

IoT @ LNU

Perspektiv från akademien

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IoT

The **Internet of things (IoT)** describes the network of physical objects—“things”—that are embedded with sensors, software, and other technologies for the purpose of connecting and exchanging data with other devices and systems over the Internet.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_of_things

The ‘Internet of Things’ (IoT) is an emerging technology that enables interaction of uniquely identifiable computing devices that can be embedded with other interfaces like machines and humans, linked via wired and wireless networks, to capture contextual data from the environment

Chudhuri - IoT for Things and by Things



IoT

“If we had computers that knew everything there was to know about things—using data they gathered without any help from us—we would be able to track and count everything, and greatly reduce waste, loss and cost. We would know when things needed replacing, repairing or recalling, and whether they were fresh or past their best. We need to empower computers with their own means of gathering information, so they can see, hear and smell the world for themselves.”

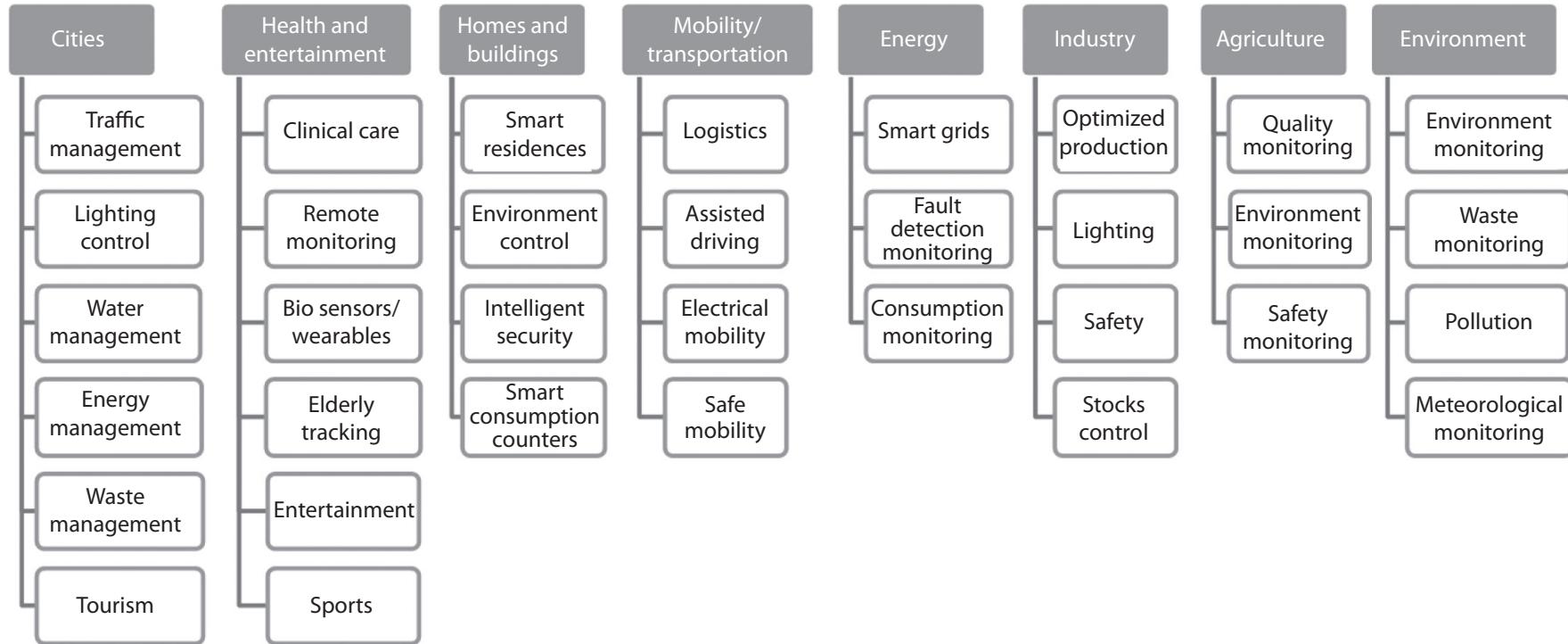
Ashton, K. 2009. That ‘Internet of things’ thing. *RFID Journal* 22 (7): 97–114.

Internet of things (IoT): A global infrastructure for the information society, enabling advanced services by interconnecting (physical and virtual) things based on existing and evolving interoperable information and communication technologies.

ITU-T (International Telecommunications Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector). 2005. ITU Internet reports, the Internet of things. Geneva: ITU-T.



Application areas



Smart city



- Smart parking
- structural health of the buildings
- bridges and historical monuments
- air quality measurement,
- sound noise level measurement
- traffic congestion and traffic light control
- road toll control
- smart lighting
- trash collection optimization
- waste management
- utility meters
- fire detection
- elevator monitoring and control
- manhole cover monitoring
- construction equipment and labor health monitoring
- environment and public safety

LPWAN Technologies for IoT and M2M Applications (2020). Academic Press, Introduction to low-power wide-area networks, Bharat S. Chaudhari¹, Marco Zennaro²



Smart agriculture and farming



- Temperature
- Humidity
- alkalinity measurement
- wine quality enhancing
- smart greenhouses
- agricultural automation and robotics
- meteorological station network
- Compost
- Hydroponics
- offspring care
- livestock monitoring and tracking
- toxic gas levels

LPWAN Technologies for IoT and M2M Applications (2020). Academic Press, Introduction to low-power wide-area networks, Bharat S. Chaudhari¹, Marco Zennaro²



And many, many, more ...



Patient health and parameters, connected medical environments, health care wearable, patients surveillance, ultraviolet radiation monitoring, telemedicine, fall detection, assisted living, medical fridges, sportsmen care, tracking chronic diseases, tracking mosquito and other such insects population and growth

Water quality, air pollution, temperature, forest fire, landslide, animal tracking, snow level monitoring, and earthquake early detection, water leakage, river flood monitoring, swimming pool management, and chemical leakage

Smart electricity meters, gas meters, water flow meters, gas pipeline monitoring, and warehouse monitoring, Network control, load balancing, remote monitoring and measurement, transformer health monitoring, and windmills/solar power installation monitoring

M2M applications, robotics, indoor air quality, temperature monitoring, production line monitoring, ozone presence, indoor location, vehicle auto-diagnosis, machine health monitoring, preventive maintenance, energy management, machine/equipment as a service, and factory as a service

Energy and water use, temperature, humidity, fire/smoke detection, remote control of appliances, intrusion detection systems, art, goods preservation, and space as a service

Insurance, security and tracking, lease, rental, share car management, quality of shipment conditions, item location, storage incompatibility detection, fleet tracking, smart trains, and mobility as a service

Supply chain control, intelligent shopping applications, smart shelves, and smart product management

Broad variety of ready to use devices

- water meters
- pressure meters
- smart plugs
- soil sensor stations
- air quality stations
- GPS trackers
- data loggers
- parking sensors
- padlocks



Images source: Devices Marketplace by The Things Network
(www.thethingsnetwork.org)



Temp, RH, GPS, motion, light



EM500-SWL
Wasserstandssensor



Wasserstand

Smart Parking Sensor



LoRaWAN button with e-ink display



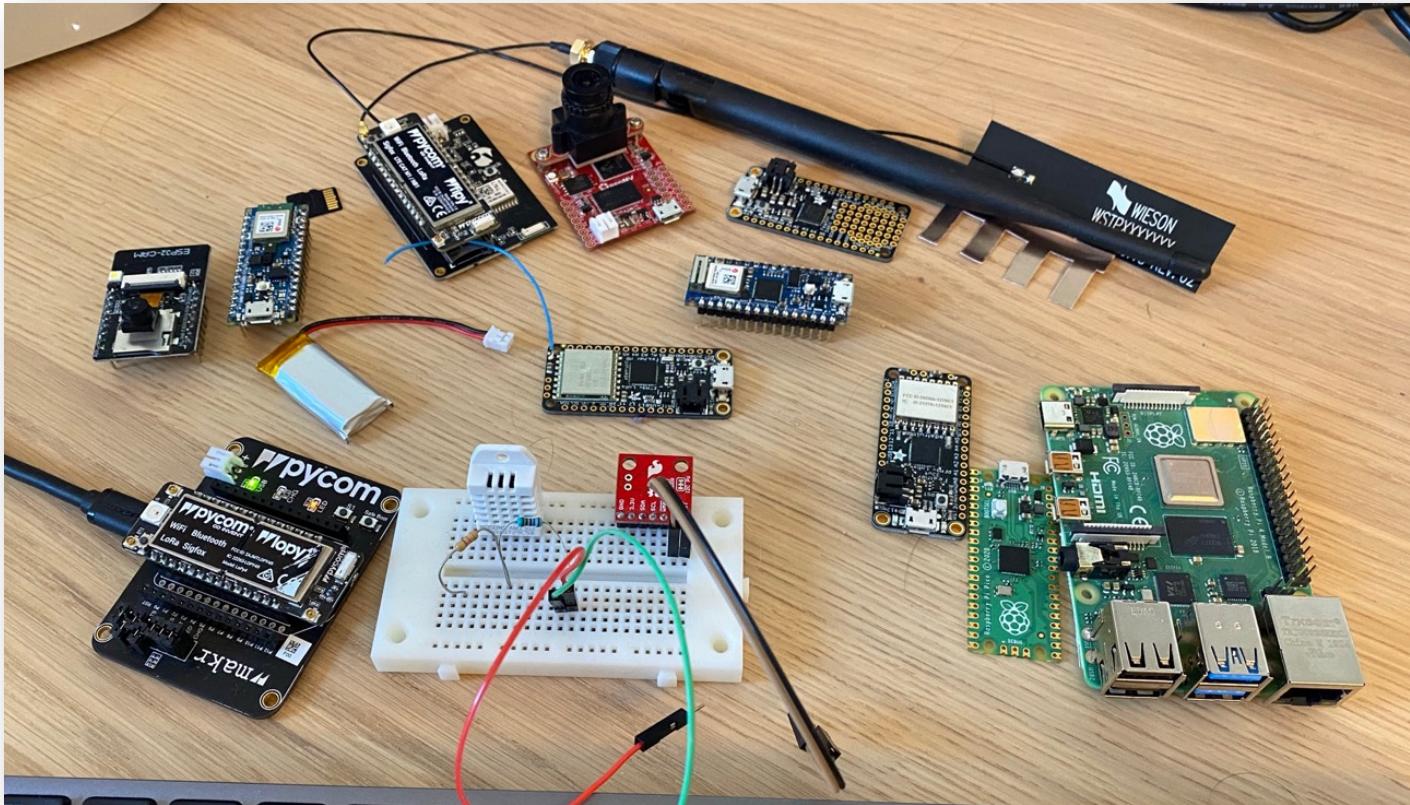
LoRaWAN People Counter



Mulch Temperature Probe



Mitt skrivbord (ja, faktiskt!)



