



Green Computing in IoT

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Abstract: The Internet of Things, or IoT, refers to the billions of bodily devices around the world that are now linked to the internet, all assembling and allotment of data. Appreciations to the onset of cheap computer chips and the omnipresence of wireless networks, it's probable to turn whatever, from rather as minor as a pill to rather as large as an aircraft, into a share of the IoT. The subject of energy consumption in IoT based systems is an significant study emphasis. Green IoT signifies the subject of dipping energy consumption of IoT devices which accomplishes a sustainable atmosphere for IoT systems. Green IoT aims to bring down the energy consumption of these devices through the means of various methods. Extensive use of IoT has also led to a large-scale increase in the carbon footprint. However, in direction to gain its chance of accomplishment and to aid at dropping the general energy consumption and carbon emissions a complete study into how to attain green-IoT is required. Green IoT is foretold to change the world by making it greener and smarter. We discover the ways in which the energy consumption can be reduced by studying already existing ways and trying to employment of new ways.

Keywords: Green Computing, IOT, Automation, RFID

I. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) labels the network of corporeal objects—"things"—that are fixed with sensors, software, and other technologies for the determination of linking and swapping information with other strategies and schemes over the internet. These devices range from ordinary domestic objects to sophisticated industrial tools. With more than 7 billion connected IoT devices today, specialists are expecting this number to produce to 10 billion by 2020 and 22 billion by 2025. Green IOT provides a methodical answer that enables green and sustainable growth of humanity, also supports inventions and applications for addressing social tasks, such as smart transport, sustainable city, and efficient use of energy to make a well-organized IoT environment. IoT applications use machine learning algorithms to examine enormous quantities of linked sensor data in the cloud. Using real-time IoT consoles and signals, you increase perceptibility into important performance pointers, figures for mean period amongst failures, and other data. Machine learning-based algorithms can recognize gear irregularities and direct alarms to users and even activate automatic fixes or active counter actions. With cloud-based

IoT applications, business users can rapidly improve present processes for supply chains, customer service, human resources, and financial services. There's no need to re-form whole business processes. Acknowledgement of this fact and progressions in green IOT has led to growth of green generators, green automobiles, green energy, green chemistry as well as green computing.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

- A. Y. Mao et al. states that IoT enables fast growth of smart devices and mobile apps but there are many limitations to implement this.[1] Mobile Edge Computing offers a profitable solution to implement IoT. The authors have put forth a green aware framework for MEC to efficiently address various energy conservation challenges by discussing various latest approaches to achieve green IoT and present a green-aware model for offloading tasks from IoT devices to edge servers to achieve energy efficiency and conservation.
- B. S. F. Abedin et al. state that IoT is to be implemented and accessed from everywhere but the main hurdle for such a technology is the limited life span of rechargeable



