

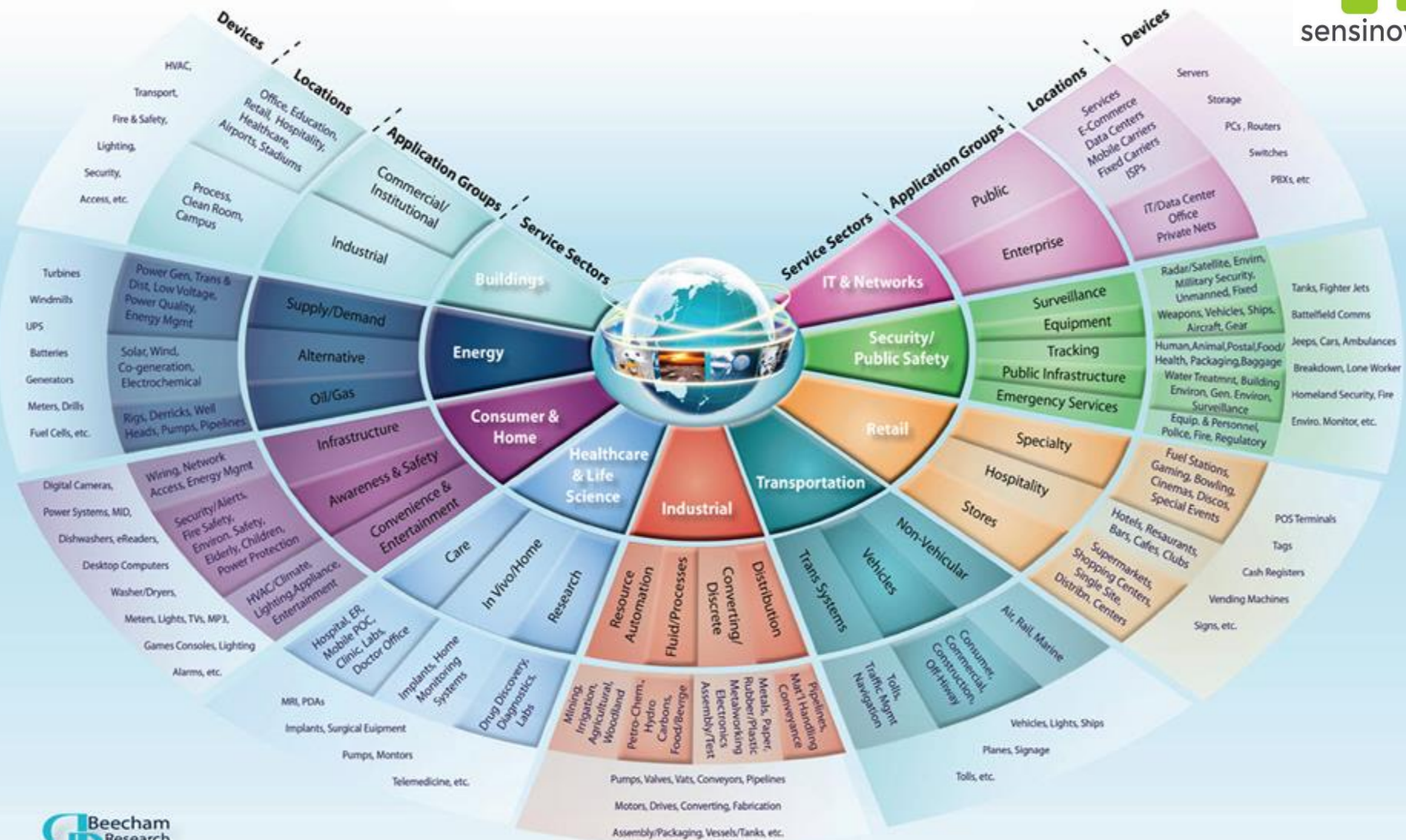
2 - oneM2M Common Architecture for IoT

Dr. Mahdi Ben Alaya
Founder & CEO, Sensinov

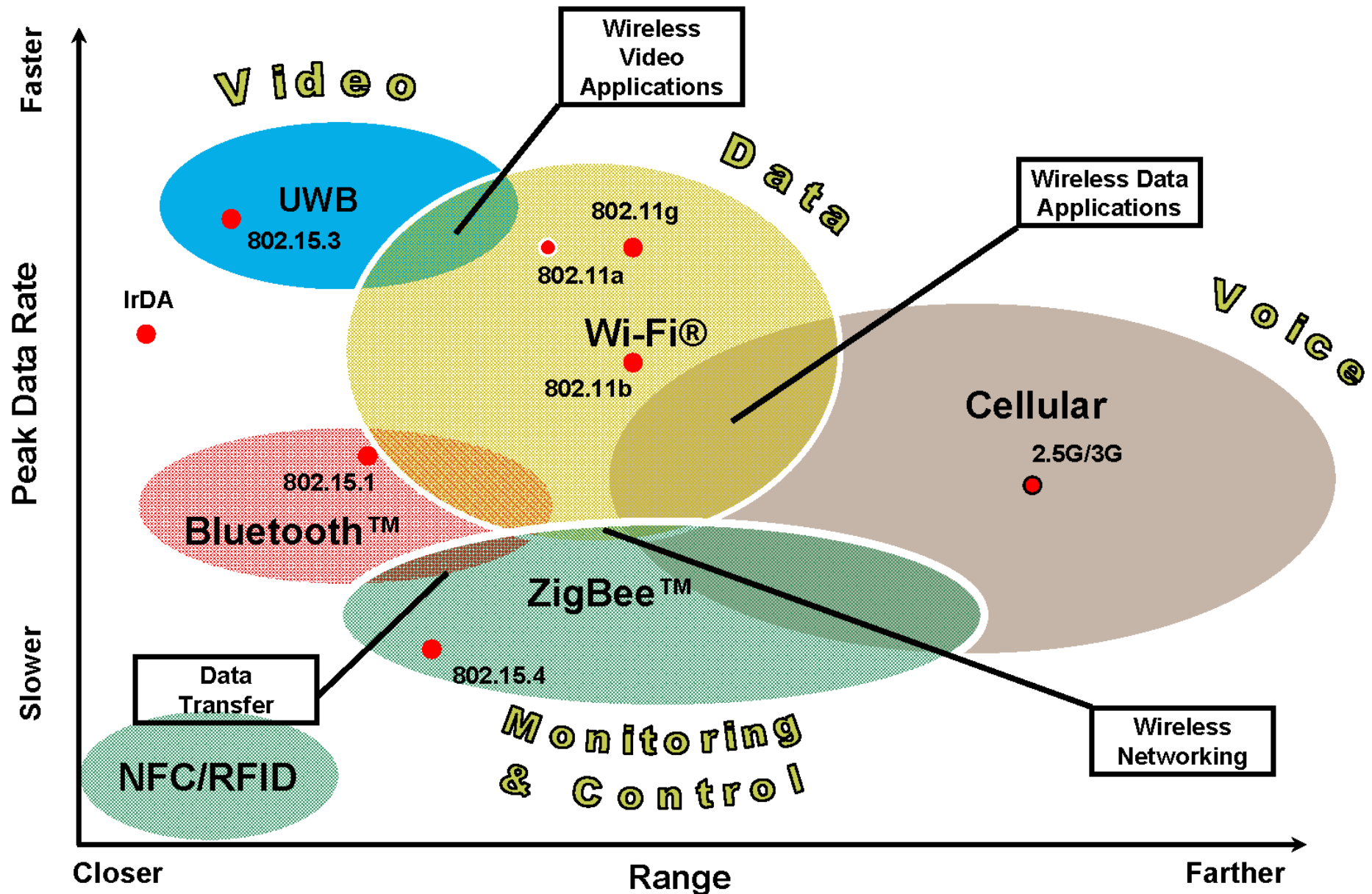
benalaya@sensinov.com
www.sensinov.com

November 14, 2016

M2M world of connected services



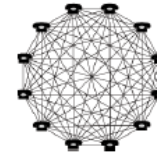
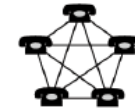
Communication technologies



IoT market fragmentation



Point-to-point
Integrations
don't scale



Creating new
integrations is
unpredictable

Monocultures
lock you in

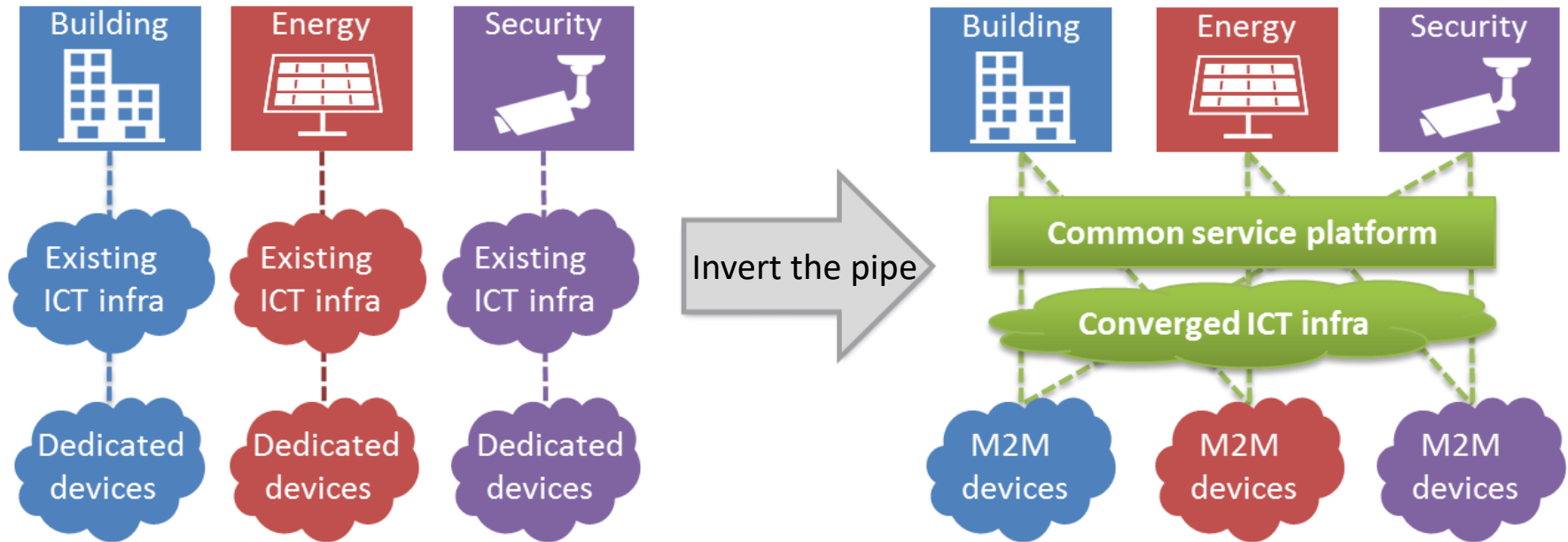


Past choices
restrict present
action and
future vision

Source: CRYSTAL project/Philips

- The current marketplace is extremely fragmented, which has increased the R&D cost in each specific domain.
- Current IoT silo model is not an efficient way to communicate, it is a barrier to further development.
- Many vertical IoT solutions have been designed independently and separately for different applications, which impedes large-scale M2M deployment.

IoT cross-domain interoperability



- Highly fragmented market with small vendor-specific applications.
- Reinventing the wheel: Same services developed again and again.
- Each silo contains its own technologies without interop.

- End-to-end platform: common service capabilities layer.
- Interoperability at the level of communications and data.
- Seamless interaction between heterogeneous applications and devices.

IoT Interoperability potential impact

Nearly 40 percent of economic impact requires interoperability between IoT systems

Potential economic impact of IoT¹

\$11.1 trillion



Value potential requiring interoperability \$ trillion		% of total value	Examples of how interoperability enhances value
Factories	1.3	36	Data from different types of equipment used to improve line efficiency
Cities	0.7	43	Video, cellphone data, and vehicle sensors to monitor traffic and optimize flow
Retail environments	0.7	57	Payment and item detection system linked for automatic checkout
Work sites	0.5	56	Linking worker and machinery location data to avoid accidents, exposure to chemicals
Vehicles	0.4	44	Equipment usage data for insurance underwriting, maintenance, pre-sales analytics
Agriculture	0.3	20	Multiple sensor systems used to improve farm management
Outside	0.3	29	Connected navigation between vehicles and between vehicles and GPS/traffic control
Home	0.1	17	Linking chore automation to security and energy system to time usage
Offices	0 ²	30	Data from different building systems and other buildings used to improve security

1 Includes sized applications only; includes consumer surplus.

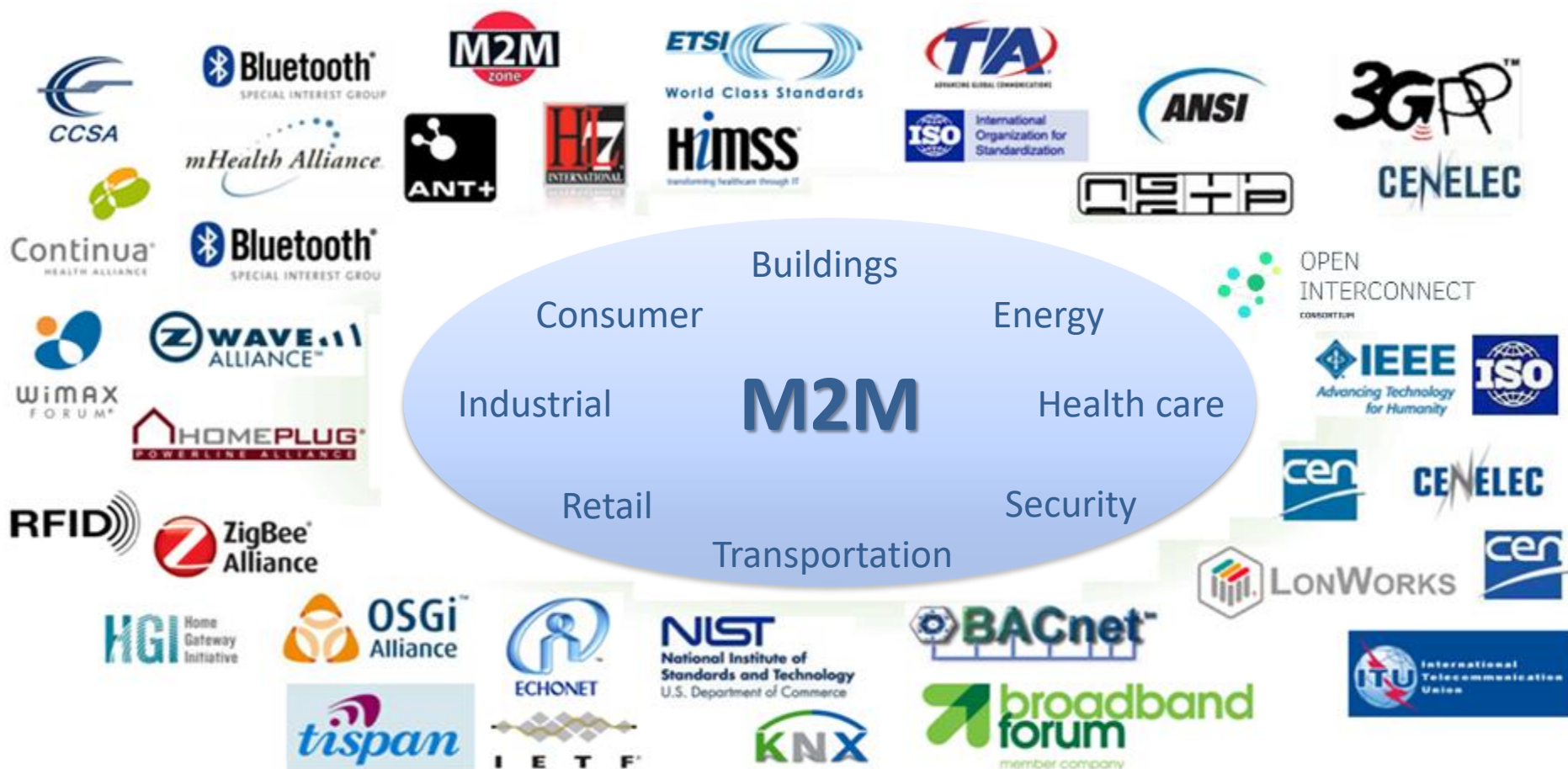
2 Less than \$100 billion.

NOTE: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Expert interviews; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Standards landscape for IoT

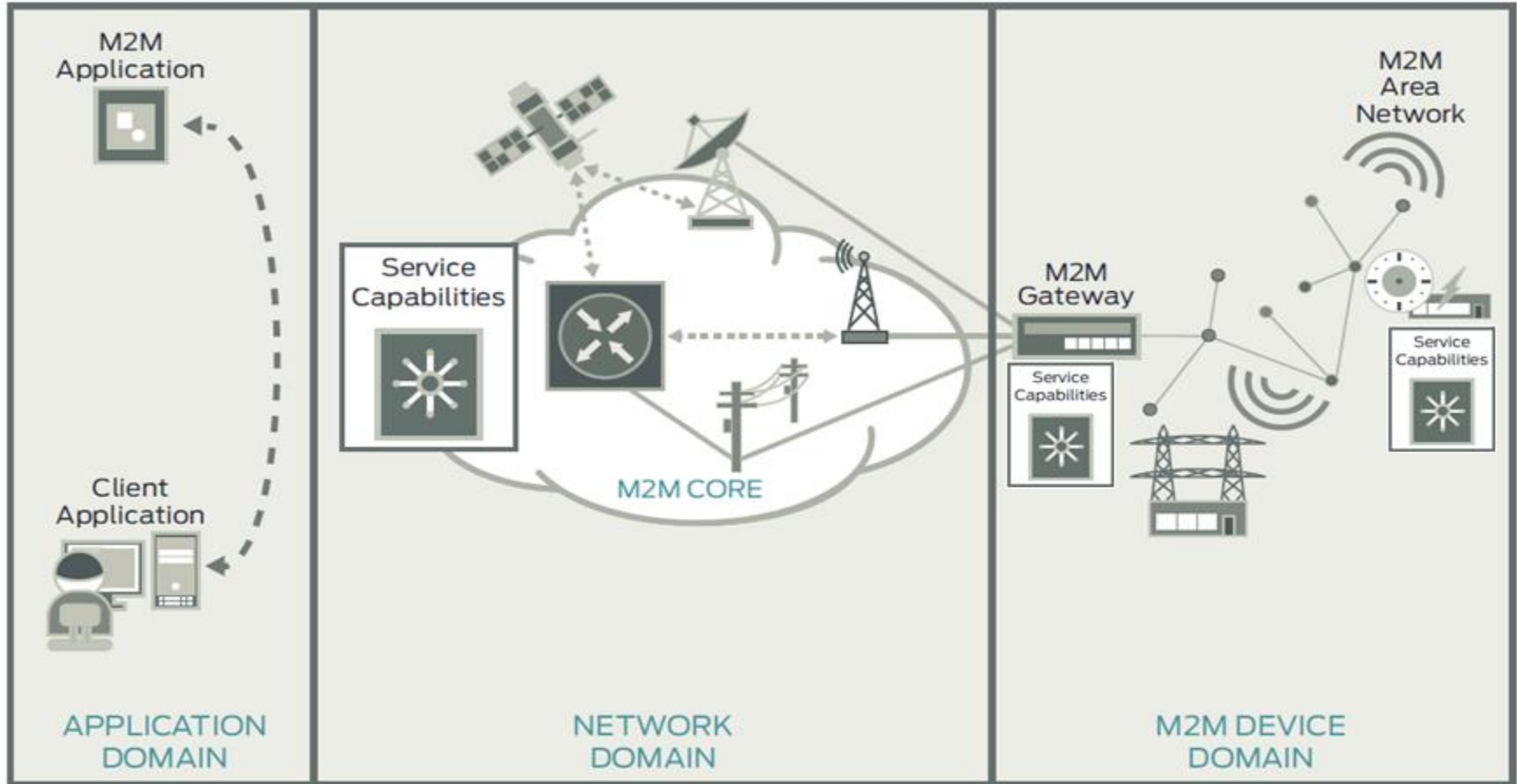
- 143 organizations around the world are involved in M2M standardization according to the Global Standards Collaboration M2M Task Force.



