

STUDIO WAS PRESENTS A SCIENCE CLARIFIED STORY ABOUT INTERNET OF THINGS BY TIMO KIRAVUO SEBASTIAN SONNTAG LE WANG DIRECTOR TIMO KIRAVUO EXECUTIVE PRODUCER 1 LE WANG EXECUTIVE PRODUCER 2 SEBASTIAN SONNTAG LANGUAGE BY PIA SCHULTE IN EPIC "INTERNET OF THINGS"

HELLO WORLD! AT LONG LAST WE ARE ABLE TO PROUDLY PRESENT YOU OUR INTERNET OF THINGS COMIC. WE ALWAYS IMAGINED THAT THERE IS A FUN WAY TO EXPLAIN DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF SCIENCE AND THAT COMICS ARE A USEFUL AND ENJOYABLE WAY TO DO SO. WE HOPE THAT AT THE END OF THIS STORY, YOU HAVE BOTH ENJOYED IT AND LEARNED SOMETHING NEW.

AUTHORS:



AUTHOR AND DIRECTOR

M.S.C. TIMO KIRAVUO IS KNOWN FOR WRITING THE FIRST FINNISH NETIQUETTE IN LATE 1980'S, SINCE THEN HE HAS BROKEN NETWORKS AT HOME AND ABROAD, SOME OF HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS ARE THE INTERNET SECURITY POLICY FOR THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT IN 1998 AND OPERATING THE SAUDI ARABIAN INTERNET BACKBONE A FEW YEARS LATER. CURRENTLY HE ENJOYS TWISTING YOUNG MINDS IN AALTO UNIVERSITY AND IS CONSIDERED SOMEWHAT HARMLESS.



PRODUCERS AND OTHER TASKS

SEBASTIAN AND LE ARE PHD STUDENTS AND ENTHUSIASTIC COMIC FANS. WE BELIEVE THAT SCIENCE, THE STIMULUS OF THE FUTURE, CAN BE PRESENTED IN COMICS; A FUN WAY TO LEARN AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE. WE HOPE THAT OUR READERS SEBASTIAN SONNTAG AND LE WANG WILL FEEL THE SAME SO THAT THIS WORK CAN BE CONTINUED.



PIA SCHULTE IS A TEACHER FOR ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE AND BIOLOGY FROM GERMANY WHO ENDED UP PUTTING HER LOVE FOR SCIENCE AND LANGUAGE TOGETHER WITH HER HOBBY OF BEING A NERD, AS EVERYONE IN STUDIO WAS, SHE ALSO BELIEVES IN PIA SCHULTE COMICS BEING A GOOD WAY TO COMBINE FUN AND EDUCATION.

WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK WILHELM RAUSS, RAIMO VUOPIONPERÄ, TUOMAS TIRRONEN, JUHA RÖNING, SASU TARKOMA, YEVGENI KOUCHERYAVY, DIGILE OY AND THE INTERNET OF THINGS PROJECT FOR THEIR HELP AND INSIGHT ON INTERNET OF THINGS!















I CHALLENGE YOU TO SOLVE THESE
PROBLEMS FOR HUMANITY:
REDUCE HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS BY 50%
REDUCE WASTE IN LOGISTICS BY 50%
REDUCE HOME ENERGY USE BY 30%
REDUSE HOUSEHOLD WASTE BY 30%
BEST SOLUTION FOR EACH PROBLEM
WILL RECEIVE 10 MILLION USD
- DEEPAK PATIL, INDIA









Patil Prize Contest

Deepak Patil is a wealthy individual who wants to change the world. There are many ways to do so, one is to set a goal and attach a prize to it.

Charles Lindbergh flew first non-stop from New York to Paris in 1927 to win the Orteig Award of 25 000 US dollars (worth 300 000 - 400 000 in current money). SpaceShipOne flew to space twice within two weeks to win the Ansari X Prize of 10 million US dollars.

These prize moneys encourage people to enter the contests and inspire them to develop different solutions and can lead to numerous advances in the the whole scientific area.

Even though the money does often not compensate the costs of the experiments and materials, being the first to do something and tearing down existing barriers in a field of science may be a gratification on its own. Also Lindbergh's flight excited a generation of people and boosted aviation in general, the X Prize has inspired space travel in a similar way.

What Patil is doing is encouraging people to solve environmental problems. He sees his wife's death as a problem in the system. A lesser man would see better gas hoses as a solution, Patil is looking at the whole infrastructure of our society and he knows that efficiency also increases safety.

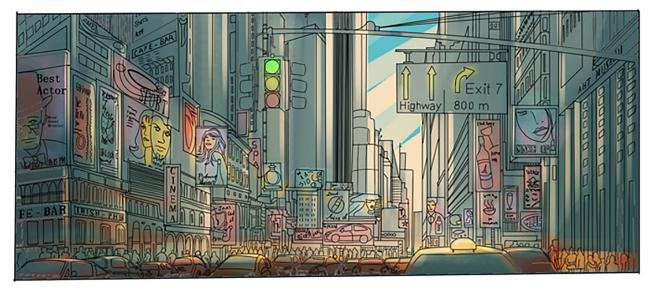
Internet of Things?

Patil's goals are tied to the Internet of Things. IoT means that all kinds of electronic devices, not only mobiles and laptops but also coffee makers and washing machines, will become connected to the Internet and lots of new devices and services will be created. The most important thing about IoT are the new services that are enabled by the devices

Some of the "things" will be additional features to existing home appliances, such as a stove that can be switched off over the Internet or a fridge that sends a message in case the cooling system breaks down. In addition to existing devices, cheap new devices can be added to the existing infrastructure, like road sensors that detect icing or animals and send information to a control system that can reduce the speed limit on signs or send a warning to cars.

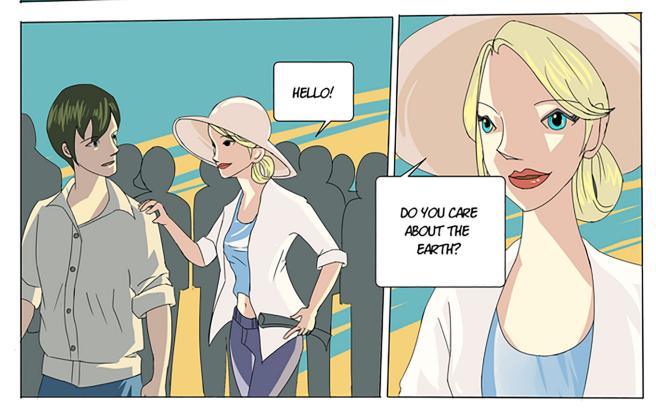
Systems like these exist already, they become more powerful when the information is
shared openly. The road condition information can also be sent
to cars and used in route planning and animal information can
be used to monitor wildlife.

The actual power of Internet of Things comes from information sharing, which enables new and unforeseen innovation (which we would like to tell you more about, but as it is unforeseen, we expect to be surprised by the future, too).



