INFLUENCE OF IOT TECHNOLOGY ON ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Research Article

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Sandesh Achar

Director of Cloud Engineering, Workday Inc., Pleasanton, California, **USA**

[*]Email for Correspondence: sandeshachar26@gmail.com

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Abstract

The newly connected globe has the potential to become a more environmentally friendly and sustainable place if more efficiencies can be brought to various industries. We will look at examples of how the Internet of Things technology is helping to improve the world. Relatively recently, the technology of the fourth industrial revolution has given rise to the characteristics of things constantly expanding, and everything, including people, things, people, and the environment, is connected based on the Internet. In particular, the network structure is connected to various Internet of Things devices and transitioning from wired to wireless. Gateways both within and outside the smart home can now be used to control other devices, in contrast to users who previously owned each device individually. However, due to these changes, the environment is now susceptible to attacks from the outside. For example, when an attacker gains access to a gateway, he can attempt various attacks, such as port scans, OS and service detection, and denial of service assaults on Internet of Things devices. As a result, the findings of the study reveal the influence of IoT technology, which has the potential to improve environmental monitoring to enhance environmental safety.

Key words

Distributed Computing, IoT, Digital Technology, Environmental Monitoring

INTRODUCTION

Managing the environment and comprehending its implications encourages additional legislation and pollution-reduction measures. For example, IoT sensors can provide real-time data on the background to assist us in understanding how we affect it and improve city life. Smaller, cheaper environmental sensors are available. They're now widely available and can be installed at numerous city locations where it was once impractical. Mobile technology has advanced to give a solid connectivity option, Mobile IoT, allowing city authorities and other organizations to install sensors efficiently and effectively (Achar, 2015). Mobile IoT technologies include NB-IoT and LTE-M. Using IoT sensors, such as seismic and flood sensors, cities may evaluate air and water quality, weather, noise, pollen, smoke, and other attributes that affect the quality of life. Gaseous and particle pollutants from automobiles and industry cause chronic health problems and shorten the lives of thousands in urban areas. To control emissions, the city must first identify pollution hotspots and how pollution is created. Finally, cities can prepare for healthier air by paying polluting vehicle drivers to remain away or rerouting traffic away from vulnerable locations (Vadlamudi, 2019).

INFLUENCE OF IOT TECHNOLOGY

Individuals, communities, and organizations are working to decrease waste, limit their environmental footprint, and promote sustainability (Achar, 2019a). Real-time ecological monitoring is vital for detecting flooding, poor air quality, and radiation leaks. Decentralized wireless networks based on low-power WAN (LPWAN) offer seamless environmental monitoring. LPWAN connectivity facilitates IoT-enabled sensors at lower prices than cellular and encourages the deployment of compatible hotspots that can cover hundreds of square miles. Skills include:

- An easy and painless onboarding process. Deploy different devices without additional setups or assistance from a third party.
- Roaming. You can send data through any hotspot by mapping it to an identifier on the blockchain belonging to your firm.
- Micropayment transactions. You can earn cryptocurrency whenever devices connect to a hotspot and send data.
- Implementation of blockchain technology At the same time, transaction data from devices are being added to the blockchain, issuing a cryptographic notary for audit trails.

Owners may better monitor and control air quality with IoT-enabled sensors, alerting the public of dangerous airborne emissions and helping municipal politicians make decisions that benefit inhabitants. When looking for environmental monitoring solutions, LPWAN networks' effects on the environment are crucial. Long-range, low-power capabilities let hotspot owners monitor the surroundings and make proactive decisions (Bynagari & Fadziso, 2018). These natural calamities affect the climate and the nation's infrastructure. For example, IoT can monitor and alert on changing situations. Data can help professionals make better forecasts to keep citizens safe. For example, a framework that combines IoT-enabled sensors with a distributed, open-source approach to build ubiquitous networks allows any manufacturer, developer, or application to employ LPWAN-compatible technology to connect devices across the nation and inform environmental decision-making.

Smart Farming

How can less yield more? Contradictory. But farming has squared this circle' for 100 years. With the global population expected to reach 9.8 billion by 2050, we'll need to quadruple the amount of food we produce now by utilizing finite resources like land and water. Then, of course, IoT-powered smart agriculture could make this practical. The next productivity jump will be digital, not mechanical. Real-time sensors in the field or installed in equipment will help farmers better manage their land and livestock. Precision farming describes this. Many innovative companies use it. France's Bilberry is one of several inventors that have developed an intelligent crop spraying system, including farms, SeeTree, Smart Ag, and John Deere-owned Blue River. Its method uses crop sprayer cameras and real-time computer vision to analyze photos. It sprays just weeds with this info. The technology also stores data to give farmers a better land map. Computer vision technology can be used elsewhere. For example, Bilberry's device can see rotten potatoes on a conveyor belt. Humans perform this task, but it's tedious and error-prone. This agricultural revolution requires reliable connectivity in rural areas. This was hard before. 5G is revolutionary. 'Low-band' 5G will have less capacity but reach unserved rural areas (Koehler & Pasupuleti, 2020).

