iJRASET
International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH
IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 12 Issue: II Month of publication: February 2024

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2024.58599

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 12 Issue II Feb 2024- Available at www.ijraset.com

Harmony in Connectivity: Toward a Sustainable Future with Green Internet

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Abstract: The widespread adoption of Internet of Things (IoT) devices has resulted in remarkable progress across various domains, enriching connectivity and automation.

However, the growing deployment of IoT presents substantial environmental challenges, raising issues related to energy consumption, electronic waste, and resource depletion. This research paper explores the concept of Green IoT, with a focus on developing and implementing sustainable practices within the IoT ecosystem.

The primary goal of this study is to investigate strategies for enhancing the energy efficiency of IoT devices, reducing their carbon footprint, and advocating for environmentally conscious practices throughout their life cycle. We delve into cutting-edge technologies, such as low-power components, energy harvesting mechanisms, and optimization algorithms for communication protocols, aiming to establish a more eco-friendly infrastructure for IoT.

Additionally, this paper emphasizes the significance of sustainable materials and design principles in the manufacturing of IoT devices, emphasizing the reduction of electronic waste and the promotion of recycling. We discuss the integration of renewable energy sources like solar and wind power to energize IoT devices, contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable energy supply for the IoT ecosystem.

The research also underscores the role of Green IoT in smart resource management, where IoT devices play a crucial role in monitoring and controlling resource consumption across various applications. Use cases such as environmental monitoring, precision agriculture, and smart buildings are explored, showcasing the potential of IoT to positively impact ecological conservation.

In conclusion, this research paper advocates for a paradigm shift towards Green IoT as a crucial step in building a more sustainable and responsible IoT ecosystem. By embracing energy-efficient technologies, sustainable materials, and eco-friendly practices, we can leverage the transformative power of IoT while minimizing its impact on the environment. This study aims to offer insights and guidelines for researchers, industry professionals, and policymakers to shape a greener and more resilient future for the Internet of Things.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT),Green IoT, Sustainability, Energy Efficiency

I. INTRODUCTION

In the rapidly advancing technological landscape, the Internet of Things (IoT) has emerged as a transformative force, revolutionizing communication and interaction among devices. This widespread connectivity holds the promise of unprecedented efficiencies and conveniences across various sectors, from smart cities to industrial automation. However, the proliferation of IoT devices has raised concerns about their environmental impact, necessitating a conscientious approach to sustainability as the digital ecosystem expands.

This research delves into the realm of "Green IoT," a paradigm that aims to align the tremendous potential of IoT with a commitment to ecological responsibility. Green IoT is not merely a technological aspiration; it represents a profound shift in perspective, urging the integration of sustainable practices from the design phase to end-of-life considerations. Addressing issues such as energy efficiency, resource management, and the life cycle of IoT devices, Green IoT seeks to harness the benefits of connectivity while mitigating its environmental consequences.

The urgency of this research arises from the dual challenge of meeting the escalating demands for connectivity while safeguarding the finite resources of our planet. The paper seeks to explore and articulate the principles, technologies, and strategies that form the foundation of Green IoT, contributing to a collective understanding of how IoT, approached through a sustainable lens, can be a catalyst for positive environmental change

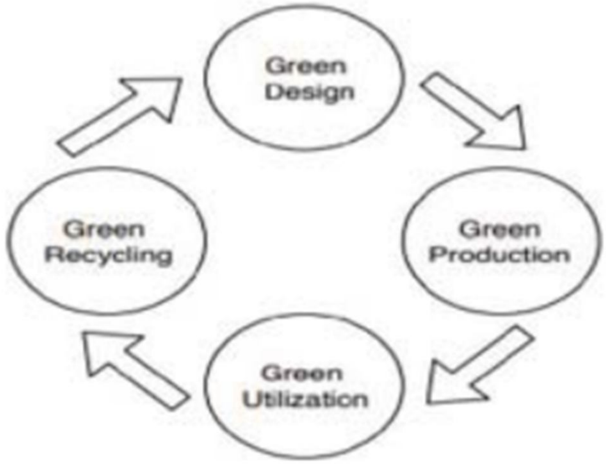

Figure 1

In the upcoming sections, we will navigate the landscape of Green IoT, examining its core principles, technological advancements, and real-world applications. From energy-efficient designs to the integration of renewable energy sources, and from smart resource management to environmentally conscious manufacturing practices, this research aims to illuminate the multifaceted dimensions of Green IoT. The overarching goal is to pave the way for a future where the unparalleled connectivity of IoT coexists harmoniously with the imperative of environmental stewardship.

