
Everything You Wanted to Know about the Internet of Things (IoT)

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More Info: <http://www.smohanty.org>

Talk - Outline

- Motivations for IoT
- Selected Components of IoT
- Selected Applications of IoT
- Driving Technologies of IoT
- Challenges and Research in IoT
- IoT Design Flow
- Tools and Solutions for IoT
- Related Buzzwords of IoT
- Conclusions and Future Directions

Population Trend – Urban Migration

“India is to be found not in its few cities, but in its 700,000 villages.”
- Mahatma Gandhi

- 2025: 60% of world population will be urban
- 2050: 70% of world population will be urban



Source: <http://www.urbangateway.org>

Human Migration Problem

- Uncontrolled growth of urban population
- Limited natural and man-made resources



Source: <https://humanitycollege.org>

Smart Cities - A Solution

- Smart Cities: For effective management of limited resource to serve largest possible population to improve:
 - Livability
 - Workability
 - Sustainability

“Cities around the world could spend as much as \$41 trillion on smart tech over the next 20 years.”

Source: <http://www.cnbc.com/2016/10/25/spending-on-smart-cities-around-the-world-could-reach-41-trillion.html>



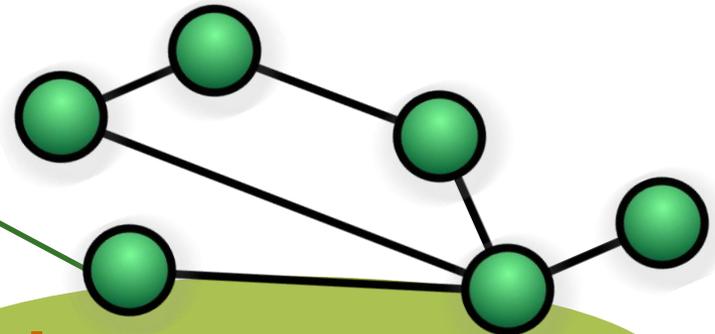
Smart Cities - 3 Is



Instrumentation

The 3Is are provided by the Internet of Things (IoT).

Smart Cities



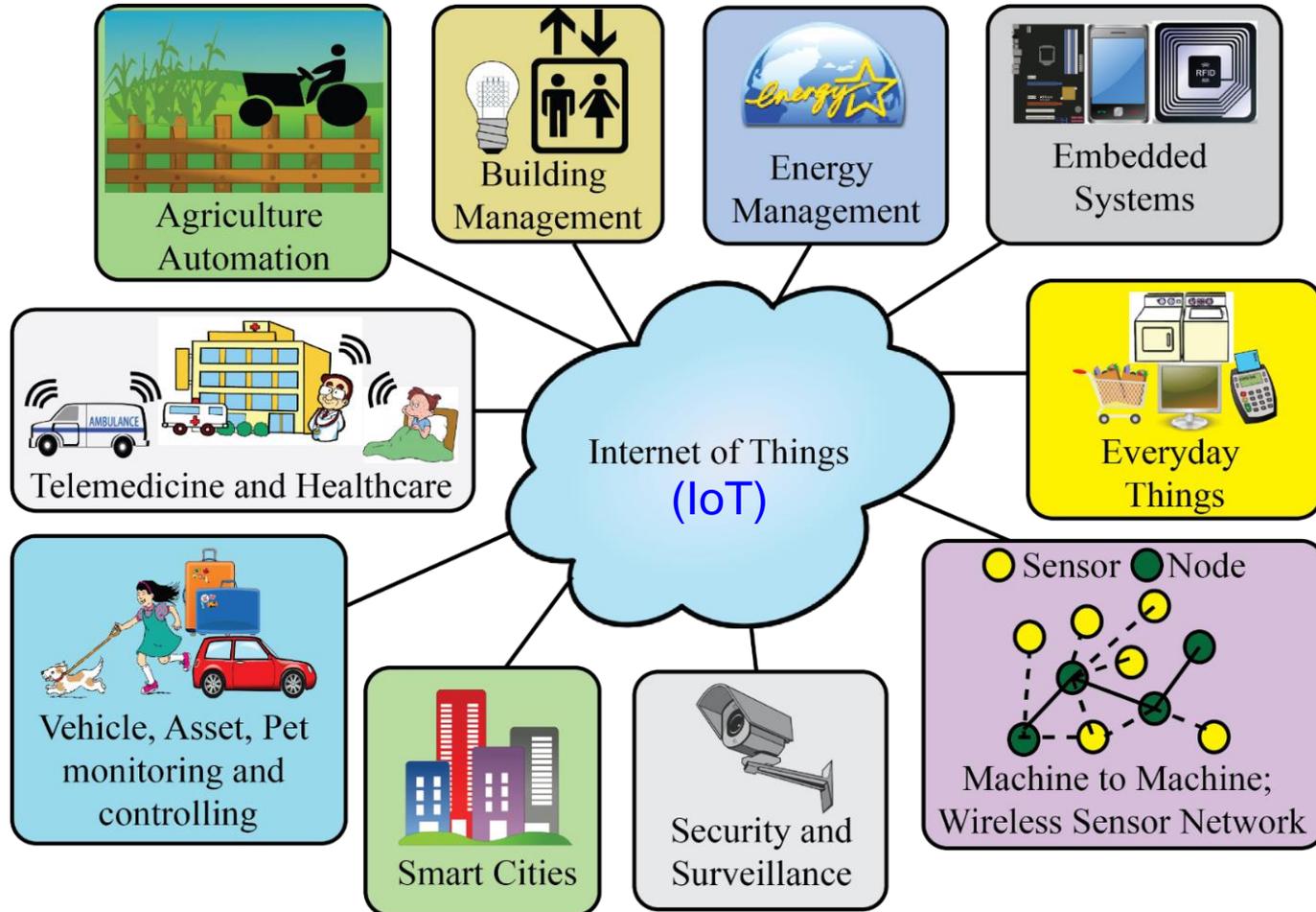
Intelligence

Interconnection



Source: Mohanty EuroSimE 2016 Keynote Presentation

IoT is the Backbone Smart Cities



Source: S. P. Mohanty, U. Choppali, and E. Kougianos, "Everything You wanted to Know about Smart Cities", IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine (CEM), Volume 5, Issue 3, July 2016, pp. 60--70.

Internet of Things (IoT) - History



1969

The Internet Emerges

The first nodes of what would eventually become known as ARPANET, the precursor to today's Internet, are established at UCLA and Stanford universities.



1982

TCP/IP Takes Shape

Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) becomes a standard, ushering in a worldwide network of fully interconnected networks called the Internet.



1990

A Thing Is Born

John Romkey and Simon Hackett create the world's first connected device (other than a computer): a toaster powered through the Internet.



1999

The IoT Gets a Name

Kevin Ashton coins the term "Internet of things" and establishes MIT's Auto-ID Center, a global research network of academic laboratories focused on RFID and the IoT.



2005

Getting Global Attention

The United Nations first mentions IoT in an International Telecommunications Union report. Three years later, the first international IoT conference takes place in Zurich.



2008

Connections Count

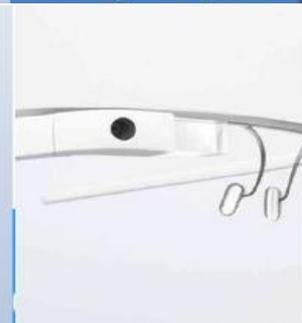
The IPSO Alliance is formed to promote IP connections across networks of "smart objects." The alliance now boasts more than 50 member firms.



2011

IPv6 Launches

The protocol expands the number of objects that can connect to the Internet by introducing 340 undecillion IP addresses (2¹²⁸).



2013

Google Raises the Glass

Google Glass, controlled through voice recognition software and a touchpad built into the device, is released to developers.



2014

Apple Takes a Bite

Apple announces HealthKit and HomeKit, two health and home automation developments. The firm's iBeacon advances context and geolocation services.

Source: <http://events.linuxfoundation.org/sites/events/files/slides/Design%20-%20End-to-End%20IoT%20Solution%20-%20Shivakumar%20Mathapathi.pdf>

IoT Components



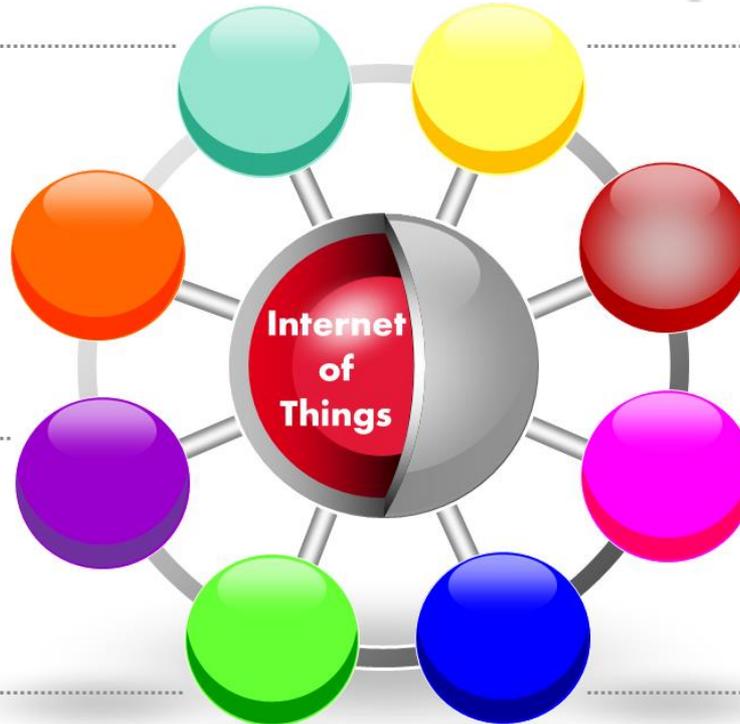
IoT – Definition - IoT European Research Cluster (IERC)

A dynamic global network infrastructure

with self configuring capabilities

based on standard and interoperable communication protocols

where physical and virtual “things”



have identities, physical attributes, and virtual personalities and

use intelligent interfaces,

and are seamlessly integrated

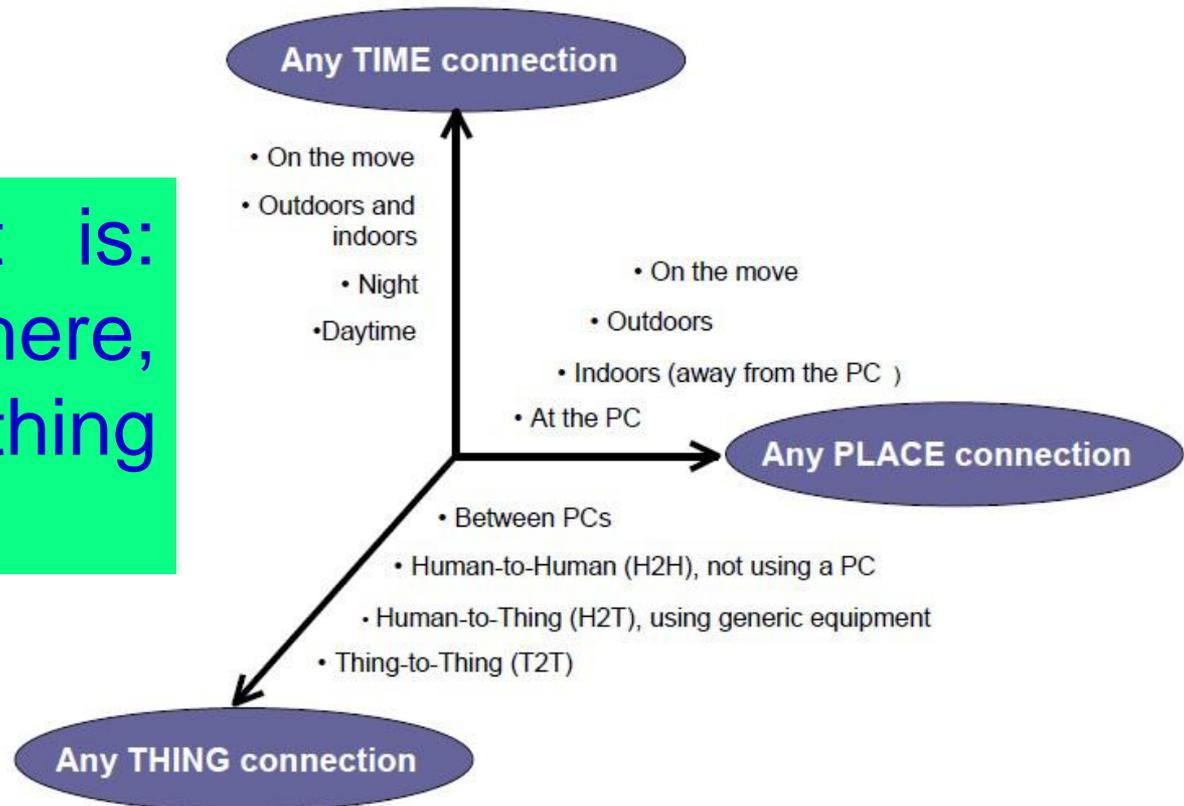
into the information network.

Source: http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE_IoT_Towards_Definition_Internet_of_Things_Revision1_27MAY15.pdf

IEEE also provides a formal, comprehensive definition of IoT.

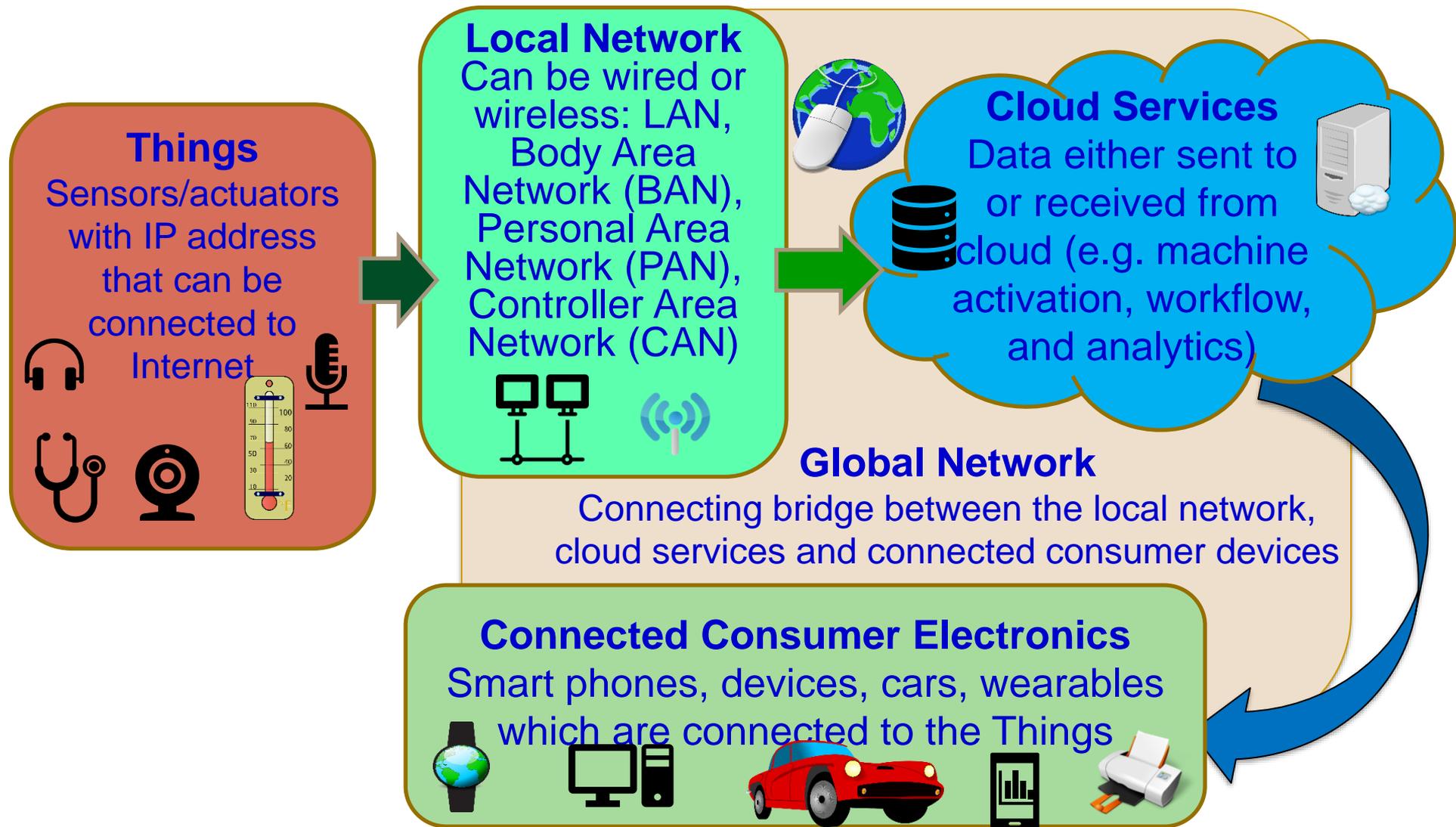
IoT – Definition - International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

A network that is:
“Available anywhere,
anytime, by anything
and anyone.”

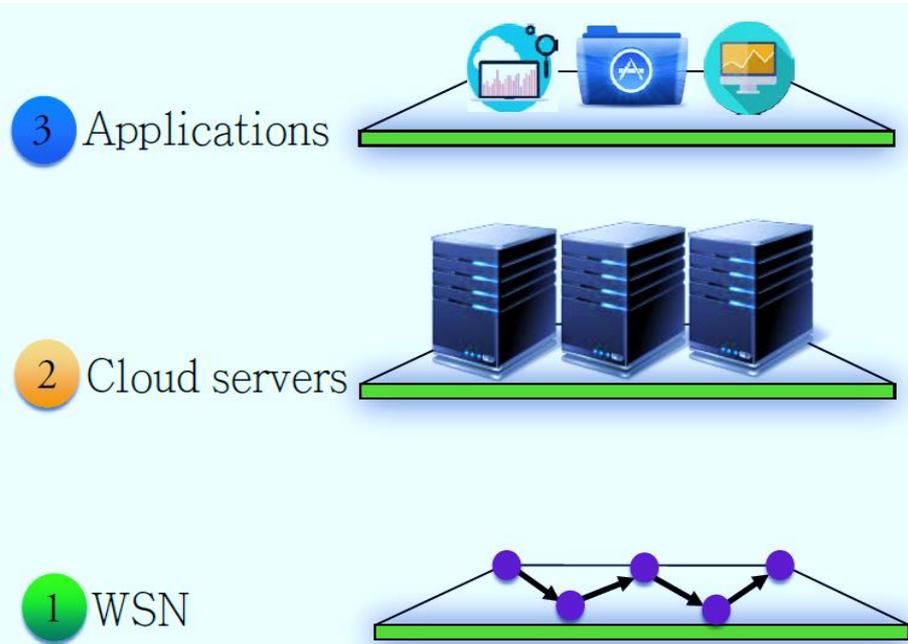


Source: http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE_IoT_Towards_Definition_Internet_of_Things_Revision1_27MAY15.pdf

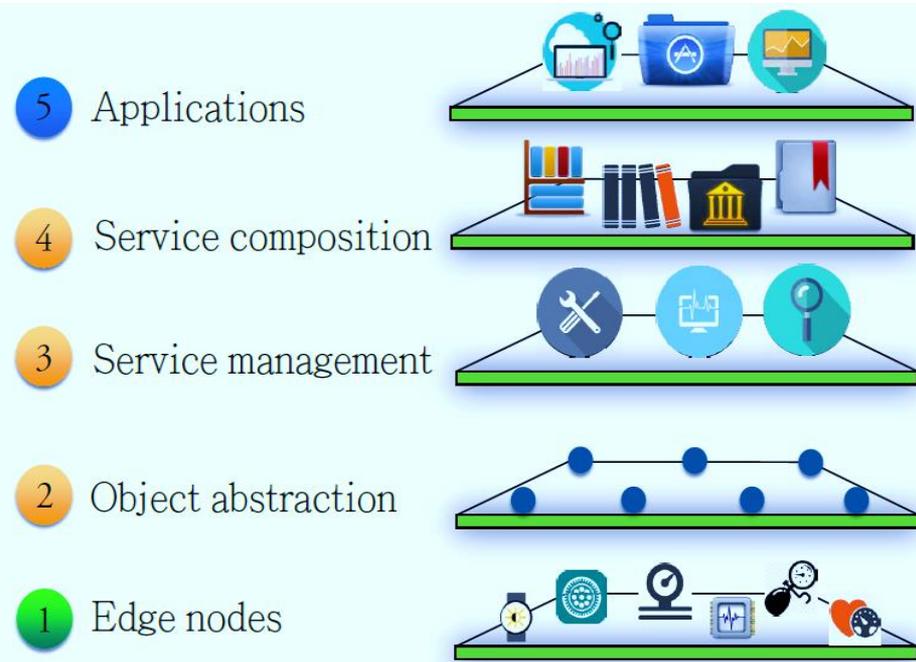
Internet of Things (IoT) – Concept



IoT Architecture - 3 & 5 Level Model



Three Level Model

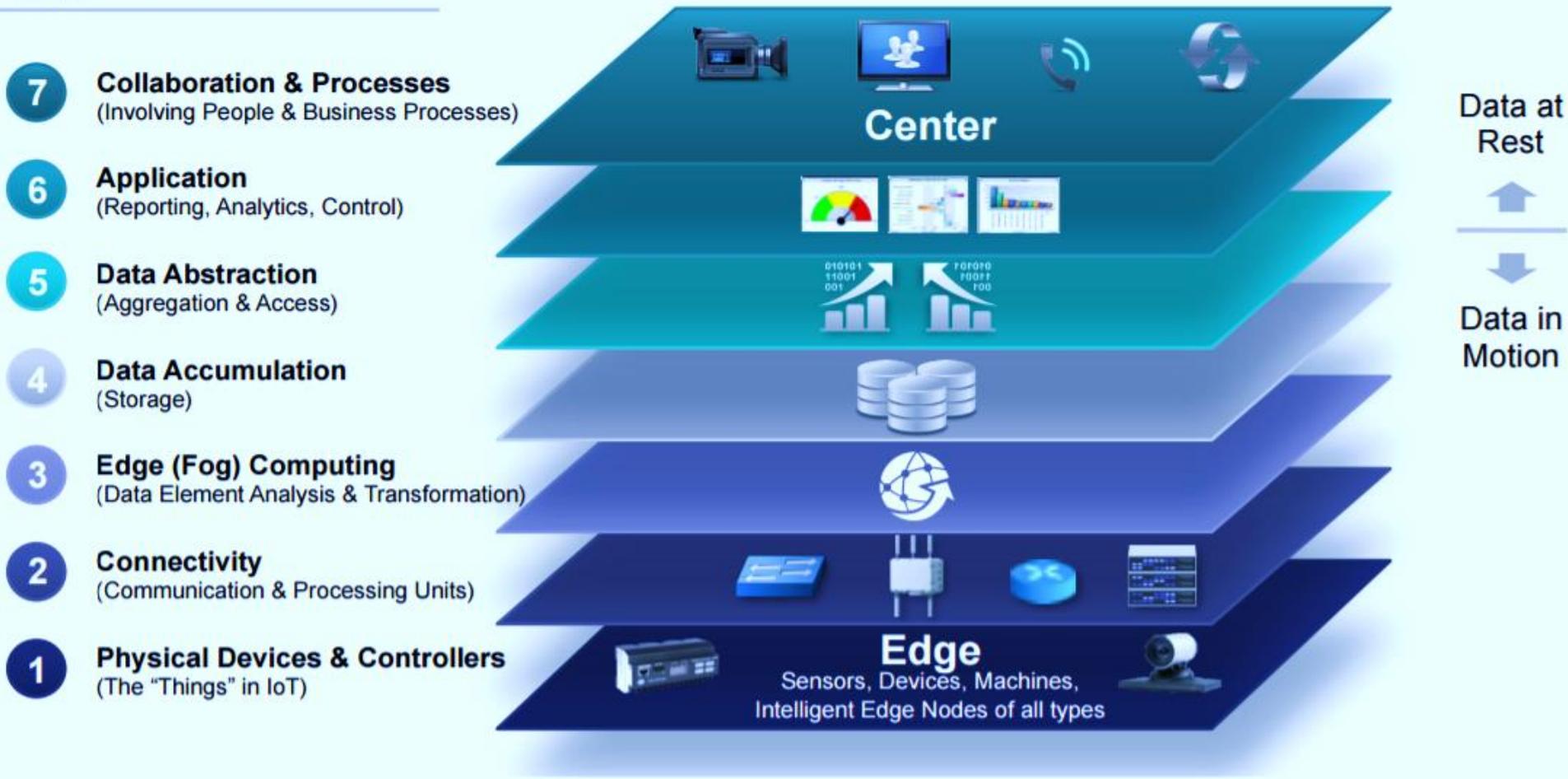


Five Level Model

Source: Nia 2017, IEEE TETC 2017

IoT Architecture - 7 Level Model

Levels

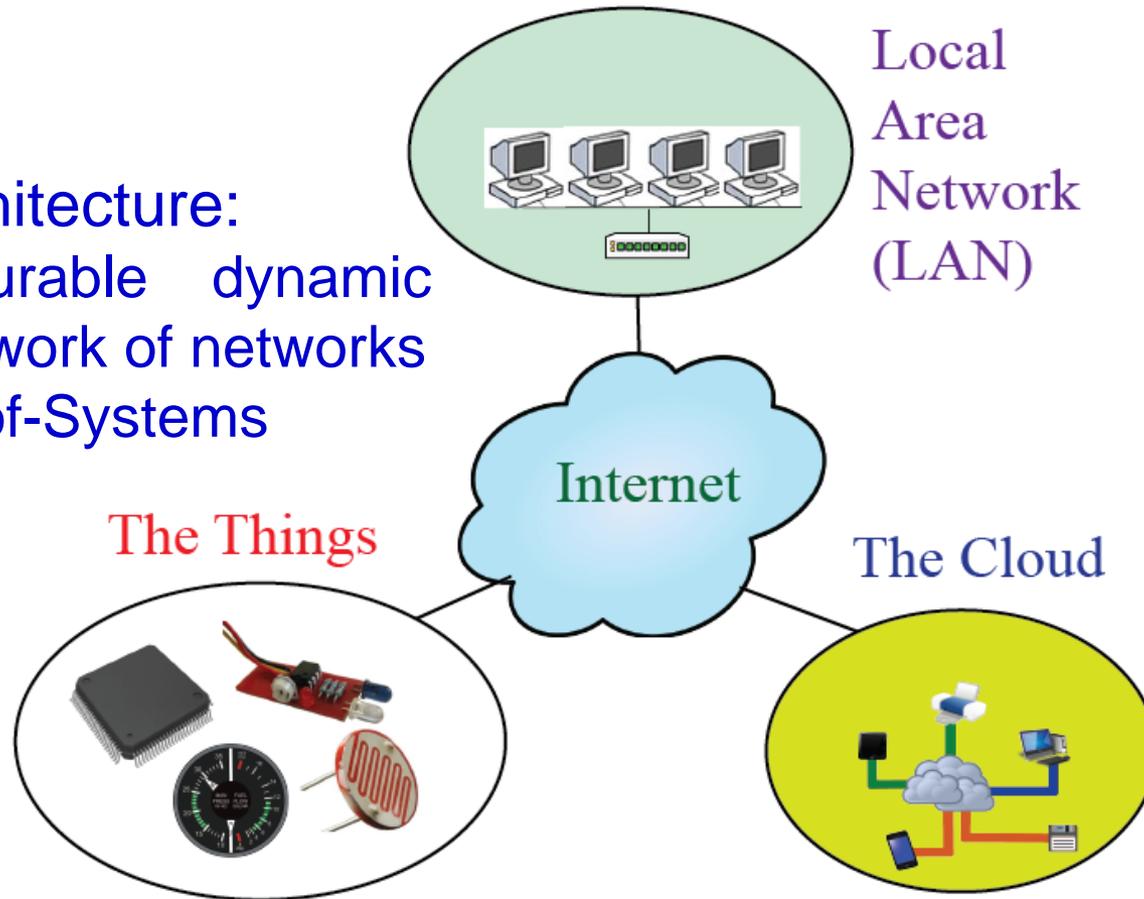


Source: http://cdn.iotwf.com/resources/71/IoT_Reference_Model_White_Paper_June_4_2014.pdf

IoT - Architecture

Overall architecture:

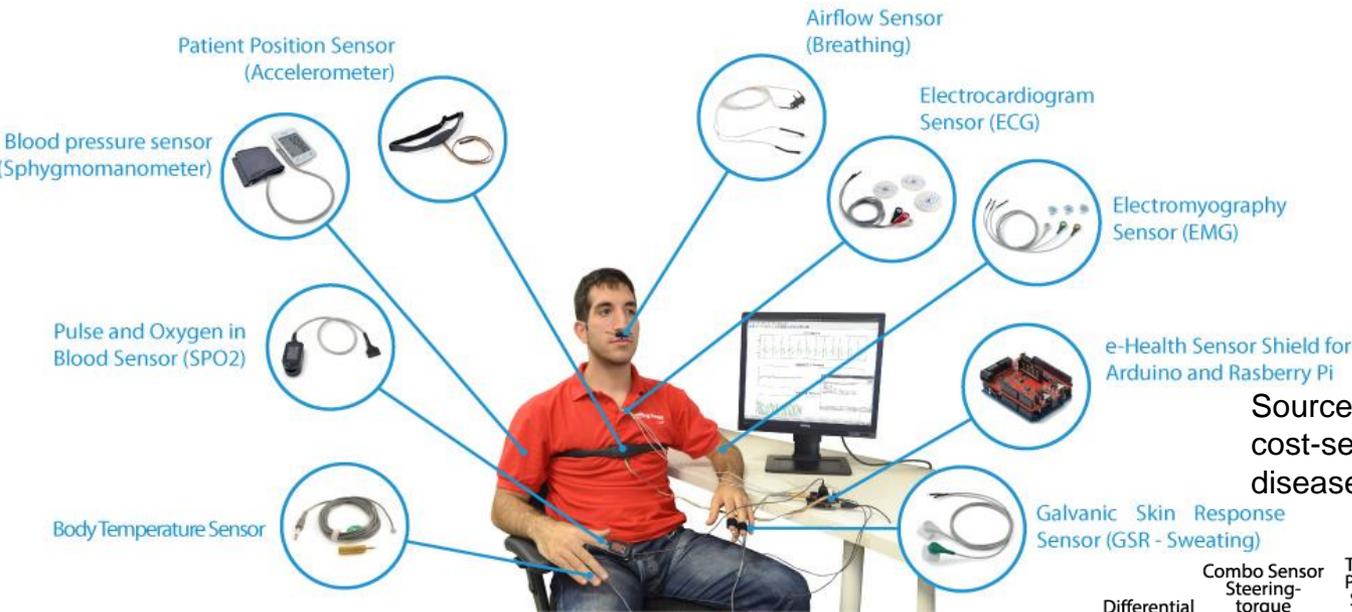
- ❖ A configurable dynamic global network of networks
- ❖ Systems-of-Systems



Four Main Components of IoT.

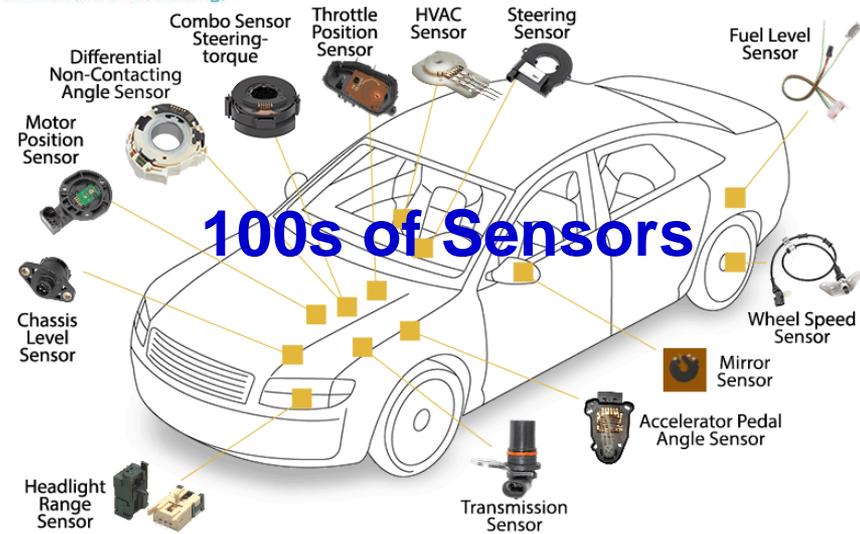
Source: Mohanty 2016, EuroSimE 2016 Keynote Presentation

Sensor Technology – Variety of Them



Source: <http://www.libelium.com/e-health-low-cost-sensors-for-early-detection-of-childhood-disease-inspire-project-hope/>

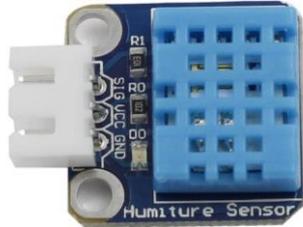
Thing ← Sensor
+ Device with its own IP address



Source: Mohanty ICCE 2019 Keynote

IoT – Things

Sensor



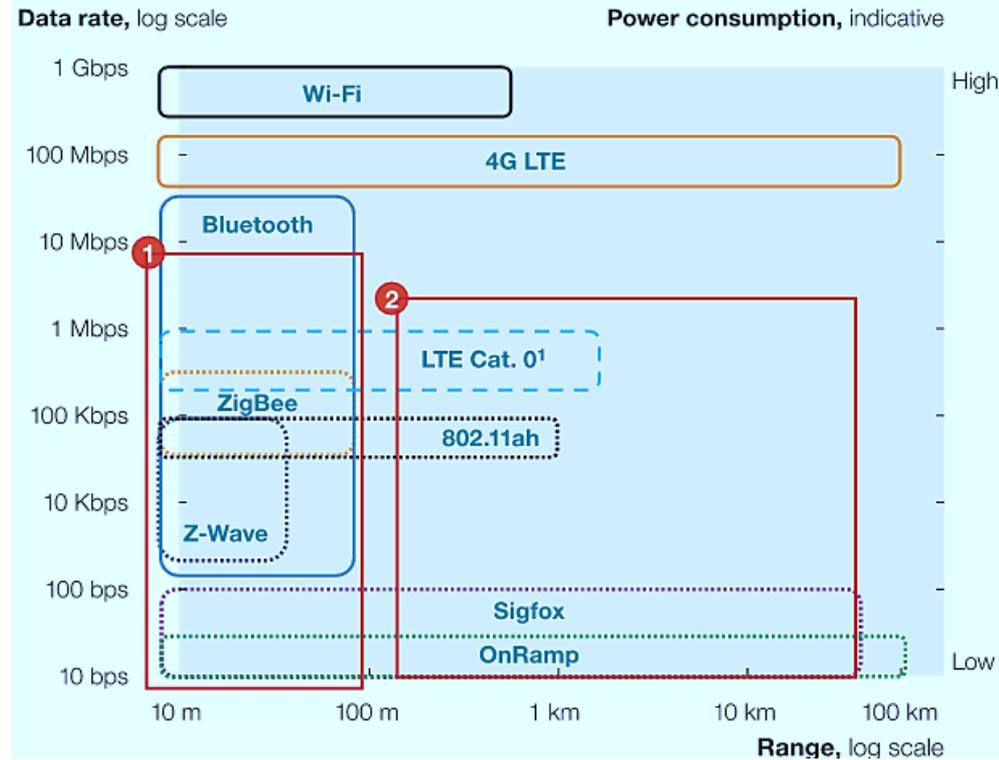
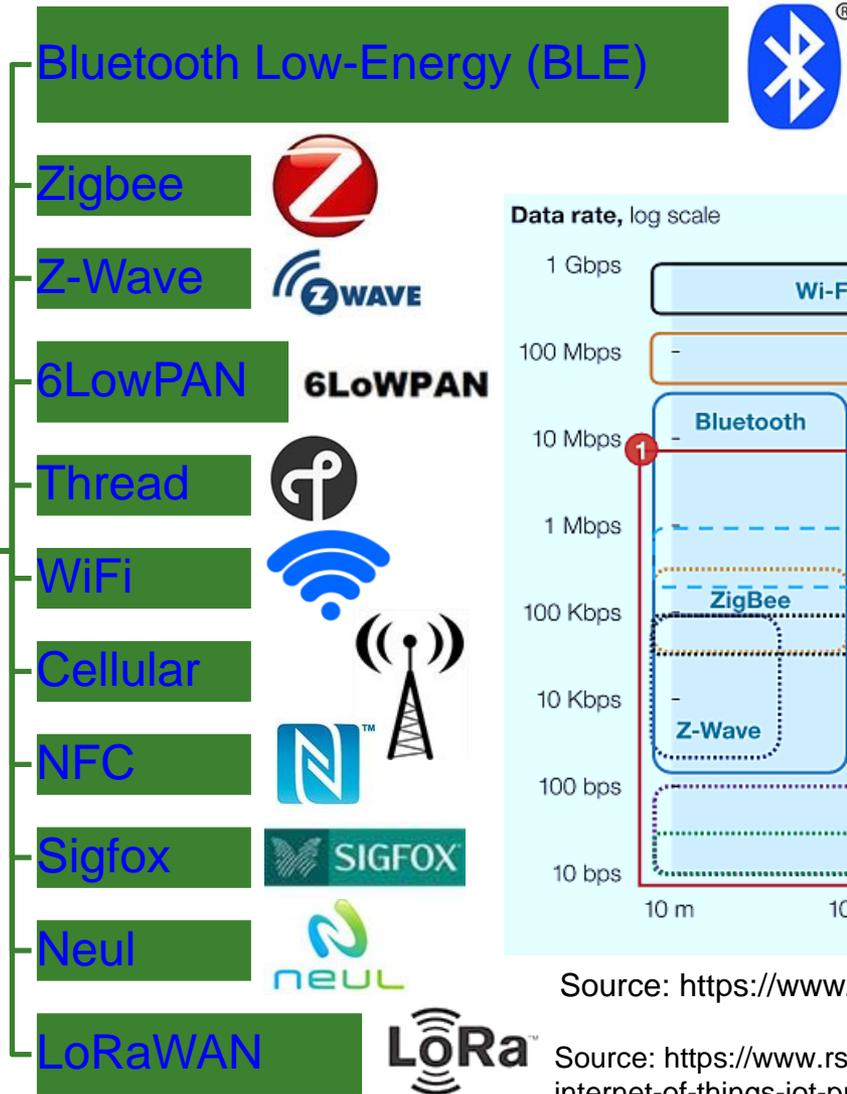
Sensors + Device with its own IP address → Things

IP Address for Internet Connection

The “Things” refer to any physical object with a device that has its own IP address and can connect and send/receive data via network.