Over 200 member organizations in oneM2M



IoT high level architecture

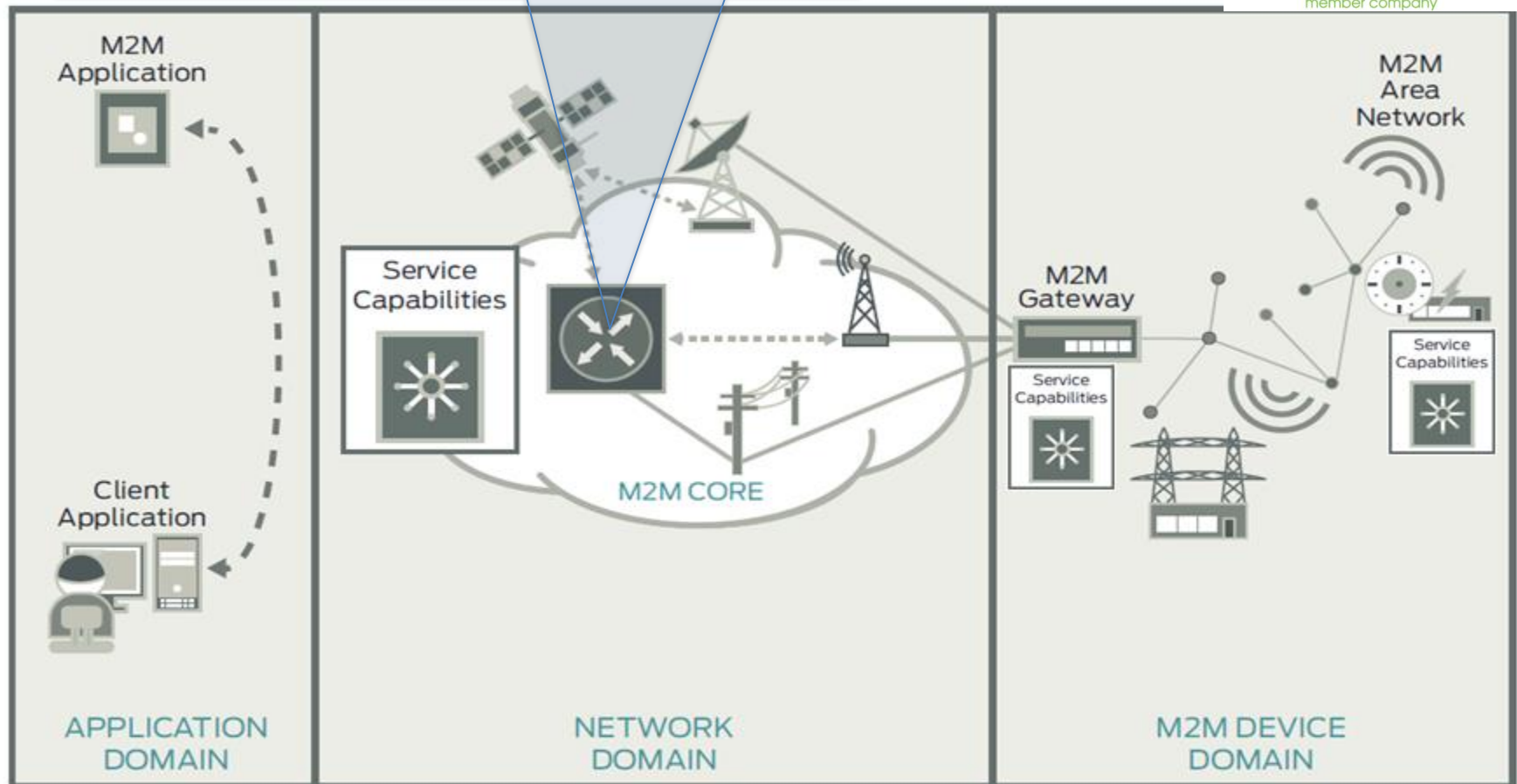


Standards for Wide Area Networks



Standards for Wide Area Networks
(3GPP, fixed NW, WiMax...):

Target: protect networks against negative effects of M2M traffic (many devices, non-human traffic ...)

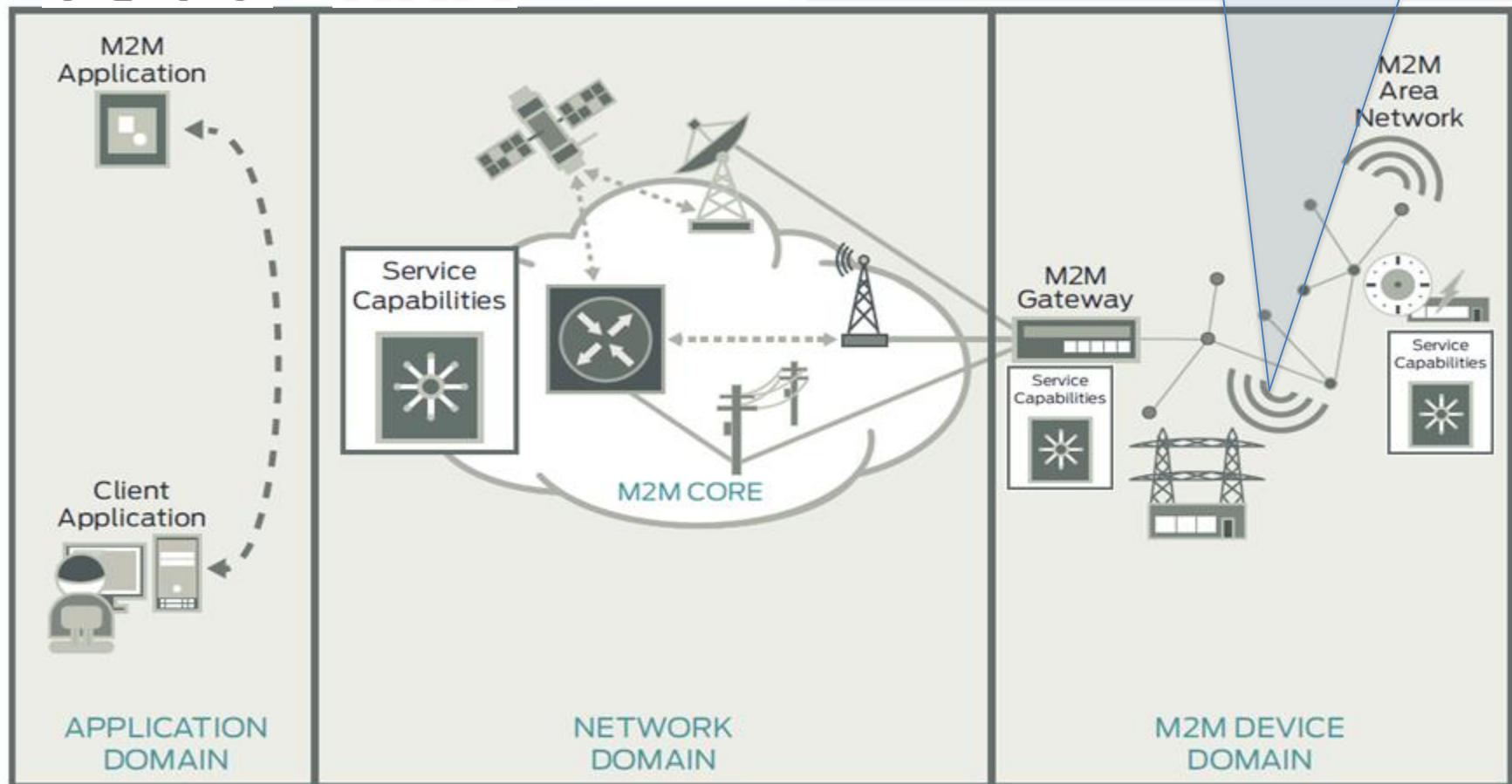


Standards for M2M Area Networks



Standards for Local Area Networks
(ZigBee, Bluetooth, PLC, etc.)

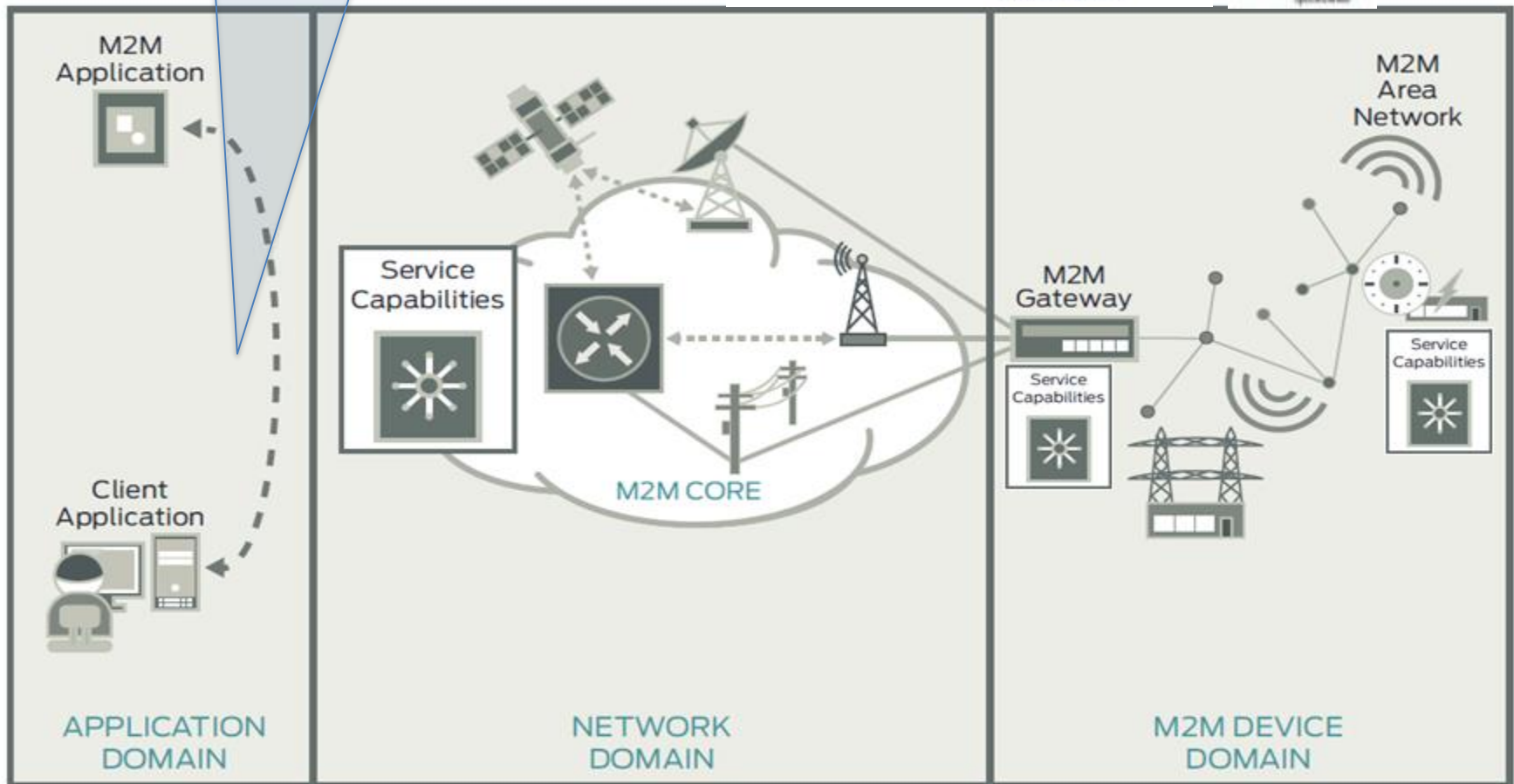
Target: foster use of LAN technology by supporting diverse ecosystem of service providers and device manufacturers.



Standards for vertical industries

Standards for vertical Industries applications

Target: enable interoperable, cost-efficient Solutions.

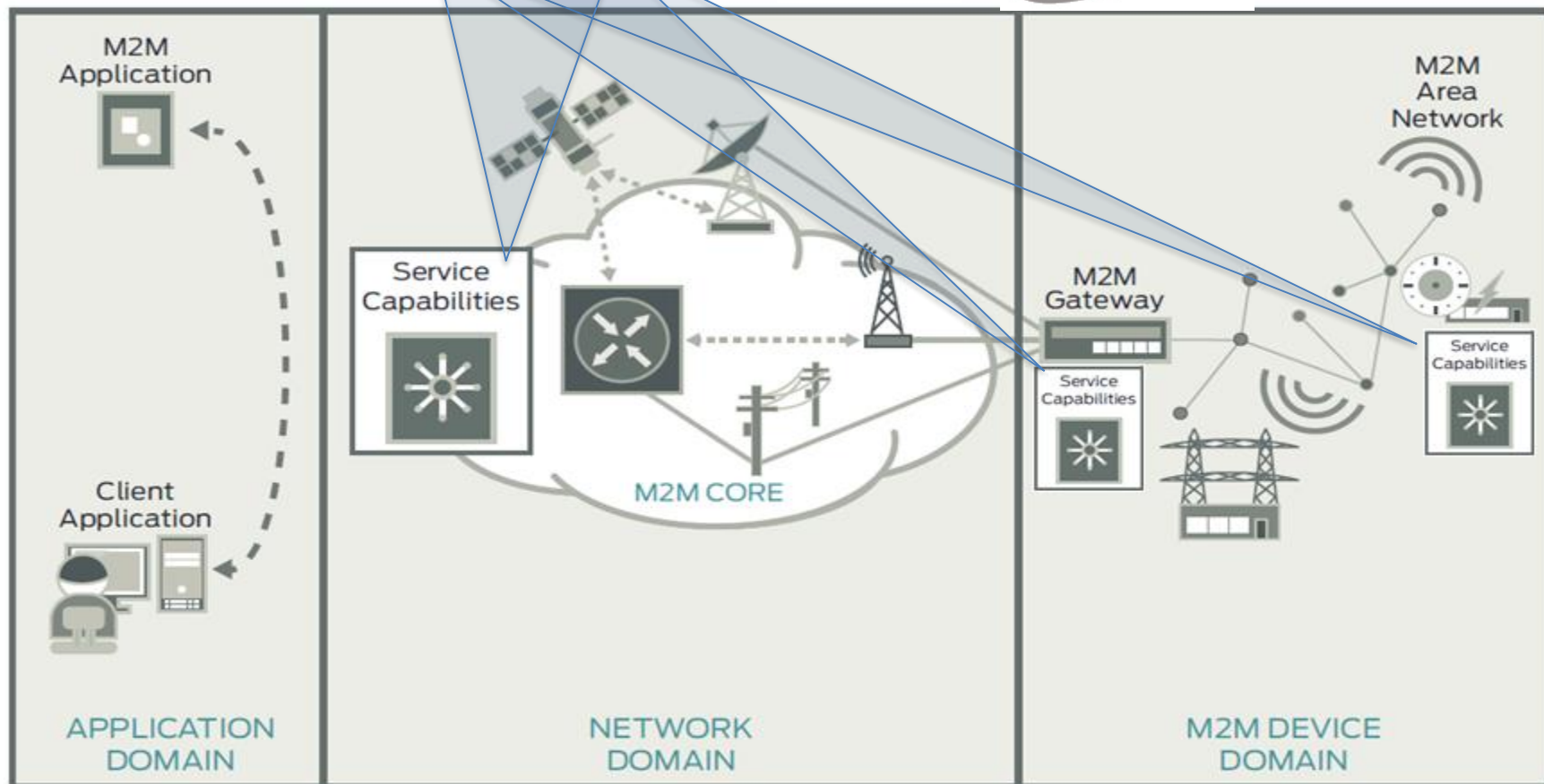


Standards for M2M service capabilities

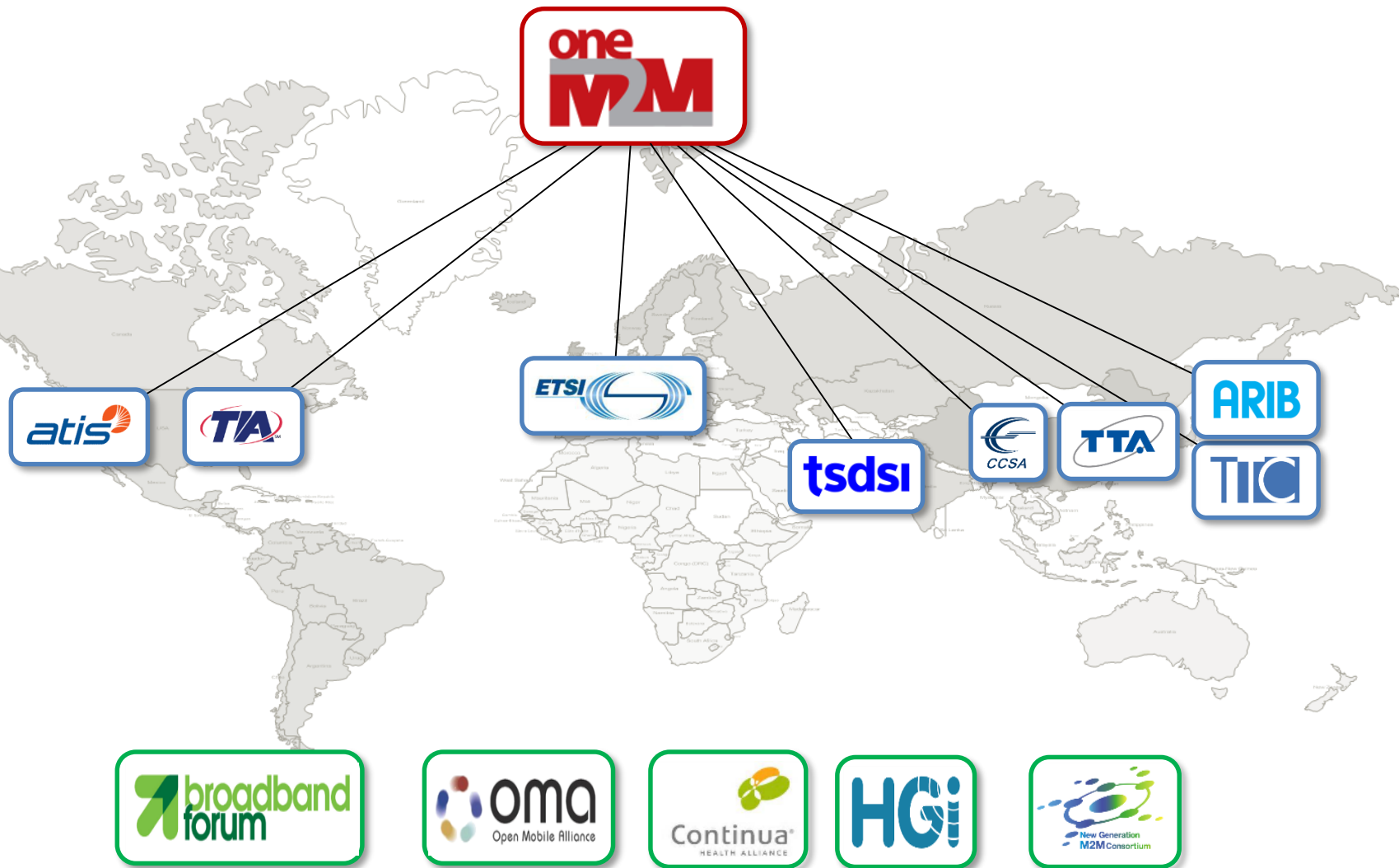


Standards for M2M Service capabilities:

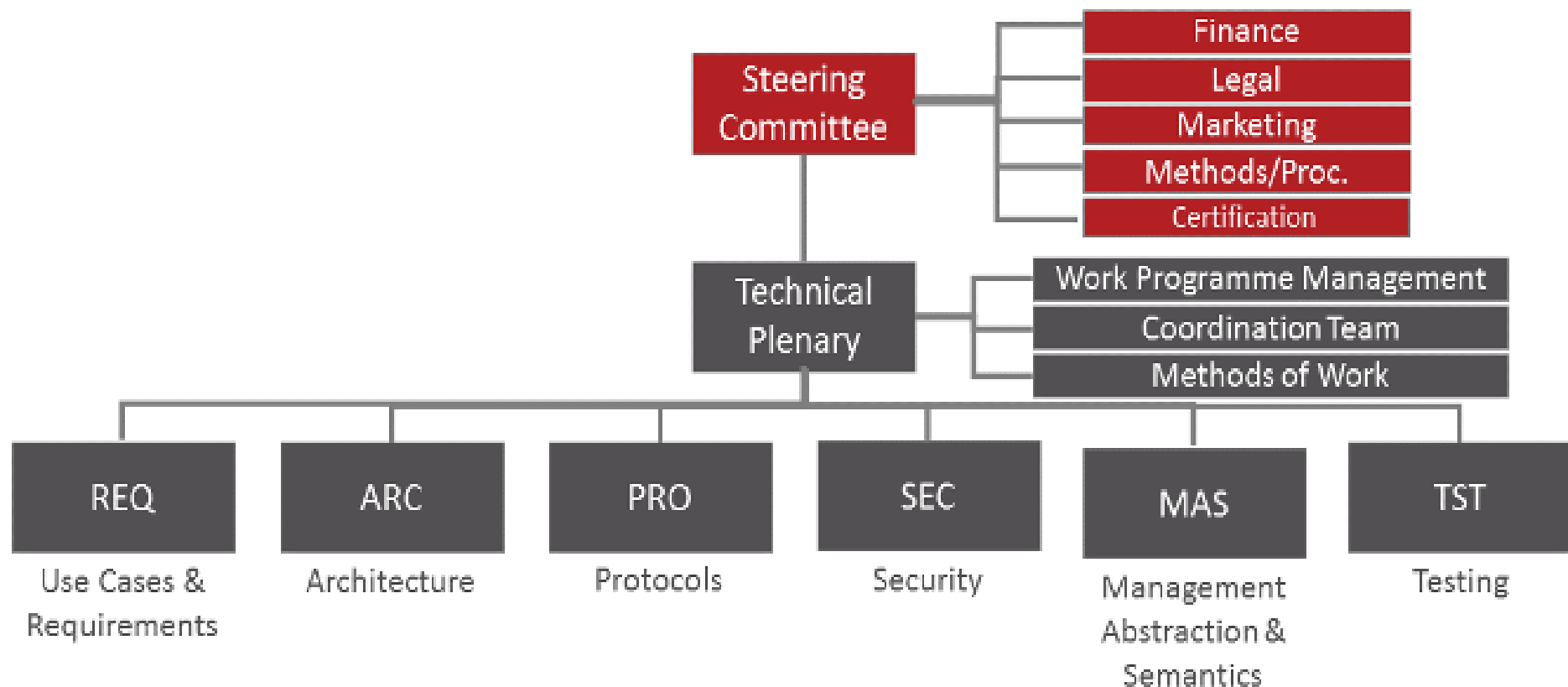
Target: end-to-end enablement across servers, gateways, and devices.
Standardized service interfaces.



