

The Internet of Things

These technologies which enable objects to connect and communicate

September 23th 2016

The Internet of things

Give our objects / things

an id and means to communicate

RFID

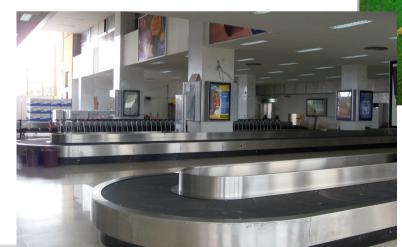


Applications

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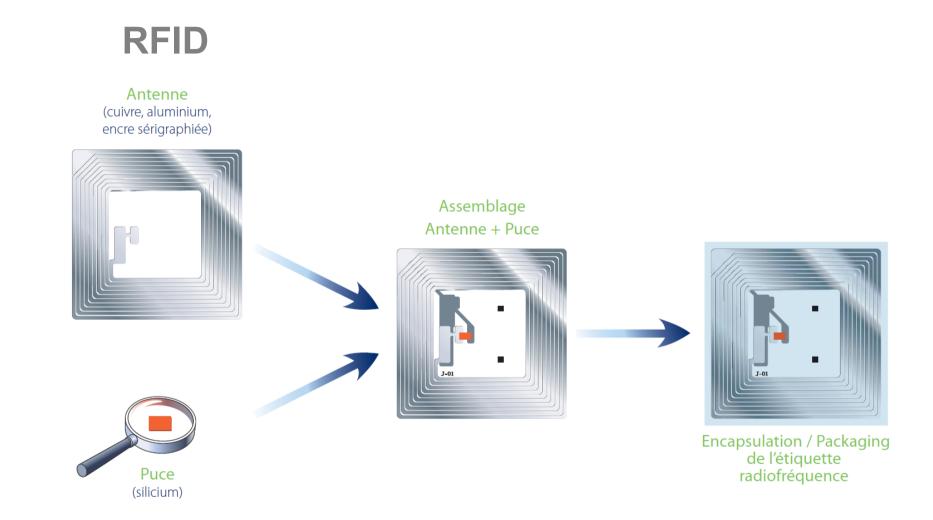














RFID – **Research challenges**

From a hardware point of view

- Reduce antenna size and bulk
- Allow better readings in harsher and harsher environnment

From a software point of view

- Reduce collision
- Improve security
- Manage larger and larger datasets



The Internet of things and of the physical world

Give our objects / things and our environnement

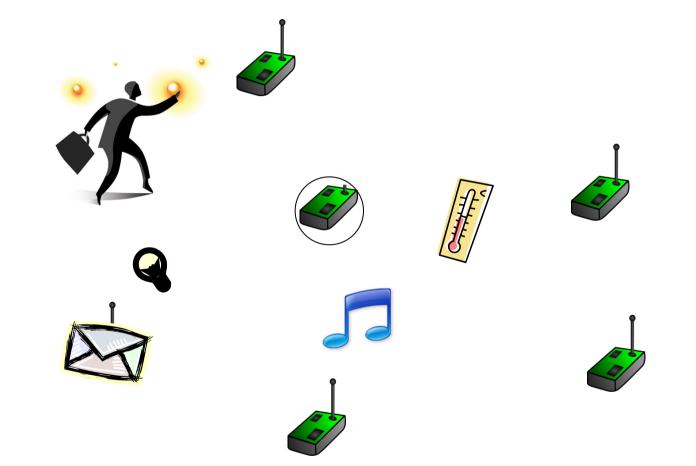
an id and means to communicate

and know their status

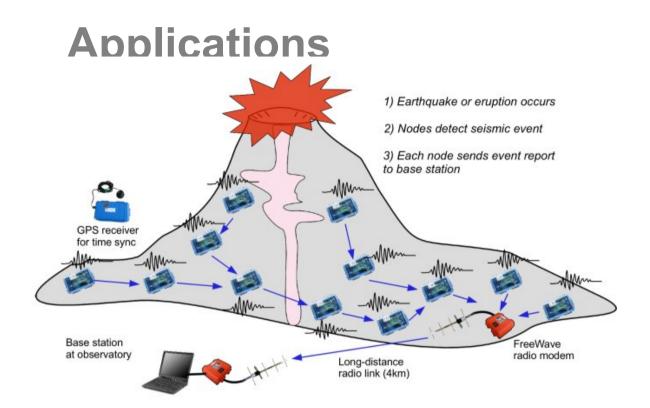
RFID + wireless sensors



What is a wireless sensor network ?