IoT - Communications

Selected IoT Communications Technology



Source: <https://www.postscapes.com/internet-of-things-protocols/>

Source: <https://www.rs-online.com/designspark/eleven-internet-of-things-protocols-you-need-to-know-about>

IoT - Cloud

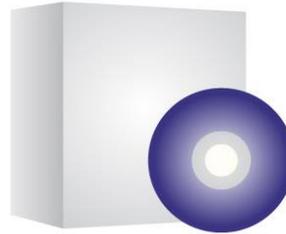
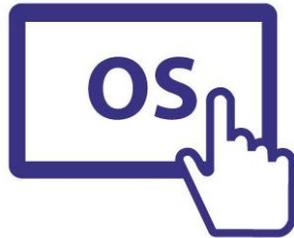
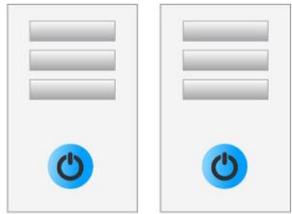
Servers

Virtual Desktop

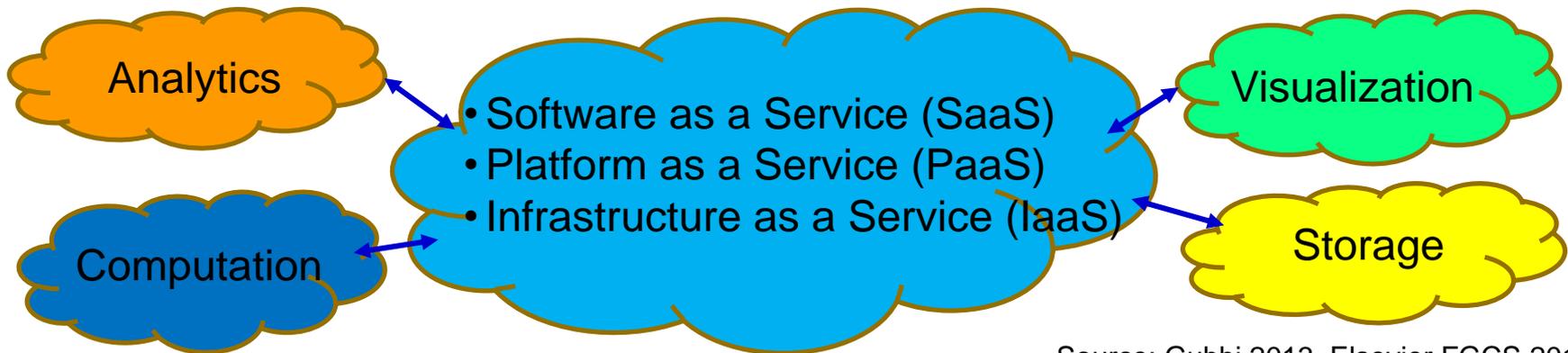
Software Platform

Applications

Storage / Data



Source: https://www.livewireindia.com/cloud_computing_training.php

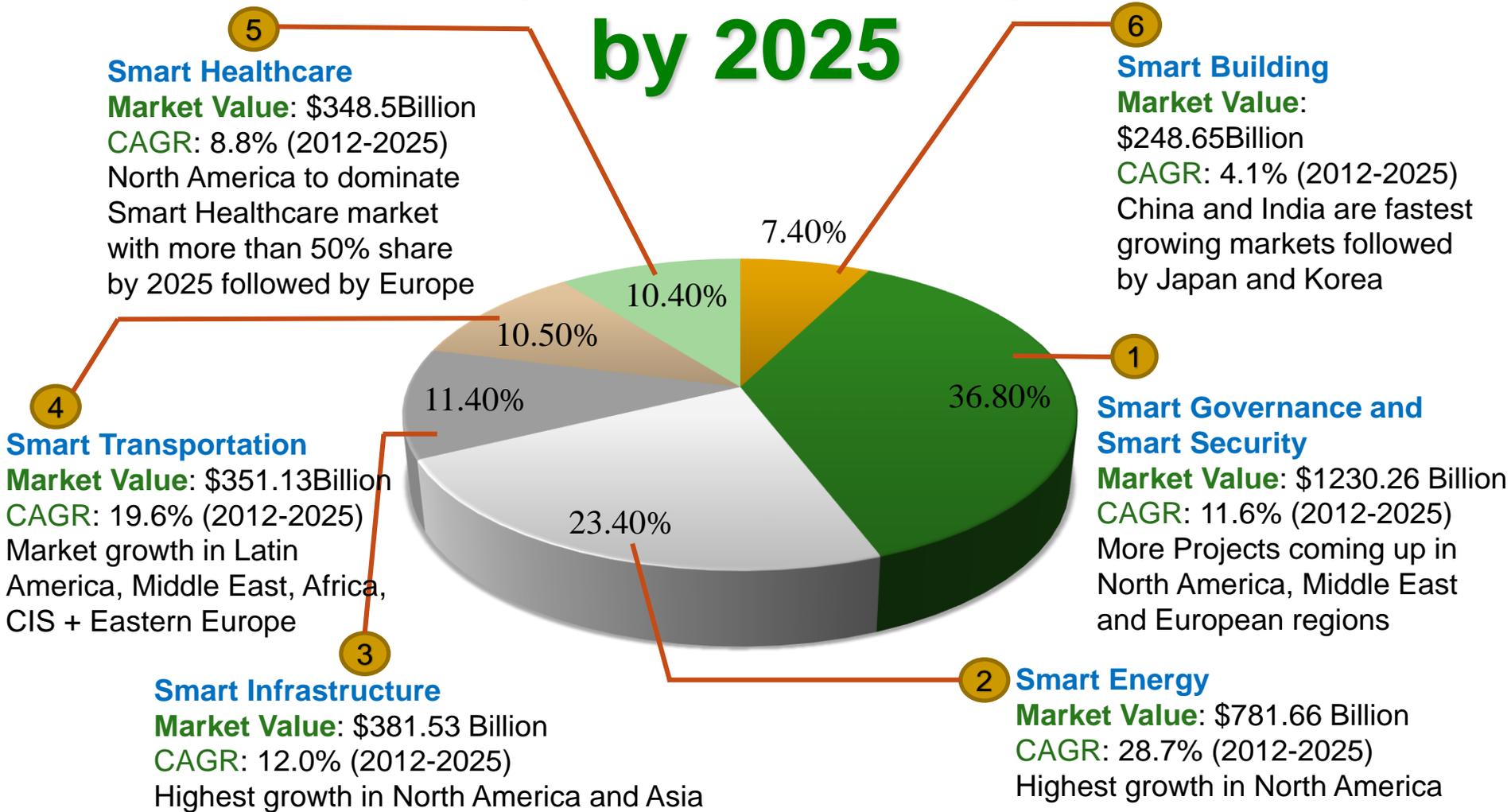


Source: Gubbi 2013, Elsevier FGCS 2013

IoT - Applications



Smart City Market Segments – by 2025

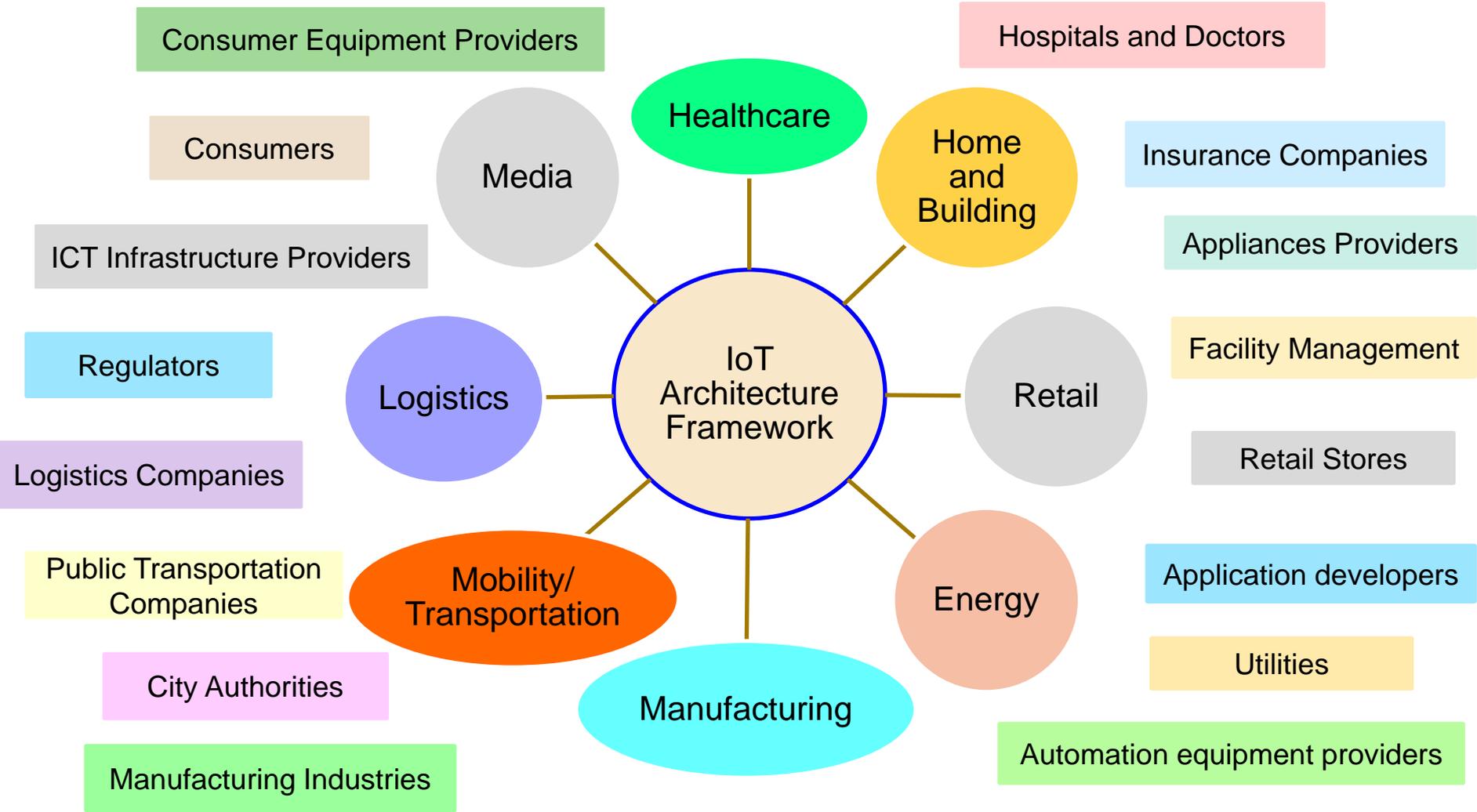


Source: <https://www.slideshare.net/IoTTunisia/farouk-kamoun-smart-cities-innovative-applications-iiot-tunisia-2016>

Source: Frost & Sullivan analysis.



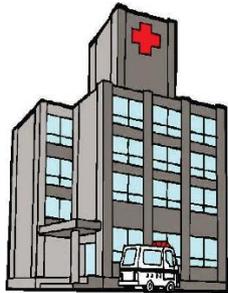
IoT - Markets and Stakeholders



Source: http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE_IoT_Towards_Definition_Internet_of_Things_Revision1_27MAY15.pdf

IoT in Smart Healthcare

Smart Hospital



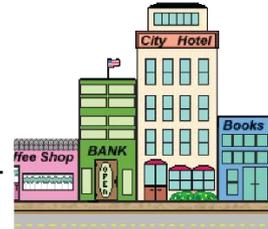
Emergency Response



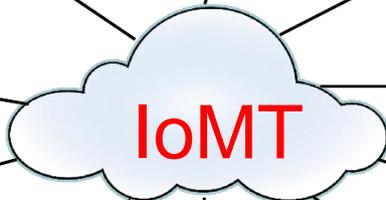
Smart Home



Smart Infrastructure



Fitness Trackers



Nurse



IoMT

Smart Gadgets



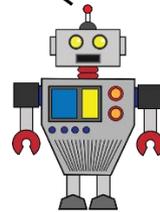
Doctor



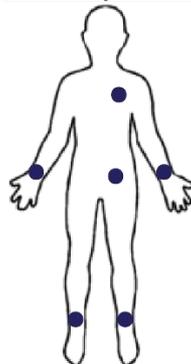
Technician



Robots



On-body Sensors



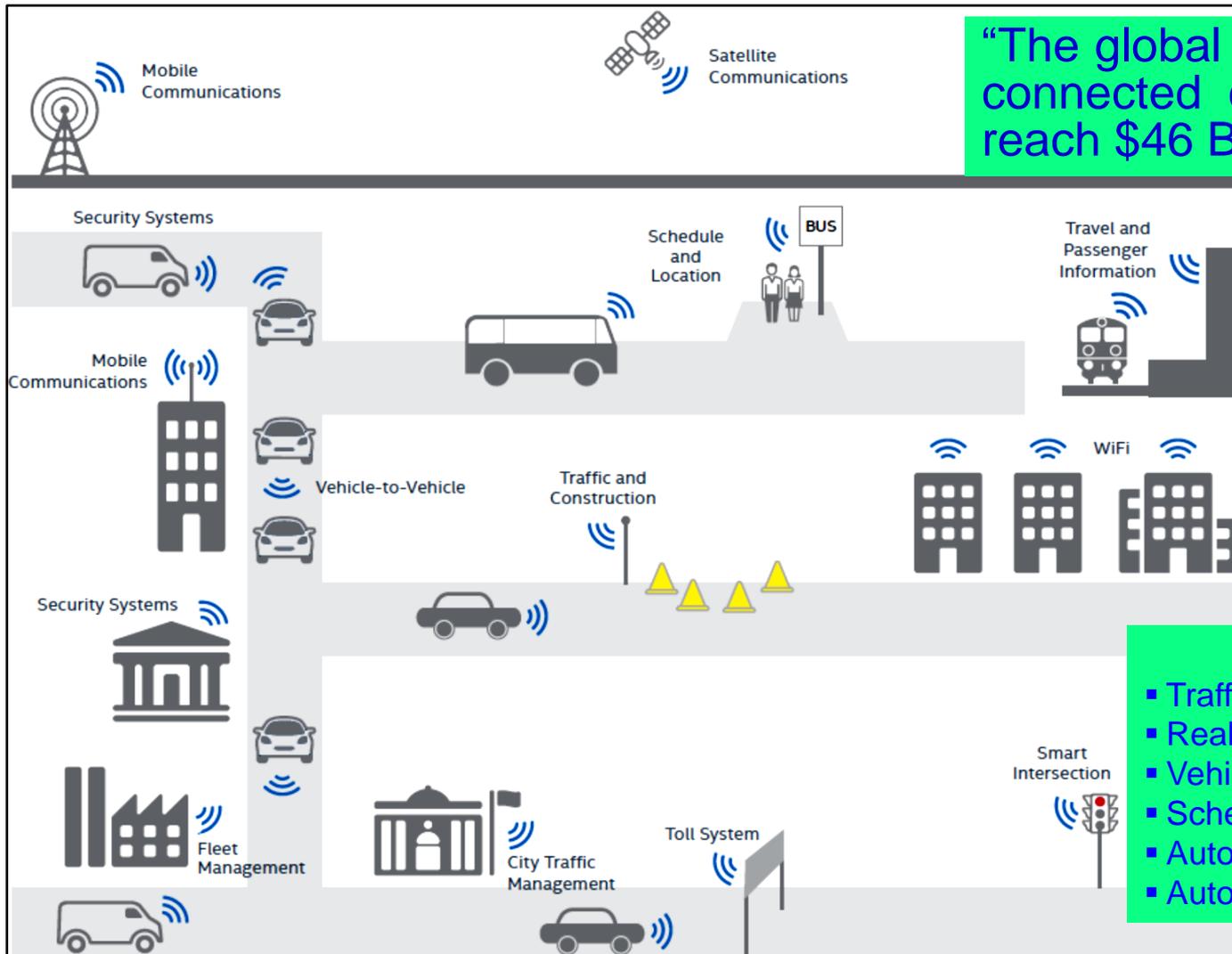
- IoT Role Includes:
- Real-time monitoring
 - Better emergency response
 - Easy access of patient data
 - Connectivity among stake holders
 - Remote access to healthcare

Quality and sustainable healthcare with limited resources, anywhere, anytime. Source: Mohanty 2016, CE Magazine July 2016

"\$117 Billion Market For IoT in Healthcare By 2020."

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/tjmccue/2015/04/22/117-billion-market-for-internet-of-things-in-healthcare-by-2020/>

IoT in Smart Transportation



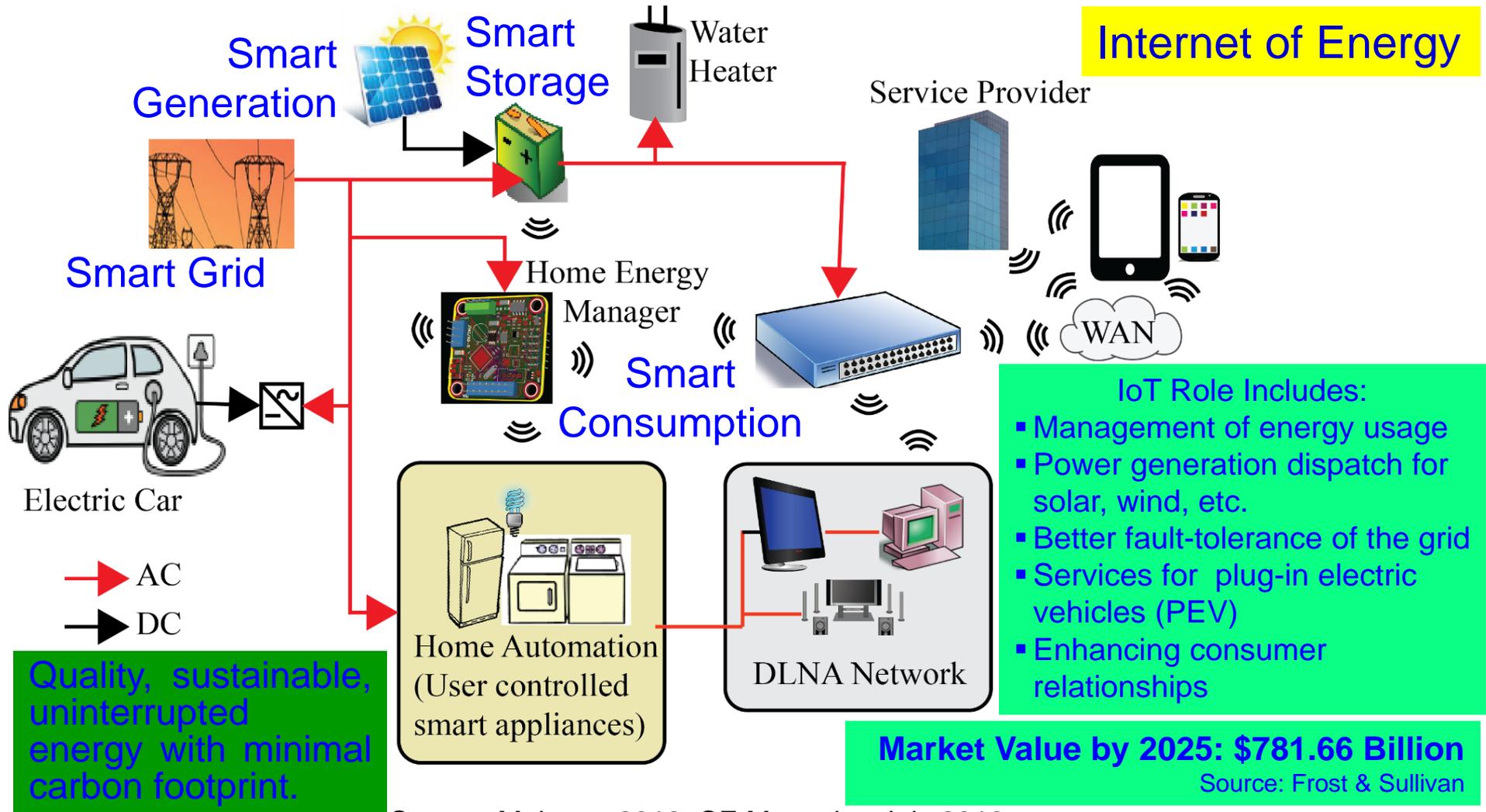
“The global market of IoT based connected cars is expected to reach \$46 Billion by 2020.”

Source: Datta 2017, CE Magazine Oct 2017

- IoT Role Includes:
- Traffic management
 - Real-time vehicle tracking
 - Vehicle-to-Vehicle communication
 - Scheduling of train, aircraft
 - Automatic payment/ticket system
 - Automatic toll collection

Source: <https://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/white-papers/wp-automotive-security.pdf>

IoT in Smart Energy



Source: Mohanty 2016, CE Magazine July 2016

IoT in Smart Agriculture

FUTURE FARMS small and smart



SURVEY DRONES

Aerial drones survey the fields, mapping weeds, yield and soil variation. This enables precise application of inputs, mapping spread of pernicious weed blackgrass could increase wheat yields by 2-5%.

FLEET OF AGRIBOTS

A herd of specialised agribots tend to crops, weeding, fertilising and harvesting. Robots capable of microdot application of fertiliser reduce fertiliser cost by 99.9%.



FARMING DATA

The farm generates vast quantities of rich and varied data. This is stored in the cloud. Data can be used as digital evidence reducing time spent completing grant applications or carrying out farm inspections saving on average £5,500 per farm per year.

TEXTING COWS

Sensors attached to livestock allowing monitoring of animal health and wellbeing. They can send texts to alert farmers when a cow goes into labour or develops infection increasing herd survival and increasing milk yields by 10%.

SMART TRACTORS

GPS controlled steering and optimised route planning reduces soil erosion, saving fuel costs by 10%.

Climate-Smart Agriculture Objectives:

- Increasing agricultural productivity
- Resilience to climate change
- Reducing greenhouse gas

<http://www.fao.org>

Automatic Irrigation System



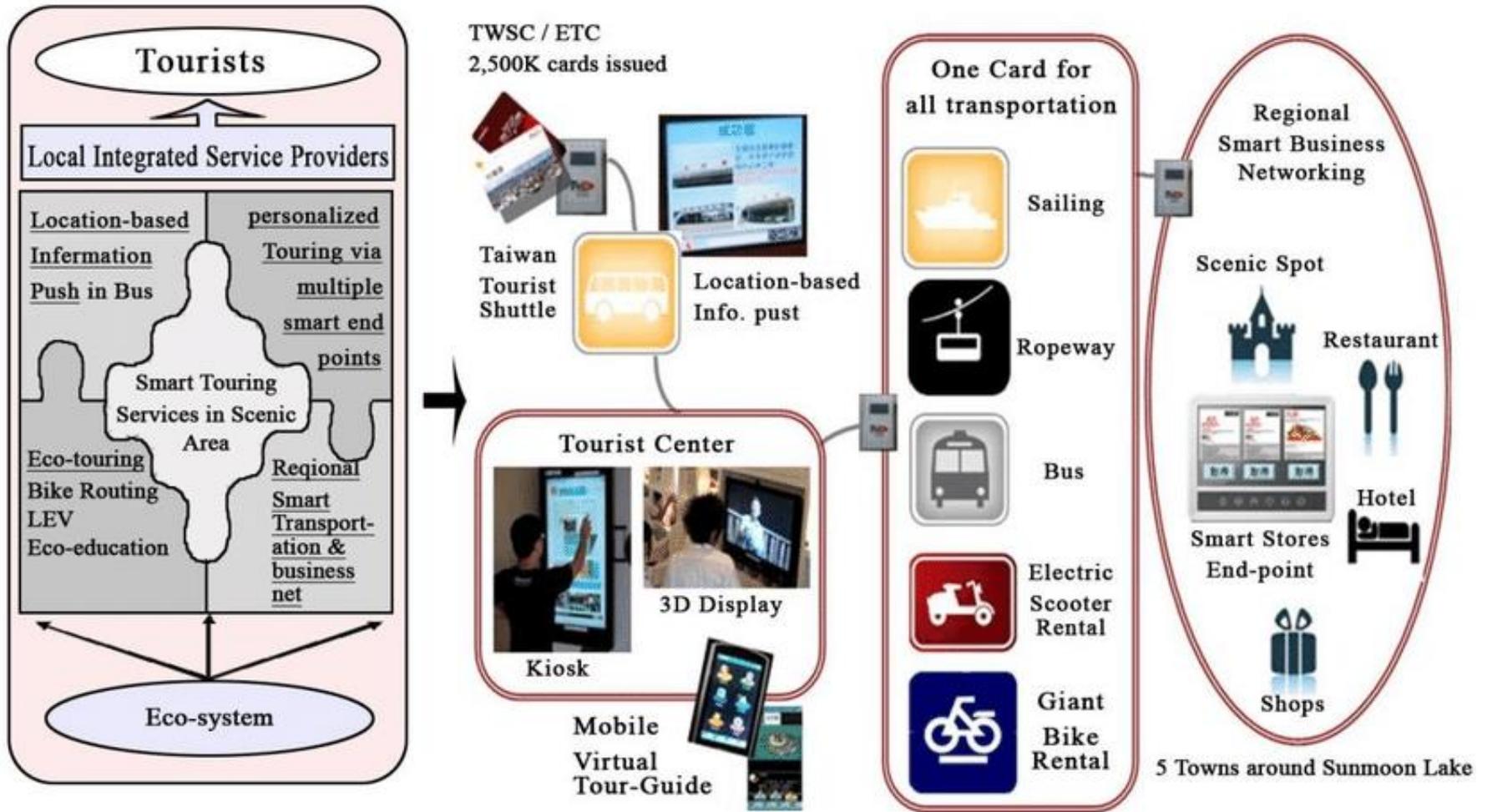
Source: Maurya 2017, CE Magazine July 2017

Source: <http://www.nesta.org.uk/blog/precision-agriculture-almost-20-increase-income-possible-smart-farming>

Smart Agriculture/Farming Market Worth \$18.21 Billion By 2025

Sources: <http://www.grandviewresearch.com/press-release/global-smart-agriculture-farming-market>

Smart Tourism

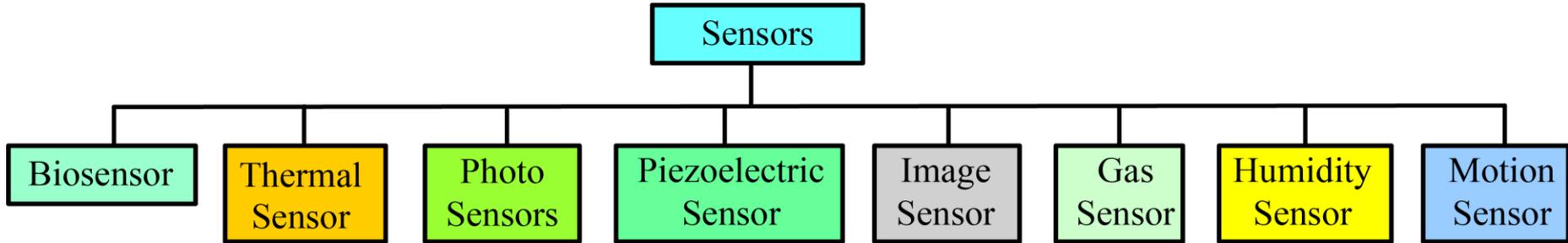


Source: Chih-Kung Lee: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Concept-of-In-Joy-Life-smart-tourism-8_fig4_269666526

Driving Technologies of IoT



Cheap and Compact Sensor Technology



Source: Mohanty 2015, McGraw-Hill 2015



Gas Sensor



Temperature Sensor



Air Quality Sensor



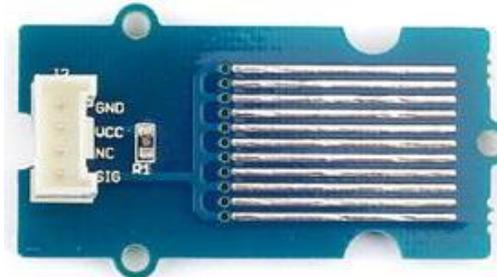
Humidity and Temperature Sensor



Light Sensor



Barometer Sensor



Water Sensor



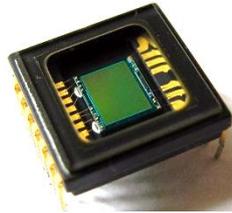
Dust Sensor

Source: <http://wiki.seeed.cc/Sensor/>

Better Imaging Sensor Technology

Image Sensors

Charged Couple Device (CCD) Sensor



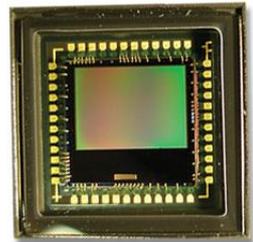
Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) Sensors



Passive Pixel Sensor (PPS)

Active Pixel Sensor (APS)

Digital Pixel Sensor (DPS)



Based on Sensing Element

Photodiode-Type APS

Photogate-Type APS

Based on Operation Mode

Linear-Mode APS

Logarithmic-Mode APS

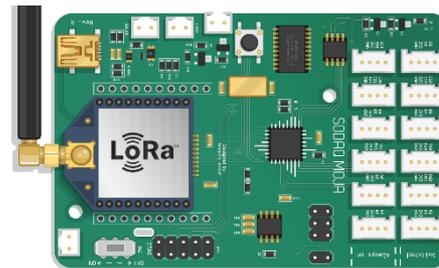
“The global CMOS image sensor market is likely to be worth \$10.17 billion by 2020.”

Source: Mohanty 2015, McGraw-Hill 2015 Source: <http://www.grandviewresearch.com/press-release/global-cmos-image-sensors-market>

Communications – Energy, Data Rate, and Range Tradeoffs

- **LoRa:** Long Range, low-powered, low-bandwidth, IoT communications as compared to 5G or Bluetooth.
- **SigFox:** SigFox utilizes an ultra-narrowband wide-reaching signal that can pass through solid objects.

Technology	Protocol	Maximum Data Rate	Coverage Range
ZigBee	ZigBee Pro	250 kbps	1 mile
WLAN	802.11x	2-600 Mbps	0.06 mile
Cellular	5G	1 Gbps	Short - Medium
LoRa	LoRa	50 kbps	3-12 miles
SigFox	SigFox	1 kbps	6-30 miles



Source: Mohanty iSES Keynote 2018

Visible Light for High-Bandwidth Wireless Communications

- ❑ LEDs can switch their light intensity at a rate that is imperceptible to human eye.
- ❑ Property can be used for the value added services based on Visible Light Communication (VLC).

High Data Density

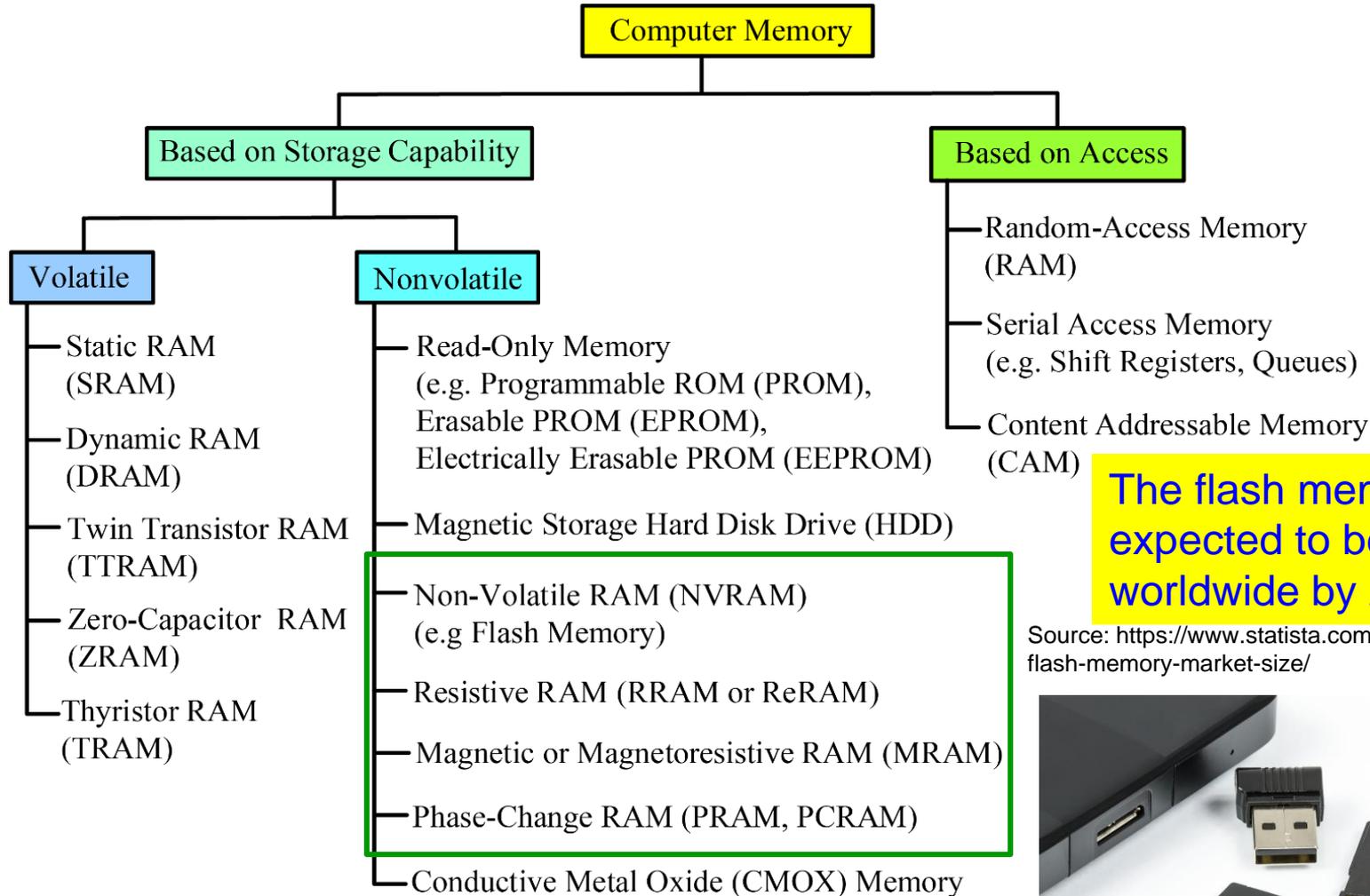


Short Range



Source: VLCS-2014
Source: Ribeiro 2017, CE Magazine October 2017

Variety of Computer Memory



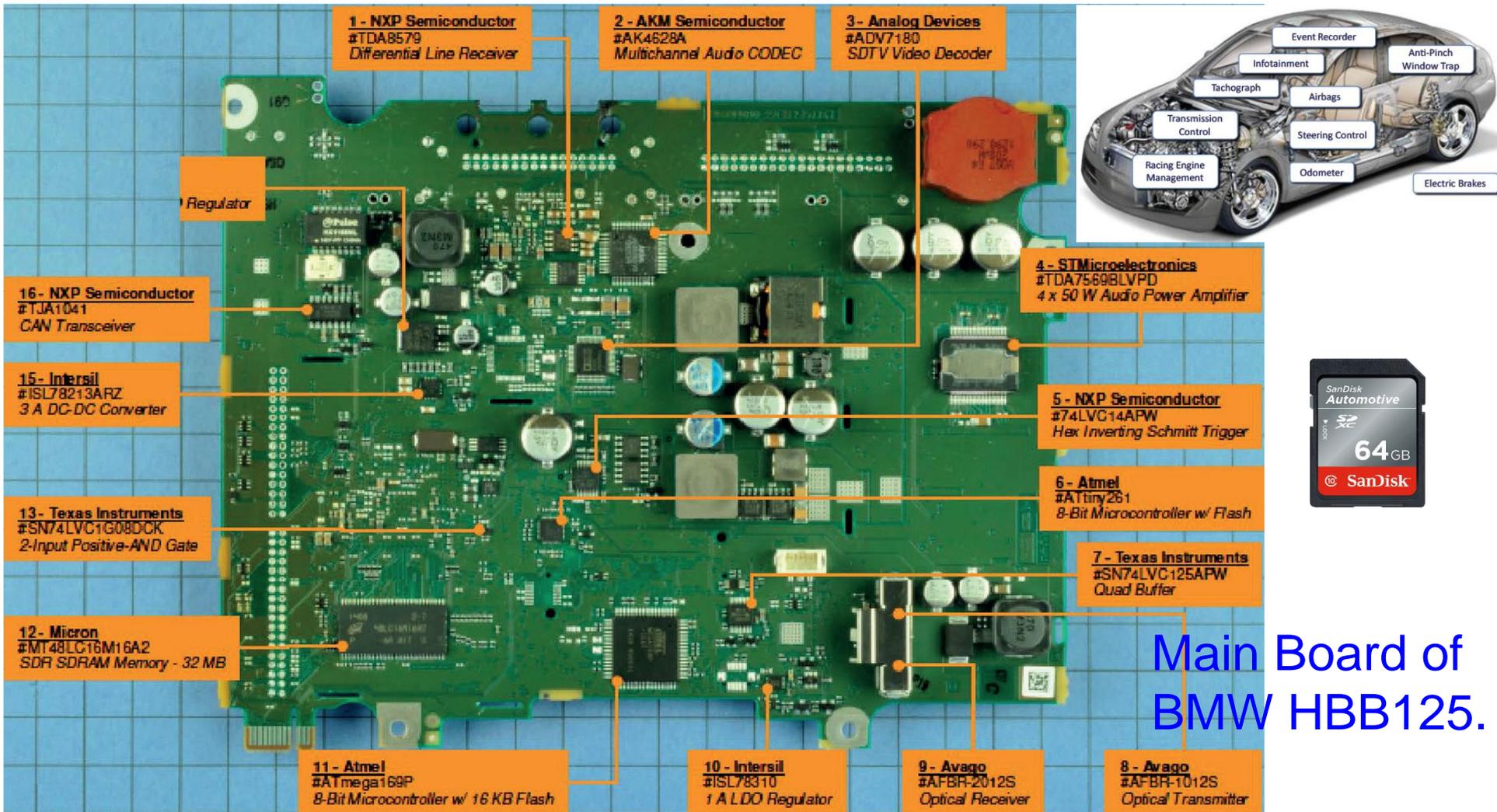
The flash memory market is expected to be worth \$37.6 worldwide by 2020.

Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/553556/worldwide-flash-memory-market-size/>



Source: Mohanty 2015, McGraw-Hill 2015

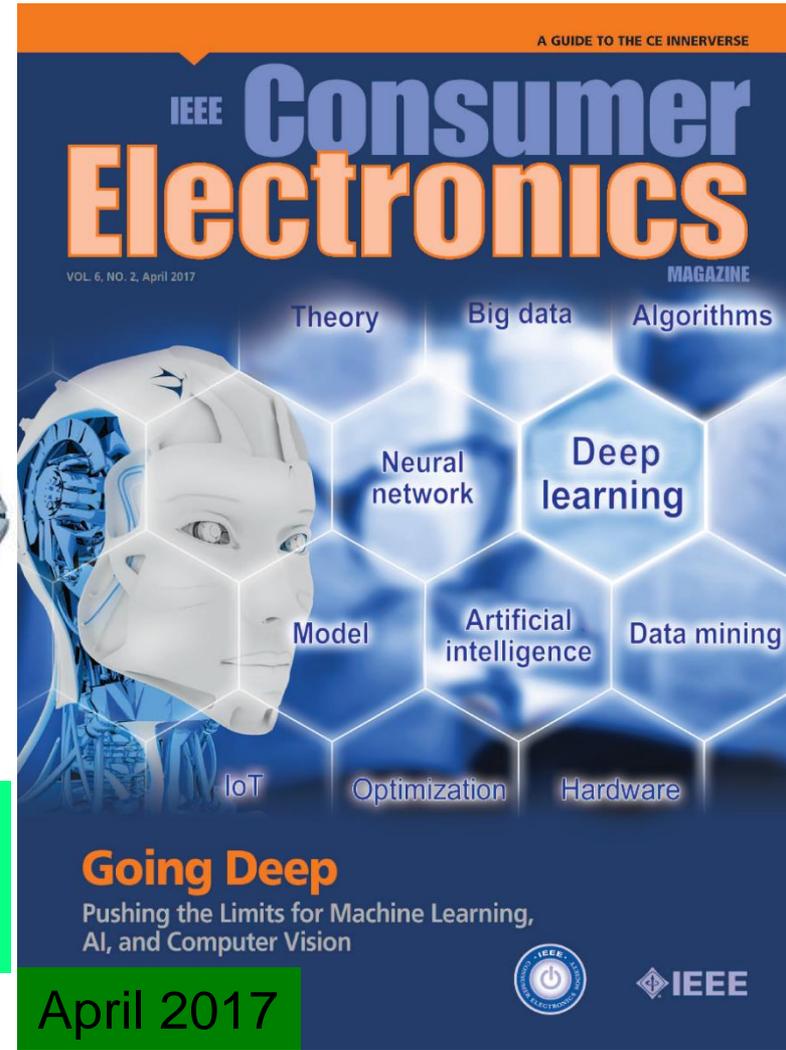
Memory Technology – Car Example



Source: T. Coughlin, "The Memory of Cars [The Art of Storage]," *IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 121-125, Oct. 2016.

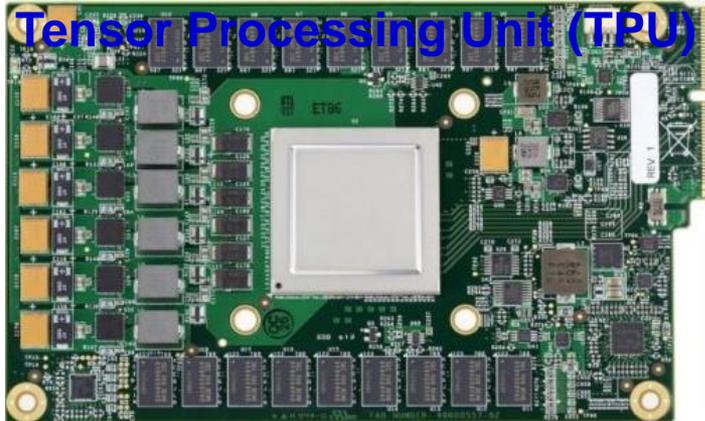
Machine Learning Technology

Artificial Intelligence



Source: <http://transmitter.ieee.org/impact-aimachine-learning-iot-various-industries/>

Tensor Processing Unit (TPU)



- IoT Use:
- Better decision
 - Faster response

Source: <https://fossbytes.com/googles-home-made-ai-processor-is-30x-faster-than-cpus-and-gpus/>

Computing Technology - IoT Platform



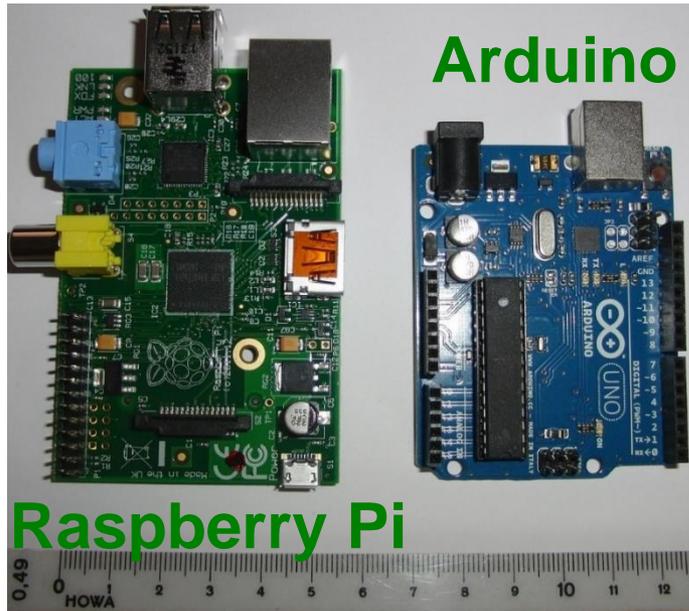
ESP8266



Source: <https://www.sparkfun.com/products/13678>

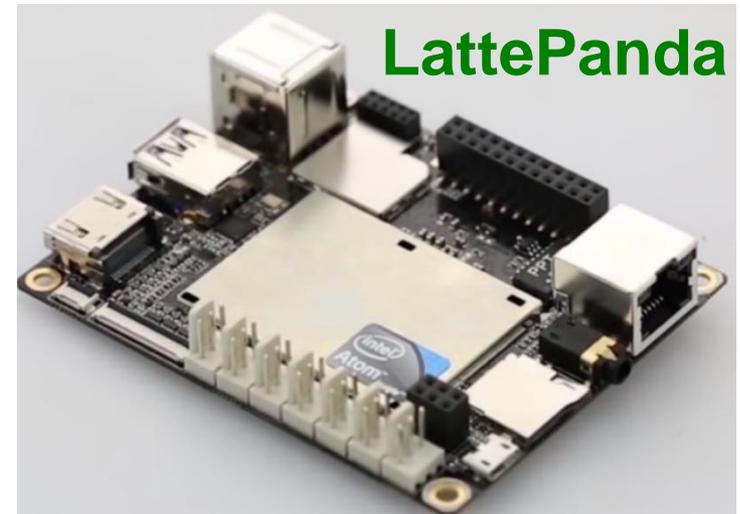


NodeMCU



Arduino

Raspberry Pi



LattePanda

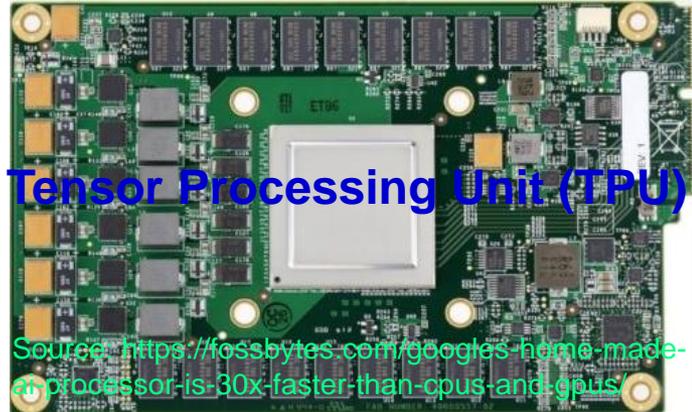
Source: <http://www.lattepanda.com>

Computing Technology - Current and Emerging



Neural Processing Unit (NPU)

Source:
<https://www.qualcomm.com/news/onq/2013/10/10/introducing-qualcomm-zeroth-processors-brain-inspired-computing>

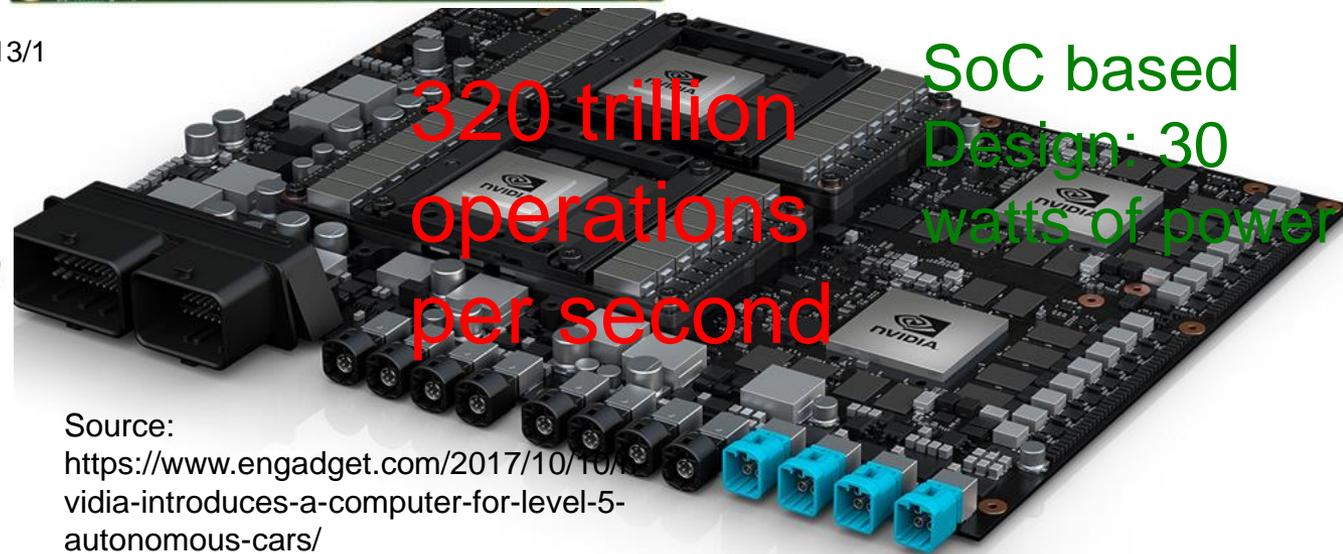


Tensor Processing Unit (TPU)

Source: <https://fossbytes.com/googles-home-made-ai-processor-is-30x-faster-than-cpus-and-gpus/>



FPGA



320 trillion operations per second

SoC based Design: 30 watts of power

Source:
<https://www.engadget.com/2017/10/10/nvidia-introduces-a-computer-for-level-5-autonomous-cars/>

GPU

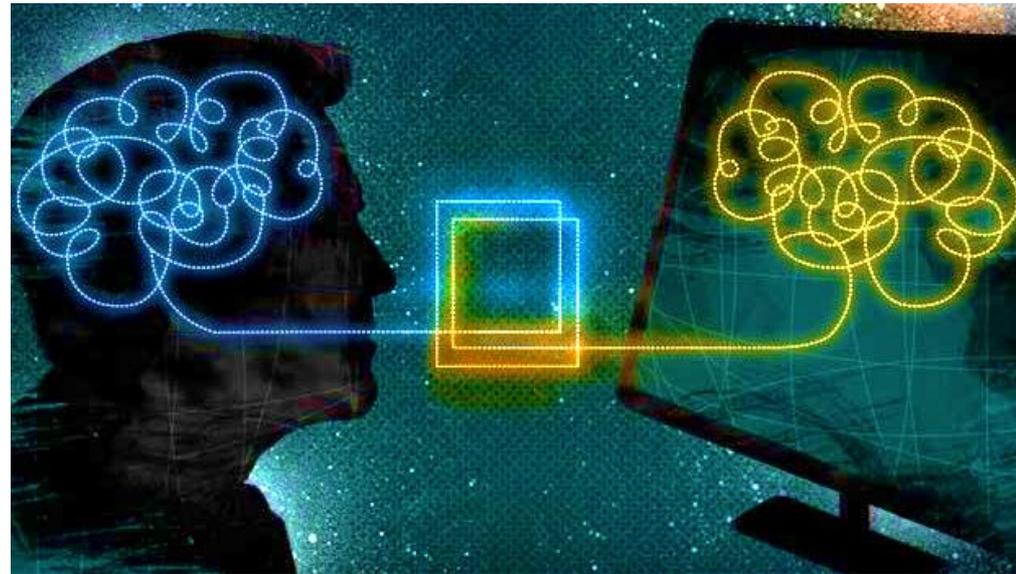
ML Hardware – Cloud and Edge

Product	Cloud or Edge	Chip Type
Nvidia - DGX series	Cloud	GPU
Nvidia - Drive	Edge	GPU
Arm - ML Processor	Edge	CPU
NXP - i.MX processor	Edge	CPU
Xilinx - Zynq	Edge	Hybrid CPU/FPGA
Xilinx - Virtex	Cloud	FPGA
Google - TPU	Cloud	ASIC
Tesla - AI Chip	Edge	Unknown
Intel - Nervana	Cloud	CPU
Intel - Loihi	Cloud	Neuromorphic
Amazon - Echo (custom AI chip)	Edge	Unknown
Apple - A11 processor	Edge	CPU
Nokia - Reefshark	Edge	CPU
Huawei - Kirin 970	Edge	CPU
AMD - Radeon Instinct MI25	Cloud	GPU
IBM - TrueNorth	Cloud	Neuromorphic
IBM - Power9	Cloud	CPU
Alibaba - Ali-NPU	Cloud	Unknown
Qualcomm AI Engine	Edge	CPU
Mediatek - APU	Edge	CPU

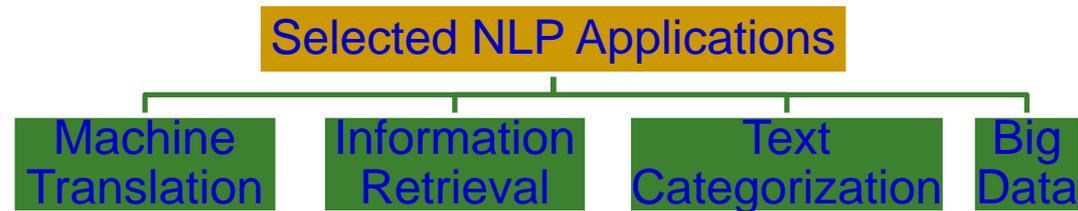
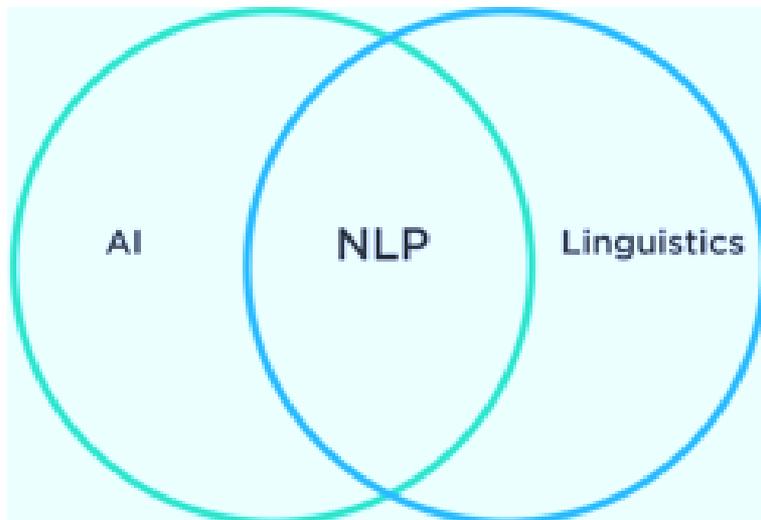
Source: Presutto 2018: https://www.academia.edu/37781087/Current_Artificial_Intelligence_Trends_Hardware_and_Software_Accelerators_2018_

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

- NLP is the computer method to analyze, understand, and derive meaning from human language.
- Enables user to address computers as if they are communicating with a person.



Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/natural-language-processing-2016-global-market-forecasts-rane>



Source: <http://blog.algorithmia.com/introduction-natural-language-processing-nlp/>

Cognitive Computing



The Tabulating Era
(1900s – 1940s)

The Programming Era
(1950s – present)

The Cognitive Era
(2011 –)

Cognitive Computing: Not just “right” or “wrong” anymore but “probably”.

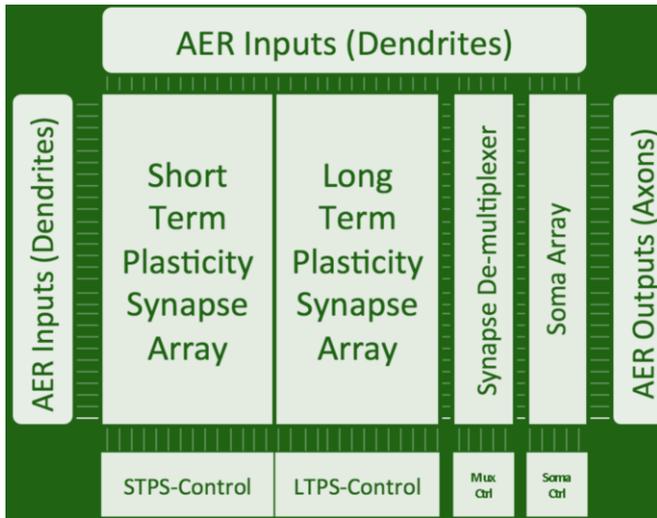
- ❑ Systems that learn at scale, reason with purpose and interact with humans naturally.
- ❑ Learn and reason from their interactions with humans and from their experiences with their environment; not programmed.

Usage:

- AI applications
- Expert systems
- Natural language processing
- Robotics
- Virtual reality

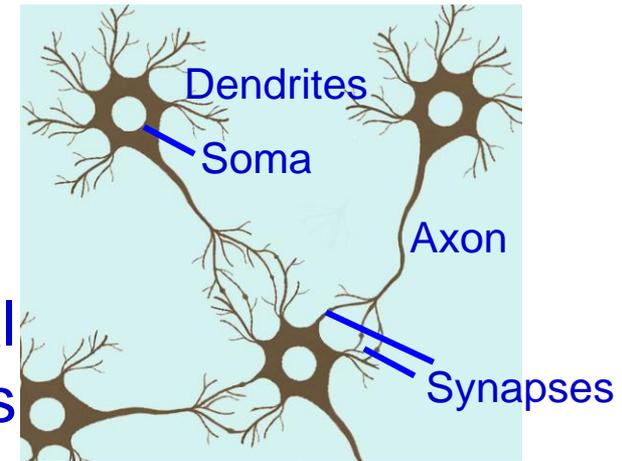
Source: http://www.research.ibm.com/software/IBMResearch/multimedia/Computing_Cognition_WhitePaper.pdf

Neuromorphic Computing or Brain-Inspired Computing



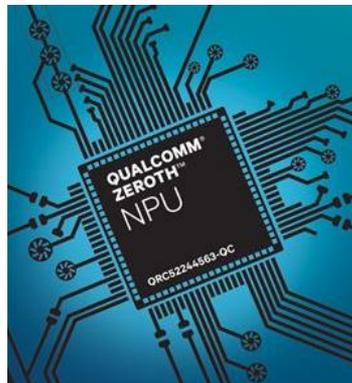
Neuromorphic Architecture

Neuronal Circuits



Processing Powers

MIT Technical Review



Types of Chips	Functions	Applications
Traditional Chips (von Neumann Architecture)	Reliably make precision calculations	Any numerical problem, Complex problems require more amount of energy
Neuromorphic Chips	Detect and Predict Patterns in complex data using minimal energy	Applications with significant visual/ auditory data requiring a system to adjust its behavior as it interacts with the world

Source: <https://www.qualcomm.com/news/onq/2013/10/10/introducing-qualcomm-zeroth-processors-brain-inspired-computing>

Neuromorphic Computing or Brain-Inspired Computing



Application 1: Integrate into assistive glasses for visually impaired people for navigating through complex environments, even without the need for a WiFi connection.



Application 2: Neuromorphic-based, solar-powered “sensor leaves” equipped with sensors for sight, smell or sound can help to monitor natural disasters.

Source: <https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/observations/brain-inspired-computing-reaches-a-new-milestone/>

Brain Computer Interface (BCI)

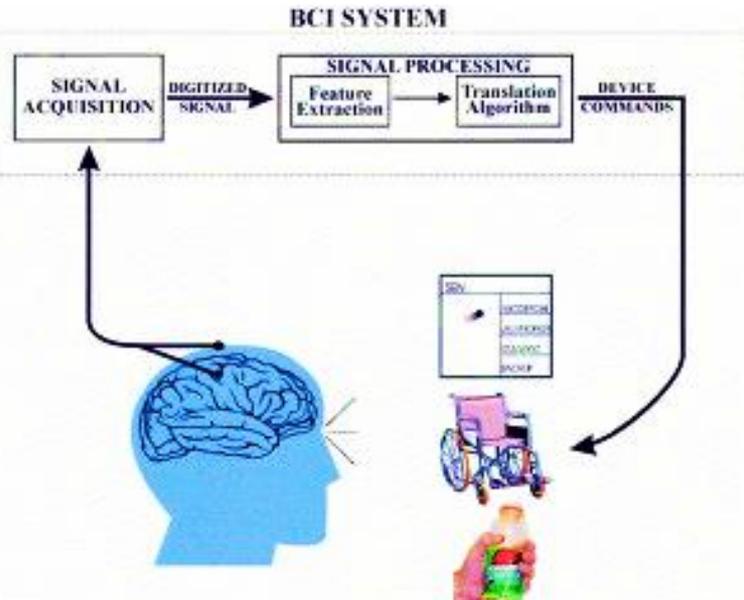


“Currently, people interact with their devices by thumb-typing on their phones. A high-bandwidth interface to the brain would help achieve a symbiosis between human and machine intelligence and could make humans more useful in an AI-driven world.”

-- Neuralink - neurotechnology company - Elon Musk.

Sources: <http://brainpedia.org/elon-musk-wants-merge-human-brain-ai-launches-neuralink/>

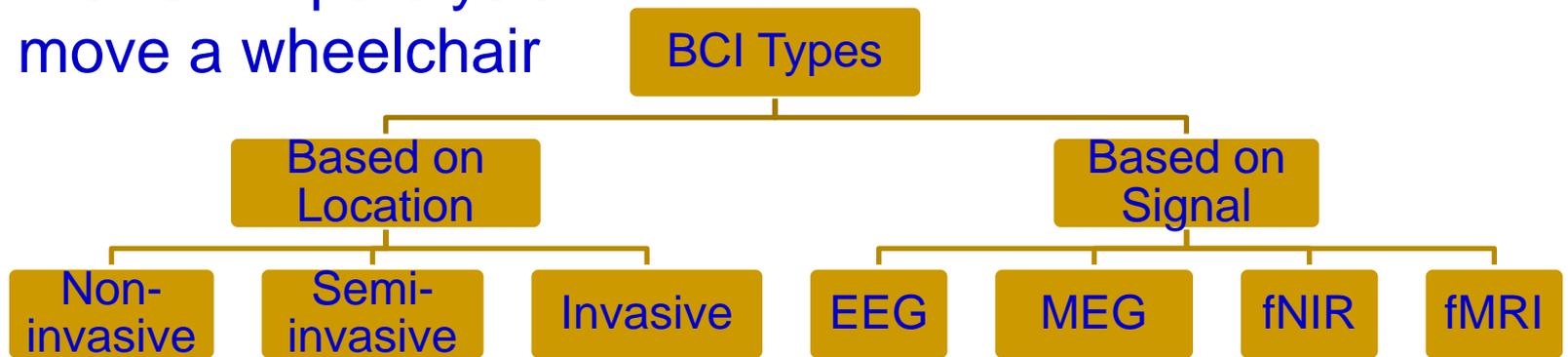
BCI - Applications



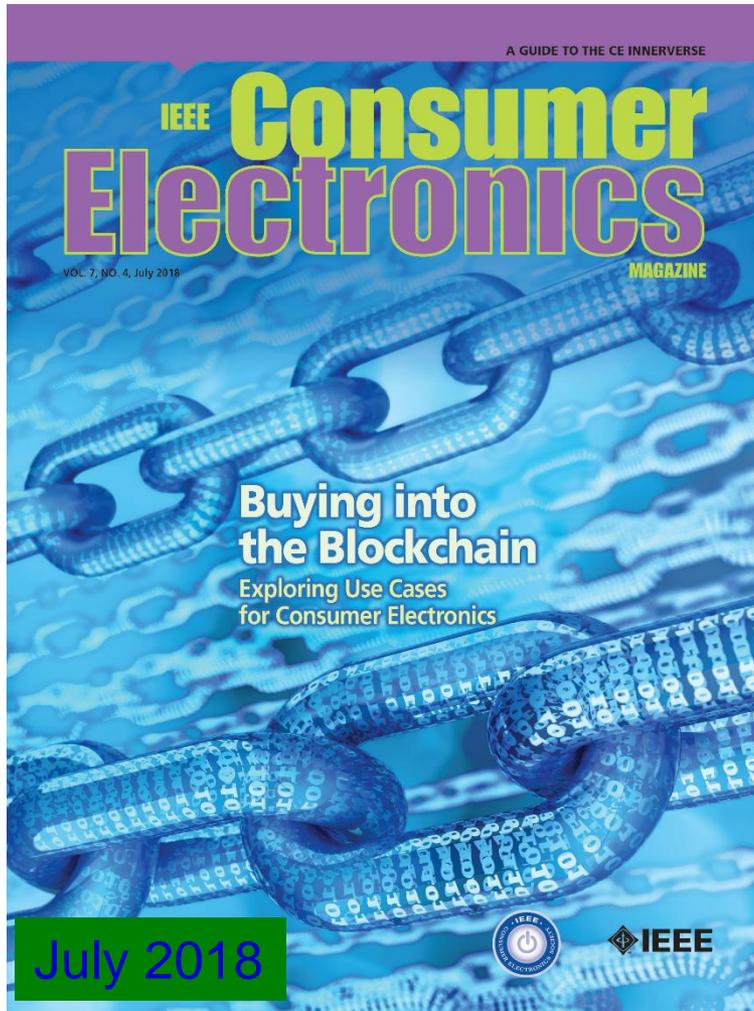
Source: <http://brainpedia.org/brain-computer-interface-allows-paralysis-als-patients-type-much-faster/>

BCI Allows paralysis patients to Type

Source: <http://brainpedia.org/what-is-brain-computer-interface-bci/>
BCI Allows paralysis patients move a wheelchair



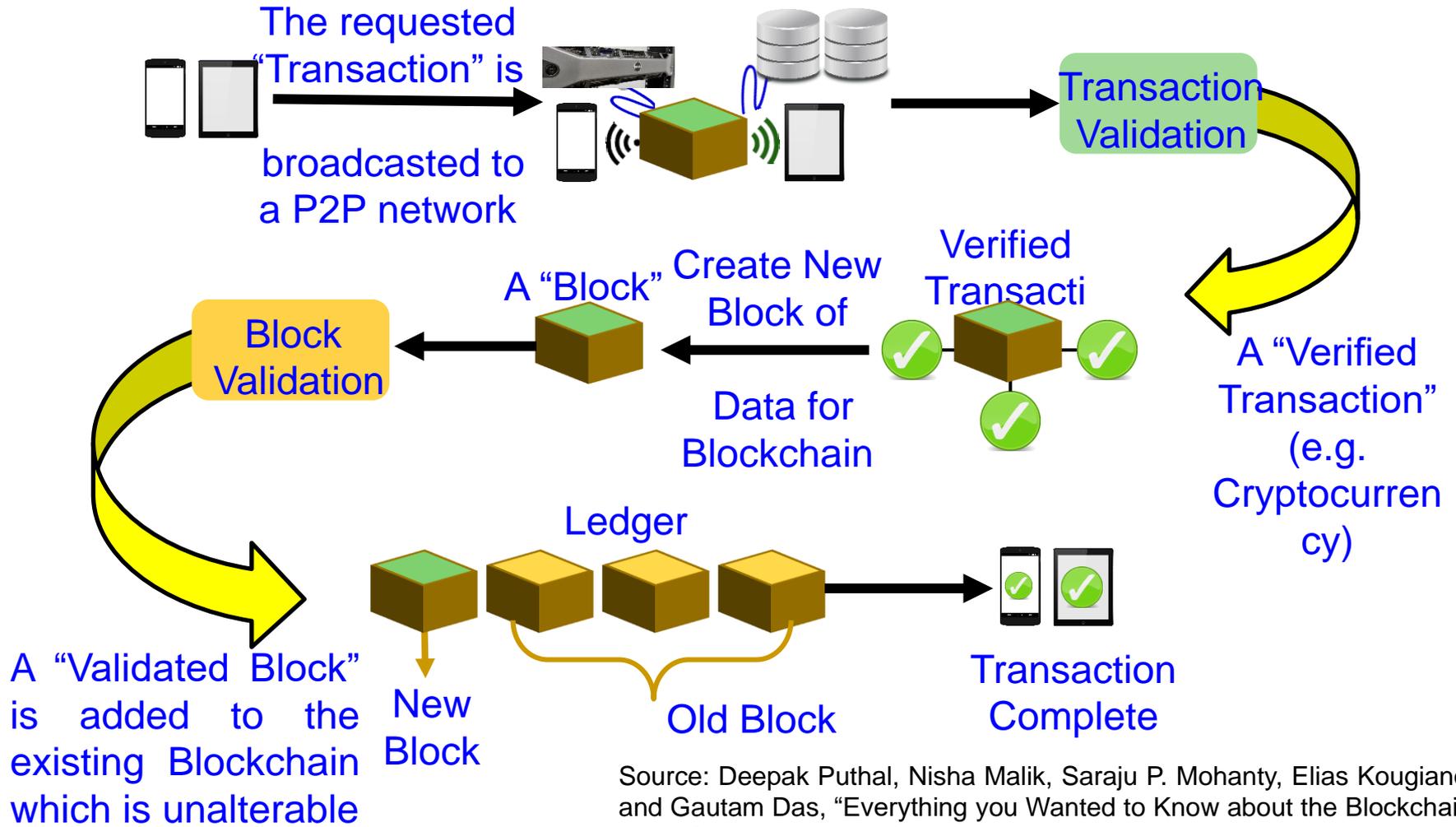
Blockchain Technology



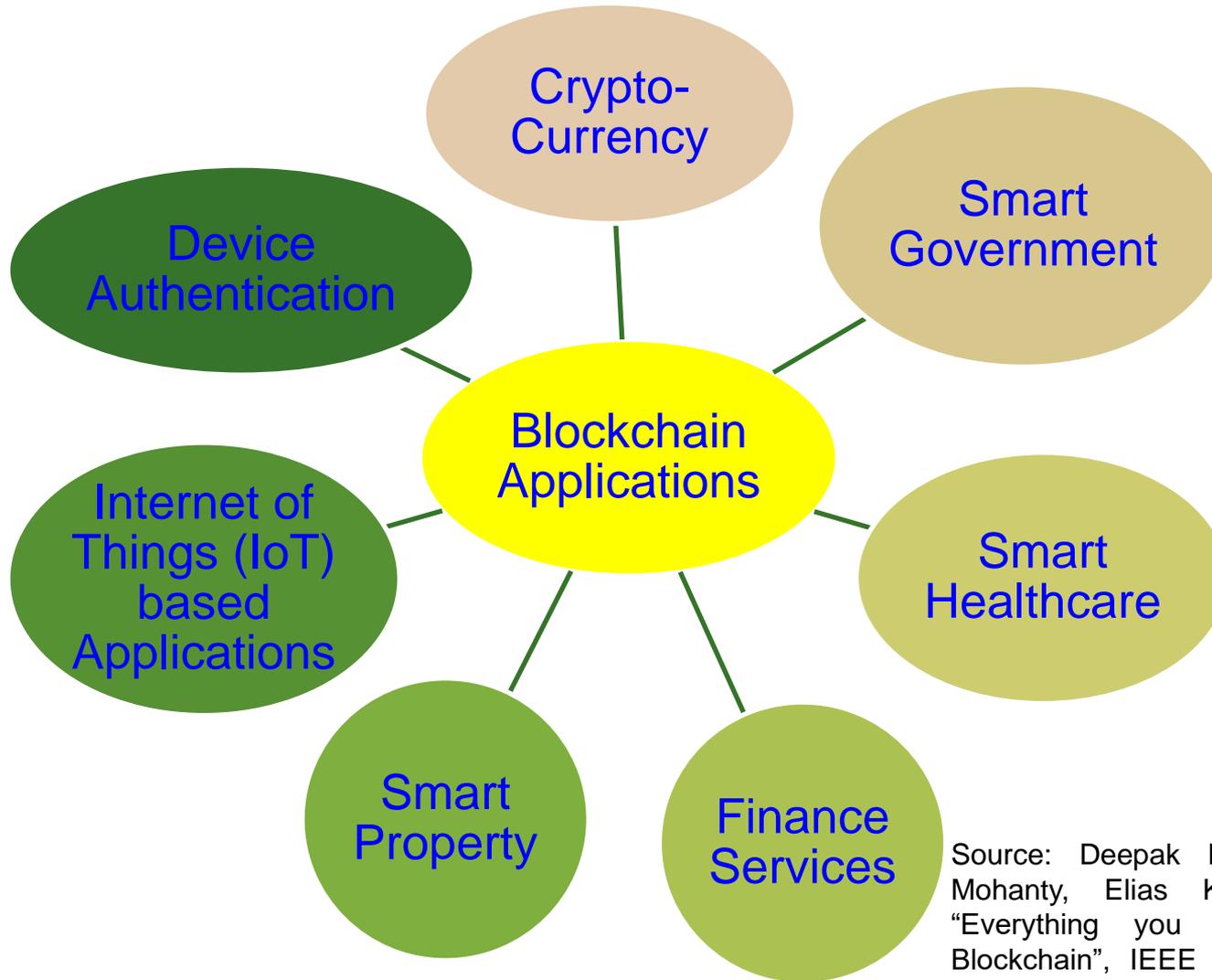
This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)



Blockchain - Working Model

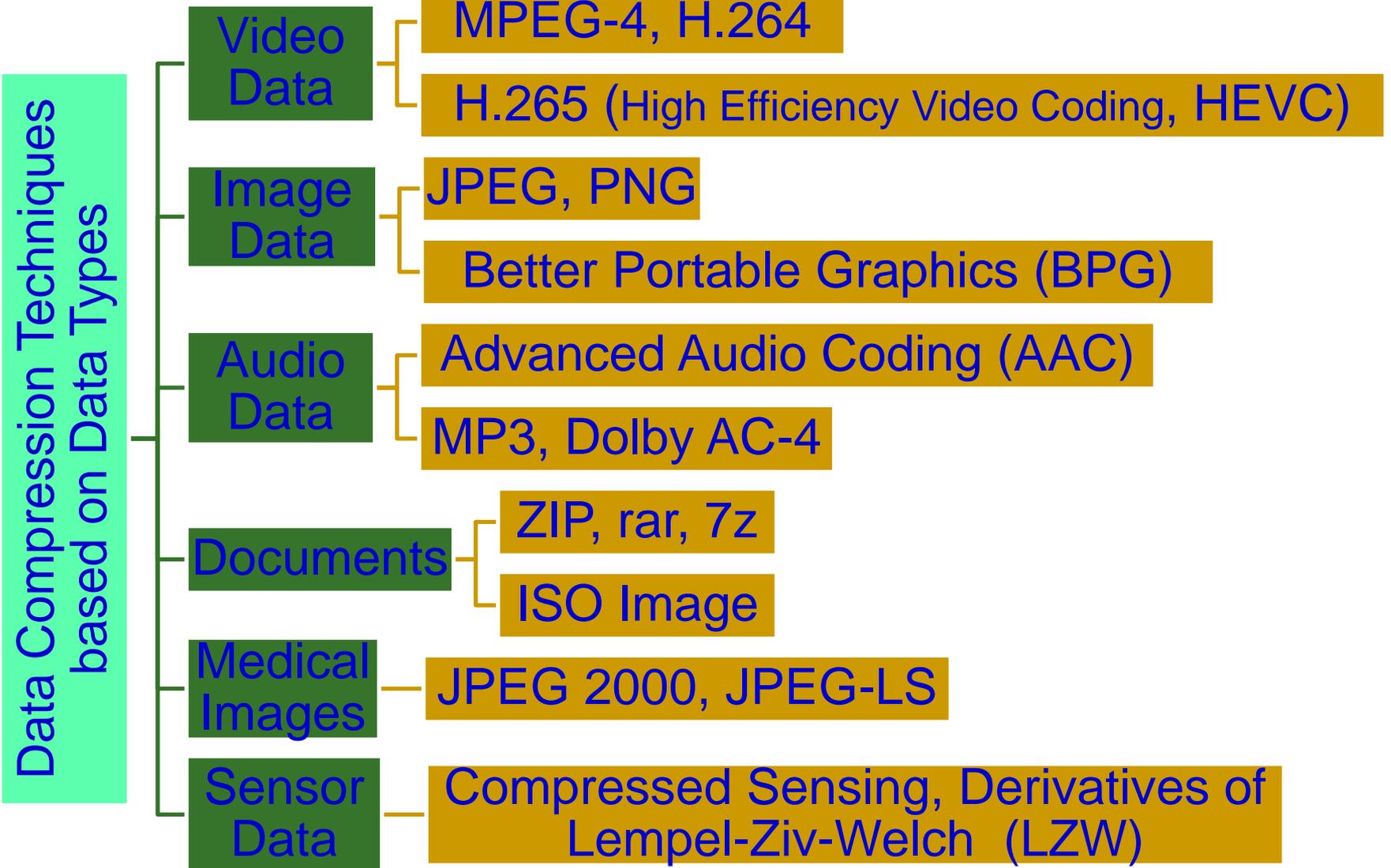


Blockchain Applications



Source: Deepak Puthal, Nisha Malik, Saraju P. Mohanty, Elias Kougianos, and Gautam Das, "Everything you Wanted to Know about the Blockchain", IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 6--14, 2018.

