

Internet Of Thing Infrastructure

Dr. – Ing. Somrak Petchartee

Thailand IoT Consortium

Research Operation Manager Brownien Lab R&D Department CAT Telecom PCL

www.brownien_lab.cattelecom.com

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Biography

Education:

Federal Armed Forces University (UniBW), Faculty of Aerospace Engineering, Munich, Germany

- Dr. Ing., Doctoral degrees in engineering
- Research Topic: Object Manipulation and Force Control by Using Tactile Sensors
- Scholarship Donor: Research Assistant

Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand

- M. Eng., Computer Engineering
- Thesis Topic: Cooperation of Multiple Robot Arms By Kinematic-Coordinate Transformation Distribution
- Scholarship Donor: Royal Thai Government (RTG)

King Mongkut's Institute Of Techonology Ladkrabang (KMITL), Thailand

- B.Eng., Telecommunication Engineering
- Thesis Topic: G3 Facsimile Protocol Analyzer
- 1st Class Honors, Class Rank 1
- Scholarship Donor: first position in entrance exam.

Work Experiences:

- Intelligent Robot Laboratory, Faculty of Aerospace Engineering, University of Federal Armed Forces, Germany;
- Siemens Automotive Company, Germany; solutions and services for automotive production
- Dallmeier Electronic Company, Germany; image processing and recording, the CCTV monitoring field, image transmission
- Brownien Lab, R&D Department, CAT Telecom PCL, Thailand





Research Interests

- Machine Vision
- SDR , FPGA , Wireless Sensor
- Fiber Optic , Optical Path Design
- Robotic and Automation

Award and Honors

- Highly Commended Award Winner, Industrial Robotic Journal, Vol.35 No.4, 2008. Emerald Group Publishing Limited , England.
- Award SEPO Thailand: Outstanding Innovation Award (2016).
- **22** papers in the international conferences, 10 journal articles, 1 book

 Joint Management Committee of Engineering Institute of Thailand
 Adjunct Faculty of Asian Institute Of Technology (AIT), School Of Engineering and Technology.

The luminaries funding committee: Office for Educational Technology Development Fund. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education





Brownien Laboratory

Research and Development Department CAT Telecom PCL









CAT









1

Gartner has forecast that most technology components such as radio, WiFi, sensors and global positioning systems (GPS), could see a drop in cost of 15% to 45% from 2010 to 2015 To illustrate, with cheaper temperature sensors, cold chain retailers would consider deploying more temperature sensors to monitor their perishable produce as it traverses the supply chain.

Technology Component	2010 Cost*	2015 Cost**
Radio, Wi-Fi	1.50	0.80
Radio, Bluetooth	1.00	0.50
Processor (basic 8-bit microcontroller chip with embedded flash memory)	1.00	0.85
Sensor (temperature)	1.00	0.75
Sensor (vibration/accelerometer)	1.50	1.00
Camera (1.8 megapixel CMOS image sensor)	1.80	1.20
Microphone	1.20	1.00
GPS	1.25	0.70
Energy Source (inductive loop wireless power, incremental cost per unit)	2.50	2.00
*Lowest costs for simplest realistic implementation; **2015 cost assumes the same funct CMOS = complementary metal-oxide semiconductor	ionality as the correspo	onding 2010 figure

Source: Gartner (November 2011)

Falling cost of technology components



Top 10 algorithms in data mining

The 10 algorithms identified by the IEEE International Conference on Data Mining (ICDM)

METHODS	DESCRIPTION	REF
AdaBoost	Adaptive Boosting Negative Correlation Learning Extension with C4.5 Decision Tree as Base Classifier.	[10]
Apriori	Association rule mining using the Apriori algorithm.	[11]
Bagging	Multi-classifier learning approach with C4.5 as baseline algorithm.	[12], [13]
C4.5	Generate classifier expressed as decision trees	[14]
CART	Classification and Regression Tree.	[15]
EM	Expectation-Maximization algorithm	[16]
K-means	K means Classifier.	[17]
KNN	K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.	[18]
NB	Nave-Bayes.	[19], [20]
SVM	Support vector networks.	[21]