Capture data from the environment

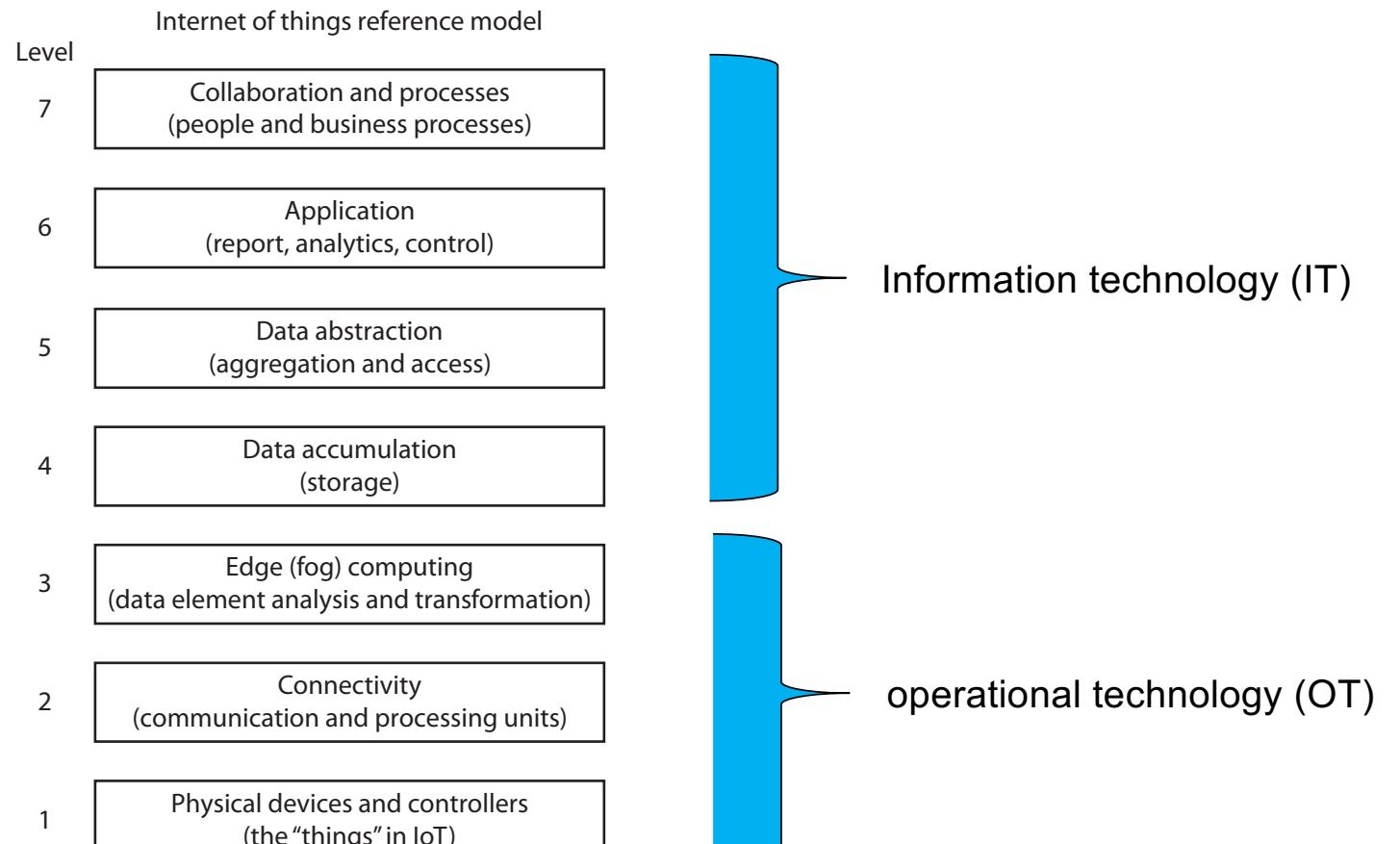
- *Location*: GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, ultra-wideband (UWB)
- *Biometric*: Fingerprint, iris, face
- *Acoustic*: Microphone
- *Environmental*: Temperature, humidity, pressure
- *Motion*: Accelerometer, gyroscope

”Thing” in IoT

- Sensor som är kopplad till en mikrokontroller, mikrodator som kan kommunicera med kommunikation
- Sensorn mäter något fysiskt

”Thing” är **mikrokontroller + sensor**





IoT RM proposed by Cisco. (Adapted from Cisco, The Internet of things reference model, 2014, http://cdn.iotwf.com/resources/71/IoT_Reference_Model_White_Paper_June_4_2014.pdf.)

Basic communication patterns, IoT

device-to-device

- Bluetooth or IEEE 802.15.4, IPv6, User Datagram Protocol (UDP), and Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP).

device-to-cloud

- uploaded to an application service provider. Communication is based on IP, but when the device manufacturer and the application service provider are the same

device-to-gateway

- when the system contains non- IP devices, when support for legacy devices is needed, or when additional security functionality must be implemented.
- Gateways can also be mobile, providing only temporary connections to the Internet. Smartphones are an example of those.



Overview of Communication Technologies and Standards for IoT

Name	Frequency	Range	Examples	Standards
BLE	2.4 GHz	1–100 m >100 m	Headsets, wearables, sports and fitness, healthcare, proximity, automotive	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth SIG
EnOcean	315, 868, 902 MHz	300 m outdoor 30 m indoors	Monitoring and control systems, building automation, transportation, logistics	ISO/IEC 14543-3-10
GSM	Europe: 900 MHz and 1.8 GHz		Mobile phones, asset tracking, smart meter, M2M	3GPP
LTE	United States: 1.9 GHz and 850 MHz			
LoRa	Sub-1 GHz ISM band	2–5 km urban 15 km suburban 45 rural	Smart city, long range, M2M	LoRaWAN
NB-IoT	700–900 MHz	10–15 km rural deep indoor penetration	Smart meters, event detectors, smart city, smart home, industrial monitoring	3GPP LTE Release 13
NFC	13.56 MHz	Under 0.2 m	Smart wallets, smart cards, action tags, access control	ISO/IEC 18092 ISO/IEC 14443-2, -3, -4 JIS X6319-4
NWave	Sub-1 GHz ISM band	Up to 10 km	Agriculture, smart city, smart meter, logistics, environmental	Weightless
RFID	120–150 kHz (LF), 13.56 MHz (HF), 2450–5800 MHz (microwave)	10 cm–200 m	Road tolls, building access, inventory, goods tracking, building automation, smart energy, smart city logistics	ISO 18000
DASH7	3.1–10 GHz (microwave), 433 MHz (UHF), 865–868 MHz (Europe), 902–928 MHz (North America) (UHF)	0–5 km		
Sigfox	900 MHz	3–10 km urban 30–50 km rural	Smart meters, remote monitoring, security	
Weightless	470–790 MHz	Up to 10 km	Smart meters, traffic sensors, industrial monitoring	Weightless
Wi-Fi	2.4 GHz, 3.6 GHz, 4.9/5 GHz	Up to 100 m	Routers, tablets, smartphones, laptops	IEEE 802.11
Z-Wave	ISM band 865–926 MHz	100 m	Monitoring and control for home and light commercial environments	Z-Wave Recommendation ITU G.9959
ZigBee	2.4 GHz; 784 MHz in China, 868 MHz in Europe, and 915 MHz in the United States and Australia	10–20 m	Home and building automation, WSN, industrial control	IEEE 802.15.4

Source: Data from Postscapes, IoT technology guidebook, IoT Technology | 2017 Overview Guide on Protocols, Software, Hardware and Network Trends, 2017, <https://www.postscapes.com//internet-of-things-technologies/>; Opensensors, How to choose the best connectivity network for your Project, 2017, <https://publisher.opensensors.io/connectivity>; ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute), SmartM2M; IoT standards landscape and future evolutions, ETSI TR 103 375 V1.1.1 (2016-10), 2016, http://www.etsi.org/_deliver/etsi_tr/103300_103399/103375/01.01.01_60/tr_103375v010101p.pdf.

