

Introduction to the Internet of Things (IoT)

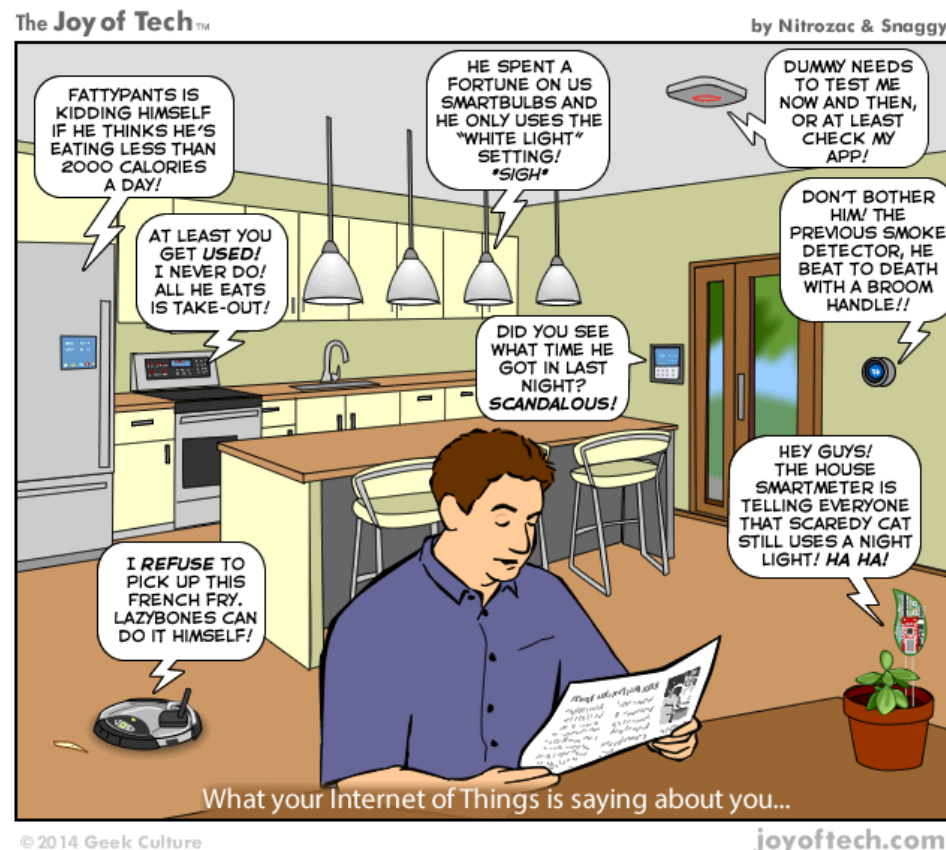


"I CONNECTED MY PHONE TO THE NETWORK
AND, YOU KNOW, ONE THING LED P ANOTHER."

Internet of Things (IoT)

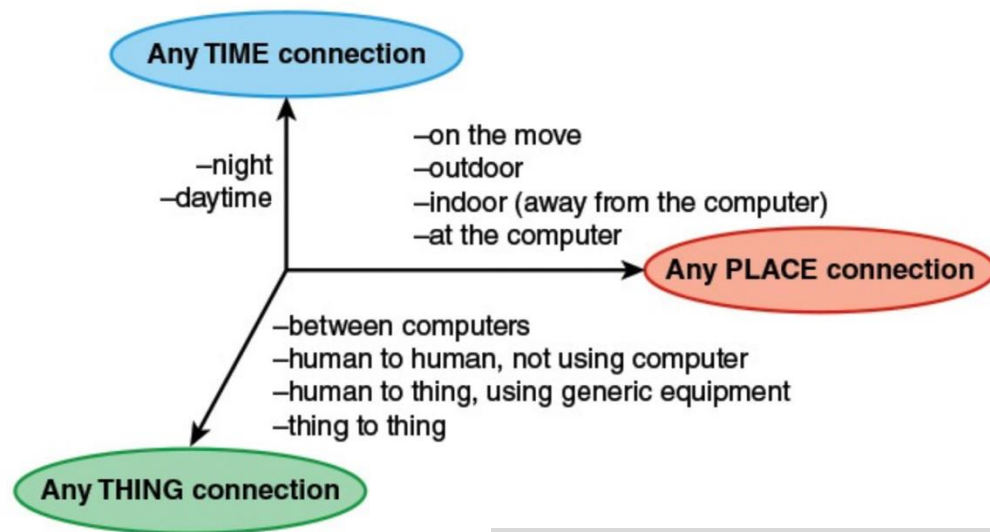
A quick and “physical” definition (<https://iot.IEEE.org/definition.html>):

“A network of items—each embedded with sensors—which are connected to the Internet.”



Internet of Things (IoT): a more “official” definition

“The IoT can be viewed as 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 (ICT).”



Source: Recommendation ITU-T Y.2060

All big companies are active in this area



<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/internet-of-things/overview.html>



<https://aiofthings.telefonicatech.com/>



<https://cloud.google.com/iot-core?hl=es>

Internet of Things
on IBM Cloud

<https://www.ibm.com/cloud/internet-of-things>



Azure IoT

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/solutions/iot/>



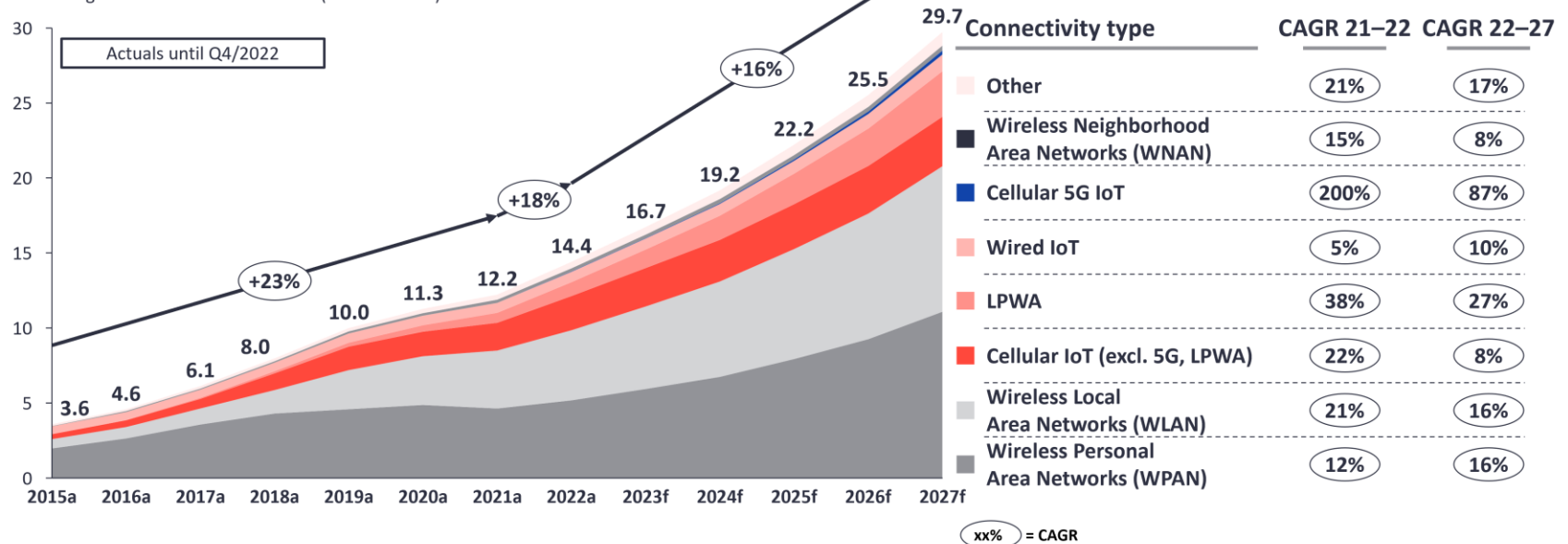
<https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/internet-of-things/overview.html>