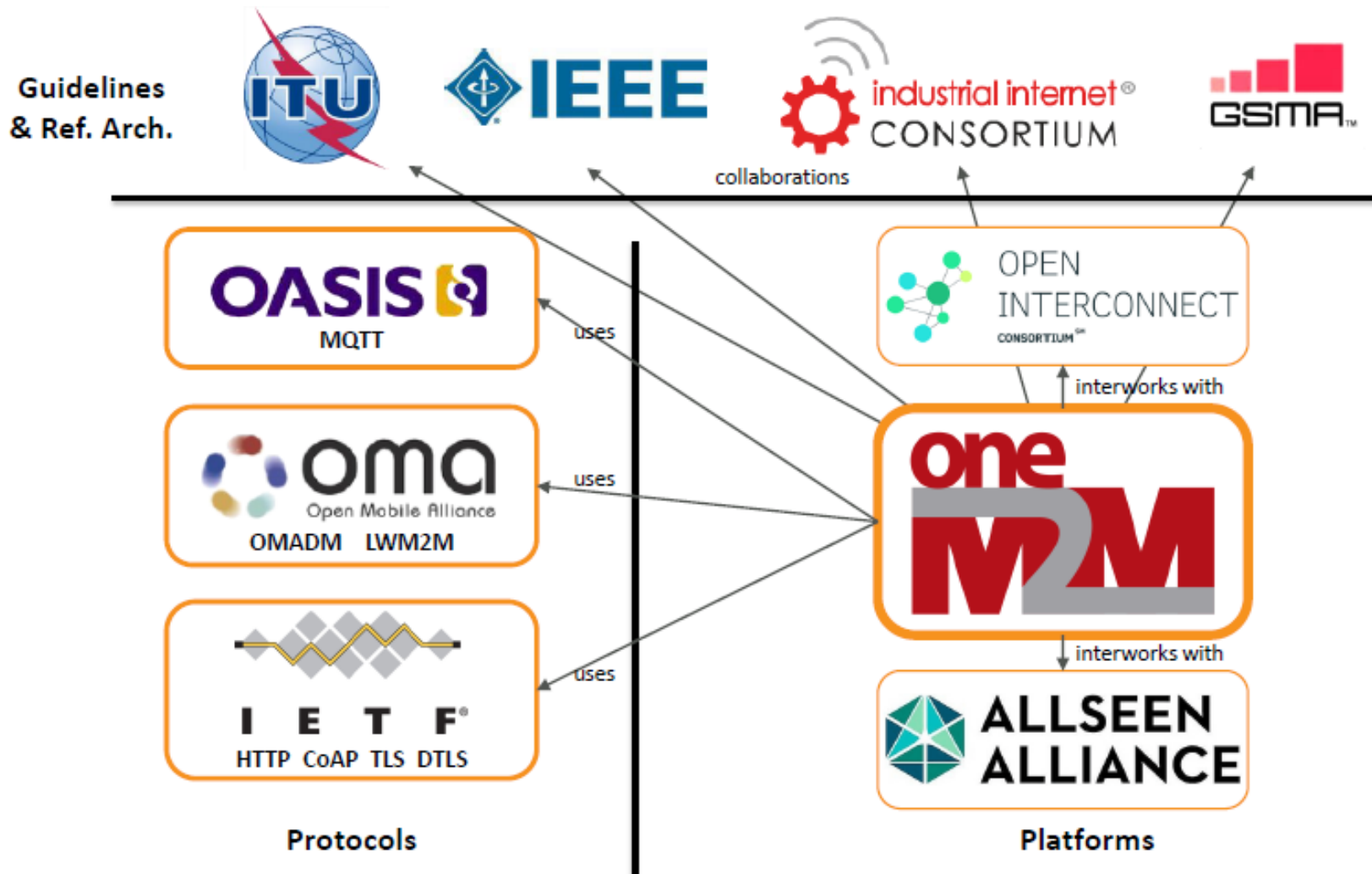
oneM2M: The Partnership Project



oneM2M organization and Structure



oneM2M liaisons



Purpose, Work & Deliverables

Purpose

To specify and promote an
M2M Common Service Layer

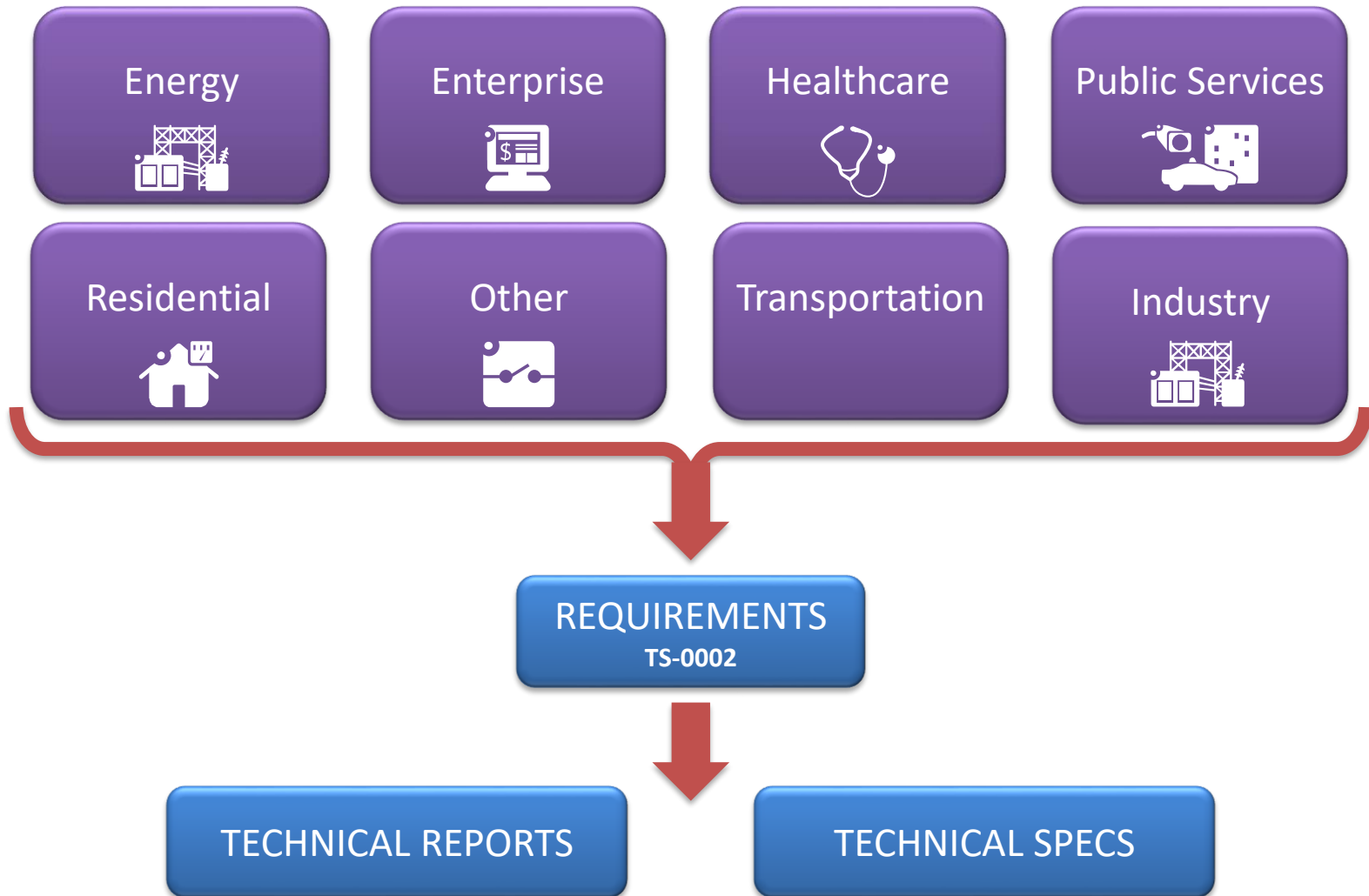
Work

Six physical 1-week meetings per year
About 5 conference calls per week between the meetings
200+ documents produced and discussed at each meeting
3800 docs in 2013 4200 docs in 2014

Deliverables

Technical Reports and Technical Specifications

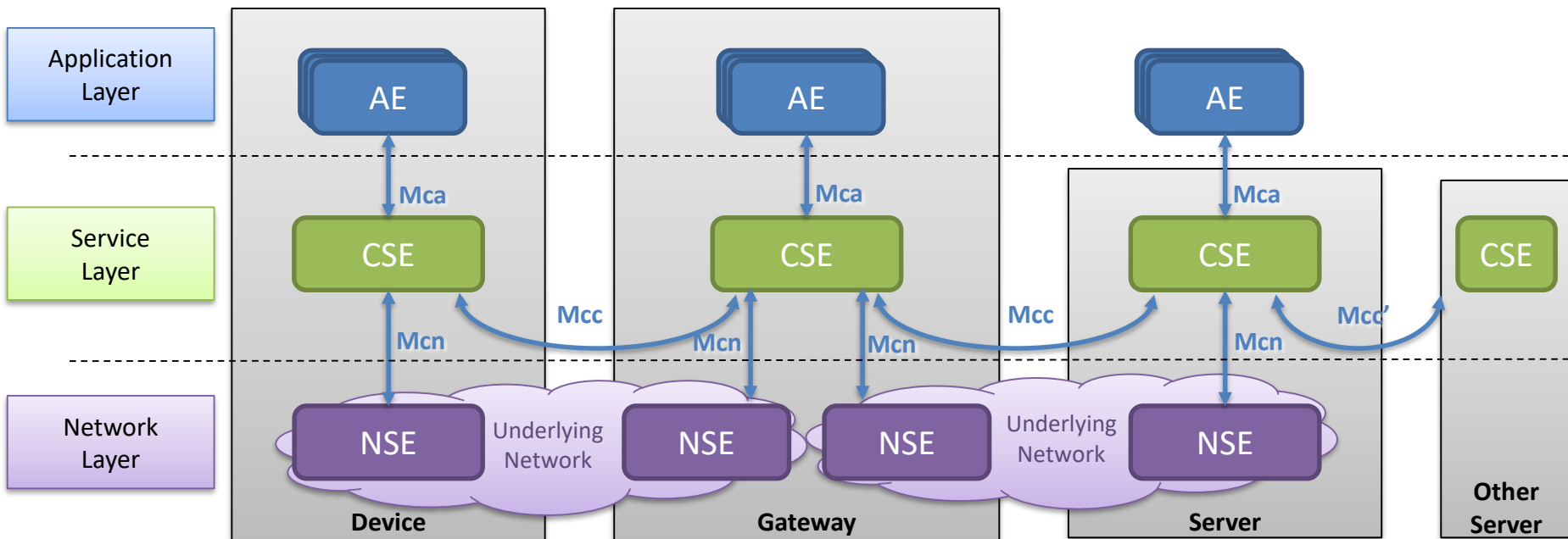
Use Cases & Requirements



Technical Specifications



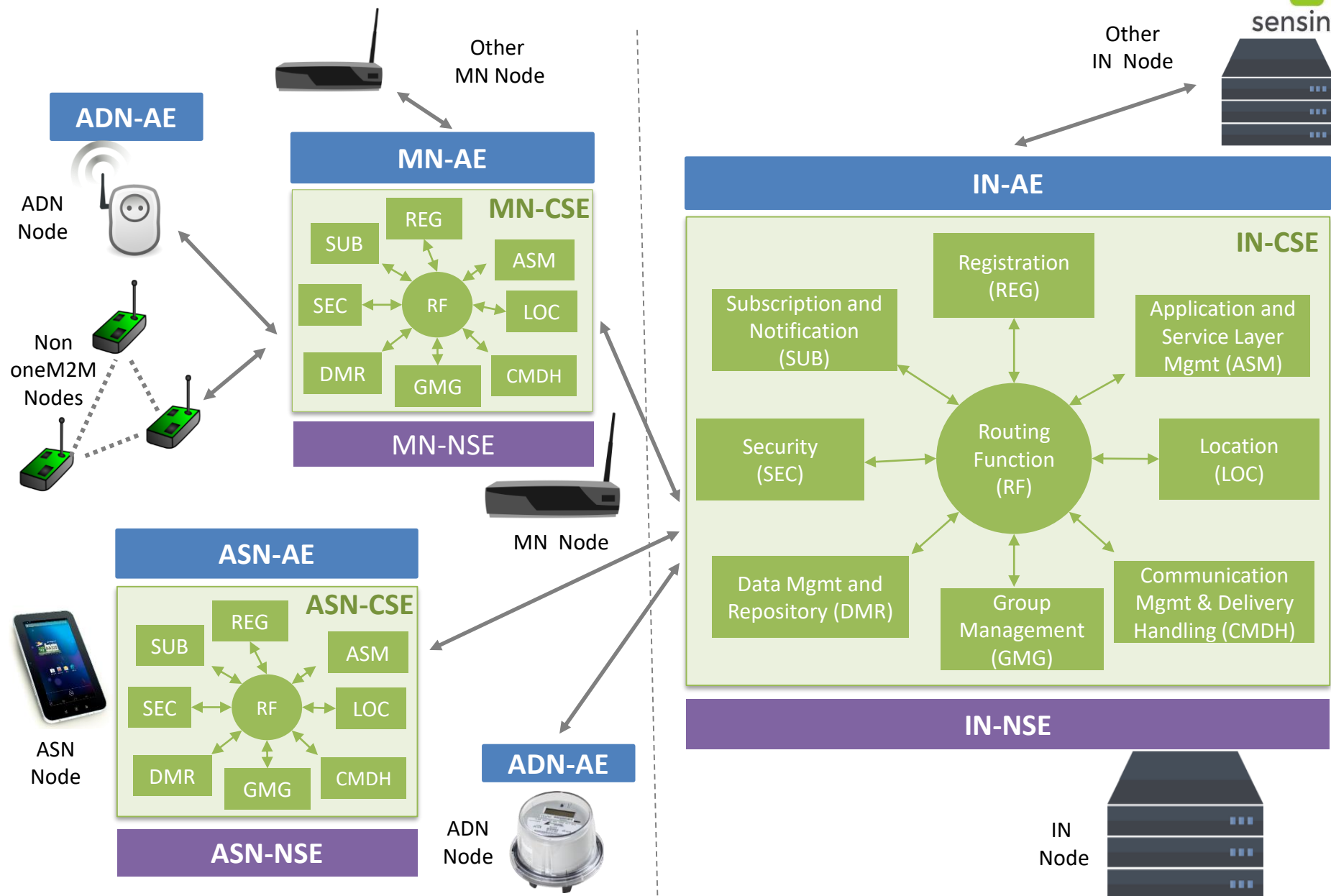
oneM2M high level architecture



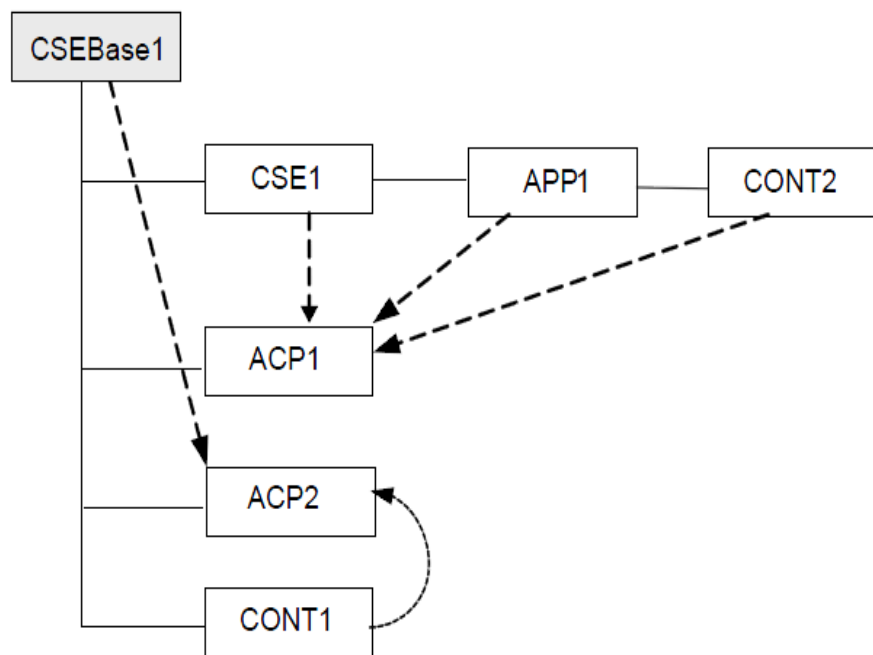
Entities: AE (Application Entity), CSE (Common Services Entity) and NSE (Network Services Entity)

