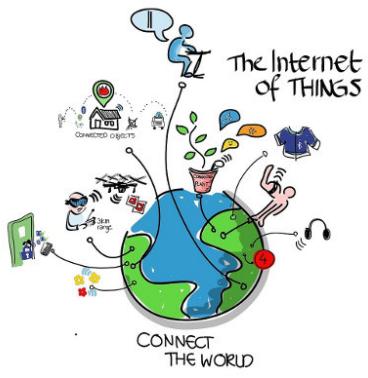


SE-IOT: Internet of Things



Hardware Platforms and Project Plan

Derek Kiong

dkiong@nus.edu.sg



© 2016-2018 NUS. The contents contained in this document may not be reproduced in any form or by any means, without the written permission of ISS, NUS other than for the purpose for which it has been supplied.

ATA/SE-IOT/02 Hardware.v3.ppt

Hardware Platforms

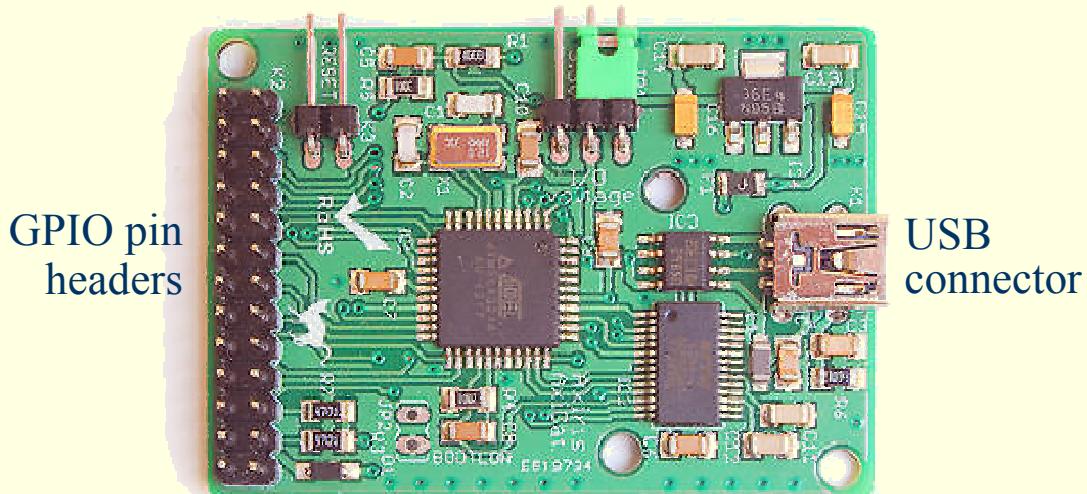
Total: 21 pages



Reading from sensors/Writing to actuators

Desktop	Embedded Platform
USB to GPIO interface board	Built-in onboard
General purpose computing	Specific functionality
Compiler	Cross-compilation
Higher cost □ \$700	Cheaper □ \$50
Faster processor □ i5	Limited □ ARM processor
More RAM □ 4GB	Limited □ 64MB □ 512MB

