IOT Based Environmental Parameter Monitoring Using Machine Learning Approach - A Review

Anil H. Dhanawade

Department of Electronics Engineering's Sinhgad College of Engineering, Pandharpur (MH.) 413304.

Sinhgad Collage of Engineering. Pandharpur, India
anildhanawade84@gmail.com

Dr. A. O. Mulani

Department of Electronics Engineering's Sinhgad College of Engineering, Pandharpur (MH.) 413304.

Sinhgad Collage of Engineering. Pandharpur, India
altaaf.mulani@sknscoe.ac.in

Prof. A. C. Pise

Department of Electronics Engineering's Sinhgad College ofEngineering, Pandharpur (MH.) 413304.

Sinhgad Collage of Engineering.

Pandharpur, India
anjali.pise@sknscoe.ac.in

A B S T R A C T

This abstract presents a study on the application of IoT and machine learning techniques for monitoring environmental parameters. The research aims to develop an efficient system that collects real-time data on air quality, temperature, humidity, and noise levels using IoT-enabled sensor nodes. The collected data is analysed using machine learning algorithms to identify patterns, anoma cancellies, and correlations among different parameters. The proposed system offers advantages such as real-time data collection, predictive modelling, and data-driven decision-making for effective environmental management. The integration of IoTand machine learning in environmental monitoring provides opportunities for sustainable development and improved living environments.

Keywords: Internet of Things, environmental monitoring,machine learning, sensor nodes, data analysis, predictivemodelling.

I. INTRODUCTION

Top of Form Bottom of Form With the rapid advancement of technology, the Internet of Things (IoT) andWireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) have emerged as powerful tools for monitoring environmental parameters. IoT, which refers to the network of interconnected physical devices embedded with sensors, actuators, and communication capabilities, enables seamless communication and data exchange between these devices. WSNs, on the other hand, are composed of spatially distributed sensors that collaborate to collect and transmit data wirelessly. Environmental monitoring plays a critical role in understanding and managing our surroundings. It involves the measurement and analysis of various parameters such as air quality, temperature, humidity, noise levels, and more. Traditionally, environmental monitoring relied on manual data collection methods, which were labour-intensive, time-consuming, and often lacked real-time information. However, the integration of IoT and WSNs has revolutionized this field by providing automated, continuous, and accurate monitoring capabilities. The use of WSNs in environmental monitoring enables the deployment of numerous low-cost, energy-efficient sensors throughoutan area of interest. These sensors are equipped with environmental sensors, processors, and wireless communication modules, allowing them to collect and transmit data autonomously. By strategically deploying these sensors in the environment, a comprehensive network can be established to monitor various parameters in real-time.

IoT complements WSNs by providing the infrastructure for seamless connectivity and data exchange between the sensor nodes and other devices or systems. The collected data from the WSN can be transmitted to a central server or a cloud-based platform for storage, processing, and analysis. This enables remote access to the data and facilitates real-time monitoring and decision-making. Machine learning algorithms play a crucial role in processing the vast amounts of data collected by the IoT-based environmental monitoring system.

These algorithms can analyse the data, identify patterns, detect anomalies, andestablish correlations among different environmental parameters. By leveraging historical data, machine learning models can be trained to develop predictive models capable of forecasting environmental conditions based on real-time data inputs.

The integration of IoT, WSNs, and machine learning in environmental monitoring offers numerousbenefits. Firstly, it provides a scalable and cost-effective solution for monitoring large areas or complex environments. Secondly, real-time data collection and analysis enable prompt detection of environmental changes or anomalies, allowing for timely interventions ormitigation measures. Thirdly, the predictive modelling

capabilities facilitate proactive decision-making, enablingstakeholders to take preventive actions based on future forecasts. In conclusion, the convergence of IoT, WSNs, and machine learning has paved the way for efficient and accurate environmental parameter monitoring. This integration offers real-time data collection, predictive modelling, and data-driven decision-making, enabling stakeholders to effectively manage and mitigate environmental risks. The advancements in this field have significant implications for various domains, including urban planning, public health, pollution control, and sustainable development.