<https://www.arm.com/markets/iot>

Global IoT market forecast (in billions of connected IoT devices)

Number of global active IoT connections (installed base) in billions



Note: IoT connections do not include any computers, laptops, fixed phones, cellphones, or consumers tablets. Counted are active nodes/devices or gateways that concentrate the end-sensors, not every sensor/actuator. Simple one-directional communications technology not considered (e.g., RFID, NFC). Wired includes ethernet and fieldbuses (e.g., connected industrial PLCs or I/O modules); Cellular includes 2G, 3G, 4G, 5G; LPWA includes unlicensed and licensed low-power networks; WPAN includes Bluetooth, Zigbee, Z-Wave or similar; WLAN includes Wi-Fi and related protocols; WNAN includes non-short-range mesh, such as Wi-SUN; Other includes satellite and unclassified proprietary networks with any range.

Source: IoT Analytics Research 2023. We welcome republishing of images but ask for source citation with a link to the original post and company website.

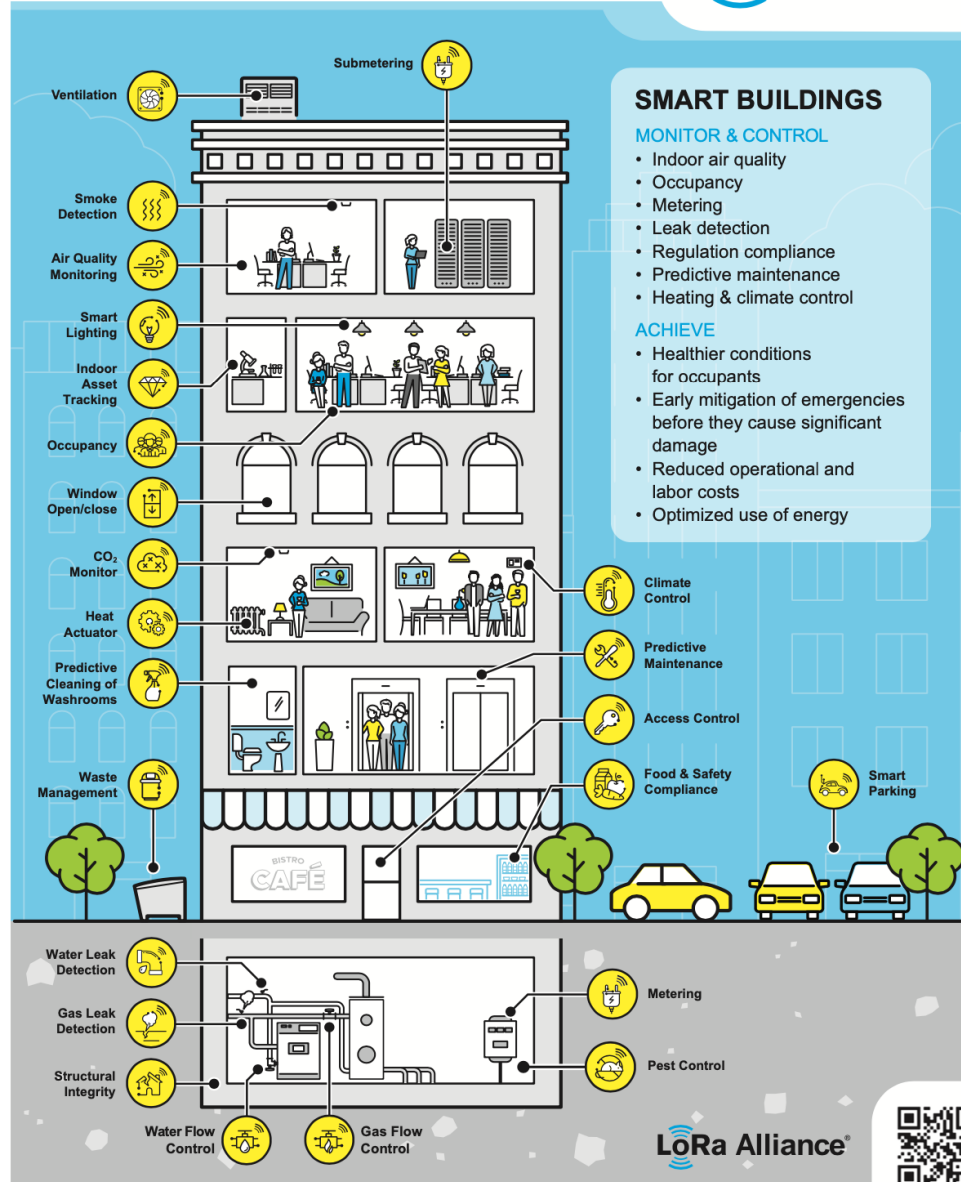
<https://iot-analytics.com/number-connected-iot-devices/>

