



5G and Industrial Internet – Revising IoT

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05/11/2019 VTT – beyond the obvious

Impact of IoT on Networks

IoT vision has gone through several transformations. We can indentify e.g. following communication, network and protocol generations:

- **1st Generation** – RFID and near field communication systems to support data exchange
- **2nd Generation** – Direct Internet connectivity (IP) of resource restricted devices and web programming (6LoWPAN)
- **3rd Generation** (still ongoing) – aiming to support interactions between things and services running in cloud within silo-ed platforms (NB-IoT, LoRaWAN, virtualization and cloud IoT platforms)

Impact of IoT on Networks (cont.)

- Development on upcoming years devoted to support the **seamless integration of platforms** to enable IoT resource access beyond "Internet of Platforms" model
 - *Things* identification across the platforms and secure management / governance of resources, semantic interoperability, protocol interoperability
- New identification, authentication and accounting solutions are needed (e.g. IETF ACE wg, IRTF ICNRF wg etc.)
- Heterogeneity along several dimensions e.g. access technology, naming/addressing, traffic patterns etc. requires highly flexible network
 - flexibility beyond current software defined networking and network function virtualization and slicing concepts in mobile networks
 - Programmability of end devices in order to react changes in working environment

Impact of IoT on Networks (cont.)

- Due to increasing amount of data, our communication infrastructure must turn into computing and communication infrastructure, in which data processing and fusion can be performed in any of its component
 - Extending the current edge cloud and edge computing to cover the whole end-to-end chain from network leaves and *things* to core Internet devices and nodes
- IoT revolution will happen if **”reasonable” level of security** can be guaranteed (current TLS/DTLS profile for constrained devices is not enough in all the cases)

Some Specific Challenges in Industrial Domain

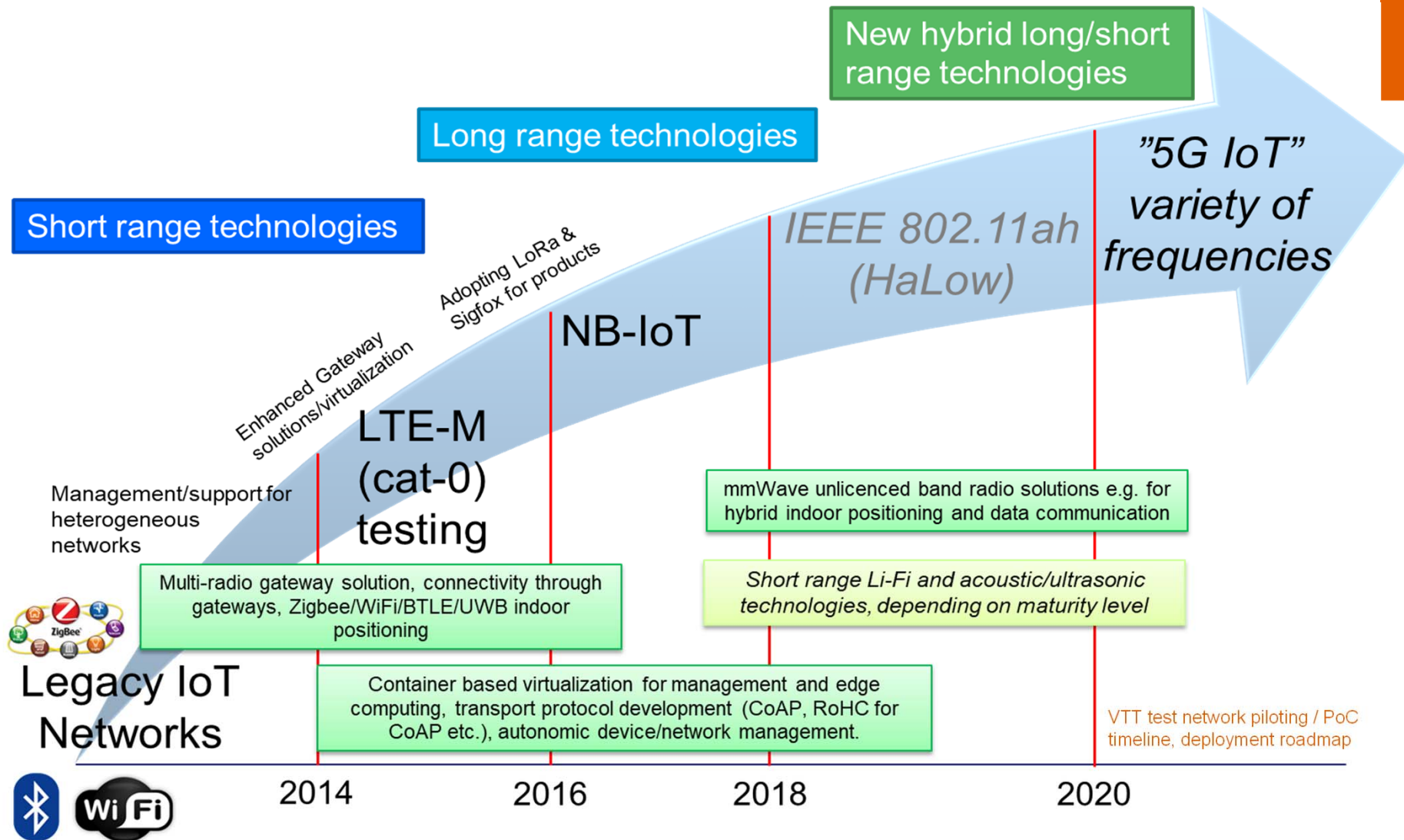
- Working environment (e.g. in factories) has lots of interference and radio communication is challenging
- Environments are also dynamic (e.g. locations of containers causing interference in harbors and terminals etc. are changing,...)
- Some use cases and functions need extreme reliability from communication system as well as low latency communications
- Heterogeneity of devices and platforms (legacy and new solutions, different manufacturers)
- Strict security requirements, e.g. based on Gartner estimation by 2020 more than 25% of recognized attacks on enterprises are through IoT devices
- Minimize the machinery downtime caused by communication and ICT infra
- Data storage and processing of massive amount of data

