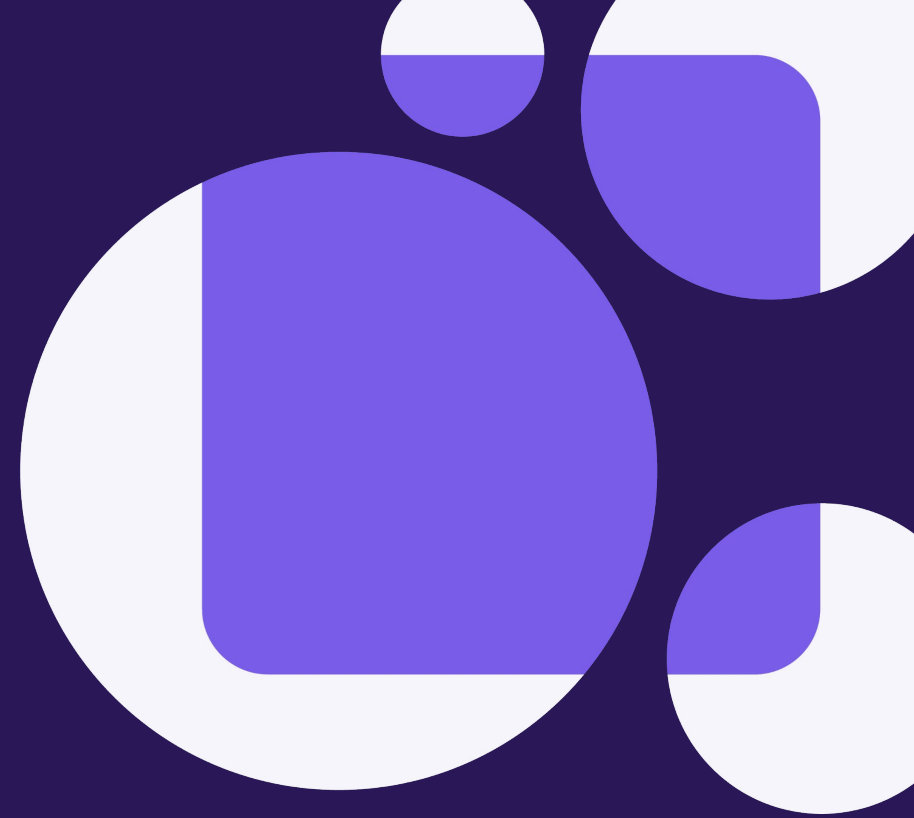


The AI-First Device Farm: Exposing Remote Hardware Infrastructure via MCP



About Us

Kalyan Kolachala

Currently India MD at SAI Group, a global enterprise AI leader

Worked previously at Intuit and Hitachi Vantara as India site head for development platform, AI/ML, SaaS and Hybrid Cloud products

Over 3 decades of experience comprising of engineering leadership, product strategy, site leadership, SaaS, Cloud, design and architecture, AI/ML and GenAI

Active in open source, contributed to C++ standard and SOA standards with W3C/OASIS

Speaker in global events on technology and strategy

Graduate in Computer Science from Indian Institute of technology

SymphonyAI Group (saigroup.ai)

Building the leaders in Enterprise AI solutions for the largest vertical markets, including financial services, retail, manufacturing, life sciences and healthcare. SAIGroup India is the center of innovation and excellence.

Backed by \$1 billion of flexible, committed equity capital from Dr. Romesh Wadhvani, a highly successful AI and software entrepreneur and philanthropist

Portfolio Companies:

SymphonyAI: Enterprise AI leader in financial services, retail, CPG, manufacturing

ConcertAI: Leader in diagnostics, clinical trials and AI solutions for life sciences and healthcare

GetWell RhythmX: Get Well, a leader in patient engagement software, and RhythmX AI, a leader in AI-powered precision care, combined to form GW RhythmX to usher in the next generation of precision care.

JazzX AI: JazzX is defining the future of enterprise work—by building AI-native digital workers that actually get the job done. The underlying platform has advanced AI capabilities such as reasoner, knowledge fabric, self learning and these are extended into a verticalized solution using a low code/no code tool (builder studio).

About Us

Vaishali Shetty

Currently Principal Engineer, Get Well RhythmX, part of SymphonyAI Group..

Worked previously at Mycom and Hitachi Vantara as Architect focusing on Performance, QA and Observability

Over 16 years experience in modern testing frameworks observability, performance testing tools

Experience in observability, testing and evaluation of AI/ML and GenAI systems and AI first SDLC

Speaker in tech talks globally on AI, QA and observability

Get Well RhythmX

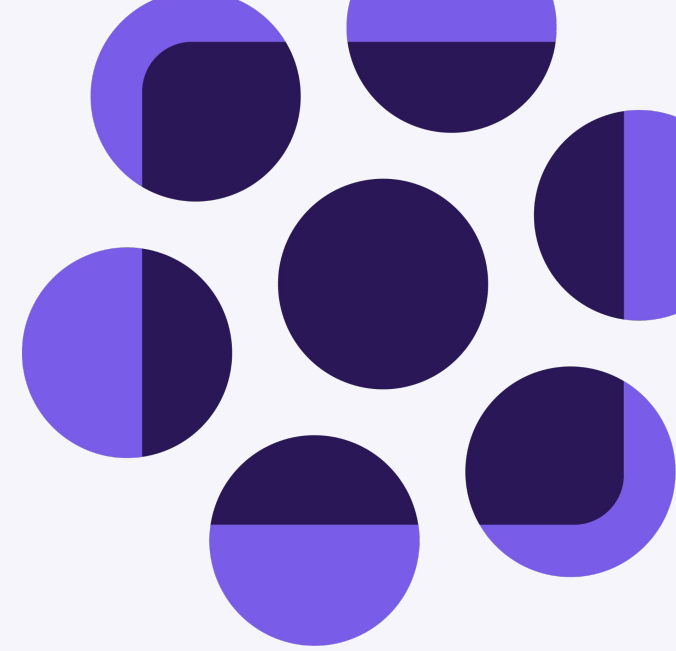
Get Well, a leader in patient engagement software, and RhythmX AI, a leader in AI-powered precision care, combined to form GW RhythmX to usher in the next generation of precision care.

The combined company, backed by multi-billion dollar SymphonyAI Group, has 150+ marquee health system clients and is led by RhythmX AI Founder and CEO, Deepthi Bathina; it will deliver the leading AI patient-centric precision care platform for industry-defining outcomes for patients, clinicians, nurses and health systems.

RhythmX AI is a generative AI-native health company driving a paradigm shift in hyper-personalized care. RhythmX AI's precision care platform helps physicians pioneer a new era of whole-person care through generative and predictive AI-powered copilots.

Agenda

- Motivation and Drivers
- MCP for Edge/Remote devices
- MCP in Healthcare domain
- Security needs for edge devices
- Case Studies from GW RhythmX
 - AI device farm
 - Natural Language Testing & AI-Assisted Debugging
 - Virtual Care
- References and Acknowledgements
- Q & A