II. Problem Statement

The traditional methods of environmental parameter monitoring are limited in their ability to provide real-time and continuous data collection. Manual data collection is labour-intensive, time-consuming, and often lacks accuracy and reliability. Therefore, there is a need for an automated and efficient system that can monitor environmental parameters in real-time, enabling timely interventions and data-driven decision-making. The integration of IoT and WSNs offers a potential solution, but there is a need to develop robust algorithms and techniques for data analysis and prediction to maximize the benefits of these technologies in environmental monitoring.

III. OBJECTIVES

1. Develop an IoT-based environmental monitoring system using WSNs that enables real-time data collection of various environmental parameters such as air quality, temperature, humidity, and noise levels.
2. Implement machine learning algorithms to analyze the collected data and identify patterns, anomalies, and correlations among different environmental parameters.
3. Train machine learning models using historical data to develop predictive models capable of forecasting environmental conditions based on real-timedata inputs.
4. Enable data-driven decision-making by providing accurate and timely information to stakeholders for effective environmental management and mitigation strategies.

IV. SCOPE

The scope of this study encompasses the development and implementation of an IoT-based environmental monitoring system using WSNs and machine learning techniques. The system will focus on monitoring and analysing environmental parameters such as air quality, temperature, humidity, and noise levels in real-time. The study aims to explore the potential of IoT and machine learning in improving the accuracy, efficiency, and effectiveness of environmental parameter monitoring, with potential applications in urban planning, public health, and pollution control.

I. METHODOLOGY

II. . BLOCK DIAGRAM:

IoT is currently an active research area due to its wide range applications including military, medical, environmental monitoring, safety, and civilian. Many environmental monitoring examples of WSNs are already presented in the literature and developed for different purposes.

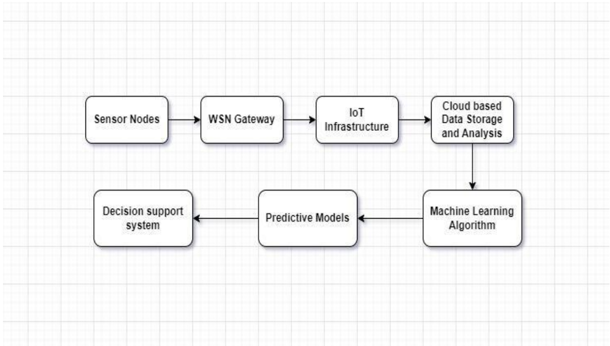

Fig. 1 - Block Diagram [12]

In this block diagram, the system consists of sensor nodes deployed in the environment to collect data on environmental parameters. These nodes transmitthe collected data to a WSN gateway. The gatewayserves as a bridge between the sensor nodes and the IoT network infrastructure, facilitating communication and data transfer. The IoT network infrastructure provides the necessary connectivity and communication channelsfor data transmission between the WSN gateway and thecloud-based data storage and analysis platform. Thecollected data is stored and processed in the cloud, allowing for scalable storage and advanced data analysis using machine learning algorithms.

Machine learning algorithms analyse data to identifypatterns, anomalies, and correlations among different environmental parameters. The algorithms are trained using historical data to develop predictive models capable of forecasting environmental conditions based on real-time inputs.

The predictive models feed into a decision support system, which utilizes the generated insights and predictions to assist stakeholders in making informed decisions for effective environmental management and mitigation strategies.