Most popular IoT applications



© <https://101blockchains.com/top-iot-applications/>

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE WITH LoRaWAN®



LoRaWAN® FOR PROFITABLE AND EFFICIENT UTILITIES

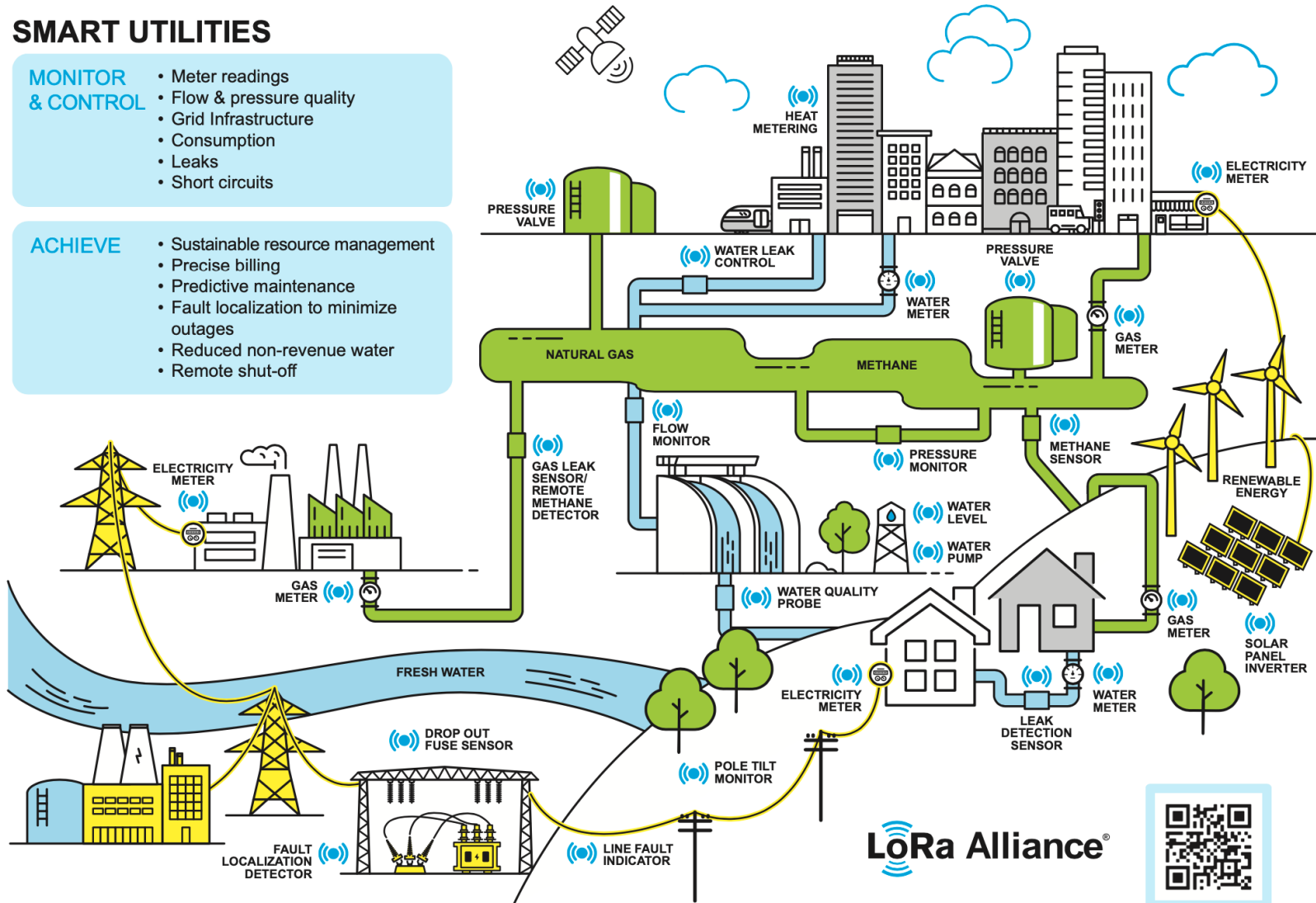
SMART UTILITIES

MONITOR & CONTROL

- Meter readings
- Flow & pressure quality
- Grid Infrastructure
- Consumption
- Leaks
- Short circuits

ACHIEVE

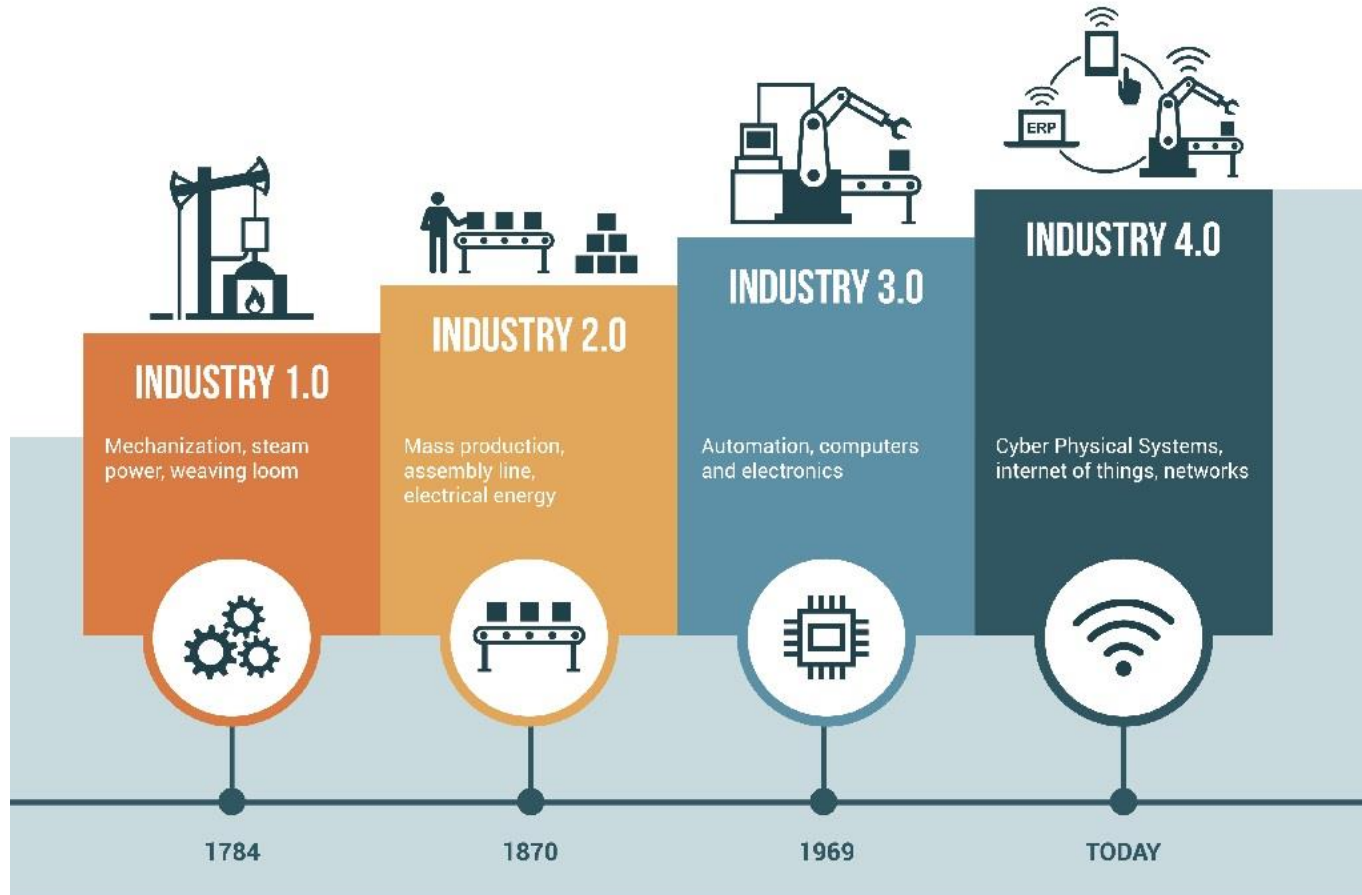
- Sustainable resource management
- Precise billing
- Predictive maintenance
- Fault localization to minimize outages
- Reduced non-revenue water
- Remote shut-off