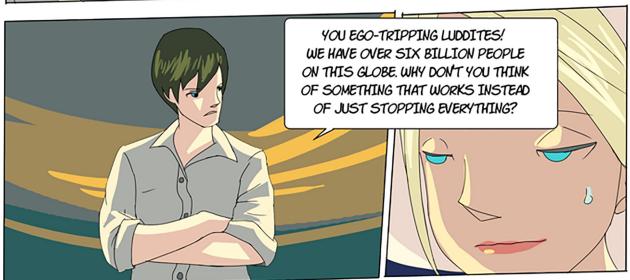




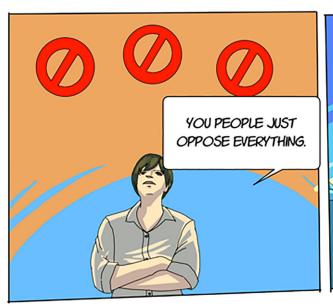


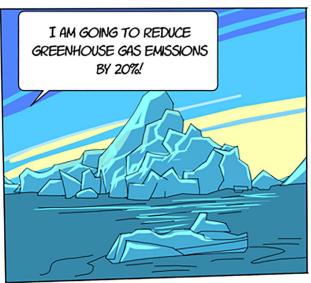




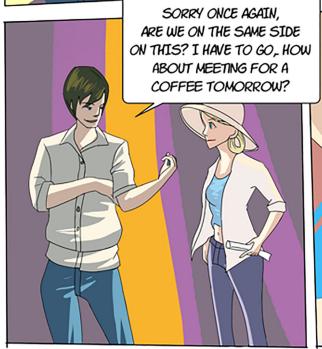




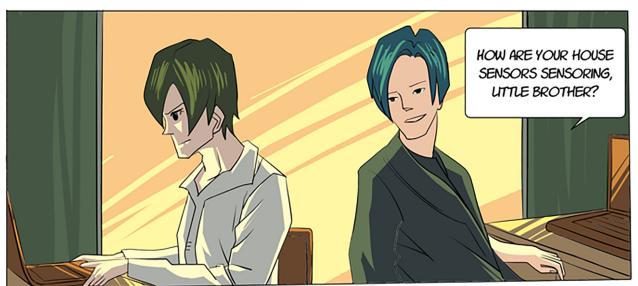


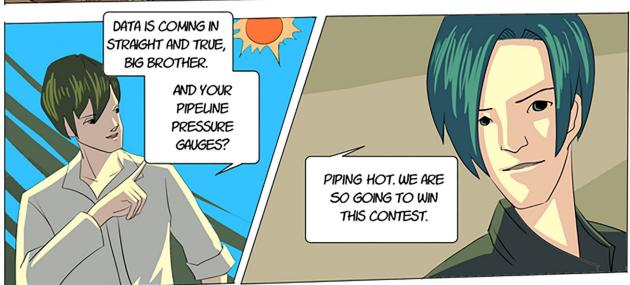




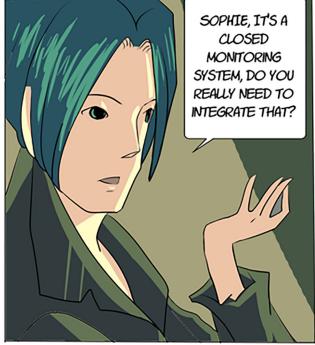




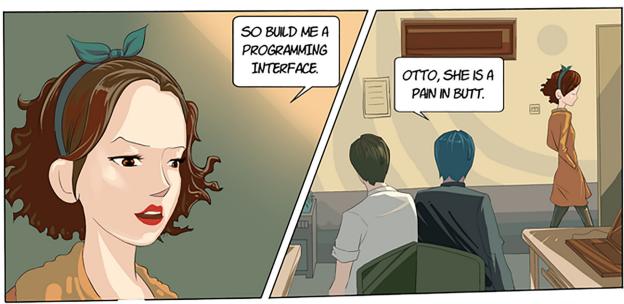


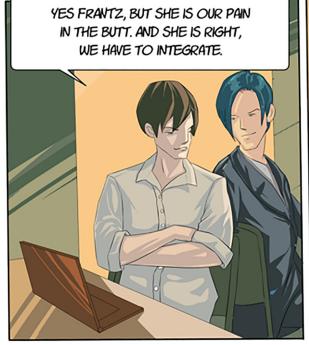






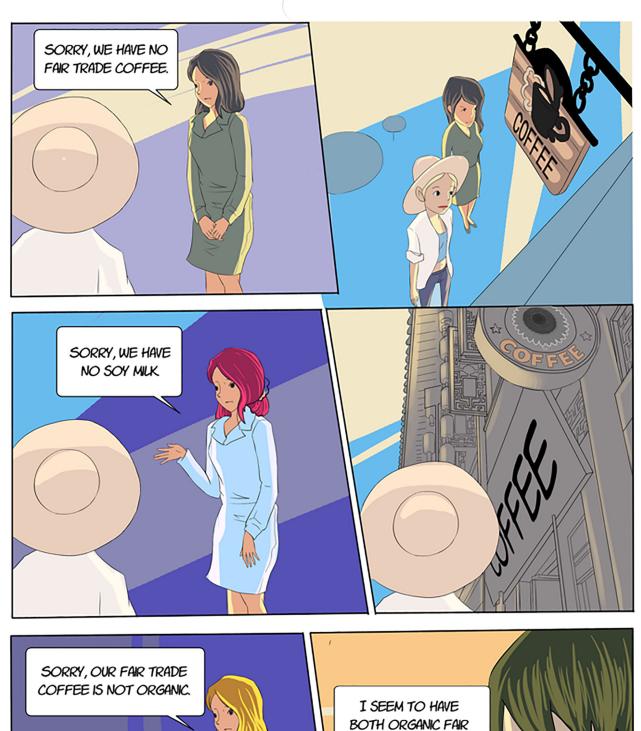






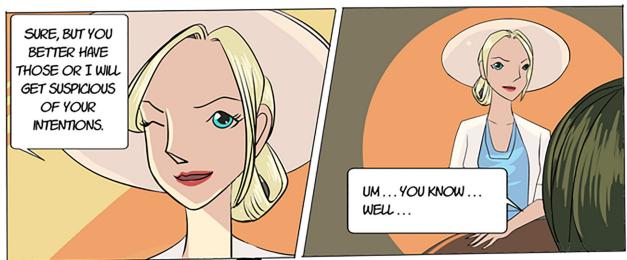