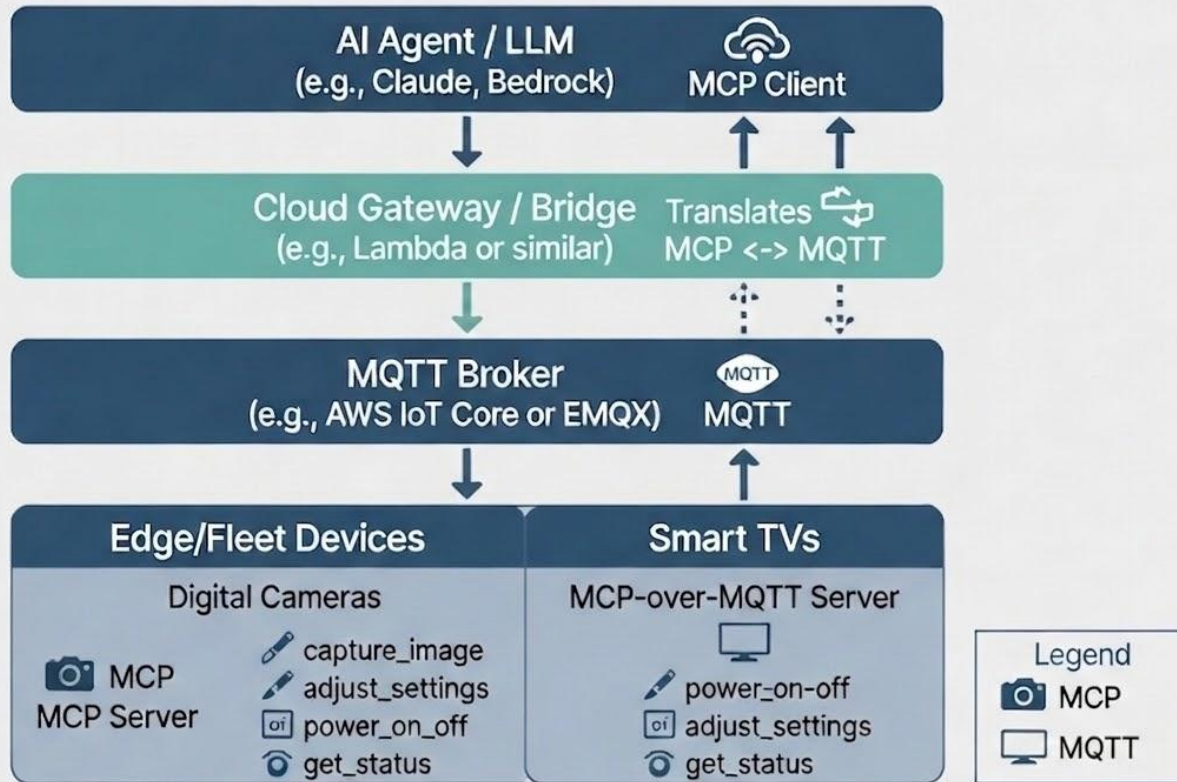


Motivation and Drivers

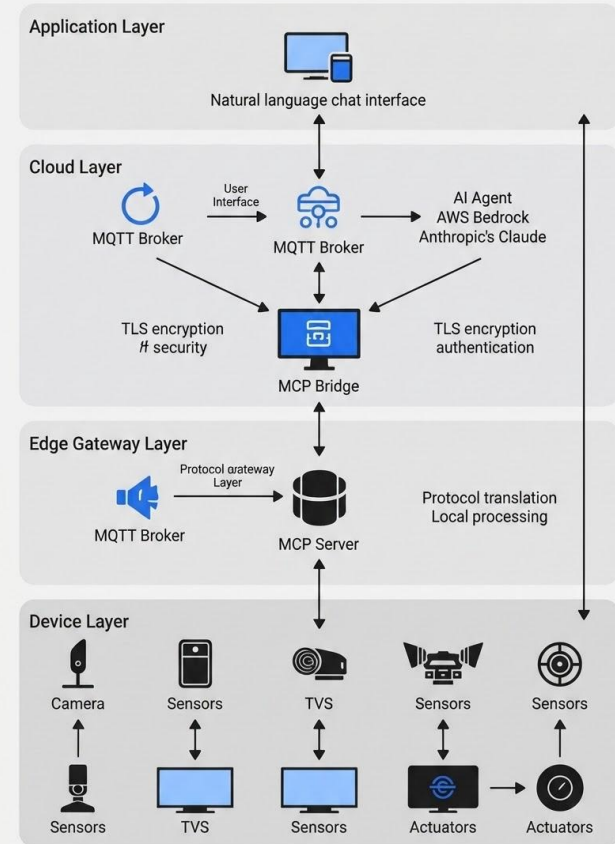
- Need for multiple integrations (EHRs, other healthcare systems, edge devices) and to avoid M x N integrations
- Support for natural language control/actions/reporting in both directions (query and response)
- Need to support multiple makes, models of devices and various protocols
- Security and Compliance
- Dynamic discovery and grouping

MCP for Edge/Remote devices

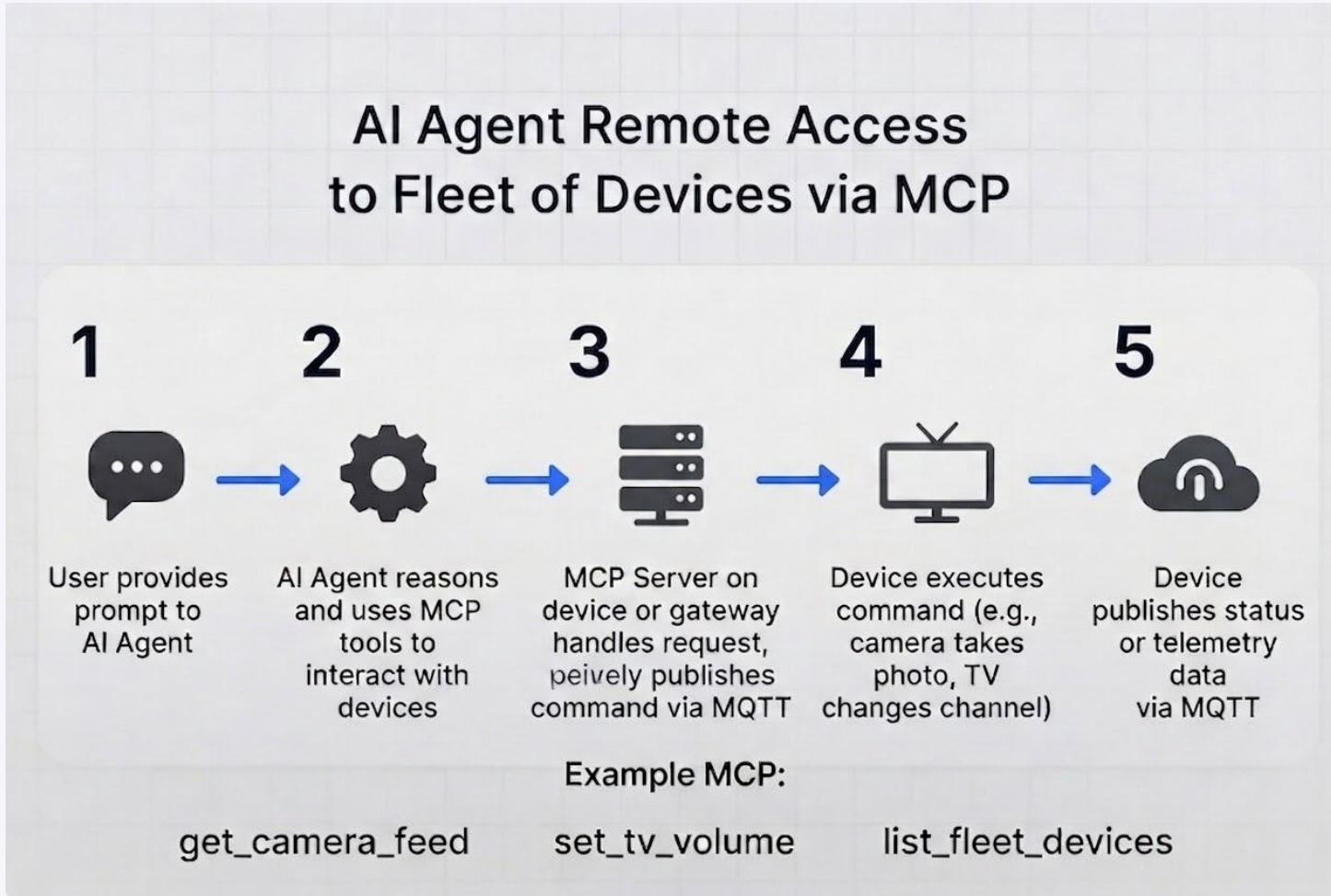
MCP + MQTT Architecture for AI-Controlled Device Fleet (Cameras & TVs)



Sample Architecture - AI Platform Talking to Remote IoT Device Fleet



MCP for Edge/Remote devices



MCP-over-MQTT (EMQ and others) adapts it for IoT by running MCP semantics over MQTT topics.

