

Challenges for Interoperability in the Industrial Internet of Things

Dirk Pesch, PhD SMIEEE
Professor and Head of Centre
Nimbus Research Centre
Cork Institute of Technology

<http://www.nimbus.cit.ie>

dirk.pesch@cit.ie

Outline

- Introduction and Challenges
- Internet of Things – Current Picture
- Approaches to Interoperability
- Conclusions

The Internet of Things

- Connection of large number of electronic, communicating devices – interfaced with “Things” – ultimately to the Internet
- Integration of devices functions with edge/cloud based systems
- Use of device data for wide range of services
 - Analytics, decision support
 - Control of objects via Internet



IoT - The Opportunity

internet of things Business Opportunity



- ❑ \$1.7 Trillion by 2020 – IDC
- ❑ \$7.1 Trillion – Gartner
- ❑ \$10-15 Trillion just for Industrial Internet – GE
- ❑ \$19 Trillion – Internet of Everything - Cisco

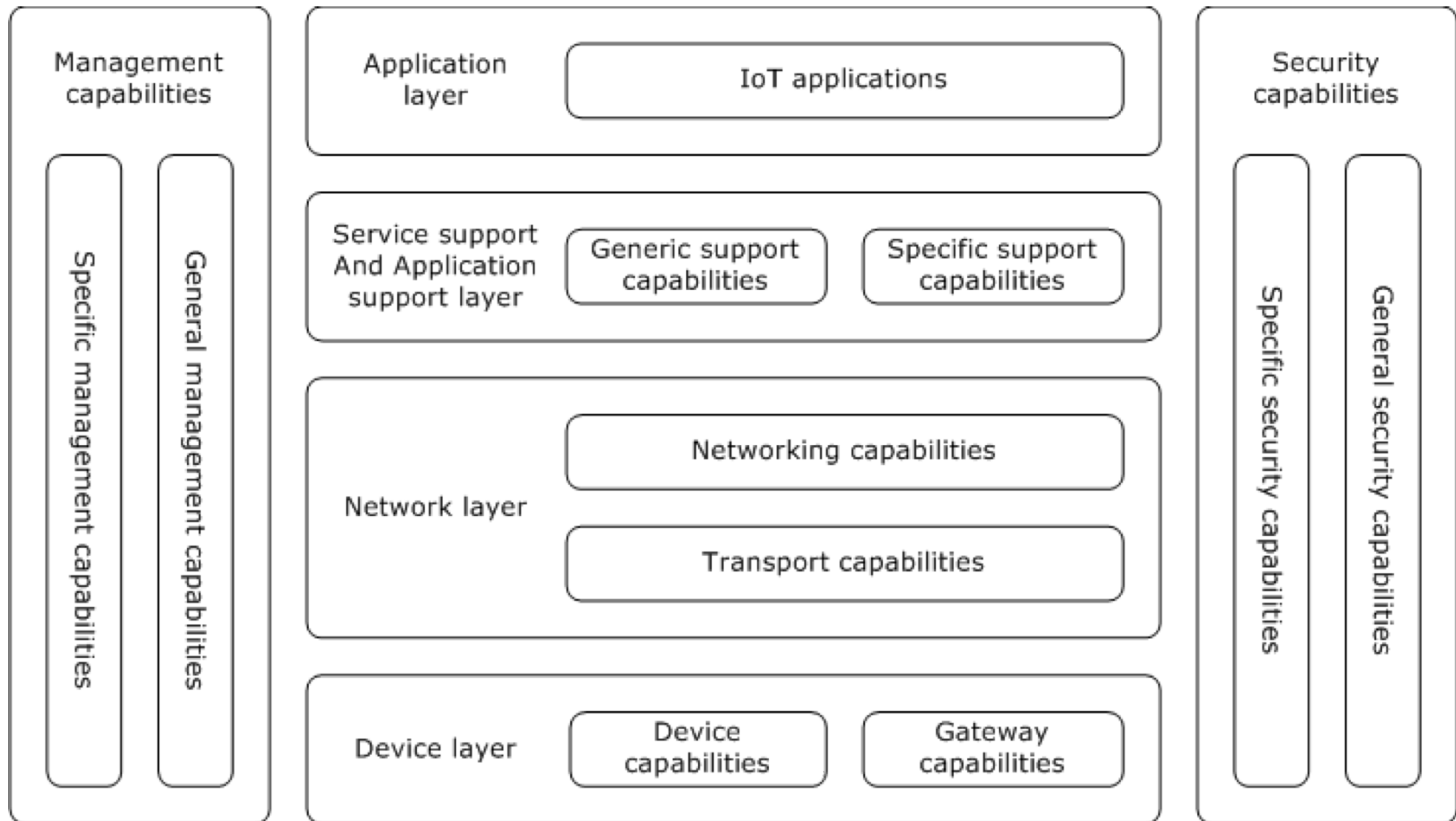
Ref: <http://www.forbes.com/sites/gilpress/2014/08/12/internet-of-things-by-the-numbers-market-estimates-and-forecasts/>

However ...