LoRa Alliance®

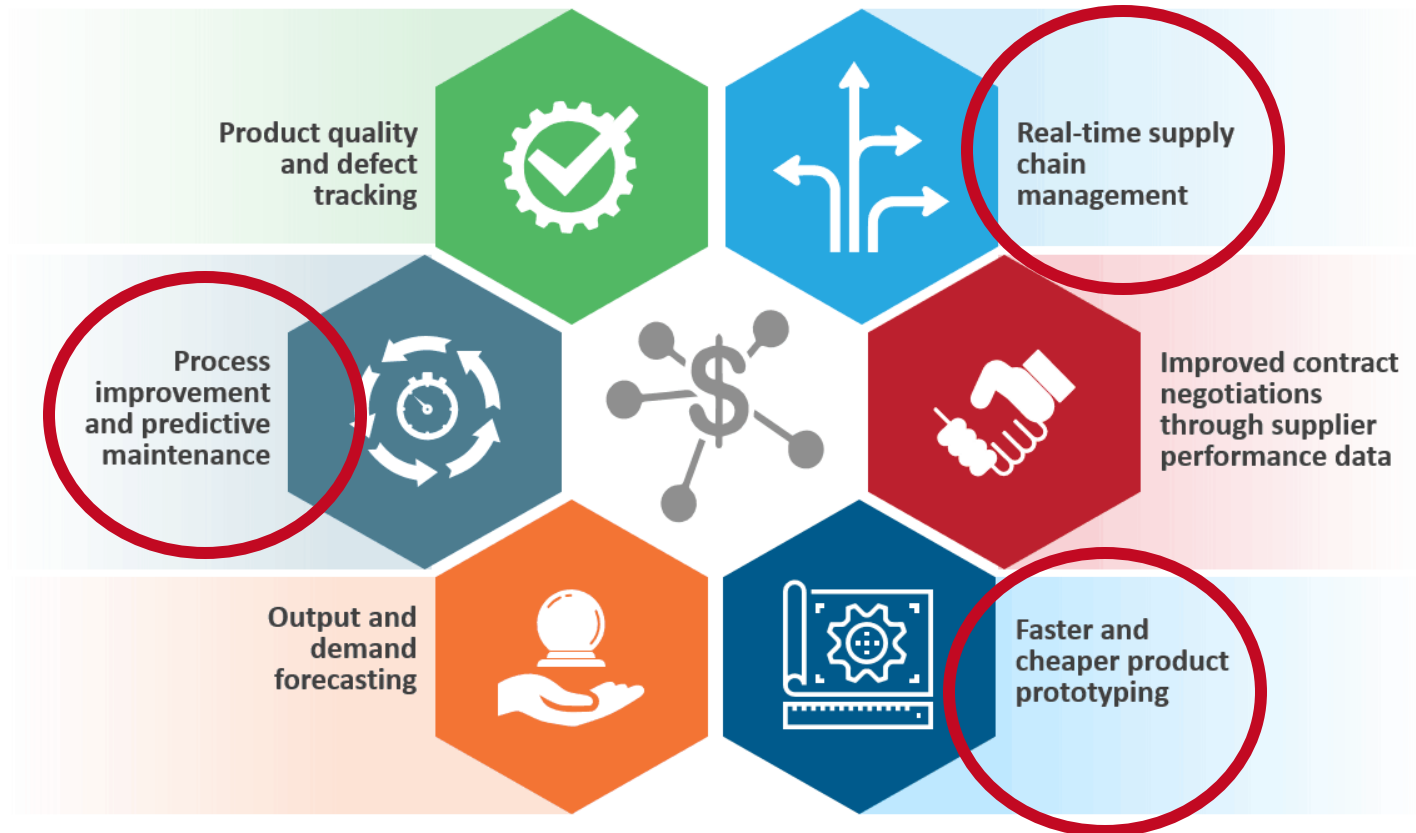


Industry 4.0 and Industrial IoT (IIoT)



How Industry 4.0 is Helping Manufacturers

Industry 4.0 – automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies – is helping manufacturers to achieve their goals of reducing cost and increasing profitability through improvements and optimization across the value chain

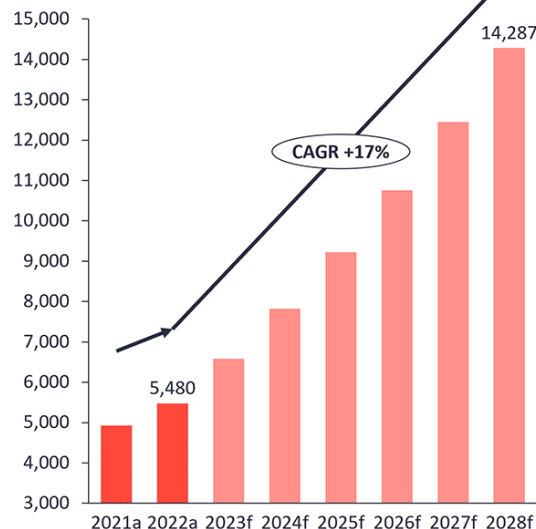


Everest Group® Enterprise Digital Adoption in Manufacturing | Pinnacle Model™ Assessment 2018

Market snapshot: Predictive maintenance 2024

Market size

Global PdM market size (in \$M)



Source: IoT Analytics Research 2023-Predictive Maintenance Market Report 2023-2028. Please cite the source and link to the original post and our website if you republish our images.

