

Artificial Intelligence and Soft Computing for Industrial Transformation

HUMAN COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

*Internet of Robotic Things
and Ubiquitous Computing*

EDITED BY

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Table of Contents

[Cover](#)

[Title page](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Preface](#)

[1 Internet of Robotic Things: A New Architecture and Platform](#)

[1.1 Introduction](#)

[1.2 Platforms](#)

[1.3 Conclusion](#)

[1.4 Future Work](#)

[References](#)

[2 Brain-Computer Interface Using Electroencephalographic Signals for the Internet of Robotic Things](#)

[2.1 Introduction](#)

[2.2 Electroencephalography Signal Acquisition Methods](#)

[2.3 Electroencephalography Signal-Based BCI](#)

[2.4 IoRT-Based Hardware for BCI](#)

[2.5 Software Setup for IoRT](#)

[2.6 Results and Discussions](#)

[2.7 Conclusion](#)

[References](#)

[3 Automated Verification and Validation of IoRT Systems](#)

[3.1 Introduction](#)

[3.2 Program Analysis of IoRT Applications](#)

[3.3 Formal Verification of IoRT Systems](#)

[3.4 Validation of IoRT Systems](#)

[3.5 Automated Validation](#)

[References](#)

[4 Light Fidelity_\(Li-Fi\) Technology: The Future Man-Machine-Machine Interaction Medium](#)

[4.1 Introduction](#)

[4.2 Literature Survey](#)

[4.3 Light Fidelity Technology](#)

[4.4 Li-Fi Applications in Real Word Scenario](#)

[4.5 Conclusion](#)

[References](#)

[5 Healthcare Management-Predictive Analysis \(IoRT\).](#)

[5.1 Introduction](#)

[5.2 Related Work](#)

[5.3 Fuzzy Time Interval Sequential Pattern \(FTISPAM\)](#)

[5.4 Detection of Congestive Heart Failure Using Automatic Classifier](#)

[5.5 Experimental Analysis](#)

[5.6 Conclusion](#)

[References](#)

[6 Multimodal Context-Sensitive Human Communication Interaction System Using Artificial Intelligence-Based Human-Centered Computing](#)

[6.1 Introduction](#)

[6.2 Literature Survey](#)

[6.3 Proposed Model](#)

[6.4 Experimental Results](#)

[6.5 Conclusion](#)

[6.6 Future Scope](#)

[References](#)

[7 AI, Planning and Control Algorithms for IoRT Systems](#)

[7.1 Introduction](#)

[7.2 General Architecture of IoRT](#)

[7.3 Artificial Intelligence in IoRT Systems](#)

[7.4 Control Algorithms and Procedures for IoRT Systems](#)

[7.5 Application of IoRT in Different Fields](#)

[References](#)

[8 Enhancements in Communication Protocols That Powered IoRT](#)

[8.1 Introduction](#)

[8.2 IoRT Communication Architecture](#)

[8.3 Bridging Robotics and IoT](#)

[8.4 Robot as a Node in IoT](#)

[8.5 Robots as Edge Device in IoT](#)

[8.6 Challenges and Research Solutions](#)

[8.7 Open Platforms for IoRT Applications](#)

[8.8 Industrial Drive for Interoperability](#)

[8.9 Conclusion](#)

[References](#)

[9 Real Time Hazardous Gas Classification and Management System Using Artificial Neural Networks](#)

[9.1 Introduction](#)

[9.2 Existing Methodology](#)

[9.3 Proposed Methodology](#)

[9.4 Hardware & Software Requirements](#)

[9.5 Experimental Setup](#)

[9.6 Results and Discussion](#)

[9.7 Conclusion and Future Work](#)

[References](#)

[10 Hierarchical Elitism GSO Algorithm For Pattern Recognition](#)

[10.1 Introduction](#)

[10.2 Related Works](#)

[10.3 Methodology](#)

[10.4 Experimental Setup](#)

[10.5 Discussion](#)

[10.6 Conclusion](#)

[References](#)