What about 5G

What 5G Should Provide For Industrial IoT?

5G is only a part of the solution

Performance Security Manageability Trust
Reliability Connectivity Interoperability Improved productivity
Accessibility
...and many more things...



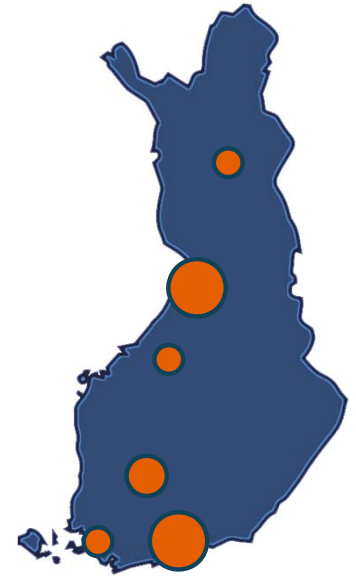
Some of the needed 5G functionalities for Industrial IoT

- Common solution for massive machine type communications (mMTC) and ultra reliable and low latency communications (URLLC)
- Better tolerance for interference in industry use and variety of frequencies to use in different use cases (outdoor/indoor), potentially able to support spectrum sharing
- Improved security, authentication and user/device management compared to current IoT solutions (applying e.g. ML methods for automatizing management)
- Slicing support and improved traffic prioritization and network sharing
 - supporting distributed IoT cloud infrastructure over multiple domains
- Support for time sensitive networking (TSN) over the wireless
 - precise time synchronization is necessary also e.g for positioning

Building the IIoT 5G enablers at 5GTNF

Open Innovation Ecosystem for 5G Technology and Service Development coordinated by VTT

- For 5G large scale trials and pre-commercial deployments
- To test 5G and beyond solutions enabling new products and services
- State-of-the-art technologies from leading vendors
- Flexible service configurations using standardized and open interfaces



Examples of Enablers

Micro-segmentation for mobile network security

Micro-segmentation concept for enhancing mobile network security.

Dynamic network security can be applied to use cases (e.g. IIoT) with fluctuating requirements.

Challenge

- There is a need for different levels of security at application or at organizational domains
- Bulk traffic might not need a secure communication.
- There is a need for strict access control for management and control messages e.g. in an industrial network.
- Software defined networking (SDN) architecture assists to create and maintain dynamically managed networks.

Solution

- Micro-segmentation of SDN networks:
 - Small virtual slices, which can have different customizable security levels.
 - Security level can be customized
 - Every micro-segment has its own monitoring and dynamic handling of faulty traffic.
- Focus on small virtual slices
 - The network traffic becomes more homogeneous, making threats and attacks easier to detect for security monitoring.

Benefits

1. Network operator can use its network more efficiently.
2. Different levels of security at the micro-segment are possible.
3. Dynamic creation, usage and termination of microsegments is possible.
4. Homogeneous traffic flows make it simpler to
 - enforce fine-grained access control,
 - customize authentication,
 - monitor specific attacks.

