



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Towards a Hyperconnected World Opportunities and Challenges

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General Info regarding BMCS students

- **Course Web Page:**
<http://hit.unipd.it/towards-hyper-connected-world-opportunities-and-challenges>
- **Course requirements:** None
- **Examination modality:** None
- **Course material, enrollment and last minute notifications**
Made available by the teacher on Moodle for BMCS classes



The exponential growth of **connected devices**, **big data** and **edge/cloud computing** is creating an hyper-connected world, fostering **innovative** use cases, **opportunities** and **challenges** in our society and daily lives. The successful advent of this hyper-connected scenario depends on the capability to integrate technologies such as Internet of Things, Mobile-to-Mobile communication, connected vehicles/drones, cloud computing, edge computing, data gathering/dissemination and social networks.

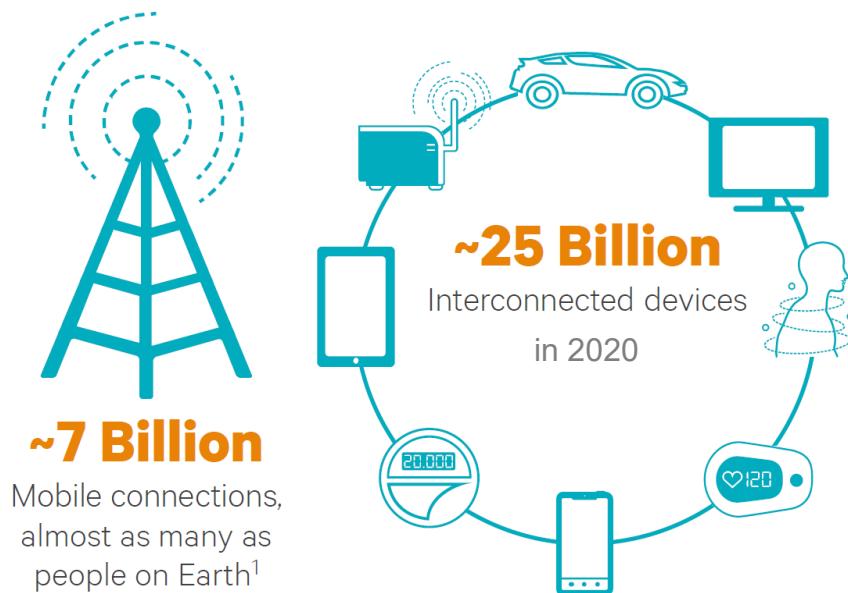
This course discusses **various case studies** in this field in order to understand its (interdisciplinary) research potentiality.