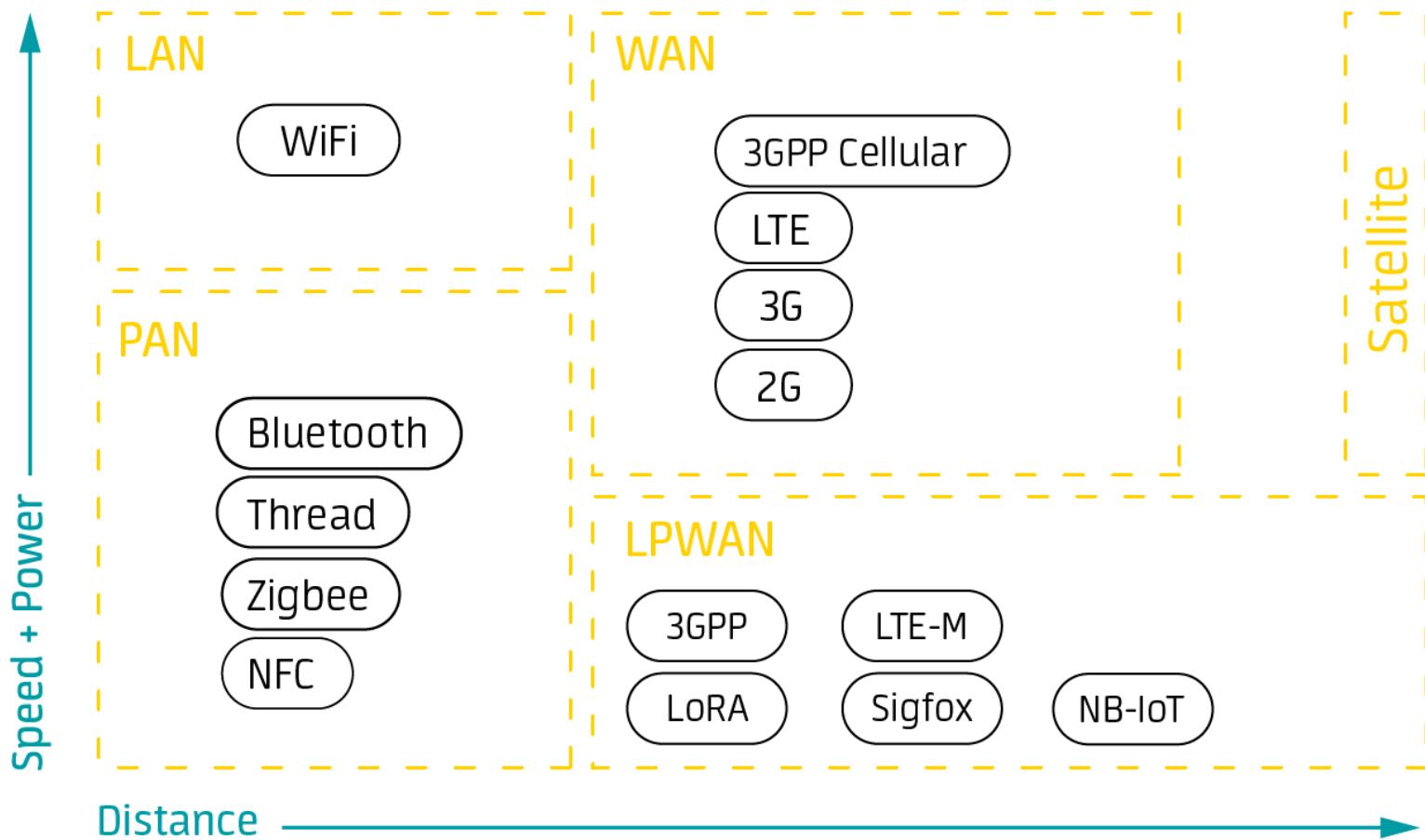


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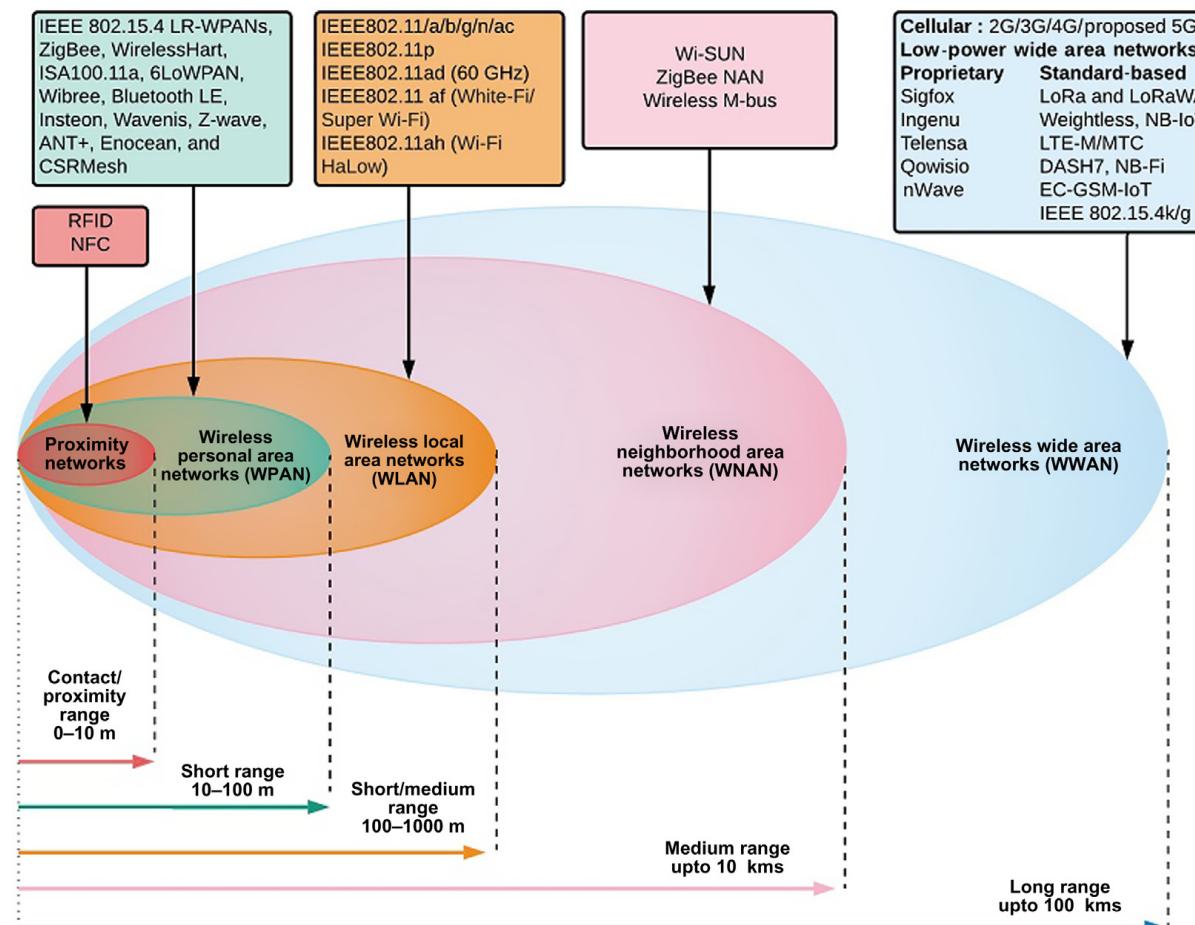
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<https://www.avsystem.com/blog/iot-connectivity/>





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Infrastruktur, fysisk (IoT)

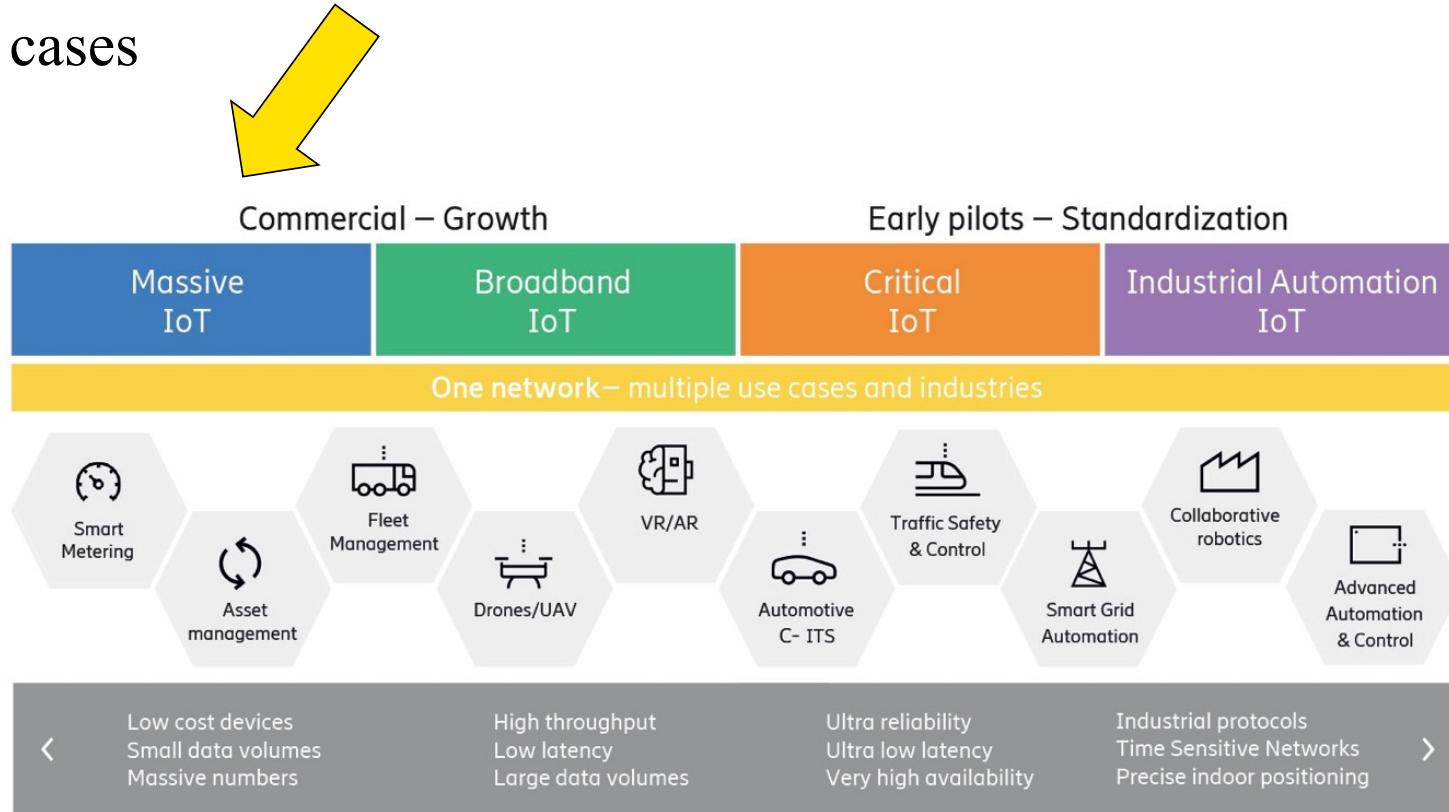
- LoRaWAN
 - The Things Network
 - Helium
 - Stadsnät, stadshuballiansen
 - Övriga, ej öppna nät
- Operatörer
 - SigFox
 - NB-IoT och LTE-CAT M1
- BLE, ZigBee, Z-Wave .. etc. ..

Begränsningar – designkrav

- Batteri, strömförsörjning
- Räckvidd
- Kostnad
- Täckning
- Quality of Service
- Kryptering



Use cases



<https://www.ericsson.com/en/reports-and-papers/white-papers/cellular-iot-evolution-for-industry-digitalization>



LPWAN is the new black¹

- NB-IoT
- LTE Cat-M1
- LoRa
- Sigfox

“As recently as early 2013, the term “LPWAN” did not even exist.”

A survey on LPWA technology: LoRa and NB-IoT☆,☆☆ Rashmi Sharan Sinha, Yiqiao Wei, Seung-Hoon Hwang

¹ <https://www.avsystem.com/blog/iot-connectivity/>



Low power wide area network (LPWAN)

- IoT applications have specific requirements such as
 - long range
 - low data rate
 - low energy consumption
 - cost effectiveness
- Zwave, ZigBee, Bluetooth, WiFi are not adapted for scenarios that require long range transmission
- Solutions based on cellular communications (e.g., 2G, 3G, and 4G) can provide larger coverage, but they consume excessive device energy.

A comparative study of LPWAN technologies for large-scale IoT deployment
Kais Mekkia,*, Eddy Bajica, Frederic Chaxela, Fernand Meyerb



Cellular

- NB-IoT
 - Narrowband IoT
 - narrow bandwidth, 200 kHz
 - 250 kbs per second.
- Cat-M1
 - 1.4 MHz bandwidth
 - up to 1 Mbps
 - supports voice calls and connected