[11 Multidimensional Survey of Machine Learning Application in IoT \(Internet of Things\)](#)

[11.1 Machine Learning—An Introduction](#)

[11.2 Internet of Things](#)

[11.3 ML in IoT](#)

[11.4 Literature Review](#)

[11.5 Different Machine Learning Algorithm](#)

[11.6 Internet of Things in Different Frameworks](#)

[11.7 Smart Cities](#)

[11.8 Smart Transportation](#)

[11.9 Application of Research](#)

[11.10 Machine Learning for IoT Security](#)

[11.11 Conclusion](#)

[References](#)

[12 IoT-Based Bias Analysis in Acoustic Feedback Using Time-Variant Adaptive Algorithm in Hearing Aids](#)

[12.1 Introduction](#)

[12.2 Existence of Acoustic Feedback](#)

[12.3 Analysis of Acoustic Feedback](#)

[12.4 Filtering of Signals](#)

[12.5 Adaptive Algorithms](#)

[12.6 Simulation](#)

[12.7 Performance Evaluation](#)

[12.8 Conclusions](#)

[References](#)

[13 Internet of Things Platform for Smart Farming](#)

[13.1 Introduction](#)

[13.2 History](#)

[13.3 Electronic Terminologies](#)

[13.4 IoT Cloud Architecture](#)

[13.5 Components of IoT](#)

[13.6 IoT-Based Crop Management System](#)

[13.7 Future Prospects](#)

[13.8 Conclusion](#)

[References](#)

[14 Scrutinizing the Level of Awareness on Green Computing Practices in Combating Covid-19 at Institute of Health Science-Gaborone](#)

[14.1 Introduction](#)

[14.2 Research Methodology](#)

[14.3 Analysis of Data and Presentation](#)

[14.4 Recommendations](#)

[14.5 Conclusion](#)

[References](#)

[15 Detailed Analysis of Medical IoT Using Wireless Body Sensor Network and Application of IoT in Healthcare](#)

[15.1 Introduction](#)

[15.2 History of IoT](#)

[15.3 Internet of Objects](#)

[15.4 Applications of IoT](#)

[15.5 IoT in Healthcare of Human Beings](#)

[15.6 Telemedicine Through a Speech-Based Query System](#)

[15.7 Conclusion](#)

[15.8 Sensors](#)

[15.9 Design of Sensor Nodes](#)

[15.10 Applications of BSNs](#)

[15.11 Conclusions](#)

[15.12 Introduction](#)

[15.13 Body-to-Body Network Concept](#)

[15.14 Conclusions](#)

[References](#)

[16 DCMM: A Data Capture and Risk Management for Wireless Sensing Using IoT Platform](#)

[16.1 Introduction](#)

[16.2 Background](#)

[16.3 Architecture](#)

[16.4 Implementation](#)

[16.5 Results and Discussions](#)

[16.6 Conclusion](#)

[References](#)

[Index](#)

[Also of Interest](#)

[End User License Agreement](#)

List of Illustrations

Chapter 1

[Figure 1.1 Description of the IoRT innovations.](#)

[Figure 1.2 Conceptual model of IoRT Architecture.](#)

[Figure 1.3 Protocol stacks of IoT.](#)

[Figure 1.4 Platform of IoRT.](#)

[Figure 1.5 Service oriented test platform.](#)

[Figure 1.6 Illustrates the connection establishment.](#)

[Figure 1.7 Data analysis.](#)

Chapter 2

[Figure 2.1 Foremost branches of IoRT.](#)

[Figure 2.2 Process flow of electromyography signal acquisition.](#)

[Figure 2.3 Neurosky electroencephalograph headset available in Market.](#)

[Figure 2.4 Electrode positioning of brain for extracting the electroencephalogra...](#)

[Figure 2.5 Categories of feature extraction techniques.](#)

[Figure 2.6 The flow of data speed, client connection and data transfer of mobile...](#)

[Figure 2.7 The logical flow of brain-computer interface system software.](#)

[Figure 2.8 GUI of brain-computer interface based software.](#)