Some alternatives for device interaction/communication (to be used with MCP):

Layered AIoT Architecture (common in industrial/smart factories):

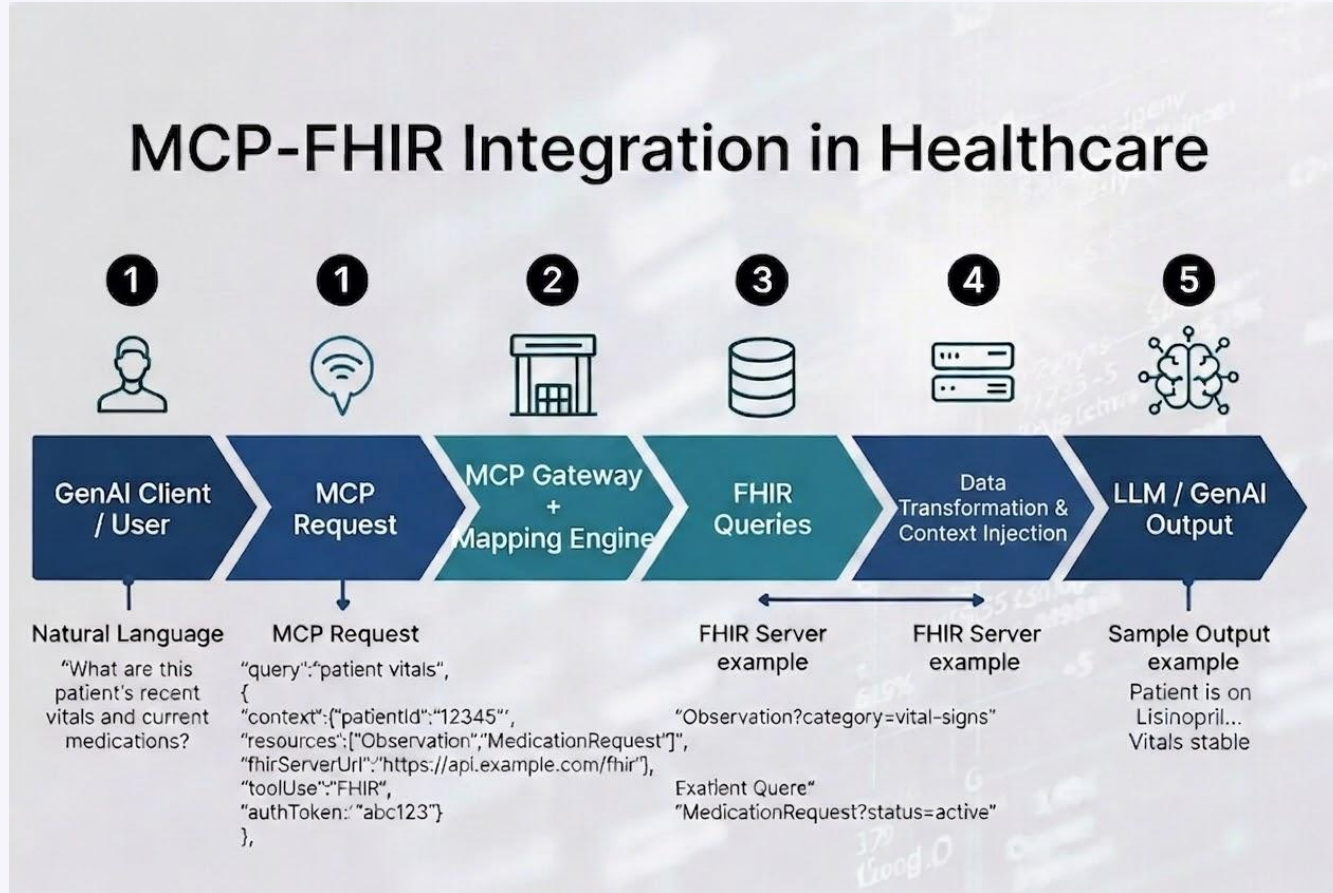
- **Perception/Devices:** Sensors + OPC UA.
- **Edge:** Gateways with local AI inference + MCP server.

EMQX File Transfer over MQTT extends MQTT with chunked, resumable transfers. Stores to local disk or S3-compatible storage. Ideal use cases include diagnostic logs, images, audio/video files, and offline IoT data.

HTTP(S) + pre-signed URLs (S3, Azure Blob, etc.) or dedicated file transfer

WAMP

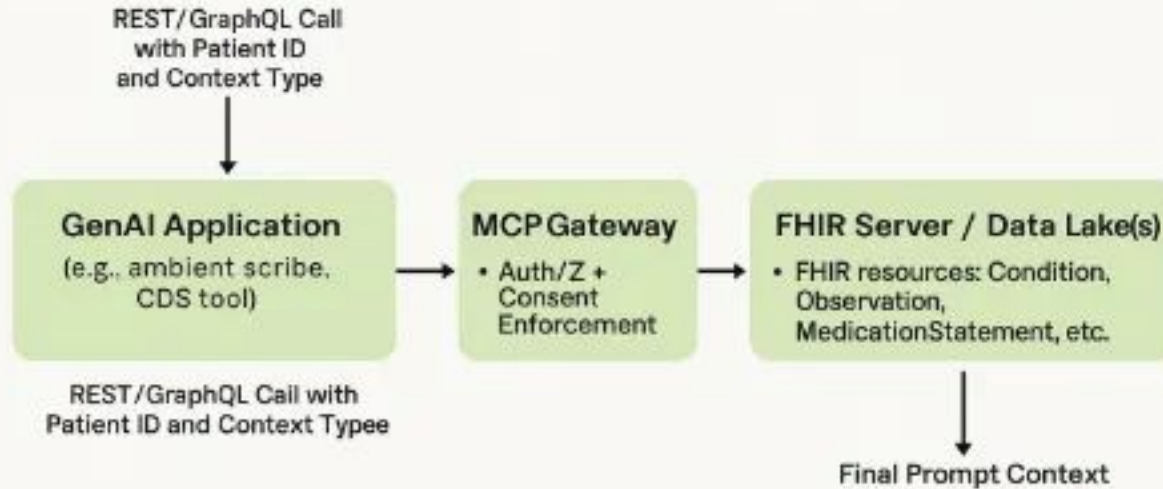
MCP in Healthcare domain



Typical End-to-End Workflow:

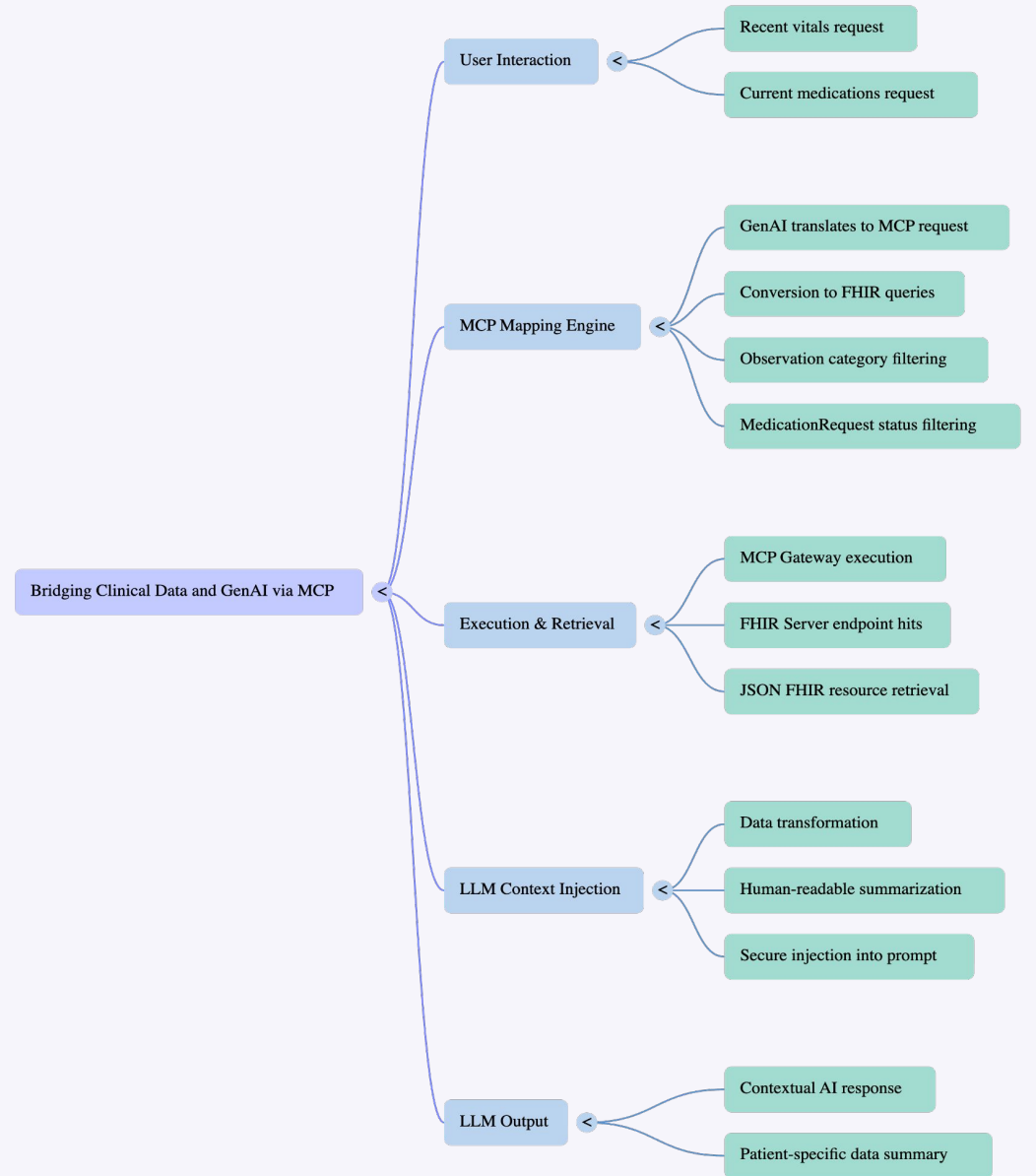
- 1. User Prompt** — Clinician asks the GenAI assistant a natural-language question about a patient.
- 2. GenAI → MCP** — Client creates an MCP request; the Mapping Engine converts it into one or more precise FHIR queries.
- 3. MCP Executes** — Gateway queries the FHIR Server (Epic, Cerner, Medplum, etc.) and retrieves the JSON resources.
- 4. Context Injection** — Retrieved data is summarized (e.g., "BP: 130/85 mmHg on 05/10/25") and securely injected into the LLM's prompt.
- 5. LLM Output** — AI generates an accurate, contextual response based on real patient data.

MCP in Healthcare domain



Open-source MCP servers (e.g., Flexpa mcp-fhir, AWS HealthLake MCP server, Momentum.ai FHIR-MCP) enable natural language CRUD/search over FHIR resources.

MCP gateways (e.g., from mintMCP, Keragon, Innovaccer HMCP) add enterprise controls: security, governance, audit trails, and pre-built connectors for major EHRs.



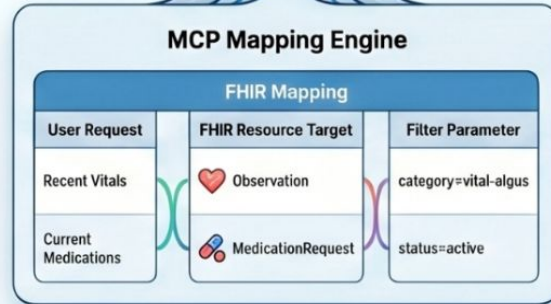
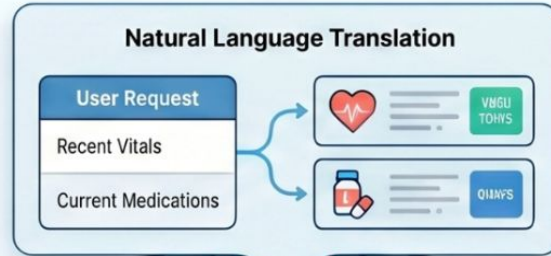
Bridging Clinical Data with GenAI: The MCP Workflow

User Natural Language Query



Requests clinical vitals and medications in plain language.

The Data Retrieval Phase



MCP translates user requests into specific FHIR queries for vitals and medications.

Secure Resource Execution



The MCP Gateway fetches raw JSON resources directly from the FHIR server.



The MCP Gateway fetches raw JSON resources directly from the FHIR server.

Contextual Response Generation



Extracted clinical data is transformed into human-readable summaries for the AI's context window.

Context-Aware AI Output



The model generates a response synthesized from the patient's real-time clinical data.

MCP GATEWAY

Authentication (SSO/OAuth)

- Provides secure user login using enterprise identity providers (SSO, OAuth2, Entra ID, Okta, etc.).
- Eliminates shared lab credentials and ensures all device access is tied to an individual user.

Authorization (RBAC)

- Controls which users, teams, or AI agents can access specific devices and MCP tools.
- Enforces role-based permissions (Developer, QA, Admin, Automation Agent) to prevent unauthorized actions.

Device Reservation & Locking

- Prevents multiple users or AI agents from simultaneously controlling the same device.
- Supports exclusive device reservations with automatic lock acquisition and release.

Session Management

- Tracks active user and AI sessions across devices and MCP servers.
- Automatically expires inactive sessions and releases reserved devices to maximize utilization.

Audit & Activity Logging

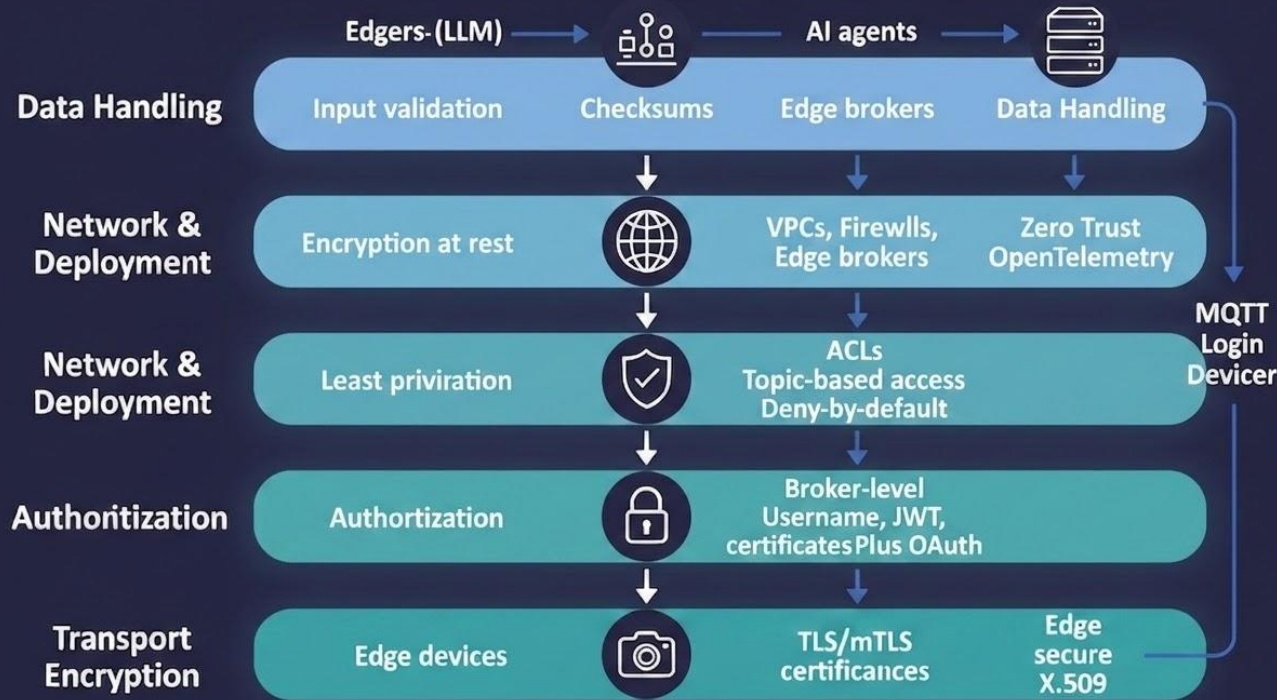
- Records every action performed on a device, including user, timestamp, command, and outcome.
- Provides traceability for debugging, compliance, security investigations, and usage reporting.

Device Discovery / Inventory

- Maintains a centralized catalog of all available devices, configurations, firmware versions, and statuses.
- Enables users and AI assistants to discover and reserve devices based on attributes such as model, OS version, location, or availability.

