

AUTOPILOT The role of IoT interoperability in Smart Mobility

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Project information



<u>5 Large Scale Pilots on IoT</u> are funded by the European Commission

- AUTOPILOT is the Pilot about Connected and Automated Driving
- 3 Years Innovation Action: 01/01/2017 31/12/2019
- 44 beneficiaries coordinator: Francois Fischer, ERTICO
- Project costs: 25 m€ EU contribution: 20 m€
- European Commission: DG CONNECT unit E.4 IoT / H.2 Smart Mobility & living / A.1 Robotics & Artificial Intelligence

The 5 Large scale pilots are cross coordinated and supported by 2 CSA:

CREATE-IoT (create-iot.eu)



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Consortium





Objectives

Merging automotive and IoT technologies to move Automated Driving towards a new dimension

- Enhance the driving environment perception with "IoT enabled" sensors
- Foster innovation in automotive, IoT and mobility services
- Contribute to the development of IoT Standardisation and eco-system
- Use and evaluate advanced V2X connectivity technologies
- Involve Users, Public Services, Business Players to assess the IoT socio-economic benefits for Mobility





Overview

- 1. Objects provide data to IoT platform using IoT standardised protocols
- 2. Objects are created virtually in the IoT platform
- 3. AUTOPILOT IoT platform develops applications using data from IoT data sources
- 4. AUTOPILOT applications enable services that support autonomous driving





Driving modes and new services





Pilot sites







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IoT functional architecture





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Federated IoT Platforms



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IoT vertical domain fragmentation



- The current marketplace is extremely fragmented, which has increased the R&D cost in each specific domain.
- Many vertical IoT solutions have been designed independently and separately for different applications, which impedes largescale M2M deployment.

Point-to-point Integrations don't scale Creating new integrations is unpredictable

Monocultures lock you in



Past choices restrict present action and future vision

Source: CRYSTAL project/Philips





IoT cross-domain interoperability



- Highly fragmented market with small vendor-specific applications.
- Reinventing the wheel: Same services developed again and again.
- Each silo contains its own technologies without interop.



- End-to-end platform: common service capabilities layer.
- Interoperability at the level of communications and data.
- Seamless interaction between heterogeneous applications and devices.
 UTOPILOT

oneM2M standards



oneM2M high level architecture



Entities: AE (Application Entity), CSE (Common Services Entity) and NSE (Network Services Entity) **Reference Point**: One or more interfaces - Mca, Mcn, Mcc and Mcc'





oneM2M interworking approaches

- The oneM2M standard defines two approaches to connect oneM2M and non-oneM2M devices/applications into the IoT platform:
 - Native oneM2M devices/applications: can interact directly with the oneM2M platform using the MCA interface.
 - Non-oneM2M devices/applications: A dedicated Interworking Proxy Entity (IPE) shall be developed and deployed for this purpose. The IPE provides interworking between oneM2M platform and specific IoT device/application technologies or protocols.



AUTOPILOT interworking components







AUTOPILOT common data model

The IoT data model is split into several packages, based on different standards including SENSORIS, DATEX II, etc.



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Brainport pilot site



Versailles pilot site

IoT Services



Thank you for your attention



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