Reference Point: One or more interfaces - Mca, Mcc, Mcc' and Mcc

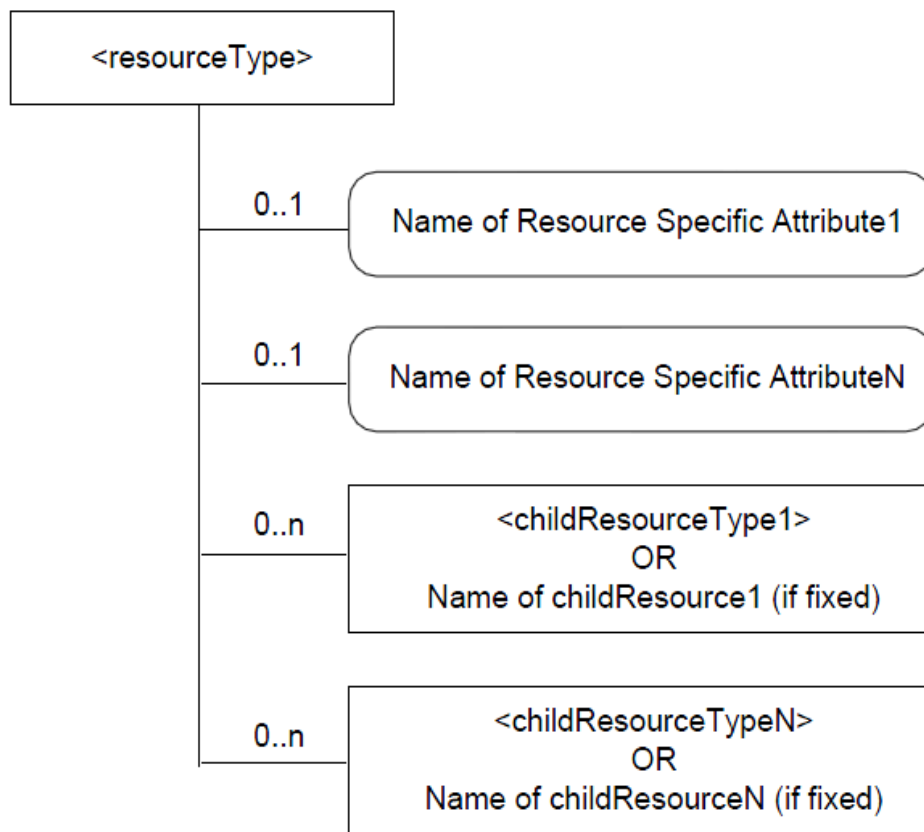
oneM2M functional architecture



OneM2M resource structure



OneM2M Resource structure

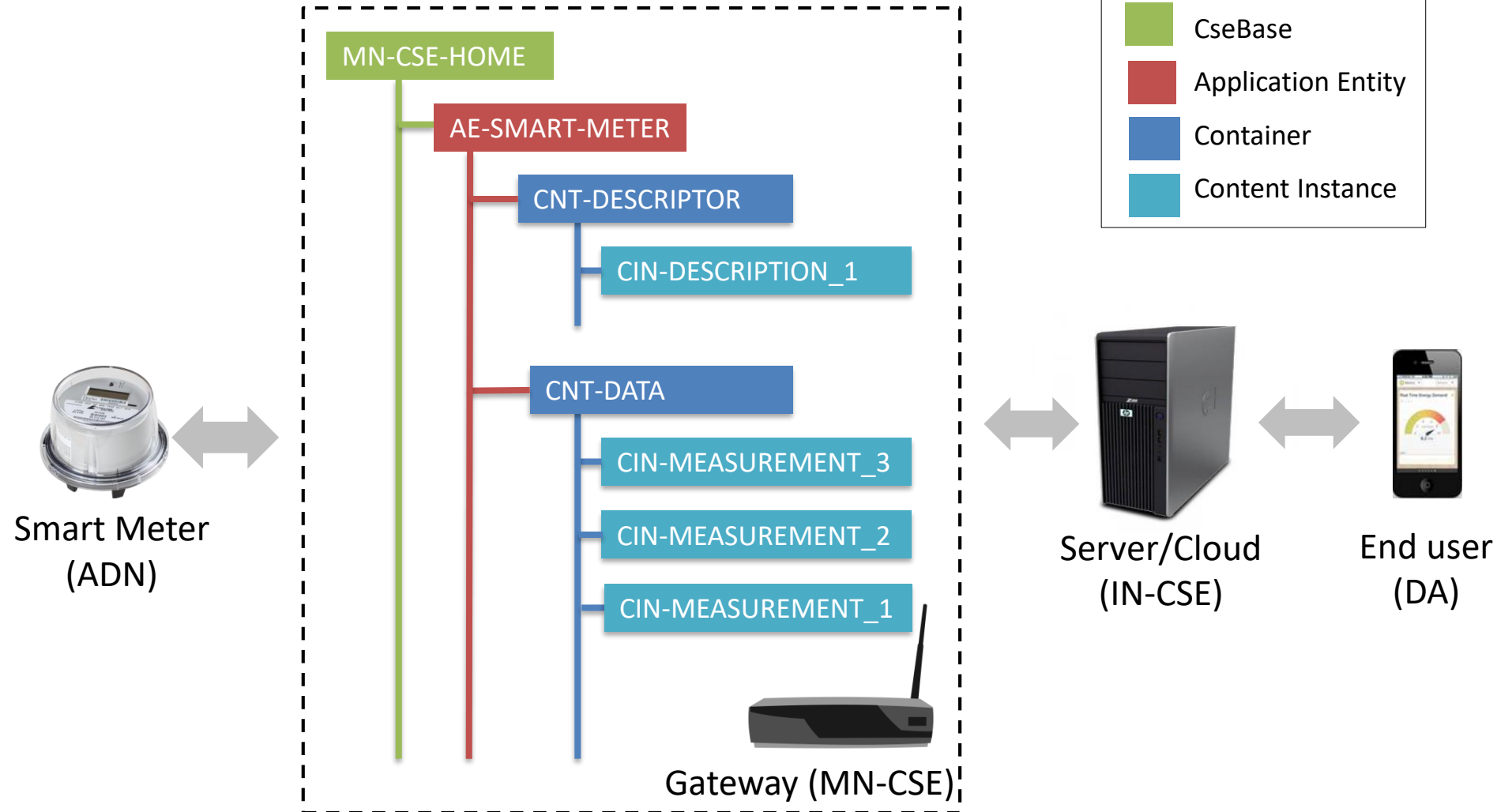
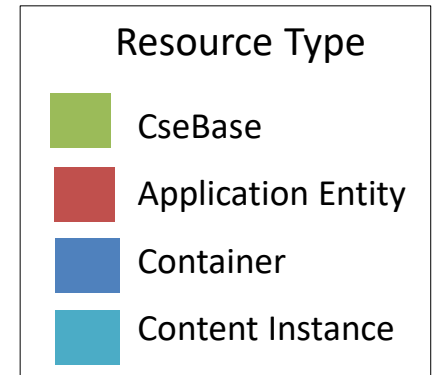


Resource type representation

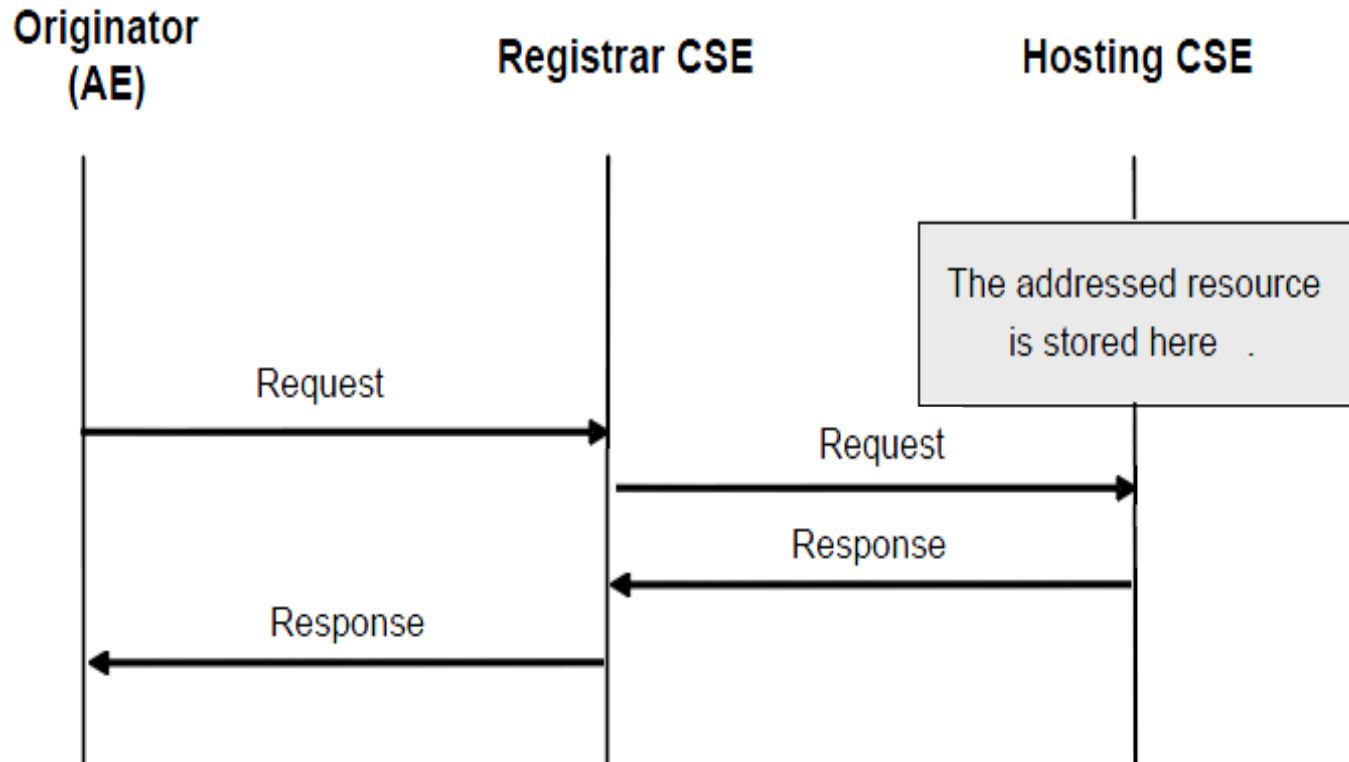
oneM2M resource types



oneM2M resource tree example

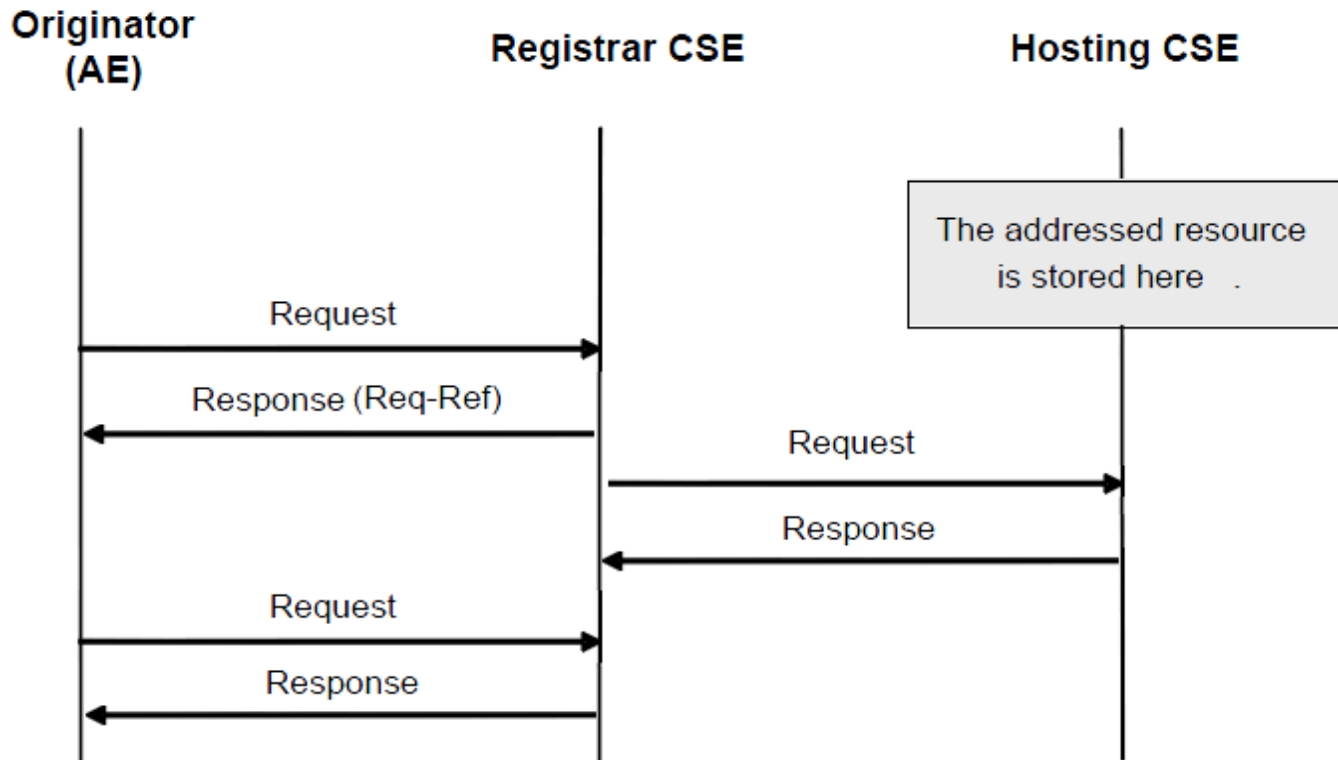


Accessing resources in oneM2M (Blocking)



Blocking requests

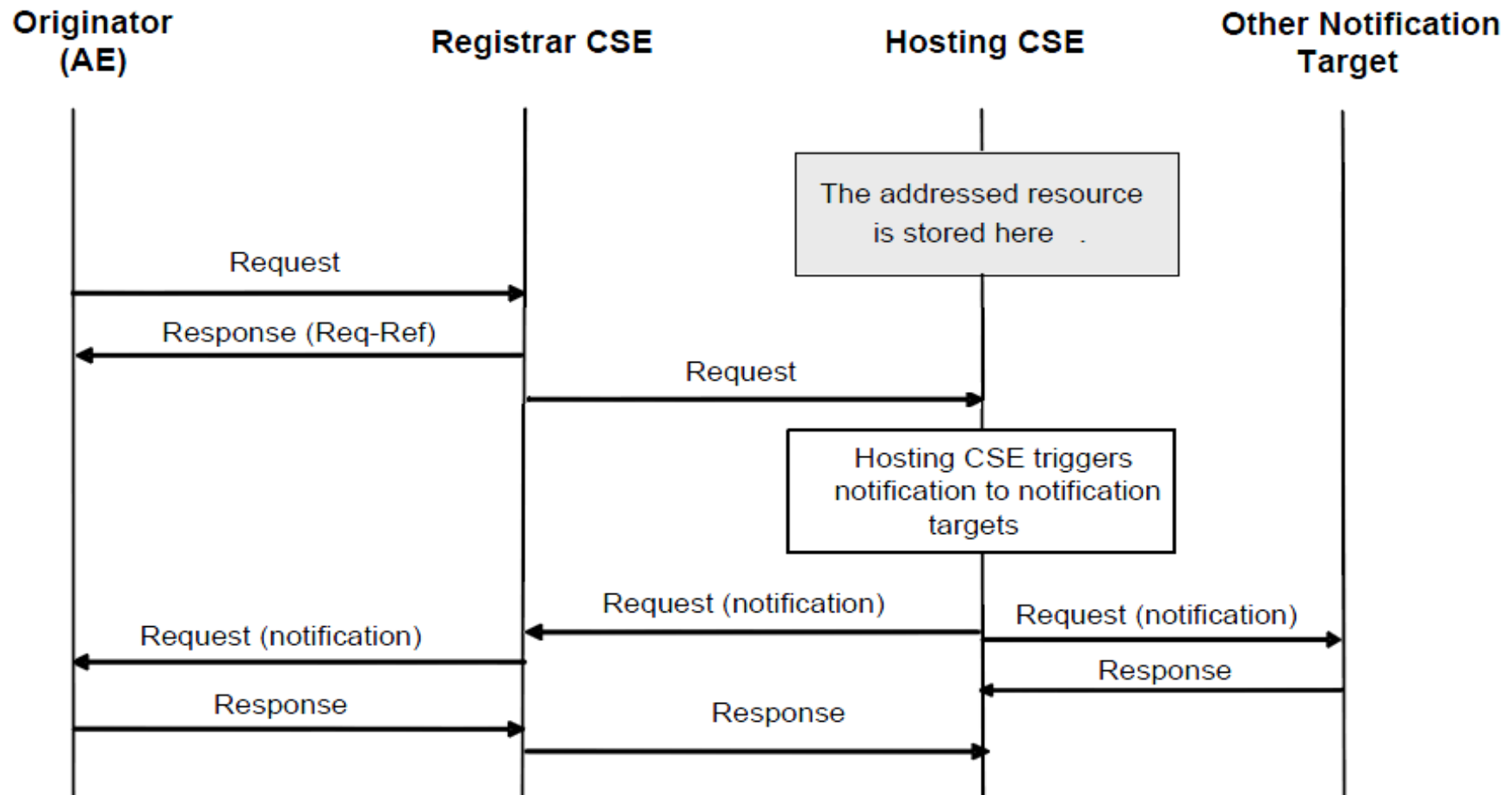
Accessing resources in oneM2M (Non blocking Synchronous)



Non blocking synchronous requests

Accessing resources in oneM2M

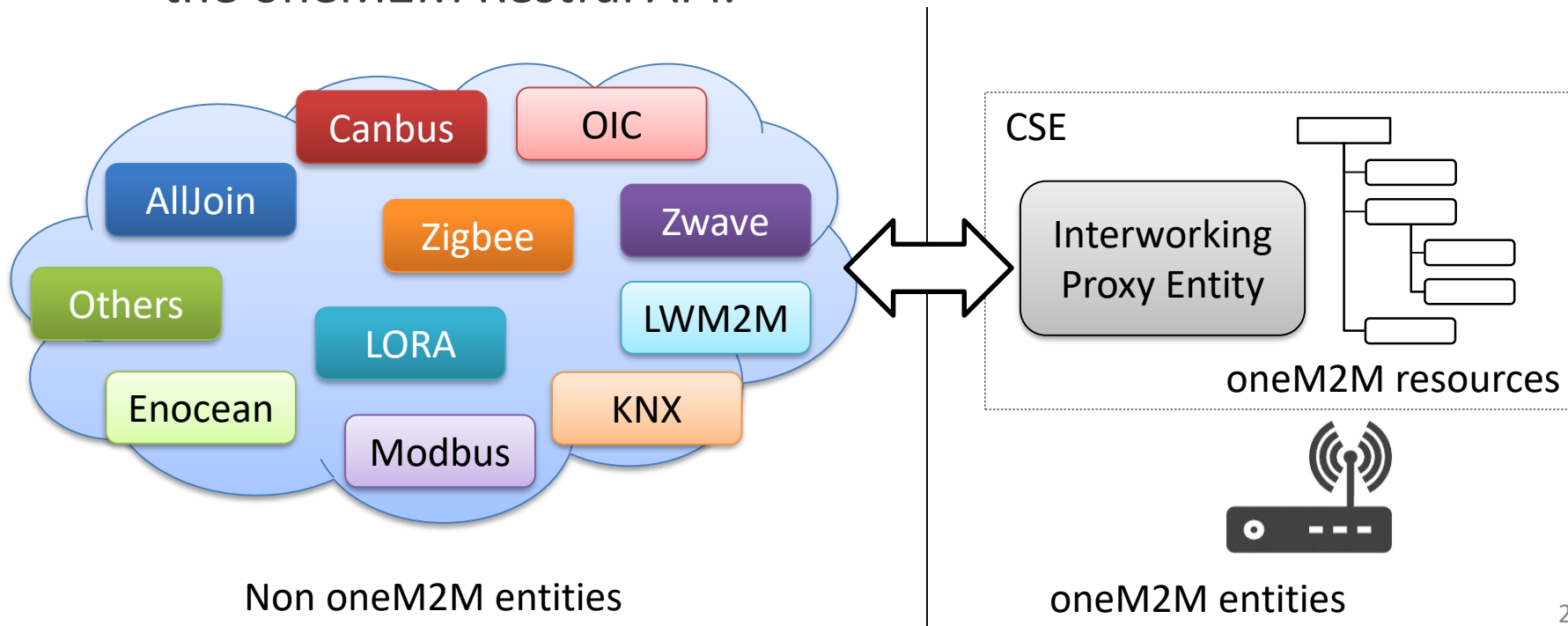
(Non blocking asynchronous)



Non blocking asynchronous requests

Interworking with non oneM2M devices

- The Interworking Proxy Entity (IPE) abstracts and maps the non-oneM2M data model to the oneM2M resources.
- Bidirectional communication between the oneM2M system and a specific technology (Monitor and Control).
- Seamless interaction between applications and devices using the oneM2M Restful API.



