

Research made under Beacon Südtirol - Alto Adige (CUP:B31H17000060001) project



About Me

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Electronics Engineer and ICT professional with over 10 Years of experience in management and designing in the Engineering and R&D department of the Gruppo FOS.

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IoT Trends - SFScon Effect



Why did this study?

How we can chose where spend our time? Where the technology will drive us? Which technology will be the future of our life? What is the Internet of Things? What is the real growth of this technologies? Why everywere and everyone tell IoT is a revolution, a new Internet?..



What did wi try to do?

To know - To understand - To forecast - To create - To organize - To define - To select

The studies wanted to obtain the analysis of the state of technological art, aimed at identifying the current and possibly future technologies of the Internet of Things (IoT) paradigms.

This contribution is part of the FESR 2023 Beacon Südtirol project (CUP:B31H17000060001) funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) of the Autonomous Province of Bozen-Bolzano, Investments for growth and employment FESR 2014-2020.



Our Work

Understanding the general IoT technological Trends

Defining the technological state of the art of the IoT

Understanding the IoT State of the Art in South Tirol and its IoT trends



What is IoT?

- The Internet of Things is a concept, a paradigm and not a technology, but it is embodied in the technology of things.
- Developing IoT applications does not just mean creating systems to connect devices in a network but it is something much more complex.
- IoT is an internet of People to people, People to machine, machine to machine, interacting through internet.¹

"Internet of Things (IoT)" is a description of an idea that can be seen as a single term.



Internet of Things (IoT): some Definitions

- The IoT is the network of physical objects that contain embedded technology to communicate and sense or interact with their internal states or the external environment. (Gartner)
- An IoT is a network that connects uniquely identifiable "Things" to the Internet. The "Things" have sensing/actuation and potential programmability capabilities. Through the exploitation of unique identification and sensing, information about the "Thing" can be collected and the state of the 'Thing' can be changed from anywhere, anytime, by anything. (IEEE for Small environment scenario)
- IoT envisions a self-configuring, adaptive, complex network that interconnects 'things' to the Internet through the use of standard communication protocols. The interconnected things have physical or virtual representation in the digital world, sensing/actuation capability, a programmability feature and are uniquely identifiable. The representation contains information including the thing's identity, status, location or any other business, social or privately relevant information. The things offer services, with or without human intervention, through the exploitation of unique identification, data capture and communication, and actuation capability. The service is exploited through the use of intelligent interfaces and is made available anywhere, anytime, and for anything taking security into consideration.(IEEE for Large environment scenario)



Internet of Things

- The Internet of Things is one of the necessary components for the new industrial revolution.
- Every "thing" will be connected to a network, absolutly reachable and integrated in a context.

The vision of the IoT can be consumer or industry oriented.

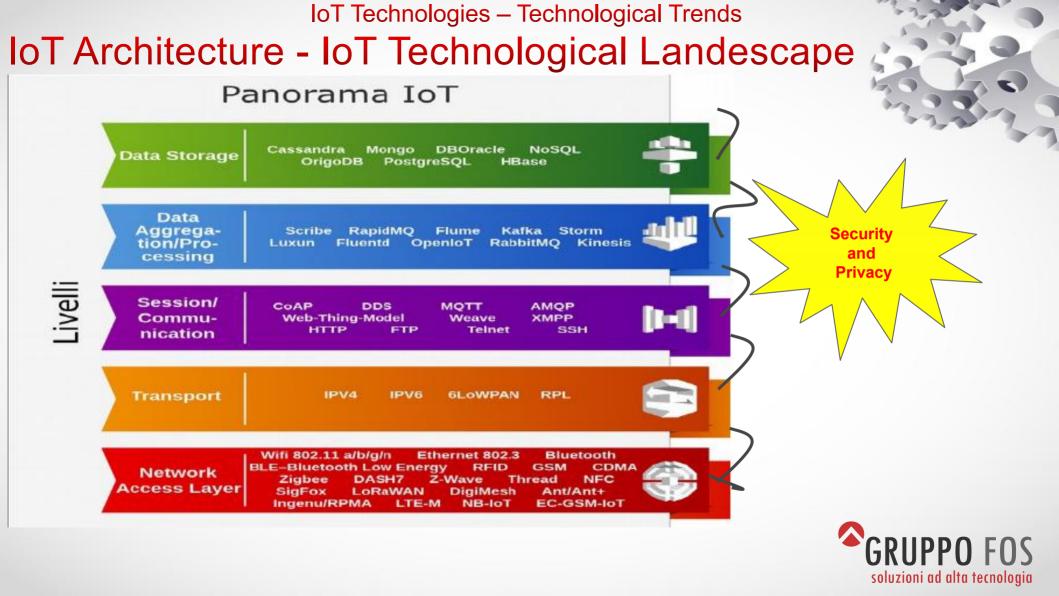
In this technological study, the concept of IoT and IIoT (Industrial Internet of Things) are not clearly distinguished.