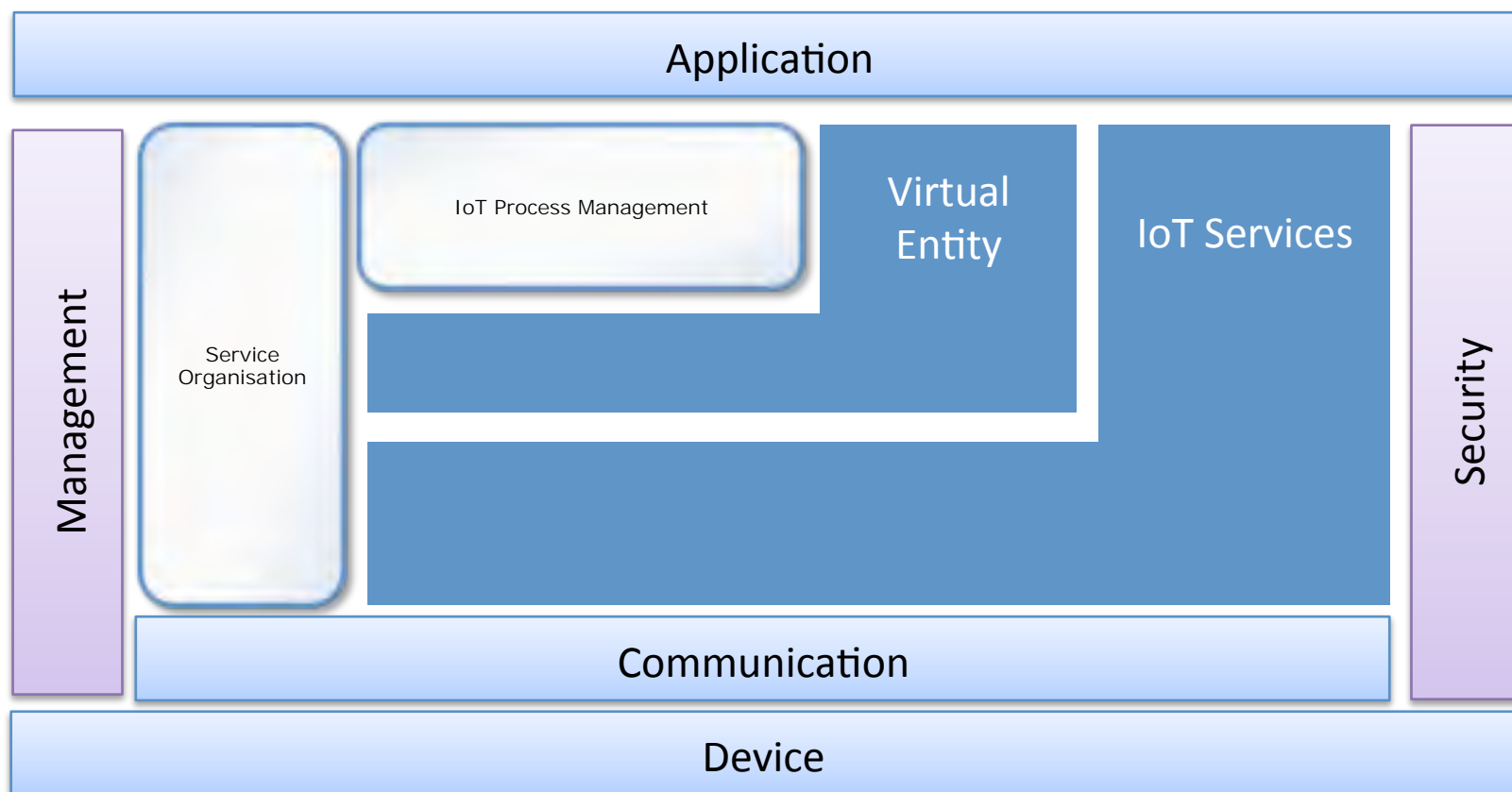
- Many
 - Communication and networking standards – not all IP based
 - IoT Reference Models
 - IoT Software Platforms
- But also many other challenges (just some of them)
 - Spectrum availability and interference
 - Wireless device co-existence problems
 - Power and energy management
 - Addressing
 - Data formats and semantics
 - Data rates and volumes
 - Edge versus cloud processing
 - Deployment and commissioning
 - Privacy & security
- Have been leading to **Interoperability** Issues
 - The Internet of Things Silos