MCP Security For Edge Devices

Securing MCP + MQTT: Core Layers



- **Upper layers:** Network controls + Data handling ensure safe deployment and processing.
- **Middle layers:** Authentication + Authorization (ACLs) control *who* can do *what*.
- **Bottom layer (Transport):** Foundation — everything flows over encrypted mTLS.

Layer	Controls	Best Practices / Implementation
Transport Security	TLS 1.2/1.3, MQTTS (8883), mTLS	Disable SSLv3/TLS 1.0/1.1, enforce strong cipher suites, validate server certificates, use mutual TLS for device and AI client authentication, encrypt S3 transfers and storage (SSE-S3/KMS).
Authentication	JWT, OAuth2 Bearer Tokens, X.509 Certificates, PSK, LDAP, Username/Password	Use certificate-based authentication for device fleets, unique credentials per device, secure UUIDv4 session IDs, short-lived tokens, credential and certificate rotation, no anonymous access.
Authorization	Device-level ACLs, Topic ACLs, RBAC, Scoped Permissions	Deny-by-default policy, restrict publish/subscribe to device-specific topics, minimize wildcard usage, role-based access to MCP tools, service-level authorization through MCP Gateway.
MCP Tool Security	Tool Exposure Control, Scoped Tool Access	Expose only required tools (e.g., screenshot, capture image), restrict destructive operations (factory reset, firmware updates), assign permissions per user, AI agent, and role.
Network Security	VPC, Firewalls, VPN, Bastion Hosts, Reverse Proxies	Keep MQTT brokers and MCP servers private, avoid public internet exposure, use secure tunnels for remote access, segment networks by environment and device group.
Rate Limiting & DoS Protection	Connection Quotas, Throttling, Request Limits	Limit connections per device/user, throttle MCP requests and MQTT publishes/subscribes, detect abnormal traffic patterns.
Session Management	Secure Session IDs, Auto-Release, Timeout Handling	Use cryptographically secure UUIDv4 session IDs, automatically release device reservations after inactivity, enforce session expiration and cleanup.
Input Validation & Sandboxing	Validation, Sanitization, Execution Isolation	Treat all MCP requests as untrusted, validate inputs and outputs, sandbox tool execution, prevent command injection and unauthorized actions.

File Transfer Security	Secure MQTT File Transfer, S3 Policies, Checksums	Restrict access to \$file/... topics, verify SHA-256 checksums, enforce least-privilege S3 IAM roles, encrypt files in transit and at rest.
Audit & Logging	Full Tool Invocation Logging, Audit Trails	Log every MCP action, authentication event, file transfer, and device reservation, maintain immutable audit records for compliance investigations.
Monitoring & Observability	OpenTelemetry, Metrics, Alerts, Anomaly Detection	Track device activity, MCP tool usage, MQTT traffic, failed authentication attempts, unusual file transfers, and suspicious AI actions.
Secrets Management	Vault-Based Secret Storage	Use HashiCorp Vault, AWS Secrets Manager, Azure Key Vault, rotate secrets regularly, never hardcode credentials or certificates.
Patch & Vulnerability Management	Software Updates, Security Fixes	Keep EMQX, MQTT clients, MCP Gateway, AI agents, and device software updated, perform vulnerability scanning and penetration testing.
Healthcare Compliance	HIPAA, FHIR Security Controls, PHI Protection	Encrypt PHI at rest and in transit, maintain audit logs, enforce consent validation, de-identify data where required, establish Business Associate Agreements (BAA).
Zero Trust Security	Continuous Verification	Verify every request, continuously authenticate devices and users, assume breach, apply least-privilege access throughout the architecture.
EMQX Enterprise Security	RBAC, SSO, Audit Logs, MCP Gateway Controls	Use enterprise RBAC, SSO integration, centralized audit logging, service-name-based ACL generation, and policy enforcement through EMQX MCP Gateway.

The Blueprint for Secure AI & IoT Architectures

A high-level security roadmap for organizations integrating AI agents (MCP) with IoT infrastructures (EMQX).

Access & Identity Control



● Mandatory Encryption in Transit

Always use TLS 1.2/1.3 for MQTT and S3 transfers to ensure data privacy.



● Multi-Layer Authentication

Combine MQTT broker authentication with strong MCP session IDs to verify all participants.



● Least-Privilege Authorization

Implement topic-level ACLs and scoped tool permissions to restrict access to the absolute minimum.

Standard vs. Healthcare Security Requirements



Standard Requirement



Healthcare (HIPAA/FHIR)

Data Handling

Encryption in Transit

Encryption at Rest + De-identification

Access Control

Username/Password

RBAC + Consent Checks

Audit Logs

Connection Events

Comprehensive PHI Access Auditing

Perimeter & Data Integrity

● Network Isolation

Bind brokers to internal networks and use VPCs or firewalls to prevent public exposure.



● Input Validation & Sandboxing

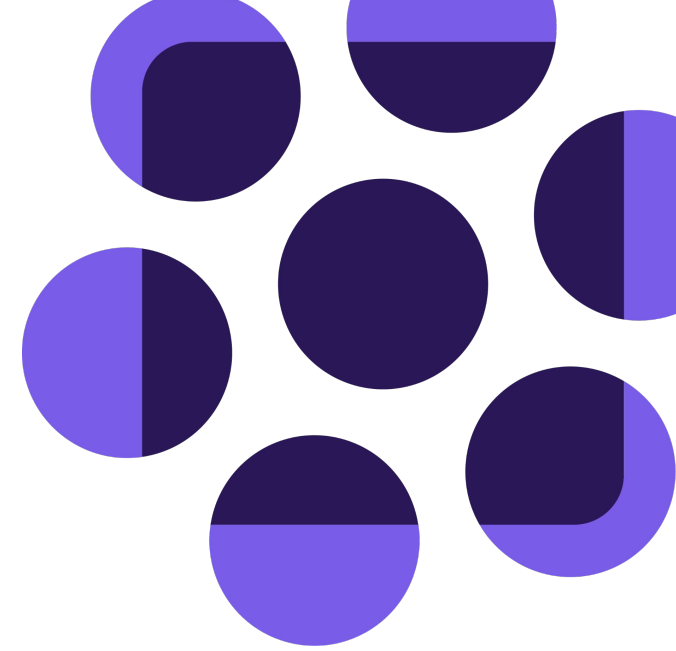
Treat all AI tool inputs as untrusted and execute them within secure sandboxes.



● Continuous Monitoring & Audit

Use OpenTelemetry and anomaly detection to identify unusual tool calls or file uploads.

Case Studies from Get Well RhythmX



Get Well



GetWell Inpatient: The Operating System for the Patient Room

Patient-Facing Features

-  **Entertainment**
TV, Netflix, Swank movies
-  **Education**
Healthwise and Krames videos
-  **Meal Ordering**
CBORD, Sodexo, MyDining
-  **Video Calling**
Zoom/Caregility telehealth
-  **Service Requests**
Housekeeping, Facilities, Food, Advocate
-  **Patient Pathways**
Discharge, Fall Prevention, Pain, Hygiene



Clinical & Nurse Features

-  **Patient Census Board**
All patients, statuses, teams
-  **Staff Assignments**
Rounding management
-  **Digital Patient Careboard**
Whiteboard per room
-  **Real-time Alerts & Critical Notifications**
-  **BYOD Support**
Patient phone

Integrations

Clinical Systems
HL7 HL7/ADT EHR
FHIR R4 **Epic** CoExist
mirth connect Mirth Connect

SSO
LDAP/SAML
Hospital SSO
Active Directory

Device Communication
MQTT Commands
WAMP/Crossbar
Remote Control

48+ external integration providers across 12 categories

AI Device Farm – Case Study

Hardware Access Bottleneck

- 4 device categories with different protocols
- Physical devices are limited shared resources
- Cross-timezone collaboration is difficult
- Scheduling conflicts and device contention
- Manual debugging and no unified automation


Current Solutions

- In-House Labs → Limited devices, location dependent
- Commercial Farms → Expensive at scale
- Custom TVs, STBs & Whiteboards often unsupported
- No single interface across all devices