oneM2M implementations

Open source



Commercial & Demo



LG



SIERRA
WIRELESS™

InterDigital®



ERICSSON



QUALCOMM®



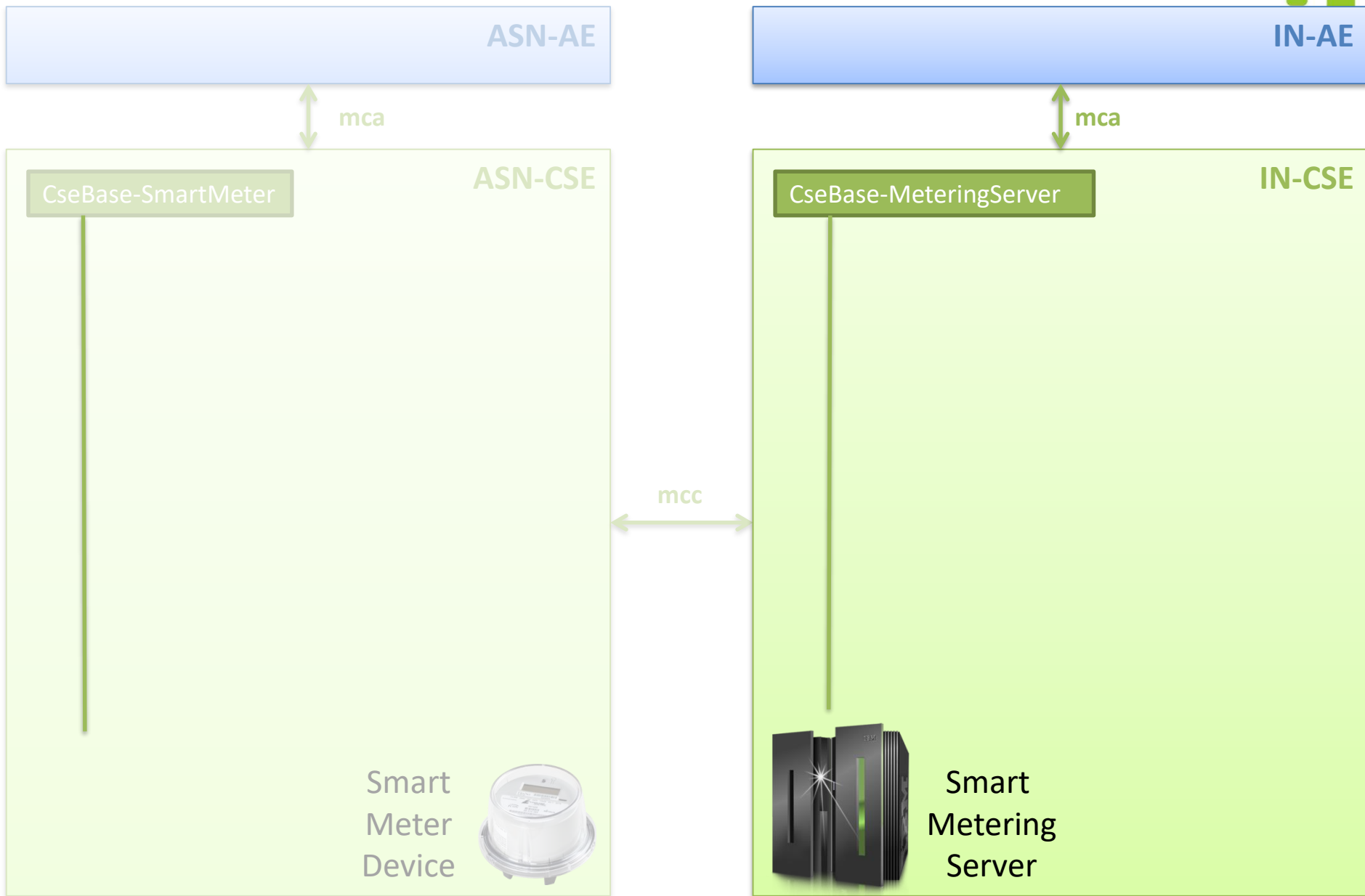
oneM2M scenarios

- **Scenario 1** - Nodes mutual authentication and applications registration
- **Scenario 2** - Retrieve data from smart meter
- **Scenario 3** - Get notified when new metering data is created
- **Scenario 4** - Get notified when new smart a meter is registered
- **Scenario 5** - Store smart meter data remotely using announcement

Scenario 1

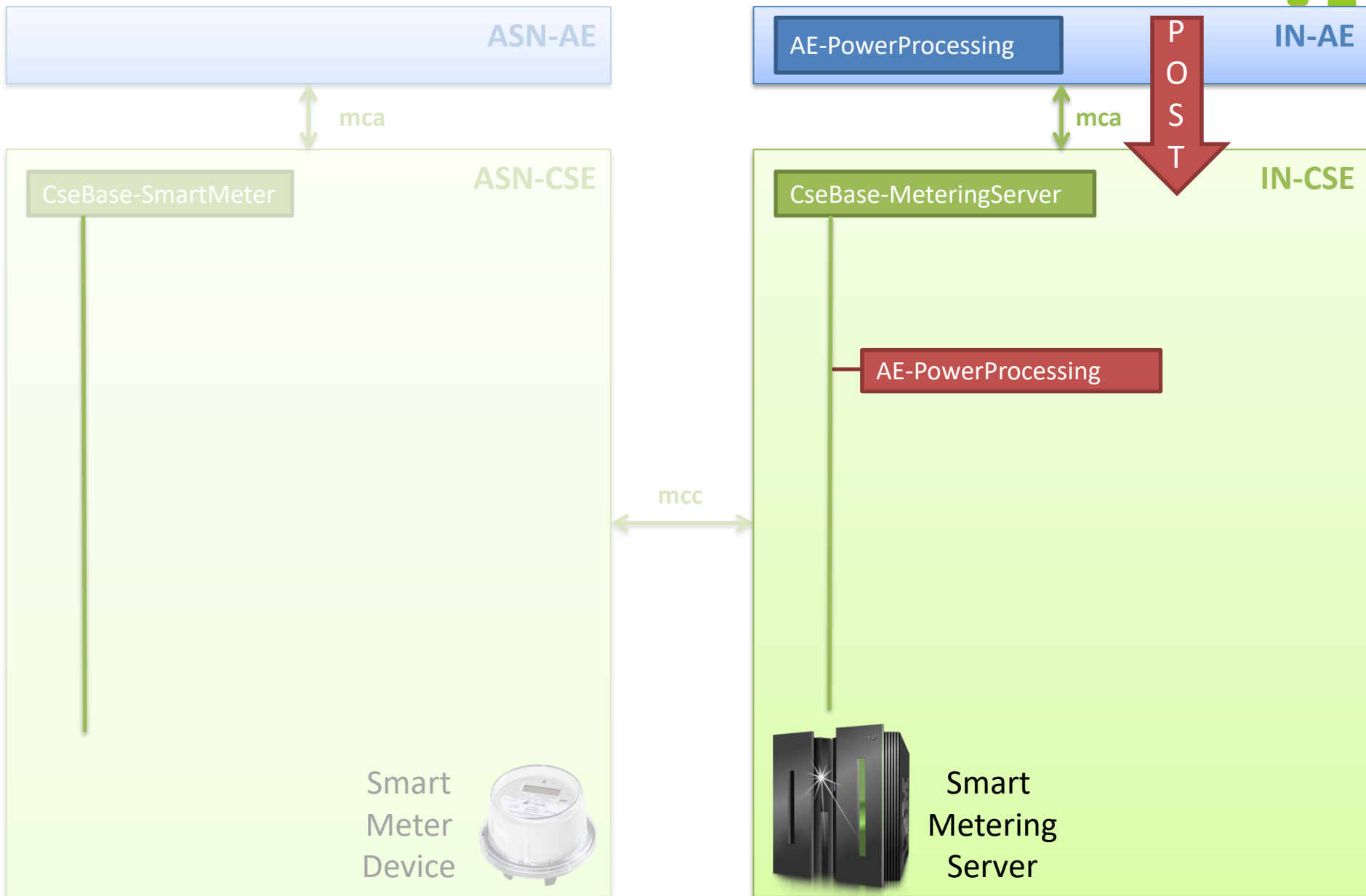
Nodes mutual authentication and applications
registration

Scenario 1



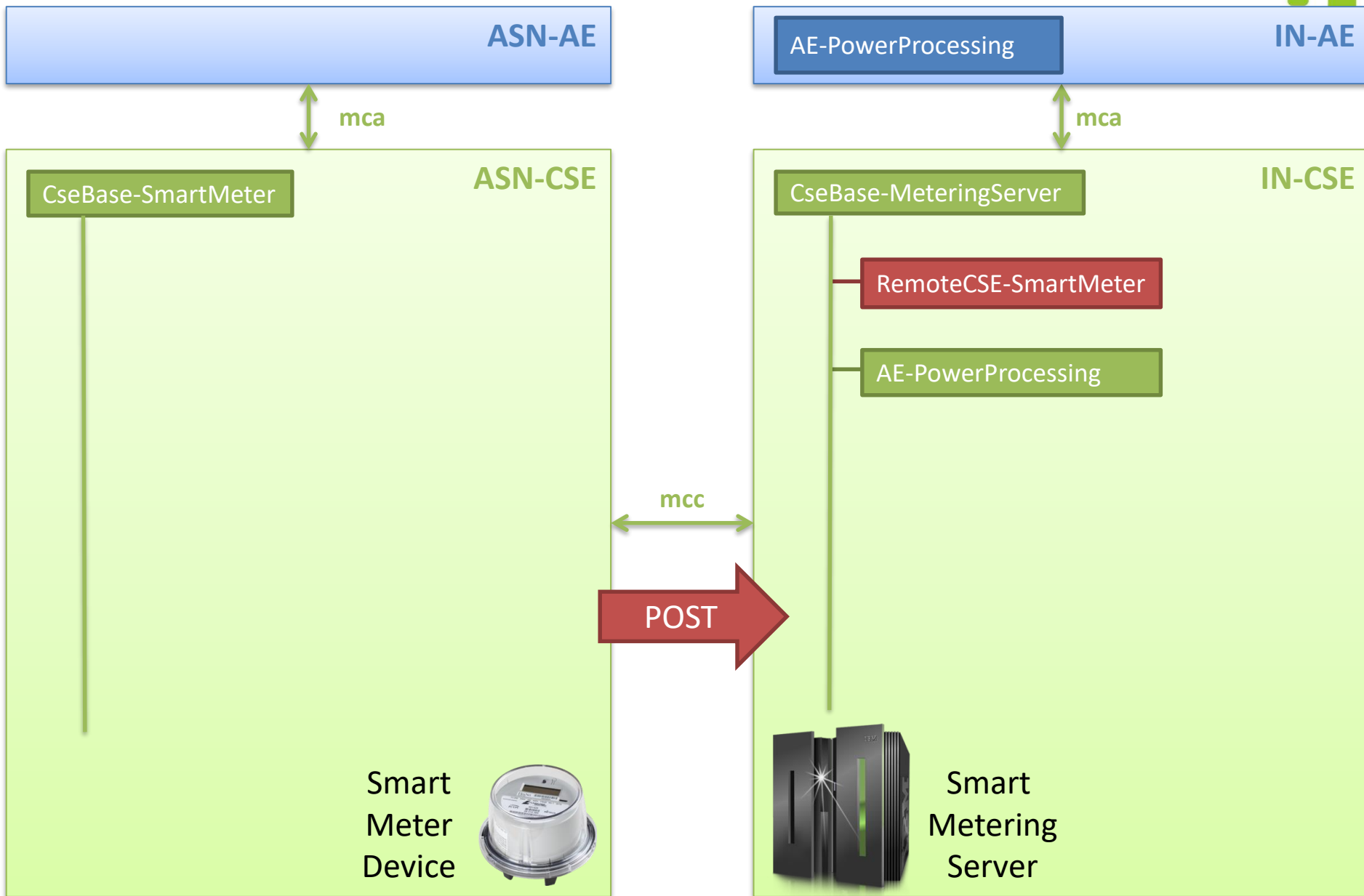
Initial state

Scenario 1



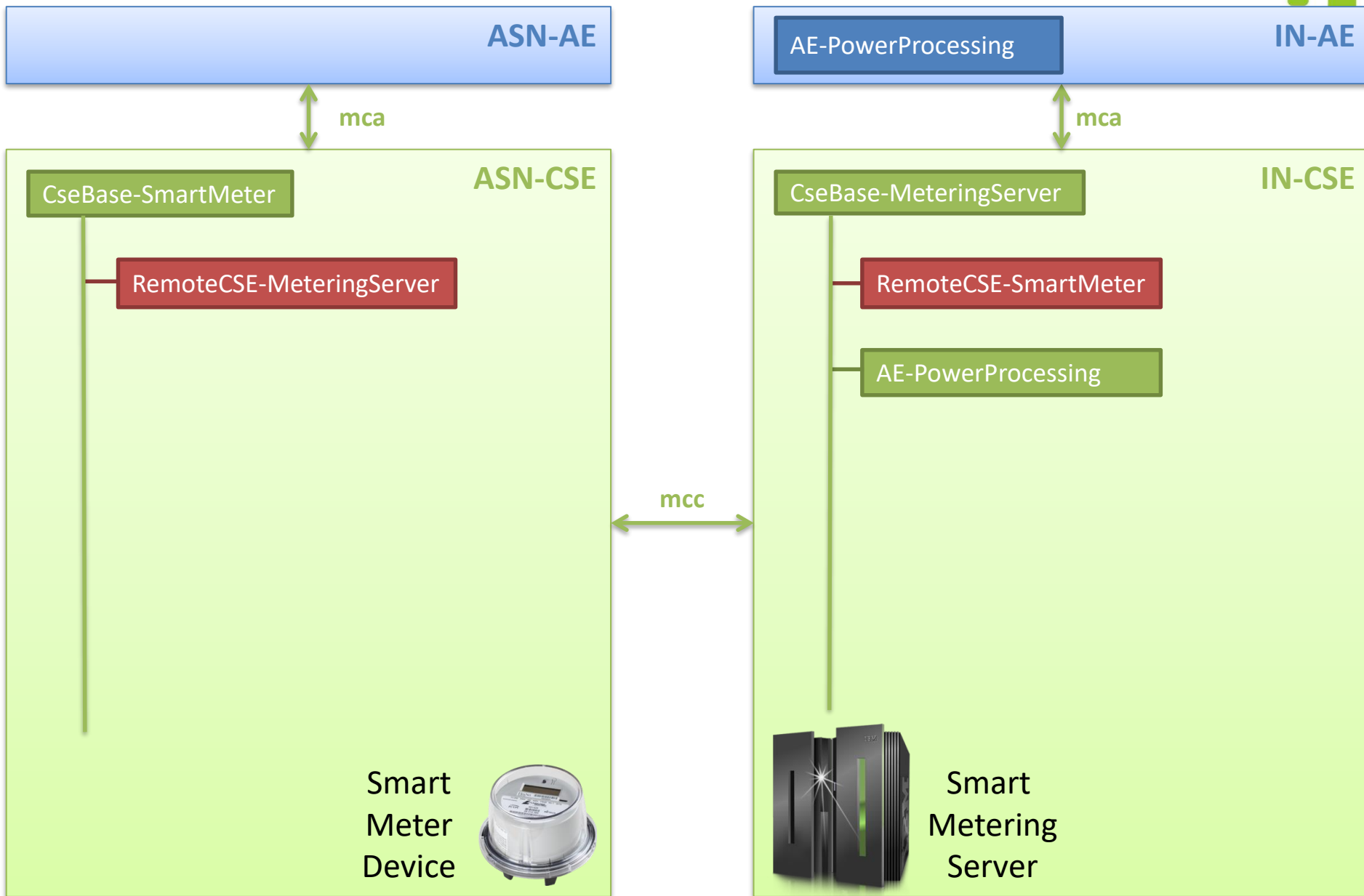
Step 1- AE-PowerProcessing Registers to the Metering Server IN-CSE

