

Internet of Things

Introduction to IoT

IoT Team, BFC AI



IoT Applications: Smart Umbrella

- An umbrella that **provides information about the likelihood of rain** so that users can make a **simple decision** about whether to **take the umbrella with them** as they leave their home.



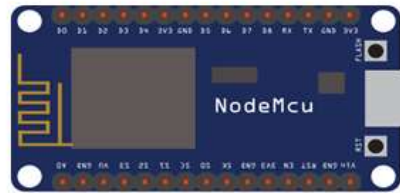
IoT Applications: Smart Umbrella

- The umbrella has a handle that would illuminate when snow or rain was in the forecast.



IoT Applications: Smart Umbrella

- Using existing **Wi-Fi** technology to pull information about the weather from the Internet.



IoT Applications: Quirky Egg Minder

- When your egg supply gets low, this IoT application will **send info directly to your phone** to remind you to **buy more eggs**.



IoT Applications: WELT

- WELT cares **user's overall health** by measuring **waist size**, **steps**, **sitting time** and **overeating habits** with the sensing technology.



IoT Applications: Yucky Diaper Sensor

- New startup [24eight](#) has created “**wireless diapers**” that contain a **cellular chip that sends a text message** to the lucky mom or dad tasked with cleaning up the mess.



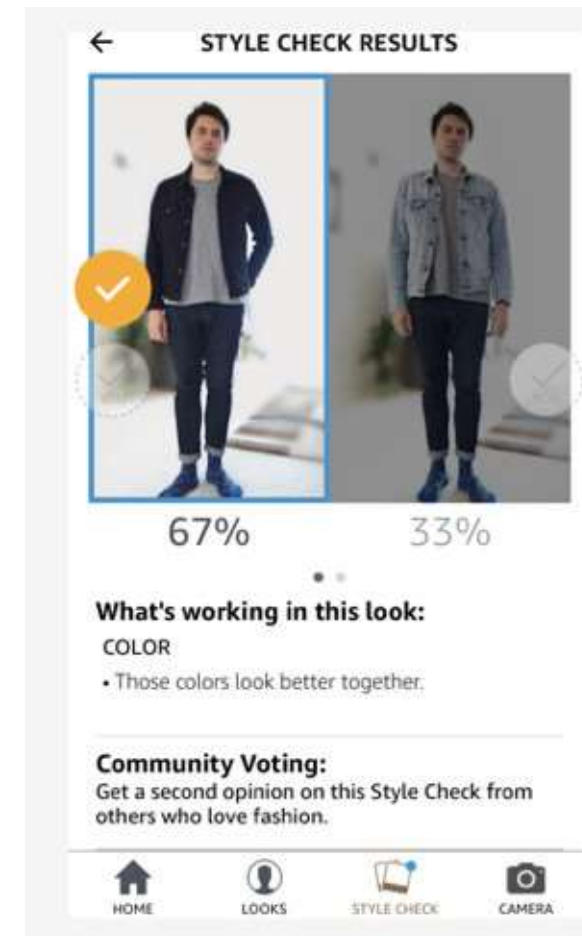
IoT Applications: Smart Toaster

- You can use your **smart phone** to set the darkness of your toast, and if a friend has the same toaster you can send them a picture on toast.



IoT Applications: Amazon Echo Look

- Amazon's **Echo Look** will **judge how you look**.
- It **compares two outfits** and rate **which one is better**.



IoT Applications: HapiFork

- The HapiFork is a Bluetooth-enabled “smart fork” that **vibrates when it senses you’re eating too fast.**



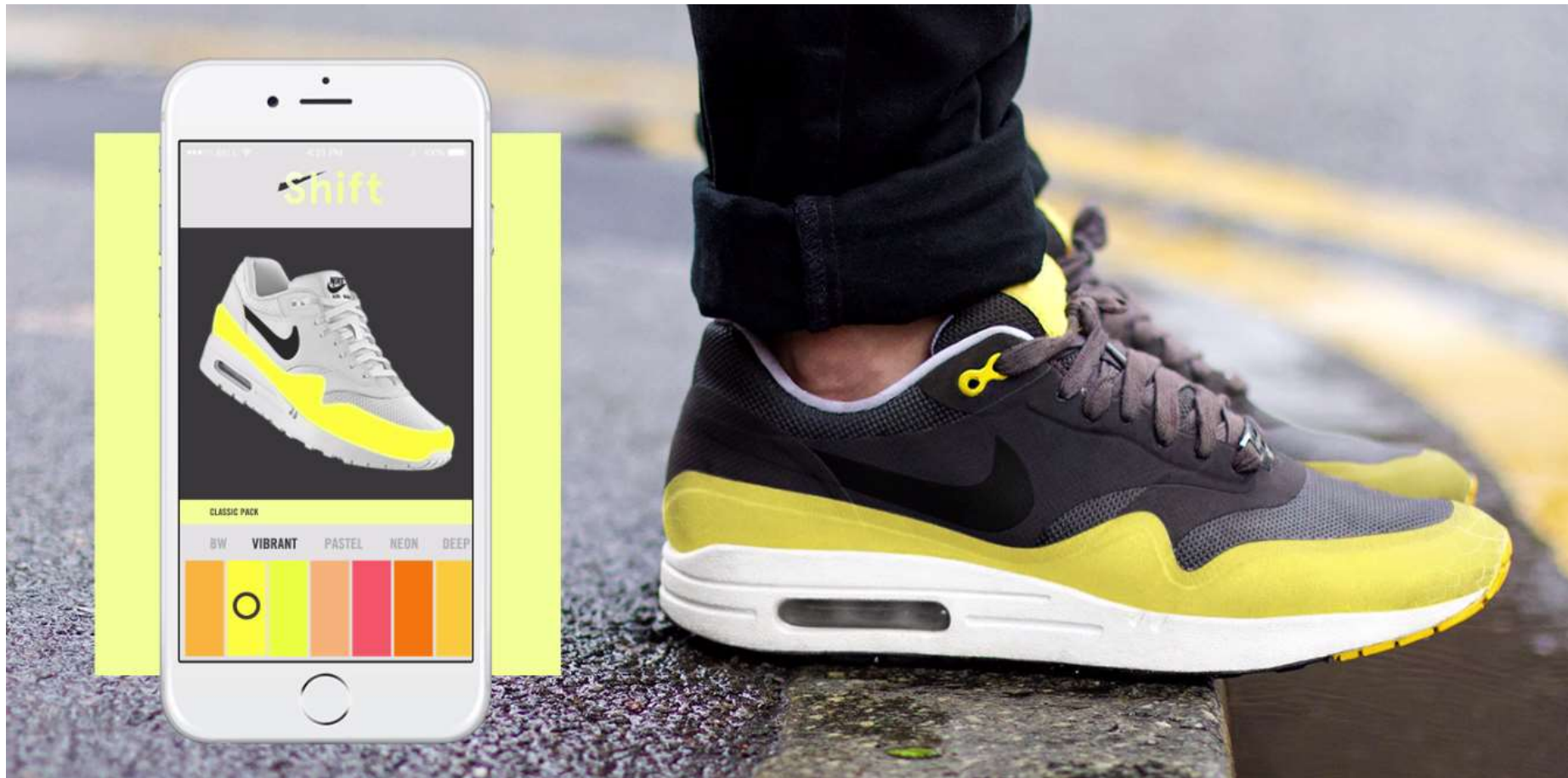
IoT Applications: Smart Refrigerators

- A refrigerator with a **Wi-Fi enabled touch screen** that lets you manage your groceries.

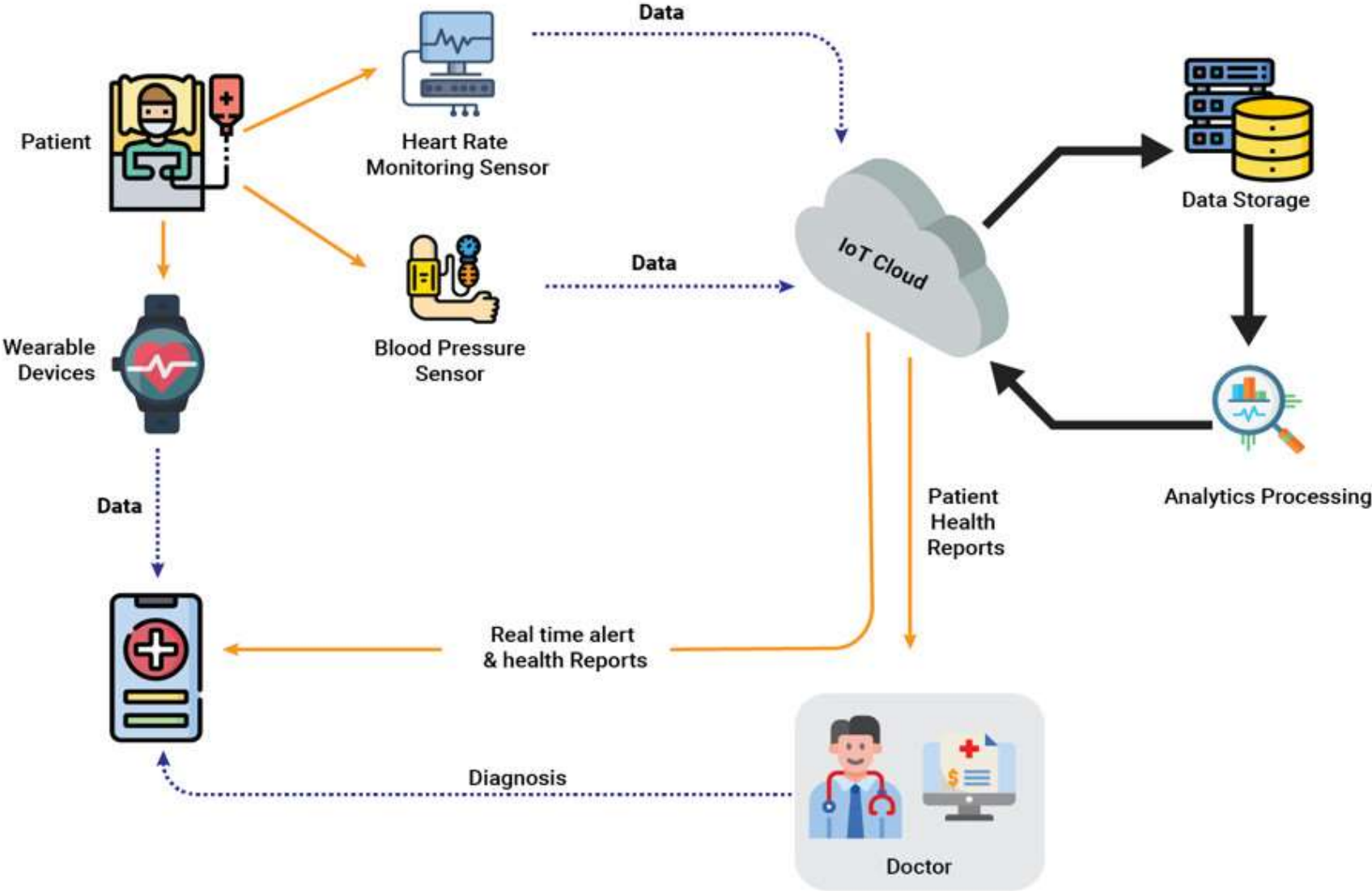


IoT Applications: Smart Shoes

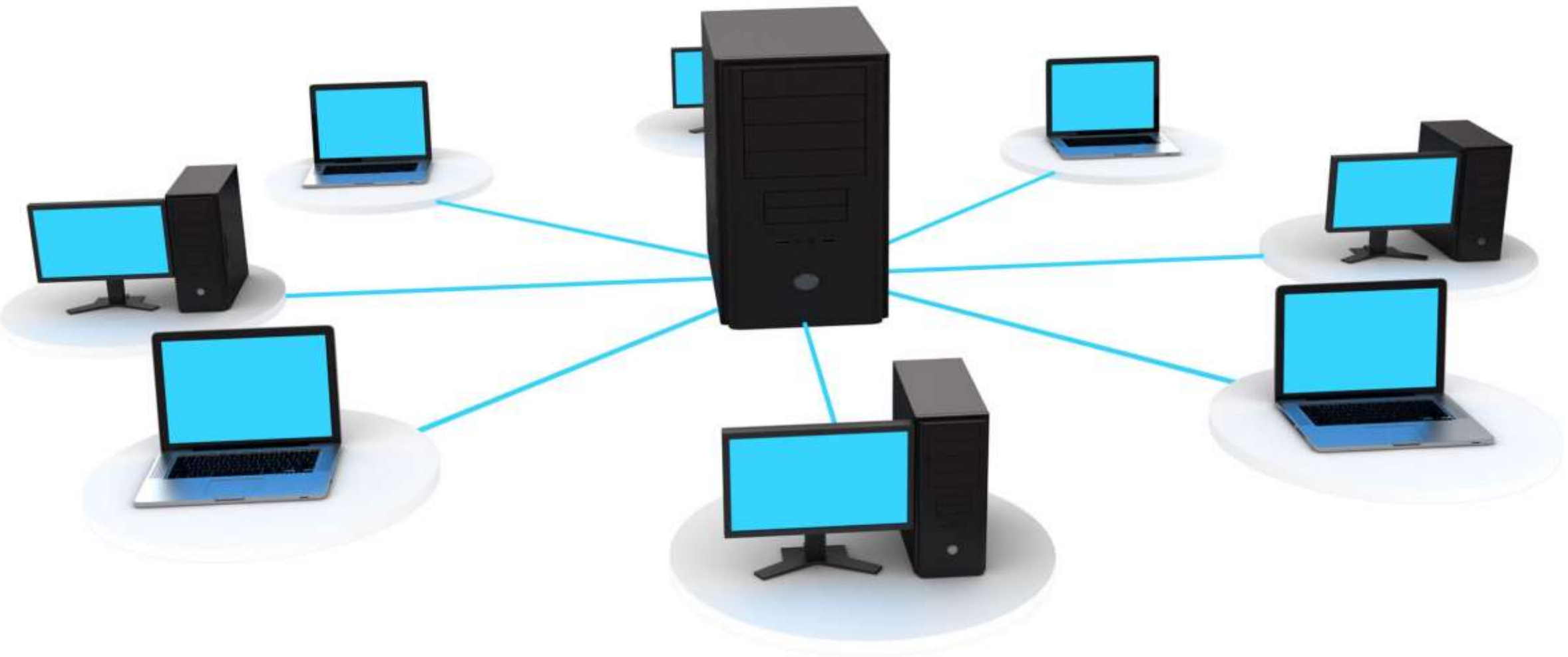
- Smart shoes allow users to change the color of the shoe with **one tap on their smartphone**.



