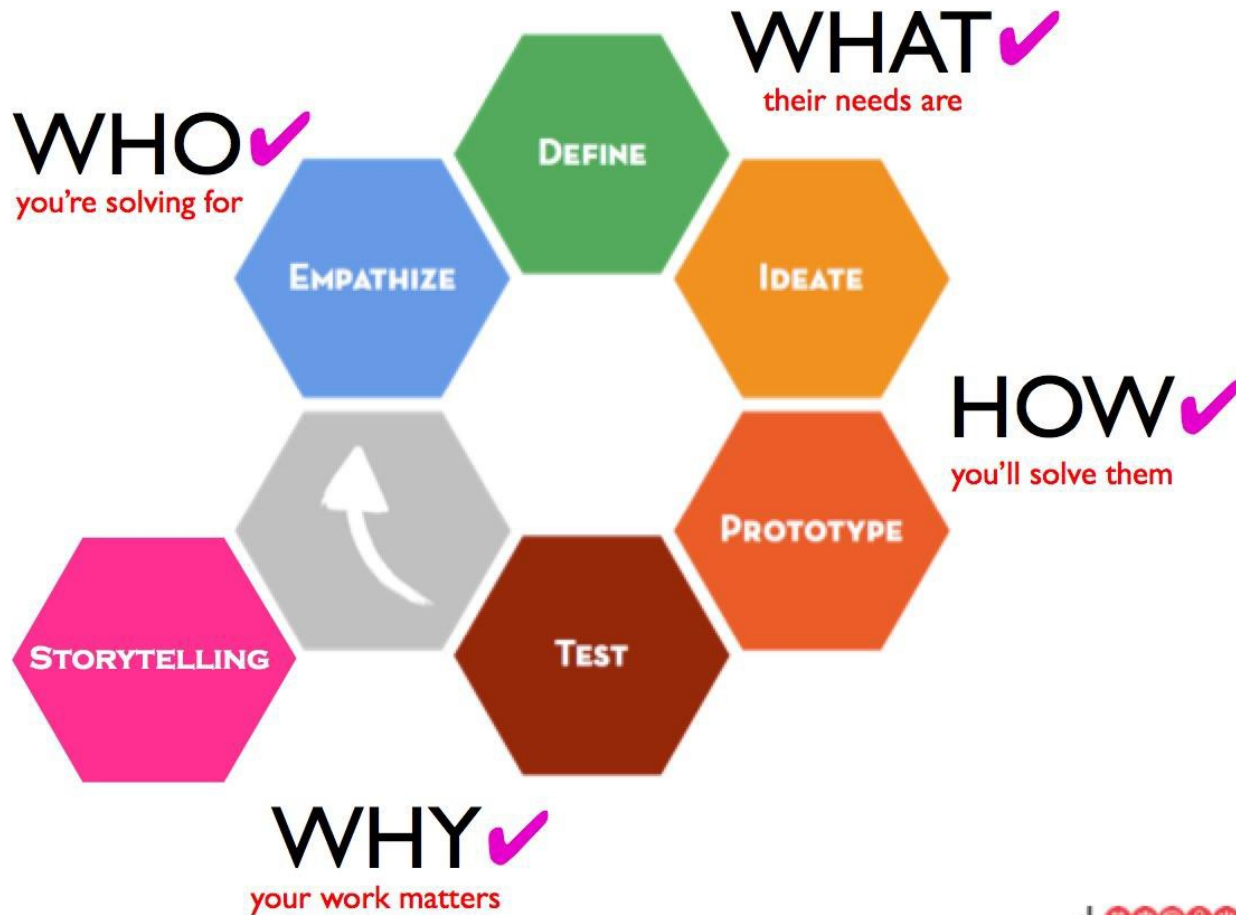


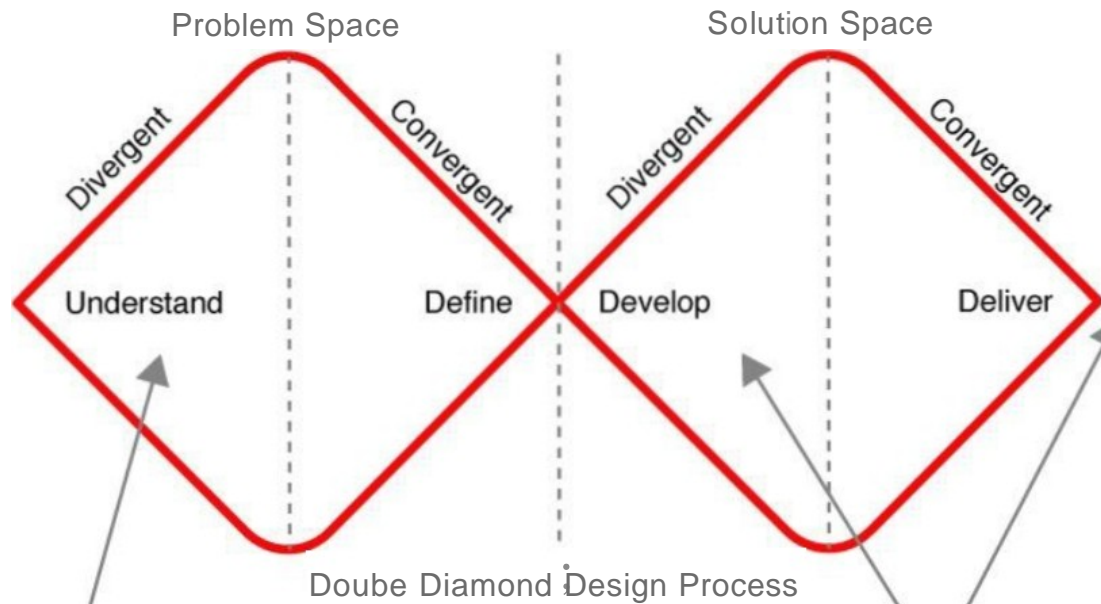
# What am I doing?