<https://www.ericsson.com/en/blog/2019/2/difference-between-nb-iot-cat-m1>

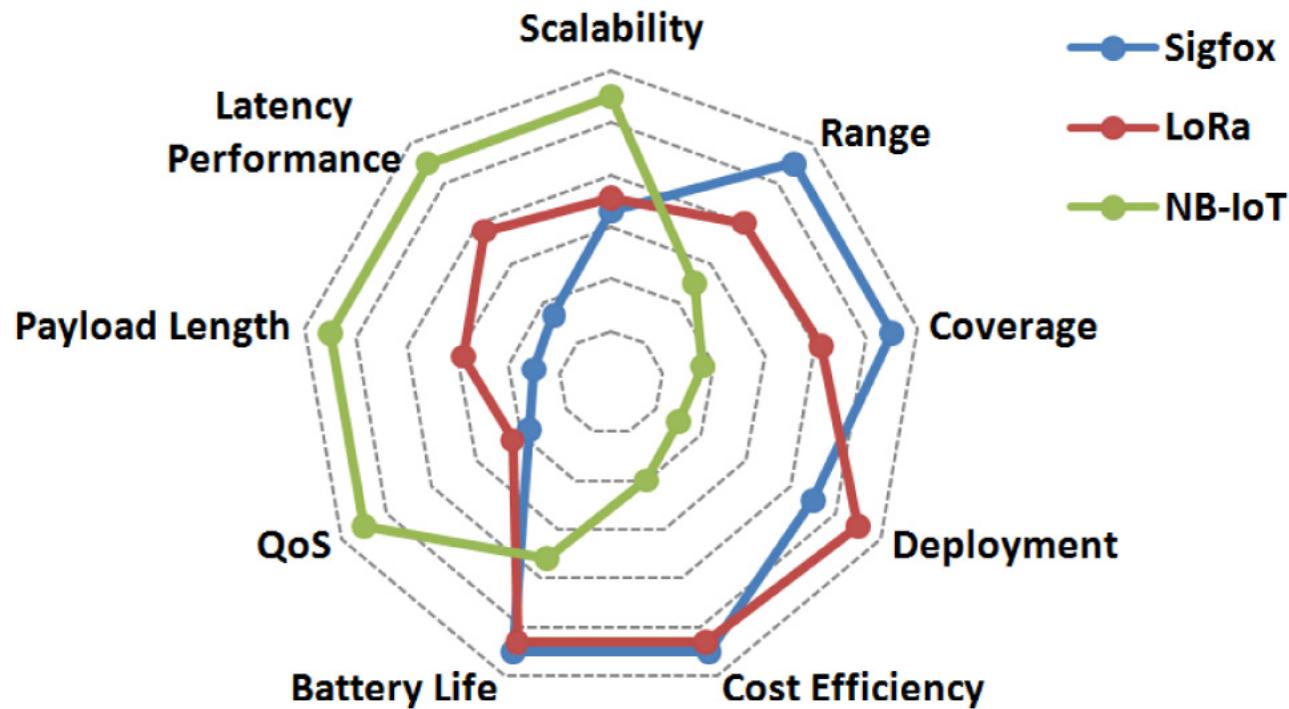
Comparison NB-IoT, LoRa, Sigfox

- NB-IoT is preferred for applications that require **guaranteed quality of service**, whereas applications that do not have this constraint should choose LoRa or Sigfox.
- Sigfox, LoRa, and NB-IoT, end devices are in sleep mode most of the time outside operation, which **reduce the amount of consumed energy**, i.e., long end-devices lifetime.
- **NB-IoT end device consumes additional energy** because of synchronous communication and QoS handling, and its OFDM/FDMA access modes require more peak current.
- This additional energy consumption **reduces the NB-IoT end-device lifetime** as compared to Sigfox and LoRa.
- NB-IoT offers the advantage of low latency
- Applications that are insensitive to the latency **and do not have large amount** of data to send, **Sigfox and class-A LoRa** are the best options. For applications that require **low latency**, NB-IoT and class-C LoRa are the better choices.

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Respective advantages of Sigfox, LoRa, and NB-IoT in terms of IoT factors



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Limitations of LoRaWAN

Suitable use-cases for LoRaWAN:

- **Long range** - multiple kilometers
- **Low power** - can last years on a battery
- **Low cost** - less than 20€ CAPEX per node, almost no OPEX
- **Low bandwidth** - between 250bit/s and 11kbit/s in Europe using LoRa modulation (depending on the spreading factor)
- **Coverage everywhere** - you are the network! Just install your own gateways
- **Secure** - 128bit end-to-end encrypted

Not Suitable for LoRaWAN:

- **Realtime data** - you can only send small packets every couple of minutes
- **Phone calls** - you can do that with GPRS/3G/LTE
- **Controlling lights in your house** - check out ZigBee or Bluetooth
- **Sending photos, watching Netflix** - check out WiFi

<https://www.thethingsnetwork.org/docs/lorawan/limitations.html>



Bytes and bits

- Payload – practically max 51 bytes (EU868)
- EU868 MHz, **duty cycle to 1%** for data
- Golden rule: 30 seconds air-time per device per day
 - For 10 bytes of payload, this translates in (approx.):
 - 20 messages per day at SF12
 - 500 messages per day at SF7
 - more for SF7BW250 and FSK (local-area)
- If your application requires more bandwidth, think of another solution
- Downlink bandwidth is even more restricted
 - **you can't send all messages as 'confirmed uplink'**

<https://www.thethingsnetwork.org/forum/t/limitations-data-rate-packet-size-30-seconds-uplink-and-10-messages-downlink-per-day-fair-access-policy-guidelines/1300>

One example -> from bits to dashboard



Byte	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Field	Status	Battery	Temp		Lat		Long				

00110101
01000001
01100001
0011



```

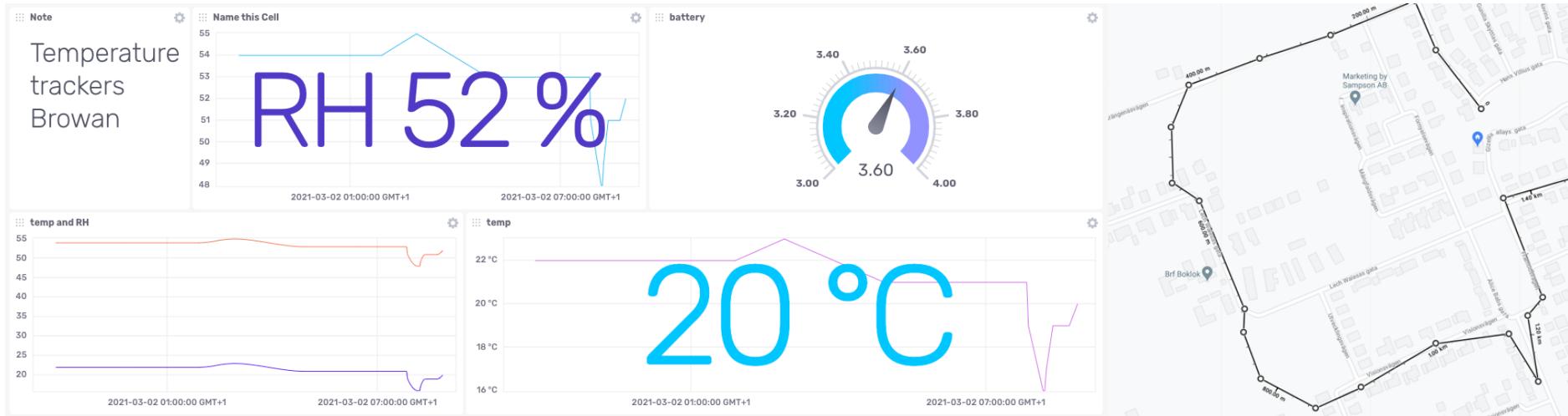
1  let buff = new Buffer(msg.payload.uplink_message.frm_payload, 'base64')
2
3  if (buff[0] & 0b1 == 0b1) {
4    msg.button = true;
5  } else {
6    msg.button = false;
7  }
8
9  if (buff[0] & 0b1000 == 0b1000) {
10   msg.gps_fix = true;
11 } else {
12   msg.gps_fix = false;
13 }
14
15 // Battery, byte 1
16
17 //Bits [3:0] unsigned value v, range 1 – 14
18 // battery voltage in V = (25 + v) / 10
19 //Bits [7:4] unsigned value k, range 0 – 15;
20 // remaining battery capacity in % = 100 × (k / 15).
21
22
23 v = buff[1] & 0b00001111;
24 msg.battery_voltage = (25 + v) / 10;
25 k = (buff[1] & 0b11110000) >> 4;
26 msg.battery_percent = 100 * (k / 15);
27

```

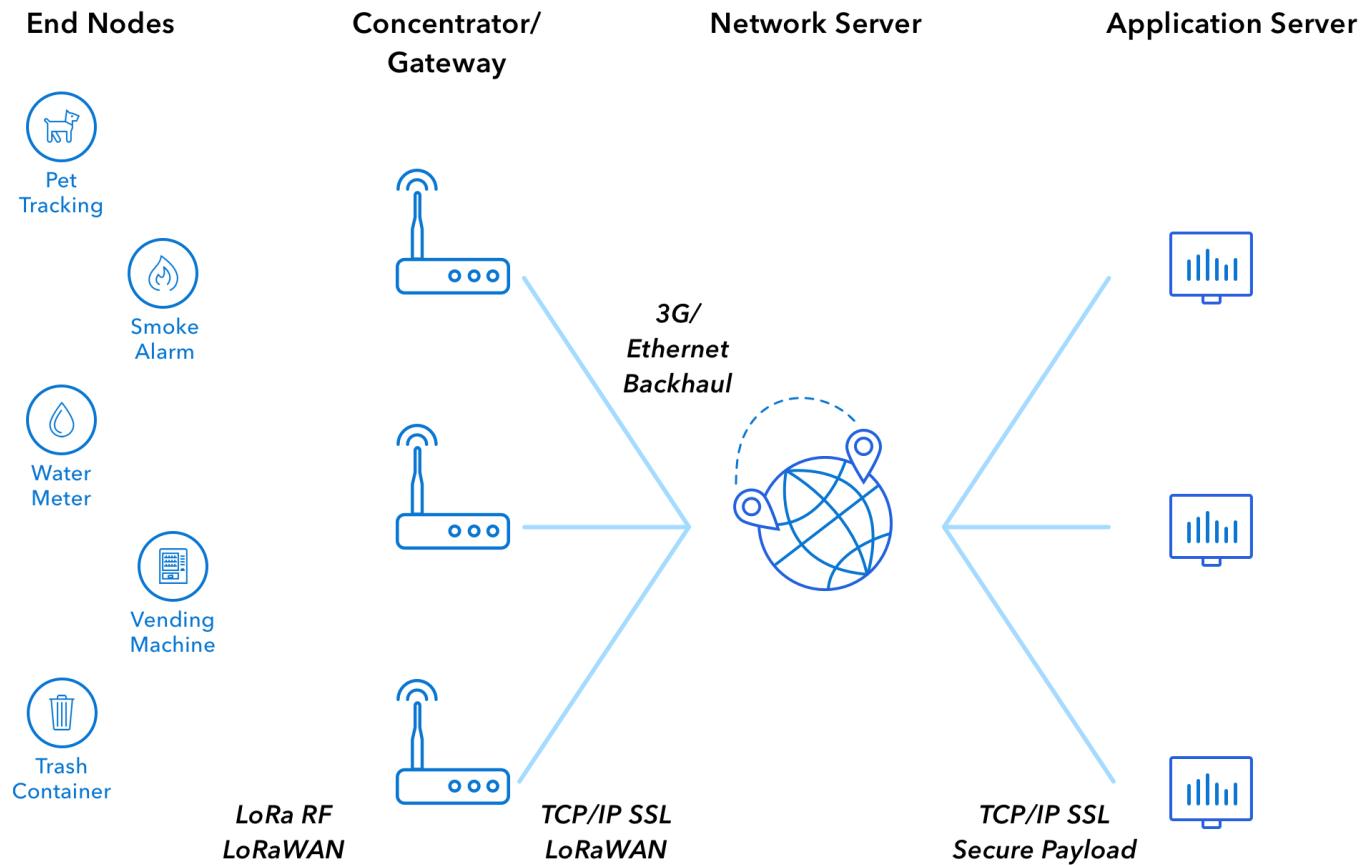
2021-03-02-09-06_chronograf_data							
#group	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
#datatype	string	long	dateTime:RFC3339	dateTime:RFC3339	string	string	double
#default	distinct						
result	table	_start		_stop		_field	_measurement _value
		0	2021-03-02T07:06:06.104879602Z	2021-03-02T08:06:06.104879602Z	latitude	tracker-4	56.660835
		0	2021-03-02T07:06:06.104879602Z	2021-03-02T08:06:06.104879602Z	latitude	tracker-4	56.660376
		0	2021-03-02T07:06:06.104879602Z	2021-03-02T08:06:06.104879602Z	latitude	tracker-4	56.660141
		0	2021-03-02T07:06:06.104879602Z	2021-03-02T08:06:06.104879602Z	latitude	tracker-4	56.659846
		0	2021-03-02T07:06:06.104879602Z	2021-03-02T08:06:06.104879602Z	latitude	tracker-4	56.659542
		0	2021-03-02T07:06:06.104879602Z	2021-03-02T08:06:06.104879602Z	latitude	tracker-4	56.659689
		0	2021-03-02T07:06:06.104879602Z	2021-03-02T08:06:06.104879602Z	latitude	tracker-4	56.659774
		0	2021-03-02T07:06:06.104879602Z	2021-03-02T08:06:06.104879602Z	latitude	tracker-4	56.659352
		0	2021-03-02T07:06:06.104879602Z	2021-03-02T08:06:06.104879602Z	latitude	tracker-4	56.659279