IoT Reference Models

ITU-T Y.2060 IoT Reference Model



IoT Architecture – EU FP7 IoT-A project



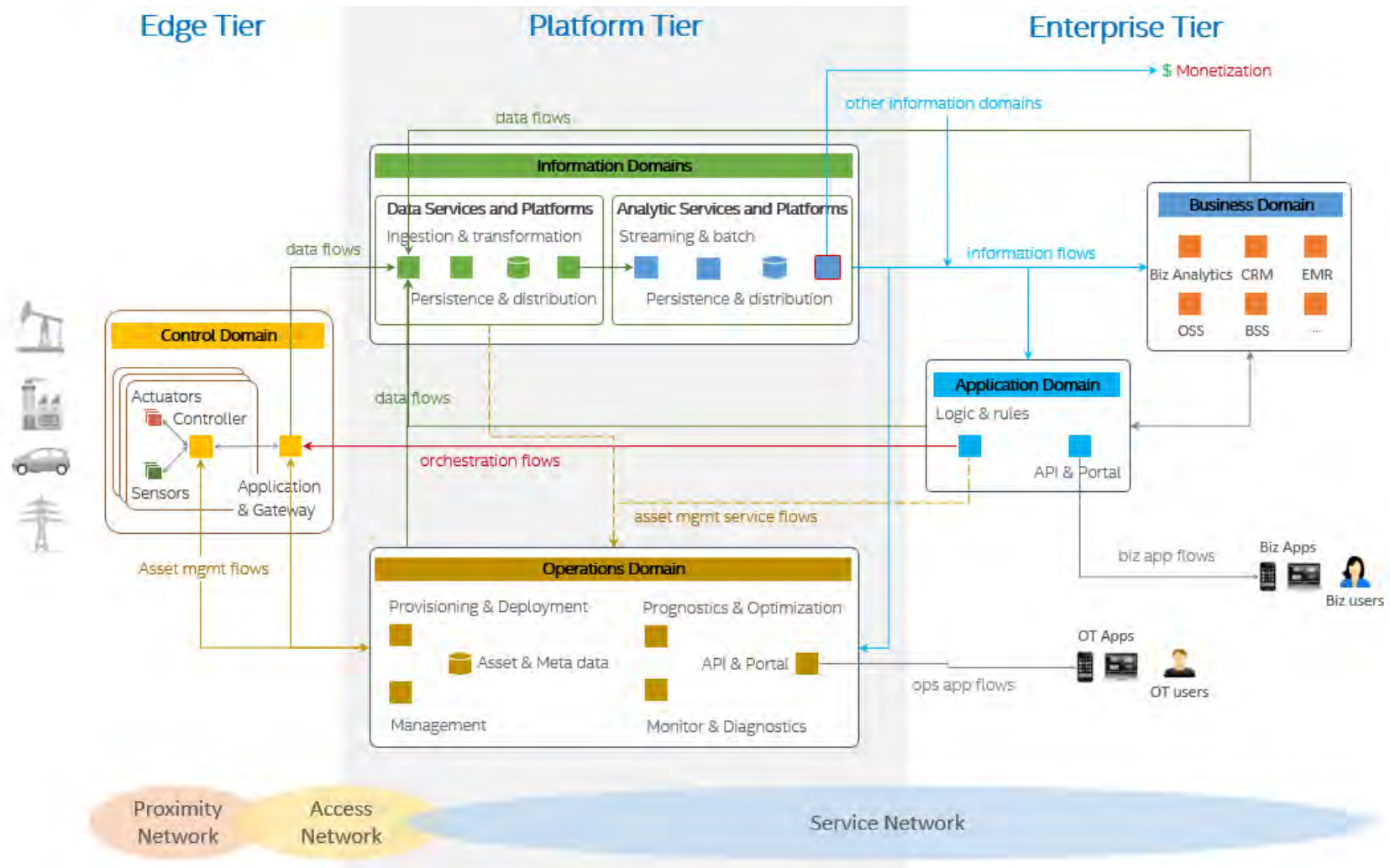
IoT World Forum Reference Model

Levels

- 7 **Collaboration & Processes**
(Involving People & Business Processes)
- 6 **Application**
(Reporting, Analytics, Control)
- 5 **Data Abstraction**
(Aggregation & Access)
- 4 **Data Accumulation**
(Storage)
- 3 **Edge Computing**
(Data Element Analysis & Transformation)
- 2 **Connectivity**
(Communication & Processing Units)
- 1 **Physical Devices & Controllers**
(The "Things" in IoT)