A Mobile World

The mobile experience is expanding everywhere

Billions of Mobile Connections



Billions of Mobile Experiences

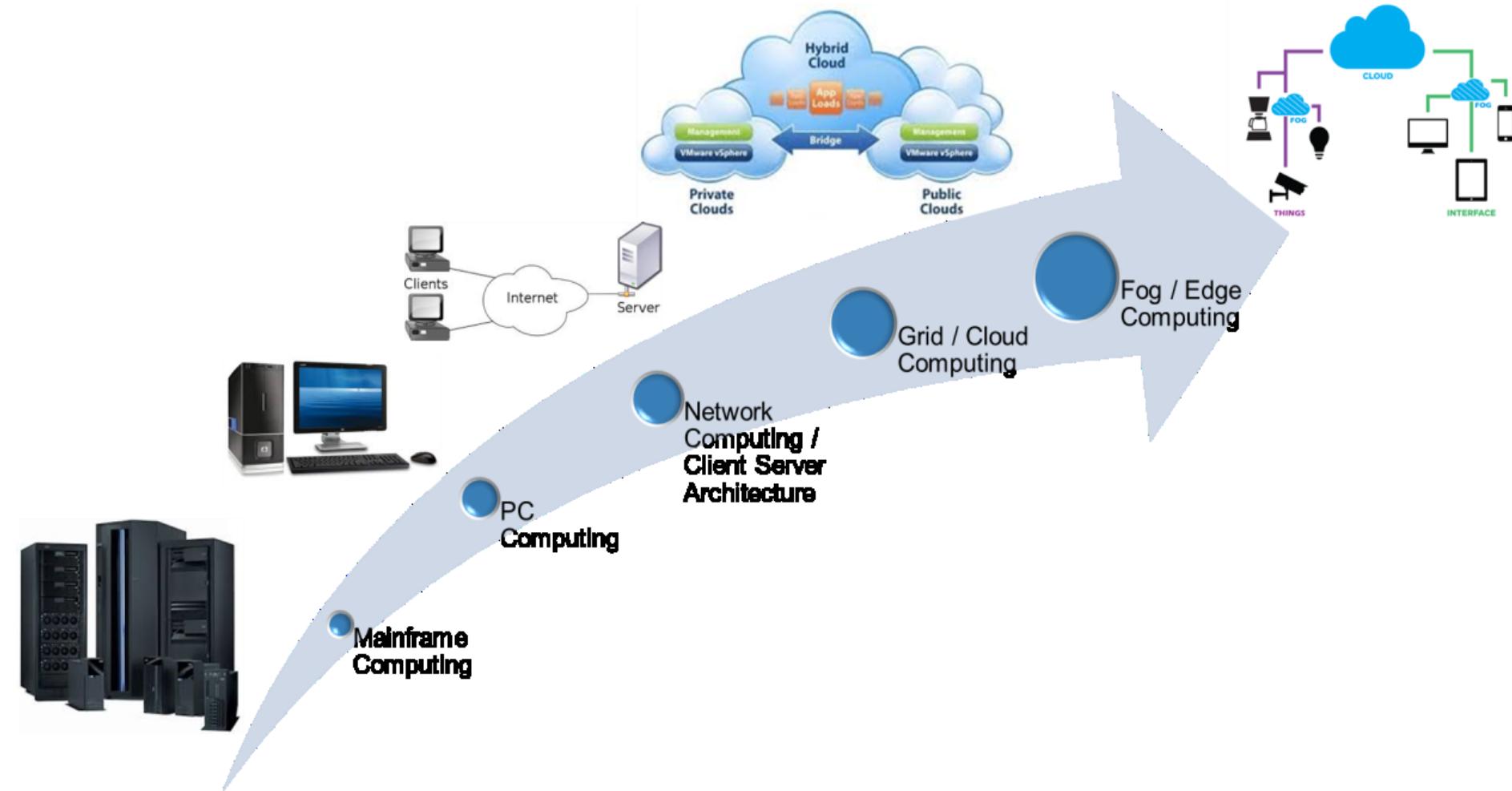


>100 Billion
App downloads
completed in 2013³

~270 Billion
App downloads
expected in 2017³

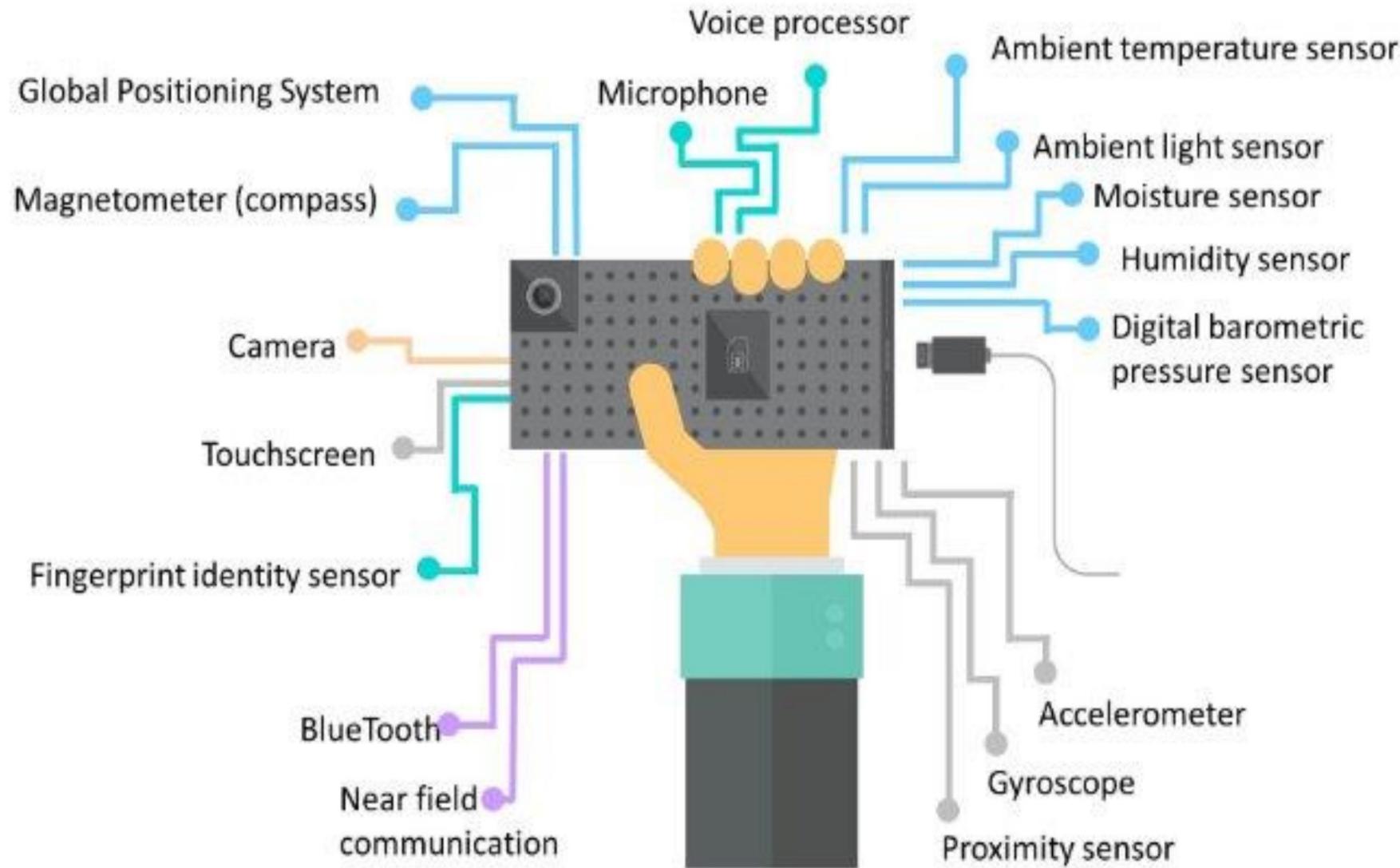


A brief History of Computing





The Smartphone as a Computing Platform





A Mobile World

Connectivity is the foundation of a great mobile experience

Connect Real-Time

Get instant access to content with less delay for “always-on” experience



Connect Reliably

Talk and browse without interruption with more bars in more places



Connect Fast

Stream, surf, upload, and download with fast, predictable data rates



Connect On-the-Go

Talk and browse with seamless mobility anywhere you get a signal



Connect Longer

Go longer without plugging in with improved battery efficiency



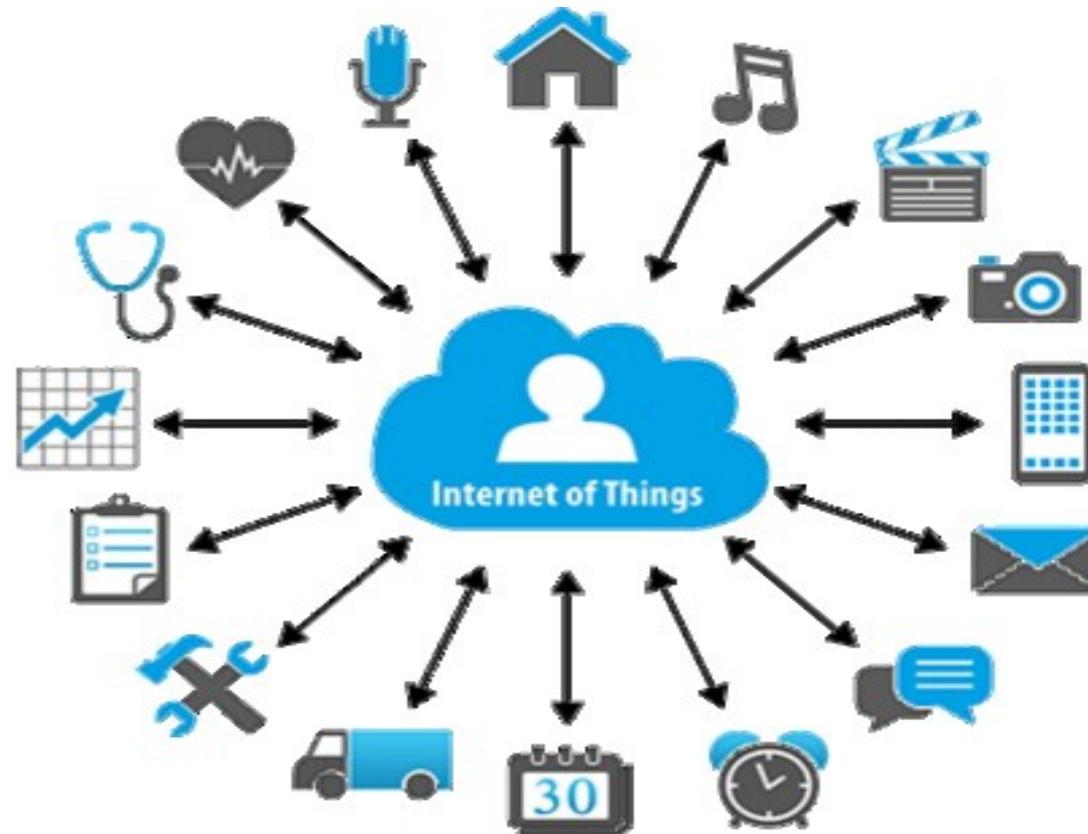
Delivering rich mobile broadband experiences





Internet of Things (IoT)

A technology able to connect everyday things embedded with electronics, software and sensors to the Internet enabling them to collect [elaborate] and exchange data





From IoP to IoT

Internet of People

Internet of People, 2010



People connected to internet

World population – 6.8B
Connected Devices – 12.5B (1.83x)

Internet of Things

Internet of **Things**, 2020



People connected to internet + Things connected to internet
+ Things connected to things

World population – 7.6B
Connected Things – 212B (27.89x)



Core Stages of an IoT Architecture



End-to-End, Proactive,
Defence-in-depth
Security



Open, Extensive,
Partner driven
Ecosystem



Advise, Transform,
Integrate, Operate, Manage
Services

STAGE 1

Sensors/Actuators
(wired, wireless)



STAGE 2

Sensors/Actuators,
Data Acquisition
Systems
(data aggregation, A/D,
measurement, control)



STAGE 3

Edge IT
(analytics, pre-processing)



STAGE 4

Data Centre / Cloud
(analytics,
management, archive)



Analytics
Management
Control



Analytics
Management
Control



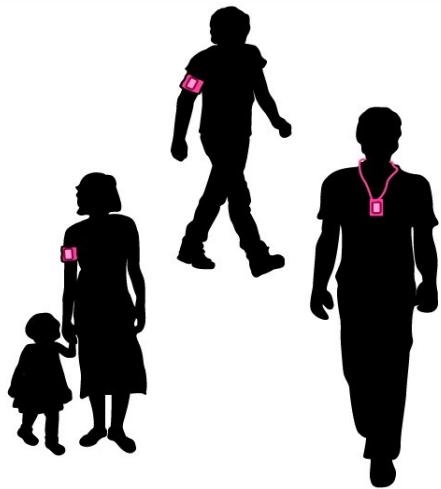
Analytics
Management
Control



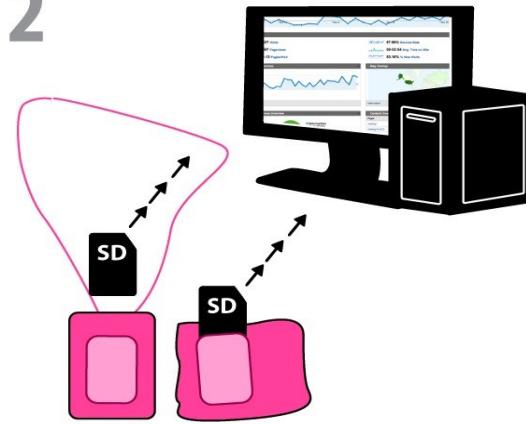


Sharing and Reusing – “Free or Paid”

