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DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Towards a Hyperconnected World Opportunities and Challenges

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- **Course Web Page:**
<http://hit.unipd.it/towards-hyper-connected-world-opportunities-and-challenges>
- **Course requirements:** None
- **Examination modality:** None
- **Course material, enrollment and last minute notifications**
Made available by the teacher on Moodle for BMCS classes



The exponential growth of **connected devices**, **big data** and **edge/cloud computing** is creating an hyper-connected world, fostering **innovative** use cases, **opportunities** and **challenges** in our society and daily lives. The successful advent of this hyper-connected scenario depends on the capability to integrate technologies such as Internet of Things, Mobile-to-Mobile communication, connected vehicles/drones, cloud computing, edge computing, data gathering/dissemination and social networks.

This course discusses **various case studies** in this field in order to understand its (interdisciplinary) research potentiality.

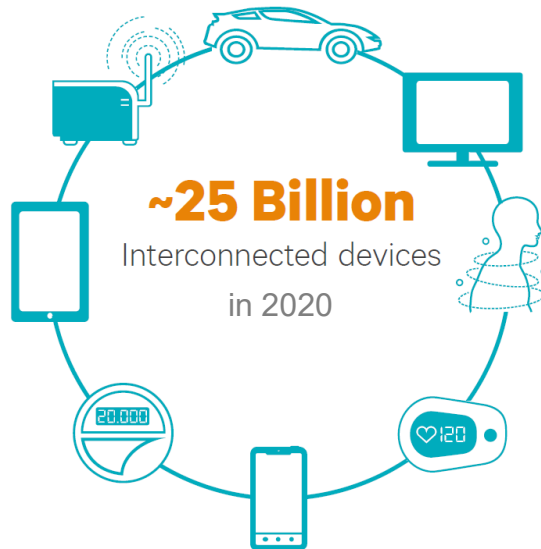
The mobile experience is expanding everywhere