Industrial Internet Consortium 3 Tier IoT Architecture



OCF Functional Reference Model

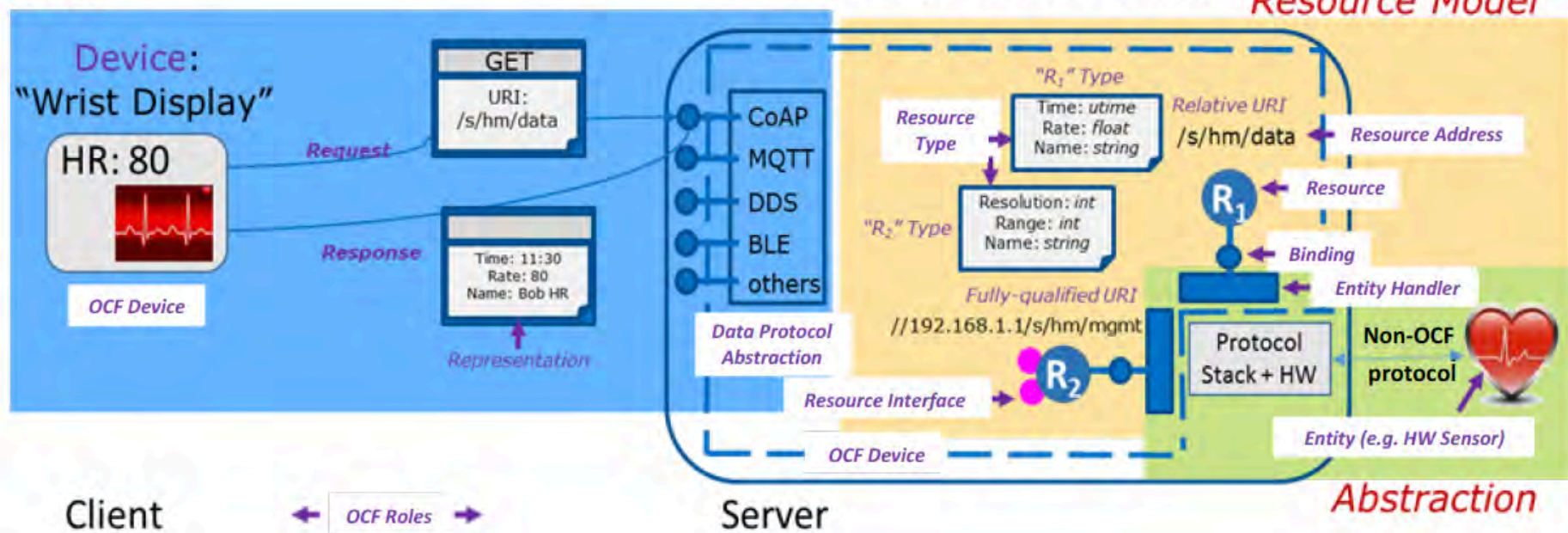
Application profiles

Smart Home

Connected
Health

Retail

Automotive

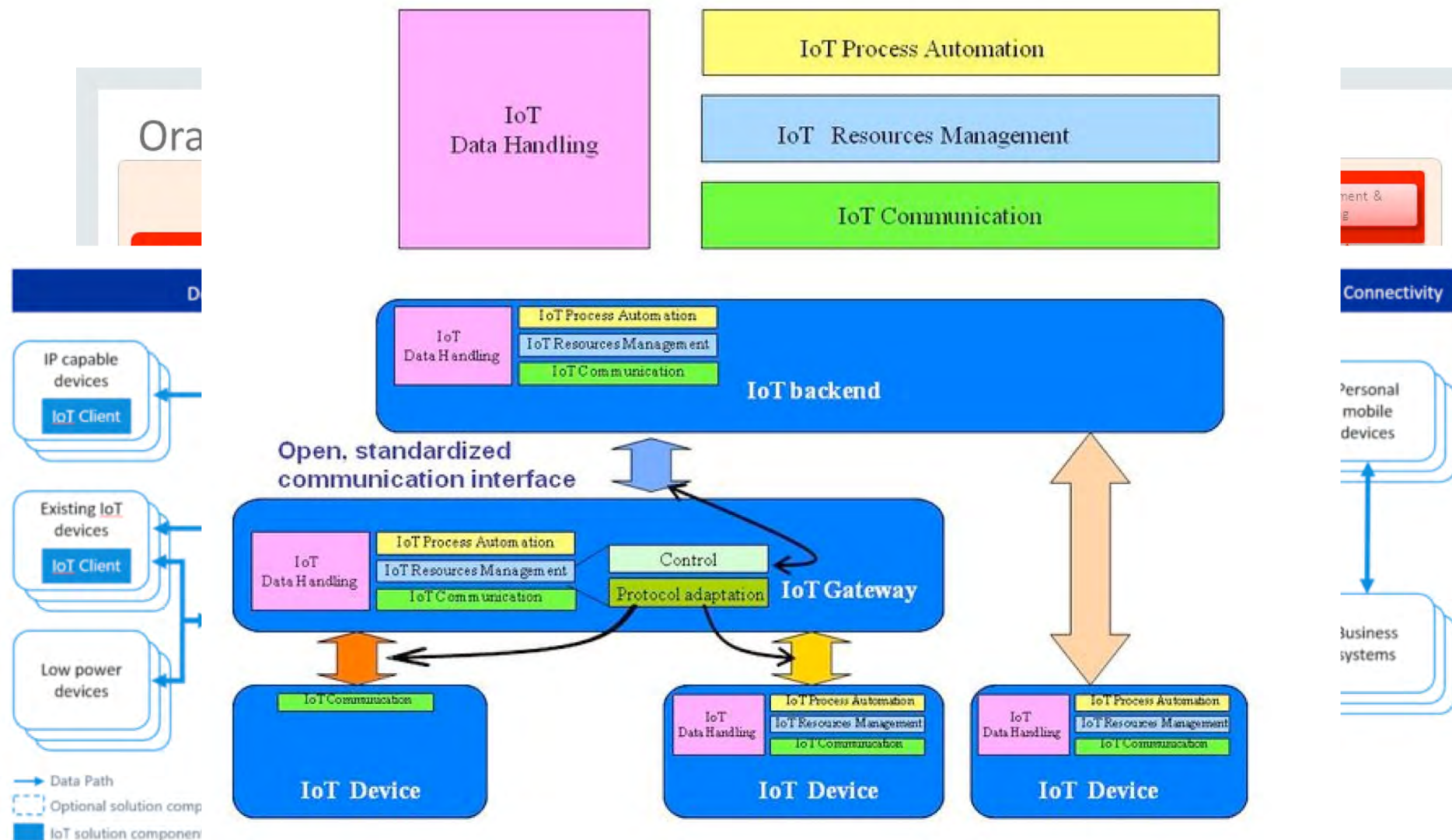
ReST

L2 Connectivity

Other standards initiatives

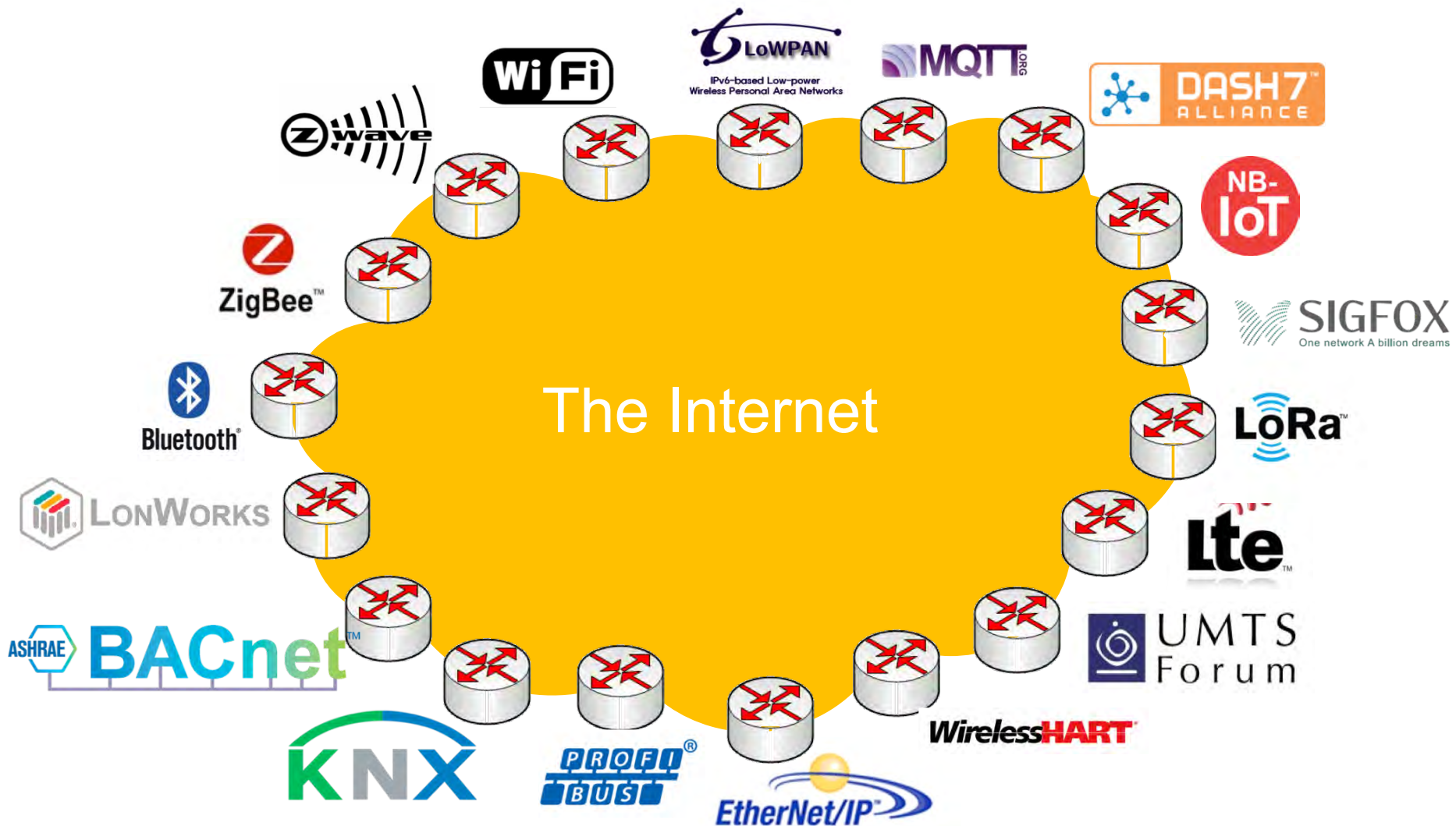
- ISO/IEC working Group JTC1/SC41
- oneM2M reference model
- ETSI M2M reference model