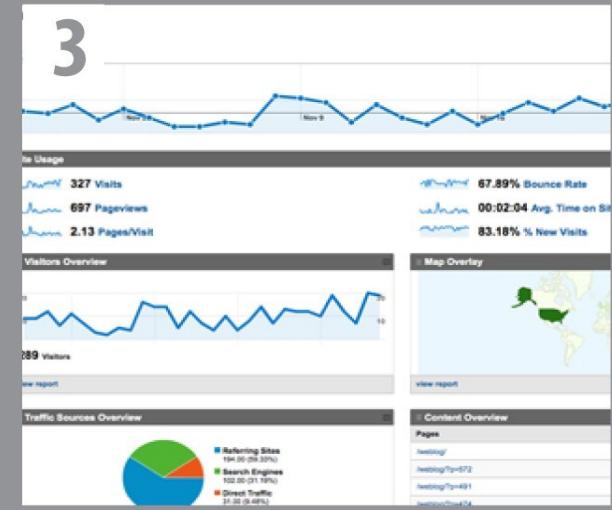
1



2



3



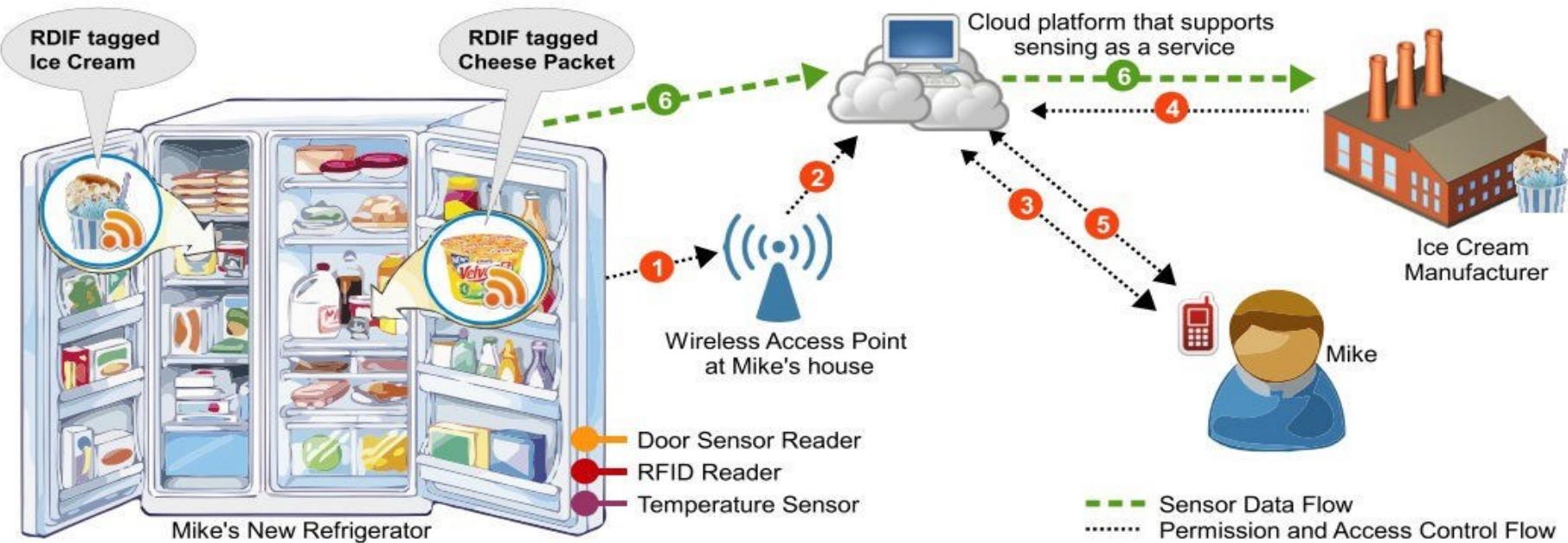
COLLECT

SHARE

LEARN

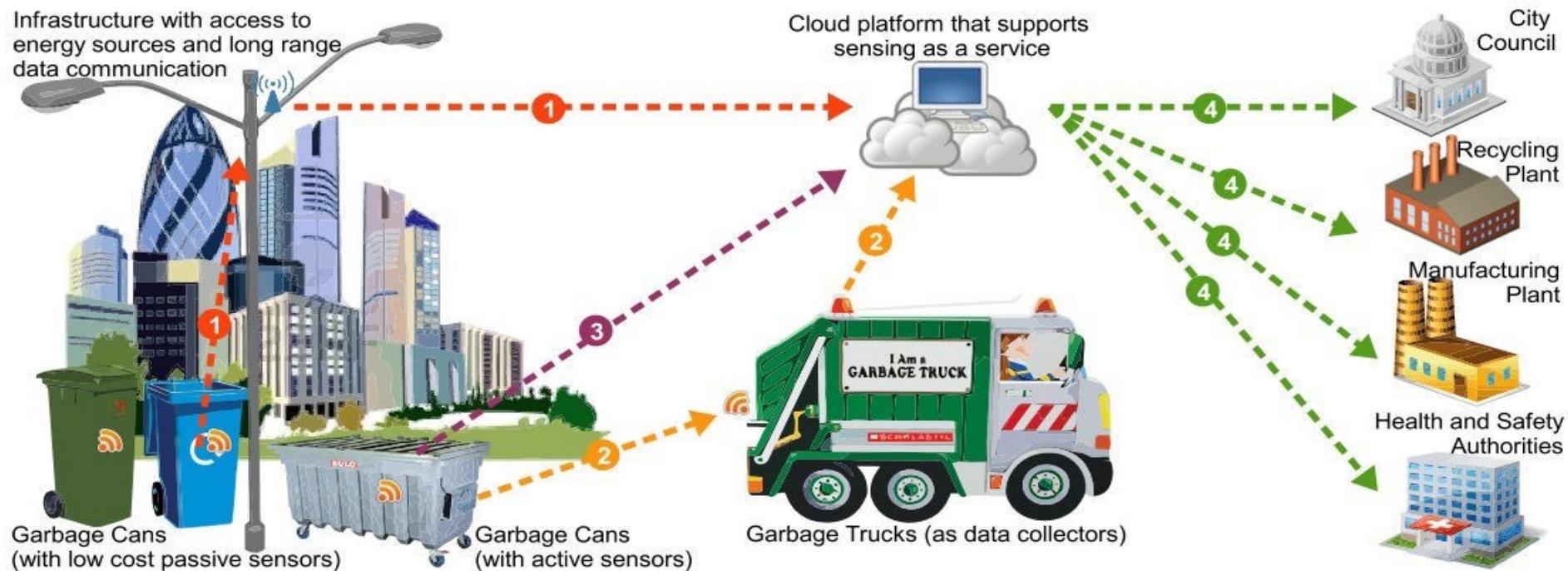


Smart Home Scenario – Interactions in Sensing-as-a-Service Model





Efficient Waste Management Supported by the Sensing-as-a-Service





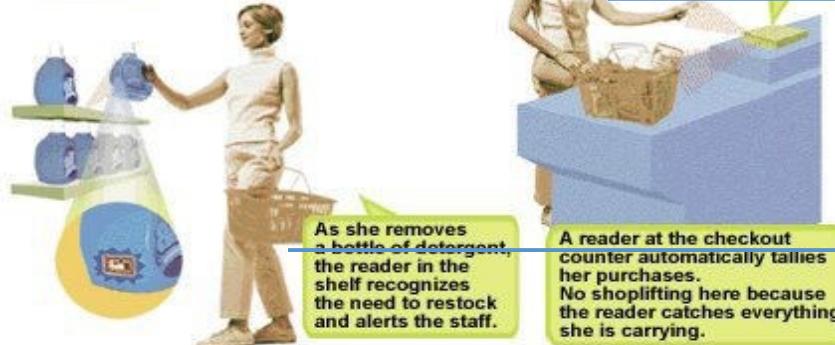
IOT Application Scenario - Shopping



(2) When shopping in the market, the goods will introduce themselves.



(1) When entering the doors, scanners will identify the tags on her clothing.