Improvement in Biodiversity

Can the Internet of Things technology aid in the restoration of damaged natural environments? There are already other projects that are claiming positive outcomes. The case of bees is a good illustration of this. Since 1962, there has been an estimated 90 percent drop in bee colonies. It is hypothesized that a mite called Varroa destructor is one of the factors that contribute to Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD). Pesticides can assist. However, the globe does not desire or require any other insecticides. The world can't survive without bees. And the Internet of Things and big data are hoping to buck that trend. BeeSafe is an intelligent beehive frame that Eltopia invented. It monitors the temperatures inside the hive and prevents mites from multiplying. When conditions are satisfied, BeeSafe will send commands back to the controller to raise the temperature in some regions of the multitude, killing any mite larvae (Fadziso, 2018).

Cold Chain Logistics

Waste can be reduced. Too much heat or time delays rot food. Every year, one-third of food is wasted. High-income countries may total as much food as sub-Saharan Africa. Leftover food in landfills releases greenhouse gases. Add the energy needed to grow, store, and ship it; you have 3 billion tonnes of CO_2 a year. From farm to fork, foodstuffs should be kept in ideal conditions. Humans check temperature-sensitive commodities and record the results on paper or spreadsheets. Inefficient and error-prone, the system is. Embedded temperature sensors can now measure temperature swings, communicate the results to the distributed computing, and make continual adjustments.

THE SMART GRID

Grids are rigid. They're meant for producer-to-consumer distribution. The inability to identify energy spikes, device failure and power outages prevent real-time power routing. This means the grid must have more production capacity to accommodate rising demand. Renewables' unpredictability is a difficulty of the clean energy transition. Unlike fossil fuels, solar and wind are unreliable. New energy management methods can help Smart grids vary (Manavalan & Ganapathy, 2014). Every component of an intelligent grid is connected: transmission line, substation, cogeneration, outage sensor, and meter. These nodes collect real-time data that the power provider can use to direct electricity. Around a decade ago, intelligent grid trials began. But 5G will accelerate developments. 5G is quicker and supports more connections than 4G. Large organizations can slice it to control their mini-networks.

IOT - UPRIGHT FOR THE WORLD

Connecting bright 'things' will boost human productivity. And the environment will benefit. Data supports him. From the 1800s to the 1930s, US grain yields were stagnant. Since 1940, they've fivefold. First, industrial production isn't merely more efficient. Cleaner. This invention cycle is still strong. One technology is set to provide new improvements (Pasupuleti, 2015). Industrial IoT. More gadgets will become competent in Industrial IoT. They'll communicate data effortlessly and adjust it with machine learning in real-time. These changes will streamline processes. What's interesting? According to McAfee, this expansion is excellent for sustainability. WEF says 84% of IoT deployments address or can address the UN's 17 SDGs. Says: "Our analysis supports the belief that IoT development benefits can be maximized without jeopardizing business viability. IoT could boost sustainability." Industrial IoT can enable a circular economy by using waste to make new products. The Delft University of Technology researched. Five IoT characteristics allow this.

- Tracking. Sensors connected to the Internet of Things can provide information about a product's identity, location, or distinctive constituents.
- Monitoring. Sensors connected to the Internet of Things share information on a product's use, condition, or environment. This includes any warnings or notifications that may be sent.
- Control. The software allows manufacturers to remotely control the functionality of a product depending on predetermined settings. This control can be done remotely. This includes releasing updates regularly.
- Optimization. Businesses can continuously enhance their operations by implementing complex algorithms into their workflows.
- Design evolution. It is possible to enhance the design of a product or service by using data collected during earlier stages of the product's lifecycle. This covers developing new products and services and available updates to existing ones.

While this is happening, some people have taken it a step further and made estimates about the possibility of the Internet of Things being resource-efficient. Transforma Insights provided the following forecasts for the year 2030 in their report entitled "Sustainability in New and Emerging Technologies":

- The impact of the Internet of Things on fuel consumption will result in a reduction in (hydrocarbon) fuel consumption of 3.5 PWh. However, because of improvements in innovative water grid operations, crop management, and remote pest control, the Internet of Things will save roughly 230 billion cubic meters of water over the next decade.
- The Internet of Things will cause a global rise in electricity consumption of 34 terawatt-hours (TWh). Still, this increase will be balanced by more than 160 TWh of electricity saved thanks to IoT solutions. The Internet of Things will collectively enable a benefit of one gigaton in reducing CO_2 emissions.

A sustainable IoT must be secure. Billion-plus Industrial IoT devices will unleash a data tsunami. Every endpoint is an attack point, and every data stream is a listening opportunity. Malicious forces could corrupt the network without solid protection. Securing 'things' vs. persons presents different challenges. Humans can answer questions and enter codes. Authenticating machines is different. This makes identifying remote objects harder. Experts think the ideal solution is to embed security into the device, the cloud distributed computing, and the device's communications connection with remote servers (Fadziso et al., 2018). The industry is building standards so that all value chain players can use the same technologies and design ideas. The above forecasts show the IoT's long-term potential. We will see results in 2030. Multiple usage cases deliver. Explore some.

