

Blockchains in the European Metrology Cloud How this idea will impact digital transformation in Metrology

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In the next 20 minutes...

- The digital transformation in Metrology and its impact;
- Why cloud computing is so important;
- The European Metrology Cloud
- Why blockchains are important in this context
 - Immutable storage;
 - Workflow automation;
 - Security properties that protects data and software.
- Applications in Metrology involving blockchains
 - Case studies;
 - The Inter-NMI blockchain network.

The digital transformation of Metrology

- The difference between digitalization and digital transformation
 - Digital transformation is the next step!
 - Who are not prepare will be left behind...
- Several technologies are involved
 - Industry 4.0 and their nine pillars: robots automation, horizontal and vertical integration, IoT, additive manufacturing, augmented reality, simulation, cybersecurity, big data, and **cloud computing**.
 - The cloud is a "basis" technology
 - It can provide the computational support and the proper environment to address the demands of other technologies.
 - The cloud can store data, provide computational power on demand, and also operationalize different platforms and services.



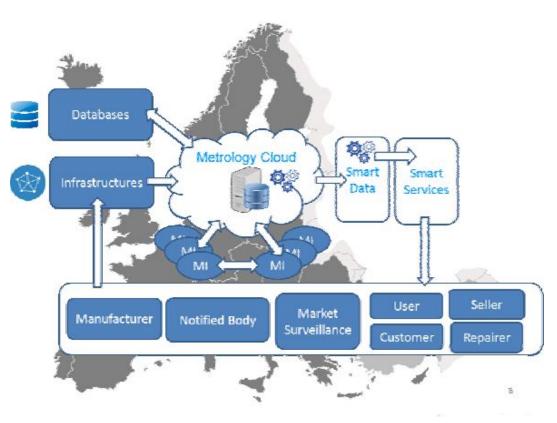
The Cloud and its properties

- According to Thiel et al. (2015), cloud systems can offer:
 - **On-demand self-service:** users have resources according to their needs.
 - Rapid elasticity: resources can be scaled to fit current demands.
 - Measured service: the quality of service is the same for all users.
 - Broad network access: services are available to a wide variety of devices.
 - **Resource pooling:** providers can pool resources and allocate them flexibly.
 - Auditability and certifiability: services keep logs of actions and policies.
- These aspects can be handy to metrology digital transformation
 - Measuring instruments already use cloud services to store information;
 - Cloud services can run legally relevant software;
 - Notified bodies can reduce costs and effort in activities as type approval and metrological surveillance.
 - Users (i.e., consumers, vendors) will have benefits from connected services.

The European Metrology Cloud (EMC) Project

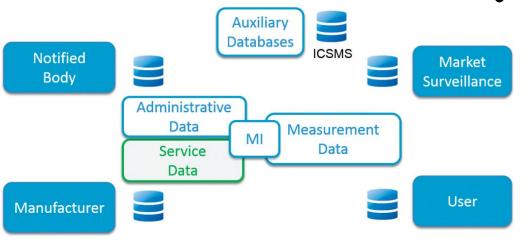
- Defined as "a trustworthy, metrological core platform [...], designed to support and streamline regulatory processes by joining existing infrastructures and databases".
- Supported by NMIs in EU
 - The PTB leads the main efforts.
- The platform shall integrate
 - Manufacturers;

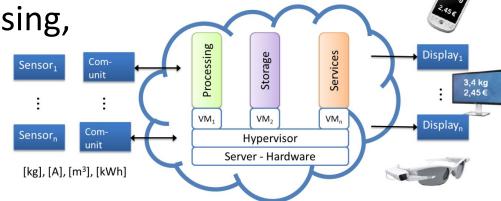
- Notified bodies and repairers;
- Users and their multiple instances.
- Measuring instruments (MI) are the main "information builders".
- Smart data extracted from the cloud will create new services and business models.



The EMC and its multiple applications

- Cloud-based measuring systems: physical MIs work as "dummy" sensors, while measurement processing, Processing storage and services are done in Services Display₁ Storage Com-Sensor₁ unit the cloud (Opperman et al., 2018).
 - Reduction of costs with MI, including regulatory control activities.





- Technology-driven and data-driven services result from the integration of administrative, measurement, and existing databases (Thiel et al., 2018).
 - New business models created from "smart" information;
 - Regulatory control improved by novel technologies and concepts.

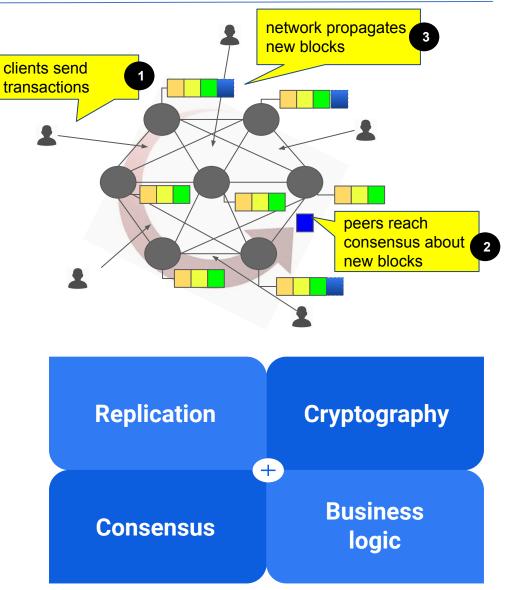
And the EMC will need blockchains

- According to Thiel and Wetzlich (2019), the EMC faces challenges resulting from interactions in a complex, insecure environment.
 - There is not a Trusted Third Party (TTP);
 - Free movement of data across borders, different organizations feed and consume information from the cloud;
 - Need for a flexible platform where organizations can write code and provide their applications independently;
 - Multiple users need to access the cloud, consuming data that many times are sensitive.
- Blockchains can help by integrating the EMC platform
 - A permissioned blockchain that supports smart contracts and incorporates mechanisms to assure the privacy of sensitive data;
 - Intended use: decentralized IDs Administration and immutable logbook.