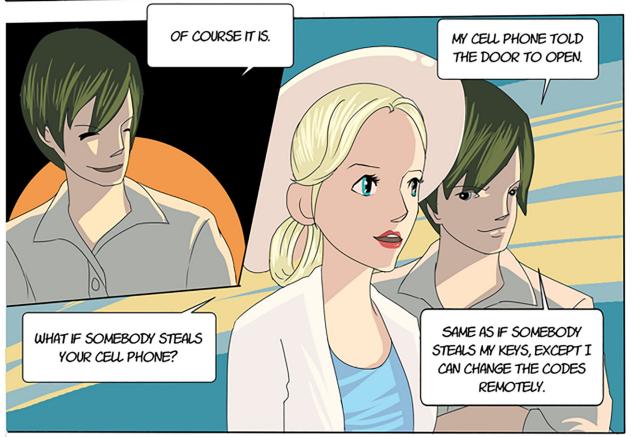




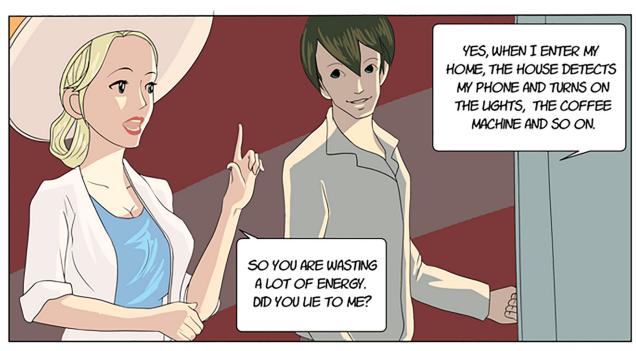


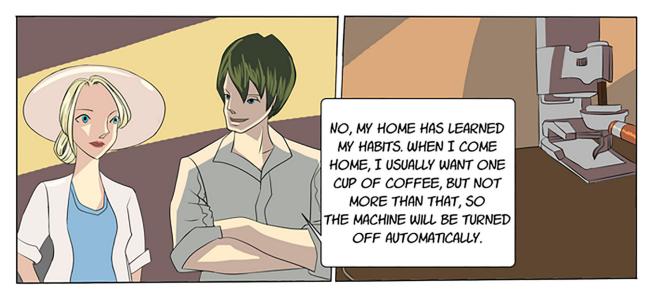






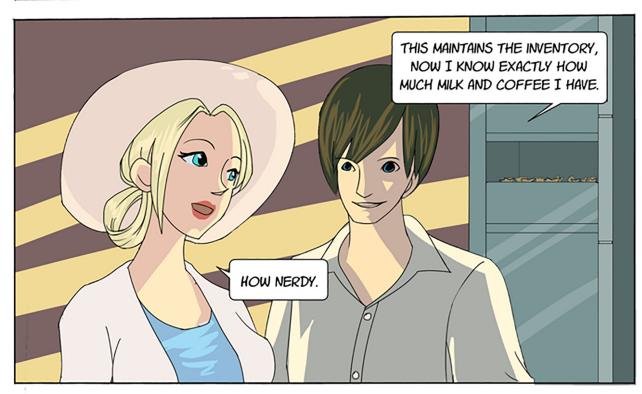




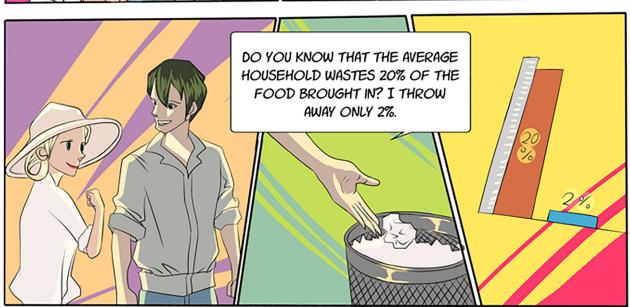


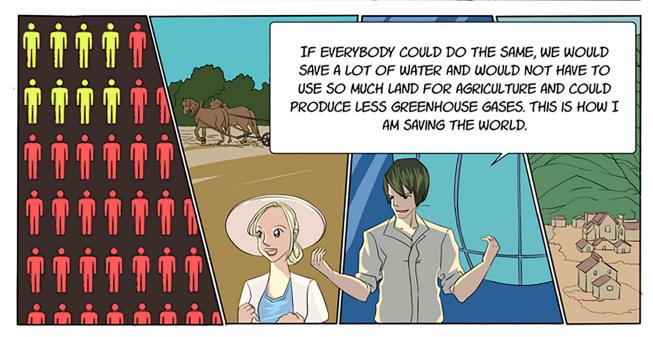




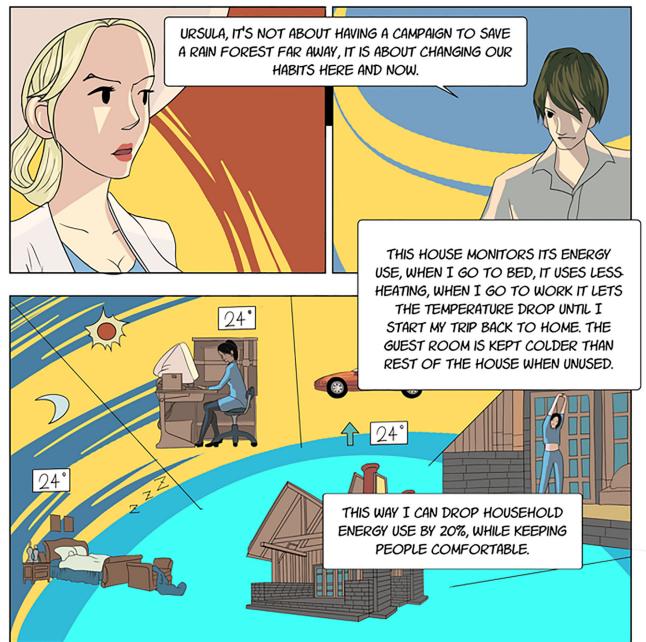


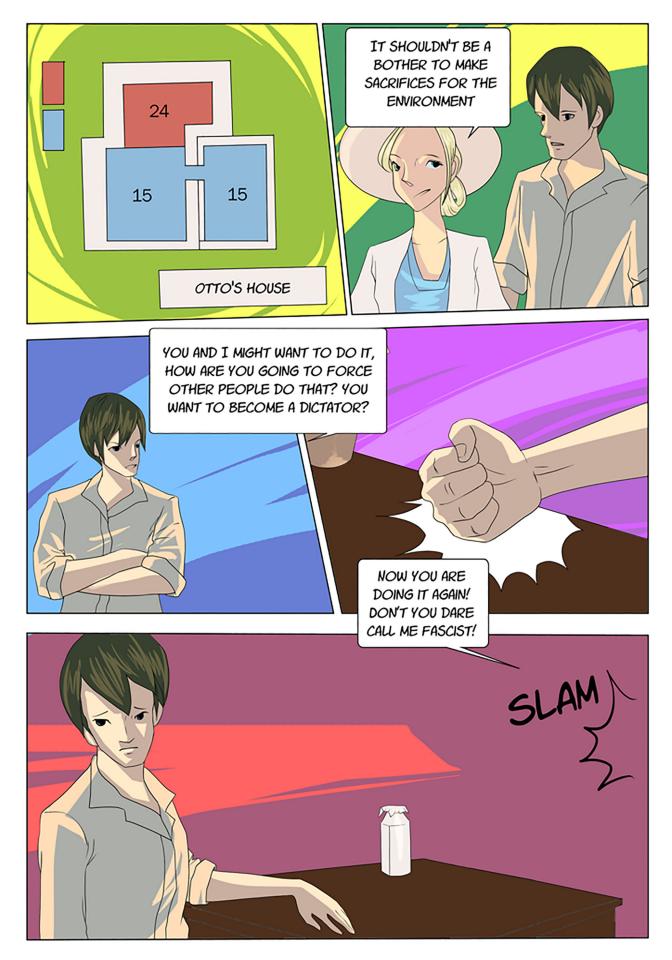












Otto's Kitchen

Science fiction writer William Gibson has reputedly said: "The future is already here – it's just not evenly distributed."