DESCRIPTION OF THE 10 CLASSIFIERS CANDIDATES

2017 (11/18-11/21) New Orleans, LA, USA





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Google supercharges machine learning tasks with TPU custom chip



- Street View,
- Maps and navigation
- AlphaGo
- Inbox Smart Reply,
- Voice search



Tensor Processing Unit board (TPU)

TPU is tailored to machine learning applications, allowing the chip to be more tolerant of reduced computational precision, which means it requires fewer transistors per operation. Because of this, we can squeeze more operations per second into the silicon, use more sophisticated and powerful machine learning models and apply these models more quickly, so users get more intelligent results more rapidly. A board with a TPU fits into a hard disk drive slot in our data center racks.









Temperature =
$$f(x, y, z) = 100 - 2x^2 + y^2 - z^2$$



$$\nabla f = \left[i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] f$$

 $\boldsymbol{\nabla}_{}$ is commonly called "del" and the gradient "del f"

• The equation $\nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t_0)$ says that the gradient vector at P, $\nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, is perpendicular to the tangent vector $\mathbf{r}'(t_0)$ to any curve C on S that passes through P.







Hardware Play a Major Role:

Hardware components play an important role in processing life cycle in terms of speed and performance.

- IoT decision making process is as local as it is centralized. This means that IoT processing has to depend on decision making in two distinct places.
 - □ One in a centralized Cloud repository
 - A localized decision making process that predicts the events that takes a quicker decision much
- Local: High computation Speed, More Secure
- Cloud: High computation Power, Less Secure

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Quadro -K6000

GPU : graphic processing unit





Gforce –G80

Tesla C2050





FPGA ACCELERATED COMPUTING





Web Services Cloud

1)Custom Hardware Acceleration in the AWS Cloud (AWS:Amazon)

2) Huawei

3) Alibaba Cloud









Throughput and energy efficiency comparison with GPU and FPGA implementations







IoT communications are or should be:

- Low cost,
- Low power,
- Long battery duration,
- High number of connections,
- Low bitrate,
- Long range,
- Low processing capacity,
- Low storage capacity,
- Small size devices,
- Simple network architecture and protocols.



Basic elements of an IoT infrastructure





IoT vs IIoT

	ΙΟΤ	ΙΙΟΤ
FOCUS ON	Convenience for individual consumers.	Return on investment by improving efficiency, safety, and productivity.
SYSTEM BREAKDOWN	Do not immediately create emergency situation. Important but not critical.	Often creates life threatening or other emergency situations. Mission critical.
DRIVING PHILOSOPHY	Human Productivity	Machine Productivity
APPLICATIONS	 Consumer level-devices : Wearable fitness tools Smart home thermometers 	 Systems used in high stakes industries : Manufacturing Aerospace Defences Energy

Gartner on IoT Platforms

"Through 2018, there will be no dominant IoT ecosystem platform; IT leaders will still need to compose IoT solutions from multiple providers.

This challenge is even more acute because IoT solutions are not clearly understood and are relatively immature, IoT standards either don't exist or are still immature, and vendors are taking advantage of this "wild west" moment in IoT adoption to advance their own agendas and points of view.

No one IoT architectural approach will meet the diverse business and technology requirements for all IoT projects."

GE PREDIX PLATFORM IS THE ENABLER



Real world computing from edge-to-cloud





End-to-End Security

Deployment Models

The Predix Machine software can be deployed in three ways



The IIC: Things are coming together



IIC's reference model for industrial analytics covers most of the bases





Controller vs Observer

Expert System;



Symbol	Name	Usage	Meaning"
&	conjunction	&	"both and"
v	disjunction		"either or (or both)"
-	negation	÷	"it is not the case that"
2	implication		"if then,"
=	bi-implication	=	" if and only if"
A	universal quantifier	¥x	"for all x,"
Э	existential quantifier	∃r	"there exists a such that" li reDate. Ci
WHERE	HireDat	e BETWI	CEN '1-june-2012' AND '15-decemb
SELEC WHERE	T EmployeeII City IN ('S), First Seattle	<pre>tName, LastName, HireDate, Ci</pre>
SELEC FROM WHERE	T Employe Employe HireDat	eeID, F ees te NOT	irstName, LastName, M BETWEEN '1-june-2012' AND '15-de

-Predicated Calculus -Second Order Predicated Calculus







Figure 15: A QEP with $\sigma_{kNN,School}(House)$ performed before $\sigma_{kNN,Work}(House)$. The resulting houses are: x, y, n, p, and o.