Billions of Mobile Connections



~7 Billion

Mobile connections,
almost as many as
people on Earth¹



Billions of Mobile Experiences



>100 Billion

App downloads
completed in 2013³

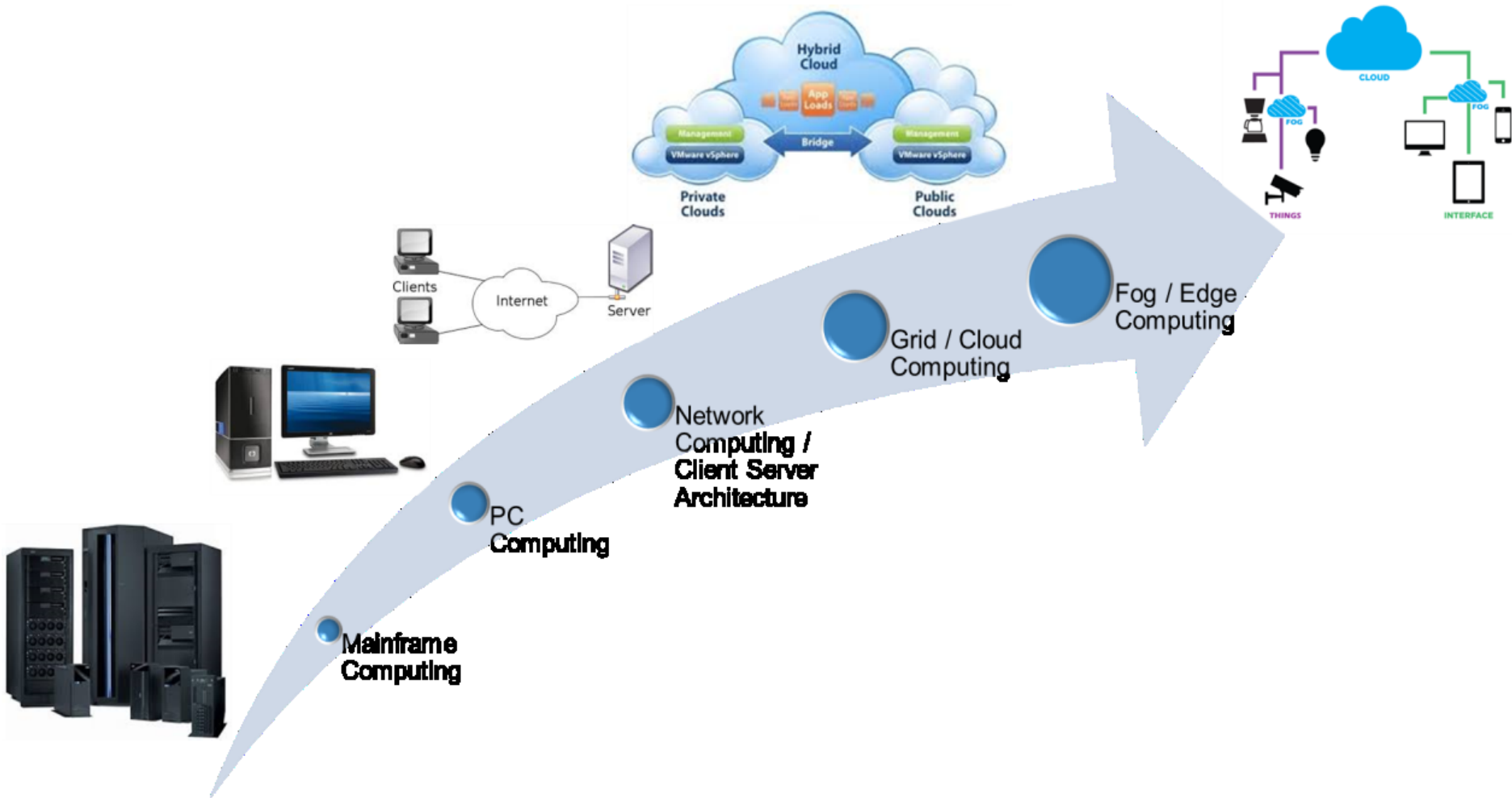


~270 Billion

App downloads
expected in 2017³

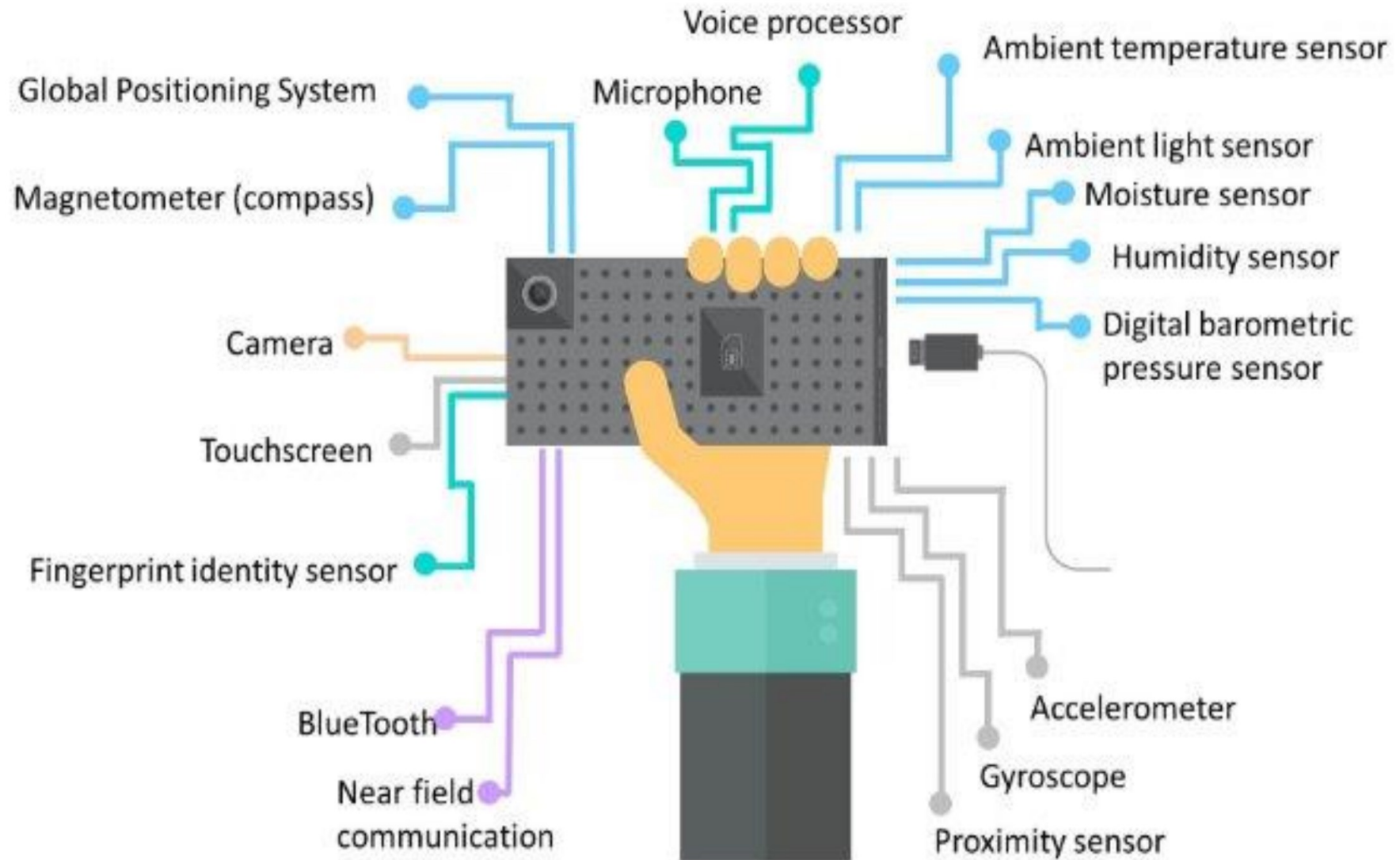


A brief History of Computing



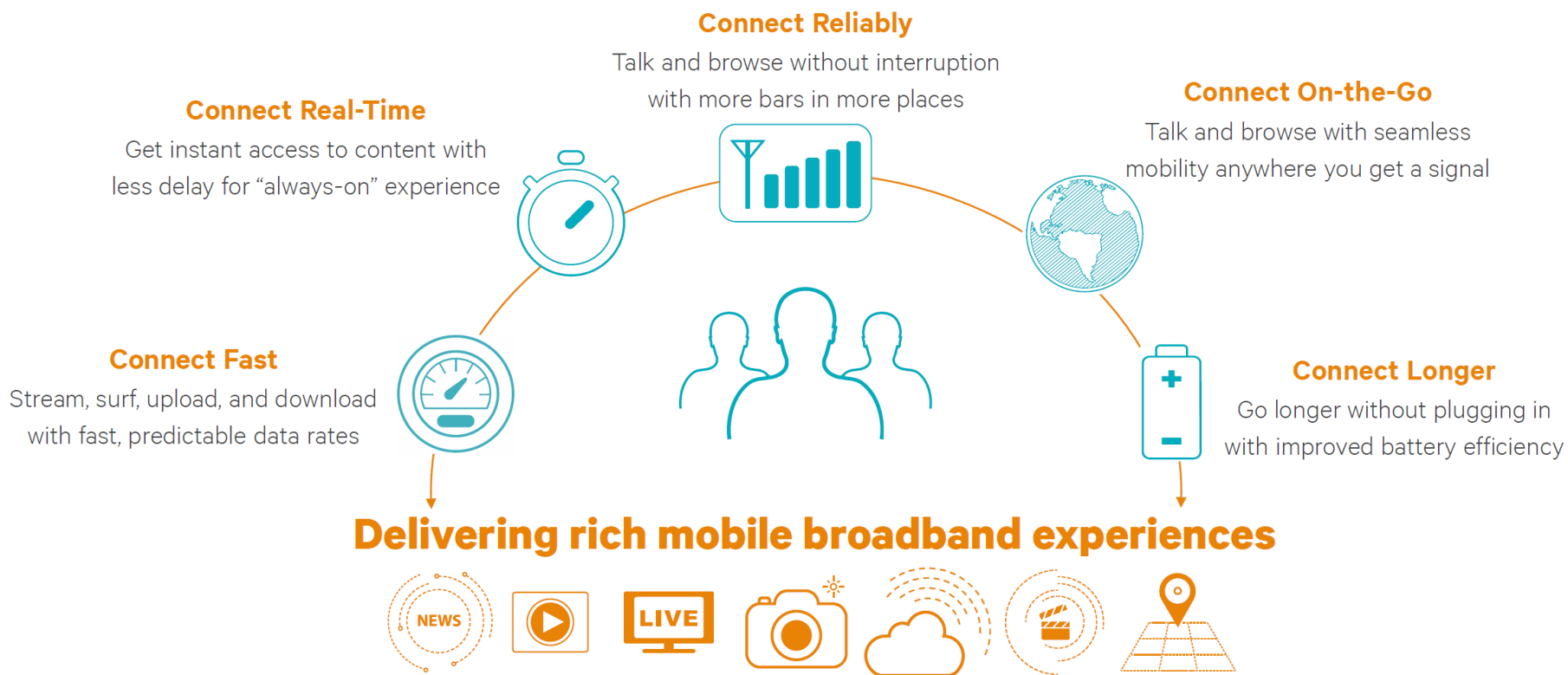


The Smartphone as a Computing Platform



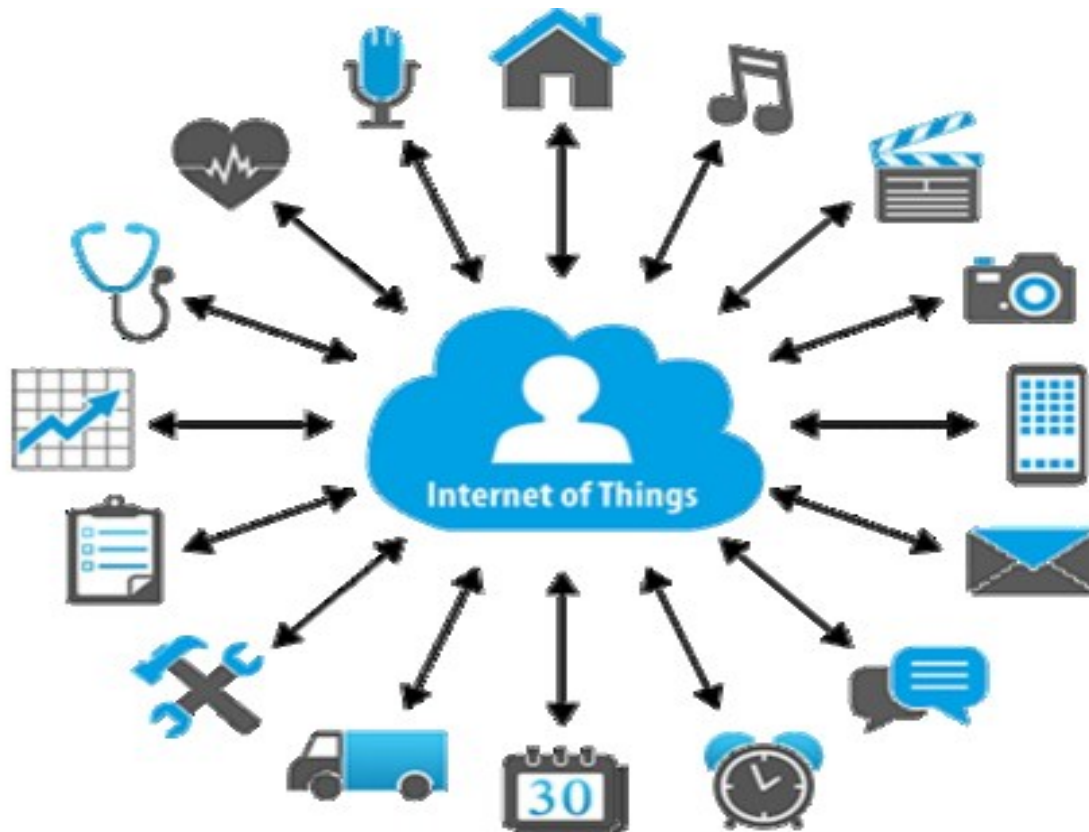


Connectivity is the foundation of a great mobile experience



Internet of Things (IoT)