## Problem – Analysis – Solution



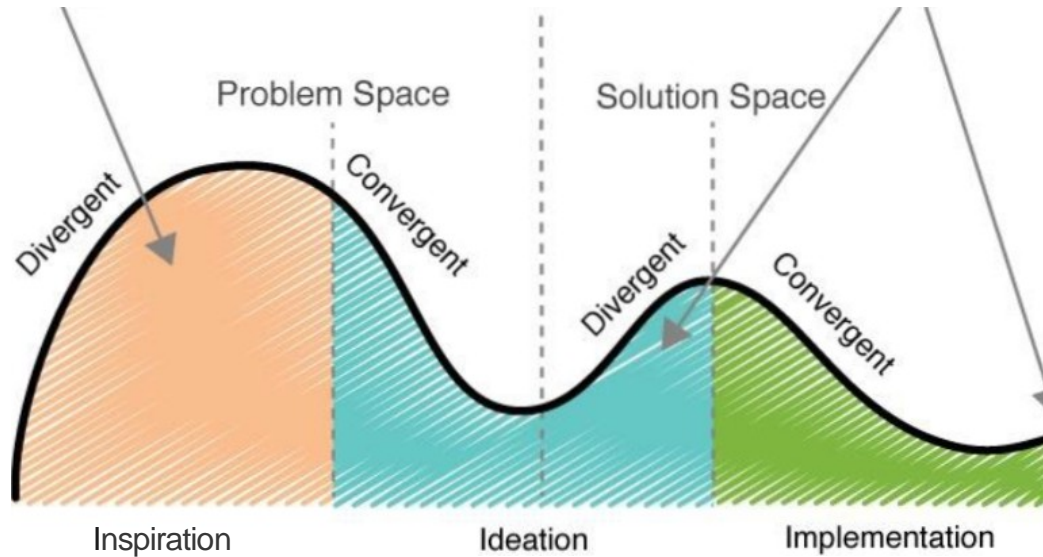
# Design Thinking





Storytelling

Storytelling



IDEO Design Process

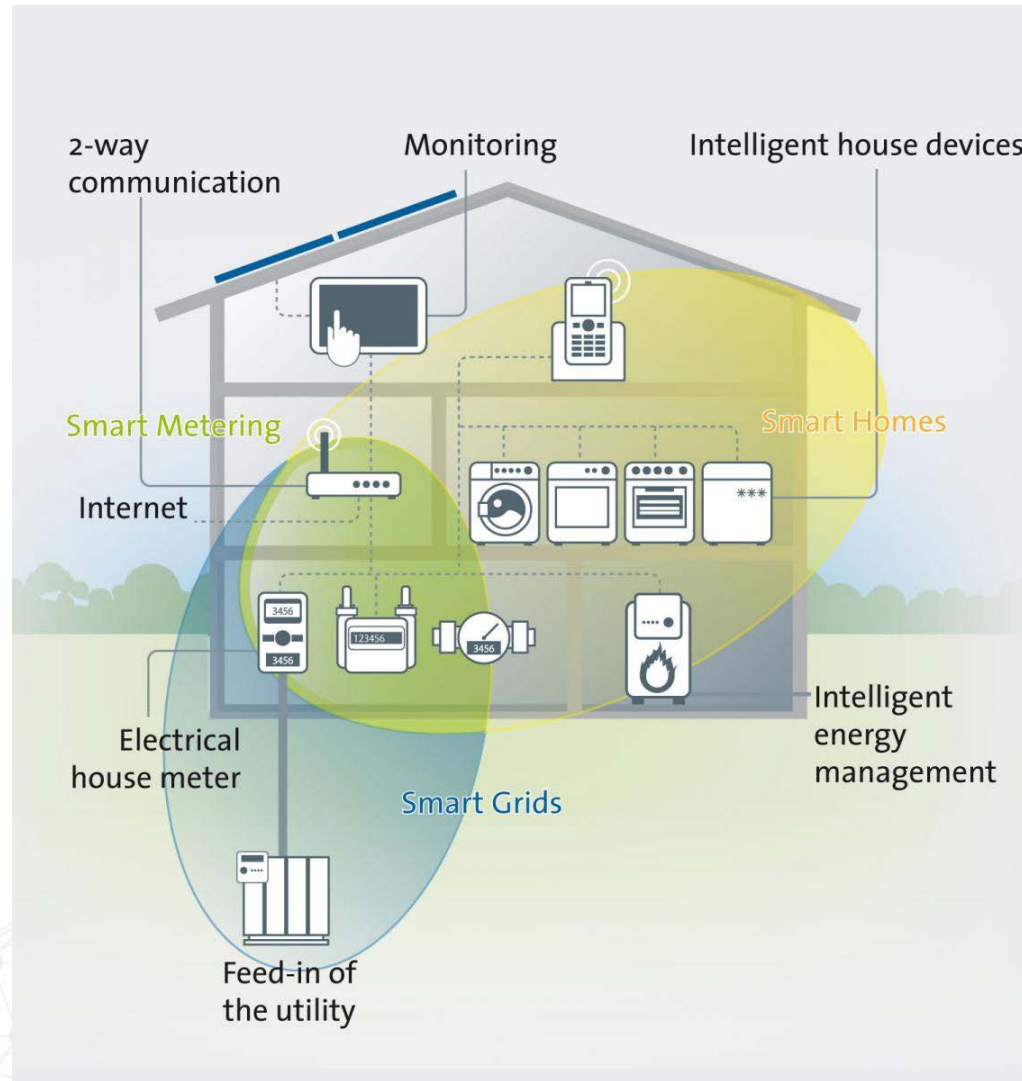




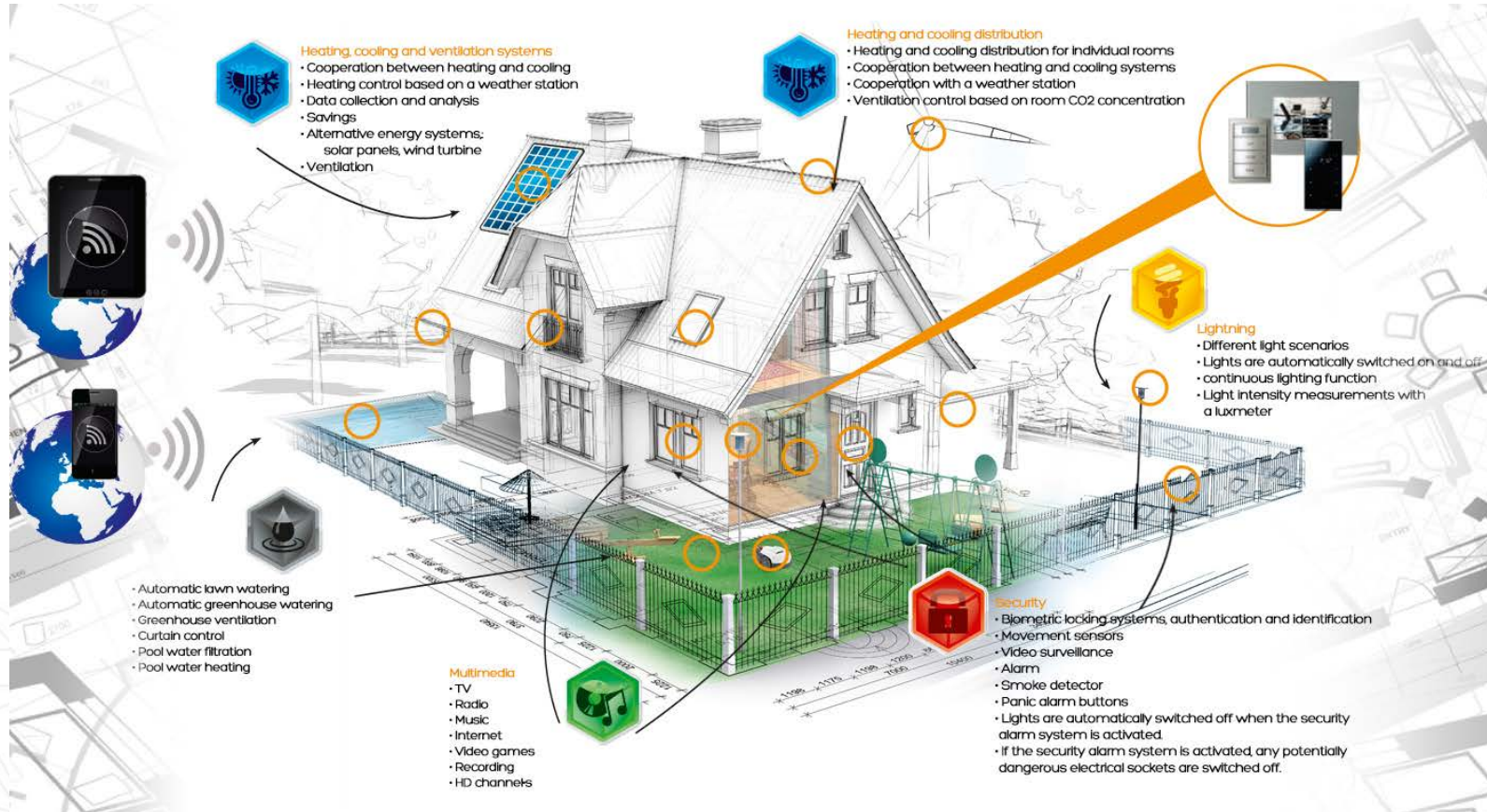
# Introduction to the Internet of Things