IoT Applications: Healthcare



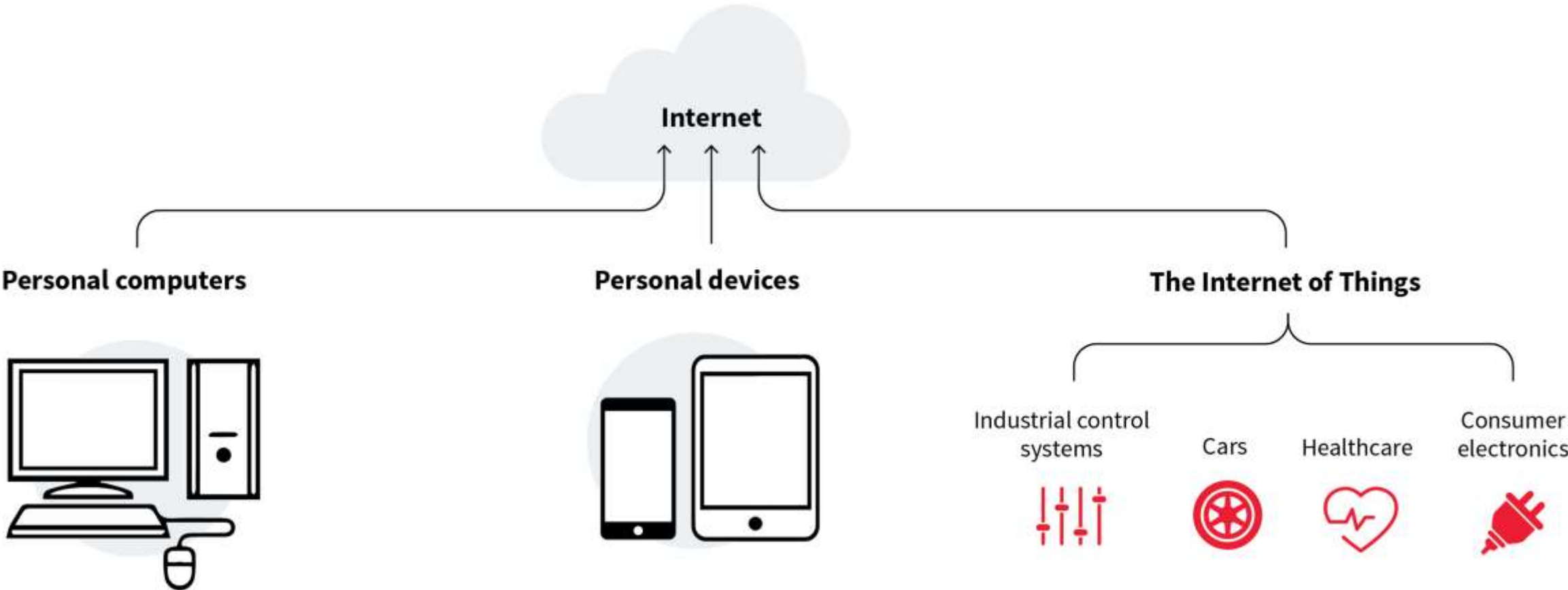
Network



Internet

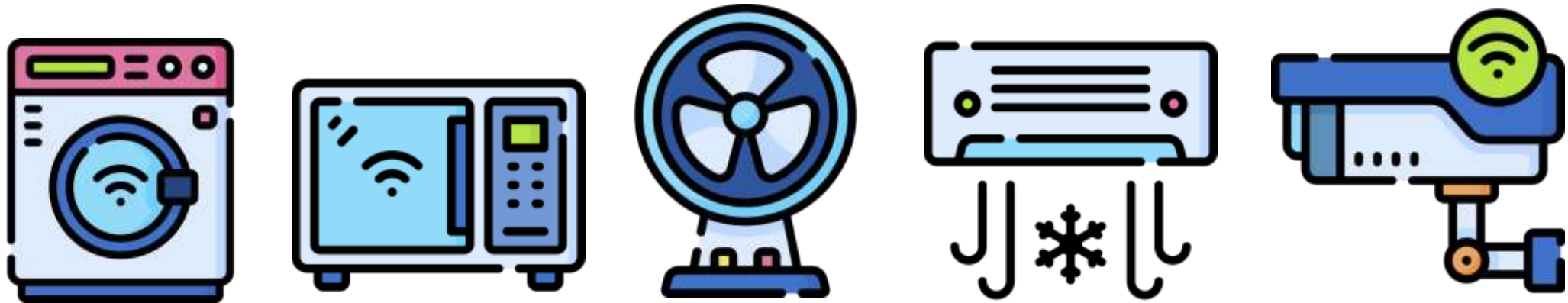


Things

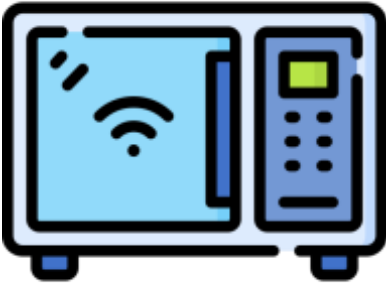


Things

- “Things” are a **generic set of entities**, including **smart devices**, **sensors**, **human beings**, and any other **object** that is aware of its context and is **able to communicate with other entities**, making it **accessible at anytime, anywhere**.



Things



Things

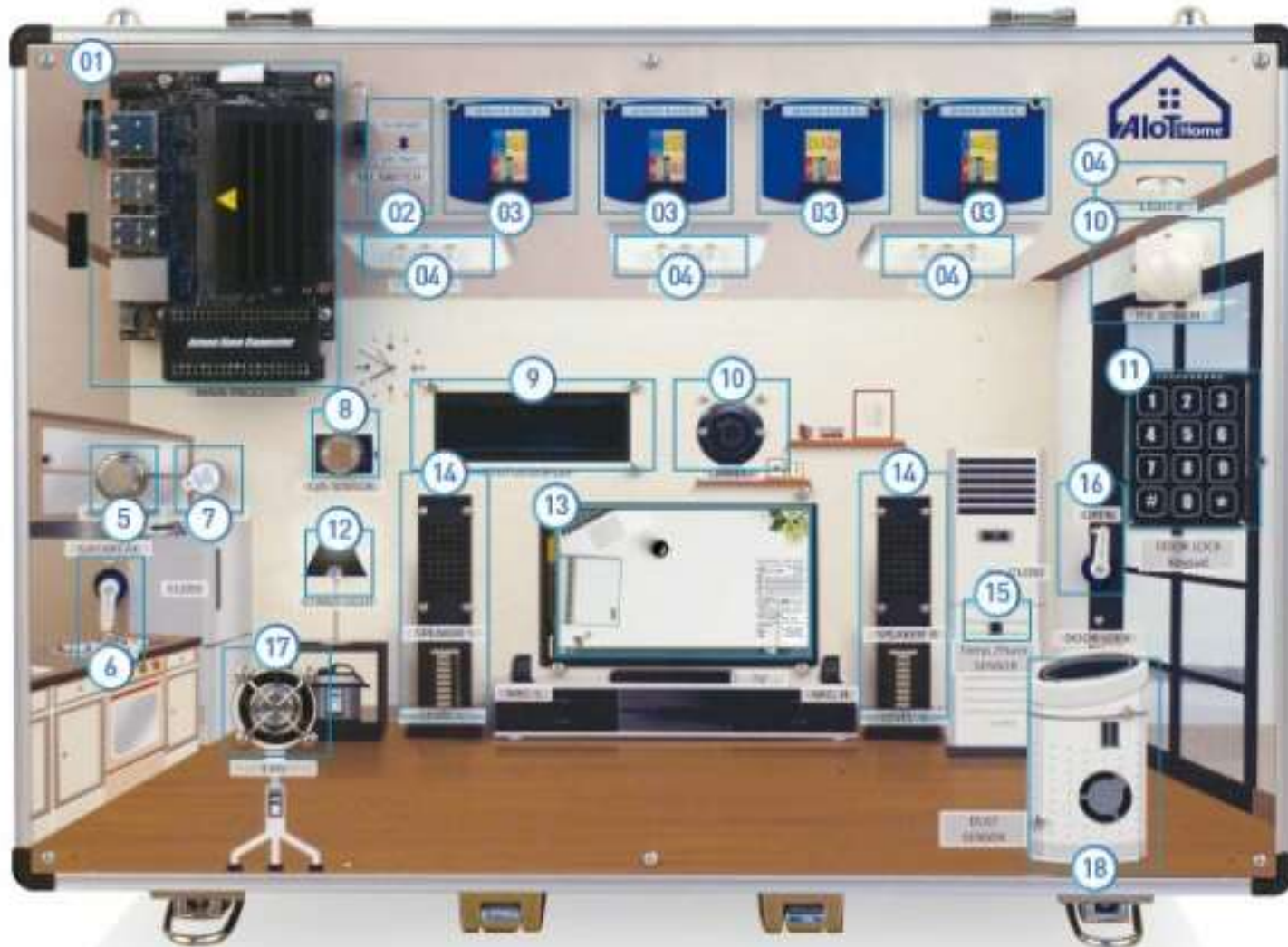
- The Internet of Things (IoT) represents the **network of physical objects** “**Things**” that are integrated with sensors, software and other technologies for the purpose of exchanging data with other devices on **the Internet**.



AIoT Home



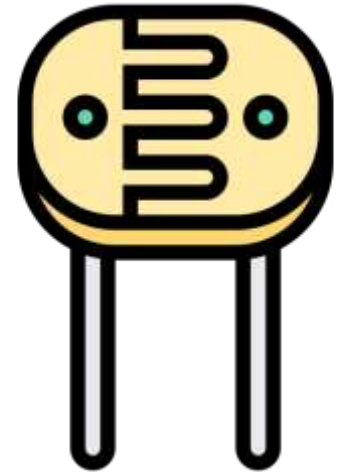
AIoT Home



- 01 Main Processor
- 02 Connection Select Switch
- 03 Sensor Block
- 04 LED Block
- 05 GAS Sensor
- 06 GAS Break(Servo Motor)
- 07 Buzzer
- 08 CdS Sensor
- 09 Text LCD
- 10 Camera
- 11 Touch Keypad(3 x 4 key)
- 12 RGB LED
- 13 TFT LCD
- 14 Audio Block
(Sound/Speaker/Mic/Level Bar)
- 15 Temperature/Humidity Sensor
- 16 Door Lock(Servo Motor)
- 17 FAN
- 18 Dust Sensor

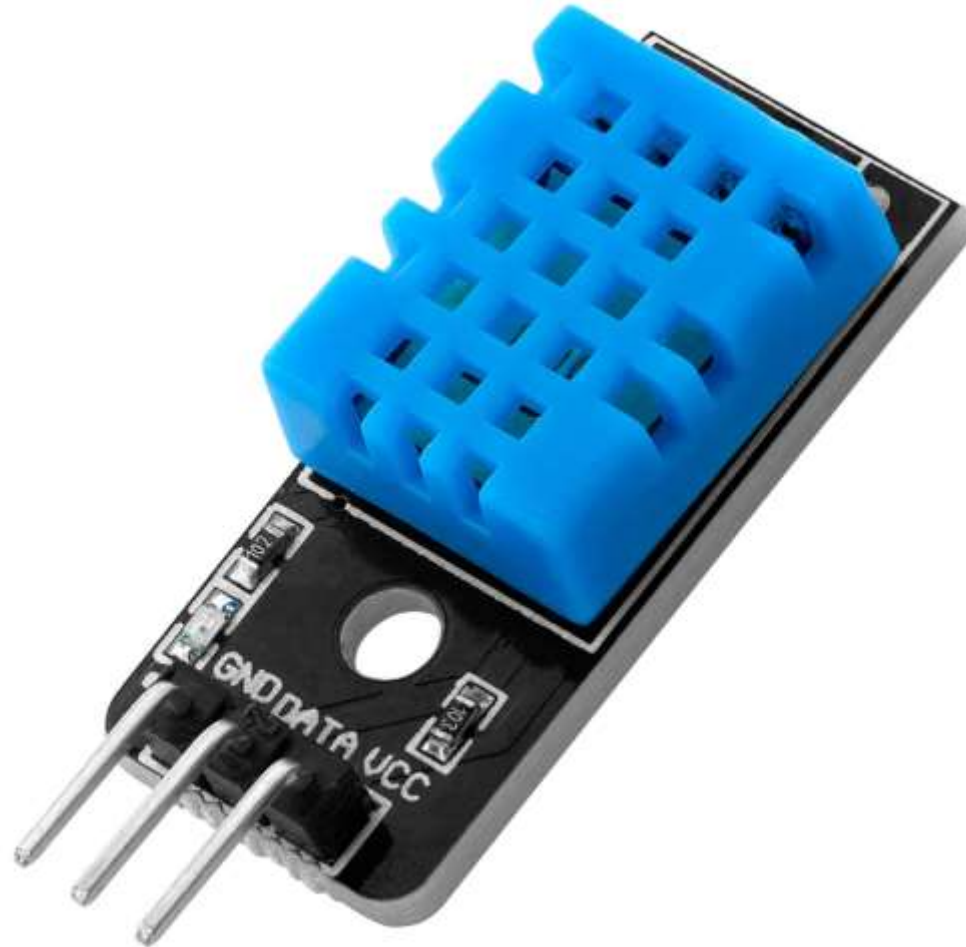
Sensors

- A **sensor** is a device that detects some type of input from the **physical environment**.
- The input can be **light**, **heat**, **motion**, **pressure** or any number of other environmental phenomena.

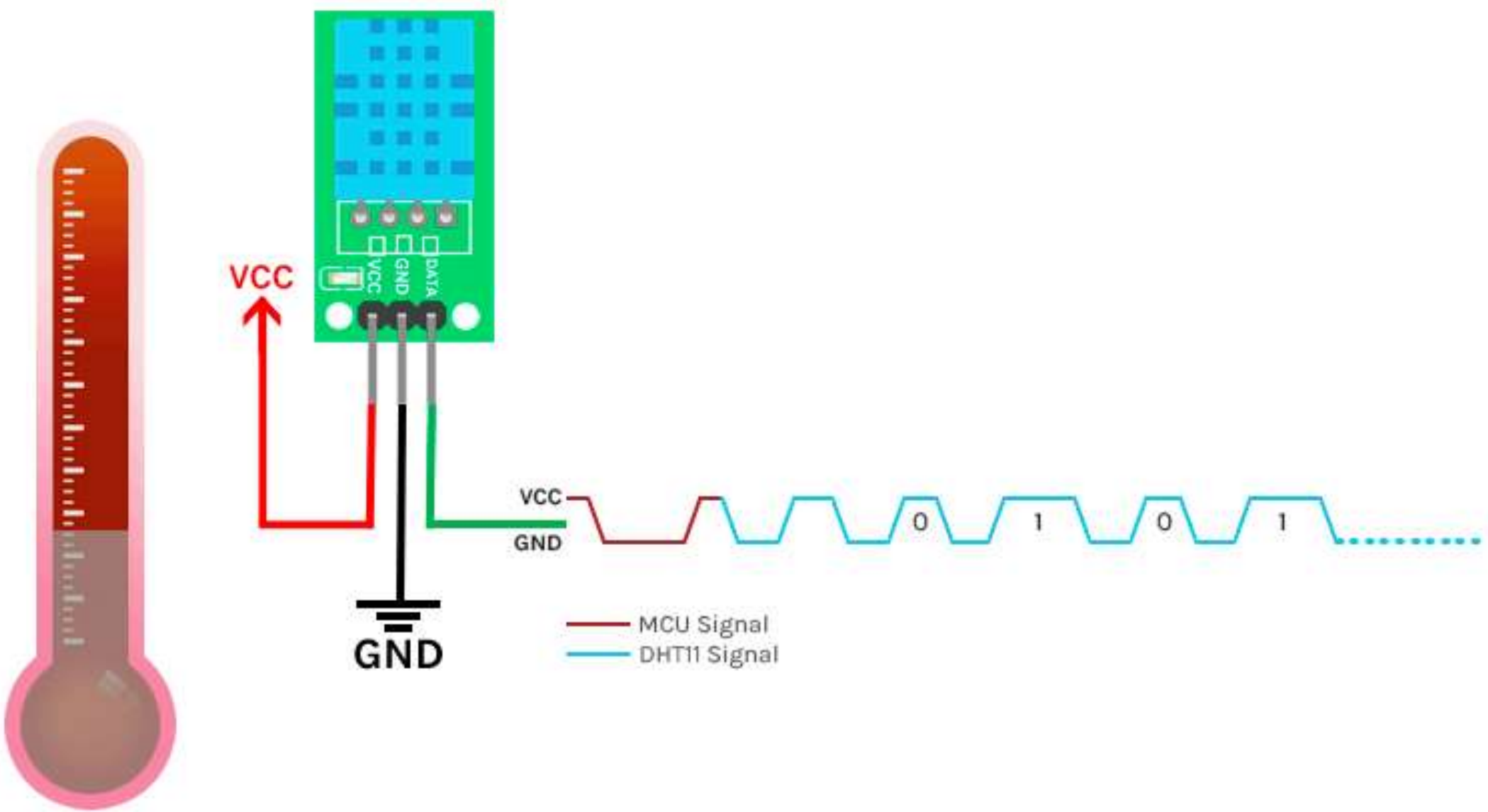


Sensors: Temperature/Humidity Sensor (DHT11)