II. AN APPLICATION OF GREEN IOT

A. Green RFID

RFID is used for the Systems that are frequently market trending are using the Internet of Things. RFID are tags which are small size and used for transmitting and receiving signal. They are a small microchip which Authorized licensed use limited to: Auckland University of Technology. Downloaded on May 27,2020 at 06:34:13 UTC from IEEE Xplore. Restrictions apply. include a unique identifier, stores information of the objects. It has a reader which is used for transmitting a query signal and those readers trigger the information flow and the nearest one respond back with a signal[7]. Classifying RFID tags in to two types: passive and active. Passive tags do not have internal batteries and they harvest energy. Active tags include a battery as their own power source and transmitter which they used to transmit. They have a very large memory. Passive tags are those which have no internal power source and they are for short reading ranges and also to tag high volumes of items. RFID works at from low frequencies at 124-135 kHz up to Ultra High Frequency (UHF) at 860-960 MHz and also for High Frequency (HF) Near-Field Communication (NFC) at 13.56 MHz are used to perform transmission. RFID is used in various domains such as reducing vehicle emissions, improving waste disposal, energy efficiency, in tracking the health of wildlife, to reduce emissions in buildings. They can also be used for recycling or re-use of packaging. Active RFID can be of two types Transponders and Beacons.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Zaid Ansari (Senior Product Development Engineer Silicon Cortech)

Tropiko fans redefine eco-friendliness with a host of features designed for sustainability. The strong aluminum motor, aerodynamic blades, and double-sealed ball bearing construction not only ensure optimal performance but also contribute to the longevity and energy efficiency of our fans. Driven by a brushless DC motor (BLDC), our fans operate seamlessly without brushes, utilizing a controller to regulate speed and torque. This cutting-edge technology allows Tropiko fans to consume a remarkable 50% less current compared to traditional fans, making them a beacon of energy efficiency.

With power consumption ranging from 30 to 35W and a sweep spanning 1200 to 1400 mm, Tropiko fans strike the perfect balance between performance and eco-consciousness. The 5-speed regulator empowers you to customize your comfort while optimizing energy usage. Moreover, the extra-durable design ensures a longer lifespan, reducing the need for frequent replacements and minimizing environmental impact. Cleaning becomes a breeze with the easy-to-clean features, promoting not only efficiency but also convenience.

Tropiko fans operate at a rated speed of 280 to 360 RPM, providing a refreshing breeze without compromising on energy conservation. The voltage specifications of 220 to 230V, A/C 50Hz, further highlight our commitment to delivering sustainable solutions.

To provide a more balanced comparison, let's consider Tropiko fans alongside a generic traditional fan commonly found in the market.

A. Tropiko Fans

1) Motor Technology
- Utilizes a brushless DC motor for enhanced energy efficiency and reduced current consumption.

2) Materials and Construction
- Features a strong aluminum motor and aerodynamic blades for durability and optimal performance.
- Double-sealed ball bearing construction for smooth operation and extended lifespan.

3) *Power Consumption and Efficiency*
- Consumes 30 to 35W of power, offering a 50% reduction in current compared to traditional fans.
- 5-speed regulator for customized comfort and energy optimization.

4) Durability and Maintenance
- Extra-durable design reduces the need for frequent replacements.
- Easy-to-clean features for added convenience.

5) Operational Speed and Voltage
- Rated speed of 280 to 360 RPM for a refreshing breeze without compromising on energy conservation.
- Voltage specifications of 220 to 230V, A/C 50Hz, align with standard electrical systems.