Scenario 1

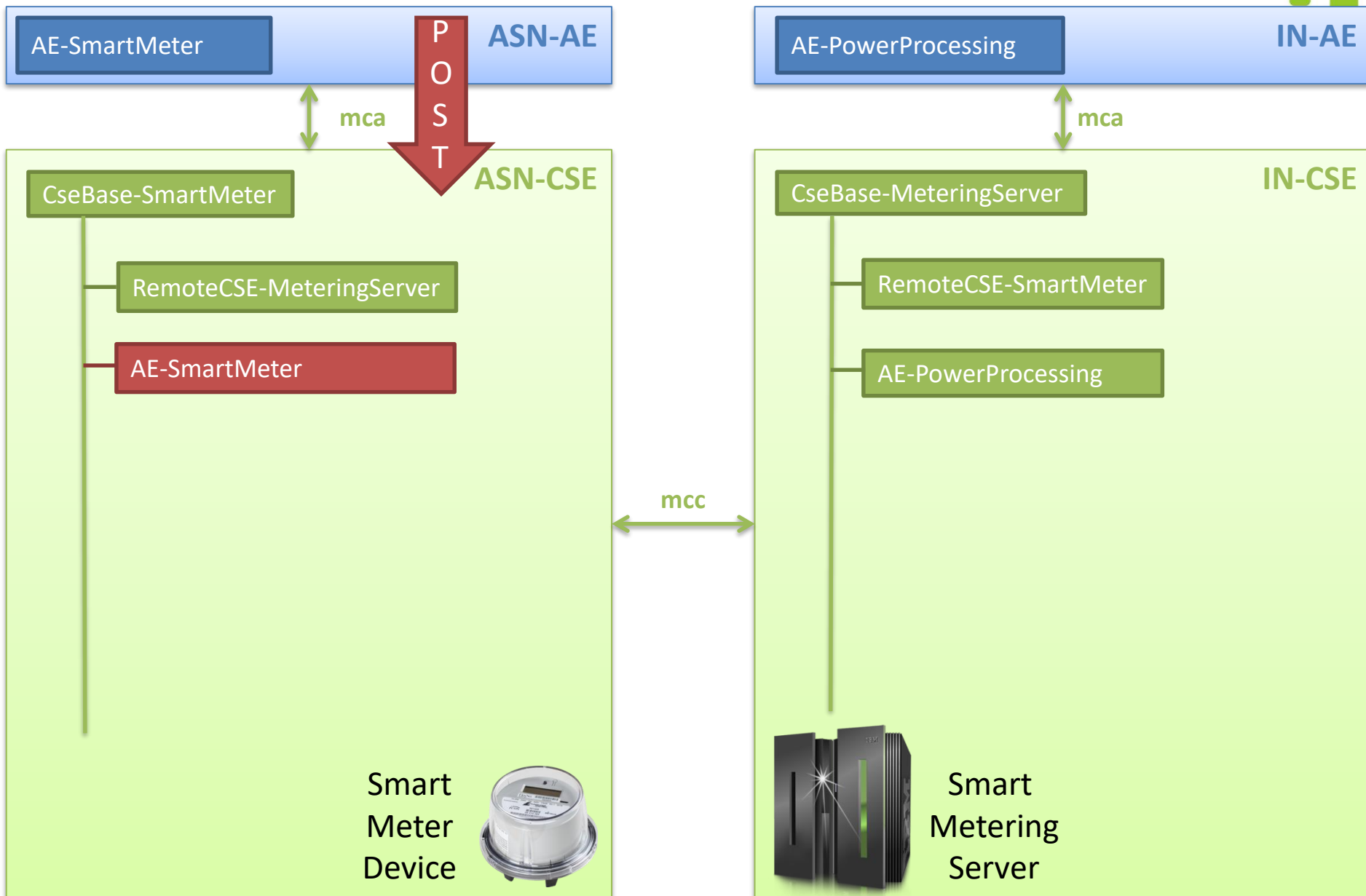


Step 2- The Smart Meter ASN-CSE registers to the Metering Server IN-CSE

Scenario 1



Scenario 1

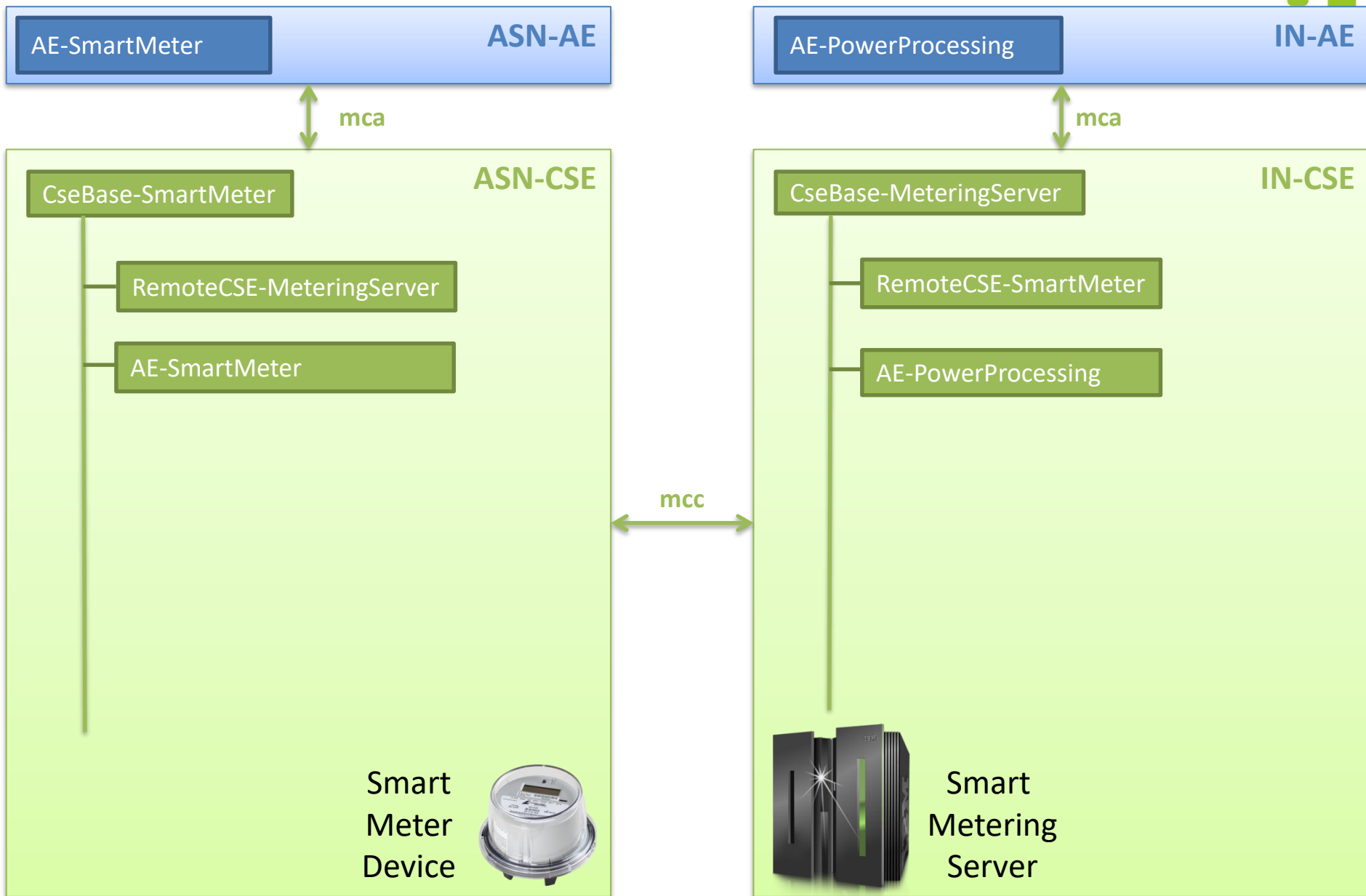


Step 4- AE-SmartMeter registers to the Smart Meter ASN-CSE

Scenario 2

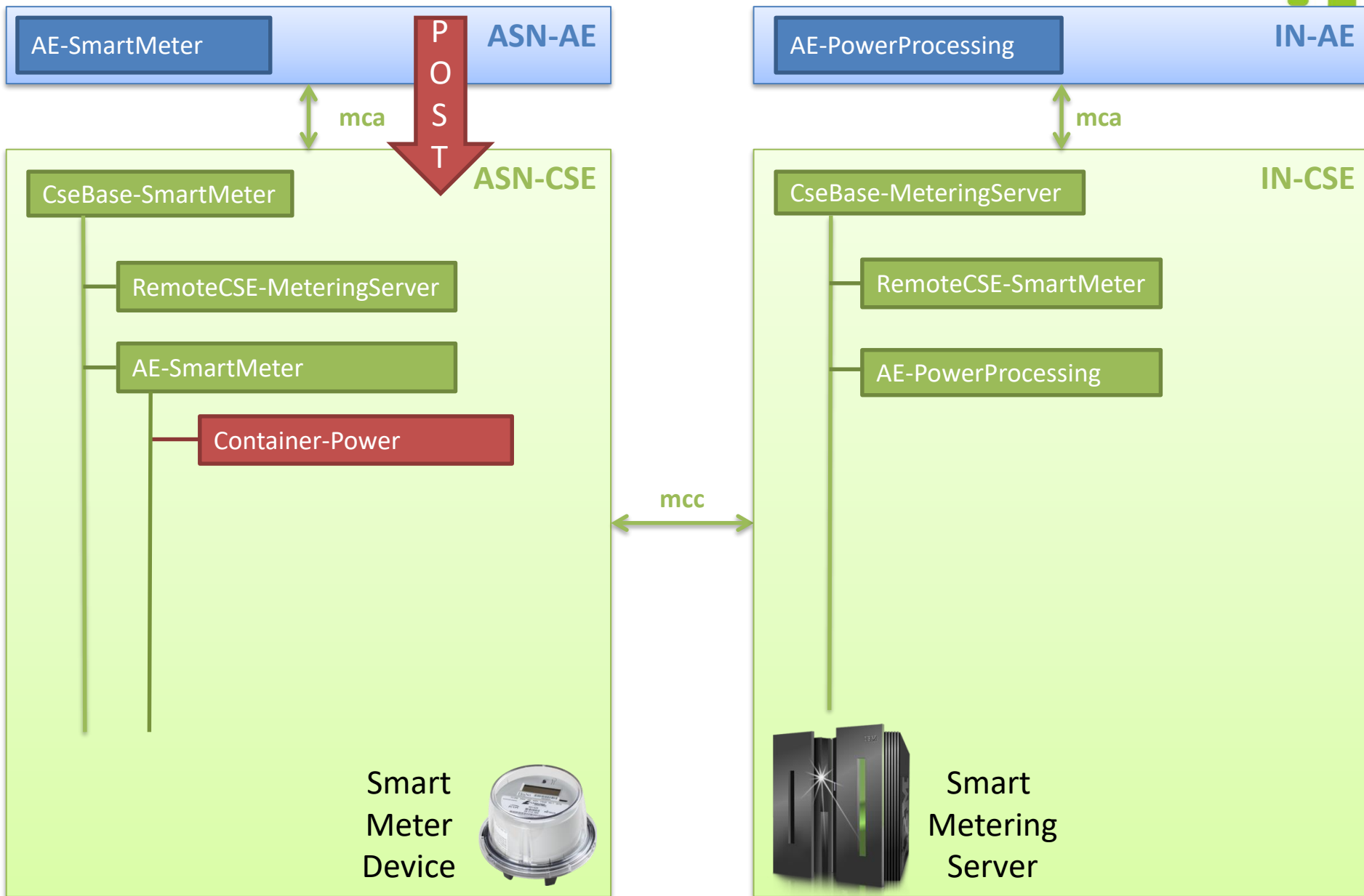
Retrieve data from smart meter

Scenario 2



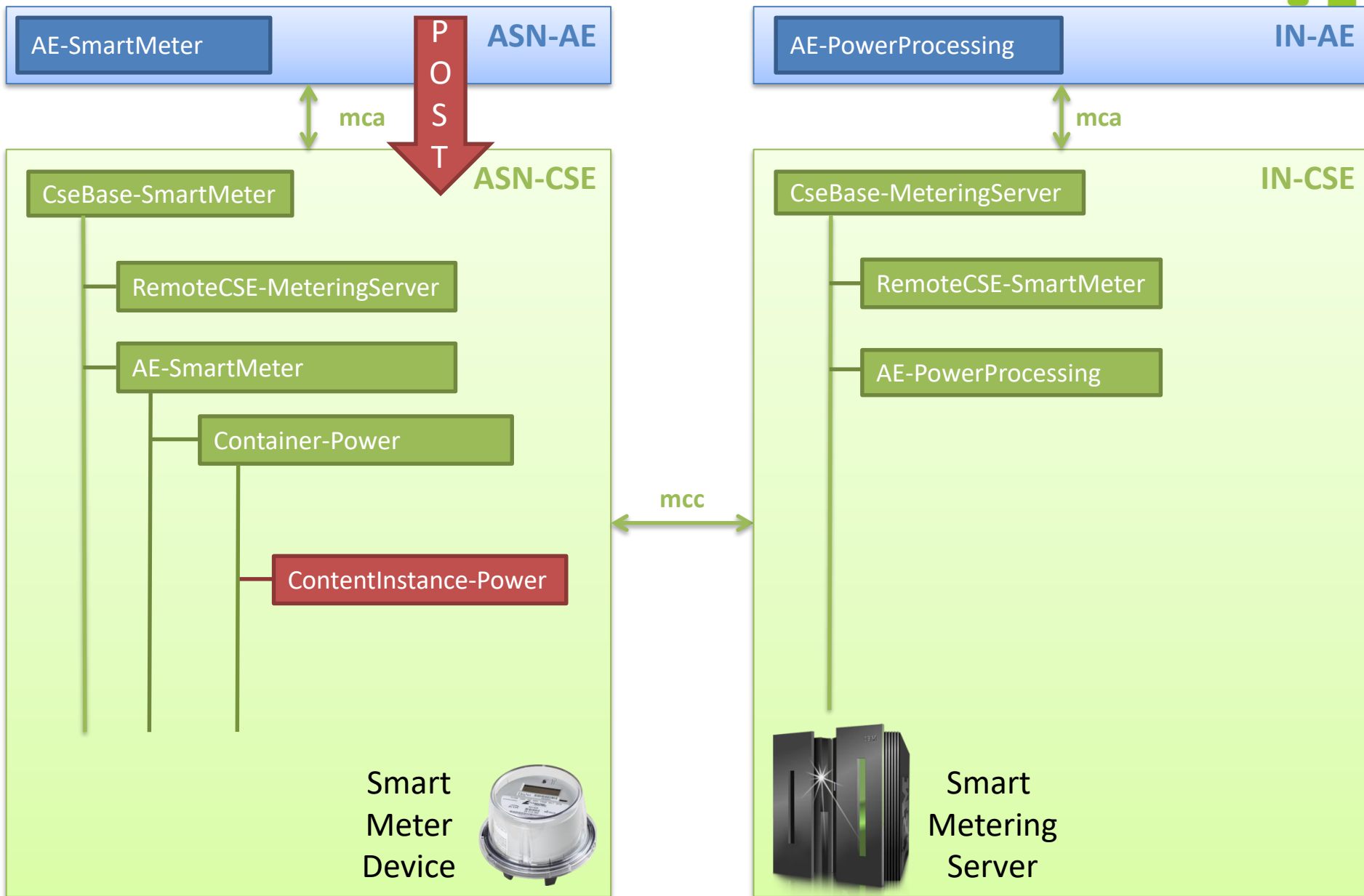
Initial state

Scenario 2



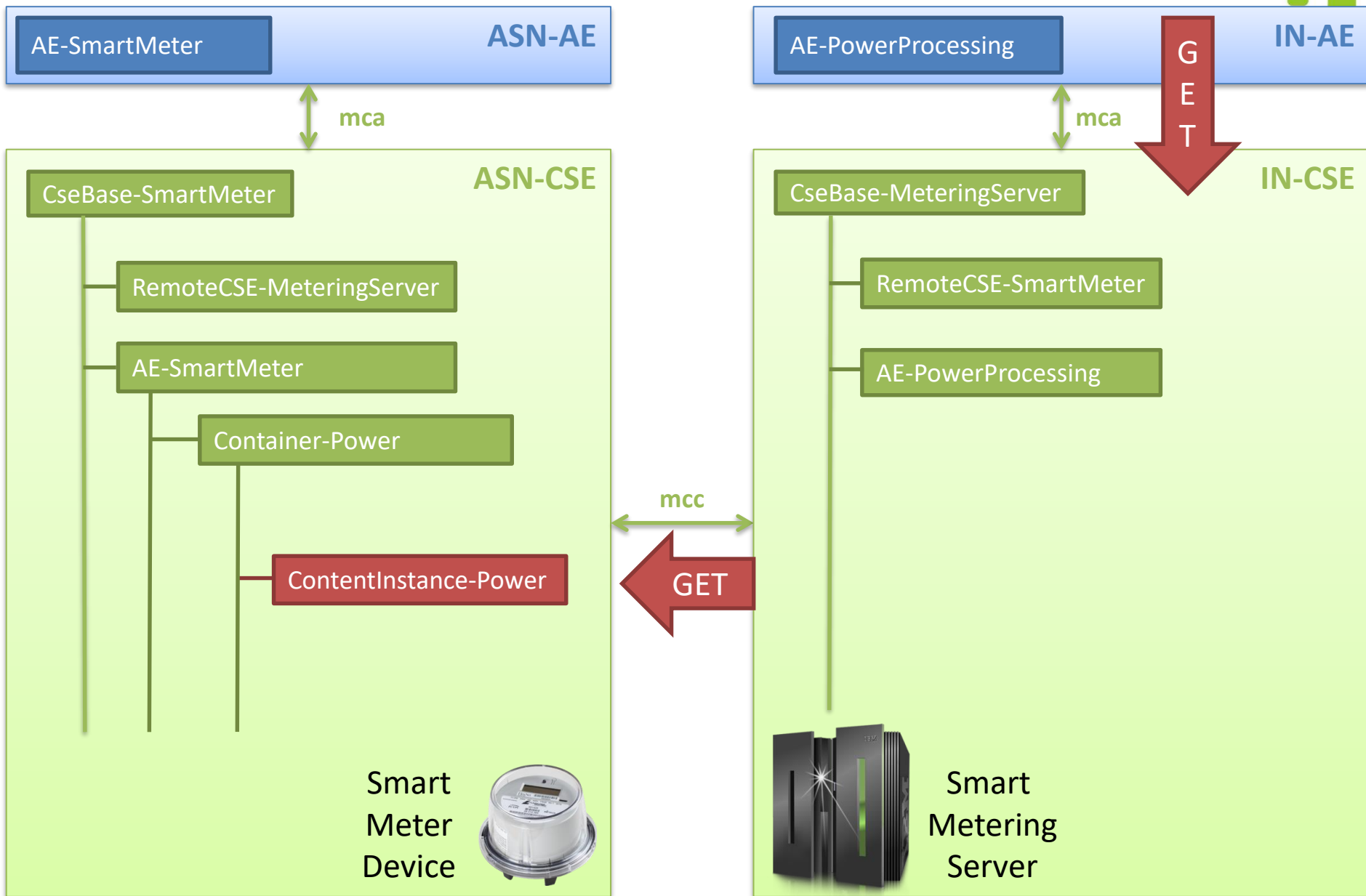
Step 1- AE-SmartMeter Creates Container-Power sub-resource

Scenario 2



Step 2- AE-SmartMeter creates ContentInstance-Power sub-resource

Scenario 2

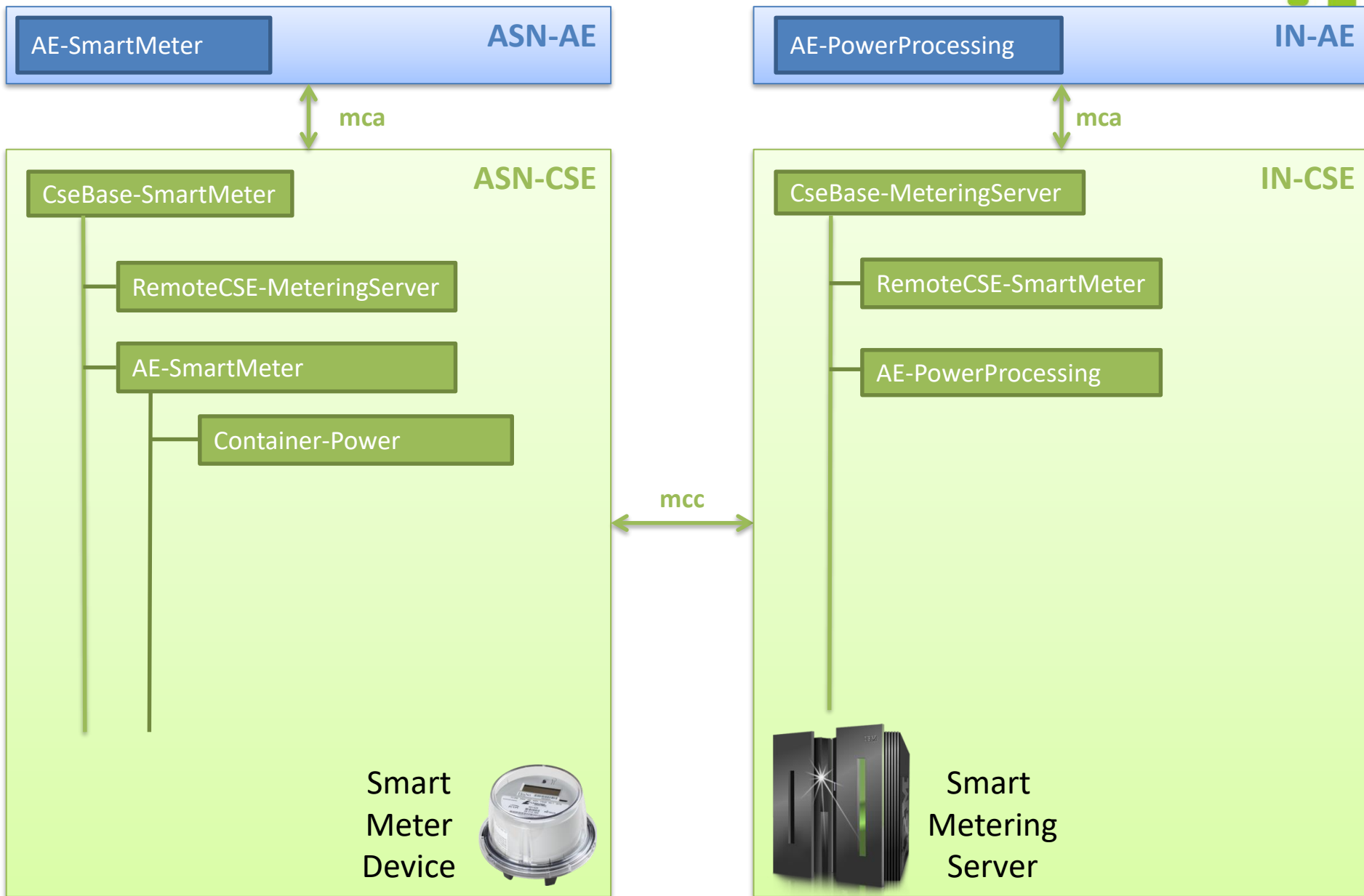


Step 3- AE-PowerProcessing retrieves the ContentInstance-Power resource

Scenario 3

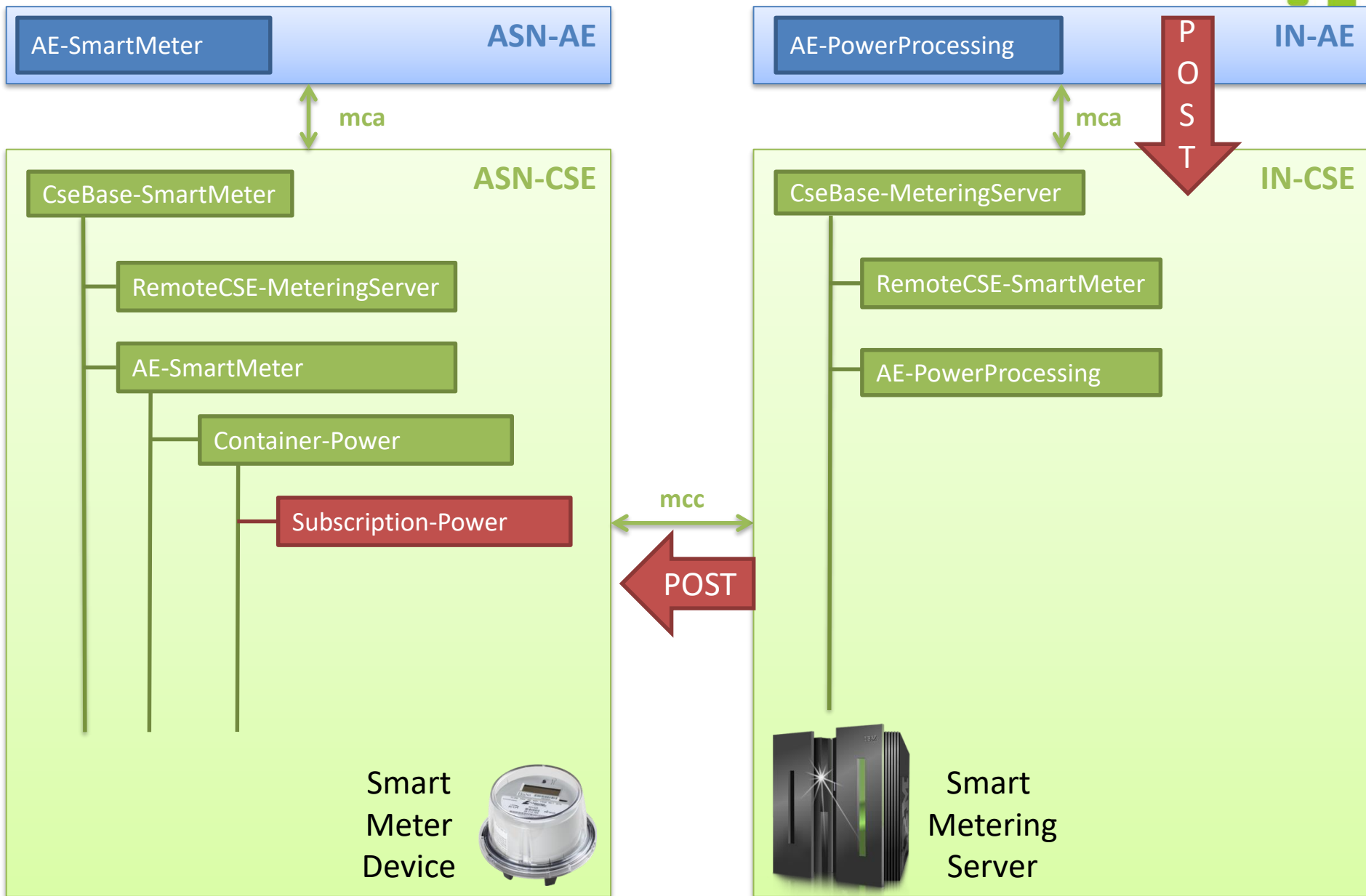
Get notified when new metering data is created