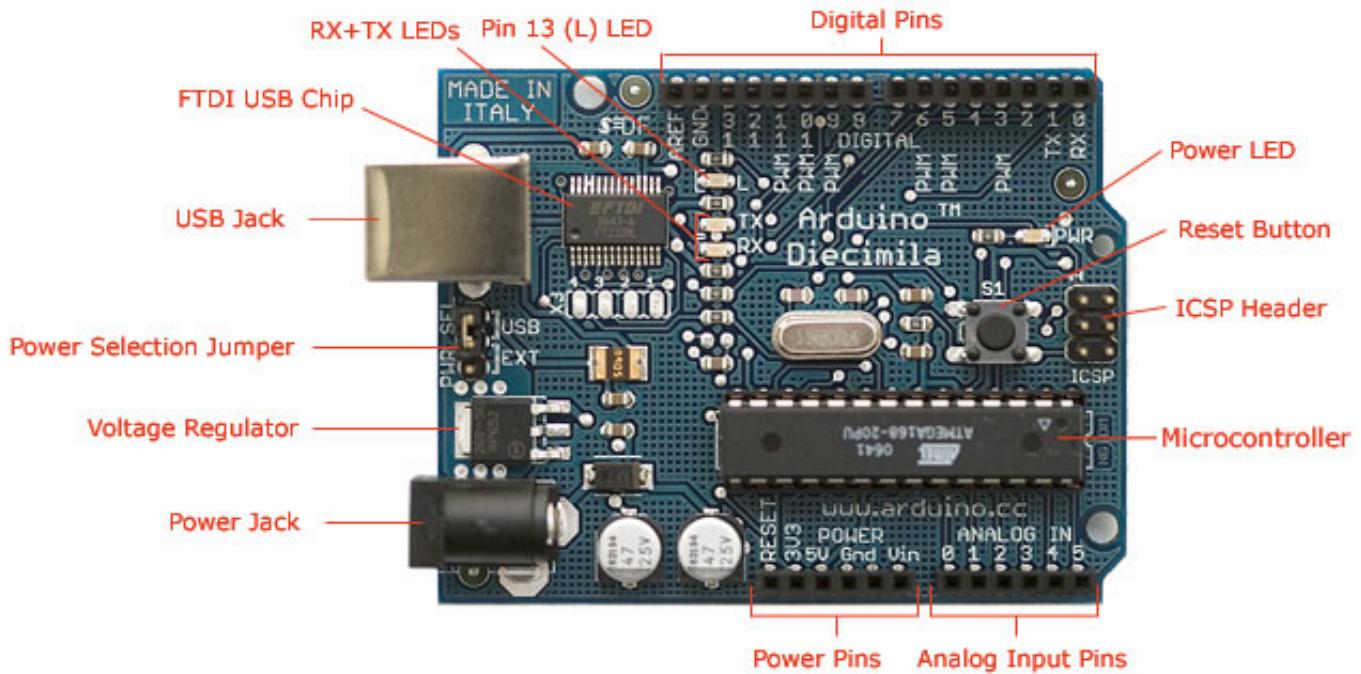
USB-to-GPIO expansion for Desktops



Embedded platforms

- ◆ Arduino
- ◆ Raspberry Pi
- ◆ Hackable SOHO routers

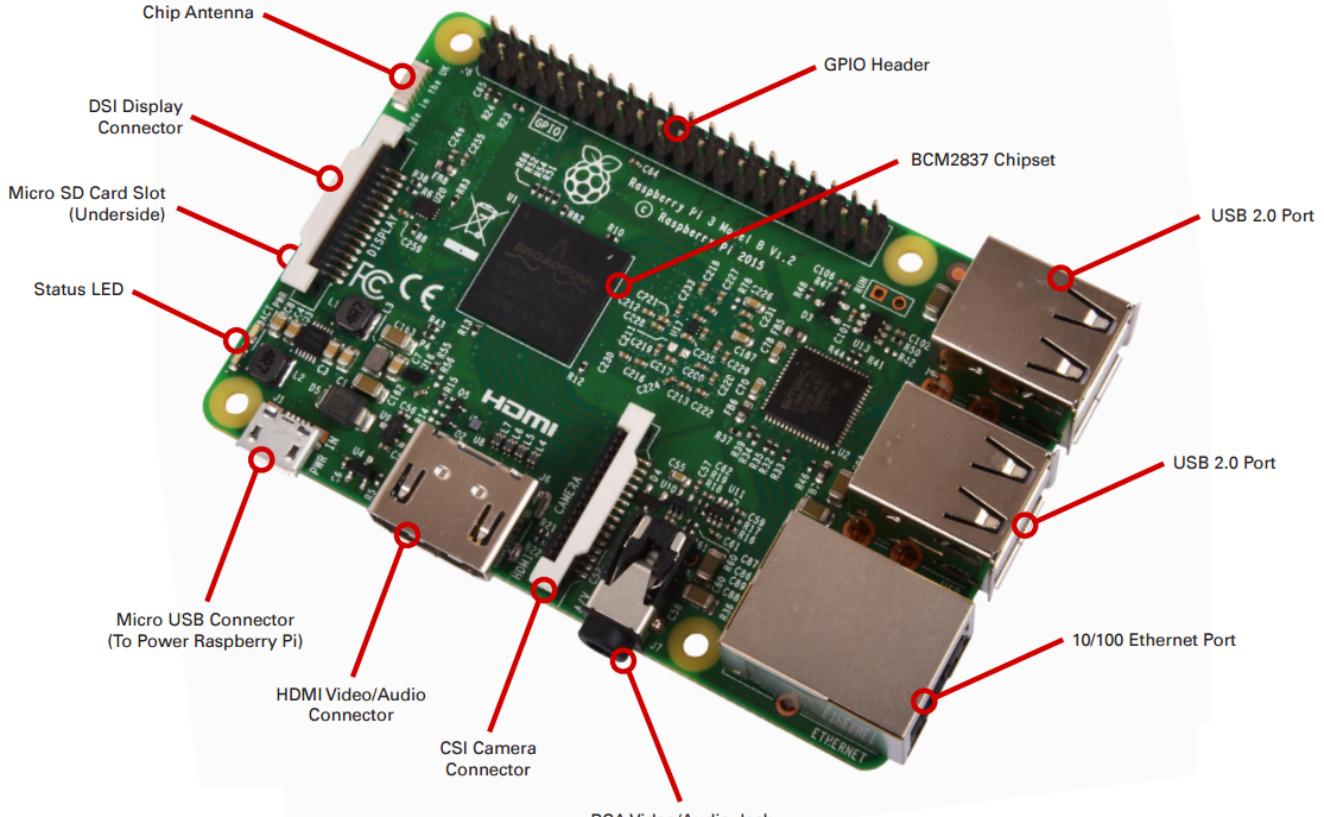
Arduino microcontroller



Arduino microcontroller

Microcontroller	ATmega328P
Operating Voltage	5V
Input Voltage (recommended)	7-12V
Input Voltage (limit)	6-20V
Digital I/O Pins	14 (of which 6 provide PWM output)
PWM Digital I/O Pins	6
Analog Input Pins	6
DC Current per I/O Pin	20mA
DC Current for 3.3V Pin	50mA
Flash Memory	32 KB