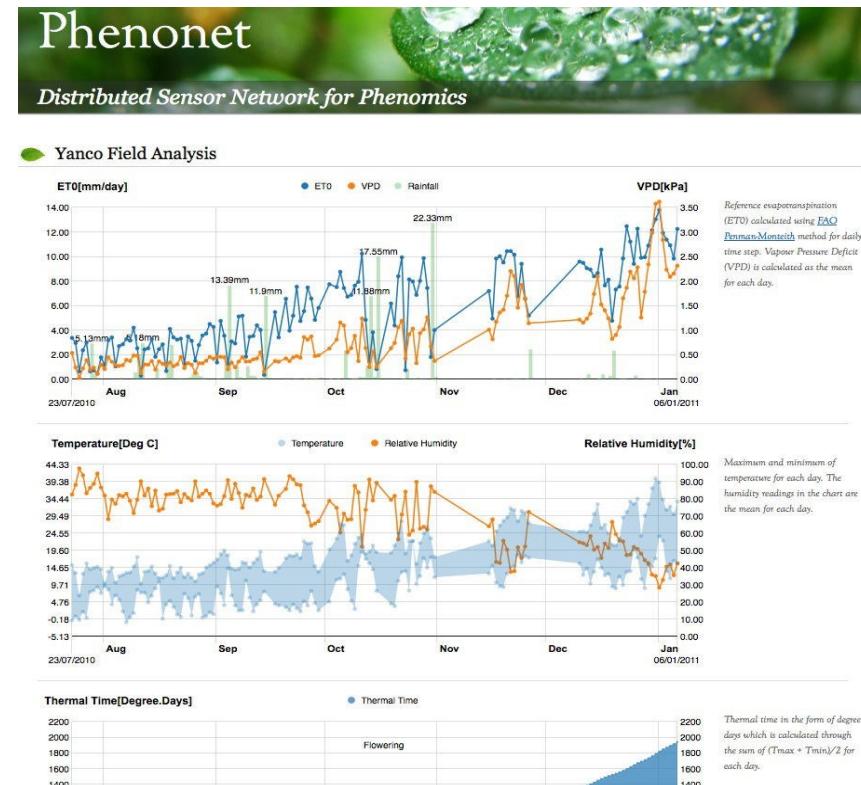
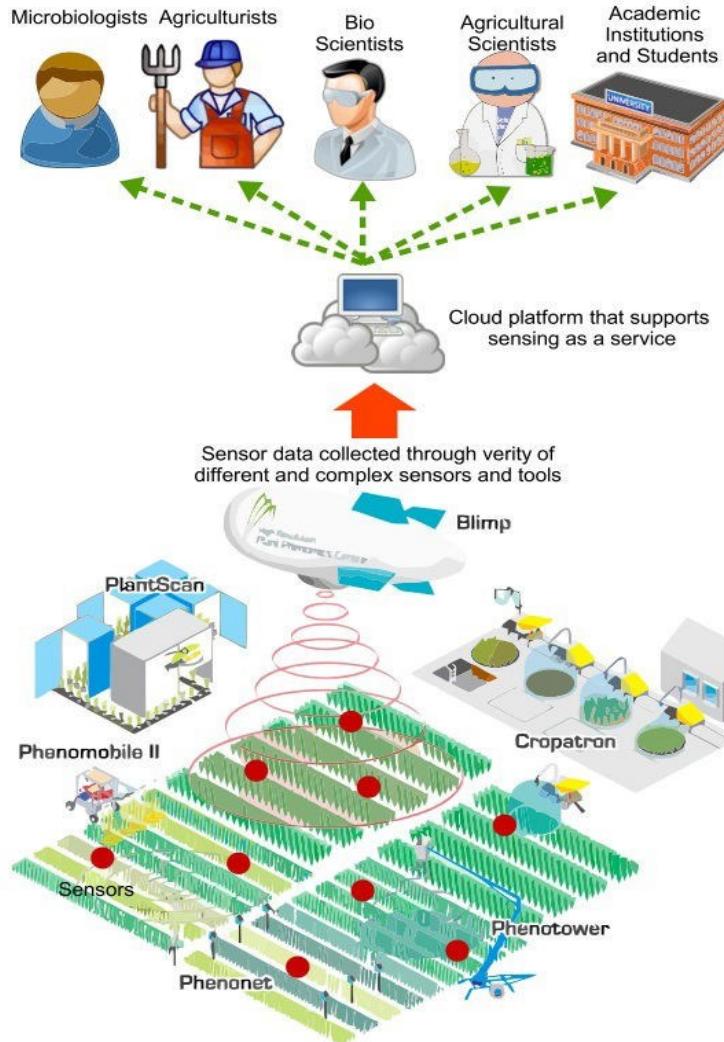


(4) When paying for the goods, the microchip of the credit card will communicate with checkout reader.

(3) When moving the goods, the reader will tell the staff to put a new one.



Collaborative Research Supported by Sensing-as-a-Service Model



The sensing-as-a-service model allows researchers to share resources across borders and understand phenomenon which are not available in their own countries.

The Social IoT (Internet of Everything)



<https://youtu.be/i5AuzQXBsG4>



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Food for Thought

17 May 2018 | 19:00 GMT

The Internet of Trash: IoT Has a Looming E-Waste Problem

A lack of forethought will leave us with a mountain of obsolete devices and no way to dispose of them

By **Stacey Higginbotham**



Food for Thought

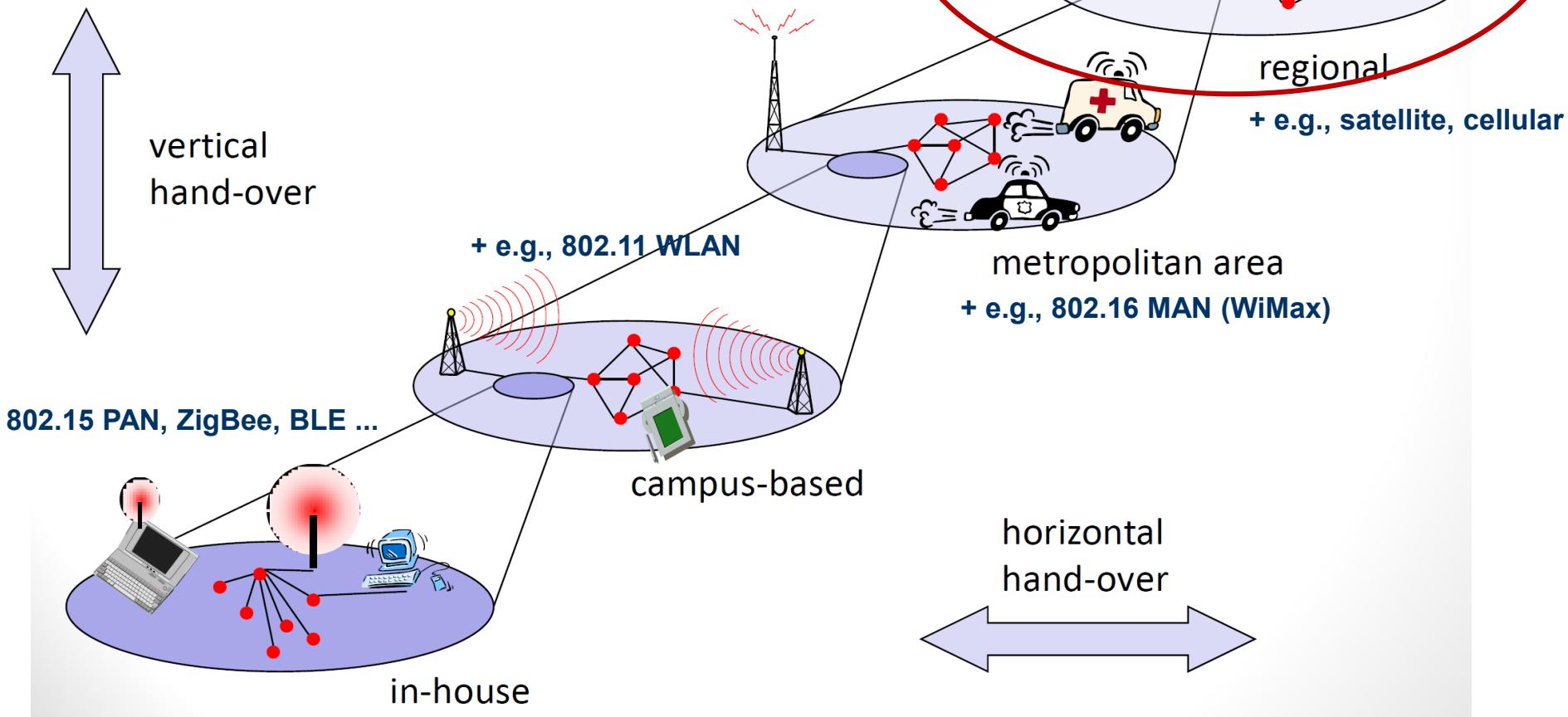
The United Nations found that people generated 44.7 million metric tons of e-waste globally in 2016, and expects that to grow to 52.2 million metric tons by 2021.

