

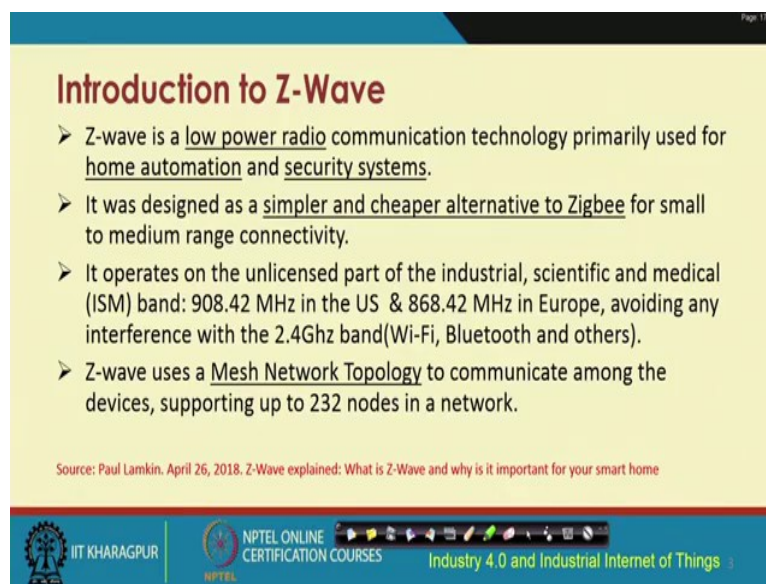
Introduction to Industry 4.0 and Industrial Internet of Things
Prof. Sudip Misra
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Lecture – 03
Introduction: IoT Connectivity – Part II

We have gone through the IEEE 802.15.4 standard in the previous lecture and the different protocols that are based on this particular standard like ZigBee and wireless heart ZigBee.

In this particular lecture we look at one of the very popular technology, basically the Z-wave. The protocol is useful particularly, for home automation application, home automation application, and security systems.

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Introduction to Z-Wave

- Z-wave is a low power radio communication technology primarily used for home automation and security systems.
- It was designed as a simpler and cheaper alternative to Zigbee for small to medium range connectivity.
- It operates on the unlicensed part of the industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) band: 908.42 MHz in the US & 868.42 MHz in Europe, avoiding any interference with the 2.4Ghz band(Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and others).
- Z-wave uses a Mesh Network Topology to communicate among the devices, supporting up to 232 nodes in a network.

Source: Paul Lamkin. April 26, 2018. Z-Wave explained: What is Z-Wave and why is it important for your smart home

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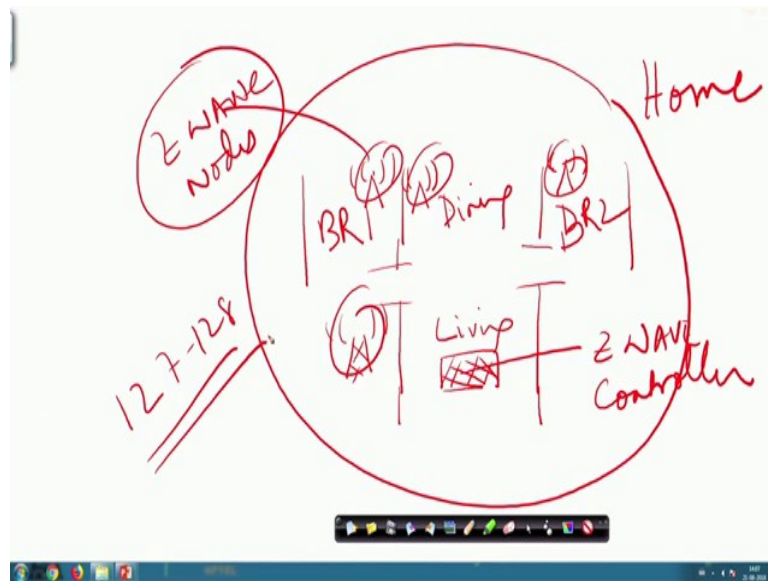
IEEE 802.15.4 are based on the communication technologies which require low power, which have low power, radio communication requirements. Home automation nowadays is very important to build home automation kind of applications. Even for industrial applications, you might be able to find the usefulness of using this particular technology.