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Research challenges



- Limited resources, wireless communications, dynamic topology
- Each sensor has a two-fold role :
 - Monitor an area and measure a physical value
 - Relay node in the network
- Design algorithms for:
 - Neighbor discovery,
 - Data collection, aggregation, routing
 - Activity scheduling



The Internet of things and of the physical world

Give our objects / things and our environnement

an id and means to communicate

means to know their status

means to act and move on their environment

RFID + wireless sensors + wireless robots



Applications









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Research challenges

• Same as for wireless networks with exploitation of mobility

Design algorithms to :

Self-deploy

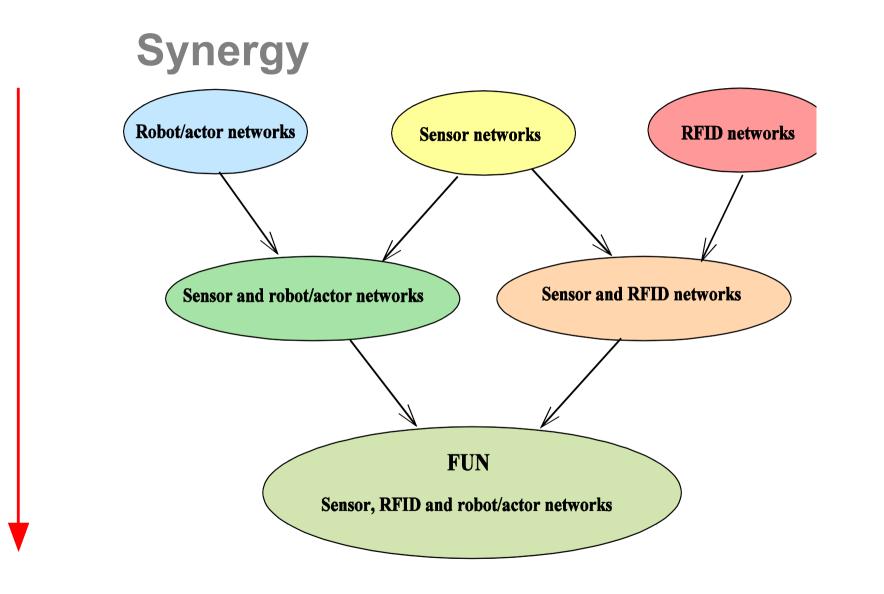
Deploy other resources

Cooperate to reach a specific task



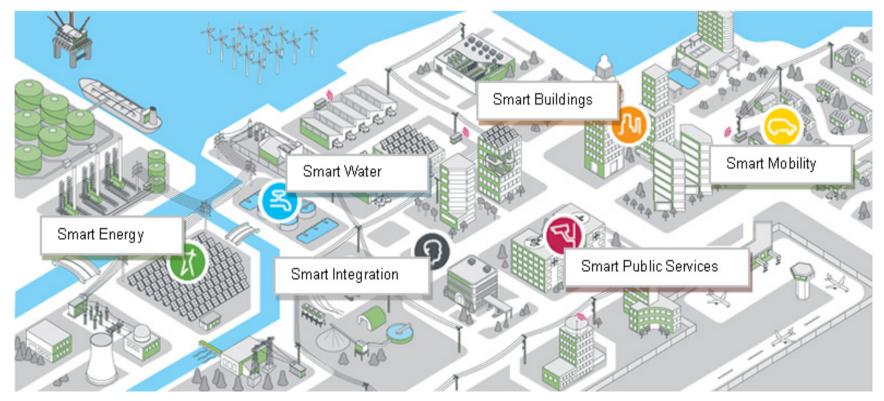


And when everything becomes a whole



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Smart Cities



http://www.schneider-electric.com/sites/corporate/en/solutions/sustainable_solutions/smart-cities.page