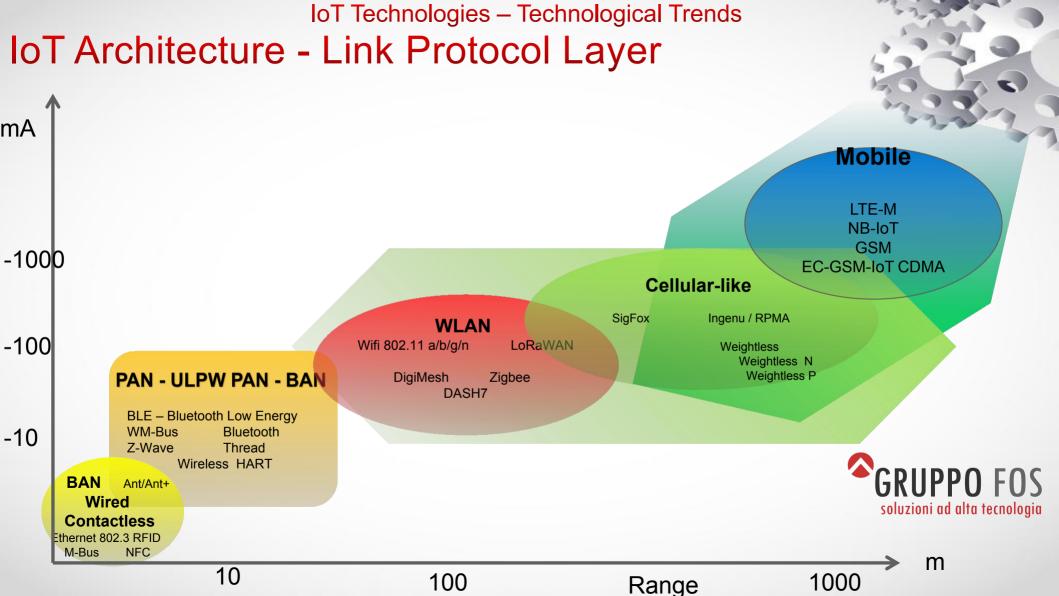
In the consumer-oriented concept the focal points are the people. The IIoT creates opportunities for companies (Industry 4.0).



IoT Technologies - Technological Trends When and Where loT Born 1982 - Dall'IP a INTERNET Turing - teorizzazione di 1990 - Tostapane controllato macchine sensoriali a basso a distanza - Romkey costo 1982 Distributore 2000 1834 di CocaCola con controllo a La annuncia Internet Telegrafo - Shilling distanza - Kazar & co. Refrigerator, frigorifero smart studenti della Carniege dotato di reader Rfid University 1960 1991 - World Wilde Web **ARPA** CERN Ministero difesa USA 2008 1929 prima conferenza Tesla - affermazioni Piccoli e grandi europa sull'IoT Nacista di IPSO - prima inerenti l'uso dell'energia eventi della storia wireless per dispositivi e ssociazione no profit per le dell'loT attività in tutto il smart device e l'IoT. 1966 mondo Creeranno 1999 Steinbuch protocollo COAPS Napster previsione della primo sistema distribuzione capillare di di scambio file p2p computer in tutti i prodotti industriali Sorpasso delle device