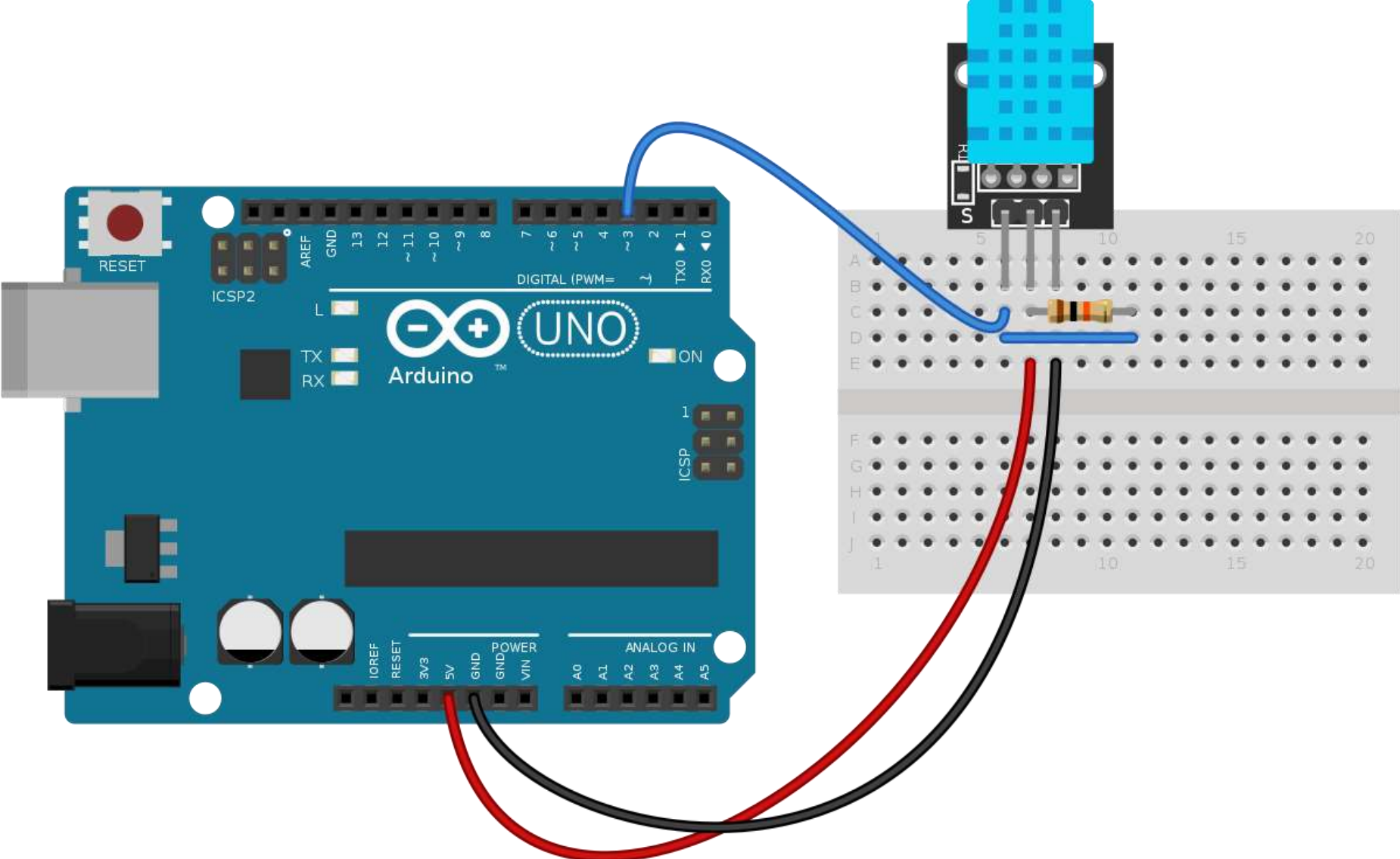
- The **DHT11** sensor measures temperature and humidity.



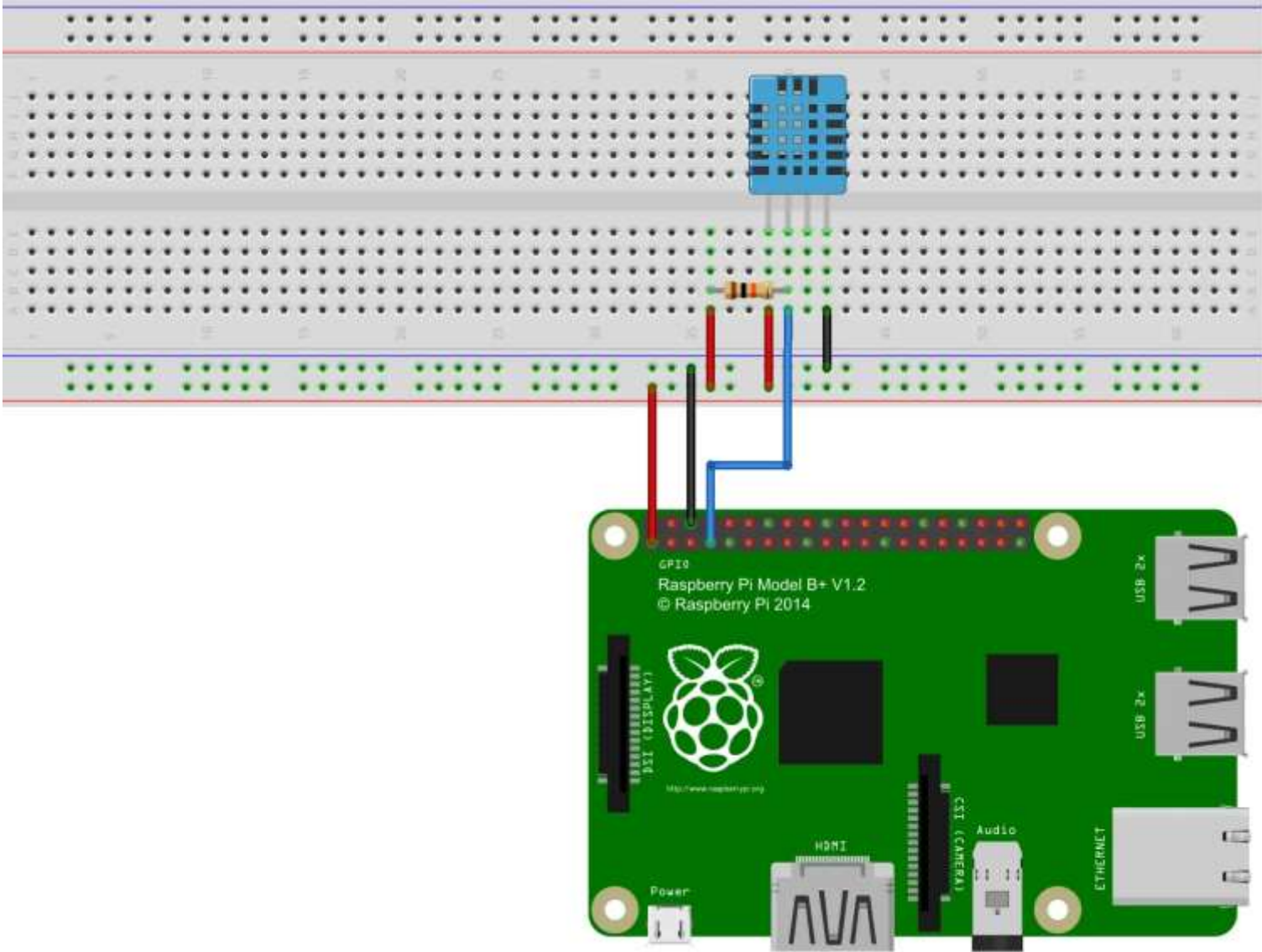
Sensors: Temperature/Humidity Sensor (DHT11)



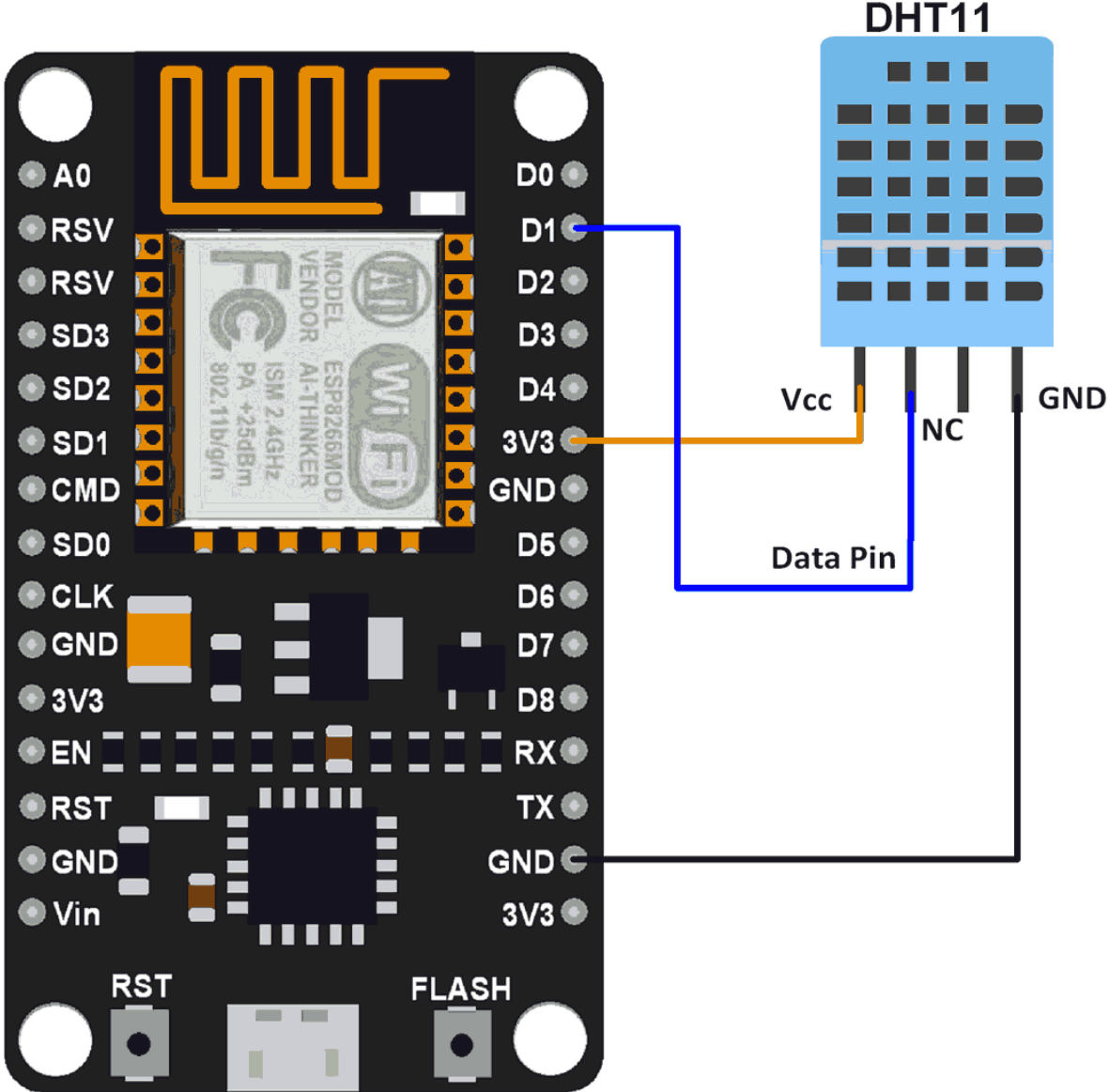
Sensors: Temperature/Humidity Sensor (DHT11)



Sensors: Temperature/Humidity Sensor (DHT11)



Sensors: Temperature/Humidity Sensor (DHT11)



Sensors: Temperature/Humidity Sensor (DHT22)

- The **DHT22** sensor has better specifications than DHT11.

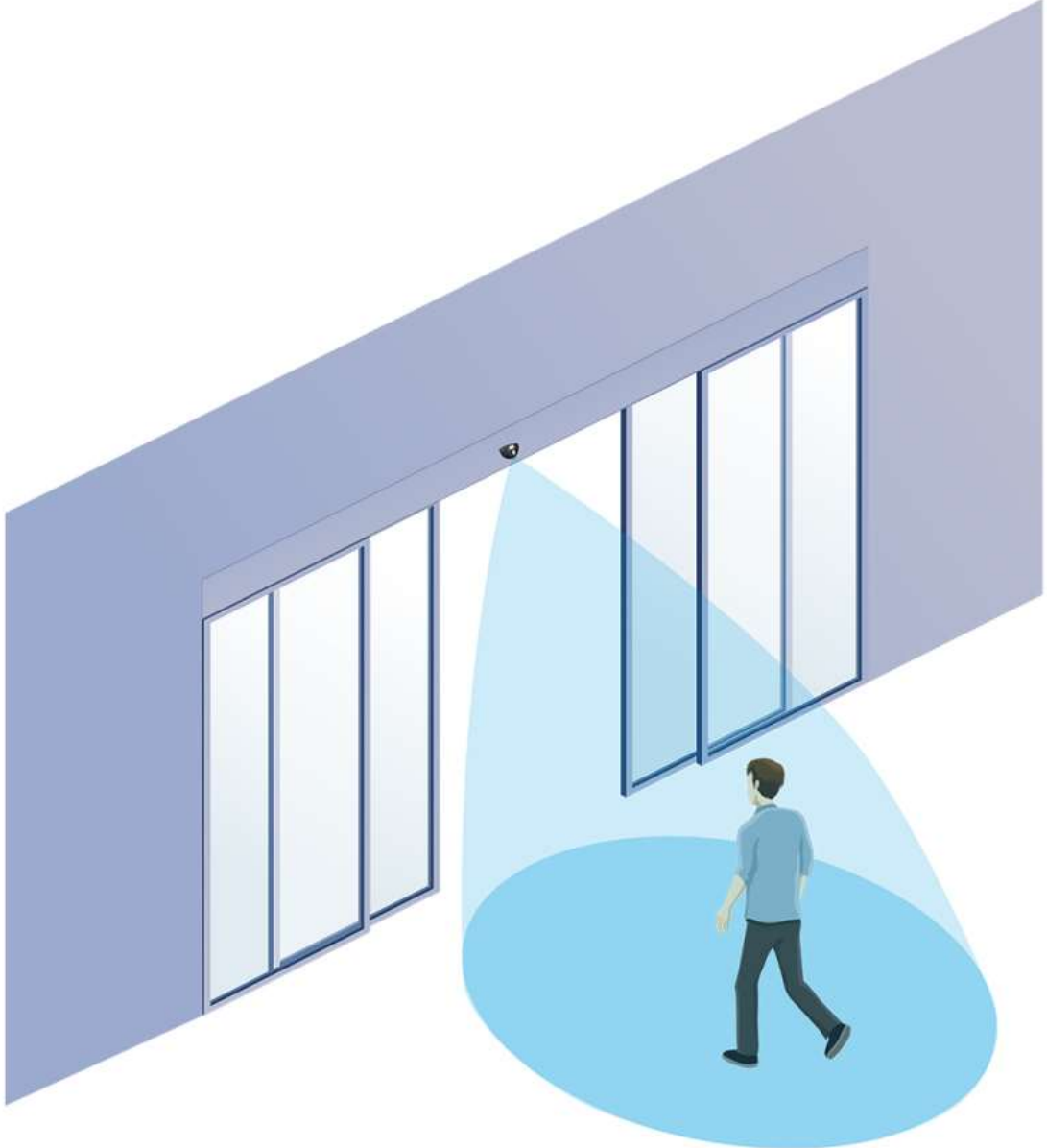


Sensors: PIR Motion Detection Sensor

- The **PIR** (Passive Infrared) sensor allows you to **sense motion**.
- PIR is used to **detect whether a human has moved** in or out of the sensor's range.