Data Compression in Smart Cities



Efficient Media Compression – Better Portable Graphics (BPG)

- **BPG compression instead of JPEG?**
- Attributes that differentiate BPG from JPEG and make it an excellent choice include:
 - Meeting modern display requirements: **high quality and lower size.**
 - BPG compression is based on the **High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC)**, which is considered a major advance in compression techniques.
 - Supported by most web browsers with a **small Javascript decoder.**



JPEG Compression



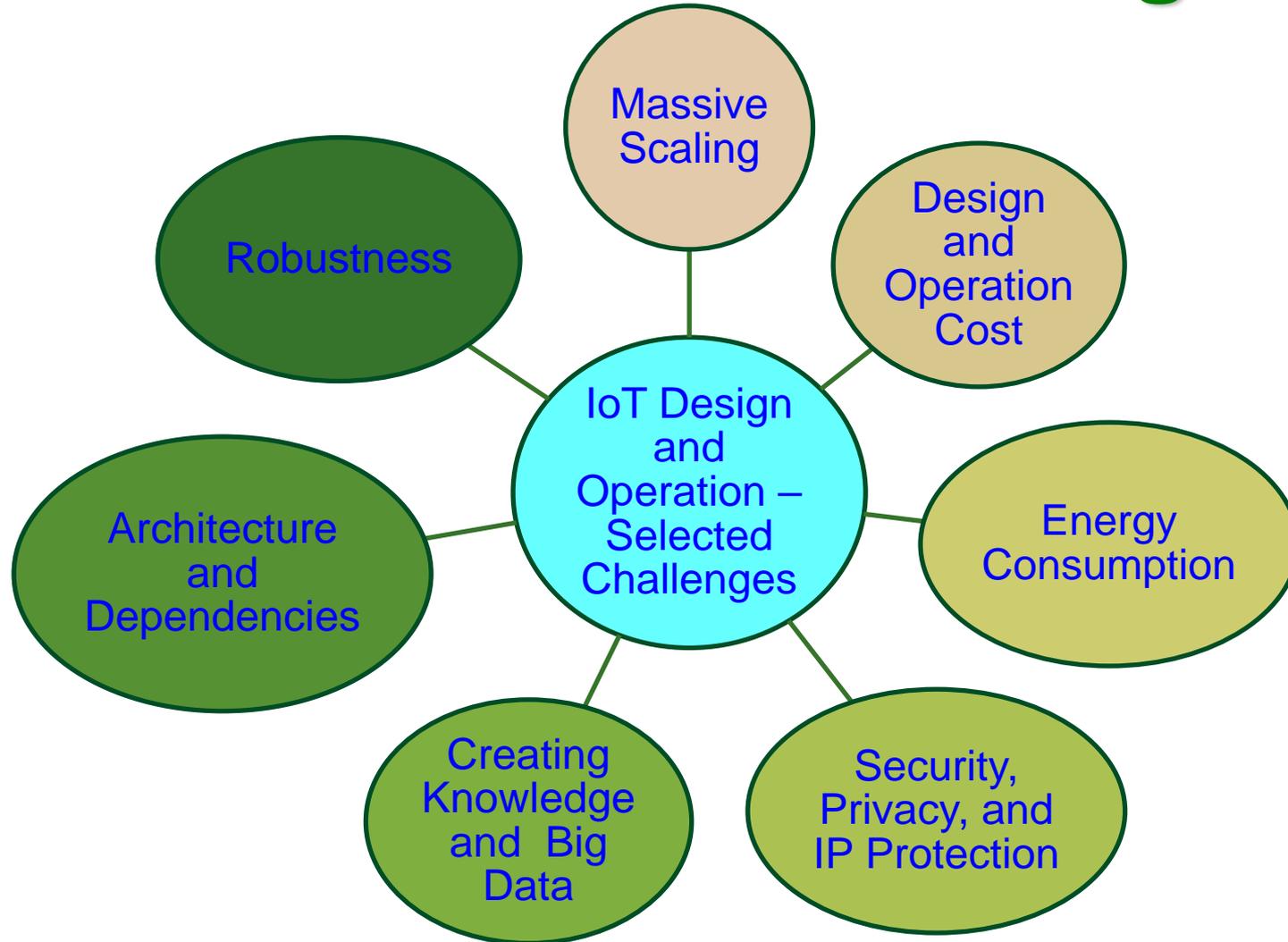
BPG Compression

Source: S. P. Mohanty, E. Kougianos, and P. Guturu, “SBPG: Secure Better Portable Graphics for Trustworthy Media Communications in the IoT (Invited Paper)”, IEEE Access Journal, Volume 6, 2018, pp. 5939--5953.

Challenges and Research

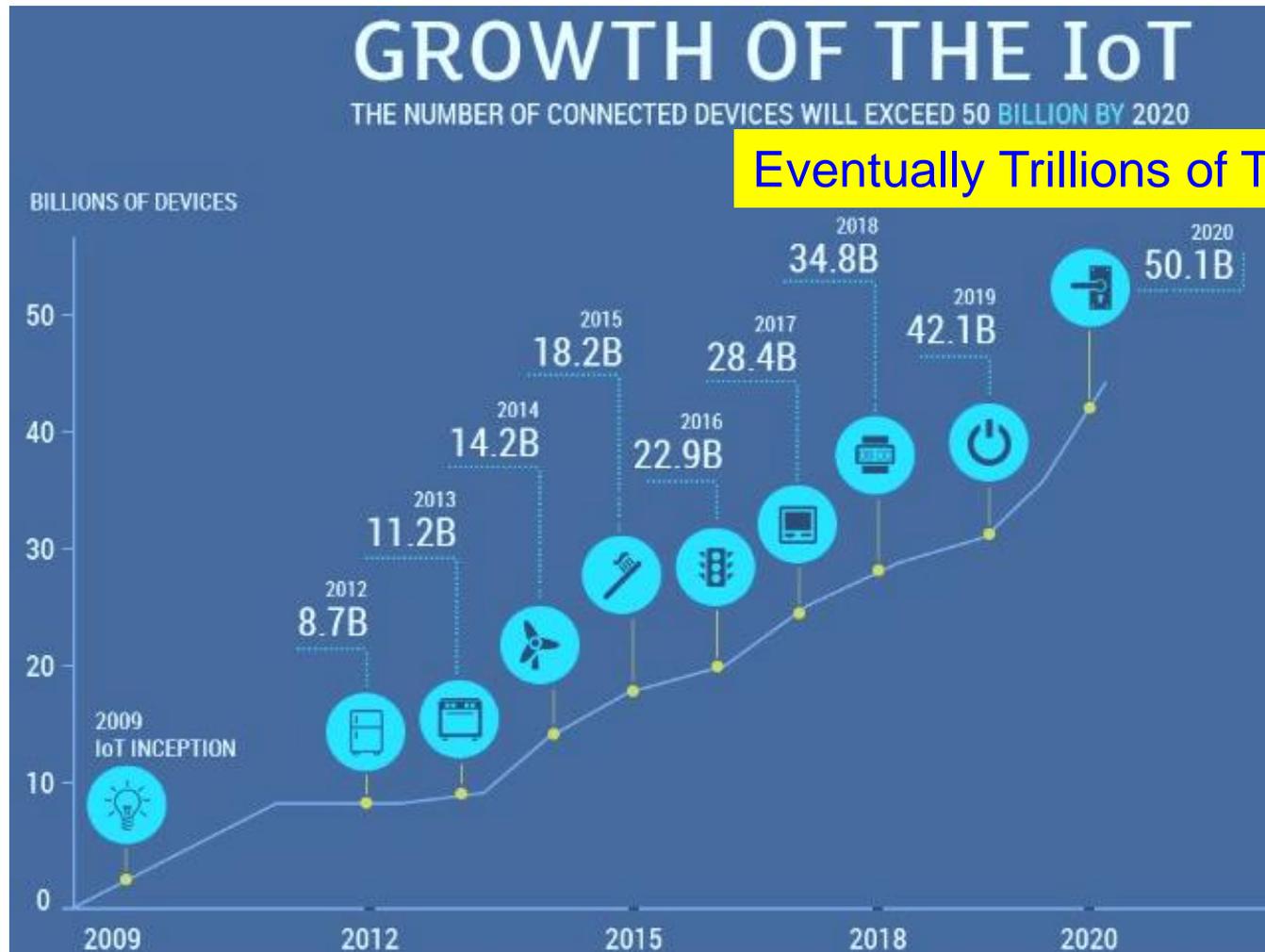


IoT – Selected Challenges



Source: Mohanty ICIT 2017 Keynote

Massive Scaling



Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/history-iot-industrial-internet-sensors-data-lakes-0-downtime>

High Design and Operation Cost

- The design cost is a one-time cost.
- Design cost needs to be small to make a IoT realization possible.
- The operations cost is that required to maintain the IoT.
- A small operations cost will make it easier to operate in the long run with minimal burden on the budget of application in which IoT is deployed.



Source: <http://www.industrialisation-produits-electroniques.fr>



“Cities around the world could spend as much as \$41 trillion on smart tech over the next 20 years.”

Source: <http://www.cnbc.com/2016/10/25/spending-on-smart-cities-around-the-world-could-reach-41-trillion.html>

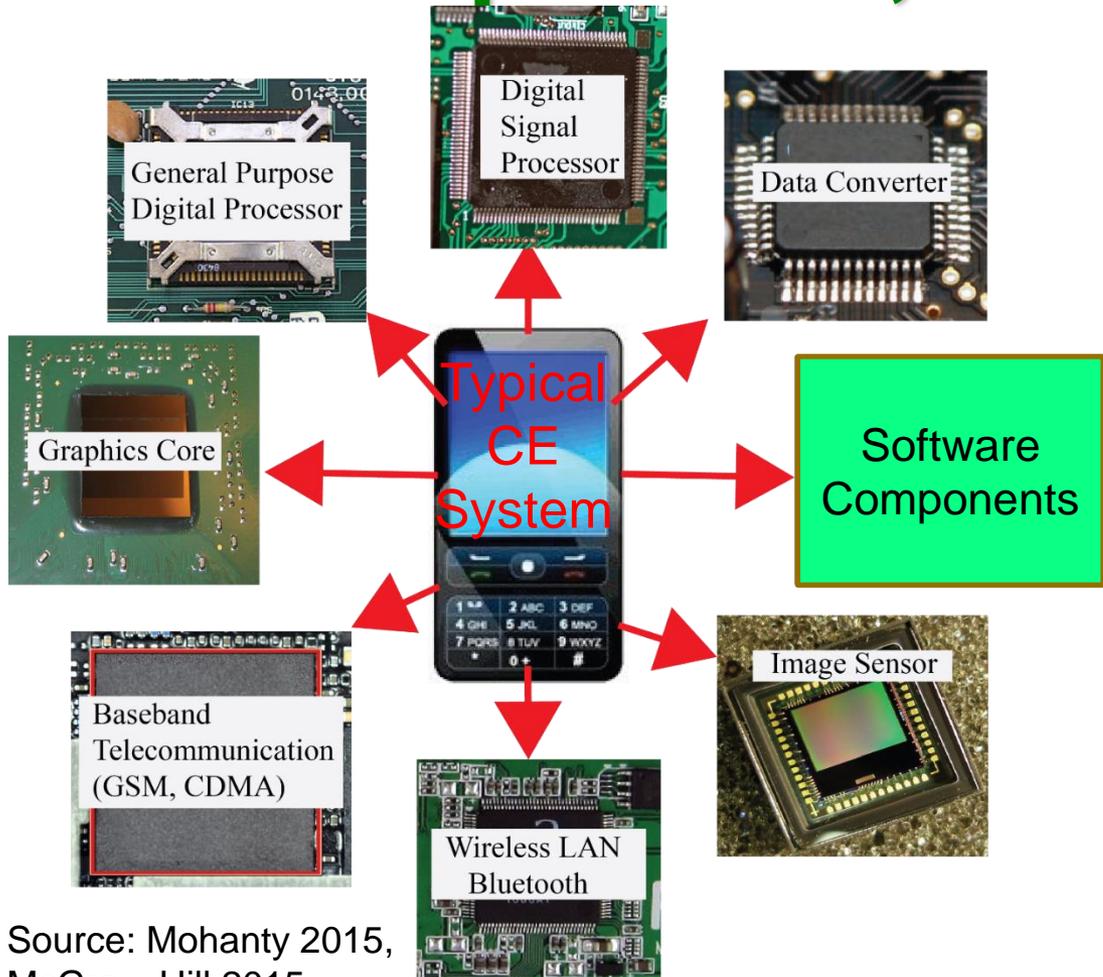
Communication Latency and Energy Consumption

- Connected cars require latency of ms to communicate and avoid impending crash.
 - Faster connection
 - Low latency
 - Lower power
- 5G for connected world: This enables all devices to be connected seamlessly.
- How about 5G, WiFi working together more effectively?

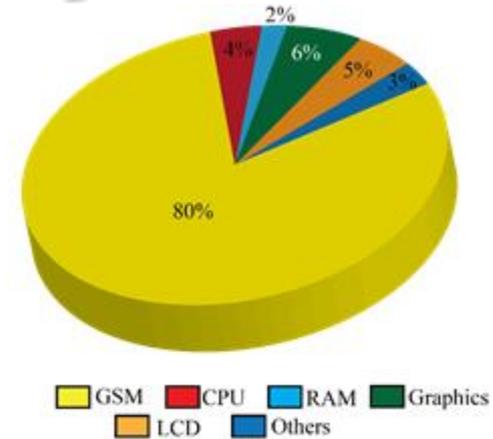


Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/key-technologies-connected-world-cloud-computing-ioe-balakrishnan>

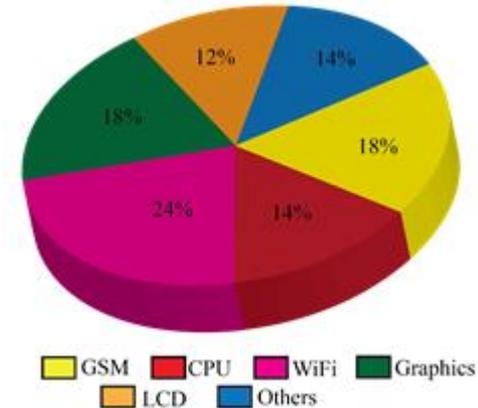
Energy Consumption of Sensors, Components, and Systems



Source: Mohanty 2015, McGraw-Hill 2015



During GSM Communications



During WiFi Communications

Battery-Less IoT

Battery less operations can lead to reduction of size and weight of the edge devices.

Go Battery-Less



SimpleLink™
Ultra-low Power
Wireless MCU
Platform

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

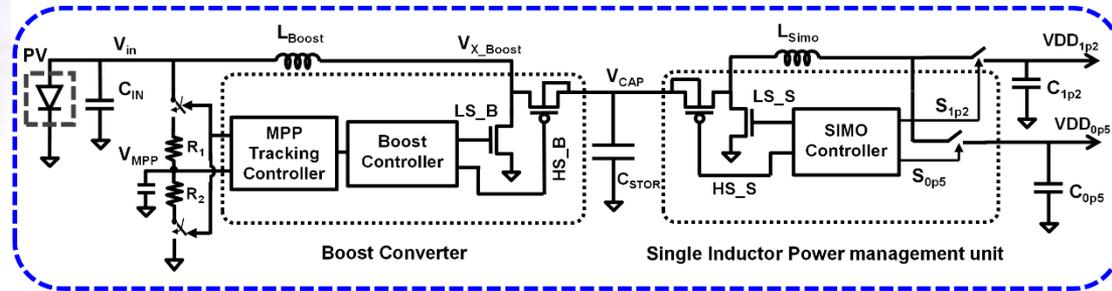
- Bluetooth® Smart
- 6LoWPAN
- ZigBee®
- Sub-1 GHz
- RF4CE™

Source: <http://newscenter.ti.com/2015-02-25-TI-makes-battery-less-iot-connectivity-possible-with-the-industrys-first-multi-standard-wireless-microcontroller-platform>



Batter-Less SoC

Source: <https://www.technologyreview.com/s/529206/a-batteryless-sensor-chip-for-the-internet-of-things/>



Energy Harvesting and Power Management

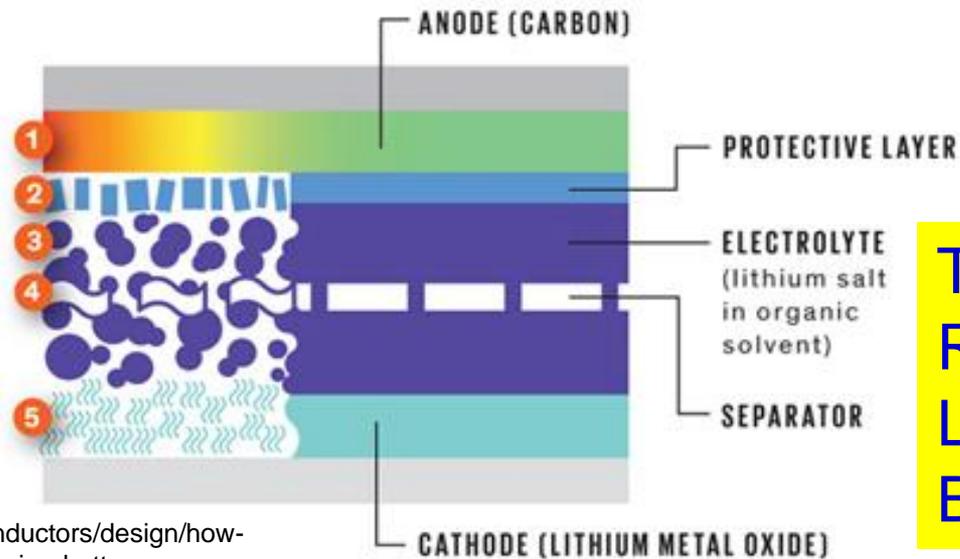
Source: <http://rlpvlsi.ece.virginia.edu/node/368>

Safety of Electronics



Smartphone Battery

1. Heating starts.
2. Protective layer breaks down.
3. Electrolyte breaks down into flammable gases.
4. Separator melts, possibly causing a short circuit.
5. Cathode breaks down, generating oxygen.



Thermal Runaway in a Lithium-Ion Battery

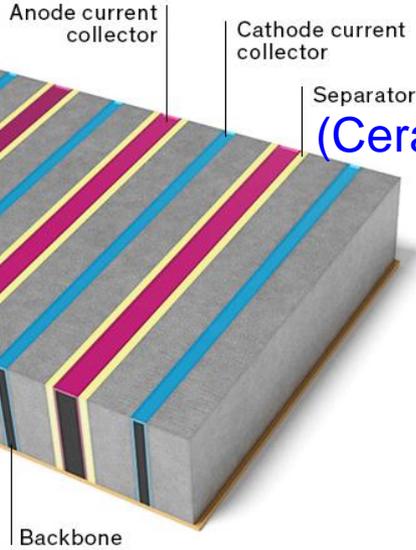
Source: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/semiconductors/design/how-to-build-a-safer-more-energydense-lithiumion-battery>

Source: Mohanty ZINC 2018 Keynote

Energy Storage - High Capacity and Safer Needed

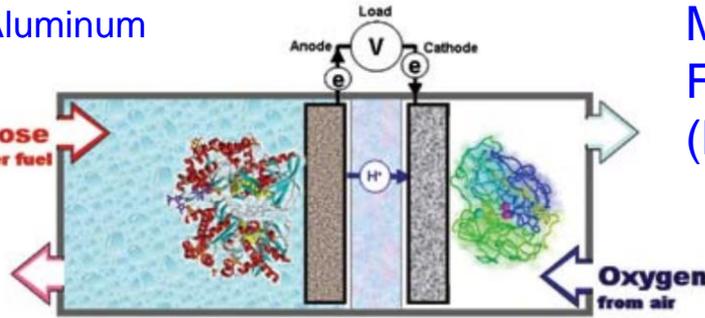
(Silicon Anode)

(Lithium Nickel Cobalt Aluminum Oxide - NCA) Cathode



Source: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/semiconductors/design/how-to-build-a-safer-more-energydense-lithiumion-battery>

Glucose or other fuel



Fuel oxidizing enzymes:
 Glucose Oxidase
 Glucose Dehydrogenases
 Alcohol Dehydrogenases

Oxygen reducing enzymes:
 Laccase
 Bilirubin Oxidase
 Ascorbate Oxidase

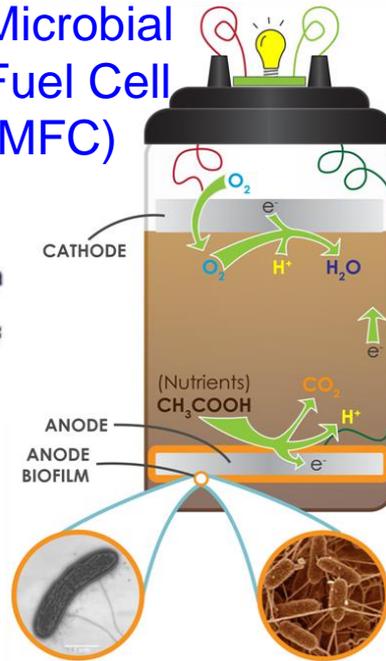
Source: https://www.electrochem.org/dl/interface/sum/sum07/su07_p28_31.pdf



Solid Polymer Lithium Metal Battery

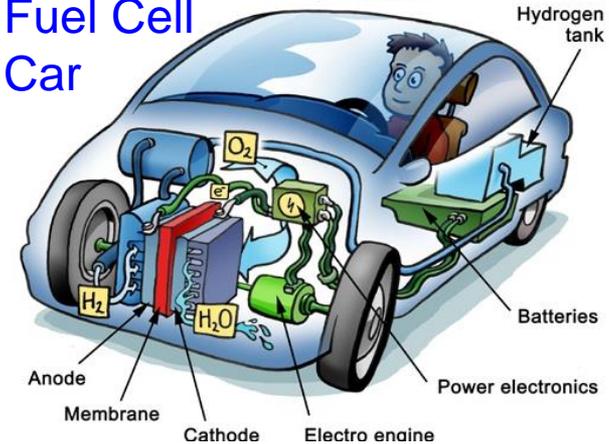
Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/12/11/technology/designing-a-safer-battery-for-smartphones-that-wont-catch-fire.html>

Microbial Fuel Cell (MFC)

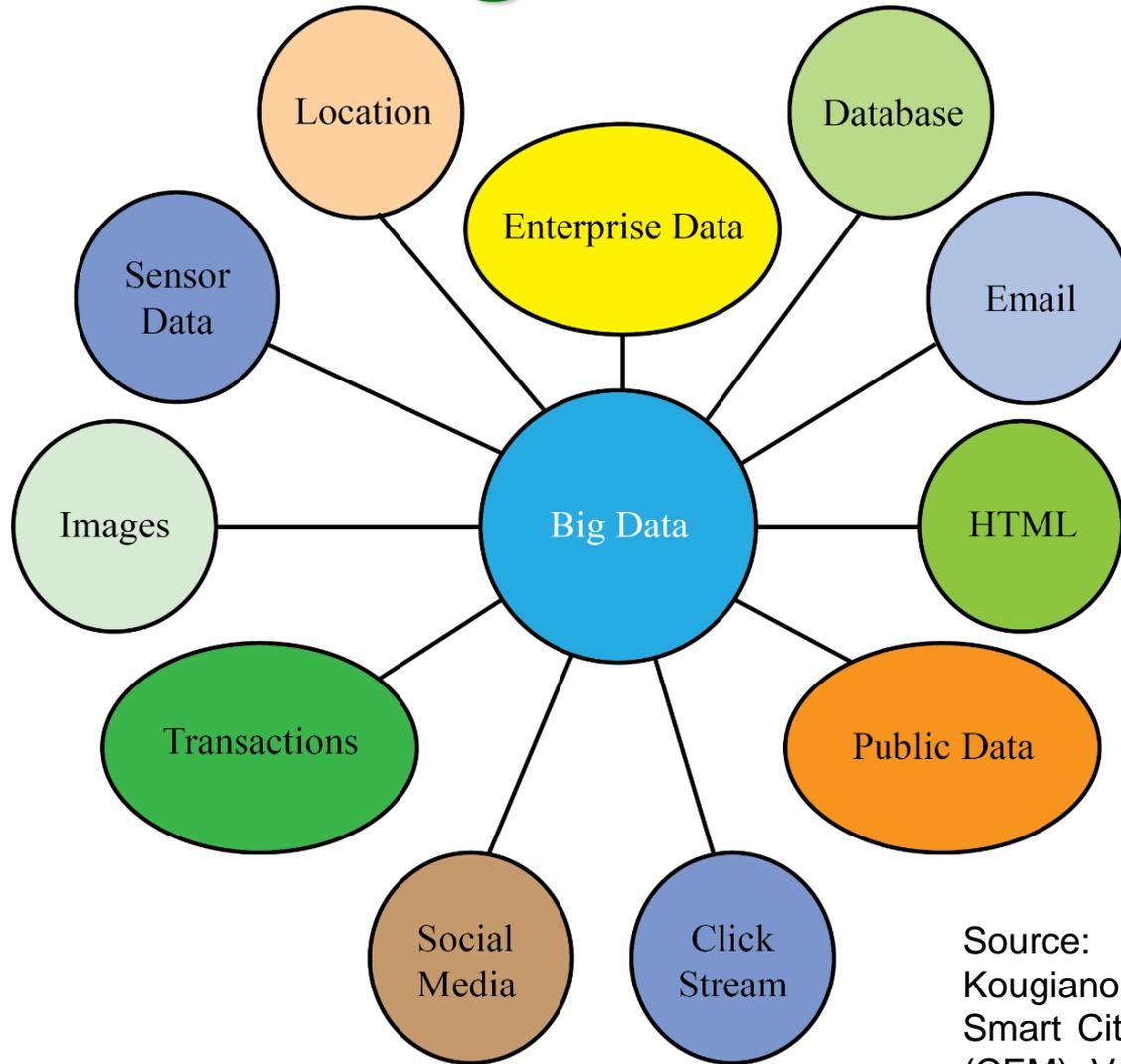


Enzymatic Biofuel Cell

Fuel Cell Car



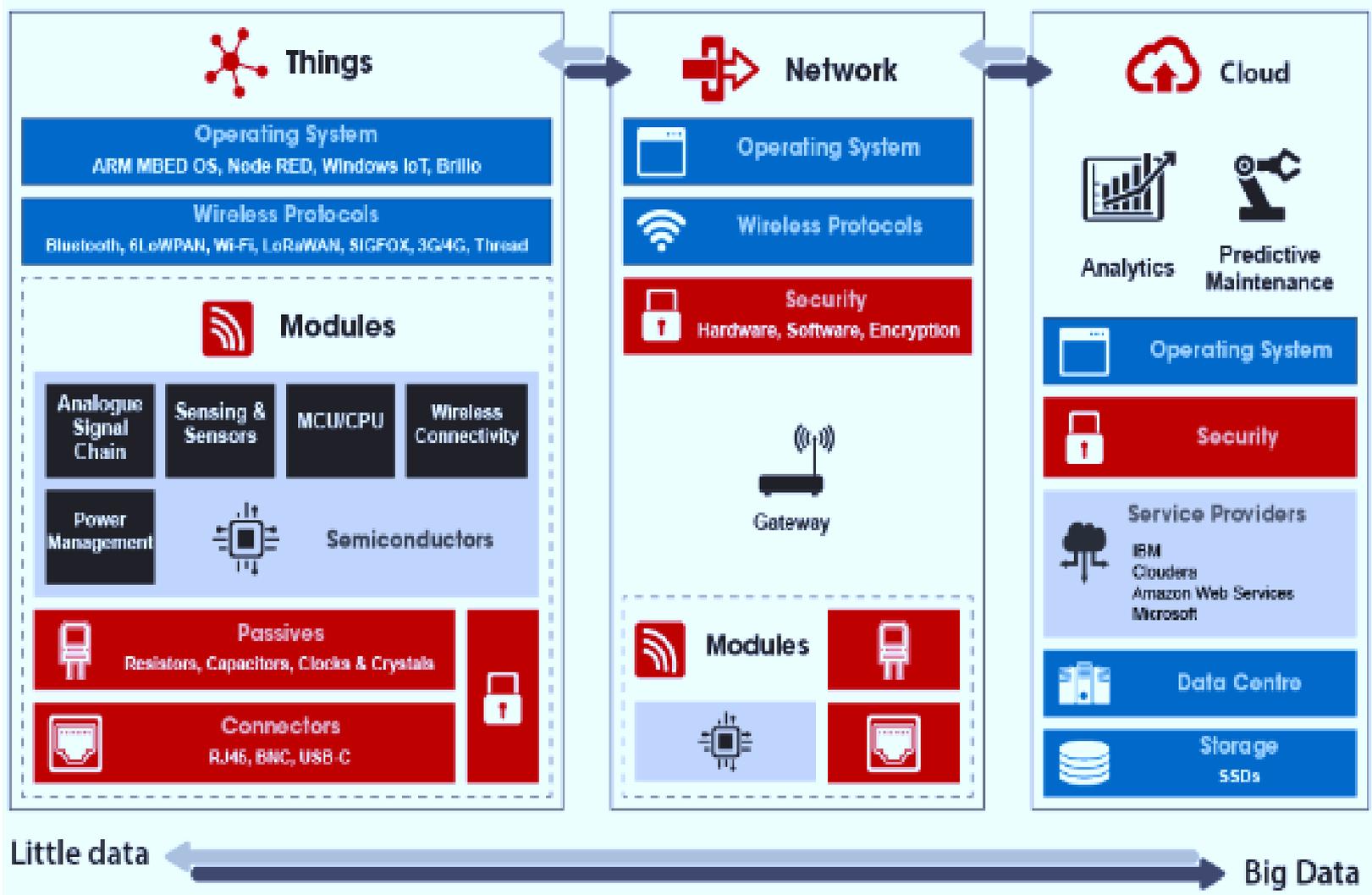
Bigdata in Smart Cities



Sensors, social networks, web pages, image and video applications, and mobile devices generate more than 2.5 quintillion bytes data per day.

Source: S. P. Mohanty, U. Choppali, and E. Kougianos, "Everything You wanted to Know about Smart Cities", IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine (CEM), Volume 5, Issue 3, July 2016, pp. 60--70.

Bigdata in IoT and Smart Cities



Source: M. Elbeheiry, "Internet of Things (IoT) Architecture", Article, March 12, 2017.

Security, Privacy, and IP Rights

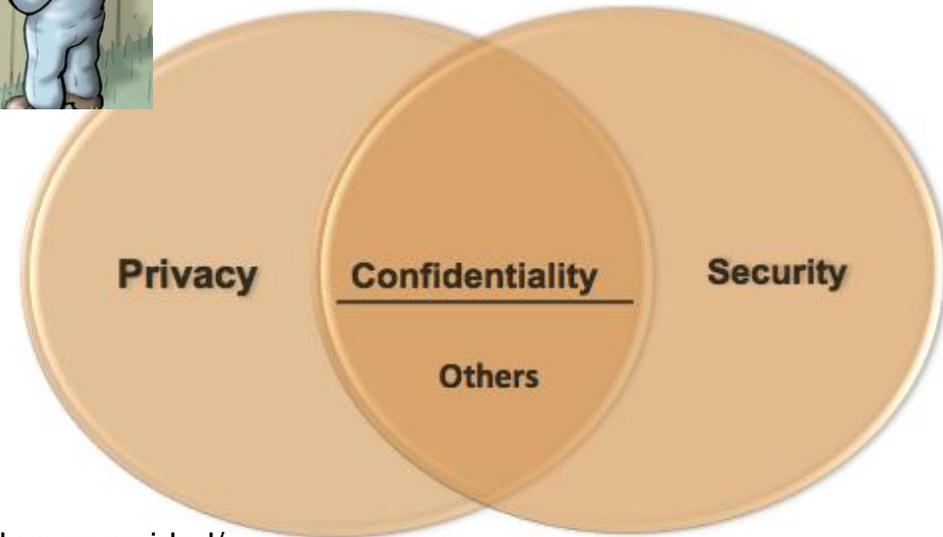
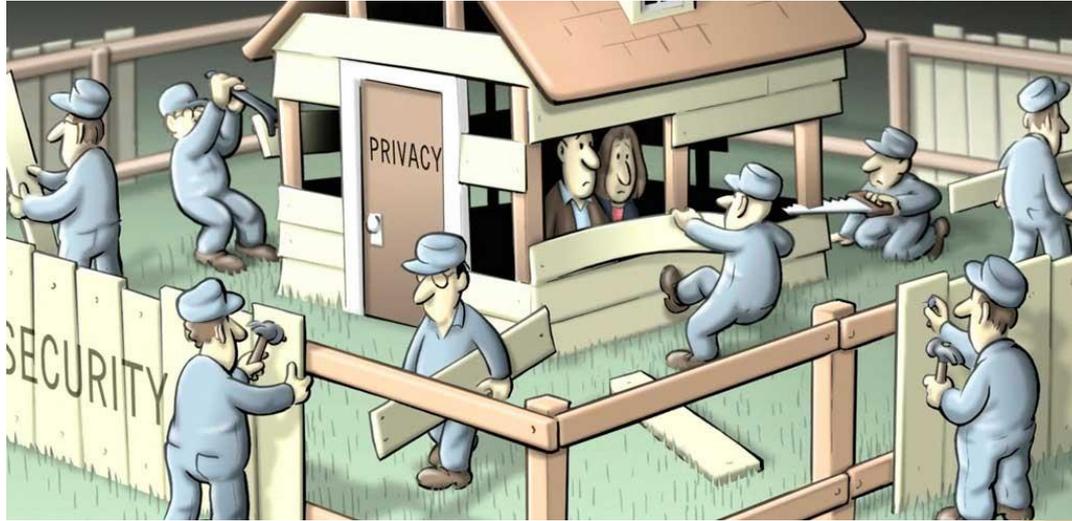


Counterfeit Hardware



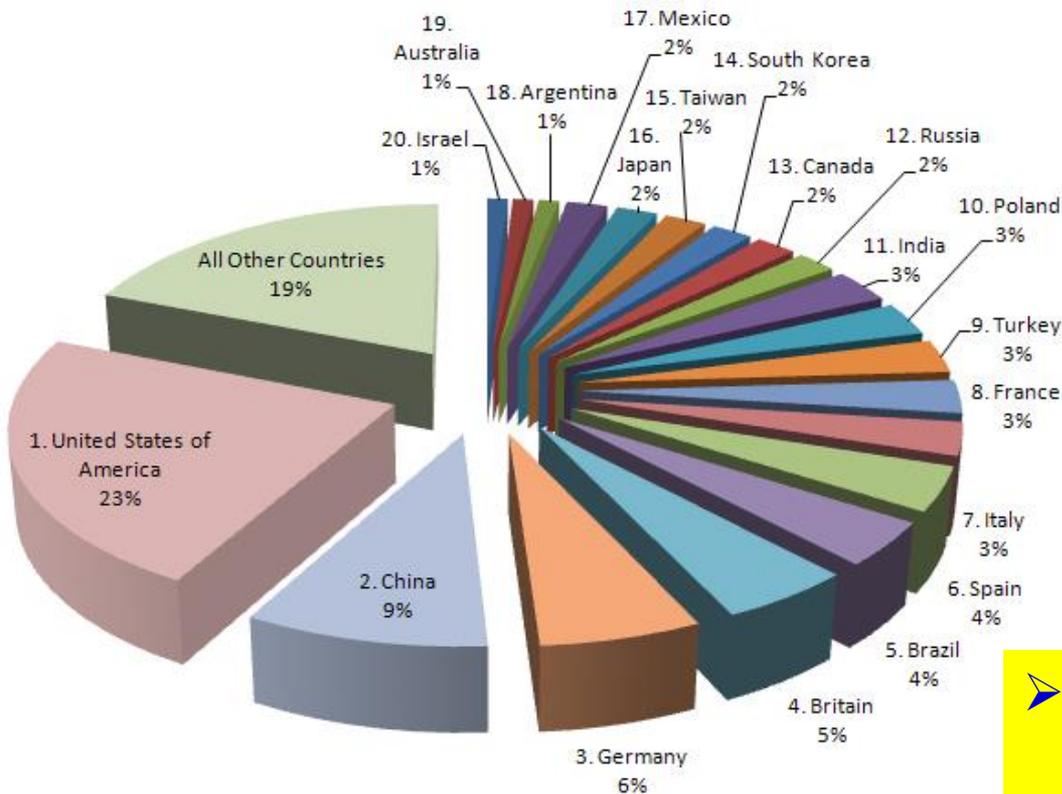
Source: Mohanty ICIT 2017 Keynote

Security, Privacy, IP Rights



Source: <https://blogs.deusto.es/master-informatica/privacidad-vs-seguridad/>

Security - Information, System



Cybercrime: Top 20 Countries

Source: <https://www.enigmasoftware.com/top-20-countries-the-most-cybercrime/>



- Cybercrime damage costs to hit \$6 trillion annually by 2021
- Cybersecurity spending to exceed \$1 trillion from 2017 to 2021

Source: <http://www.csoonline.com/article/3153707/security/top-5-cybersecurity-facts-figures-and-statistics-for-2017.html>

Security – Information ...



Online Banking



Credit Card Theft

Hacked: LinkedIn, Tumblr, & Myspace

LinkedIn

Who did it: A hacker going by the name Peace.

tumblr.

What was done:

myspace

500 million passwords were stolen.

Details: Peace had the following for sale on a Dark Web Store:

- 167 million LinkedIn passwords
- 360 million Myspace passwords
- 68 million Tumblr passwords
- 100 million VK.com passwords
- 71 million Twitter passwords

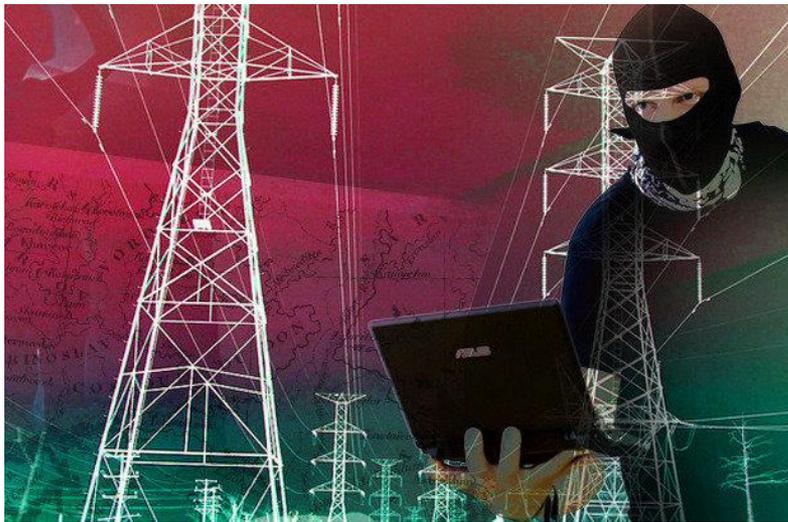
Personal Information



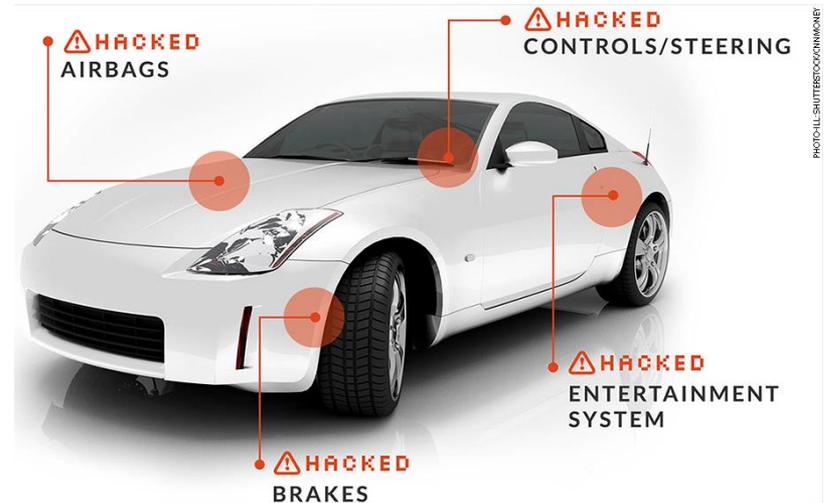
Credit Card/Unauthorized Shopping

Security - Systems ...