We're adding semiconductors to products that previously had none, and we're also shortening the life of devices as we add more computing, turning products that might last 15 years into ones that must be replaced every five years.



An Overlay of Networks

integration of heterogeneous fixed and mobile networks with varying transmission characteristics





On-going research: Nano-Satellites

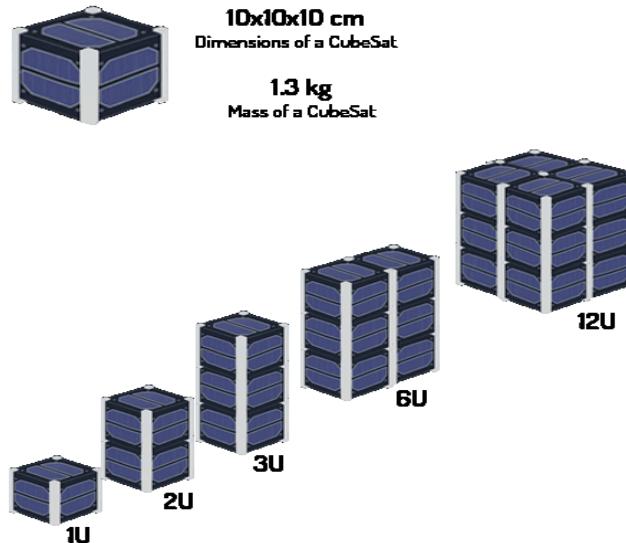


Figure: CubeSat taxonomy

Thousands of CubeSat launched so far

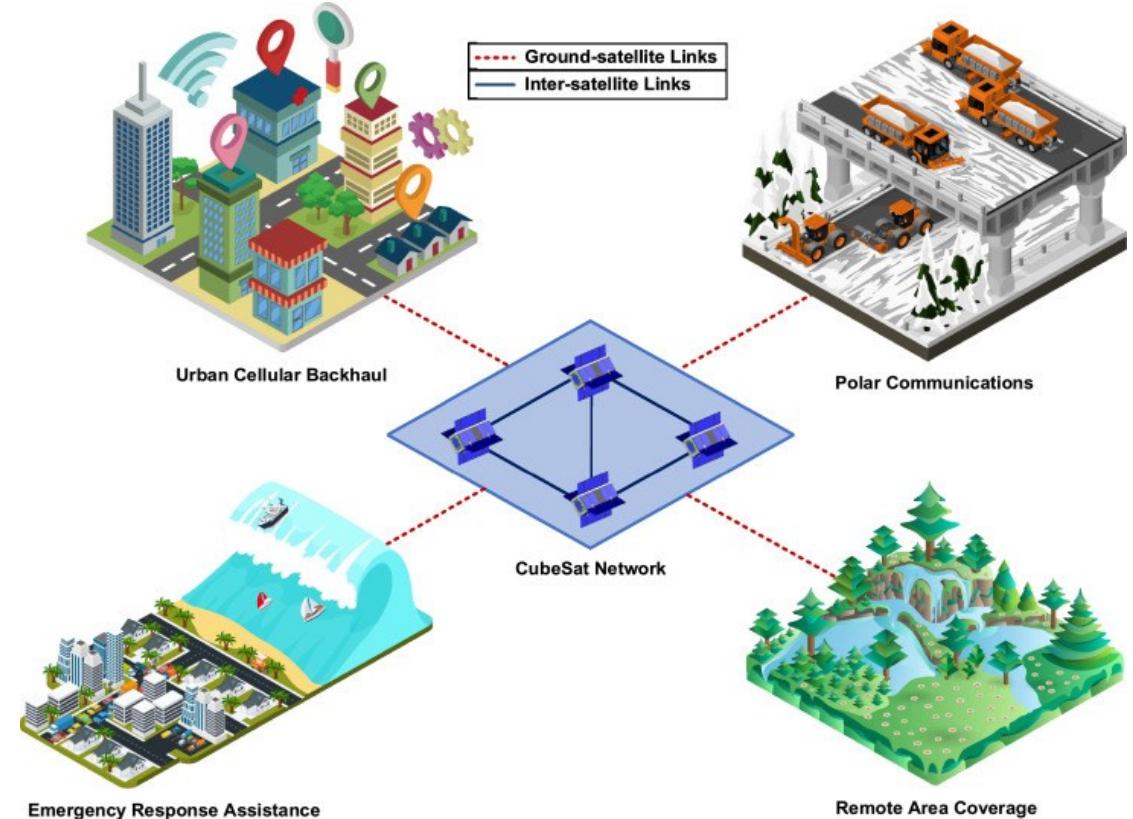


Figure: In-space backhaul scenarios.

Internet of Space Things (IoST)