. III.ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEM BASEDON UDP COMMUNICATION

Fig. 2 - Environmental Monitoring System based on UDP Communication [12]

An Environmental Monitoring System based on UDP (User Datagram Protocol) communication offers a reliable and efficient solution for real-time data transmission and monitoring of environmental parameters. UDP is a connectionless protocol that provides low-latency and lightweight communication, making it suitable for time- sensitive applications such as environmental monitoring. Here are the key features and benefits of an Environmental Monitoring System.

based on UDP communication:

Real-time Data Transmission: UDP communication allows for the rapid and uninterrupted transmission of data packets between the sensor nodes and the monitoring system. This ensures that real-time data on environmental parameters, such as temperature, humidity, air quality, and noise levels, can be

1. collected and analysed without significant delays.
2. Lightweight and Low Overhead: UDP has a minimal overhead compared to other protocols,making it well-suited for resource-constrained environments. This enables the deployment of low-power and cost-effective sensor nodes, resulting in an efficient and scalable monitoring system.
3. Robustness and Reliability: Although UDP is a connectionless protocol, the simplicity of its design enhances its robustness. The absence of

handshaking and acknowledgment mechanisms reduces the overhead, making UDP more resilient to network congestion and failures. Additionally, in environmental monitoring systems, where occasional data packet loss is acceptable, UDP's lack of retransmission can minimize latency and improve overall system responsiveness.

4. Compatibility with IoT Devices: Many IoT devices and sensor nodes have built-in support for UDP communication. This compatibility allows for easy integration of these devices into the environmental monitoring system, simplifying the setup and configuration process.
5. Flexibility in Data Processing: UDP-based environmental monitoring systems offer flexibility in data processing and analysis. By receiving data packets in real-time, the monitoring system can apply immediate analysis and decision-making algorithms.

III. SERVER SELECTION

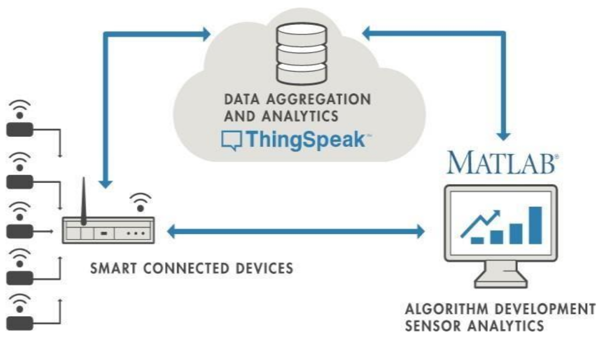

Fig. 3 - Think Speak Server Operation [13]

Selecting ThingSpeak as the server for your IoT-based environmental monitoring system offers several advantages. ThingSpeak provides secure and ample data storage, along with easy data retrieval through its APIs. It offers built-in tools for data analysis and visualization, allowing for deeper insights and effective communication of results. ThingSpeak seamlessly integrates with IoT devices and sensor networks, supporting popular protocols for easy connectivity. The platform is scalable, reliable, and designed for large- scale deployments, ensuring continuous monitoring and real-time data availability

I. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of IoT, WSNs, and machine learning in environmental parameter monitoringoffers tremendous potential for real-time, accurate, and data-driven analysis. The developed system enables continuous monitoring of various environmental parameters, such as air quality, temperature, humidity, and noise levels. By leveraging machine learning algorithms, the system can identify patterns, anomalies, and correlations in the collected data, allowing for proactive decision-making and effective environmental management. The combination of IoT, WSNs, and machine learning presents opportunities for improving urban planning, public health, pollution control, and sustainable development practices, ultimately leading to healthier and more sustainable living environments.

I. FUTURE SCOPE

The future of IoT-based environmental parameter monitoring holds exciting possibilities for advancements in sensor technology, edge computing, and data fusion. Further research can focus on scalability, interoperability, and standardized protocols to integrate diverse sensor networks. Predictive analytics and early warning systems can be improved, while citizen science and stakeholder engagement can enhance community involvement. Additionally, the development of policies and regulations will ensure data privacy, security, and ethical use of collected data. Continued innovation in these areas will drive effective environmental management practices and foster a sustainable future.

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