- batteries for IoT devices and applications. The authors stress on various harvesting technologies that could power up IoT devices and specified various Power Management IC (PMIC) that could be used to power up IoT devices efficiently.
- C. Adila, A.S et al. States that in IoT sensor devices are deployed in resource contained environment and hence there exists a need to increase the lifetime, capacity and capabilities of sensors in terms of energy consumption. [3] This research paper identifies various efficiency issues across various IoT networks and proposes a Green IoT system for IoT devices which incorporates the proposed energy conservation and efficiency schemes to ensure less power consumptions by an IoT network.
- D. Lenka, R.K et al. talks about wireless sensor devices that play a vital role in developing IoT sensing infrastructure. [4] These devices are connected to form a network known as the WSN assisted IoT network. The number of things is verdant in IoT creates an immense energy need. So, efficient energy utilization is required to alter the green IoT environment. These sensor devices are having limited power and computational capabilities. They also talk about energy-efficient data routing protocols as data transferring with these low powered sensors is very challenging. One may use the sensors for more time in sensing the environment and sending the information. This proposed protocol deals with a reliable routing protocol for IoT sensing Infrastructure. The authors have proposed a rendezvous-based routing protocol where a rendezvous region is constructed inside the network. In the first proposed methodology, the source will send the data packet to the nearest coordinating device. Also, the authors have established a reverse route from the hub previously.
- E. Liu, X. et al. has proposed green energy solutions to power IoT devices. Three steps for greening IoT have been systematically provisioned, IoT devices can harvest ambient energy to be self-powered, in which we have proposed to adopt a dual-battery green energy harvesting architecture for powering IoT devices. The authors have also talked about Green BSs (powered by green energy) will intentionally emit RF energy to wirelessly charge the surrounding IoT devices, in which advanced techniques for improving the end-to-end wireless charging efficiency are elaborated.
- F. Sharma, P.K. et al. states Blockchain technology has become a highly adoptable technology in the IoT and is attracting considerable interest from energy supply companies, business start-ups, financial institutions, governments and researchers. [6] This paper focuses on the role of the emerging blockchain technology in the green IoT ecosystem, presents the crucial factors that need to be taken into consideration in order to build a green IoT ecosystem, and discusses how blockchain technology contributes to make the IoT ecosystem greener. It also presents the open issues and future research directions to be considered when creating a sustainable green IoT ecosystem using blockchain technology.
- G. Said, O et al. concentrates on theoretical modelling of the fog computing architecture and compare its performance to the traditional cloud computing model. Existing fog computing research has mainly concentrated on the principles and concepts of fog computing, as well as its importance in the context of the internet of things (IoT). This work, one of the first attempts in its domain, proposes a mathematical formulation for this new computational paradigm by defining its individual components and presents a comparative study with cloud computing in terms of service latency and energy consumption. Based on the performance analysis, the work establishes fog computing as an efficient green computing platform to support the demands of next generation IoT applications in collaboration with the traditional cloud computing platform. The results show that in a scenario where 25% of IoT applications require real-time, lowlatency services, the average energy expenditure in fog computing is 40.48 percent less than in the conventional cloud computing model.
- H. Sarkar, S. et al. presents a study of fog computing suitability assessment as a answer for the rising demand for IoT strategies. [8] We concentrate on energy consumption and Quality of Service (QoS) by way of 2 significant system of measurement for fog performance. As a result, they present a fog modelling of these two system of measurement. The problem is then articulated as inhibited optimization , and it is proficiently resolved using Evolutionary Algorithms (EA). As an energy-efficient answer, their method stands out.
- I. Mebrek A et al. states that the Internet of Things has significant applications in all facets of our lives, with business, military, security, and health. Most IoT node



designs are recognized to be energy constrained[9]As a result, upholding an perfect energy consumption rate has emerged as one of the most pressing challenges in the ground of IoT research. An IoT Energy Management Scheme (EMS) is proposed in this paper. An IoT Energy Management Scheme (EMS) is proposed in this paper. This system takes into account numerous kinds of energy-constrained nodes. Three plans are included in the proposed EMS.

- J. Zahed et al. state that The ever-increasing amount of varied and computation-intensive Internet of things (IoT) applications is transfer remarkable development in worldwide Internet traffic. Mobile devices with partial resource capacity (i.e.,computation and storage resources) and battery life are experiencing practical trials to satisfy the task necessities. Suggesting a green and safe MEC method uniting caching, cooperative task offloading, and safety facility task for IoT networks. The study not only examines the interaction between energy and security issues, but also unburdens IoT tasks to the edge servers without violating interruption necessities.
- K. Sukjaimuk et al. states that Information-Centric Networking (ICN) is a novel Internet architecture strategy, which is well-thoughtout as the global-scale Future Internet (FI) model. [11] Though ICN recommends substantial profits over the current IP-based Internet architecture, its applied disposition in actual life still has many tests, particularly in the instance of high congestion and partial control in a sensor enabled-network for the Internet of Things (IoT) era. In this paper, the authors suggest a smart congestion control mechanism to reduce the network congestion rate, decrease sensor power intakes, and improve the network performance of ICN at the same time to comprehend a complete green and effective ICN-based sensor networking model. .Zhu et al. has explained that Smart world is intended as an era in which substances (e.g., watches, mobile phones, computers, cars, buses, and trains) can routinely and logically help individuals in a cooperative way. [12] Paving the way for clever world, Internet of Things (IoT) attaches everything in the smart world. Attracted by attaining a sustainable smart world, this paper debates numerous technologies and subjects concerning green IoT, which additional decreases the energy consumption of IoT. Albreem, M.A et al. provide an overview about green IoT. [13] The authors have conversed the life cycle of green IoT which covers green