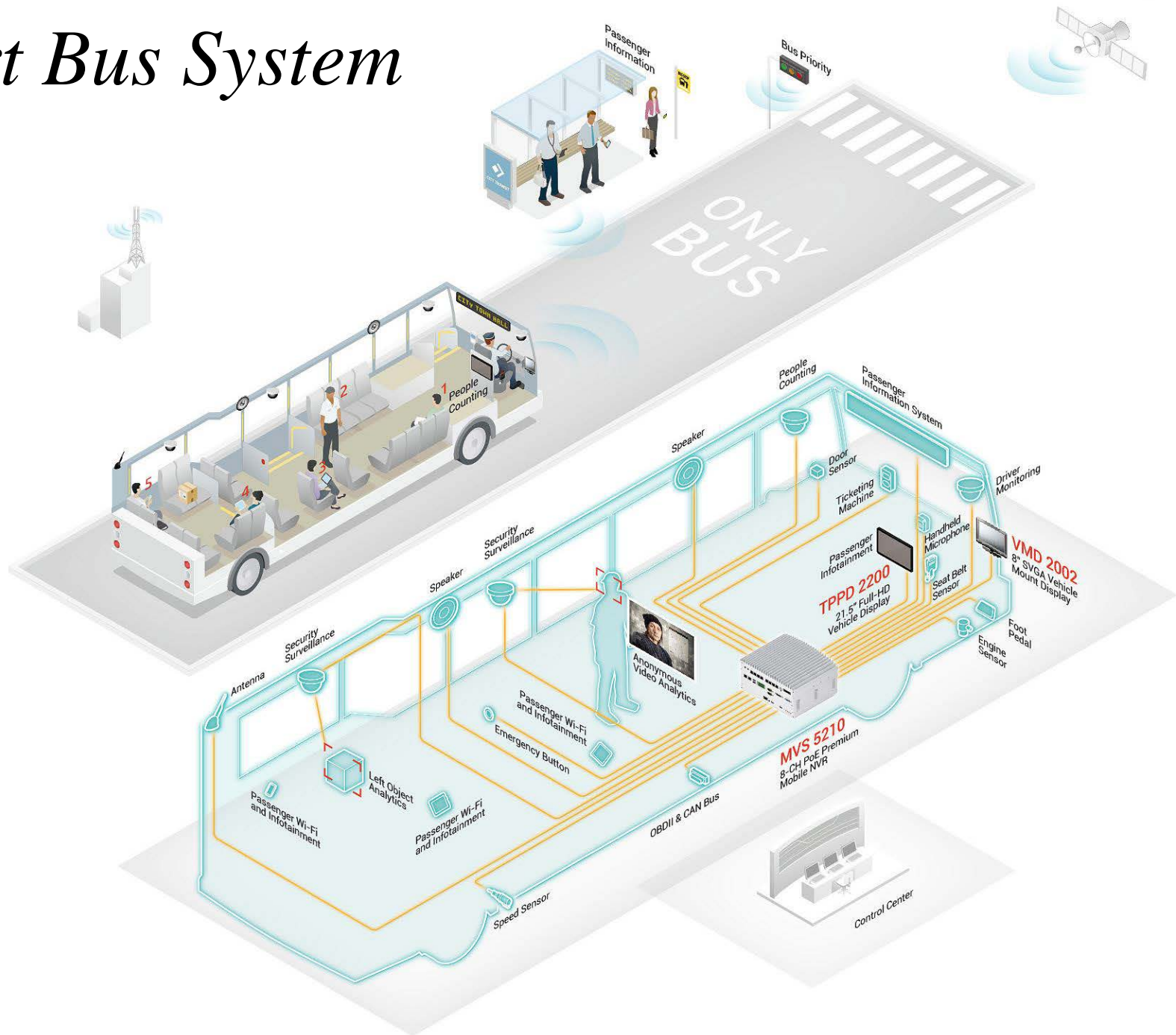
# Smart home



# Smart home



# Smart Bus System





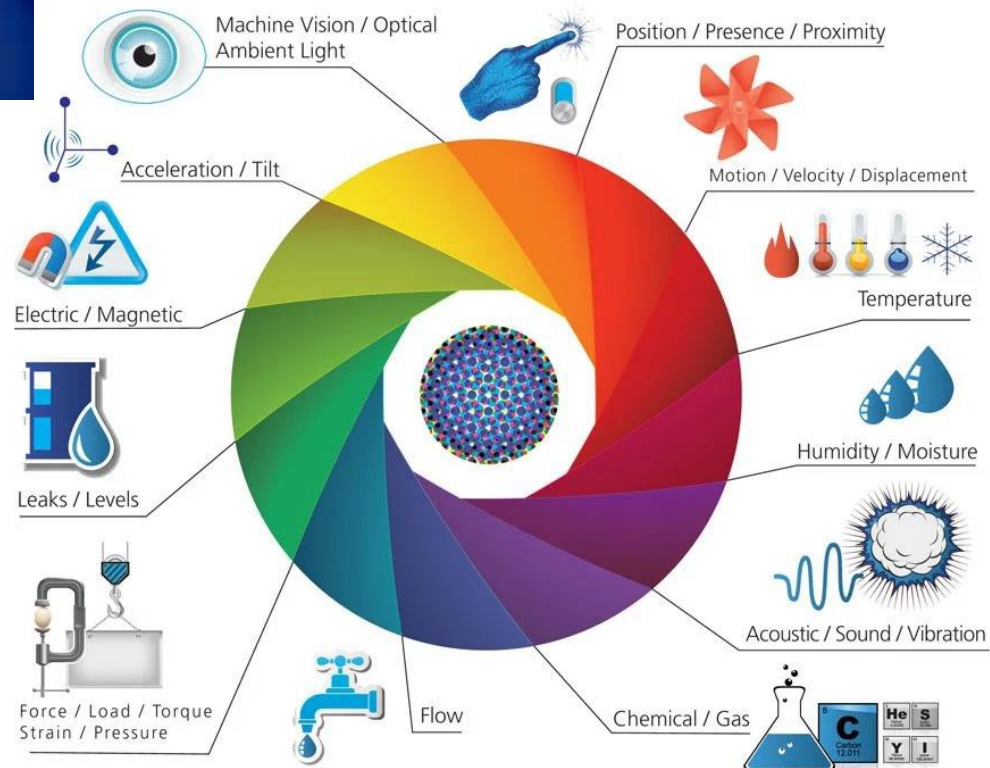
# IoT Elements



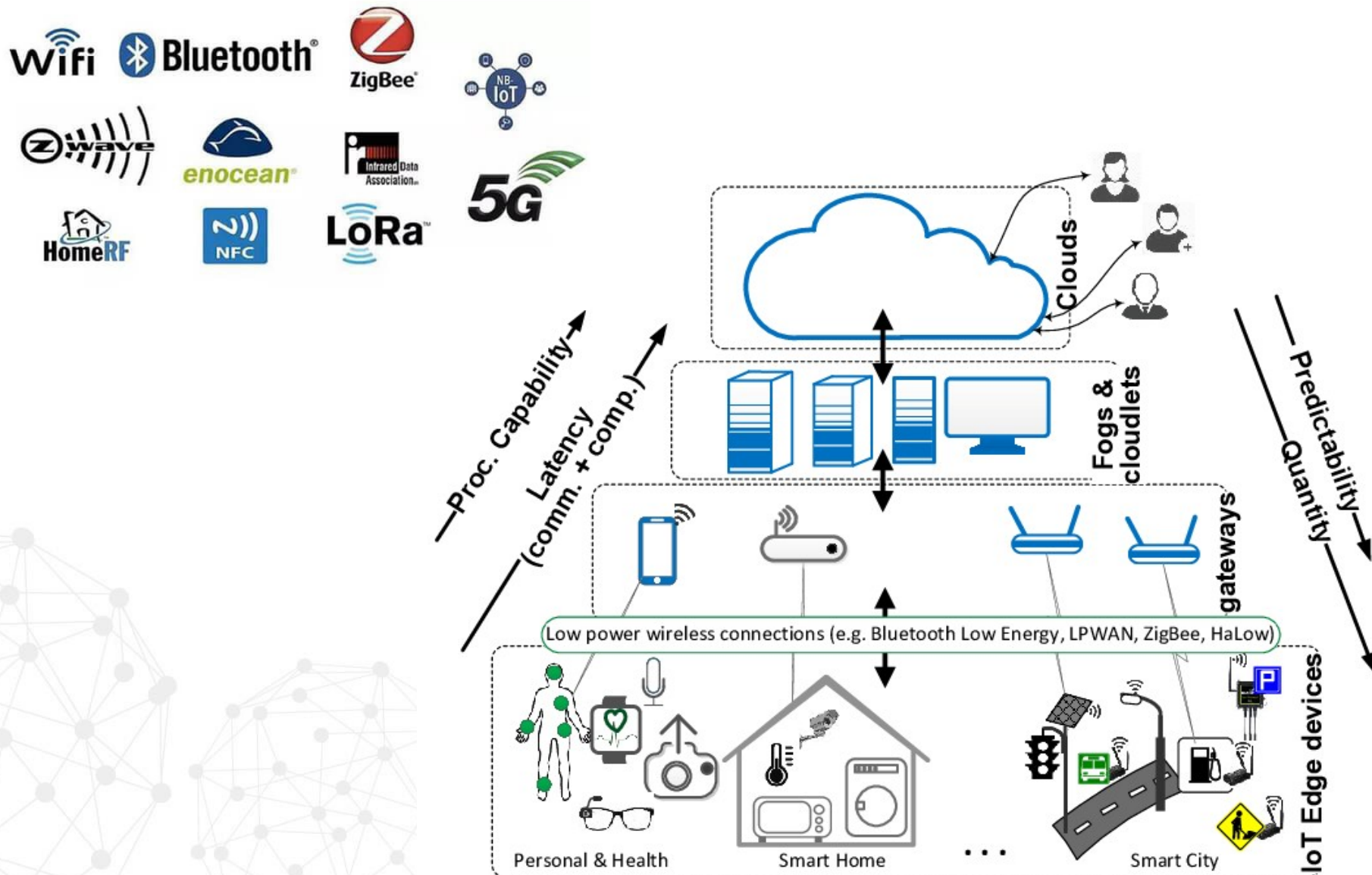
Gain a better insight into the real meaning and functionality of the IoT.