<https://youtu.be/4G2d3ek7PTQ>



Evolution from 1G to 5G

1G

Analog

*voice capability,
limited coverage
and mobility*

2 kbps

AMPS



2000

2G

Digital

*better voice,
improved coverage,
text messaging*

64 kbps

GSM, CDMA

3G

Mobile Data
*basic Internet,
multimedia,
smaller phones*

2 Mbps

HSPA, EVDO

2010

4G

**Mobile
Broadband**

*high-speed data,
smartphones*

1 Gbps

LTE, LTE-A

2020

**Extreme Speed,
Connectivity &
Reliability**

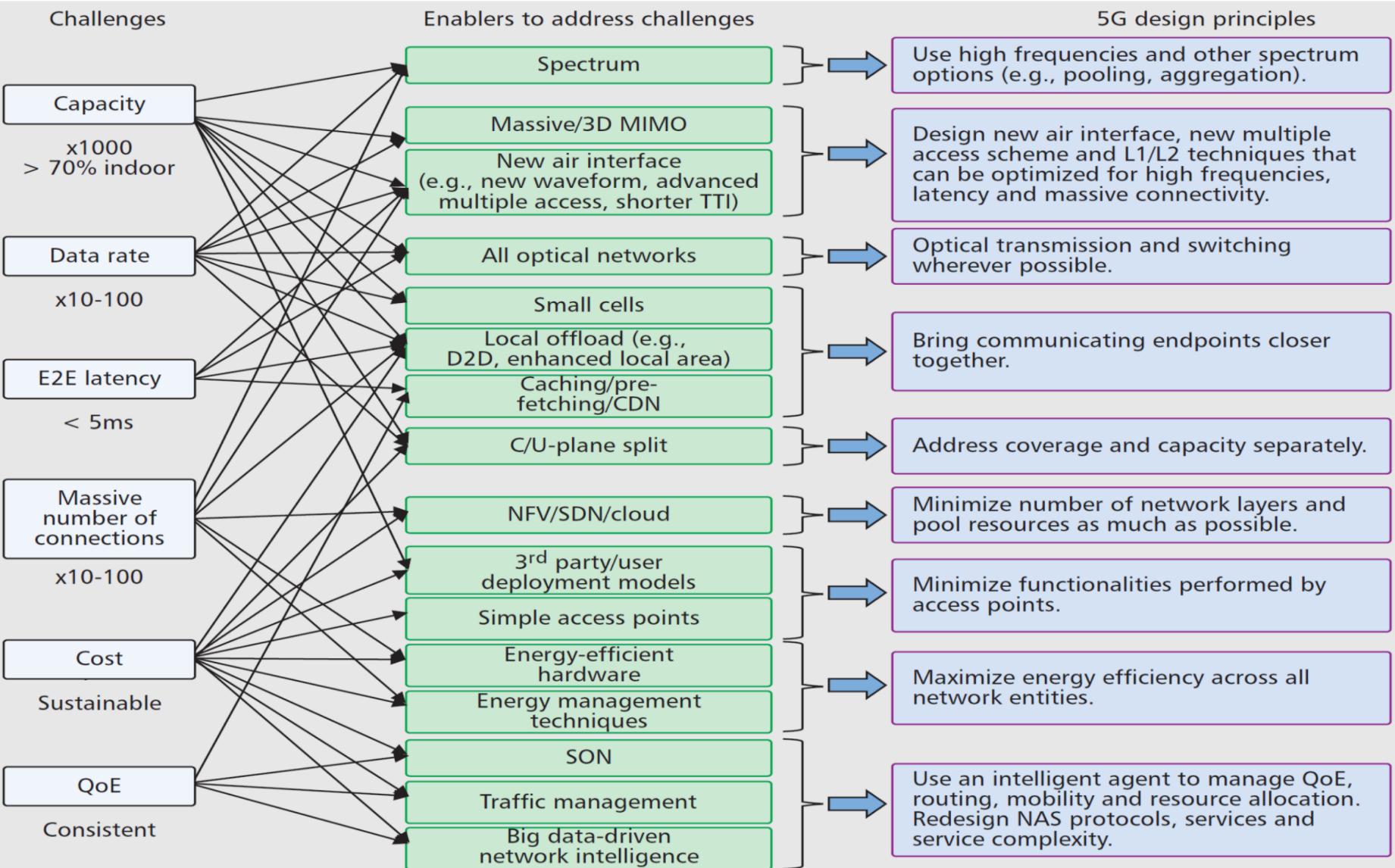
*a platform for
future innovation*

10+ Gbps





5G Challenges & Enablers



Everything you need to know about 5G (accordingly to IEEE)