Sustainable IoT around the World

All enterprises are now expected to have sustainability goals, and consumers are increasingly choosing ethical food and apparel choices to reduce their environmental impact. McKinsey predicts that the Internet of Things will be one of the three most significant technical developments before 2030. This will allow for greater levels of productivity. For example, IoT Analytics researched more than 640 IoT deployments and found that 84% of these deployments satisfy the Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations (Achar, 2019b).

1 Shining luminary

The data analytics business SAP and the lighting manufacturer Philips collaborated to bring 91,000 bright lights to Buenos Aires. The engineers can increase their productivity level by adjusting the brightness in real time thanks to adjustment protocols and data visualization (Ganapathy & Neogy, 2017). Since the beginning of the project, there has been a significant drop in the energy the city uses.

2 Taking the trash to the curb.

Waste disposal is becoming an issue of concern on a global scale due to fast urbanization and a rising population. The Internet of Things (IoT) is currently being applied to waste management, making trash more intelligent. By providing sensors that enable the alerting of operational teams when the bins are full, SmartBin is providing an environmentally friendly alternative to the traditional method of waste collection. However, the utilization of waste removal services is limited to when it is essential; this helps to reduce emissions.

3 Waterworks

In smart farming, a method based on the Internet of Things can assist minimize water waste and boost energy efficiency. Agrisource Data can help farmers by producing real-time data on the utilization of water, electricity, nutrients, chemicals, and fuel through sensors. This information enables farmers to optimize their systems. According to the business, they have been able to conserve more than seven million liters of water and enhance their average yield by about ten percent.

Environmental Monitoring and IoT

The Internet of Things has a wide range of potential applications in environmental monitoring, including environmental protection, monitoring of extreme weather, water safety, security of endangered species, and commercial farming, amongst others. In these applications, sensors monitor and record every conceivable shift in the surrounding environment.

Pollution in the Air and Water

The monitoring technology currently in use for ensuring the safety of air and water relies primarily on manual labor in addition to sophisticated instruments and laboratory processing. The Internet of Things makes this technology superior by lowering the manual work required, enabling more frequent sampling, expanding the scope of selection and monitoring, enabling more complex on-site testing, and connecting response efforts to detection systems. Because of this, we can avoid significant contamination and the disasters it can bring.

Severe and Unusual Weather

Even though powerful and advanced systems are currently in use, which allow for in-depth monitoring, these systems suffer because they use broad instruments, such as radar and satellites, rather than more granular solutions. Furthermore, their mechanisms for targeting more minor details have a different level of accuracy than their more powerful technology (Achar, 2017). For example, recent Internet of Things (IoT) developments promise increased data granularity, accuracy, and adaptability. In addition, a high level of detail and adaptability regarding range, instrument type, and deployment is required for accurate forecasting. This enables early detection, enabling early responses, ultimately preventing loss of life and property.

Farming on a Commercial Scale

Today is more technologically advanced, and biotechnologically advanced commercial farms have used advanced technology and biotechnology for quite some time; however, the Internet of Things (IoT) introduces more access to deeper automation and analysis. A significant portion of commercial farming, similar to monitoring the weather, needs more precision and necessitates the involvement of human labor in monitoring. It also has a relatively low level of automation. The Internet of Things makes it possible for businesses to reduce or eliminate the amount of human involvement in system function, farming analysis, and monitoring. Systems detect changes to crops, soil, environment, and more. They optimize the standard operating procedures by analyzing extensive data collections with a wealth of information. They also prevent potential health risks and improve controllability significantly.

Conclusion

The Internet of Things works in a licensed, regulated spectrum, making it a reliable and scalable option for meeting all of a city's requirements for environmental management. Internet of Things technology provided by telecommunications providers makes it possible to perform intelligent environmental monitoring today. Some long-term partners are reliable, low risk and robust and are in an excellent position to meet all the requirements for an environmental monitoring and management service. These requirements include a safe communications network and management platform, access to open data, and engagement with platform providers and developers. The Internet of Things (IoT) and telecommunication operators are future-proofed because they are based on international standards and come with a roadmap for integration with future networks and the requirements of future smart cities. Cities thinking about beginning environmental monitoring projects need to consider their telecommunication operator as core partners and collaborate with them to plan, deploy and analyze ecological monitoring data. Telecommunication operators can offer economies of scale, share their experience from past deployments, and have an in-depth understanding of the complexities involved in deploying in various contexts. For example, suppose a mobile operator is at the program's center. In that case, the data generated by the program may be controlled and managed in a manner that is consistent, accessible, and secure across the entirety of the value chain. This is beneficial to all of the parties involved in the value chain. For example, environmental Internet of Things monitoring provides a city and other ecological stakeholders with new opportunities to communicate with the public and generates substantial secondary advantages such as increased economic growth and decreased pollution and traffic. The business model that underpins environmental sensing as a service is reaching a degree of maturity where it can now be realized, implemented, and implemented at a favorable cost to a community. Cities should move forward with their investigations and the procurement of environmental monitoring services as soon as they have ensured the viability of the city's strategy regarding communications, data, and financing.

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