Sensors: PIR Motion Detection Sensor



Sensors: PIR Motion Detection Sensor



PIR Motion Sensor 180 Degree

Sensors: PIR Motion Detection Sensor

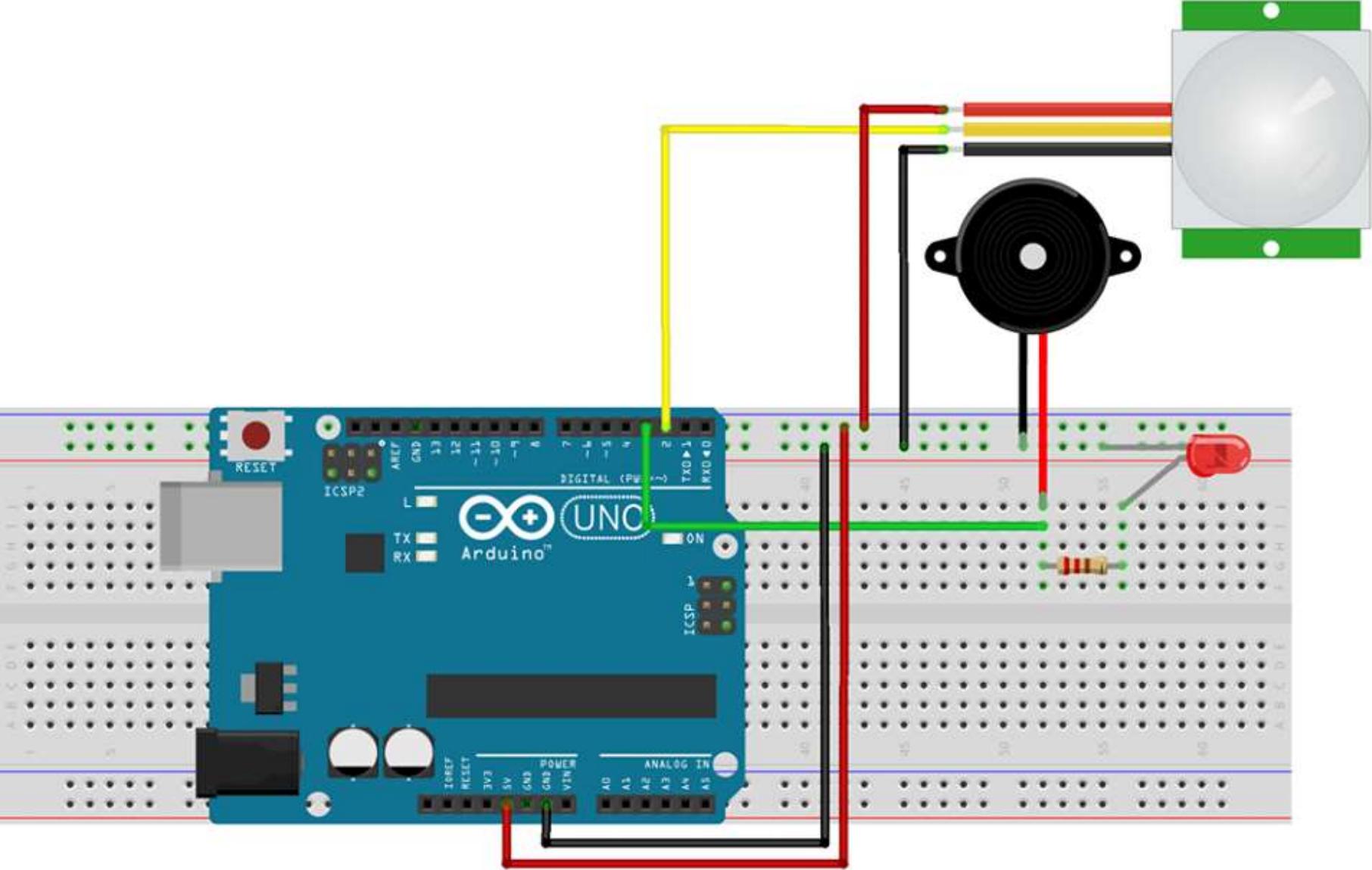


PIR Motion Sensor 360 Degree

Sensors: PIR Motion Detection Sensor

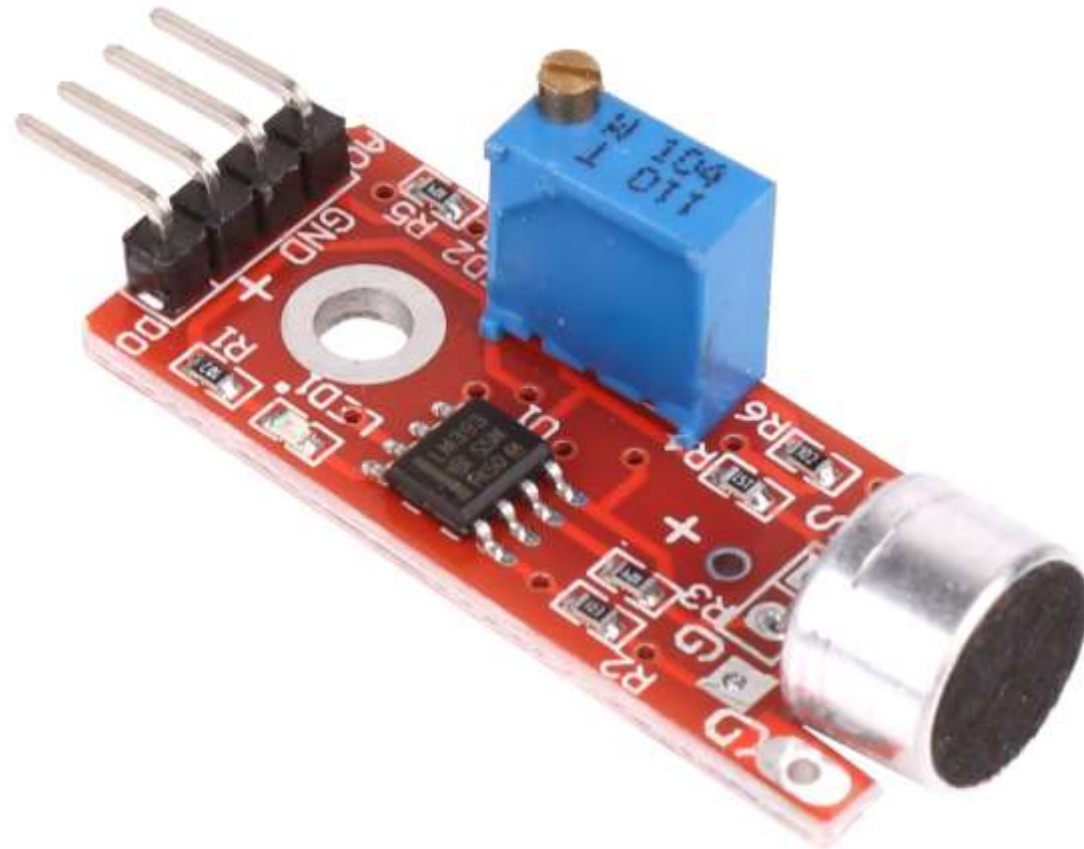


Sensors: PIR Motion Detection Sensor



Sensors: Microphone Sound Detection Sensor

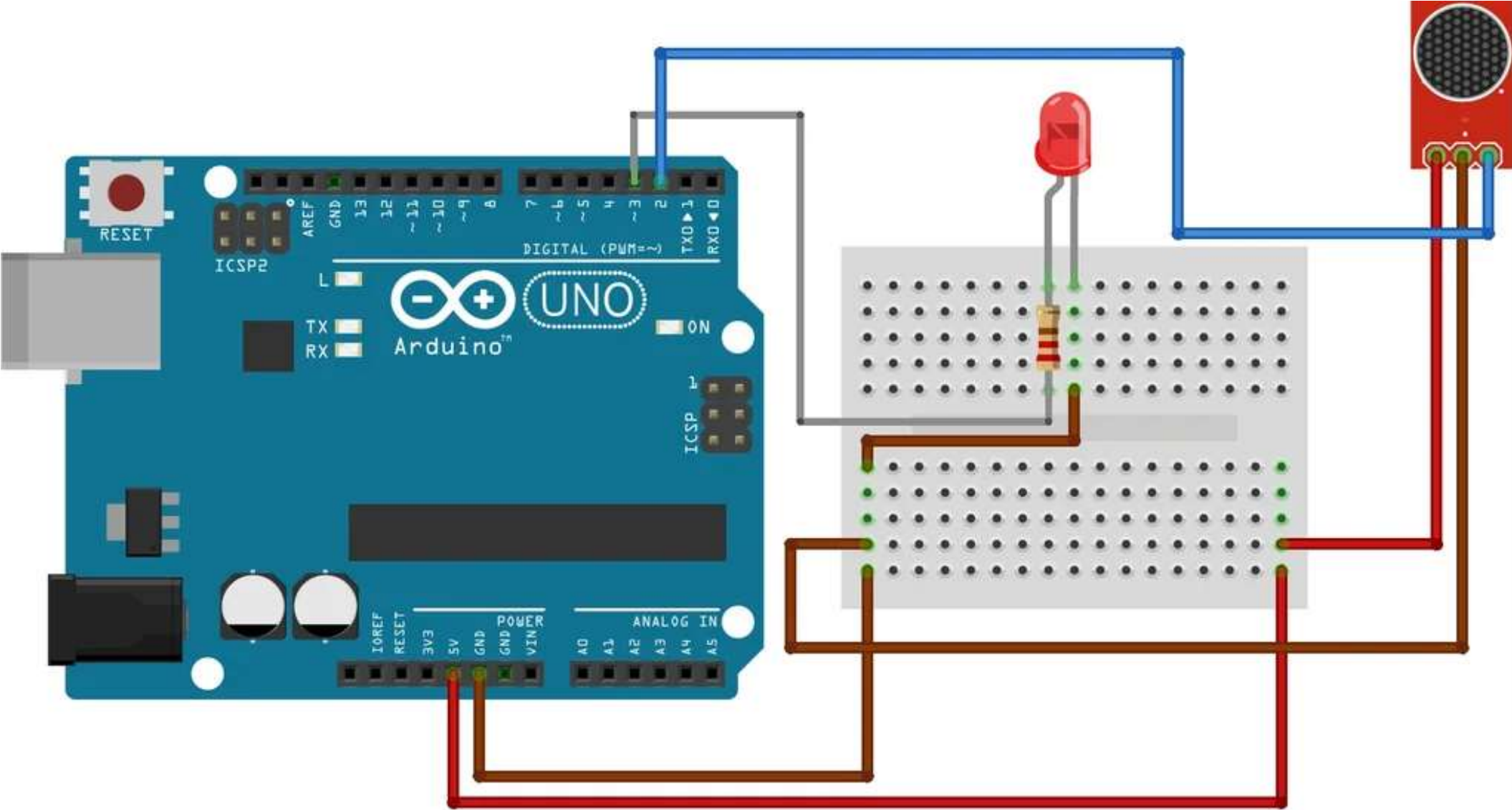
- The **microphone sound sensor**, as the name says, **detects sound**.
- It gives a measurement of **how loud a sound is**.



Sensors: Microphone Sound Detection Sensor



Sensors: Microphone Sound Detection Sensor

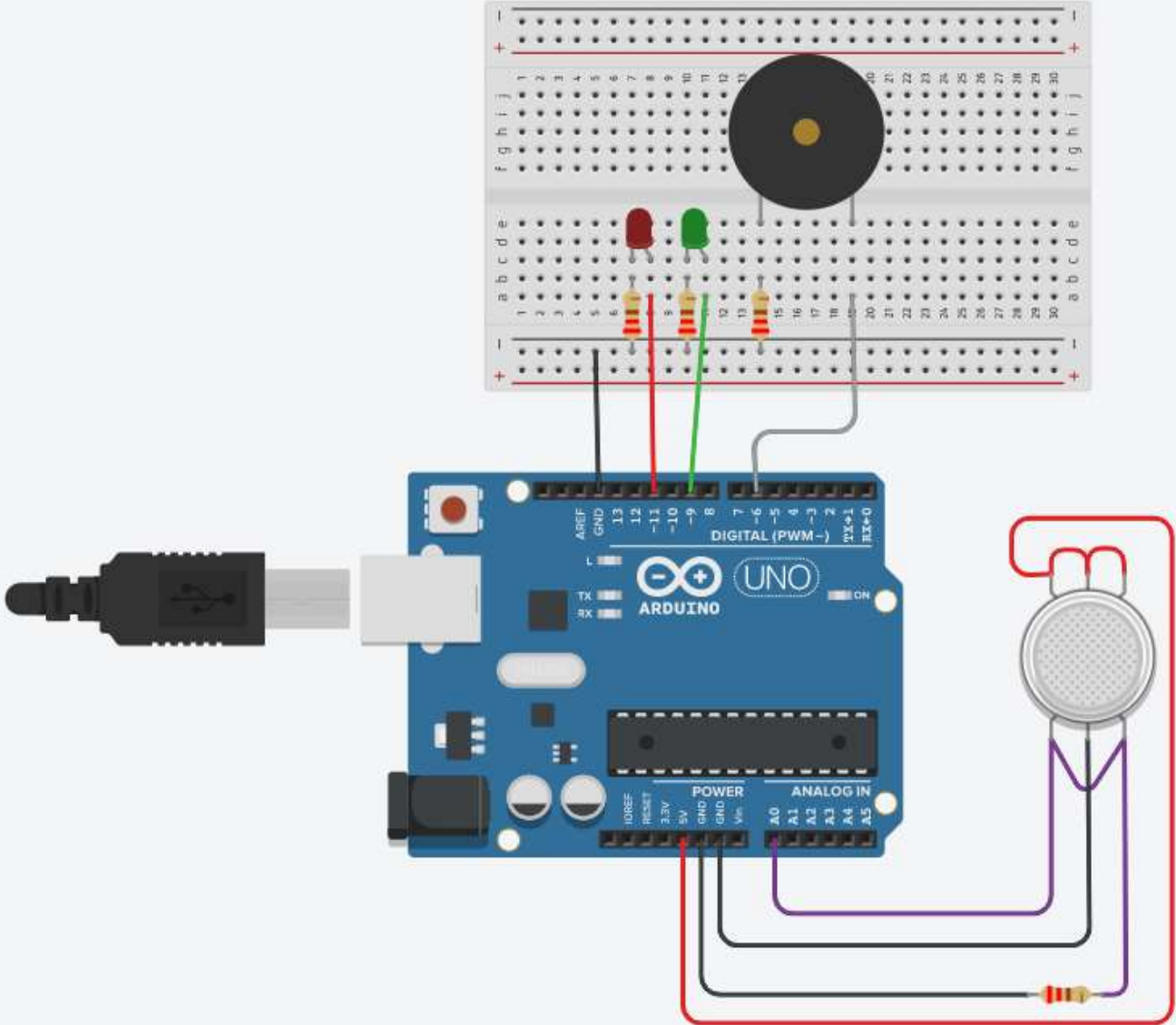


Sensors: Gas Sensor (MQ-2)

- The **MQ-2** gas sensor module is useful for gas leakage detecting.
- The module measures gas such as **butane**.



Sensors: Gas Sensor (MQ-2)



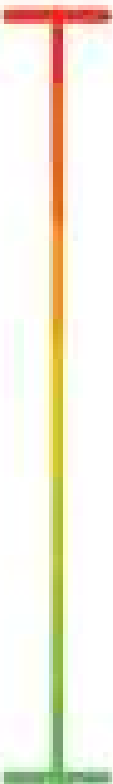
Sensors: Gas Sensor (MQ-2)



Last Minute
ENGINEERS.com

Clean Air

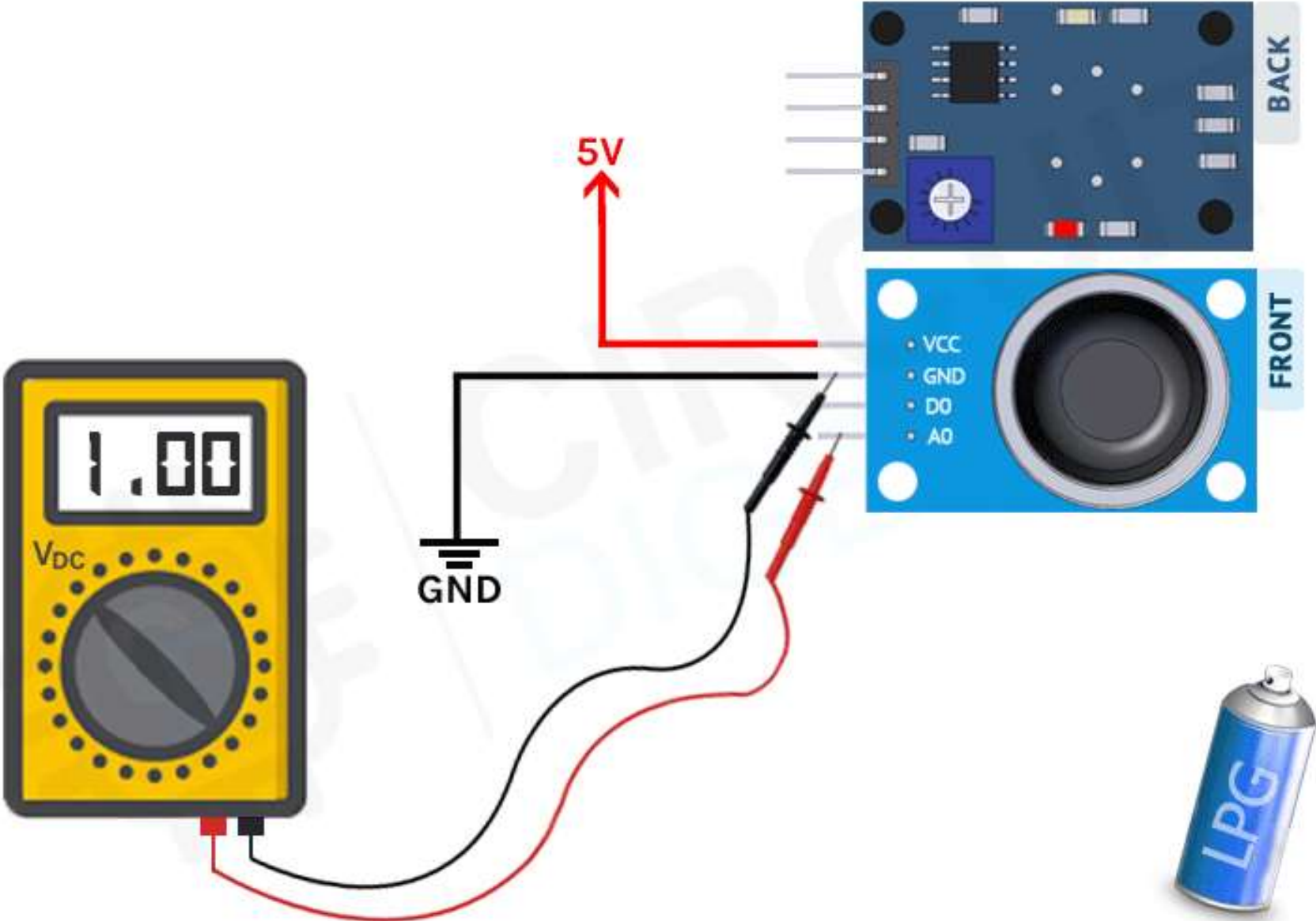
5V



0V

Output Voltage

Sensors: Gas Sensor (MQ-2)