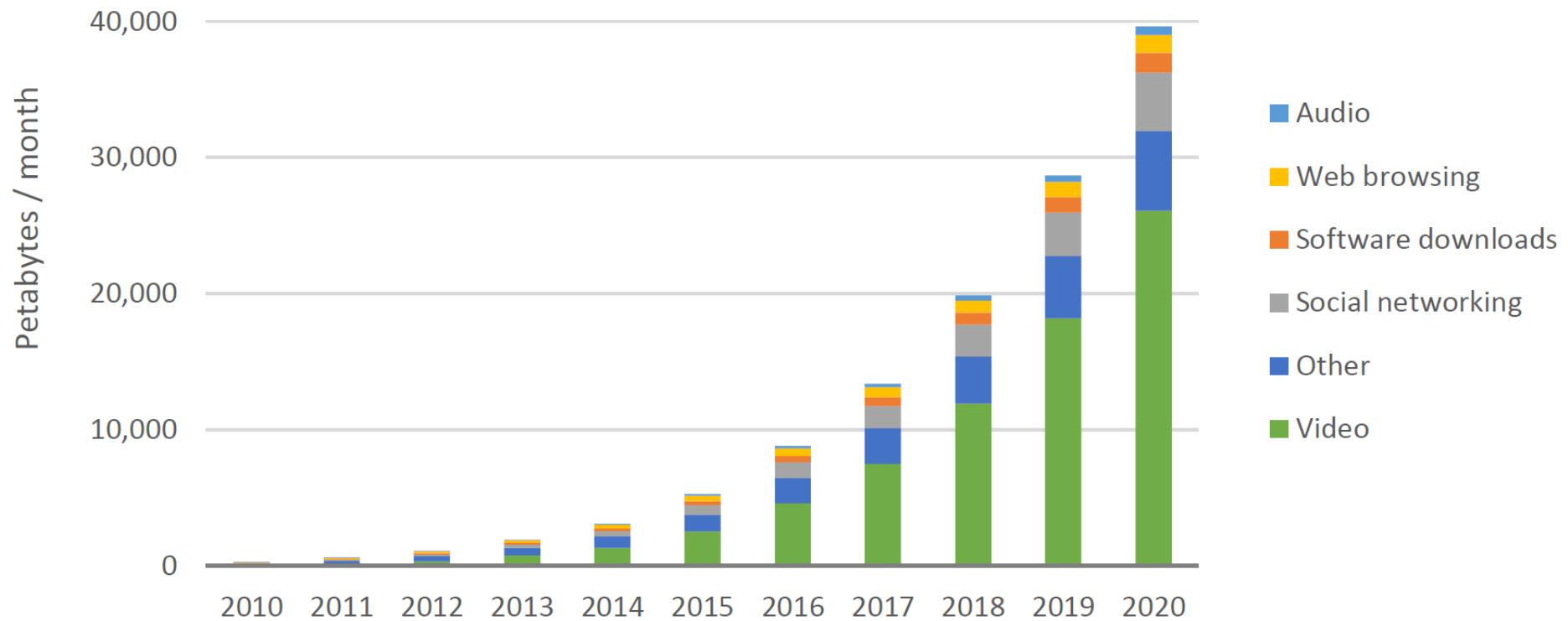


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GEx_d0SjvS0



Cellular Data Traffic

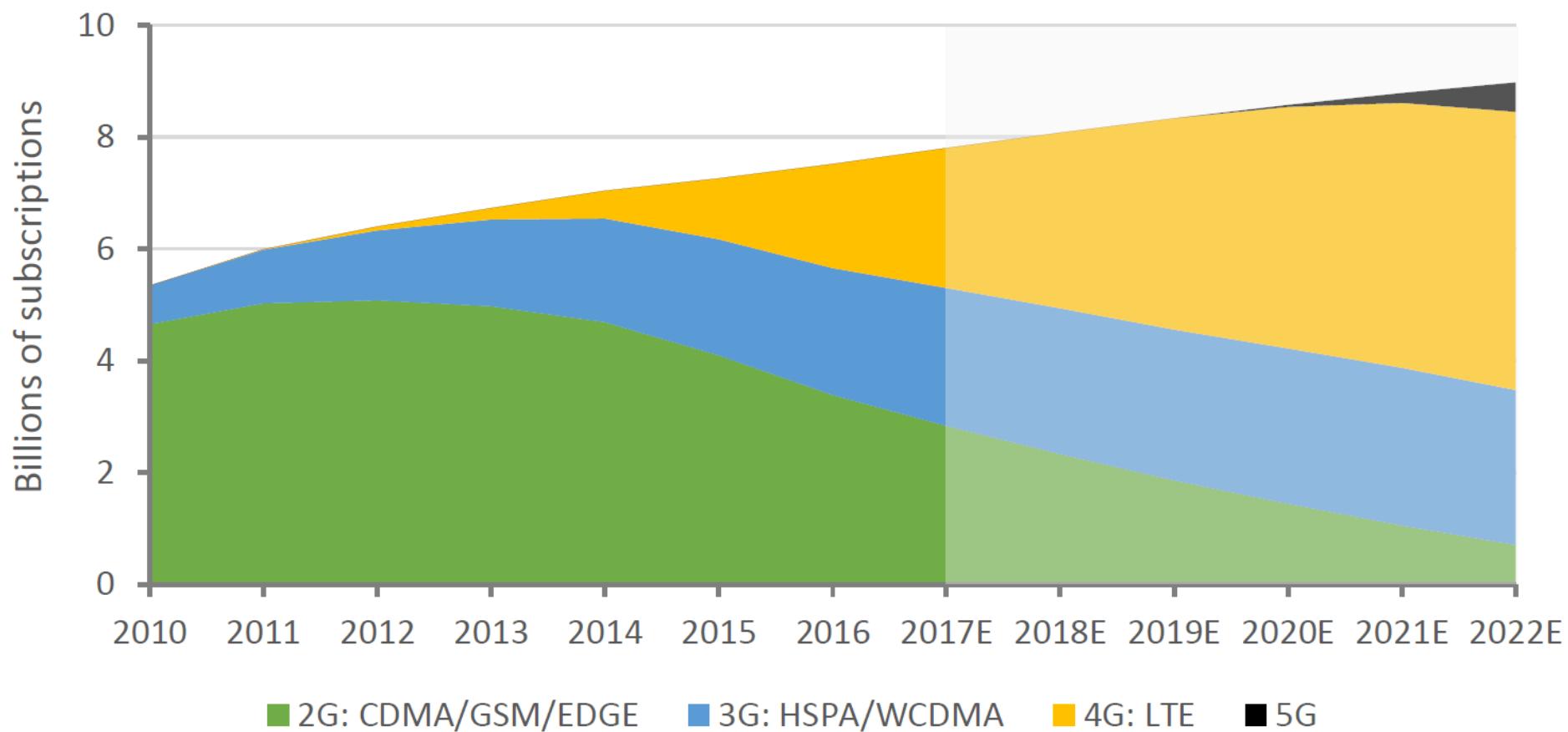
Global Cellular Data Traffic, 2010-2022





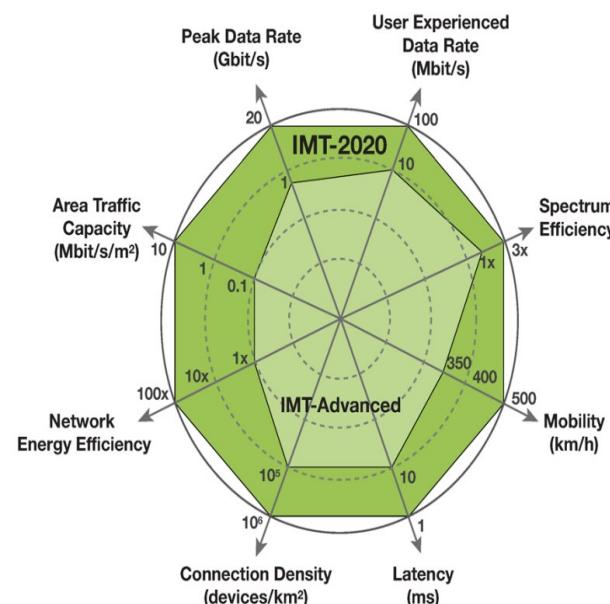
Mobile Subscriptions by Generation

Global mobile subscriptions by technology

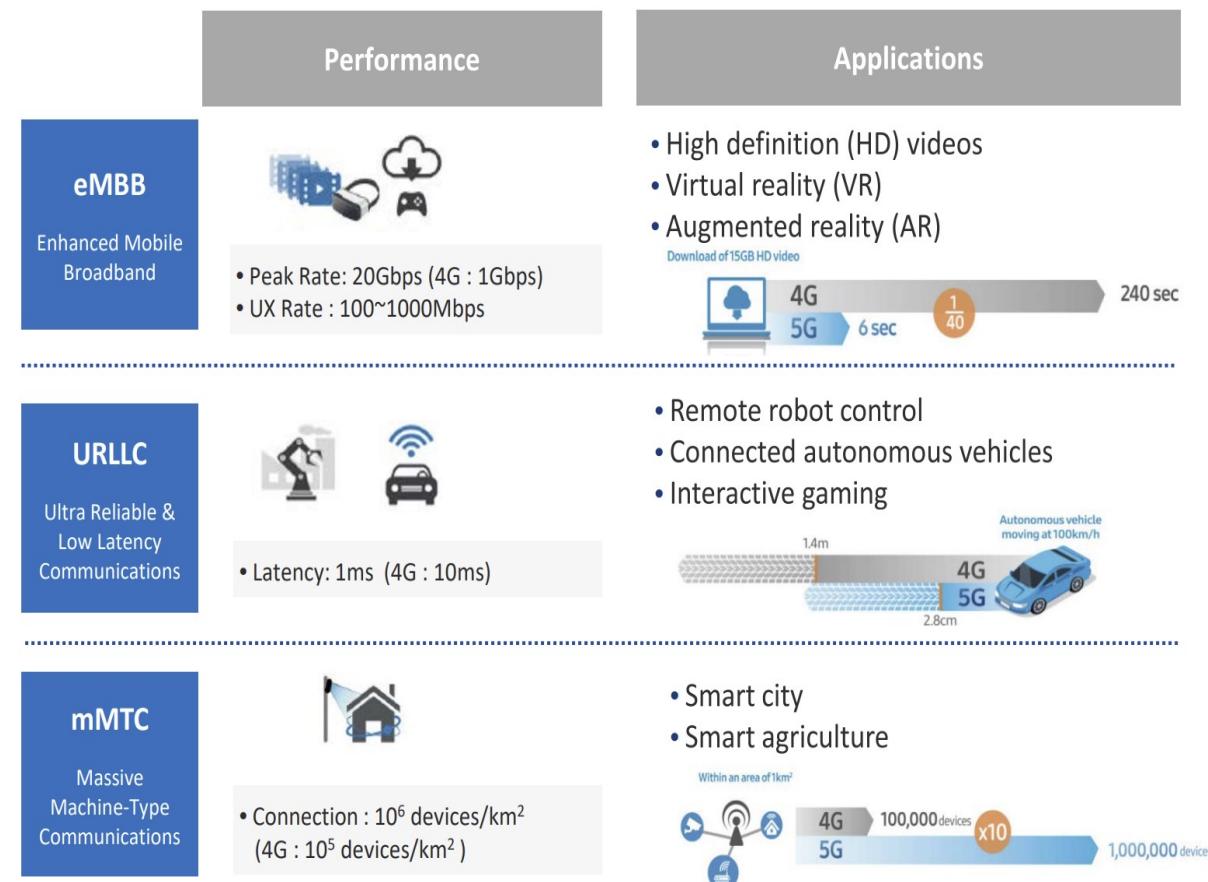




5G Use Cases & Requirements



[ITU-R document 5D/TEMP/625]