Chapter 3

[Figure 3.1 Sequence of states in IoRT systems.](#)

[Figure 3.2 Model checking approach.](#)

[Figure 3.3 PRISM model checking overview.](#)

[Figure 3.4 UPPAAL basic structure.](#)

[Figure 3.5 SPIN overview.](#)

[Figure 3.6 Automated theorem proving and logic.](#)

[Figure 3.7 Higher level view of alt-ergo.](#)

[Figure 3.8 CodeSonar overview.](#)

[Figure 3.9 IoRT Validation key concerns.](#)

[Figure 3.10 Approach to IoRT testing framework.](#)

[Figure 3.11 Automated test frameworks types.](#)

[Figure 3.12 Modular driven framework.](#)

[Figure 3.13 Library architecture.](#)

[Figure 3.14 Data driven framework.](#)

[Figure 3.15 Keyboard driven framework.](#)

[Figure 3.16 Hybrid automation framework.](#)

[Figure 3.17 BDD automation framework.](#)

[Figure 3.18 IoRT testing.](#)

[Figure 3.19 Priority of testing mode.](#)

[Figure 3.20 Automated validation process.](#)

[Figure 3.21 Key strategies for IoRT security.](#)

Chapter 4

[Figure 4.1 Working principle of Li-Fi.](#)

[Figure 4.2 M2M communication system.](#)

[Figure 4.3 Basic building blocks of Li-Fi & its applications.](#)

[Figure 4.4 Arduino Uno development board.](#)

[Figure 4.5 Li-Fi transmitter circuit.](#)

[Figure 4.6 Li-Fi receiver circuit.](#)

[Figure 4.7 Li-Fi navigation system for blind people.](#)

[Figure 4.8 Vehicle to vehicle communication using Li-Fi.](#)

[Figure 4.9 Li-Fi at ICU room.](#)

Chapter 5

[Figure 5.1 Cross-over representation.](#)

[Figure 5.2 Representation of mutation process.](#)

[Figure 5.3 Robot interaction for disease prediction —belief network.](#)

[Figure 5.4 Data collection.](#)

[Figure 5.5 HRV measures prediction.](#)

[Figure 5.6 Attribute selection.](#)

[Figure 5.7 Graphical representation of Bayesian belief network model.](#)

[Figure 5.8 Final model tree for the combination of attributes.](#)

[Figure 5.9 Final output of in terms of performance measures with classified resu...](#)

Chapter 6

[Figure 6.1 Human-centric computing.](#)

[Figure 6.2 Proposed methodology.](#)

[Figure 6.3 Data partition in the network.](#)

[Figure 6.4 The output is predicted after attaching weights to the subnetworks.](#)

[Figure 6.5 Multimodal data performance.](#)

[Figure 6.6 Performance metrics.](#)

[Figure 6.7 PPV and NPV performance.](#)

[Figure 6.8 Proposed methodology overall performance.](#)

Chapter 8

[Figure 8.1 Communication architecture of IoRT.](#)

[Figure 8.2 Robot as a node in IoT vs robot as a client of IoT.](#)

Chapter 9

[Figure 9.1 Proposed system architecture.](#)

[Figure 9.2 Flow diagram of the proposed system.](#)

[Figure 9.3 MQ2 gas sensor module.](#)

[Figure 9.4 MQ3 gas sensor module.](#)

[Figure 9.5 MQ6 gas sensor.](#)

[Figure 9.6 MQ135 gas sensor.](#)

[Figure 9.7 NI-WSN-3202.](#)

[Figure 9.8 Block diagram of NI WSN 3202.](#)

[Figure 9.9 Analog input circuitry.](#)

[Figure 9.10 Simplified circuit diagram of one DIO channel.](#)

[Figure 9.11 NI WSN-3202 pin out.](#)

[Figure 9.12 NI WSN gateway \(NI9795\).](#)

[Figure 9.13 Mesh configuration example.](#)

[Figure 9.14 Compact Rio \(NI 9039\).](#)