<u>EC-IoT</u> Smart Building Solution



Example Local Analytic Engine (The Parallella Computer: Adapteva)



- 18-core credit card sized computer
- #1 in energy efficiency @ 5W
- 16-core Epiphany RISC SOC
- Zynq SOC (FPGA + ARM A9)
- Gigabit Ethernet
- 1GB SDRAM
- Micro-SD storage
- Up to 48 GPIO pins
- HDMI, USB (optional)
- Open source design files
- Runs Linux
- Starting at \$99

a scalable array of simple RISC processors programmable in bare metal C/C++ or in a parallel programming frameworks like OpenCL, MPI, and OpenMP.

























LoRa Alliance NetID Allocation Table

Available ivecids an	located to cont		uopter-to-upgrau	e) Members only			
Operator/Network name	Membership level	Current membershi p expiration date	Date on the signed application form	Date the request received from help@lora- alliance.org	Assignment date	Contact person	Status
							Provisionally allocated
						Warwick Jones	(needs higher
SenSys	Adopter	5/17/2018	11/3/2017	11/9/2017	11/14/2017	(warwick@sensys.co.nz)	membership level)
							Provisionally allocated
						Somrak Petchartee	(needs higher
CAT Telecom	Adopter	8/25/2018	10/31/2017	11/3/2017	11/14/2017	(somrak.p@cattelecom.com)	membership level)
							Provisionally allocated
						andrew.leckie@sparkventur	(needs higher
Spark	Adopter	10/24/2018	10/31/2017	11/3/2017	11/14/2017	es.co.nz	membership level)



UNIDATA

netemera

eleven-

progimus

Sparl

stream ODIGITA





LoRa Smart Parking Sensor



























LoRaWAN Classes







LoRa System Architecture









LoRa: RF Resource Management







▲ Figure 2. Frequency assignment between multiple cells as well as between macrocells and microcells.











LoRaWAN[™] Network Protocol Modulation Settings for USA / FCC



AS923 ISM Band Channel Frequencies

This section applies to regions where the frequencies [923...923.5MHz] are comprised in the ISM band, which is the case for the following countries:

- Brunei [923-925 MHz]
- Cambodia [923-925 MHz]
- Hong Kong [920-925 MHz]
- Indonesia [923-925 MHz]
- Japan [920-928 MHz]
- Laos [923-925 MHz]
- New Zealand [915-928 MHz]
- Singapore [920-925 MHz]
- Taiwan [922-928 MHz]
- Thailand [920-925 MHz]
- Vietnam [920-925 MHz]





No Limit to What We Can Achieve!

Ground breaking world record! LoRaWAN packet received at 702 km (436 miles) distance







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LoRa Products Test Results – Japan



Fastest-Growing Global Technology Alliance





LoRa Alliance 9th OH Certification Overview

Certification Summary

- Device is <u>certified by version</u> of LoRaWAN
- Device is certified by the region of operation
- Test Requirements defined by Certification Committee
- Test Houses Authorised by the LoRa Alliance
- Device Manufacture decides which ATH to use.
- Successful Certification Results sent to LoRa Alliance from Authorised Test Houses.
- Certification by testing or through Similarity process
- Certified products displayed on LoRa Alliance Website: <u>https://www.lora-alliance.org/certified-products</u>
- For more information on Certification visit: <u>https://www.lora-alliance.org/certification-overview</u>
- Over 70 Devices LoRaWAN Certified



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LoRa Alliance 9th OH Certification Overview

Worldwide Authorised Test Houses

- 5 Worldwide Authorised Test Houses
- Testing against 4 LoRaWAN regional areas
- With 13 separate locations in Asia (Inc. Japan, Taiwan and Korea), Europe and USA
- · New physical Certification locations can be simply added by replication of Certified Test Harness at the new locations.
- LoRaWAN device Radiated RF Performance Evaluation measurement enabled