Scenario 3



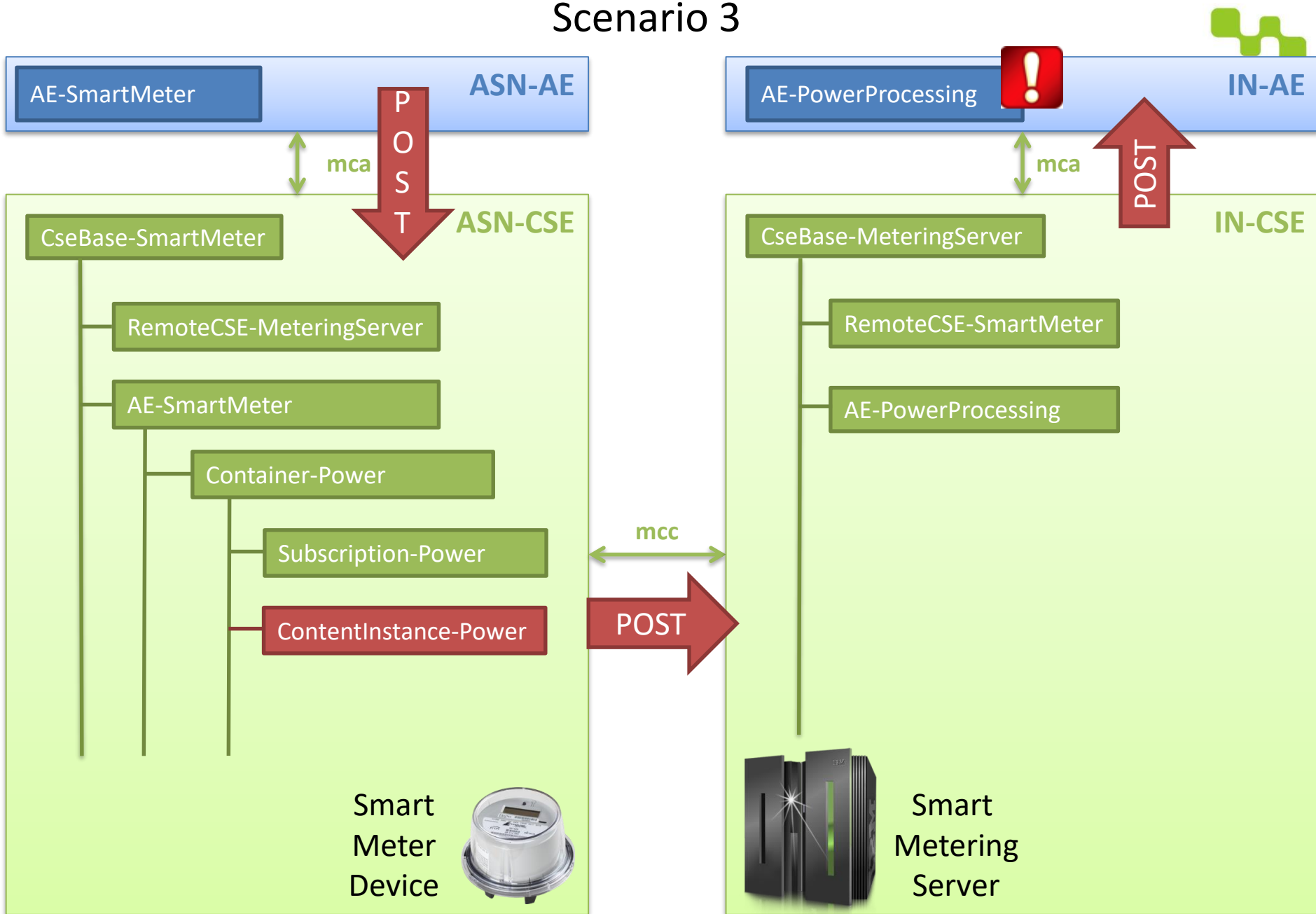
Initial state

Scenario 3



Step 1- AE-PowerProcessing subscribes to Container-Power of AE-SmartMeter

Scenario 3

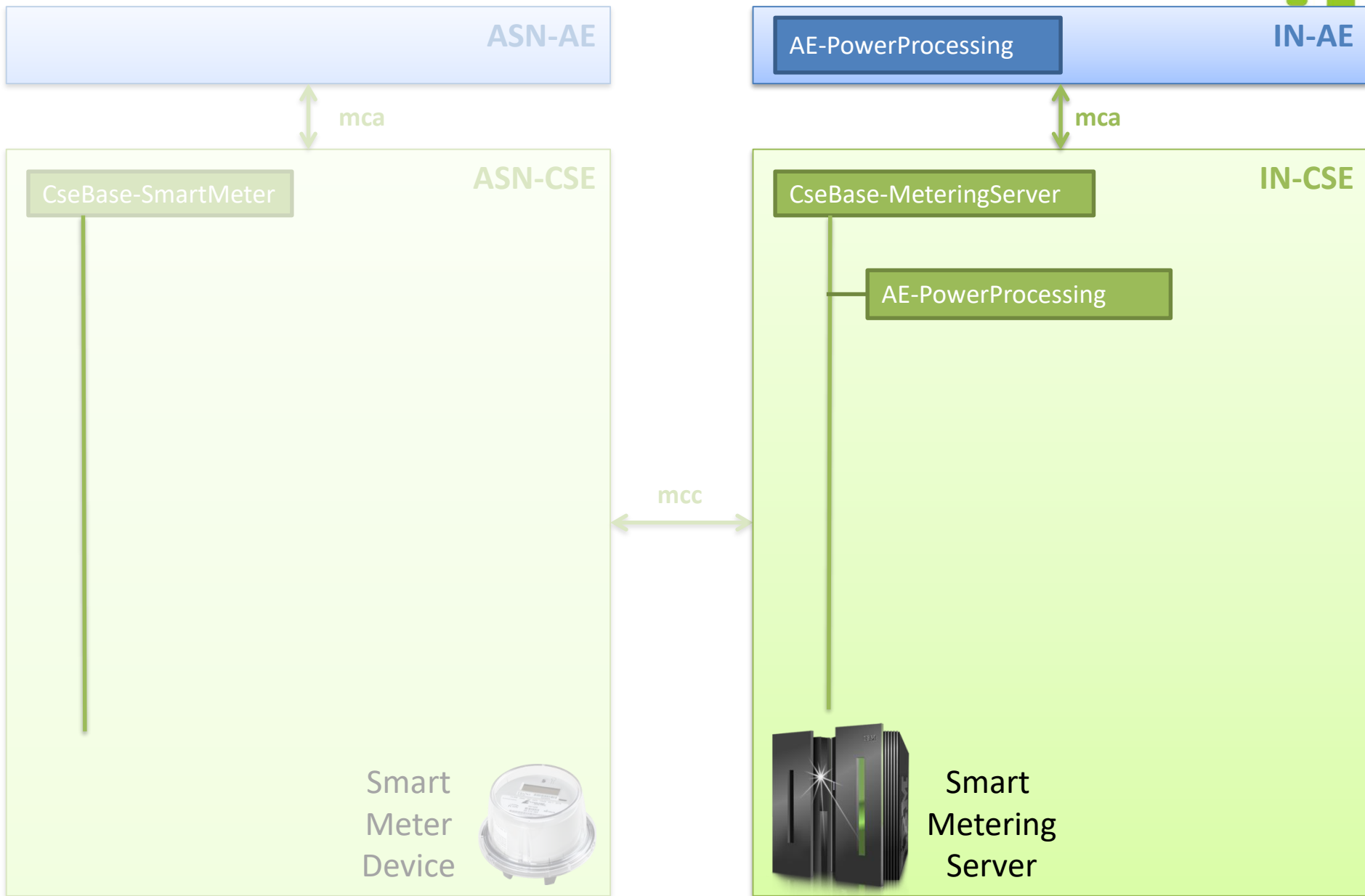


Step 2- AE-SmartMeter creates ContentInstance-Power. AE-PowerProcessing is notified.

Scenario 4

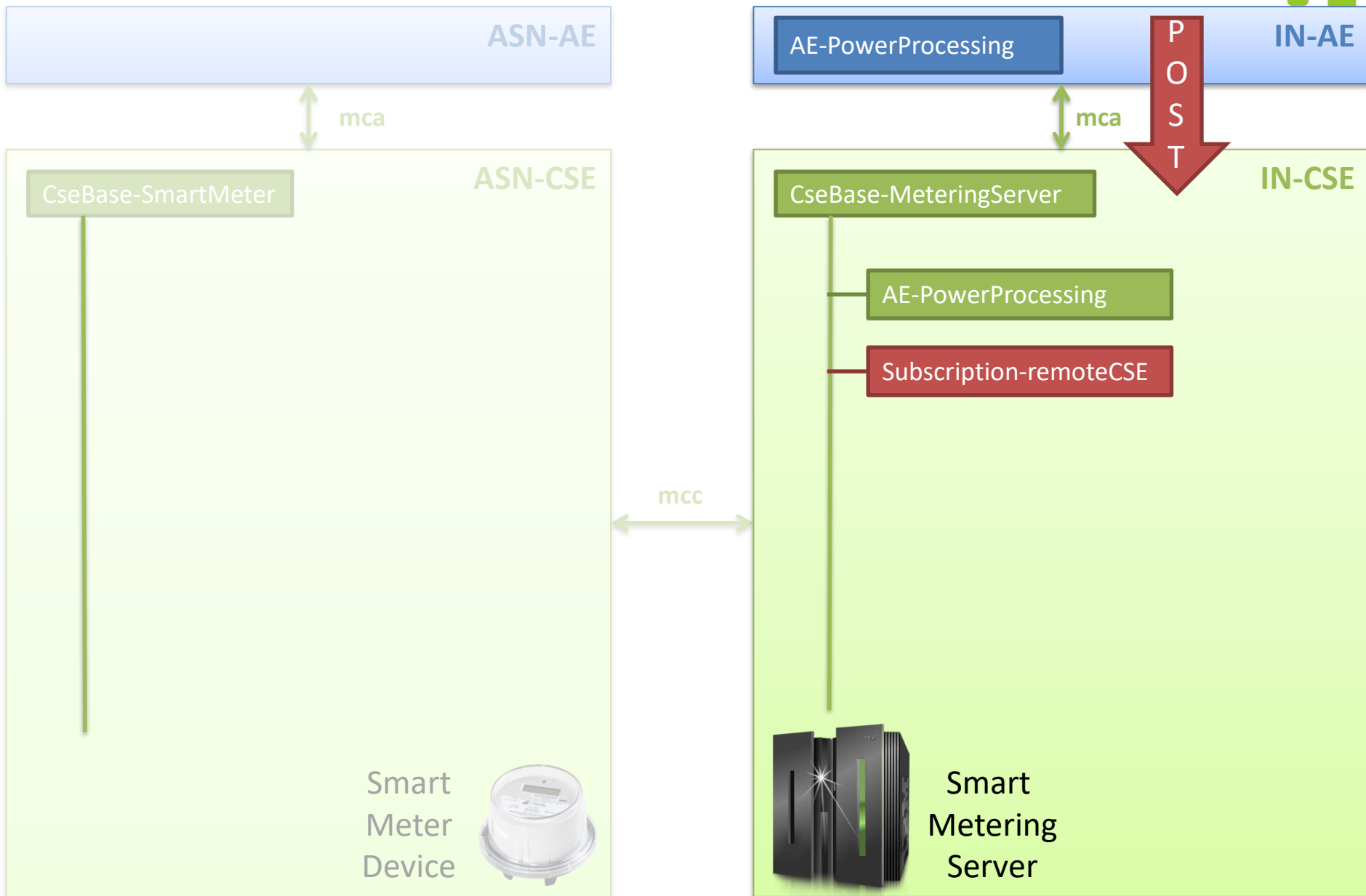
Get notified when new smart a meter is
registered

Scenario 4



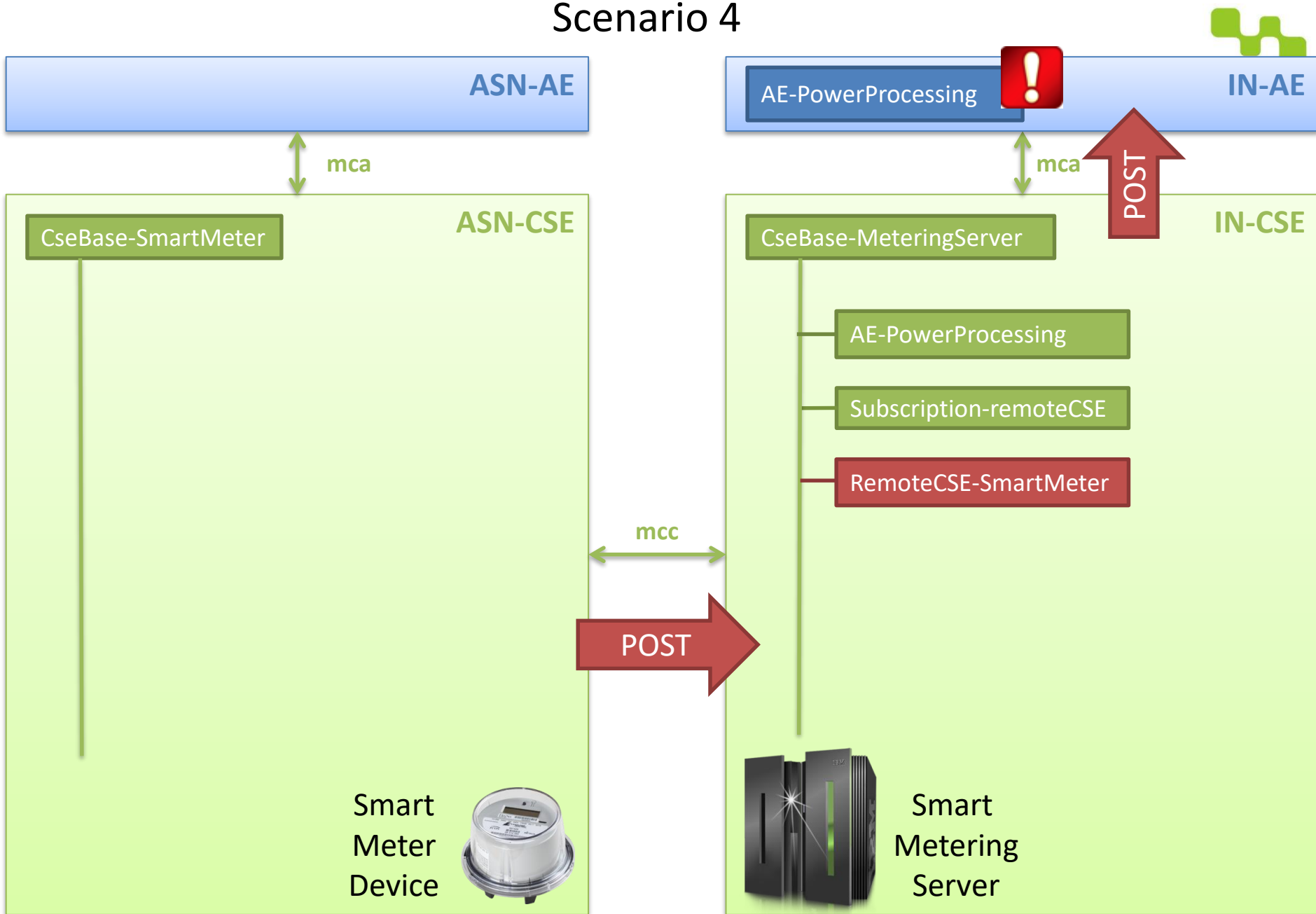
Initial state

Scenario 4

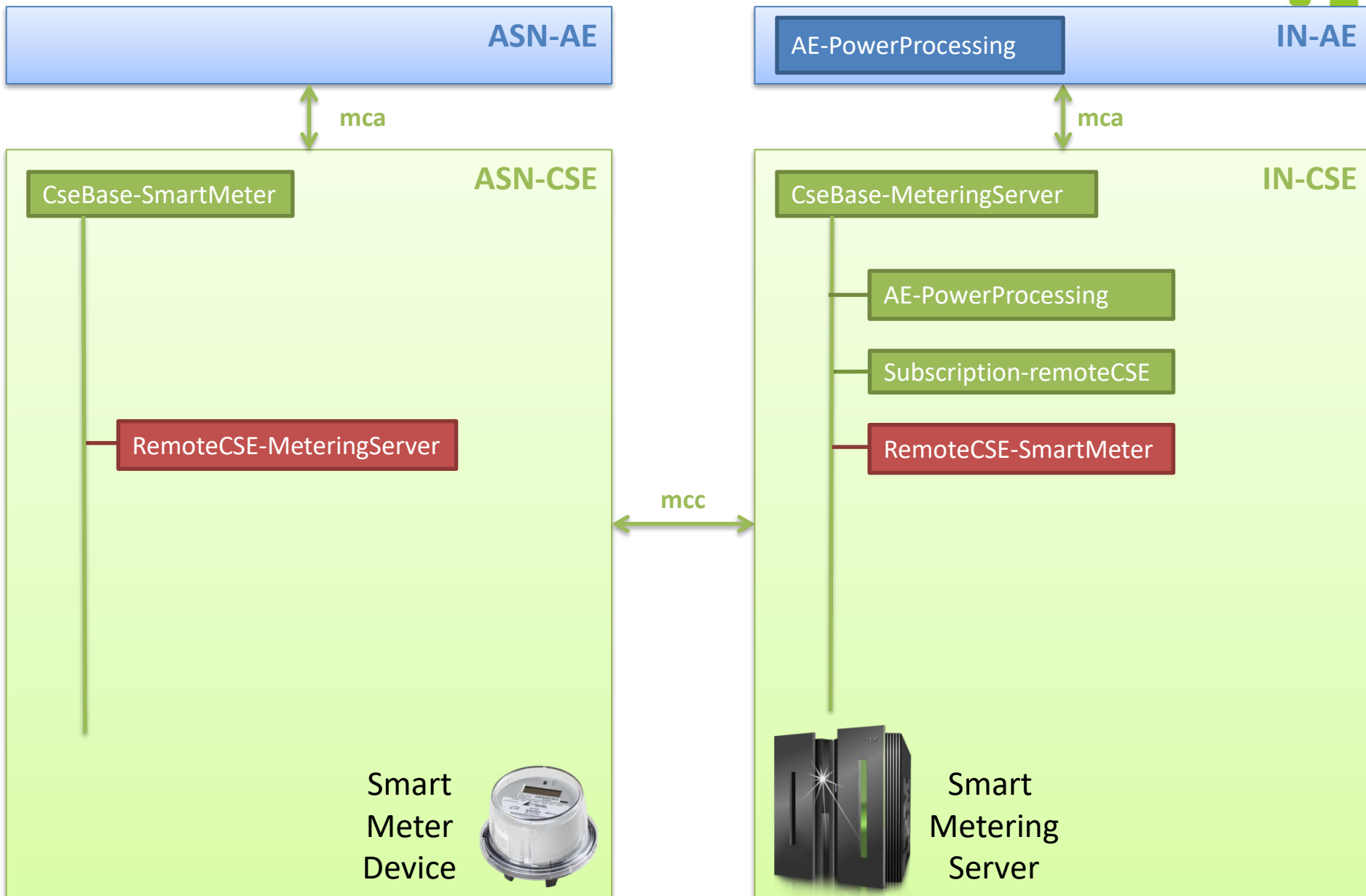


Step 1- AE-PowerProcessing creates Subscription-devices resource to get notified of new meters