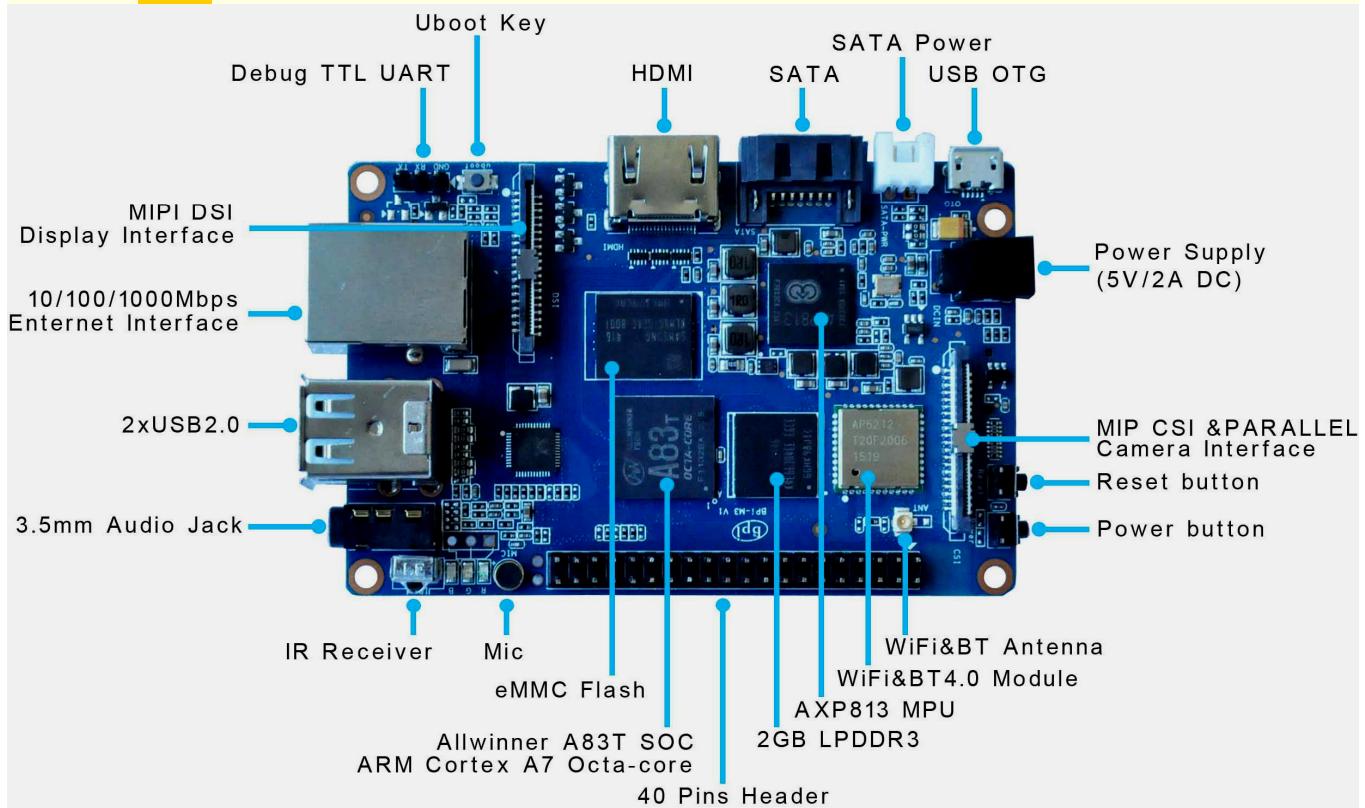
Raspberry Pi



Raspberry PI

	RPI 1	RPI 2	RPI 3	RPI Zero
CPU	Single core 700MHz	Quad core 900MHz	Quad core 1.2GHz	Single core 1GHz
Memory	512MB	1GB	1GB	512MB
USB	2x	4x	4x	1x
Cost	USD\$35	USD\$35	USD\$35	USD\$5

Banana Pi



DLink DIR-860L

- ◆ Next Generation 11AC Wi-Fi: Dual Band (up to 300Mbps + 867Mbps)
- ◆ Simultaneous Dual Band: Delivers faster Wi-Fi speeds and less interference for maximum throughput
- ◆ Personal Cloud: Network access to USB 3.0 storage
- ◆ Gigabit Ethernet
- ◆ USB 3.0



DLink DIR-860L

Instruction set	MIPS
Vendor	MediaTek
System-on-Chip	MT7621AT
CPU/Speed	880 MHz (Dual-Core)
Flash-Chip	MX25L12805D
Flash size	16 MB
RAM	128 MB DDR3
Wireless No1	MT7612E 802.11an+ac
Wireless No2	MT7602E 802.11bgn
Switch	Integrated into SoC (Gigabit)
USB	Yes 1 x 3.0
Serial port	Yes

Raspberry PI □operating systems

- ◆ Raspbian (official Raspberry PI Debian)
- ◆ Ubuntu Desktop
- ◆ Ubuntu Core (for developers)
- ◆ Windows 10 IOT Core
- ◆ OSMC □Open source Media Centre
- ◆ OpenELEC □Open Embedded Linux Entertainment Centre
 (vs)
- ◆ No operating system on Arduino)

