

Reduce Cost and Complexity of M2M and IoT Solutions via Embedded IP and Application Layer Interoperability for Smart Objects

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www.ipso-alliance.org

IPSO Alliance – "Building a Smarter World through the Internet of Things"™



About IPSO

- The IPSO Alliance serves as a resource center and thought leader for the various communities seeking to establish IP as the foundation for connecting objects, and addressing application needs to turn the objects into Smart Objects.
- The IPSO Alliance is a global collaborative forum, including many Fortune 500 high tech companies, each a leading player in their industry segment. The IPSO Alliance provides a foundation for industry growth by providing education, promoting the industry, generating research, and creating a better understanding of IP and its role in the Internet of Things.

<u>Vision</u>

"Building a Smarter World through the Internet of Things"

Connecting people, businesses and environments securely and efficiently

Goals

- Promote IP
- Invest in innovation
- Uphold Standards
- Interoperability

M2M Market – A status



- A market still fragmented
 - Vertical solutions
 - Proprietary IT & solutions
 - Technology fragmentation
- Ongoing transition toward horizontal systems
 - Technologies allowing more re-use (devices/applications) are finally available
 - Their deployment will reduce Capex/Opex & TTM
 - Emerging M2M standards are going in this direction, e.g. OMA Lightweight M2M (LWM2M), oneM2M and ETSI M2M
- New challenges are emerging
 - How to manage and extract value from huge amounts of data generated by a large number of M2M connected devices
 - Impact: data access, storage, processing, etc...
 - Need to appropriate open applications and development tools
 - Easy integration of the devices and their data into backend systems
 - Application layer interoperability

A Key Technology: The IP Protocol Suite



- The IP protocol suite has proven capabilities of being able to run over any network, securely, and with rapid and ever-innovative applications
 - Open standards
 - Ubiquitous
 - Highly scalable and large address space with IPv6
 - Independent of the physical layer
 - Re-use existing tools, knowledge, protocols, and infrastructure
 - Security protocols already available
- IP for Smart Objects is now possible even in the most constrained environments
 - The IP Stack requires only 4k of RAM, less than 32K of Flash
- Hardware and software available from many vendors
- Embedded RESTful environment available

Convergence Towards All-IP

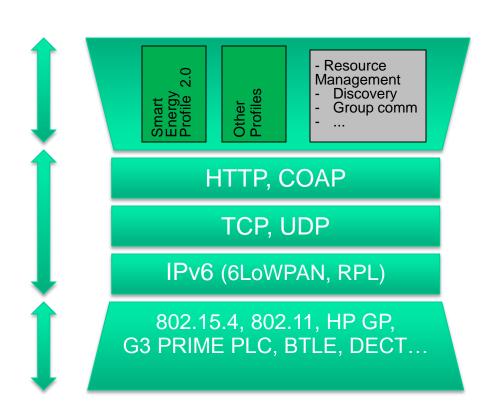


Vertical markets profiles opportunities

Complementary services, e.g. resource discovery

IP stack has become the universal technology for networking and applications

PHY/MACs will remain in continuous evolution based on application and regulatory needs



The IP for Smart Objects Toolbox

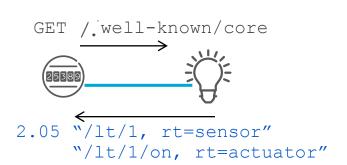


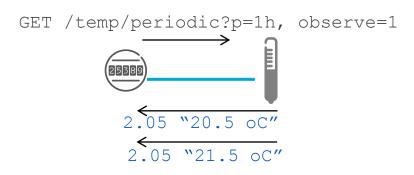
- Over the past few years the IETF has developed the needed standards enabling IP based applications on smart objects
- 6LoWPAN An adaptation layer to transport IPv6 over low power wireless communication links (RFC 6282 for 802.15.4), support for other links (e.g. DECT ULE, BTLE) is under development at the IETF
- RPL An IPv6 routing protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (standardized as RFC 6550 (and related), Adopted by SEP 2.0, WAVENIS, P1901.2)
- Security Proven protocols, available at multiple layers above IP, enabling end-2-end security, e.g. TLS and DTLS
- CoAP An application layer protocol for resource-constrained internet devices: new protocol, RESTful, designed for simplified integration of smart objects with the web → Final draft submitted to IESG for publication