· For more information join Tech Talk: Certification Deep Dive at 11:30am



21

LoRaWAN Certified Products have WORLDWIDE ACCESS



TC Products







46 47

LoRaWAN[™] 1.1 Specification

48 49

50 Authored by the LoRa Alliance technical committee

- 51
- 52 Chairs:
- 53 N.SORNIN (Semtech), A.YEGIN(Actility)
- 54 Editor:
- 55 N.SORNIN(Semtech)
- 56 Contributors:
- 57 A.BERTOLAUD (Gemalto), J.DELCLEF (ST), V.DELPORT (microchip), P.DUFFY (CISCO),
- 58 F.DYDUCH (Bouygues Telecom), T.EIRICH (IBM), L.FERREIRA (Orange),
- 59 S.GHAROUT(orange), O.HERSENT (actility), A.KASTTET(homeriders systems),
- 60 D.KJENDAL (senetCo), V.KLEBAN (everynet), J.KNAPP (tracknet), T.KRAMP (IBM),
- 61 M.KUYPER (Tracknet), P.KWOK (Objenious), M.LEGOURIEREC (Sagemcom),
- 62 C.LEVASSEUR (Bouygues Telecom), M.LUIS (semtech), M.PAULIAC (Gemalto), P.PIETRI
- 63 (Orbiwise), D.SMITH (multitech), R.SOSS(actility), T.TASHIRO (M2B japan), P.THOMSEN
- 64 (orbiwise), A.YEGIN (Actility)
- 65
- 66 Version: V1.1
- 67 Date: 2017 June 28th
- 68 Status: Final release candidate
- 69
- 70
- 71
- 72







LoRaWAN Specification

1 4 MAC Message Formats

All LoRa uplink and downlink messages carry a PHY payload (Payload) starting with a single-octet MAC header (MHDR), followed by a MAC payload (MACPayload)¹, and ending with a 4-octet message integrity code (MIC).

inura 5: 5	Preamble Preamble	PHDR	PHDR_CRC	PHYPayload	CRC*
igure s. r		Te long is on	ly available on upin	ik illessayes/	
PHYPayl	load:				
		MHDR	MACPayload	MIC	
Figure 6: F	PHY payload struc	ture			
Figure 6: F	PHY payload struc	ture			
Figure 6: F MACPay	PHY payload struc	FHDR	FPort	FRMPayload	
Figure 6: F MACPay Figure 7: M	PHY payload struc	FHDR	FPort	FRMPayload	
Figure 6: F MACPay Figure 7: M FHDR:	PHY payload struc	FHDR cture	FPort	FRMPayload	
Figure 6: F MACPay Figure 7: M FHDR:	PHY payload struc	FHDR ture FCtrl	FPort	FRMPayload	ts







LoRaWAN™ Backend Interfaces Specification

- 5 6 Chairs:
- 7 N.SORNIN (Semtech), A.YEGIN(Actility)
- 8 9 Editor:
- 10 A.YEGIN (Actility)
- 11

1

2

3

4

12 Contributors:

- 13 A.BETOLAUD (Gemalto), E.BRUINZEEL (KPN), P.CHRISTIN (Orange), P.DUFFY (Cisco),
- 14 F.DYDUCH (Bouygues Telecom), J.ERNST (Swisscom), E.FORMET (Orange),
- 15 O.HERSENT (Actility), D.KJENDAL (Senet), M.KUYPER (TrackNet),
- 16 M.LEGOURRIEREC (Sagemcom), C.LEVASSEUR (Bouygues Telecom), M.PAULIAC
- 17 (Gemalto), N.SORNIN (Semtech), P.K.THOMSEN (Orbiwise), A.YEGIN (Actility)
- 18
- 19
- 20 Version: 1.0
- 21 Date: June 30, 2017
- Status: Final release candidate
 23







GWMP Protocol

LoRaWAN Network Reference Model (NRM), End-Device at home





hNS-JS: This interface is used for supporting the Join (Activation) Procedure between the JS and the NS.

vNS-JS: This interface is used for Roaming Activation Procedure. It is used to retrieve the NetID of the hNS associated with the End-Device.