A technology able to connect everyday things embedded with electronics, software and sensors to the Internet enabling them to collect [elaborate] and exchange data



From IoP to IoT

Internet of People

Internet of People, 2010



People connected to internet

World population – 6.8B
Connected Devices – 12.5B (1.83x)



Internet of Things

Internet of **Things**, 2020



People connected to internet + Things connected to internet
+ Things connected to things

World population – 7.6B
Connected Things – 212B (27.89x)



Core Stages of an IoT Architecture



End-to-End, Proactive,
Defence-in-depth
Security



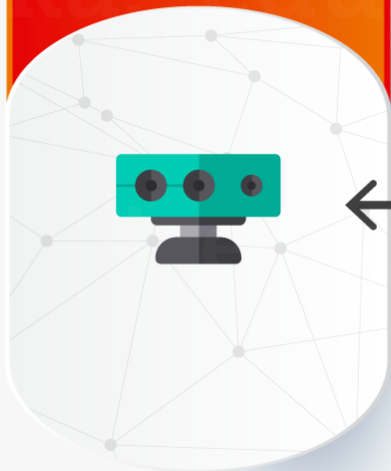
Open, Extensive,
Partner driven
Ecosystem



Advise, Transform,
Integrate, Operate, Manage
Services

STAGE 1

Sensors/Actuators
(wired, wireless)



Analytics
Management
Control

STAGE 2

**Sensors/Actuators,
Data Acquisition
Systems**
(data aggregation, A/D,
measurement, control)



Analytics
Management
Control

STAGE 3

Edge IT
(analytics, pre-processing)



Analytics
Management
Control

STAGE 4

Data Centre / Cloud
(analytics,
management, archive)

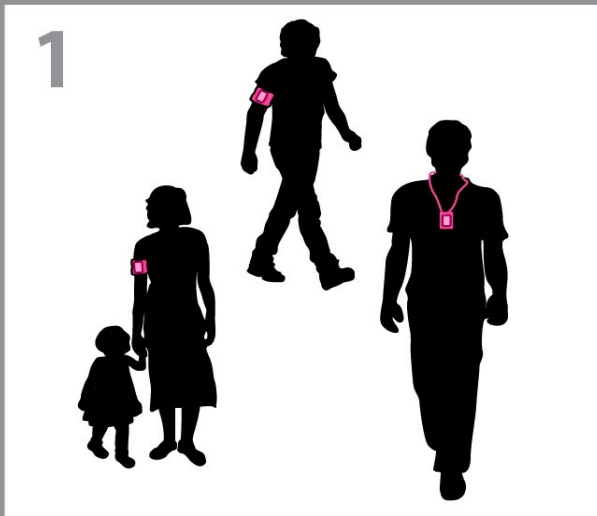


Analytics
Management
Control

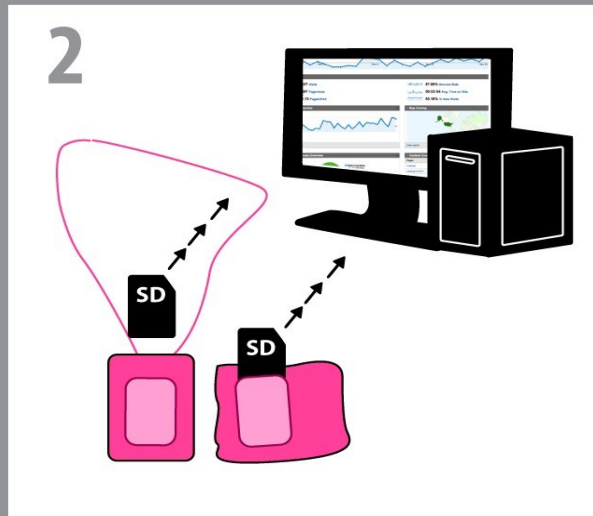




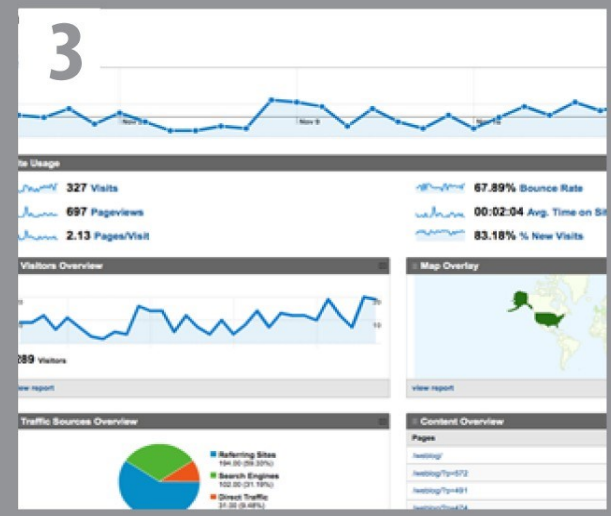
Sharing and Reusing – “Free or Paid”