What Otto is trying to do is to create the future and he is doing it for himself. He knows that running each product by a bar code scanner and weighing it to see how much he has used is clumsy, but he also knows that in the future, this process will be easier and more automatic. By accepting today's inept way, he can experiment with what might become regular for everybody in the future.

Various studies estimate that between 30% to 50% of food produced in the world is thrown away for various reasons e.g. buying unnecessary amounts. Otto is trying to reduce the household waste, which is a large part of the problem in the developed world.

What Otto's system will ideally be, is that each item of food will have a radio readable sticker. RFID, radio-frequency identification, is a system where a cheap sticker has an antenna and just enough electronics to send a number over the radio. The RFID tag does not have a battery, it obtains its power from the radio waves used to send the guery and uses the same energy to respond. Basically it just sends an identity number back, this identity information can then be used to find out things about the item.

For example RFID tags in clothes could let a washing machine find out how to wash a dress or make it refuse to wash reds and whites together (remember, Otto is a bachelor).

Otto is still using bar codes, but he has also started printing RFID stickers for those products that do not yet have a tag. Printable electronics is a recent invention; electronic components can be formed from conductive inks using an inkjet printer. This technology is suitable for low performance electronics, which is exactly what RFID stickers are.

I KNOW WHAT'S IN MY FRIDGE WHEN I'M SHOPPING GROCIERS. MY FRIDGE CAN ALSO TELL ME IF SOMETHING IS GOING OLD.

WHAT IF THE FOOD IS ALREADY OPENED?



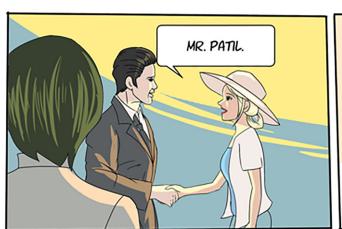
So when every food item is tagged, Otto's kitchen can scan all the products in the cupboards and fridge and knows the exact inventory, when it was bought and its shelf life. He could get the same information from the barcodes currently printed on products, but the RFID technology allows better inventory management, as the contents of the kitchen can be easily scanned. In addition, barcodes have to be visible to be scanned, which is difficult if they are in a closed cupboard.



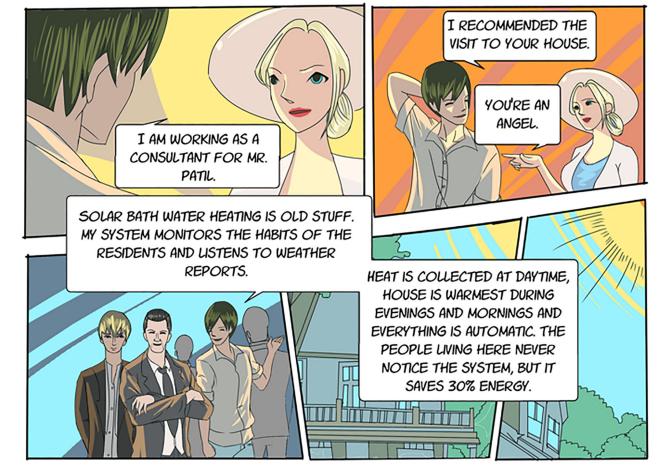


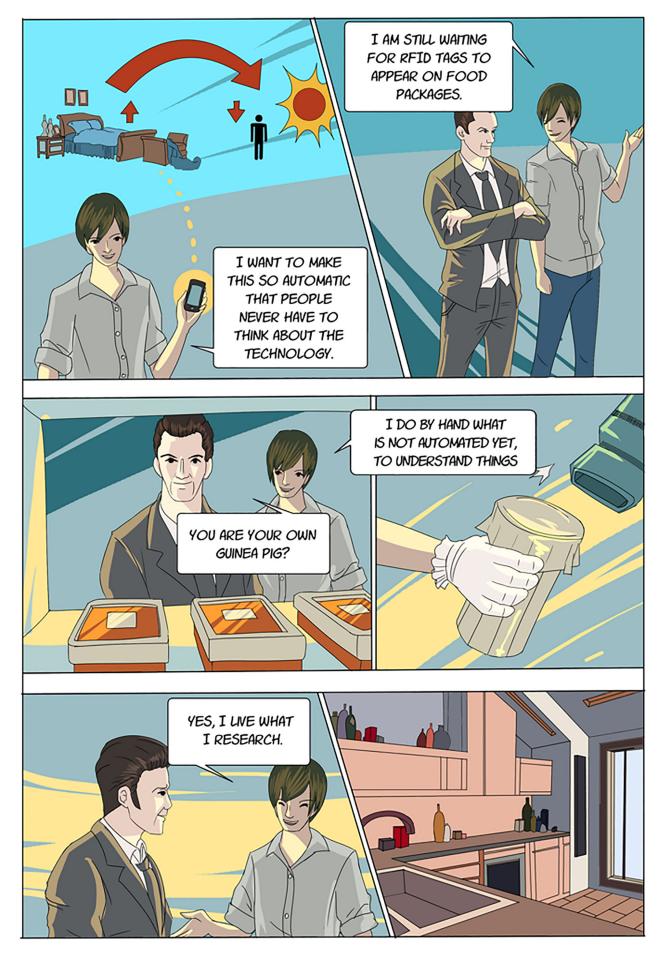


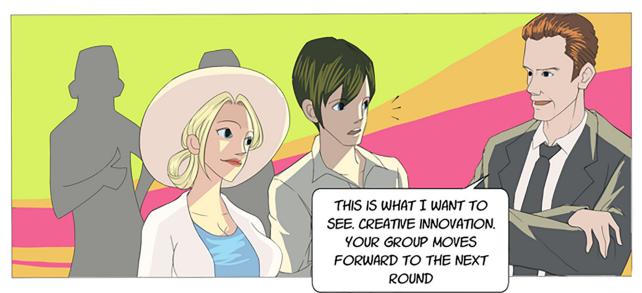


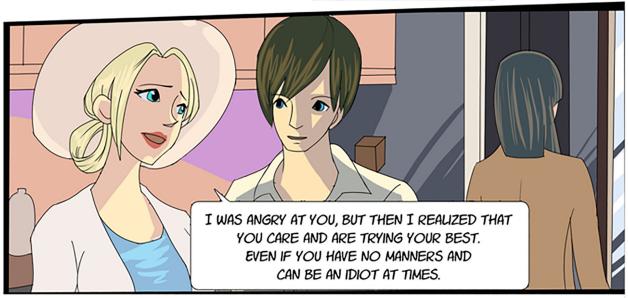
















Internet of Things

We have created this comic to let you know what is awaiting you in the future. Of course we can not predict exactly what will happen and most likely the future will surprise us all.