5G Use Cases

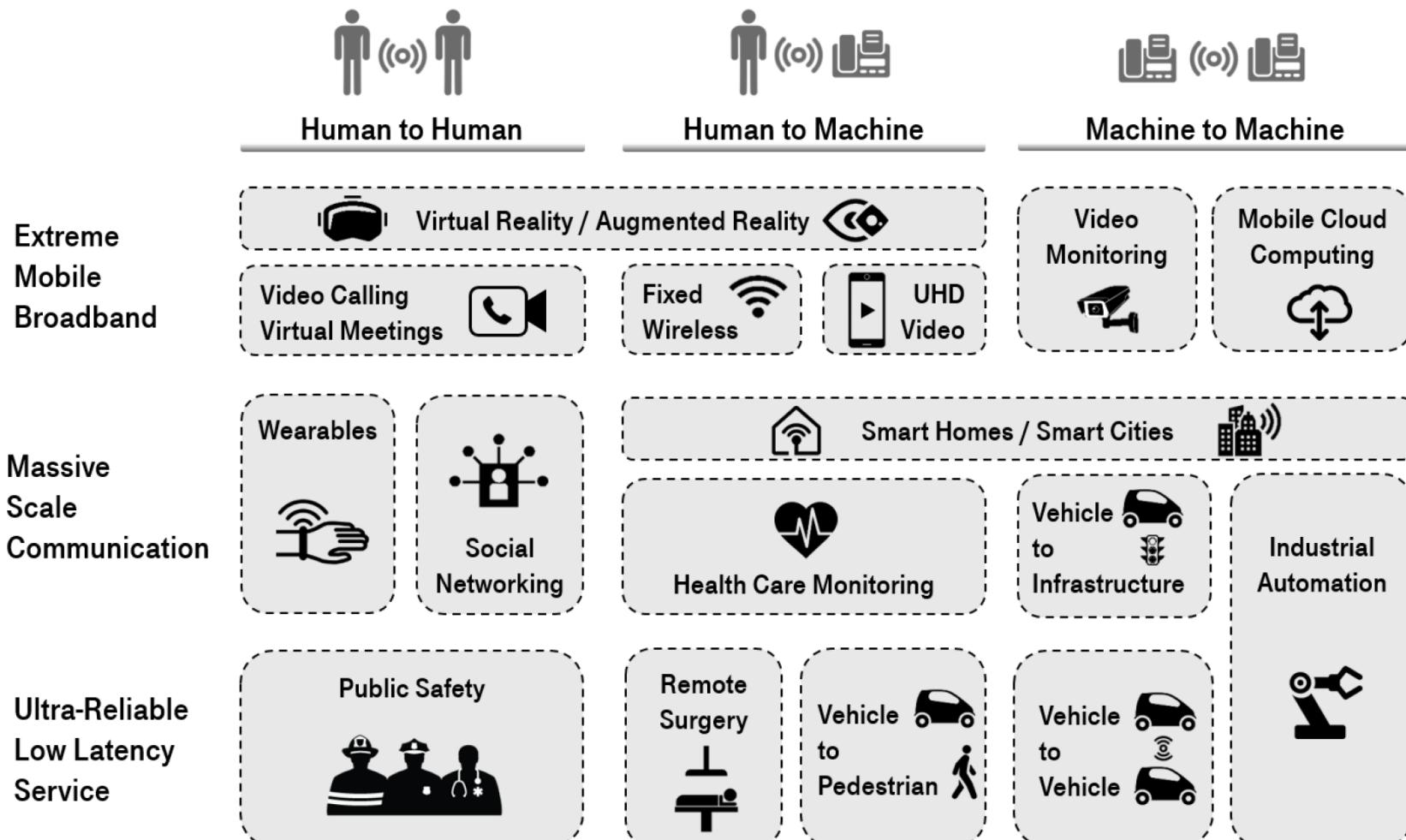
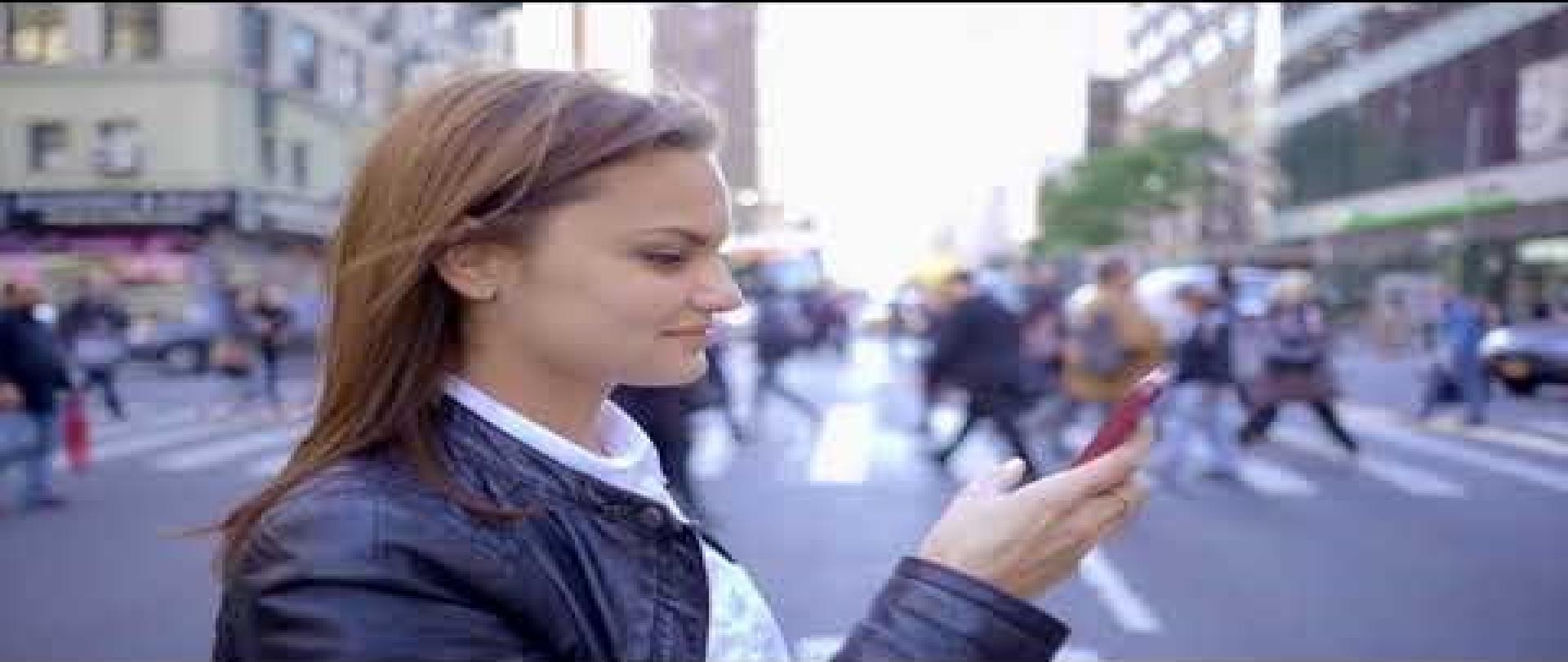


Figure 6. Some 5G Use Cases Grouped by the Type of Interaction and the Range of Performance Requirements.

Use Case: 5G car connectivity V2V, V2X



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Eho04iCMxw>

Use Case: Robot Surgery, Tactile Internet



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L4nGXopLK8w>

Use Case: The 4th Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bMaDhf0LKAY>

Use Case: Automation of Everything

NOKIA

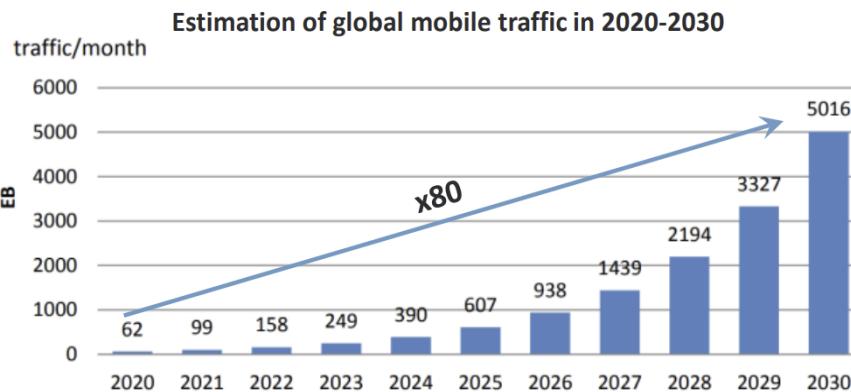
5G - Driving the automation
of everything

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nNIRV8Xr19A>

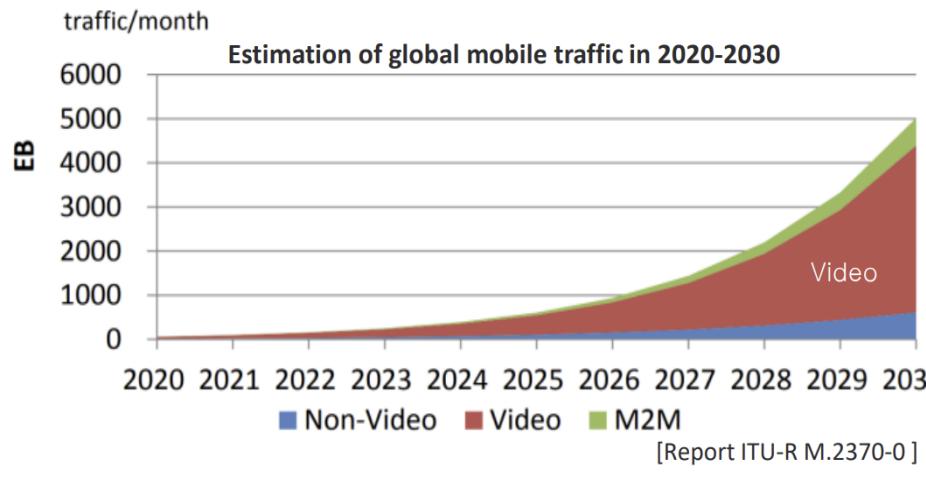


Towards 6G: A Driver

x 80 Increase of Mobile Traffic



75% of Mobile Traffic: Video



Super-high-definition Video



64 K Digital Cinema
~ 256Gbps

61440×34560

1080i and 1080p
HDTV **uncompressed**:
10 bit@1920x1080@24fps
= 127MB/sec ~ **1Gbps**

Super-immersive Multimedia



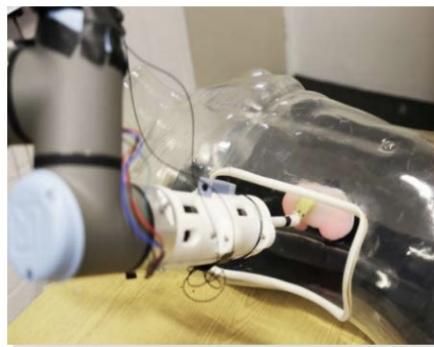


Towards 6G: A Driver

Zero Perceived Latency

Internet of Skill

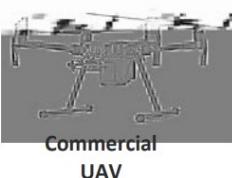
3D scanning & transmission: 100 Tera-pixel/m² [Technical Gazette]



Everything Connected at 2030



Super-Precision Positioning



Commercial
UAV



Ground robotics
navigation



Lane-level
navigation



Industrial navigation
and tracking



Heavy machine
navigation



Various
Devices →



2010



Ubiquitous
Devices →



2020



2030



Digital Inclusion: Killer App for 6G

Wireless solutions are critical to sustainable development



Sustainability targets set by UN for 2030