Individual organisations' reference models



IoT M2M Communications Technologies

Many M2M Communication Standards



Spectrum Availability & Fragmentation

- Limited unlicensed spectrum
- Multiple technologies need to co-exist

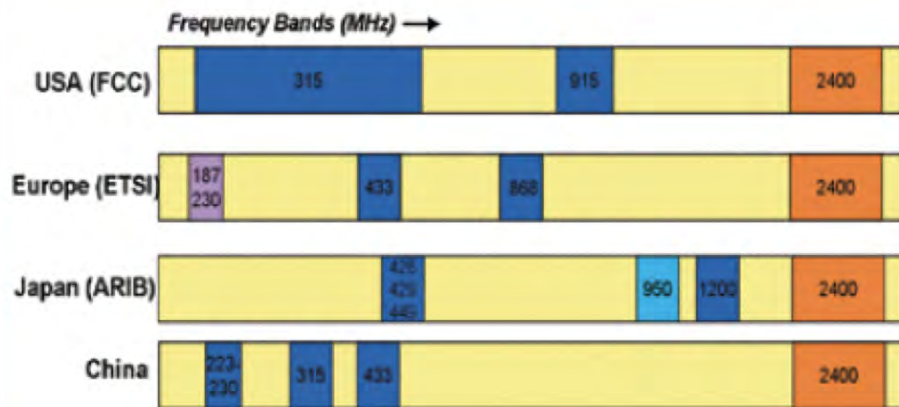
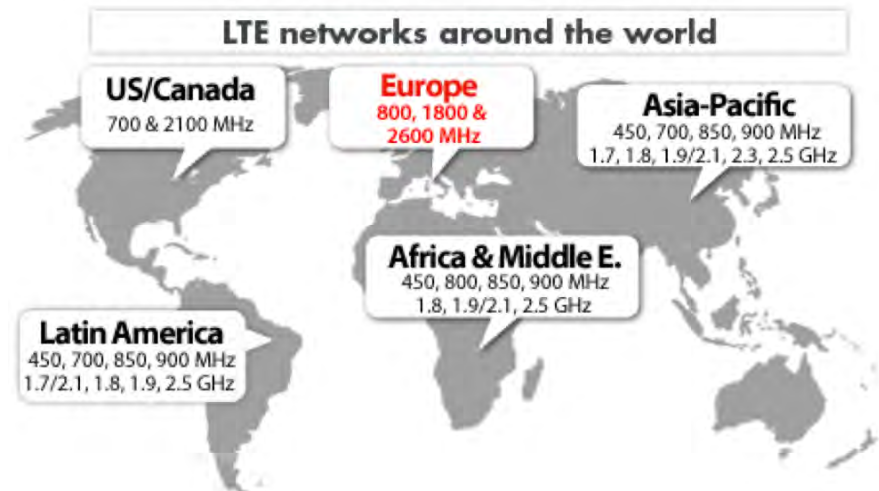


Figure 1: Unlicensed frequency bands (300 MHz to 3 GHz)¹



Data Standards and IoT Platforms

Data Format and Protocol Standards



Wide Range of IoT Platforms



Microsoft Azure
IoT Platform



Couple Industry statements

- Interoperability has the potential to unlock more than \$4 trillion per year in potential economic impact from IoT use by 2025, according to McKinsey & Co.
 - Of the total potential economic value the IoT enables, interoperability is required for 40% on average and for nearly 60% in some settings.
 - For example, on an oil rig that has 30,000 sensors, only 1% of the data are examined. That's because this information is used mostly to detect and control anomalies — not for optimization and prediction, which provide the greatest value.
- Gartner identified Interoperability as one of the top three challenges preventing IoT from reaching its full potential.

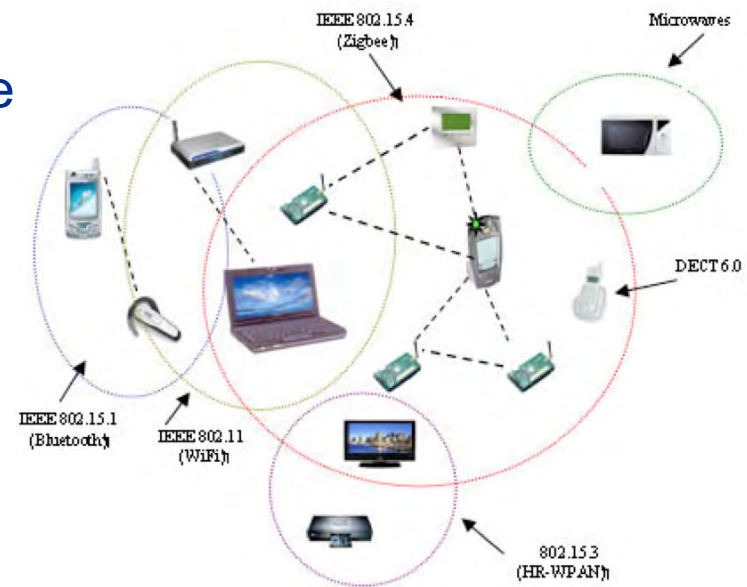
Some Approaches to Interoperability Solutions

Possible Solutions

- Multi-mode radios
- Interoperability frameworks
- Common APIs
- Common IoT Service layer
- Spectrum co-existence mechanisms
- Interoperable data formats
- Semantic interoperability

Radio Co-existence for IoT Devices

- Many wireless communications technologies
- Both, licensed and unlicensed band usage
- Co-existence critical, in particular in unlicensed spectrum
- Cognitive radio approaches
 - Sensing the environment
 - Building models of interference
 - Scheduling communication during periods of inactivity
 - Cooperation between MAC and applications layer