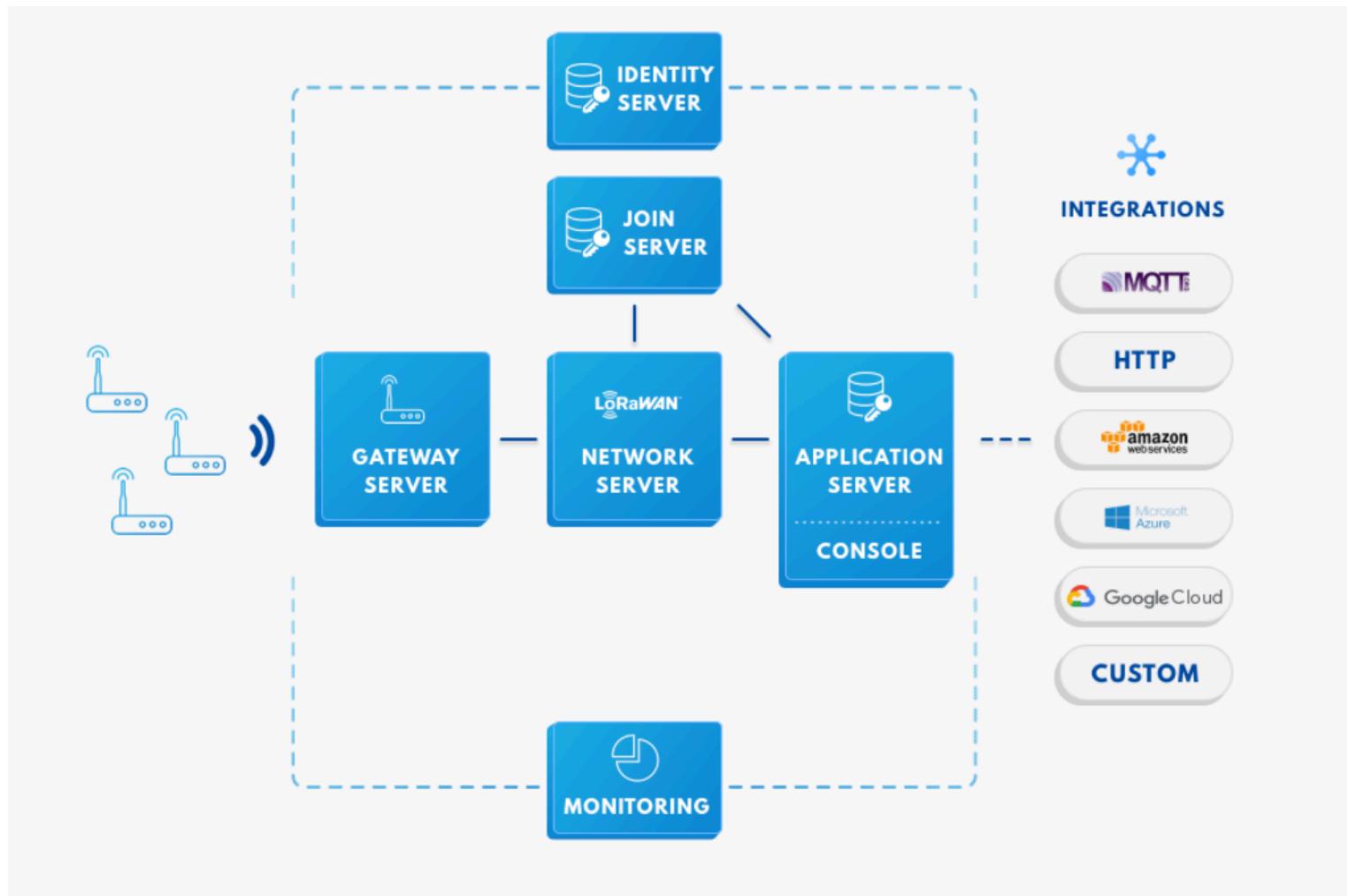


Visualisation



LoRa





Open networks



135876

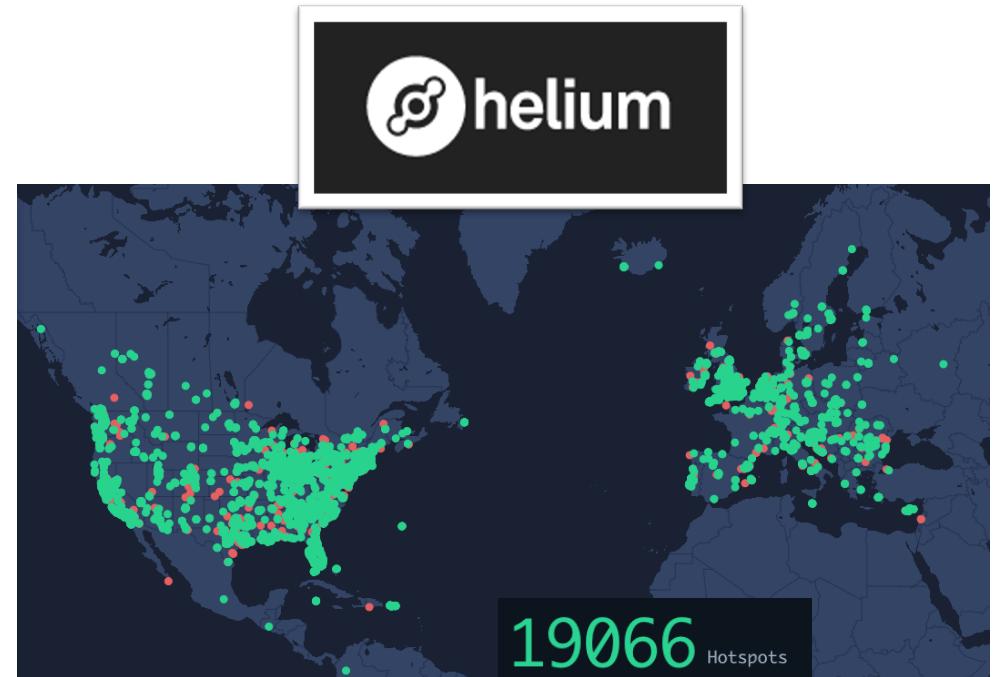
MEMBERS

17708

GATEWAYS

151

COUNTRIES



19066 Hotspots



Stadshubballiansen

- Öppen stadshubb för IoT, LoRaWAN
- Drivs av Öresundskraft.

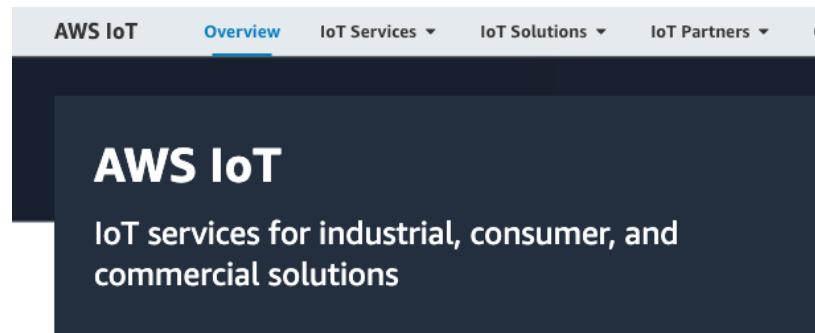


Infrastruktur – nätverksserver -> moln -> applikation

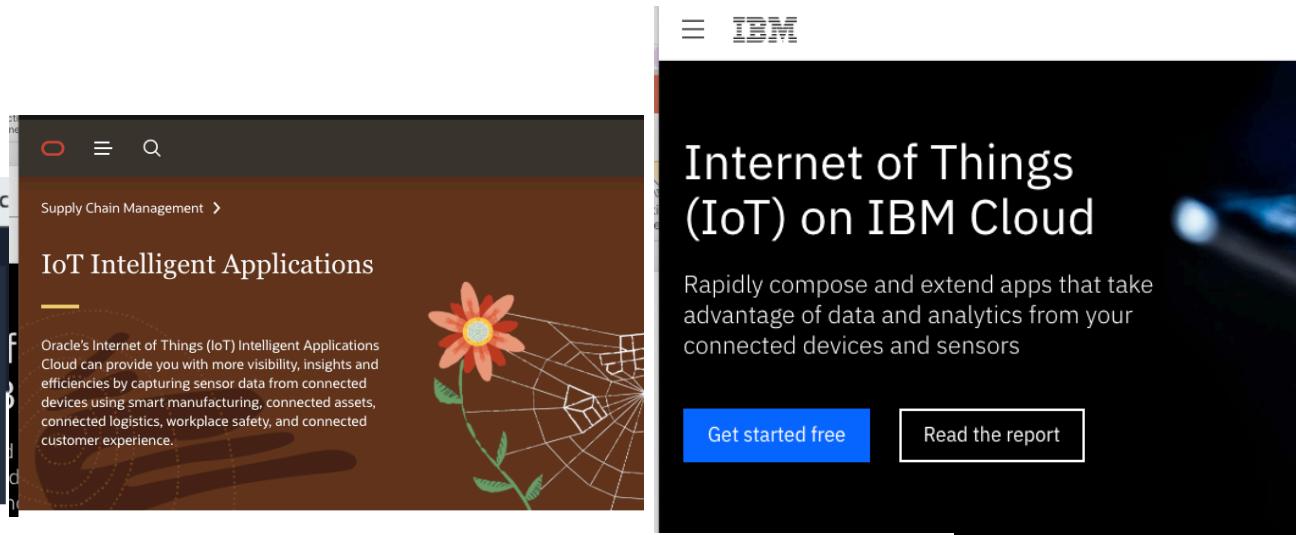
Det finns en uppsjö av olika lösningar

Infrastruktur

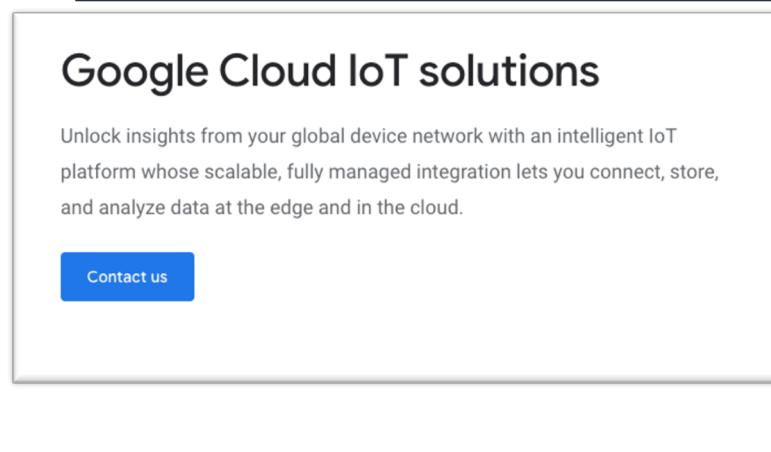
Amazon, Google, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, m. fl.