B. Generic Traditional Fan

1) Motor Technology
- Typically employs a brushed motor, which may be less energy-efficient due to friction and wear.

2) Materials and Construction
- Materials may include plastic components, potentially affecting overall durability.

3) Power Consumption and Efficiency
- Power consumption and energy efficiency may vary but might be higher compared to Tropiko fans.
- Limited speed options may result in less customization for energy optimization.

4) Durability and Maintenance
- May have a standard design, potentially requiring more frequent replacements.

5) Operational Speed and Voltage
- Operational speed and voltage specifications may align with industry standards but could result in higher energy consumption.

C. Comparison

1) Energy Efficiency
- Tropiko fans clearly excel in energy efficiency, thanks to the brushless DC motor technology, offering a 50% reduction in current consumption compared to traditional fans.

2) Durability and Maintenance
- Tropiko fans boast an extra-durable design and easy-to-clean features, potentially leading to a longer lifespan and lower environmental impact compared to generic traditional fans.

3) Customization and User Experience
- Tropiko's 5-speed regulator provides users with more options to customize their comfort and optimize energy usage compared to traditional fans, which may offer fewer speed settings.

4) Innovation and Materials
- Tropiko's use of aluminum and advanced motor technology reflects a commitment to innovation and sustainable materials, setting it apart from potentially less advanced construction in generic traditional fans.

IV. CASESTUDY - RFID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Power of RFID is used by the waste management system, it can track and identify waste bins. As soon as the bin is emptied into the garbage collecting truck the corresponding RFID tag is read The bill is generated by weighing the waste deposited into the truck by the bins [9].The RFID readers are able to detect the tags of only a single frequency but multimode readers are becoming cheaper and popular which Authorized licensed use limited to: Auckland University of Technology. Downloaded on May 27,2020 at 06:34:13 UTC from IEEE Xplore. Restrictions apply. has capacity of reading at different frequencies.[6] Garbage collection is a process where RFID tags are used to automate the process [16]. Figure shows the RFID Tags. Fig. 2. RFID tags for bin [15]

Figure 2

Figure 3

Fig3. Rfid Tag using waste management[16] As RFID tags use radio frequencies hence they can be placed inside or outside of the trash bins. Garbage collecting trucks are equipped with an RFID reader [6]. Figure 3 shows the process involved in making City cleaner and Greener [17]. If this process is done using manual labor then more time is required and more chances of mistakes arise. Using RFID is a much quicker and accurate alternative. It improves the overall efficiency of a garbage collection system which results into Green Environment[12].

V. BENEFITS

RFID gives an opportunity to trace and identify a waste stream. Tags help in identifying multiple parameters like quality and quantity number of times a container is used. Moreover, RFID tags help in simplifying billing service[16].

VI. CONCLUSION

In the face of an ever-expanding digital landscape, our exploration of Green Internet of Things (IoT) has illuminated a path toward a more sustainable and responsible technological future. The convergence of IoT's transformative capabilities with an unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship represents a critical step in mitigating the ecological impact of our connected world.

Throughout this research, we have delved into the fundamental principles of Green IoT, dissecting its core components from energy-efficient designs to eco-conscious manufacturing practices. We have explored innovative technologies such as low-power components, energy harvesting, and optimized communication protocols that can collectively contribute to a significant reduction in the carbon footprint of IoT devices. Moreover, the integration of renewable energy sources into the IoT infrastructure has emerged as a beacon of hope for a cleaner, more sustainable energy supply. As we envision a future where IoT devices are powered by solar, wind, and other renewable sources, we recognize the potential to not only reduce environmental impact but also to create a more resilient and decentralized energy ecosystem. The significance of Green IoT extends beyond technological considerations, encompassing ethical dimensions in the responsible management of resources and the reduction of electronic waste. By promoting circular economy practices, recycling, and sustainable materials, Green IoT advocates for a holistic approach that extends from device conception to end-of-life considerations.

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