IoT Architecture - IoT Technological Landescape





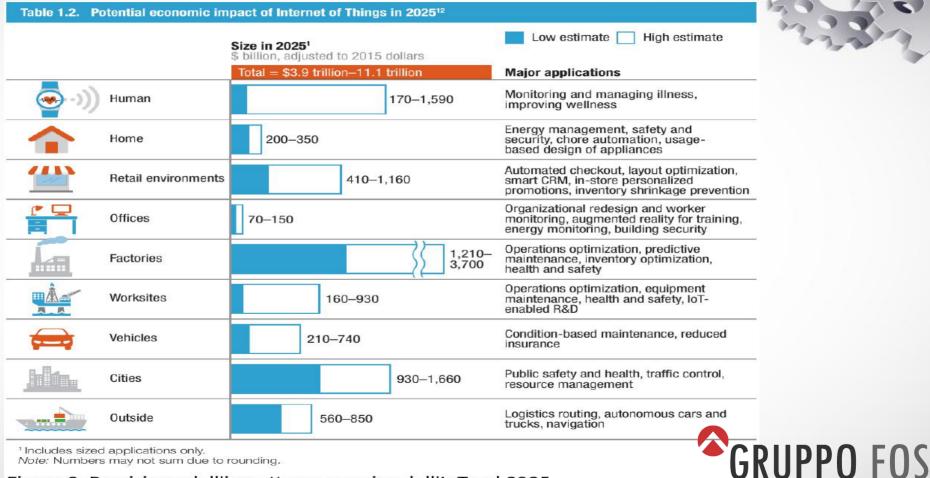
IoT Architecture - IoT Technological Landescape

		Device Management				Business Processes				Analytics		
Business Apps		t Mgt. ovisioning Remote	Firmware Mgt.		Efficiency gain Suppo		Marketing / Sales		Machine Learning Al DataMining Data Analysis Visualizzation Eng.			
Business Model		j.	Open	Indirect	Integrated	Cloud	On demar	On Premise	Platform	Direct	Closed	
Data Storage / Retieval					Hadoop	HBase	Cassandra	MongoDB	Postgress			
Data Aggregation / Processing				Scribe	RapidQM	Flume	Kafka	Storm	Luxun	Fluentd		
Session /Communication	Coap	DDS	ХМРР	НТТР	Telnet	MQTT	DDS	AMQP	FTP	SSH	NATS	
Transport					IPv4	6LoWPAN	IPV6	RPL				
Link Protocol Layer	BLE	Bluetooth	RFID	Wifi 802.1	Zigbee	CDMA	GSM	Ethernet 80	802.14.4e	DASH7	LoRa/LoRaWan	
	Sigfox	INGENU	LTE	NB-IoT								
Connectrivity			ODB2	PLC	RS-232	RS-485	Modbus	Wireless	USB	SPI	RJ45	
	Device							Smart Gateways				
	Sensors											



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Potential Economic Impact of IoT



¹ Includes sized applications only. Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Figura 3: Previsione dell'impatto economico dell'IoT nel 2025

IoT Trends - since 2018

- 2011 IoT take a place in a GARTNER Hype Cycle
- 2014 IoT arise the "Peak of Inflated Expectation"
- 2018 IoT platforms are in the first part of the discendent line

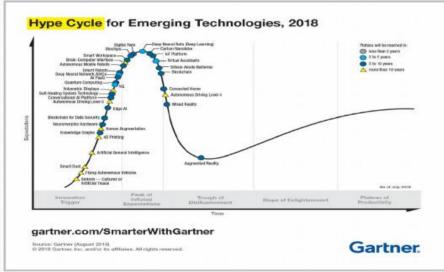


Figura 1: Gartner 2018 hype cycle of emerging technologies (Source Gartner Inc.)

Italian Google trends of IoT compared to other emerging technologies From 2011 to 2018

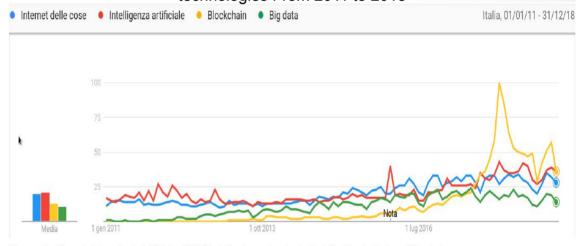
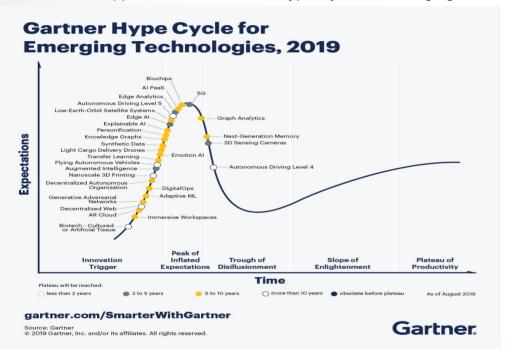