Applications

- Exploration and continuous monitoring of hostile areas
- Augmented health care
- Dependable people assistance
- Smart cities
- VANETs
- •





A concrete example

Monitoring and protection of wildlife

Understand the behavior of wild animals

Fight against rhino poaching

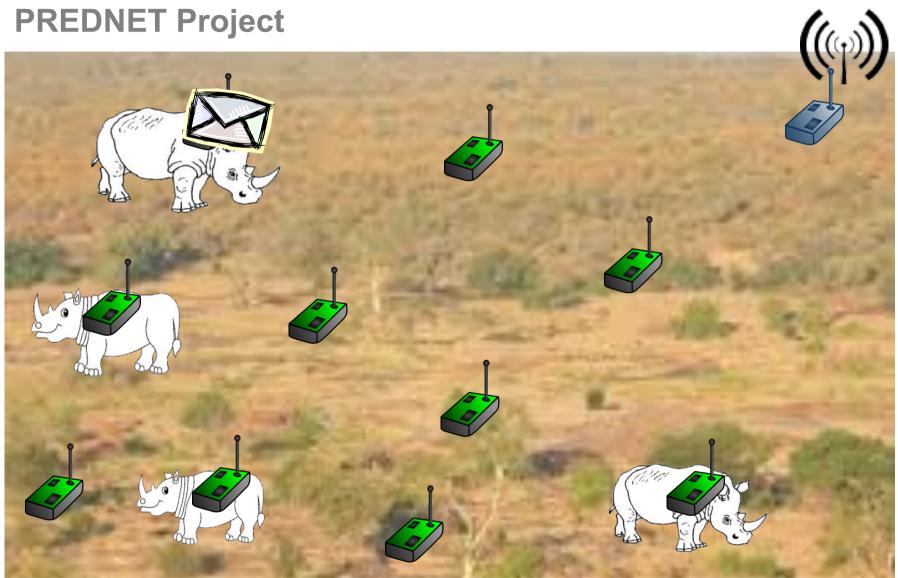




Collaboration with Stellenbosch university, South Africa



PREDNET Project



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Our approach – analysis

Need long range

Use of stochastic geometry to estimate the probability

collision.

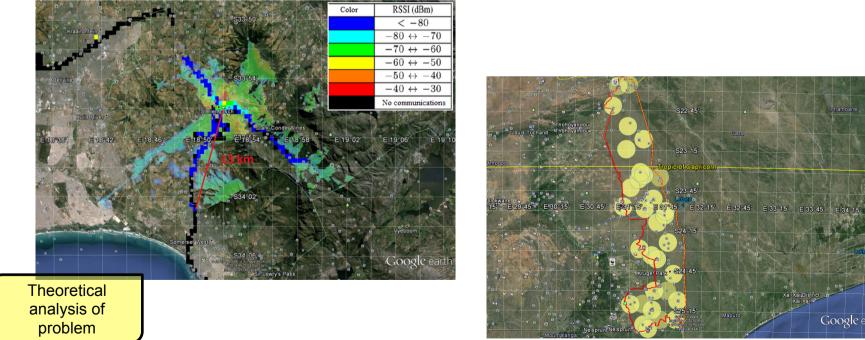
→ Need efficient multi-channel MAC layer

Theoretical analysis of problem

Our approach – analysis (2)

Need long range

Need efficient multi-channel MAC layer





Google earth

S22°45'

Our approach - Design

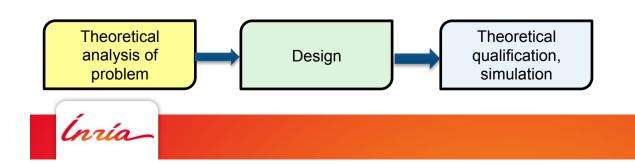
- Dynamic Thomson-based channel selection
 - Learn from previous attempts