We do not yet know what the "Internet of Things" will be.
What we know is: Internet has been a huge world changing success and it will grow, until most of this planet is covered by some kind of wireless network service. The network can be wireless LAN, cellular service, satellite or something else, but it will cover all of populated areas on Earth.

We also feel certain that the production cost of electronics will continue to drop and the available complexity will rise for many years to come. We can pack more functionality into smaller and cheaper packages. These two things mean that people will invent and innovate all kinds of new devices, that can process information and are connected to the Internet.

These devices will have sensors that sense what is happening around them. There is a huge amount of physical phenomena we can detect: temperature, humidity, sound, light, acceleration etc. A farmer can sow a field with cheap sensors that measure soil moisture and other properties, allowing planting and fertilizing to be more efficient. Mobile phones already have acceleration measurement devices in them to turn the display the right way up.



Simple applications are just a beginning. What is really world changing is when information from these devices are joined together. The rainfall measurement from all farmers in an area can be used to predict the flow to the river, guiding the release from dams. The acceleration information from a mobile phone in a car can be used to determine the quality of the traffic. There is already an application to find pot holes on streets that uses data from several mobile phones to statistically identify where they all are jarred by the same hole.







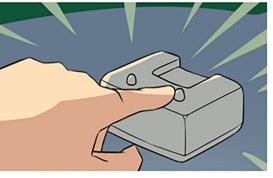


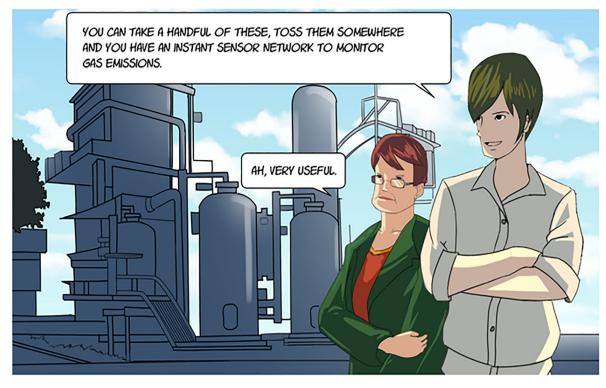


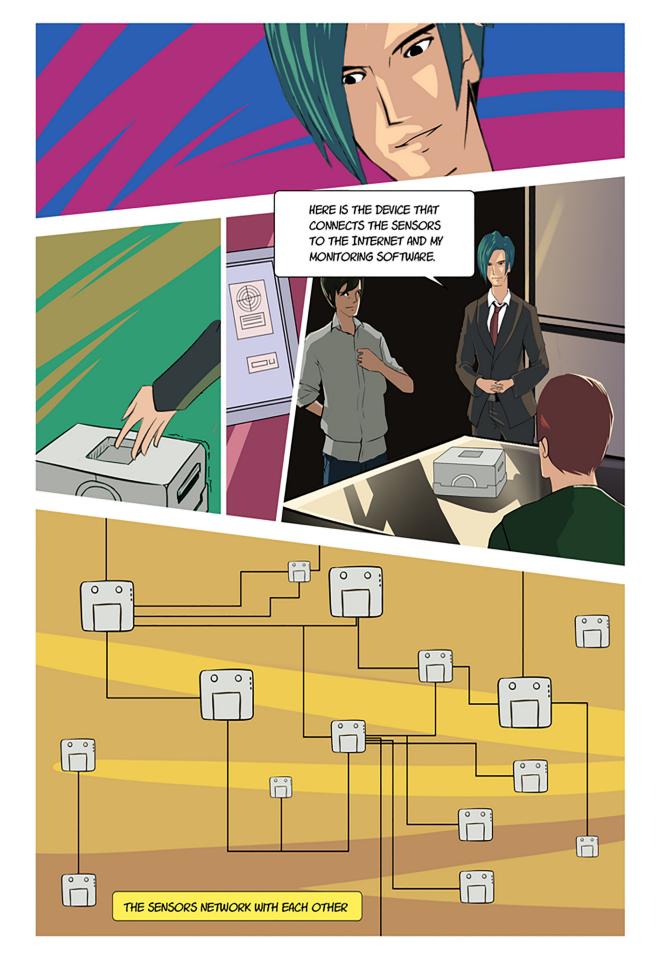




HERE IS THE SENSOR THAT MEASURES GAS CON-CENTRATION, BUT POWER IS COLLECTED FROM RADIO TRANSMISSIONS. AND IT NETWORKS WITH OTHER SENSORS LIKE IT. LITTLE POWER, WORKING LOW AND SLOW.







Frantz's Device

Frantz has put together a nice sensor package that the others admire for a reason. He is solving one of the Patil problems, detecting gas leakage. This might sound like a boring and mundane problem, but as we remember, Mrs. Patil was killed by a gas explosion. Leakage is also a issue in the whole gas transmission system and causes both waste and accidents.

Frantz has analyzed the problem and decided that the best solution is a set of small cheap gas sensors that are independent and can be distributed anywhere. His sensor system uses several advanced techniques: Energy harvesting from radio waves is a way to gain very small amounts of electrical power from cellular transmissions, such as TV and radio broadcasts. His device must communicate rarely and is most of the time dormant, collecting power for the next operation.



Ad-Hoc networking means that his devices create their own network and pass messages from and to each other. Frantz's devices form a slow and low-powered network. Together these two things mean that there is no need for a power source or network wires. These two things together enable a sensor network without a need for a power source nor network wires, which in turn means that this system can be installed anywhere or literally tossed into an environment. Frantz's bigger device is known as a "sink node" and connects the sensor network to the Internet. This device uses the cellular network and therefore needs a power supply.

When a sensor node detects gas in the air, it sends a message to its neighbour sensors, who forward/ pass on the message until it reaches the sink node and is forwarded to Frantz's monitoring station. One thing that is missing is the location information. Frantz will know which sensor has detected gas, but he has to keep track of which sensor is where. If somebody moves the sensor device, he does not know where it is. In addition, he does not have enough energy in his device to use GPS or some other location service. Sophie is think-ing differently. She does not have a clear plan yet, but she wants to keep all systems as open as possible. In this case she is thinking that most likely these sensors will operate in an environment where there will be other Internet-connected devices and she is planning to use radio measurement techniques to find the location of Frantz's devices.