The Device Fleet

 **LG WebOS TV / STB**
Patient Bedside Experience
CDP WebSocket



 **Android / iPhone**
GetWell Anywhere
Appium



 **iPad Tablet**
Signal Nurse Station
WebKit



 **Whiteboard**
Digital Patient Careboard
WAMP / MQTT



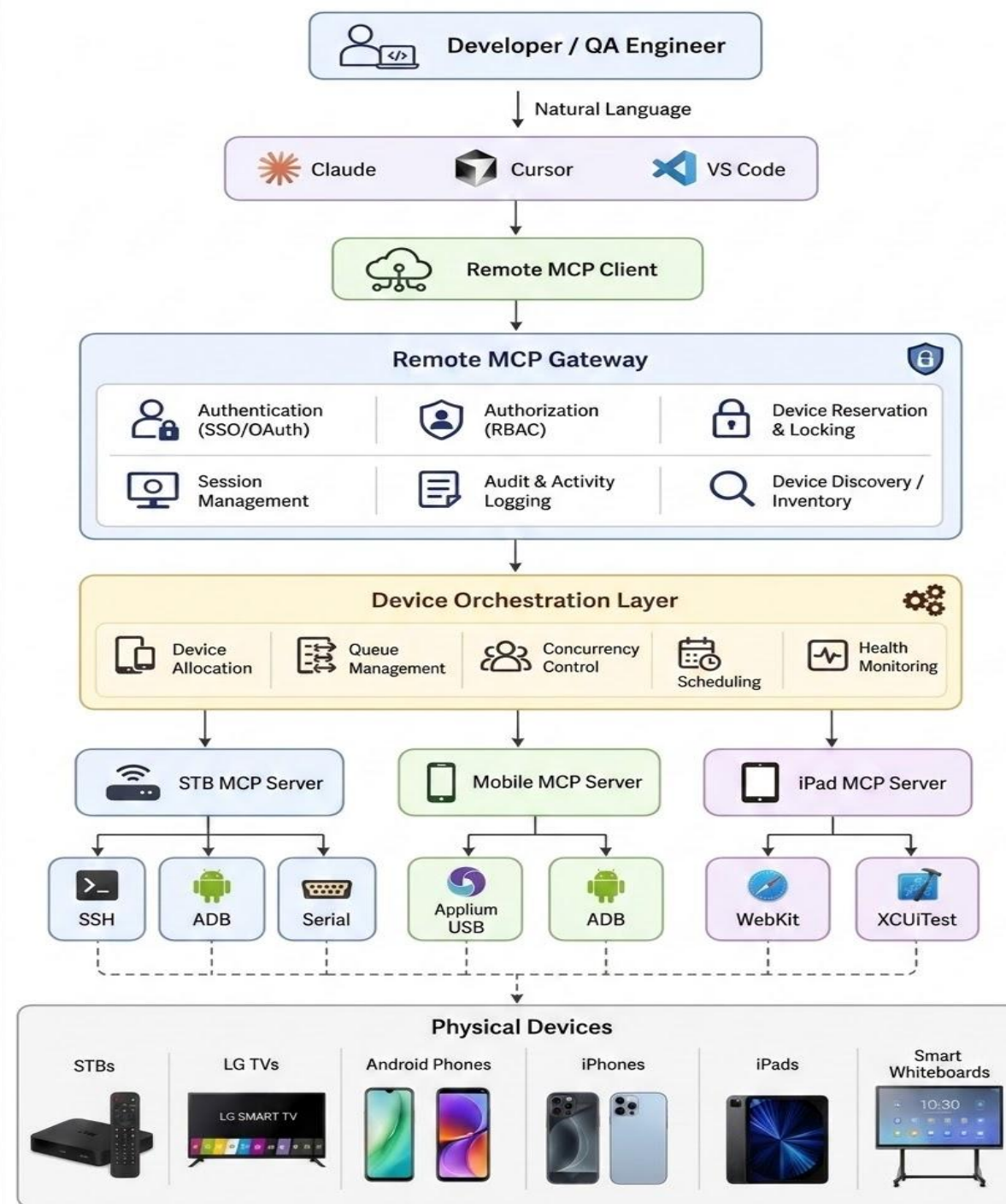
4 Device Types • 4 Protocols • Multiple Teams • One Future AI Interface

The Solution - MCP as the Unified Layer

Model Context Protocol (MCP) unifies all device interactions under one AI-accessible interface.

- AI assistant connects to any device through MCP tools
- Single natural language interface across all platforms
- Geographically distributed teams get 24/7 device access
- No protocol knowledge required from end users

Architecture Overview



MCP GATEWAY LAYER

Authentication (SSO/OAuth)



Provides secure user login using enterprise identity providers (SSO, OAuth2, Entra ID, Okta, etc.). Eliminates shared lab credentials and ensures all device access is tied to an individual user.

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Session Management



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Audit & Activity Logging



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Device Discovery / Inventory

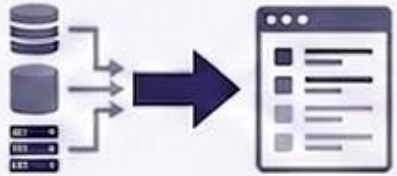


Maintains a centralized catalog of all available devices, configurations, firmware versions, and statuses. Enables users and AI assistants to discover and reserve devices based such as model, OS version, location, or availability.

Device Orchestration Layer



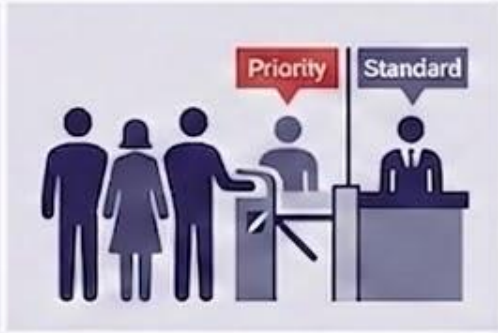
Device Allocation



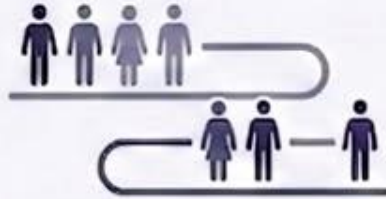
Automatic assignment based on criteria



Optimizes device utilization



Queue Management



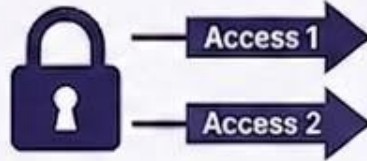
Places users/agents in waiting queue



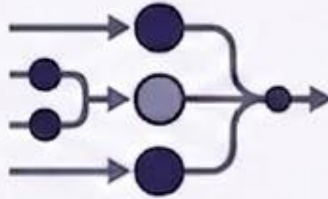
Supports priority-based allocation



Concurrency Control



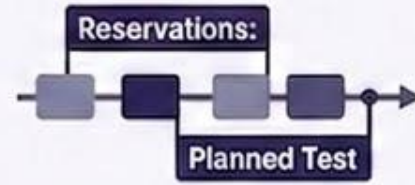
Prevents access conflicts



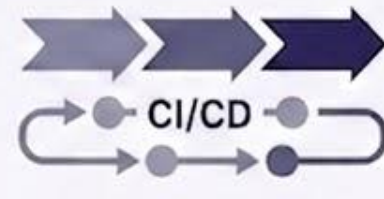
Maintains state consistency



Scheduling



Advance reservations



Supports recurring/automated allocation



Health Monitoring



Continuously monitors metrics



Detects/removes unhealthy devices

Natural Language Testing & AI-Assisted Debugging

User Request → AI Execution

User Says

"Verify patient details on LG TV in Lab1"

"Check medication list on Android device"

"Verify alerts on Signal iPad"

"Run smoke test on Room 301 devices"

AI Executes

Connect → Navigate → Screenshot

Launch App → Capture Evidence

Check Alerts → Screenshot

Parallel Validation (TV+iPad)