Figura 2: Google Trends dal 2011 al 2018 delle tecnologie: IoT, A.I., Blockchain e Big data.

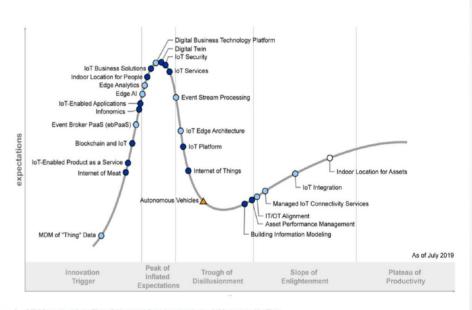


IoT Trends - in the last Year

In 2019 IoT disappear from GARTNER Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies.



Hype Cycle for the Internet of Things, 2019

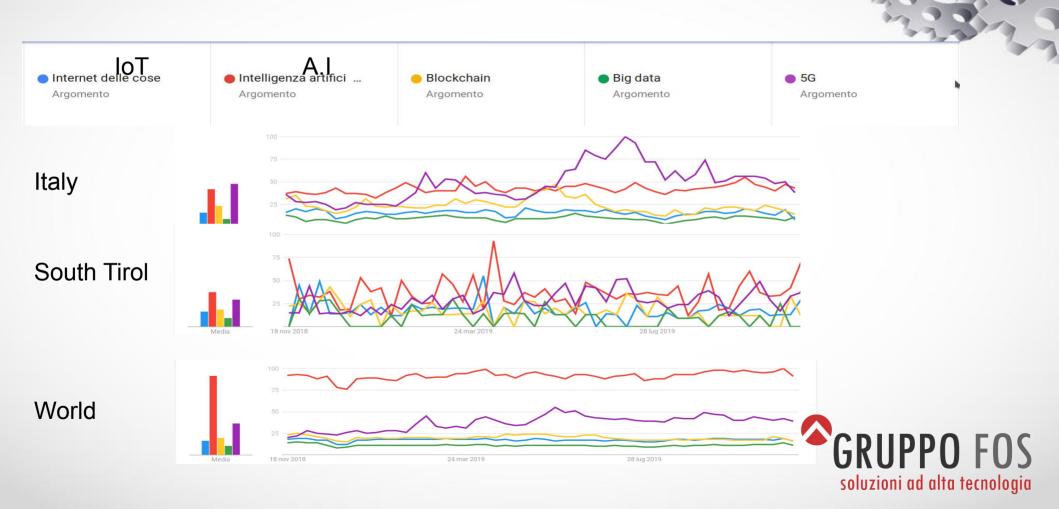


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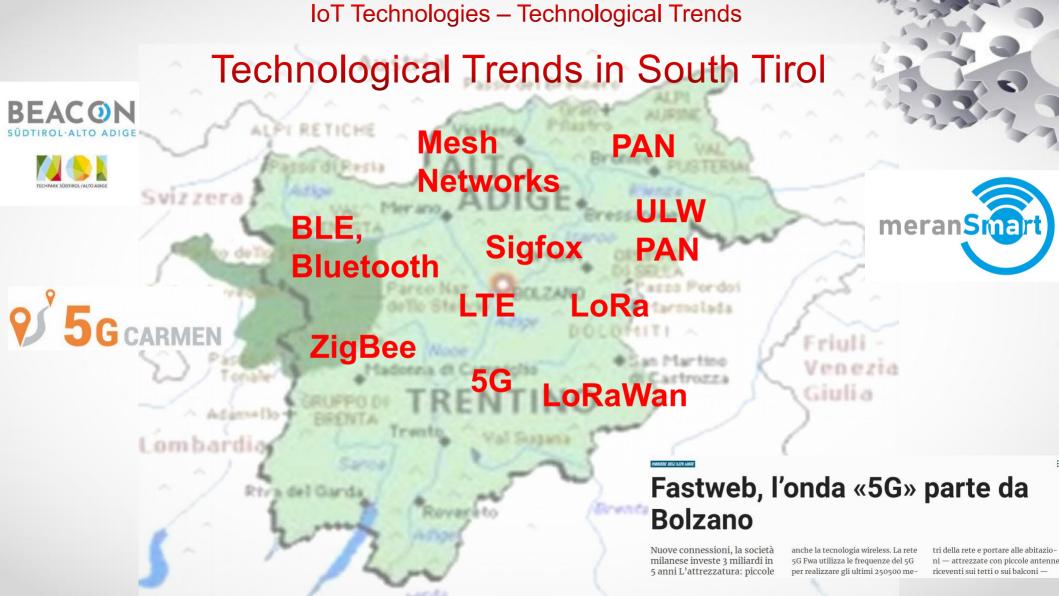