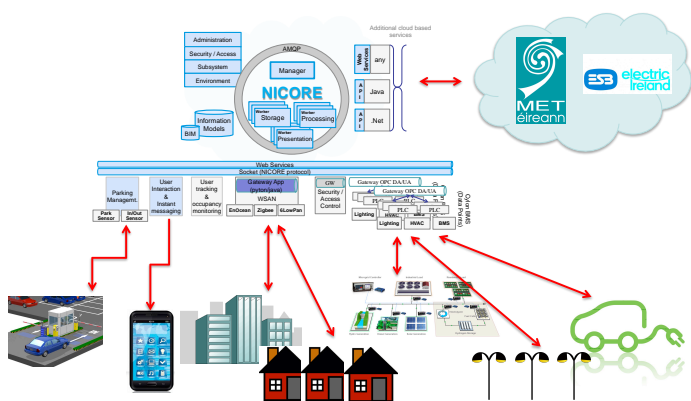




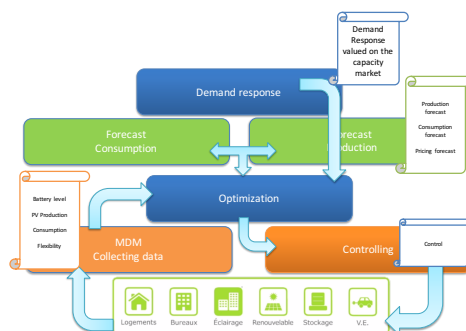
FP7 COOPERaTE Project



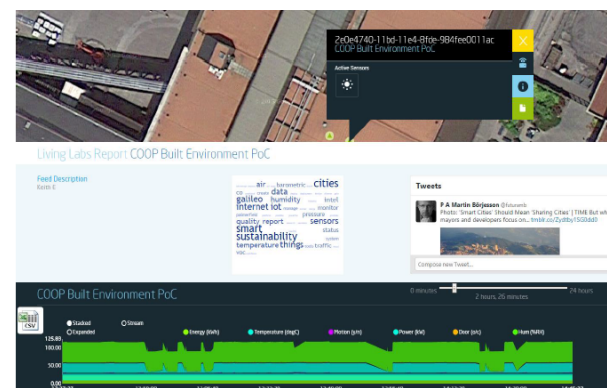
CIT NICORE IoT Platform



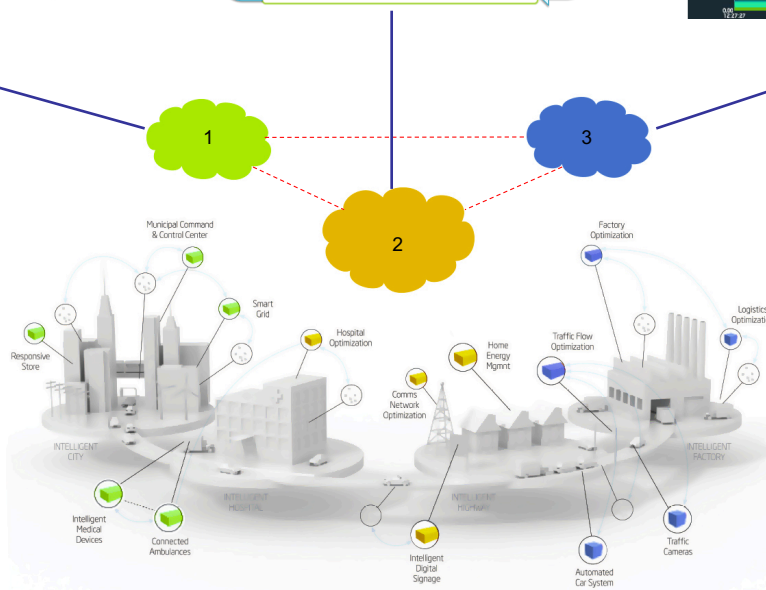
Embix UrbanPower



Intel E2E IoT Platform