20 selected vendors



3 different types

- 1 Indirect failure prediction
- 2 Anomaly detection
- 3 Remaining useful life

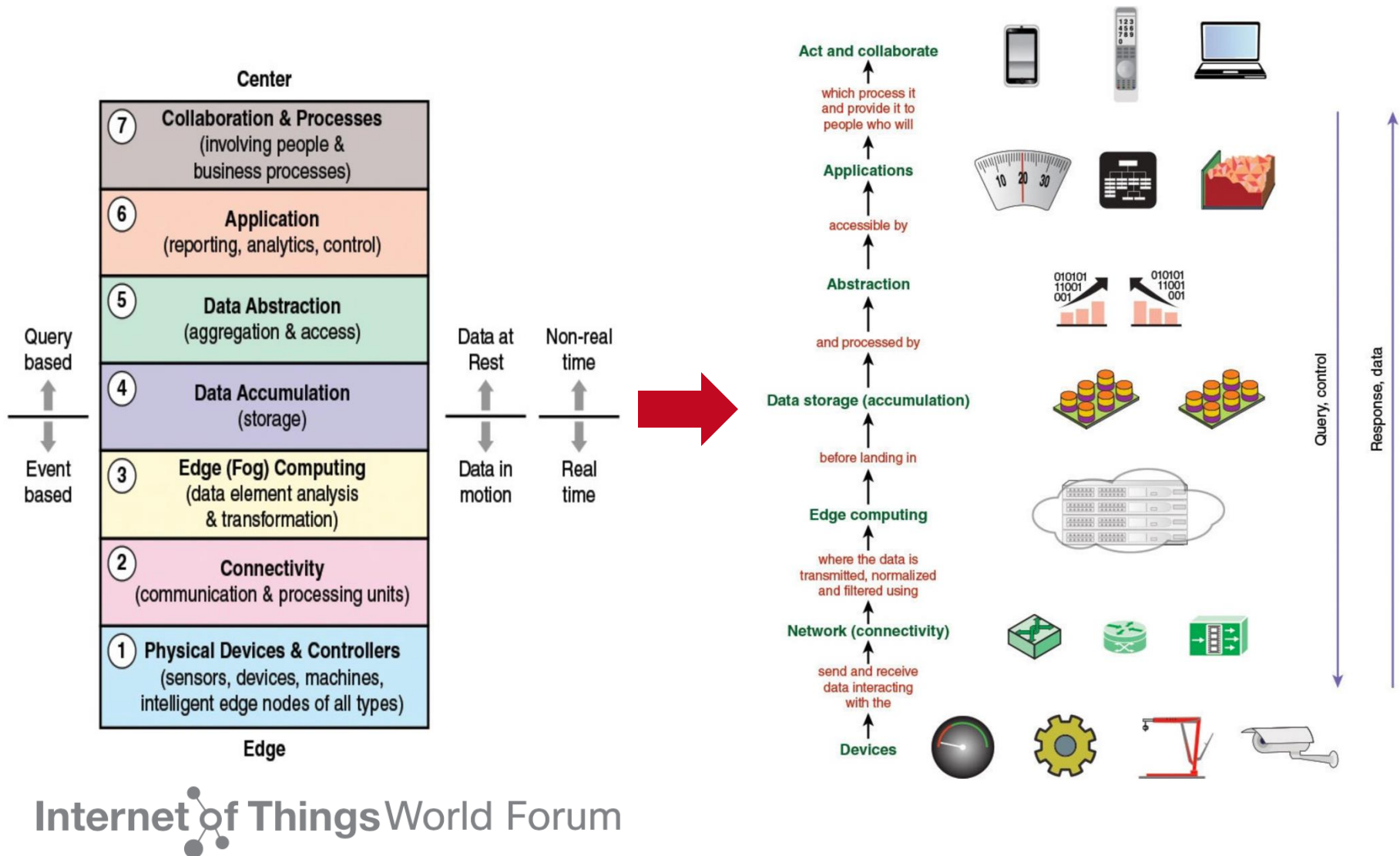
3 selected trends

Complete solutions that offer pre-trained models and prescriptions

Integration into the maintenance workflow

Specialized solutions for specific industries or assets

<https://iot-analytics.com/predictive-maintenance-market/>



IoT simplified model

■ Devices ("things")

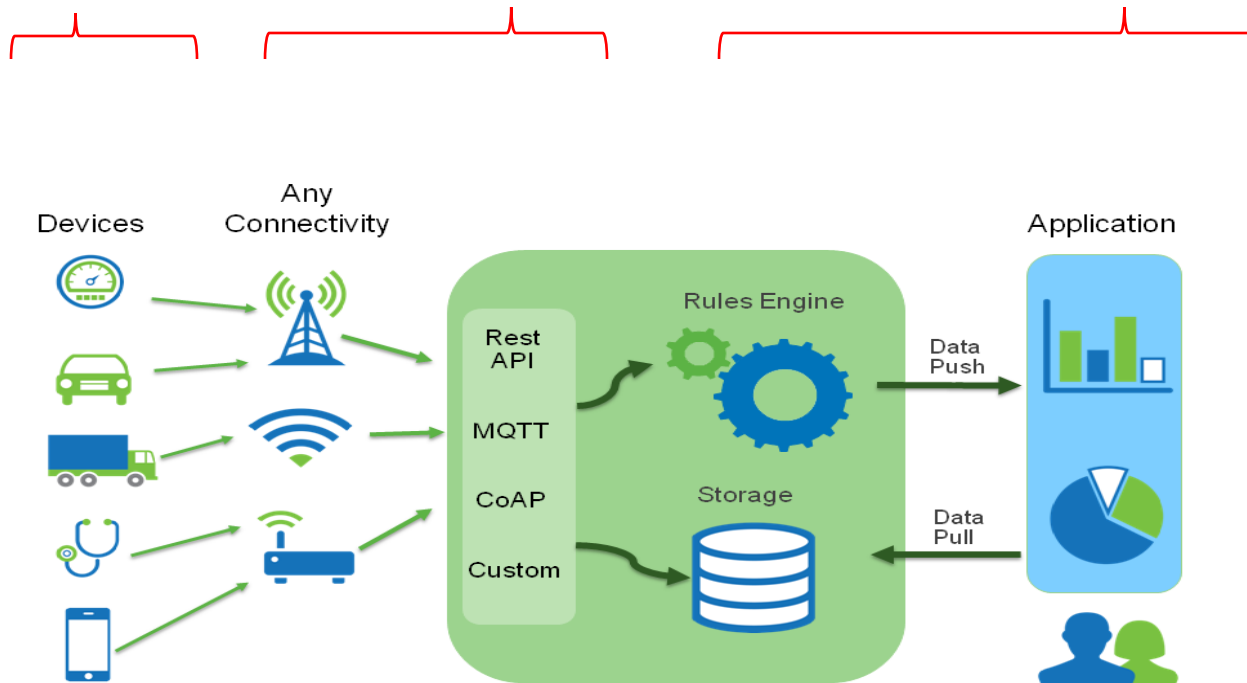
- These could be sensors, actuators, robots, cars, whatever can be connected.
- A lot of inheritance from the world of "sensors networks"