- Extend to multi-hop
 - Sender selects N channels with this technique
 - Receiver selects one listening channel

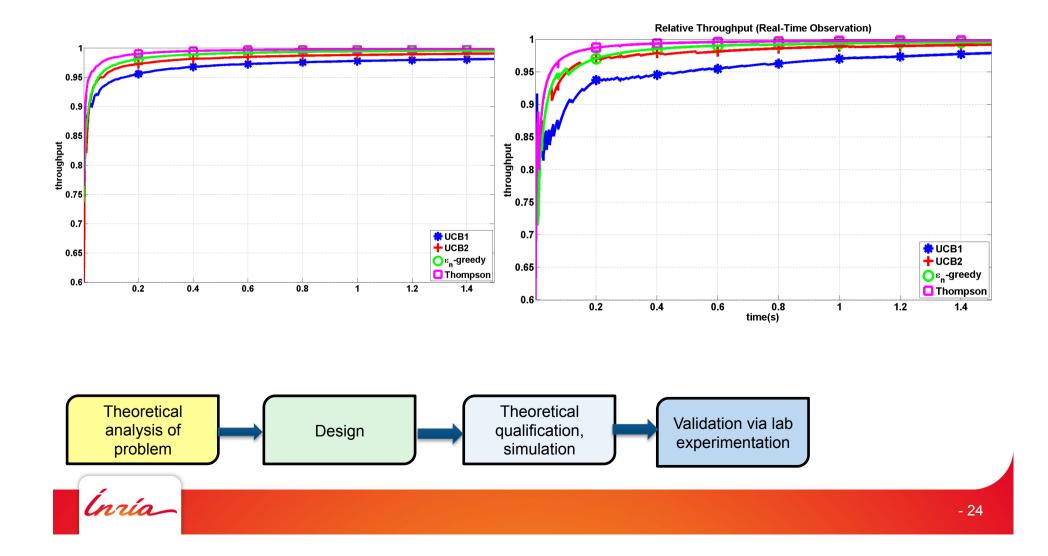


Our approach – Evaluation

- Performance evaluation
 - Through simulations
 - Through theoretical analysis to bound the delay
 - Markov chain modeling



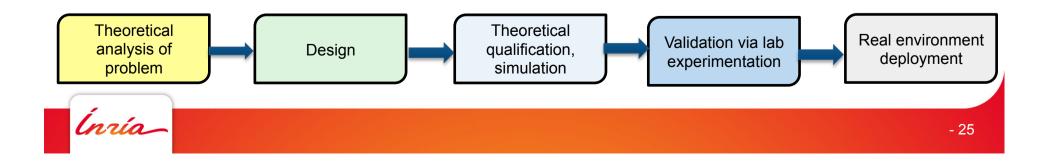
Our approach – Testbed Evaluation



Our approach – Testbed Evaluation





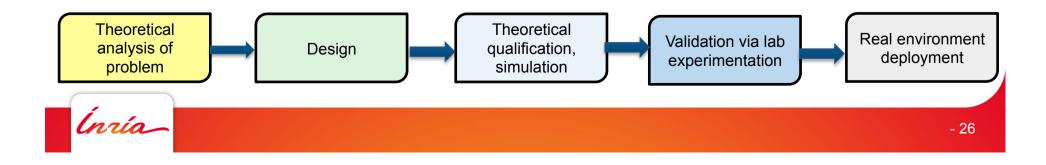


Remaining work

- Still remains the integration

- The complete live deployments (not a piece of cake)

- And so interesting stuffs ;)