Unlike, ZigBee, Z-wave is simpler and cheaper, used for small and medium range applications. Z-wave operates in the ISM band like in the US, it is specifically the 908.42 megahertz band, in Europe it is 868.42 megahertz band and it avoids any interference with

the 2.4 Gigahertz band that is used by Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and different other protocols and standards.

Z-wave uses a mesh network topology to communicate among the devices, supports up to 232 nodes in a network. This is quite sufficient for home automation application, even for industrial applications Z-wave supports about 232 nodes. So, let us look at how Z-wave works.

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Let us say, we are talking about some kind of a home with a living room, two bedrooms, and a dining room. In home automation, using Z-wave you can install something known as the Z-wave controller device, which can be a single controller device in the entire home. And there could be different Z-wave compliant communication devices in the different rooms. So, these are like Z-wave communication devices or the Z-wave nodes commonly known as Z-wave nodes. Therefore, one Z-wave controller in the entire home and multiple such Z-wave nodes in the different rooms, and up to about 127 or 128 Z-wave nodes can be connected using a single controller.

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Features of Z-Wave

- A Z-wave network has 2 device categories: **Controller** and **Slave**
- The **Controller** is a central entity which sets up the Z-wave network and manages other slave devices in the network.
- Each logical Z-wave network has 1 Home (Network) ID and multiple unique Node IDs for the devices in the network.
- The Network ID is of length 4 Bytes and Node ID is of length 1 Byte.
- The nodes can communicate only within their home network
- It offers a data rate of up to 100kbps and an average communication range of 30 meters.

Source: Paul Lamkin. April 26, 2018. Z-Wave explained: What is Z-Wave and why is it important for your smart home

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There is the controller node and the slave node. The controller is a central entity which sets up the Z-wave network and manages other slave devices, the Z-wave nodes, in the network. Each logical Z-wave network has one home ID, the network ID, and multiple unique node IDs corresponding to the slave devices in the network.

The network ID is of length 4 bytes and each of these node IDs will be a length of 1 byte. The nodes can communicate only within their home network and the data rate that is supported is up to about 30 meters. The data rate is offered is up to about 100 kbps. 100 kbps in a range of 30 meters is good enough for home automation applications, small industrial applications. So, that is why Z-wave is a very popular technology. It is low cost, simpler technology compared to ZigBee and can be used to support different home and industrial automation applications.

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Features of Z-Wave (contd.)

- It uses source routed network mesh topology using 1 primary controller.
- Z-wave considers only static devices in the network due to its source routed network topology.
- The devices communicate with one another only when they are in range.
- Messages are routed through different nodes in case of any obstruction due to interior layout and other household appliances.
- These obstructions are called radio dead-spots and can be bypassed using a process called **Healing**.

Source: Paul Lamkin. April 26, 2018. Z-Wave explained: What is Z-Wave and why is it important for your smart home

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The routing scheme used is source routing. Source routing means a source node sends, determines the route in the network and then sends the packet from the source node to the entire network using the routes.

Z-wave considers only static devices in the network due to its source routed network topology. So, messages are routed through different nodes in Z-wave, in case of any obstruction, due to the interior layout and other household appliances. These obstructions are known as radio dead spots, and these can be bypassed using a process in Z-wave which is known as healing.

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Application

- Primarily used in Home/Office Automation
- Systems for Smart Energy Management
- System for Smart Security and Surveillance
- Voice control enabled applications
- Appliances automation and control

Source: Applications of Z-wave technology, (March 2018)

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Applications where it can be used are home and office automation applications, smart energy management applications, home security, industrial security, industrial surveillance applications, voice control enabled applications, and appliance automation and control.

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➤ Introduction to ISA 100.11a

- ISA 100.11a is a Standard for wireless network technology developed by the International Society of Automation(ISA).
- The primary focus of the technology is the implementation of automation in the industrial environment.
- The protocol stack of ISA 100.11a is in compliance with IoT.
- It is based on the IEEE 802.15.4 protocol along with other wireless networks.