IoT Trends - last Year





IoT Technologies – Technological Trends Technological Trends in South Tirol. The most powerfull place in Italy % COVERAGE Origin: https://www.nettrotter.io/index.php/it/our-network-it/italy__tte-Months Già servito l'80% della popolazione! NB-IoT Networks GSMA"



Thanks

Giovanni Giannotta

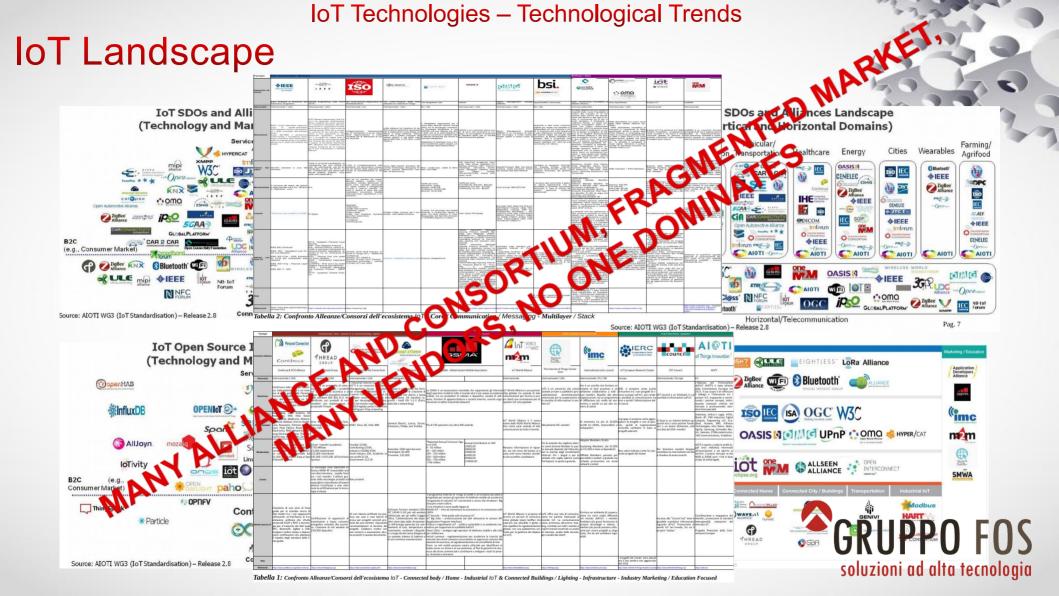
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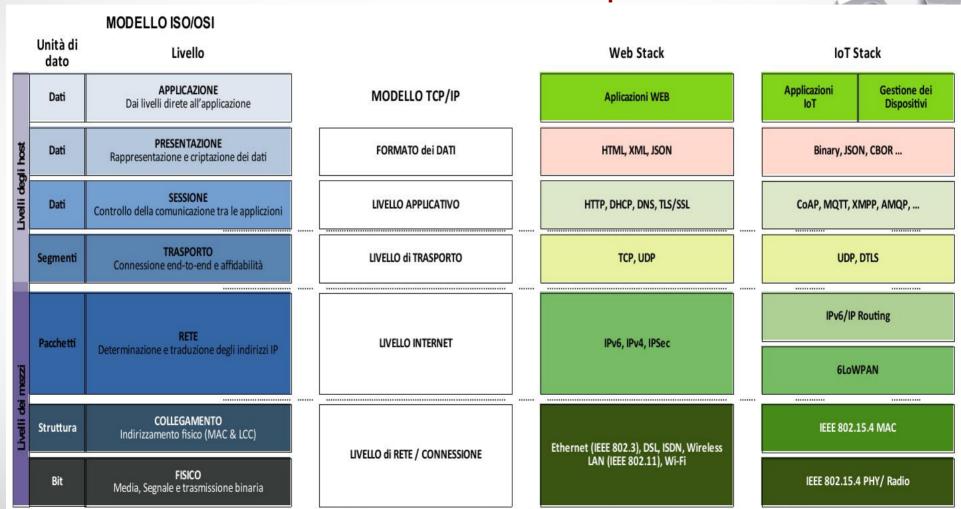
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IoT Architecture - Stack models comparative