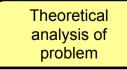
A concrete example

Container tracking : Traxens' use case

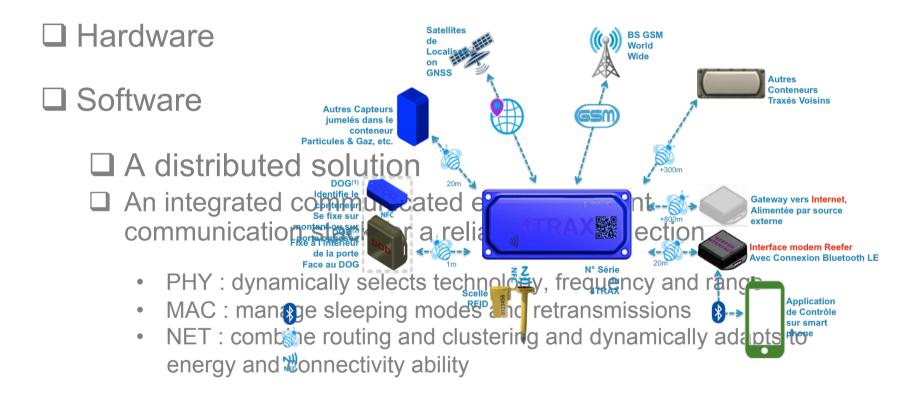
□ Requirements

- Trace containers in real time everywhere in the world
- Detect door opening, change in temperature, humidity, etc
- Long lifetime (minimum 3 years, optimally 7 years)
- No packet loss
- Constraints
 - Changing topologies (ships, harbors, trucks, trains, etc)
 - Metal
 - Intermittent GSM / GPS connectivity

□ No existing solution



Container tracking : Traxens' use case

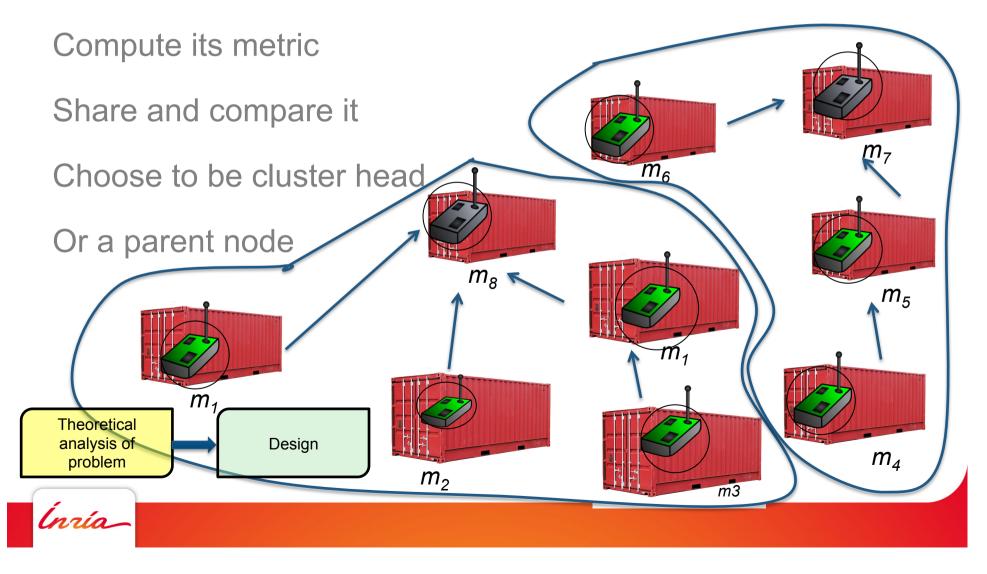




Clustering in TraxNet



Locally check battery level and connectivity



Container tracking : Traxens' use case

Proven self-stabilizing

□ Theoretically qualified (stochastic geometry)

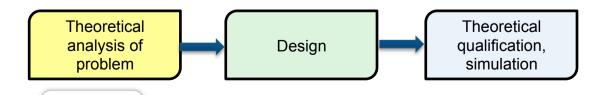
Upper bound of the size of the cluster in number of hops