Source: ISA100 Wireless tutorial | What is ISA100 Wireless

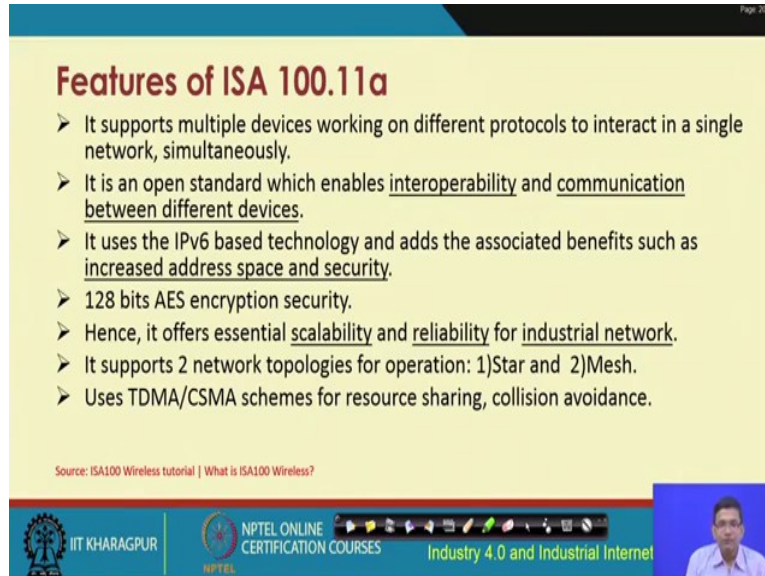
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Now, let us look at another very interesting and popular standard which is known as the ISA 100.11a, which belongs to the ISA 100.11 series. This is used for wireless network technology and was developed by international society for automation. So, this standard

primarily focuses on automation in industrial environments and obviously, this standard is based on 802.15.4.

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Features of ISA 100.11a

- It supports multiple devices working on different protocols to interact in a single network, simultaneously.
- It is an open standard which enables interoperability and communication between different devices.
- It uses the IPv6 based technology and adds the associated benefits such as increased address space and security.
- 128 bits AES encryption security.
- Hence, it offers essential scalability and reliability for industrial network.
- It supports 2 network topologies for operation: 1)Star and 2)Mesh.
- Uses TDMA/CSMA schemes for resource sharing, collision avoidance.

Source: ISA100 Wireless tutorial | What is ISA100 Wireless?

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Some of the features of 100.11a ISA standard are listed in the slides. The first one is that it supports multiple devices working on different protocols to interact in a single network simultaneously. A good protocol for supporting interoperability and communication between different agents and devices. It uses the IPv6 based technology and adds the associated benefits such as increased address space and security. The encryption scheme that is used is AES encryption for offering security over 128 bits. Because of the different features of this technology is good for use in industrial of applications, it supports scalable and reliable solutions.

The kind of network topologies that are supported are star and mesh. The MAC protocols used are TDMA or CSMA/CA based MAC protocol.

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Application

- It is primarily used for automation in large scale complex industries.
- Wireless monitoring of the industrial network and devices.
- Process monitoring and control automation in the industrial environment with large and complex setups.

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So, applications are automation in large scale complex industries, wireless monitoring of industrial networks and devices, process monitoring and control automation in the industrial environments with large and complex setups.

Now, let us come to another very interesting popular technology for implementing IoT which is the Bluetooth.

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Introduction to Bluetooth

- A short range wireless communication technology.
- Its is aimed at replacing the cables with wireless medium to communicate between portable devices.
- It is based on Ad-hoc technology, also known as Ad-hoc Piconets.
- Network can be established between 2 to 8 Bluetooth devices.

Source: Bluetooth Basics (March 31, 2018)

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Bluetooth is used for setting up wireless network of different peripherals of a particular computer, headphones, and mobile phones. Bluetooth is a widely used technology which can help in setting up IoT based networks and network systems.