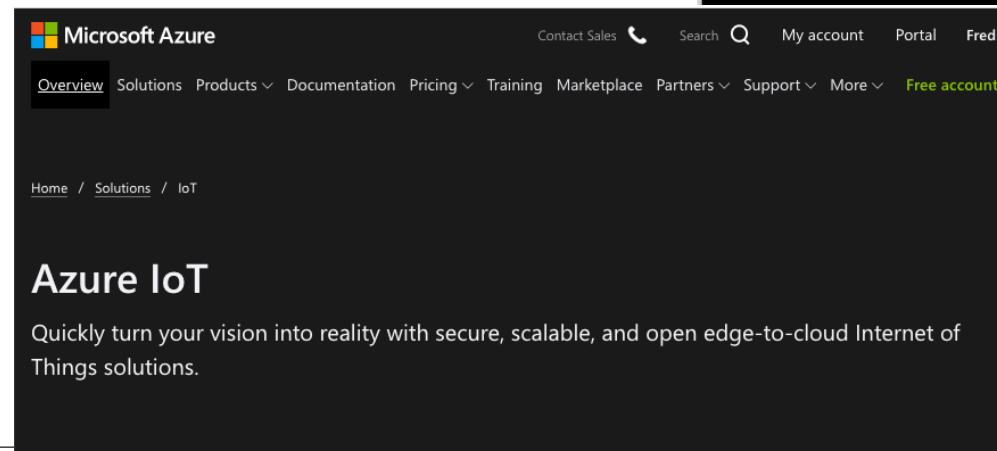
The screenshot shows the AWS IoT homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for AWS IoT, Overview, IoT Services, IoT Solutions, and IoT Partners. The main section features a large banner with the text "AWS IoT" and "IoT services for industrial, consumer, and commercial solutions". Below the banner, there is a call-to-action button labeled "Contact us".



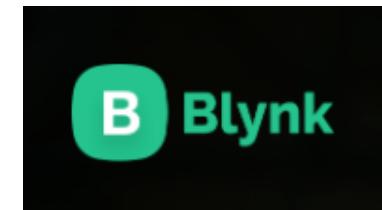
The screenshot shows the Oracle IoT Intelligent Applications Cloud page. The header includes the Oracle logo and a search bar. The main content area features a section titled "IoT Intelligent Applications" with a sub-section for "Supply Chain Management". It includes a descriptive text about capturing sensor data from connected devices and a visual of a flower growing from a network of lines. To the right, there is a dark sidebar with the text "Internet of Things (IoT) on IBM Cloud" and a call-to-action button "Get started free".



The screenshot shows the Google Cloud IoT solutions page. The main heading is "Google Cloud IoT solutions". Below it, there is a text block: "Unlock insights from your global device network with an intelligent IoT platform whose scalable, fully managed integration lets you connect, store, and analyze data at the edge and in the cloud." At the bottom, there is a blue "Contact us" button.



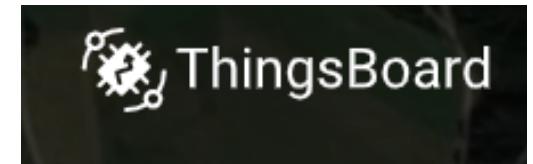
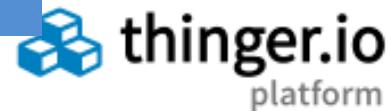
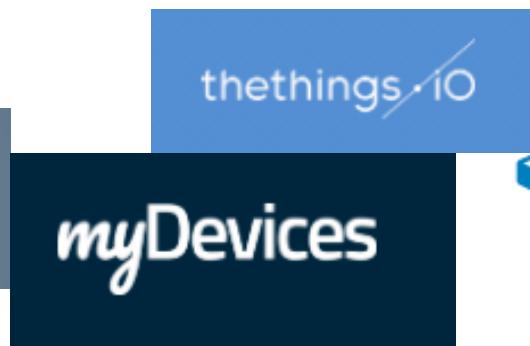
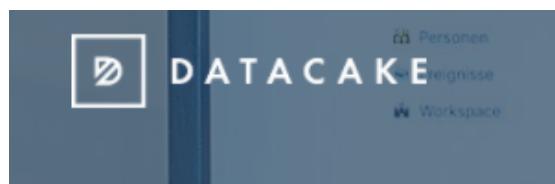
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure IoT page. The header includes the Microsoft Azure logo and a navigation bar with links for Overview, Solutions, Products, Documentation, Pricing, Training, Marketplace, Partners, Support, More, and a "Free account" button. The main content area features a section titled "Azure IoT" with the sub-section "IoT". It includes a descriptive text: "Quickly turn your vision into reality with secure, scalable, and open edge-to-cloud Internet of Things solutions."



IOT CLOUD



openremote
Creating Meaningful Connections



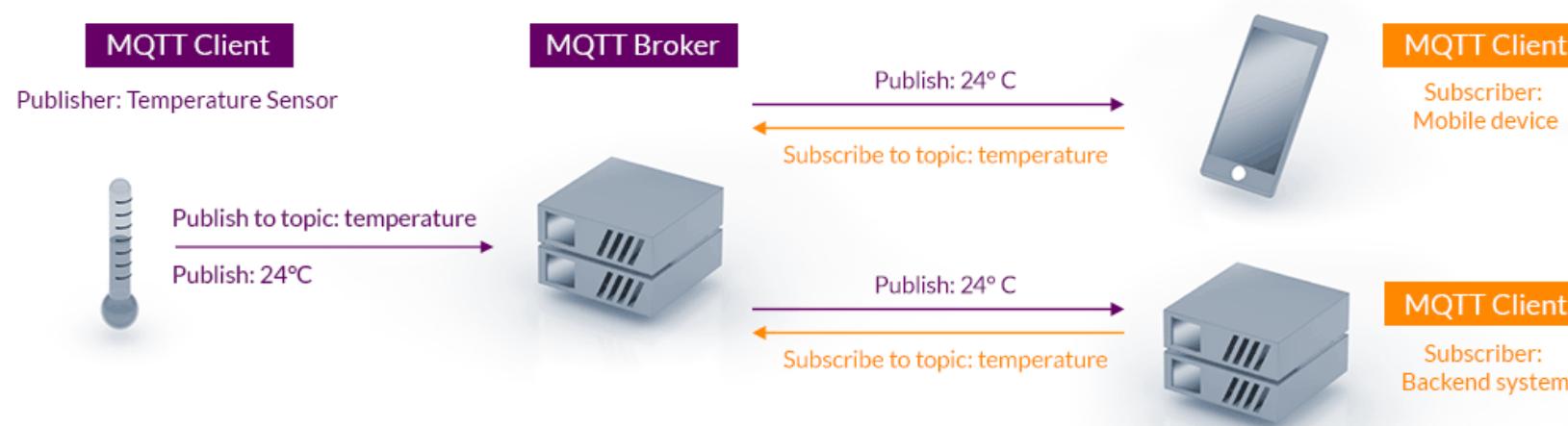
Linnæus University

fredrik.ahlgren@lnu.se



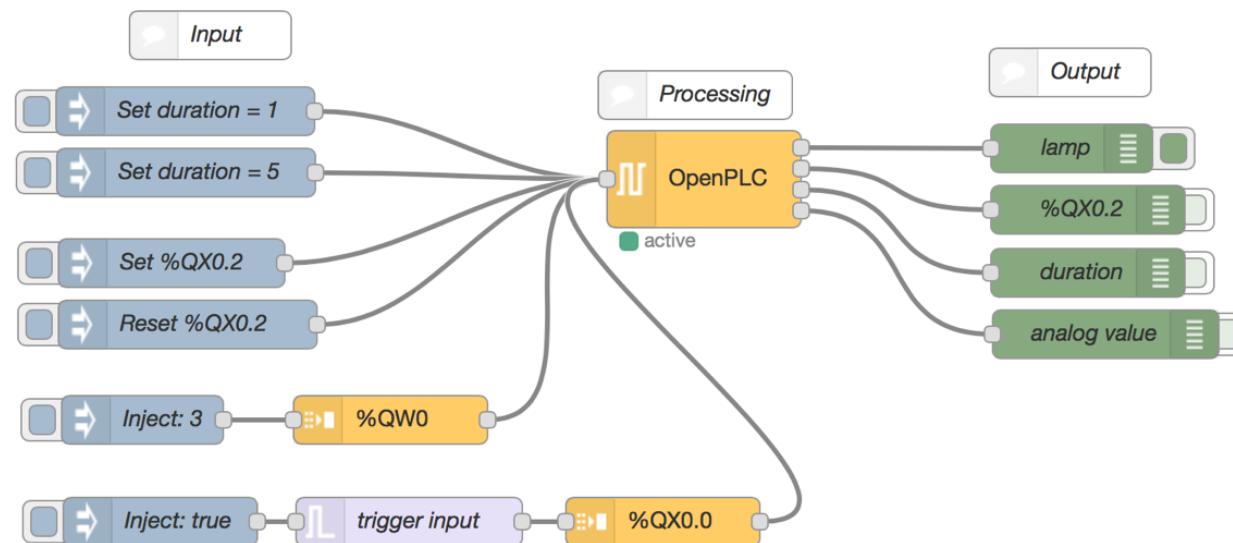
MQTT: The Standard for IoT Messaging

MQTT is an OASIS standard messaging protocol for the Internet of Things (IoT). It is designed as an extremely lightweight publish/subscribe messaging transport that is ideal for connecting remote devices with a small code footprint and minimal network bandwidth. MQTT today is used in a wide variety of industries, such as automotive, manufacturing, telecommunications, oil and gas, etc.