□ Upper bound of the number of nodes per cluster

→ Allowing energy consumption and lifetime estimations

$$NC = \sum_{v} P(v = CH)$$

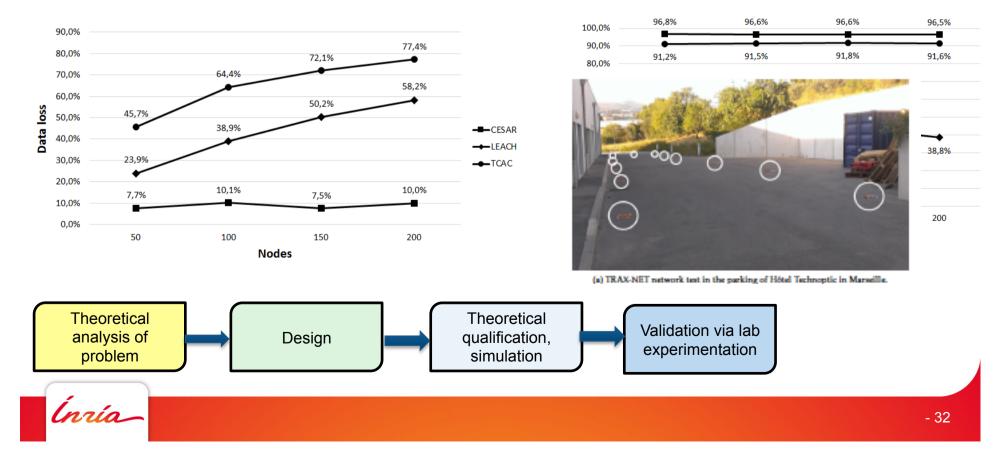
$$P(v = CH) = P(\nexists w \in N(v) st m_w > m_v)$$



Poisson distribution then specific container topologies Signal reception probability

Important results – interoperability and transfer (3)

- Stressed and calibrated on controled experimental environment (FIT IoT Lab)
- Calibrated on in-field experiments



Important results – interoperability and transfer (3)

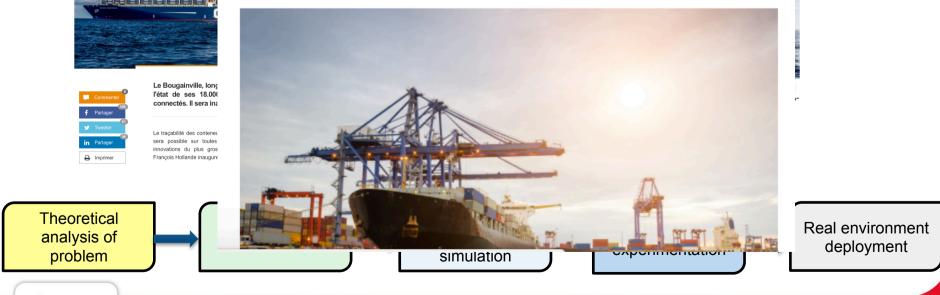
- Real life experimentation L'énorme «Bougainville», en escale à Dunkerque ce vendredi avec ses conteneurs Le nouveau porte-conteneurs Bougainville de CMA-CGM est un navire connecté !
- 3 patents in

Inría

🕑 oct 16, 2015 🛔 Geoffray 🛛 🖉 GPS, Transports

En escale au Havre au début du mois, le nouveau porte-conteneurs de la compagnie française CMA-CGM est le plus grands de sa flotte, mais également l'un des navires marchands les plus connectés !

La compagnie maritime française CMA-CGM, troisième plus gros armateur du monde, est l'heureuse propriétaire d'un nouveau navire, baptisé Bougainville, un mastodonte affecté à la ligne Europe/Asie qui peut transporter 17 220 conteneurs.





Conclusions

Internet of Things

Imagine a world where every object has the capacity to communicate with its environment. Everything can be both analogue and digitally approached - reformulates our relationship with objects --- things -- as well as the objects themselves. Any object ... relates not only to you, but also ... to other objects, relations or values in a database. In this world, you are no longer alone, anywhere.



THANK YOU