How It Works



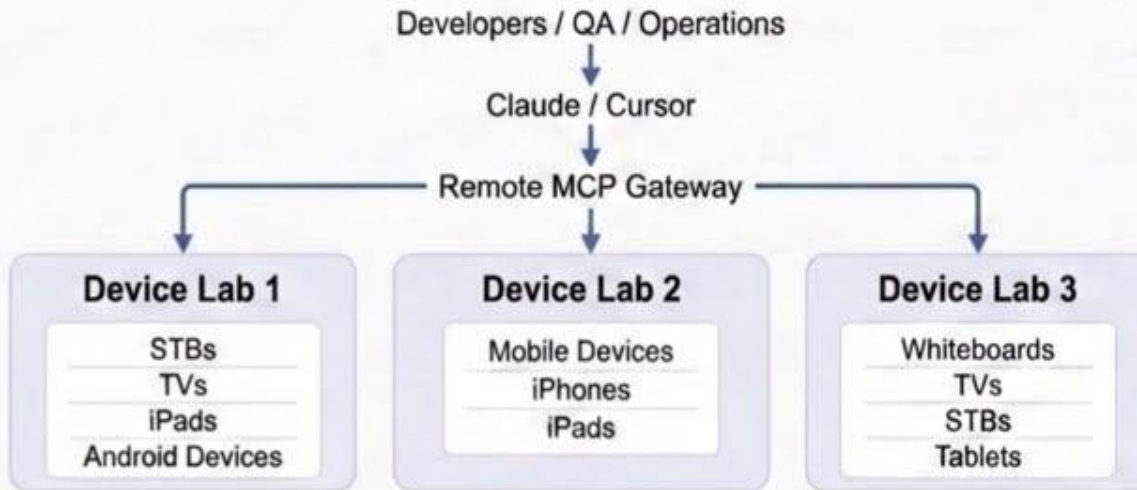
- Autonomous Exploratory Testing
- Predictive & Visual Performance Optimization
- Smart Test Maintenance
- Network & Hardware Condition Simulation

Intelligence-Driven Debugging: From Error to Automated Resolution



Enterprise Deployment Architecture

Secure, Scalable, Multi-Site Device Lab Infrastructure



Key Capabilities

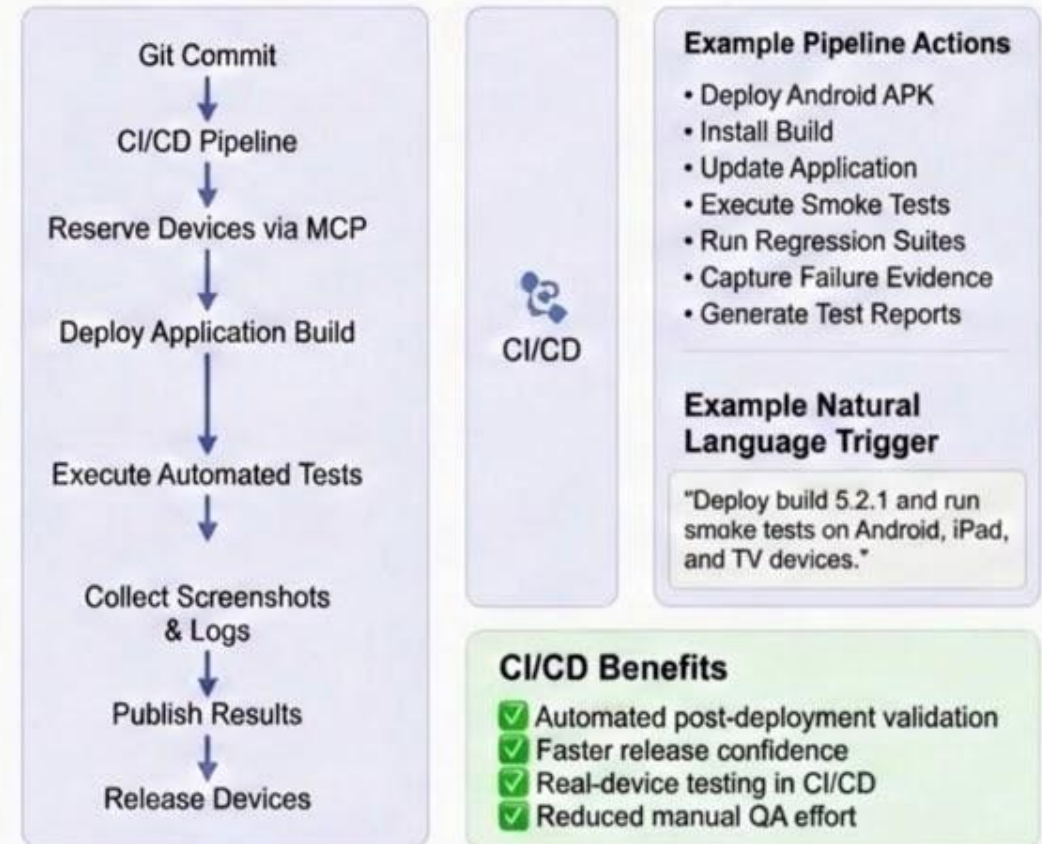
- Centralized authentication and authorization
- Global device discovery and reservation
- Site-aware device allocation
- Secure access without VPN or remote desktop
- remote desktop
- Unified interface for all physical devices
- Full audit trail for every action

Deployment Benefits

- ✓ 24/7 device access
- ✓ Shared infrastructure across teams
- ✓ Reduced operational overhead
- ✓ Better utilization of expensive hardware
- ✓ Automated post-deployment validation
- ✓ Faster release confidence
- ✓ Real-device testing in CI/CD
- ✓ Reduced manual QA effort

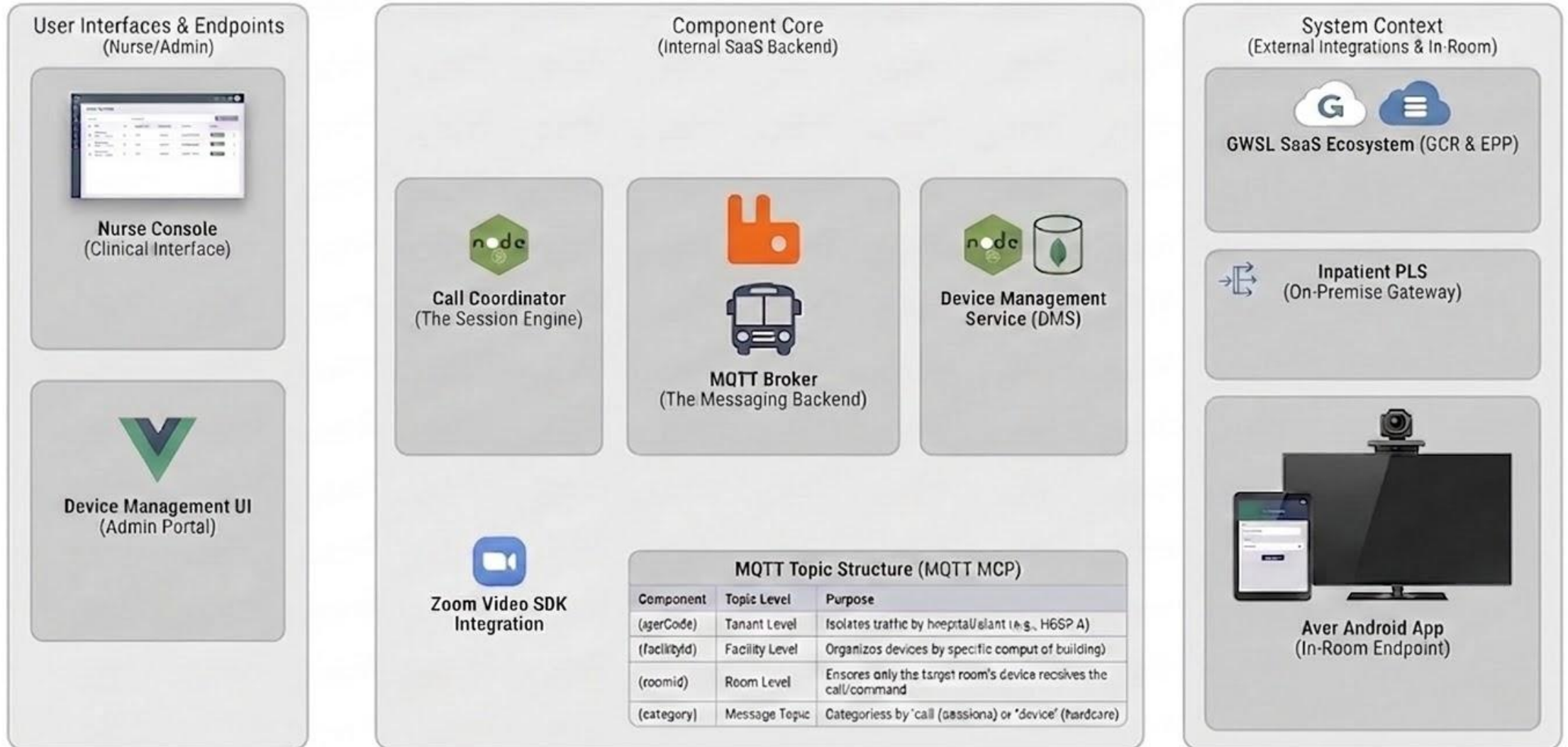
CI/CD Integration

Physical Device Validation as Part of Deployment Pipeline



VIRTUAL CARE

Virtual Care Platform: System Context & Component Architecture



Virtual Care - Details

Nurse Console (GUAC Micro-Frontend)

