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TECHNICAL REPORT

colour inside

Internet of things (IoT) – Industrial IoT

ISO/IEC TR 30166:2020-04(en)

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FOREWORD

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ISO/IEC TR 30166, which is a Technical Report, has been prepared by subcommittee 41: Internet of Things and related technologies, of ISO/IEC joint technical committee 1: Information technology.

The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
JTC1-SC41/95/DTR	JTC1-SC41/113/RVDTR

Full information on the voting for the approval of this Technical Report can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The IIoT (Industrial Internet of Things) is an identified vertical of the IoT, as seen throughout this document in general.

It consists of Industrial (electronic) communication-capable electronic systems and devices, which can be recognized as the integration base, to allow seamless communication, data processing, data access and data exchange in regard to sensors (sensing), auto-ID (automatic (global, unique) identification), and actors (acting, steering).

This is connected based upon a homogeneous as well as heterogeneous – mostly, but not exclusively, IP based – networking structure, capable of being able to interact seamlessly, in a flat, mesh or hierarchical architecture.

This document is intended for those users who want to get a large-scale informative overview of the current standardization activities and standardization landscape of SDOs, consortia and open-source communities in the field of IIoT.

Therefore, it is primarily intended for standardization managers, system architects, OT and IT specialists with a substantial understanding of technical language in the context of discrete manufacturing and/or process industries and with a focus on future global advanced smart industries.

It lists also national and cooperative initiatives in regard to IIoT and the partly touching field of Smart Manufacturing – with at least distinct working activities on IIoT in terms of their capabilities and individual working scope. It also lists the identified ones in Annex A.

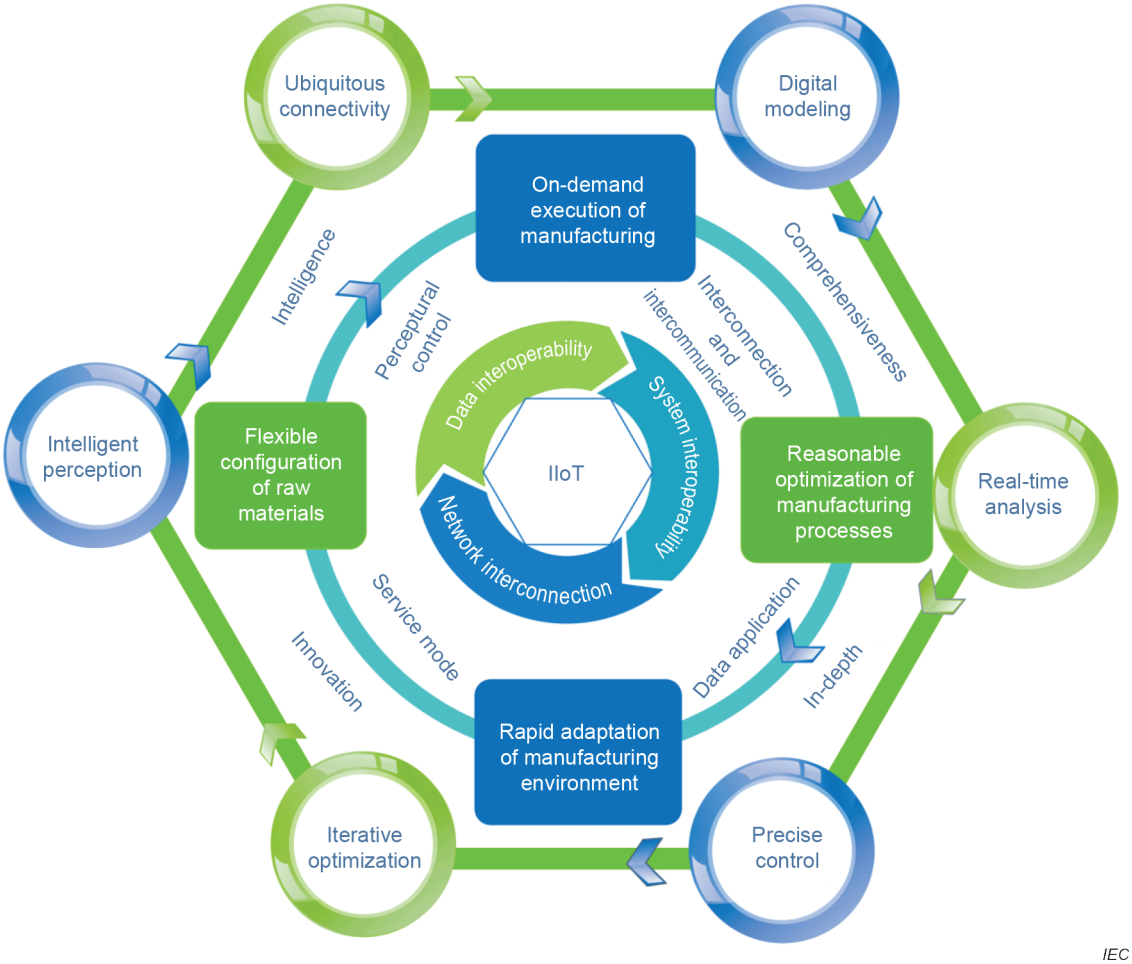
First of all, a definition is used based upon work by CESI in the whitepaper on IIoT from the China NC in 2017:

> "IIoT is a new industrial ecosystem of service driven built based on the network interconnection, data interoperability and system interoperability of industrial resources, to realize the flexible configuration of the manufacturing materials, the on-demand execution of the manufacturing process, the rational optimization of the manufacturing process and the rapid adaptation of the manufacturing environment, and to achieve the efficient utilization of the resources.
>
> IIoT shows six typical features: intelligent perception, ubiquitous connectivity, precise control, digital modelling, real-time analysis and iterative optimization. (See Figure 1.)
>
> Intelligent perception. It is the base of IIoT. The massive data generated from industrial production, logistics, sales and other industrial chain links are the information data of different dimensions in the industrial life cycle obtained by IIoT in such perceptual means as the sensor and RFID, including: State information about industrial resources, such as personnel, machines, raw materials, processes and environment.
>
> Ubiquitous connectivity. It is the precondition of IIoT. Industrial resources are connected or linked to the Internet through wired or wireless ways, forming a convenient and efficient information channel for IIoT and realizing interconnection and intercommunication of industrial resource data, and the breadth and depth of the connection between machines and machines, machines and people, machines and the environment are expanded.
>
> Digital modelling. It is the method of IIoT. Digital modelling maps industrial resources into digital space, and simulates industrial production processes in a virtual world, which can realize the abstract modelling of all elements in industrial production process by virtue of the powerful information processing ability in digital space and provide effective decision-making for the operation of industrial chain of IIoT entities.

Real-time analysis. It is the means of IIoT. The perceived industrial resource data can be processed in real time in in digital space by means of technical analysis, to obtain the internal relationship between the state of industrial resources in the virtual and the real space; in addition, the abstract data can be further visualized to complete the real-time response of external physical entities.

Precise control. It is the purpose of IIoT. Through the processes of state perception, information interconnection, digital modelling, real-time analysis, etc. of industrial resources, the precise control can be converted into the control commands that the industrial resource entities can understand based on the decision formed in virtual space, and then practical operation shall be conducted to achieve precise information interaction and seamless collaboration of industrial resources.

Iterative optimization. It is the effect of IIoT. IIoT system can learn and upgrade itself continuously. It can form effective and inheritable knowledge base, model base and resource base by processing, analyzing and storing industrial resource data. It can iterate and optimize till the optimal goal facing industrial resource manufacturing raw materials, manufacturing processes, manufacturing processes and manufacturing environment."



SOURCE: CESI

Figure 1 – Six typical features of IIoT

IoT is causing dramatic technological changes to the classical manufacturing and process world: New technological and methodological manufacturing concepts like predictive maintenance, adaptive MES/ERP management, big data analysis, augmented reality, Twin-models (Digital), 3D printing, smart grid, intelligent maintenance systems, Artificial Intelligence, CPS (cyber physical systems), CPPS [cyber physical production systems (the 5C's: connection, conversion, cyber, cognition and configuration)] and many more are the drivers of this technological shift. This highlights the urgent need for standardization to enable coexistence, interoperability, in seamless functionality across all these aspects to the IIoT, often also called the "fourth industrial revolution".

However, there is a strong "crossover" in public recognition between "IIoT" and "Smart Manufacturing" (SM) recognized by all in global advanced manufacturing and Smart Manufacturing and in IoT engaged SDOs, organizations and other interested groups.

It is truly difficult to set or identify a hard border-line between both these topics of interest and ongoing development because the overlap shows that often three out of four named topics are handled on both the SM side and the IIoT side, which leads to about 75 % overlapping space being identified.

As this is still an ongoing process of development, it will be considered for review in all future revisions to this document.

IIoT can be defined upon the IoT reference architecture (ISO/IEC 30141), as described later on.

This document has three main focused outcomes:

a) IIoT definition (domains, as well as IIoT systems and landscapes: This provides a structural analysis of all the materials collected and analysed, restructured by subclauses in Clause 5 and outlining different characteristics, technical aspects and functional as well as non-functional elements of the IIoT structure surrounded by appropriate analytic views and comments on standardization to it.

b) Considerations about future standardization in IIoT: This document takes a look at the future of standardization regarding IIoT in Clause 6. Therein it describes the standardization perspective and the necessary risk analysis to be undertaken. It analyses identified problems, challenges and lists potential work items for standardization as well.

c) An overview of identified relevant standards and industrial initiative in relation to IIoT: Listing all the identified SDOs, non-SDOs, and former smart manufacturing and global advanced manufacturing initiatives as input for further development on standardization in the IIoT field in collaboration with Smart Manufacturing, which is the field having the nearest scope to IIoT. Even knowing that these standards are huge in number and mostly related to smart manufacturing as well as global advanced manufacturing, they establish a baseline in relation to each other as well as with regard to new upcoming IIoT related standards.

Clause 6 covers the main conclusions, considerations and outlook to normative roadmapping.