Other IETF CoRE work



- CoRE link format
 - Specifies how to link IoT resources
 - Provides a mean for CoAP clients to discover IoT resources on CoAP servers
 - RFC 6690
- Resource Directory
 - Allows CoAP devices to register themselves providing their capabilities
- Observations
 - Allows a client to request data from a server upon a condition or periodically
- HTTP-CoAP mapping guidelines
 - Contains recommendations on how to map or proxy between HTTP and CoAP







The prospect of Embedded Web Services

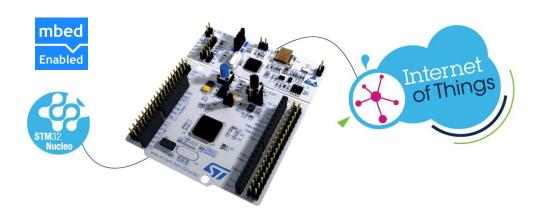


- IP-based connectivity is in place
 - Scale of economy, CAPEX and OPEX
 - Helps avoid fragmentation
 - Application independence
- Some legacy application profiles are still carried over to IP
- Ease application development and Smart Objects integration
 - Avoid the carry-over and build on the Web paradigm
 - Use Embedded Web Services in the smallest device
 - Reduce costs
 - Makes programming of IoT devices a commodity
 - Eases application integration e.g. towards enterprise systems
 - Invite to Open Innovation
 - Empower the 10000s of web developers out there to go IoT
 - Make available simplified templates and open APIs
 - IoT App Stores around the corner

Examples of Smart Objects building blocks



STM32 Nucleo open development platform



STM32 Nucleo boards leveraging ARM® mbed™ and Arduino ecosystems to accelerate software and hardware development

http://www.st.com/stm32nucleo http://www.st.com/stm32contest

ST NewsBite/Press release:

http://www.st.com/web/en/press/en/p3526 http://www.st.com/web/en/news/n3534



BlueNRG Bluetooth® low energy wireless network processor

http://www.st.com/bluenrg



SPIRIT1 Low data rate, low power Sub 1GHz transceiver

www.st.com/spirit-x2

Application Level Interoperability

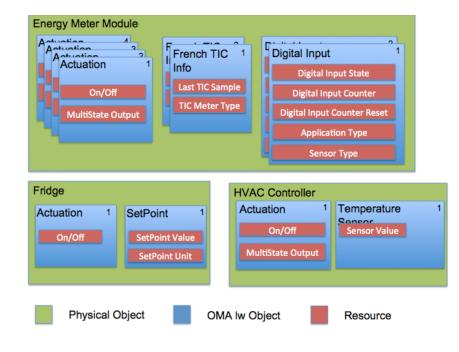


- IP-based communications for Smart Objects are in place, the next step is application level interoperability
- Interoperability between end devices and web applications
- Allows decoupling of devices from dedicated application services
- Repurposing and multi-purposing of devices, reusability of application software
- Interoperability across platforms and M2M protocols
- Enables developers of embedded device and web services to focus on the value endpoints

IPSO Smart Objects



- Provides a framework for Application Level Interoperability
- Builds common definitions of web objects for use with standard web protocols (CoAP, HTTP)
- Defines reusable resources and objects that map to physical sensors, actuators, objects
- Compatible with OMA Lightweight M2M standard for management objects and registration of Resource, Object model