design, green production, green utilization, and green recycling. The green IoT technologies such as green tags, green sensing networks and green internet technologies have also been discussed. Also, studies of IoT in 5G and IoT for smart cities are presented. Future study guidelines and exposed trials around green IoT are presented. Arshad et al. states that Innumerable IoT related smart cities architectures are already accessible in literature. [14] But this work presents the concept of the “Green IoT” to create a green atmosphere which will catch the awareness of energy saving in smart cities. In this paper, project of Green IoT architecture is projected by the authors for smart cites with the emphasis to decrease energy consumption at each phase and safeguard understanding of IoT toward green. This future Green IoT architecture is grounded on the cloud-based system which decreases the hardware consumption. Kaur et al. explain that The IoT devices sense, gather and convey significant material from their environments. [15] This exchange of very huge quantity of data amongst billions of devices generates a enormous energy need. Green IoT visualizes the notion of dropping the energy consumption of IoT devices and creation the atmosphere benign. Stimulated by attaining a sustainable environment for IoT, the authors first give the impression of green IoT and the tasks that are confronted owing to extreme usage of energy hungry IoT devices. The authors then debate and assess the strategies that can be used to diminish the energy consumption in IoT like designing energy effective data centres, energy competent spread of information from sensors and design of energy effective strategies etc.

III.EXISTING SYSTEMS

Technological advances in recent times have increased the carbon footprint and therefore energy efficiency in the IoT has been grabbing a lot of interests from researchers from the last few years which is paving a path for a new area called green IoT.

A. Green Sensing Networks

The amalgamation of sensing and wireless communication has given rise to the increase of WSNs or wireless sensor networks. This is a important technology that enables and helps iot to thrive and grow. In recent years, this technology has been proposed for different applications like fire detection, environmental monitoring and object tracking. In general, WSNs consist of a large number of static sensor nodes, which have low processing, limited storage and



reliability in communication over short radio links. The sensor nodes have or consists of multiple on-board sensors that can take reading from surroundings like temperatures, humidity etc. and they are deployed in ad-hoc manner and they communicate with each other to form WSN.

B. Green Internet Tech

In recent years cloud computing has given us high performance computing resources and storage with high capacity. Cloud proposes financial benefits when end –users share a centrally managed large pool of storage and computation resources instead of managing their own systems. Cloud computing provides access to these resources by treating them as services. Ex- Infrastructure as a service, Platform as a service etc. The main aim of green cloud is not only to offer efficient use of resources and infrastructure but also to reduce carbon emissions by lowering energy consumption.

C. Industrial Automation

Efficiency of energy can be achieved using efficient tracking methods like collaborative cluster head, which can be used in the shoes of senses. Living and interaction methods have evolved a lot in recent times, social networks allows the user to communicate and connect with other people to build and maintain social relationships. Events like travelling and meeting people can automatically trigger a status update for other people. Energy awareness amongst social media users plays an important role and contributes indirectly to greener world. Considering agricultural processes, modern tools, technologies, and machines are needed to improve the production and quality of the crops grown therefore smart agriculture involves applying different amounts of water, pesticides. This requires completing and post-harvest operations and involves monitoring impacts. To reduce environmental impacts of waste dumping various municipal and corporate bodies involve in developing efficient waste management systems. Embedding RFID readers in waste bins help them become intelligent. Awareness in the public is about changing the paradigm of energy consumption and infrastructure is increasing. Instead of being dependent on fossil fuels or resources or nuclear energy. Energy supply in the future needs to be based on different renewable resources. Electrical grids need to be based on IoT. [2] emphasized that Security is an important issue in current and next-generation networks. Blockchain will be an appropriate technology for securely sharing information in next-generation networks.

Digital images are the prime medium attacked by cyber attackers. In this paper, a blockchain based security framework is proposed for sharing digital images in a multi user environment. [5] emphasized that people who are visually impaired have a hard time navigating their surroundings, recognizing objects, and avoiding hazards on their own since they do not know what is going on in their immediate surroundings. We have devised a new method of delivering assistance to people who are blind in their quest to improve their vision. [7] discussed that the activity related status data will be communicated consistently and shared among drivers through VANETs keeping in mind the end goal to enhance driving security and solace. [10] proposed a novel method for secure transportation of railway systems has been proposed in this project. In existing methods, most of the methods are manual resulting in a lot of human errors. This project proposes a system which can be controlled automatically without any outside help.