[Figure 9.15 Architecture of compact Rio \(NI9082\).](#)

[Figure 9.16 Sensor array in glass chamber for data set creation.](#)

[Figure 9.17 Front panel of data acquisition system.](#)

[Figure 9.18 Dataset of ethanol gas.](#)

[Figure 9.19 Dataset of petroleum gas.](#)

[Figure 9.20 Dataset of ammonia gas.](#)

[Figure 9.21 Sensors voltage level at 1,500 ppm.](#)

[Figure 9.22 Sensors voltage level at 1,600 ppm.](#)

[Figure 9.23 Sensors voltage level at 1,200 ppm.](#)

[Figure 9.24 Architecture of machine learning model.](#)

[Figure 9.25 Simple neural network for gas classification.](#)

[Figure 9.26 Simple neural network for gas concentration.](#)

[Figure 9.27 Detailed classifier neural network.](#)

[Figure 9.28 ReLU activation function.](#)

[Figure 9.29 EPOCH vs LOSS.](#)

[Figure 9.30 Distribution at output layer.](#)

[Figure 9.31 The Rough programming concept used in building the system.](#)

[Figure 9.32 The overall proposed system.](#)

[Figure 9.33 Front panel when ammonia gas is detected.](#)

[Figure 9.34 The front panel when no gas is detected.](#)

[Figure 9.35 Data of sensor node 1 in cloud.](#)

Chapter 10

[Figure 10.1 Block diagram of the hierarchical elitism genetic gravitational search.](#)

[Figure 10.2 Flow diagram of hierarchical elitism gene gravitational search.](#)

[Figure 10.3 Echocardiogram video images from Cardiac Motion and Imaging Planes \(...\)](#)

[Figure 10.4 Graphical representation of computational time.](#)

[Figure 10.5 Graphical representation of computational complexity.](#)

[Figure 10.6 Graphical representation of pattern recognition accuracy.](#)

[Algorithm 1 Additive kuan filter pre-processing.](#)

[Algorithm 2 Hierarchical elitism genetic gravitational search.](#)

Chapter 11

[Figure 11.1 Classification of ML algorithm.](#)

[Figure 11.2 Neural network.](#)

[Figure 11.3 IoT in routing and other network application domain.](#)

[Figure 11.4 LarKC routing.](#)

[Figure 11.5 IoT in living and everywhere.](#)

[Figure 11.6 IoT in all types of industries.](#)

Chapter 12

[Figure 12.1 Schematic of the hearing system showing forward and feedback path of...](#)

[Figure 12.2 Presence of feedback in acoustic signals under frequency 1,800 Hz.](#)

[Figure 12.3 Representation of the frequency response under feedback condition.](#)

[Figure 12.4 Plot showing feedbacks with high-frequency cuts in an acoustic envir...](#)

[Figure 12.5 When signals are \(a\) in-phase \(b\) out-of-phase and \(c\) with an arbit...](#)

[Figure 12.6 Representation of the phase response under feedback condition.](#)

[Figure 12.7 Frequency response of notch filter different orders at \$\omega_c = 0.5\$ Hz.](#)

[Figure 12.8 Impulse response of an acoustic system.](#)

[Figure 12.9 Identification of an unknown system.](#)

[Figure 12.10 Adaptive filter placed after the identification of unknown system.](#)

[Figure 12.11 \(a\) Audio signal without adaptive filtering and \(b\) signal with ada...](#)

[Figure 12.12 Mean square error provided by the LMS system.](#)

[Figure 12.13 Mean square error under constant step-size in F-LMS.](#)

[Figure 12.14 Mean square error under variable step-size in V-LMS at \$\mu = 0.0076\$ a...](#)

[Figure 12.15 Convergence rate under variable step-size in V-LMS at \$\mu = 0.0076\$ an...](#)

Chapter 13

[Figure 13.1 IoT cloud architecture.](#)

[Figure 13.2 Schematic of user-cloud platform.](#)

[Figure 13.3 Schematic of cloud platform—IoT device.](#)

[Figure 13.4 Temperature sensor.](#)