Bluetooth technology offers wireless communication in short range. Unlike ZigBee, which we discussed earlier, is good for medium range communication. However, ZigBee does not offer good data rates. On the contrary, Bluetooth offers better data rates much more improved data rates compared to ZigBee. So, there is a tradeoff.

Bluetooth is particularly aimed at replacing the cables. So, there is a cable replacement protocol which I am not going through over here. If you look at the Bluetooth protocol stack, you will see that there is a cable replacement protocol that is supported by Bluetooth. So, this cable replacement protocol will help for communication between these different wireless portable devices. Bluetooth helps in forming Ad-hoc networks where there is no centralized controller. The devices can connect with each other in short range using this Bluetooth technology.

There is a concept of Piconet, called scatter nets. In a particular Piconet, like this, a very similar to the cells in a cellular network, are present within. In a Piconet, there are master and up to about 7 devices. Within a Piconet 8 devices can be supported. There are different slave devices, up to 7 devices can be connected to the master.

For example, Piconet 1, Piconet 2, can have different Piconets, all of which are interconnected together. So, this forms the scatter net.

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Features of Bluetooth

- It is a low cost wireless communication technology.
- Low power consumption.
- Bluetooth technology uses the unlicensed industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) band at 2.4 to 2.485 GHz.
- Supports 1Mbps and 3Mbps data rate for version 1.2 and 2.0, respectively.
- The operating range: 1 meter for Class 3 radios, 10 meters for Class 2 radios, and 100 meters for Class 1 radios.

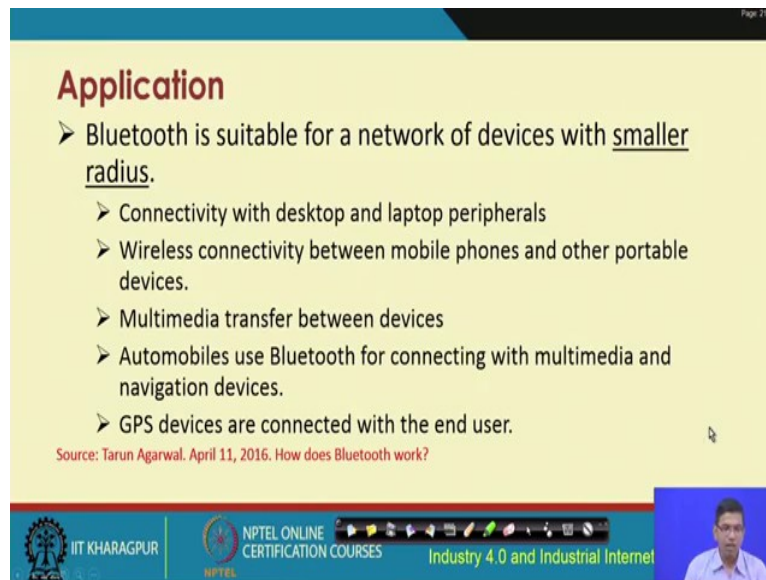
Source: Bluetooth Basics (March 31, 2018)

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Bluetooth offers low cost wireless communication, low power consumption. Because of the lower power consumption, Bluetooth is attractive among IoT applications, which are typically power starved, energy starved. It is used in the ISM 2.4 to 2.484 gigahertz, 2.4 to 2.484 gigahertz band.

It supports data rate of between 1 Mbps to 3 Mbps depending on the version of the Bluetooth that is used. 1 Mbps in the version 1.2, 2 Mbps for version 2, and 3 Mbps. The operating range is 1 meter for class 3 radios, 10 meters for class 2 radios and 100 meters for class 1 radios. Therefore, different radios will give different communication range of Bluetooth.