COLLECT

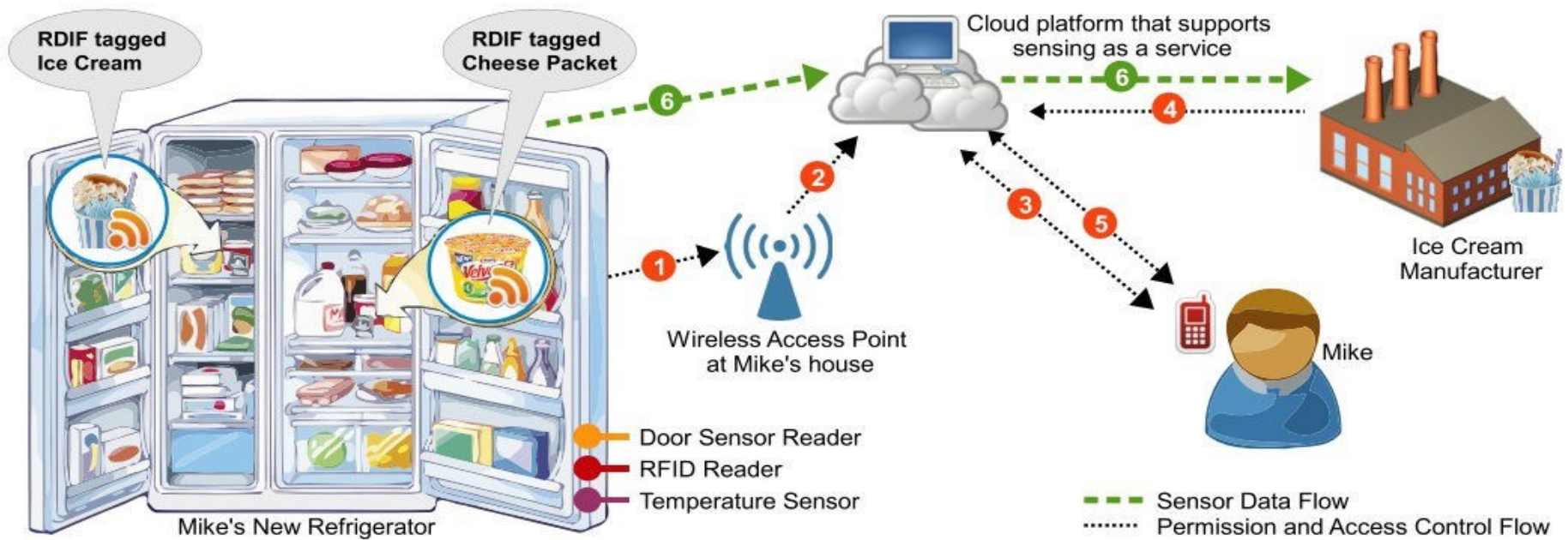


SHARE



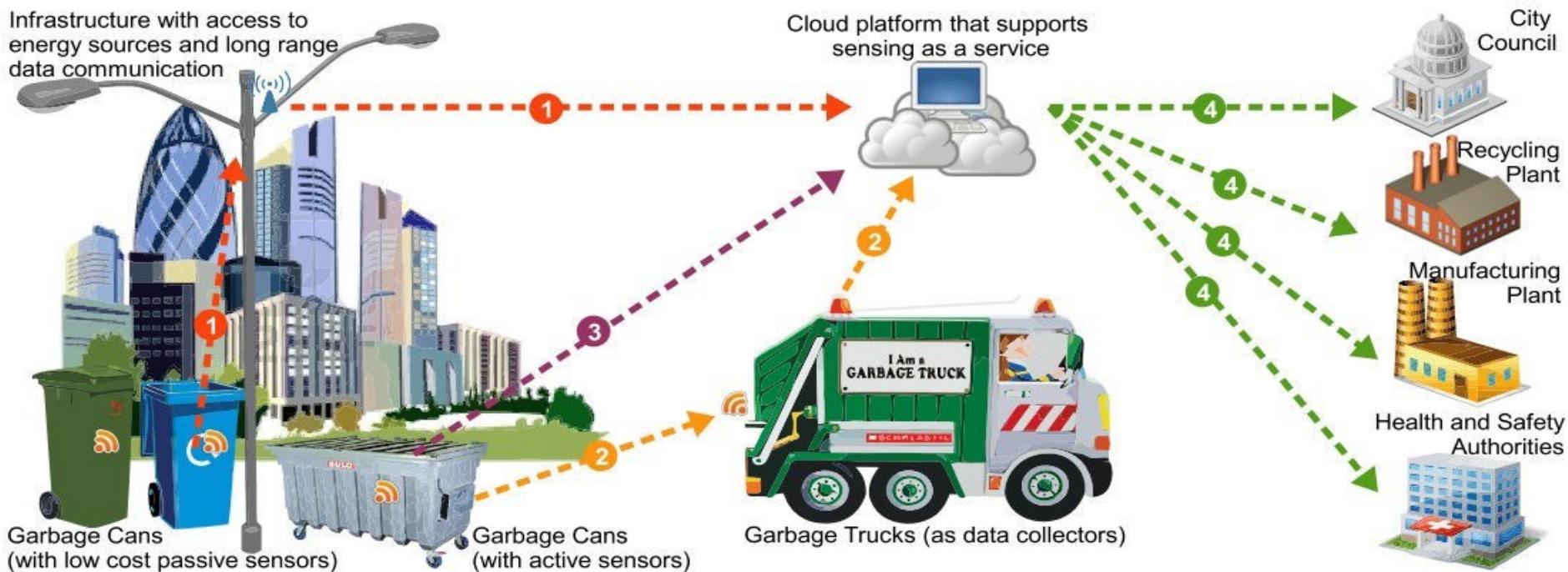
LEARN

Smart Home Scenario – Interactions in Sensing-as-a-Service Model

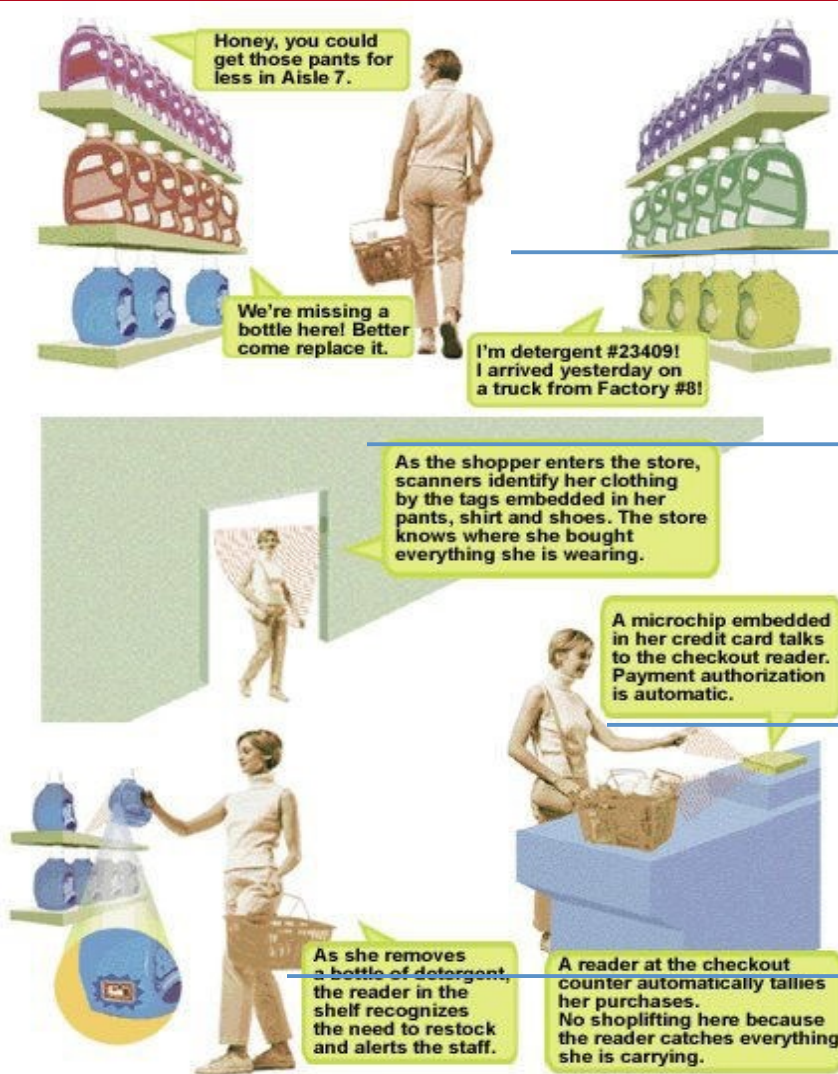




Efficient Waste Management Supported by the Sensing-as-a-Service



IOT Application Scenario - Shopping



(2) When shopping in the market, the goods will introduce themselves.

(1) When entering the doors, scanners will identify the tags on her clothing.

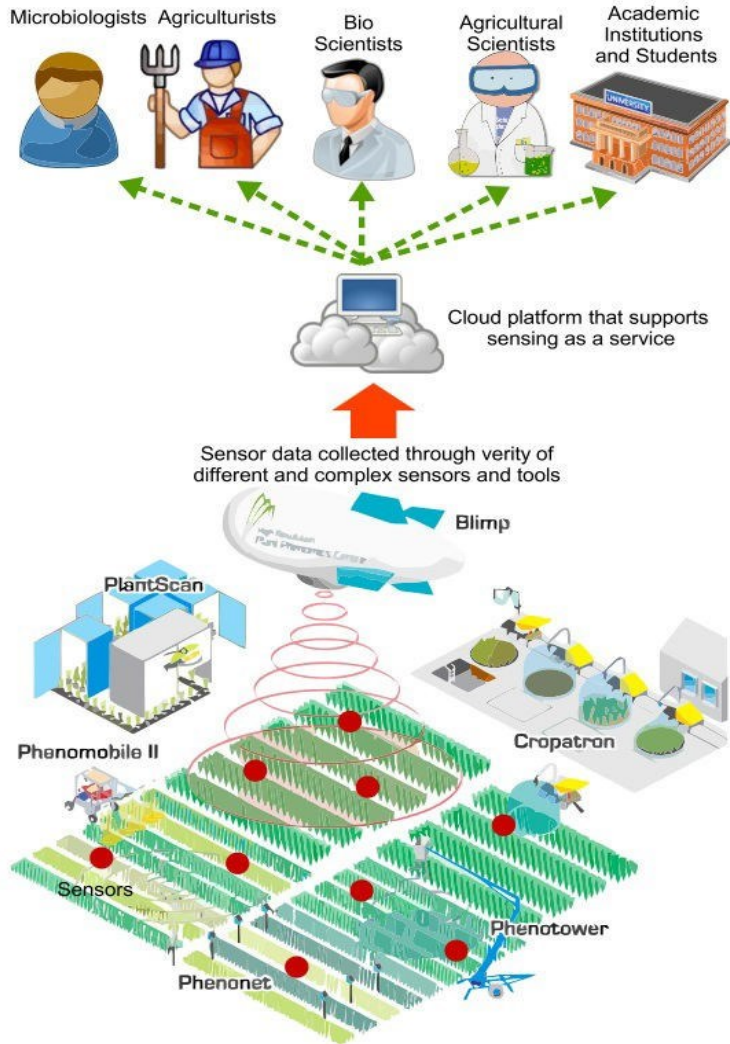
(4) When paying for the goods, the microchip of the credit card will communicate with checkout reader.