Power Grid Attack



Source: <http://www.csoonline.com/article/3177209/security/why-the-ukraine-power-grid-attacks-should-raise-alarm.html>



Source: <http://money.cnn.com/2014/06/01/technology/security/car-hack/>



Source: <http://politicalblindspot.com/u-s-drone-hacked-and-hijacked-with-ease/>

Information Privacy



Source: <http://ciphercloud.com/three-ways-pursue-cloud-data-privacy-medical-records/>



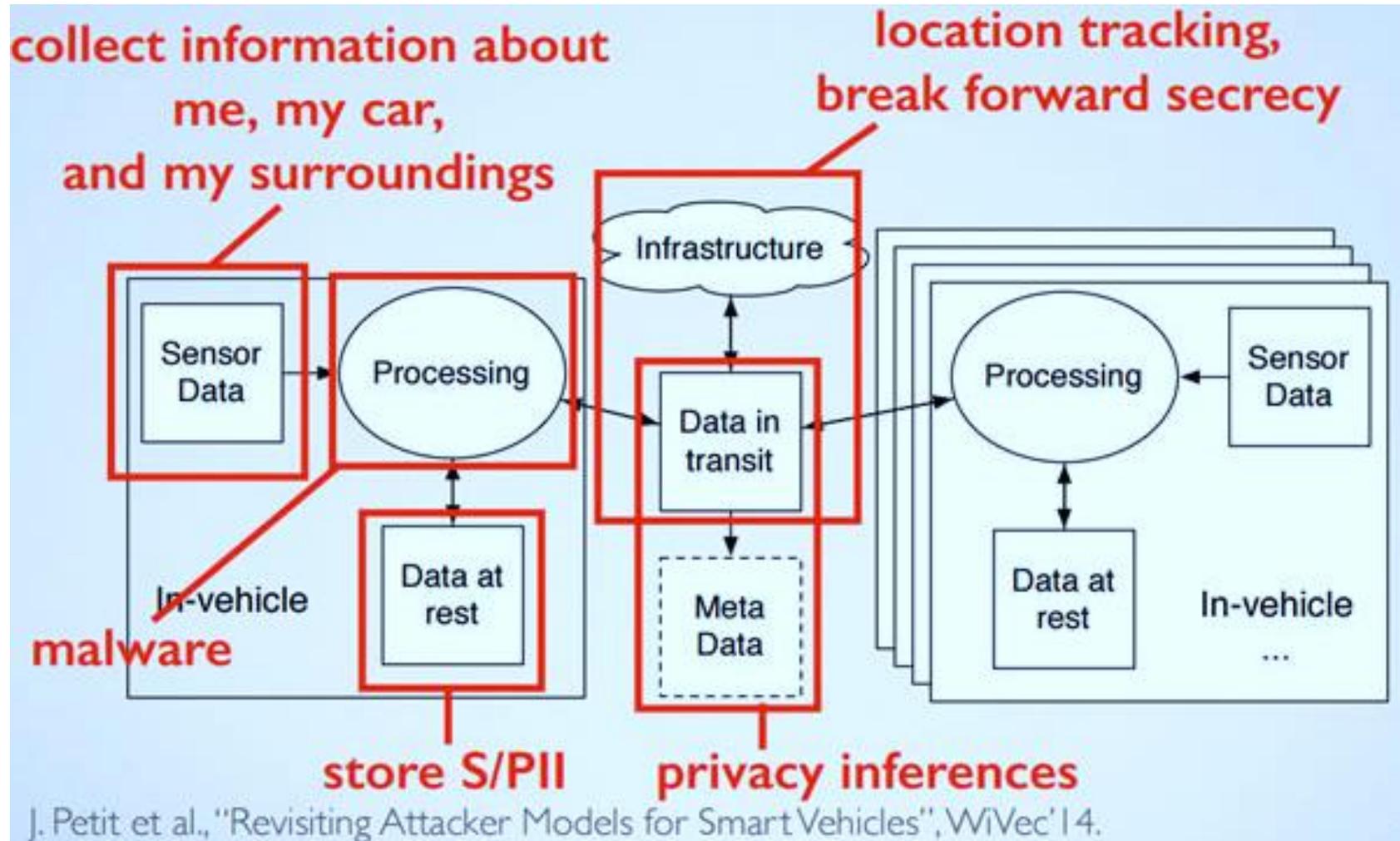
One privacy misstep can land healthcare organizations in hot water.

By Leslie Feldman



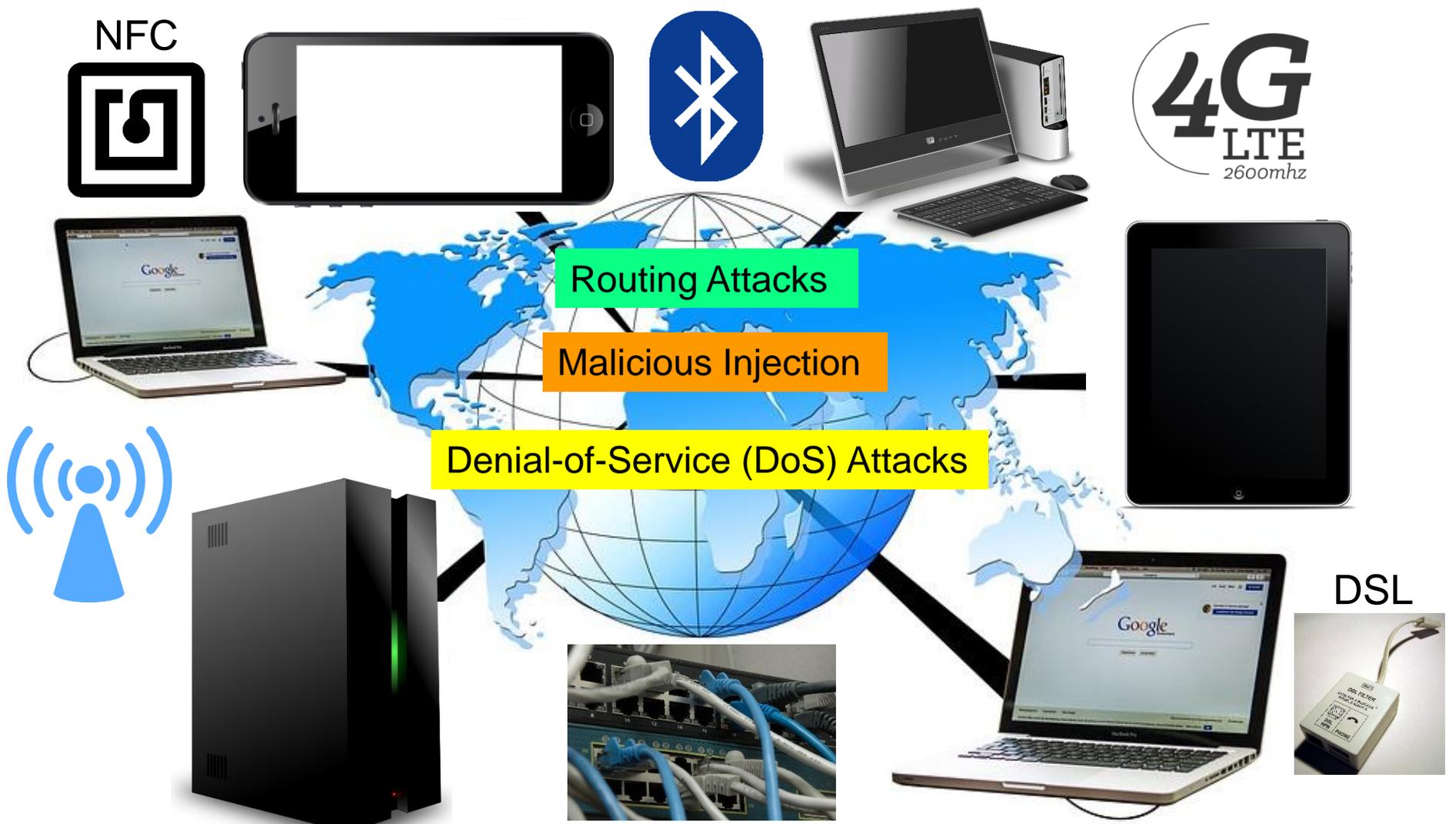
Source: <http://blog.veriphys.com/2012/06/electronic-medical-records-security-and.html>

Privacy Challenge – System, Smart Car



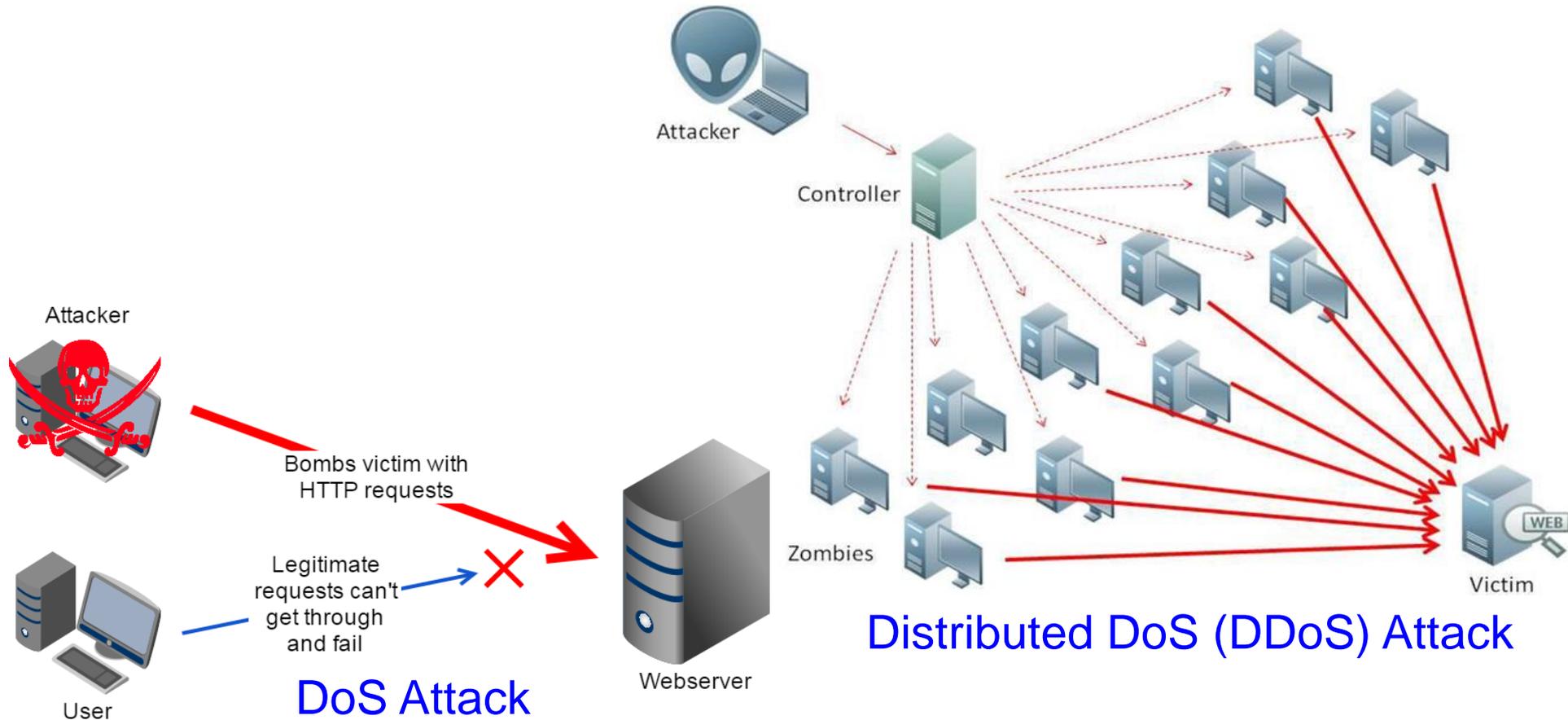
Source: <http://www.computerworld.com/article/3005436/cybercrime-hacking/black-hat-europe-it-s-easy-and-costs-only-60-to-hack-self-driving-car-sensors.html>

Security in Communications Technology



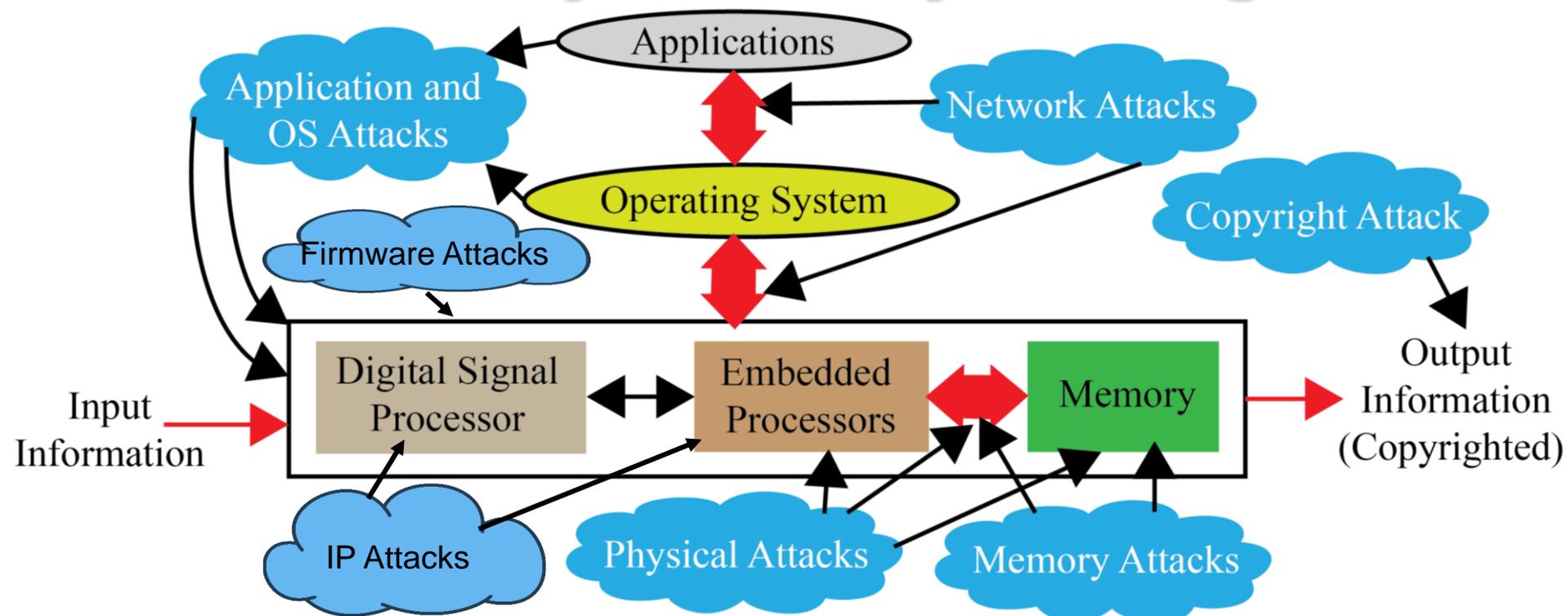
Source: Mohanty ICIT 2017 Keynote

Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attacks



Source: <https://bogner.sh/2015/05/analysing-a-denial-of-service-attack-tool/>

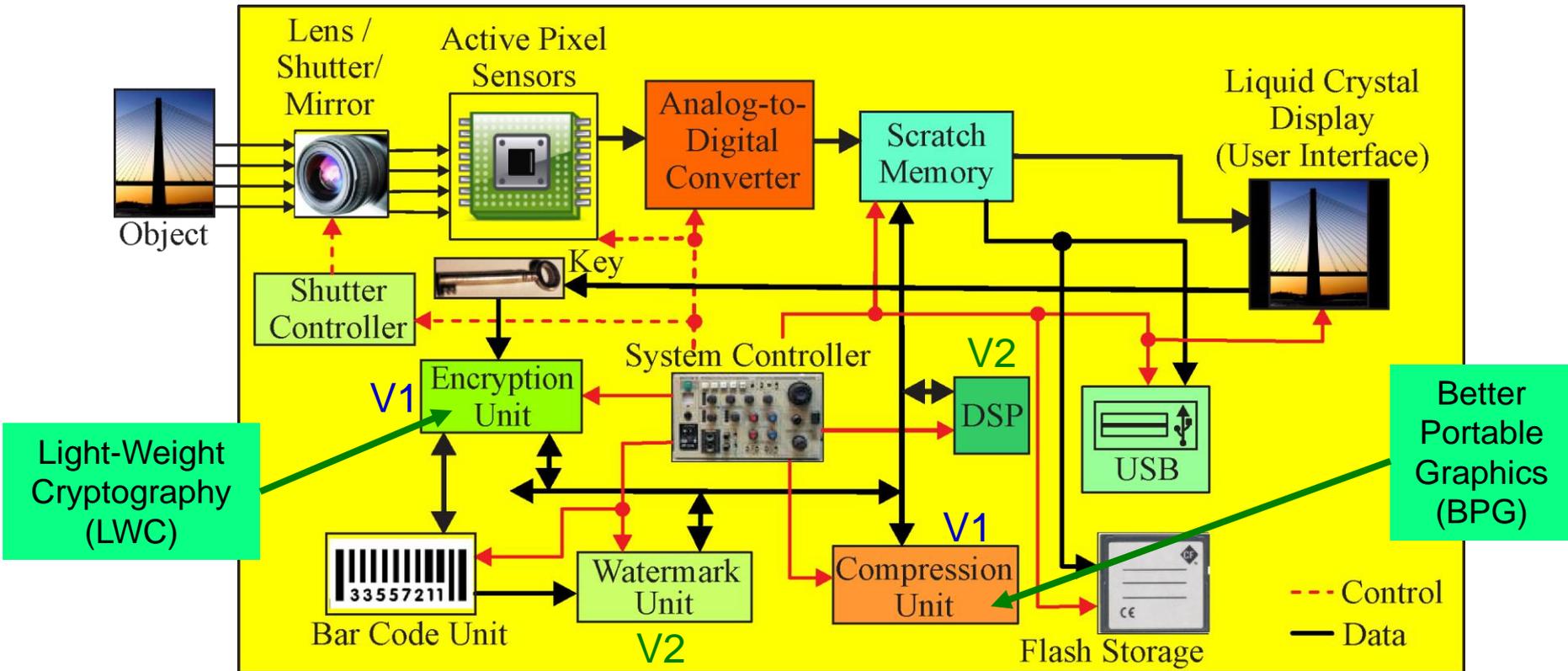
Selected Attacks on a CE System – Security, Privacy, IP Rights



Diverse forms of Attacks, following are not the same: System Security, Information Security, Information Privacy, System Trustworthiness, Hardware IP protection, Information Copyright Protection.

Source: Mohanty ZINC 2018 Keynote

ESR-Smart – End-Device Optimization



Include additional/alternative hardware/software components and uses DVFS like technology for energy and performance optimization.

Source: S. P. Mohanty, "A Secure Digital Camera Architecture for Integrated Real-Time Digital Rights Management", Elsevier Journal of Systems Architecture (JSA), Volume 55, Issues 10-12, October-December 2009, pp. 468-480.

Source: Mohanty 2006, TCAS-II May 2006; Mohanty 2009, JSA Oct 2009; Mohanty 2016, Access 2016

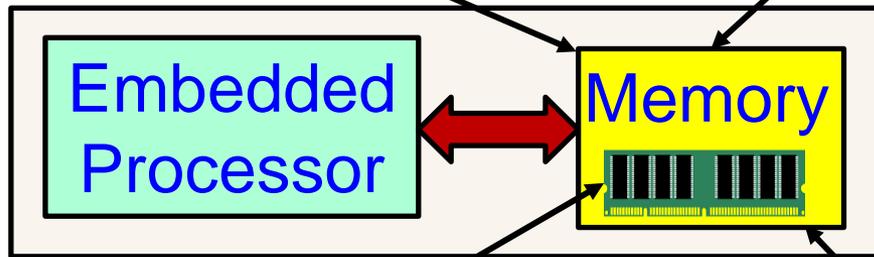
Memory Attacks

Read confidential information in memory

Snooping Attacks

Spoofing Attacks

Replace a block with fake



Splicing Attacks

Replace a block with a block from another location

Cold Boot Attacks

Replay Attacks

Value of a block at a given address at one time is written at exactly the same address at a different times; Hardest attack.

Physical access memory to retrieve encryption keys

Source: S. Nimgaonkar, M. Gomathisankaran, and S. P. Mohanty, "TSV: A Novel Energy Efficient Memory Integrity Verification Scheme for Embedded Systems", Elsevier Journal of Systems Architecture, Vol. 59, No. 7, Aug 2013, pp. 400-411.

Nonvolatile Memory Security and Protection



Source: <http://datalocker.com>

Nonvolatile / Harddrive Storage

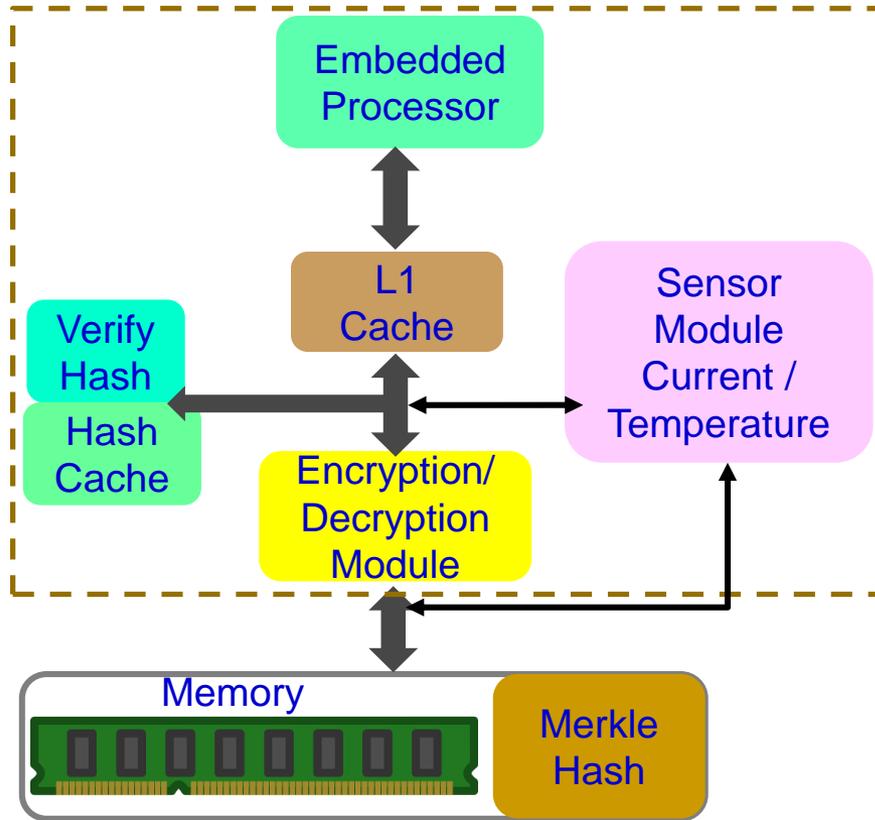
Hardware-based encryption of data secured/protected by strong password/PIN authentication.

Software-based encryption to secure systems and partitions of hard drive.

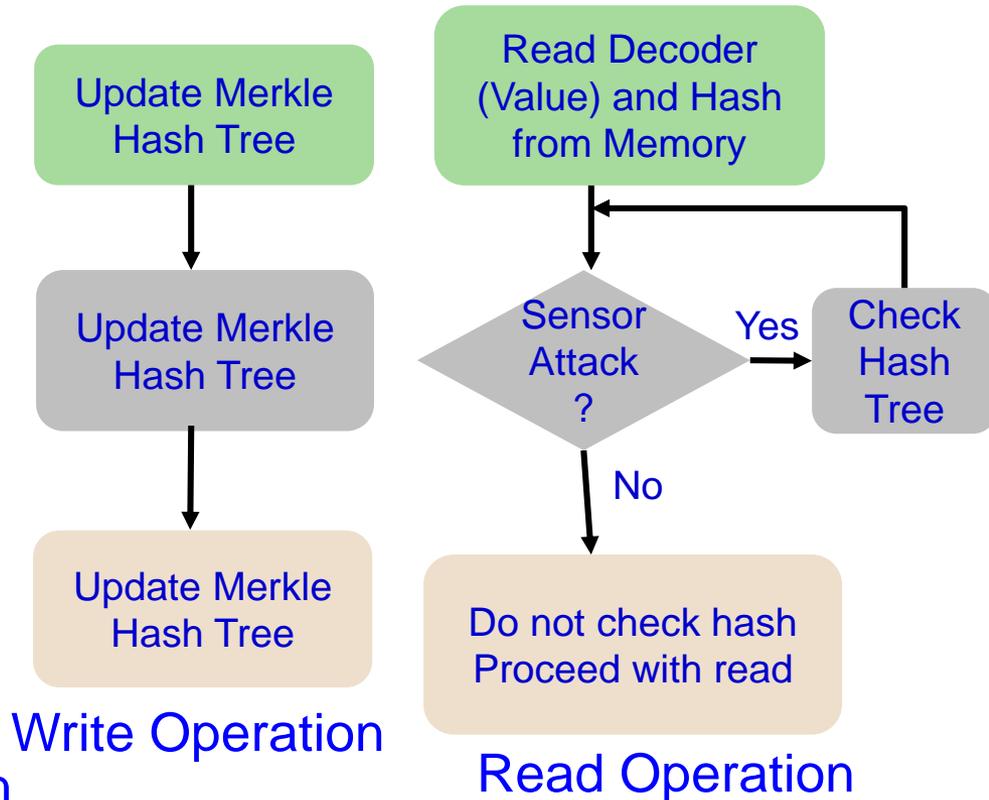
Some performance penalty due to increase in latency!

Embedded Memory Security and Protection

Trusted On-Chip Boundary



On-Chip/On-Board Memory Protection



Source: S. Nimgaonkar, M. Gomathisankaran, and S. P. Mohanty, "MEM-DnP: A Novel Energy Efficient Approach for Memory Integrity Detection and Protection in Embedded Systems", Springer Circuits, Systems, and Signal Processing Journal (CSSP), Volume 32, Issue 6, December 2013, pp. 2581--2604.

RFID Security - Attacks



Selected
RFID
Attacks



Physical
RFID
Threats

Disabling Tags

Tag Modification

Cloning Tags

Reverse Engineering and Physical Exploration

RFID
Channel
Threats

Eavesdropping

Snooping

Skimming

Replay Attack

Relay Attacks

Electromagnetic Interference

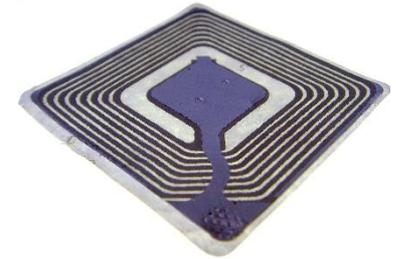
System
Threats

Counterfeiting and Spoofing Attacks

Tracing and Tracking

Password Decoding

Denial of Service (DoS) Attacks



Source: Khattab 2017; Springer 2017 RFID Security

Numerous Applications

RFID Security - Solutions

Selected RFID Security Methods

Killing Tags

Sleeping Tags

Faraday Cage

Blocker Tags

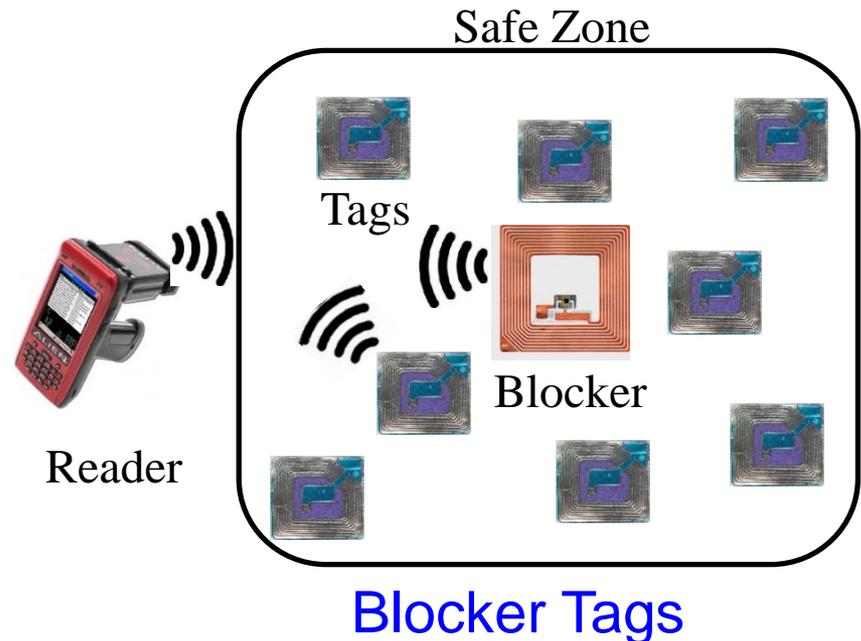
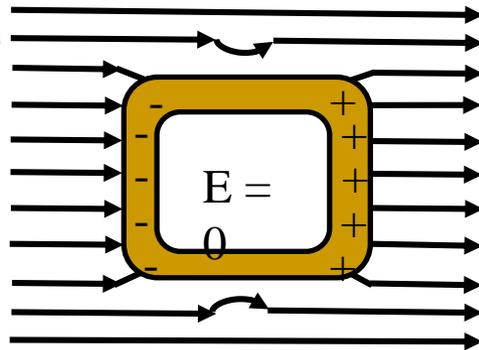
Tag Relabeling

Minimalist Cryptography

Proxy Privacy Devices



Faraday Cage



Source: Khattab 2017, Springer 2017 RFID Security

NFC Security - Attacks

Selected NFC Attacks

Eavesdropping

Data Modification

Relay Attacks

Data Corruption

Spoofing

Interception Attacks

Theft



Source: <http://www.idigitaltimes.com/new-android-nfc-attack-could-steal-money-credit-cards-anytime-your-phone-near-445497>

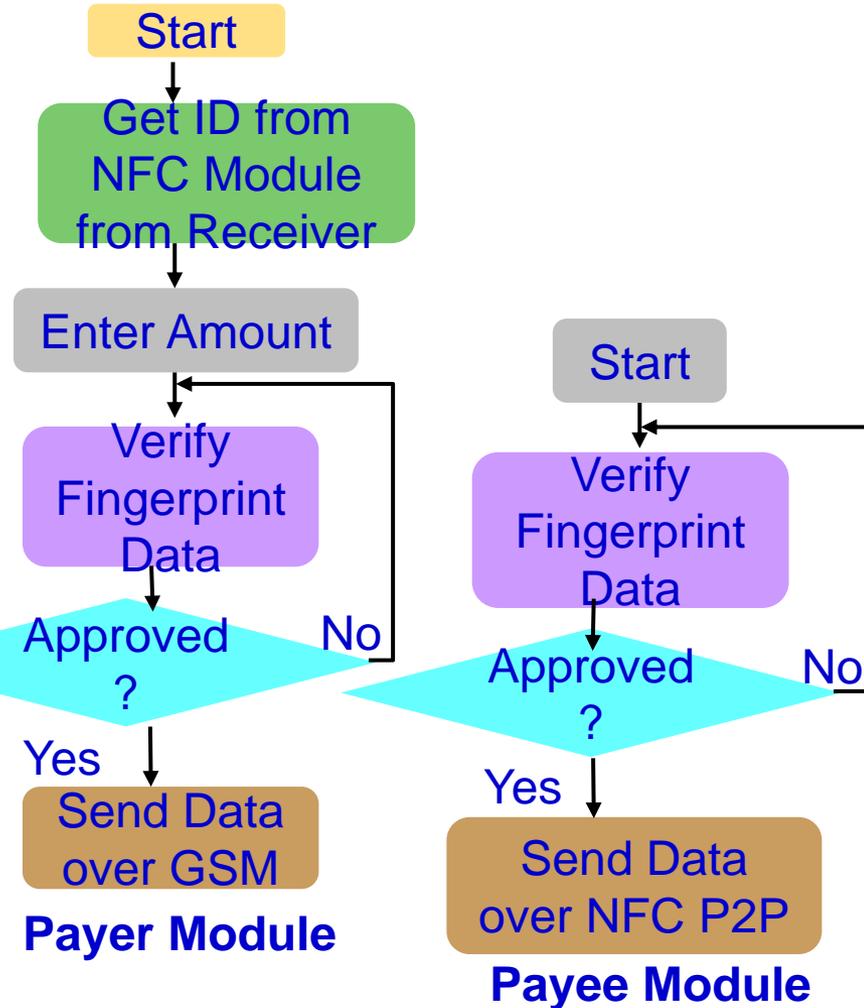
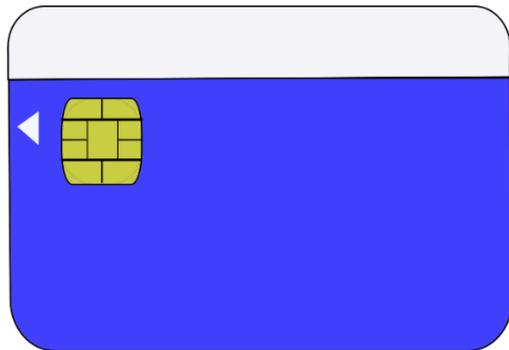
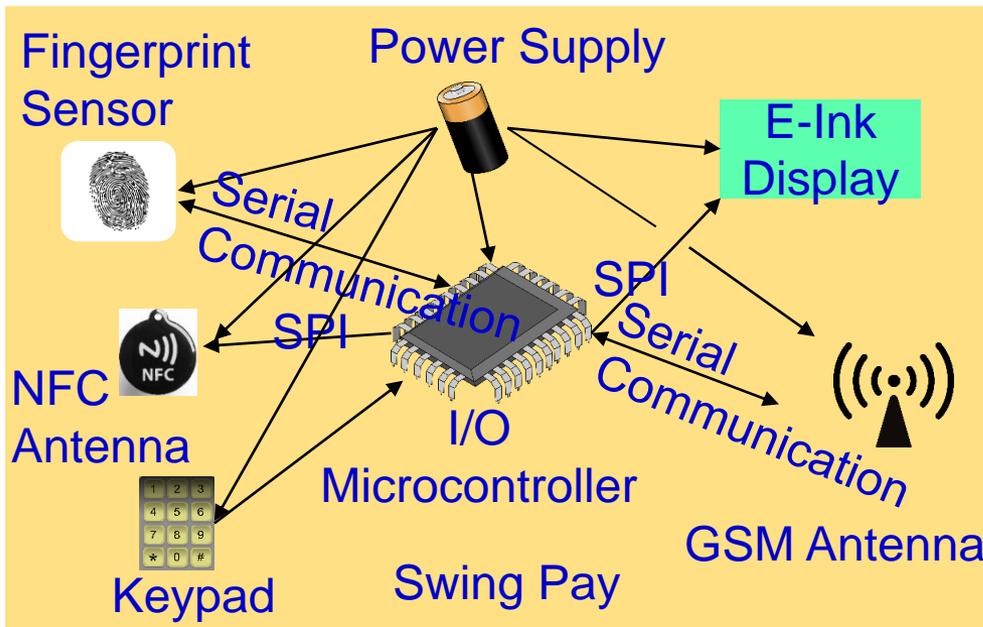


Source: <http://resources.infosecinstitute.com/near-field-communication-nfc-technology-vulnerabilities-and-principal-attack-schema/>



Source: <https://www.slideshare.net/cgvwzq/on-relaying-nfc-payment-transactions-using-android-devices>

NFC Security - Solution



Source: Mohanty 2017, CE Magazine Jan 2017

Autonomous Car – Security Vulnerability

Selected Attacks on Autonomous Cars

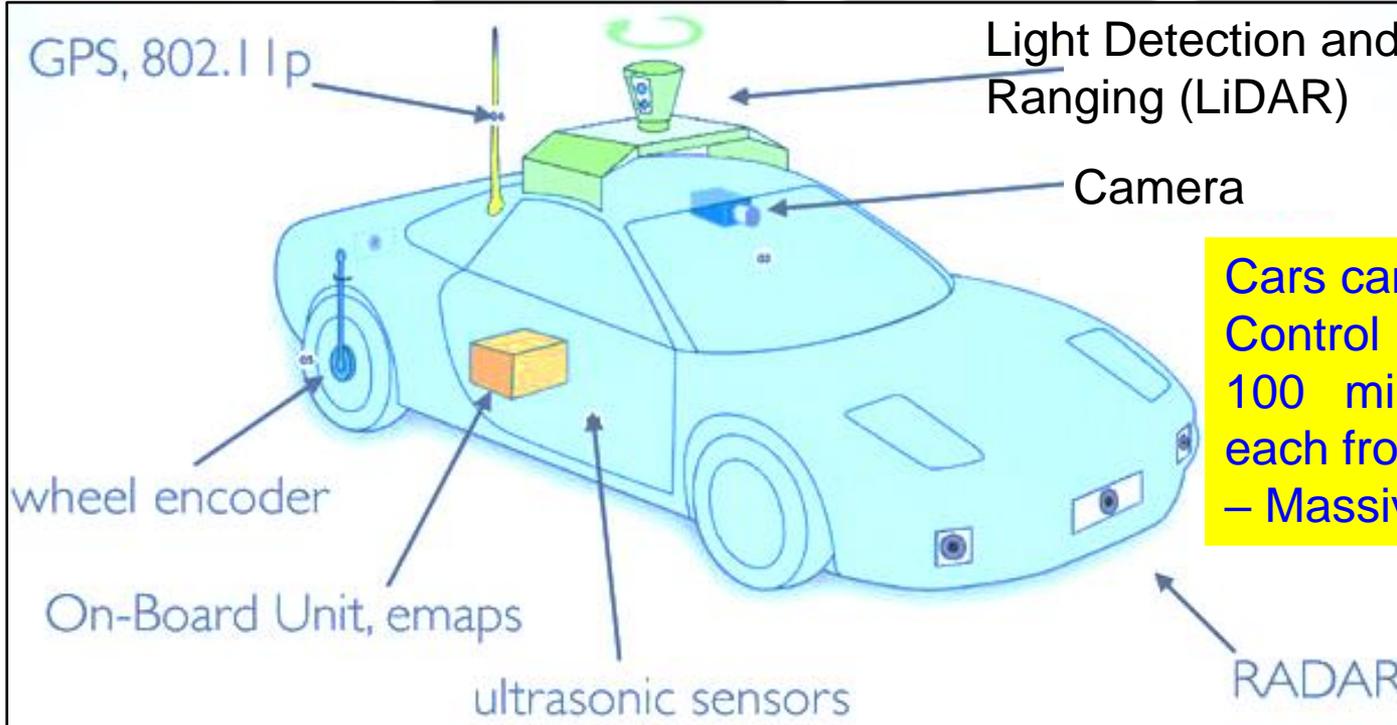
Replay

Relay

Jamming

Spoofing

Tracking



Cars can have 100 Electronic Control Units (ECUs) and 100 million lines of code, each from different vendors – Massive security issues.

