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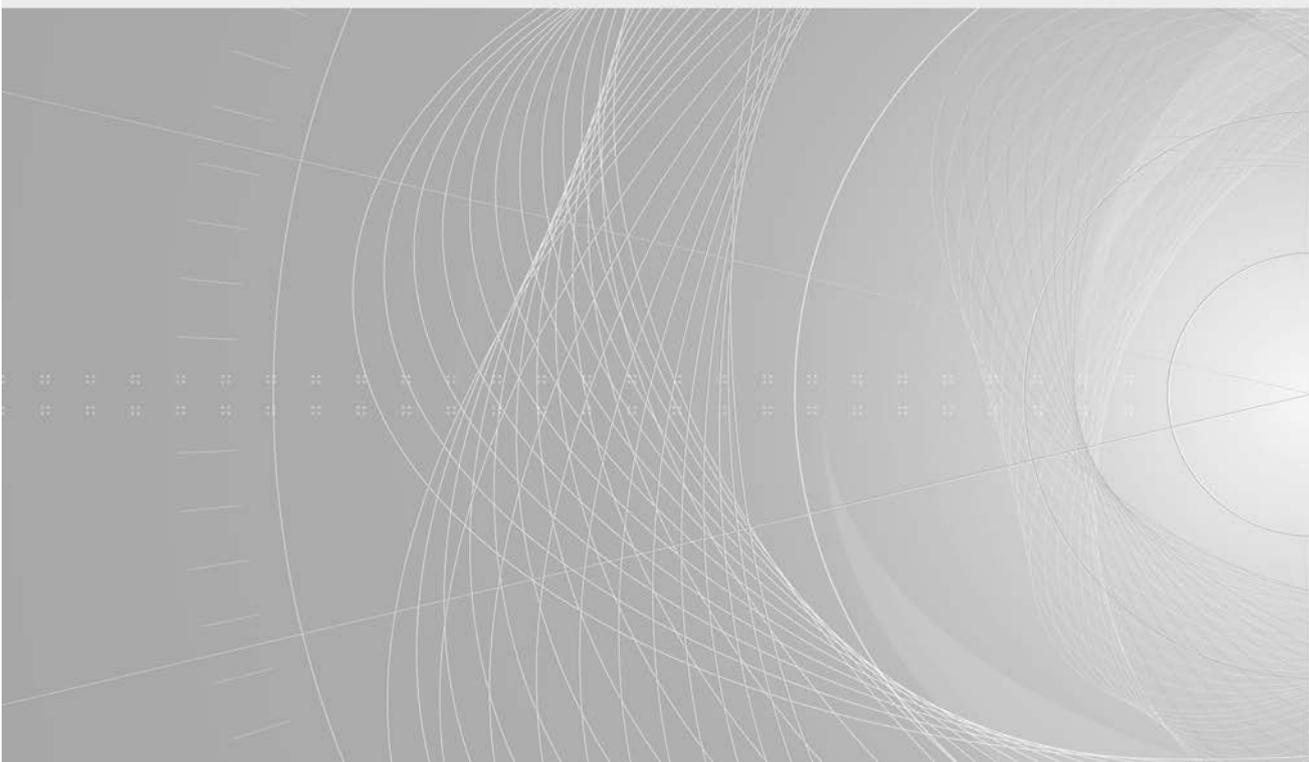


Edition 1.0 2018-08

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Internet of Things (IoT) – Reference architecture





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INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT) – REFERENCE ARCHITECTURE

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This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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INTRODUCTION

IoT has a broad use in industry and society today and it will continue to develop for many years to come. Various IoT applications and services have adopted IoT techniques to provide capabilities that were not possible a few years ago. IoT is one of the most dynamic and exciting areas of ICT. It involves the connecting of Physical Entities (“things”) with IT systems through networks. Foundational to IoT are the electronic devices that interact with the physical world. Sensors collect the information about the physical world, while actuators can act upon Physical Entities. Both sensors and actuators can be in many forms such as thermometers, accelerometers, video cameras, microphones, relays, heaters or industrial equipment for manufacturing or process controlling. Mobile technology, cloud computing, big data and deep analytics (predictive, cognitive, real-time and contextual) play important roles by gathering and processing data to achieve the final result of controlling Physical Entities by providing contextual, real-time and predictive information which has an impact on physical and virtual entities.

IoT can be integrated into existing technologies. Real-time measurements generated by adding sensors to existing technology can improve its functionality and lower the cost of operations (e.g. smart traffic signals can adapt to traffic conditions, lowering congestion and air pollution). The data generated by IoT sensors can support new business models and tailor products and services to the tastes and needs of the customer. In addition to the applications, the technology needs to support supervision and adaptation of the IoT system itself.

Several forecasts indicate that IoT will connect 50 billion devices worldwide by the year 2020. There are a number of possible application areas, such as smart city, smart grid, smart home/building, digital agriculture, smart manufacturing, intelligent transport system, e-Health. IoT is an enabling technology that consists of many supporting technologies, for example, different types of communication networking technologies, information technologies, sensing and control technologies, software technologies, device/hardware technologies. This document is based on widely used enabling technologies that are defined in standards from several organizations such as ISO, IEC, ITU, IETF, IEEE, ETSI, 3GPP, W3C, etc.

Trustworthiness is recognized as an area of importance, and IoT can leverage current and future best practice. For example, monitoring and analysing deployed IoT systems is essential to maintain reliability and safety and security. Measures such as controlled access can ensure the security of the system.

This document provides a standardized IoT Reference Architecture using a common vocabulary, reusable designs and industry best practices. It uses a top down approach, beginning with collecting the most important characteristics of IoT, abstracting those into a generic IoT Conceptual Model, deriving a high level system based reference with subsequent dissection of that model into the four architecture views (functional view, system view, networking view and usage view) from different perspectives.

This document serves as a base from which to develop (specify) context specific IoT architectures and thence actual systems. The contexts can be of different kinds but shall include the business context, the regulatory context and the technological context, e.g. industry verticals, technological requirements and/or nation-specific requirement sets. For more information, see Figure 1.

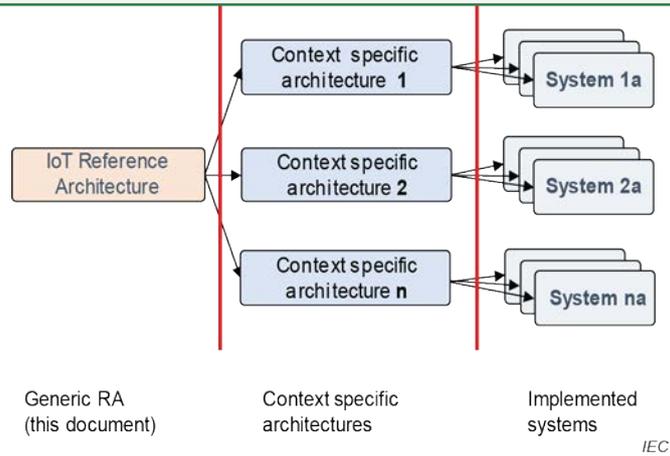


Figure 1 – From generic Reference Architecture to context specific architecture