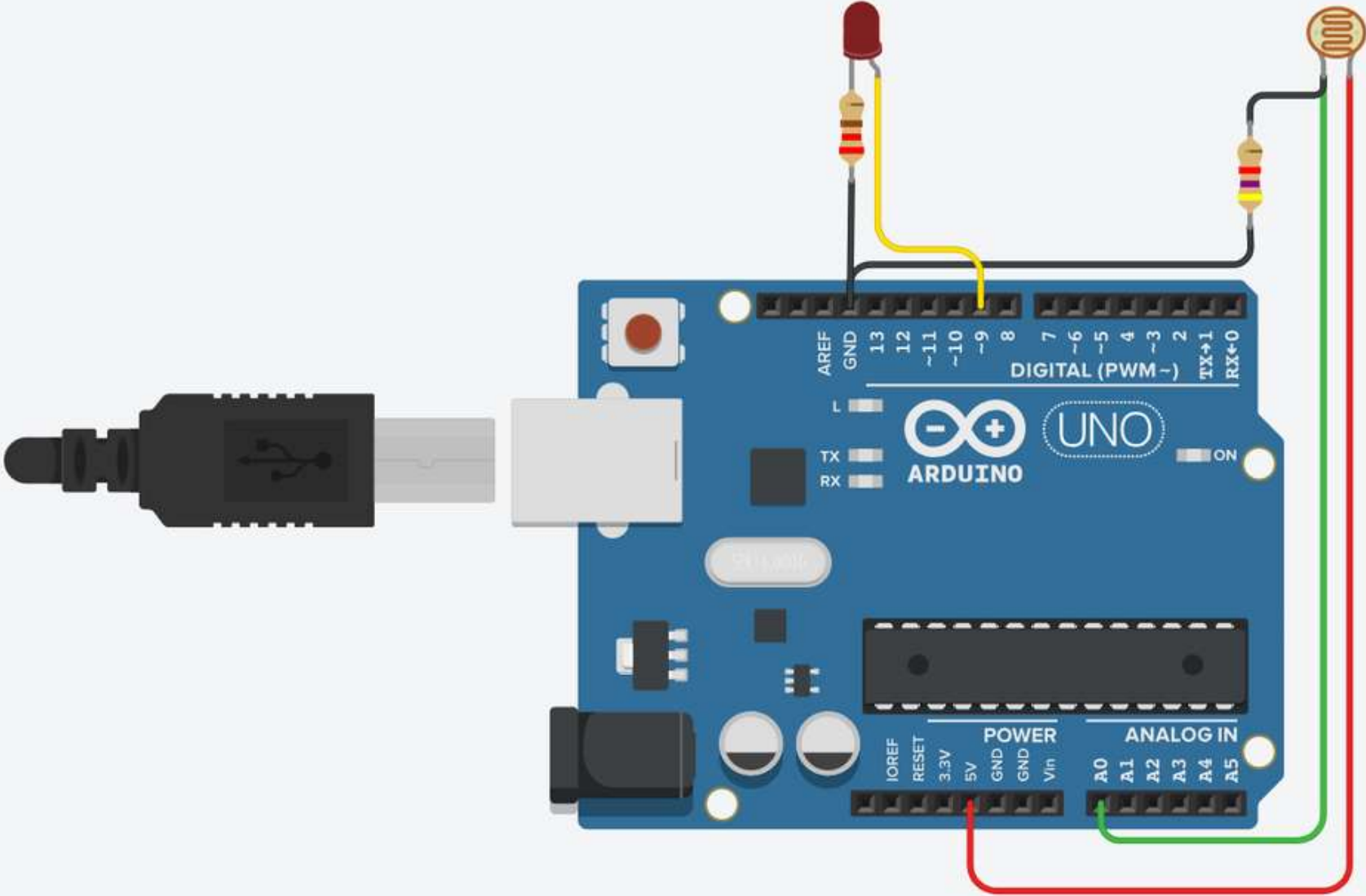


Sensors: Photoresistor (Light Sensor)

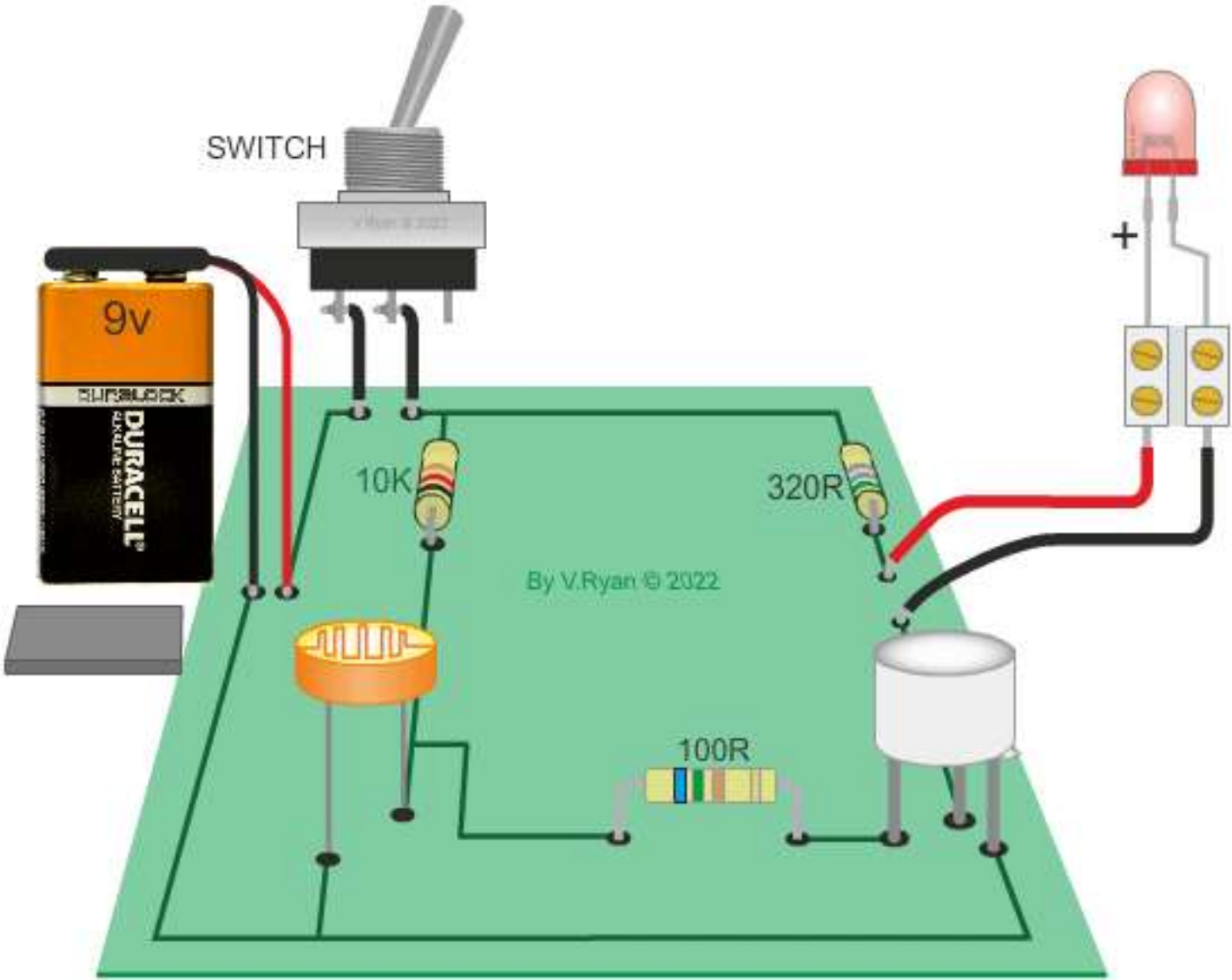
- A **CdS photocell** or Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) is a resistor where the **resistance changes based on the amount of light**.



Sensors: Photoresistor (Light Sensor)



Sensors: Photoresistor (Light Sensor)

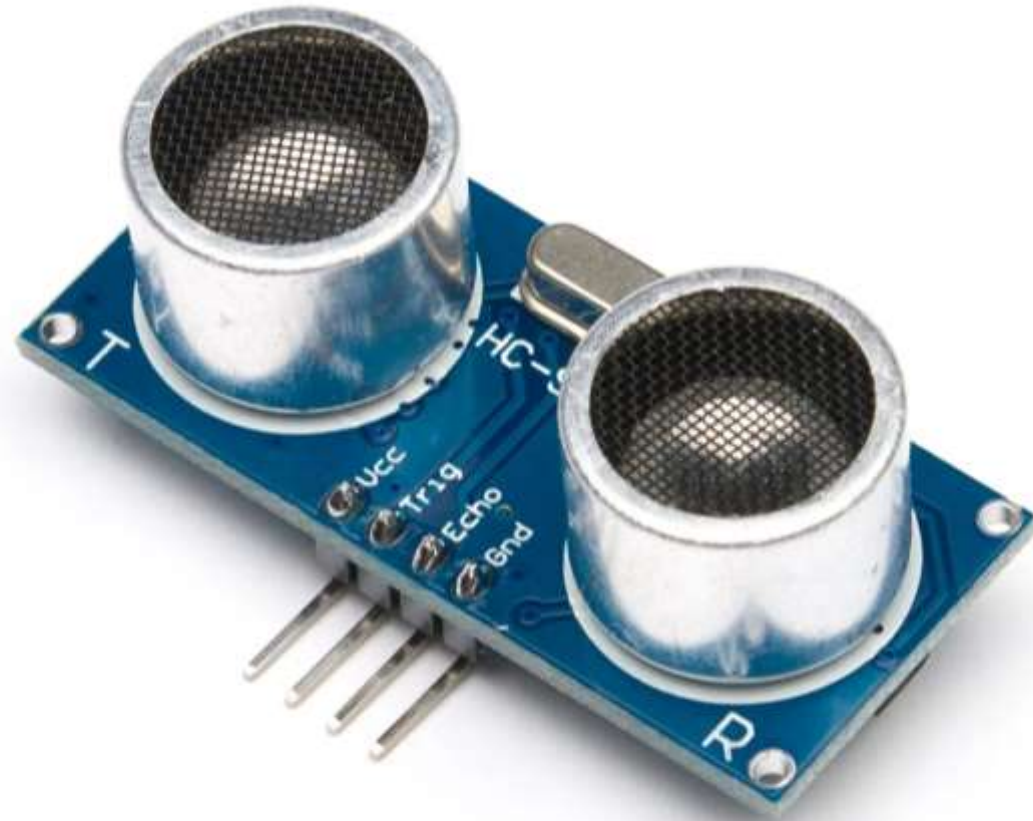


Sensors: Photoresistor (Light Sensor)



Sensors: Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04)

- As the name indicates, **ultrasonic sensors** measure **distance** by using **ultrasonic waves**.



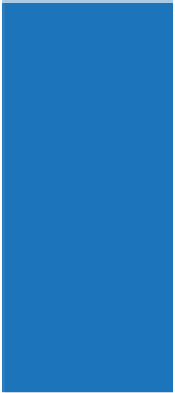
Sensors: Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04)

RECEIVER



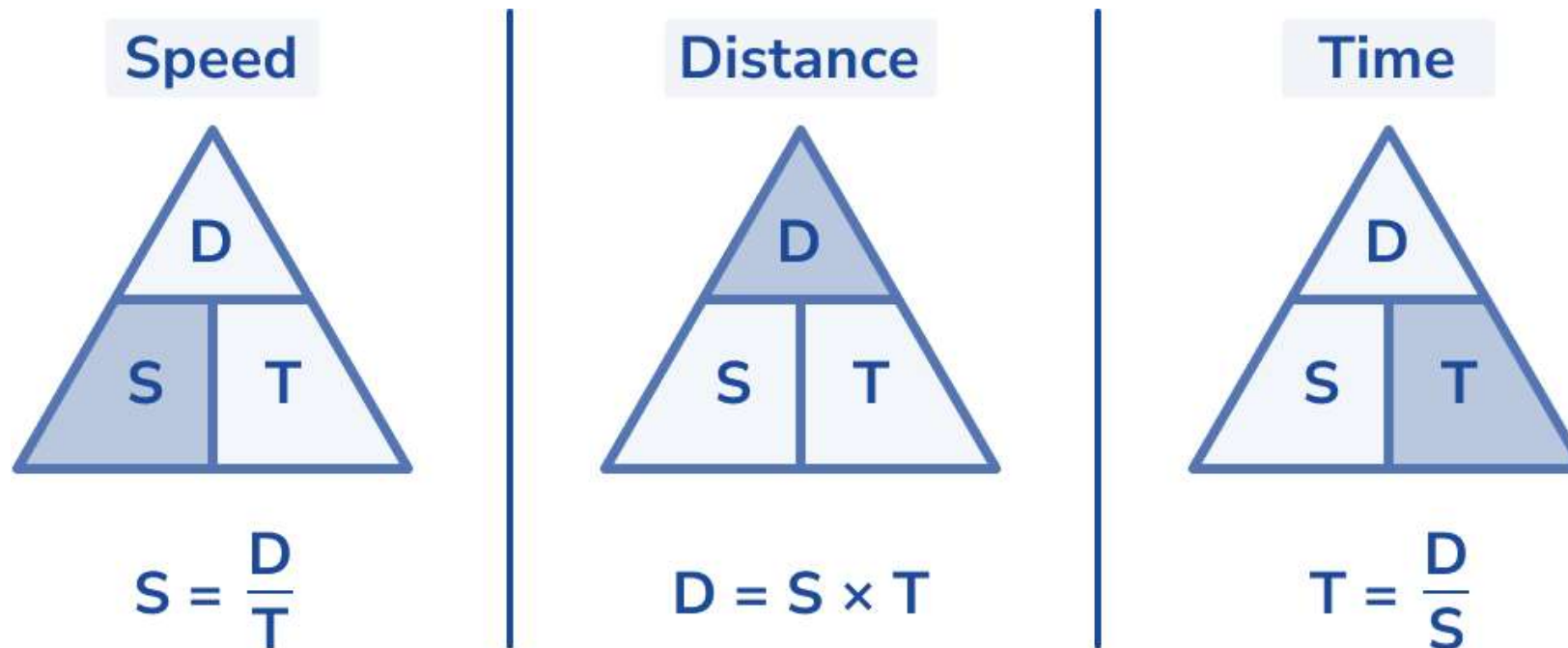
TRANSMITTER

OBJECT



Sensors: Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04)

- The width of the received pulse is used to calculate the distance from the reflected object.
- This can be worked out using the simple **distance-speed-time equation** we learned in high school.