Source: <http://www.computerworld.com/article/3005436/cybercrime-hacking/black-hat-europe-it-s-easy-and-costs-only-60-to-hack-self-driving-car-sensors.html>

Source: <https://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/white-papers/wp-automotive-security.pdf>

Source: Petit 2015: IEEE-TITS Apr 2015

Autonomous Car Security – Cryptographic Hardware

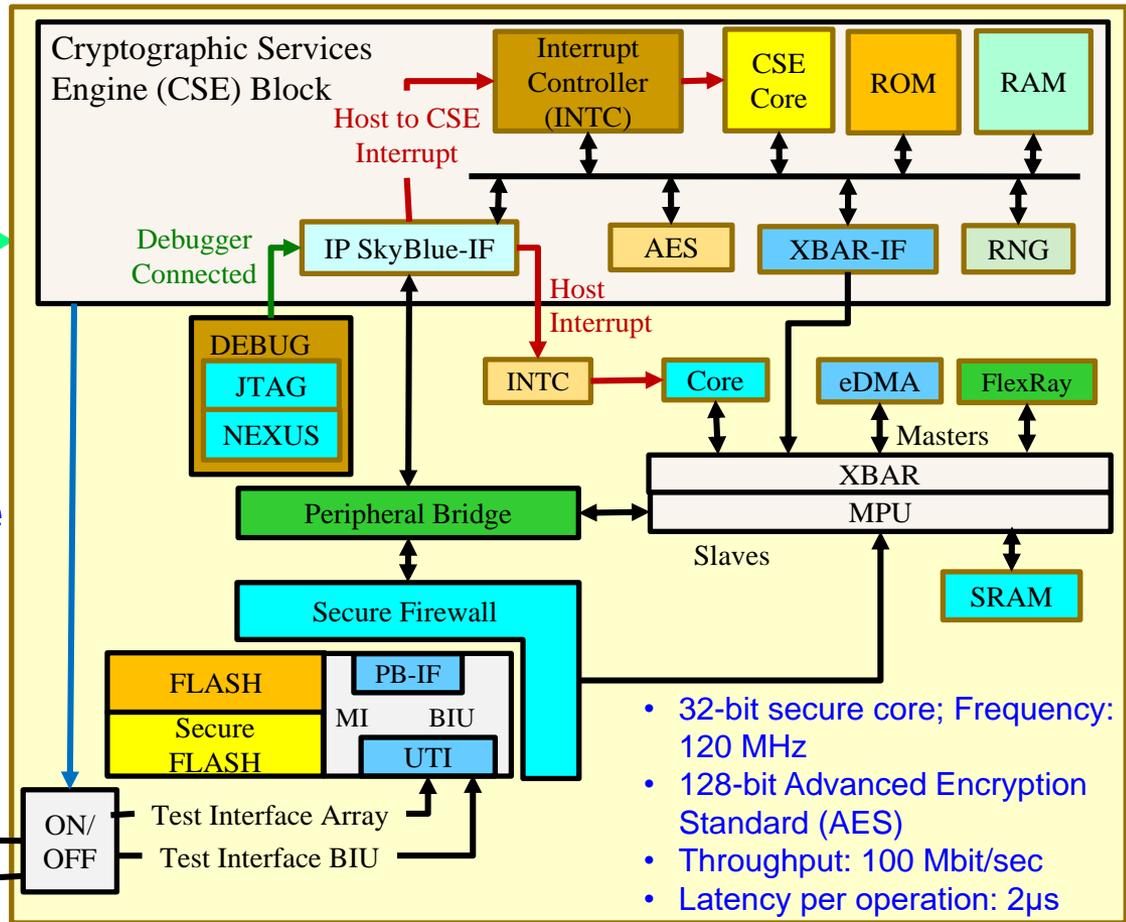
Cryptographic Services Engine (CSE) Block



Qorivva MPC564xB/C Family from NXP/Freescale



Microcontroller Unit (MCU)



Source: http://www.nxp.com/assets/documents/data/en/supporting-information/DWF13_AMF_AUT_T0112_Detroit.pdf

Smart Healthcare - Security and Privacy Issue



Selected Smart Healthcare Security/Privacy Challenges

Data Eavesdropping

Data Confidentiality

Data Privacy

Location Privacy

Identity Threats

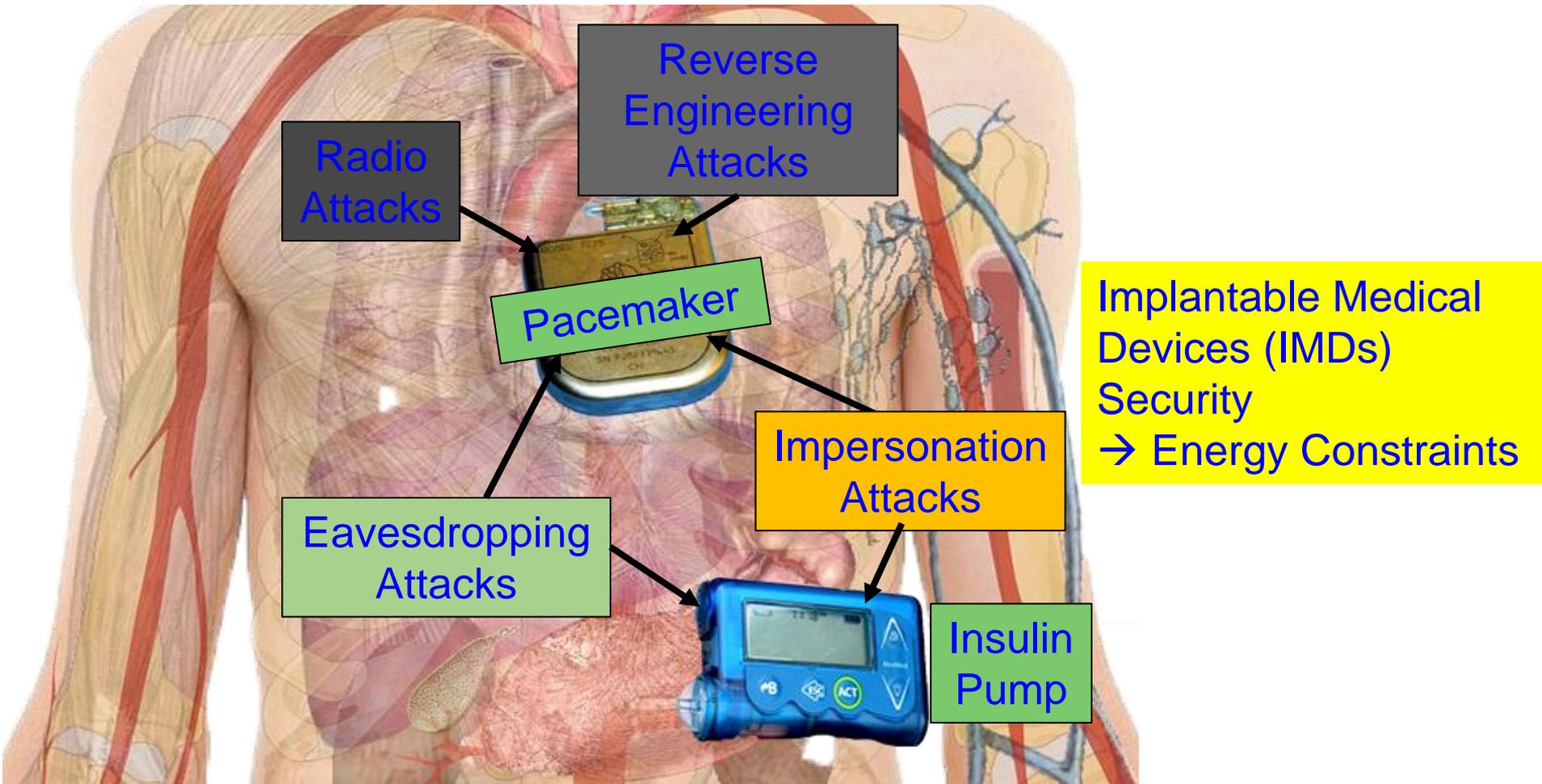
Access Control

Unique Identification

Data Integrity

Source: Mohanty iSES 2018 Keynote

Security Measures in Smart Devices – Smart Healthcare



Source: Mohanty 2019, IEEE TCE Under Preparation

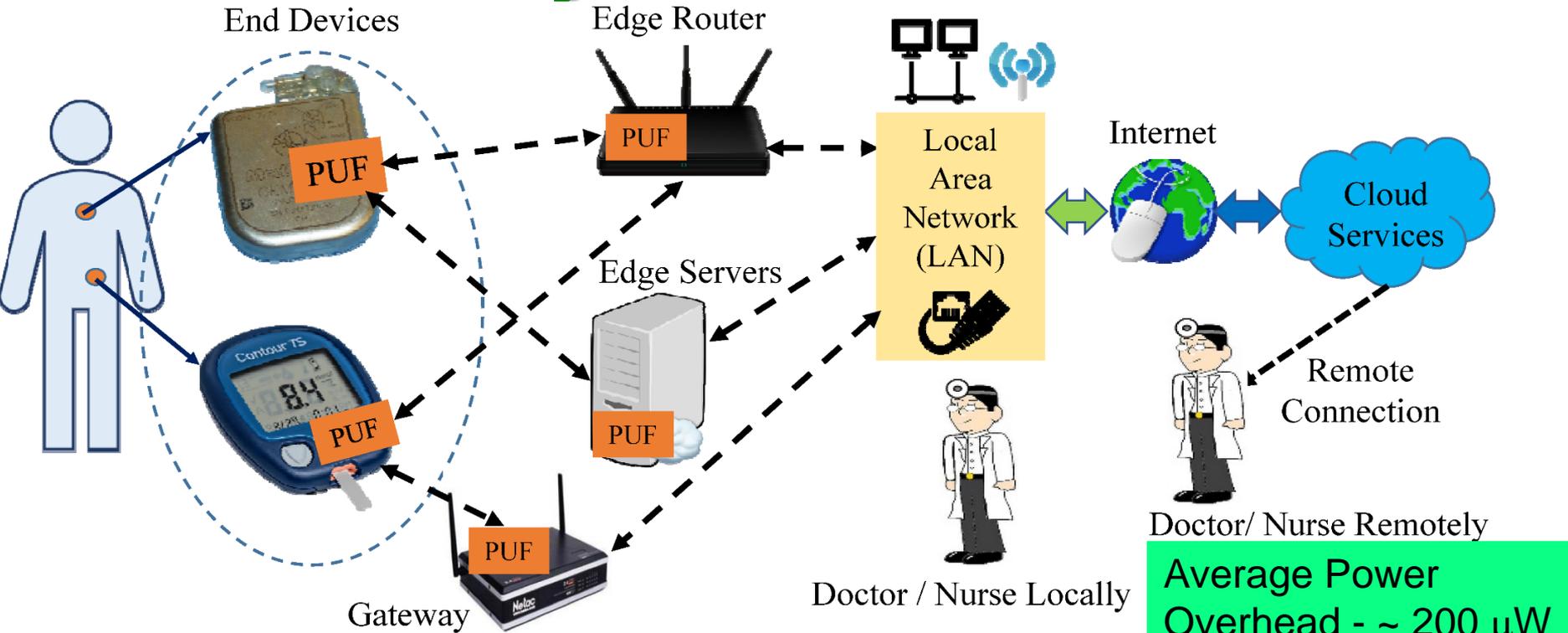
Implanted Medical Devices - Attacks



- The vulnerabilities affect implantable cardiac devices and the external equipment used to communicate with them.
- The devices emit RF signals that can be detected up to several meters from the body.
- A malicious individual nearby could conceivably hack into the signal to jam it, alter it, or snoop on it.

Source: Emily Waltz, Can "Internet-of-Body" Thwart Cyber Attacks on Implanted Medical Devices?, IEEE Spectrum, 28 Mar 2019, <https://spectrum.ieee.org/the-human-os/biomedical/devices/thwart-cyber-attacks-on-implanted-medical-devices.amp.html>.

IoMT Security - PUF based Device Authentication

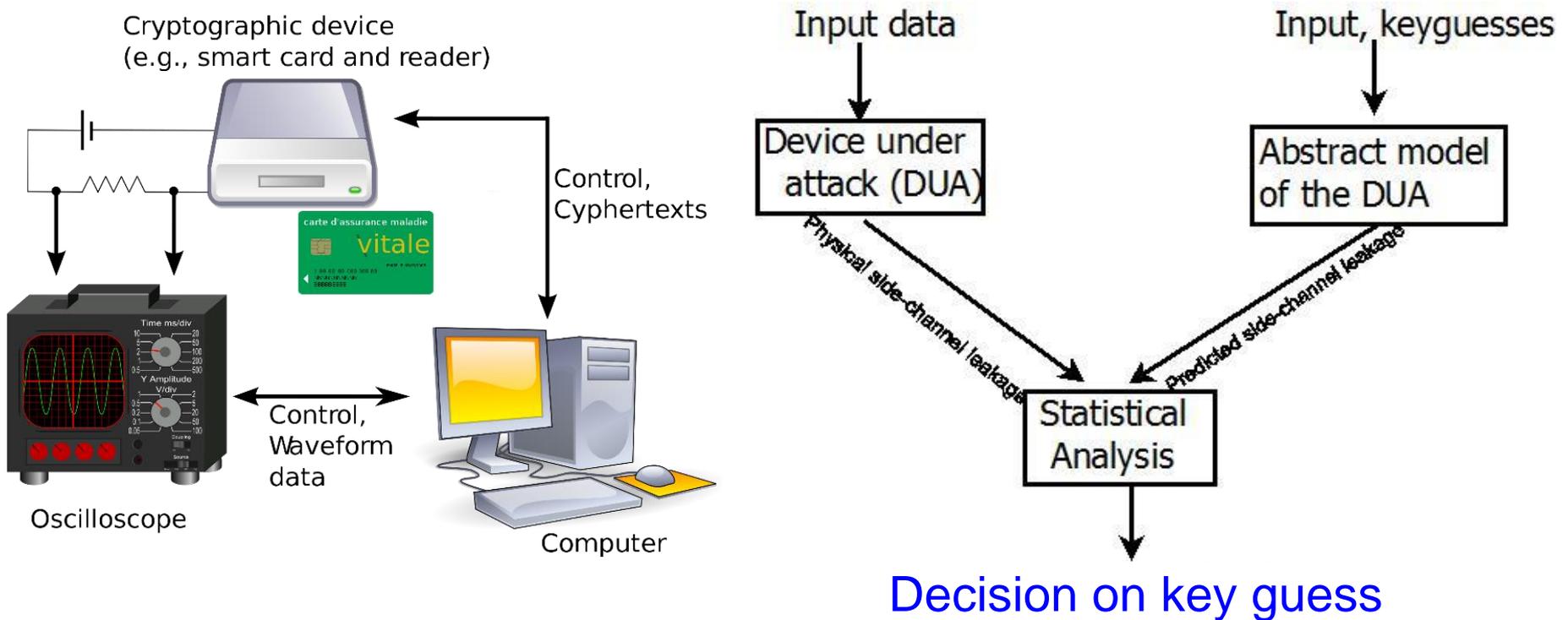


Average Power Overhead - ~ 200 μ W

Proposed Approach Characteristics	Value (in a FPGA / Raspberry Pi platform)
Time to Generate the Key at Server	800 ms
Time to Generate the Key at IoMT Device	800 ms
Time to Authenticate the Device	1.2 sec - 1.5 sec

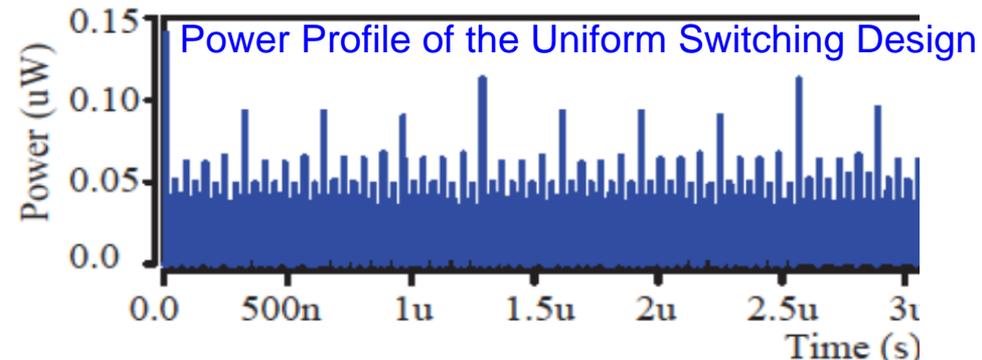
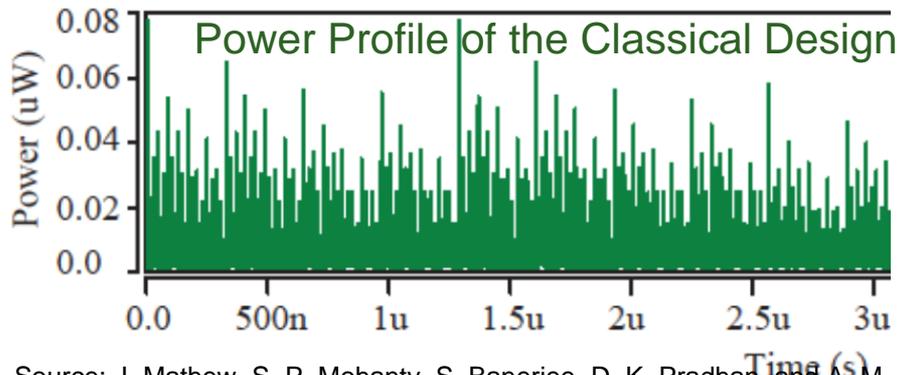
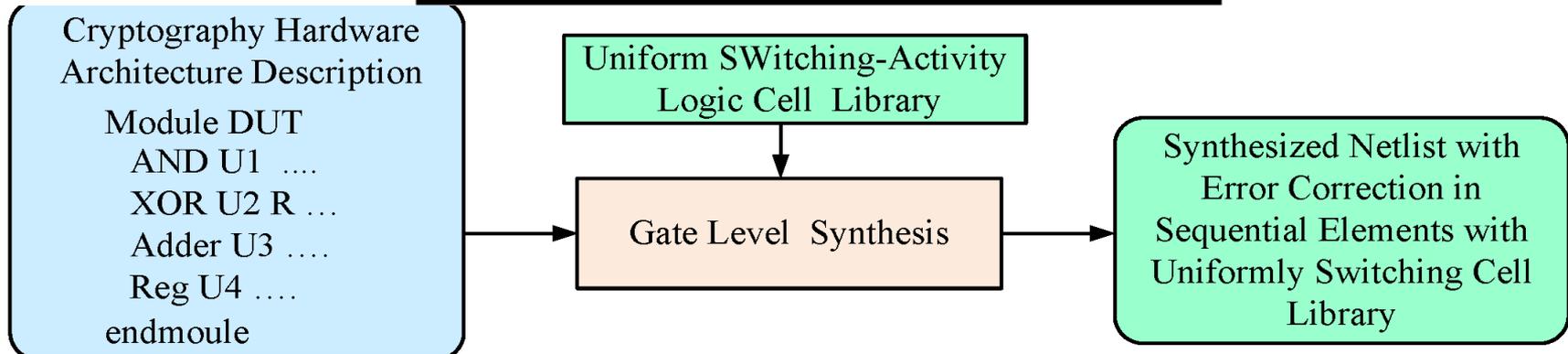
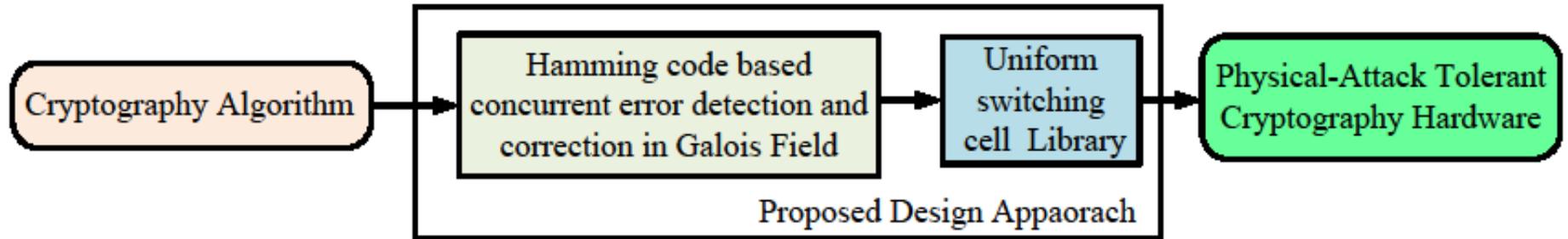
Source: Mohanty 2019, IEEE TCE Under Review

Side Channel Attacks – Differential and Correlation Power Analysis (DPA/CDA)



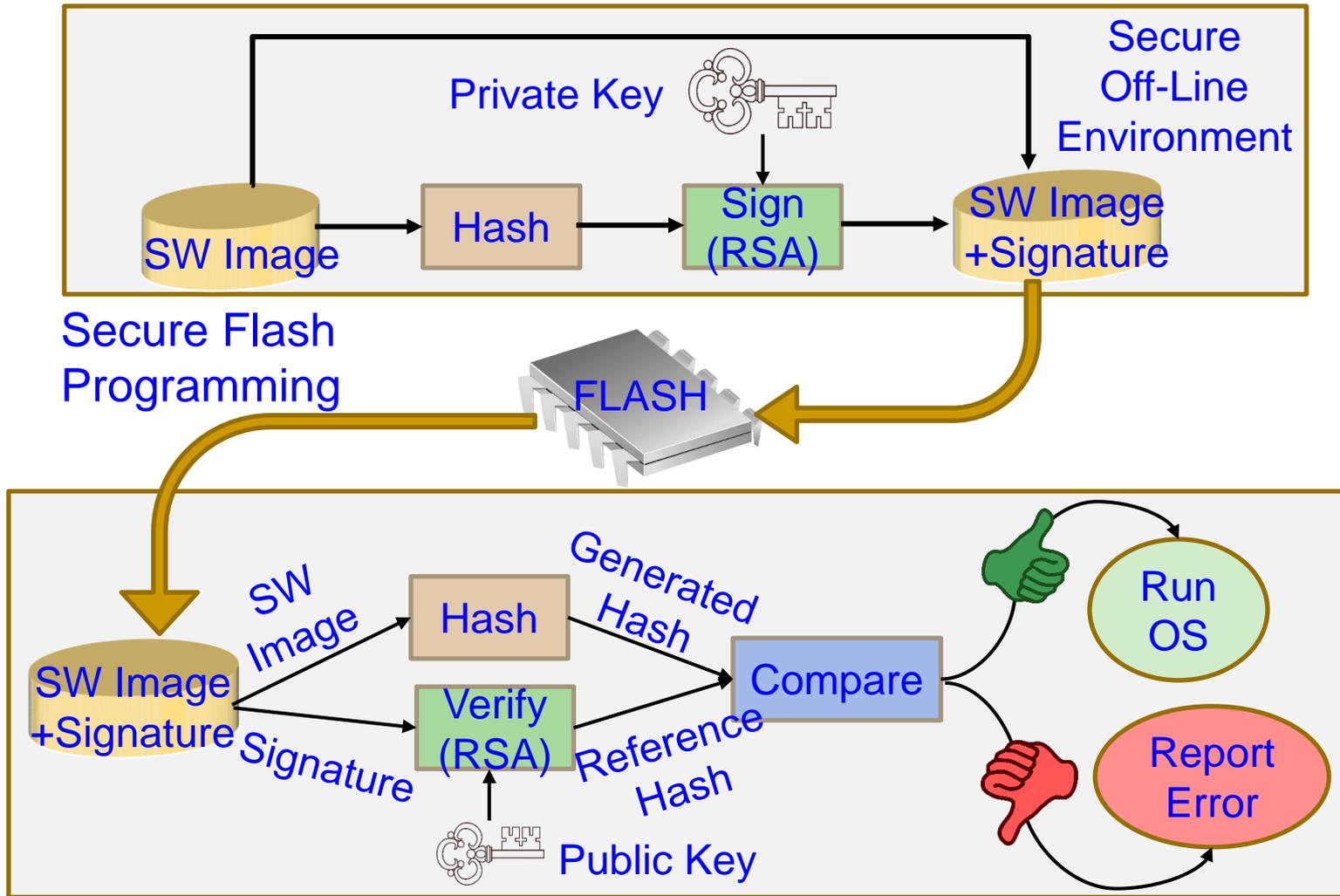
Source: Mohanty ICIT 2017 Keynote

DPA Resilience Hardware: Design



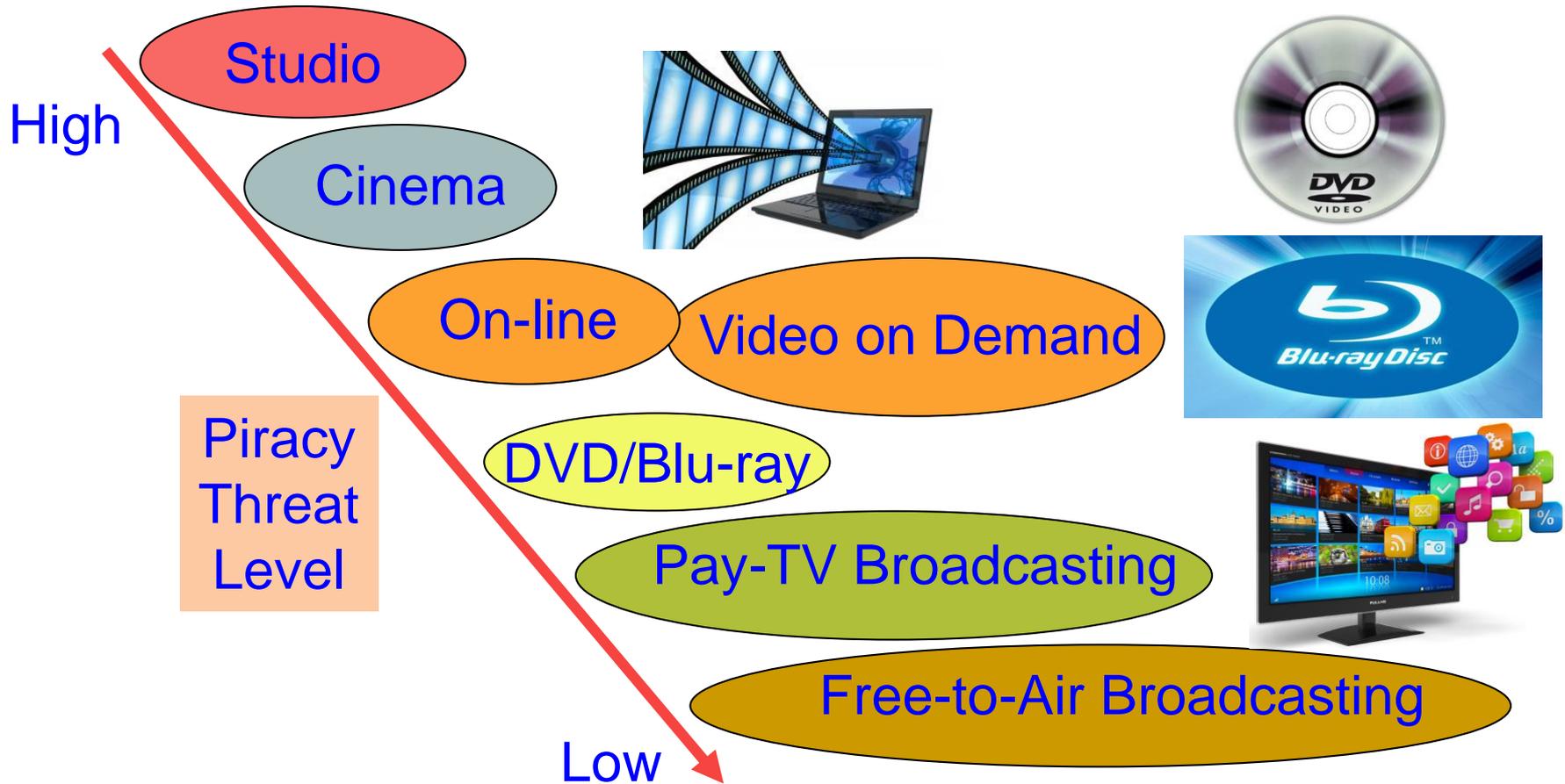
Source: J. Mathew, S. P. Mohanty, S. Banerjee, D. K. Pradhan, and A. M. Jabir, "Attack Tolerant Cryptographic Hardware Design by Combining Galois Field Error Correction and Uniform Switching Activity", Elsevier Computers and Electrical Engineering, Vol. 39, No. 4, May 2013, pp. 1077--1087.

Firmware Security



Source: <https://www.nxp.com/docs/en/white-paper/AUTOSECURITYWP.pdf>

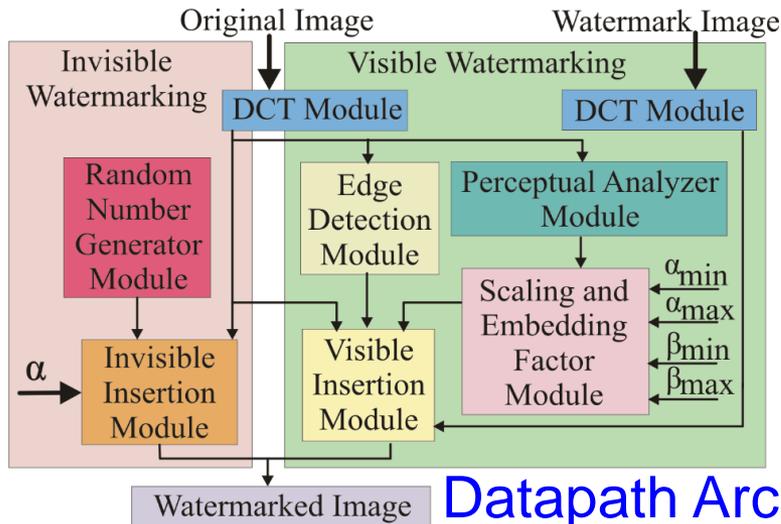
Multimedia Piracy – Movie/Video



“Film piracy cost the US economy \$20.5 billion annually.”

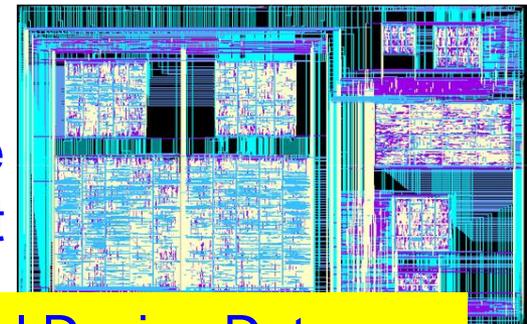
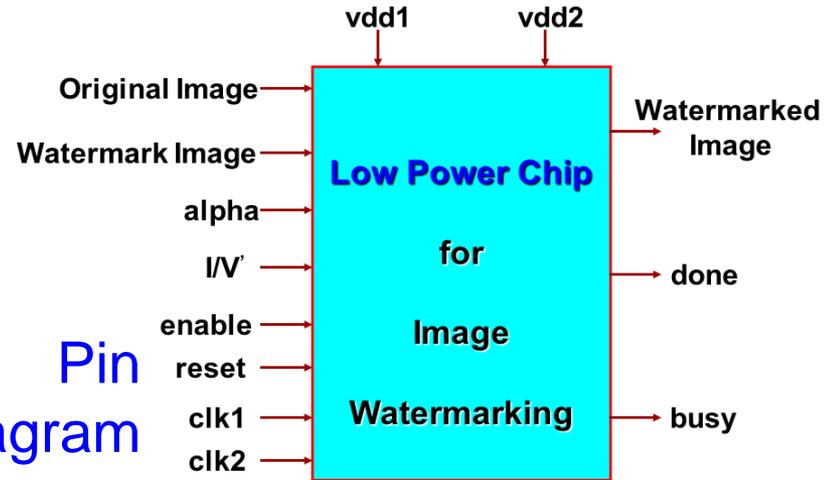
Source: http://www.ipi.org/ipi_issues/detail/illegal-streaming-is-dominating-online-piracy

Copyright Protection Hardware

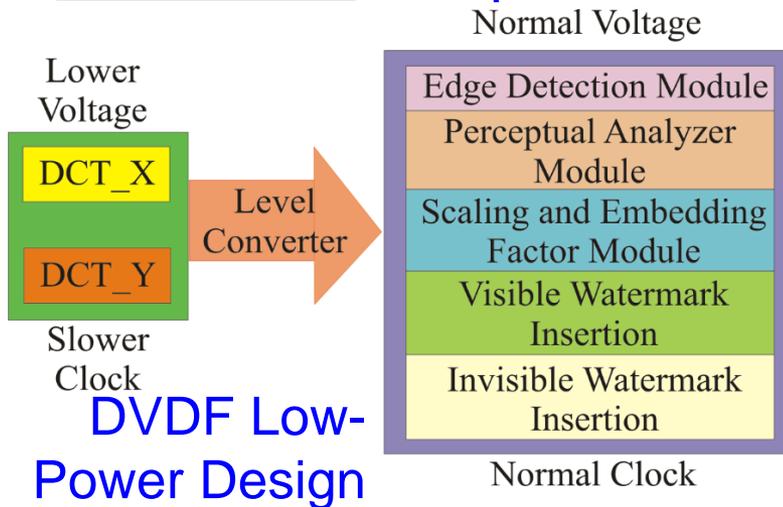


Datapath Architecture

Pin Diagram



Hardware Layout

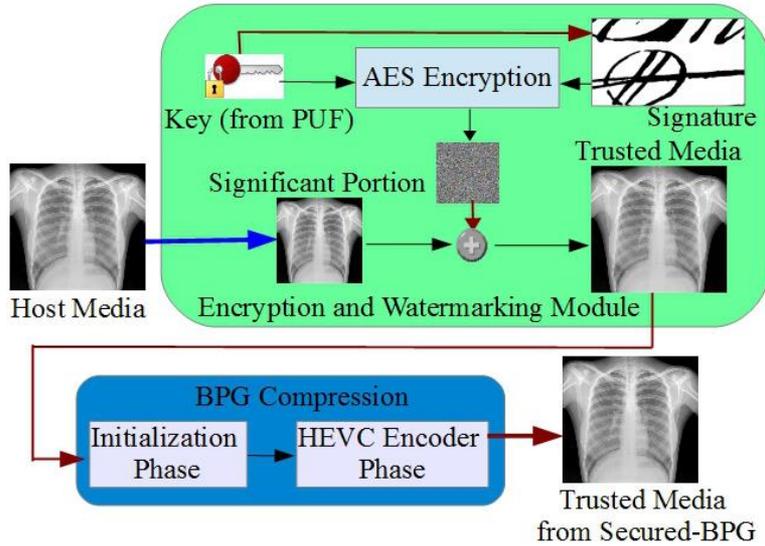


DVDF Low-Power Design

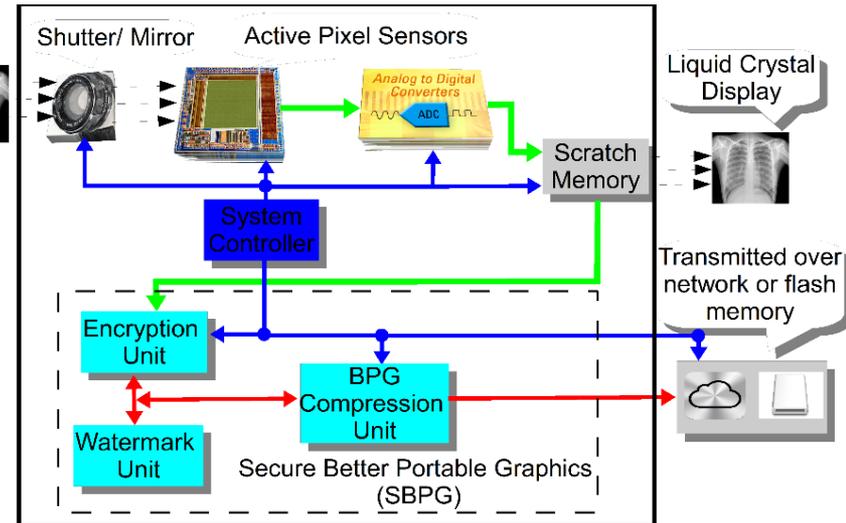
Physical Design Data
 Total Area : 16.2 sq mm
 No. of Transistors: 1.4 million
 Power Consumption: 0.3 mW

Source: S. P. Mohanty, N. Ranganathan, and K. Balakrishnan, "A Dual Voltage-Frequency VLSI Chip for Image Watermarking in DCT Domain", *IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II (TCAS-II)*, Vol. 53, No. 5, May 2006, pp. 394-398.