Application Programming Interface

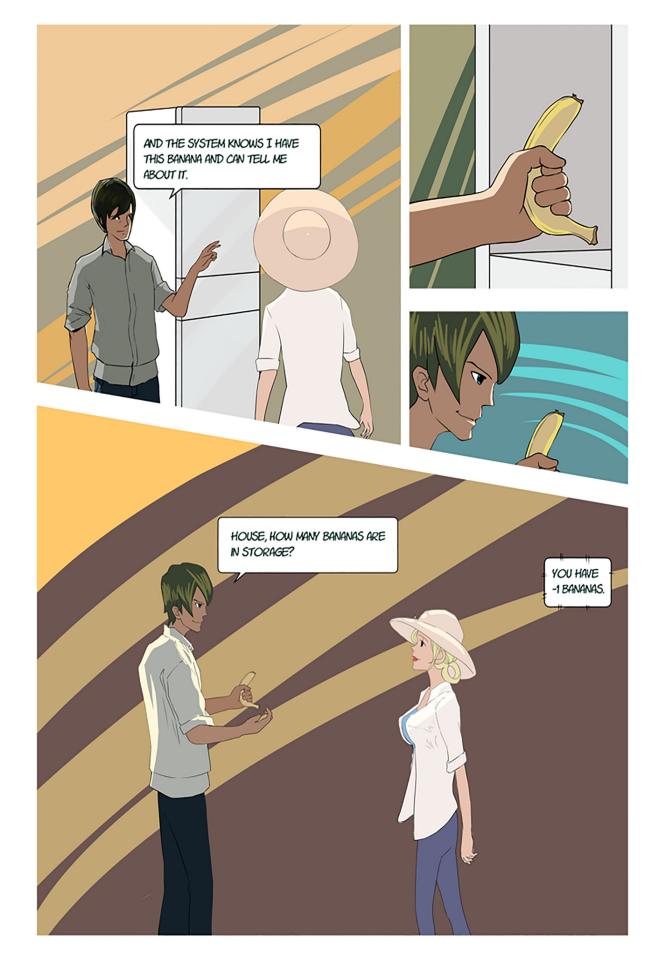
Why is our Sophie talking so much about APIs and horizontal integration? API is short for an Applications Programming Interface. This means a method for software or computer programs to communicate with each other. Though it does not sound very spectacular, it is actually a terribly powerful world-changing concept. Let us say that you like to eat in restaurants and have evaluated all the local restaurants. You want to publish your evaluations on the web. Now, of course it would be nice to show the locations of the restaurants. You could buy or draw a map for your web page, but somebody else has already built a map service and provided an API for the service. So, you can write a little software application to show the restaurant information with the map provided by an another service. You both benefit: your restaurant guide gains a map and the map service gains restaurant information. (In practice it is usually a little bit more complicated, there might be service fees, licences or other agreements needed before the joining the services is possible).

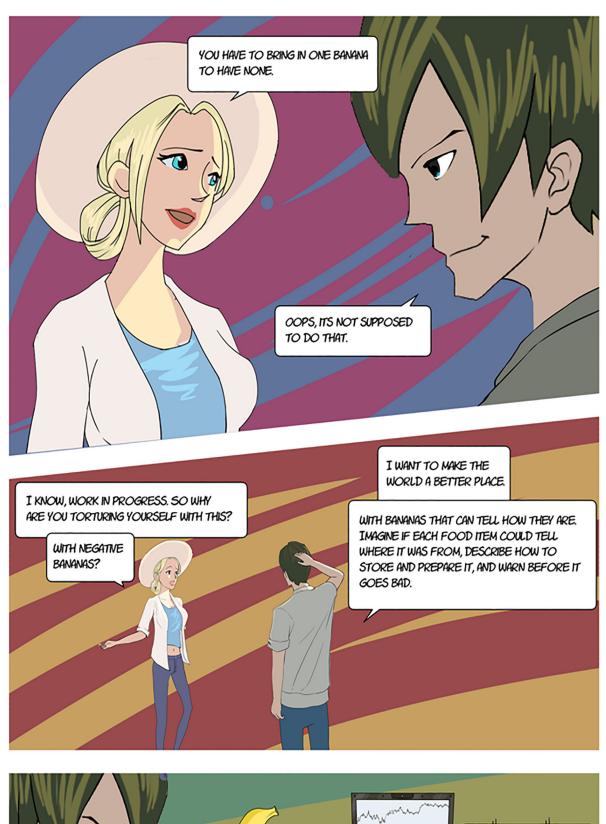
Frantz and Otto are engineers at heart. They come across a problem and solve it. Sophie is a little different, she is a world-builder. Otto's kitchen system includes sensors (bar code and RFID readers), a database to store the information on the contents of his kitchen and a user interface that talks to him.

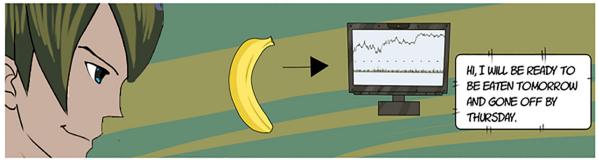
This is called a vertical solution. it is a solution to a problem (kitchen management) that includes all components, but does not necessarily offer access for later changes or additions of new interfaces.. But this is not enough for Sophie. She wants Otto's system to have interfaces, so that other software can communicate with Otto's kitchen. When Otto says that he has already integrated his solution with a recipe bank and asks what else is needed, Sophie has no answer because she does not know (can't foresee future developements?) . But she has a very strong belief that somebody, someday will invent some-thing that makes Otto's kitchen much more excellent. And despite their teasing, Frantz and Otto know that she is right.

Sophie sees a world of possibilities. She does not know all the possibilities, but she knows that they are there. By insisting that each device and piece of software has an API, she guarantees that somebody, somewhere in the future can use it as a building block to do something she can not yet think about (she guarantees that it can be used as a building block in the future to do something now unimaginable). She demands to include a defined protocol to talk to a device or a documented software library when building a new pro-gram. This allows horizontal integration, different types of devices and products from different manufacturers can communicate and work together.

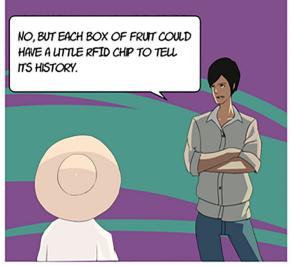


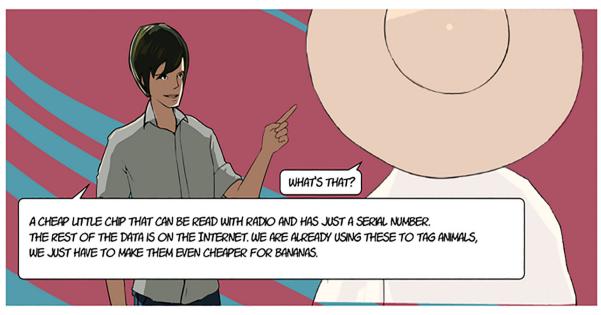
















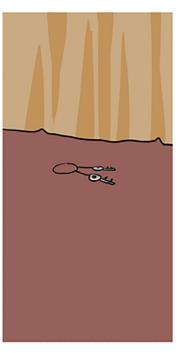
NO, PRETTY SOON WE CAN PRINT SIMPLE ELECTRONICS AND IT BECOMES CHEAP.
AND YOU WOULD BE SURPRISED AT HOW SOPHISTICATED THE PEOPLE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE, THOSE COUNTRIES ARE REALLY DEVELOPING FAST.