Scenario 4



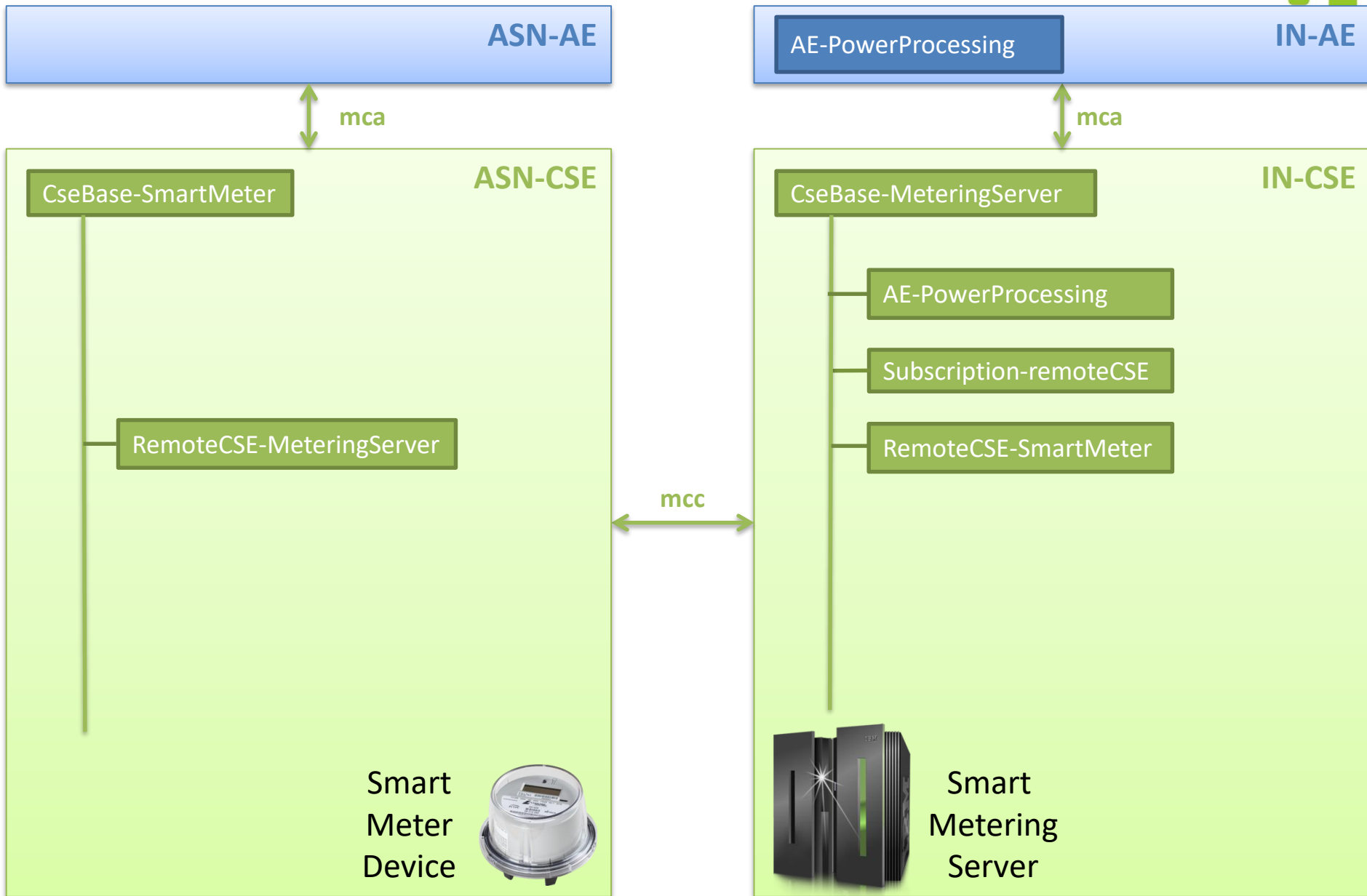
Scenario 4



Scenario 5

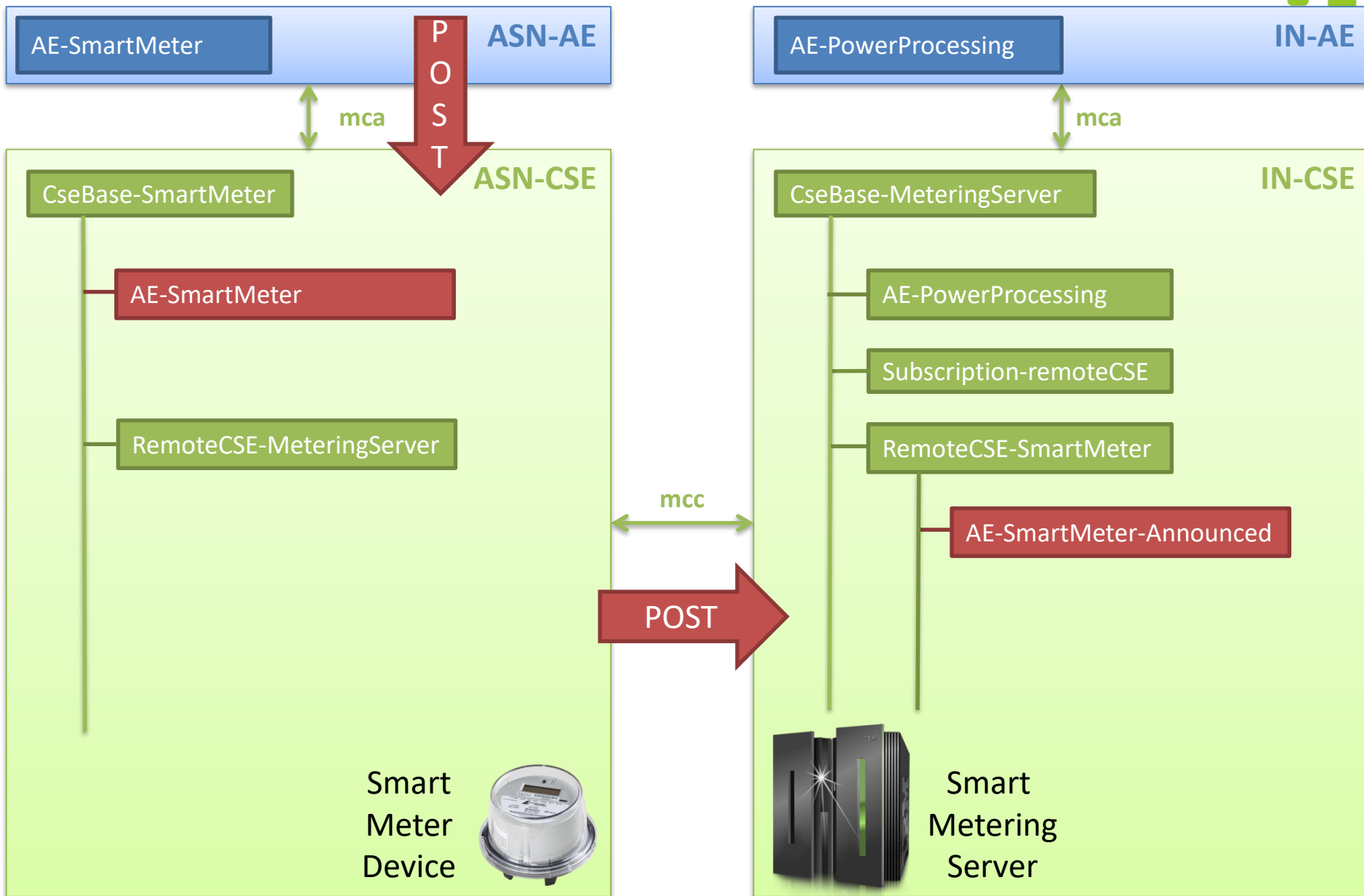
Store smart meter data remotely using
announcement

Scenario 5



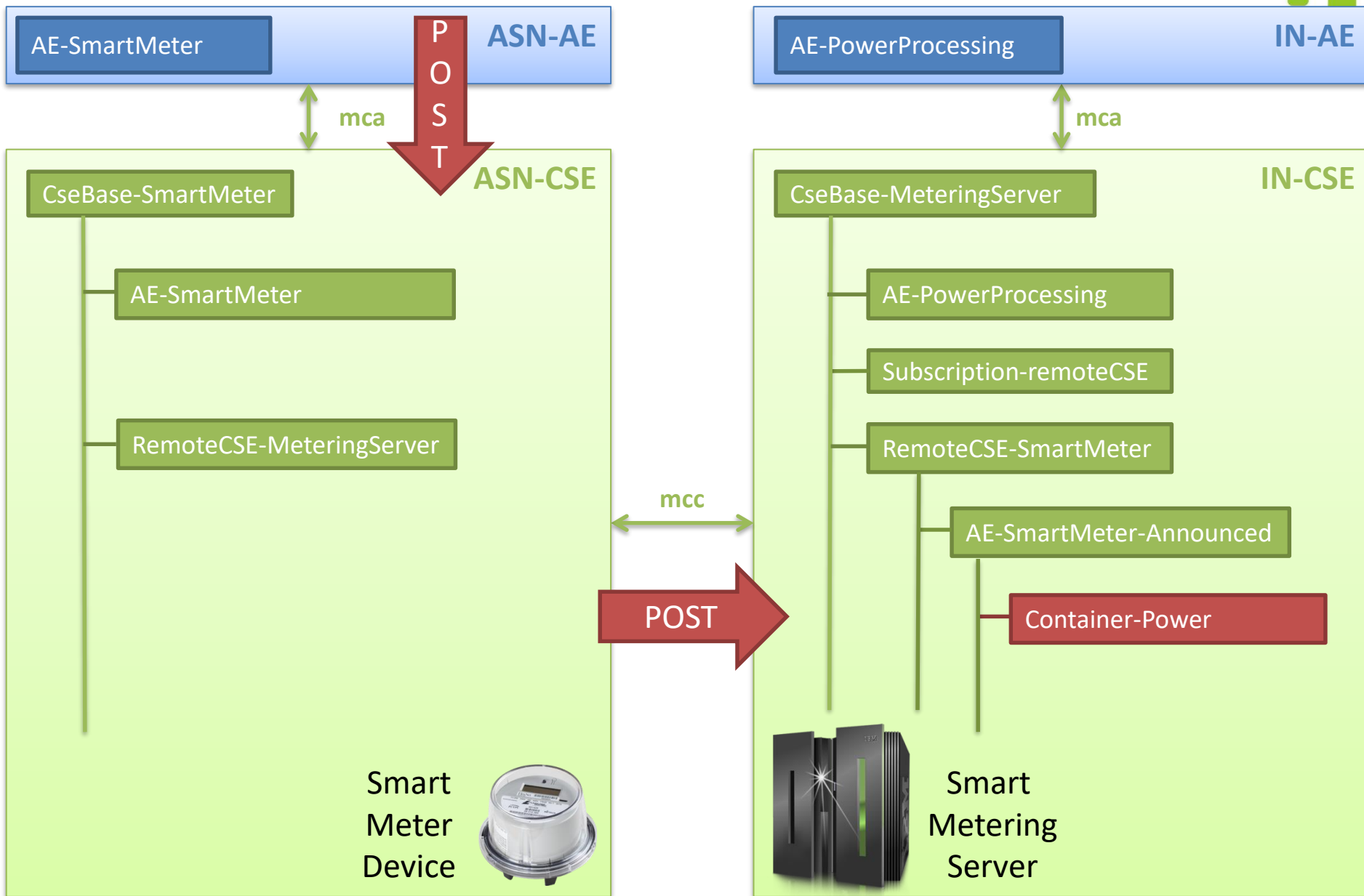
Initial state

Scenario 5

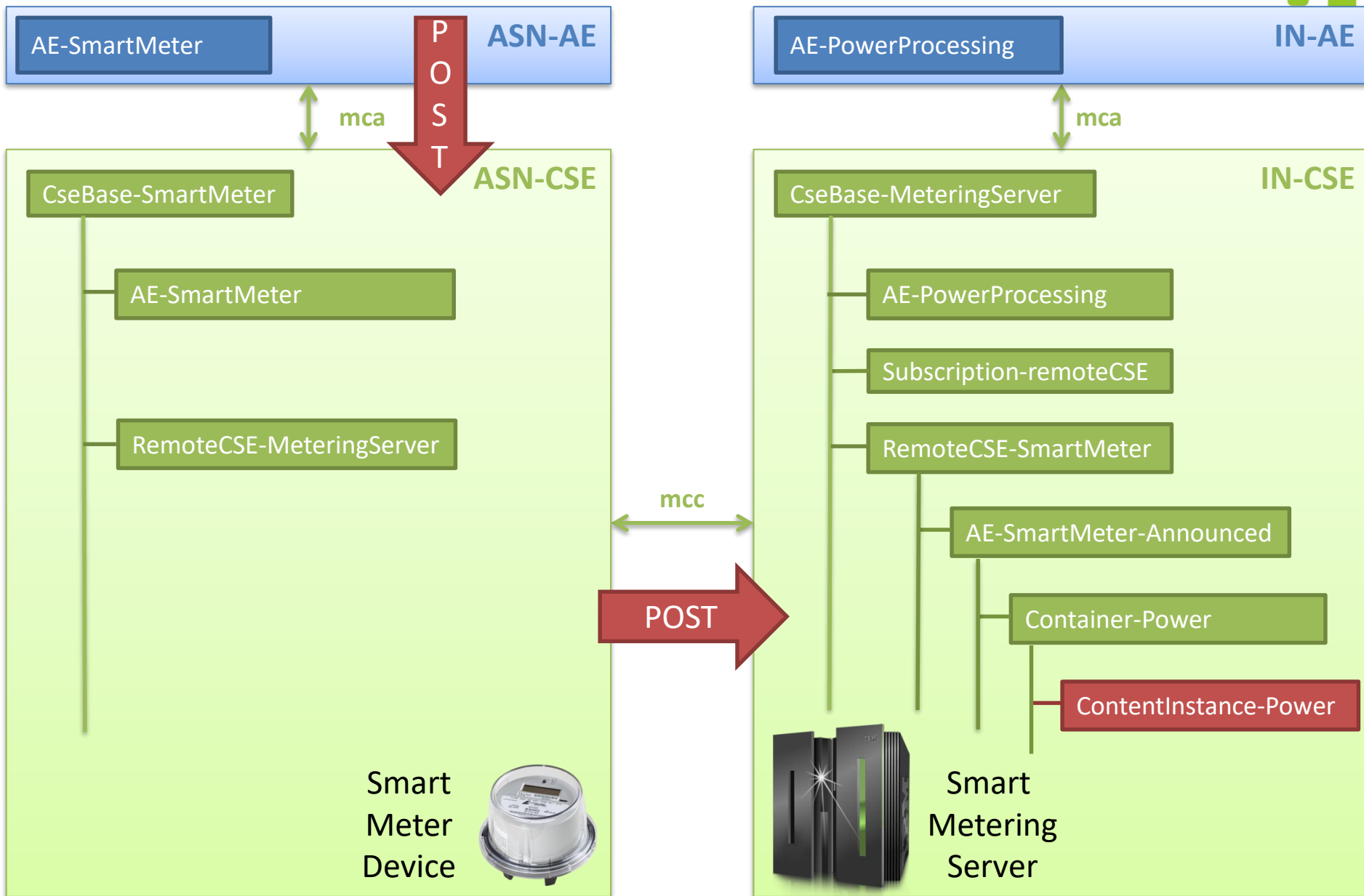


Step 1- AE-SmartMeter registers to the Smart Meter ASN-CSE with announcement.

Scenario 5

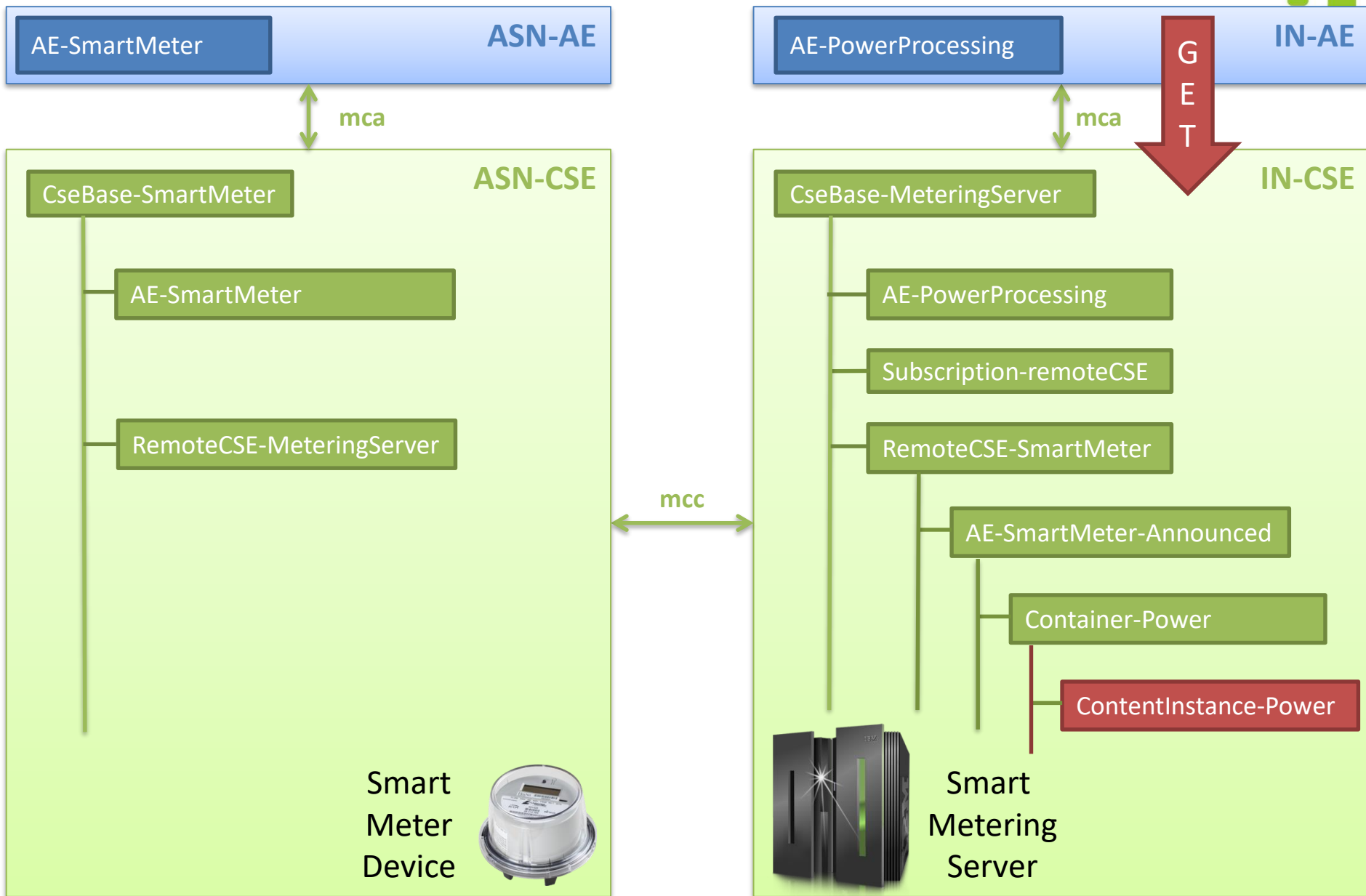


Scenario 5



Step 3- AE-SmartMeter creates remotely ContentInstance-Power

Scenario 5



Step 4- AE-PowerProcessing retrieves the ContentInstance-Power resource directly from IN-CSE

Thank you for your Attention

benalaya@sensinov.com

www.sensinov.com