# Identification & Sensing

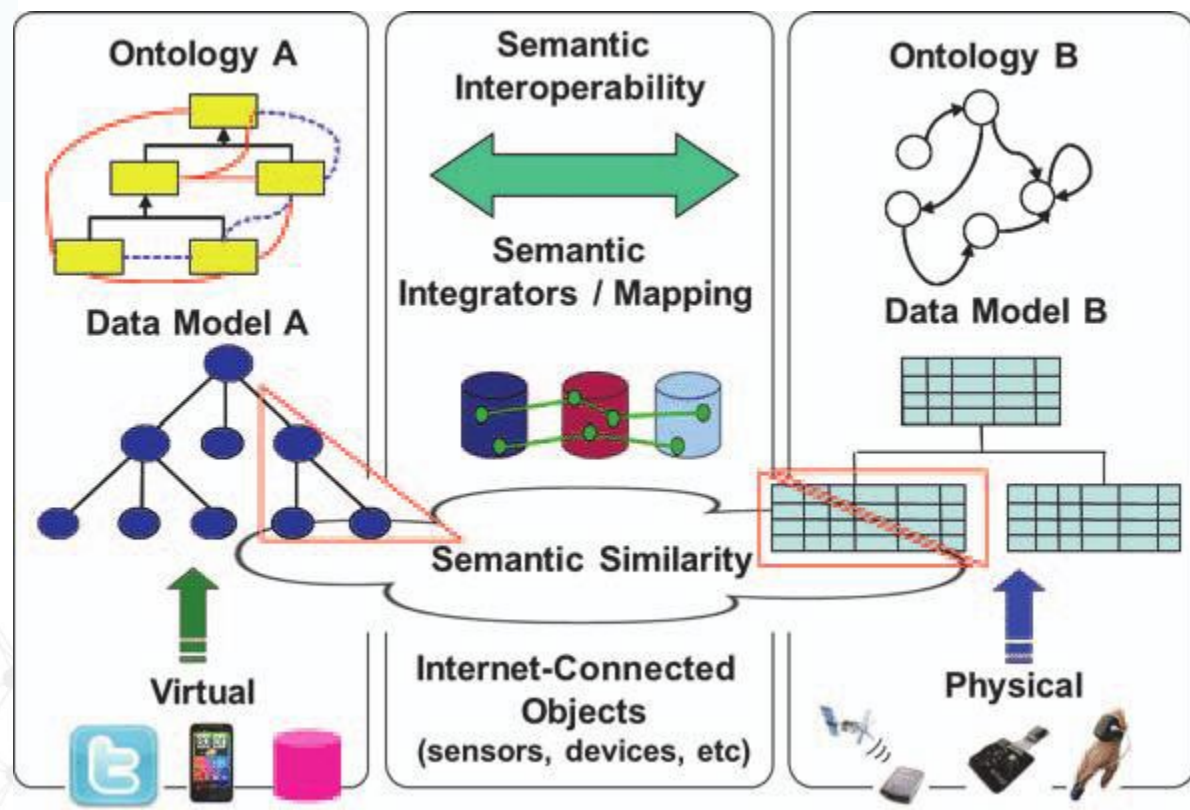


# Communication & Computation



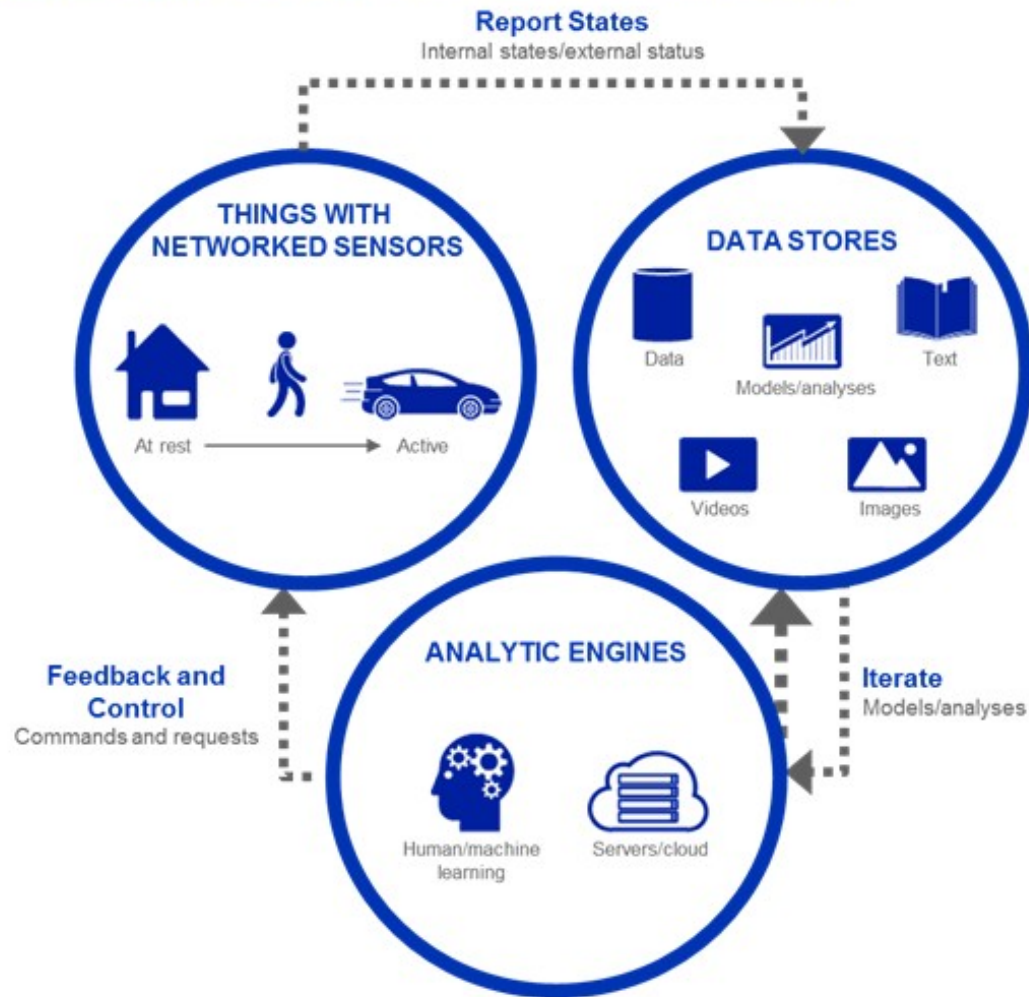
# Services & Semantics

Provide a common description of sensor data



# How IoT works?

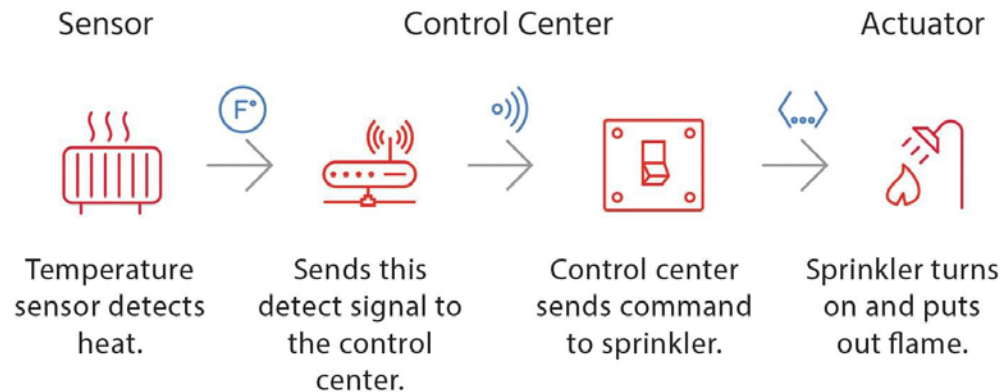