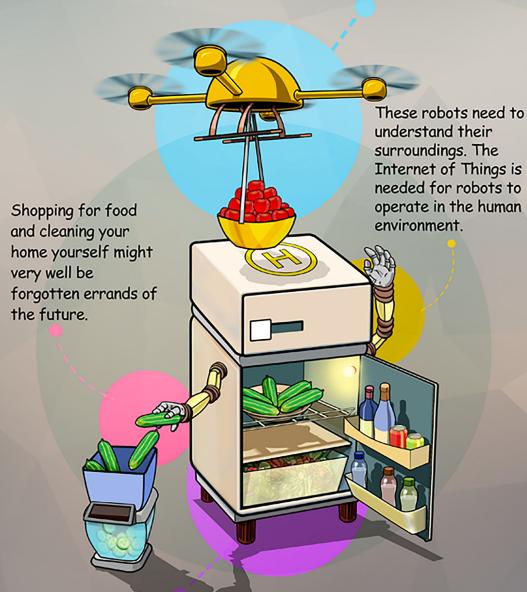




Automation of the Future

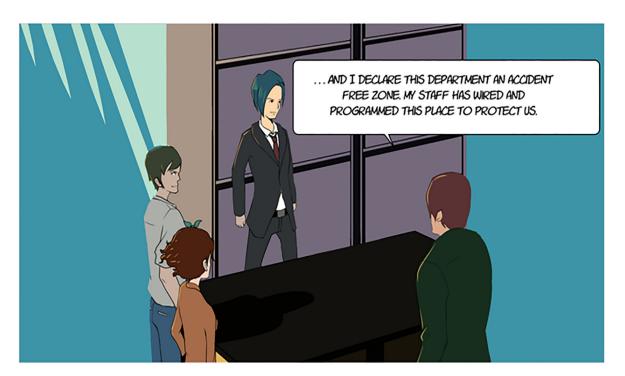
When all the things are connected to the Internet it's possible to automate every tedious and mundane task.

Automated systems can bring you your food and move all the tangible items. Systems like this exist already.



This automation is not only simplifying human life but it's also able to save the environment by making everything more efficient.

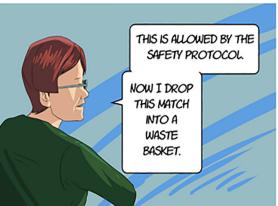
This progress is already on going as you are reading this comic.



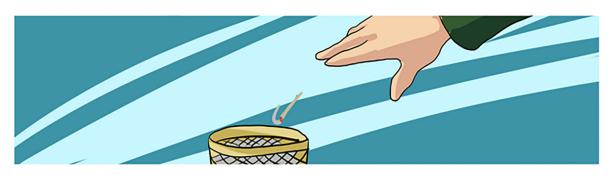






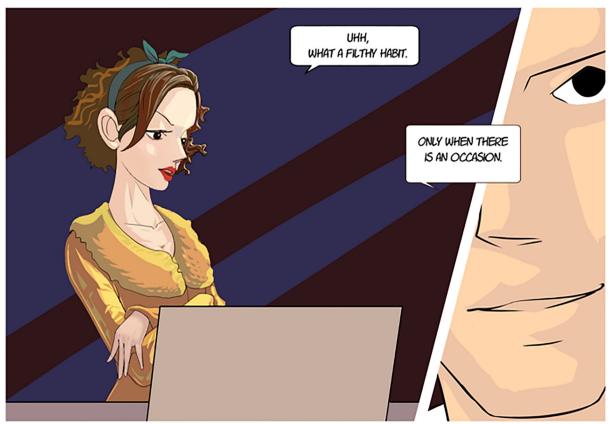












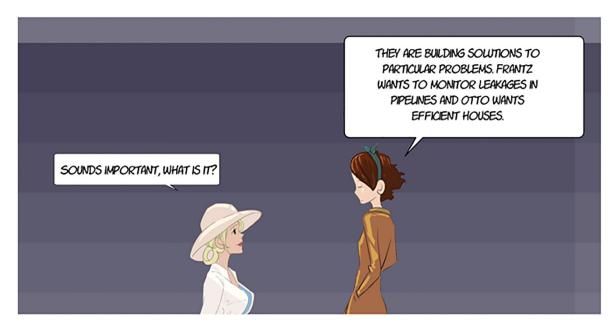








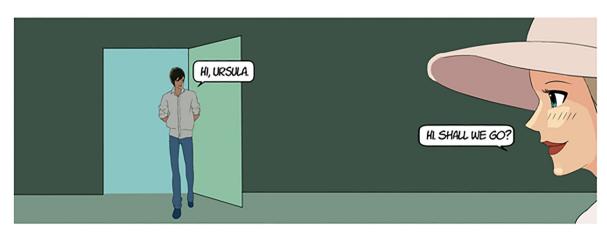






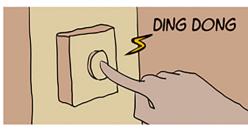
I MAKE SURE THAT THEIR WORK CAN BE USED FOR ANYTHING, I CAN PUT FRANTZ'S GAS DETECTOR TO OTTO'S HOUSE AND ADD OTTO'S PERISHABLE GOODS TRACKING TO FRANTZ'S LOGISTICS NETWORK THAT IS HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION, ONE COMPONENT CAN BE USED FOR MANY PURPOSES.