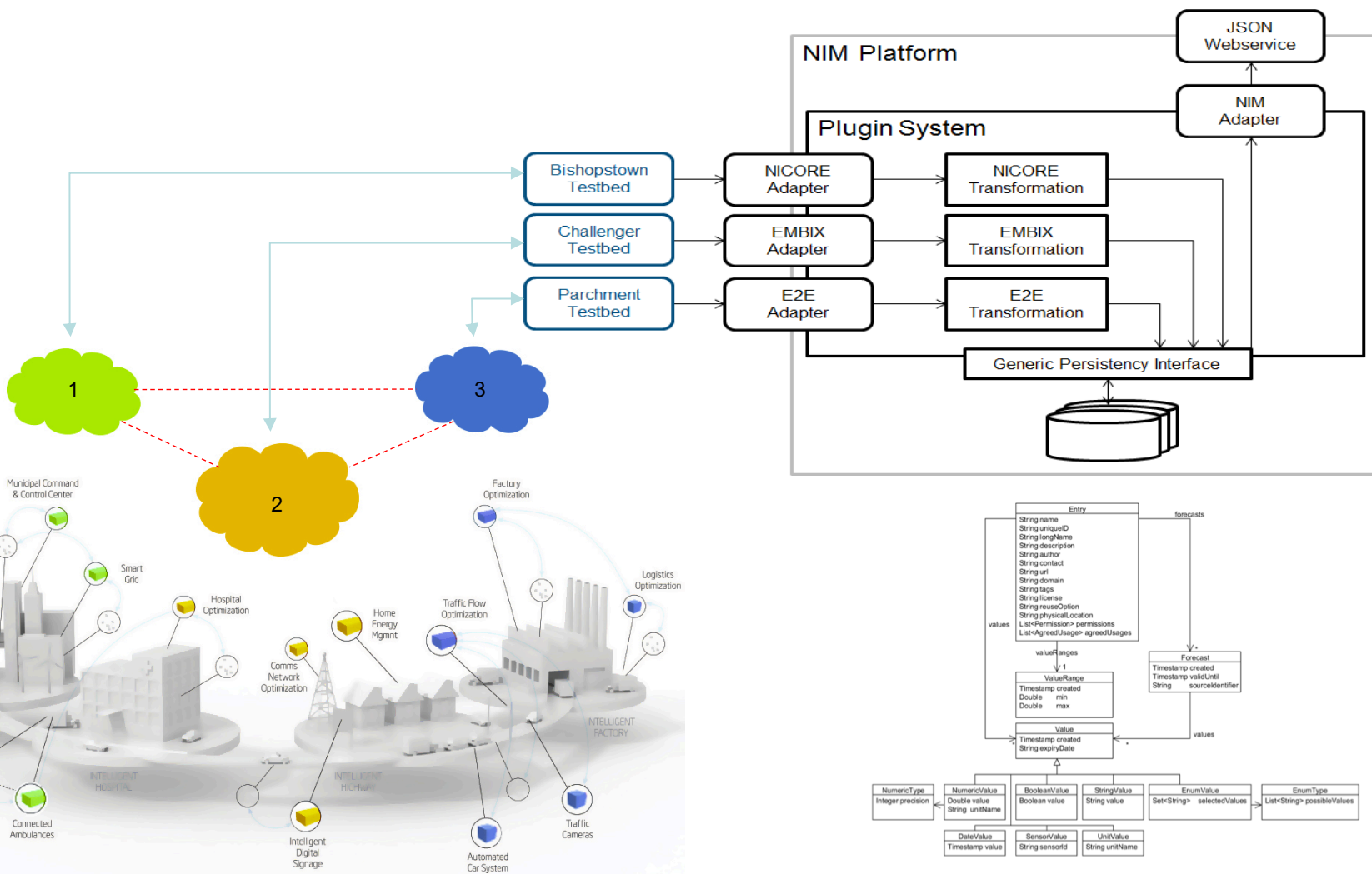


<http://www.cooperate-fp7.eu/>





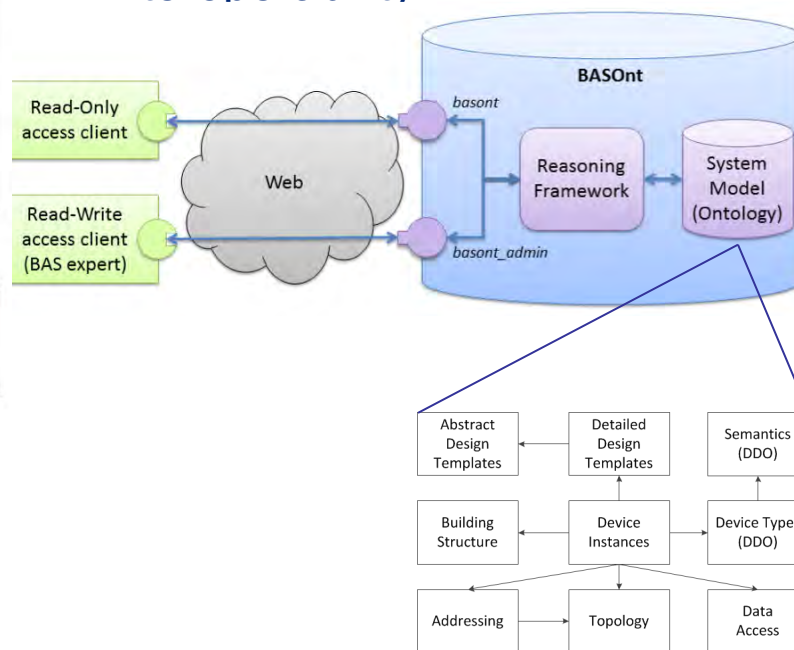
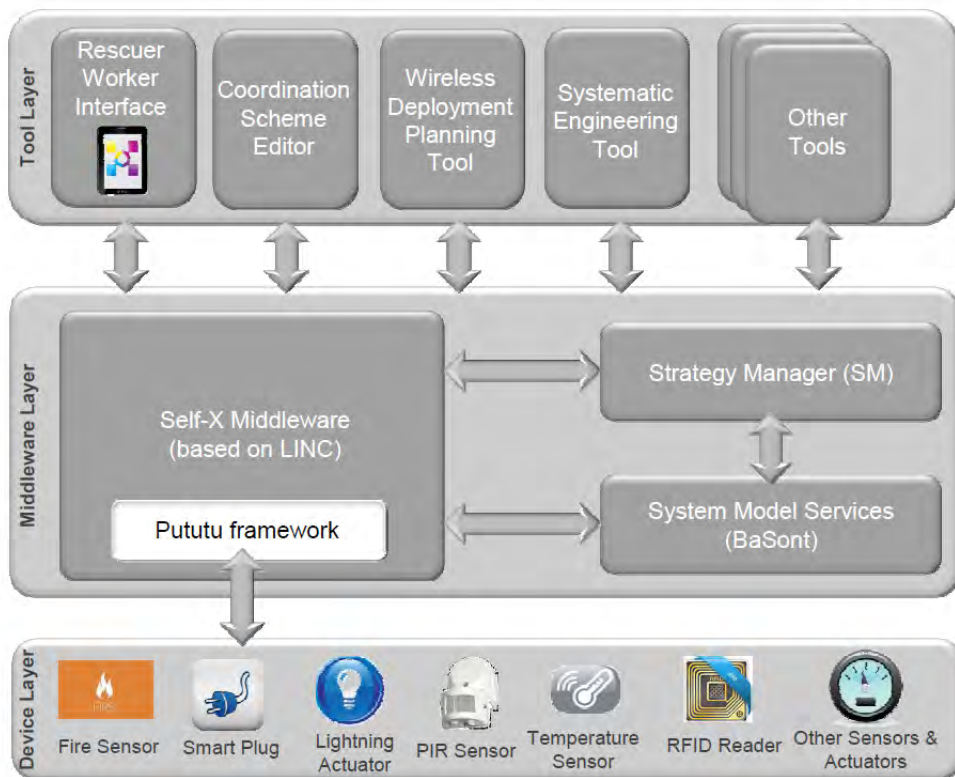
COOPERaTE Systems of Systems Approach





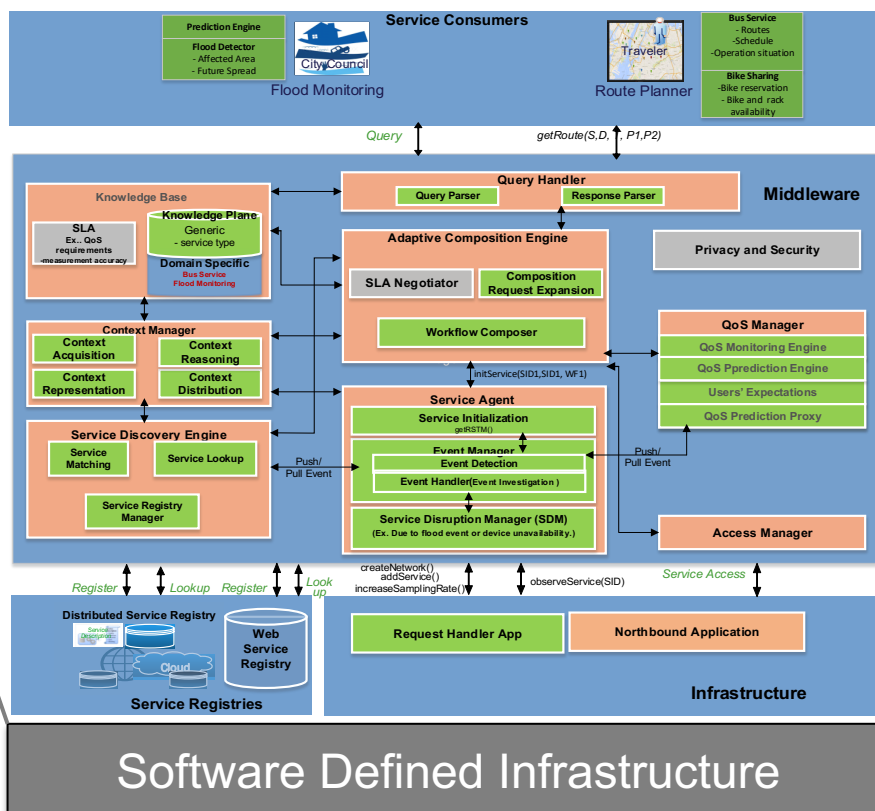
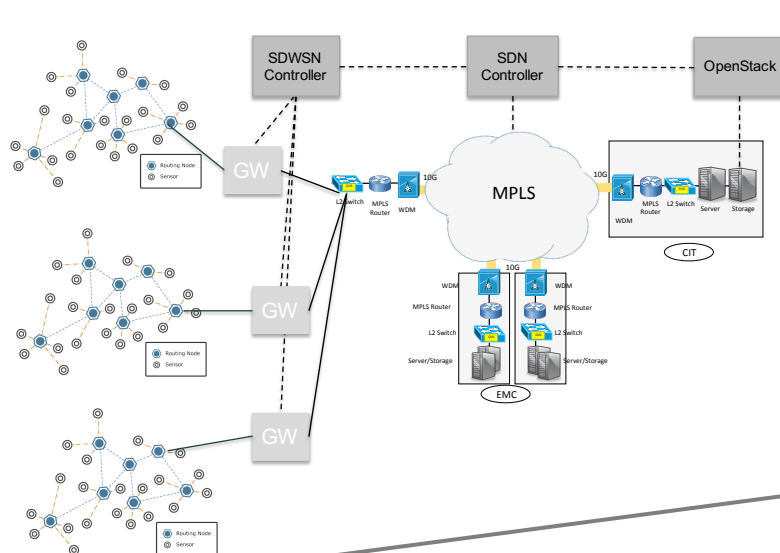
FP7 SCUBA Project