[Figure 13.5 Water quality sensor.](#)

[Figure 13.6 Humidity sensor.](#)

[Figure 13.7 Light depended resistor.](#)

[Figure 13.8 Arduino Uno R3 embedded system.](#)

[Figure 13.9 Basic embedded system structure.](#)

[Figure 13.10 DHT-11 temperature & humidity sensor \[11\].](#)

[Figure 13.11 Arduino soil and moisture level sensor \[11\].](#)

[Figure 13.12 Raspberry Pi 4 model B \[10\].](#)

[Figure 13.13 Analog to digital converter \(ADS1115\) \[11\].](#)

[Figure 13.14 Interfacing ADC \(ADS1115\) to raspberry Pi 4 model B.](#)

[Figure 13.15 Interfacing moisture sensor to the raspberry Pi 4 model B.](#)

[Figure 13.16 Interfacing raspberry Pi 4 model B with DHT-11 temperature & humidi...](#)

[Figure 13.17 Temperature & humidity management system circuit diagram.](#)

[Figure 13.18 Light intensity management system circuit diagram.](#)

Chapter 14

[Figure 14.1 Recycling_process \[64\].](#)

[Figure 14.2 Gender.](#)

[Figure 14.3 Illustrates out of 141 student participants most were diploma holder...](#)

[Figure 14.4 Effectiveness of Green Computing policy at the Institute of Health S...](#)

[Figure 14.5 Green computing practices among users.](#)

[Figure 14.6 Likelihood of green computing threats.](#)

[Figure 14.7 The role of green computing training towards green computing awarene...](#)

[Figure 14.8 Green computing awareness framework.](#)

Chapter 15

[Figure 15.1 Architecture of a BSN.](#)

[Figure 15.2 Main research areas in BSNs.](#)

[Figure 15.3 Evolution of IoT.](#)

[Figure 15.4 Structure flow of IoT.](#)

[Figure 15.5 System overview of telemedicine system.](#)

[Figure 15.6 Telemedicine—architecture.](#)

[Figure 15.7 Application fields of BSNs.](#)

[Figure 15.8 Example of patient monitoring using a wireless body area network \(WB...](#)

[Figure 15.9 Melee networking for monitoring the performance of a group of athlet...](#)

Chapter 16

[Figure 16.1 Technology characteristics of the IoT.](#)

[Figure 16.2 Middleware-based vs. Direct data collection approach through source ...](#)

[Figure 16.3 Context-aware system.](#)

[Figure 16.4 Software components relocation adaptation.](#)

[Figure 16.5 Middleware work.](#)

[Figure 16.6 Device registration.](#)

[Figure 16.7 Sharing the data.](#)

[Figure 16.8 Levels of sensor reading.](#)

[Figure 16.9 Levels of the sensor reading.](#)

[Figure 16.10 Levels of the sensor reading.](#)

List of Tables

Chapter 1

[Table 2.1 Time-varying latency test concerning speed reference and network laten...](#)

[Table 2.2 Time-varying latency test-2 concerning speed reference and network lat...](#)

[Table 2.3 Time-varying latency test-3 concerning speed reference and network lat...](#)

Chapter 5

[Table 5.1 Generated chromosomes.](#)

Chapter 6

[Table 6.1 Overall proposed work performance.](#)

Chapter 8

[Table 8.1 Open operating systems for IoT devices.](#)

[Table 8.2 Open robotic middleware.](#)

[Table 8.3 Open testbeds for IoRT.](#)

Chapter 9

[Table 9.1 Power requirement specifications.](#)

[Table 9.2 Memory specification in CRIO.](#)

[Table 9.3 EPOCH vs LOSS.](#)

Chapter 11

[Table 11.1 Machine learning algorithms in Internet of Things \(IoT\) smart transpo...](#)

[Table 11.2 Different IoT application in industry.](#)

[Table 11.3 Machine learning algorithms used.](#)

Chapter 12

[Table 12.1 Comparison of adaptive algorithms.](#)

[Table 12.2 Steady-state MSE for AC-VSS with other algorithms under different SNR...](#)

[Table 12.3 Convergence rate of various variable step-size algorithms.](#)

[Table 12.4 Measured Misalignment for variable step-size algorithms under differe...](#)

Chapter 14

[Table 14.1 Gender statistics.](#)

[Table 14.2 Gender.](#)

[Table 14.3 Qualification statistics.](#)

[Table 14.4 Age group.](#)

[Table 14.5 Qualification statistics.](#)

Chapter 15

Table 15.1 Types of sensors used in BSN.