■ Connectivity

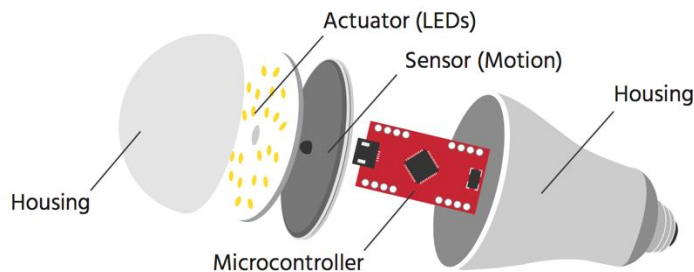
- To connect things reliably to Internet.
- Wireless connectivity is central to this task

■ Platform

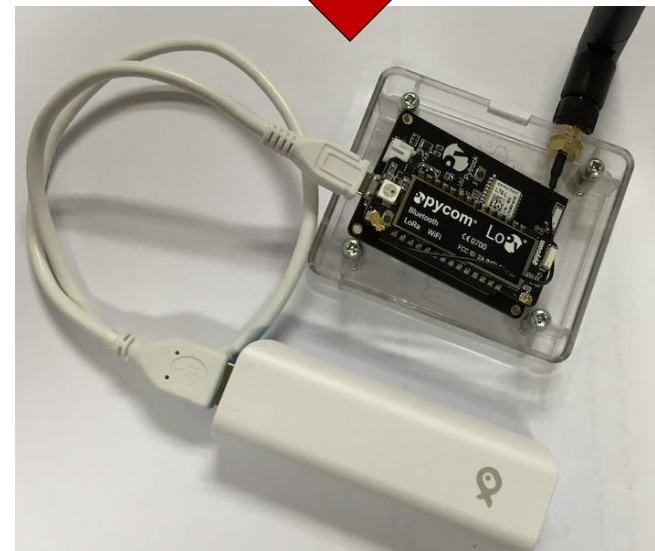
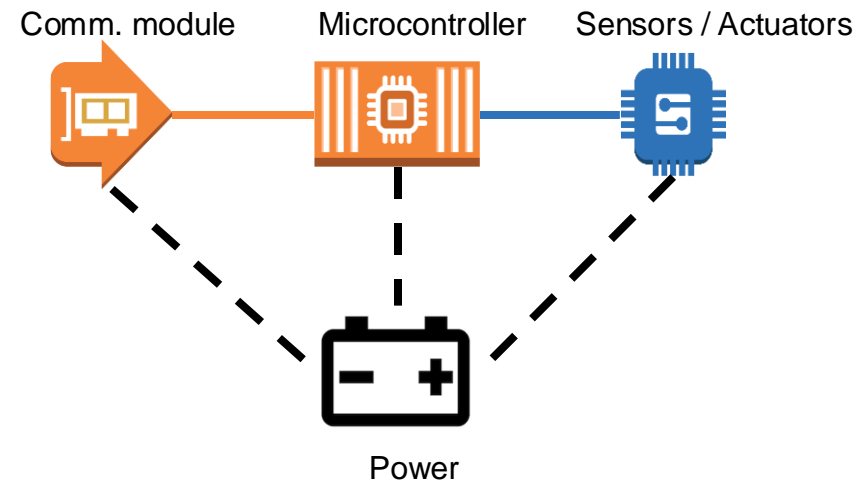
- the collected data needs to be stored and processed somewhere.
- Typically cloud-based infrastructures... but the edge is growing



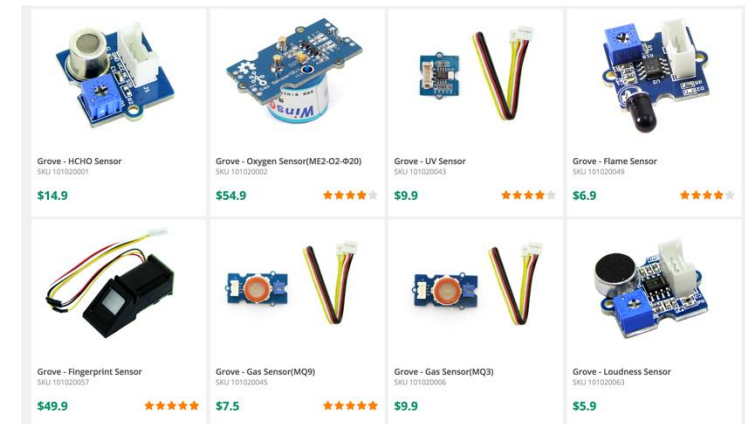
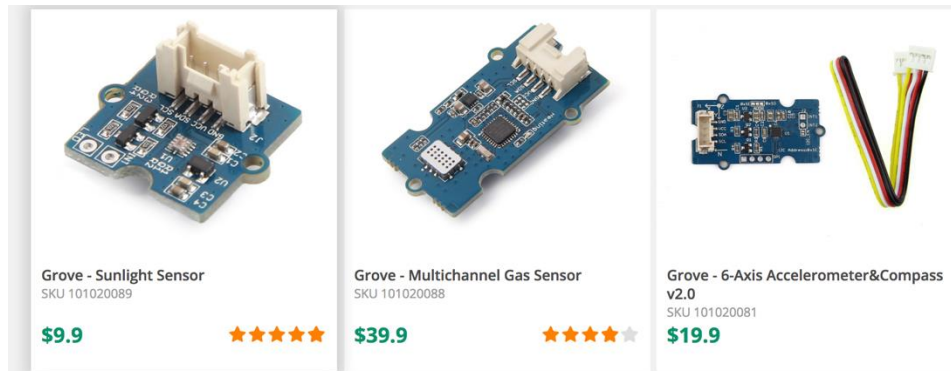
- A “thing” generally consists of **four main parts**:
 - Sensors & actuators
 - Microcontroller
 - Communication unit
 - Power supply
- A “thing” has the **following properties**:
 - It’s usually powered by battery. This implies limited source of energy.
 - It’s generally small in size and low in cost. This limits their computing capability.



A Reference Guide to the Internet of Things Copyright © 2017 Bridgera LLC, RIoT



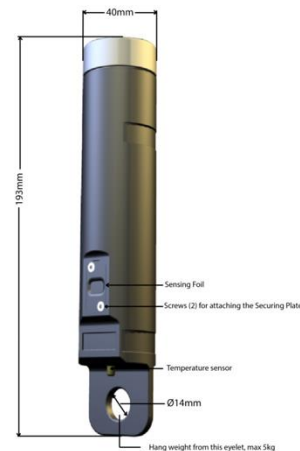
cheap...



expensive...