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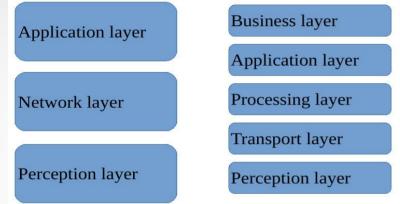


Figura 5: Architettura a 3 (A) e 5 (B) layer

Application Layer	Authentication/Key Agreements	Privacy Protection		
Support Layer	Secure Cloud Computing / Computing	Antivirus		
Network Layer	Identity Authentication	Encryption Mechanism		
Perception Layer	Encryption and Key Agreement	Sensor Data Protection		

Figura 11: Architettura a 4 livelli e relativi meccanismi di sicurezza utili

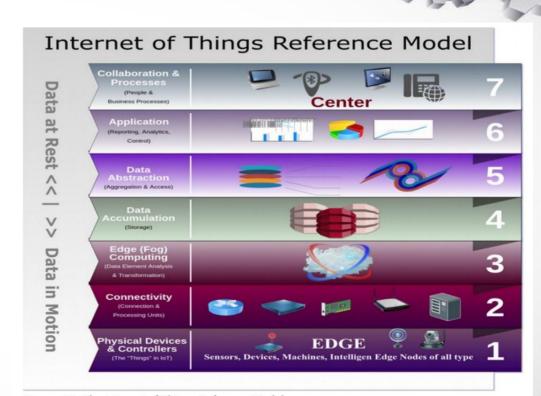


Figura 12: The Internet of Things Reference Model



IoTArchitecture, FOG and EDGE internet

fog-node application-application Cloud-layer wan-data reduction-analysis cloud-cloud **busines** data-reduction device-physical CONTROller'S edge-fog layer-cloud iot-node fog-layer edge-n **ISICAl-device** analysis-data **ograniza**i router-internet layer-lan fog-internet data-ogranization analytics data-structure end-

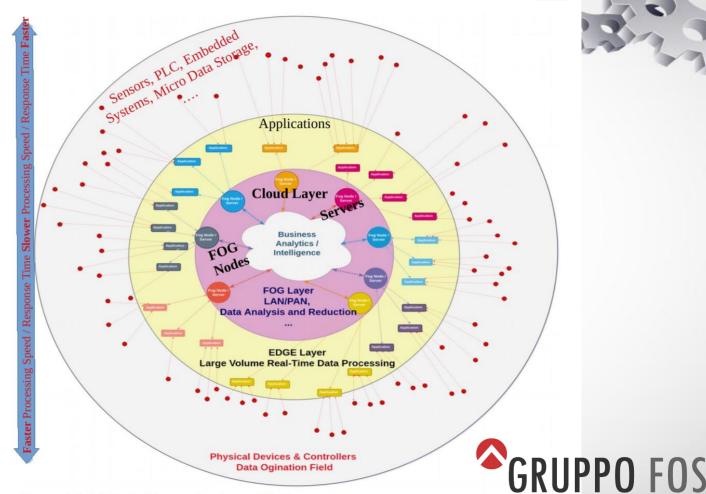


Figura 13: IoT Data Processing Layer Stack

soluzioni ad alta tecnologia