Interaction Between the Three Components of the Internet of Things





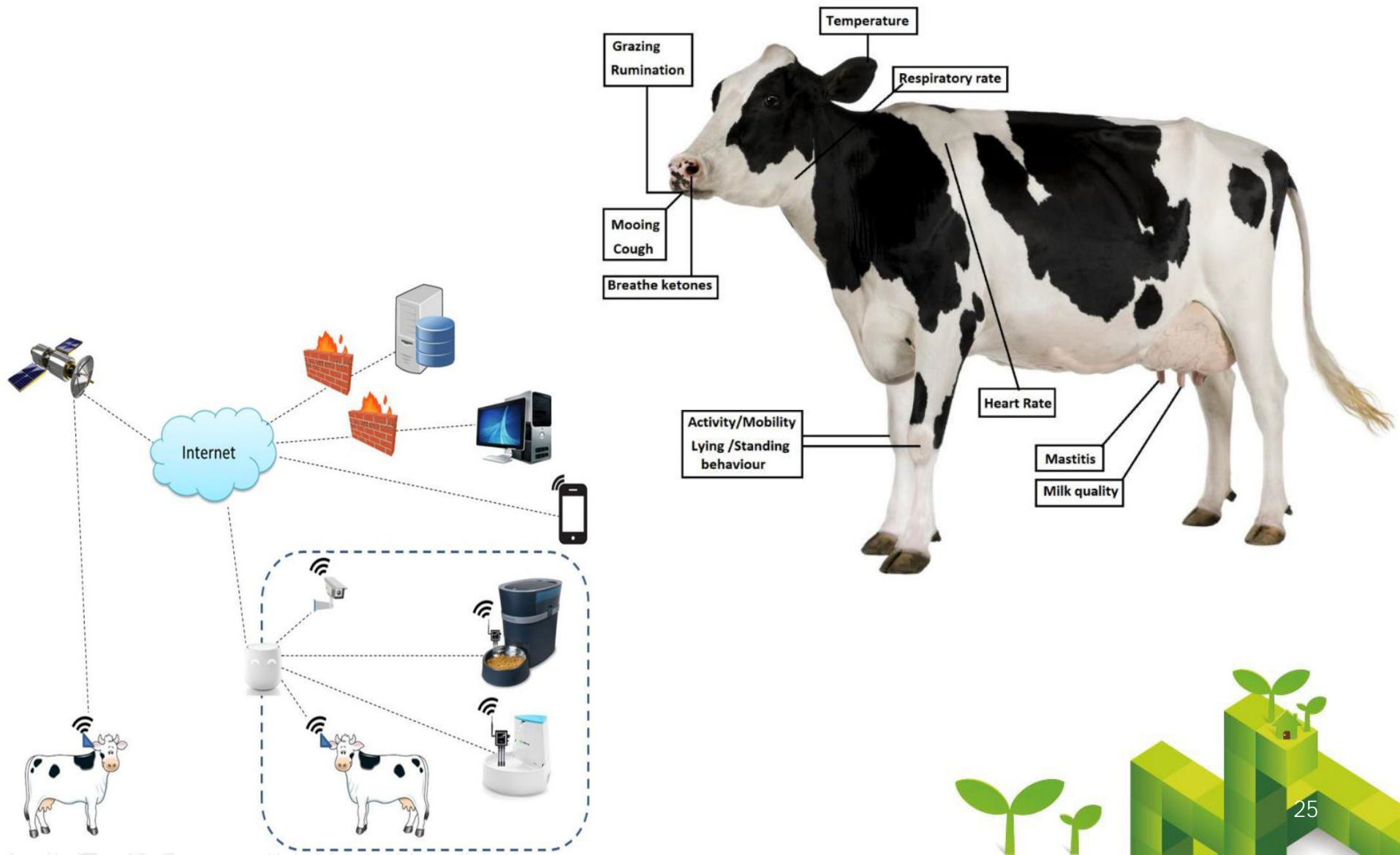
# IoT System Design

- What is the necessary deployment infrastructure?
  - The **sensing** and **actuating** infrastructure?
  - **Data input/output**?
  - Main **functionality** and associated **services**?