1.2 Oxygen Optode 4531 dimensions



Parameter	Output	Default range ²⁾	Calibrated range	Accuracy	Resolution
Oxygen Concentration	0 - 5V	0 to 800μM	0 to 500μM	<8μM or 5% whichever is greater	< 1μM
	4 - 20mA	0 to 800μM	0 to 500μM	<9μM or 5.2% whichever is greater	< 1μM
Oxygen Saturation	0 - 5V	0 - 200%	0 - 120%	<5 %	<0.4%
	4 - 20mA	0 - 200%	0 - 120%	<5.2 %	<0.4%
Temperature	0 - 5V	-5 to + 35°C	0 - 36°C	±0.1°C	±0.01°C
	4 - 20mA	-5 to + 35°C	0 - 36°C	±0.15°C	±0.02°C

Sensors in Modern Smart Phones

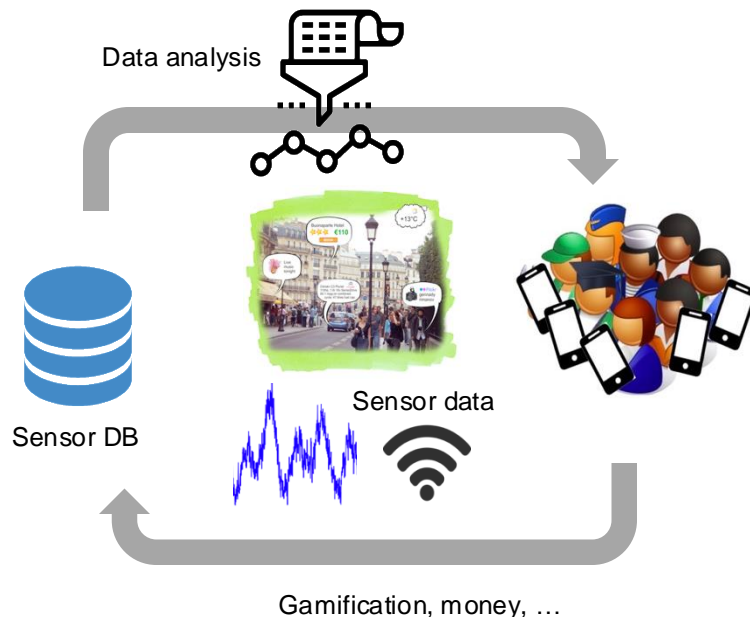


Beyond conventional things

<https://www.waze.com>

■ Humans as a sensor

- Crowdsensing
- social sensors: E.g., tweeting real-world data and/or events



Wheelmap

SOZIALHELDEN e.V. Travel & Local

Parental guidance

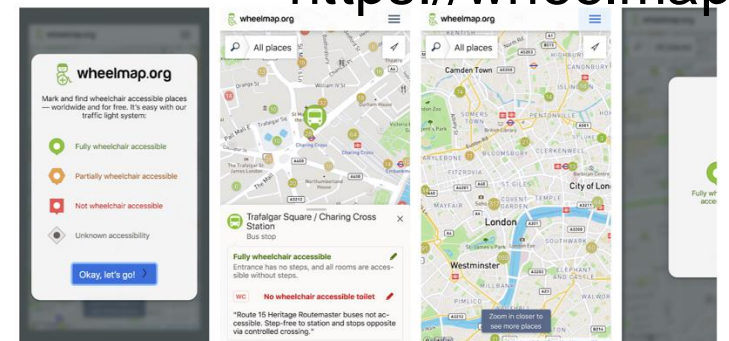
You don't have any devices

Add to Wishlist

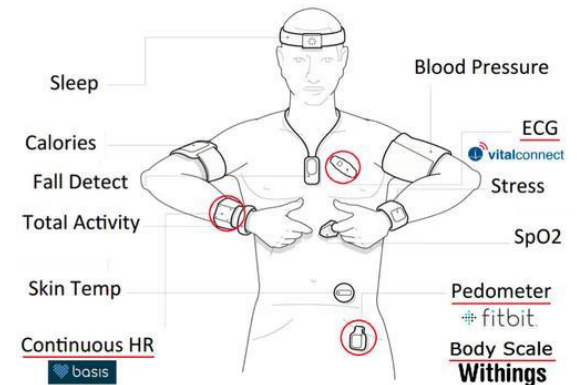
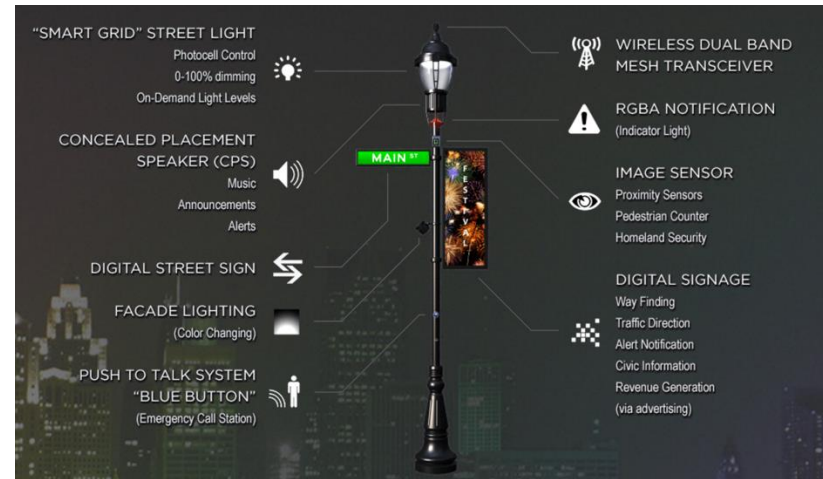
★★★★★ 796

Install

<https://wheelmap.org/>



Things++ → with a “Tiny” help



HTTP (REST, CoAP), MQTT, ...

TCP, UDP

IPv4, IPv6, 6LoWPAN

Ethernet

WiFi

ZigBee, Bluetooth
LE, UWB, RFID, ...