Secure Better Portable Graphics (SBPG)

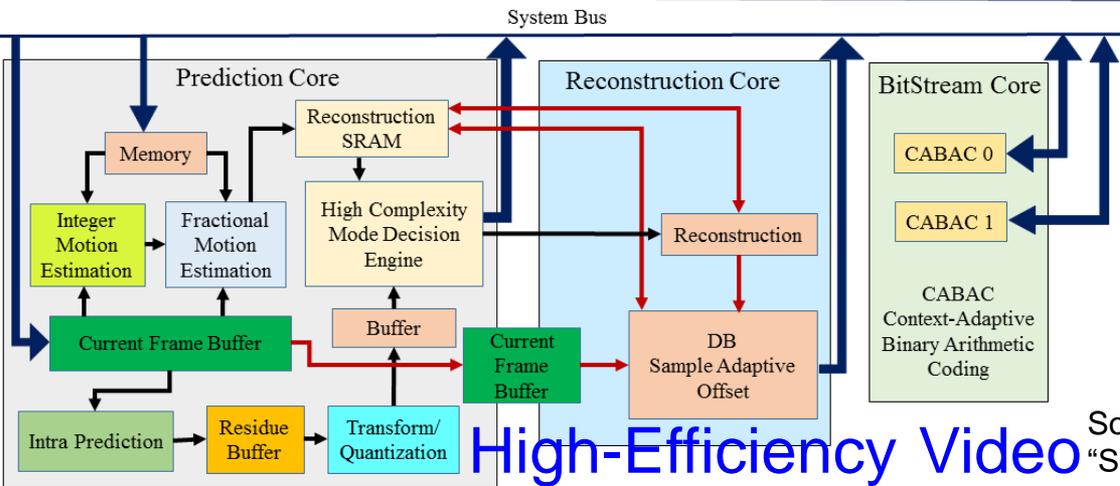


Secure
BPG
(SBPG)



Secure Digital Camera
(SDC) with SBPG

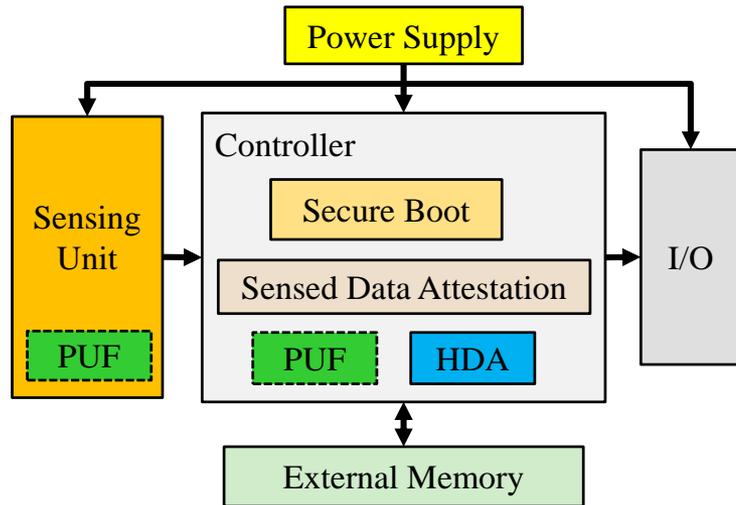
Simulink Prototyping
Throughput: 44 frames/sec
Power Dissipation: 8 nW



High-Efficiency Video
Coding Architecture

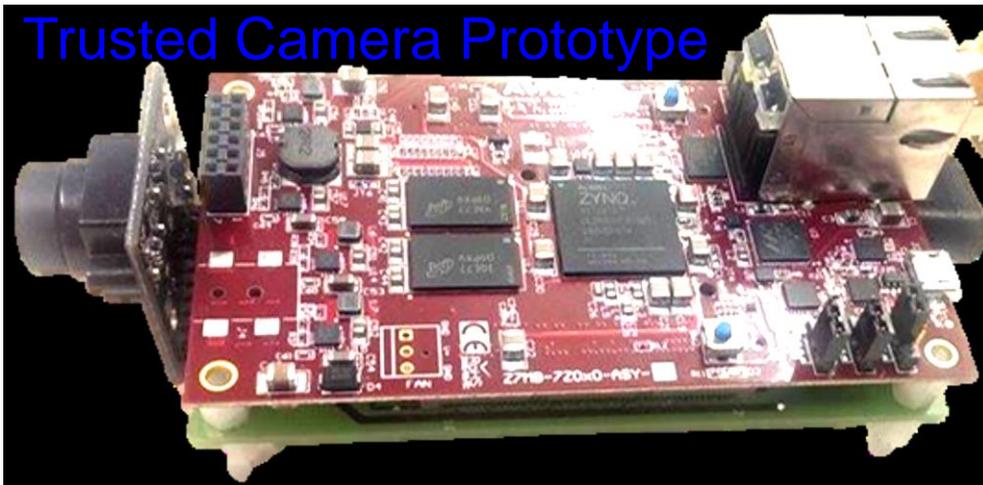
Source: S. P. Mohanty, E. Kougiannos, and P. Guturu, "SBPG: Secure Better Portable Graphics for Trustworthy Media Communications in the IoT (Invited Paper)", IEEE Access Journal, Volume 6, 2018, pp. 5939--5953.

PUF-based Trusted Sensor



PUF-based Trusted Sensor

Trusted Camera Prototype



Source: https://pervasive.aau.at/BR/pubs/2016/Haider_IOTPTS2016.pdf

PUF-based Secure Key Generation and Storage module provides key:

- Sensed data attestation to ensure integrity and authenticity.
- Secure boot of sensor controller to ensure integrity of the platform at booting.

- ❖ On board SRAM of Xilinx Zynq7010 SoC cannot be used as a PUF.
- ❖ A total 1344 number of 3-stage Ring Oscillators were implemented using the Hard Macro utility of Xilinx ISE.

Process Speed: 15 fps

Key Length: 128 bit

Hardware Reverse Engineering



Source:
<http://legacy.lincolinteractive.org/html/CES%20Introduction%20to%20Engineering/Unit%203/u3i7.html>

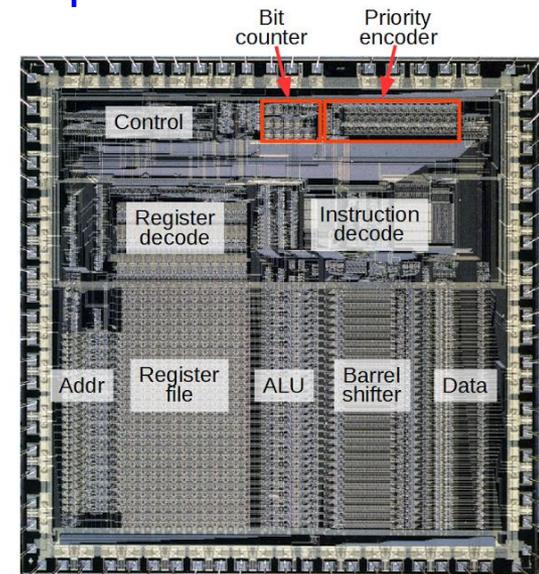
CE System disassembly
Subsystem identification,
modification



Source:
<https://www.slideshare.net/SOURCEConference/slicing-into-apple-iphone-reverse-engineering>

Source: http://grandideastudio.com/wp-content/uploads/current_state_of_hh_slides.pdf

Chip-Level Modification



Source: <http://pic-microcontroller.com/counting-bits-hardware-reverse-engineering-silicon-arm1-processor/>

Cloned/Fake Electronics Hardware – Example - 1



Source: <https://petapixel.com/2015/08/14/i-bought-a-fake-nikon-dslr-my-experience-with-gray-market-imports/>



Fake



Authentic

Source: <http://www.manoramaonline.com/>

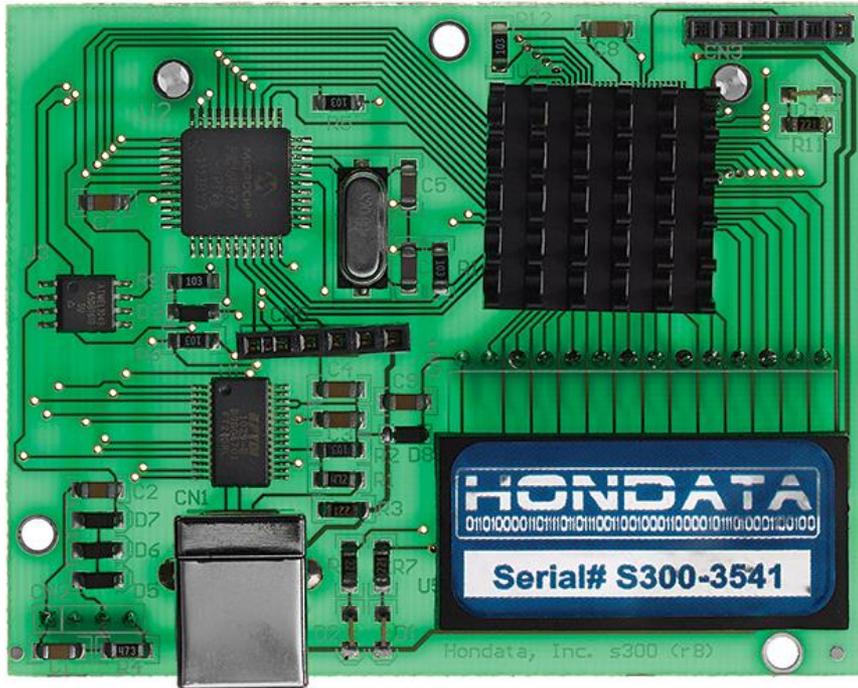


Fake Capacity
USB Drives

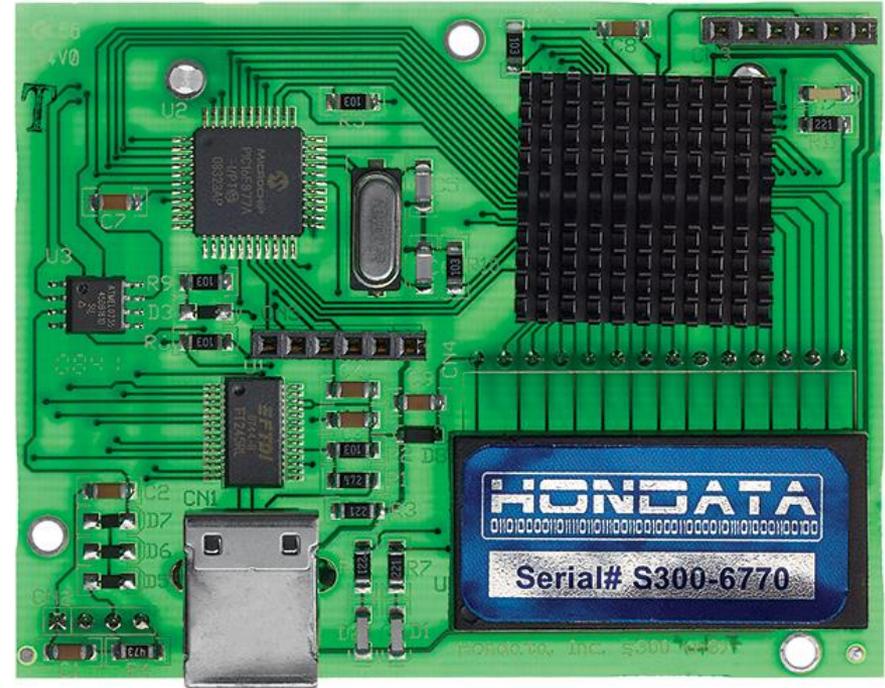
Source: <http://www.cbs.cc/fake-capacity-usb-drives/>

Typical Consumer Electronics

Cloned/Fake Electronics Hardware – Example - 2



Fake



Authentic

A plug-in for car-engine computers.

Source: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/computing/hardware/invasion-of-the-hardware-snatchers-cloned-electronics-pollute-the-market>

Cloned/Fake Electronics Hardware – Example - 3



Fake

Authentic

A typical rechargeable battery in a typical CE

Source: <https://www.premiumbeat.com/blog/how-to-spot-counterfeit-camera-gear/>

Cloned/Fake Electronics Hardware

- What is the Problem? It is cheaper!

- Installing cloned hardware into networks can open door to hackers: man-in-the-middle attacks or secretly alter a secure communication path between two systems to **bypass security mechanisms**.
- Cloned hardware may **lack the security modules** intended to protect IoT devices, and so it opens up the user to cyberattack.
- If a hacker embeds a **malicious hardware** in a drone then he could shut it down or retarget it when it reached preset GPS coordinates.

Source: <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/electronic-chip-counterfeit-china/>

Source: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/computing/hardware/invasion-of-the-hardware-snatchers-cloned-electronics-pollute-the-market>

Protecting Hardware using PUF

- A countermeasure against electronics cloning is a physical unclonable function (PUF).
- It can potentially protect chips, PCBs, and even high-level products like routers.
- PUFs give each chip a unique “fingerprint.”



Source: <https://phys.org/news/2011-02-fingerprint-chips-counterfeit-proof.html>

An on-chip measuring circuit (e.g. a ring oscillator) can generate a characteristic clock signal which allows the chip's precise material properties to be determined. Special electronic circuits then read these measurement data and generate the component-specific key from the data.

Source: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/computing/hardware/invasion-of-the-hardware-snatchers-cloned-electronics-pollute-the-market>

Physical Unclonable Function (PUF)

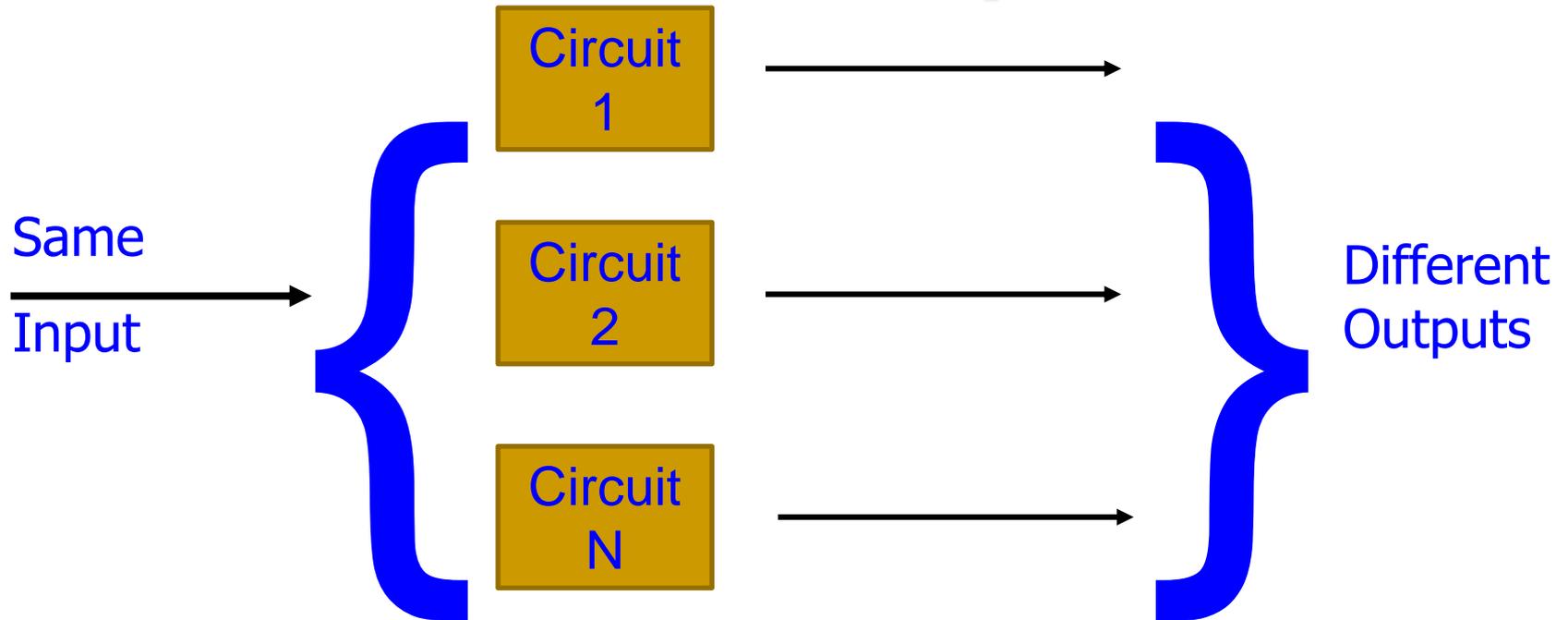
- Physical Unclonable Functions are simple primitives for security.
- PUFs are easy to build and impossible to duplicate (Theoretically).
- Input and Output are called Challenge Response Pair (CRP).



Only an authentic hardware can produce a correct Response for a Challenge.

Source: V. P. Yanambaka, S. P. Mohanty, and E. Kougianos, "Making Use of Manufacturing Process Variations: A Dopingless Transistor Based-PUF for Hardware-Assisted Security", IEEE Transactions on Semiconductor Manufacturing (TSM), Volume 31, Issue 2, May 2018, pp. 285--294.

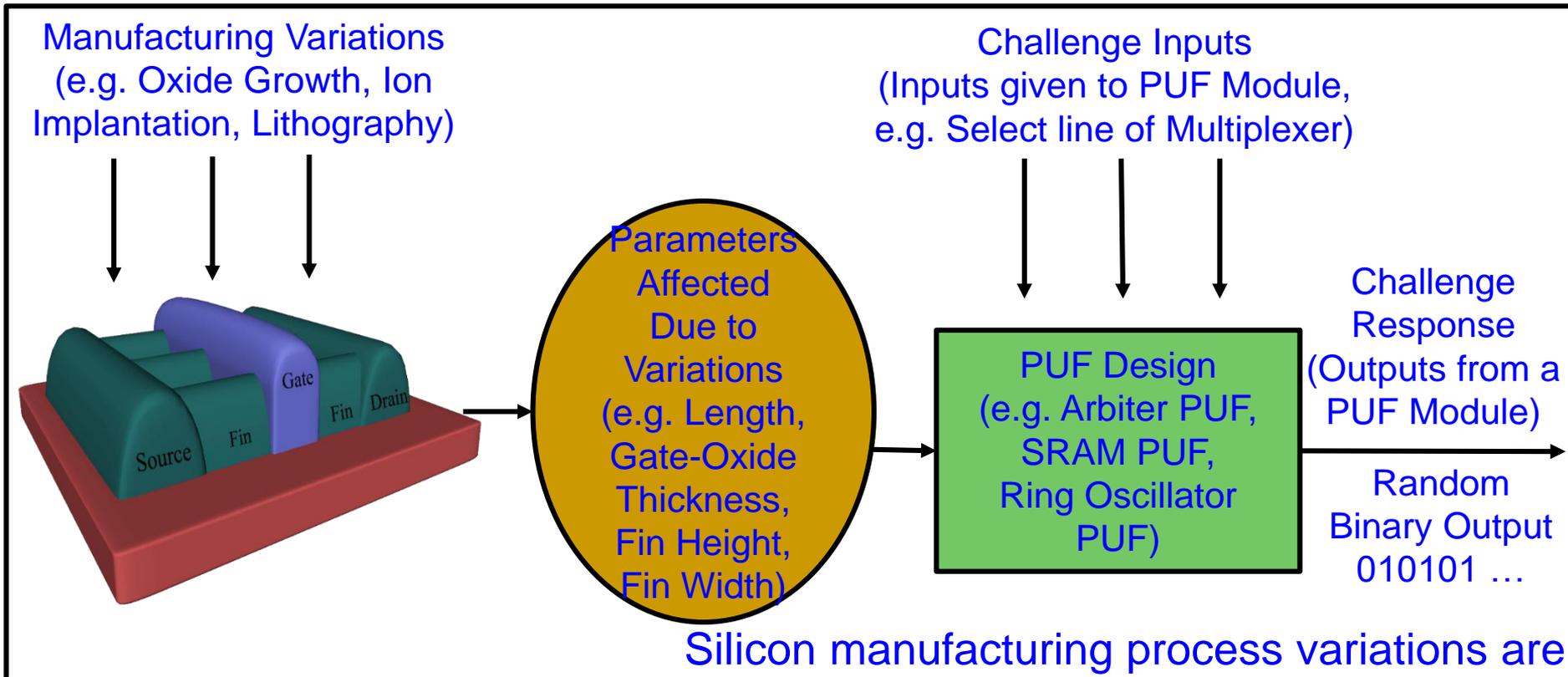
PUF - Principle



- With the same input to different copies of the same circuit, different outputs are obtained, each unique to each circuit.

Source: V. P. Yanambaka, S. P. Mohanty, and E. Kougianos, "Making Use of Manufacturing Process Variations: A Dopingless Transistor Based-PUF for Hardware-Assisted Security", IEEE Transactions on Semiconductor Manufacturing (TSM), Volume 31, Issue 2, May 2018, pp. 285--294.

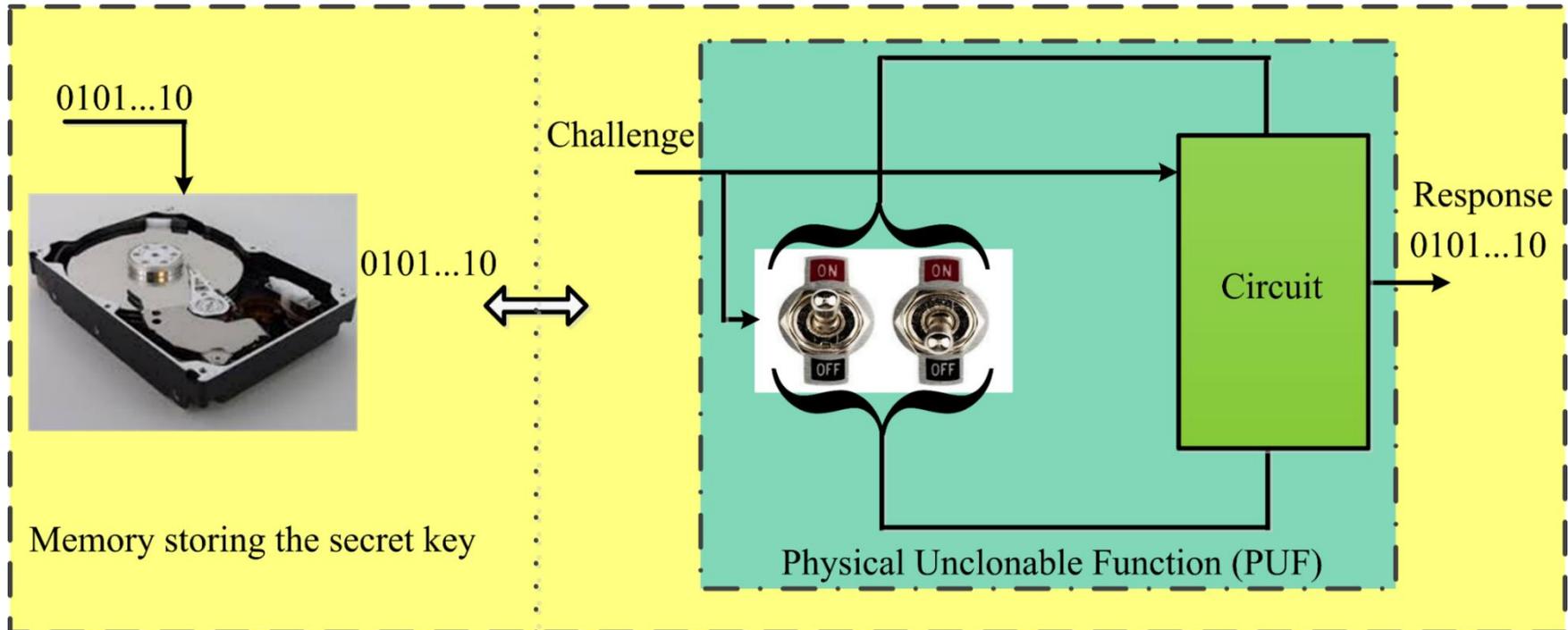
Physical Unclonable Function (PUF) - Principle



Silicon manufacturing process variations are turned into a feature rather than a problem.

Source: V. P. Yanambaka, S. P. Mohanty, and E. Kougianos, "Making Use of Semiconductor Manufacturing Process Variations: FinFET-based Physical Unclonable Functions for Efficient Security Integration in the IoT", Springer Analog Integrated Circuits and Signal Processing Journal, Volume 93, Issue 3, December 2017, pp. 429--441.

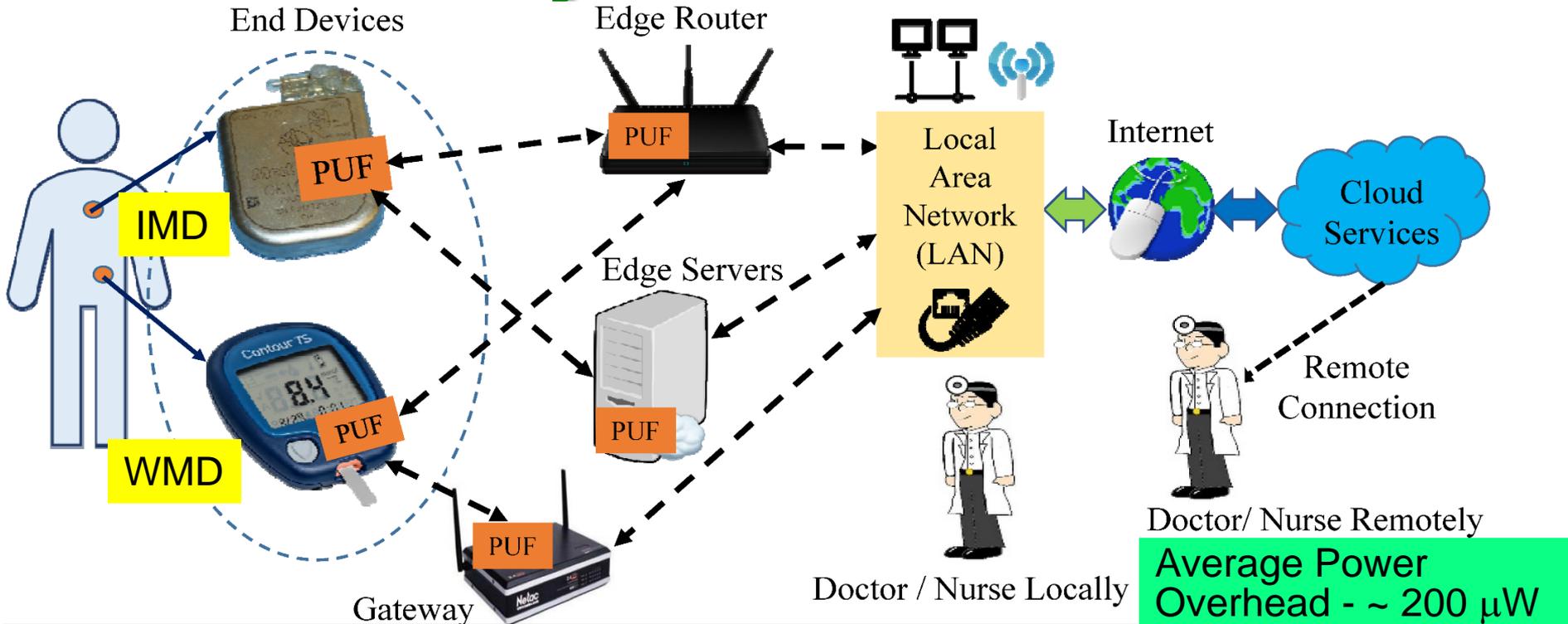
Security Primitives - PUF



PUFs don't store keys in digital memory, rather derive a key based on the physical characteristics of the hardware; thus secure.

Source: S. Joshi, S. P. Mohanty, and E. Kougianos, "Everything You Wanted to Know about PUFs", *IEEE Potentials Magazine*, Volume 36, Issue 6, November-December 2017, pp. 38--46.

IoMT Security - PUF based Device Authentication



Average Power Overhead - ~ 200 μ W

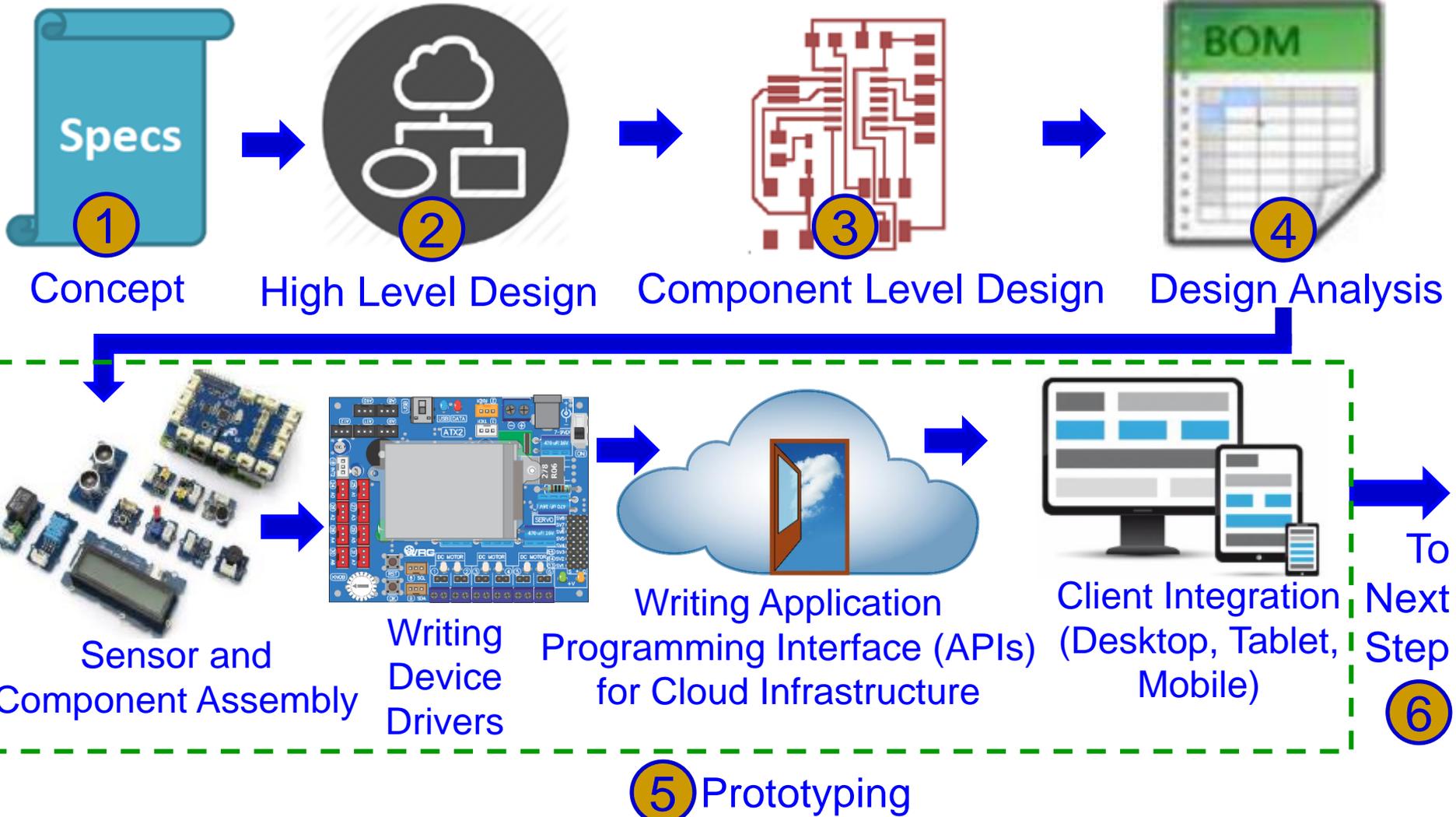
Proposed Approach Characteristics	Value (in a FPGA / Raspberry Pi platform)
Time to Generate the Key at Server	800 ms
Time to Generate the Key at IoMT Device	800 ms
Time to Authenticate the Device	1.2 sec - 1.5 sec

Source: V. P. Yanambaka, S. P. Mohanty, E. Kougianos, and D. Puthal, "PMsec: Physical Unclonable Function-Based Robust and Lightweight Authentication in the Internet of Medical Things", IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics (TCE), Volume XX, Issue YY, ZZ 2019, pp. Accepted on 28 June 2019, DOI: 10.1109/TCE.2019.2926192.

IoT Design Flow



IoT – Design Flow



Source: <http://events.linuxfoundation.org/sites/events/files/slides/Design%20-%20End-to-End%20-%20IoT%20Solution%20-%20Shivakumar%20Mathapathi.pdf>

IoT – Design Flow



⑥ Field Testing

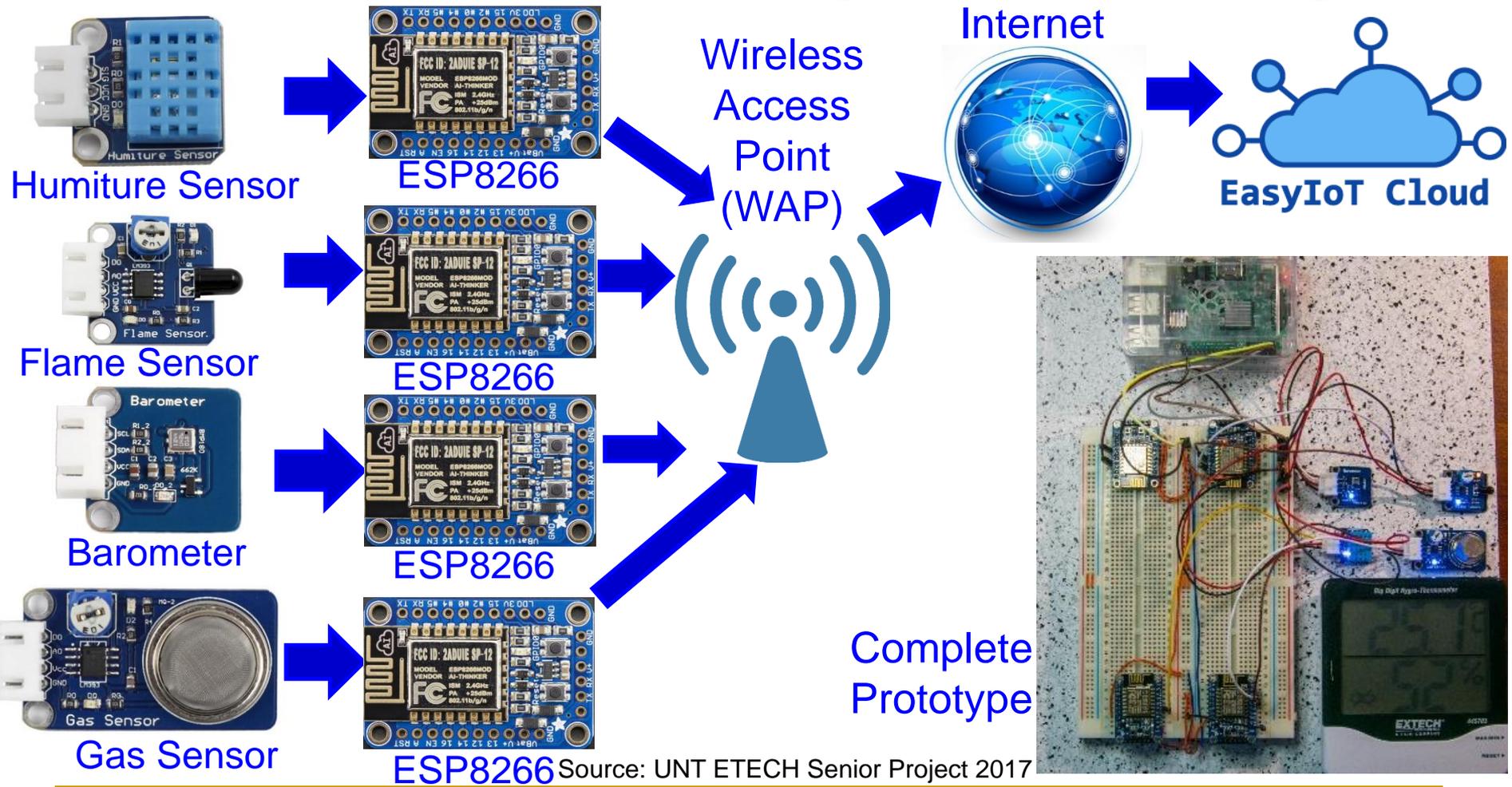
⑦ Release of Beta Version

⑧ Production

⑨ Release and Documentation

Source: <http://events.linuxfoundation.org/sites/events/files/slides/Design%20-%20End-to-End%20%20IoT%20Solution%20-%20Shivakumar%20Mathapathi.pdf>

IoT Design – Case Study – Indoor Air Quality Monitoring



Hardware for IoT

IoT
Hardware
Domains

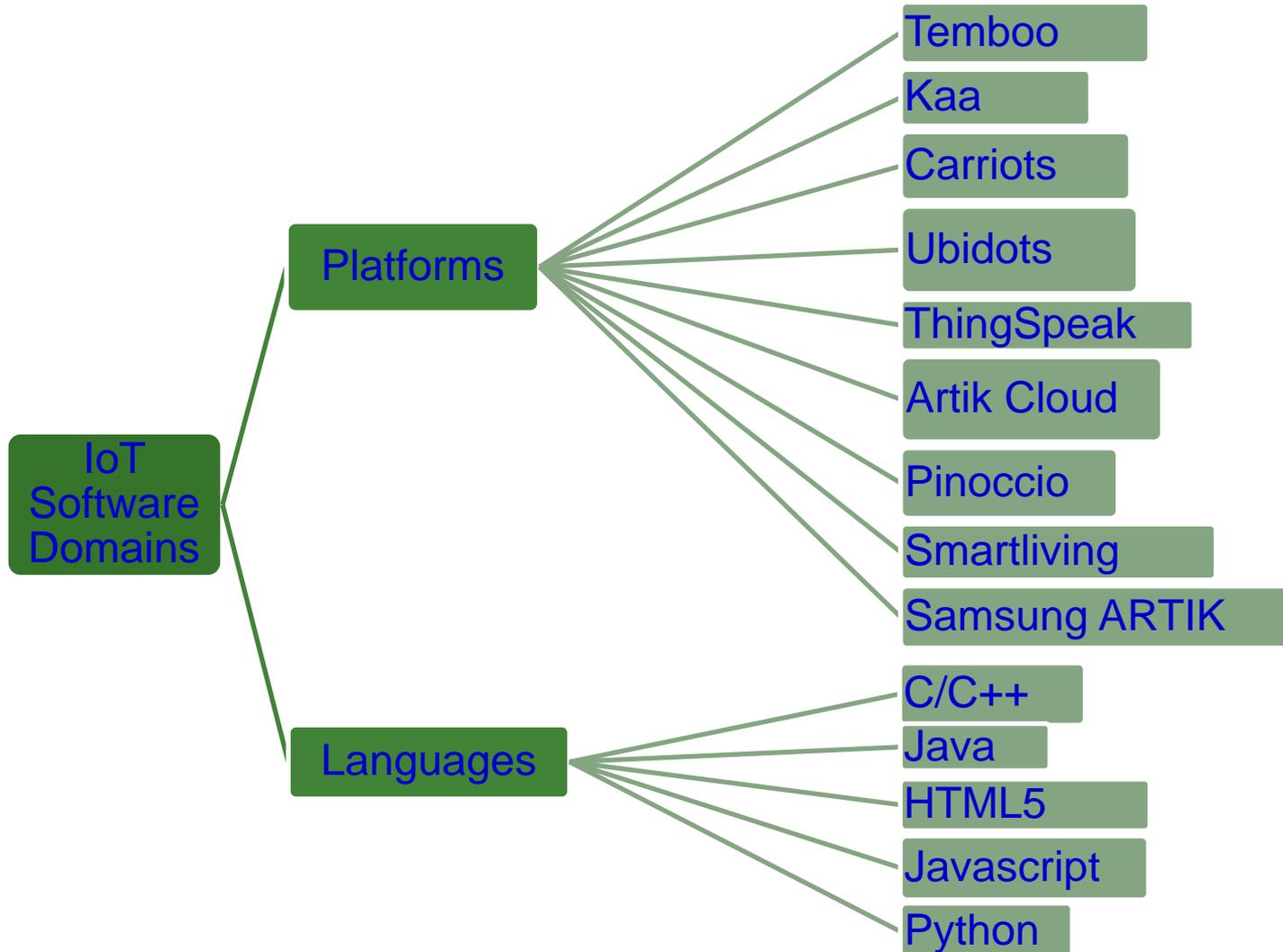
Embedded Systems and Boards (e.g. Arduino Yun, Raspberry Pi, BeagleBone, Samsung ARTIK)

Wearable Devices and Gadgets (e.g. Samsung Gear 2, FitBit Flex, FLORA, iWallet)

Features	Processor/Microcontroller	Graphics Processing Unit	Clock Speed	Size	Memory	RAM	Supply Voltage	Listed Price
SparkFun Blynk Board	Tensilica L106 32-b	No	26 MHz	51 mm x 42 mm	4 MB	128 KB	5 V via micro-USB/ Li-Po connector and charging circuit	US\$29.95
Arduino Yun	ATmega32u4 and Atheros AR9331 (for Linux)	No	16 MHz and 400 MHz	73 mm x 53 mm	32 KB and 16 MB + micro-SD	64 MB DDR2	5 V via micro-USB	US\$58
Raspberry Pi 3	Broadcom BCM2837 and ARM Cortex-A53 64-b Quad Core	VideoCore IV @ 300/400 MHz	1.2 GHz	85 mm x 56 mm	Micro-SD	1 GB LPDDR2	5 V via micro-USB	US\$35
cloudBit	Freescale i.MX233 (ARM926EJ-S core)	No	454 MHz	55 mm x 19 mm	Micro-SD slot with 4-GB micro-SD	64 MB	5 V via micro-USB	US\$59.95
Photon	STM32F205 120Mhz ARM Cortex M3	No	120 MHz	36.5 mm x 20.3 mm	1 MB	128 KB	5 V via micro-USB	US\$19
BeagleBone Black	AM335x ARM Cortex-A8	PowerVR SGX530	1 GHz	86 mm x 56 mm	4 GB 8-b eMMC, micro-SD	512 MB DDR3	5 V via mini-USB	US\$49
Pinoccio	ATmega256RFR2	No	16 MHz	70 mm x 25 mm	256 KB	32 KB	5 V via micro-USB/ Li-Po connector and charging circuit	US\$109
UDOO	Freescale i.MX 6 ARM Cortex-A9 and Atmel SAM3X8E ARM Cortex-M3	Vivante GC 2000 for 3-D + GC 355 for 2-D (vector graphics) + GC 320 for 2-D	1 GHz	110 mm x 85 mm	Micro-SD	1 GB DDR3	12 V	US\$135
Samsung Artik 10	ARM A15x4 and A7x4	Mali-T628 MP6 core	1.3 GHz and 1.0 GHz	39 mm x 29 mm	16 GB	2 GB LPDDR3	3.4-5 V	US\$100

Source: Singh 2017, CE Magazine, April 2017

Software for IoT

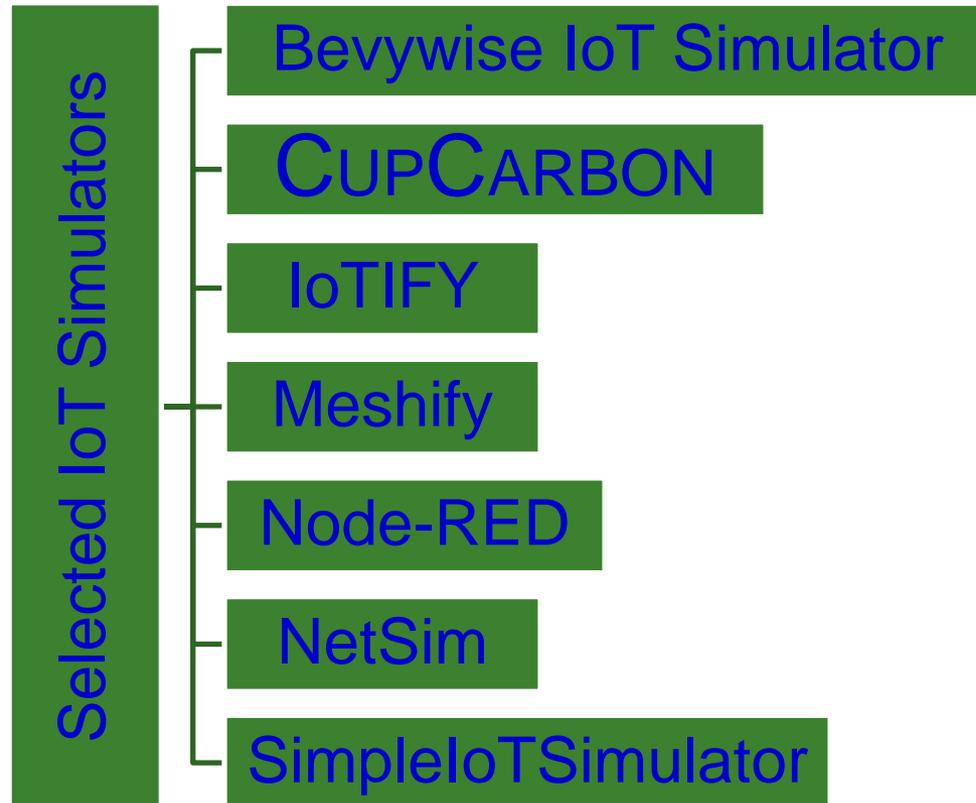


Source: Singh 2017, CE Magazine, April 2017

IoT - Design & Simulation Challenges

- Traditional controllers and processors do not meet IoT requirements, such as multiple sensor, communication protocol, and security requirements.
- Existing tools are not enough to meet challenges such as time-to-market, complexity, cost of IoT.
- Can a framework be developed for simulation, verification, and optimization:
 - of individual (**multidiscipline**) “Things”
 - of IoT Components
 - of IoT Architecture

IoT Simulators



IoT Simulators - Node-RED

■ About:

- ❑ Node-RED is a flow-based IoT Simulator.
- ❑ It is a programming tool for wiring together hardware devices, APIs and online services in new ways.
- ❑ The light-weight runtime is built on Node.js, taking full advantage of its event-driven, non-blocking model.