Raspbian vs Ubuntu desktop

- ◆ **Raspbian** and **Ubuntu** are both based on **Debian**
 - Raspbian is official supported distribution
 - Ubuntu desktop seen as Linux distribution (for humans)
- ◆ Usage is **similar** □ except for low-level hardware support and lower compute resource available
 - Linux commands are mostly similar because sources recompiled for ARM, eg
 - **bash**
 - **ssh**
 - **cron**

Python on Raspberry PI

- ◆ Python is native to Raspberry PI
- ◆ Python modules may wrap around existing C/C++ libraries
 - large collection of supported libraries
- ◆ large user-base
 - (to contribute to development and testing)
- ◆ sufficiently high-level and flexible
- ◆ good integration/□glue□language □incorporate existing commands and C/C++ libraries

Basic Requirements

- ◆ Low cost for deployment
- ◆ Sufficient compute power for encryption
- ◆ Robust casing for weather proofing and tamper proof
- ◆ Adequate network/system infrastructure

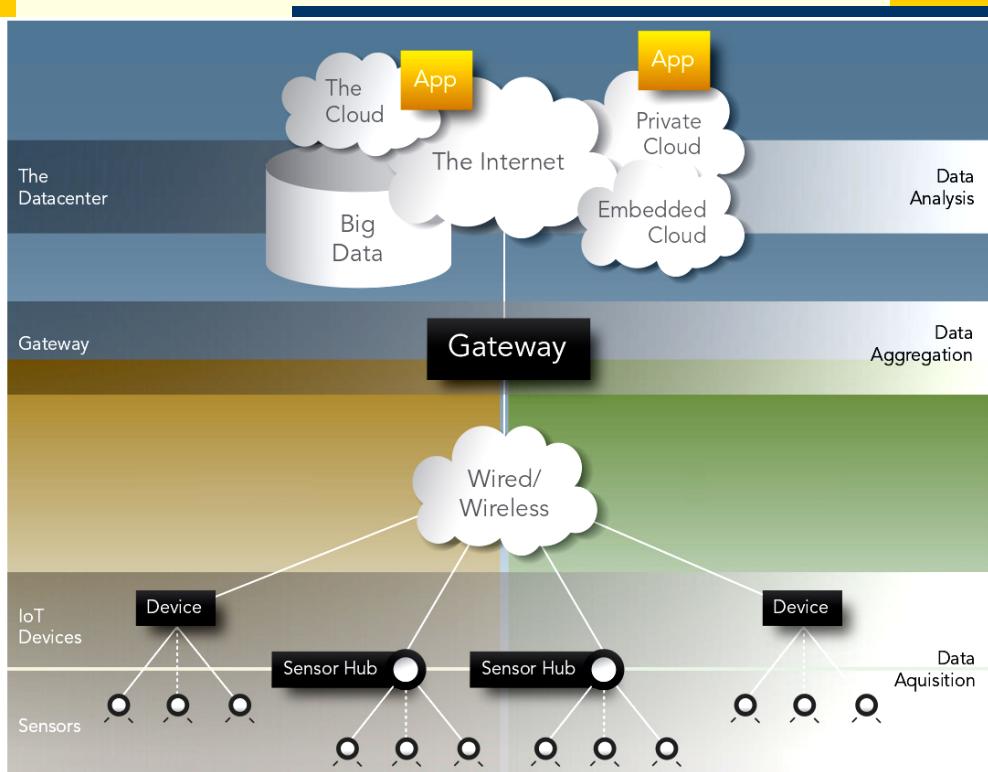
Prototyping Hardware

- ◆ Arduino gives full control on reading sensors
 - C/C++ cross-compile
 - Programming interrupts
- ◆ Raspberry Pi has a managed environment
 - windowing desktop
 - Availability of language interpreters/infrastructure
 - Large user community
- ◆ Unlikely to use a router unless networking domain
 - file server
 - network snooping