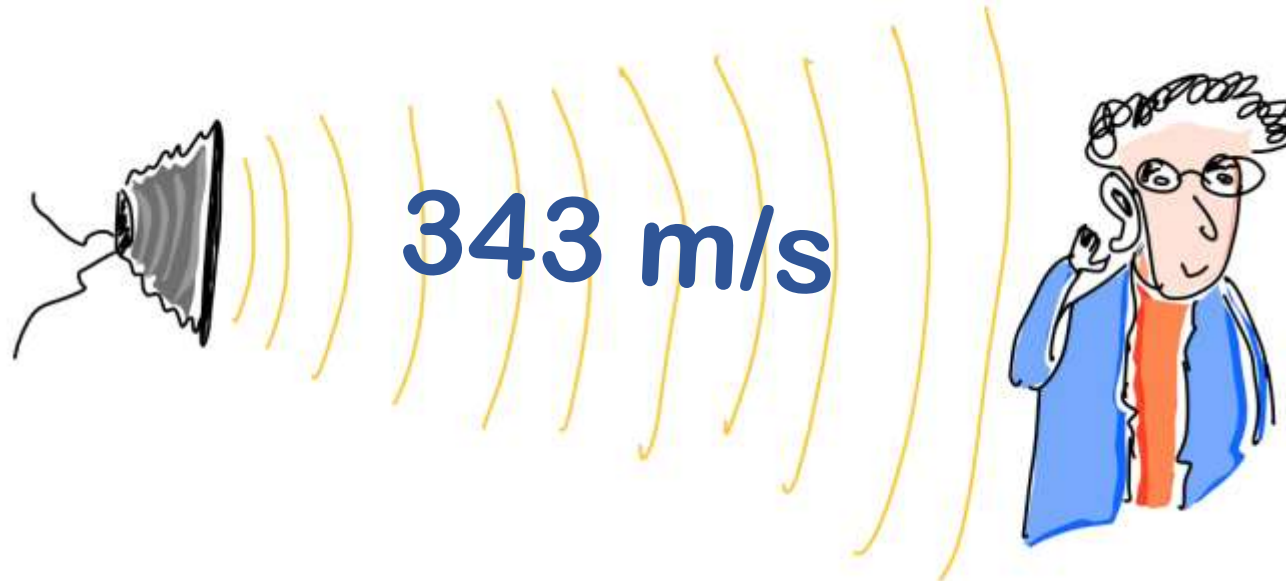


Sensors: Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04)

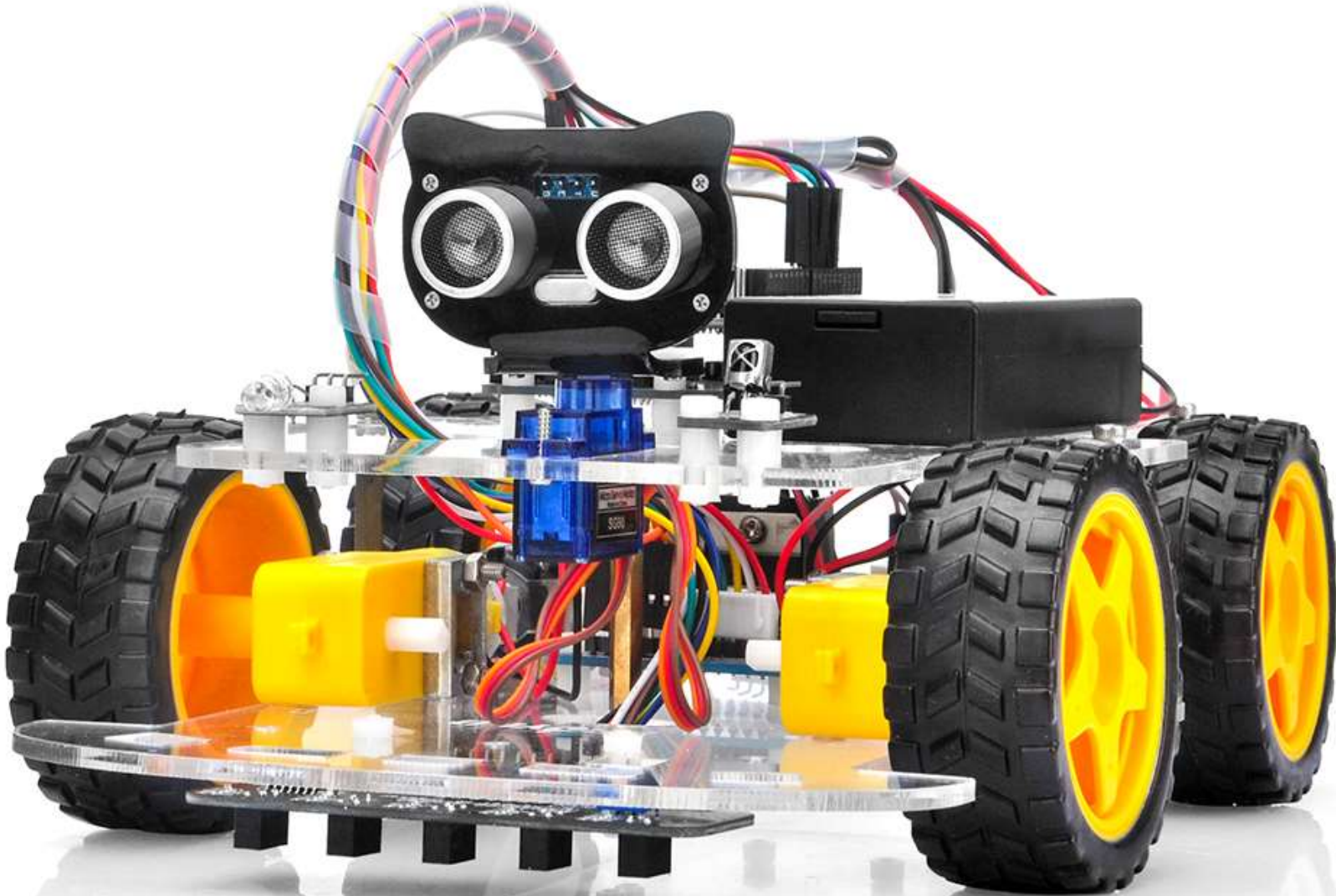
- For the calculation of the object distance, the sensor measures the **time taken by the signal to travel** between the transmission of the sound by the transmitter to the reflecting back towards the receiver.

$$\text{Distance} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Time} \times \text{Speed}$$

- The speed of sound in the air at 20°C is **343 m/s**.

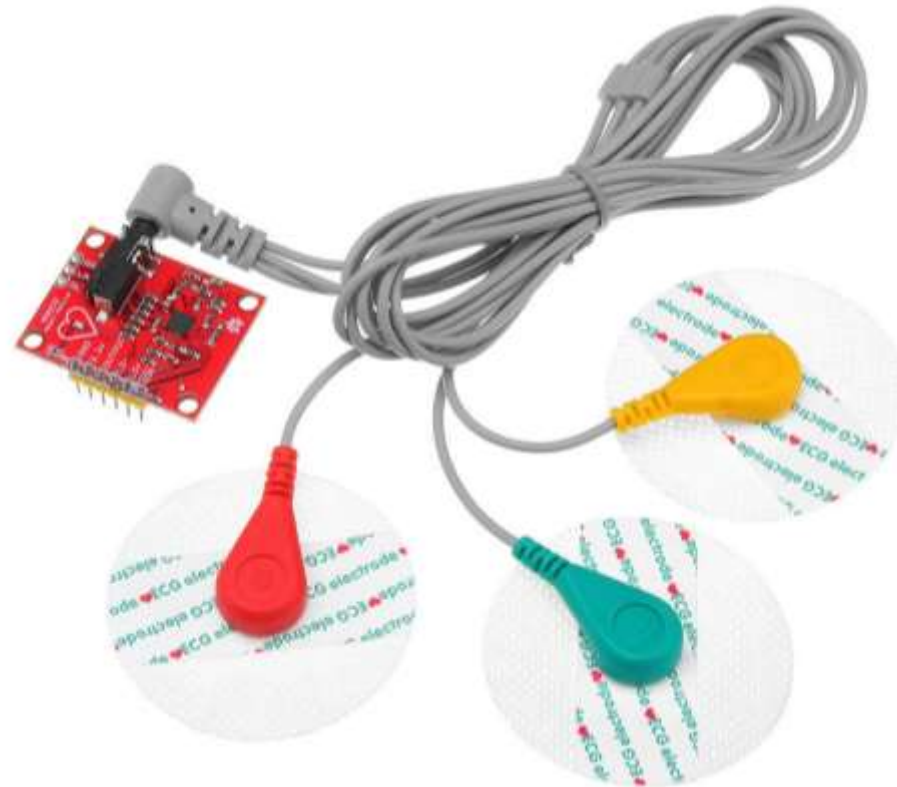


Sensors: Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04)

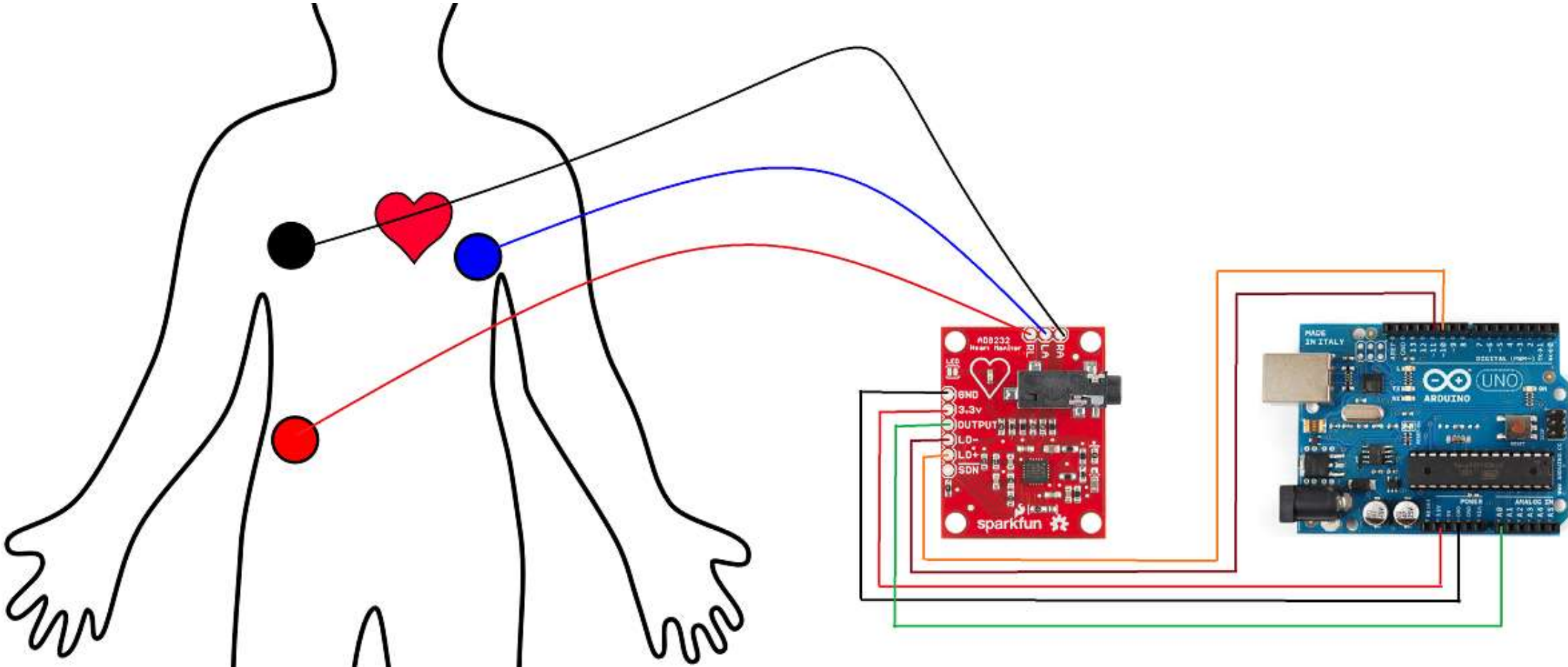


Sensors: ECG AD8232 Heart Rate Sensor

- The heart rate module with the [AD8232](#) is a device which is capable of **measuring electrical activity of the heart**.
- The activity can be displayed using an **ECG** type graphic.



Sensors: ECG AD8232 Heart Rate Sensor

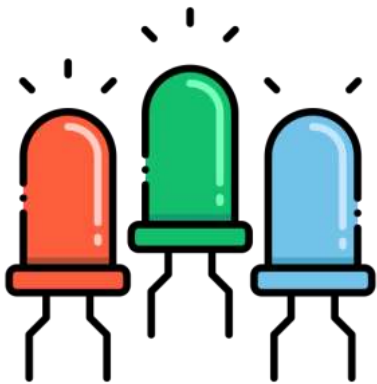


Sensors: ECG AD8232 Heart Rate Sensor

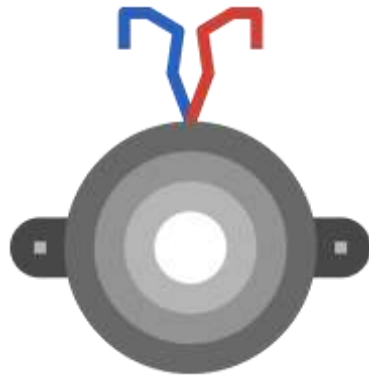


Actuators

- Sensors turn a **physical input** into an electrical output, while **actuators do the opposite**.
- Actuators take electrical signals from control modules and **turn them into physical outputs**.



LEDs



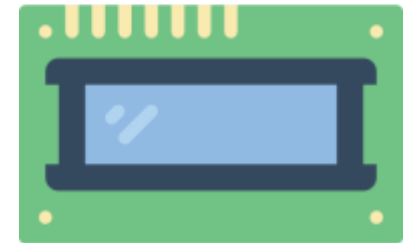
Buzzer



DC Fan



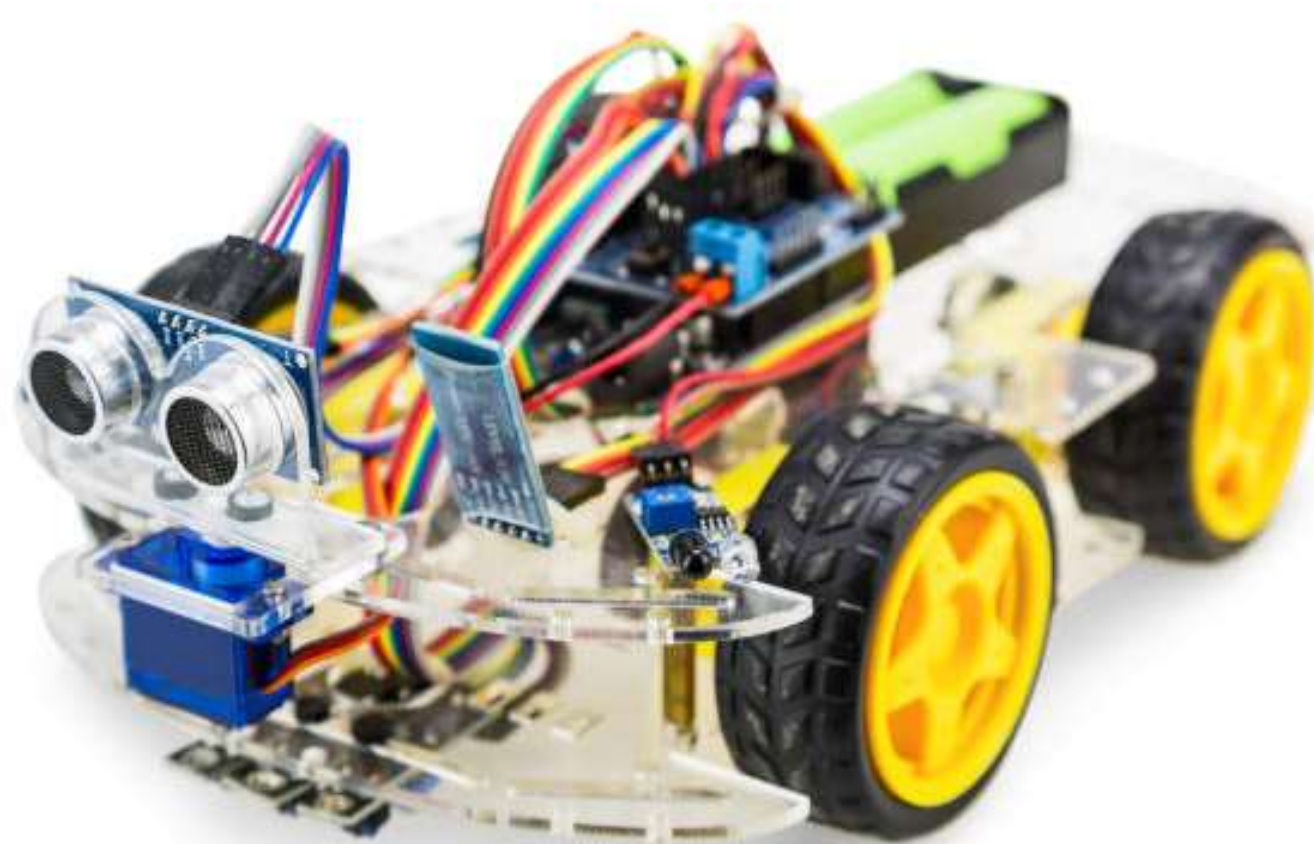
Servo Motor



LCD

Actuators: Servo Motor

- A servo motor is an electrical device which can **push or rotate an object** with great precision.