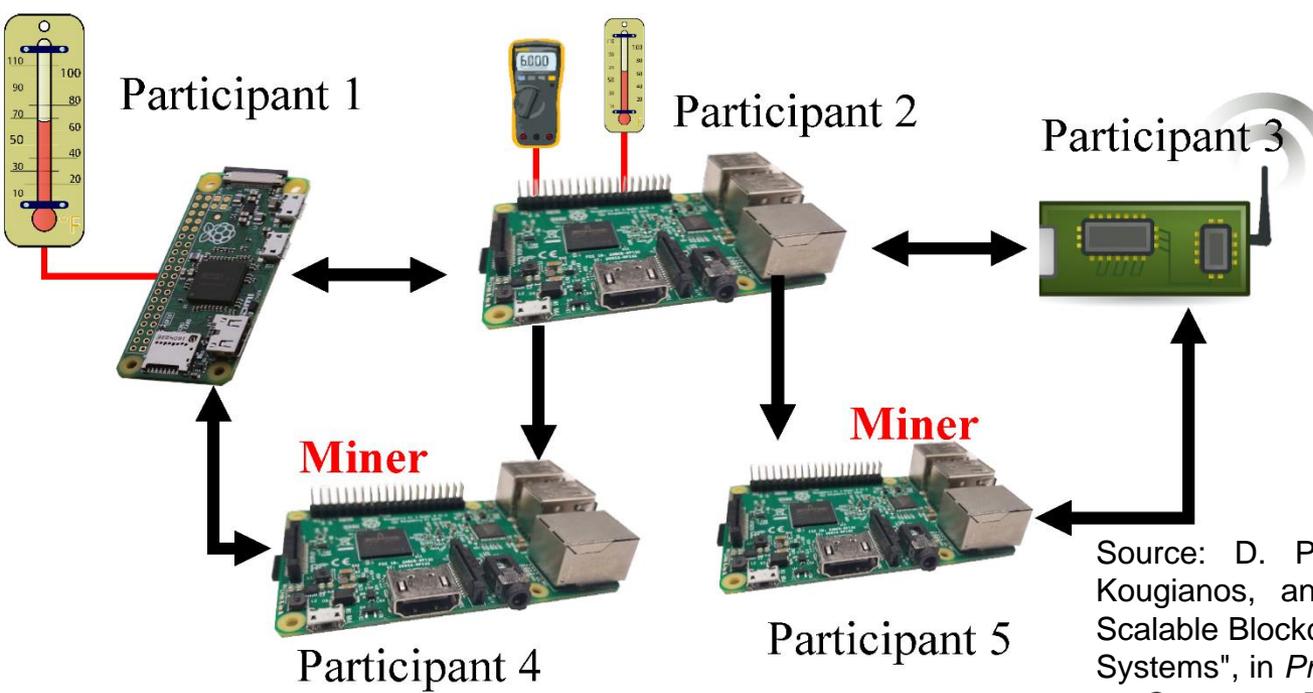
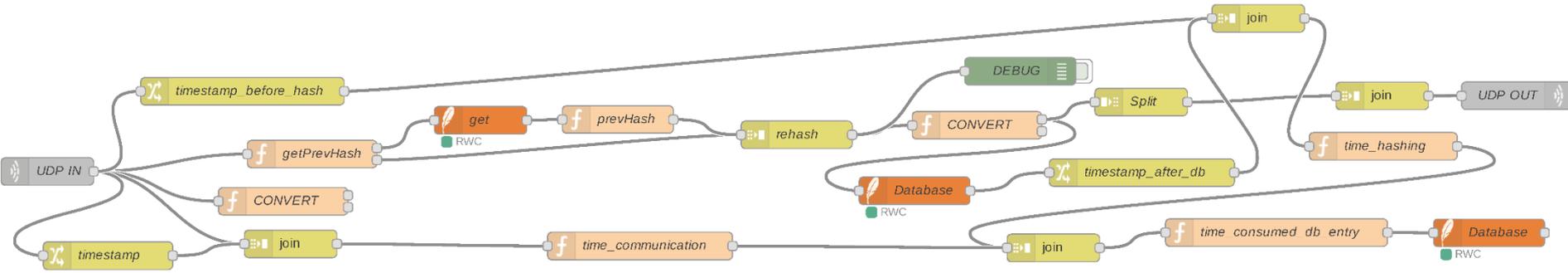
■ Editor:

- ❑ Browser-based editor.
- ❑ The flows created in Node-RED are stored using JSON which can be easily imported and exported for sharing with others.

■ Advantages:

- ❑ Available for smaller computing devices such as Raspberry Pi.
- ❑ It takes moments to create cloud applications that combine services from across the platform.

IoT Simulators - Node-RED - Example



Simulation: Proof-of-Authentication (PoAh) based IoT Friendly Blockchain

Source: D. Puthal, S. P. Mohanty, P. Nanda, E. Kougianos, and G. Das, "Proof-of-Authentication for Scalable Blockchain in Resource-Constrained Distributed Systems", in *Proc. of 37th IEEE International Conference on Consumer Electronics (ICCE)*, 2019.

IoT Simulators - SimpleIoT Simulator

- About:

- SimpleIoT Simulator is an IoT Sensor/device simulator that quickly creates test environments made up of thousands of sensors and gateways, all on just one computer.

IoT Simulators - Meshify

■ About:

- ❑ Meshify offers industrial IoT solutions. It helps to monitor, analyze, control, & track your devices.
- ❑ It was founded in 2011 with the goal of making IoT more accessible.

■ Services:

- ❑ Hardware Selection & Implementation
- ❑ UI/UX Design & development
- ❑ Seasoned Integrations Team
- ❑ End-to-end Architecture design
- ❑ Professional Project Management

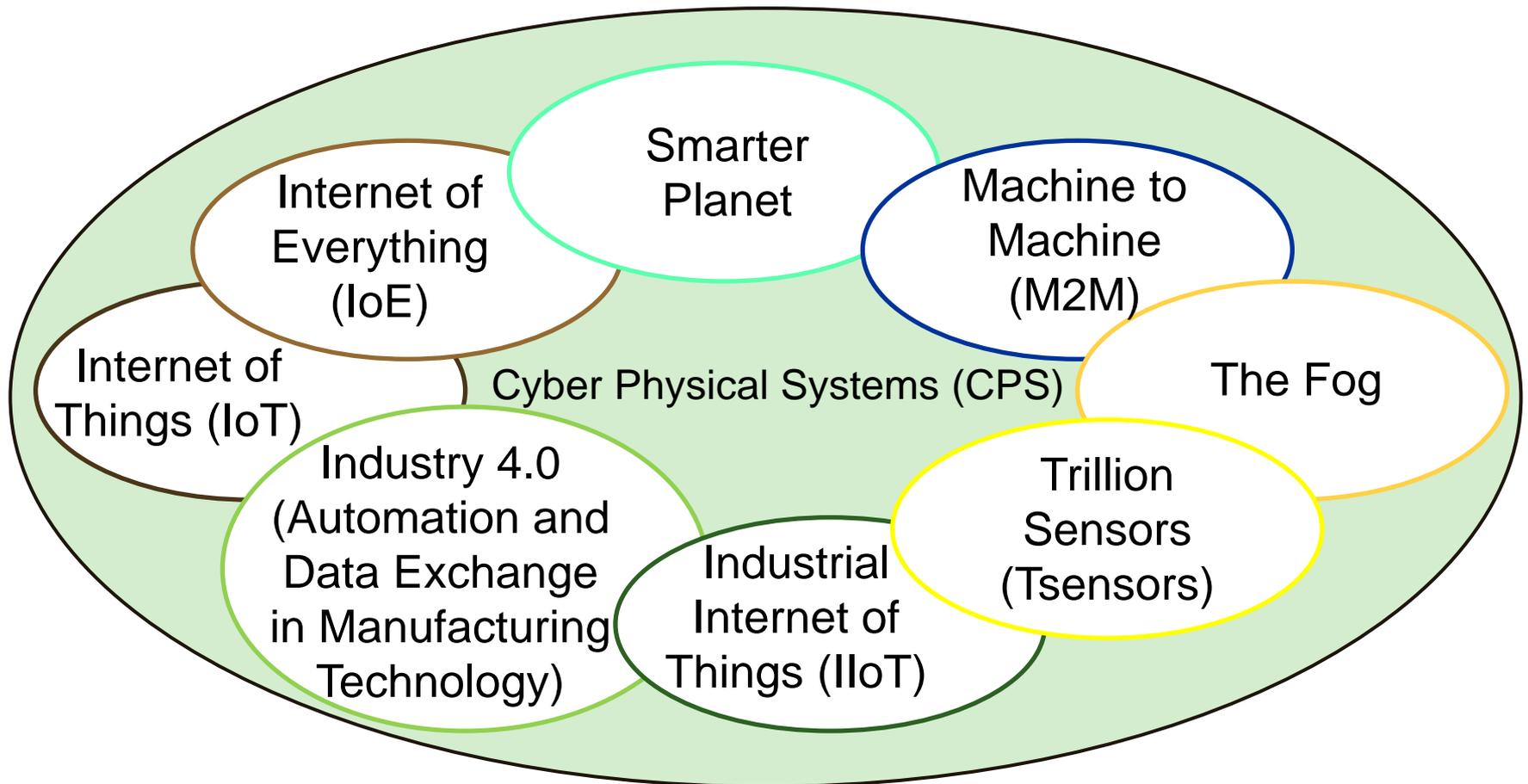
IoT Simulators – Observations

- IoT does not have a one-size-fits-all solution.
- IoT solutions often require pulling together different device APIs and online services in new and interesting ways.
- It is a multi-disciplinary domain and everyone cannot master everything.
- Tools that make it easier for developers at all levels, are always in demand.

Related Buzzwords



Some related Buzzwords



Source: Sangiovanni-Vincentelli 2016, ISC2 2016

IoT Vs Sensor Networks

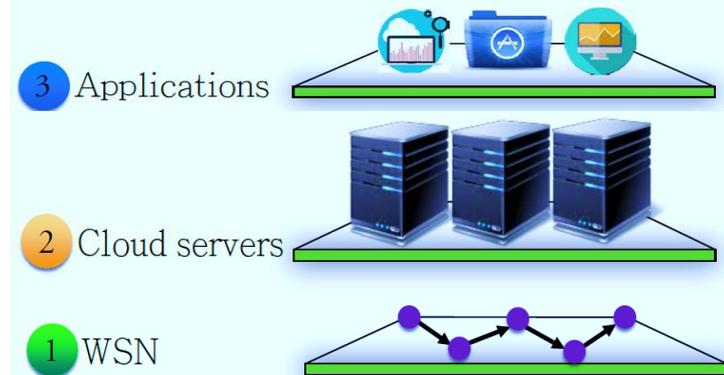
Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN)

- WSN is like the eyes and ears of the IoT.
- A network of small wireless electronic nodes which consists of different sensors.
- The purpose is to collect data from the environment.

IoT adds value to data!

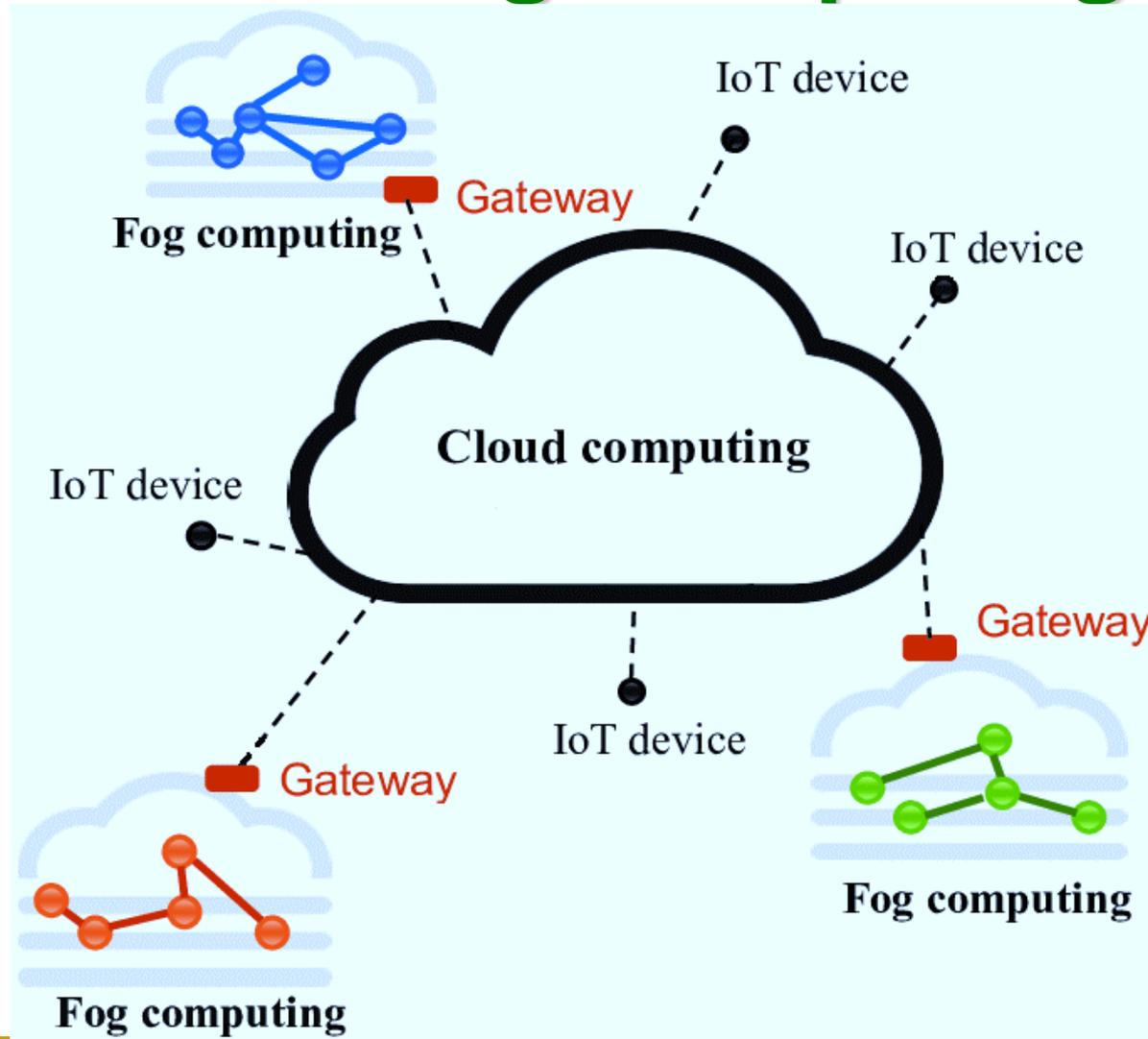
IoT

- IoT in a broad sense is like a brain.
- Store both real world data and can also be used to monitor the real world parameters and give meaningful interpretation.



Source: Nia 2017, IEEE TETC 2017

IoT Vs Fog Computing

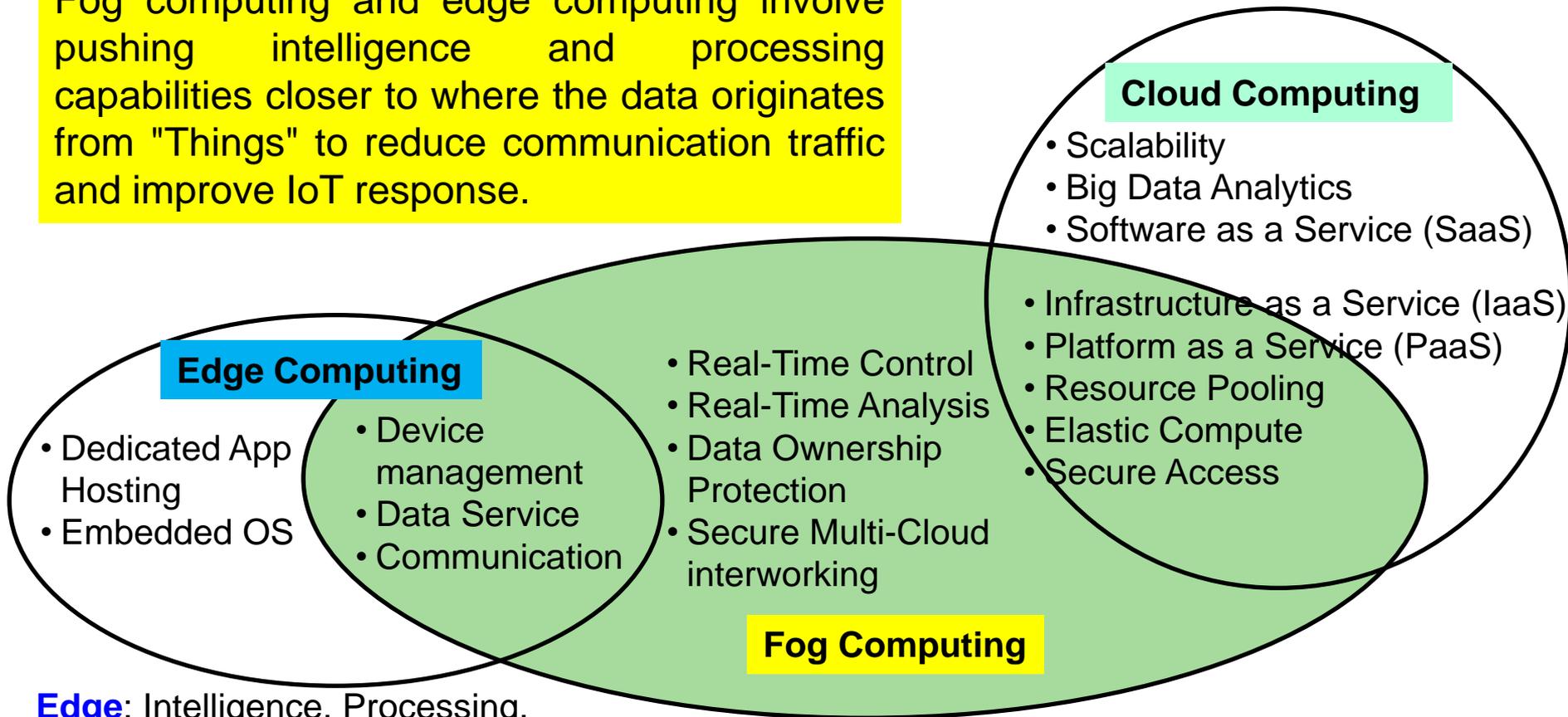


Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/311918306_fig1_Fig-1-High-level-architecture-of-Fog-and-Cloud-computing

IoT - Prof./Dr. Saraju P. Mohanty

Fog Vs Edge Vs Cloud Computing

Fog computing and edge computing involve pushing intelligence and processing capabilities closer to where the data originates from "Things" to reduce communication traffic and improve IoT response.



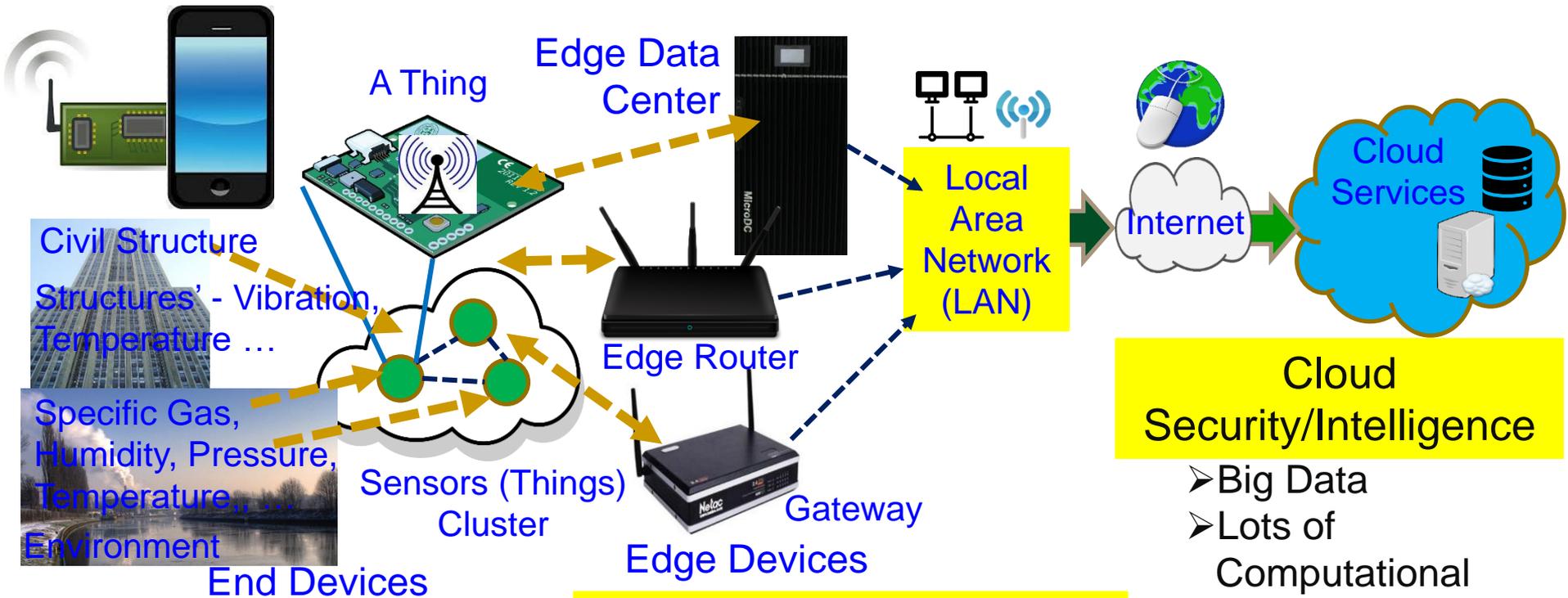
Edge: Intelligence, Processing, and Communication - Devices like Programmable Automation Controllers (PACs)

Fog: Intelligence - LAN, Processing - fog node or IoT gateway.

Source: <https://www.automationworld.com/fog-computing-vs-edge-computing-whats-difference>

Source: <https://www.nebbiolo.tech/wp-content/uploads/whitepaper-fog-vs-edge.pdf>

End, Edge Vs Cloud Security, Intelligence ...



End Security/Intelligence

- Minimal Data
- Minimal Computational Resource
- Least Accurate Data Analytics
- Very Rapid Response

Edge Security/Intelligence

- Less Data
- Less Computational Resource
- Less Accurate Data Analytics
- Rapid Response

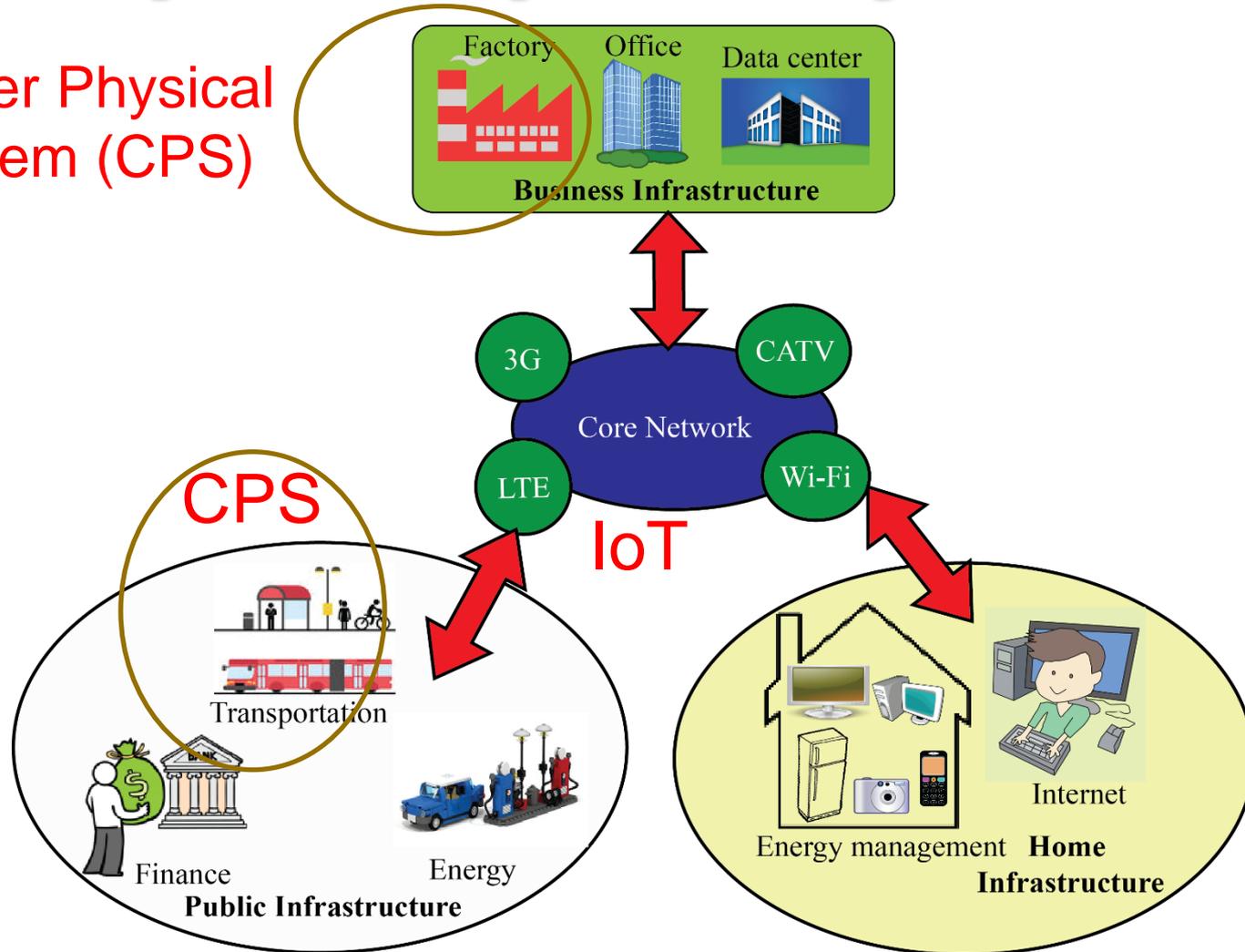
Cloud Security/Intelligence

- Big Data
- Lots of Computational Resource
- Accurate Data Analytics
- Latency in Network
- Energy overhead in Communications

Source: Mohanty iSES Keynote 2018 and ICCE 2019 Panel

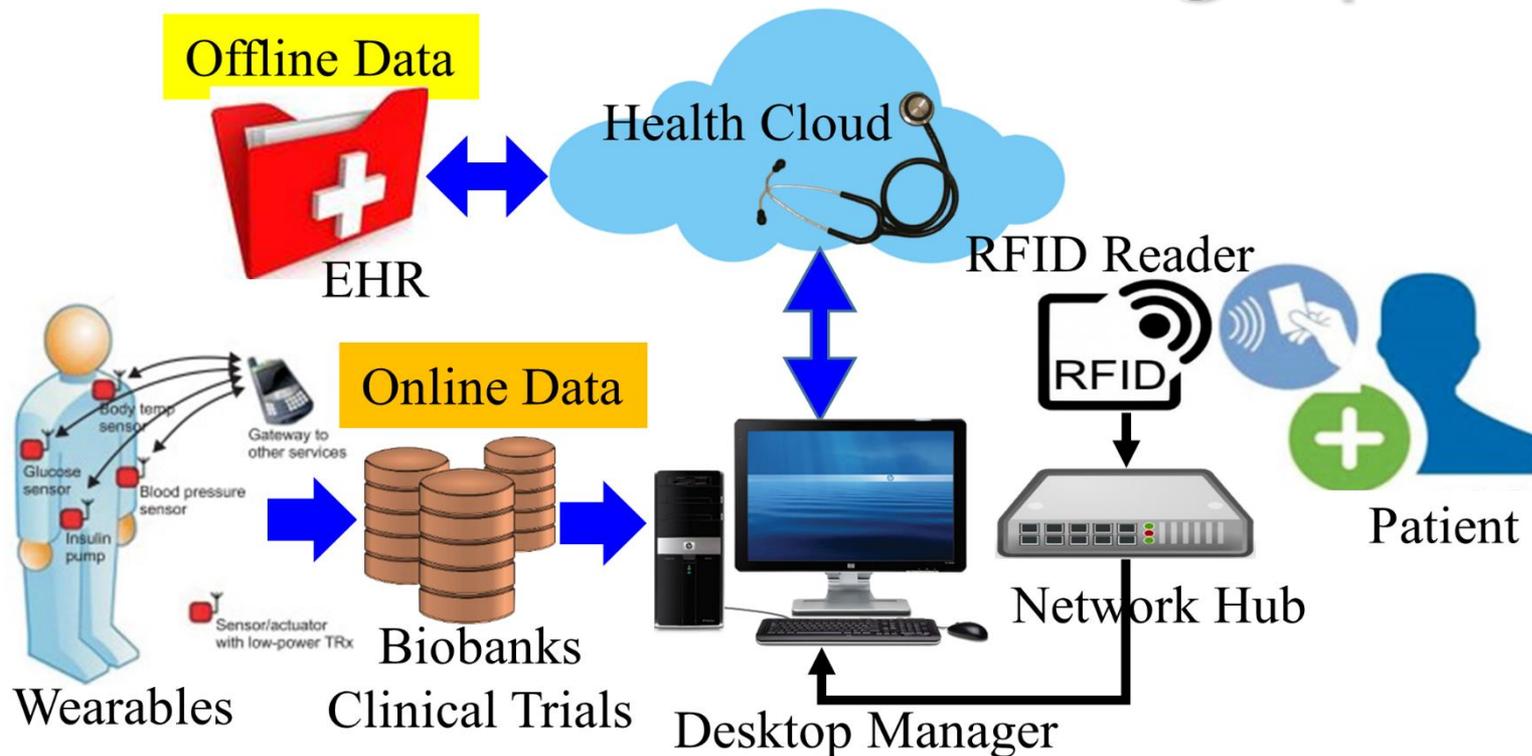
IoT Vs Cyber Physical Systems (CPS)

Cyber Physical System (CPS)



Source: Mohanty 2016, CE Magazine July 2016

Internet of Medical Things (IoMT)



Internet of Health Things (IoHT)

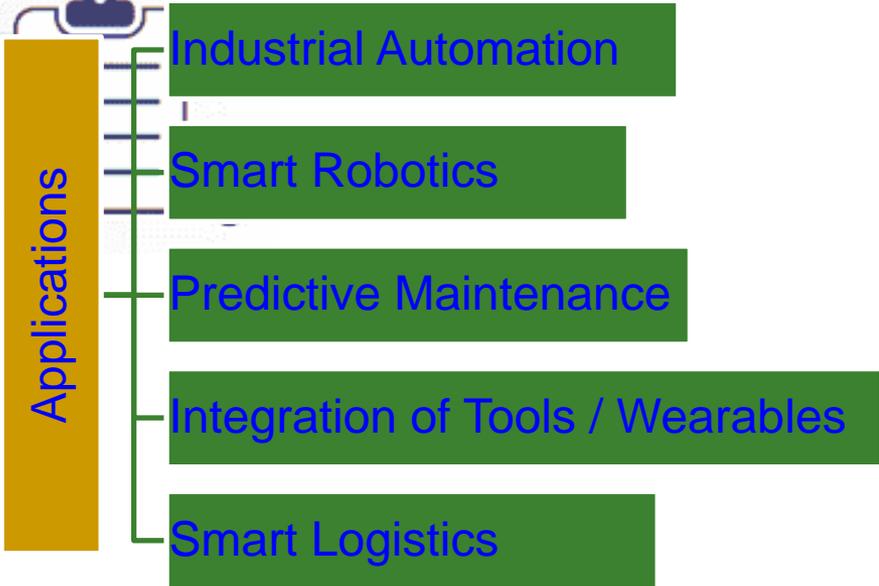
IoMT is a collection of medical devices and applications that connect to healthcare IT systems through Internet.

Source: <http://www.icemiller.com/ice-on-fire-insights/publications/the-internet-of-health-things-privacy-and-security/>

Source: <http://internetofthingsagenda.techtarget.com/definition/IoMT-Internet-of-Medical-Things>

Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT)

Industrial Internet of Things



Source: <https://www.rfpage.com/applications-of-industrial-internet-of-things/>

Internet of Every Things (IoE)

People
Connecting people in more relevant, valuable ways



Process

Delivering the right information to the right person (or machine) at the right time

Things

Physical devices and objects connected to the Internet and each other for intelligent decision making; often called Internet of Things (IoT)

Source: http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE_IoT_Towards_Definition_Internet_of_Things_Revision1_27MAY15.pdf

Conclusions



Conclusions

- IoT has following components: Things, LAN, Cloud, Internet.
- IoT is backbone of smart cities.
- Scalability, Cost, Energy-consumption, Security are some important challenges of IoT.
- Security, Privacy, and Ownership Rights are critical for trustworthy IoT design.
- Physical Unclonable Functions (PUF) emerging as a good security solution.
- Coordination among the various researchers and design engineers is a challenge as IoT is multidisciplinary.

Future Directions

- Energy-Efficient “Thing” design is needed.
- Security and Privacy of Information need more research.
- Security of the CE systems (e.g. UAV, Smart Cars) needs research.
- Safer and efficient battery need research.
- IoT automatic design tool needs research.
- Some IoT simulators exist, but more needed for efficient, accurate, scalable, multi-discipline simulations.

Hardwares are the drivers of the civilization, even softwares need them.

Thank You !!!

Slides Available at: <http://www.smohanty.org>



**Smart Electronic Systems
Laboratory (SESL)**

UNT DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER
SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
College of Engineering
EST. 1890