But what are blockchains and how they work?

 Basically, it provides trust among independent parties that do not need to trust each other:

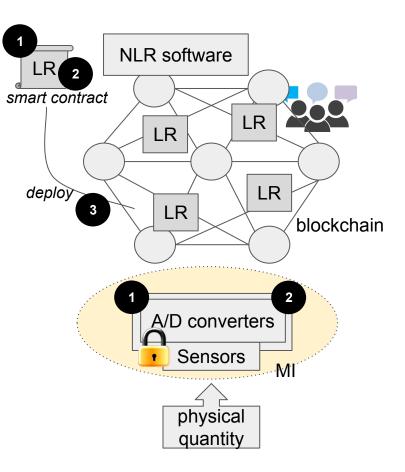
- Append only and immutable data structure, which uses a chain of blocks cryptographically linked;
- Automation of workflows by using smart contracts - in practice, a platform of distributed services;
- Strong properties regarding security.
- It has called the attention of different players in areas as finance, industry, business, government...
- And the Metrology is an area that also can take advantage from blockchains!



Examples of blockchain-based applications: Case #1

- Distributed measuring systems
 - Sensors send raw data to the blockchain.
 - Smart contracts perform LR software and processes.
 - We increase LR software protection
 - Software becomes immutable, since its hash is written in the ledger.
 - We reduce costs with MI legal control regarding software inspection
 - Type approval (activities 1 and 2);
 - Market/field surveillance (activite 3).
 - Publications:

- IEEE-I2MTC Conference, 2019
- IEEE-Transactions I&M, 2020



Examples of blockchain-based applications: Case #2

- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) for smart meters:
 - The blockchain stores and attests public keys from smart meters;
 - Meters sign their measurements using the respective private key;
 - There is no cost with digital certificates;
 - Solution does not depend on a trust third part (TTP).
- S S Society checks the blockchain Μ Ε S can also take part on it there is no collusion... ... trusts the smart meter Μ Ε Manufacturer requests a digital certificate (meter ID) signs its requirement asks for endorsement Permissioned Endorsers checks information inspects the smart meter endorses transactions
 - Publications:

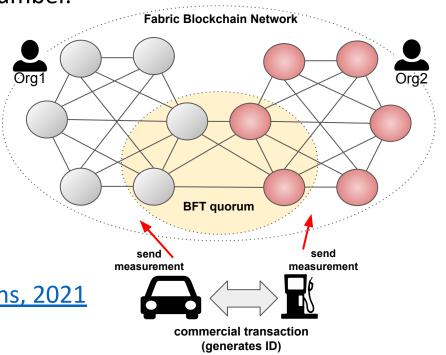
- IEEE-MetroInd, 2020
- Sensors Journal, 2021

Examples of blockchain-based applications: Case #3

- Field surveillance of fuel dispensers
 - Vehicles' embedded sensors can monitor fuel dispensers' correct behavior;
 - One can use IoT devices (e.g., OBD interfaces) that are already available;
 - Vehicles write measurements into the blockchain;
 - Smart contracts perform data analysis (prevention against collusion)
 - Our approach is based on the Law of Large Number.
 - Independent organizations interested in fighting against frauds support the blockchain network
 - They do that providing pears voluntarily.
 - Our implementation uses Byzantine-fault tolerant consensus (BFT-SMaRt).
 - Publications:

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• Journal of Network and Computer Applications, 2021

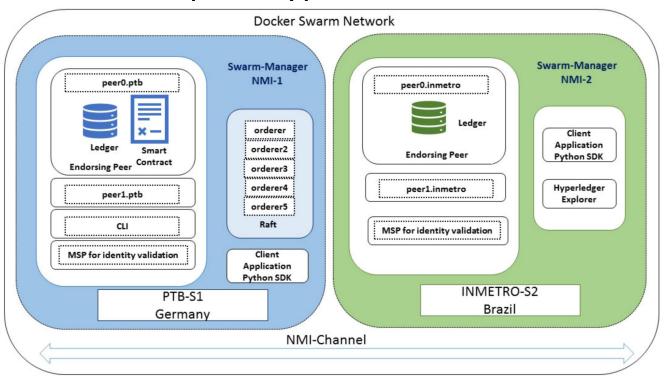


Proposal of an Inter-NMI blockchain network

- Since 2019, Inmetro and PTB are working together to specify a blockchain architecture to support applications in Metrology
 - A blockchain network hold by NMIs and interested research institutions.
- So far, we have four publications, proposals involving strategies for privacy, and the blockchain-based PKI prototype.
- Involved technologies:

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- Hyperledger Fabric;
- Virtualization using docker containers;
- Smart contracts write in Golang;
- Client applications write in Python 3;
- Code and setups are available in <u>Github</u>.





Conclusions

- Blockchains is a technology with potential so huge as was the Internet 20 years ago.
- Blockchains-based applications can accelerate digital transformation in Metrology, addressing several aspects related to information reliability, integration of systems, and workflows automation.
- The EMC project is aware of these possibilities and shall integrate a permissioned blockchain into its reference architecture.
- An inter-NMI blockchain network can constitute an important initiative to propagate these concepts among metrologists.
 - Your NMI is very welcome to join us!



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