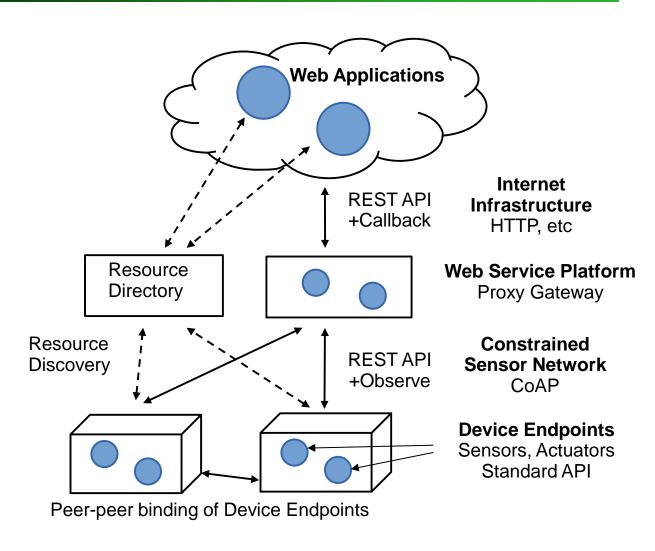


Examples of Objects

Source: IPSO Smart Objects Committee

Reference Architecture





Source: IPSO Smart Objects Committee

Standards Update



- The IETF is working on a lightweight variant of HTTP, called Constrained
 Application Protocol or CoAP. The first RFC related to CoAP, RFC 6690, has
 been published. Additional documents, such as the main protocol
 specification, are in their final stages of publication at the CoRE WG.
- **oneM2M**, the Global Partnership developing standards for Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications enabling large-scale implementation of the Internet-of-Things (IoT), confirmed plans at its 10th Technical Plenary meeting to release its initial specifications in August 2014. (April 2014)
- The Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) has recently ratified the Lightweight M2M (LWM2M) standard specification. It is a new, technical industry standard for a communication mechanism between M2M devices and M2M service platforms. This standard is based on protocol and security standards from the IETF (February 2014)
- The Smart Energy Profile 2.0 Application Protocol was ratified in April 2013 by the ZigBee and HomePlug Alliances. It was also adopted by the IEEE (2030.5-2013)

IPSO Smart Objects Committee



- New IPSO Committee launched in March 2014
- Chairs: Zach Shelby, Michael Koster (ARM) and Jaime Jimenez (Ericsson)
- Background
 - Data semantics are important for building M2M or IoT systems, and are key in the interoperability of devices and services.
 - With the spread of end-to-end IP and efficient web protocols like CoAP, there is now a need for general data semantics that can be used for IoT with constrained devices.

Key tasks

- Define and publish Smart Object technical guidelines for use over web standards by IPSO members and the Internet of Things in general.
- Work with the IETF, OMA and other SDOs to coordinate the promotion and use of Smart Objects.

IPSO Reference Architecture Committee



- New IPSO Committee launched in April 2014
- Chair: Matt Gillmore (Itron)
- Background
 - The IPSO Alliance Reference Architecture Group is tasked with defining the essential elements required to create an Internet Protocol enabled Smart Object
 - The group will provide a collection of essential requirements and a list of protocols required to produce a Smart Object
- Key tasks
 - Deliver minimum requirements/recommendations for IP enabled Smart Objects
 - Develop judging criteria for the IPSO Challenge

IPSO CHALLENGE



- The IPSO Alliance hosts an annual competition the IPSO
 CHALLENGE to encourage innovation around IP-enabled smart objects for the Internet of Things
- The competition seeks innovative concepts in interfaces, interactions, and applications showcasing the use of the Internet Protocol (IP) in sensor/control and machine-to-machine (M2M) applications enabling the IoT
- The 10 finalists of the 2014 edition have been recently announced, they will demonstrate their solutions at Sensors Expo

http://www.ipso-alliance.org/ipso-alliance-announces-semi-finalists-in-iot-competition

 The top three most innovative IP-based solutions will be announced on June 25, 2014 and will receive monetary awards

IPSO Member Companies













































































Summary



- The IP protocol suite is the way to lower deployment and operational costs, and faster time-to-market for M2M and IoT markets
- The IP for Smart Object "toolbox" along with technologies fostering application layer interoperability are available
- IPSO Alliance is open for participation
- Follow us on Facebook, Twitter, and Linked-In



Promoting the use of IP in networks of Smart Objects and

Enabling the Internet of Things

More Information:

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