Actuators: Servo Motor

- The **HBE-ROBONOVA AI 3** is an intelligent robot with an MR-C3024 controller board capable of controlling **32 servo motors** simultaneously.



Hardware Per Team

No.	Item	Price	Quantity	Subtotal
1	<u>NodeMCU V3 ESP8266 (CH340)</u>	270	1	270
2	<u>Micro USB Charging and Sync Cable</u>	25	1	25
3	<u>DHT11 Humidity Temperature Sensor</u>	65	1	65
4	<u>Photoresistor Sensor (LDR)</u>	12	1	12
5	<u>Breadboard</u>	40	1	40
6	<u>LED (Red)</u>	0.5	5	2.5
7	<u>LED (Green)</u>	0.5	5	2.5
8	<u>LED (Yellow)</u>	0.5	5	2.5
9	<u>Resistor (330 Ohm)</u>	0.3	15	4.5
10	<u>Resistor (10K Ohm)</u>	0.3	5	1.5
11	<u>Jumper Wire (Male to Male)</u>	0.9	25	22.5
12	<u>Jumper Wire (Male to Female)</u>	0.9	25	22.5
13	<u>Jumper Wire (Female to Female)</u>	0.9	25	22.5
Total				493

Electronics Stores in Egypt

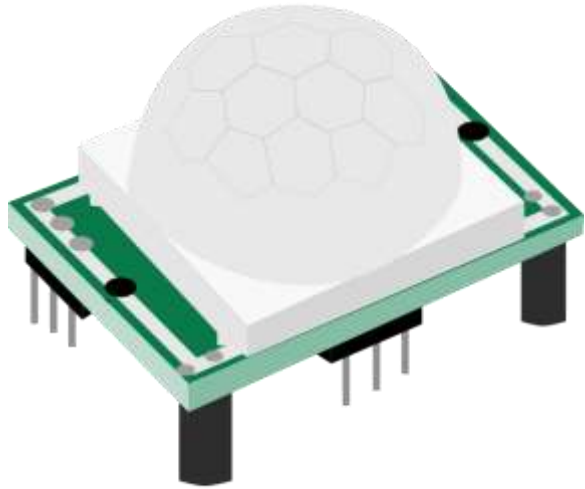
- LampaTronics
- RAM Electronics
- MicroOhm Electronics
- Makers Electronics - Alex
- Most Electronics
- Ampere Electronics
- UGE Electronics
- Circuit Electronics
- Electra Store
- EIAbed Electronics
- Free Electronic

AIoT Home

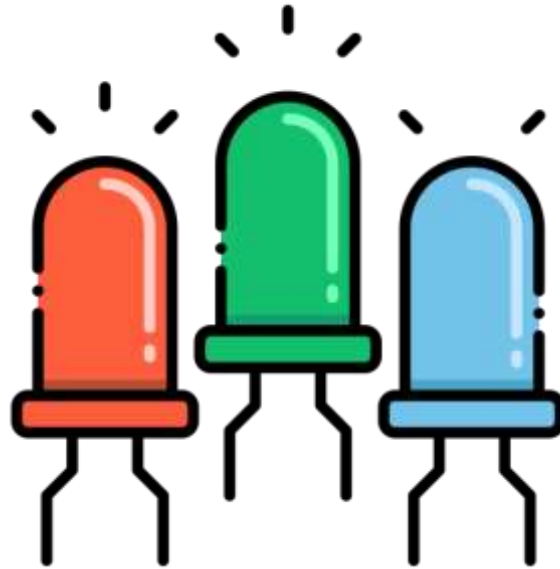


AIoT Home: Simple Experiment

- Turn on the **light** and **fan** when **human being detected**.



PIR Sensor



LEDs



DC Fan

AIoT Home: Simple Experiment

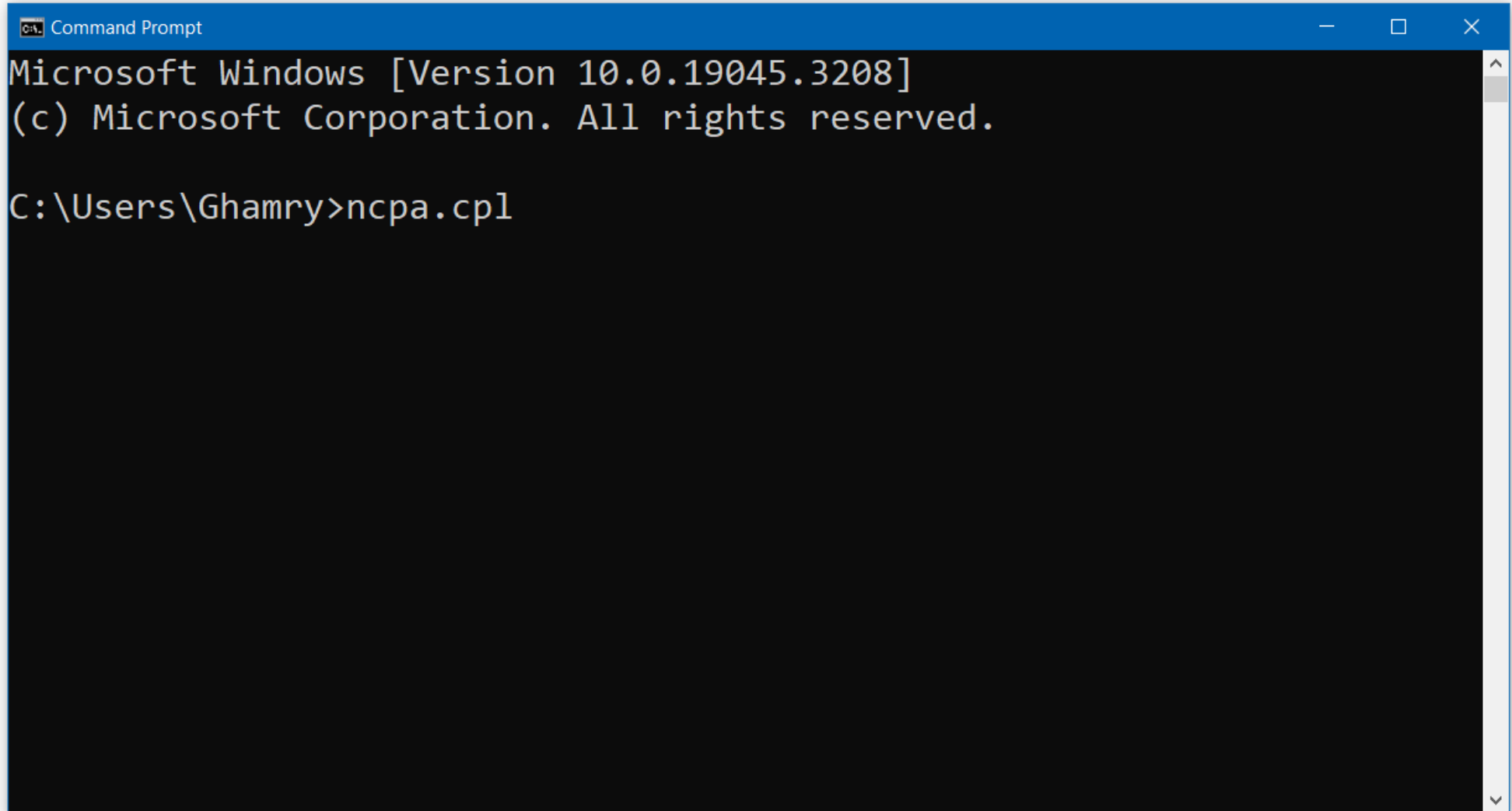
```
from pop import Pir, Fan, Led
import time

pir = Pir(22)           # Create Pir object and connect to GPIO 22
leds = Led(23)         # Create Led object and connect in GPIO 23
leds2 = Led(24)        # Create Led object and connect in GPIO 24
dcfan = Fan(17)        # Create DC fan object and connect in GPIO 17

while True:
    ret = pir.read()   # Return value read from the PIR sensor
    if (ret == True):  # If a human is detected
        leds.on()      # Turn on led
        leds2.on()     # Turn on led2
        dcfan.on()     # Turn on fan
        time.sleep(2)  # Wait 2 seconds
    else:              # Else
        leds.off()     # Turn off led
        leds2.off()    # Turn off led2
        dcfan.off()    # Turn off fan
        time.sleep(0.1) # Wait 0.1 seconds
```