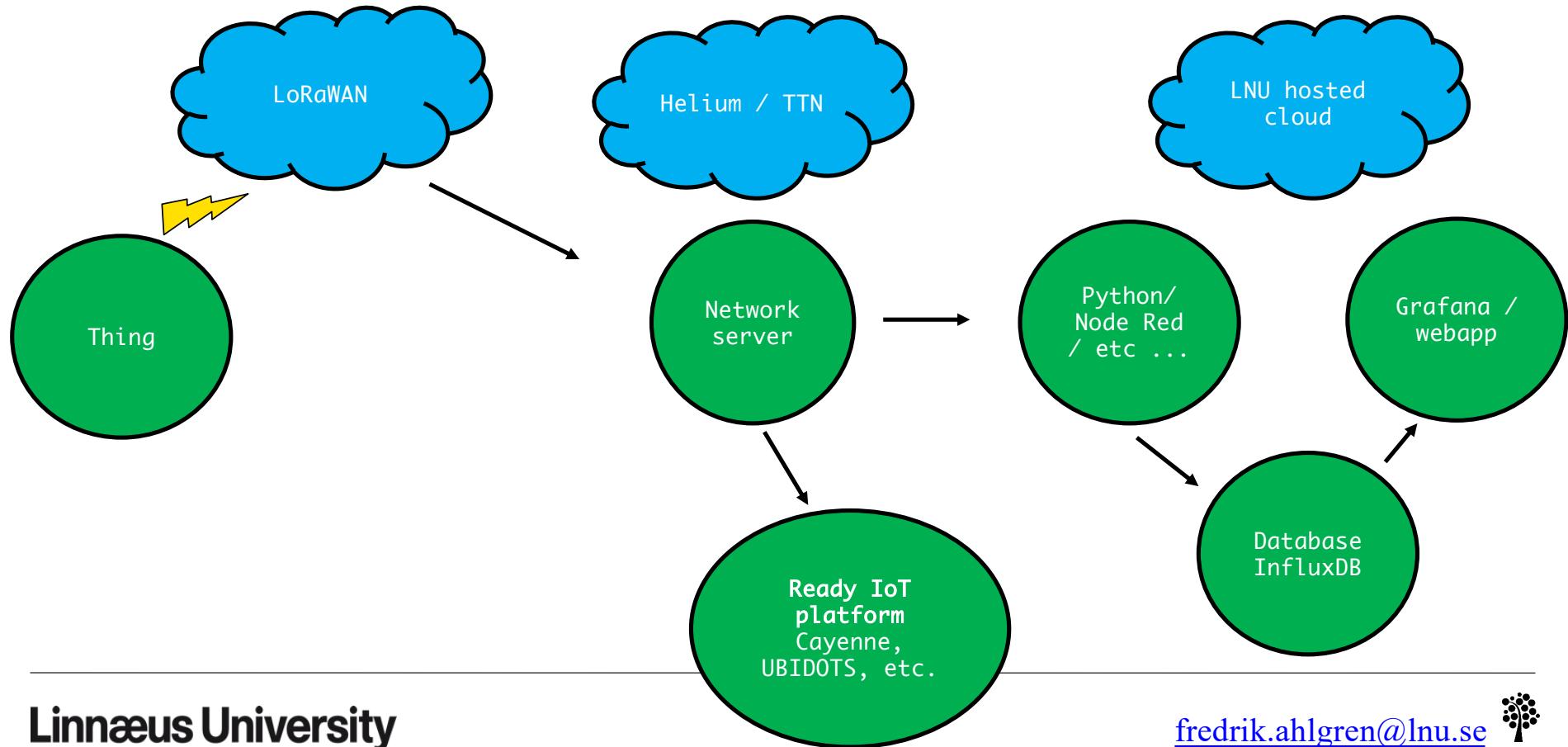


Node-RED

Node-RED started life in early 2013 as a side-project by Nick O'Leary and Dave Conway-Jones of IBM's Emerging Technology Services group.



Kurser introducerande nivå



The Future of ML is Tiny and Bright¹

¹<https://blog.tensorflow.org/2020/08/the-future-of-ml-tiny-and-bright.html>

Advantages of TinyML

- **Low Latency:** Since the model runs on the edge, the data doesn't have to be sent to a server to run inference. This reduces the latency of the output.
- **Low Power Consumption:** microcontrollers consume very little power. This enables them to run without being charged for a really long time.
- **Low Bandwidth:** As the data doesn't have to be sent to the server constantly, less internet bandwidth is used.
- **Privacy:** Since the model is running on the edge, your data is not stored in any servers.

<https://www.digikey.in/en/maker/projects/intro-to-tinyml-part-1-training-a-model-for-arduino-in-tensorflow/8f1fc8c0b83d417ab521c48864d2a8ec>



Möjligheter med TinyML

The fight against illegal deforestation with TensorFlow



Penn State-developed plant-disease app recognized by Google



A Tanzanian cassava farmer, left, learns to use a plant disease mobile app developed as part of the PlantVillage initiative led by Penn State researchers. **IMAGE: PENN STATE**

<https://blog.google/technology/ai/fight-against-illegal-deforestation-tensorflow/>

<https://news.psu.edu/story/513236/2018/04/02/research/penn-state-developed-plant-disease-app-recognized-google>

Möjligheter med TinyML

- **Audio:** Chainsaws, voice interfaces, bird calls
- **Detect movement:** Gesture recognition, magic wands, packages
- **Detect images:** Count people, cars, animals, inventory
- **Other sensor data:** Monitor machinery, temperatures, power usage

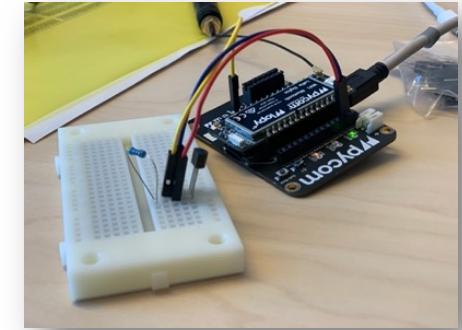
Pete Warden (Google). How TinyML Could Help Developing Countries - QLS AP Colloquium

<https://youtu.be/1yeJQdvXP1E>



Track record Tillämpad IoT

- Workshops och inspirationsdagar (2019)
- Sommarkurs Tillämpad IoT 2020
 - **185st (!!!) IoT projekt i hela Sverige**
 - Tillämpad IoT, sommarkurs (>1000 sökanden)
- Projektkurser Högskole/Civ.Ing Data teknik, Mjukvaruteknik
- Praktisk elteknik, Sjöingenjörer.
- Web of Things, Webprogrammering.



Projektkurs högskoleingenjör/civilingenjör Mjukvaruteknik och Data teknik 1:a och 3:e året.

- **~30st IoT projekt** i Kalmar/Växjö per år, vinter och vårtermin

MicroPython, LoRaWAN.

Informell gruppering, LNU – Kalmar Kommun – Kalmar Energi



Sommarkurs 2020

Good examples 1DT305

Presentation of good examples in the Applied IoT course @ Linnaeus University summer of 2020.

Categories

Sensor applications

<i>Student name</i>	<i>Project name</i>
Victor Krook	Monitor your plants & the weather with an awesome wall-mounted dashboard
Erik Karlsson	Home Security System with LoPy4
Fritiof Ekwall	Tutorial on how to build an air quality and temperature sensor
Linnea Allander	The Plant Communicator
Olof Magnusson	A simple experiment using TIG-STACK for implementing a Portable Environment Analyser
Rasmus Allansson	Weather station for remote greenhouse
Rickard Larsson	Combining an aeroponic system with pH-level and temperature measurements
Nenad	Temperature and light detector

<https://hackmd.io/@lnu-iot/good-examples>

Monitor your plants & the weather with an awesome wall-mounted dashboard

Victor Krook - vk222ii

In this project we're going to build a system that allows us to track and monitor the temperature, humidity and the moisture in our plants and display it on a wall-mounted dashboard. We're going to store the data in a database running locally, so you'll have full control of all the dataflow!



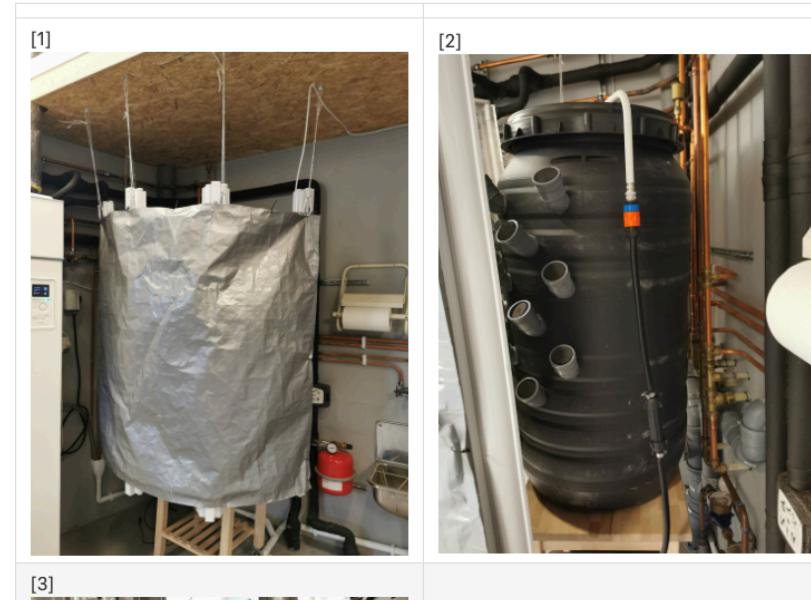
<https://hackmd.io/@victorkrook/HyEEBujal>

Linnæus University

IoT Project - Combining an aeroponic system with pH-level and temperature measurements

Finalizing the design

Here is some pictures i have taken for the final result of the project. They are taking inside my garage were the growing will take place later on.



<https://hackmd.io/@re222km/Sk0zck2h8>

fredrik.ahlgren@lnu.se



Build a simple (but not very secure) alarm system for your home or dorm room

Author: Arvid Berntsson (ab225hz)

This is a project for the course '[Applied IoT](#)' at the Linnaeus University. The principles on which this project is based upon was taught during the first half of the course and then this project was started. The project took around 2 weeks and was completed in July of 2020.



The project aims to create a simple **motion detection alarm system** for home use, which notifies a desired user of the trigger. It won't necessarily scare off burglars, but will hopefully keep nosy roommates at bay.