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Preface

It is with great pleasure that we introduce this book on “Human Communication Technology: Internet of Robotic Thing and Ubiquitous Computing”. Our objective in writing it was to adopt advancements in the field and help disseminate results that cover a broad cross section of technical disciplines concerning recent applications and case studies in the areas of human communication technology, robotic intelligent systems, and ubiquitous computing among working professionals, academics and researchers. The book is also designed to provide students with a platform for exploring knowledge relating to human communication technology that will enable them to produce serviceable innocuous and purposeful systems using cutting-edge technology to yield computer systems with decent usability. In order to achieve these goals, developers must first attempt to understand the factors that determine how people use technology.

These new architectures, networking paradigms, trustworthy structures, and platforms for the integration of applications across various business and industrial domains are needed for the emergence of intelligent things (static or mobile) in collaborative autonomous fleets. These new apps speed up the progress of paradigms of autonomous system design and the proliferation of the Internet of Robotic Things (IoRT). Collaborative robotic things can communicate with other things in the IoRT, learn independently, interact securely with the world, people and other things, and acquire characteristics that make them self-maintaining, self-aware, self-healing and fail-operational. Due to the ubiquitous nature of collaborative robotic things, the IoRT, which binds together the sensors

and the objects of robotic things, is gaining popularity. Therefore, the information contained in the sixteen chapters of this book, as briefly described below, was chosen to provide readers with a better understanding of this interdisciplinary field.

- [Chapter 1](#) describes how robots share information and operate in a common environment.
- [Chapter 2](#) defines the BCI-based headsets developed with the architecture of the IoRT to analyze incoming EEG signals for the corresponding actions of human beings.
- [Chapter 3](#) explains why automated verification and validation of IoRT systems warrant the functional safety and reliability characteristics of software using appropriate program verification techniques. These include automated model checking and theorem proving in combination with automated test frameworks for establishing independent testing in ubiquitous software environments using reduced manual resources and timelines to verify and validate systems with a higher degree of operational efficacy.
- [Chapter 4](#) explains the sequential pattern mining process and fuzzy time interval sequential pattern mining using genetic algorithm (GA), pattern matching using similarity computation index (SCI), classification based on SCI value, and significant pattern evaluation process. The second part of the chapter shows how patients are assessed using a belief network automated via the IoRT.
- [Chapter 5](#) describes the various Li-Fi technology applications used for man-to-machine and machine-to-machine communication. Li-Fi will be the future technology for short-range wireless communication.

- [Chapter 6](#) highlights the computation process for monitoring human activity using human-centered computing. It focuses on the design, implementation, and evaluation of interactive information gathered from the technological system in relation to usable and accessible information gathering. The multimodal human communication interaction system is premeditated to receive communication from humans to provide improved results and an operative communication process.
- [Chapter 7](#) showcases the automatic robotic systems designed and developed with a combination of computing, intelligence and the internet of things (IoT).
- [Chapter 8](#) outlines the general layered architecture of an IoRT system with an emphasis on the various communication protocol choices available for each layer. The initial subsections summarize the latest developments in communication standards and data exchange protocols that tie robotics and the IoT together. There is a discussion of some of the prominent communication challenges in realizing an IoRT system along with the latest research solutions. A later subsection provides details about the open platforms available for developing IoRT solutions and also highlights the developments in the industrial sector that could bring such solutions to everyday life.
- [Chapter 9](#) describes a real-time hazardous gas classification and management system using neural networks. The chapter begins by giving a detailed view of the preparation of an input dataset from a sensor for an artificial neural network model that helps to classify and measure the concentration of gases and ends with network training using the dataset.