IV. PROPOSED MODELLING

Efficiency of energy can be achieved using efficient tracking methods like collaborative cluster head, which can be used in the shoes of senses. Living and interaction methods have evolved a lot in recent times, social networks allows the user to communicate and connect with other people to build and maintain social relationships. Events like travelling and meeting people can automatically trigger a status update for other people. Energy awareness amongst social media users plays an important role and contributes indirectly to greener world. Considering agricultural processes, modern tools, technologies, and machines are needed to improve the production and quality of the crops grown therefore smart agriculture involves applying different amounts of water, pesticides. This requires completing and post-harvest operations and involves monitoring impacts. To reduce environmental impacts of waste dumping various municipal and corporate bodies involve in developing efficient waste management systems. Embedding RFID readers in waste bins help them become intelligent. Awareness in the public is about changing the paradigm of energy consumption and infrastructure is increasing. Instead of being dependent on fossil fuels or resources or nuclear energy. Energy supply in the future needs to be based on different renewable resources. Electrical grids need to be based on IoT



A. Figures

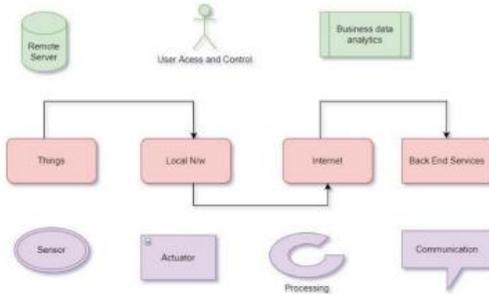


Fig. 1 Green IOT Architecture

Fig 1. Explains a Green IoT Ecosystem consists of using IoT systems in Distributed Cloud Storage, Decentralized energy consumption, Green financial system which is directly connected to reducing CO2 emissions, low latency, low bandwidth usage, use renewable energy, low resource consumption and low processing costs. *Figure Captions*

Data centres will be crucial for an efficient Green IoT network; hence energy efficiency methods and techniques should be implemented in data centres. IoT network would comprise of many sensors which consume lot of unnecessary power when they are in idle state, hence energy has to be conserved in order to reduce wastage which can be achieved using proper scheduling algorithms. Lot of data will be generated from IoT devices which can be analyzed in order to design certain policies in order to conserve energy. For example, in a factory data can be collected from various areas of factory where energy usage differs and the necessary policies can be made.

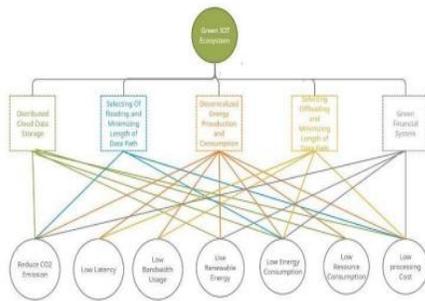


Fig. 2. Green IOT Ecosystem

V. CONCLUSION

IoT is going to be next big thing in the near future, which has lots of prominence recently. We have focused on

identifying and recording the energy optimization in various applications. A detailed record is explained which talks about existing techniques on the basis of different parameters at various applications of IoT Systems. IoT is going to be next big thing in the near future, which has gained lots of prominence recently. We have focused on identifying and recording the energy optimization in various applications. A detailed record is explained which talks about existing techniques on the basis of different parameters at various applications of IoT Systems. Fossil fuels consumption should be halted and electrical grids which are based on IoT should be employed. IoT can be integrated with agricultural tasks to further reduce the energy consumption and the importance of using sustainable form of energy should be spread through social media. Using RFID readers in various tasks can help make some tasks intelligent and help reduce energy consumption. So, IoT can be used to improve energy efficiency which can further help reduce environmental impacts. We can also see how blockchain can catalyze the IoT by being platform for storage system and also generating energy thus encouraging energy efficiency. IoT as evident from this paper is seen as important factor to greening energy via green sensing networks, industrial automation, green internet technology etc. In the future we might come across more detailed policies and strategies about green measures in IoT which can be readily implemented.

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Dr. Sheela has an experience of 21 years teaching courses in different facets of Information science. She has received B.E.(Dr. AIT/ Bangalore University) in Computer Science and Engineering , MTech (BMSCE/VTU) in Computer Science and Engineering and PhD (VTU) in Biometrics