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Application

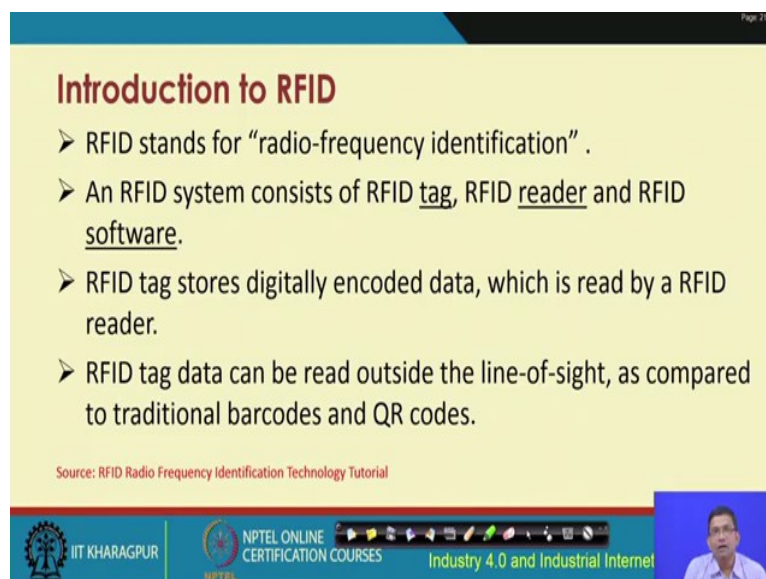
- Bluetooth is suitable for a network of devices with smaller radius.
 - Connectivity with desktop and laptop peripherals
 - Wireless connectivity between mobile phones and other portable devices.
 - Multimedia transfer between devices
 - Automobiles use Bluetooth for connecting with multimedia and navigation devices.
 - GPS devices are connected with the end user.

Source: Tarun Agarwal. April 11, 2016. How does Bluetooth work?

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Application where Bluetooth is suitable for use are networks or devices which will have smaller radius of communication range. Therefore, connectivity with desktop and laptop peripherals can be supported with the help of Bluetooth. Multimedia transfer between devices is also a very attractive and widely used application of Bluetooth. Automobiles will use Bluetooth for connecting with the multimedia and navigation devices, GPS devices, are connected with the end user.

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Introduction to RFID

- RFID stands for “radio-frequency identification” .
- An RFID system consists of RFID tag, RFID reader and RFID software.
- RFID tag stores digitally encoded data, which is read by a RFID reader.
- RFID tag data can be read outside the line-of-sight, as compared to traditional barcodes and QR codes.

Source: RFID Radio Frequency Identification Technology Tutorial

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RFIDs are very attractive, popularly used. RFID tags are also used in shopping malls. For example, RFID tags are attached to different items such as clothing, other items on sale in the shopping malls. RFID reader can read from these RFID tags. This is how the RFID works. RFID stands basically for radio frequency identification. There are 3 components, one is the tag itself - the RFID tag attached to different things, RFID reader which can read from the tag, and the RFID software which will power this entire thing to operate. RFID tag stores digitally encoded data which is read by RFID reader. RFID tag data can be read outside the line of sight as compared to the traditional bar codes or the QR codes that are frequently used.

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Features of RFID

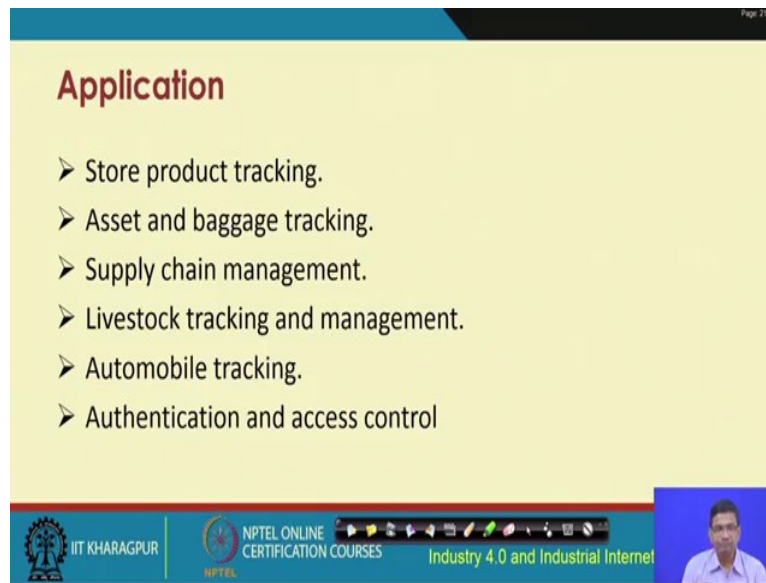
- RFID tag consists of an integrated circuit and an antenna, covered with a protective material.
- Tags can be classified as passive or active.
- **Active** tags use their own power supply for operation and data transfer.
- **Passive** tags have to be powered by a reader inductively in order to transmit data.