- [Chapter 10](#) focuses on medical imaging research that uses a noninvasive diagnostic technique and many effective algorithms, such as gravitational search algorithms (GSAs), for optimization of modular neural networks (MNNs) in pattern recognition. In this chapter, a novel method known as the hierarchical elitism gene gravitational search algorithm is proposed.
- [Chapter 11](#) proposes a machine learning algorithm that combines the IoT application areas. A basic aim of this chapter is to also analyze the different uses of machine learning in the IoT for healthcare, logistics, transportation and agriculture among others.
- [Chapter 12](#) describes the time-variant adaptive techniques for feedback cancellation in hearing aids. The IoT-based bias analysis provides a statistical evaluation of the steady-state performance of an acoustic system and offers significant and robust feedback cancellation in the presence of varying environmental conditions.
- [Chapter 13](#) applies the concepts of Industry 4.0 and Smart Cities Mission to pave the way to the concepts of Agriculture 4.0 and Smart Farming through the use of the IoT. With the evolution of the IoT, we have the ability to totally change the different phases of agriculture.
- [Chapter 14](#) mainly focuses on the green computing practices used in combating COVID-19 in a study by the Institute of Health Sciences in Gaborone. This study investigated different literature reviews concerning green computing practices assisted by several theoretical models, such as the technology acceptance model, utilized to present an economical explanation of the components that define the adaptations, which are

generally applicable to many utilization behaviors from different computing innovations.

- [Chapter 15](#) lists the available technology of sensor, pervasive computing, and intelligent information processing widely used in body sensor networks (BSNs), which are a branch of wireless sensor networks (WSNs). These BSNs play an increasingly important role in the fields of medical treatment, social welfare and sports, and are changing the way humans use computers.

- [Chapter 16](#) explains how the IoT, assisted by advanced electronic tools, offers the best ways of experiencing and responding to the outside world. However, at the same time, with the help of sensor information, new problems and obstacles will emerge as new application scenarios are envisaged. Therefore, this chapter investigates further developments, such as the interoperability between heterogeneous devices and confidence in smart devices, to meet business and technical requirements such as validity, safety, and trust.

To conclude, we would like to extend our appreciation to our many colleagues. We also extend our sincere thanks to all the experts for providing preparatory comments on the book that will surely motivate the reader to read the topic. We also wish to thank the reviewers who took time to review this book, and are also very grateful to our family members for their patience, encouragement and understanding. Special thanks are also due to many individuals at Scrivener Publishing, whose talents and efforts made the publication of this book possible. Finally, any suggestions or feedback from readers to improve the text will be highly appreciated.

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1

Internet of Robotic Things: A New Architecture and Platform

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Abstract

IoT is an interconnection of internet-enhancing devices that increases the usage of internet. It provides a stable base for users to form communication with other devices. The linked devices will share data among themselves through network protocols. Internet of Things is a technological change among the Blockchain, AI, Cloud Computing, Machine Learning technologies with increasing speed to solve the problems.

The area of Cloud robotics includes cloud computing, Internet technologies and cloud storage. It enables robots to benefit from quick increases in online data transfer rates and reduces the maintenance, updates. By using cloud robotics, operation durations can be reduced and costs increased. Cloud robotics is used in a variety of areas, for example cloud computing, big data, distributed computing-Human and robotic constraints, such as service quality (QoS), physical infrastructure, privacy, jitter, multi-robotic management, etc.

In order to avoid limitations in cloud robotics we combine the Internet of Things with Cloud Robotics to provide smart, high performance, reliability, stability, cost-effectiveness and collaborative multi-robot networks. This paper describes how robots will share the information and operating in common environment. IoRT can make a solid base for implementing robotics in diverse applications. This work discusses about the architecture and platform of IoRT.

Keywords: Amazon web services, real-time processing, robot operating system, cloud services, internet of robotic things, robotics

1.1 Introduction