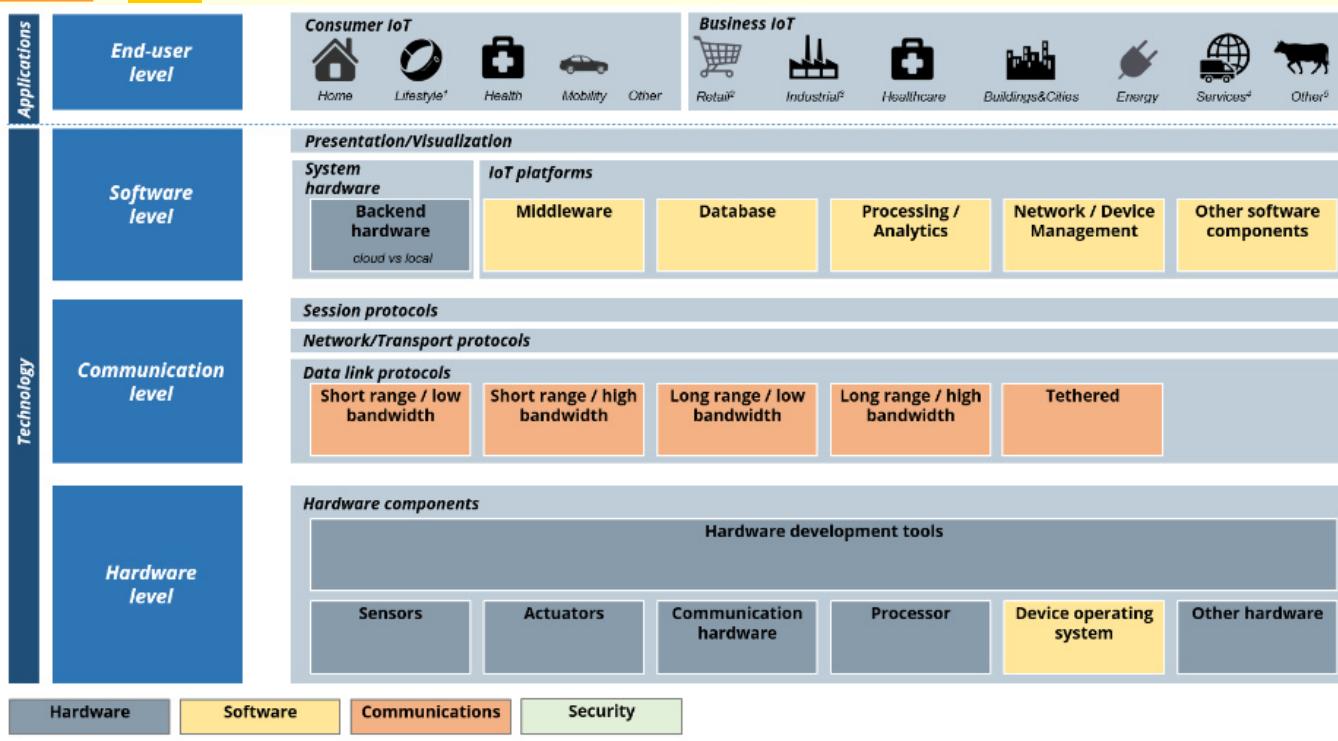
Integrating IoT Technology into Enterprise

- ◆ High-level exploration of technology & concept
 - #1: Build an IoT Team (diverse manpower)
 - #2: Define the IoT System (data, analysis, policies)
- ◆ Explore project feasibility and value
 - #3: Determine the Business Value (CBA)
 - #4: Acquire Stakeholder Agreement and Funding (confirm ROI)
- ◆ Plan and scope project
 - #5: Classify the Sensor Data
 - #6: Choose IoT Devices and Design the Network Infrastructure
 - #7: Review Environmental Conditions
 - #8: Define Space and Electrical Power Needs
- ◆ Develop and deploy system
 - #9: Secure the IoT Devices and Data
 - #10: Align with Privacy and Corporate Governance Policies
 - #11: Design for Scalability
 - #12: Integrate and Manage the IoT Devices
 - #13: Establish a Support Model
 - #14: Plan the Resources