(3) When moving the goods, the reader will tell the staff to put a new one.



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Collaborative Research Supported by Sensing-as-a-Service Model



Phenonet Distributed Sensor Network for Phenomics

Yanco Field Analysis



The sensing-as-a-service model allows researchers to share resources across borders and understand phenomenon which are not available in their own countries.

The Social IoT (Internet of Everything)



<https://youtu.be/i5AuzQXBsG4>



17 May 2018 | 19:00 GMT

The Internet of Trash: IoT Has a Looming E-Waste Problem

A lack of forethought will leave us with a mountain of obsolete devices and no way to dispose of them

By **Stacey Higginbotham**



The United Nations found that people generated 44.7 million metric tons of e-waste globally in 2016, and expects that to grow to 52.2 million metric tons by 2021.

We're adding semiconductors to products that previously had none, and we're also shortening the life of devices as we add more computing, turning products that might last 15 years into ones that must be replaced every five years.



An Overlay of Networks

integration of heterogeneous fixed and mobile networks with varying transmission characteristics

vertical
hand-over

802.15 PAN, ZigBee, BLE ...

+ e.g., 802.11 WLAN

regional

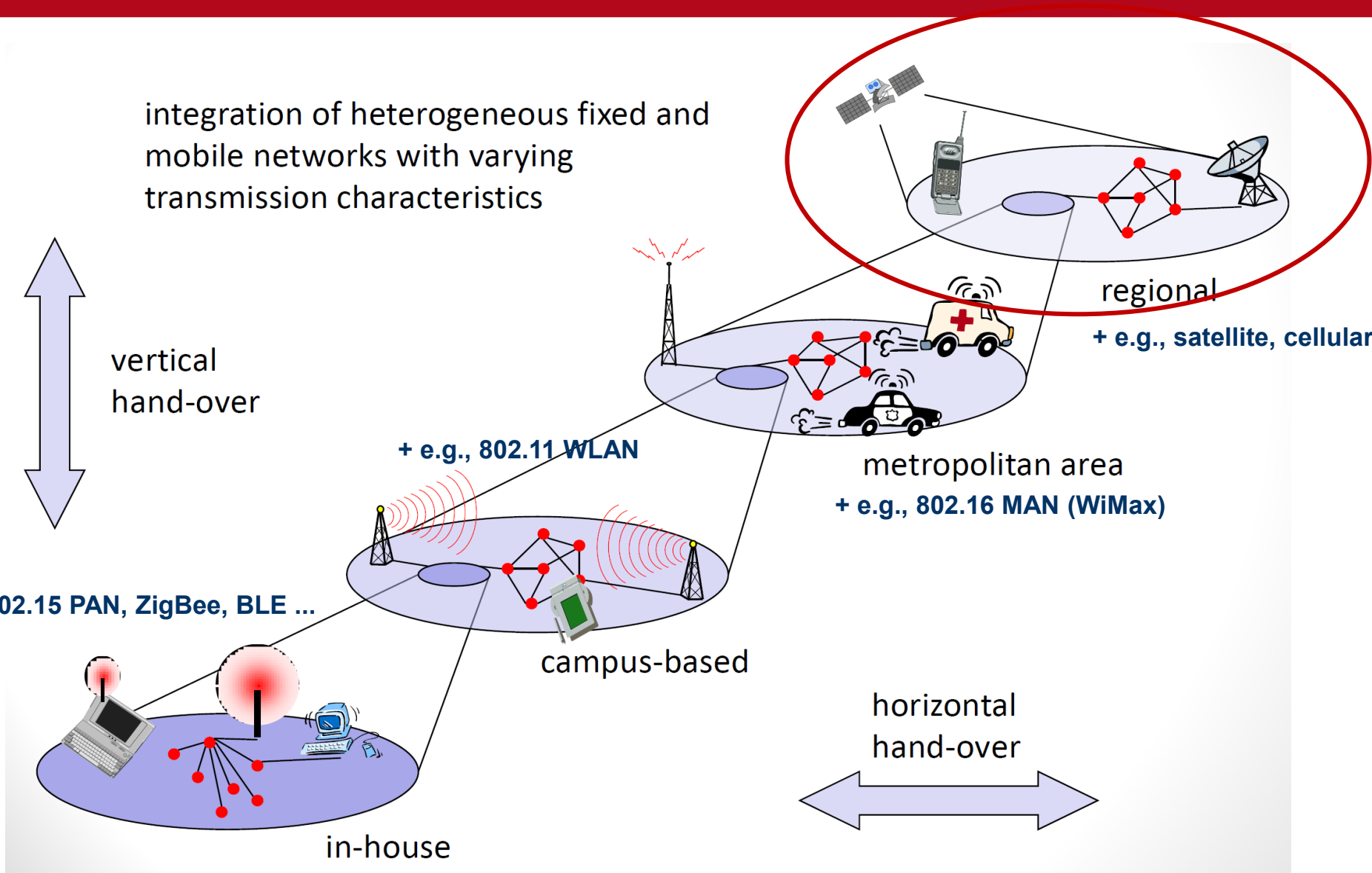
+ e.g., satellite, cellular

metropolitan area
+ e.g., 802.16 MAN (WiMax)