Sensor to **Actuator** Flow

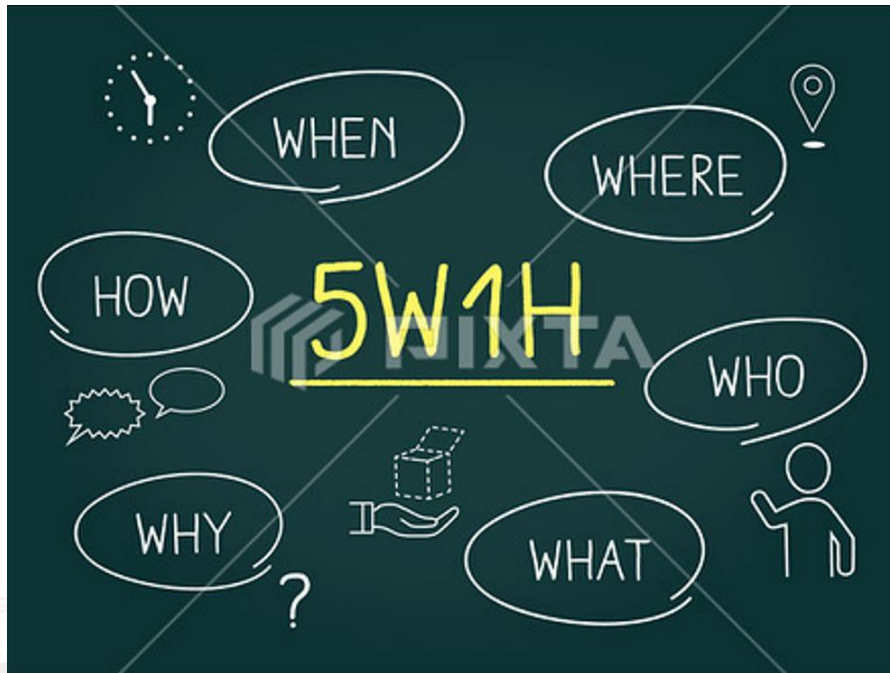
# Smart Care Tele-Monitoring System



# Applying Design Thinking to Internet of Things



# 專題研究 – 5W1H



- 問題探索 (Research/Discover)
  - 背景知識
    - Domain needs
    - Knowledge
- 定義問題 (Insights/Define)
  - 問題與需求分析
    - Requirements
- 腦力激盪 (Ideation/Develop)
- 解決方案 (Prototypes/Deliver)





# 以空污監控為例的創意發想

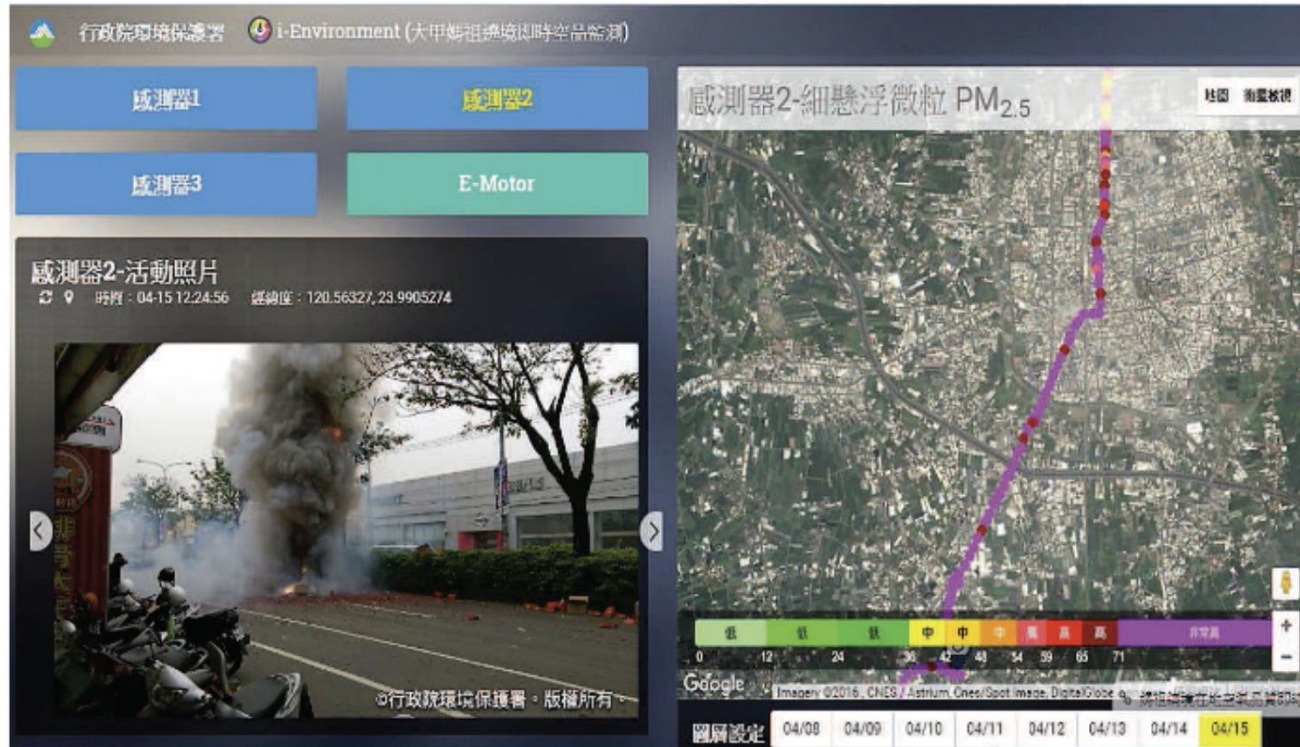


Fig. 1. The monitoring system may be applied to indicate the "sources" or areas in the city where the temperature is above the normal and the air quality is inappropriate. Observe that the purple line represents poor air quality due to an extremely high PM2.5 air quality index (AQI). [Collapse](#)

Published in 2017 15th International Conference on ITS Telecommunications (ITST) 2017