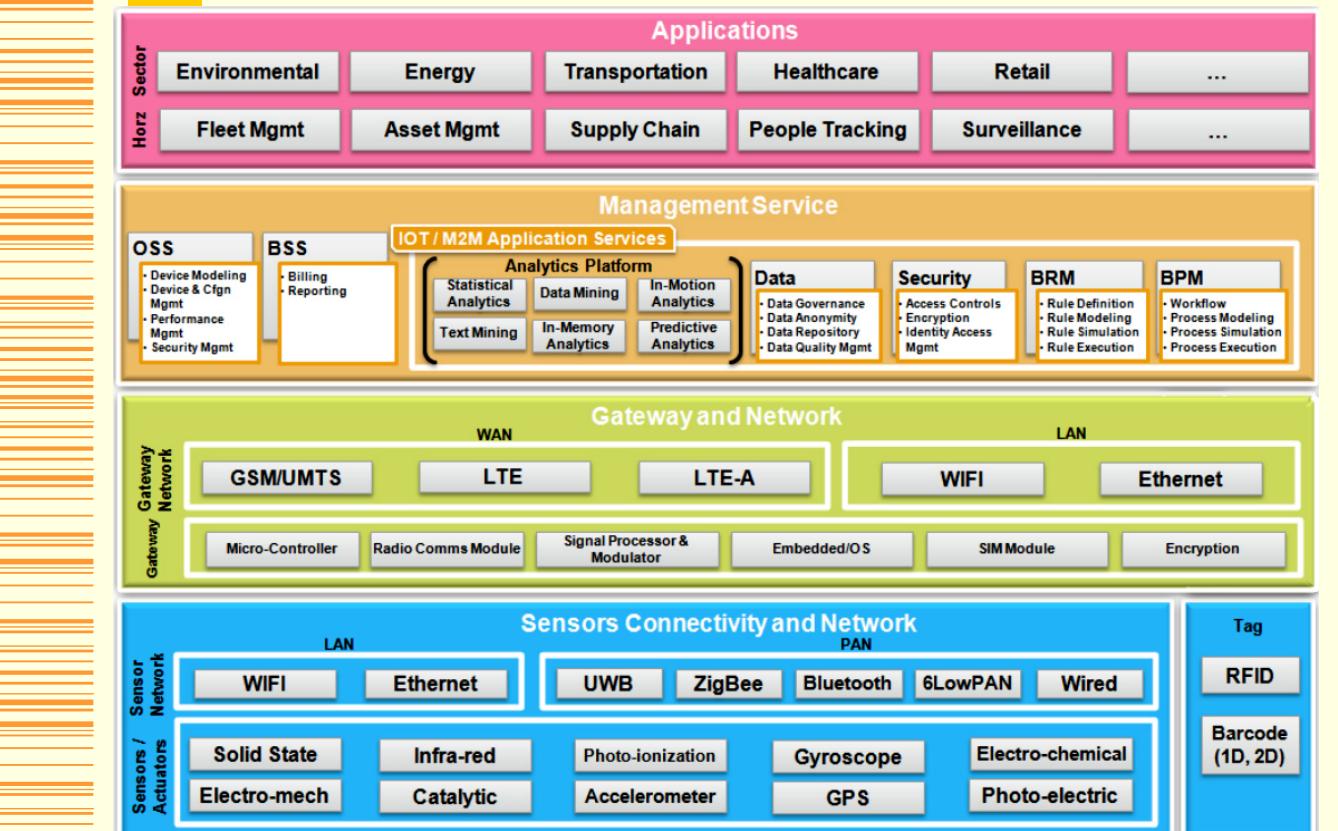
IOT Sensor/Data/App Layers



Technology Layers



IoT Architecture



Summary

- ◆ Enterprise project involves more than just hardware and sensors
- ◆ Typical project guidelines
 - Practicality
 - Real business value
 - Correctness, Robustness, Security