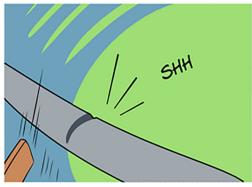






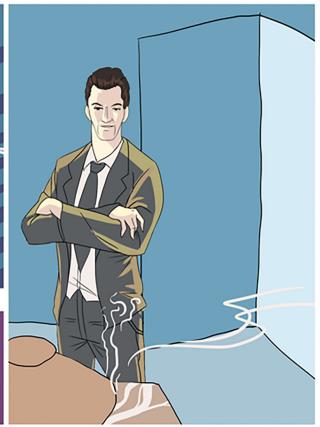








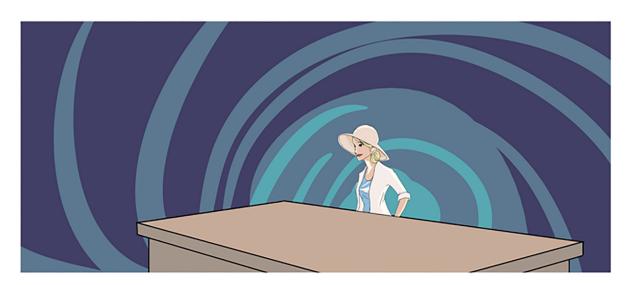




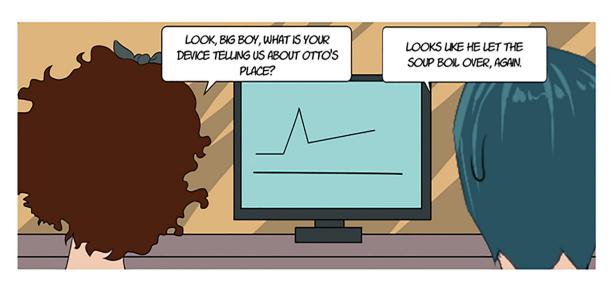








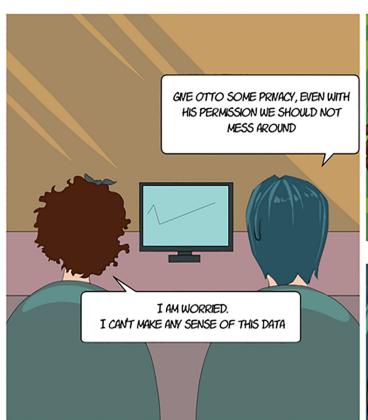














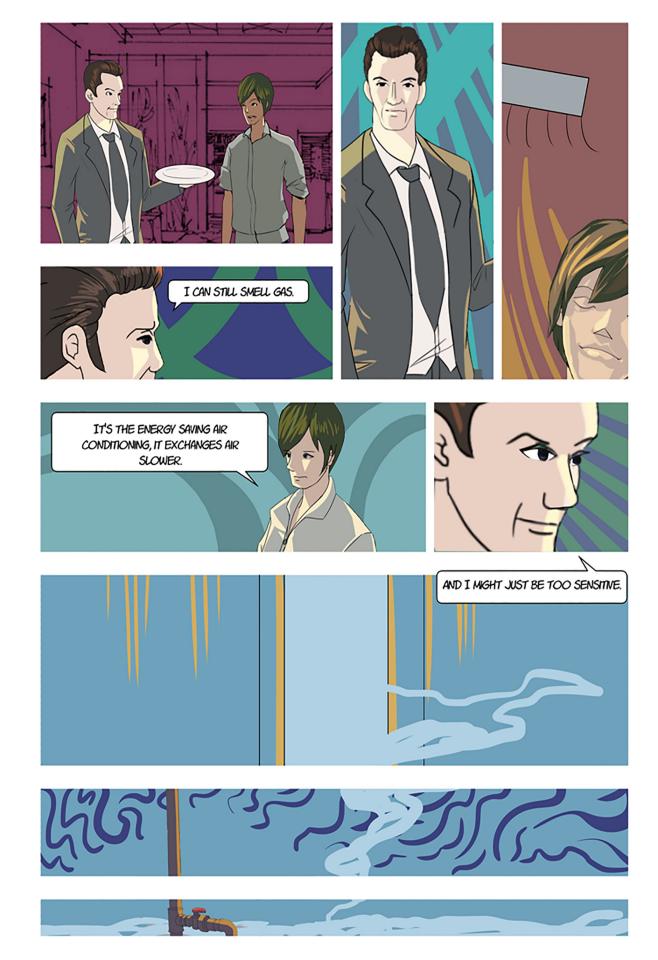


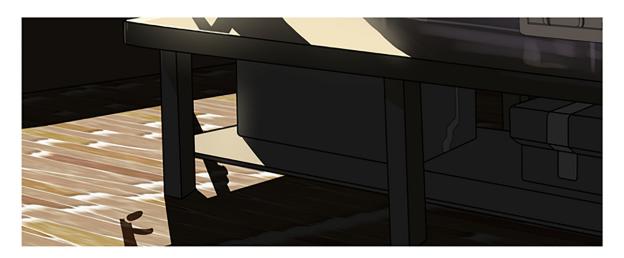














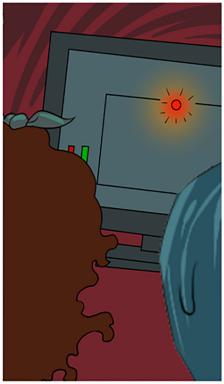


I CAN MEASURE THE SIGNAL STRENGTH AT DIFFERENT POINTS AND CAN TRIANGULATE ITS POSITION





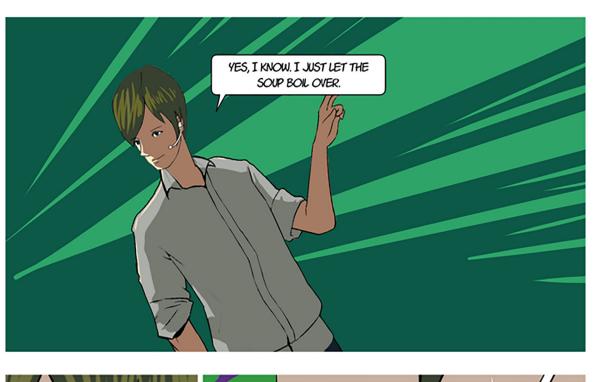










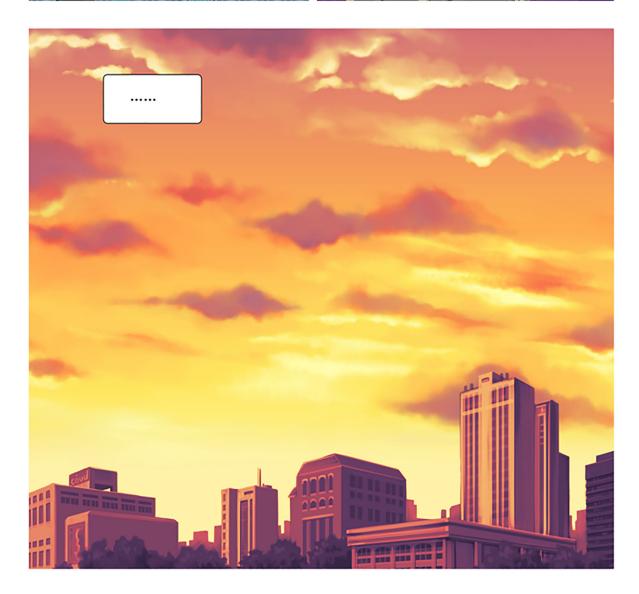






















Possibilities of the Internet of Things

The Internet of Things provides huge possibilities with health services. Different kind of sensors can monitor you and prevent illnesses before they become serious. They can also help you to stay fit.

Your healt data can be shown on any device capable of connecting to the Internet. It might very well be glasses showing you the services.



Science Clarified

www.clarified.info

A DRAMATIC STORY OF SCIENTISTS CREATING THE TECHNOLOGY THAT WILL CHANGE YOUR HOME IN TEN YEARS.

FUTURE IS A PLACE WHERE ALL THINGS TALK TO YOU THROUGH INTERNET OF THINGS.

SMART HOME: WILL IT SAVE YOU OR KILL YOU?

SEE THE SCIENTISTS FIGHT, FALL IN LOVE, LAUGH AND CRY!

THIS STORY STABS THROUGH THE FOG THAT HIDES OUR FUTURE.
READ IT NOW, EXPERIENCE IT IN TWENTY YEARS!