- Web-based patient census board hosted as a micro-frontend in GUAC portal
- Multi-unit/ward selection with real-time patient status, diagnosis, and call history
- Initiate standard calls and breakthrough (urgent) calls to patient rooms
- In-call PTZ camera control — pan, tilt, zoom the bedside camera remotely
- Add participants mid-call: interpreter, family member, care team

Patient Room App (AVer)

- Native Android coordination app on bedside AVer camera device
- Digital Door Knock — incoming call notification on TV with accept/decline
- Two-way HD video and audio via WebRTC
- Camera PTZ via CGI on device loopback
- Two modes: headless (auto-answer) and TV-attached (patient controls)
- Custom MDM agent — heartbeat, telemetry, OTA updates, kiosk mode
- Security: mTLS certificates, Device Owner kiosk lock, factory reset on decommission

Data Flow

- Outbound: Nurse Console → VC Backend → PLS → Patient TV
- Inbound: Patient Response → WAMP WebSocket + HTTP Webhook → VC Backend → Nurse
- Fleet: Device → REST + mTLS → MDM API → Fleet Management
- Clinical: EMR → HL7 → Mirth → FHIR → Journey Manager → EPP → VC Backend

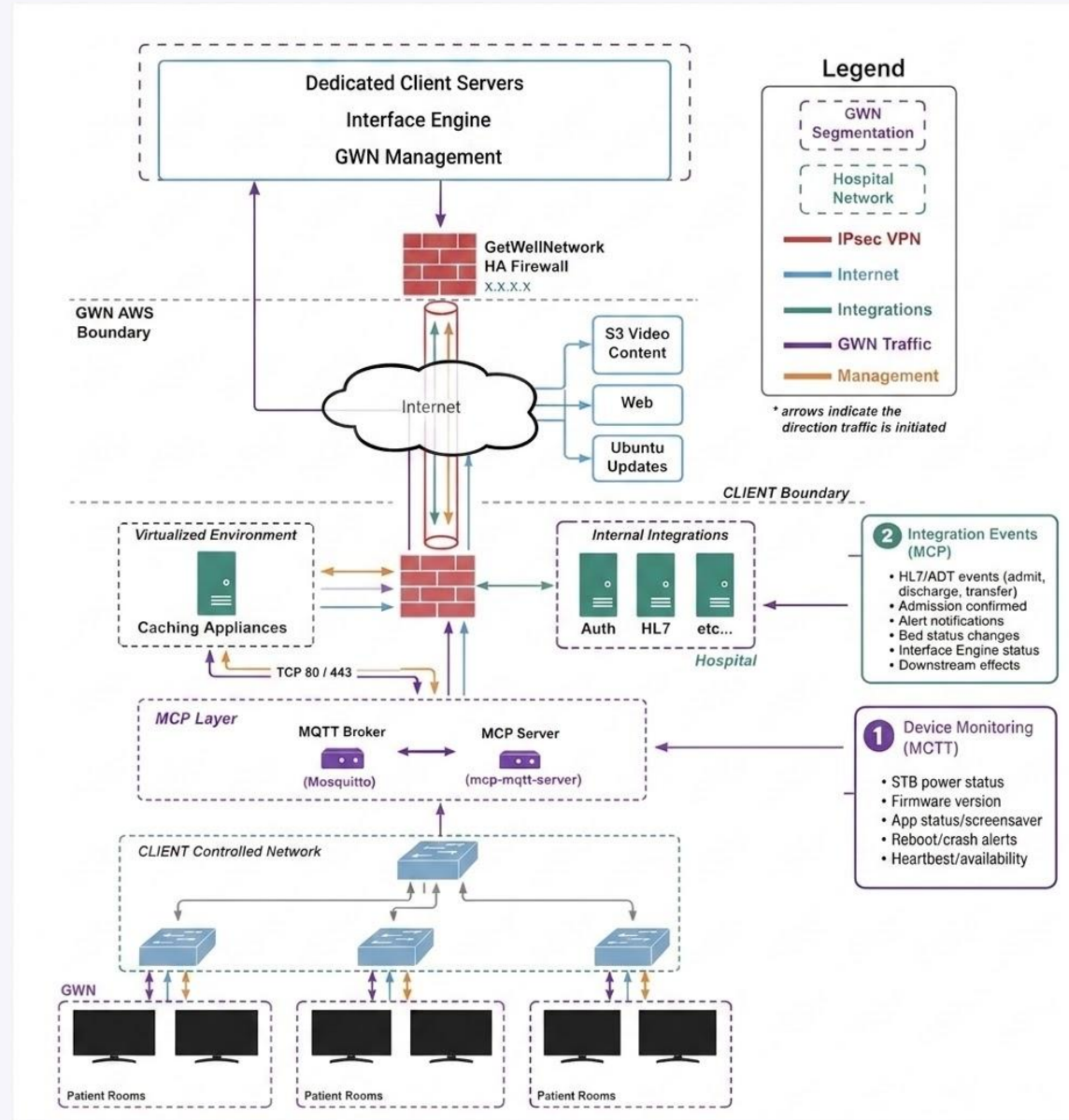
Virtual Care Backend

- Central hub for call signaling and video session management
- Custom MDM fleet API — register, approve, provision, OTA update, decommission devices
- PTZ command routing: nurse console → backend → in-room device → camera
- OAuth 2.0 integration with PLS for video call APIs
- Webhook receiver for patient accept/decline/ignore responses
- Built with: MQTT mCP

Integration Layer

- PLS (Inpatient): start_call, end_call, WAMP WebSocket for patient responses
- EPP (GUAC Services): Patient demographics, encounters, observations via FHIR
- Mirth Connect: HL7 v2 message processing (ADT admissions, ORU observations)
- Journey Manager: HL7 → FHIR transformation pipeline into EPP
- SMART on FHIR: EMR launch context for nurse console within hospital systems

Case Study - Patient Lifecycle System (PLS)



References / Acknowledgement

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Thank you!



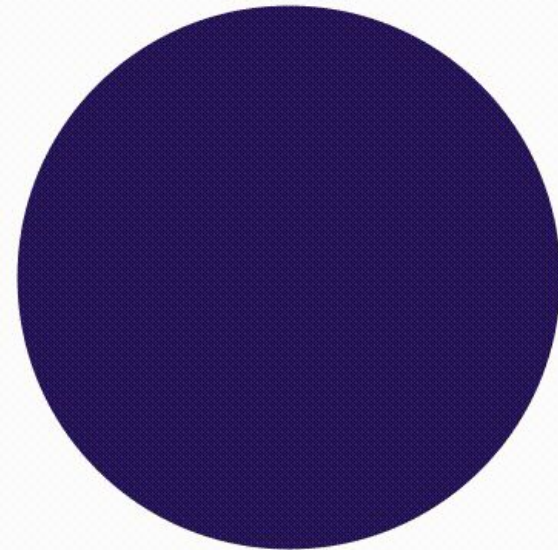
Kalyan Kolachala

Managing Director, SymphonyAI Group
India, Earlier India site/product head ...



Vaishali Shetty

Principal Engineer at SAI group



Get Well