AIoT Home: Configuration

1. Open the **CMD**, and write the command **ncpa.cpl**.

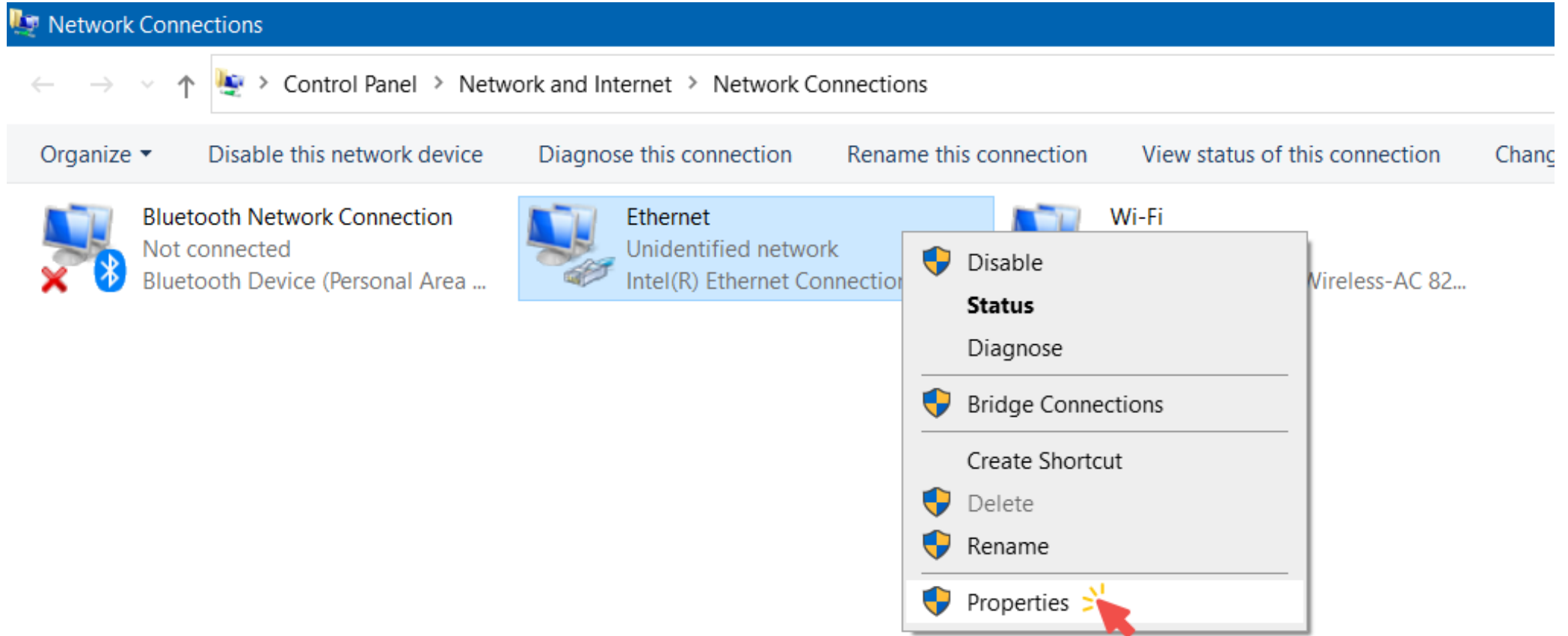
A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar reads "Command Prompt". The window content shows the following text:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.3208]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Ghamry>ncpa.cpl
```

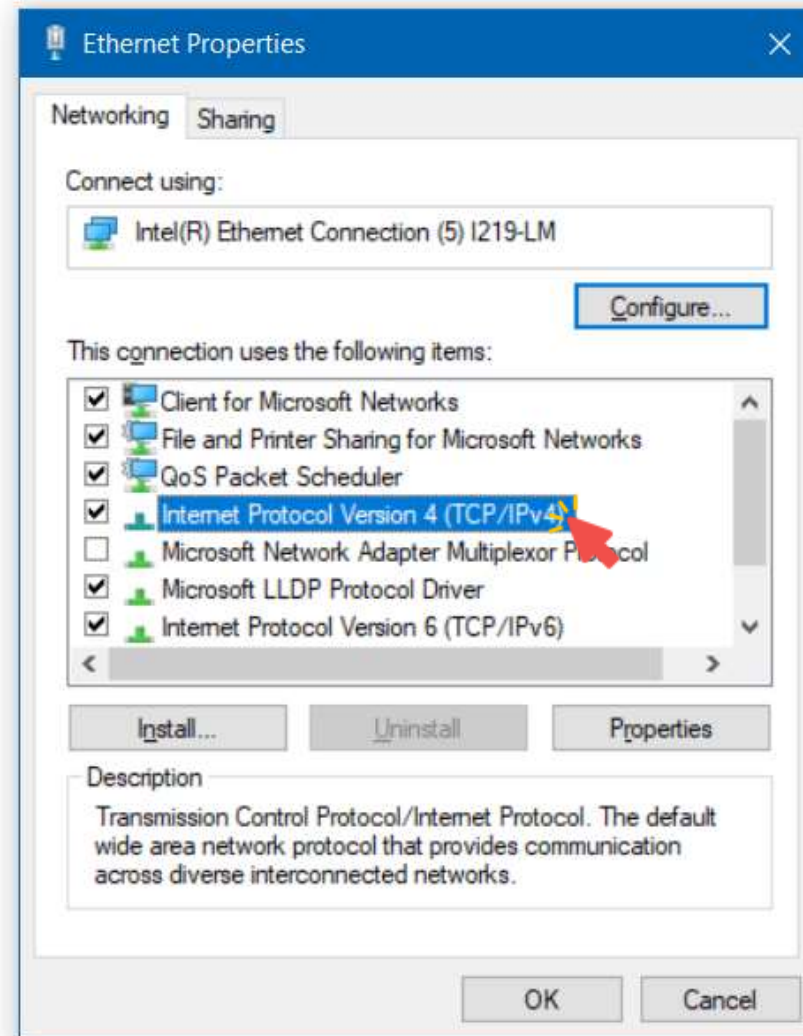
AIoT Home: Configuration

2. Right click on **Ethernet**, and choose **Properties**.



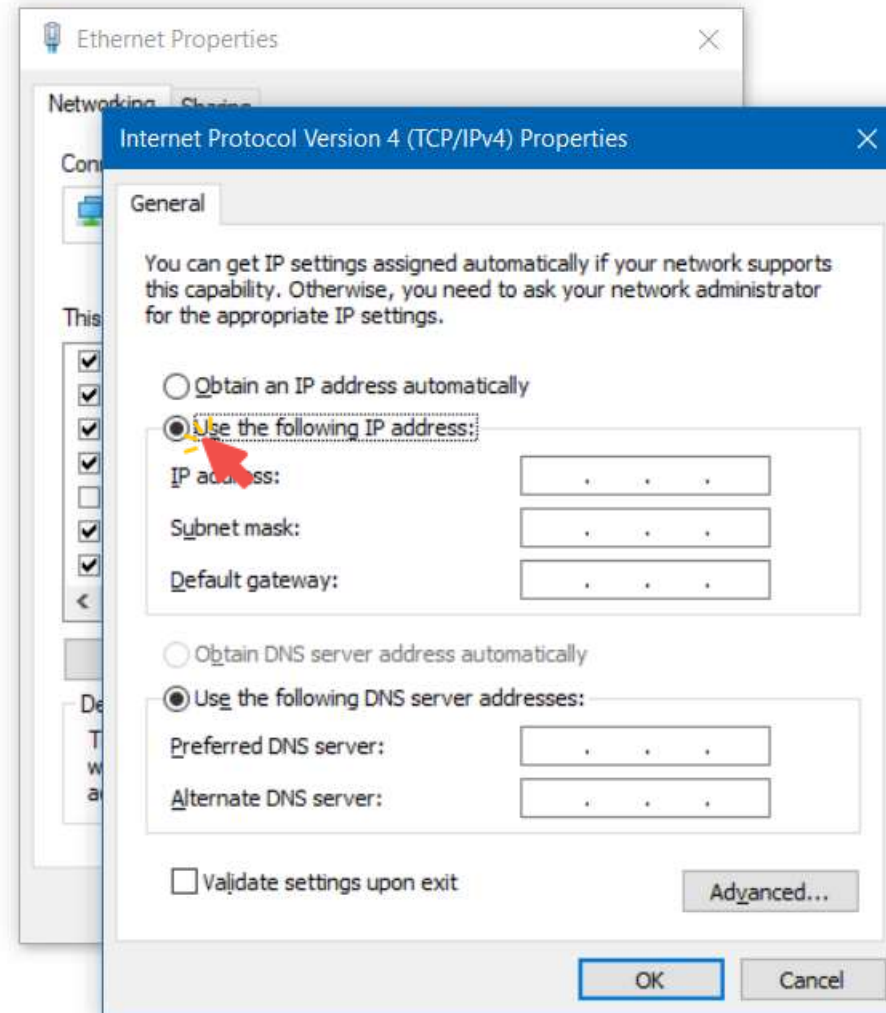
AIoT Home: Configuration

3. Double click on **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)**.



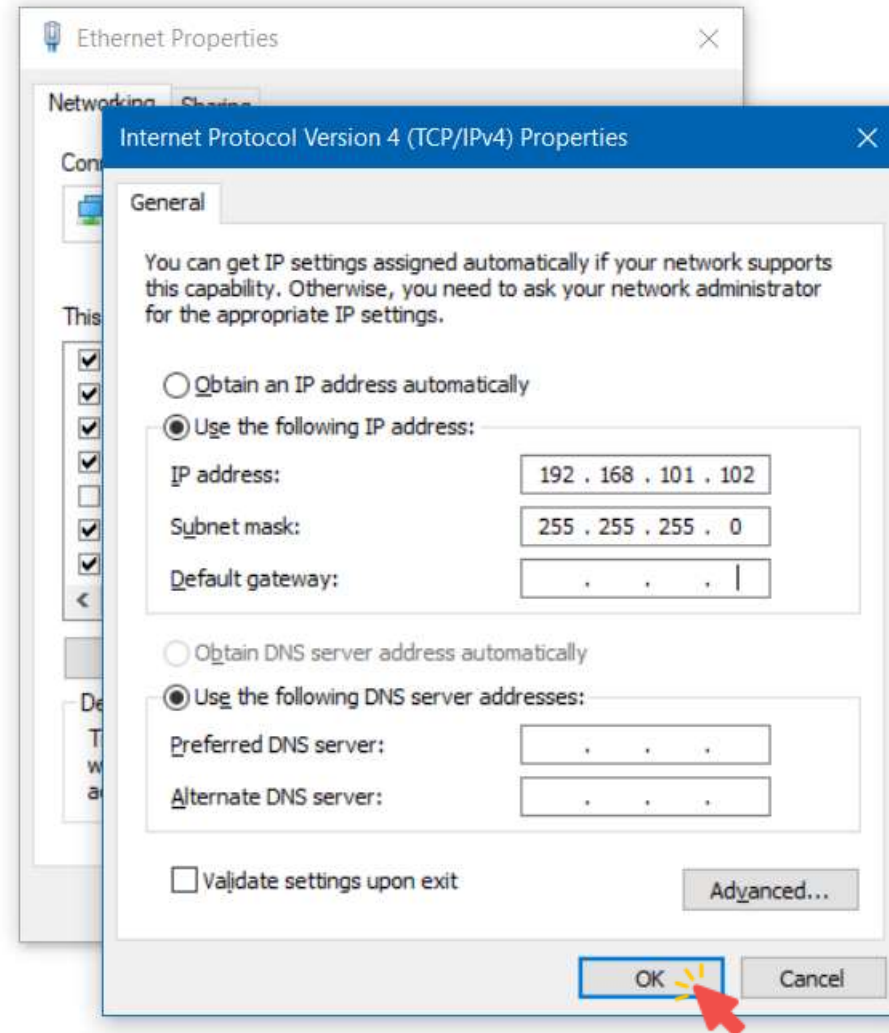
AIoT Home: Configuration

4. Choose **Use the following IP address.**



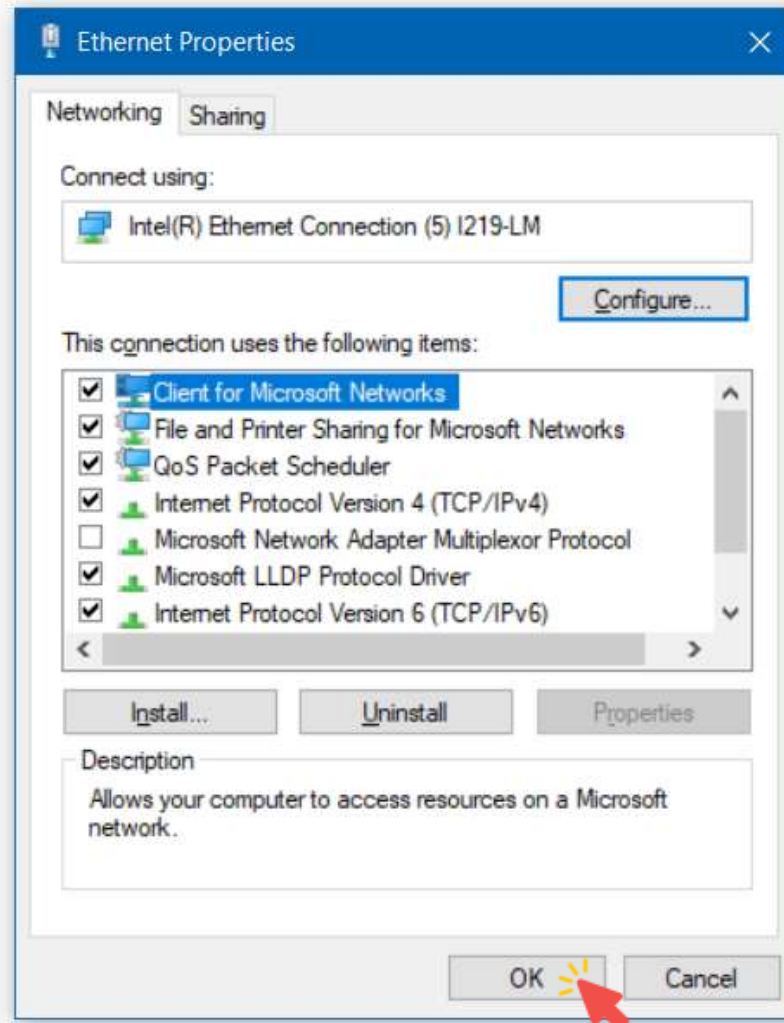
AIoT Home: Configuration

5. Enter the IP address **192.168.101.102**, and click **Ok**.



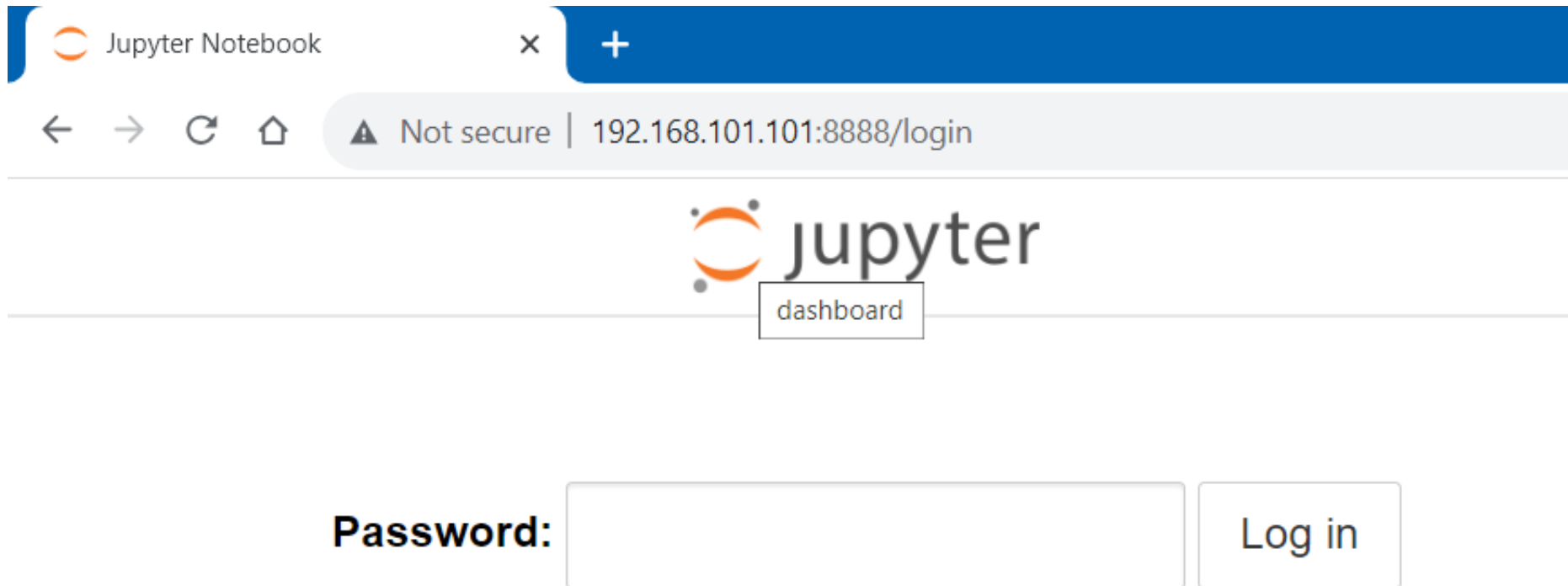
AIoT Home: Configuration

6. Click **Ok**.



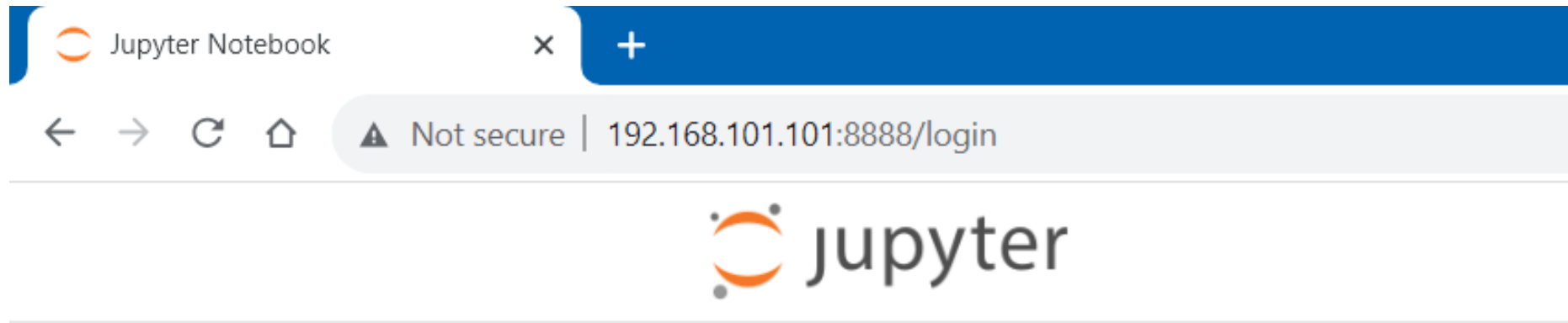
AIoT Home: Configuration

7. Open **Google Chrome**, and enter the address **192.168.101.101:8888**.



AIoT Home: Configuration

8. Enter the password **soda**, and click **Login**.



Password:

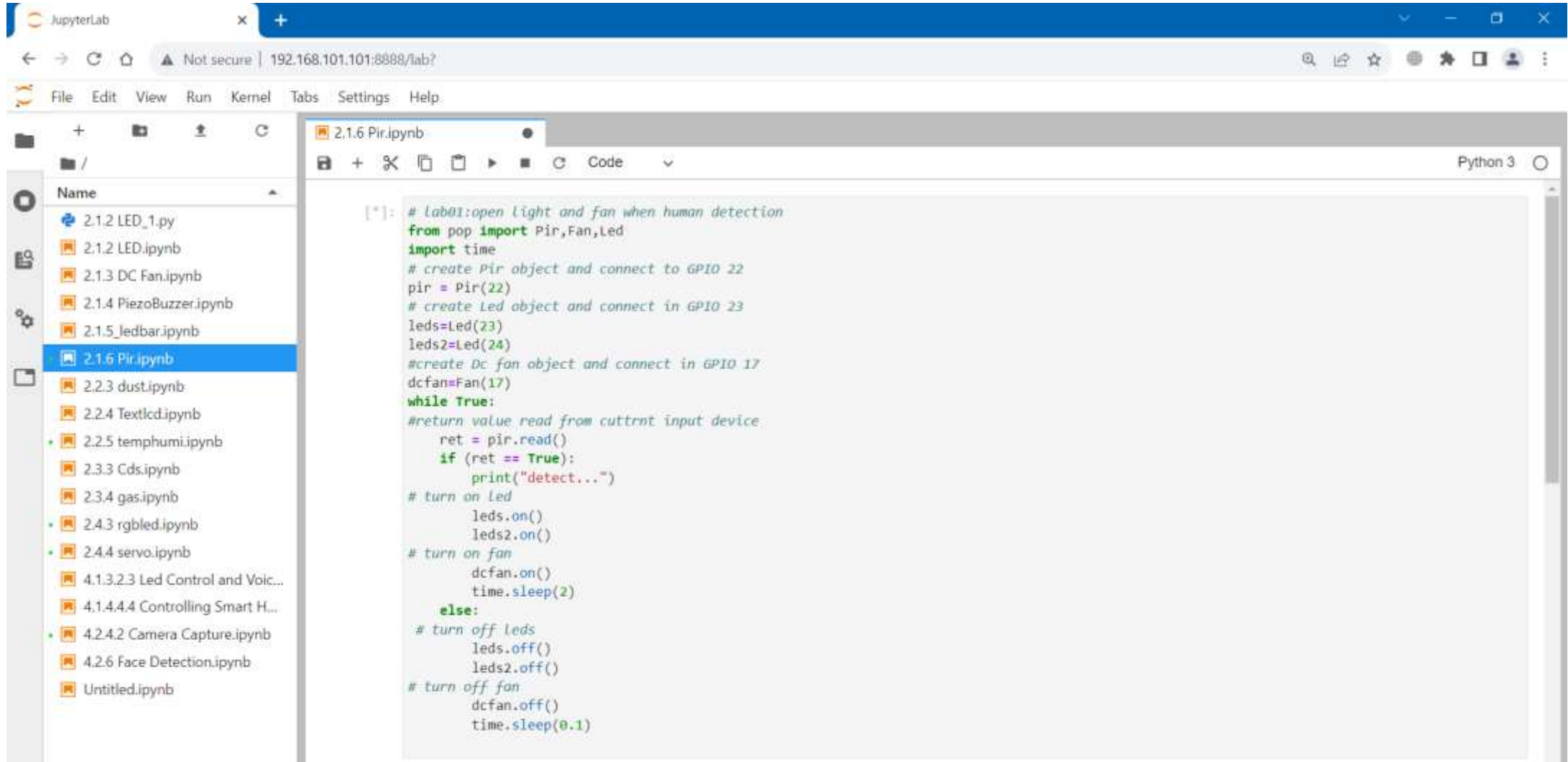
....|

Log in



AIoT Home: Configuration

9. Start **coding** with Python!



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab interface with a file browser on the left and a code editor on the right. The file browser lists several files, with '2.1.6 Pir.ipynb' selected. The code editor displays the following Python code:

```
[*]: # Lab01: open light and fan when human detection
from pop import Pir, Fan, Led
import time
# create Pir object and connect to GPIO 22
pir = Pir(22)
# create Led object and connect in GPIO 23
leds = Led(23)
leds2 = Led(24)
# create Dc fan object and connect in GPIO 17
dcfan = Fan(17)
while True:
# return value read from current input device
ret = pir.read()
if (ret == True):
print("detect...")
# turn on led
leds.on()
leds2.on()
# turn on fan
dcfan.on()
time.sleep(2)
else:
# turn off leds
leds.off()
leds2.off()
# turn off fan
dcfan.off()
time.sleep(0.1)
```