campus-based

horizontal
hand-over

in-house





On-going research: Nano-Satellites

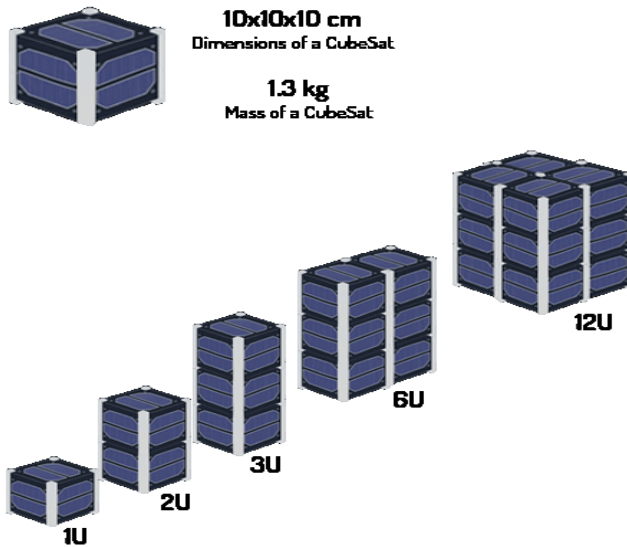


Figure: CubeSat taxonomy

Thousands of CubeSat launched so far

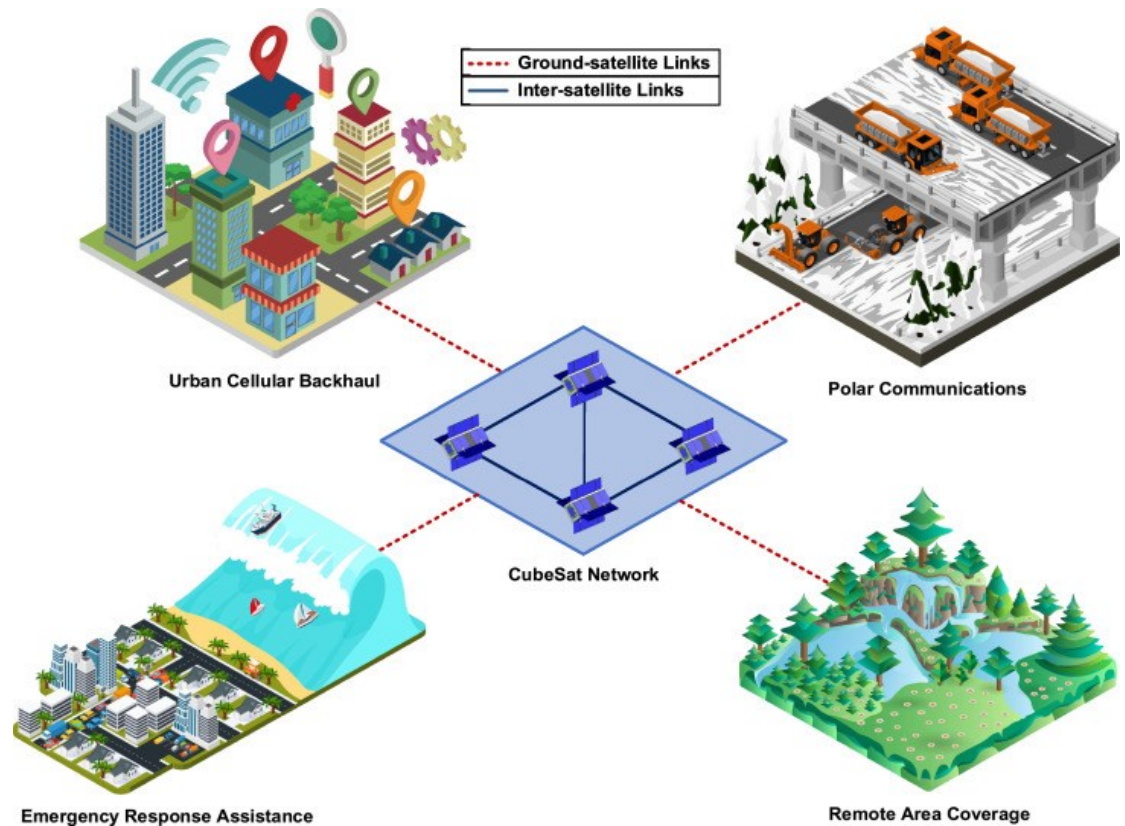


Figure: In-space backhaul scenarios.

Internet of Space Things (IoST)