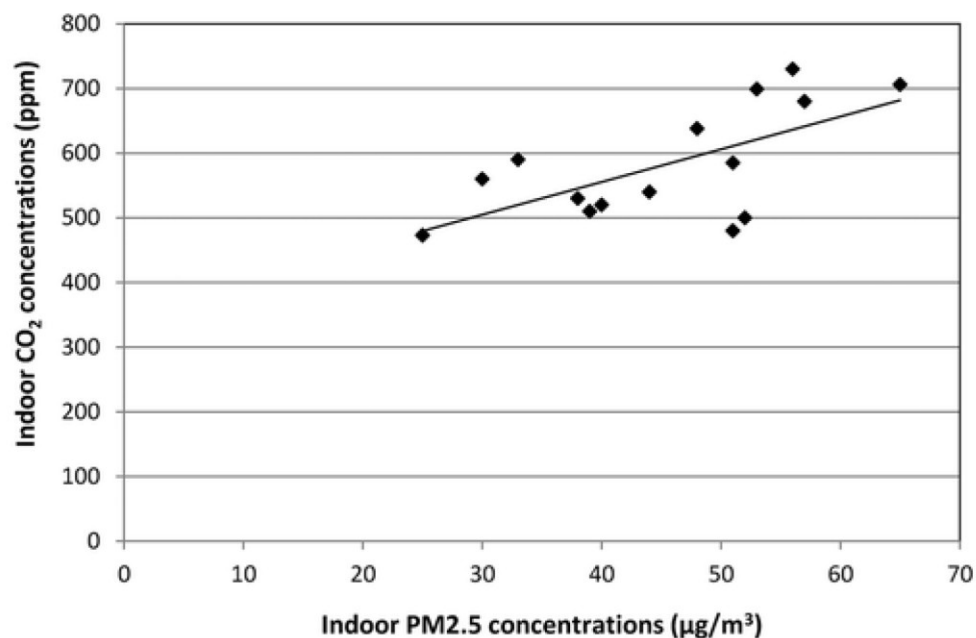
**Distributed bus information management for mobile weather monitoring**

Ying-Chih Chen, Ping-Yen Chen, Chih-Yu Wen

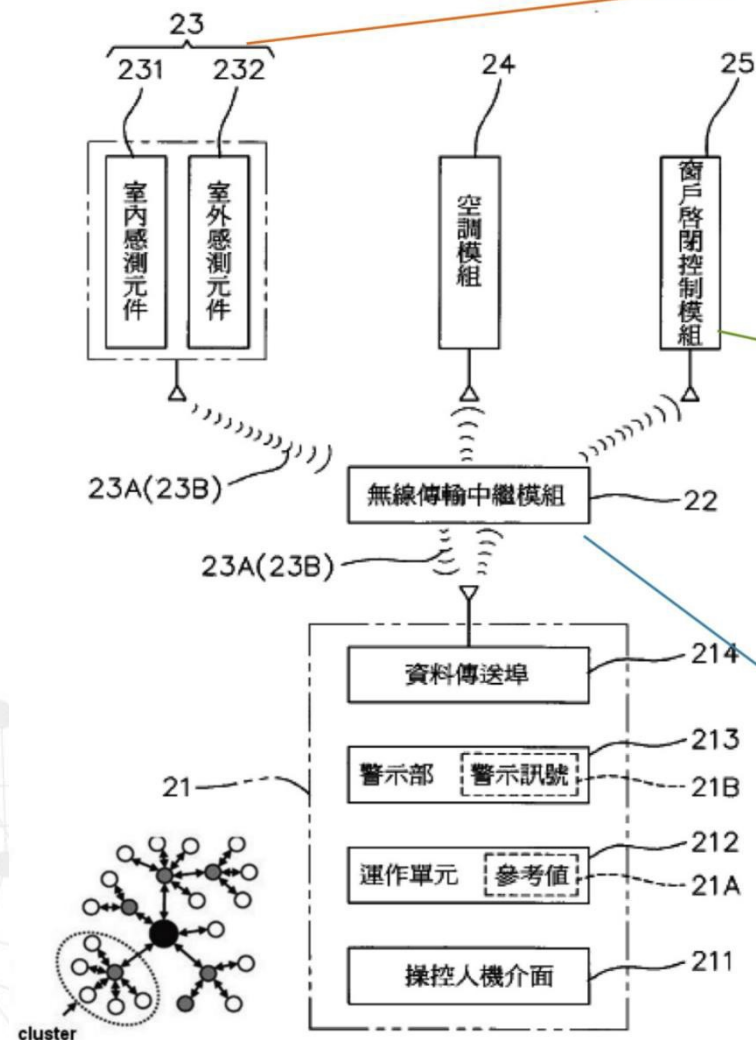


# 以空污監控為例的創意發想

種類	主要來源	影響
空氣汙染物	人為: 1.燃燒化石燃料 2.工業化畜牧	1.對人體直接傷害 2.不會吸收太陽輻射熱能
碳排放(溫室氣體)	自然: 1.沙塵暴 2.火山活動	1.無色、無味、無臭 2.對人體無直接傷害 3.易吸收太陽輻射熱能造成全球暖化