2G: GPRS;
4G: LTE Cat M1
(eMTC)
LTE Cat NB1 (NB-
IoT)

LoRaWAN,
SIGFOX

■ Microsoft Azure IoT Hub

- <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-es/products/iot-hub>

■ Amazon AWS IoT

- <https://aws.amazon.com/es/iot/>

■ ~~Google Cloud IoT Core~~

➔ <https://firebase.google.com/>

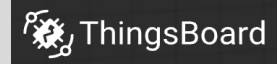
■ Ubidots

- <https://ubidots.com/>



■ ThingsBoard

- Open-source
- <https://thingsboard.io/>



■ TIG stack

- Telegraf/InfluxDB/Grafana

■ FIWARE

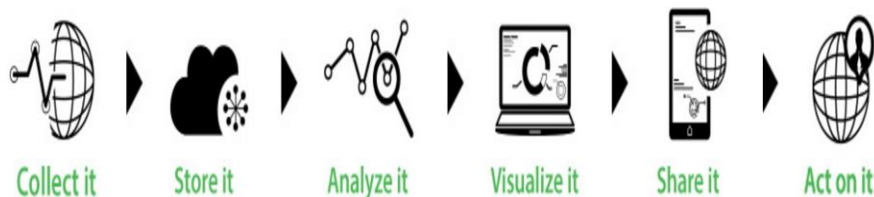


- <https://www.fiware.org/>

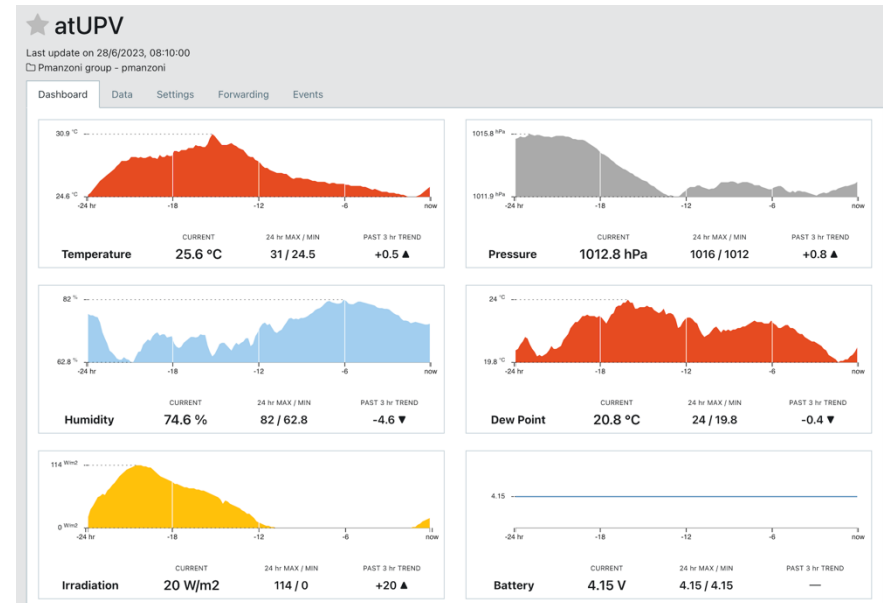
■ ThingSpeak



- Based on MATLAB
- <https://thingspeak.com/>



Platforms: data visualization & analysis

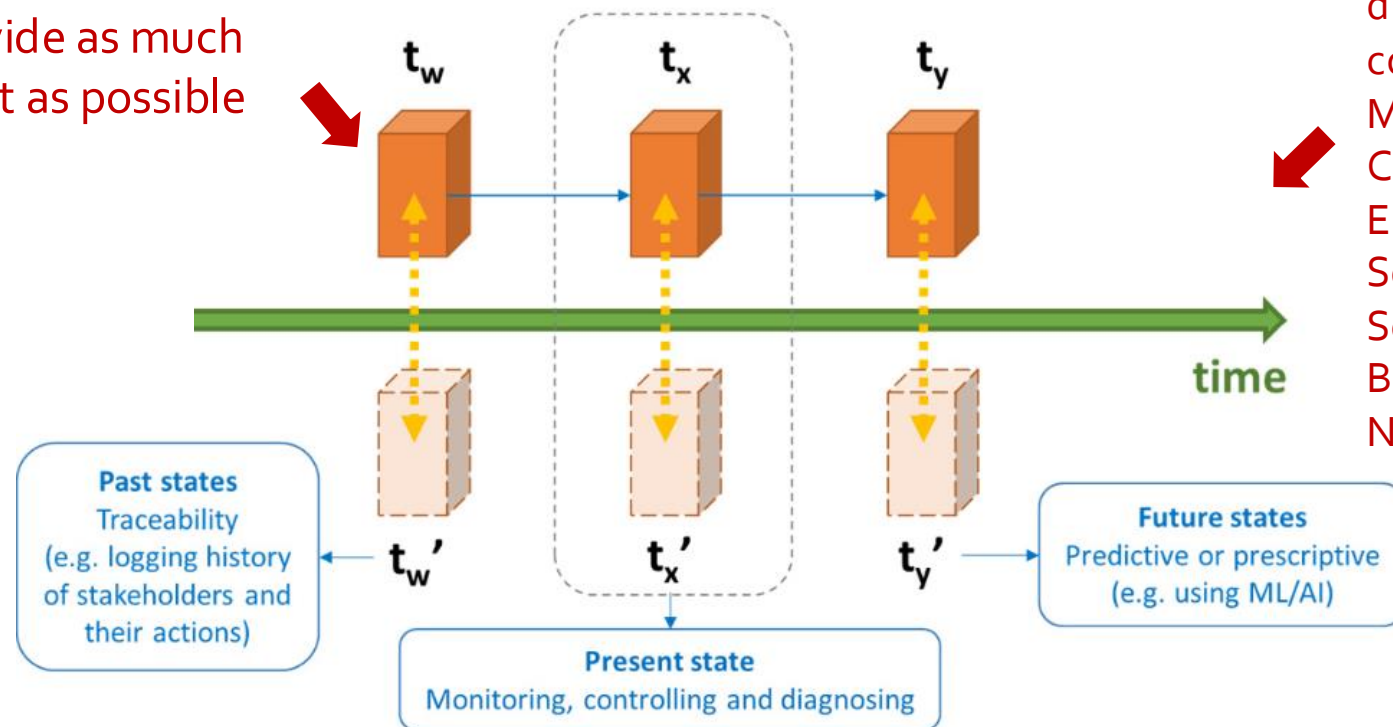


The Industrial Internet Consortium's (IIC) vocabulary defines a digital twin as a "digital representation of an entity, including attributes and behaviors, sufficient to meet the requirements of a set of use cases."
In this context, the entity in the definition of digital representation is typically an asset, process or system.

<https://www.iiconsortium.org/>

Digital twin Dynamic / Lifecycle / Process view

Provide as much input as possible



Creating models and discovering correlations using Mathematics, Computer Science, Environmental Science, Geography, Social Sciences, Biosciences and Natural Sciences

J. C. Camposano, K. Smolander and T. Ruippo, "Seven Metaphors to Understand Digital Twins of Built Assets," in IEEE Access, vol. 9, pp. 27167-27181, 2021, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3058009.