<https://youtu.be/4G2d3ek7PTQ>



Evolution from 1G to 5G

1G

Analog

*voice capability,
limited coverage
and mobility*

2 kbps

AMPS



2G

Digital

*better voice,
improved coverage,
text messaging*

64 kbps

GSM, CDMA



3G

Mobile Data

*basic Internet,
multimedia,
smaller phones*

2 Mbps

HSPA, EVDO



4G

**Mobile
Broadband**

*high-speed data,
smartphones*

1 Gbps

LTE, LTE-A



5G

**Extreme Speed,
Connectivity &
Reliability**

*a platform for
future innovation*

10+ Gbps



1980

1990

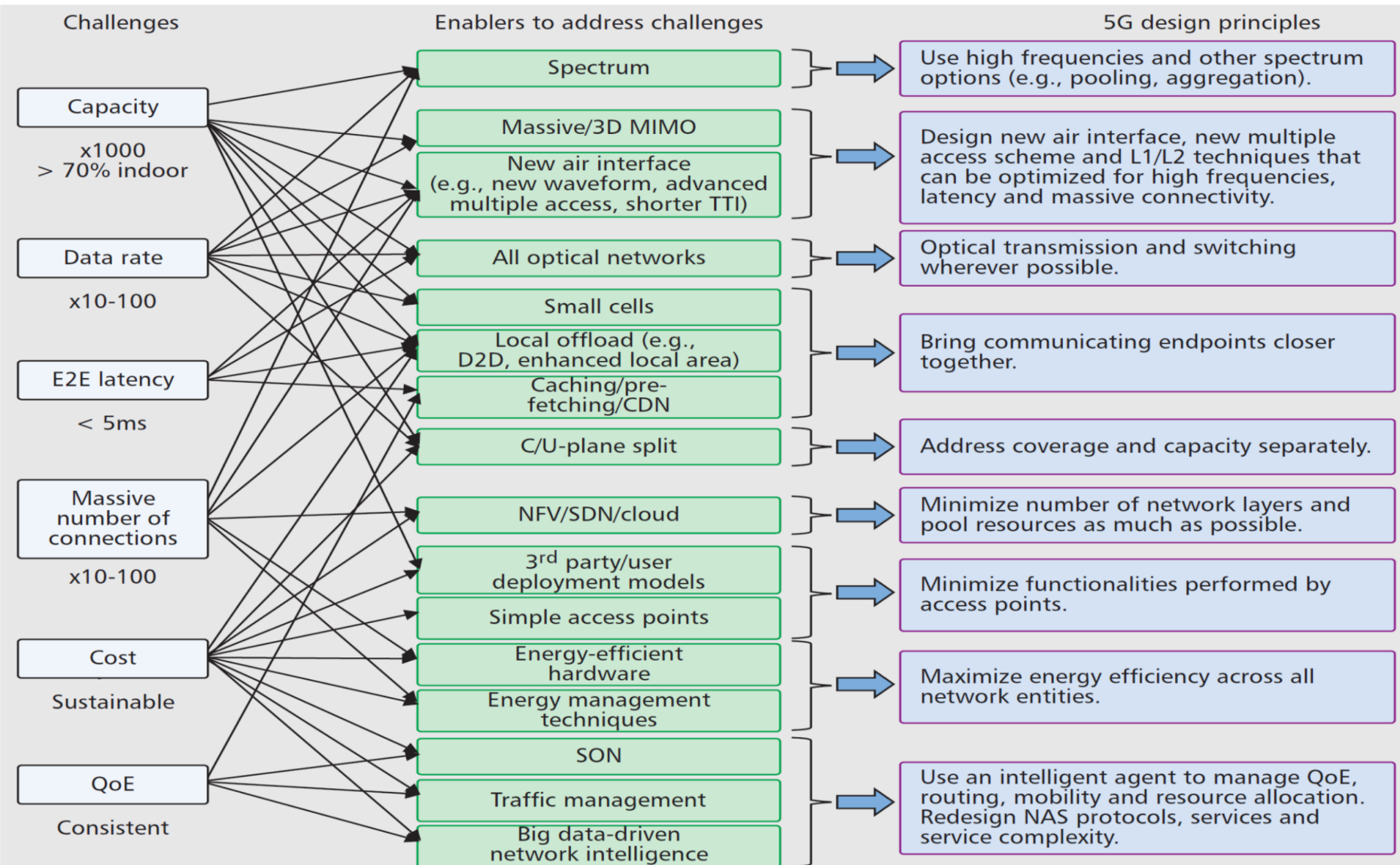
2000

2010

2020



5G Challenges & Enablers

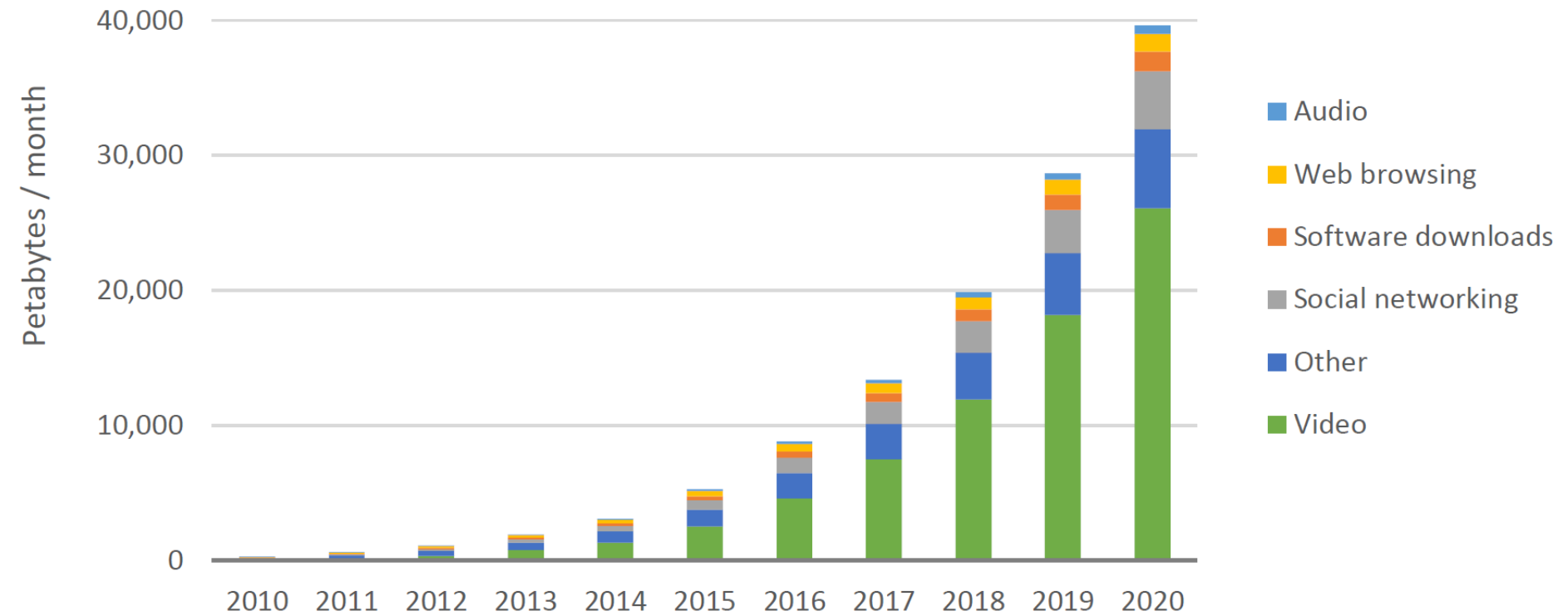


Everything you need to know about 5G (accordingly to IEEE)





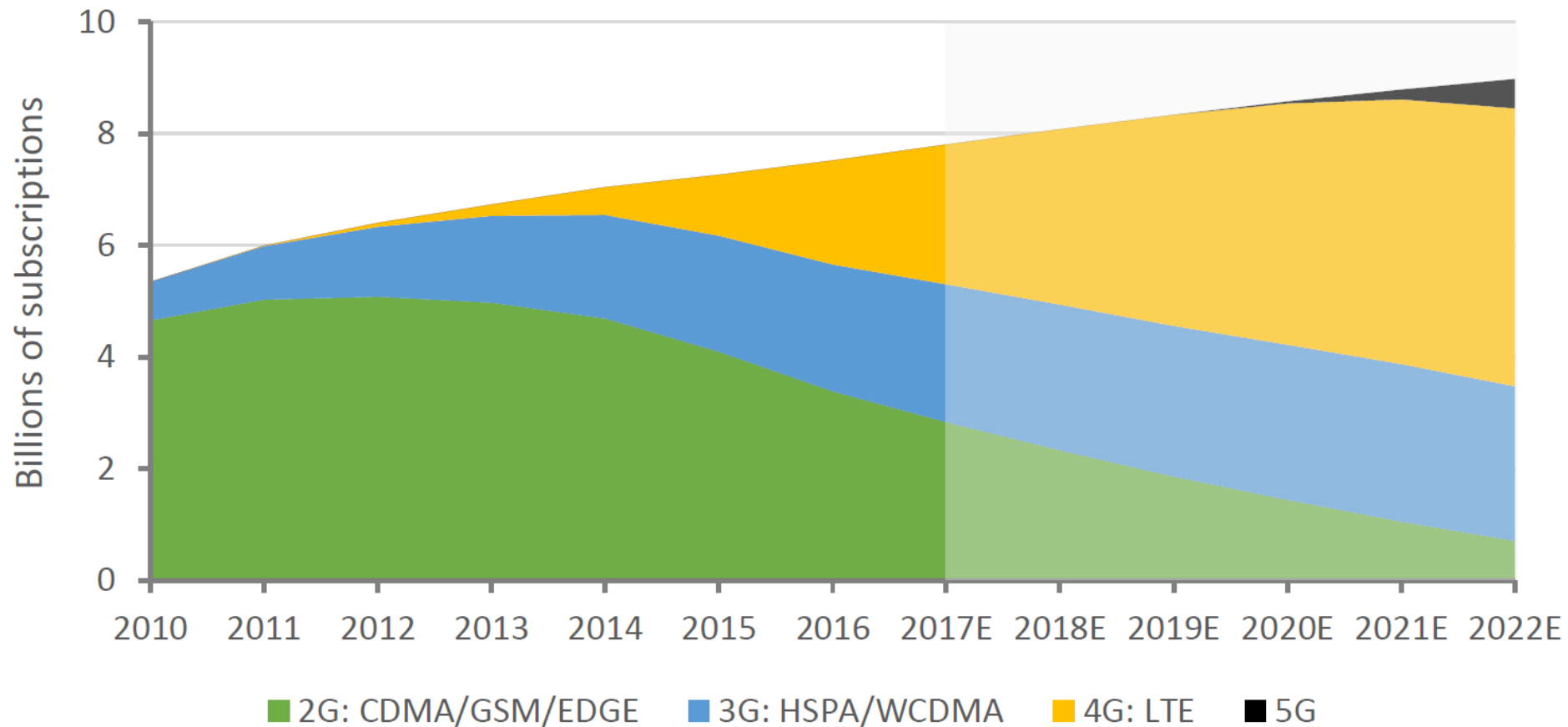
Global Cellular Data Traffic, 2010-2022





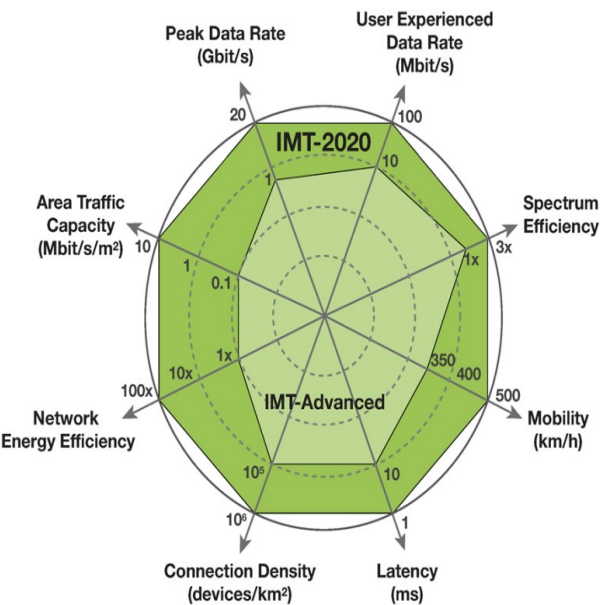
Mobile Subscriptions by Generation

Global mobile subscriptions by technology





5G Use Cases & Requirements



[ITU-R document 5D/TEMP/625]

Performance

Applications

eMBB

Enhanced Mobile
Broadband



- Peak Rate: 20Gbps (4G : 1Gbps)
- UX Rate : 100~1000Mbps

- High definition (HD) videos
- Virtual reality (VR)
- Augmented reality (AR)

Download of 15GB HD video



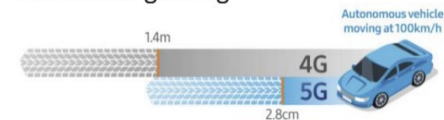
URLLC

Ultra Reliable &
Low Latency
Communications



- Latency: 1ms (4G : 10ms)

- Remote robot control
- Connected autonomous vehicles
- Interactive gaming



mMTC

Massive
Machine-Type
Communications



- Connection : 10⁶ devices/km²
(4G : 10⁵ devices/km²)