# 以空污監控為例的創意發想

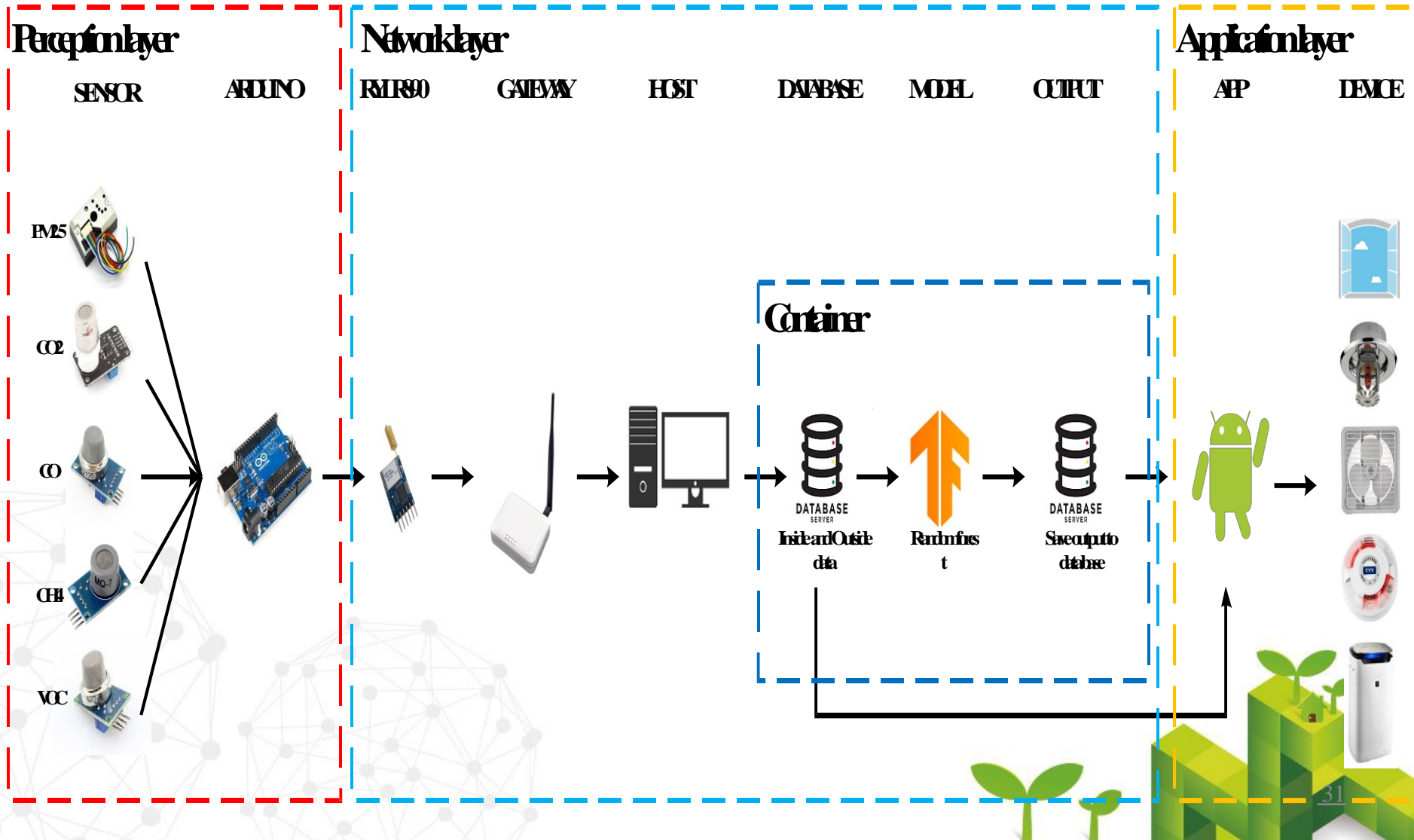


判斷污染源來自屋內或室外  
定時自動校正與喚醒

採取調控對策  
警報、關窗、空調(濾淨機)

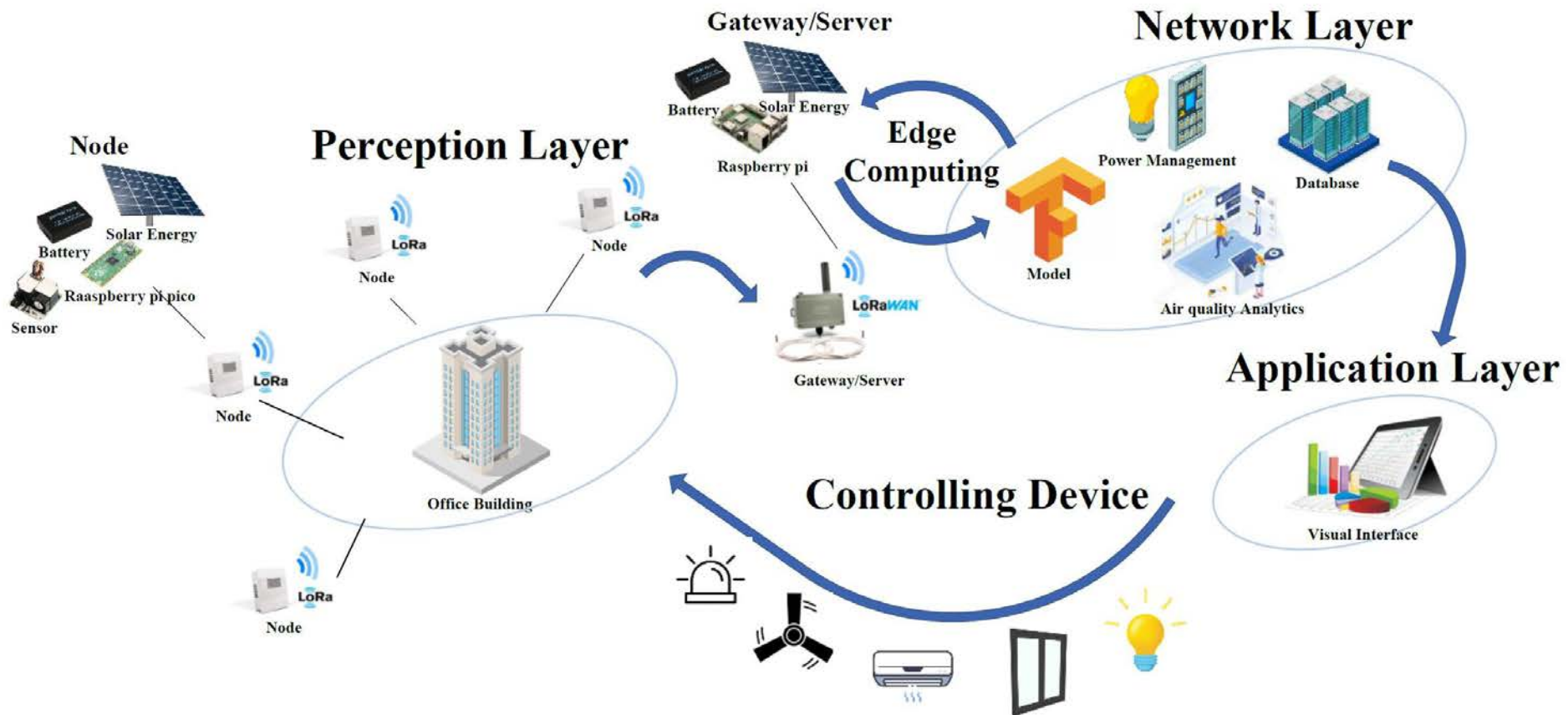
適用任何空間  
智慧型物聯網系統(無線感測網路)

# 以空污監控為例的創意發想



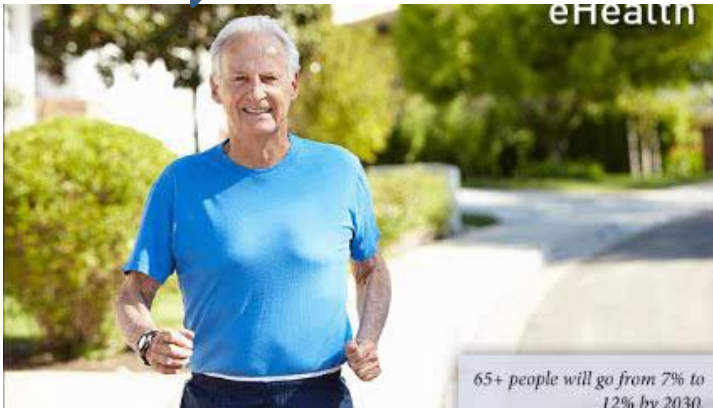


# 以空污監控為例的創意發想



# ABCD's of IoT

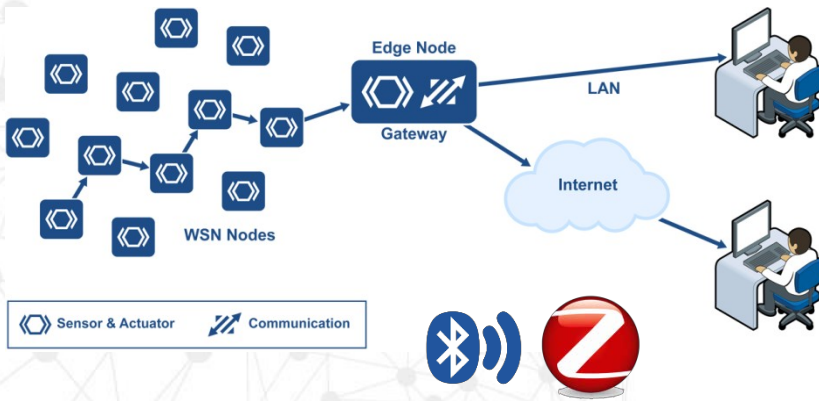
## Applications



## Big Data Analytics



## Connectivity and Communication



## Devices – that are smart!





## #3. Hardware/Software Fundamentals