Source: RFID Radio Frequency Identification Technology Tutorial

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RFID tag consists of integrated circuit and an antenna, which are covered with a protective material. RFID tags can be classified as passive tags or active tags. Active tags are the ones which has their own power supply for operation and data transfer. Passive tags are the ones which do not have so and these will have to be powered inductively in order to transmit data.

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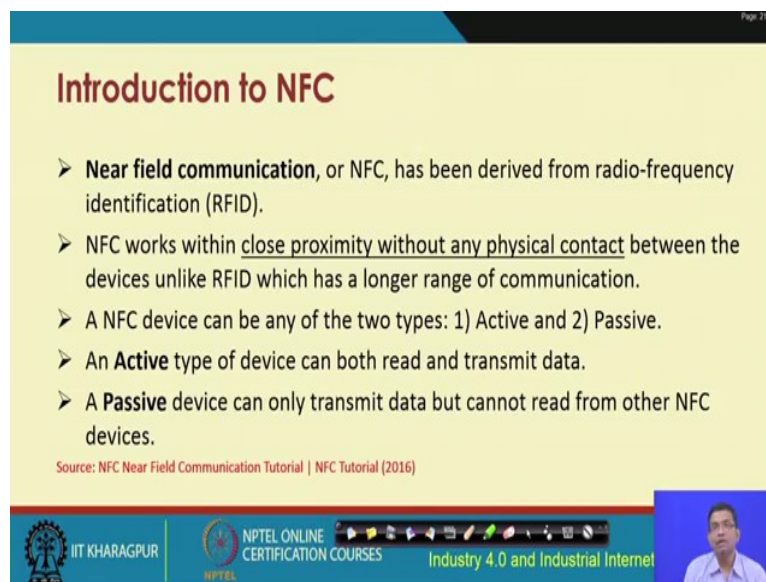
Application

- Store product tracking.
- Asset and baggage tracking.
- Supply chain management.
- Livestock tracking and management.
- Automobile tracking.
- Authentication and access control

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Applications of use of RFIDs are-storing, product tracking, store product tracking, asset and baggage tracking, supply chain management, livestock tracking and management, auto mobile tracking authentication and access control.

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Introduction to NFC

- **Near field communication**, or NFC, has been derived from radio-frequency identification (RFID).
- NFC works within close proximity without any physical contact between the devices unlike RFID which has a longer range of communication.
- A NFC device can be any of the two types: 1) Active and 2) Passive.
- An **Active** type of device can both read and transmit data.
- A **Passive** device can only transmit data but cannot read from other NFC devices.

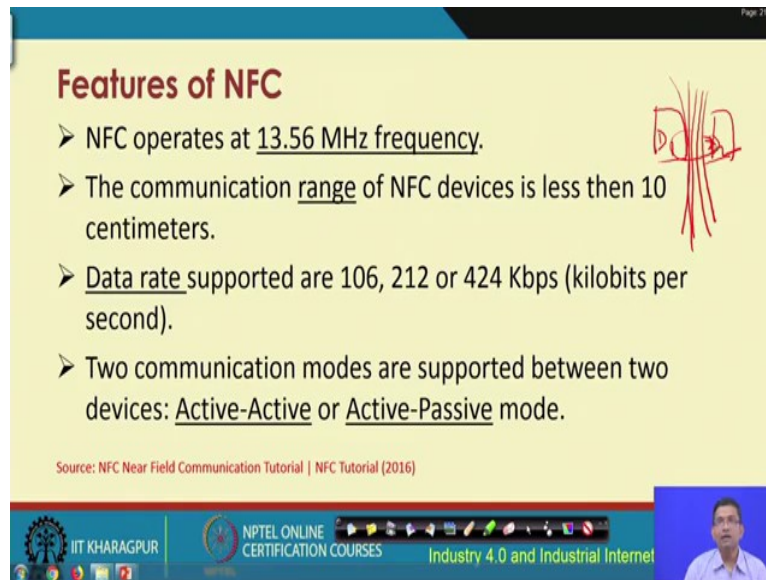
Source: NFC Near Field Communication Tutorial | NFC Tutorial (2016)