ED-NS: This interface is used for supporting LoRaWAN MAC-layer signaling and payload delivery between the End-Device and the NS.

AS-hNS: This interface is used for supporting delivery of application payload and also the associated meta-data between the AS and the NS.

hNS-sNS: This interface is used for supporting roaming signaling and payload delivery between the hNS and the sNS.

sNS-fNS: This interface is used for supporting roaming signaling and payload delivery between the sNS and the fNS.

AS-JS: This interface is used for delivering Application Session Key from the JS to the AS.



LoRaWAN Network Reference Model (NRM), roaming End-Device







End-Device types and states





2 LoRaWAN™ 1.0.2 Regional Parameters

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4

5

1

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47

LoRaWAN™ 1.0.2 Regional Parameters

- 48 49
- 50 This document is a companion document to the LoRaWAN 1.0.2 protocol
- 51 specification
- 52
- 53 Authors:
- 54 LoRa Alliance Technical committee
- 55
- 56 Revision: B
- 57 Date: 2017 Feb
- 58 Status: Final
- 59
- 60
- 61







999 2.7 AS923MHz ISM Band

1000 2.7.1 AS923 Preamble Format

1001 The following synchronization words should be used:

1002

Sync word	Preamble length
0x34	8 symbols
0xC194C1	5 bytes
	Sync word 0x34 0xC194C1

1003

Table 47: AS923 synch words

1004 2.7.2 AS923 ISM Band channel frequencies

- 1005 This section applies to regions where the frequencies [923...923.5MHz] are comprised in the 1006 ISM band, which is the case for the following countries:

- 1009 Indonesia [923-925 MHz]

- 1014 * Taiwan [922-928 MHz]
- 1015 * Thailand [920-925 MHz]
- 1016 * Vietnam [920-925 MHz]







JS008406275B2

(12) United States Patent Sforza

(54) COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

- (75) Inventor: Francois Sforza, Nice (FR)
- (73) Assignee: Nanoscale Labs, La Tronche (FR)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 410 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: 12/720,139
- (22) Filed: Mar. 9, 2010

(65) Prior Publication Data

US 2011/0064119 A1 Mar. 17, 2011

(30) Foreign Application Priority Data

Jul. 2, 2009 (EP) 09305641

- (51) Int. Cl. H04B 1/00 (2006.01)

See application file for complete search history.

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6,940,893	B1 *	9/2005	Pinkney et al 375/139

(10) Patent No.: US 8,406,275 B2 (45) Date of Patent: Mar. 26, 2013

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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 0 952 713 10/1999 OTHER PUBLICATIONS

European Search Report dated Nov. 25, 2009, from corresponding European application.

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — David C. Payne Assistant Examiner — Wednel Cadeau (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Young & Thompson

(57) ABSTRACT

A communications system includes a modulator for generating a chirp signal aimed at spreading the frequency spectrum of an information signal over a specified spectral bandwidth of a communications channel. The chirp signal has initial and final instantaneous frequency. The chirp signal is controlled from an in-phase control signal and a quadrature-phase control signal to have, in a complex plane, constant amplitude and instantaneous phase. The instantaneous frequency is defined by the speed the instantaneous phase is changed in the complex plane by the in-phase and quadrature-phase control signals; the instantaneous frequency is linearly changed between initial and instantaneous frequencies over the whole duration of the chirp signal; the initial and final instantaneous phases of the chirp signal are identical. The communications system also described an adapted demodulator capable of working even in presence of a significant frequency and/or timing offset between the transmitting and receiving clocking systems.





















Mar. 26, 2013

Sheet 10 of 11

US 8,406,275 B2













LoRa[®] Technology Modulation

- A Spread Spectrum Technology
 - Developed by Semtech Corporation (<u>http://www.semtech.com/</u>)
 - Chirped-FM modulation, symbols of ramping frequency SEM
 - Processing gain = increased receive sensitivity
 - Enables longer range at expense of lower data rate