- Smart city
- Smart agriculture

Within an area of 1km²





5G Use Cases

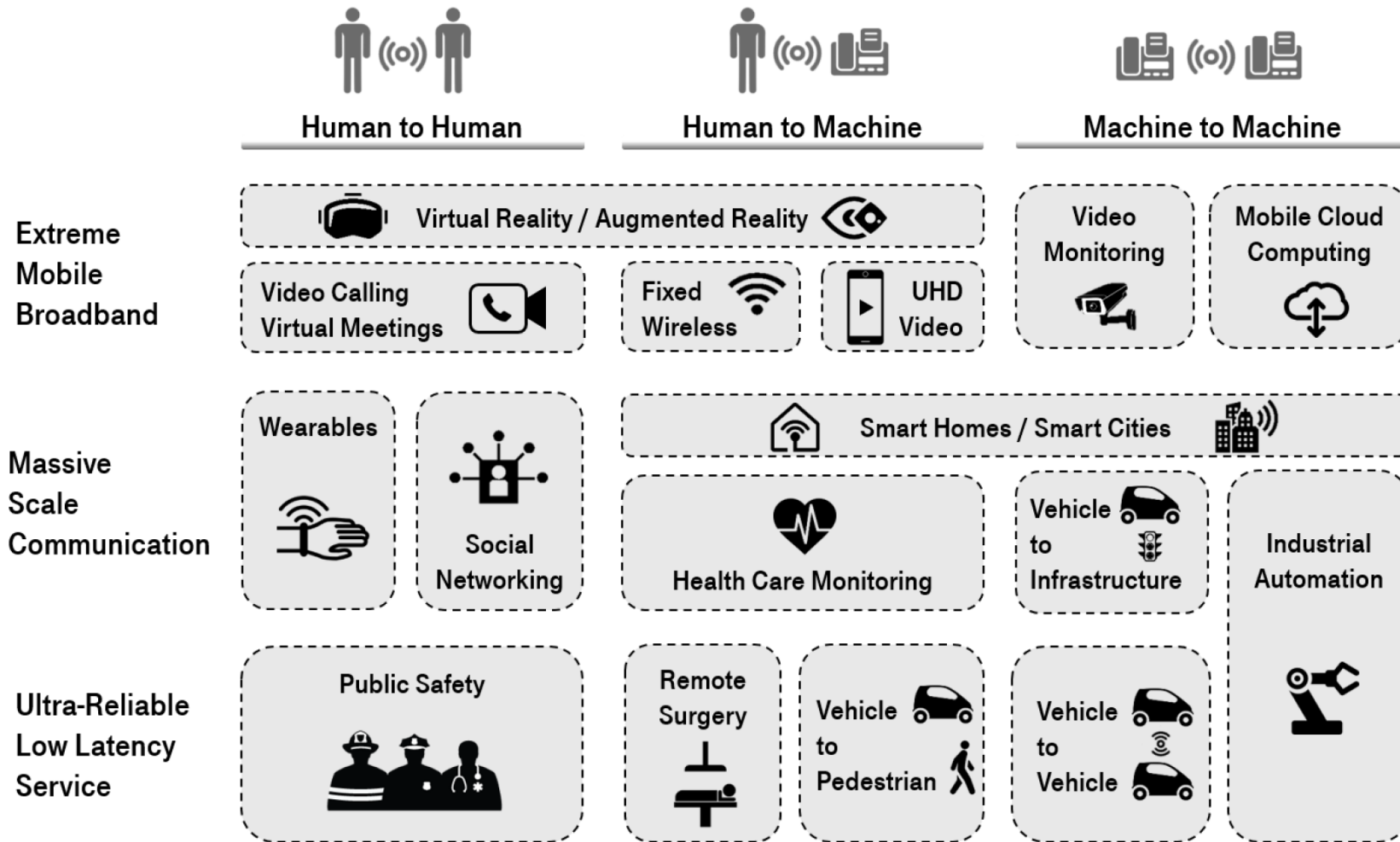


Figure 6. Some 5G Use Cases Grouped by the Type of Interaction and the Range of Performance Requirements.

Use Case: 5G car connectivity V2V, V2X



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Eho04iCMxw>

Use Case: Robot Surgery, Tactile Internet



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L4nGXopLK8w>

Use Case: The 4th Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0)



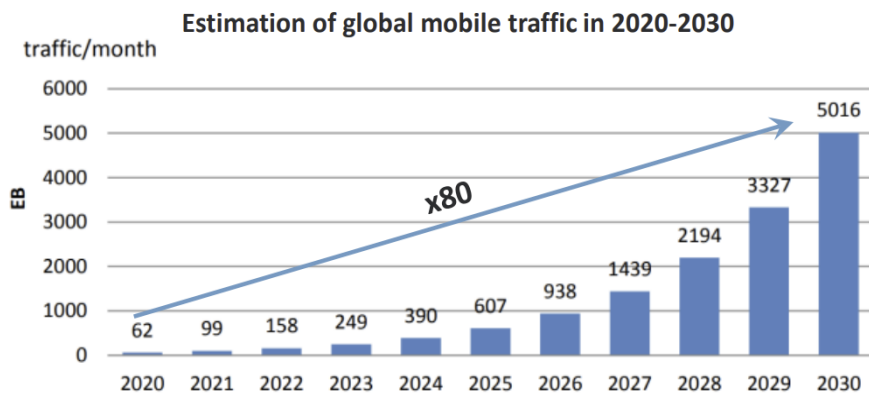
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bMaDhf0LKAY>

Use Case: Automation of Everything

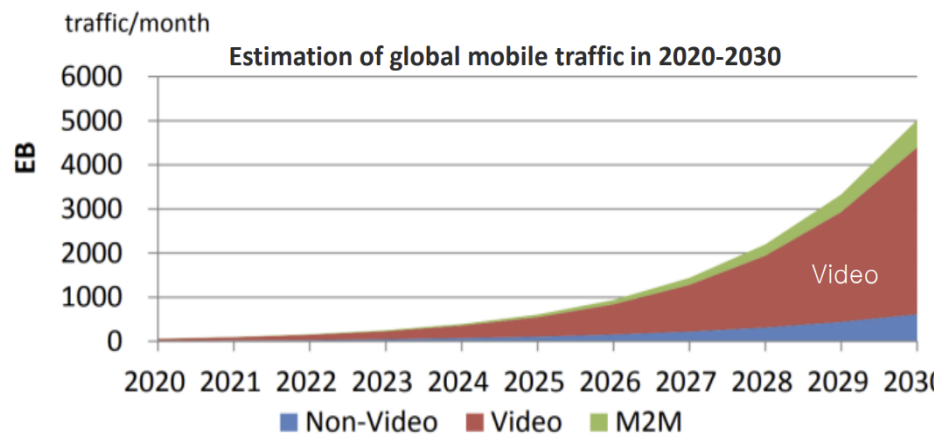
NOKIA

5G - Driving the automation
of everything

x 80 Increase of Mobile Traffic



75% of Mobile Traffic: Video

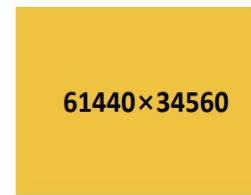


[Report ITU-R M.2370-0]

Super-high-definition Video



64 K Digital Cinema
~ 256Gbps



1080i and 1080p
HDTV **uncompressed**:
10 bit@1920x1080@24fps
= 127MB/sec ~ 1Gbps

Super-immersive Multimedia



Hologram 1GByte/cm³



Super-HD VR 13.6Gbps

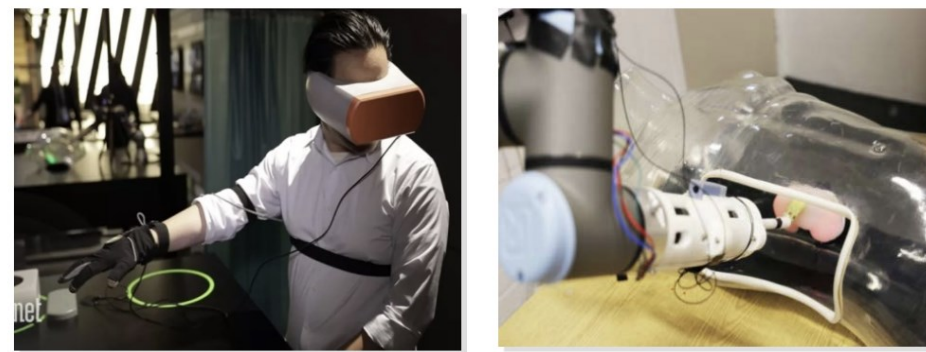


Towards 6G: A Driver

Zero Perceived Latency

Internet of Skill

3D scanning & transmission: 100 Tera-pixel/m² [Technical Gazette]

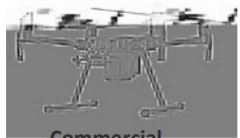


Everything Connected at 2030



[CISCO]

Super-Precision Positioning



Commercial UAV



Ground robotics navigation



Lane-level navigation



Industrial navigation and tracking



Heavy machine navigation



2010

2020

2030



Wireless solutions are critical to sustainable development



Sustainability targets set by UN for 2030