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NFC technology also work very similarly, but has a difference. This NFC technology has been derived from the RFIDs. The NFCs unlike RFIDs will work within close proximity, with any physical, without any physical contact between the devices. RFID reader and the tag can keep little bit separated, but NFC devices will have to be kept in very close proximity.

NFC device can be of two types-active device or passive device. An active type of device can both read and transmit data, and a passive device can only transmit data, but cannot read from the NFC devices. So, this is the difference between the active and passive device concepts.

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Features of NFC

- NFC operates at 13.56 MHz frequency.
- The communication range of NFC devices is less than 10 centimeters.
- Data rate supported are 106, 212 or 424 Kbps (kilobits per second).
- Two communication modes are supported between two devices: Active-Active or Active-Passive mode.

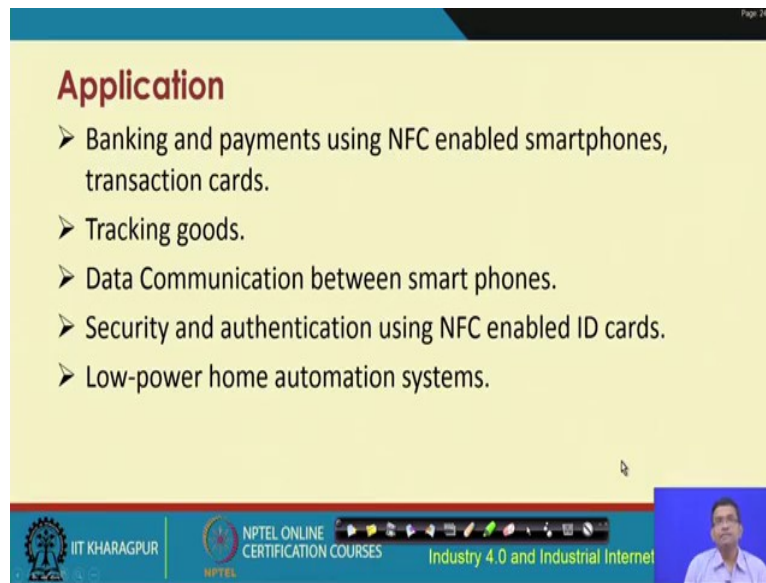
Source: NFC Near Field Communication Tutorial | NFC Tutorial (2016)

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NFC operates in the 13.56 MHz frequency band, and the range of communication in NFC is less than 10 cms. Let us say, that you have in one of these devices D1 NFC device, you have another device, D2. The magnetic field will be generated, thus, D1 and D2 are kept close to each other, less than 10 centimeters apart.

NFC supports various data rates, 106, 212 or 424 kbps. The two communication modes supported between two devices, one is the active-active and the other one is the active-passive mode.

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Application

- Banking and payments using NFC enabled smartphones, transaction cards.
- Tracking goods.
- Data Communication between smart phones.
- Security and authentication using NFC enabled ID cards.
- Low-power home automation systems.

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Applications of NFCs are very similar to RFIDs tracking of goods, banking sector, NFC enabled smartphones, data communication between smartphones using NFC, security and authentication, and low power home automation systems.

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So, with this we come to an end of this thing. We have gone through different connectivity technologies in the previous lecture and this one it started with going through the standard IEEE 802.15.4. Then we discussed about ZigBee, Z-wave, ISA, RFID, NFC and Wireless Hart also.

These are some of these references that you can go through further in more detail. So, with this we come to an end.

Thank you.