<https://hackmd.io/@Berntzone/rk-tYaQRL>

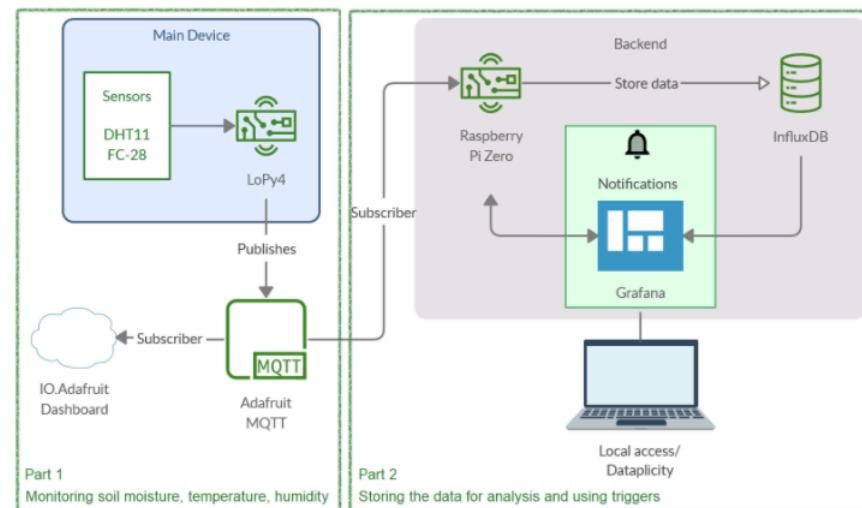
Linnæus University

Plant, temperature and humidity monitor with optional database and notifications

Most of us have plants in our homes and I know I tend to forget to give them their essentials: water and a pleasant living area.

This tutorial aims to get you through building a plant monitoring system with additional temperature and humidity monitoring. The sensors are connected to a LoPy4 who then communicates through MQTT. The data can be presented on a dashboard using Adafruit or using Grafana and storing the data on InfluxDB for further analysing (on a Raspberry Pi).

By: Leyla Wejdell (lw222te)



<https://hackmd.io/@wtfkiwi/Plant-T-H-Monitor>

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Most recent course, 1st year students



https://hackmd.io/@lnu-iot/lnu_introductory_projects_2020

Ingenjörsstudenternas lösning visar om grillplatserna är lediga

2021-02-02 08:30

Av: Anders Frick

6 kommentarer



Aktivera Talande Webb

En låda med rörelsedetektor, wifisniffer och radiosändare som använder LoRa-teknik. Det är grunden i tre ingenjörsstudenters lösning som visar om populära grillplatser är upptagna eller lediga.

Linnæus University

Nummer 3 · 18 februari 2021
EXKLUSIV DIGITAL LÄSNING I NY TEKNIK PREMIUM

NY TEKNIK PODCAST
Chalmers framtid med rektor Stefan Bengtsson

MERA PÅ WEBBEN
Nyheter
Bildspel
Webb-tv
Populär teknik

NyT

UR ARKIVET
FÖR 25 ÅR SEDAN

Elmarknad för tio länder hägrar
Vattenfall leder en grupp med fyra europeiska kraftföretag som vill knyta ihop elnätet kring Östersjön, skrev Ny Teknik i februari 1996.

Vattenfall, finska Imatran Voima, danska Sjællandske Kraftværker och tyska Preussen Elektra har bildat ett konsortium som ska studera förutsättningarna för en "Baltic Ring", en gemensam elmarknad för länderna kring Östersjön.

Det planeras en elmarknad på åtminstone 1 000 Wh eller sju gånger den svenska elmarknaden. Det beror på hur stor del av Ryssland som ska räknas in, säger Lennart Lundberg, vice vd på Vattenfall som leder projektet.

Tekniskt gäller det att bli överens om ett system som klarar att hålla samma frekvens. Det löser sig automatiskt om det blir ett system byggt på växelström, men det kräver sannolikt stora investeringar i öststaterna.

De skapade en grill-koll

RADIOTEKNIK
En låda med rörelsedetektor, wifisniffer och radiosändare som använder LoRa-teknik. Det är grunden i tre ingenjörsstudenters lösning som visar om populära grillplatser är upptagna eller lediga.

I pandemidåter vill många vara utomhus och ett evigt gissel är upptagna grillplatser. Det var utgångspunkten för de tre ingenjörsstudenterna Isak Karlsson, Christoffer Eid och Olof Enström som alla studerar till högskoleingenjör i mikrovaruteknik på Linnéuniversitetet i Kalmar.

Inom ramen för en programmeringskurs tog de fram en lösning som rent fysiskt placeras under bänkar på populära grillplatser. Hårdvarumässigt består den av en låda som bland annat innehåller en rörelsedetektor och en wifi-sniffer. Rörelsedetektorn känner av om någon rör sig framför den och aktiverar i så fall wifisniffaren.

Stort fokus har legat på att minimera strömförbrukningen, och vid det första testet kördes systemet fyra dagar i sträck med hjälp av ett batteri i form av en powerbank på 30 Ah.

För närvärtare är de tre initiativtagarna i dialog med Kalmar kommun om att utveckla systemet ännu mer – och möjligens även kommersialisera.

ANDERS FRICK
anders.frick@nyteknik.se

Den första testenheten monterades under en bänk under ett vindskydd på Svinö, ett naturreservat vid Ölandsbron brofäste. De finns också vid Jutarnabben och Värsnäs i närheten av Kalmar.

De har använt en Pycom Expansionboard med en LoPy4-enkortsdator, men skissar nu på att använda Adafruit Feather eller andra alternativ som kan pressa priset.

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Thermal sensor drone



Garage monitoring



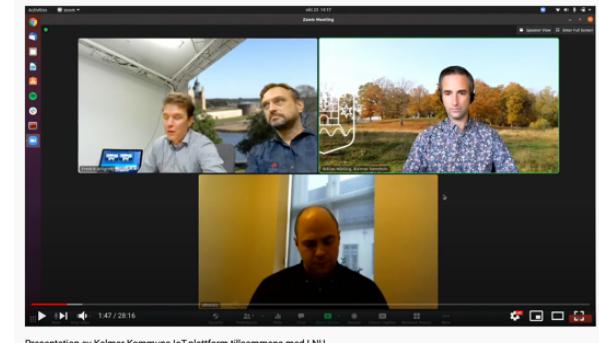
[Code repository](#)

Linnæus University

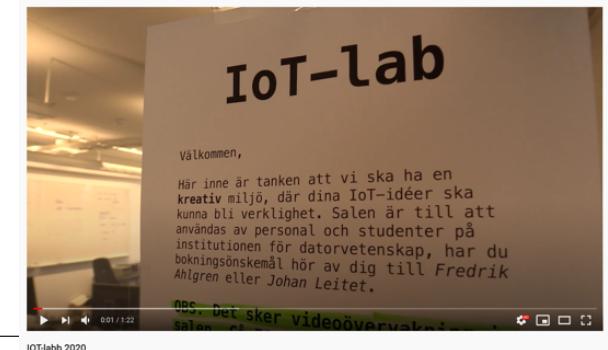
fredrik.ahlgren@lnu.se 

På gång

- Fler än 30 projektidéer från Kalmar Kommun (snart Växjö)
- Kommunen som plattform <https://youtu.be/H2dSHswHegw>
- IoT lab @ Kalmar Campus https://youtu.be/kG_3l2dDhFk



Presentation av Kalmar Kommuns IoT-plattform tillsammans med LNU



IOT-labb 2020



Kalmar Kommun som testplattform

Idé	Kort beskrivning	Idé	Kort beskrivning
Lokalnyttjande	Mäta hur mycket (tider) kommunens lokaler nyttjas. Hur många timmar per dygn står de tomta och när? Optimerar nyttjandegraden för effektivisering	Trafikmätning	Mäta antalet förbipasserande fordon vid en viss plats. kategorisera på Bilar och Tungtrafik m.m.
Livbojar	Digital övervakning för att säkerställa att bojarna är på rätt plats istället för manuella rundor	Mätning av större fordon	Lastbilar längre 12m på kvarnholmen, räkna antal per dygn
Mätning vägtemperatur	Otimera vinterväghållningen. Minska manuell hantering och miljöpåverkan. Luft och dagtemp också	Cykelmätning	Antalet cyklister som passerar vid en viss plats
Automatisk felanmälan när belysningen släcknar	Finner några varianter idag men ingen som är tillräckligt bra. Mycket manuell besiktning av belysningen.	ODM	Origin destination, rutter, flöden, start och mål för pendlande
Öka/minska ljusstyrka	Öka ljusstyrka på belysning vid aktivitet exempelvis bilar och gång- och cykelvägar	Mätning cykelgarage	Cykelgarage, fullt eller inte fullt
Mätning av vattningsbehov	Mäta funktigheten i jorden vid utomhusplanteringar i krukor för att optimera vattenåtgång och tidsåtgång	Parkeringsledningssystem	Parkeringsplats, fullt eller inte fullt, antal lediga platser
Vattningsbehov	Mäta funktigheten i jorden vid utomhusplanteringar vid plantering direkt i jord (El krukor) för att optimera vattenåtgång och tidsåtgång	Digital P-vakt	Bilar parkerade längre än 30 minuter på ärendeparkeringsplatser
Vattningsbehov	Vattenåtgång - hur många liter vattnar vi med	Trafik	Ovanstående poster skal sedan kunna nyttjas i ett trafikledningssystem
Mätning av trädslutning	Mäta om träd börjar luta = är skadade och behöver ses över (döda träd) Vi har ett antal sällsynta gamla träd i staden som redan idag lutar lite som behöver "övervakas" effektivt	Mäta vattenkvalité	Grumlighet och temp (temp finns idag, koppla på ytterligare sensor?)
Besökare på strand (Större badplatser) eller lekplatser	Syfte att mäta behov av ex toa mm samt visa för medborgare antalarbesök	Temperatur Lokaler	I realtid mäta temperatur i Skolor och offentliga lokaler så vi slipper åka och mäta detta för hand
Skyltar som plockas bort/blir stulna. Eller behöver tvättas/tappar färg	Skyltar blir stulna, blir smutsiga och behöver tvättas eller tappar färg. Effektivt sätt att förbättra vår service och övervakning av skyltar	Luftkvalité-mätningar	I realtid mäta CO2-halt i Skolor och offentliga lokaler så vi slipper åka och mäta detta för hand
Säkerhet vid våra badplatser - ex vid hopptorn.	Vi har vid några tillfällen haft tillbud vid bla. vårt hopptorn långviken - hopp har skett när någon simmat precis under.	Buller på skolor	I realtid mäta luftkvalité i Skolor och offentliga lokaler så vi slipper åka och mäta detta för hand
Mätning av fosfor och kvävehalter	Digitalisera mätning av fosfor och kvävehalter i vattendrag	Partikellmätare	Vedeldning i bostadskvarter medför hög halt av sot och stoft i luften, partikelmätning på utvalda platser
		Mäta antal personer på olika platser	Likt mörbylånga gjort på badstränder



Vi är öppna för projekt

- Kalmar Kommun
- Kalmar Energi
- Växjö Kommun
- Wexnet
- M. fl.

Vi utvecklar labbmiljö och nätverk

Plan:

- Bygga upp en labbmiljö, IoT testbädd för SMF (utbildning och forskning)
 - Postdoc
 - Projektanställning labbansvarig och samverkanansvarig
 - Hårdvara, utvecklingskort, sensorer, färdiga sensorer

Vi vill ha samarbete:

- IT-företag, entreprenörer inom IoT, IT-arkitekter, IT-säkerhet
- Vad gör era organisationer inom IoT?





Lnu.se