- Architecture for Cooperative Building Automation
- Trying to solve interoperability in BAS
- BASOnt data model for interoperability



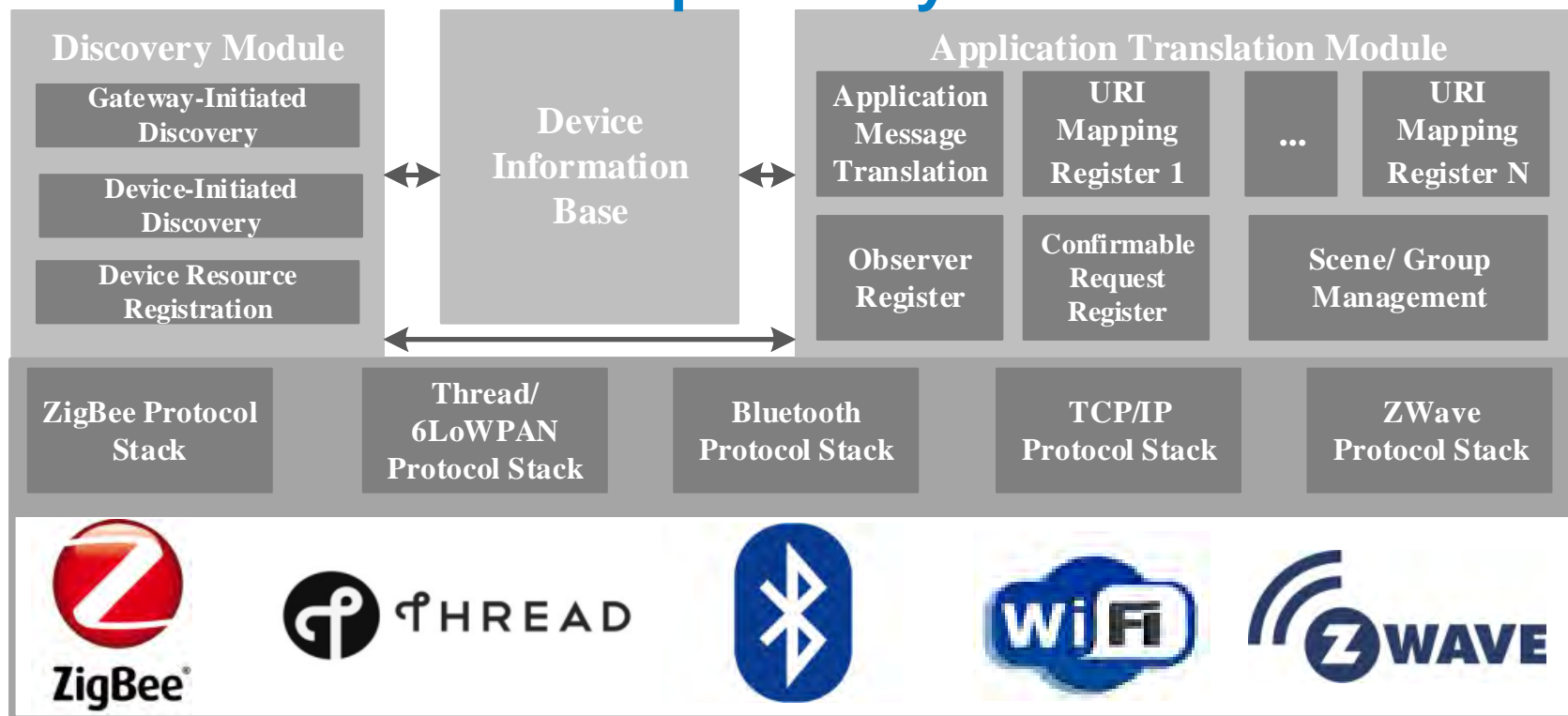
SURF – Software Defined Embedded Networks

- Software Defined IoT edge infrastructure
- edgeSDN can help with solving interoperability issues
 - Reconfiguration of protocol infrastructure
 - Embedding interoperable networks



Modular Interoperability Layer

M2M Interoperability Framework



Patent Application: EP17206239

Confirm

Smart Manufacturing

CONFIRM is the Science Foundation Ireland
Research Centre for Smart Manufacturing

Transforming Irish industry to become
world-leaders in smart manufacturing

A World Leading SFI Research Centre



Conclusions

- Interoperability emerging as a key problem in Internet of Things
- (Too) Many architectures, platforms, devices, and M2M protocols
- Current trends leading to Internet of Things Silos
- Solutions requires Interoperability at least at
 - Communications layer
 - Data and model layer

however, scalability issues exist

- Open service architectures and interfaces, composition and cooperation
- Effective end to end security needed

Questions ?

Prof. Dirk Pesch

Nimbus Research Centre

Cork Institute of Technology

Email: dirk.pesch@cit.ie

Acknowledging support from