<https://youtu.be/xfuBEpt4l8Y?t=37>



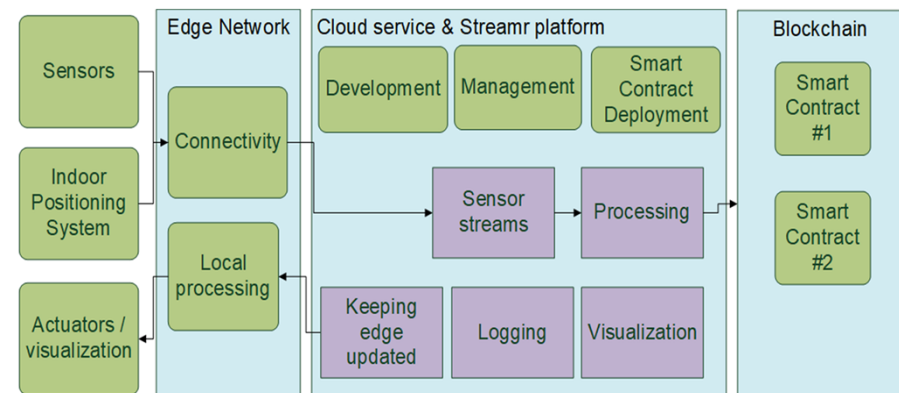
CASE 1
VIDEO SURVEILLANCE OVER 5G NETWORK

Asset Tracking with Smart Contracts

- Supply chains and asset tracking are essential part of e.g. manufacturing process
- Smart contracts can further automate the supply chain process
- Integrating IoT and sensor information to smart contracts, it is possible to validate also asset status and validity during shipment
- Depending on set terms and conditions, solutions can be applied also for e.g. sensors and devices to recognize change in behavior or validity

Solution: a layered architecture

- the edge network devices increase the system responsiveness
- the cloud service enables programmability and orchestration, and
- Blockchain provides an immutable storage for transactions.



Demonstration based on orientation sensors, UWB positioning, Streamr platform for building backend applications and Ethereum blockchain

Multi-access IoT Edge Gateway (PoC)

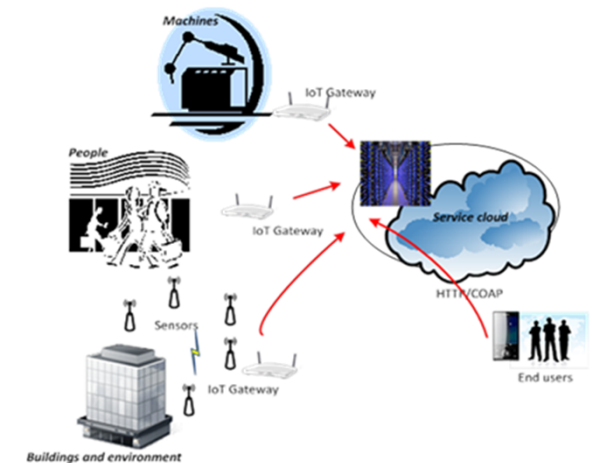
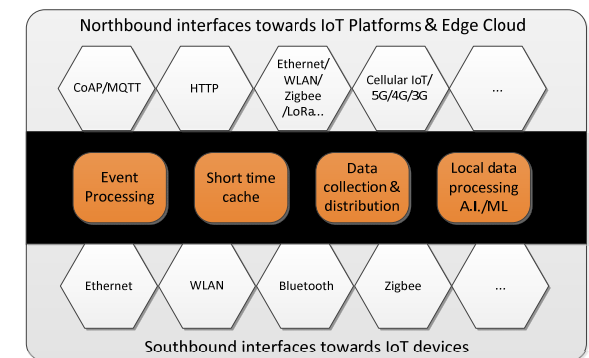
Multiradio IoT Edge GW software with data processing capabilities based on software defined networking and container virtualisation solutions

Challenge

- Arranging connectivity for legacy IoT solutions and novel solutions
- Support for several radio technologies needed
- Data processing at the leaf of the IoT network as requirement
- Fast response and data fusion near end devices
- Remotely managed and updated, automated functions as self-healing

Solution

- Software defined gateway architecture for collecting and distributing data
 - Supporting multi-radio HW design with COTS components
- Modular solution – each interface and functionality as virtualised function
 - Container virtualisation used to provide lightweight solution
- Application and virtualised function orchestration
- Architecture applicable also for edge servers



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